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United Nations Development Programme

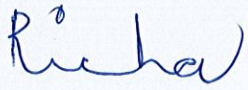
Project Document

Project title: Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in India		
Country(ies): India	**Implementing Partner (GEF Executing Entity):** The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI)	**Execution Modality:** NGO implementation
Contributing Outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD): **UNSDF India 2018-2022 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 **UNDP India Country Programme Document 2018-2022 Output 3.2**: Effective solutions developed at national and subnational levels for sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems, ozone depleting substances, chemicals and wastes; **Output 3.3**: Inclusive and sustainable solutions adopted to achieve increased energy efficiency and universal clean energy access **UNDP Strategic Plan 2018-2021: Signature Solution 4**: Promote nature-based solutions for a sustainable planet; **Output 1.4.1** Solutions scaled up for sustainable management of natural resources, including sustainable commodities and green and inclusive value chains		
UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Category: HIGH	**UNDP Gender Marker:** GEN 2	
Atlas Award ID: 00119975	**Atlas Project/Output ID:** 00116297	
UNDP-GEF PIMS ID number: 6253	**GEF Project ID number:** 10125	
LPAC meeting date: expected August, 2021		
Latest possible date to submit to GEF: December 2020		
Latest possible CEO endorsement date: 11 Jun 2021		
Planned start date: 1 September 2021	**Planned end date:** 31 August 2026	
Expected date of Mid-Term Review: Dec 2023	**Expected date of Terminal evaluation:** 31 May 2026	
Brief project description: The Seventh Operational Phase (OP7) of the GEF Small Grants Programme in India aims to enable communities and organizations in some of the most vulnerable and least developed areas of India to take collective action through a participatory landscape planning and management approach aimed at enhancing socio-ecological resilience through innovative livelihood options producing local and global environmental benefits. Building upon achievements and lessons learned during earlier operational phases, the OP7 project is focused on three regions in the country: (1) highlands of the North East, (2) Central semi-arid region of India and (3) Indian coastal regions. Globally significant biodiversity in these regions faces a variety of threats, ranging from land use changes in natural habitats to overexploitation of natural resources,		

proliferation of invasive species and climate change. Moreover, poor land management practices and other factors, including climate change, have led to extensive forest, land, and coastal zone degradation, resulting in diminished ecosystem services, exposing marginalised communities to lower agriculture yields and food supplies, and exacerbating vulnerability to the impacts of climate change. And many of the rural communities in the target regions lack access to commercial and clean energy, as compared to their urban counterparts, due to a lack of infrastructure, low levels of affordability, and limited awareness and technical know-how. The project strategy addresses the threats and barriers in the target regions to generate multiple benefits for biodiversity, climate change, land degradation, and the well-being of local communities through participatory, integrated land and resource management approaches implemented across socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes.

(1) FINANCING PLAN	
GEF Trust Fund	USD 4,474,886
(1) Total Budget administered by UNDP	**USD 4,474,886**
(2) CONFIRMED CO-FINANCING	
GEF Agency (UNDP), in-kind (recurrent expenditures	USD 1,500,000
Central Government (MoEFCC), in-kind (recurrent expenditures)	USD 1,200,000
State Government (Madhya Pradesh EPCO), grant (recurrent expenditures)	USD 700,000
CSOs (grantees), in-kind (recurrent expenditures)	USD 2,500,000
CSOs (grantees), grant (investment mobilized)	USD 700,000
NatWest India Foundation, grant (investment mobilized)	USD 2,000,000
(3) Total confirmed co-financing	**USD 8,600,000**
(4) Grand-Total Project Financing (1)+(2)	**USD 13,074,886**

SIGNATURES

Signature: 	**Agreed by Government**	**Date/Month/Year:** 15th Sep 2021
Signature:  Ms. Shoko Noda, Resident Representative, UNDP India	**Agreed by UNDP**	**Date/Month/Year:** 9th August 2021

DocuSign Envelope ID: DB8D604C-7386-43D9-975A-BC52527EF320

I. TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. Table of Contents 3
II. Development Challenge 6
III. Strategy 19
IV. Results and Partnerships 25
V. Project Results Framework 46
VI. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan 49
VII. Governance and Management Arrangements 52
VIII. Financial Planning and Management 56
IX. Total Budget and Work Plan 58
X. Legal Context 63
XI. Risk Management 63
XII. Mandatory Annexes 67
Annex 1: GEF budget 68
Annex 2: Project maps and geospatial coordinates of project sites 70
Annex 3: Multi-year work plan 72
Annex 4: Monitoring plan 75
Annex 5: UNDP Social and environmental screening procedure (SESP) 81
Annex 6: UNDP Risk Register 93
Annex 7: Overview of technical consultancies/subcontracts 99
Annex 8: Stakeholder engagement plan 105
Annex 9: People consulted during project preparation 117
Annex 10: Gender analysis and gender action plan 121
Annex 11: Landscape profiles 139
Annex 12: GHG calculations 140
Annex 13: Climate risk screening 148
Annex 14: COVID-19 analysis and action framework 155
Annex 15: GEF 7 Core Indicator Worksheet 160
Annex 16: GEF 7 taxonomy 165
Annex 17: SGP Operational Guidelines 170
Annex 18: Cofinancing letters 171
Annex 19: Procurement plan 172
Annex 20: Partners capacity assessment tool and HACT assessment 173
Annex 21: UNDP check list for projects submitted to the GEF for CEO endorsement/approval 174
Annex 22: On-Granting Provisions Applicable to the Implementing Partner 175

List of Tables:

Table 1: Criteria considered in selection of intervention landscapes 9
Table 2: Project contributions towards Sustainable Development Goals 18
Table 3: Summary of project incremental reasoning 19
Table 4: Description of end-of-project targets for GEF Core Indicators 26
Table 5: Intersection of related initiatives with project outputs 36
Table 6: Key project stakeholders and their roles and responsibilities 39
Table 7: Monitoring and evaluation plan and budget 51

List of Figures:

Figure 1: Country map showing target regions 6
Figure 2: Country map showing intervention landscapes 8
Figure 3: Project theory of change 24
Figure 4: Project organization 53

DocuSign Envelope ID: DB8D604C-7386-43D9-975A-BC52527EF320

Abbreviations and Acronyms:

BD	Biodiversity
BMC	Biodiversity Management Committee
BPPS	(UNDP) Bureau of Policy and Programme Support
BSI	Botanical Survey of India
tCO2	tons carbon dioxide equivalent
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBO	Community-Based Organisation
CCM	Climate Change Mitigation
COMDEKS	Community Development and Knowledge Management for the Satoyama Initiative
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DONER	(Ministry of) Development of North Eastern Region
EPCO	Environmental Planning & Coordination Organisation (Environment Dept. Govt. of M.P.)
ERC	(UNDP) Evaluation Resource Centre
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GDI	Gender Development Index
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEB	Global Environmental Benefit
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GI	Geographical Indication
GII	Gender Inequality Index
GIM	Green India Mission
GOI	Government of India
ha	Hectare
HDI	Human Development Index
ICCA	Indigenous and Community Conserved Area
INDCs	India's Nationally Determined Contributions
INR	Indian Rupee
IP	Implementing Partner / Indigenous Peoples
KBA	Key Biodiversity Area
KII	Key Informant Interviews
KM	Knowledge Management
LD	Land Degradation
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MJ	Megajoule
MoEFCC	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
MTR	Mid-term Review
MW	Megawatt
MWCD	Ministry of Women and Child Development
NAPCC	National Action Plan on Climate Change
NBA	National Biodiversity Authority
NBAGR	National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources
NBAIM	National Bureau of Agriculturally Important Microorganisms
NBAP	National Biodiversity Action Plan
NBPGR	National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan

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NEP	National Environment Policy
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NHI	National Host Institution
NRM	Natural Resource Management
NSC	National Steering Committee
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Product
OFP	Operational Focal Point
OP7	Seventh Operational Phase
PA	Protected Area
PBR	People's Biodiversity Registers
PIMS	Project Information Management System
PIR	Project Implementation Review
POPP	Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
PPVFRA	Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Authority
RTA	Regional Technical Advisor
SC	Scheduled Caste
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SES	Social and Environmental Standards (UNDP)
SESP	Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (UNDP)
SGP	Small Grants Programme
SHG	Self Help Group
STAP	GEF Scientific Technical Advisory Panel
TBD	To Be Determined
TE	Terminal Evaluation
TERI	The Energy and Resources Institute
TK	Traditional Knowledge
UCP	Upgraded Country Programme
UNCCD	UN Convention to Combat Desertification
UNSDF	United Nations Sustainable Development Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDP CO	United Nations Development Programme Country Office
USD	United States Dollar
UT	Union Territories
WEF	World Economic Forum
WUA	Water User Association
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature
ZSI	Zoological Survey of India

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II. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

1. India accounts for 2.4% of the world's total surface area and 17.7% of the world's population. The country has diverse agroclimatic areas extending from the Himalayan peaks in the North, through the arid and semi-arid central region, to tropical rain forests in the south and a lengthy coastline of 7,517 km, harbouring globally significant terrestrial and marine biodiversity; India constitutes one of the Vavilov Centres of Diversity[1]. Nearly 700 million rural people directly depend upon climate-sensitive sectors (agriculture, forests and fisheries) and natural resources for their sustenance and livelihoods. The GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) has been operating in India for more than 20 years on strengthening the capacities of local communities in delivering the mutually beneficial conservation and socioeconomic outcomes, particularly involving vulnerable and marginalized groups.

2. Starting at the fifth operational phase (OP5) of the SGP in 2012, India was included in the Upgraded Country Programme (UCP). Responding to lessons learned during OP5, the design of the full-size OP7[2] project is focused on three regions in the country: (a) highlands of the North East, (b) Central semi-arid region of India and (c) Indian coastal regions, as shown below on the country map in **Figure 1**.

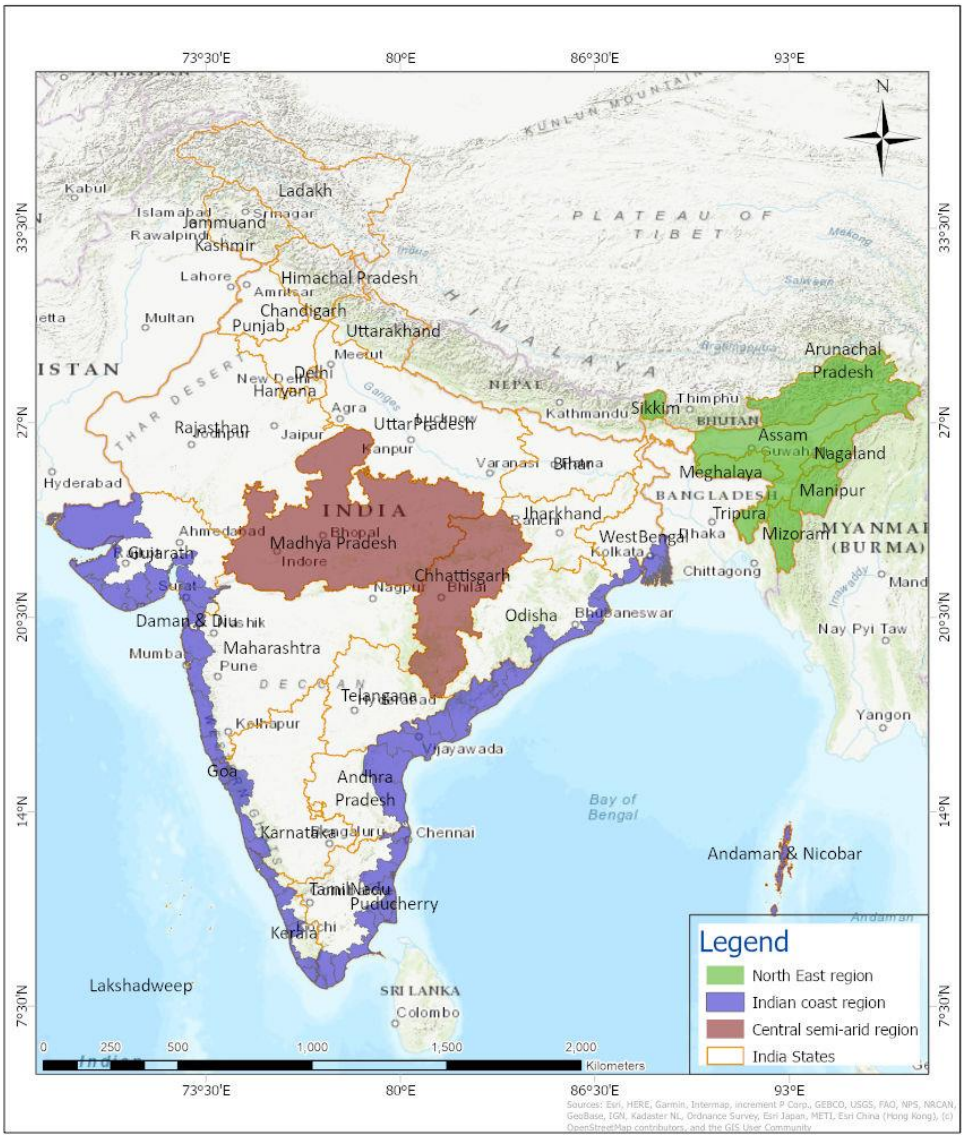


Figure 1: Country map showing target regions

[1] The Vavilov Centres of Diversity are regions of the world first indicated by N. Vavilov as original centres for the domestication of plants.

[2] There was no sixth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in India.

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3. **Region 1: North East region:** North East India is comprised of eight states – Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Tripura and Sikkim – and shares an international border with Bhutan, Myanmar, Bangladesh, Nepal, and China. The region is ecologically fragile and biologically rich with vulnerable ecosystem and biophysical characteristics. Parts of Assam and Meghalaya are part of the Indo-Burma global biodiversity hotspots.[3] There are several key biodiversity areas in the region, including the Manas National Park, which is situated at the northern edge of the state of Assam, bordering the Kingdom of Bhutan. Natural resources in the region are being exploited and manipulated in different ways. The North East region did not benefit much from the green revolution (which was mainly confined to a few States of North India) and other agricultural promotional plans of the government, which led to significant socio-economic upliftment to many other parts of the country. Human poverty is influenced by lack of skills and livelihood opportunities among the poor. Unemployment in the region is high amongst the youth, e.g., the unemployment rate of rural youth (15-29 years) in Assam was 27.6% in the reporting period July 2017-June 2018, as documented in the 2019 Periodic Labour Force Survey annual report published by the National Statistical Office. .

4. **Region 2: Indian Coast**: According to the 2011 Census, 17% of the total population in India belongs to the 66 coastal districts of the 9 coastal states. Indian coasts are under threat due to multiple stressors like climate change and anthropogenic activities driving vulnerabilities such as sea level rise, coastal erosion, frequent extreme events, and saltwater encroachment. India is vulnerable in varying degrees, to natural disasters. The Indian subcontinent with a long coastline of 8,041 km is exposed to nearly 10% of the world's tropical cyclones. Climate change issues are of major concern for coastal regions of India mainly because of the vulnerability of poor to climate change and because of large spatial and temporal variations in the climate. From 1990s, the coastal agrarian economy has encountered a range of problems brought on by a complex set of factors, the roots of which have frequently been located beyond the coast itself. In agriculture and fisheries, productivity has remained static or even declined. Fragmentation of landholdings, increased size and efficiency of fishing fleets, increasing urbanisation and growing population pressure reduced effective yields from the land and from the sea.

5. Thousands of hectares of mangrove forests along Indian coasts have been reclaimed for the purposes of agriculture, industry and urban development. Mangrove areas have been used for discharge of industrial effluents, sewage and garbage etc. Urbanisation and coastal development have created significant pressures on the coastal areas. Degradation of coastal ecosystems has negative implications for coastal communities that are dependent on the ecosystems for their livelihoods.

6. **Region 3: Central semi-arid region**. The states of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh lie in the Central semi-arid region. The region faces serious challenges due to lack of food security and economic opportunity for the many people who live there. India has been implementing the National Food Security Act 2013 since July 2013, but there remain challenges, exacerbated by socioeconomic disruptions associated with the COVID-19 pandemic. Low productivity of lands and small land holdings have led to high levels of unemployment, increasing the vulnerability of the region. Under current agricultural practices, many dryland farmers are unable to earn a year-round livelihood. For the pastoralists or the goat/cattle keepers, water-scarcity, feed-scarcity, disease in animals, etc. are some of the major problems. Reducing pasturelands and common grazing lands create further pressure on the land.

7. Biodiversity and food security are directly related. An inter-cropped, traditional variety of crop has much more chances of surviving a bad and erratic monsoon and allows the farmer to be secure in basic food needs. Crop diversification and intercropping systems are a means to reduce the risk of crop failure due to adverse weather events, crop pest or insect attacks. Arid and semi-arid regions are expected to undergo significant climate changes. Adverse weather, in the form of prolonged dry-spells or delayed have considerable negative effects on the harvest yield and impact the lives of the people much harder. These are shocks that affect everyone in the local environment and are therefore harder to diversify locally.

8. **Selection of Intervention Landscapes**. The selected intervention landscapes for focused interventions in the three target regions are shown below on **Figure 2** and include: Manas landscape in the state of Assam (North East), Khasi Hills landscape in the state of Meghalaya (North East), Gulf of Mannar in the state of Tamil Nadu (Indian Coast – East), Ratnagiri-Sindhudurg in the state of Maharashtra (Indian Coast – West), and Barwani-

[3] Implementation of India's National Biodiversity Action Plan, An Overview, 2019, MoEFCC.

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Damoh-Chhatarpur in the state of Madhya Pradesh (Central India). The intervention landscapes are described in more detail in the landscape profiles included in **Annex 11**. The selected intervention landscapes will be reviewed and validated at project inception.

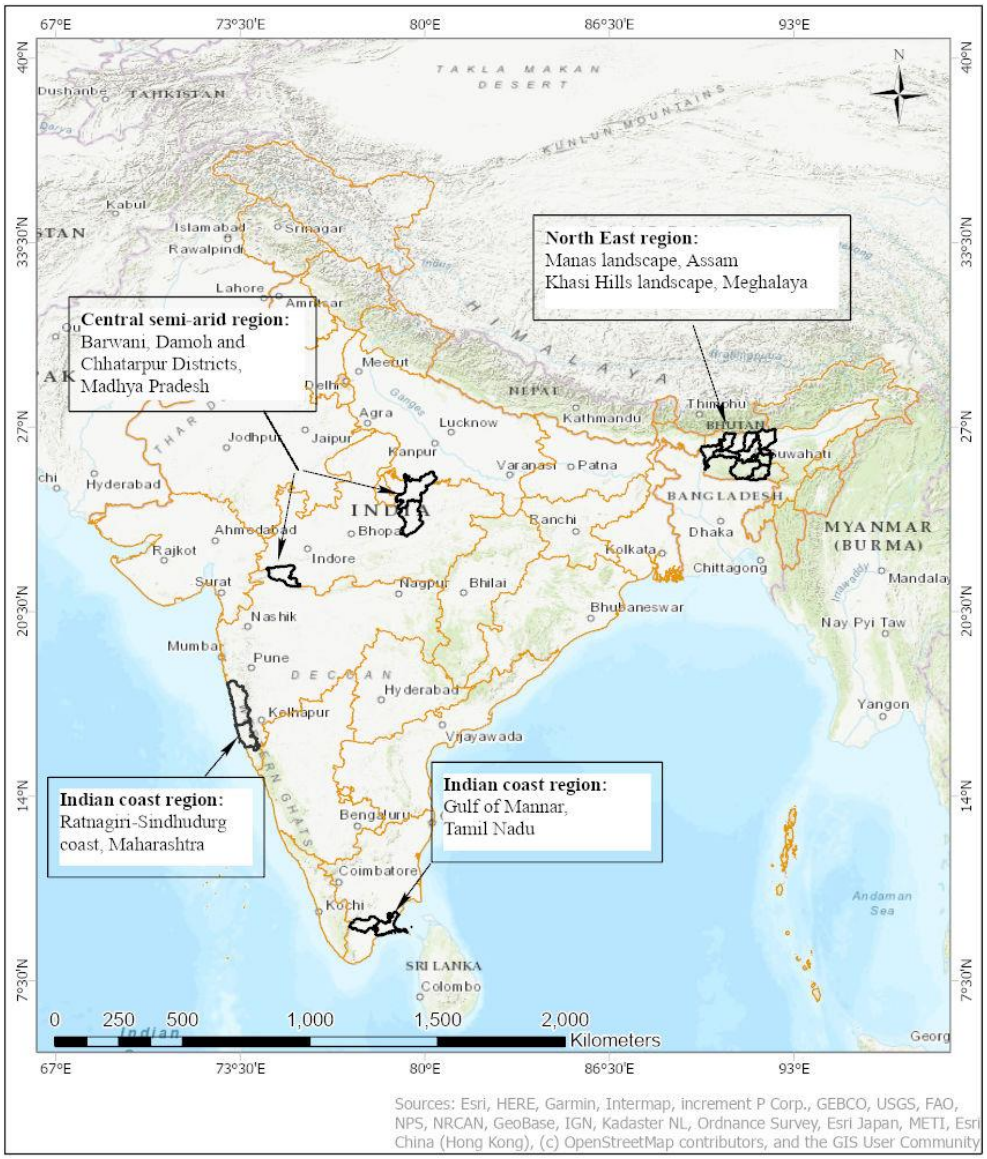


Figure 2: Country map showing intervention landscapes

9. As summarized below in **Table 1**, the intervention landscapes were selected based on the following criteria: (1) high socioeconomic vulnerability, (2) biodiversity values, (3) vulnerability to climate change and (4) land/coastal zone degradation conditions. Selection of intervention landscapes confirmed during the project preparation phase through consultations with the MoEFCC and other stakeholders.

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Table 1: Criteria considered in selection of intervention landscapes

Region:	**Indian Coast region**		**North East region**		**Central semi-arid region**	
Intervention Landscape:	**Sindhudurg and Ratnagiri (Maharashtra)**	**Gulf of Mannar (Tamil Nadu)**	**Manas (Assam)**	**Khasi Hills (Meghalaya)**	**Barwani (Madhya Pradesh)**	**Damoh and Chhatarpur (Madhya Pradesh)**
Socioeconomic vulnerability:	Scheduled Tribe Population: **Sindhudurg**: Scheduled Caste (SC): 6.54% Scheduled Tribe (ST): 0.82% **Ratnagiri**: Scheduled Caste (SC): 4.15% Scheduled Tribe (ST): 1.26%	Aspirational districts: Virudhunagar, Ramanathapuram Scheduled Tribe Population: Ramanathapuram: 0.1% Virudhunagar: 0.1%	Aspirational districts: Barpeta, Baksa, Udalguri and Dhubri Scheduled Tribe Population: Baksa: 35%; Udalguri: 32%; Barpeta: 2%; Dhubri: 0%	Aspirational district: Ri Bhoi Scheduled Tribe Population: West Khasi Hills: 97.8% Ri Bhoi: 88.9% East Khasi Hills: 80.1%	Aspirational district: Barwani District Scheduled Tribe Population: Barwani: 69.4%	Aspirational districts: Damoh and Chhatarpur Scheduled Tribe Population: Chhatarpur: 4% Damoh: 13%
Biodiversity values:	KBA: Radhanagari Wildlife Sanctuary Other: Sindhudurg is one of 11 ecologically critical habitats in India; Malvan Marine Sanctuary Agrobiodiversity hotspot: Konkan Region	KBA's: Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park; Big Tank (Peria Kanmai) and Sakkarakotai Kanmai; Chitragudi and Kanjirankulam Bird Sanctuary	KBA's: Manas National Park; Ripu and Chirang Reserve Forests; Barnadi Wildlife Sanctuary Agrobiodiversity hotspot: Brahmaputra Valley Region	KBA's: Nongkhyllem and adjacent areas; Riat Khwan-Umian Lake Agrobiodiversity hotspot: Khasia – Jaintia – Garo Hills Region	18% (991 km^2) of the 5,422 km^2 Barwani district is covered by forests. Agrobiodiversity hotspot: Malwa Plateau and Central Highlands Region	KBA: Panna National Park Agrobiodiversity hotspot: Bundekhand Region
Vulnerability to climate change:	Indian coasts vulnerable to tropical cyclones, which are predicted to increase in frequency and intensity. The elevated sea-surface temperatures triggered by climate change have resulted in severe coral reef bleaching.	Indian coasts vulnerable to tropical cyclones, which are predicted to increase in frequency and intensity. Vulnerability to CC: Ramanathapuram: Very High	Vulnerability to CC: Barpeta: High Baksa: Medium	Vulnerability to CC: Low	Vulnerability to CC: Barwani: Very High	Vulnerability to CC: Damoh: High Chhatarpur: High
Degraded land:	The national committee on mangroves, formulated by MoEFCC has identified mangroves of Ratnagiri as one of the 15 selected areas under threat.	Degraded land district: Virudhunagar Land Degradation Level: Minimal in Ramanathapuram and Medium to High in Virudhunagar	Degraded land district: Kokrajhar Land Degradation Level: Medium (Vegetation Degradation, Water Drainage)	Degraded land district: West Khasi Hills Land Degradation Level: High	Land Degradation Level: High (Vegetation Degradation)	Land Degradation Level: Low to Medium (Water erosion, vegetation degradation)

Sources of information:

- Aspirational District Programme, The National Institution for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog
- Census 2011 (http://nhsrcindia.org/sites/default/files/hmis/Demographic%20Status%20of%20Scheduled%20Tribe%20Population%20-%20NHSRC.pdf)
- Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs): World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas, www.keybiodiversityareas.org
- Agrobiodiversity Hotspots of India, Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Authority (PPVFRA)
- Atlas on Vulnerability of Indian Agriculture to Climate Change, National Initiative on Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA), 2013
- Desertification and land degradation atlas of India, Space Applications Centre (SAC), 2016
- Climate change-induced coral bleaching in Malvan Marine Sanctuary, Maharashtra India, K.D. Raj et al., 2018. Current Science, Vol. 114

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Threats and root causes:

10. The country's biodiversity faces a variety of threats, ranging from land use changes in natural habitats to overexploitation of natural resources, proliferation of invasive species and climate change. More specifically, the threats are inter alia due to the following:

a. Large-scale development projects such as mining and dam and road construction.
b. Conversion of biodiversity-rich ecosystems, such as tropical forests to farmlands and industrial and residential sites.
c. Poaching of wildlife and over-harvesting of forest products.

11. According to a 2016 study carried out by Space Applications Centre (SAC)[4], the total area in the country undergoing the process of land degradation was estimated at 96.4 million hectares, which constitutes 29.32% of India's total land area. Forest and land degradation reduce the capacity of soil to support production of goods and protection of ecosystem services, such as providing nutrients for crops and livestock, safeguarding biodiversity, supporting water and nutrient cycles, and sequestering and storing carbon, which is important for addressing climate change. Severely degraded land ultimately becomes unproductive, and the economic cost of restoring such lands is often prohibitive. As a result, new areas are continuously opened-up for agriculture and grazing to meet overall demand. This dynamic increases the vulnerability of local people, particularly the poor and women, to the impacts of climate change. In general, India is highly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climatic change owing to its diverse biogeographic conditions and dependence on climate sensitive sectors. Its per capita emissions are lower than the global average.

12. Another environmental challenge for India is effective waste management. In India especially in rural areas, improper disposal of waste is a severe threat to public health and hygiene. Close to 88% of the total disease load is due to lack of access to clean water and sanitation and improper solid and liquid waste management, which intensify disease occurrence[5].

13. Inhabitants of the lesser developed and vulnerable districts of India generally have low adaptive capacities, little technical know-how and few resources to deal with social, economic and ecological obstacles or barriers to their socio-economic development. Effective local governance is often weak. Delivery of basic public services, particularly those intended to benefit the poor and weaker populations, remains a challenge for local government units. The percentage of agricultural labourers in the total rural working population is higher than the national average indicating the prevalence of large-scale landlessness in these districts. Coupled with the lack of employment opportunities in the non-agricultural sector, results in marginal incomes for a large section of the rural population. The socioeconomic conditions of most of these districts are generally below the national average. The socioeconomic disruptions associated with the COVID-19 have exacerbated inequalities in the labour market as well as food security circumstances throughout the country.

Baseline scenario

14. The results achieved during earlier SGP operational phases, and from investments of the Government of India and funding from other donors provide a solid foundation upon which the OP7 project will build. The Government of India is committed to improving biodiversity conservation, restoring degraded lands, and mainstreaming low emission development. These environmental objectives are underpinned by the government's priority to increase the well-being of citizens across India, particularly those in marginalized and under-developed communities. The SGP has a strong track record in India, developing capacities among the civil society sector for genuine participation in sustainable development initiatives throughout the country.

15. Through the focused investment of GEF resources, together with strong cofinancing, the OP7 project will bring together and build on baseline investments, demonstrating the multiple benefits associated with integrated landscape approaches, where landscape management is based on consensus among multiple stakeholders and brings together multiple actors to collectively generate global environmental benefits and increased resilience and well-being of local communities.

[4] Space Applications Centre, 2016. Desertification and land degradation atlas of India.

[5] http://mdws.gov.in/sites/default/files/SLWM_2_0.pdf

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Baseline - SGP in India:

16. The SGP approach has been to promote sustainable livelihoods as the means for communities to generate global environmental benefits, as well as the knowledge and capacities to sustain them. The sustainable livelihood strategy has allowed local communities and community institutions to achieve both global and local benefits in the GEF focal areas while improving their economic development. SGP has also increased public awareness of global and local environmental issues and has helped change and mould public opinions and practices. GEF-3 of the India SGP Country Program was a robust phase of learning-by-doing i.e. community-owned initiatives designed, implemented, and evaluated by grantees, of consolidation of participatory approaches involving local communities, ensuring democratic methods of arriving at a consensus on objectives and outputs of community initiatives, etc. In GEF-4, the emphasis was on geographically expanding the reach of the program to remote areas, thus providing access to the SGP by the more remote populations of the country and generating successful pilot experiences, whose lessons could later be mainstreamed into government programs. The community partners were encouraged to leverage more resources such as technical assistance, financial resources, innovative processes and technology options from government and other donors, including the private sector. As a result of the successful initiatives of GEF-4, SGP partners were recognized as having developed the capacities to design and implement community-based initiatives and maintain strategic partnerships with government programs while helping in delivery of specific services. Innovative approaches for up-scaling, replication, or mainstreaming with international donors were explored.

17. In GEF-5, SGP India focused more on integrated approaches and initiated mainstreaming as well as capacity building of the communities to tap local and distant markets. To date, SGP has linked nearly 300 different community products to markets. The Government of India has encouraged such initiatives through funding support to small, community led organisations. 'Boka Chaul' one of the traditional rice varieties conserved and promoted through SGP in GEF-5 was awarded Geographical Indication Tag (GI tag) in July 2018. SGP has supported the aggregation of producer and NGO networks around a wide variety of GEF priority themes, in relation to biodiversity conservation and resource degradation. Under the climate change focal area, SGP India has supported development of models and approaches that have removed barriers to the application of renewable energy and energy efficiency solutions at village level.

18. To date, 433 projects have been supported through the earlier phases of SGP. A total of 85,000 tons of carbon dioxide emissions have been mitigated, while generating global benefits for biodiversity (BD), land degradation (LD) and climate change mitigation (CCM). 97,000 hectares of land have been brought under sustainable land management with enhanced vegetative cover improving management, functionality and cover of agroecosystems in arid and semi-arid regions . 1,255 women's self-help groups with over 17,000 beneficiaries have been financially strengthened through SGP interventions for sustainable management of natural resources.

19. A total of 31 projects have been scaled up with associated technologies replicated. Guidance/capacity building workshops have been organized for NGO partners on accessing new technologies, understanding complex global issues and GEF's priorities, measuring project impacts and aligning them with globally agreed M&E success indicators. These have benefitted over 1,200 NGO partners by helping them to learn and implement sustainable management practices, as well as build linkages with government schemes and programs, amongst others. A few examples of achievements realized through the SGP include:

- Three NGO partners have used this knowledge to set up Producer Companies and link their products to market.
- Twenty-two Panchayats have incorporated sustainable land management practices into village level planning for community managed landscapes, enhancing sustainable land uses and improving biodiversity conservation.
- Nineteen rare and threatened domestic cultivars/livestock varieties have been brought under focused conservation practices.
- Fifty-six business models have been created based on successful interventions, and more than 200 natural resource-based products have been developed.
- Market linkages have been created for more than 90% of the green products.

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- Successful collaborations and linkages with more than 40 national and state-level institutions have been established for efficient and effective implementation of project activities.
- NGO partners and Community Based Organisations were provided marketing facilitation through organising 'Green Haats'/expositions.
- GEF-5 project partners have been recognised by Government and Private Agencies by receiving awards such as State Biodiversity Awards, Earth Care Award and Earth Day Star Award.

20. During GEF-5, the India SGP Country Program joined the *Community Development and Knowledge Management for the Satoyama Initiative (COMDEKS)* program, a unique global effort implemented by UNDP, in partnership with the Ministry of Environment of Japan, the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations University. COMDEKS aims to build the capacities of community organizations to take collective action for adaptive landscape management in pursuit of social and ecological resilience. COMDEKS supports local community initiatives that maintain and revitalize socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes and collects and disseminates knowledge and practical experiences from successful on-the ground actions so that, if feasible, they can be replicated or adapted by other communities in the landscape and other parts of the world. The GEF-7 project builds upon previous GEF phases and initiatives (GEF-5 and COMDEKS, in particular) to consolidate efforts to become more strategic and effective throughout GEF-7, as outlined in the SGP Implementation Agreement Paper for OP7 (GEF Council Document) that clarifies the community-based landscape approach for SGP Upgraded Country Programmes[6].

21. The observations and recommendations of both the midterm review and terminal evaluation were considered in the GEF-7 project development. For example, one of the recommendations from the OP5 midterm review was that while the SGP Country Program in GEF-5 gave appropriate emphasis to replication and upscaling, a clear strategy to support pilot and demonstration initiatives was lacking. The OP7 project design includes a plan to develop a knowledge management strategy and communications strategy and establish an SGP Learning Forum. Moreover, through a strategic grant modality, a qualified NGO will be selected to spearhead knowledge management on the project. Among the recommendations of the OP5 terminal evaluation, a clustered or landscape approach with a focus on institutional partnerships was suggested. By clustering within specific landscapes, learning between projects can be more easily facilitated and global benefits would be more easily generated and credibly claimed by the SGP. Specific intervention landscapes were selected in the OP7 project design for focused interventions, such as development of landscape strategies based upon results of socio-ecological resilience assessments.

Baseline - Government programmes:

22. Some of the key complementary baseline government programmes are outlined below. The project will foster synergies with these programmes and other initiatives through interaction on multi-stakeholder governance platforms, development of participatory landscape strategies, delivery of capacity building through learning-by-doing approaches and co-financing arrangements on community projects.

23. The country is taking significant action to address the multi-faceted aspects of climate change as defined in the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC). The NAPCC has identified eight core National Missions, and the states have also developed state level action plans to take specific action in this regard. These missions are operating in each of the project landscapes. Aligning the landscape strategies with ongoing sustainable development initiatives will be advocated by the multi-stakeholder landscape platforms, aiming for broader awareness and participation of local communities.

24. **Green India Mission (GIM).** The Green India Mission (GIM), one of the eight national missions being implemented under the NAPCC, focuses on sustainable land management and restoration of areas degraded through deforestation, degradation, over-extraction of fuelwood and fodder and overgrazing. The mission objective is increased forest cover on 5 million ha of forest/non-forest land and improved quality of forest cover on another 5 million ha (a total of 10 million ha). The improved landscape management and restoration targets of the OP7 project are consistent with the envisaged results of the GIM listed below:

[6] https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF.C.54.05.Rev_.01_SGP.pdf

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- Qualitative improvement of forest cover in moderately dense forests (1.5 million ha), open degraded forests (3 million ha) , degraded grassland (0.4 million ha) and wetlands (0.1 million ha).
- Eco-restoration/afforestation of scrub, shifting cultivation areas, cold deserts, mangroves, ravines and abandoned mining areas (1.8 million ha).
- Bringing urban/ peri-urban lands under forest and tree cover (0.20 million ha).
- Agroforestry /social forestry (3 million ha).
- The GIM also targets improvement of forest-based livelihoods for about three million households living in and around forests.

25. **National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)** aims at enhancing food security and protection of resources such as land, water, biodiversity and genetics. The mission focuses on new technologies and practices in cultivation, genotypes of crops that have enhanced CO_2 fixation potential, which are less water consuming and more climate resilient. The activities supported under the NMSA will support the OP7 project's objectives regarding strengthened conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity resources and promoting energy efficiency (EE) and adoption of renewable energy (RE) technologies in the agricultural sector.

26. **National Initiative on Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA).** Its four main modules include Natural Resource Management, improving crop production, livestock and fisheries and institutional interventions. These modules are very much consistent with improving management practices across the project landscapes and seascapes.

27. **National Water Mission (NWM)** is "conservation of water, minimizing wastage and ensuring its more equitable distribution both across and within States through integrated water resources development and management". One of the key goals of the mission is to enhance water use efficiency by 20%, which is directly aligned with the EE interventions under the CCM focal area on the OP7 project.

28. **Solar Mission** as a major initiative of the Government of India to establish India as a global leader in solar energy, by creating the policy conditions for its diffusion across the country as quickly as possible, including 100,000 solar pumps for farmers is at different stages of implementation. These investments could represent co-financing support to the RE interventions on the OP7 project.

29. **Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Surakshaevam Utthan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM) scheme** for sustainable development of agriculture in India. This scheme provides a reliable, renewable and sustainable source of irrigation to farmers using solar agriculture pumps. Similar to the potential synergies with the Solar Mission, the project will explore collaboration with the PM-KUSUM in the project landscapes.

30. **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA).** The MNREGA enacted in 2005 is primarily implemented by gram panchayats (villages). More than 60% of the work carried out under MGNREGA relates to natural resource management to mitigate desertification, land degradation and drought in India through public infrastructure development and by creating individual and community assets.[7] These include water conservation and water harvesting structures to augment and improve groundwater with special focus on recharging ground water including drinking water sources, watershed management, renovation of traditional water bodies, afforestation, tree plantation and horticulture in common and forest lands, road margins, canal bunds, tank foreshores and coastal belts and land development activities in common land. At the community/ individual level, initiatives include land development provision of suitable infrastructure for irrigation including dug wells, farm ponds and other water harvesting structures, improving livelihoods through horticulture, sericulture, plantation, and farm forestry, and development of fallow or waste lands of households. Anchoring the OP7 landscape-seascape strategies with the MNREGA will be explored, as a means to mainstream the priority actions with existing initiatives.

31. **National Rural Livelihoods Mission** which has the objective to cover 70 million rural poor households, across 600,000 villages in the country through self-managed self-help groups and federated institutions to support the rural communities in strengthening their livelihood. Consistent with SGP's mandate, facilitating

[7] Source: Economics of Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought in India, 2018. The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI).

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sustainable and resilient livelihoods for the communities in the project landscapes is one of the primary objectives of the OP7 project. Developing synergies with the National Rural Livelihoods Mission will be prioritized during development of the landscape-seascape strategies and establishment of the landscape governance platforms.

32. **National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change (NAFCC)**. The NAFCC is a Central Sector Scheme set up in 2015-2016 to support concrete climate change adaptation projects. The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) is the national implementing entity. Approved NAFCC projects are under implementation in the states where the OP7 project intervention landscapes are located, namely Assam, Meghalaya, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra.

33. **National Afforestation Programme (NAP)**: ecological restoration of degraded forests and to develop the forest resources with peoples' participation, with focus on improvement in livelihoods of the forest-fringe communities, especially the poor. The restoration interventions of the OP7 project are envisaged to link up with existing initiatives, such as the National Afforestation Programme.

34. **Joint Forest Management (JFM)** was introduced as a participatory co-management system on the philosophy of "care and share" in 1990 and further strengthened in 2000. The program is operated through Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) which are democratically constituted committees of local communities including women and the forest officials of the area. The landscape-seascape governance platforms planned under the OP7 project will build upon existing mechanisms such as JFMCs, where possible.

35. Safeguarding **traditional knowledge (TK)** is one of the priority actions under the biodiversity focal area interventions on the OP7 projects. Potential synergies will be explored with the following programmes and surveys:

i. Section 41 (1) of the Biodiversity Act 2002 makes Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) responsible for chronicling of knowledge relating to biological diversity and its uses in their areas of jurisdiction. BD Rules provide for creation of People's Biodiversity Registers (PBRs) to implement section 41 (1) of the BD Act.
ii. Proforma have been carefully designed by an expert group for BMCs to document TK comprehensively.
iii. Taxonomic surveys by Botanical Survey of India (BSI) and Zoological Survey of India (ZSI), technical organisations under the Ministry of AYUSH and NGOs document TK practices ideas and innovations.

36. The **Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Authority (PPVFRA)** has identified 22 agrobiodiversity hotspots in India - including among the OP7 project landscapes - based on the number of species, crop varieties, wild relatives of cultivated crop species, social relevance, ancientness of agriculture, number of species domesticated and the uniqueness of the agroecosystem.

Baseline – GEF financed and other donor projects:

37. **UNDP-GEF Market Transformation and Removal of Barriers for Effective Implementation of the State-level Climate Change Action Plans (PIMS 4606)**. Implemented by the MoEFCC, this project aims to support the effective implementation of specific energy efficiency and renewable energy related climate change mitigation actions identified in the State Level Action Plans on Climate Change in the states of Madhya Pradesh and Manipur. The OP7 project will have an opportunity to advocate broader community participation in the EE and RE mitigation actions in the state of Madhya Pradesh, one of the project's target landscapes.

38. **Green Climate Fund (GCF) Coastal Project (PIMS 5991)**. This project aims to strengthen the climate resilience of coastal communities by protecting and restoring India's natural ecosystems such as mangroves and seagrass, which are essential for buffering against storm surges. The project will also support climate-adaptive livelihoods and value chains to increase the climate resilience of these coastal communities. The project will be implemented in 24 target ecosystems in 12 coastal districts across the states of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Odisha. Linking climate-adaptive livelihoods with improved management of coastal ecosystems is very much in line with the objectives of the OP7 seascape strategies in the India Coast target region. Representatives of the

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GCF project will be invited to join the multi-stakeholder landscape-seascape platform, helping to facilitate synergies between the projects.

39. **UNDP-GEF SECURE Himalaya Project (PIMS 3298)**. This project, implemented by the MoEFCC, is part of the Global Partnership on Wildlife Conservation and Crime Prevention and Sustainable Development. The objective of the project is To promote the sustainable management of alpine pastures and forests in the high range Himalayan ecosystems that secures conservation of globally significant wildlife, including endangered snow leopard and their habitats, ensure sustainable livelihoods and community socio-economic benefits. The best practices and lessons of the SECURE project will be shared with the OP7 project stakeholders, including in the North East India target region, where conservation of threatened wildlife species and improved management of human-wildlife conflicts are priorities.

40. **Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) India Project (Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh).** BIOFIN in India is led by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC). The initiative is hosted by the National Biodiversity Authority (NBA), working with four relevant State Biodiversity Boards, with technical assistance from Wildlife Institute of India (WII) and National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP). UNDP India manages the programme under the guidance of MoEFCC. BIOFIN provides a systematic and flexible approach to identify and mobilise the financial resources needed for implementing the National Biodiversity Action Plan (NBAP) and making progress towards achieving the National Biodiversity Targets (NBTs). The durability of further implementation of the priority actions included in the OP7 landscape-seascape strategies after GEF funding ceases will largely depend on sustainable financing options. The landscape-seascape scale promoted in the OP7 project provides a more attractive model for financing through some of the mechanisms being developed under BIOFIN, compared to disparate, individual interventions.

41. **GIZ Climate Change Adaptation – North Eastern Region of India (CCA-NER)**. CCA-NER was a bilateral cooperation arrangement between the Governments of India and Germany. Under the Indo German Environment Programme in Rural Areas (IGEP-RA), this component supported the Ministry of Development of the North Eastern Region (DONER) in key activities reacting to climate change such as policy formulation for mainstreaming climate change and the introduction of concepts, strategies, technologies and methodologies to cope with climate change. The OP7 project will build upon reformed policy frameworks and strengthened capacities achieved under CCA-NER.

42. **GIZ Water Security and Climate Adaptation in Rural India (WASCA).** The WASCA project aims towards improving rural water resource management to enhance water security and climate adaptation at the national level and in four States namely Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. The lead agencies are the Ministry of Rural Development and the Ministry of Jal Shakti. The states of Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu are included among the OP7 project landscapes, and synergies will be explored during development and implementation of the landscape strategies in these geographies.

43. **Integrated Coastal Zone Management (IZCM) Project**. The objective of the World Bank funded ICZM project is to assist Government of India in building national capacity for implementation of comprehensive coastal management approach in the country and piloting the integrated coastal zone management approach. The project is being implemented by Society of Integrated Coastal Zone Management (SICOM) of the MoEFCC, in three states viz., Gujarat, Orissa and West Bengal in Phase I. The ICZM Plan and its implementation will be undertaken for the remaining coastal states and UTs (including islands) in Phase II of the ICZM Project. ICZM principles will be promoted in the development of the landscape-seascape management strategies in the intervention landscapes situated in the India Coast target region.

44. **International NGOs** have played an important role in initiating various projects in conservation of biodiversity in India. For instance, Project Tiger was started with the financial assistance from WWF in 1973 with 9 Tiger Reserves. This project now includes 28 tiger project sites nationwide. Other wild animals which have been protected and rehabilitated through such projects are the Asiatic lion, the Blackbuck, the Rhinoceros, the Musk deer, the Hangul and the Ghariyal. Several crocodile conservation programme, Elephant conservation sites and various bird conservation sites have also been launched. India is also a party to CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species). International NGOs will be invited to participate on the multi-stakeholder landscape platforms, as well as be involved in competitive procurement of engagement of strategic partners on the OP7 project.

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Long-term vision of the project:

45. The long-term vision of the project is to generate multiple benefits for biodiversity, climate change, land degradation, and the well-being of local communities through participatory, integrated land and resource management approaches implemented across socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes.

Barriers analysis:

46. The following barriers are currently impeding the achievement of this vision.

47. **Barrier 1:** *Community organizations have limited capacities and/or knowledge to plan, manage and coordinate use of their production landscapes with a long-term vision for the conservation of biodiversity, mitigation of and adaptation to climate change and increased sustainability and productivity of ecosystem goods and services.* Communities are not adequately involved in decision-making for more sustainable land management practices. They have inadequate knowledge of ecosystem function and services, the value and loss of biodiversity, accumulating stresses on land and resources from unsustainable agricultural, livestock and forestry practices, as well as potential alternatives, including new economic activities. This weakness impedes consensus-based development of an agreed long-term vision and integrated approach to sustainable development across the landscape as a foundation for social and ecological resilience in the lesser developed areas of India. Community organizations have weak organizational capacities. This often includes capacities for leadership, planning and coordination, including among organizations across the landscape.

48. **Barrier 2:** *Community organizations lack technical know-how to improve productivity and sustainability of their agroecosystems, install and apply renewable energy solutions, or manage land and resources to optimize ecosystem services*. Despite the existence of national programs promoting appropriate crop varieties, the adoption of good soil management practices, organic agricultural methods, etc., such efforts have been insufficient to reverse unsustainable production practices leading to the loss of important species and habitats as well as to increased emissions of CO_2, particularly in the vulnerable and lesser developed areas of India, and as a consequence food insecurity is a pervasive problem. Ecosystem services and biodiversity progressively degrade due to overharvesting of non-timber forest products, unsustainable livestock management systems and soil and water mismanagement, leading to declines in productivity and sustainability, as well as heightened risk from drought and other extreme weather events. Provision of energy services is very weak in the lesser developed areas with significant negative repercussions on health, education and productivity – technological alternatives to grid extension exist but are poorly tested and distributed in the lesser developed areas. Low-cost solutions in general are not adequately demonstrated and are not available/accessible at the local levels. There is an inadequate interface between technology developers and local communities. Many local communities have limited skills and capacities to test, evaluate and adapt low carbon, agricultural or other solutions.

49. **Barrier 3:** *Community organizations have weak capacities to innovate, diversify and commercialize their products and services while improving their livelihoods and landscape resilience.* Unemployment and under-employment also affect rural landscapes, from where young family members migrate to urban centres because they are unable to generate enough income from their land and/or labour. Instead of abandoning their farms, alternative livelihoods should be developed to generate income and more job opportunities within the landscape. Innovation, scaling-up of previous experiences, identifying and securing financial incentives, and leveraging market opportunities for raw products that may have an added value for niche markets are other alternatives that are not being sufficiently promoted for rural communities. Demonstration of successful and viable models of technology linked with financial institutions is also inadequate, especially in the remote areas. Small agricultural producers often practice biological control and protect water sources, which together generate greater benefits for biodiversity and ecosystem services, however, these producers are also more vulnerable economically because of obstacles to competing in the market, considering issues related to volume and the chain of market intermediaries. Market intelligence capacities and coordination are weak in this regard. Communities lack access to new technologies, financial institutions and government schemes and programmes. Self-help groups and local organizations have weak capacities to access the resources needed to permit them to innovate production practices that generate local sustainable development and global environmental benefits.

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50. **Barrier 4:** *Community-based organizations have limited or weak representation and participation in formal inter-institutional governance structures at the landscape level.* There is inadequate convergence, synergies and integration of government priorities, programmes and schemes at the landscape level with those of NGOs, the private sector and community-based organizations, particularly in lesser developed areas. Whilst many government programmes and schemes at the district/block level are implemented in conjunction with local civil society organisations and private sector enterprises, there is room for improvement with respect to cross-sectoral coordination – which is a requisite aspect of successful landscape approaches . Some existing governance structures lack community participation or equitable representation of different community groups. Lack of coordination to reach goals and receive services by national institutions, particularly those related with natural resource management, is an issue that limits the potential of specific initiatives to be scaled up, especially through a landscape approach. The private sector is not adequately sensitized, aware or motivated regarding the opportunities for investing in community-based sustainable production initiatives in the landscapes of the vulnerable and lesser developed areas of India.

51. **Barrier 5:** *Community organizations lack the knowledge to manage and access microfinance schemes to improve their livelihoods and production landscapes*. Restoration or improvement in ecosystem services, innovation and adaptation of new production practices, application of renewable energy to value-addition, and development of entrepreneurship all require availability of investment mechanisms. These are currently limited due to lack of knowledge and enabling conditions to access existing micro-finance schemes.

52. **Barrier 6:** *Communities in the vulnerable and lesser developed areas of India have limited information on waste disposal facilities and cost-effective solutions that can be adopted sustainably.* There is a lack of technical know-how for planning and developing integrated solid waste management plans at community level. Self-sustaining and replicable business models of waste management are inadequate. Though there is a good baseline of best practices in the area of community-led and institutionalized sustainable waste management systems, dissemination and replication of such practices is still missing at all levels. An impressive legislative framework on waste management also exists, but its implementation is yet to be adequately realized.

53. **Barrier 7**: *Community organisations lack technical knowhow in addressing land degradation and desertification*. With a rising middle class and more disposable income, the demand for food has multiplied over the years. This puts enormous pressure on agricultural land, which has already reached its optimal production capacity. This problem, coupled with poor and unsustainable land management, has led to an insurmountable increase in the area of degraded land in the country. This is particularly evident in the central parts of India as well as in North East India, where shifting cultivation is rampant. Largescale land degradation leads to poor agricultural yields and low food productivity, exposing the poor and marginalised communities to famine, hunger, migration and conflict, exacerbating their vulnerability to climate change.

National policy alignment:

54. The proposed project is directly relevant to, supportive of, and consistent with India's national priorities and policies related to global environmental issues and sustainable development. The project will address the following key elements of the National Biodiversity Action Plan (2008): strengthening and integration of in situ and on-farm conservation; augmentation of natural resource base and its sustainable utilization; assessment of vulnerability and adaptation to climate change and desertification; integration of biodiversity concerns in economic and social development; building of national capacities for biodiversity conservation and appropriate use of new technologies; valuation of goods and services provided by biodiversity and use of economic instruments in decision making processes. Similarly, the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) (2008) formulated by the Prime Minister's Council of Climate Change provides multi-pronged, long-term and integrated strategies for addressing climate change. Under the NAPCC, eight national missions have been established to address both climate change mitigation and adaptation effectively. The Solar Mission is one such mission under the NAPCC for mainstreaming climate change concerns and building resilience of ecosystems at local levels. The NAPCC also contributed to the waste management policies and programmes, including Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016, among others. The strategies outlined in the NAPCC are being transposed at the state level through State Action Plans on Climate Change (SAPCCs). The project is also aligned with the priorities outlined in India's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC), "Working towards Climate Justice", which places a strong emphasis on community-scale interventions and building awareness and resilience at the community level.

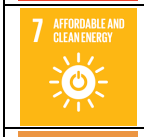
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55. The proposed project is also strongly aligned to the National Livestock Mission and State Watershed Mission priorities. With its strong focus on building skills and capacities, the project is consistent with India's National Skill Development Mission, with its focus on creating convergence across sectors and states in terms of skill training activities, as well as the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), which aims at creating efficient and effective institutional platforms for the rural poor, enabling them to increase household income through sustainable livelihood enhancements and improved access to financial services. The proposed project will also be directly relevant to India's national priorities on developing agricultural marketing especially by organizing farmers into organized groups and through other marketing interventions. The project is also in alignment with the Central Sector Schemes for the all-round development of Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) as well as the comprehensive long term "Conservation-cum-Development (CCD) Plans" for PTGs that have been formulated under the eleventh and 12th Plan periods of the Government of India. The project is also relevant to the various mission of the Indian government such as *Swachh Bharata Abhiyaan* (Clean India Mission), *Unnat Bharat Abhiyaan* (mission to uplift rural India) among others.

Relevance to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Aichi Biodiversity Targets:

56. The project is relevant with respect to several of the **sustainable development goals (SDGs),** most notably SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 14 (Life below Water) and SDG 15 (Life on Land), as outlined below in **Table 2.**

Table 2: Project contributions towards Sustainable Development Goals

SDG	Project Contribution:
	16,800 estimated direct beneficiaries, participating and benefitting in interventions on strengthening access to natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance. (aligned with SDG 1.1) Landscape strategies provide pro-poor and gender-sensitive frameworks for accelerating development in poverty-stricken areas. (aligned with SDG 1.b)
	Project will promote sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production and help maintain ecosystems and strengthen resilience to climate change. (aligned with SDG 2.4)
	An estimated 55% of the estimated direct beneficiaries are female (16,800 X 0.55 = 9,240 individuals). Women empowerment expected to be strengthened through increased autonomy on agricultural production systems and energy use, enhanced decision-making regarding credit, increased leadership through active participation in women's groups, and reduction in workload. (aligned with SDG 5.a)
	Local communities have increased access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services. Estimated increase of 3 MW in renewable energy, 90 million MJ of energy savings of fuelwood and 36 million MJ of energy savings in electricity. (aligned with SDG 7.1)
	The landscape strategies will provide integrated frameworks towards social inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change and resilience to disasters. (aligned with SDG 11.b
	An estimated 60,000 ha of landscapes will be brought under improved management practices, through implementation of sustainable land management, conservation agriculture, participatory restoration-rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems. (aligned with SDG 12.2)
	Climate change measures will be integrated into the landscape strategies and implemented across the three target regions and intervention landscapes. (aligned with SDG 13.2) Local communities will have increased awareness of climate change mitigation through learning-by-doing capacity building and training delivered through partnerships with expert organizations and interactions with the NGOs, local, state and national government and the private sector. (aligned with SDG 13.3)
	Community projects planned in the Indian Coast region to protect and sustainable manage marine and coastal ecosystems, leading 1,200 ha of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity. Interventions are also envisaged to include restoration of mangroves, sustainable management of artisanal fisheries, etc. (aligned with SDG 14.2 and 14.b)

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SDG	Project Contribution:
	The project aims to improve management practices across 60,000 ha (aligned with SDG 15.2) and facilitate restoration-rehabilitation of 10,000 ha of degraded ecosystems (aligned with SDG 15.3). Biodiversity values will be integrated into the landscape strategies (aligned with 15.9), and co-financing from government, private sector and civil society will be mobilised to support conservation and restoration interventions (aligned with SDG 15.b).

57. The project will contribute to achieving **Aichi Biodiversity Targets**, specifically Targets 1, 5, 7, 13, 14, 15 and 18, which relate increase awareness of the values of biodiversity; decreasing the rate of loss of all natural habitats; managing sustainably areas under agriculture; conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources; safeguarding and restoring ecosystem services to ensure the well-being of local communities; strengthening resilience through conservation and restoration of degraded ecosystems; and protection and recognition of traditional biodiversity knowledge.

III. STRATEGY

58. The project objective is "to enable communities and organizations to take collective action for socio-ecological resilience and sustainable livelihoods for local and global environmental benefits in three key landscapes of globally significant ecosystems in India".

59. The project strategy as the GEF alternative aimed at removing the barriers outlined above in the Development Challenge section is broken down into the following five outcomes distributed across three mutually supportive components:

Component 1: Resilient landscapes for sustainable development and global environmental benefits

Outcome 1.1: Globally significant biodiversity protected, and ecosystem services enhanced through improved community-led management practices and systems

Outcome 1.2: Appropriate low emission, efficient and clean technologies and solutions adopted at scale

Component 2: Enhancing sustainability through participatory governance and upscaling of best practices

Outcome 2.1: Community institutions strengthened for participatory governance to enhance socio-ecological resilience

Outcome 2.2: Strengthened capacities and systems for upscaling of successful community initiatives

Component 3: Monitoring and evaluation

Outcome 3.1: Sustainability of project results enhanced through participatory monitoring and evaluation

60. **Incremental cost reasoning**. GEF incremental funding and co-financing will be applied to overcome the barriers and further strengthen the positive experiences under the components mentioned above and to add value, where appropriate and possible, to existing initiatives by the government, civil society, the private sector and bilateral and multilateral donors. A summary of the project incremental reasoning is presented below in **Table 3**.

Table 3: Summary of project incremental reasoning

Baseline scenario	Summary of GEF scenario	Increment
Various government programmes and schemes provide support for integrated interventions to improve socioecological conditions of local communities, including those in vulnerable and lesser developed districts.	Globally significant biodiversity conserved, and ecosystem services enhanced through community-led landscape governance and management. Strengthening community based natural resource management and insertion into sustainable value chains. Appropriate low cost, efficient and clean solutions adopted by the communities to sustainably address concerns related to climate mitigation, adaptation and waste management.	Strengthened conservation of globally significant biodiversity, enhanced ecosystem resilience, and improved access to ecosystem services based on an integrated landscape management approach, community driven projects and linkages to relevant programmes and schemes, leading to co-benefits such as improved adaptive capacity, food security and poverty reduction.
Limited availability of successful technologies in areas of climate smart agriculture, low cost RE options and waste management.		Reduction in GHG emissions and improved access to energy from low-cost green solutions.
Limited capacities of local governance bodies and communities	Capacities and systems strengthened to enable effective knowledge sharing	Self-sustaining communities undertake eco-friendly measures for reduced GHG emissions

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Baseline scenario	Summary of GEF scenario	Increment
to access suitable solutions and financial resources.	and replication of successful models. Enhanced organizational, technological, financial and entrepreneurial skills of communities and organizations through training and access to microcredit facilities.	and socio-ecological resilience.
General absence of experience sharing platforms to disseminate and share lessons and experiences of good practices.		Direct outreach to communities and local government bodies for dissemination and experience sharing of solutions and good practices.

61. India has one of the leading country programmes that has gained experience in the SGP since its inception and was one of the first to be upgraded, to work in a more independent way. The impact of SGP-OP5 on communities was significantly positive, with several examples of community adoption of sustainable land management practices and low carbon technologies, increased agricultural and forestry yields from sustainable land and forest management practices, and water conservation. Mainstreaming and scaling up best practices is an important aspect of the OP7 project strategy, through adopting an innovative multi-stakeholder, participatory landscape approach, the first time such an approach is being implementing under the SGP in India.

62. **Component 1.** Community projects will be supported according to the three GEF focal areas of biodiversity (BD), climate change mitigation (CCM) and land degradation (LD). The landscape strategies and multi-stakeholder platforms developed and established under Component 2 will provide guidance to the selection and prioritization of actions to be addressed by the community-level projects. The project's landscape approach provides an ecological and socio-economic framework for participating in biodiversity conservation initiatives, whether through community conserved areas or collaborative management of existing protected areas, sustainable harvest of non-forest timber products (NTFPs) or sustainable use of agrobiodiversity. Maintenance and enhancement of plant and animal genetic diversity is critical to long-term food security at local, national and international levels. Previous SGP support on crop genetic diversity conservation has generated important experience and knowledge regarding social, economic and cultural values underpinning sustained use of unique genetic resources. Food security and adaptation to climate change provide two important incentives for farmers to conserve agrobiodiversity through ongoing sustainable use. Insertion into sustainable supply/value chains will be facilitated through certification of different kinds, e.g., fair trade, organic, etc. The focus of OP7 is to build on the outcomes of OP-5. Successful demonstration of interventions/technologies/solutions will be upscaled and linked to opportunities for replication. Moreover, the focus of this component will be to support new activities and the results activities could be easily mainstreamed in the ongoing/future schemes of the local, state or national government.

63. Maintaining traditional knowledge in the field of biodiversity conservation, including among scheduled tribal populations, is an important entry point for the SGP. Projects on documenting and recording traditional knowledge, e.g., through developing People's Biodiversity Registers (PBRs) in consultation with the Biodiversity Management Committees, are envisaged during OP7. The project will assess the ongoing initiatives on PBR and will complement wherever necessary to enhance the impact. The project will complement other ongoing bilateral/multilateral/government programs in the area of sustainable agriculture and land and forest restoration or rehabilitation, generating synergies that add incremental value. The geographic areas of intervention focus on vulnerable and lesser developed districts, drought-prone districts and areas of globally significant biodiversity and important agrobiodiversity hotspots. The land degradation and biodiversity focal areas also cover mangroves and other coastal ecosystems. The project will assess the ongoing initiatives on biodiversity and will complement wherever necessary to enhance the impact. Projects on mangrove restoration are among the types of potential interventions in the Indian Coast target region, including the intervention landscapes in the Gulf of Mannar and the Ratnagiri-Sindhudurg coast.

64. Activities under Component 1 are also designed to strengthen capacities for community level renewable energy (RE) and energy efficient (EE) solutions, including for productive uses and creating business models for upscaling. The project will focus on demonstrating new innovative technologies like solar cold rooms, solar powered chakkis, solar dryers, energy efficient irrigation system, solar based fish pond aerators, etc and will develop and promote business models for proven technologies like solar cookers, lighting systems, etc., as well as the broader adoption of successful technology applications that were developed and demonstrated in previous SGP supported projects. Business models will be developed and demonstrated by linking self-help groups and community organisations with local banks and other financial institutions. The intervention will focus

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on creating awareness and mobilizing communities into action-based projects to establish systems for reduced carbon emissions.

65. **Component 2** focuses on facilitating participatory, multi-stakeholder governance across the intervention landscapes. Participatory landscape strategies will be developed for the intervention landscapes based upon the results obtained through participatory socio-ecological resilience assessments. An integrated landscape management approach to enhance social and ecological resilience will be followed through support to community initiatives that enhance the sustainability and productivity of agroecosystems, through innovation of practices that improve adaptive capacities, land use planning, value addition of products, development of market linkages and access to markets, e-marketing and branding. SGP-OP5 demonstrated an excellent record of fostering partnerships across a very wide spectrum of stakeholders ranging from CBOs and NGOs and marginalized indigenous communities to the private sector and public institutions[8]. However, the co-financing partnerships were not as strong as it could have been in OP5. The SGP-OP7 will focus strongly on building partnership for replication and upscaling which would happen through co-financing partnerships with private sector and Government. During the project development phase, several discussions have happened with private sector and organisations like NatWest India Foundation are on board for supporting the SGP-OP7 project.

66. Capacity building is an important aspect covered in Component 2 and interconnected with the community projects implemented under Component 1. The project will, for example, facilitated increased access to hybrid grant and micro lending schemes with credit cooperatives and banks and will support the operationalization of revolving funds to support replication, upscaling and sustainability of CSO activities. The project will provide development and training of Self-Help Groups (SHGs)/Federations or other secondary institutions in alternate and skill-based livelihood options and in how to access credit and other financial instruments. Synergies with relevant government programs and schemes at different levels will be established to strengthen the integrated landscape approach. Systems will be established for communities to learn and share experiences and good practices on business models and technology adoption. Moreover, training and capacity building workshops will be designed and developed to build capacities of communities in the areas of sustainable agriculture, value addition, market linkages, energy efficient technologies, RE-based energy solutions, waste management practices, etc. Capacity development and establishing cooperative linkages with institutions on agricultural development, extension and research will also be an important aspect under this component.

67. An SGP Learning Forum (including an e-platform) will be created to help facilitate knowledge sharing and learning among the SGP partners and development community. Development of knowledge products, including brochures, tool kits, documentary films, website, and dissemination materials, will also be part of this component.

68. Under **Component 3**, participatory monitoring & evaluation structures will be put in place and implemented to ensure the envisaged project results are achieved and social and environmental safeguards are implemented. Baseline and end of project socio-ecological assessments will be analysed under this component to evaluate results achieved and to verify some of the assumptions made in the project theory of change, which will be updated at the end of the project to facilitate progress towards long-term durable impacts. The SGP-OP5 lacked[9] a streamlined approach to M&E which could have helped the project to map impacts in a more scientific manner. In OP7, developing and effectively utilising the SGP database has been planned which would allow reports to be easily retrieved and provide well-organized information on the project.

Theory of Change:

69. The proposed GEF alternative to overcoming the barriers hindering achievement of genuine sustainable development in the target landscapes is predicated on a participatory and integrated landscape management approach, as outlined in the project theory of change below and in **Figure 3**. As shown in this diagram, the theory of change for the project is broken down into the following three causal pathways.

Causal Pathway 1: Enhancing landscape resilience

[8] Terminal Evaluation report SGP-OP5

[9] Terminal Evaluation report SGP-OP5

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70. Participatory models of conservation and restoration-rehabilitation of ecosystems under the project will feed into the government's commitment and regulatory frameworks, assuming that governance conditions in the target landscapes permit restoration and conservation and local stakeholders are motivated and committed to participate. Over the longer term, ecosystem functions and environmental services will be ensured through conservation and restoration, with co-benefits generated for participating local communities. The effectiveness of these models will depend on enabling policies and incentives that are assumed will adapt to changing circumstances over time. For example, infrastructure development, one of the leading drivers of biodiversity loss, will be aligned with participatory landscape management strategies. There also needs to be clear linkages between conservation goals and social outcomes, e.g., diversification of livelihoods through sustainable use of natural resources, genuine collaborative management arrangements that involve local communities in decision-making – including women and other marginalised groups - and traditional knowledge is respected and protected.

71. In order to have local communities genuinely participate in conservation and restoration initiatives, it is important to address socioeconomic well-being, including livelihood benefits. Inconsistent quality of local products and services is one reason why certain CBOs, local cooperatives and small enterprises fail. The project will be fostering capacity building partnerships between beneficiary CBOs and enabling stakeholders, such as experienced NGOs, government departments, private sector, etc., and it is assumed that the CBOs will continue to focus on improving quality after GEF funding ceases. Another assumption is that the market demand will be in place for the products and services offered. Resources are allocated under the project for a business development consultant to deliver training and guide CBOs in formulating marketable business models. The durability of many of the interventions will also be predicated on adequate incentives to be in place, both non-market and market-based incentives. Some examples of non-market incentives include access to good quality seed, access to credit or added value through on-farm improvements such as soil fertility, water conservation, introduction of good agricultural practices, etc. Examples of market-based incentives include access to supply/value chains (e.g., through eco-certification attainment), development of niche markets, development of e-commerce in rural areas, etc.

72. Sustaining and upscaling the low emission RE and EE solutions at the community level are similarly a function of having local capacity developed for operating and maintaining the systems. Moreover, the systems or solutions need to be reliable and affordable. Changing behaviours and preferences is also critical, which takes time and concerted effort. The project will be promoting RE and EE solutions through awareness campaigns, workshops and community meetings. Having accessible incentive mechanisms is also considered an impact driver for achieving upscaling and sustaining low emission energy interventions.

Causal Pathway 2: Mainstreaming the landscape approach

73. One of the key assumptions outlined in the project theory of change for advancing from project level outcomes to longer-term outcomes (intermediate states) and ultimately to durable impacts is that the landscape approach is mainstreamed, e.g., through integrating the landscape strategies and priority action plans into local development mechanisms, such as Panchayat Raj development plans. Sustaining the multi-stakeholder governance platforms would also be important in ensuring landscape strategies are maintained. The project will endeavour to strengthen existing governance platforms rather than establishing new ones, and advocating for broader representation, including women and other marginalized groups. The role of "change agents" in facilitating the requisite stakeholder engagement is critical. Such change agents could be local government officials, members of local NGOs or CBOs, or other individuals or groups. Identifying and strengthening the capacity of change agents will be a part of the landscape approach in each of the intervention landscapes.

74. Further development of enabling partnerships is an important impact driver, supporting upscaling across the project landscapes. Durable partnerships will help ensure alternative livelihood models are sustained, and unsustainable practices, such as poaching of wildlife and over-exploitation of natural resources, will be reduced.

Causal Pathway 3: Enabling adaptive management

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75. Achieving durable changes in attitudes and practices depends on ensuring CBOs attain and keep abreast of knowledge and best practices/models. One of the enduring strengths of the SGP is the transfer of knowledge to local communities, including women and marginalized groups. Establishing the SGP Learning Forum, including the e-platform, will provide a space for partners to share knowledge, link up with existing or new partners and reach markets beyond their local landscapes. One of the assumptions in the project theory of change is that the SGP Learning Forum is maintained. Some type of self-financing approach would be preferred, assuming there are genuine benefits for subscribing, such as an active e-commerce function. And, if proven successful, subsequent SGP operational phases could further develop the platform.

Strategic projects facilitating durable impacts:

76. A number of strategic projects are planned to facilitate durable impacts. Thematic based strategic grants are envisaged to be awarded to experienced NGOs for delivering technical and strategic capacity building to community-based organizations (CBOs), providing technical guidance during implementation the small grant projects and linking the CBOs with other enabling partners for enhancing the durability of the results achieved. Terms of reference will be developed during project implementation for the strategic grants in consultation with the SGP National Steering Committee (NSC) and then awarded through competitive procurement and agreed by the NSC. The indicative thematic strategic grants will cover the following subjects:

- Collaborative community conservation and rehabilitation of critical ecosystems, and traditional ecological knowledge.
- Agrobiodiversity, including on-farm improvements, as well as eco-labelling, certification, branding/marketing.
- Community level renewable energy and energy efficiency.

77. A separate strategic grant is envisaged to be procured for knowledge management and communications on the project. The successful organisation will be tasked with developing the knowledge management strategy and communications strategy for the project, ensure that the priority actions of these strategies are being implemented across the project, establish and maintain the SGP Learning Forum, assist the Country Programme Management Unit (CPMU) in sharing lessons and experiences across the target regions, on complementary projects and programmes, as well as among other countries, particularly the Upgraded Country Programme countries, where similar integrated landscape approaches are being applied.

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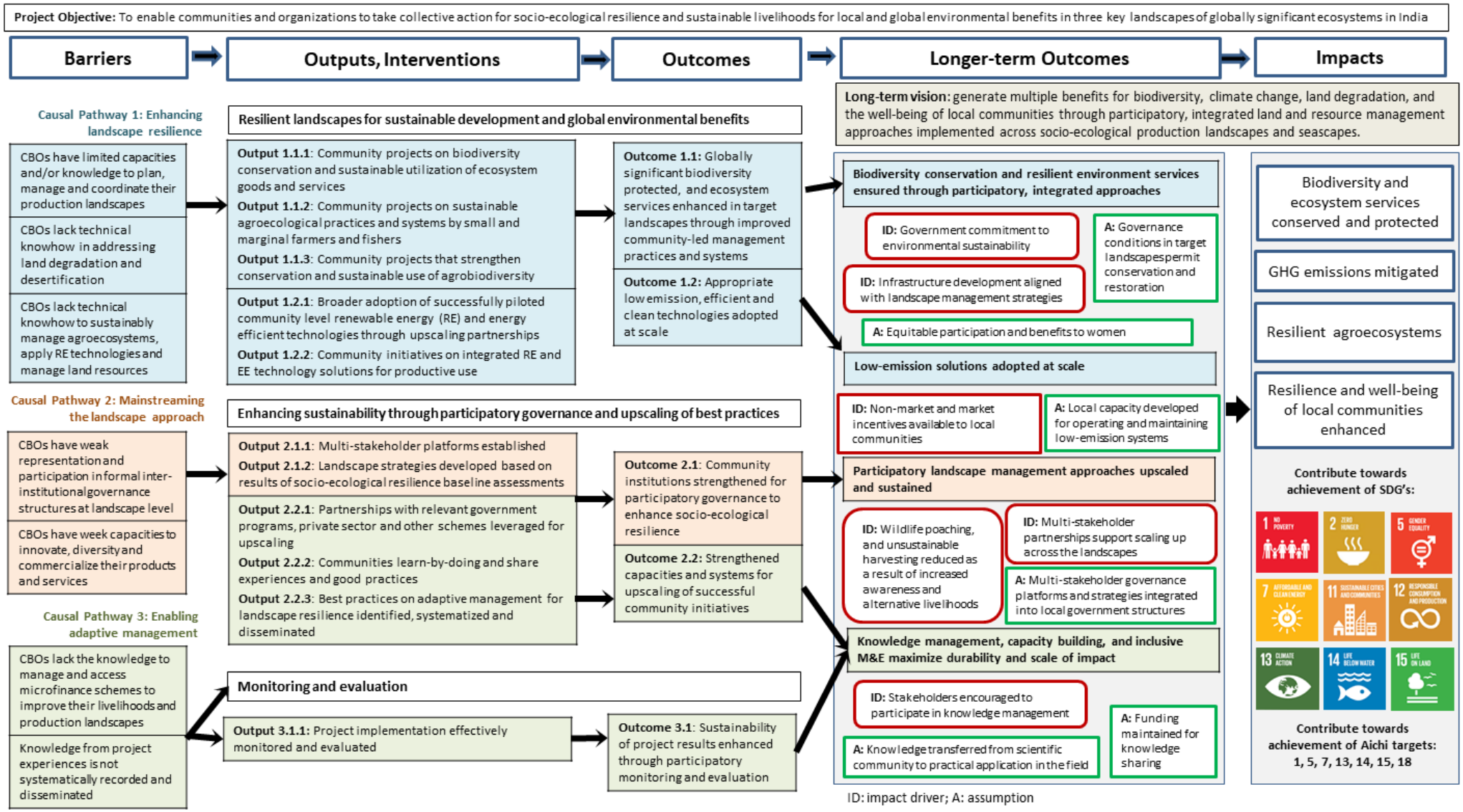


***Figure 3**: Project theory of change*

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IV. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Expected Results*:*

78. The SGP OP7 project strategy is predicated on strengthening socio-ecological resilience through developing skills, capacities and resources required to conserve and restore critical ecosystems, sustainable utilize ecosystem services, improve the sustainability and productivity of agroecosystems and deploy clean solutions in the intervention landscapes and the broader three target regions.

79. **Global Environmental Benefits**: The project is aligned with the following GEF-7 focal area objectives:

- **BD-1-1**: Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes through biodiversity mainstreaming in priority sectors.
- **BD-1-4**: Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes through Sustainable Use of Plant and Animal Genetic Resources.
- **CCM-1-1**: Promote innovation and technology transfer for sustainable energy breakthroughs for decentralized power with energy usage.
- **LD-1-1**: Maintain or improve flow of agroecosystem services to sustain food production and livelihoods through Sustainable Land Management (SLM).

80. With respect to biodiversity, the project will seek to promote the conservation of globally significant biodiversity and the sustainable use of globally significant biodiversity and promote biodiversity-based livelihoods. Indicative types of community projects include the following:

- Agrobiodiversity conservation through preservation and promotion of indigenous seeds, plant species and livestock.
- Protecting endemic species and endangered and threatened species, e.g., through establishing community-managed ecological corridors to improve habitat integrity.
- Conservation of globally significant biodiversity or cultural resources, e.g., through Indigenous Community Conserved Areas, Locally Managed Marine Areas.
- Promoting and strengthening local community institutions such as Biodiversity Management Committees, Peoples Biodiversity Registers, etc.
- Conservation of Forest Areas through livelihood based eco-restoration activities.
- Improved marine habitat practices, such as seasonal protection of critical fishing grounds.
- Collaborative management of protected areas in partnership with PA administrations (e.g., community patrol).
- Management of human-wildlife conflicts in settlements near the borders of the protected areas.

81. With respect to land degradation, the project will address erosion, damaged agricultural land, desertification and deforestation through:

- Improved provision of agroecosystem, forest and marine ecosystem goods and services (e.g., through reforestation, dissemination of knowledge on improved grazing/livestock maintenance, planting of mangroves, indigenous resilient trees and nurseries).
- Community-managed natural regeneration of degraded lands and coastal ecosystems.
- Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in productive landscapes and within buffer zones of protected areas (e.g., sustainable utilization of non-forest timber products (NTFPs)).

82. With respect to climate change, indicative community projects include the following:

- Mitigation of GHG emissions, e.g., through energy efficient solutions introduced, adapted, piloted and disseminated.
- Expanded application of renewable and clean energy solutions for productive uses, such as mills, solar pumps, etc.
- Increased use of renewable energy, including alternatives to fuelwood and coal.
- Improved energy efficiency, e.g., for household use and community lighting.

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- GHG mitigation benefits are also envisaged to be generated through restoring-rehabilitating degraded agricultural land, forests, and mangroves-wetlands.

83. The global environmental benefits generated by the SGP India Upgraded Country Programme (UCP) are estimated based on the expected number of grants awarded and experiences on earlier operational phases of the SGP in India. Aggregated benefits over the longer term will be a function of the synergies created between projects through programmatic approaches, such as the landscape/seascape management approach proposed here. GEF support will be catalytic in mobilizing action at local levels to innovate new strategies and technologies to improve the management of vulnerable natural resources and ecosystems. More importantly, the programme will enhance the capacity of stakeholders in different sectors and at different levels (NGOs, CBOs, etc.) to promote participatory resource management and clean energy access. The lessons learned from the community and landscape level initiatives will be analysed by multi-stakeholder groups at landscape and regional levels for potential policy inputs and disseminated to other landscapes and communities where they will be upscaled, mainstreamed and replicated, as well as integrated into other local and national level programs.

84. The expected project results with respect to the GEF Core Indicators are outlined below in **Table 4** and recorded in the Core Indicator Worksheet in see **Annex 15**.

Table 4: Description of end-of-project targets for GEF Core Indicators

GEF Core Indicators	Proposed end-of-project targets and descriptions
Core Indicator 3: Area of land restored (hectares)	**End-of-project target: 10,000 ha** Restoration- rehabilitation projects are expected in all three regions, e.g., mangroves and other coastal ecosystems are covered under sub-indicator 3.4. The target of 10,000 ha is split across sub-indicator 3.1 (agricultural) with 6,000 ha, sub-indicator 3.2 (forest) with 3,500 ha and sub-indicator 3.4 (wetlands-mangroves) with 500 ha.
Core Indicator 4: Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)	**End-of-project target: 60,000 ha** The envisaged projects contributing towards achievement of Core Indicator 4 are distinguished from the ones on restoration-rehabilitation. Under sub-indicator 4.1 (60,000 ha), the types of envisaged projects include improved buffer zone management or sustainable use, ecotourism, and conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity.
Core Indicator 5: Area of marine habitat under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)	**End-of-project target: 1,200 ha** The Indian Coast is one of the three target regions on the project, with intervention landscapes located in the states of Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra. Interventions contributing towards this core indicator include community-driven establishment or strengthening of fishing grounds to protect coastal and marine biodiversity and safeguard livelihoods for small-scale fishers; collaborative management of coastal and marine resources, e.g., in cooperation with the Gulf of Mannar National Park or the Gulf of Mannar Biosphere Reserve; strengthening of integrated coastal management in the project landscapes.
Core Indicator 6: Greenhouse gas emissions mitigated (metric tons of CO2e)	**End-of-project target: 695,000 tCO2e (lifetime direct); 100,000 tCO2e (lifetime indirect)** Based on experiences during earlier SGP operational phases and potential in the project landscapes identified during PPG consultations, an estimated 50,000 tons of CO2e (lifetime direct) and 100,000 tons of CO2e (lifetime indirect) are estimated to be avoided through community RE and EE interventions (Sub-Indicator 6.2) - see detailed calculations in **Annex 12**. GHG emissions avoided through interventions in the agriculture, forestry, and land use sector (AFOLU) are included in the Core Indicator 6 estimations (Sub-Indicator 6.1). Using the FAO Ex-Ante Carbon Balance Tool (EX-ACT), roughly 645,000 tCO2e over a 20-year lifetime are approximated to be avoided through the 10,000 ha of restoration interventions under Core Indicator 3 (see **Annex 12** for EX-ACT output).
Core Indicator 11: Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment	**End-of-project target: 16,800 (of whom 9,240 are female and 7,560 are male)** Based on experience during earlier operational phases, an average of 200 beneficiaries per project have been reported. The project's gender mainstreaming target is 55% female to 45% male.

85. The strategy adopted by the project gives priority to projects in under-served and poor and vulnerable areas, including tribal areas and other areas that are not easily served by government programs and other initiatives. This SGP funding is expected to leverage additional funds from other sources, such as government

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schemes and programs and private sector initiatives, leading to subsequent increase in the number of beneficiaries. The project is strongly aligned with government priorities, which will facilitate synergies with government programs. Another aspect of the project will be to strengthen SGP's pursuit of private sector and financial institutions for co-financing and collaboration. A significant focus will be to help projects and beneficiaries to make their products marketable through value addition, labelling and certification and to facilitate markets for those products.

86. The socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes targeted by the project are mosaics of multiple land uses, including protected areas. Community interventions are envisaged, for example, within buffer zones of protected areas, but the project is not focused directly on protected area management, i.e., the SGP OP7 project is not targeting GEF 7 Core Indicator 1.

87. Sustainable practices based on agroecology will have co-benefits of increasing plant genetic resources for food and agriculture. Communities' adaptive capacities will be strengthened through alternate livelihood options, increased access to markets and credits, establishment and access to clean and cost-effective alternate energy solutions and improved ecological conditions. It is expected that greater food security and/or generation of employment and income for resource-dependent communities from sustainable management of ecosystems and marketing of biodiversity products and other goods and services will provide the primary economic incentive to these communities, individually and collectively, to conserve biodiversity and optimize ecosystem services. Community organizations will build their capacities to plan and manage resources adaptively and in synergy with each other.

88. **Project objective**: To enable communities and organizations to take collective action for socio-ecological resilience and sustainable livelihoods for local and global environmental benefits in three key landscapes of globally significant ecosystems in India.

Component 1: Resilient landscapes for sustainable development and global environmental benefits

89. Under this component, landscape resilience will be strengthened through community-level small grant interventions aimed at achieving the mutually beneficial outcomes of sustainable socioeconomic development and conservation and protection of the ecosystem goods and services that many local communities rely upon. The small grant projects will cover the three GEF focal areas of biodiversity, land degradation and climate change mitigation. With respect to biodiversity, envisaged interventions include strengthening community collaborative management of protected areas, management of human-wildlife conflicts, sustainable utilization of NTFPs and marine resources, protection and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity and documentation and dissemination of traditional knowledge. Community driven rehabilitation of degraded lands, mangroves, coral reefs and other coastal ecosystems, and collaborative management of efforts aimed at promoting natural regeneration of critical ecosystems will contribute towards the project's objectives regarding land degradation. Building upon best practices of earlier SGP operational phases, the project will be supporting the introduction and upscaling of renewable energy and energy efficiency applications, to mitigate the impacts of climate change and enhance the well-being of local communities.

Outcome 1.1: Globally significant biodiversity protected, and ecosystem services enhanced through improved community-led management practices and systems

Output 1.1.1: Community level small grant projects implemented that conserve biodiversity and enhance ecosystem services through sustainable harvest of NTFPs and marine resources, rehabilitation or restoration of degraded ecosystems, management of human-wildlife conflict, managed natural regeneration of key habitats or others

90. The three target regions harbour a great deal of India's globally significant biodiversity, and many of the rural communities in these areas are dependent upon natural resources for sustaining their livelihoods and well-being and are increasingly vulnerable to threats to these natural resources from unsustainable exploitation and the impacts of climate change. Moreover, there are several in situ conservation initiatives aimed at conserving globally significant biodiversity in these areas. The effectiveness of these conservation efforts is largely a function of close collaboration with local communities. In line with the COVID-19 green recovery efforts, the project will be in a good position to promote sustainable natural resource management, including limiting

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encroachment into forest ecosystems, thereby safeguarding critical habitats and reducing human-wildlife interactions.

91. Under this output, community projects will be implemented on sustainable utilization of NTFPs and marine resources, rehabilitation and managed regeneration of degraded terrestrial and marine and coastal ecosystems, collaborative management of conservation areas, ecotourism and other conservation and land degradation interventions. As two of the intervention landscapes border neighbouring countries, specifically the Manas landscape in Assam, which shares a border with the Kingdom of Bhutan and the Gulf of Mannar in Tamil Nadu, which has a common seascape with Sri Lanka.

92. Indicative activities under Output 1.1.1 include:

1.1.1.1.	Implement community projects on sustainable harvest of NTFPs and marine resources, emphasizing equitable participation of women and other marginalized groups.
1.1.1.2.	Implement community projects on rehabilitation or managed regeneration of degraded terrestrial and marine and coastal ecosystems and building capacity of CBOs (including women and other marginalised groups).
1.1.1.3.	Implement community projects on community collaborative management of conservation areas, management of human-wildlife conflicts, ecotourism, and other biodiversity conservation initiatives.
1.1.1.4.	Promote south-south cooperation among communities on biodiversity conservation initiatives, including but not limited to the Manas landscape in the state of Assam, which borders the Kingdom of Bhutan, and the Gulf of Mannar marine protected area which shares a seascape with Sri Lanka.

Output 1.1.2: Community level small grant projects implemented that stimulate adoption of sustainable agroecological practices and systems by small and marginal farmers and fishers

93. Agroecological practices and systems contribute to the transition of food and agricultural systems that are environmentally sustainable, economically fair, viable and socially equitable. Adoption of agroecological practices and systems by farmers, fishers and other users of terrestrial, coastal and marine resources will contribute directly to a number of development objectives, including ensuring secure and safe food supplies, achieving gender equality, increasing water-use efficiency, ensuring sustainable consumption and production, building climate resilience and halting the loss of biodiversity.

94. Under this output, community projects are planned that promote transformation to agroecological practices and systems, in terrestrial and coastal-marine landscapes. The types of interventions envisaged include on-farm improvements, such as improved soil conservation, non-chemical pest control, rainwater harvesting, water conservation through check dams or similar, sustainable production of fodder for livestock. With respect to coastal and marine ecosystems, activities could include mariculture, such as seaweed farming, seasonal controls on fishing grounds, application of improved fishing gear, etc. The project interventions under this output will contribute towards the COVID-19 recovery efforts, e.g., building capacity of farm and non-farm collectives to enable aggregation of produce and linkages to market opportunities.

95. Indicative activities under Output 1.1.2 include:

1.1.2.1.	Implement community projects applying integrated agroecological practices and systems, including improved soil and water conservation practices.
1.1.2.2.	Implement community projects applying agroecological practices and systems in coastal and marine ecosystems, including sustainable mariculture, collaborative management of coastal fisheries, etc.
1.1.2.3.	Select projects targeting women and other marginalized groups applying sustainable income-generating production systems.

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1.1.2.4.	Deliver capacity building on good agroecological practices and systems to CBOs, in partnership with experienced NGOs, local government departments, academic/research institutions and the private sector.

Output 1.1.3: Community projects implemented that strengthen conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity, including certification, labelling/branding of organic and green products, access to marketing channels for community level products, and documentation of traditional knowledge

96. Conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity is an integral part of India's endeavours to increase the stability of farming systems in the country. SGP in India, including during OP5, has been very successful in implementing agrobiodiversity interventions and Output 1.1.3 under this project, OP7, is focused on further strengthening conservation of genetic diversity of cultivated plants and their wild relatives, as well as documenting and reviving traditional knowledge. Recognizing the importance of women and tribal communities in terms of traditional agrobiodiversity knowledge, the project will target women and other marginalized groups for implementation of community level small grants under this output.

97. There is increasing market demand for indigenous varieties of crops, based on nutritional benefits, as well as food safety concerns. However, shortcomings among CBOs in financial management, quality control and marketing are hindering the viability of many community level agrobiodiversity initiatives. Under this output, the project will also promote community small grant projects that build capacity of CBOs in achieving certification of agrobiodiversity products, strengthen labelling, packaging and branding, enhance management and accounting skills and expand access to marketing channels. Considering the project implementation will coincide with the COVID-19 recovery, promotion of indigenous crops and traditional practices to enhance sustainable land management and food security. Moreover, supporting sustainable use of medicinal plants and gathering traditional knowledge related to health and epidemic response will help strengthen the coping capacities of local communities.

98. Indicative activities under Output 1.1.3 include:

1.1.3.1.	Implement community projects on conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity, including community seed banks and exchanges, participatory plant breeding, certification and eco-labelling of organic and green products and access to marketing and other incentive mechanisms, promoting forward and backward linkages for agricultural products and enhancing sustainable livelihoods.
1.1.3.2.	Provide capacity building to CBOs (specifically women's groups) on quality control, marketing, financial management, partnership building, etc. for strengthening initiatives regarding organic and green products and ensuring women's participation and decision making in supply/value chains.
1.1.3.3.	Partner with enabling stakeholders and mechanisms for promoting community level organic and green products such as collective aggregation of organic and green products, trade fairs, etc.
1.1.3.4.	Organize and/or participate in trade fairs, showcasing agrobiodiversity products and initiatives and fostering partnerships with enabling stakeholders.
1.1.3.5.	Partnering with qualified NGOs and academic/research institutions, deliver capacity building to CBOs (including women and other marginalised groups) on documenting traditional agrobiodiversity knowledge, including processes on obtaining free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) from tribal communities for recording and sharing traditional knowledge.
1.1.3.6.	Implement community projects on documenting traditional agrobiodiversity knowledge into People's Biodiversity Register (PBR) or other agreed information repository.

Outcome 1.2: Appropriate low emission, efficient and clean technologies and solutions adopted at scale

Output 1.2.1: Broader adoption of successfully implemented community level renewable energy and energy efficient technologies and solutions through upscaling partnerships

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99. The SGP has provided significant innovation and demonstrated scale-able community-level applications of renewable energy (RE) and energy efficient (EE) solutions. For example, OP5 included a biomass briquetting project in the state of Manipur, in the North East region of India, that has a strong potential for upscaling. The project in Manipur demonstrated how an improved cook stove could reduce demand for fuel wood and also decrease the level of drudgery for women, who are often tasked with fetching fuel supplies and they also suffer the health consequences of using cooking techniques that expose them to high levels of indoor smoke and other harmful substances.[10] The project will focus on demonstrating new innovative technologies like solar cold rooms, solar powered chakkis, solar dryers, energy efficient irrigation system, solar based fish pond aerators etc and will develop and promote business models for proven technologies like solar cookers, lighting systems, etc.

100. Under this output, a separate call for proposals will be arranged for business models for upscaling proven community level RE and EE applications. The NGO recruited through one of the thematic strategic grants and a business development consultant will support short-listed CBOs in developing business models and establishing partnerships with public sector, private sector or civil society organizations. Project interventions will be aligned with the COVID-19 recovery efforts in the project landscapes, e.g., exploring RE options for health facilities, enhancing energy access, promoting climate proofing of rural infrastructure, etc.

101. Indicative activities under Output 1.2.1 include:

1.2.1.1.	Issue an expression of interest for participation in a call for proposals for upscaling proven community level RE and EE solutions
1.2.1.2.	Provide capacity building to short-listed CBOs (up to 10) on formulating business models for upscaling community level RE and EE applications.
1.2.1.3.	Organize a workshop with invited stakeholders including governmental agencies and departments, private sector enterprises, academic/research institutions, civil society, and microcredit financial institutions.
1.2.1.4.	Issue a call for proposals, including a detailed business model for upscaling community level RE and EE applications and direct cofinancing.
1.2.1.5.	Implement community level RE and EE upscaling projects, with an emphasis on ones run by women and other marginalised groups.
1.2.1.6.	Monitor and evaluate the results of the community projects and share the findings in one of the SGP Learning Forum meetings, sensitizing partners and other key stakeholders on gender and renewable and clean energy.

Output 1.2.2: Community level initiatives implemented that apply integrated RE and energy efficient technologies and solutions for productive use

102. Many CBOs and local cooperatives lack the knowledge of available RE and EE solutions that could be applied for the productive use applications. There are several potential applications in the three target regions and intervention landscapes, including horticulture and spice production and processing, e.g., in the state of Meghalaya, which is a major producer of ginger, turmeric, black pepper and pineapple), or the coastal districts of Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg, where there is extensive production of cinnamon, black pepper, turmeric, chillies and mangoes. In the selected coastal landscapes, there is potential for solar dryers for drying of fish and use of solar-based ice-making for preservation of fish. And there is potential to use solar energy based cold storage in each of the target regions and intervention landscapes.

103. Under this output, community projects will be implemented on introduction or strengthening of integrated RE and EE solutions for productive use.

104. Indicative activities under Output 1.2.2 include:

1.2.2.1.	Provide capacity building to CBOs (including women and other marginalised groups) on renewable energy and energy efficient solutions for productive applications.

[10] Source: Terminal evaluation report of the Fifth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in India, Apr 2018.

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1.2.2.2.	Implement community projects on delivery of integrated renewable energy and energy efficient solutions for productive use.
1.2.2.3.	Promote community biogas for cooking by women groups for less dependence on firewood and drudgery reduction.
1.2.2.4.	Promote EE in lighting and appliances used by households and cottage industries.
1.2.2.5.	Promote solar PV based solutions for community-based energy needs e.g. drinking water pumping, schools, institutions, health centres etc.

Component 2: Enhancing sustainability through participatory governance and upscaling of best practices

105. Component 2 focuses on facilitating participatory, multi-stakeholder governance across the target intervention landscapes. This process will include establishing multi-stakeholder platforms in each of the intervention landscapes, carrying out participatory baseline assessments and developing landscape strategies that outline priority issues and actions to focus on. Ensuring the durability of the results achieved and structures established will be facilitated through capacity building, e.g., strengthening the financial management skills of CBOs and increasing their awareness of existing hybrid grant and microcredit schemes. Capacity development and establishing cooperative linkages with institutions on agricultural development, extension and research will also be an important aspect under this component.

106. Codifying best practices and lessons learned into informative and accessible knowledge products is important in ensuring the initiatives will be upscaled and replicated across the intervention landscapes and in other parts of the country. Under this component, an SGP Learning Forum will be created, including an e-platform for interaction and sharing of experiences, and knowledge products, including brochures, tool kits, documentary films, website, and dissemination materials, will be produced and disseminated.

Outcome 2.1: Community institutions strengthened for participatory governance to enhance socio-ecological resilience

Output 2.1.1: Multi-stakeholder platforms established and/or strengthened for improved governance of intervention landscapes

107. Under this output, the project will establish or strengthen multi-stakeholder platforms in each of the intervention landscapes. . The Implementing Partner's (IP's) regional coordinating offices will be responsible for establishing and maintaining the multi-stakeholder platforms, ensuring participation of CBOs and NGOs, local government units, relevant agencies and departments, as well as the private sector. The platforms will have equitable representation of women and other marginalized groups, consistent with the communities in the intervention landscapes. Where applicable, the project will work with existing governance structures, such as local government cross-sectoral committees, civil society associations, watershed management groups, collaborative protected area management arrangements, etc.

108. Building capacity of local governance mechanisms will also contribute towards the COVID-19 recovery and provide practical platforms for increasing awareness of the value of natural resources, including the need to safeguard the safety and health of local communities.

109. Indicative activities under Output 2.1.1 include:

2.1.1.1.	Update the stakeholder mapping carried out during the PPG phase and through participatory consultations with local stakeholders in the intervention landscapes, prepare terms of reference for multi-stakeholder governance platforms, indicating proposed members, roles and responsibilities, promoting equitable representation and participation by women.
2.1.1.2.	Establish or strengthen multi-stakeholder governance platforms for the intervention landscapes, through convening strategic planning workshops and capacity building sessions.
2.1.1.3.	Sensitise and build capacity of stakeholders on gender mainstreaming and free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) practices and guidelines.

DocuSign Envelope ID: DB8D604C-7386-43D9-975A-BC52527EF320

2.1.1.4.	Advocate and assist local government units in mainstreaming the multi-stakeholder platforms into local planning structures, such as Panchayati Raj development plans.

Output 2.1.2: Landscape strategies for effective governance developed based on results of participatory socio-ecological resilience assessments in the selected intervention landscapes

110. Building upon the preliminary stakeholder mapping and consultations made at the PPG phase, baseline assessments will be carried out in each of the intervention landscapes. The IP's regional coordinating offices will facilitate the baseline assessments, possibly through collaboration with local NGOs at the intervention landscape level. The assessments will include participatory stakeholder mapping, discussions of social and ecological resilience with communities, scoring of resilience, deliberation of key issues in the landscapes and discussions of potential actions. A wide range of local stakeholders, including farmers/fishers, local government officials and community leaders will be invited to participate in the assessments. The types of information to gather during the baseline assessment consultations include:

- Community priorities, key environmental threats, socioeconomic conditions.
- Existing and planned projects and programs in the intervention landscapes, and opportunities for collaboration.
- Capacities of the CBOs and other stakeholders.
- Potential local champions who could represent the interests of the communities and help facilitate the project interventions.

111. A central feature of the project is the development of landscape strategies aimed at strengthening the socio-ecological resilience of the intervention landscapes and communities based on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, energy and ecosystem services. The landscape strategies will include activities related to landscape governance, thus instilling community development and poverty reduction as part of landscape management.

112. The results of the baseline assessments will be used to develop landscape strategies for each of the intervention landscapes. The strategies will provide an outline of the biodiversity values and socioeconomic conditions, present the expected goals and outcomes, describe stakeholder roles and responsibilities and present priority community-based actions. The landscape strategies will also reflect local development priorities, including COVID-19 response and recovery.

113. Indicative activities under Output 2.1.2 include:

2.1.2.1.	Deliver training to the selected NGOs on the social and ecological resilience assessment process.
2.1.2.2.	Carry out participatory baseline and end of project assessments, including assessment of socio-ecological resilience for each of the intervention landscapes, ensuring equitable participation of women and other marginalized groups.
2.1.2.3.	Prepare baseline assessment reports for the intervention landscapes, including updated information on priority areas for biodiversity conservation, rehabilitation of degraded land, priorities for renewable and clean energy among local communities, opportunities for introducing or enhancing alternative livelihoods for local people, and incorporating gender-responsive processes.
2.1.2.4.	Prepare landscape strategies for the intervention landscapes using the results of the baseline assessments and follow-up consultations with local stakeholders (government officials, NGOs/CBOs, women groups, and private sector), and including a gender mainstreaming and social inclusion action plan for ensuring representation and participation of women and other marginalised groups.
2.1.2.5.	Present the landscape strategies and action plans to the multi-stakeholder platforms and the SGP National Steering Committee for endorsement.
2.1.2.6.	Identify and train local champions in the intervention landscapes, with emphasis on inclusion of women and youth, for helping to facilitate the implementation of the landscape strategies.

DocuSign Envelope ID: DB8D604C-7386-43D9-975A-BC52527EF320

2.1.2.7.	Prepare and disseminate information on the landscape strategies to stakeholders within the intervention landscapes, through print media, social media and local media outlets, taking into consideration interests and culturally appropriate communication approaches for women and other marginalised groups.

Outcome 2.2: Strengthened capacities and systems for upscaling of successful community initiatives

Output 2.2.1: Partnerships between CBOs and government, civil society, private sector or donor programs and schemes strengthened, and resources leveraged for scale up and replication of good models/practices

114. The durability of the interventions supported through community small grants would be significantly enhanced through linkages with complementary government programs, private sector initiatives and other schemes. Synergies with other programs and schemes will be facilitated through delivering training to CBOs to increase their understanding and awareness of such programs. Moreover, leading technical institutes, e.g., agricultural universities, centres of excellence of the Government of India in Agriculture, Livestock and Forestry, Indian Institutes of Technology and Indian Institutes of Management will be engaged to provide technical guidance and capacity building to CBO partners.

115. Under this output, training will be delivered to CBOs on how to access hybrid grant and microcredit schemes for co-financing community projects and providing funding for upscaling and replication. The trainings will be delivered through self-help group (SHG) modalities or other approaches, specifically targeting women and other marginalized groups. Partners involved in grant funding and microlending will be invited to participate in the training sessions, describing opportunities and terms and conditions for accessing available schemes. A business development consultant will support CBOs in formulating income-generating development plans, and the IP's regional coordinating offices and strategic partners will assist the CBOs in establishing linkages with grant-funding and microlending institutions to finance the income-generating development plans. Building capacities of women micro-entrepreneurs and self-help groups and training on accessing digital financial services will also contribute towards the COVID-19 recovery efforts in lesser developed communities.

116. This output will also include a separate call for proposals on community grants for scaling up and replication good models and practices. The terms of reference for these upscaling grants will include specific requirements for providing cofinancing through partnerships with other complementary programs or schemes.

117. Indicative activities under Output 2.2.1 include:

2.2.1.1.	Build understanding of CBOs (including women and other marginalised groups) for enabling their participation in government programmes and schemes, as well as other initiatives sponsored by private sector or other stakeholders.
2.2.1.2.	Provide training through self-help groups (SHGs) or other approaches on financial management and access to hybrid grant and microcredit opportunities for CBOs (specifically targeting women and other marginalised groups) and formulate income-generating plans for CBOs in the intervention landscapes.
2.2.1.3.	Formulate income-generating development plans for CBOs in the project intervention landscapes and facilitate expanded access to microcredit and other financing opportunities and partnerships.
2.2.1.4.	Award community upscaling grants to CBOs (including women and other marginalised groups) in partnership with relevant government programs and/or initiatives sponsored by private sector and other stakeholders.
2.2.1.5.	Produce and disseminate information on best practices, including specific knowledge products targeted for women and other marginalised groups.

Output 2.2.2: Communities learn by doing and share experiences and good practices on business models and technology adoption

118. There is a wealth of information on good practices on business models and technology adoption among SGP partners and the CSO community throughout India. Under this output, experiences and lessons learned, as

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well as networking among the CSO community will be enhanced through creation of an SGP Learning Forum, which will include an e-platform for uploading information and online interaction, which could be established on an existing knowledge management system. The SGP Learning Forum will also include one workshop, a gathering of SGP partners and other CSOs/NGOs, as wells as stakeholders from the government, private sector and donor communities. COVID-19 related risks and issues will be incorporated into communication and knowledge management strategies and action plans.

119. The GEF funding provides an opportunity to share the best practices in India and learn from those in other countries, through south-south cooperation arrangements. At least one south-south learning exchange is planned with neighbouring countries having GEF Small Grants Programmes, such as the Kingdom of Bhutan or Sri Lanka.

120. Indicative activities under Output 2.2.2 include:

2.2.2.1.	Prepare terms of reference for an SGP Learning Forum – a community of practice for CBOs (including women and other marginalised groups), NGOs and other partners to share experiences and good practices and to foster partnerships for upscaling and replication.
2.2.2.2.	Develop an SGP knowledge management strategy and a communications strategy.
2.2.2.3.	Create and maintain the SGP Learning Forum e-platform and maintain the platform.
2.2.2.4.	Convene one SGP Learning Forum workshop, inviting community-based organisations, NGOs and other partners to shared experiences and good practices (including gender-responsive good practices) through learn-by-doing workshops, seminars, trade fair and/or other approaches.
2.2.2.5.	Facilitate at least one learning exchanges through a south-south cooperation arrangement, e.g., with Small Grants Programmes in neighbouring countries, such as in the Kingdom of Bhutan or Sri Lanka.
2.2.2.6.	Prepare a sustainability plan for maintaining the operation of the SGP Learning Forum e-platform, e.g., if the platform is available for trading products or services of CBOs, then a self-financing modality might be feasible, and advocate for a durable model for maintaining the service.

Output 2.2.3: Best practices on adaptive management for landscape resilience identified, systematized and disseminated

121. Recording and disseminating the knowledge gained through the implementation of the community small grants is an important aspect of the SGP, as the GEF funding is primarily intended to catalyse investments for upscaling and replication. Under this output, CBOs will be trained on collecting, recording and documenting knowledge and experiences on community development initiatives. Resources are allocated for development of case studies and other knowledge products and disseminating them among relevant stakeholders groups, using print media, social media, radio, or other communication approaches. At least one of the knowledge products will highlight women's role in ensuring social and ecological resilience.

122. Indicative activities under Output 2.2.3 include:

2.2.3.1.	Train CBOs (including women and other marginalised groups) on collecting and documenting information gained through implementation of community projects.
2.2.3.2.	Develop case studies and other knowledge products highlighting best practices on adaptive management for landscape resilience, including at least one case study highlighting the role of women.
2.2.3.3.	Update the SGP standard operating procedures (SOPs) for India based on the best practices and lessons learned during OP7.
2.2.3.4.	Disseminate the case studies and knowledge products among relevant stakeholder groups through appropriate communication techniques, including print media, social media and other local media outlets.

Component 3: Monitoring and Evaluation

DocuSign Envelope ID: DB8D604C-7386-43D9-975A-BC52527EF320

123. This component focuses on putting in place effective project monitoring and evaluation procedures for ensuring efficient use of resources, inclusive participation and achievement of the project objective and outcomes.

Outcome 3.1: Sustainability of project results enhanced through participatory monitoring and evaluation

Output 3.1.1: Project implementation and results effectively monitored and evaluated

124. The activities under this output are designed to put in place enabling procedures and protocols to facilitate effective monitoring & evaluation. The project inception workshop, to be held within 60 days of CEO endorsement, is a critical milestone on the implementation timeline, providing an opportunity to validate the project document, including the environmental and social management framework; confirming governance implementation arrangements, including agreements with responsible parties; assessing changes in relevant circumstances and making adjustments to the project and program results framework accordingly; verifying stakeholder roles and responsibilities; updating the project risks and agreeing to mitigation measures and responsibilities; and agreeing to the multi-year work plan. An inception workshop report will be prepared and disseminated among the NSC members.

125. The SGP National Steering Committee (NSC) will be the main platform for high-level and strategic decisions (see **Section VIII: Governance and Management Arrangements**). Twice per year NSC meetings are planned; on an as-needed basis, additional meetings will be convened physically or virtually.

126. Monitoring indicators in the project results framework, project risks, implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan and implementation of the gender action plan will be carried out by the Country Programme Management Unit, supported by the M&E-Gender-Safeguards Consultant.

127. According to GEF requirements, two independent evaluations will be carried out of the project, a midterm review and terminal evaluation. At least one month before the midterm and terminal evaluations, the project will contract a local institute, local consultant or other service provider to carry out assessments of the GEF core indicators and other results requiring verification/analysis. These assessments will include GIS mapping of project interventions and uploading the geospatial information onto the SGP Learning Forum e-platform.

128. Indicative activities under Output 3.1.1 include:

3.1.1.1.	Organise the project inception workshop, including review of multi-year work plan, project results framework, gender analysis and gender action plan, stakeholder engagement plan, social and environmental screening procedure, etc., and prepare an inception report to provide guidance for initiating the implementation of the project.
3.1.1.2.	Organise twice per year NSC meetings, providing strategic guidance to the country programme management unit and approving project grants.
3.1.1.3.	Monitor and evaluate the project progress, risks and results, facilitating adaptive management, ensuring gender mainstreaming objectives are achieved, preparing project progress reports and organizing periodic financial auditing services.
3.1.1.4.	Monitor the implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan.
3.1.1.5.	Monitor the implementation of the gender action plan, with the support of a gender specialist.
3.1.1.6.	Analyse the baseline and end of project assessments of socio-ecological resilience, carried out for the project intervention landscapes.
3.1.1.7.	Assess midterm achievement of GEF core indicator targets.
3.1.1.8.	Procure and support an independent midterm review of the project, according to UNDP and GEF guidelines.
3.1.1.9.	Assess end-of-project achievement of GEF core indicator targets.
3.1.1.10.	Procure and support an independent terminal evaluation of the project, according to UNDP and GEF guidelines.

DocuSign Envelope ID: DB8D604C-7386-43D9-975A-BC52527EF320

Partnerships:

129. The project strategy has a strong emphasis on building upon baseline activities implemented by project partners, as well as on establishing new and strengthening existing partnerships to ensure the sustainability of the results achieved. The project will collaborate with and build on the lessons of a range of related initiatives. The National Steering Committee (NSC) of the SGP India Country Programme has consistently promoted the collaboration of the Country Programme with GEF and government financed projects and programmes for many years. SGP India has provided technical assistance to community components of selected GEF full-sized projects to increase the efficiency of uptake by community stakeholders of project-promoted technologies and practices. Members of the NSC endorse collaborative arrangements and partnerships to maximize the efficiency of the GEF SGP investment, as well, with SGP-sponsored technologies, and ensure that experience and lessons learned are disseminated and absorbed by government programmes and institutions.

130. Some of the key related initiatives where partnerships will be fostered are listed below in **Table 5**.

Table 5: Intersection of related initiatives with project outputs

Other Initiatives	Main Partner(s)	Intersections with project outputs
GEF Market Transformation and Removal of Barriers for Effective Implementation of the State-level Climate Change Action Plans (PIMS 4606)	MoEFCC	Outputs 1.2.1, 1.2.2, 2.1.2, 2.2.1, 2.2.2, 2.2.3
GCF Coastal Project (PIMS 5991)	MoEFCC	Outputs 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.1.3, 2.1.2, 2.2.1, 2.2.3
GEF SECURE Himalaya Project	MoEFCC	Outputs 1.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.2.1, 2.2.2, 2.2.3
BIOFIN India Project (Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh)	MoEFCC, NBA	Outputs 1.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.2.1, 2.2.3
GIZ Climate Change Adaptation – North Eastern Region of India	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region	Outputs 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.2.1, 2.2.3
GIZ Water Security and Climate Adaptation in Rural India (Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh)	Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Jal Shakti	Outputs 1.2.1, 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.2.2, 2.2.3
North East Rural Livelihood Project	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region	Outputs 1.1.2, 1.1.3, 1.2.2, 2.2.1, 2.2.3
NAFCC projects in Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu (Gulf of Mannar), Assam, Meghalaya and Madhya Pradesh	MoEFCC, NABARD, State Gov'ts.	Outputs 1.2.1, 1.2.2, 2.1.2, 2.2.1, 2.2.2, 2.2.3

Risks*:*

131. The key risks that could threaten the achievement of results through the chosen strategy are described in the risk register in **Annex 6**, along with proposed mitigation measures and recommended risk owners who would be responsible to manage the risks during the project implementation phase. A few of the identified risks are operational, including the low level of technical and management capacity of some CBOs to implement grant projects or the inexperience of CBOs in coordinating with different levels of government or other stakeholders. These risks will be mitigated through capacity building and qualified guidance delivered by the SGP Country Programme Management Unit (CPMU), the Implementing Partner (IP), and other partners engaged through strategic grant modalities. There is also a risk that initiation of the project will be prolonged, due to inexperience of the IP in the operations and procedures of the SGP. The civil society is strong in India and this risk is considered low; moreover, there are several supporting stakeholders on the programme, including the MoEFCC, the NSC and UNDP. One risk is rated high, associated with the impacts of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic that coincided with the project preparation phase and there is a high likelihood that the crisis could linger into the implementation phase, causing delays or temporary suspensions of activities.

132. The social and environmental risks that were assessed as part of the social and environmental screening procedure (see **Annex 5**) are also consolidated into the risk register. The overall risk-rating for the project is "High". Five (5) of the six (6) identified project risks have been identified through the SESP have been assessed as Moderate. The risk associated with potential COVID-19 related constraints associated with convening physical

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stakeholder meetings and holding group trainings in the field is characterized as High. To meet the SES requirements, the following safeguard plans have been prepared: (i) involvement of scheduled tribe populations has been integrated into the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (see **Annex 8**), (ii) a Gender Analysis and Action Plan (see **Annex 10**), and (iii) a COVID-19 Analysis and Action Framework (see **Annex 14**). These plans are annexed to the project document. An ESMF will be prepared during project inception, to provide more detailed guidance on managing the risks associated with COVID-19 and other social and environmental risks on the project.

133. The project will institute adaptive management measures, building upon SGP's unique position in facilitating socio-economic resilience and delivering global environmental benefits through community-driven initiatives. The project design is predicated on enhancing socio-ecological resilience. Facilitated by multi-stakeholder collaborative processes, the project strategy promotes landscape approaches for achieving sustainable management of natural resources. Bringing together cross-sectoral and multiple stakeholders into participatory processes will help enhance the knowledge of the risks associated with zoonotic diseases like COVID-19 and how landscape management approaches can help mitigate the risks and build social and ecological resilience of local communities. The project will also promote on-farm diversification and improved agro-ecological farming practices, which will contribute to increased food and income security of local communities, strengthening their coping capacities in response to the COVID-19 pandemic and other socioeconomic disruptions.

134. The risk associated with vulnerable and marginalized groups including tribal populations possibly being excluded from fully participating in decisions regarding priority actions on lands claimed by them and including utilization of natural resources, and the risk of possibly not fully incorporating or reflecting the views of women and girls and ensure equitable opportunities for their involvement and benefit are rated as moderate. The SGP has extensive experience in engaging women and other marginalized groups, and specific safeguard plans have been developed, including the gender action plan. The SGP operational policies and procedures provide further guidance on ensuring inclusive and equitable participation.

135. Implementing projects on biodiversity conservation and land restoration or rehabilitation will require partnerships with expert organizations, such as conservation agencies, NGOs, local government agencies, etc., to avoid possible damage to critical ecosystems through poorly designed or executed interventions. The risk that the project outcomes will be vulnerable to the impacts of climate change is rated as moderate. For example, the vulnerability of agriculture to climate change of some of the districts where the project intervention landscapes are located have been characterized as very high. Although the project strategy is predicated by strengthening the socio-ecological resilience of the intervention landscapes, this risk cannot be excluded.

136. As outlined in the climate risk screening (see **Annex 13**), hazard levels associated with flooding, water scarcity, extreme weather conditions are high in some of the project landscapes and potential short-term incidents and long-term consequences would likely affect vulnerable communities the most, such as the poor, the elderly, women, and children. In severe cases leading to physical destruction, loss of lives, and migration it would have impactful effect on the livelihoods and access to education for project beneficiaries. Risks associated with damage from potential hazards are relevant for some of the climate change mitigation interventions in rural areas, such as solar-powered agricultural pumping, solar PV systems for institutions (e.g., schools, community centres, health centres, etc.), solar systems for small-scale industries, biomass briquette production units, and biogas digesters. There are also risks to restoration-rehabilitation of degraded agricultural and forest lands and coastal ecosystems. These project risks will be mitigated by proper siting, selection of durable materials, installation of equipment on impermeable layers/platform, and use of protective structures.

137. Community-based organisations will be required to assess in the project proposal documents the risks of climate and geophysical hazards on proposed infrastructure and assets and describe what measures are proposed to reduce and manage the risks. Climate and geophysical hazards will also be addressed in the project environmental and social management framework (ESMF), and the design and implementation of project interventions will be guided Country Programme Management Unit (CPMU) and the National Steering Committee (NSC) and supported by the multi-stakeholder landscape platforms.

<u>Stakeholder engagement and south-south cooperation</u>:

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138. A stakeholder analysis was undertaken during project preparation to identify key stakeholders, consult with them regarding their interests in the project and define their roles and responsibilities during project implementation. Based on these analyses, a *Stakeholder Engagement Plan* (**Annex 8**) has been developed to guide the implementation team. A list of key project stakeholders and their envisaged role on the project is provided below in **Table 6**.

139. Safeguards have been designed for implementing adaptive stakeholder engagement measures if the COVID-19 pandemic is prolonged or recurrent during the project implementation phase (see **Annex 14:** *COVID-19 Analysis and Action Framework*). Local NGO partners have important roles in facilitating integrated landscape approaches, such as the participatory baseline assessments, development of landscape strategies, and convening multi-stakeholder landscape platforms. The Implementing Partner will provide strategic guidance to the local partners through a variety of in-person and virtual techniques accordingly. Travel to and within the project landscapes will be made consistent with the requisite protocols according to relevant national, state, and UNDP directives.

140. The primary stakeholders of the SGP Country Program in GEF-7 are the communities and indigenous tribal groups living and working in lesser developed and vulnerable areas. Relevant partners will include implementing NGOs/CBOs, as well as line ministries of Government of India (national, state, district levels); panchayats; academic institutions; centres of excellence of the line ministries/technology service providers both at government and private sector; fair trade and youth institutions; municipalities, and pollution control boards (state and national levels) etc.

141. SGP India has worked with tribal people in remote, lesser developed areas for over twenty years to build their capacities to participate in a variety of activities and partnerships aimed at conservation of biodiversity and sustainable land management, above all. Tribal groups have worked with government authorities to co-manage fragile protected areas, as well as mitigate degradation of production lands and forest areas through improved management for sustainable use. Tribal groups have carried out projects to recover traditional knowledge in relation to biodiversity, land management and appropriate resource use and have drafted biocultural protocols to ensure sustainability of these resources. Tribal groups have received training and technical assistance to produce artisanal products, including specialty crops and handicrafts, as well as to market them fairly.

142. SGP will, in GEF-7, continue to strengthen the capacities of tribal groups in the selected landscapes to participate in all activities related to landscape planning and management, including project identification, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Tribal groups will be invited to participate in baseline assessments of landscape resilience and sustainability, identify landscape level outcomes and potential projects, sign formal agreements formalizing their participation in landscape management, as well as participate in multi-stakeholder landscape groups that will discuss the experiences and lessons learned from the implementation of the landscape strategies and their different initiatives. These discussions will include local, district and possibly state and other policy and decision makers to aid in establishing stronger linkages between government institutions and tribal groups. All knowledge generated by tribal groups will be codified and disseminated with their express permission and in a manner that is culturally sensitive and with free, prior and informed consent.

143. The private sector will be engaged in multiple ways in this project. The most significant role they will play will be in regard to establishing and strengthening marketing links, business planning, consumption, distribution and packaging for value chains of agrobiodiversity produced goods. Private sector enterprises will also be engaged in the development and upscaling of renewable energy (RE) and energy efficiency (EE) interventions, providing technological solutions, distribution channels, financing access, etc.

144. The private sector will also be part of the multi-stakeholder platforms in each landscape. One of the project co-financing partners, NatWest India Foundation has been very active in the state of Madhya Pradesh and will be invited to participate in the landscape platforms there. Other partnerships will be fostered during project implementation, e.g., through leveraging and linkages to Corporate Social Responsibility initiatives of the private sector for wider resource mobilization for grantee partners and for building more confidence and creditability of the program and its approach at the community level.

DocuSign Envelope ID: DB8D604C-7386-43D9-975A-BC52527EF320

Table 6: Key project stakeholders and their roles and responsibilities

Key stakeholders	Relevant Roles and Responsibilities
Community Based Organizations (CBOs)	Responsibilities include effective implementation of SGP projects, skills-building, and use of easy to handle technologies, including training and documentation of experiences. They also are the primary agents for accessing markets and micro-finance. CBOs participate in landscape planning and analysis of lessons learned, dissemination of knowledge gained through peer-to-peer exchanges, etc. Signatories to community level partnership agreements.
NGOs, strategic partners	NGOs lead and facilitate participatory baseline assessments and landscape planning processes; partners in multi-stakeholder partnerships for each landscape; are signatories to community level partnership agreements; provide technical assistance to community organizations for implementation of their projects; and are potential participants on policy platforms. Potential NGO stakeholders will include those with experience in the specific areas of action for resilient landscape management. NGOs will be engaged through strategic grant modalities.
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC)	The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) will co-chair the National Steering Committee (NSC) and is the nodal ministry in the administrative structure of the Central Government for planning, promoting, coordinating and overseeing implementation of India's environmental, forestry, land degradation, climate change related policies and programmes.
SGP National Host Institution (NHI) / Implementing Partner	The SGP National Host Institution (NHI) / Implementing Partneris responsible for implementation of the SGP India Programme. The NGHI is the Secretariat to the NSC and helps in mobilizing co-financing, organizing strategic partnerships and supports successful achievement of Country Programme objectives as described in the Project Document. The IP will establish regional coordinating offices in the three project target regions.
SGP National Steering Committee (NSC)	Functions as the project board and co-chaired by the MoEFCC and a representative from the civil society. The NSC reviews and approves SGP strategies; advises regarding multi-stakeholder partnership composition and terms of reference; approves criteria for project eligibility based on proposal by multi-stakeholder partnership and SGP Operational Guidelines; reviews and approves projects submitted by SGP National Coordinator; reviews annual project progress reports and recommends revisions and course corrections, as appropriate.
Technical Advisory Group	Comprises a pool of experts that review project proposals in early stages. A national level Technical Advisory Group will support the NSC with technical and strategic issues.
Other Union Ministries	Other union ministries of GoI have a direct mandate and bearing on the project. These include the Ministry of Agriculture (National Agricultural Policy, 2000, Deep Sea Fishing Policy, 1991, Indian Fisheries Act, 1987); Ministry of Rural Development and Land Resources (for implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (MGNREGA); Ministry of Tribal Affairs (Schedule Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006); the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996); Ministry of Power, Ministry of Non-Renewable Energy (both on issues related to energy conservation and energy efficiency), the Ministry of Development of North East Region, and the Ministry of Tourism (National Tourism Policy, 2002). The programmes and initiatives of the relevant Ministries are linked to the SGP program, and efforts will be made to mainstream lessons and best practices.
State Governments	Various State departments such as the Environment, Forest and Climate Change, including the State Biodiversity Boards; Panchayat Raj, Energy and Power, Education, Planning, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Land and Water Resources, Waste Management State Watershed Missions, State Livelihoods Missions, Fodder & Forage Departments are particularly noteworthy and will be linked to the relevant activities of the SGP.
District and local administrations	These are headed by the District Collector/ Magistrate[11], and include functionaries responsible for different aspects of district governance. Of relevance to this project are functionaries responsible for district planning (District Planning Officer), fisheries (Assistant Commissioner of Fisheries), agriculture (District Agriculture Officer), forests and wildlife (Deputy Conservator of Forests), livestock (District Animal Husbandry/Livestock Officer), soil and water engineers, officials of the Women and Child Department. At the taluka/block level there are Panchayat Samitis and the Block Development Officers (BDOs) and at the village level there are Gram Panchayats. The taluka-level Panchayat Samitis work for the villages within the taluka and are the link between the Gram Panchayat and the district government. Biodiversity Management Committees are also present at the local level to support implementation of the Biodiversity Act 2002.
Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and State level Urban	These are statutory authorities entrusted to implement environmental laws and regulations within the jurisdiction of the centre and state. National pollution control norms are set by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB). State boards ensure proper implementation of the statutes, judicial

[11] District Collectors are officers of the Indian Administrative Service and in charge of the administration of the district. They are entrusted the task of handling law and order, revenue collection, taxation, the control of planning permission and the handling of natural and man-made emergencies.

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Key stakeholders	Relevant Roles and Responsibilities
Development, Municipal Corporations (MCs) and Pollution Control Boards	and legislative pronouncements related to environmental protection within the State. State boards have the responsibility of implementing the following environmental acts and rules, either directly or indirectly: Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977, Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and Rules and notifications made thereunder (including EIA notifications), Hazardous Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 1989. Urban municipal bodies also facilitate and check the safe waste management practices under the Municipal Solid Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 2000, Plastics Wastes Rules, 1999, etc.
Agricultural Universities and other science, environment and educational universities and institutions	Various technical and academic institutes and universities will help build capacities at the grassroots level through low cost, easy-to-adopt technologies tested on farmers' fields as well as energy and waste management technologies. Links will be made between community practices, educational institutions and universities to develop the same into business models and approaches, source young men and women as interns for studies, analysis, documentation and local capacity building.
Private Sector, Chambers of commerce and industry	Collaboration between SGP partners and the private sector and industry are crucial for leveraging resources, knowledge, practices and skills to influence the corporate sector to adopt such technologies, processes, methodologies, systems, products for better sustainability and for increased income for local communities. The SGP has developed links to the Corporate Social Responsibility initiatives of the private sector for wider resource mobilization for grantee partners and for building more confidence and creditability of the program and its approach at the community level.
Banks and financial institutions	The SGP and communities are being linked at the local levels to access credit facilities through small kinship-based, women's self-help groups (SHGs), for bookkeeping, accounts trainings and capacity building. This extra financial access is not only helping in building local community institutions and trust at the community and project levels but is also enhancing the adoption of technologies and skills by the local communities. Nearly 80% of the users/beneficiaries are women. Such links are also helping in building the skills in project planning, implementation, training, documentation, media management, networking, hosting workshops and business model approaches.
SHGs, Forest Protection Committees, Federations, Cooperatives, Fishermen's Associations, Youth Groups, etc.	These will encourage collective action for sustainable resource use through informal community-based institutions in the implementation of SGP activities. As they are networked locally, they would also take on the role of peer sharing of innovative practices.
UNDP	UNDP, as GEF implementing agency, will oversee the successful design and implementation of the project providing quality assurance. UNDP is a senior member of the National Steering Committee and participates in all sessions, providing advice and information to maximize the effect of the Country Programme on the vulnerable areas of India.
Other UN and bilateral agencies	Synergies and complementary opportunities will be advocated among projects and initiatives supported by other UN and bilateral agencies.

145. Experience with private sector engagement during OP5 has helped to define a road map and strategies for future collaborative projects between entrepreneurs and local stakeholders. Proponents of projects with technological applications will be able to further develop their ideas with the guidance and financial support of private technical agencies and CSR organisations. As part of OP7, the SGP Country Programme will broker fair linkages between local stakeholder organizations and private sector actors and agencies such as private Banks, marketing agencies, CSR organisations, research and communications experts so that innovations can be replicated and extended on a larger scale. Collaboration between SGP community partners and the private sector is crucial for leveraging resources, knowledge, practices and skills, and to engage the corporate sector in promoting and disseminating such technologies, processes, methodologies, systems, and/or products across landscapes and communities for greater landscape resilience and increased income for local stakeholders. The India SGP Country Programme will continue to develop and broker links to Corporate Social Responsibility initiatives in the private sector for wider resource mobilization for grantee partners and for building more confidence and credibility of the programme and its approach at the community level.

146. The NatWest India Foundation is a one of the project co-financing partners, and the project will work on leveraging other partnerships through the implementation phase.

147. Two of the project intervention landscapes are adjacent to neighbouring countries having active GEF Small Grants Programmes. The Manas landscape in the state of Assam borders the Kingdom of Bhutan, and the two countries are collaborating on biodiversity conservation initiatives in this region. Similarly, the Gulf of

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Mannar landscape/seascape in the state of Tamil-Nadu borders the marine ecosystems of Sri Lanka. At least one South-South Cooperation learning exchange is planned in one of these landscapes/seascapes.

148. The project will also link up with the South-South Community Innovation Exchange Platform launched by SGP Global during its Sixth Operational Phase (OP6). During OP7 this tool will be used to share information and to replicate the knowledge and innovation created, promoted, and/or tested by civil society and communities on the ground that could fill critical gaps in national action plans and produce timely and significant results. The goal of the South-south cooperation initiative is to support communities in mobilising and taking advantage of development solutions and technical expertise available in the South. In this regard, learning opportunities and technology transfer from peer countries will be further explored during project implementation.

149. And the project will facilitate dissemination through global ongoing South-South and global platforms, such as the UN South-South Galaxy knowledge sharing platform and PANORAMA[12]. In addition, to bring the voice of India to global and regional fora, the project will explore opportunities for meaningful participation in specific events where UNDP could support engagement with the global development discourse on socio-ecological resilience at the landscape level. The project will furthermore provide opportunities for regional cooperation with countries that are implementing initiatives on conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity and community-level clean energy solutions in geopolitical, social and environmental contexts relevant to the proposed project in India.

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment:

150. SGP has been a pioneer and highly recognized in mainstreaming gender equality and women's empowerment in every step of the program cycle. A gender focal point is designated within each SGP National Steering Committee (NSC) to ensure review of gender considerations in project selection. The project will prioritize work with women's groups, particularly livelihood groups and public health volunteer groups. The Country Programme team, as part of project preparation, will undertake a gender analysis and gender action plan, and formulate a specific strategy to engage women/girls groups as primary actors in landscape/seascape management.

151. The Country Programme Management Unit will work with the gender focal point on the NSC to identify potential project ideas for initial discussions with women's and girls' groups. CSOs and NGOs that have relevant experience will be engaged to support women's/girls' groups in defining grant project objectives and designing grant project activities. Women's/girls' groups will evaluate their projects' performance to identify lessons and knowledge for adaptive management as well as gender specific policy recommendations.

152. SGP India has a significant history of pursuing gender equity and women's empowerment through different but complementary approaches, including assistance to the establishment and operation of women's Self Help Groups (SHGs), building capacities for financial and business management, enabling access to micro credit, developing technical capacities to increase the productivity and sustainability of smallholder production processes, improving organizational management capacities, and ensuring gender considerations are addressed of in all approved projects.

153. SGP India will build on this experience to apply best practice to strengthen gender equity in OP7. Women and women's groups will participate in the development of landscape strategies, the identification of resilience outcomes and the formulation of typologies of potentially eligible projects in each landscape, including criteria for project selection. As necessary, women's participation may be facilitated through gender-specific groups and events to ensure more freely informed discussions and decision making.

154. The effective operation and management of women's Self-Help Groups will continue to be a priority in all landscapes, and they will receive ongoing technical assistance and training to enable them to achieve grant project objectives. In agriculture, particularly, women's groups will receive assistance in all aspects of farming, including seed selection, exchange and storage, micro credit access and management, value addition, marketing, and savings and investment, as well as training in methods for innovating on-farm as part of collective programs

[12] https://panorama.solutions/en

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of action. Women and women's groups will participate fully in agroecosystem vulnerability assessments and the follow-on identification of potential innovations and best practice. In addressing gender considerations, women's participation in monitoring and evaluation of grant projects and landscape strategy implementation will be prioritized, as a prerequisite to adaptive management in pursuit of greater gender equity overall.

155. Consistent with the SGP OP7 Technical Guidance Note on Gender, the UNDP Gender Equality Strategy 2018-2021[13], and the GEF Policy on Gender Mainstreaming and the GEF-7 approach on gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment, and learning from experiences of other organizations, a strategy for acknowledging gender differences and determining key actions to promote women's role in implementation of programs and projects was drafted during the project preparation phase. The gender action plan for the project recognizes the differences between labour, knowledge, needs, and priorities of men and women, and calls for:

a. Consultation with women groups on needs and requirements associated with project interventions.
b. Promotion of equitable representation of women and men in project activities and groups established and/or strengthened, including the landscape level multi-stakeholder governance platforms.
c. Development of strategic and planning documents in consultation with women.
d. Targeted budgeting of activities promoting active involvement of women and monitoring and evaluation of such activities.
e. Participation, training and skills building of women identified and budgeted in relevant project outcomes.
f. Encouragement of women participation in the recruitment of project implementation staff, including consultancies and other service providers.
g. When applicable, equal payment of women and men.

156. More information on gender mainstreaming is included in **Annex 10** (*Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan*) to the project document. Specific gender equality and mainstreaming actions include ensuring equitable representation of women in project decision-making bodies; ensuring equitable proportion of benefits realized from the project will be delivered to women; ensuring gender considerations are integrated into landscape strategies; promoting gender awareness throughout the project implementation phase, and promoting equal opportunity for employment for positions within the project management office, consultancies and other service providers.

157. The project will track the following gender indicators, enabling assessment of progress towards the GEF Gender Policy and to the UNDP Gender Equality Strategy (2018-2021):

- Number of participating community members (gender disaggregated)
- Number of women-led projects supported
- Number of projects that contributing to equal access to and control of natural resources of women and men
- Number of projects that improve the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance
- Number of projects that target socioeconomic benefits and services for women

158. These indicators are incorporated into the project's monitoring plan (see **Annex 4** to the project document), and performance will be monitored and evaluated during project implementation, with results reported in project progress reports, and adaptive management measures implemented as needed. Resources have been allocated in the implementation budget for of a Gender-Safeguards Consultant, to support development of landscape strategies, guidance in the preparation of proposals for community grants and monitoring and evaluation of implementation of community projects and achievement of the gender mainstreaming targets outlined in the Gender Action Plan.

[13] UNDP Gender Equality Strategy 2018-2021

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Knowledge Management:

159. Each SGP grant project is designed to produce three things: global environmental and local sustainable development benefits (impacts); organizational capacities (technical, analytical, etc.) from learning by doing; and knowledge from evaluation of the innovation experience. Knowledge management, including the dissemination of best practices and lessons learned, will remain an essential element of the GEF-SGP India Country Programme during GEF-7. The first step regarding knowledge management in OP7 will be the formulation of a knowledge management strategy and a communications strategy. These strategies will highlight priority actions, target audiences, and methodologies to roll out during the implementation phase. The Knowledge Management approach involves assessing and sharing lessons learned and best practices from target landscapes based on evaluation of implementation results and their contributions to Global Environment Benefits (GEB), local development objectives and landscape level outcomes, including the development of social capital.

160. At the regional and intervention landscape levels, the SGP India Country Programme will produce case studies, photos stories, and video documentaries of the landscape planning and management experience in each of the selected landscapes. These case studies will highlight the processes of stakeholder participation, as well as the progress toward the targets selected during landscape planning, using the Satoyama Resilience Indicators. A detailed analysis will be produced of the successes and failures in each intervention landscape regarding the generation of synergies between individual community projects around landscape level outcomes, lessons learned, and future efforts to strengthen the landscape planning and management processes. The results of these studies will be published and disseminated throughout the country through print and digital media and SGP's institutional partners, NGOs, SGP-supported CSO networks, universities and others.

161. This knowledge generated among the strategic grant projects will be systematized and codified for dissemination at the landscape level through policy dialogue platforms, community landscape management networks and multi-stakeholder partnerships, and knowledge fairs and other exchanges; at the national level through the NSC, strategic partnerships and their networks, and national knowledge fairs where appropriate; and globally through the SGP global network of SGP Country Programmes and UNDP's knowledge management system. The individual grant project case studies will be anticipated at project design and based on a participatory methodology, so that the production of the case studies strengthen the community organization's capacities for reflection and action through learning-by-doing.

162. The project will establish an SGP Learning Forum (including an e-platform) which will be a facilitate links among communities, promote information sharing, and provide access to knowledge resources that are relevant to their individual projects. The knowledge obtained from project experiences and lessons learned will be socialized through SGP's well-established national network of stakeholders and SGP's global platform, and it will be used in upscaling successful initiatives. The increased capacity of community-level stakeholders to generate, access and use information and knowledge is expected to increase the sustainability of project activities beyond the life of the grant funding. Knowledge sharing and replication will help ensure that the impacts of the project are sustained and expanded, generating additional environmental benefits over the longer-term.

163. A separate strategic grant will be awarded to a qualified NGO to establish and maintain the SGP Learning Forum, support the grantees in developing and disseminating case studies and other knowledge products, and facilitate the knowledge management delivered through workshops, trade fairs and other gatherings of partners. The details of the proposed SGP Learning Forum in India will be worked out during the development of the Knowledge Management Strategy and Communications Strategy during project implementation. Maintaining the SGP Learning Forum will be advocated as part of the sustainability plans for ensuring the durable functioning of the multi-stakeholder landscape platforms. Utilizing the SGP Learning Forum as a marketing platform, e.g., for showcasing agricultural products, handicrafts, ecotourism experiences, etc., could also help ensure sustained maintenance of the learning forum. In developing the Knowledge Management Strategy, opportunities for linking the SGP Learning Forum to existing schemes and platforms will be explored, e.g., rural banks and microcredit institutions.

164. At the global level, knowledge platforms including the SGP website and Communities Connect (a platform to share knowledge from civil society organizations around the world) will continue to be updated.

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165. The knowledge management component will also link with the Government of India Mission - Unnat Bharat Abhiyaan, which is inspired by the vision of transformational change in rural development processes by leveraging knowledge institutions to help build the architecture of an inclusive India. It will link to the 16 Indian Institutes of Technology that have been created to work in special clusters of villages and on special issues for better natural resource management. There will be scope to create exposure of communities to better economic productivity; entrepreneurship and skill development, frugal artisan technology for rural livelihood and employment and social and institutional infrastructural development, including the Swach Bharat Abhiyan. The project will also coordinate with governmental partners in documenting and recording traditional knowledge, e.g., through People's Biodiversity Registers or similar mechanisms.

166. Knowledge products (including multimedia recordings, peer-to-peer visits, systematization of best practices, media coverage, amongst other methods) will focus on sharing, particularly in areas vulnerable to climatic variability and climate change, information and knowledge related to: watershed restoration processes; know-how to convert and enhance productivity while contributing to sustainable landscape processes; how to strengthen community participation in governance schemes; water management practices; soil management practices; access to micro-credit in a community experience; scaling up innovative businesses etc.

167. This knowledge will be further systematized and codified for dissemination at the landscape level through policy dialogue platforms, community landscape management networks and multi-stakeholder partnerships, and knowledge fairs and other exchanges; at the national level through the NSC, strategic partnerships and their networks, and national knowledge fairs where appropriate; and globally through the SGP global network of SGP Country Programs and UNDP's knowledge management system.

Innovativeness, Sustainability and Potential for Scaling Up:

168. **Innovativeness**: The project will develop and demonstrate innovative technological solutions as well as establish innovative mechanisms of generating or channelling financial resources at local levels to ensure sustainability. This will be demonstrated mainly in the area of low cost, energy efficient solutions for reduced GHG emissions, alternate and user-friendly value addition technologies, and agroecological practices, etc.

169. The project will have a strong focus on developing business models and market-based mechanisms for sustainable use of natural resources as well as enhanced livelihoods for marginalized communities in vulnerable and lesser developed districts of India. SGP India will work closely with its partners to ensure that promising innovations, successful pilots, and best practices are replicated and scaled up through joint or coordinated planning, financing, and implementation. A multi-stakeholder partnership strategy will be developed during the planning phase to meet these principles.

170. **Sustainability**: Sustainability of landscape planning and management processes, as well as value-chain development strategies, will be enhanced through the formation of multi-stakeholder, interdisciplinary, participatory and inclusive partnerships, involving local government, national agencies and institutions, NGOs, the private sector and others at the landscape level. NGO networks will be called upon for their support to community projects and landscape planning processes, and technical assistance will be engaged through government, NGOs, universities, academic institutes and other institutions. Community ownership is a critical factor contributing to the sustainability of project benefits. SGP India will involve all community members (men, women, youth and elders) in all stages of the grant project cycle: design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

171. **Financial dimension of sustainability**: The majority of the community projects are envisaged to include livelihood related activities, such as capacity building, skills development, market linkages, etc. Experience gained through the SGP interventions will strengthen the capabilities of CBOs to develop proposals and raise funds. The 1:1 co-financing requirement for each of the community projects will help promote enabling partnerships with governmental, civil society, donor, and private sector stakeholders. Moreover, the multi-stakeholder landscape platforms will provide direct linkages with local government development planning mechanisms and opportunities for funding upscaling and replication.

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172. **Socioeconomic dimension of sustainability**: The landscape approach integrated into the project strategy is predicated on strengthening socio-ecological resilience. Involving multiple stakeholders in the landscapes-seascape in identifying priority issues and developing strategies for addressing these increases the overall social capital of the local communities. Contributing towards the COVID-19 recovery efforts, the project interventions, such as diversifying local food production, strengthens the resilience of the local communities.

173. **Institutional framework and governance dimension of sustainability**: Building capacities of local governance mechanisms and involving multiple stakeholders in the landscape platforms will enhance the likelihood that project results will be sustained after GEF funding ceases. Representatives of local government entities will be important members of the multi-stakeholder landscape platforms, helping to foster linkages with complementary government programmes and to identify incentives for upscaling project interventions. These institutional level stakeholders will also have the opportunity to participate in capacity building activities under the project, providing them with an expanded knowledge base of innovative approaches and a broadened network of stakeholder alliances, including with the civil society, private sector, and other governmental partners, both at the national level and with counterparts in the other project landscapes. Mainstreaming the priority actions outlined in the landscape strategies into local development planning frameworks will further strengthen the durability of the institutional framework and governance dimensions requisite for effective landscape management approaches.

174. **Environmental dimension of sustainability**: A substantial number of envisaged projects involve activities that conserve biodiversity and protect and restore ecosystem services, e.g., improved sustainable land management, collaborative community management of natural resources, adopting sustainable agricultural practices, restoration-rehabilitation of degraded agricultural land, forests, and coastal ecosystems. As outlined in the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (**Annex 5** to the Project Document), biodiversity conservation, land degradation, and climate change mitigation grants will be primarily carried out in partnership with expert organizations, e.g., conservation agencies, NGOs, and local government entities, thus building capacities and partnerships will help ensure sustainability of the implemented interventions.

175. Moreover, the overall strategy is focused on enhancing the socio-ecological resilience of local communities. These efforts will strengthen coping capacities in response to long-term climate change and associated increased risks associated with climate and disaster hazards. The landscape approach promoted under the project strategy promotes socio-ecological resilience. For instance, climate-smart agricultural practices will enhance resilience, and conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity resources will further contribute towards landscape resilience, as indigenous crop varieties are often more resilient than conventional varieties. The design of grant proposals will be required to include provisions for managing climate and geophysical hazards, which will help build capacities of local CBOs and ensure more durable landscape management practices.

176. **Potential for Scaling Up**: Successful interventions under each thematic area can be replicated/upscaled across the project landscapes and in other geographic regions of the country facing similar issues of development and environmental protection and management. Through improved financial capacities, grantees may ensure progressive innovation and broader adoption. Resources will be made available through the SGP strategic grant modality to facilitate key elements of the upscaling initiative to provide capacity building and foster enabling partnerships with government programmes, other donors, and private sector investors. For example, resources are allocated specifically for scaling up successful CCM interventions, with a particular focus on RE and EE technological solutions for micro-enterprises.

177. The landscape strategies will be developed with long-term goal of achieving durable capacities and partnerships for ensuring sustainable and resilient management of the target landscapes and seascapes. Multi-stakeholder partnerships will identify potential upscaling opportunities, analyse and plan upscaling processes, engage established microcredit and revolving fund mechanisms to finance upscaling components, design and implement the upscaling programme, and evaluate its performance and impacts for lessons learned for adaptive management, policy discussion and potential extension of the model to other areas of the country. Resources are allocated for formulating income-generating development plans, with a particular emphasis on women and other marginalized groups. And the knowledge management strategy, including establishment of a SGP Learning Forum, focuses on sharing best practices and facilitating marketing and partnership building.

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V. PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s): SDG 1, SDG 2, SDG 5, SDG 7, SDG 11, SDG 12, SDG 13, SDG 14, SDG 15				
This project will contribute to the following country outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD): UNSDF India 2018-2022 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; **UNDP India Country Programme Document 2018-2022 Output 3.2**: Effective solutions developed at national and subnational levels for sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems, ozone depleting substances, chemicals and wastes; **Output 3.3**: Inclusive and sustainable solutions adopted to achieve increased energy efficiency and universal clean energy access; **UNDP Strategic Plan 2018-2021: Signature Solution 4**: Promote nature-based solutions for a sustainable planet; **Output 1.4.1** Solutions scaled up for sustainable management of natural resources, including sustainable commodities and green and inclusive value chains				
	Objective and Outcome Indicators	**Baseline**	**Mid-term Target**	**End of Project Target**
Project Objective: To enable communities and organizations to take collective action for socio-ecological resilience and sustainable livelihoods for local and global environmental benefits in three key landscapes of globally significant ecosystems in India	**Mandatory Indicator, GEF-7 Core Indicator 3: Area of land restored** (hectares) **SDG 15.3;**	Under OP5, there were 11 LD projects.	5,000 ha included among the approved projects by midterm.	10,000 ha
	Mandatory Indicator, GEF-7 Core Indicator 4: Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas) (hectares) **SDG 2.4; SDG 11.b; SDG 12.2; SDG 14.2; SDG 15.2; SDG 15.9; SDG 15.b;**	Sustainable land and resource management projects benefitting biodiversity were implemented in the Western Ghats, Himalayan Front and Arid and Sem-Arid regions of India.	30,000 ha included among the approved projects by midterm.	60,000 ha
	Mandatory Indicator, GEF-7 Core Indicator 5: Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity (hectares; excluding protected areas) **SDG 14.2; SDG 14.b;**	Under OP5, there were interventions on enhancing coastal ecosystem services and protecting biodiversity through artificial reefs and promoting of sustainable fishing among small-scale fishers.	600 ha included among the approved projects by midterm.	1,200 ha
	Mandatory Indicator, GEF-7 Core Indicator 6: Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated (million metric tons of CO2e) **SDG 7.1; SDG 13.2; SDG 13.3;**	200,000 metric tons CO2e achieved in OP5	Approx. half of the envisaged CCM projects approved by midterm; end target of 695,000 tCO2e (lifetime direct) and 100,000 tCO2e (lifetime indirect) validated with updated information.	695,000 metric tons CO2e (lifetime direct) over the lifetime of the GHG mitigation projects); 100,000 metric tons CO2e (lifetime indirect)
	Mandatory Indicator 1, GEF-7 Core Indicator 11: # direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as a co-benefit of GEF investment (individual people) **SDG 1.4; SDG 1.b; SDG 5.a; SDG 7.1;**	Cumulative total of 433 projects supported by SGP, with average 58% female and 42% male beneficiaries.	5,000 (of whom 2,750 are female and 2,250 are male), based on the approved projects by midterm.	16,800 (of whom 9,240 are female and 7,560 are male)
Component 1: Resilient landscapes for sustainable development and global environmental benefits				
Outcome 1.1: Globally significant biodiversity protected, and ecosystem services enhanced	**Indicator 6**: **Sustainable management of common resources,** as indicated by the number of new partnerships between CBOs and enabling stakeholders for biodiversity	A wide range of partnerships were realized under OP5, including with governmental	3 identified in the set of approved projects in the first call for proposals	6 new partnerships between CBOs (including 3 women-led CBOs) and

through improved community-led management practices and systems	conservation and/or restoration-rehabilitation initiatives in production landscapes, disaggregated by gender	departments and agencies, foundations and private sector enterprises.		enabling stakeholders for biodiversity and/or land degradation initiatives
	Indicator 7: **Maintenance and use of local agrobiodiversity**, as indicated by the number of varieties or cultivars obtaining new or upgraded independent eco-certification.	18 rare and threatened cultivars-breeds-varieties were brought under focused conservation practices, and 1 rice variety in Assam obtained geographical indication certification.	1 included among the approved projects in the first call.	3 varieties or cultivars obtaining new or upgraded independent eco-certification
	Indicator 8: **Documentation of traditional knowledge related to biodiversity**, as indicated by the number of systems developed or strengthened where traditional biodiversity knowledge is documented, stored and made available to local people (e.g., Peoples Biodiversity Registers, traditional knowledge recordings, resource classification systems, etc.)	OP5 made concerted efforts to engage particularly vulnerable tribal groups.	5 included among the approved projects by midterm	12 systems developed or strengthened
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.1	**Output 1.1.1:** Community level small grant projects implemented that conserve biodiversity and enhance ecosystem services through sustainable harvest of NTFPs and marine resources, rehabilitation or restoration of degraded ecosystems, management of human-wildlife conflict, managed natural regeneration of key habitats or others **Output 1.1.2**: Community level small grant projects implemented that stimulate adoption of sustainable agroecological practices and systems by small and marginal farmers and fishers **Output 1.1.3**: Community projects implemented that strengthen conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity, including certification, labelling/branding of organic and green products, access to marketing channels for community level products, and documentation of traditional knowledge			
Outcome 1.2: Appropriate low emission, efficient and clean technologies and solutions adopted at scale	**Indicator 9**: **Energy saved** due to adoption of low emission, energy efficient and clean solutions (MJ)	During OP5, 46 of the 102 projects involved CCM interventions, including smokeless stoves, solar cookers, bio-briquettes, biogas units	First call of CCM projects designed, procured and initiated; no quantitative midterm target.	126 million MJ total, of which: 90 million MJ due to saving of fuelwood 36 million MJ due to savings in electricity
	Indicator 10: Increase in installed Renewable Energy Capacity across different RE solutions (MW)	RE solutions implemented under OP5 included hybrid solar and micro-hydro systems, biomass energy systems.	First call of RE projects designed, procured and initiated; no quantitative midterm target.	3 MW total, of which: Solar PV = 2 MW Solar Thermal = 0.25 MWe = 0.75 MWt Biomass = 0.5 MWe = 1.50 MWt Biogas = 0.25 MWe = 0.75 MWt
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.2	**Output 1.2.1**: Broader adoption of successfully implemented community level renewable energy and energy efficient technologies and solutions through upscaling partnerships **Output 1.2.2**: Community level initiatives implemented that apply integrated RE and energy efficient technologies and solutions for productive use			
Component 2: Enhancing sustainability through participatory governance and upscaling of best practices				
Outcome 2.1: Community institutions strengthened for participatory governance to	**Indicator 11: Number of landscape strategies** developed through participatory consultation and based on the socio-ecological resilience landscape baseline assessments	Not applicable	3 landscape strategies developed and endorsed by the multi-stakeholder governance platforms	3 landscape strategies under implementation and evaluated at end of project

enhance socio-ecological resilience	**Indicator 12**: **Landscape priority actions mainstreamed into local planning instruments,** as indicated by the uptake priority actions outlined in the landscape strategies into Panchayati Raj development plans	Under OP5, 63 Panchayats incorporated sustainable management practices into village level resource use plans.	Priority actions described in the endorsed landscape strategies	14 Panchayats development plans include at least one priority action from the landscape strategies by end of project
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2.1	**Output 2.1.1**: Multi-stakeholder platforms established and/or strengthened for improved governance of intervention landscapes **Output 2.1.2**: Landscape strategies for effective governance developed based on results of participatory socio-ecological resilience assessments in the selected intervention landscapes			
Outcome 2.2: Strengthened capacities and systems for upscaling of successful community initiatives	**Indicator 13**: **Enhanced financial sustainability**, as indicated by the amount of cash co-financing obtained from hybrid grant or microcredit programs/schemes (in USD), disaggregated by gender	During OP5, direct cash cofinancing totalling more than USD 400,000 was obtained from a variety of sources, including the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), foundations, governmental programs and departments, and the private sector.	USD 50,000 of cash co-financing included among approved projects from by midterm	USD 200,000 in cash co-financing, with 50% for women CBOs, for the cumulative portfolio of small grant projects under OP7
	Indicator 14: Strengthened capacities of women groups to lead community development interventions, as indicated by the number of interventions upscaled or replicated by women's groups reported on the SGP Learning Forum e-platform	The SGP in India has facilitated the establishment and strengthening of many CBO women groups. The OP5 final report indicates that more than 2,000 women self-help groups were involved in 102 SGP projects across India.	SGP Learning Forum e-platform operational	25 interventions upscaled or replicated by women's groups reported on the SGP Learning Forum e-platform
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2.2	**Output 2.2.1**: Partnerships between CBOs and government, civil society, private sector or donor programs and schemes strengthened, and resources leveraged for scale up and replication of good models/practices **Output 2.2.2**: Communities learn by doing and share experiences and good practices on business models and technology adoption **Output 2.2.3**: Best practices on adaptive management for landscape resilience identified, systematized and disseminated			
Component 3: Monitoring and evaluation				
Outcome 3.1: Sustainability of project results enhanced through participatory monitoring and evaluation				
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3.1	**Output 3.1.1**: Project implementation effectively monitored and evaluated			

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VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) PLAN

178. The project results, corresponding indicators and mid-term and end-of-project targets in the project results framework will be monitored annually and evaluated periodically during project implementation. If baseline data for some of the results indicators is not yet available, it will be collected during the first year of project implementation. The Monitoring Plan included in **Annex 4** details the roles, responsibilities, frequency of monitoring project results.

179. Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP and UNDP Evaluation Policy. The UNDP Country Office is responsible for ensuring full compliance with all UNDP project monitoring, quality assurance, risk management, and evaluation requirements.

180. Additional mandatory GEF-specific M&E requirements will be undertaken in accordance with the GEF Monitoring Policy and the GEF Evaluation Policy and other relevant GEF policies[14]. The costed M&E plan included below, and the Monitoring plan in **Annex 4**, will guide the GEF-specific M&E activities to be undertaken by this project.

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

Additional GEF monitoring and reporting requirements:

182. Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will be held within 60 days of project CEO endorsement, with the aim to:

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

GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR):

183. The annual GEF PIR covering the reporting period July (previous year) to June (current year) will be completed for each year of project implementation. Any environmental and social risks and related management plans will be monitored regularly, and progress will be reported in the PIR. The PIR submitted to the GEF will be shared with the Project Board. The quality rating of the previous year's PIR will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent PIR.

GEF Core Indicators:

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

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184. The GEF Core indicators included as **Annex 15** will be used to monitor global environmental benefits and will be updated for reporting to the GEF prior to MTR and TE. Note that the project team is responsible for updating the indicator status. The updated monitoring data should be shared with MTR/TE consultants prior to required evaluation missions, so these can be used for subsequent ground-truthing. The methodologies to be used in data collection have been defined by the GEF and are available on the GEF website.

Independent Mid-term Review (MTR):

185. The terms of reference, the review process and the final MTR report will follow the standard templates and guidance for GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center (ERC).

186. The evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The evaluators who 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. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project under review.

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

188. The final MTR report and MTR TOR will be publicly available in English and will be posted on the UNDP ERC by December 2023. A management response to MTR recommendations will be posted in the ERC within six weeks of the MTR report's completion.

Terminal Evaluation (TE):

189. An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final TE report will follow the standard templates and guidance for GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center.

190. The evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The evaluators who 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. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project being evaluated.

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

192. The final TE report and TE TOR will be publicly available in English and posted on the UNDP ERC by 31 May 2026. A management response to the TE recommendations will be posted to the ERC within six weeks of the TE report's completion.

Final Report:

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

Agreement on intellectual property rights and use of logo on the project's deliverables and disclosure of information**:**

194. To accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF for providing grant funding, the GEF logo will appear together with the UNDP logo on all promotional materials, other written materials like publications developed by the project, and project hardware. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by the GEF will also accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF. Information will be disclosed in accordance with relevant policies notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy and the GEF policy on public involvement.

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget:

195. The project monitoring and evaluation plan and budget are outlined below in **Table 7**.

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Table 7: Monitoring and evaluation plan and budget

GEF M&E requirements	Indicative costs (US$)	Time frame
Inception Workshop	19,080	Within 60 days of CEO endorsement of this project.
Inception Report	None	Within 90 days of CEO endorsement of this project.
M&E of GEF core indicators and project results framework	51,110	Annually and at mid-point and closure.
GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR) [15]	None	Annually typically between June-August
Monitoring of gender action plan, SESP, ESMF, stakeholder engagement plan	64,960	On-going
Supervision missions[16]	None	Annually
Independent Mid-term Review (MTR)	38,160	December 2023
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE)	38,160	May 2026
TOTAL indicative COST	**211,470**	

[15] The costs of UNDP CO and UNDP-GEF Unit's participation and time are charged to the GEF Agency Fee.

[16] The costs of UNDP CO and UNDP-GEF Unit's participation and time are charged to the GEF Agency Fee.

DocuSign Envelope ID: DB8D604C-7386-43D9-975A-BC52527EF320

VII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Roles and responsibilities of the project's governance mechanism:

196. **Implementing Partner**: The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI).

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

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

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

199. **Project beneficiary Groups**: CBOs, CSOs and NGOs in the target landscapes: These stakeholders, with support of central governmental partners, particularly the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC), as well as technical assistance from the SGP, will design and implement the projects to generate global environmental benefits and community livelihood benefits.

200. **UNDP**: UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes oversight of project execution to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with agreed standards and provisions. UNDP is responsible for delivering GEF project cycle management services comprising project approval and start-up, project supervision and oversight, and project completion and evaluation. UNDP is also responsible for the Project Assurance role of the SGP National Steering Committee.

Project organisation structure:

201. The roles and responsibilities of the various parties to the project are illustrated in the organogram shown below in **Figure 4** and described in the SGP Operational Guidelines (see **Annex 17**).

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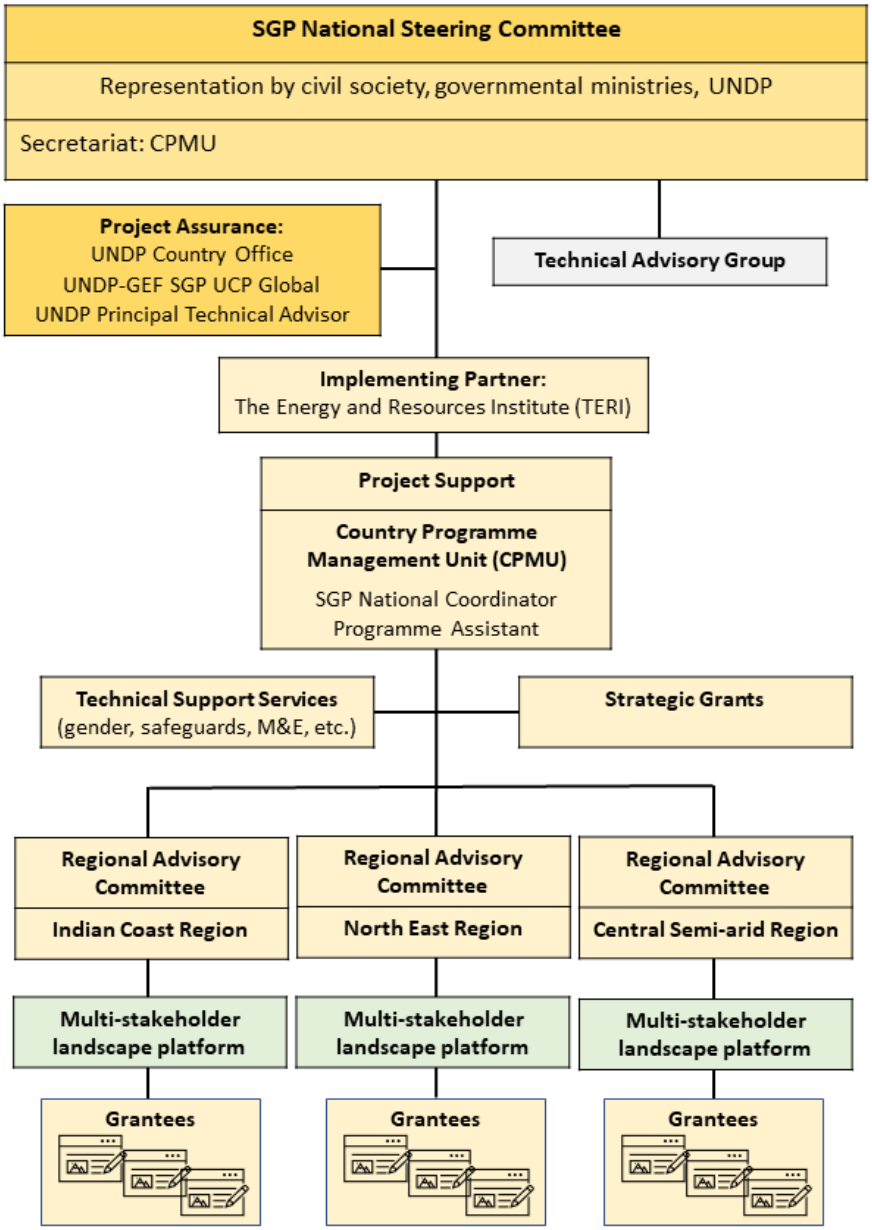


***Figure 4**: Project organization*

202. **Project Board:** The Project Board (also called **SGP National Steering Committee, NSC**) is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, NSC decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition. Establishment and operations of SGP National Steering Committees are carried out in accordance with the SGP Operational Guidelines (see **Annex 17**).

203. In case consensus cannot be reached within the NSC, the UNDP Resident Representative (or their designate) will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed.

204. Specific responsibilities of the NSC 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 (also called SGP National Coordinator).

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- Provide guidance on new project risks and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks.
- Agree on project manager's tolerances as required, within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded.
- Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF.
- Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes.
- Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities.
- Track and monitor co-financing for this project.
- Review the project progress, assess performance, and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year.
- Appraise the annual project implementation report, including the quality assessment rating report.
- Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project.
- Provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans.
- Address project-level grievances.
- Approve the project Inception Report, Mid-term Review and Terminal Evaluation reports and corresponding management responses.
- Review the final project report package during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.
- Ensure highest levels of transparency and take all measures to avoid any real or perceived conflicts of interest.

205. **Project Assurance**: UNDP performs the quality assurance role and supports the NSC and Country Programme Management Unit by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed, and conflict of interest issues are monitored and addressed. The SGP-NSC cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the SGP National Coordinator. UNDP provides a three – tier oversight services involving the UNDP Country Offices and UNDP at regional and headquarters levels. Project assurance is totally independent of project execution.

206. **Project extensions:** The UNDP Resident Representative and the UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator must approve all project extensions. All extensions incur costs, and the GEF project budget cannot be increased. A single extension may be granted on an exceptional basis only if the following conditions are met: one extension only for a project for a maximum of six months; the project management costs during the extension period must remain within the originally approved amount, and any increase in PMC costs will be covered by non-GEF resources; the UNDP Country Office oversight costs in excess of the CO's Agency fee specified in the DOA during the extension period must be covered by non-GEF resources.

207. **UNDP** will provide overall Programme oversight and take responsibility for standard GEF project cycle management services beyond assistance and oversight of project design and negotiation, including project monitoring, periodic evaluations, troubleshooting, and reporting to the GEF. UNDP will also provide high level technical and managerial support from the UNDP GEF Global Coordinator for the SGP Upgrading Country Programmes, who is responsible for project oversight for all SGP Upgraded Country Programme projects.[17] The SGP Central Programme Management Team (CPMT) will monitor Upgraded Country Programmes for compliance with GEF SGP core policies and procedures.

208. In accordance with the global **SGP Operational Guidelines** (**Annex 17**) that will guide overall project implementation in India, and in keeping with past best practice, the UNDP Resident Representative will appoint the **National Steering Committee** (NSC) members in consultation with the MoEFCC. The NSC, composed of government and non-government organizations with a non-government majority, a UNDP representative, and

[17] GEF/C.54/05/Rev.01 *GEF Small Grants Programme: Implementation Arrangements for GEF-7*, approved by GEF Council.

DocuSign Envelope ID: DB8D604C-7386-43D9-975A-BC52527EF320

individuals with expertise in the GEF Focal Areas, is responsible for grant selection and approval and for determining the overall strategy of the SGP in the country. NSC members serve without remuneration and rotate periodically in accordance with its rules of procedure. The Government is usually represented by the GEF Operational Focal Point or by another high-level representative of relevant ministries or institutions. The NSC assesses the performance of the SGP National Coordinator with input from the UNDP RR and the SGP UCP Global Coordinator. The NSC also contributes to bridging community-level experiences with national policymaking.

209. **Technical Advisory Group (TAG)** In accordance with the global SGP Operational Guidelines (see **Annex 17**), the NSC may also establish a Technical Advisory Group (TAG) with a pool of voluntary experts on call to serve as a technical sub-committee, for review of proposals and in relation to specific areas of programming and partnership development. The TAG can also be tasked by the NSC to provide specific technical guidance in specialised areas of work, such as carbon measurement, payments for ecosystem services, marketing and certification of products, transboundary diagnostic analysis, and other relevant fields. In addition, the TAG may also be formed in response to donor and co-financing requirements mobilised for the SGP country programme. The TAG will provide technical guidance with regards to project selection and the quality of project proposals, prior to final review and approval by the NSC. In such cases, minutes from TAG meetings will be a pre-requisite and fully report on the review process and recommendations made to the NSC. In certain cases, and depending on the area of technical specialization required, the NSC may decide to invite other organisations or individual experts to assist in project review.

210. The UNDP **Country Office** is the business unit in UNDP for the SGP project and is responsible for ensuring the project meets its objective and delivers on its targets. The Country Office will make available its expertise in various environment and development fields as shown below. It will also provide other types of support at the local level such as infrastructure and financial management services, as required. UNDP will be represented in the NSC and will actively participate in grant monitoring activities. The CO will participate in NSC meetings, promoting synergies with other relevant Programmes, and support the design and implementation of the SGP strategy, among other things.

211. The **Country Programme Management Unit (CPMU)** composed of an SGP National Coordinator and a Programme Assistant, appointed by the Implementing Partner, is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the Programme. This includes supporting NSC strategic work and grant selection by developing technical papers, undertaking ex-ante technical reviews of project proposals; taking responsibility for monitoring the grant portfolio and for providing technical assistance to grantees during project design and implementation; mobilizing cash and in-kind resources; preparing reports for UNDP, GEF and other donors; implementing a capacity development Programme for communities, CBOs and NGOs, as well as a communications and knowledge management strategy to ensure adequate visibility of GEF investments, and disseminating good practices and lessons learnt. The terms of reference for the members of the CPMU are included in the overview of technical consultancies/subcontracts in **Annex 7**.

212. **Regional Advisory Committees (RACs)** will be established by the Implementing Partner for each of the three target regions, i.e., Indian Coast Region, North East Region, and Central Semi-Arid Region, to pre-screen project proposals, provide strategic guidance to the **multi-stakeholder platforms** in the project intervention landscapes, promote innovative approaches, facilitate engagement of enabling stakeholders in the project regions, and make recommendations for ensuring effective and efficient implementation of the project grants. The RAC members will be selected from a voluntary pool of independent specialists representing the GEF focal areas (biodiversity, climate change mitigation, and land degradation) and of practitioners having experience in empowerment of local communities, women, and other vulnerable groups.

213. **Grants** will be selected by the NSC from proposals submitted by CBOs and NGOs through calls for proposals in specific thematic and geographic areas relevant to the SGP Country Programme strategy, as embodied in this document. Although government organizations cannot receive SGP grants, every effort will be made to coordinate grant implementation with relevant line ministries, decentralized institutions, universities and local government authorities to ensure their support, create opportunities for co-financing, and provide feedback on policy implementation on the ground. Contributions from and cooperation with the private sector will also be sought.

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VIII. FINANCIAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

214. The total cost of the project is USD 13,074,886. This is financed through a grant of USD 4,474,886, and USD 8,600,000 in other co-financing. UNDP, as the GEF Implementing Agency, is responsible for the oversight of the GEF resources and the cash co-financing transferred to UNDP bank account only.

215. Confirmed Co-financing: The actual realization of project co-financing will be monitored during the mid-term review and terminal evaluation process and will be reported to the GEF. Co-financing will be used for the following project activities/outputs:

Co-financing source	Co-financing type	Co-financing amount	Planned Co-financing Activities/Outputs	Risks	Risk Mitigation Measures
UNDP	In-kind	$1,500,000	Recurrent expenditures (in-kind) of the Country Office, e.g., staff salaries, logistical support, hosting costs, etc. Complementary synergies on other UNDP projects.	Inconsistent engagement with the SGP team, possibly leading to low delivery and other efficiency shortcomings. Lack of coordination with other UNDP projects.	The SGP National Coordinator is envisaged to be based at the UNDP CO in Delhi. The UCP Global Coordinator will provide strategic guidance. UNDP is a member of the NSC, enabling them to stay closely involved.
MoEFCC	In-kind	$1,200,000	Recurrent expenditures (in-kind) of the ministry, e.g., staff salaries, logistical support, hosting costs, etc. Complementary synergies on MoEFCC programmes and schemes.	Possible changes in officers at the ministry, leads to inconsistent involvement. Lack of coordination with other programmes and schemes.	The MoEFCC will be co-chair of the NSC, therefore required remain engaged. The ministry has been closely involved throughout the PPG phase and during earlier SGP operational phases.
Madhya Pradesh EPCO	Grant	$700,000	Investments mobilised on complementary programmes on climate change related activities in Madhya Pradesh	Planned programmes do not materialise or are delayed.	EPCO should be a member of the regional advisory committee, enabling effective coordination.
CSO grantees	In-kind	$2,500,000	Direct co-financing of community projects generally on a 1:1 basis.	Limited resources or channels to raise funding. Possible low participation.	SGP is widely known in India. The project will actively promote participation. Training will be provided on developing proposals and access to microcredit.
	Grant	$700,000			
NatWest India Foundation	Grant	$2,000,000	Investments mobilised on complementary programmes on sustainable livelihoods for enhanced socio-ecological resilience	Planned investments do not materialise or are delayed.	It would be prudent to invite NatWest India Foundation to be an NSC member, enabling effective collaboration.

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216. Budget Revision and Tolerance: As per UNDP requirements 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.

217. Should the following deviations occur, the SGP National Coordinator and UNDP Country Office will seek the approval of the BPPS/GEF team to ensure accurate reporting to the GEF: a) Budget re-allocations among components in the project with amounts involving 10% of the total project grant or more; b) Introduction of new budget items/or components that exceed 5% of original GEF allocation.

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

219. Audit: The project will be audited as per UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies. Audit cycle and process must be discussed during the Inception workshop.

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

221. 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 Terminal Evaluation Report (that will be available in English) and the corresponding management response, and the end-of-project review Project Board meeting. **Operational closure must happen with 3 months of posting the TE report to the UNDP ERC**. The Implementing Partner through a Project Board decision will notify the UNDP Country Office when operational closure has been completed. At this time, the relevant parties will have already agreed and confirmed in writing on the arrangements for the disposal of any equipment that is still the property of UNDP.

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

223. Financial completion (closure): 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).

224. The project will be financially completed **within 6 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-GEF Unit for confirmation before the project will be financially closed in Atlas by the UNDP Country Office.

225. Refund to GEF: Should a refund of unspent funds to the GEF be necessary, this will be managed directly by the BPPS/GEF Directorate in New York. No action is required by the UNDP Country Office on the actual refund from UNDP project to the GEF Trustee.

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IX. TOTAL BUDGET AND WORK PLAN

Total Budget and Work Plan			
Atlas Award ID:	00119975	Atlas Output Project ID: 00116297	
Atlas Proposal or Award Title:	Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in India		
Atlas Business Unit	IND 10		
Atlas Primary Output Project Title	Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in India		
UNDP-GEF PIMS No.	6253		
Implementing Partner	The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI)		

GEF Output/Atlas Activity	Responsible Party / (Atlas Implementing Agent)	Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	Amount Year 5 (USD)	Total (USD)	See Budget Note:
Component 1: Resilient landscapes for sustainable development and global environmental benefits	**TERI**	**62000**	**GEF**	71400	Contractual Services - Individuals	28,620	28,620	28,620	28,620	28,620	**143,100**	1
				71300	Local Consultants	9,540	9,540	9,540	9,540	9,540	**47,700**	2
				71600	Travel	5,300	5,300	5,300	5,300	5,300	**26,500**	3
				72600	Grants	318,000	572,400	826,800	572,400	572,400	**2,862,000**	4
				72800	Information Technology Equipment	5,300	0	0	0	0	**5,300**	5
				75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	21,200	21,200	21,200	21,200	21,200	**106,000**	6
					sub-total GEF Component 1	**387,960**	**637,060**	**891,460**	**637,060**	**637,060**	**3,190,600**	
					Total Component 1	**387,960**	**637,060**	**891,460**	**637,060**	**637,060**	**3,190,600**	
Component 2: Enhancing sustainability through participatory governance and upscaling of best practices	**TERI**	**62000**	**GEF**	71400	Contractual Services - Individuals	13,568	13,568	13,568	13,568	13,568	**67,840**	7
				71300	Local Consultants	0	27,825	55,650	27,825	0	**111,300**	8
				71600	Travel	3,180	3,180	24,380	8,480	3,180	**42,400**	9
				72600	Grants	0	139,125	139,125	139,125	139,125	**556,500**	10
				74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	3,886	11,500	11,500	11,500	11,500	**49,886**	11
				75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	0	5,300	10,600	10,600	5,300	**31,800**	12
					sub-total GEF Component 2	**20,634**	**200,498**	**254,823**	**211,098**	**172,673**	**859,726**	
					Total Component 2	**20,634**	**200,498**	**254,823**	**211,098**	**172,673**	**859,726**	
Component 3: Monitoring and evaluation	**TERI**	**62000**	**GEF**	71400	Contractual Services - Individuals	6,360	6,360	6,360	6,360	6,360	**31,800**	13
				71200	International Consultants	0	0	22,260	0	22,260	**44,520**	14
				71300	Local Consultants	3,180	11,130	20,670	11,130	20,670	**66,780**	15
				71600	Travel	13,250	7,950	14,310	7,950	14,310	**57,770**	16
				75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	6,360	1,060	1,060	1,060	1,060	**10,600**	17
					sub-total GEF Component 3	**29,150**	**26,500**	**64,660**	**26,500**	**64,660**	**211,470**	
					Total Component 3	**29,150**	**26,500**	**64,660**	**26,500**	**64,660**	**211,470**	
Project Management	**TERI**	**62000**	**GEF**	71400	Contractual Services - Individuals	15,052	15,052	15,052	15,052	15,052	**75,260**	18
				71600	Travel	1,060	1,060	1,060	1,060	1,060	**5,300**	19
				72800	Information Technology Equipment	11,690	0	0	0	0	**11,690**	20
				73100	Rental & Maintenance-Premises	17,808	17,808	17,808	17,808	17,808	**89,040**	21

				74100	Professional Services	0	0	0	26,500	0	**26,500**	22
				74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	1,060	1,060	1,060	1,060	1,060	**5,300**	23
					sub-total GEF PM	**46,670**	**34,980**	**34,980**	**61,480**	**34,980**	**213,090**	
					Total Project Management	**46,670**	**34,980**	**34,980**	**61,480**	**34,980**	**213,090**	
PROJECT TOTAL						**484,414**	**899,038**	**1,245,923**	**936,138**	**909,373**	**4,474,886**	

Summary of Funds:

	Amount Year 1	**Amount Year 2**	**Amount Year 3**	**Amount Year 4**	**Amount Year 5**	**Total**
GEF	$484,414	$899,038	$1,245,923	$936,138	$909,373	**$4,474,886**
UNDP (grant)	$300,000	$300,000	$300,000	$300,000	$300,000	**$1,500,000**
Central Government (grant and in-kind)	$240,000	$240,000	$240,000	$240,000	$240,000	**$1,200,000**
Madhya Pradesh State Gov. EPCO (grant)	$140,000	$140,000	$140,000	$140,000	$140,000	**$700,000**
CSO grantees (grant and in-kind)	$640,000	$640,000	$640,000	$640,000	$640,000	**$3,200,000**
NatWest India Foundation (grant)	$400,000	$400,000	$400,000	$400,000	$400,000	**$2,000,000**
TOTAL:	**$2,204,414**	**$2,619,038**	**$2,965,923**	**$2,656,138**	**$2,629,373**	**$13,074,886**

***Budget* note number**	**Comments**
0	6% of each project line is allocated to the Implementing Partner for management costs.
Component 1: Resilient landscapes for sustainable development and global environmental benefits	
1	**71400. Contractual services – Individuals**. SGP National Coordinator working with CSOs in preparation of project concepts and proposals, authorise project planning grants, establish close working relationships with stakeholders, and supporting SGP grantees in securing co-financing and project level partnerships (30 months out of a cumulative total of 60 months, at USD 3,710 per month). Programme Assistant assisting the SGP National Coordinator in pre-screening project concepts and project proposals, advising potential grantees on project preparation processes and guidelines, processing payment requests from grantees and vendors, maintaining grant distribution database (20 months out of a cumulative total of 60 months, at USD 1,590 per month). **Total: USD 1431,00**
2	**71300. Local consultants.** Gender-Safeguards Specialist, updating / developing ESMF, providing guidance to CSOs on ensuring gender and other safeguards are addressed in project development, delivering gender and safeguards training (30 weeks at USD 1,590 per week). **Total: USD 47,700**
3	**71600. Travel.** Miscellaneous travel expenses for the activities under Component 1, at USD 5,300 per year for 5 years. **Total: USD 26,500**
4	**72600. Grants.** Under Outcome 1.1, **Community grants** awarded to CSOs for biodiversity conservation, sustainable utilization of ecosystem goods and services, managing human-wildlife conflicts and community management of rehabilitation of degraded lands under Output 1.1.1; for community agroforestry and integrated crop-livestock systems, conservation of genetic resources through breeding and producing traditional varieties, and strengthening eco-labelling, certification and marketing of traditional products and services under Outputs 1.1.1, 1.1.2 and 1.1.3. (USD 1,500,000 + 6%; sub-total: USD 1,590,000). According to SGP Operational Guidelines, small grants can be awarded up to USD 50,000 per grant.

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Budget note number	Comments
	Under Outcome 1.2, **Community grants** awarded to CSOs for implementation of community level renewable (RE) and energy efficient solutions, e.g., for productive use applications, and establishing partnerships RE and clean energy initiatives. (USD 750,000 + 6%; sub-total: USD 795,000). According to SGP Operational Guidelines, small grants can be awarded up to USD 50,000 per grant. Under Outcome 1.1 and 1.2, **Strategic grants, thematic** awarded to NGOs for providing CSOs technical assistance, facilitating market access and fostering partnership development: alternative livelihoods in conjunction with terrestrial and marine biodiversity conservation, land restoration/rehabilitation and sustainable livelihoods through agroecological practices under Output 1.1.1; agrobiodiversity projects involving eco-labelling, certification, branding, etc under Outputs 1.1.2 and 1.1.3; strategic grants are also envisaged for upscaling good models/practices of community level renewable energy and energy efficient applications and for providing CSOs technical assistance for renewable and clean energy projects. (USD 300,000 + 6%; sub-total: USD 318,000). According to SGP Operational Guidelines, strategic grants can be awarded up to USD 150,000 per grant. **Total allocation for grants under Component 1: USD 2,862,000,** comprising 63.96% of the total project budget. "The selection and implementation of all grants above will be done in compliance with UNDP's Policy and Operational Guidance on Low-Value Grants. All grants will be granted in accordance to UNDP Rules and Regulations on Low-Value Grants"
5	**72800. Information Technology Equipment.** Computer/IT equipment in support of the regional IP offices. **Total: USD 5,300**
6	**75700. Training, workshop, conference.** USD 21,200 per year for the 5 years of project implementation are allocated for trainings, trade fairs, workshops and other capacity building and partnership development activities. **Total: USD 106,000**
Component 2: Enhancing sustainability through participatory governance and upscaling of best practices	
7	**71400. Contractual services – Individuals**. Under Outcome 2.1, SGP National Coordinator facilitating landscape baseline assessments, development of landscape strategies, convening of multi-stakeholder platforms, support capacity building.(14 months out of a cumulative total of 60 months, at USD 3,710 per month). Programme Assistant assisting the SGP National Coordinator in overseeing landscape approaches and stakeholder engagement in the four project landscapes (10 months out of a cumulative total of 60 months, at USD 1,590 per month). **Total: USD 67,840**
8	**71300. Local consultants.** Technical Support Consultant, supporting the baseline assessments and development of the landscape strategies (30 weeks over 5 years at USD 1,590 per week; Total). Business Development Specialist, providing professional assistance to the CSOs on private sector engagement, business development, market access and upscaling (40 weeks at USD 1,590 per week). **Total: USD 111,300**
9	**71600. Travel.** Travel expenses for the activities of the SGP National Coordinator, Programme Assistant and local consultants for all outputs Component 2, at USD 3,180 per year (total: USD 15,900); travel expenses for participation in one SGP UCP workshop (USD 5,300); travel expenses related to south-south learning exchange (USD 21,200). **Total: USD 42,400**
10	**72600. Grants.** **Community grants** awarded to CSOs for upscaling best practices where projects implemented during earlier phases of the SGP in India were successful; (USD 450,000 + 6%; sub-total: USD 477,000). According to SGP Operational Guidelines, small grants can be awarded up to USD 50,000 per grant.

DocuSign Envelope ID: DB8D604C-7386-43D9-975A-BC52527EF320

Budget note number	Comments
	Strategic grant awarded to an NGO for knowledge management, supporting the development of a KM strategy and action plan, facilitating and convening SGP learning fora (estimated two during the 5-year project implementation timeframe), delivering capacity building to CBOs on KM, organising a one south-south learning exchange, and production of KM products and events (USD 75,000 + 6%; sub-total: USD 79,500). **Total allocation for grants under Component 2: USD 556,500,** comprising 12.44% of the total project budget. "The selection and implementation of all grants above will be done in compliance with UNDP's Policy and Operational Guidance on Low-Value Grants. All grants will be granted in accordance to UNDP Rules and Regulations on Low-Value Grants".
11	**74200. Audio visual & print production costs**. Audio-visual and print production for knowledge products used for disseminating information, awareness-raising and advocacy for all outputs under Component 2. **Total: USD 49,886**
12	**75700. Training, Workshop, Conference.** In support of the CPMU's work under Component 2, USD 4,240 USD per year for the 5 years of project implementation, for trainings, workshops, landscape meetings, trade fairs, workshops and other capacity building and partnership development activities; South-south cooperation learning exchange (USD 5,300); participation in one SGP UCP global workshop for sharing experiences and best practices, learning approaches implemented in other countries that could be replicated in India and fostering international and regional partnerships; estimated to occur during Year 3 of the project (USD 5,300). **Total: USD 31,800**
Component 3: Monitoring and evaluation	
13	**71400. Contractual services – Individuals**. SGP National Coordinator conducting periodic monitoring and evaluation missions, exercising quality control over the implementation of the project interventions, set annual performance metrics and learning objectives for the SGP country programme, carrying out M&E of GEF core indicators and project results framework (6 months out of a cumulative total of 60 months, at USD 3,710 per month). Programme Assistant assisting the SGP National Coordinator in monitoring and evaluation and organising field missions, assisting in M&E of GEF core indicators and project results framework, providing logistical and administrative support to the CSOs regarding M&E, working with the Gender-Safeguards Consultant in monitoring and evaluating gender and project safeguard management plans (6 months out of a cumulative total of 60 months, at USD 1,590 per month). **Total: USD 31,800**
14	**71200. International consultants.** Midterm review consultant (7 weeks at USD 3,180 per week, in Year 3; Total: USD 22,260); Terminal evaluation consultant (7 weeks at USD 3,180 per week, in Year 5; Total: USD 22,260). **Total: USD 44,520**
15	**71300. Local consultants.** **Gender-Safeguards Specialist**, providing support in monitoring project indicators and the implementation of the ESMF and gender action plan (20 weeks at USD 1,590 per week; Total: USD 31,800). **M&E Specialist**, carrying out monitoring and evaluation of GEF core indicators and preparing GIS mapping at midterm (10 weeks at USD 1,590 per week; USD 15,900). **Independent Midterm Review and Terminal Evaluation Consultants,** supporting the midterm review (6 weeks at USD 1,590 per week; USD 9,540) and the terminal evaluation (6 weeks at USD 1,590 per week; USD 9,540). **Total: USD 66,780**
16	**71600. Travel.** Travel expenses associated with: Output 7.1: Travel expenses for project inception workshop(s) (USD 5,300); NSC meetings and M&E activities (USD 7,950 per year; Total: USD 39,750), midterm review (USD 6,360) and the terminal evaluation (USD 6,360). **Total: USD 57,770**
17	**75700. Training, Workshops and Conferences.** Organizing the project inception workshop in Year 1, including the first project steering committee meeting (USD 5,300), and organizing NSC meetings (USD 5,300).

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Budget note number	Comments
	Total: USD 10,600
Project Management:	
18	**71400. Contractual services – Individuals**. SGP National Coordinator supervising the SGP country programme, preparing the annual work plan, setting delivery and co-financing targets, reporting regularly to the NSC, UNDP Country Office, and UCP Global Coordinator, drafting the annual SGP country programme operational budget (10 months out of a cumulative total of 60 months, at USD 3,710 per month). Programme Assistant assisting the SGP National Coordinator in day-today project management, providing guidance and control of project financial reports, preparing and delivering financial reports, drafting routine correspondence and maintaining project files (24 months out of a cumulative total of 60 months, at USD 1,590 per month). **Total: USD 75,260**
19	**71600. Travel.** Travel expenses in support of project management, including local transportation for the CPMU (USD 1,060 per year). **Total: USD 5,300**
20	**72800. Information Technology Equipment**. IT equipment for the CPMU. **Total: USD 11,690**
21	**73100. Rental & Maintenance - Premises.** Office rental and maintenance for the CPMU; at USD 17,808 per year for the 5 years of project implementation. **Total: USD 89,040**
22	**74100. Professional Services**. Financial audits at USD 26,500 during the 5-year duration project. **Total: USD 26,500**
23	**74500. Miscellaneous expenses**. CPMU related miscellaneous expenses at USD 1,060 per year for each of the 5 years of implementation. **Total: USD 5,300**

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X. LEGAL CONTEXT

226. 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".

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

228. The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations or UNDP concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

XI. RISK MANAGEMENT

Option c. CSO/NGO/Non-UN or other IGO with no signed SBEAA with UNDP

229. Consistent with the Article III of 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.

230. 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 and the Project Cooperation Agreement between UNDP and the Implementing Partner[18].

231. 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/aq_sanctions_list.shtml.

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

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

18 Use bracketed text only when IP is an NGO/IGO

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(b) Moreover, and without limitation to the application of other regulations, rules, policies and procedures bearing upon the performance of the activities under this Project Document, in the implementation of activities, the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to above, shall not engage in any form of sexual harassment ("SH"). SH is defined as any unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature that might reasonably be expected or be perceived to cause offense or humiliation, when such conduct interferes with work, is made a condition of employment or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

235. 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).

236. 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.

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237. 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.

238. 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 the 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.

239. 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.

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

241. The Implementing Partner will promptly inform UNDP in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud or corruption with due confidentiality.

242. 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.

243. 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 this Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the Implementing Partner under this or any other agreement. Recovery of such amount by UNDP shall not diminish or curtail the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.

244. 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 the Implementing Partner, responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients.

245. 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.

246. 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

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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.

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

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XII. MANDATORY ANNEXES

1. GEF budget template
2. Project map and geospatial coordinates of the project sites
3. Multi-year workplan
4. Monitoring plan
5. Social and environmental screening procedure (SESP)
6. UNDP Risk Register
7. Overview of technical consultancies/subcontracts
8. Stakeholder engagement plan
9. People consulted during project development
10. Gender analysis and gender action plan
11. Landscape profiles
12. GHG calculations
13. Climate risk screening
14. COVID-19 analysis and action framework
15. GEF 7 Core Indicator Worksheet
16. GEF 7 taxonomy
17. SGP Operational Guidelines
18. Cofinancing letters
19. Procurement Plan
20. Partners capacity assessment tool and HACT assessment
21. UNDP check list for projects submitted to the GEF for CEO endorsement/approval
22. On-Granting Provisions Applicable to the Implementing Partner

DocuSign Envelope ID: DB8D604C-7386-43D9-975A-BC52527EF320

Annex 1: GEF budget

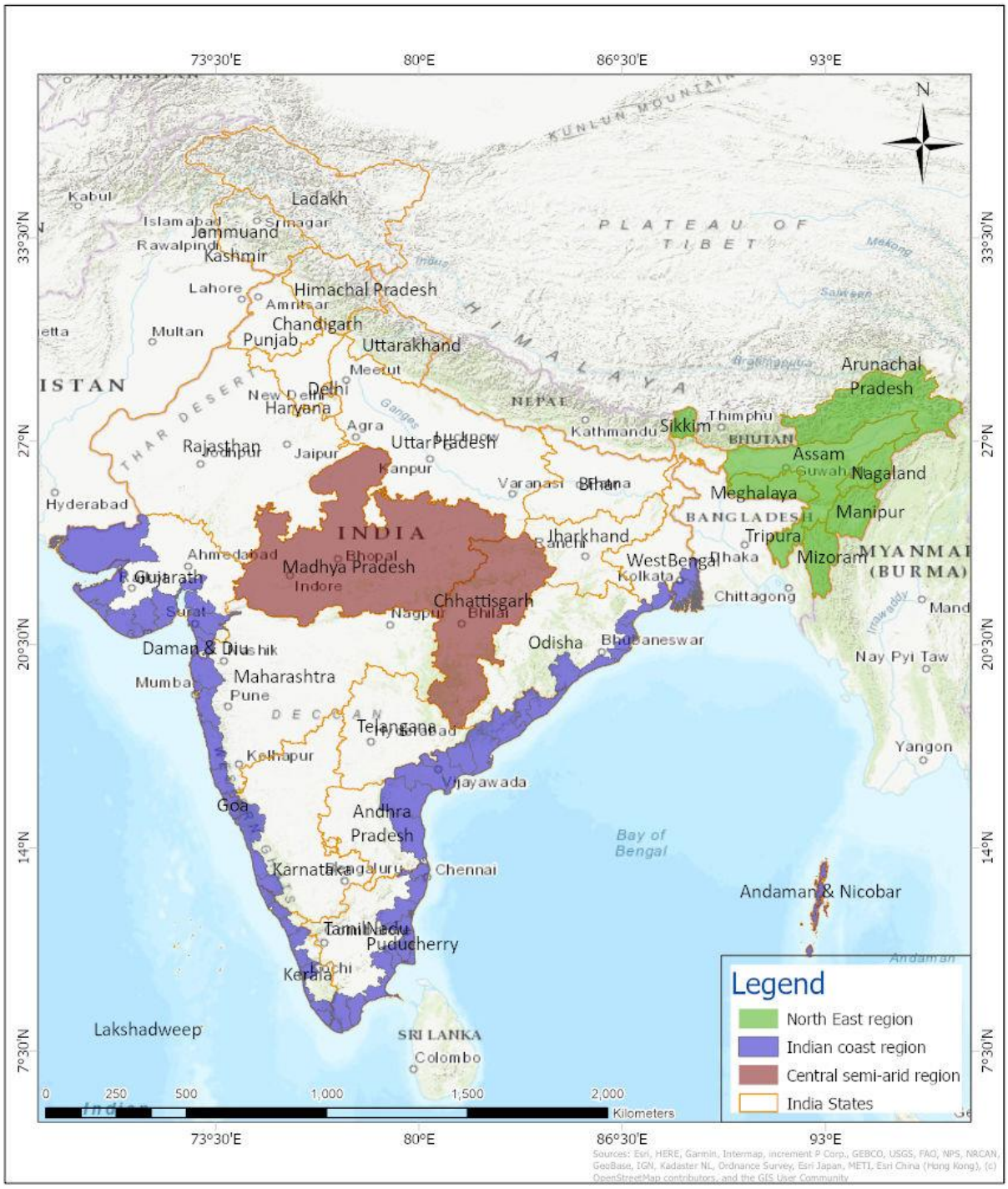
Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Component 1		*Component 2*		*Sub-Total*	*M&E*	*PMC*		
		Outcome 1.1	*Outcome 1.2*	*Outcome 2.1*	*Outcome 2.2*					
Works						**0**			**0**	
Goods	Computer/IT equipment	5,300				**5,300**		11,690	**16,990**	TERI
Vehicles						**0**			**0**	
Grants/ Sub-grants	Small grants (max. US$50k)	1,590,000	795,000		477,000	**2,862,000**			**2,862,000**	TERI
	Strategic grants (max. US$150k)	159,000	318,000		79,500	**556,500**			**556,500**	TERI
Revolving funds/ Seed funds / Equity						**0**			**0**	
Sub-contract to executing partner/ entity						**0**			**0**	
Contractual Services – Individual	National Coordinator	55,650	55,650	25,970	25,970	**163,240**	22,260	37,100	**222,600**	TERI
	Programme Assistant	15,900	15,900	7,950	7,950	**47,700**	9,540	38,160	**95,400**	TERI
Contractual Services – Company						**0**			**0**	
International Consultants	Midterm Reviewer, international/lead					**0**	22,260		**22,260**	TERI
	Terminal Evaluator, international/lead					**0**	22,260		**22,260**	TERI
Local Consultants	Gender-Safeguards Specialist	23,850	23,850			**47,700**	31,800		**79,500**	TERI
	Landscape Strategy Specialist			47,700		**47,700**			**47,700**	TERI
	Business Development Specialist				63,600	**63,600**			**63,600**	TERI
	M&E Specialist					**0**	15,900		**15,900**	TERI
	Midterm Reviewer, local					**0**	9,540		**9,540**	TERI
	Terminal Evaluator, local					**0**	9,540		**9,540**	TERI
Salary and benefits / Staff costs	National Coordinator									
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	Trainings, trade fairs, seminars	53,000	53,000	10,600	10,600	**127,200**			**127,200**	TERI
	SGP UCP workshop				5,300	**5,300**			**5,300**	TERI
	South-south cooperation exchange				5,300	**5,300**			**5,300**	TERI
	Inception Workshop					**0**	5,300		**5,300**	TERI
	NSC meetings					**0**	5,300		**5,300**	TERI
Travel	Travel costs, technical components	13,250	13,250	7,950	7,950	**42,400**			**42,400**	TERI
	SGP UCP workshop				5,300	**5,300**			**5,300**	TERI
	South-south cooperation exchange				21,200	**21,200**			**21,200**	TERI
	Travel costs for inception workshop					**0**	5,300		**5,300**	TERI
	Travel costs M&E visits					**0**	39,750		**39,750**	TERI
	Travel costs for MTR					**0**	6,360		**6,360**	TERI
	Travel costs for TE					**0**	6,360		**6,360**	TERI
	Travel for PMU					**0**		5,300	**5,300**	TERI
Office Supplies						**0**			**0**	

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Component 1		*Component 2*		*Sub-Total*	*M&E*	*PMC*		
		Outcome 1.1	*Outcome 1.2*	*Outcome 2.1*	*Outcome 2.2*					
Other Operating Costs	Audiovisual-Print Production Costs	0	0		49,886	**49,886**			**49,886**	TERI
	Rental-maintenance					**0**		89,040	**89,040**	TERI
	Financial audit(s)					**0**		26,500	**26,500**	TERI
	Miscellaneous expenses					**0**		5,300	**5,300**	TERI
Grand Total		**1,915,950**	**1,274,650**	**100,170**	**759,556**	**4,050,326**	**211,470**	**213,090**	**4,474,886**	

[1] In exceptional cases where GEF Agency receives funds for execution, Terms of Reference for specific activities are reviewed by GEF Secretariat

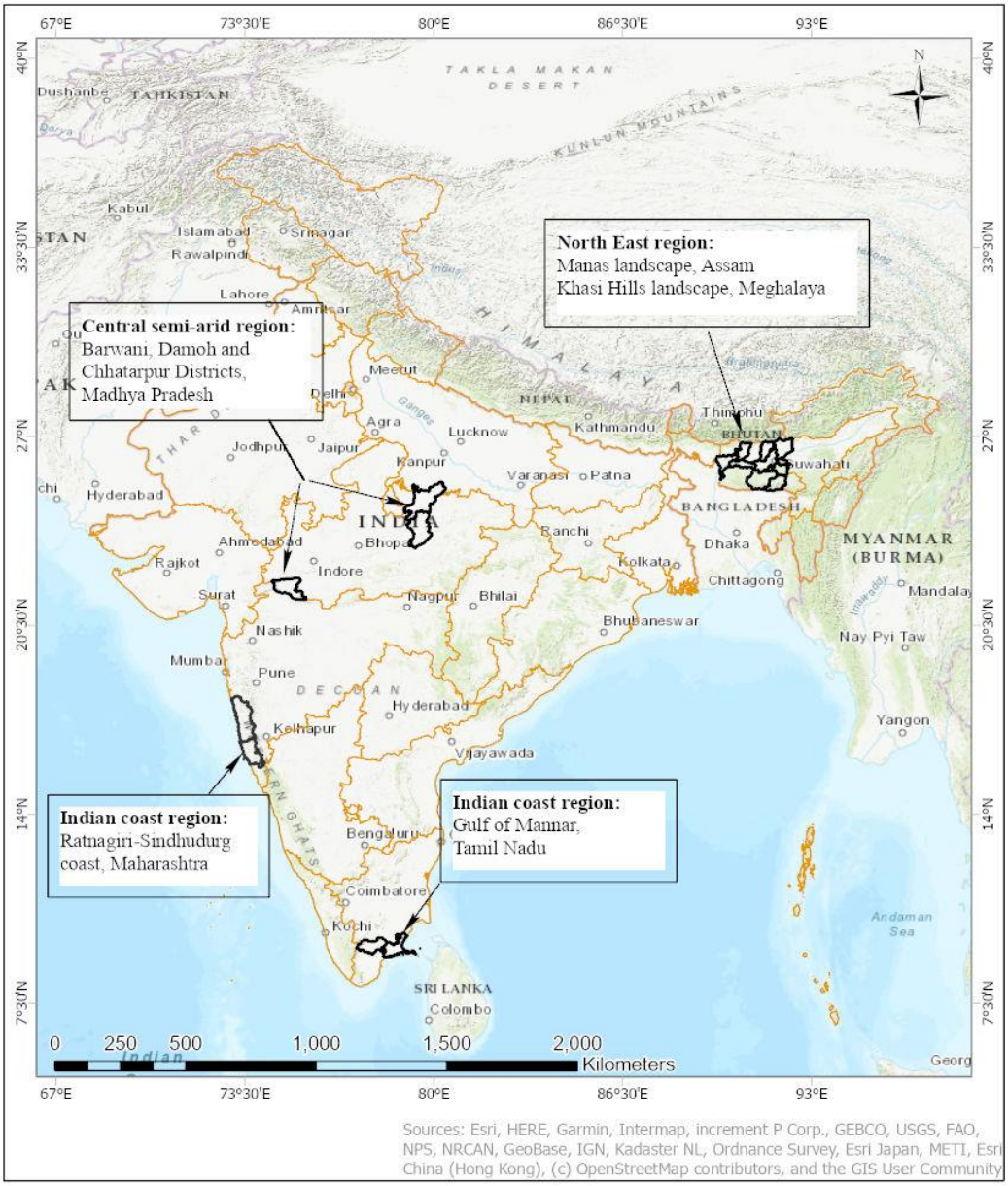
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Annex 2: Project maps and geospatial coordinates of project sites



Country map showing target regions

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Country map showing intervention landscapes

Region	State	Intervention Landscape District	Midpoint geocoordinates	
			Latitude	Longitude
Central semi-arid	Madhya Pradesh	Chhatarpur	24.92	79.59
		Damoh	23.83	79.44
		Barwani	22.04	74.90
Indian Coast	Maharashtra	Ratnagiri	16.99	73.31
		Sindhudurg	16.35	73.56
	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	9.36	78.84
		Virudhunagar	9.57	77.96
North East	Assam	Kokrajhar	26.40	90.27
		Bongaigaon	26.50	90.55
		Barpeta	26.32	90.98
		Nalbari	26.44	91.44
		Darrang	26.45	92.03
	Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills	25.36	91.75
		West Khasi Hills	25.56	91.29
		Ri Bhoi	25.84	91.99

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Annex 3: Multi-year work plan

Activities	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
COMPONENT 1: Resilient landscapes for sustainable development and global environmental benefits																				
Outcome 1.1: Globally significant biodiversity protected, and ecosystem services enhanced through improved community-led management practices and systems																				
Output 1.1.1: Community level small grant projects implemented that conserve biodiversity and enhance ecosystem services through sustainable harvest of NTFPs and marine resources, rehabilitation or restoration of degraded ecosystems, management of human-wildlife conflict, managed natural regeneration of key habitats or others																				
1.1.1.1. Implement community projects on sustainable use of ecosystem goods/services																				
1.1.1.2. Implement community projects on restoration/rehabilitation, degraded ecosystems																				
1.1.1.3. Implement community projects on community co-management, other conservation																				
1.1.1.4. Promote south-south cooperation on biodiversity initiatives																				
Output 1.1.2: Community level small grant projects implemented that stimulate adoption of sustainable agroecological practices and systems by small and marginal farmers and fishers																				
1.1.2.1. Implement community projects on agroecological practices, incl. soil-water cons.																				
1.1.2.2. Implement community projects on agroecological practices, coastal ecosystems																				
1.1.2.3. Select projects targeting women and other marginalized groups, sustain. livelihoods																				
1.1.2.4. Deliver capacity building on good agroecological practices																				
Output 1.1.3: Community projects implemented that strengthen conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity, including certification, labelling/branding of organic and green products, access to marketing channels for community level products, and documentation of traditional knowledge																				
1.1.3.1. Implement community projects on conservation/sustainable use, agrobiodiversity																				
1.1.3.2. Provide capacity building to communities on QC, marketing, financial management																				
1.1.3.3. Partner with enabling stakeholders on promoting organic and green products																				
1.1.3.4. Organize/participate in trade fairs and other gatherings, showcasing products																				
1.1.3.5. Deliver capacity building on documenting traditional agrobiodiversity knowledge																				
1.1.3.6. Document/record traditional agrobiodiversity knowledge																				
Outcome 1.2: Appropriate low emission, efficient and clean technologies and solutions adopted at scale																				
Output 1.2.1: Broader adoption of successfully implemented community level renewable energy and energy efficient technologies and solutions through upscaling partnerships																				
1.2.1.1. Expression of interest for participating in CCM upscaling																				
1.2.1.2. Provide capacity building to short-listed CBOs, formulating business models																				
1.2.1.3. Organize a workshop, fostering partnerships with enabling stakeholders																				
1.2.1.4. Call for proposal for CCM upscaling grants																				
1.2.1.5. Implement up to CCM upscaling grants, including women and marginalized groups																				
1.2.1.6. Monitor and evaluate findings and share results through SGP Learning Forum																				
Output 1.2.2: Community level initiatives that apply integrated RE and energy efficient technologies and solutions for productive use																				
1.2.2.1. Provide capacity building to CBOs on RE and EE solutions																				
1.2.2.2. Implement community projects on RE and EE for productive use																				
1.2.2.3. Promote community biogas for cooking by women groups																				
1.2.2.4. Promote EE in lighting and other appliances by households and cottage industries																				
1.2.2.5. Promote solar PV based solutions, e.g., drinking water, institutions, health facilities																				
COMPONENT 2: Enhancing sustainability through participatory governance and upscaling of best practices																				
Outcome 2.1: Community institutions strengthened for improved governance of intervention landscapes to enhance socio-ecological resilience																				

Activities	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 2.1.1: Multi-stakeholder platforms established and/or strengthened for improved governance of intervention landscapes																				
2.1.1.1. Update stakeholder mapping, prepare TOR for multi-stakeholder platforms																				
2.1.1.2. Establish and operationalise multi-stakeholder governance platforms																				
2.1.1.3. Sensitise stakeholders on gender mainstreaming and FPIC practices and guidelines																				
2.1.1.4. Advocate for mainstreaming multi-stakeholder platforms into local plans																				
Output 2.1.2: Landscape strategies for effective governance developed based on results of participatory socio-ecological resilience assessments in the selected intervention landscapes																				
2.1.2.1. Train local CBOs/NGOs on SEPLS resilience assessment and baseline assessment																				
2.1.2.2. Carry out socio-ecological resilience assessments, intervention landscapes																				
2.1.2.3. Prepare baseline assessment reports for the intervention landscapes																				
2.1.2.4. Prepare landscape strategies for the intervention landscapes																				
2.1.2.5. Present landscape strategies and action plans to stakeholder platforms and NSC																				
2.1.2.6. Train local champions on facilitating implementation of the landscape strategies																				
2.1.2.7. Disseminate information on the landscape strategies and delivery advocacy																				
Outcome 2.2: Strengthened capacities and systems for upscaling of successful community initiatives																				
Output 2.2.1: Partnerships between CBOs and government, civil society, private sector or donor programs and schemes strengthened, and resources leveraged for scale up and replication of good models/practices																				
2.2.1.1. Build understanding among CBOs of government programmes and other initiatives																				
2.2.1.2. Deliver capacity building on financial management and access to credit																				
2.2.1.3. Formulate income-generating development plans and facilitate partnerships																				
2.2.1.4. Community upscaling grants, partnering with government, private sector																				
2.2.1.5. Disseminate information on best practices achieved through upscaling grants																				
Output 2.2.2: Communities learn by doing and share experiences and good practices on business models and technology adoption																				
2.2.2.1. Establish SGP Learning Forum, develop TOR, consult with stakeholders																				
2.2.2.2. Develop an SGP knowledge management strategy and a communications strategy																				
2.2.2.3. Create and maintain SGP Learning Forum e-platform																				
2.2.2.4. Convene SGP Learning Forum workshop																				
2.2.2.5. Facilitate learning exchange through south-south cooperation or similar																				
2.2.2.6. Prepare and advocate a sustainability plan for the SGP Learning Forum e-platform																				
Output 2.2.3: Best practices on adaptive management for landscape resilience identified, systematized and disseminated																				
2.2.3.1. Train CBOs on collecting and documenting information																				
2.2.3.2. Develop case studies and other knowledge products																				
2.2.3.3. Update the SOPs for the SGP in India																				
2.2.3.4. Disseminate case studies and other knowledge products																				
COMPONENT 3: Monitoring and evaluation																				
Outcome 3.1: Sustainability of project results enhanced through participatory monitoring and evaluation																				
Output 3.1.1: Project implementation and results effectively monitored and evaluated																				
3.1.1.1. Organise project inception, complete inception report																				
3.1.1.2. Organise twice per year NSC meetings																				
3.1.1.3. Monitor and evaluate project progress and risks and prepare progress reports																				

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Activities	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
3.1.1.4. Monitor the implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan																				
3.1.1.5. Monitor the implementation of the gender action plan																				
3.1.1.6. Monitor the environmental and social management framework (ESMF)																				
3.1.1.7. Assess midterm achievement of GEF core indicator targets, GIS mapping																				
3.1.1.8. Carry out the independent midterm review																				
3.1.1.9. Assess end-of-project achievement of GEF core indicator targets, GIS mapping																				
3.1.1.10. Carry out the independent terminal evaluation																				

Note: The quarters should be adjusted to the actual start date of the project.

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Annex 4: Monitoring plan

This Monitoring Plan and the M&E Plan and Budget in Section VI of this project document will both guide monitoring and evaluation at the project level for the duration of project implementation.

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source / Collection Methods	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
Project Objective: To enable communities and organizations to take collective action for socio-ecological resilience and sustainable livelihoods for local and global environmental benefits in three key landscapes of globally significant ecosystems in India	**Mandatory Indicator, GEF-7 Core Indicator 3: Area of land restored** (hectares)	Midterm target: 5,000 ha included among the approved projects by midterm. End of project target: 10,000 ha	Restoration- rehabilitation projects are expected in all three regions, e.g., mangroves and other coastal ecosystems are covered under sub-indicator 3.4. The target of 10,000 ha is split across sub-indicator 3.1 (agricultural) with 6,000 ha, sub-indicator 3.2 (forest) with 3,500 ha and sub-indicator 3.4 (wetlands-mangroves) with 500 ha.	Review of restoration-rehabilitation interventions described in project proposals and completed project reports. Also, review partnership agreements, independent assessments, etc.	Midterm and end of project	SGP National Coordinator, M&E Consultant	Project proposals, completed project reports, M&E reports, partnership agreements, independent assessments.	Restoration-rehabilitation projects under the SGP are carried out in partnership with local governments, NGOs, private sector or other enabling stakeholder. In GEF terminology, restoration may include ecosystem restoration, which reduces the decline and improves basic functions, or ecological restoration that enhances habitats, sustains resilience and conserves biodiversity.
	Mandatory Indicator, GEF-7 Core Indicator 4: Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas) (hectares)	Midterm target: 30,000 ha included among the approved projects by midterm. End of project target: 60,000 ha	The envisaged projects contributing towards achievement of Core Indicator 4 are distinguished from the ones on restoration-rehabilitation. Under sub-indicator 4.1 (60,000 ha), the types of envisaged projects include improved buffer zone management or sustainable use, ecotourism, and conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity.	Review of information contained in approved projects / management plans / agreements	Midterm and end of project	SGP National Coordinator, M&E Consultant	Project proposals, completed project reports, M&E reports.	Landscape management projects under the SGP are carried out in partnership with local governments, NGOs, private sector or other enabling stakeholders.
	Mandatory Indicator, GEF-7 Core Indicator 5: Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity (hectares; excluding protected areas)	Midterm target: 600 ha included among the approved projects by midterm. End of project target: 1,200 ha	The Indian Coast is one of the three target regions on the project, with intervention landscapes located in the states of Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra. Interventions contributing towards this core indicator include community-driven establishment or strengthening of fishing grounds to protect coastal and marine biodiversity	Review of information contained in approved projects / management plans / agreements	Midterm and end of project	SGP National Coordinator, M&E Consultant	Project proposals, completed project reports, M&E reports.	Projects are carried out in partnership with local governments, NGOs, private sector or other enabling stakeholders.

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Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source / Collection Methods	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
			and safeguard livelihoods for small-scale fishers; collaborative management of coastal and marine resources, e.g., in cooperation with the Gulf of Mannar National Park or the Gulf of Mannar Biosphere Reserve; strengthening of integrated coastal management in the project landscapes.					
	Mandatory Indicator, GEF-7 Core Indicator 6: Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated (metric tons of CO2e)	Midterm target: Approx. half of the envisaged CCM projects approved by midterm; end target of 695,000 tCO2e (lifetime direct) and 100,000 tCO2e (lifetime indirect) validated with updated information End of project target: 695,000 tCO2e (lifetime direct); 100,000 tCO2e (lifetime indirect)	Based on experiences during earlier SGP operational phases and potential in the project landscapes identified during PPG consultations, an estimated 50,000 tons of CO2e (lifetime direct) and 100,000 tons of CO2e (lifetime indirect) are estimated to be avoided through community RE and EE interventions (Sub-Indicator 6.2) - see detailed calculations in Annex 12. GHG emissions avoided through interventions in the agriculture, forestry, and land use sector (AFOLU) are included in the Core Indicator 6 estimations (Sub-Indicator 6.1). Using the FAO Ex-Ante Carbon Balance Tool (EX-ACT), roughly 645,000 tCO2e over a 20-year lifetime are approximated to be avoided through the 10,000 ha of restoration interventions under Core Indicator 3 (see Annex 12 for EX-ACT output).	Review of approved and completed community grant projects.	Annual	SGP National Coordinator, M&E Consultant	Project proposals, completed project reports including operational records, M&E reports.	The number of CCM projects reaches the envisaged volume. The CCM interventions provide reliable and affordable options for local communities.
	Mandatory Indicator, GEF-7 Core Indicator 11: # direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as a co-benefit of GEF investment (individual people)	Midterm target: 5,000 (of whom 2,750 are female and 2,250 are male) End of project target: 16,800 (of whom 9,240 are female and 7,560 are male)	A total of 84 community projects are envisaged under OP7. Based on experience during earlier operational phases, an average of 200 beneficiaries per project have been reported. The project's gender mainstreaming target is 55% female to 45% male.	Annual review of direct project beneficiaries, through training records, interventions under implementation and other.	Annual	SGP National Coordinator, Gender-Safeguards Consultant	Information summarized in project M&E report or consultant report	Assume numbers and gender breakdown of direct beneficiaries are consistent with previous SGP experience. The total number of envisaged community projects might not be realized.

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Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source / Collection Methods	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
Component 1: Resilient landscapes for sustainable development and global environmental benefits								
Outcome 1.1: Globally significant biodiversity protected, and ecosystem services enhanced through improved community-led management practices and systems	**Indicator 6**: **Sustainable management of common resources,** as indicated by the number of new partnerships between CBOs and enabling stakeholders for biodiversity conservation and/or restoration-rehabilitation initiatives in production landscapes, disaggregated by gender	Midterm target: 3 identified in the set of approved projects in the first call for proposals. End of project target: 6 new partnerships between CBOs (including 3 women-led CBOs) and enabling stakeholders for biodiversity and/or land degradation initiatives	Establishing new partnerships is an important aim of the SGP. The end target is based on establishing 2 new BD related partnerships in each of the 3 target regions.	Review of project proposals, completed project reports, M&E reports, partnership MOUs and other agreements.	Annual	SGP National Coordinator, Gender-Safeguards Consultant	Project proposals, completed project reports, M&E reports, partnership MOUs and other agreements.	Assume local CBOs will be capacitated to a level to partner with new enabling stakeholders, including NGOs, conservation agencies, local governments or private sector.
	Indicator 7: **Maintenance and use of local agrobiodiversity**, as indicated by the number of varieties or cultivars obtaining new or upgraded independent eco-certification.	Midterm target: 1 included among the approved projects in the first call. End of project target: 3 varieties or cultivars obtaining new or upgraded independent eco-certification	Conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity has been a common theme during early SGP phases in India and expected in OP7. The indicator has a sustainability focus, i.e., obtaining new or upgraded certification. The target is based on at least one cultivar-variety per region.	Review of approved and completed grant projects; documentary evidence such as certificates or registrations.	Annual	SGP National Coordinator, Gender-Safeguards Consultant	Documentary evidence including official certificates or registrations.	Assume there is enough time during the implementation of the project to obtain certification; also assume that there are a number of ongoing initiatives that an SGP grant could accelerate the process of obtaining certification.
	Indicator 8: **Documentation of traditional knowledge related to biodiversity**, as indicated by the number of systems developed or strengthened where traditional biodiversity knowledge is documented, stored and made available to local people (e.g., Peoples Biodiversity Registers, traditional knowledge recordings, resource classification systems, etc.)	Midterm target: 5 included among the approved projects in the first call. End of project target: 12 systems developed or strengthened	Among the 14 districts covered under the intervention landscapes, 6 of them have scheduled tribal populations >30%. The end target is based on 2 TK documentations in each of these 6 districts.	Review of People's Biodiversity Registers, written or audio recordings of traditional knowledge, etc.	Annual	SGP National Coordinator, Gender-Safeguards Consultant	Developed or strengthened systems, such as People's Biodiversity Registers, written or audio recordings of traditional knowledge, etc.	Consent is assumed from the local communities for documenting traditional biodiversity knowledge. Also assume that scheduled tribal populations will be actively involved on the project.
Outcome 1.2: Appropriate low emission, efficient and	**Indicator 9**: **Energy saved** due to adoption of low emission,	Midterm target: First call of CCM projects designed,	Based on the number and type of CCM projects in the project landscapes, 6000 tons of fuel	Review of approved and completed	Annual	SGP National Coordinator, Gender-	Project proposals, completed project	The number of CCM projects reaches the envisaged volume.

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Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source / Collection Methods	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
clean technologies and solutions adopted at scale	energy efficient and clean solutions (MJ)	procured and initiated; no quantitative midterm target. End of project target: 126 million MJ total, of which: 90 million MJ due to saving of fuelwood 36 million MJ due to savings in electricity	wood (90 million MJ) and 10,000 MWH of electricity (36 million MJ) would be achieved over the lifetime of energy efficiency projects implemented.	community grant projects.		Safeguards Consultant	reports, M&E reports.	Communities adopt low emission, energy efficient and clean energy technologies.
	Indicator 10: Increase in installed Renewable Energy Capacity across different RE solutions (MW)	Midterm target: First call of RE projects designed, procured and initiated; no quantitative midterm target. End of project target: 3 MW total, of which: Solar PV = 2 MW Solar Thermal = 0.25 MWe = 0.75 MWt Biomass = 0.5 MWe = 1.50 MWt Biogas = 0.25 MWe = 0.75 MWt	Based on experiences during earlier SGP operational phases and potential in the project landscapes identified during PPG consultations, an estimated 3 MW of increased RE capacity is estimated. The technology-wise expected breakup of the RE capacity would be: Solar PV = 2 MW; Solar Thermal = 0.25 MWe = 0.75 MWt; Biomass = 0.5 MWe = 1.50 MWt; Biogas = 0.25 MWe = 0.75 MWt)	Review of approved and completed community grant projects.	Annual	SGP National Coordinator, Gender-Safeguards Consultant	Project proposals, completed project reports including operational records, M&E reports.	The number of RE projects reaches the envisaged volume. RE technologies provide reliable and affordable options for local communities.
Component 2: Enhancing sustainability through participatory governance and upscaling of best practices								
Outcome 2.1: Community institutions strengthened for participatory governance to enhance socio-ecological resilience	**Indicator 11: Number of landscape strategies** developed through participatory consultation and based on the socio-ecological resilience landscape baseline assessments	Midterm target: 3 landscape strategies developed and endorsed by the multi-stakeholder governance platforms End of project target: 3 landscape strategies under implementation and evaluated at end of project	Landscape strategies will be developed for each of the three intervention landscapes, based upon the results of the participatory baseline assessments. And multi-stakeholder governance platforms will be established or strengthened in the three intervention landscapes, providing guidance in the development and implementation of the strategies.	Review of completed landscape strategies and records of endorsement.	Annual	SGP National Coordinator	Landscape strategies, records of endorsement	The intervention landscapes cover relatively large areas, e.g., there are target districts on both the east and west coasts for the Indian Coast region. Assume that the landscape strategies capture the key issues and priorities in the intervention landscapes.

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Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source / Collection Methods	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
	Indicator 12: **Landscape priority actions mainstreamed into local planning instruments,** as indicated by the uptake priority actions outlined in the landscape strategies into Panchayati Raj development plans	Midterm target: Priority actions described in the endorsed landscape strategies End of project target: 14 Panchayats development plans include at least one priority action from the landscape strategies by end of project	The intervention landscapes extend across 14 districts. The end target is based on having at least one Panchayati Raj development plan incorporate one or more of the priority actions outlined in the landscape strategies and action plans	Review of Panchayati Raj development plans	Annual	SGP National Coordinator, Gender-Safeguards Consultant	Panchayati Raj development plans	Assume that the timing of updating the Panchayati Raj development plans coincides with the project implementation timeframe.
Outcome 2.2: Strengthened capacities and systems for upscaling of successful community initiatives	**Indicator 13**: **Enhanced financial sustainability**, as indicated by the amount of cash co-financing obtained from hybrid grant or microcredit programs/schemes (in USD), disaggregated by gender	Midterm target: USD 50,000 of cash co-financing included among approved projects from by midterm End of project target: USD 200,000 in cash co-financing, with 50% for women CBOs, for the cumulative portfolio of small grant projects under OP7	The capacity for CBOs to obtain financing from hybrid grant or microcredit programs/schemes is a clear indication of progress towards sustainability. The target is based on 20% of the USD 1 million in grant cofinancing from the CSO grantees.	Review of signed financing agreements, project proposals, completed project reports, records of funds transferred.	Annual	SGP National Coordinator, Gender-Safeguards Consultant	Signed financing agreements, project reports, records of funds transferred.	Possible restrictions to the access of financing as a result of macroeconomic externalities.
	Indicator 14: Strengthened capacities of women groups to lead community development interventions, as indicated by the number of interventions upscaled or replicated by women's groups reported on the SGP Learning Forum e-platform	Midterm target: SGP Learning Forum e-platform operational End of project target: 25 interventions upscaled or replicated by women's groups reported on the SGP Learning Forum e-platform	The indicator is a measure of the durability of women groups supported by SGP and assesses the functionality and effectiveness of the e-platform in reaching CBO/NGO partners. The end target is an estimate of a reasonable number of entries made by project closure.	Entries, such as case studies, uploaded to the SGP Learning Forum e-platform	Annual	SGP National Coordinator, Gender-Safeguards Consultant	SGP Learning Forum e-platform	Assume that the e-platform will be easily accessible, e.g., via mobile telephone, WhatsApp or similar.
Component 3: Monitoring and evaluation								
Outcome 3.1: Sustainability of project results enhanced through participatory monitoring and evaluation								

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Gender Mainstreaming Indicators	Data source/collection methods and means of verification	Responsible for data collection	Frequency	Risks and assumptions
Gender Mainstreaming				
Number of participating community members (gender disaggregated)	Details provided in grantee proposals, progress reports, and final reports of each awarded project	SGP National Coordinator, Programme Assistant	Annual	Achieving equitable participation of women might be a challenge in some of the project intervention landscapes, due to cultural, capacity, or time constraints. Through proactive promotion, e.g., targeted procurement, it is assumed that the project will be successful in achieving equitable participation of women.
Number of women-led projects supported	Details provided in grantee proposals, progress reports, and final reports of each awarded project	SGP National Coordinator, Programme Assistant	Annual	Achieving women-led projects might be a challenge in some of the project intervention landscapes, due to capacity constraints, limited association, or cultural reasons. Through proactive promotion and capacity building, it is assumed that the project will be successful in achieving interventions led by women.
Number of projects that contributing to equal access to and control of natural resources of women and men	Details provided in grantee proposals, progress reports, and final reports of each awarded project	SGP National Coordinator, Programme Assistant	Annual	Achieving equal access to and control of natural resources might be a challenge in some of the project intervention landscapes, due to cultural practices, land rights, etc. Through proactive promotion, e.g., targeted procurement, it is assumed that the project will be successful in achieving interventions that contribute to equal access and control of natural resources.
Number of projects that improve the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance	Details provided in grantee proposals, progress reports, and final reports of each awarded project	SGP National Coordinator, Programme Assistant	Annual	Achieving improvements in participation and decision-making of women might be a challenge in some of the project intervention landscapes, due to cultural, capacity, or time constraints. Through proactive promotion, e.g., requiring equitable representation on the multi-stakeholder governance platforms, it is assumed that the project will be successful in contributing towards improving participation and decision-making of women.
Number of projects that target socio-economic benefits and services for women	Details provided in grantee proposals, progress reports, and final reports of each awarded project	SGP National Coordinator, Programme Assistant	Annual	Achieving projects that target socio-economic benefits and services for women might be a challenge in some of the project intervention landscapes, due to capacity constraints for example. Through proactive promotion, e.g., targeted procurement, it is assumed that the project will be successful in achieving interventions that target socio-economic benefits and services for women.

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Annex 5: UNDP Social and environmental screening procedure (SESP)

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in India
2. Project Number	PIMS 6253
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	India

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

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Overarching Principles in order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams the human-rights based approach

The GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) for India aims to mainstream human rights into every aspect of its work, following the principles of the country's overarching commitment to human rights, both at an international and national level. According to the respective international conventions of the UN System ratified by India, all forms of discrimination and exclusion are strictly prohibited. The work of the United Nations in India is aimed at strengthening the capacities of public institutions to guarantee the compliance of human rights and the implementation of the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda. SGP India fully supports the implementation of these, though focusing more on the local level, through the following measures:

- Through local organizational strengthening, training and technical assistance, SGP enhances the availability, accessibility and quality of benefits and services for potentially marginalized individuals and groups, including women and youth and tribal peoples, and seeks to increase their inclusion in decision-making processes that may impact them in the case of landscape platforms and local producer's associations, women's self-help groups and other local sustainable development associations.
- SGP India supports the meaningful participation and inclusion of all stakeholders, in particular marginalized individuals and groups, in processes that may impact them including design, implementation and monitoring of the project, e.g. through capacity building, creating an enabling environment for participation, etc. (consistent with participation and inclusion human rights principle).

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment

- Gender has been considered throughout this project's design and considerations will continue throughout implementation. A Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan have been completed during the PPG phase. The project design prioritizes work with women's groups, as well as girls' groups and set measurable indicators related to gender equality and women's empowerment. The results framework includes: (a) special measures/outputs, and (b) indicators to address gender inequality issues.
- The project design has an underlying strategy to engage women/girl's groups as primary actors in landscape and resource management and micro and small enterprise development.
- The SGP Country Programme Management Unit will name a gender focal point on the National Steering Committee to help identify potential project ideas for initial discussions with women's and girls' groups and further actions on gender strengthening and awareness in communities, as well as ensure gender sensitivity in all projects for approval.
- Gender-sensitive NGOs will be engaged to support women/girls' groups in defining grant project objectives and designing grant project activities, as needed.
- Women/girls groups will evaluate their projects' performance to identify lessons and knowledge for adaptive management as well as gender specific policy recommendations. Systemizations of gender-focused projects will be undertaken.

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- Resources have been allocated in the implementation budget for of a M&E-Gender-Safeguards Consultant to support development of landscape strategies, provide guidance in the preparation of proposals for community grants and deliver monitoring and evaluation during implementation of community projects and achievement of the gender mainstreaming targets outlined in the Gender Action Plan.
- The UNDP gender marker for the project is GEN 2, which indicates that project outputs have gender equality as a significant objective.

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability

- The SGP finances community-based organizations to design and implement sustainable development projects that generate global environmental benefits coupled with socioeconomic co-benefits to local communities.
- The SGP design is clearly marked within the framework of the country commitments under Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) and supports the on-the-ground implementation of these at the community level, especially the CBD (and the Aichi targets), the UNFCC and the UNCCD and the national planning instruments relevant to these sectors.
- Furthermore, the SGP aims to strengthen environmental management capacities of country partners at the community or panchayat level and the engagement of these with national authorities, facilitating the introduction of improved management practices, landscape restoration and reforestation efforts, aligned with the country's development plans.
- SGP is essentially a school for innovation and by generating synergies with on-going and planned large scale impact projects, it aims to scale-up best practices.
- During project preparation, those communities potentially close to critical habitats will be closely involved and engaged, and an assessment of their projects´ potential impacts on critical habitats will be undertaken. For areas potentially subject to reforestation efforts, impact assessments will be made during project preparation, priority areas established, and monitoring mechanisms developed.
- All GEF SGP proposals are reviewed and approved by a National Steering Committee comprised of experts in different fields, including biodiversity conservation, ecosystem service, sustainable resource management, clean energy and others. Project implementation is monitored by the SGP Country Programme Management Unit, as well as NSC members who often accompany monitoring visits. The project strategy includes engaging with expert NGOs through awarding thematic strategic grants to provide an additional layer of technical assistance and support.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? *Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 – Risk Screening Checklist (based on any "Yes" responses). If no risks have been identified in Attachment 1 then note "No Risks Identified" and skip to Question 4 and Select "Low Risk". Questions 5 and 6 not required for Low Risk Projects.*	**QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?** *Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6*			**QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?**
Risk Description	***Impact and Probability (1-5)***	***Significance (Low, Moderate, High)***	***Comments***	***Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.***

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Risk 1: Vulnerable or marginalized groups, including scheduled tribe populations, might be excluded from fully participating in decisions regarding priority actions on lands claimed by them and including utilization of natural resources; and there may be a heightened risk of vulnerability due to a prolonged or recurrent outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic or similar crisis. Principle 1, Q4; Principle 3, Standard 6, Q6.1, Q6.2, Q6.3 and Q6.5.	I = 3 P = 2	**Moderate**	Scheduled tribe populations are significant in some of the project intervention landscapes, including >80% in the Khasi Hills landscape in the state of Meghalaya, >30% in the Manas landscape in the state of Assam, and nearly 70% in the Barwani District in the state of Madhya Pradesh. There have been extensive restrictions on travel, gatherings, and other activities as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.	Involvement of scheduled tribe populations is addressed in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan that is annexed to the project document. The multi-stakeholder platforms that will be established in the intervention landscapes are planned to have equitable representation of scheduled tribe populations and women, and customary rights issues will be addressed in the landscape strategies and action plans. Scheduled tribe populations and other marginalized groups will also be engaged in decision-making regarding crisis response and recovery utilizing tailored approaches. Community-based organisations (CBOs) from tribe populations will be assisted in preparing grant propels, as needed, e.g., allowing local language to be used. Activities on lands claimed by scheduled tribe populations will only commence upon consent from local communities. And recording or otherwise documenting traditional knowledge held by tribe populations will only be made upon free, prior and informed consent (FPIC). The SGP in India has demonstrated over the past two decades that scheduled tribe populations' rights, livelihoods, culture and resources are fundamental concerns when assessing grant project proposals for approval for financing. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, adaptive measures will be implemented as needed to facilitate engagement of vulnerable groups, including tribal populations, e.g., training local facilitators who are located in the local communities and able to deliver capacity building in local languages. The landscape strategies will include COVID-19 provisions relevant to the local circumstances, and specific adaptive measures at the individual project level will be required to be elaborated in grant proposals.
Risk 2: Project activities and approaches might not fully incorporate or reflect views of women and girls and ensure equitable opportunities for their involvement and benefit; and there is a risk that a prolonged or recurrent COVID-19 pandemic would exacerbate gender inequality	I = 3 P = 2	**Moderate**	According to the Gender Inequality Index (GII, 2018) reported in the 2019 UNDP Human Development Report, India is ranked 122 out of 162 countries. Gender inequalities prevail in many spheres in India such as access to natural resources, division of labour, social mobility,	This risk was assessed during the PPG phase in the gender analysis and will be managed through the gender action plan, which are both annexed to the project document and integrated into the overall project management systems. The gender analysis and gender action plan will be regularly reviewed and updated to account for gender differentiated

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and possibly also increase gender-based violence. Principle 2, Q2.			participation in the workforce, access to economic opportunities, and participation in the decision-making processes. Inequality is more pronounced in rural communities, where many of the SGP community projects are envisaged to be implemented.	impacts, e.g., regarding the impacts and response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Women groups and other marginalized groups will be targeted during project implementation for equitable participation and benefit. The project decision-making structures, including the multi-stakeholder platforms in the intervention landscapes will have equitable representation by women. Resources have been allocated in the implementation budget for a Gender-Safeguards Consultant, who will facilitate fulfilment of gender mainstreaming objectives, and provide training to project team members and partners. Moreover, one of the NSC members will be assigned the role of gender focal point, providing strategic oversight to the project on gender issues.
Risk 3: Poorly designed or executed project activities could damage critical ecosystems, including through the introduction of invasive alien species during land or forest rehabilitation or restoration, or result in human-wildlife conflicts. Principle 3, Standard 1, Q1.2, Q1.5 and Q1.6.	I = 4 P = 2	**Moderate**	There are critical ecosystems situated within some of the project intervention landscapes, including the Manas National Park in the state of Assam and the Gulf of Mannar marine protected area off the coast of the state of Tamil Nadu; these two sites are classified as global key biodiversity areas. The project aims to restore or rehabilitate 1,000 ha degraded land or forest areas, improve landscape management across 10,000 ha.	Biodiversity conservation, land degradation, and climate change mitigation (CCM) related community grants will be primarily carried out in partnership with expert organizations, e.g., conservation agencies, protected area management administrations, NGOs or local governments. Specific activities will be designed through collaborative arrangements with these organizations. Utilization of natural resources, e.g., within buffer zones, will be carried out sustainably and according to relevant regulations. Restoration/rehabilitation activities will be carried out in accordance with management plans developed through participatory processes. No invasive alien species will be used as part of land restoration-rehabilitation interventions; preference will be given to native species. And project interventions will not entail logging of primary forests or other areas of high conservation value. CCM interventions, e.g., possible projects entailing biomass briquettes for cooking and heating, will be vetted to ensure there are no unintended consequences on critical ecosystems. Conservation outcomes can sometimes result in unintended consequences of increased human-wildlife conflicts. Local communities will be trained on how to safely manage such conflicts.

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				Moreover, an NGO specialized in conservation will be recruited through one of the three thematic strategic grants and provide guidance to CBOs on the design of grant proposals and facilitate stakeholder liaison.
Risk 4: Climatic unpredictability, periodic droughts, changes in rainfall distribution, altered frequency of extreme weather events, rising temperatures may affect project results, including agroecological practices, rehabilitation of degraded terrestrial and coastal-marine ecosystems, and physical infrastructure such as solar systems, biogas units, etc.; and a potential economic downturn as a result of a prolonged or recurrent COVID-19 pandemic (or similar) may increase the vulnerability and coping capacities of local communities. Principle 3, Standard 2, Q2.2.	I = 3 P =3	**Moderate**	The ecosystems in the project landscapes are vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. For example, the vulnerability of agriculture to climate change has been characterized as very high in Ramanathapuram District in Maharashtra and in Barwani District in Madhya Pradesh, and high in Chhatarpur and Damoh Districts in Madya Pradesh, West and East Khasi Hills Districts in Meghalaya. Coral reefs off the coast of Sindhudurg District in Maharashtra has undergone severe bleaching in recent years as a result of increasing seawater temperatures.	The landscape approach implemented under the project will promote socio-ecological resilience. The landscape strategies will include priority actions to achieve enhanced resilience, based upon the circumstances in the landscapes and capacities of the local communities. The strategies will also address potential increased vulnerability related to the COVID-19 pandemic. Climate-smart agricultural practices will be promoted, e.g., planting drought-resistant crops. The strong focus on agrobiodiversity conservation and sustainable use will also contribute to the project objectives, as indigenous crop varieties are often more resilient than conventional ones. COBs will be required to assess in the project proposal documents the risks of climate and geophysical hazards on proposed infrastructure and assets and describe what measures are proposed to reduce and manage the risks. Climate and geophysical hazards will also be addressed in the project environmental and social management framework (ESMF), and the design and implementation of project interventions will be guided Country Programme Management Unit (CPMU) and the National Steering Committee (NSC) and supported by the multi-stakeholder landscape platforms.
Risk 5: Local community members involved in project activities may be at a heightened risk of virus exposure, e.g., stakeholder meetings, workshops and trade fairs, community field work, etc. Principle 3, Standard 3, Q3.6.	I = 4 P = 5	**High**	The landscape approach promoted on the project is predicated on participatory processes, including multi-stakeholder meetings, community field work, showcasing products and services in workshops and trade fairs, learning exchanges, seminars, etc.	Adaptive management measures will be implemented to reduce the risk of virus exposure during a prolonged or recurrent COVID-19 pandemic, or similar crisis. A COVID-19 strategy / action framework is annexed to the project document. For example, virtual meetings will be held where feasible. SGP Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) will be reviewed and updated to address risk of virus exposure. Hazard assessments will be required for project proposals involving gatherings of multiple people, and mitigation measures will be implemented accordingly, e.g., ensuring physical distancing, providing personal protective equipment, avoiding non-essential travel, delivering training on risks and recognition of symptoms, etc.

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				The project Communications Strategy will include specific considerations for communication, public awareness and exchange of information under these circumstances. An Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) will be undertaken during project inception. As COVID-19 is an evolving situation and could potentially exacerbate other vulnerabilities and risks, it will be necessary to conduct the ESMF to identify possible changes in risk levels and how mitigation strategies can be adapted to address changing threat levels. The ESMF will consider all environmental and social risks on the project and will be monitored through the life of the project. Moreover, a grievance redress mechanism for identification, assessment, resolution and management of any complaints will be outlined as part of the ESMF.
Risk 6: Project interventions, e.g., involving the installation and use of renewable energy and energy efficient technologies, may result in release of pollutants to the environment and in the generation of hazardous waste. Principle 3, Standard 7, Q7.2.	I = 2 P = 3	**Moderate**	Unsafe handling and disposal of batteries from solar systems and LED lamps may release harmful pollutants to the environment. Envisaged climate change mitigation interventions include solar photovoltaic lighting and pumping, as well as LED lighting.	All project proposals are subject to review and approval by the National Steering Committee and technical experts, as needed. Potential environmental impacts of projects are assessed by the National Coordinator and the NSC as part of proposal development, and actions to mitigate risk are incorporated into each proposal prior to approval. Moreover, resources are allocated for recruiting an NGO strategic partner specialized in climate change mitigation applications; this partner will help train grantees and local communities of environmental risks and in the safe operation of RE/EE technologies, including disposal or recycling of used technological elements.

QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?

Select one (see SESP for guidance)		Comments
Low Risk	☐	
Moderate Risk	☐	
High Risk	☑	The overall risk-rating for the project is "High". Five (5) of the six (6) identified project risks have been identified through the SESP have been assessed as Moderate. The risk associated with potential COVID-19 related constraints associated with convening physical stakeholder meetings and holding group trainings in the field is characterized as High.

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			To meet the SES requirements, the following safeguard plans have been prepared: (i) involvement of scheduled tribe populations has been integrated into the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, (ii) a Gender Analysis and Action Plan, and (iii) a COVID-19 Analysis and Action Framework. These plans are annexed to the project document. An ESMF will be prepared during project inception, to provide more detailed guidance on managing the risks associated with COVID-19 and other social and environmental risks on the project. Risks associated with biodiversity conservation and natural resource management, climate change, and community health, safety, and working conditions, and pollution prevention will be addressed through application of UNDP social and environmental standards, mitigation measures and proactive stakeholder engagement during project implementation. Specific management measures are captured in the project design, including a Risk Register which captures all project risks, including the ones identified in the SESP, identifies risk management measures and risk owners. Standard M&E and adaptive management procedures will be applied during project implementation.
	QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?		
	Check all that apply	**Comments**	
	Principle 1: Human Rights	☑	See Risk 1. Involvement of scheduled tribe populations has been integrated into the Stakeholder Engagement Plan. The SGP in India has extensive experience working with scheduled tribe populations and other marginalized groups.
	Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	☑	See Risk 2. A specific gender action plan will ensure equitable benefits to women and women's empowerment.
	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management	☑	See Risks 3. Multiple safeguards will be in place to ensure projects are designed and implemented to generate environmental benefits. Capacities of local CBOs will be strengthened to develop sound proposals, the CPMU and landscape-level strategic partners will provide strategic oversight during proposal development and implementation, and a Technical Advisory Group will support the NSC in vetting project proposals.

DocuSign Envelope ID: DB8D604C-7386-43D9-975A-BC52527EF320

	2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	☑	See Risk 4. The project strategy is predicated on strengthening socio-ecological resilience of local communities. Moreover, energy efficient and renewable energy solutions will be promoted under the climate change mitigation focal area.
	3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	☑	See Risk 5. Responding to a potential prolonged or recurrent COVID-19 pandemic (or similar crisis), the project will institute relevant adaptive management measures, e.g., promoting virtual meetings, avoiding non-essential travel, ensuring physical distancing, delivering training on risks and recognition of symptoms, providing personal protective equipment. Specific management measures will be elaborated in the project ESMF, which will be completed at project inception.
	4. Cultural Heritage	☐	
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	☐	
	6. Indigenous Peoples	☑	See Risk 1.
	7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	☑	See Risk 6. Best management practice will be applied in handling of potential polluting substances and technological elements.

Final Sign Off

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

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SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks		
Principles 1: Human Rights		**Answer (Yes/No)**
1.	Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	NO
2.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups? [19]	NO
3.	Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	NO
4.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	**YES**
5.	Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	NO
6.	Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	NO
7.	Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	NO
8.	Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	NO
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment		
1.	Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	NO
2.	Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	**YES**
3.	Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment?	NO
4.	Would the Project potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services?	NO
Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below		
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
1.1	Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services?	**YES**
1.2	Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	**YES**
1.3	Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods?	NO
1.4	Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?	NO
1.5	Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	**YES**

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

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1.6	Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	**YES**
1.7	Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	NO
1.8	Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water?	NO
1.9	Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	NO
1.10	Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	NO
1.11	Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area?	NO
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation		
2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant[20] greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?	NO
2.2	Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?	**YES**
2.3	Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)?	NO
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions		
3.1	Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	NO
3.2	Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	NO
3.3	Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?	NO
3.4	Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	NO
3.5	Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	NO
3.6	Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	**YES**
3.7	Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?	NO
3.8	Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	NO
3.9	Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?	NO
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
4.1	Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)?	NO
4.2	Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	NO
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		

[20] In regards to CO_2, 'significant emissions' corresponds generally to more than 25,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources).

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5.1	Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	NO
5.2	Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	NO
5.3	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions?[21]	NO
5.4	Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community-based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	NO
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	**YES**
6.2	Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	**YES**
6.3	Would the proposed Project potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the Project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)?	**YES**
6.4	Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	NO
6.5	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	**YES**
6.6	Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	NO
6.7	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	NO
6.8	Would the Project potentially affect the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	NO
6.9	Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	NO
Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
7.1	Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	NO
7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	**YES**
7.3	Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs?	NO
7.4	Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	NO
7.5	Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	NO

[21] Forced evictions include acts and/or omissions involving the coerced or involuntary displacement of individuals, groups, or communities from homes and/or lands and common property resources that were occupied or depended upon, thus eliminating the ability of an individual, group, or community to reside or work in a particular dwelling, residence, or location without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protections.

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Table 2. Rating the 'Impact' of a Risk

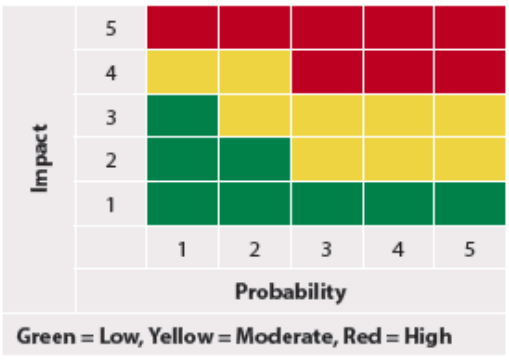
Score	Rating	Social and environmental impacts
5	Critical	Significant adverse impacts on human populations and/or environment. Adverse impacts high in magnitude and/or spatial extent (e.g. large geographic area, large number of people, transboundary impacts, cumulative impacts) and duration (e.g. long-term, permanent and/or irreversible); areas impacted include areas of high value and sensitivity (e.g. valuable ecosystems, critical habitats); adverse impacts to rights, lands, resources and territories of indigenous peoples; involve significant displacement or resettlement; generates significant quantities of greenhouse gas emissions; impacts may give rise to significant social conflict
4	Severe	Adverse impacts on people and/or environment of medium to large magnitude, spatial extent and duration more limited than critical (e.g. predictable, mostly temporary, reversible). te: The potential risk impacts of projects that may affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples are to be considered at a minimum potentially severe.
3	Moderate	Impacts of low magnitude, limited in scale (site-specific) and duration (temporary), can be avoided, managed and/or mitigated with relatively uncomplicated accepted measures
2	Minor	Very limited impacts in terms of magnitude (e.g. small affected area, very low number of people affected) and duration (short), may be easily avoided, managed, mitigated
1	Negligible	Negligible or no adverse impacts on communities, individuals, and/or environment

Table 3. Rating the 'Probability' of a Risk

Score	Rating
5	Expected
4	Highly Likely
3	Moderately likely
2	Not Likely
1	Slight

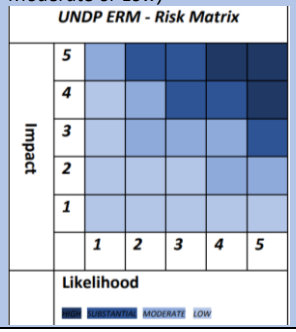
37. The combination of impact and probability is then used to determine the overall significance of the risk (Low, Moderate or High) using Table 4 as a guideline.

Table 4. Determining 'Significance' of Risk



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Annex 6: UNDP Risk Register

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
	Enter a brief description of the risk. Risk description should include future event and cause. Risks identified through HACT, PCAT, SES, Private Sector Due Diligence, and other assessments should be included.	Social and Environmental Financial Operational Organizational Political Regulatory Strategic Other Subcategories for each risk type should be consulted to understand each risk type (see UNDP Enterprise Risk Management Policy)	Describe the potential **effect** on the project if the future event were to occur. Enter **likelihood** based on 1-5 scale (1 = Not likely; 5 = Expected) Enter **impact** based on 1-5 scale (1 = Negligible 5 = Extreme) *Based on Likelihood and Impact, use the Risk Matrix to identify the Risk Level (high, Substantial, Moderate or Low)* 	What actions have been taken/will be taken to manage this risk.	The person or entity with the responsibility to manage the risk.
1	Community-based organizations (CBOs) have a low level of technical and management capacity to implement grant projects.	Operational	Low capacity and awareness of CBOs may decrease demand for community driven projects and influence the pace of implementation of grant projects once approved. L = 3 I = 2 **LOW**	The SGP has supported grassroots organizations since the inception of the programme. Building capacity of local CBOs to actively participate in community development initiatives is the essence of the programme. Several risk mitigation measures will be put in place to manage this risk. The National Host Institution (NHI) / Implementing Partner (IP) will have coordinating offices in each of the three target regions to guide the local partners, provide capacity building support and help the CBOs in developing proposals and implementing the projects. There is also an opportunity for the CBOs to obtain a proposal development grant to acquire additional technical support. Moreover, three thematic strategic grants will be awarded to qualified NGOs to deliver technical capacity building to the CBOs and help facilitate linkages with enabling partners and markets. The UNDP CO has an important quality assurance role, and the Global Coordinator of the SGP UCP will maintain regular contact with the National Host Institution, particularly the SGP National Coordinator and Project Assistant. Furthermore, The National Steering Committee (NSC), with representation from civil society leaders, government institutions and donors, further provides guidance for effective design and implementation of SGP-financed projects. And there is high level interest at the MoEFCC in ensuring successful implementation of the SGP OP7.	**SGP National Coordinator**
2	Low capacities of the different CBOs to coordinate with each	Operational	Lack of coordination among the essential actors in the landscapes could affect landscape planning and management	The participatory approaches implemented under SGP OP5, following the procedures developed under the Community Development and Knowledge Management for the Satoyama Initiative (COMDEKS) Programme, will be	**SGP National Coordinator**

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#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
	other and with different government levels.		processes negatively, and result in low government support and recognition of integrated landscape strategies. L = 3 I = 3 **MODERATE**	used for OP7. These approaches include establishing multi-stakeholder platforms and development of landscape strategies and action plans based on results from participatory baseline assessments of the intervention landscapes. The IP's regional coordinating offices will be responsible to manage the landscape management processes. These offices will have a proven track record in facilitating multi-stakeholder approaches under the unique circumstances in each of the three target regions.	
3	Difficulty for communities in accessing markets for goods and services produced with SGP support.	Strategic	The durability of production-based projects might not succeed maintaining access to markets for their goods and services. L = 3 I = 2 **LOW**	One of the objectives in allocating resources for three thematic strategic grants is to bring onboard experienced NGOs that can guide the CBOs in developing viable proposals and facilitating linkages with markets and enabling stakeholders. Moreover, a business development consultant will be recruited to assist with development of production-based community projects. Approval of the community grants by the NSC will partly depend upon how sustainability is built into the design, what type of cofinancing has been leveraged and the likelihood for durable markets for the goods or services proposed. Capacity building and partnership networking are important aspects of the project. CBOs will be provided technical and financial management capacity building. And the e-platform hosting the SGP Learning Forum is also envisaged to be an online marketplace for goods and services offered by CBO partners and the wider civil society community.	**SGP National Coordinator**, NGOs awarded the thematic strategic grants
4	Extended initiation of the project due limited knowledge and experience of the National Host Institution (Implementing Partner) in SGP and UNDP policies and procedures	Organisational, Operational	There could be delays in implementing the project due to inefficient operations of the National Host Institution (Implementing Partners). L = 2 I = 2 **LOW**	The civil society in India is strong, with numerous experienced and qualified NGOs. The criteria in recruitment of the National Host Institution (NHI) / Implementing Partner (IP) include technical qualifications and proven track record in facilitating and administering similar programmes. The SGP has operated in India for many years and procedures and practices have been codified into a series of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), which will further guide the IP. Under their quality assurance role, the UNDP will ensure efficient and effective implementation and utilization of the funds. And the NSC will provide overall guidance and recommend appropriate mitigation measures if delays or other inefficiencies are experienced.	**SGP National Coordinator**, UNDP, NSC
5	Impacts of ongoing COVID-19 pandemic or similar public health crisis on the continuity and delivery of the project.	Operational	The project preparation phase coincided with the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic. Project implementation activities could be suspended or delayed in case of recurrence of the COVID-19 pandemic or similar. L = 5 I = 4 **HIGH**	The project will comply with government directives in order to reduce health risks to project staff and stakeholders. Implementation may be paused if necessary in affected areas while government disease prevention or control measures are implemented and resumed later as feasible. The NSC and UNPD will guide project responses through regular correspondence for ongoing situations, as required. Revision of the project workplan may be necessary. Each of the small grant proposals will be required to include a contingency plan for adjusting to possible suspension or delays as a result of a public health or similar crisis. The MOUs with the CBOs contain a force majeure	**UNDP, NSC**

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#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
				clause, and delays or shortcomings in delivery based on such unforeseen circumstances are covered through this contractual condition.	
6	Impacts of exchange rate fluctuations and/or a possible global economic recession on project delivery.	Financial	Project delivery may be impacted by macroeconomic externalities such as exchange rate fluctuations and a possible economic recession. L = 4 I = 4 **SUBSTANTIAL**	Annual budget reviews should track and respond to macroeconomic externalities. Changes in the scope or timing of planned activities may be necessary through workplan adjustments. The NSC should monitor and address significant financial constraints and any delays or failures in project delivery.	**UNDP, NSC**
Risks from the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (Annex 4). The SESP risks are rated on a 3-point scale: Low, Moderate, High					
7	**Risk 1:** Vulnerable or marginalized groups, including scheduled tribe populations, might be excluded from fully participating in decisions regarding priority actions on lands claimed by them and including utilization of natural resources; and there may be a heightened risk of vulnerability due to a prolonged or recurrent outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic or similar crisis.	Social and environmental	Scheduled tribe populations are significant in some of the project intervention landscapes, including >80% in the Khasi Hills landscape in the state of Meghalaya, >30% in the Manas landscape in the state of Assam, and nearly 70% in the Barwani District in the state of Madhya Pradesh. There have been extensive restrictions on travel, gatherings, and other activities as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. **MODERATE**	Involvement of scheduled tribe populations is addressed in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan that is annexed to the project document. The multi-stakeholder platforms that will be established in the intervention landscapes are planned to have equitable representation of scheduled tribe populations and women, and customary rights issues will be addressed in the landscape strategies and action plans. Scheduled tribe populations and other marginalized groups will also be engaged in decision-making regarding crisis response and recovery utilizing tailored approaches. Community-based organisations (CBOs) from tribe populations will be assisted in preparing grant propels, as needed, e.g., allowing local language to be used. Activities on lands claimed by scheduled tribe populations will only commence upon consent from local communities. And recording or otherwise documenting traditional knowledge held by tribe populations will only be made upon free, prior and informed consent (FPIC). The SGP in India has demonstrated over the past two decades that scheduled tribe populations' rights, livelihoods, culture and resources are fundamental concerns when assessing grant project proposals for approval for financing. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, adaptive measures will be implemented as needed to facilitate engagement of vulnerable groups, including tribal populations, e.g., training local facilitators who are located in the local communities and able to deliver capacity building in local languages. The landscape strategies will include COVID-19 provisions relevant to the local circumstances, and specific adaptive measures at the individual project level will be required to be elaborated in grant proposals.	**SGP National Coordinator**
8	**Risk 2**: Project activities and approaches might not fully incorporate or reflect views of women and girls and ensure equitable opportunities for their involvement and	Social and environmental	According to the Gender Inequality Index (GII, 2018) reported in the 2019 UNDP Human Development Report, India is ranked 122 out of 162 countries. Gender inequalities prevail in many spheres in India such as access to natural resources, division of labour, social mobility, participation in the workforce, access	This risk was assessed during the PPG phase in the gender analysis and will be managed through the gender action plan, which are both annexed to the project document and integrated into the overall project management systems. The gender analysis and gender action plan will be regularly reviewed and updated to account for gender differentiated impacts, e.g., regarding the impacts and response to the COVID-19 pandemic.	**SGP National Coordinator**

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#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
	benefit; and there is a risk that a prolonged or recurrent COVID-19 pandemic would exacerbate gender inequality and possibly also increase gender-based violence.		to economic opportunities, and participation in the decision-making processes. Inequality is more pronounced in rural communities, where many of the SGP community projects are envisaged to be implemented. **MODERATE**	Women groups and other marginalized groups will be targeted during project implementation for equitable participation and benefit. The project decision-making structures, including the multi-stakeholder platforms in the intervention landscapes will have equitable representation by women. Resources have been allocated in the implementation budget for a Gender-Safeguards Consultant, who will facilitate fulfilment of gender mainstreaming objectives, and provide training to project team members and partners. Moreover, one of the NSC members will be assigned the role of gender focal point, providing strategic oversight to the project on gender issues.	
9	**Risk 3**: Poorly designed or executed project activities could damage critical ecosystems, including through the introduction of invasive alien species during land or forest rehabilitation or restoration, or result in human-wildlife conflicts.	Social and environmental	There are critical ecosystems situated within some of the project intervention landscapes, including the Manas National Park in the state of Assam and the Gulf of Mannar marine protected area off the coast of the state of Tamil Nadu; these two sites are classified as global key biodiversity areas. The project aims to restore or rehabilitate 1,000 ha degraded land or forest areas, improve landscape management across 10,000 ha. **MODERATE**	Biodiversity conservation, land degradation, and climate change mitigation (CCM) related community grants will be primarily carried out in partnership with expert organizations, e.g., conservation agencies, protected area management administrations, NGOs or local governments. Specific activities will be designed through collaborative arrangements with these organizations. Utilization of natural resources, e.g., within buffer zones, will be carried out sustainably and according to relevant regulations. Restoration/rehabilitation activities will be carried out in accordance with management plans developed through participatory processes. No invasive alien species will be used as part of land restoration-rehabilitation interventions; preference will be given to native species. And project interventions will not entail logging of primary forests or other areas of high conservation value. CCM interventions, e.g., possible projects entailing biomass briquettes for cooking and heating, will be vetted to ensure there are no unintended consequences on critical ecosystems. Conservation outcomes can sometimes result in unintended consequences of increased human-wildlife conflicts. Local communities will be trained on how to safely manage such conflicts. Moreover, an NGO specialized in conservation will be recruited through one of the three thematic strategic grants and provide guidance to CBOs on the design of grant proposals and facilitate stakeholder liaison.	**SGP National Coordinator**
10	**Risk 4:** Climatic unpredictability, periodic droughts, changes in rainfall distribution, altered frequency of extreme weather events, rising temperatures may affect project results, including agroecological practices, rehabilitation of degraded terrestrial and coastal-marine	Social and environmental	The ecosystems in the project landscapes are vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. For example, the vulnerability of agriculture to climate change has been characterized as very high in Ramanathapuram District in Maharashtra and in Barwani District in Madhya Pradesh, and high in Chhatarpur and Damoh Districts in Madya Pradesh, West and East Khasi Hills Districts in Meghalaya. Coral reefs off the coast of Sindhudurg District in Maharashtra has undergone severe bleaching	The landscape approach implemented under the project will promote socio-ecological resilience. The landscape strategies will include priority actions to achieve enhanced resilience, based upon the circumstances in the landscapes and capacities of the local communities. The strategies will also address potential increased vulnerability related to the COVID-19 pandemic. Climate-smart agricultural practices will be promoted, e.g., planting drought-resistant crops. The strong focus on agrobiodiversity conservation and sustainable use will also contribute to the project objectives, as indigenous crop varieties are often more resilient than conventional ones. COBs will be required to assess in the project proposal documents the risks of climate and geophysical hazards on proposed infrastructure and assets	**SGP National Coordinator**

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#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
	ecosystems, and physical infrastructure such as solar systems, biogas units, etc.; and a potential economic downturn as a result of a prolonged or recurrent COVID-19 pandemic (or similar) may increase the vulnerability and coping capacities of local communities.		in recent years as a result of increasing seawater temperatures. **MODERATE**	and describe what measures are proposed to reduce and manage the risks. Climate and geophysical hazards will also be addressed in the project environmental and social management framework (ESMF), and the design and implementation of project interventions will be guided Country Programme Management Unit (CPMU) and the National Steering Committee (NSC) and supported by the multi-stakeholder landscape platforms.	
11	**Risk 5:** Local community members involved in project activities may be at a heightened risk of virus exposure, e.g., stakeholder meetings, workshops and trade fairs, community field work, etc.	Social and environmental	The landscape approach promoted on the project is predicated on participatory processes, including multi-stakeholder meetings, community field work, showcasing products and services in workshops and trade fairs, learning exchanges, seminars, etc. **HIGH**	Adaptive management measures will be implemented to reduce the risk of virus exposure during a prolonged or recurrent COVID-19 pandemic, or similar crisis. A COVID-19 strategy / action framework is annexed to the project document. For example, virtual meetings will be held where feasible. SGP Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) will be reviewed and updated to address risk of virus exposure. Hazard assessments will be required for project proposals involving gatherings of multiple people, and mitigation measures will be implemented accordingly, e.g., ensuring physical distancing, providing personal protective equipment, avoiding non-essential travel, delivering training on risks and recognition of symptoms, etc. The project Communications Strategy will include specific considerations for communication, public awareness and exchange of information under these circumstances. An Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) will be undertaken during project inception. As COVID-19 is an evolving situation and could potentially exacerbate other vulnerabilities and risks, it will be necessary to conduct the ESMF to identify possible changes in risk levels and how mitigation strategies can be adapted to address changing threat levels. The ESMF will consider all environmental and social risks on the project and will be monitored through the life of the project. Moreover, a grievance redress mechanism for identification, assessment, resolution and management of any complaints will be outlined as part of the ESMF.	**SGP National Coordinator**
12	**Risk 6**: Project interventions, e.g., involving the installation and use of renewable energy and energy efficient technologies, may result in release of pollutants to the environment and in the	Social and environmental	Unsafe handling and disposal of batteries from solar systems and LED lamps may release harmful pollutants to the environment. Envisaged climate change mitigation interventions include solar photovoltaic lighting and pumping, as well as LED lighting. **MODERATE**	All project proposals are subject to review and approval by the National Steering Committee and technical experts, as needed. Potential environmental impacts of projects are assessed by the National Coordinator and the NSC as part of proposal development, and actions to mitigate risk are incorporated into each proposal prior to approval. Moreover, resources are allocated for recruiting an NGO strategic partner specialized in climate change mitigation applications; this partner will help train grantees and local communities of environmental risks and in the safe operation of RE/EE	**SGP National Coordinator**

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#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
	generation of hazardous waste.			technologies, including disposal or recycling of used technological elements.	

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Annex 7: Overview of technical consultancies/subcontracts

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
Country Programme Management Unit		
Local / National contracting		
SGP National Coordinator Rate: USD 3,710 / month	Full-time, distributed across the technical components and project management	The SGP National Coordinator will be responsible for the overall coordination of the project, having the following duties and responsibilities as part of project management: • Effective technical, financial, and operational management of the GEF Small Grants Programme. • Effective managerial function, by building an effective SGP Country Programme team and fostering teamwork within the SGP Country Programme team, the National Steering Committee (NSC) members, and with the UNDP Country Office team. Managerial Functions: • Supervise the SGP Country Programme team and provide necessary guidance and coaching. • Promote and maintain effective teamwork within the SGP Country Programme team, the NSC members, and with the UNDP CO team. • Prepare and implement the annual workplan, including strategic and/or innovative initiatives, with set delivery and co-financing targets. • Draft the annual SGP Country Office administrative and project operational budget proposal. Portfolio Development and Management: • Manage the SGP grant allocations and country operating budget, maintain the financial integrity of the programme by ensuring adherence to SGP Standard Operating Procedures as well as UNDP rules and regulations, and ensure timely and effective use of SGP resources. • Report regularly to UCP Global Coordinator on project implementation status, including annual monitoring reporting, financial reporting, audit, and update the relevant UNDP and SGP databases. • Perform and coordinate administrative tasks (i.e., procurement, travel) adhering to SGP SOPs procurement rules and regulation, as required for project implementation.
Programme Assistant Rate: USD 1,590 / month	Full-time, distributed across the technical components and project management	Duties and Responsibilities Under the guidance and supervision of the SGP National Coordinator, the Programme Assistant will provide effective day-to-day technical, administrative, financial, and knowledge management support to the SGP. The duties and responsibilities of the Programme Assistant with respect to project management are outlined below. Support to Project Implementation: • Contribute to day-to-day support to project implementation and ensure conformity to expected results, outputs, objectives and work-plans. Financial Management: • Provide guidance, review, and control the accuracy of supporting documentation of projects' interim and final financial reports, such as invoices, and advise the SGP National Coordinator as required. • Maintain close working contact with the UCP Global Coordinator.

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Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		• In collaboration with the SGP National Coordinator, maintain financial integrity of the project, implement and monitor the accounting system and databases. • Management of the petty cash account with proper documentation and proper tractable records. • Follow up of travel arrangements and DSA payments for SGP National Coordinator and NSC members. • Provide other financial reports as required. Administrative Functions: • Procure office supplies, equipment, and furniture adhering to SGP standard procurement rules and regulations. • Manage and organize everyday office work, establish a proper filing system, maintain SGP administrative, financial, and management files and update them with original documentation or copy of the original documentation as necessary. • Draft routine correspondence and communications and establish filing system to record communications with project stakeholders. • Maintain and updated inventory of all physical assets and register all inventory in the asset inventory sheet.
Component 1		
Local / National contracting		
SGP National Coordinator Rate: USD 3,710 / month	Full-time, distributed across the technical components and project management	The SGP National Coordinator will be responsible for the overall coordination of the project, having the following duties and responsibilities under Component 1: Portfolio Development and Management: • Keep abreast of national environmental concerns and priorities as well as the socioeconomic conditions and trends as they relate to the SGP and assess their impact on SGP's work. • Work closely with CSOs and CBOs in preparation of project concepts and proposals to ensure that projects are consistent with the OP7 project strategy. • Authorise and manage project planning grants as required. Resource Mobilisation and Partnerships: • Establish and maintain close working relationships with stakeholders as well as promote the value, comparative advantages, and ensure visibility of the SGP. • Support SGP grantees in securing co-financing and project level partnerships and assist in identifying opportunities and resources for sustaining and scaling up projects.
Programme Assistant Rate: USD 1,590 / month	Full-time, distributed across the technical components and project management	Duties and Responsibilities Under the guidance and supervision of the SGP National Coordinator, the Programme Assistant will provide effective day-to-day technical, administrative, financial, and knowledge management support to the SGP. The duties and responsibilities of the Programme Assistant with respect to Component 1 are outlined below. Support to Project Implementation: • Assist the SGP National Coordinator in pre-screening project concepts and project proposals and evaluate the financial part of the project proposals. • Assist the SGP National Coordinator in development and revision of grant application forms and other management tools, requirements of the programme and other SGP documents.

DocuSign Envelope ID: DB8D604C-7386-43D9-975A-BC52527EF320

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		• Advise potential grantees on project preparation processes and guidelines, and report to the SGP National Coordinator and NSC on project development activities, as required. Financial Management: • Process payment requests from grantees and vendors through obtaining necessary clearances and authorizations and ensuring payments are effected promptly, and in accordance with SGP Standard Operating Procedures. • Prepare and maintain the grant disbursement table and calendar, as well as track the project budget to ensure compliance with approved yearly budget.
Gender-Safeguards Consultant Rate: USD 1,590 / week	30 weeks over 5 years	• Update/develop the environmental and social management framework (ESMF), ensuring that UNDPs SES policy is fully met, and the reporting requirements are fulfilled. • Provide guidance to CBOs on ensuring gender and other safeguards are addressed in project development. • Deliver gender and safeguards training.
Qualified NGO on biodiversity conservation, restoration-rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems and sustainable use of natural resources Strategic grant: USD 79,500	Deliver support throughout the 5-year implementation phase.	• Provide technical support to CBOs in developing grant proposals. • Deliver capacity building for CBOs on alternative livelihoods issues associated with sustainable utilization of terrestrial, coastal and marine resources. • Deliver capacity building for CBOs on biodiversity conservation, collaborative community management, human-wildlife management, restoration-rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems, etc.
Qualified NGO on agrobiodiversity (eco-labelling, certification, branding, etc.) Strategic grant: USD 79,500	Deliver support throughout the 5-year implementation phase.	• Provide technical support to CBOs in developing grant proposals. • Deliver capacity building for CBOs on agrobiodiversity conservation and documentation of traditional knowledge. • Deliver capacity building for CBOs on sustainable utilization of agrobiodiversity resources, including eco-labelling, certification, branding, marketing, etc.
Qualified NGO on community level application of renewable energy and energy efficient technologies Strategic grant: USD 79,500	Deliver support throughout the 5-year implementation phase.	• Provide technical support to CBOs in developing grant proposals. • Deliver capacity building for CBOs on community level application of renewable energy technologies. • Deliver capacity building for CBOs on community level application of energy efficient technologies.
Component 2		
Local / National contracting		
SGP National Coordinator Rate: USD 3,710 / month	Full-time, distributed across the technical components and project management	The SGP National Coordinator will be responsible for the overall coordination of the project, having the following duties and responsibilities under Component 2: • Mobilise and leverage financial and other resources as well as establish strong partnerships for sustained and scaled up initiatives. • Effective facilitation of knowledge management, sharing and exchanging knowledge on lessons learned and best practices of SGP interventions. Portfolio Development and Management:

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Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		• Organize periodic stakeholder workshops and grant proposal development sessions for civil society organizations (CSOs) and local communities, and potential applicants and other stakeholders to inform about SGP and its strategic initiatives. • Foster linkages between the SGP and full or medium-sized GEF projects, planned or underway in the country, as well as those of other government, donors and development partners. <u>Resource Mobilisation and Partnerships</u>: • Assess interest and priorities of key donors and other development partners and develop/update and implement the resource mobilization and partnership strategy to mobilize resources from and develop partnerships with the government, donors and other partners to best leverage SGP resources and develop programme level partnerships. <u>Knowledge Management</u>: • Document project stories, lessons learned, and best practices in SGP project development, implementation and oversight. • Access SGP and other global and regional knowledge, document best practices and facilitate their dissemination and incorporation within SGP Country Programme and projects, UNDP CO, and to counterparts and partners. • Support capacity building and networking of grantees to facilitate knowledge exchange, and promote uptake through knowledge platforms, knowledge fairs etc.
Programme Assistant Rate: USD 1,590 / month	Full-time, distributed across the technical components and project management	<u>Duties and Responsibilities</u> Under the guidance and supervision of the SGP National Coordinator, the Programme Assistant will provide effective day-to-day technical, administrative, financial, and knowledge management support to the SGP. The duties and responsibilities of the Programme Assistant with respect to Component 2 are outlined below. <u>Support to Project Implementation</u>: • Maintain contacts and professional working relationship with NGOs, governmental institutions, donors, other SGP stakeholders. • Regularly update and maintain the SGP project database as well as stakeholders' database. <u>Administrative Functions</u>: • Prepare background information and documentation, update data relevant to the programme areas and compile background material for the SGP National Coordinator and NSC. <u>Knowledge Management and Communication</u>: • Actively support the efforts on knowledge management (KM), knowledge networking and visibility of SGP. • In accordance with SGP branding guidelines, support SGP National Coordinator and NSC in the efforts towards proper recognition of SGP in any KM & Communication material produced by SGP grantees or stakeholders. • Facilitate organization of SGP advocacy events, workshops, stakeholders' dialogues and roundtables. • Assist in drafting articles and publications with proper recognition of SGP. • Participate at events for SGP information dissemination purposes. • Maintain, update or provide valid SGP information for the SGP website, SGP Global database and UNDP CO website.
Landscape Strategy Consultant Rate: USD 1,590 / week	30 weeks over 5 years	• Provide technical assistance support in landscape baseline assessments and landscape strategy development.

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Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
Business Development / Financial Management Consultant (s) Rate: USD 1,590 / week	40 weeks over 5 years	• Provide technical and strategic capacity development assistance on financial management, marketing, branding and other business development issues. • Provide technical assistance on development income-generating business plans. • Assist NGOs/CBOs on gaining access to micro-credit lending schemes
Qualified NGO on knowledge management Strategic grant: USD 79,500	Deliver support throughout the 5-year implementation phase.	• Support the development of a KM strategy and action plan. • Establish the SGP Learning Forum (including creating and maintaining the e-platform). • Deliver capacity building to CBOs on KM. • Organise a one south-south learning exchange. • Produce and organise KM products.
Monitoring and Evaluation		
Local / National contracting		
SGP National Coordinator Rate: USD 3,710 / month	Full-time, distributed across the technical components and project management	The SGP National Coordinator will be responsible for the overall coordination of the project, having the following duties and responsibilities under Component 3 (project M&E): <u>Managerial Functions</u>: • Set annual performance parameters and learning objectives for the SGP Country Programme team, assess their performance and provide feedback. <u>Portfolio Development and Management</u>: • Prepare annual project implementation reports (PIRs) and other progress reports, as required. • Report regularly to the UCP Global Coordinator and the UNDP. • Exercise quality control over the development of the landscape strategies and grant proposals, and closely monitor the project implementation progress and results. • Oversee SGP grant projects and conduct periodic project monitoring field visits and provide technical and operational support and guidance to SGP grantees as required. • Plan and serve as secretary to the NSC meetings. Support and closely coordinate with the NSC and Technical Advisory Group where relevant, in the process of project proposal review, selection and approval, especially the initial appraisal of proposals and assessment of eligibility. • Undertake monitoring and evaluation of the OP7 project, and Grantmaker+ initiatives, in coordination with NSC and UCP Global Coordinator.
Programme Assistant Rate: USD 1,590 / month	Full-time, distributed across the technical components and project management	<u>Duties and Responsibilities</u> Under the guidance and supervision of the SGP National Coordinator, the Programme Assistant will provide effective day-to-day technical, administrative, financial, and knowledge management support to the SGP. The duties and responsibilities of the Programme Assistant with respect to Component 3 (project M&E) are outlined below. <u>Support to Project Implementation</u>: • Assist the SGP National Coordinator in project implementation, monitoring and evaluation, including participation in field visits.

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Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		• Support on organisation and preparation of minutes of NSC meetings and other SGP events. • Assist the SGP National Coordinator in reporting regularly to the UCP Global Coordinator and UNDP CO and assist in the timely preparation of the PIR and other progress reports, as required. Administrative Functions: • Provide logistical and administrative support to visiting missions, travel arrangements, and meetings for the SGP National Coordinator, NSC, adhering to SGP standard procurement rules and regulations.
Gender-Safeguards Consultant Rate: USD 1,590 / week	20 weeks over 5 years	• Monitor and evaluate the implementation of the gender action plan. • Assist the project in ensuring social and environmental grievances are managed effectively and transparently. • Review the SESP and ESMF annually, and update and revise corresponding risk register as necessary. • Assist the project in ensuring environmental and social risks are identified, avoided, mitigated, and managed throughout the project implementation period.
M&E Consultant Rate: USD 1,590 / week	10 weeks over 5 years	• Assist in preparing the project inception report and project implementation reports. • Deliver technical assistance in evaluating achievement of GEF core indicator targets. • Prepare GIS maps showing locations of project interventions.
Midterm Reviewer, National Consultant Rate: USD 1,590 / week	6 weeks in year 3	• See UNDP standard terms of reference for this position.
Terminal Evaluator, National Consultant Rate: USD 1,590 / week	6 weeks in year 5	• See UNDP standard terms of reference for this position.
International / Regional and global contracting		
Midterm Reviewer, Lead Consultant Rate: USD 3,180 / week	7 weeks in year 3	• See UNDP standard terms of reference for this position.
Terminal Evaluator, Lead Consultant Rate: USD 3,180 / week	7 weeks in year 5	• See UNDP standard terms of reference for this position.

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Annex 8: Stakeholder engagement plan

INTRODUCTION

This document presents the stakeholder engagement plan for the UNDP-GEF project "Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in India".

Project Overview

In the context of degrading natural resources, diminishing biodiversity, and threatened livelihood of millions of poor and marginalised due to several abiotic and biotic factors including climate change, the project aims to enable communities and organizations to take collective action for socio-ecological resilience and sustainable livelihoods for local and global environmental benefits in three key landscapes of globally significant ecosystems in India. Some of the specific objectives the project intends to achieve including the following:

- Ecosystem services enhanced in targeted landscapes through improved community-led land-use practices and systems
- Improved sustainability and productivity of agro-ecological and mariculture systems through community- based initiatives
- Appropriate low emission, efficient, and clean technologies and solutions adopted at scale in the landscapes
- Community institutions strengthened for improved governance of intervention landscapes to enhance socio-ecological resilience
- Enhanced organizational, technological, financial, and entrepreneurial skills of communities and organizations through trainings and access to credit
- Capacities and systems strengthened to enable effective knowledge sharing and replication of successful resource management or technology application models
- Sustainability of project results enhanced through participatory monitoring and evaluation.

Stakeholder Engagement Principle

The project stakeholder engagement plan, following UNDP and GEF stakeholder engagement policies and guidelines, encourages adherence to the following guiding principles:

a. Promoting an inclusive and diverse stakeholder engagement with a tailored approach for constructive, responsive, accountable, and transparent stakeholder engagement.
b. Engaging stakeholders early on (in the designing stage) and throughout the project implementation, monitoring and evaluation for ensuring fair, balanced, and inclusive participation in project governance and operation
c. Seeking opportunities to engage with stakeholders consistently and continuously irrespective of the level of potential and social environmental risks and impacts.
d. Ensuring clear and transparent communication with relevant stakeholders, and supporting communication with proper documentation
e. Ensuring project's commitment for effective and meaningful stakeholder engagement by dedicating proper budget allocation.
f. Respect for socio-cultural values and ethics of diverse stakeholder as one of the core principles of the engagement approach for ensuring effective participation and better result.
g. Developing skill and capacity of the stakeholders though project activities and processes for sustaining the project initiatives and results.
h. Adapting collaborative approach for safeguarding interest and concerns of all the stakeholders.

Objectives of Effective Stakeholder Engagement

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Some of the key objectives of stakeholder engagement, a process to engage with the people or institutions that could be impacted by or influence the project goal realizations, are listed below.

a. Integrating concerns, needs, and interests of key stakeholders for ensuring effective and efficient project planning and implementation for better outcome.
b. Ensuring local ownership and participation of marginalized groups including women, youth, and indigenous groups, in the project designing and implementation for benefitting local community most.
c. Collaboration with diverse key stakeholders for increasing adaptability, sustainability, and replicability of the project results.
d. Reducing probability of any negative impact of the project on local community, their institutions or environment by incorporating views of local stakeholders in project design and implementation.

SUMMARY OF STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES DURING PROJECT PREPARATION

Stakeholder consultations completed during the PPG phase are summarized below.

Date	Activity	Location	Remarks
02 Sep 2019	Project Inception Meeting	New Delhi	The objectives of the SGP projects were discussed with key stakeholders; PPG tasks were outlined; list of stakeholders for PPG discussions finalized; took stock of current status of National Steering Committee and National Host Institution (NHI).
02Sep 2019	Meeting with CEE, Delhi representative	New Delhi	Discussed about previous experience of implementing OP3, 4, and 5; discussed criterion of landscape selection, other implementation processes and implementation strategy.
03 Sep 2019	Former SGP country program manager	New Delhi	Discussed about learning (challenges, opportunities) of implementing previous OPs; process of getting co-financing from government and private sectors. And also explored private sector companies in the landscape areas that might be interested as cofinancing partners for the project.
04 Sep 2019	Visit to Assam (landscape) and consultation with NGOs and local community	Guwahati, Assam	Consultations were made with NGOs who works with local community in Assam and landscape areas on environment, biodiversity conservation, livelihood promotion, and renewable energy. Some of the NGOs were also part of OP5 who shared their experience on implementation challenges.
04 Sep 2019	Interview with Finance Director of North East Council	Guwahati, Assam	Discussed about the development needs of North Eastern states, development programmes of North East councils, implementation challenges, and status of local NGOs.
04 Sep 2019	Visit to Lotus progressive centre for consultation with farmers and NGO members	Nalbari, Assam	Consultations were made with the NGO that works on preservation of traditional rice seeds with the support of SGP and other government programmes. Farmers shared about their positive experience of increased income from traditional seed varieties due to market linkages and demand in the market.
05 Sep 2019	Visit to Chennai, Tamil Nadu, and consultation with National Institute of Ocean Technology	Chennai, Tamil Nadu	A consultation with NIOT engineers were held who works on engineering solutions for coastal area erosion.
06 Sep 2019	Meeting with M.S Swaminathan Research Foundation	Chennai, Tamil Nadu	Foundation's Work in Coastal Areas- The foundation is involved in a number of development interventions, particularly among coastal communities. The director established the International Society for Mangrove Ecosystems (ISME), now based in Japan. ISME continues to support mangrove projects in India and elsewhere. The foundation is working on conservation of genetic resources; there are Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) in the region. The foundation is trying to improve income of women's fisher groups through strengthened market linkages. It is working with information and communication technology solutions, e.g., developing a fisher folk mobile application. This application has now been rolled out in 8 states. The foundation is also working with bio-saline agriculture, e.g., developing and promoting local varieties of rice. Challenges of Coastal Areas- Mangrove restoration is primarily an issue along the Indian eastern coast. Many communities along the coast are

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Date	Activity	Location	Remarks
			vulnerable, including salt pan workers. There are also tribal communities in some areas along the coast. Accessing energy is a challenge for vulnerable communities. There is an LPG scheme, but access is difficult and many families to not purchase more than the first cylinder which is provided by the local government. Improved cooked stoves could be an option, e.g., solar cookers, but some awareness advocacy should be provided. Drinking water supply is a major issue, as vast areas in the state are water-scarce. Many issues associated with salinity of soil, lack of fresh water, conversion of paddy fields to shrimp farms has been problematic, e.g., affecting drinking water supplies. Rainwater harvesting and small-scale desalination plants are possible interventions. Nutrition awareness is needed. Coastal area diets are mostly cereal based, dietary diversity, rice fish and farming integrated systems are important. The communities there have developed symbiotic integrated fish-rice systems. There are many opportunities for value addition, as nearly 2,000 farm families are reliant upon these ecosystems. Other Key stakeholders- South Indian Federation of Fishermen is a stakeholder that should be consulted. On the east coast, coastal agriculture is being promoted. There are also traditional varieties in these regions. Social and Gender Concerns- Many men are migrating out of rural areas and women are taking major roles in the families.
06 Sep 2019	Field visit to Fish landing site in Chennai with fisher-folk CBO and Local NGO PLANT (Participatory Learning Action Network and Training)	Chennai	The NGO has been working to rebuild the fish stocks and coastal ecosystem severely impacted by 2004 Tsunami. NGO received an SGP OP5 grant and CSR support from the nearby state-owned nuclear power station to support their efforts at facilitating establishment of artificial coral reefs to improve the coastal marine ecosystem. The fisher folk provide support through use of their fishing vessels to haul the elements. Initiatives helped to reduce the trip duration and hence, reduced cost and diesel use and improves overall safety. Around 110 fisher-folks attended the meeting who informed that 1,600 small fishing are vessels registered only in one part of the city and that shows significant pressure on the limited resources available. The SGP OP5 grant supported approx. 300 concrete elements, each weighing 750-1,000 kg. Gender and Social Concerns: The fisher folk sell most of their catch through the local auction, which is run by local women. The women who run the auction are typically single and belong to Scheduled Caste community.
06 Sep 2019	Meeting with Chennai Fisheries Department	Chennai	The Secretary informed that the Department of Fisheries has been implementing artificial coral reef projects since 1985, in partnership with the Department of Rural Development. Community co-management is being implemented across the state. Committees are set up for each coastal district. The Department does not provide funds to the committees, rather the committees raise funds from various fees and services (harbour fees, license fees, etc.). There are 400-500 women fisher cooperatives in the state. These cooperatives are engaged in drying fish, cleaning harbours, improving drinking water sources, etc. A large challenge in the state is silting up of estuary/river mouths. There are limited funds for dredging. Fish stocks are impacted, as these are important breeding grounds for many species. The Navy and Coast Guard are recruiting local fishers/communities, as these people have important knowledge and skills. Fish processing is limited, e.g., shrimp and high value fish. These processes are under private sector management. There is an increasing demand for ecotourism. Sport fishing is currently limited, but there is a high potential to develop this as livelihood along certain stretches of the coast.
06 Sept 2019	Meeting with Project Manager for UNDP- GEF ABS project in National	Chennai	The NBA was established after India ratified the CBD. He suggested to follow ecosystem approach rather than focusing only on a particular landscape. He shared about the success of the SGP project in India. Some of the energy projects implemented 14 years ago are still functional in the

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Date	Activity	Location	Remarks
	Biodiversity Authority (NBA)		community. For instance- a 1.5 million transmission line instalment project is still running with a local tariff system that was set up to cover operation and maintenance, including replacement of parts for the turbines. He also shared success of some other projects in Kerala that get upscale by utilization of state fund. SGP projects have also supported the conservation of 45 landraces. Biodiversity conservation- the Indian legislation does not allow exploitation of natural resources within protected areas, but communities do access and use natural resources available in the buffer zones. The SGP supported projects involving sustainable use of non-timber forest products (NTFPs). A technical support group of NBA is supporting the creation of the registers with information coming from local biodiversity management committees. To date, 6,900 registers have been made out of an estimated 250,000 needed. An online system is under development for reducing the cost and time for establishing the registers. Currently the cost is INR 115,000 per register. ABS project- The ABS project, running since 2012, is now entering into the terminal evaluation phase; the project had a GEF grant of USD 9.8 million and covers 10 states in India. National Host Institution (NHI) for the SGP- The strength of the institution is very important as well as the mechanism of reaching the target areas. Fund Distribution- With respect to upscaling, the GEF funds should contribute towards initiating the upscaling but should not cover the entire costs, e.g., 20-30% might be appropriate.
08 Sep 2019	Focus Group Discussion with NGO groups	New Delhi	Representatives from five Indian NGOs were interviewed prior to their participation at the UNCCD COP 14. Some of the NGOs have received grants through the SGP in earlier phases. The NGO representatives described their primary activities. Regarding the government program on aspirational districts, the NGO representatives seemed largely unaware of the program. They pointed out that the criteria used to select the districts probably did not include ecosystem vulnerability. For example, the ecologically sensitive areas of the Eastern Ghats and Western Ghats are not represented among the aspirational districts. According to NGO representatives, while some of the government programmes are promoting dryland ecological conservation agriculture approaches on one hand, on the other it is giving subsidies for cash crops such as cotton. Regarding the government program on “zero budget natural farming”, the representatives indicated that there are serious social-economic and ecological shortcomings. Lack of networking between government and NGOs, limits the speed of project implementations and replication. The representatives suggest a platform for facilitating such a linkage. For example, the platform could support a website, organize annual workshops, help identify funding opportunities, facilitate thematic advocacy groups, etc.
09 Sep 2019	Group Discussion with Yok Watanabe, UNDP Global Manager of FEF SGP	COP 14, New Delhi	She informed about the status of India in SGP process. India has been an upgraded country, amongst 15 out of 125 countries, since OP5. Each of the upgraded countries are developing separate project documents for full-sized GEF projects. She emphasized that the OP7 project document for India should be aligned to the consolidated SGP project strategy. Sharing about SGP objective she said project should strike a balance, e.g., including innovation for NGOs and approaches not yet implemented in the SGP in India and also for replication/upscaling (impact) for successful interventions as the SGP is promoting the concept of the 3 “I’s”: innovation, inclusion and impact. SGP has been very successful in terms of gender mainstreaming and social inclusion, including with indigenous peoples, she mentioned. In recent years there has been increased focus on inclusion of youth and persons with disabilities.
10 Sep 2019	Meeting with EPCO (The Environmental Planning and	Bhopal	State Knowledge Centre of EPCO, Madhya Pradesh has recently completed a State Action Plan on Climate Change, which includes several vulnerability assessments (environmental and social). According to the EPCO official,

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Date	Activity	Location	Remarks
	Coordination Organisation), Bhopal		many stakeholders feel that the SGP (and GEF) processes are too tedious and many local partners prefer not to submit proposals. According to the department, out of 56,000 villages of Madhya Pradesh around 4,000-5,000 villages have not yet electrified. Land degradation and water are the main focal areas of the government's development objectives in Madhya Pradesh. Climate change vulnerability is primarily in the western part of the state. The State Action Plan for Climate Change does not contain specific mitigation contributions. The central government has not asked the states for any mitigation.
10 Sep 2019	Meeting with Officials of Madhya Pradesh State Government Line Officials- Department of Forest, Rural Development Department, Energy Department,	Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	All the government departments shared about their priorities, policies, programmes and projects related to biodiversity conservation, land reclamation, livelihood promotion, and poverty reduction etc. Most of the officials shared that lack of data is a problem for policy formulation. There are 8 aspirational districts in MP. To date, the government is not providing additional funds for aspirational districts, but separate monitoring systems are being set up. Forest Department, whose priority is to ensure sustainable access to ecosystem services for rural communities, informed that MP and Central India are considered among the most vulnerable to CC. MP and central The forest department is spearheading sustainable development applying the **landscape approach**, working with other departments and all actors active on the landscape. This program is implemented under the central government Green India Initiative. Rural development department- The department has three main mandates: infrastructure development, natural resource management (soil conservation, plantation), livelihoods and skills development. Government programs include: National Rural Livelihoods, National Watershed Management Program, and National Rural Employment Guarantee Program. Rural Energy Department informed that solar tariffs lowest in country; biomass, wind and solar very good (at larger scale). Cooking energy: mostly LPG. Biomass policy is in place for MP but needs strengthening. State has excess power, but access is the problem. Co-financing: Co-financing from the MP State is possible. Finance department needs to be contacted for the co-financing. PSUs have to allocate 60% of their CSR funds. MP has 1,500 government schemes running. It is important to consolidate some of these, getting departments working together. Organizations/ NGOs that could be partner for the project are- NABARD, National Area Rainfed Development Authority, Institute for Forest Management (IFM) etc.
11 Sep 2019	Meeting with community members and NGOs who received support under OP5	Morena, Madhya Pradesh	The PPG team visited one of the SGP OP5 intervention sites in Morena MP, where a local NGO has been working with local communities on addressing "degradation" of their agricultural land. The area is situated within a sandy, ravine ecosystem, where the local farmers are cultivating primarily millet. Due to natural processes, the land is eroding. Land ownership is unclear among the local farmers. There does seem to have been limited involvement of local government in the process of constructing check dams and essentially converting some of the ravine ecosystems into farmland.
30 Sep 2019	Meeting with Director General of Forests and Special Secretary to Govt. of India, Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change	New Delhi	Discussed with him regarding the landscape approaches and took his input in the landscape selection process. He shared that landscapes extend beyond administrative and geographical boundaries and quoted the instance of Manas landscape which extends beyond Indian border into Bhutan. He has highlighted that for effective conservation, there is a need to adopt a holistic approach and the landscape strategy provides an opportunity for integrated development of an area considering social, economic and environmental aspects.

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Date	Activity	Location	Remarks
30 Sep 2019	Meeting with Addl. Director General of Forest (Wildlife)	New Delhi	Discussed about the landscape strategy being adopted for conservation of species in India. He has indicated that some landscapes are being identified from conservation perspective. He has also indicated that the MoEFCC is implementing many Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as Project Tiger, Project Elephant, Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries etc. and suggested for convergence of GEF-SGP with these ongoing programmes. Under these programmes and projects, central assistance is being provided to the State governments and once intervention landscapes are identified by UNDP-GEF, efforts may be made for convergence in consultation with the State governments.
04 Oct 2019	Meeting with Mr. Ashok Jain, Advisor, Niti Aayog	New Delhi	Mr. Jain has informed that the Niti Ayog has anchored a programme to improve the performance of districts which are pockets of underdevelopment which would contribute to a rise in the ranking of the country in terms of Human Development Index. This programme is for overall transformation of the districts with a focus on Health and Nutrition, Education, Agriculture and Water Resources, Financial inclusion and skill development and basic infrastructure including access to roads, potable water, rural electrification and individual household toilets. Strategy would involve measuring progress and rank districts to spur a sense of competition. Districts may aspire to become Nation's best from State's best. Individual ministries have been given responsibility of districts and an Empowered Committee under the convenorship of CEO, NITI Ayog has been notified to ensure convergence in schemes, programmes etc. 115 districts have been identified on the basis of transparent criteria and a composite index comprising challenges faced by the districts in terms of poverty of their citizens, relatively poor health and nutrition, education status and deficient infrastructure. These districts include 35 of those affected by Left Wing Extremism which were selected by the Ministry of Home Affairs. In each of the focus areas, important indicators that show progress have been identified. Steps have been outlined to improve indicators and various schemes of the Government of India have been listed. It would be useful to establish convergence with these schemes through GEF-SGP Projects at the operational level i.e. Landscape / District. Project proponents need to be encouraged to submit the project proposals to implement activities against specific indicators that would contribute to rise in the ranking of districts in which the projects are located.
19-25 Jan 2020	Mission to consult with stakeholders in the Indian Coast region	Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu	Stakeholder consultations held to discuss key issues, opportunities, ongoing baseline activities, and potential partnerships in the project intervention landscape in the Indian Coast region.
10-14 Feb 2020	Mission to consult with stakeholders in the Central semi-arid region	Madya Pradesh	Stakeholder consultations held to discuss key issues, opportunities, ongoing baseline activities, and potential partnerships in the project intervention landscape in the Central semi-arid region.
16-21 Feb 2020	Mission to consult with stakeholders in the North East region	Assam, Manas	Stakeholder consultations held to discuss key issues, opportunities, ongoing baseline activities, and potential partnerships in the project intervention landscape in the North East region.

PROJECT STAKEHOLDERS

Participatory and inclusive stakeholder engagement are essential for implementation of SGP-OP7, and the project will engage with a broad spectrum of stakeholders, utilizing existing structures as much as practicable. The key project stakeholders are listed below.

Key stakeholders	Relevant Roles and Responsibilities
Community-based Organizations (CBOs)	Responsibilities include effective implementation of SGP projects, skills-building, and use of easy to handle technologies, including training and documentation of experiences. They also are the primary agents for accessing markets and micro-finance. CBOs participate in landscape planning

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Key stakeholders	Relevant Roles and Responsibilities
	and analysis of lessons learned, dissemination of knowledge gained through peer-to-peer exchanges, etc. Signatories to community level partnership agreements.
NGOs, strategic partners	NGOs lead and facilitate participatory baseline assessments and landscape planning processes; partners in multi-stakeholder partnerships for each landscape; are signatories to community level partnership agreements; provide technical assistance to community organizations for implementation of their projects; and are potential participants on policy platforms. Potential NGO stakeholders will include those with experience in the specific areas of action for resilient landscape management. NGOs will be engaged through strategic grant modalities.
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC)	The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) will co-chair the National Steering Committee (NSC) and is the nodal ministry in the administrative structure of the Central Government for planning, promoting, coordinating and overseeing implementation of India's environmental, forestry, land degradation, climate change related policies and programmes.
SGP National Host Institution (NHI) / Implementing Partner (IP)	The SGP National Host Institution (NHI) / Implementing Partner is responsible for implementation of the SGP India Programme. The IP is the Secretariat to the NSC and helps in mobilizing co-financing, organizing strategic partnerships and supports successful achievement of Country Programme objectives as described in the Project Document. The IP will establish regional coordinating offices in the three project target regions.
SGP National Steering Committee (NSC)	Functions as the project board. The NSC reviews and approves SGP strategies; advises regarding multi-stakeholder partnership composition and terms of reference; approves criteria for project eligibility based on proposal by multi-stakeholder partnership and SGP Operational Guidelines; reviews and approves projects submitted by SGP National Coordinator; reviews annual project progress reports and recommends revisions and course corrections, as appropriate.
Technical Advisory Group	Comprises a pool of experts that review project proposals in early stages. A national level panel will support the NSC with technical and strategic issues.
Other Union Ministries	Other union ministries of GoI have a direct mandate and bearing on the project. These include the Ministry of Agriculture (National Agricultural Policy, 2000, Deep Sea Fishing Policy, 1991, Indian Fisheries Act, 1987); Ministry of Rural Development and Land Resources (for implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (MGNREGA); Ministry of Tribal Affairs (Schedule Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006); the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996); Ministry of Power, Ministry of Non-Renewable Energy (both on issues related to energy conservation and energy efficiency), the Ministry of Development of North East Region, and the Ministry of Tourism (National Tourism Policy, 2002). The programmes and initiatives of the relevant Ministries are linked to the SGP program, and efforts will be made to mainstream lessons and best practices.
State Governments	Various State departments such as the Environment, Forest and Climate Change, including the State Biodiversity Boards; Panchayat Raj, Energy and Power, Education, Planning, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Land and Water Resources, Waste Management State Watershed Missions, State Livelihoods Missions, Fodder & Forage Departments are particularly noteworthy and will be linked to the relevant activities of the SGP.
District and local administrations	These are headed by the District Collector/ Magistrate[22], and include functionaries responsible for different aspects of district governance. Of relevance to this project are functionaries responsible for district planning (District Planning Officer), fisheries (Assistant Commissioner of Fisheries), agriculture (District Agriculture Officer), forests and wildlife (Deputy Conservator of Forests), livestock (District Animal Husbandry/Livestock Officer), soil and water engineers, officials of the Women and Child Department. At the taluka/block level there are Panchayat Samitis and the Block Development Officers (BDOs) and at the village level there are Gram Panchayats. The taluka-level Panchayat Samitis work for the villages within the taluka and are the link between the Gram Panchayat and the district government. Biodiversity Management Committees are also present at the local level to support implementation of the Biodiversity Act 2002.
Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and State level Urban Development, Municipal Corporations (MCs) and Pollution Control Boards	These are statutory authorities entrusted to implement environmental laws and regulations within the jurisdiction of the centre and state. National pollution control norms are set by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB). State boards ensure proper implementation of the statutes, judicial and legislative pronouncements related to environmental protection within the State. State boards have the responsibility of implementing the following environmental acts and rules, either directly or indirectly: Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977, Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and Rules and

[22] District Collectors are officers of the Indian Administrative Service and in charge of the administration of the district. They are entrusted the task of handling law and order, revenue collection, taxation, the control of planning permission and the handling of natural and man-made emergencies.

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Key stakeholders	Relevant Roles and Responsibilities
	notifications made thereunder (including EIA notifications), Hazardous Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 1989. Urban municipal bodies also facilitate and check the safe waste management practices under the Municipal Solid Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 2000, Plastics Wastes Rules, 1999, etc.
Agricultural Universities and other science, environment and educational universities and institutions	Various technical and academic institutes and universities will help build capacities at the grassroots level through low cost, easy-to-adopt technologies tested on farmers' fields as well as energy and waste management technologies. Links will be made between community practices, educational institutions and universities to develop the same into business models and approaches, source young men and women as interns for studies, analysis, documentation and local capacity building.
Private Sector, Chambers of commerce and industry	Collaboration between SGP partners and the private sector and industry are crucial for leveraging resources, knowledge, practices and skills to influence the corporate sector to adopt such technologies, processes, methodologies, systems, products for better sustainability and for increased income for local communities. The SGP has developed links to the Corporate Social Responsibility initiatives of the private sector for wider resource mobilization for grantee partners and for building more confidence and creditability of the program and its approach at the community level.
Banks and financial institutions	The SGP and communities are being linked at the local levels to access credit facilities through small kinship-based, women's self-help groups (SHGs), for bookkeeping, accounts trainings and capacity building. This extra financial access is not only helping in building local community institutions and trust at the community and project levels but is also enhancing the adoption of technologies and skills by the local communities. Nearly 80% of the users/beneficiaries are women. Such links are also helping in building the skills in project planning, implementation, training, documentation, media management, networking, hosting workshops and business model approaches.
SHGs, Forest Protection Committees, Federations, Cooperatives, Fishermen's Associations, Youth Groups, etc.	These will encourage collective action for sustainable resource use through informal community-based institutions in the implementation of SGP activities. As they are networked locally, they would also take on the role of peer sharing of innovative practices.
UNDP	UNDP, as GEF implementing agency, will oversee the successful design and implementation of the project providing quality assurance. UNDP is a senior member of the National Steering Committee and participates in all sessions, providing advice and information to maximize the effect of the Country Programme on the vulnerable areas of India.
Other UN and bilateral agencies	Synergies and complementary opportunities will be advocated among projects and initiatives supported by other UN and bilateral agencies.

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN

Project-Specific Stakeholder Engagement Considerations

The Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme aims to empower local communities and organisations residing in some of the most vulnerable and least developed areas of India by building their socio-ecological resilience through promotion of innovative livelihood producing local and global environment benefits. The project will achieve the set objectives through seven mutually supportive outcomes, distributed across the following three components:

Component 1: Resilient landscapes for sustainable development and global environmental benefits

Outcome 1.1: Globally significant biodiversity protected, and ecosystem services enhanced through improved community-led management practices and systems

Outcome 1.2: Appropriate low emission, efficient and clean technologies and solutions adopted at scale

Component 2: Enhancing sustainability through participatory governance and upscaling of best practices

Outcome 2.1: Community institutions strengthened for participatory governance to enhance socio-ecological resilience

Outcome 2.2: Strengthened capacities and systems for upscaling of successful community initiatives

Component 3: Monitoring and evaluation

Outcome 3.1: Sustainability of project results enhanced through participatory monitoring and evaluation

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Effective stakeholder engagement will be essential not only for achieving the set objectives, but also sustaining and replicating the project outcomes.

Long-term Stakeholder Participation

The project will facilitate long-term stakeholder participation, with an emphasis on the active participation of women, youth, scheduled tribal populations, and other marginalised groups, and on improving multi-sectoral governance for implementation of the SGP in the intervention landscapes.

Project Inception Workshop

The project will be launched by a multi-stakeholder inception workshop. The inception workshop will provide an opportunity to provide stakeholders with the most updated information on the project, refine and confirm the work plan and results framework, and will establish a basis for further consultations as the project implementation phase commences.

National Steering Committee

The National Steering Committee (NSC) will play a key role in sustaining the project initiatives through facilitating enabling stakeholder involvement at national and subnational levels.

Country Programme Management Unit

The Country Project Management Unit (CPMU) will have day-to-day operational responsibility for facilitating stakeholder involvement and ensuring inclusive participation.

Multi-stakeholder governance platforms (landscape levels)

Establishment of landscape multi-stakeholder multi-sectoral platforms is an integral part of the project strategy, aiming to strengthen socio-ecological resilience of local communities.

Capacity Development

Building capacity of stakeholders at the individual and institutional levels is one of the key strategies of the project and will engage all the potential stakeholders in the capacity building programmes. Capacity building programme will include both in-house trainings and on-field interventions. Women, youth, and scheduled tribal communities will be prioritized in the capacity building initiatives.

Project Knowledge Management and Communications

The project will develop, implement and annually update a knowledge management strategy and communications strategy to ensure that stakeholders are informed on an ongoing basis about the project activities, overall project progress, and the opportunities for stakeholders' involvement in various aspects of the project's implementation.

Apart from formal consultation meetings, the project will set up social media platforms that will allow open communication with stakeholders and mechanisms for receiving timely feedback.

Engagement with other projects and programmes

The effectiveness and durability of SGP interventions is closely dependent upon establishing enduring partnerships with other projects and programmes. Opportunities with governmental, private sector, and donor and private sector partners will be facilitated throughout the project implementation phase.

Ensuring inclusive stakeholder engagement

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Gender mainstreaming

The *Gender Analysis and Action Plan* (**Annex 10** to the project document) identifies the key opportunities, and describes actions that the project will implement to ensure equitable participation by women, strengthen representation of women in decision-making processes, and enhance women's empowerment.

Inclusion of scheduled tribal populations

The project will ensure that stakeholder engagement is undertaken in a culturally appropriate manner, including for the scheduled tribal populations in the project landscapes. The social and environmental screening procedure (see **Annex 5** to the project document) identified potential impacts to the rights, lands, territories, and traditional livelihoods of customary/traditional landowners.

Some of the key strategies for promoting inclusive engagement of scheduled tribal populations are outlined below.

- Promoting equitable participation of scheduled tribal populations in the community institutions, decision-making bodies associated with the community led project initiatives, including the multi-stakeholder governance platforms will be essential to ensure integrate voice, concerns, and interest.
- Strengthening community institutions of scheduled tribal populations by increasing their access to information, knowledge, skill, credit etc. Increasing their knowledge on marine and terrestrial ecosystem management, agroecological and agrobiodiversity interventions etc., and by increasing access to renewable energy and energy efficient technologies.
- Building capacity of CBOs of scheduled tribal populations on quality control, marketing, financial management and partnership building for marketing of organic and green products.
- Ensuring gender inclusiveness while promoting participation of scheduled tribal populations as women of these communities are often more vulnerable.
- Project information communique should use local language and if possible, considering the education level of the local communities specifically women, it could better to adapt pictorial and other not language heavy tools to communication project information.

Activities that may adversely affect the existence, value, use or enjoyment of customary/traditional lands, resources or territories will be avoided where possible. Where free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC) is determined to be a requirement, consultations will be carried out with the objective of achieving initial consent from the specific rights-holders, as appropriate and in line with the requirements of the UNDP social and Environmental Standards. Examples of the types of project activities that will necessitate FPIC process are listed below:

- Activities implemented in the communities dominated by scheduled tribal populations and that has probable impact on their resource rights, lands, territories, livelihoods and cultural practices.
- Activities that involve natural resource extraction or management such as land reform, land reclamation, agriculture development or use of common property resources on the lands/territories of scheduled tribal populations.
- Activities that involve restricting access of scheduled tribal populations communities to natural resources and thereby impacting their life and livelihood such as access to forest for collection of NTFPs.
- Activities that involve the accessing of traditional knowledge, innovations, and practices of scheduled tribal populations.
- Activities that involve making commercial use of natural and/or cultural resources on lands subject to traditional land rights and/or under customary use by scheduled tribal populations.

Stakeholder engagement considerations in response to the COVID-19 pandemic

The development of the OP7 project coincides with the global COVID-19 pandemic, which has caused considerable socioeconomic disruptions in India. **Annex 14** to the project document provides an COVID-19 analysis and action framework for the project. Specific stakeholder considerations are outlined in that annex and integrated into the project strategy, e.g., considering that there will likely be increased use of virtual

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platforms for engaging with stakeholders, the project will work closely with governmental and non-governmental partners on developing and strengthening remote working arrangements.

Local NGO partners have important roles in facilitating integrated landscape approaches, such as the participatory baseline assessments, development of landscape strategies, and convening multi-stakeholder landscape platforms. The Implementing Partner will provide strategic guidance to the local partners through a variety of in-person and virtual techniques accordingly. Travel to and within the project landscapes will be made consistent with the requisite protocols according to relevant national, state, and UNDP directives.

RESOURCES, ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The roles and responsibilities of the stakeholder engagement functions and groups are listed below.

Position / Function	Roles and Responsibilities
National Steering Committee (NSC)	The National Steering Committee (NSC) will provide strategic oversight to the project, ensuring that the interests of the representative members are considered, including stakeholder engagement objectives.
Implementing Partner (IP) / National Host Institution (NHI)	The Implementing Partner / National Host Institution (NHI) is responsible for executing the project, including project planning, coordination, management, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting. The IP is accountable for delivery of project outputs and ensuring inclusive stakeholder engagement.
SGP National Coordinator	The SGP National Coordinator will have responsibility for the day-to-day implementation of the project, be tasked with the important role of ensuring that stakeholders are engaged according to plan, oversee the procurement and implementation of project activities and facilitation of stakeholder engagement.
Programme Assistant	The Programme Assistant will support the SGP National Coordinator and other stakeholders on day-to-day implementation of the project.
Landscape-level multi-stakeholder governance platforms	Multi-stakeholder governance platforms are planned in each of the three intervention landscapes, and include representation by local governments, CBOs/NGOs, agricultural associations, and private sector enterprises. These platforms will ensure inclusive participation of landscape-level stakeholders.

GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

The project will ensure formation of grievance mechanism system for all key stakeholders to ensure that their feedbacks regarding the impact of project get registered and addressed. Grieved stakeholders may raise their complaint/ concern at any time to the National Steering Committee, the National Host Institution (NHI) / Implementing Partner (IP) and SGP National Coordinator, or the GEF implementing agency (UNDP). The grievance mechanism system will be a multiple tier system so that all the stakeholders can register their complaint without any hassles. Due diligent efforts will be made by the local project representatives to first resolve grievances locally in a culturally and socially appropriate manner through the multi-stakeholder landscape platforms.

If the local process does not result in resolution of a grievance, the case will be upgraded to the National Steering Committee. The UNDP Stakeholder Response Mechanism (SRM) will also be available for lodging grievances. The Resident Representative will identify a member of the Country Office management team to oversee and manage the grievance through the SRM. The SRM safeguards individuals, peoples, and communities affected by projects have access to suitable grievance resolution procedures for hearing and addressing project-related complaints and disputes. Further information, including how to submit a grievance to the SRM is found on the UNDP website at:
http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/accountability/secu-srm/

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan will be monitored and evaluated throughout the 5-year project timeframe. Stakeholder engagement details will be captured in project reports, meeting memorandums and through various knowledge products. Adaptive management measures will be put in place,

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as needed, to adjust the plan to current circumstances and according to the findings of monitoring and evaluation efforts.

Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan are part of the project M&E plan.

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Annex 9: People consulted during project preparation

Name	Organization, Position	Location	Gender
Throughout project preparation (PPG) phase:			
Richa Sharma (GEF Operational Focal Point)	Joint Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change	New Delhi	Female
Kushal Vashist	Director, Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change	New Delhi	Male
Preeti Soni	UNDP India, Head, Climate Change, Resilience and Energy	New Delhi	Female
Saba Kalam	UNDP India, Programme Officer	New Delhi	Male
Tabinda Bashir	UNDP India, Research Associate	New Delhi	Female
Diana Salvemini	UNDP, Global Coordinator, GEF SGP UCP	online	Female
Nick Remple	UNDP (consultant), Consultant to SGP UCP	online	Male
PPG Inception Mission, 02-13 September 2019			
Yoko Watanabe	UNDP, Global Manager, GEF SGP	New Delhi	Female
Prabhjot Sodhi	UNDP India, Former SGP Country Programme Manager	New Delhi	Male
Jaison Varghese	Centre for Environment Education, Programme Coordinator	New Delhi	Male
Mahfuja Rahman	Former Head, Grog Dept and Cotton College; Presently visiting professor, TISS- Guwahati	Guwahati	Female
Achyut Ch. Baishy	Executive Member, Lotus Progressive Centre	Morowa, Nalbari	Male
Dr. Simanta Kalita	CEE, North East Regional Director, North East	Guwahati	Male
Siddhartha Devnath	Scientist, Patent Information Center (DST, GOI) ASTEC	Guwahati	Male
Dhrubajyoti Nath	NERCORMP/ NEC Director (finance)	Shillong, Meghalaya	Male
Rakesh Malhotra	Head of State Office, Madhya Pradesh, UNDP	Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Male
Dr. R V Bhavani	M S Swaminathan Research Foundation, Director-in-Charge, Agriculture, Nutrition & Health	Chennai, Tamil Nadu	Female
Dr. N. Parasuraman	M S Swaminathan Research Foundation, Coordinator- Youth and Sustainable Development	Chennai, Tamil Nadu	Male
Ruchi Pant	Head- Natural Resource Management; UNDP, Delhi	Delhi	Female
Jayant Kumar Sand	Executive Member, Lotus Progressive Centre (LPC)	Morowa, Guwahati	Male
Mahendra Malwa	Executive Member, Lotus Progressive Centre (LPC)	Morowa, Guwahati	Male
Pinku Das	Lotus Progressive Centre (LPC)	Pub Kala, Kuchi, NagaonAssam	Male
Khalil Ali	President, Nagaon Agriculture Producers Society	Morowa, Assam	Male
Paresh Besloarud	Executive Member, Lotus Progressive Centre (LPC)	Morowa, Guwahati, Assam	Male
Tapan Baishya	Secretary, Lotus Progressive Centre (LPC)	Morowa, Guwahati, Assam	Male
Naba Kr. Baisha	Programme Coordinator, Lotus Progressive Centre (LPC)	Morowa, Guwahati, Assam	Male
Ilamani Kalita	Lotus Progressive Centre (LPC)	Morowa, Guwahati, Assam	Female

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Name	Organization, Position	Location	Gender
Ganta Baisha	Executive Director, Lotus Progressive Centre (LPC)	Morowa, Guwahati, Assam	Male
Panchali Dm.	CEO, Lotus Progressive Centre (LPC)	Morowa, Guwahati, Assam	Male
Sangita Pathak	Programme Coordinator, Lotus Progressive Centre (LPC)	Morowa, Guwahati, Assam	Female
Lokendra Thakkar	EPCo, General Manager	Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Male
Achyut R. Joshi	SPC, Consultnt, Project Management	Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Male
R. Malhotra	UNDP, State Head, Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Male
Chita Ranjan Tyagi	Madhya Pradesh, Forest Department	Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Male
Vivek Dave	Rural Development Department	Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Male
R. K. Rajalc	Assistant Geohydrologist, Water Resource Department	Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Male
Dr. Swati Jain	State Consultant, Public Health and Eng. Department	Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Female
Aruna Kumar A	National Institute of Ocean Technology, Scientist	Chennai, Tamil Nadu	Male
G. Anil Kumar	National Institute of Ocean Technology, Project Scientist	Chennai, Tamil Nadu	Male
Prathupa	M S Swaminathan Research Foundation (MSSRF), Researcher	Chennai, Tamil Nadu	Female
R.Nagarajan	M S Swaminathan Research Foundation (MSSRF), Head	Chennai, Tamil Nadu	Male
G.N. Hariharan	M S Swaminathan Research Foundation	Chennai, Tamil Nadu	Male
Ishwr Poojari	National Biodiversity Authority	Chennai, Tamil Nadu	Male
Dr. Shriji Kurup	Centre for Environment Education (CEE); Programme Coordinator, Coastal Programme	Tamil Nadu	Male
Dr. Janki Shah	Centre for Environment Education (CEE); Programme Coordinator,	Ahmedabad, Gujarat	Female
Dr. R T John Suresh	Participatory Learning Action Network and Training (PLANT; Founder	Chennai, Tamil Nadu	Male
Karuna A Singh	Earth Day Network; Regional Director-South and South East Asia	New Delhi	Female
K Raghvendra Rao	Consultant	Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	Male
Anil Arora	Director- Partnership- India; Earth Day Network	New Delhi	Male
Yashodhara Dixit	Vruksha Prem Sewa Trust	Junagarh, Gujarat	Male
Siddharth Devnath	Scientist, patient Information Centre	Bigyan Bhawan, Guwahati	Male
Jayashri	Project Officer, Decan Development Society	Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	Female
Mr. Jayant Samal	Deputy General Manager, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)	Guwahati, Assam	Male
Shri. S. S. Saha	Chief General Manager, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)	Guwahati, Assam	Male
Dhruba Gogo	State Program Manager- Livelihoods; Assam State Rural Livelihood Missions	Guwahati, Assam	Male
PPG Mission to Indian Coast region (Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu), 19-25 January 2020			
Mr.Virendar Tiwai, IFS	Executive Director, Mangrove and Marine Biodiversity Conservation Foundation of Maharashtra & Addl.Principal Chief Coservator of Forests, Mangrove Cell Governemnt of Maharashtra,	302, 3rd Floor, Wakefield House, Ballard Estate, Fort, Mumbai Tel: + 91 22-22694984 Email: ccfmmumbai@gmail.com	Male

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Name	Organization, Position	Location	Gender
Mr. Venugopal Reddy, IAS	Pr.Secretary (Forests) to Govt. of Maharashtra Revenue and Forest Department	Madam Cama Road, Hutatma Rajguru Chowk, Nariman Point, Mumbai 400032 Tel: +91 22 22223363 Email: sec.forest@maharashtra.gov.in	Male
Mr.N. Sunil Kumar	Head of Sustainability and Chief Functionary, NatWest India Foundation	414, Empire Complex, East Wing, Senapati Bapat Marg, Lower Parel West, Mumbai, Tel: +91 22 6664 7351	Male
Dr. Deepak Apte,	Director Bombay Natural History Society	Hornbill House, S.S.Singh Road Mumbai 400 023 Tel: 022 22821811 Email: da.apte@bnhs.org and spiderconch@gmail.com	Male
Dr. Sunil Kumar	Chief General Manager Farm Sector Policy Development National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)	Plot No.C-24, G Block, Bandra-Kurla Complex, Bandra (E), Mumbai 400 051 Tel: +91 22 2653 0094 Email: Sunil.kumar@nabard.org and fspd@nabard.org	Male
Mr.B.Suri Babu	General Manager Farm Sector Policy Development National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)	Plot No.C-24, G Block, Bandra-Kurla Complex, Bandra (E), Mumbai 400 051 Tel: +91 22 2653 9640 Email: bs.babu@nabard.org	Male
Mr. M.P.Vasimalai	Executive Director Dhan Foundation	1 A, Vaidyanathapuram East Kennet Cross Road Madurai 625016, Tamilnadu Tel: +91 4522302500 Email:dhanfoundation@dhan.org	Male
Mr.Ashok Kumar	Director Gulf of Mannar Biosphere Reserve Trust	Ramnad Forest Division Ramnad, Tamilnadu Tel: + 91 8940813720	Male
Dr.Shekhar Kumar Niraj, IFS	Director and Addl.Pr.CCF Advanced Institute for Wildlife Conservation	Kelambakkam Road, Vandalur, Chennai 6000048 Tel: +91 44 2987 2330 Email: shekhar.niraj@gmail.com	Male
Dr. V Deepak Samuel	Scientist E, Conservation of Coastal and Marine Resources Division (CMR) National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management, Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change	Anna Univesity Campus, Chennai 600 025 Tel: +91 44 2220 0600 Email: Deepak@ncscm.res.in	Male
Dr.S.Balaji, IFS (Retd)	Former Pr.CCF & Advisor, Care Earth Trust	No.3, Sixth Street Thillaiganga Nagar Chennai 600 061 Tel: + 91 44 43588550 Email: balajisrinivasagopalan@gmail.com	Male
PPG Mission to Central semi-arid region (Madhya Pradesh), 10-14 February 2020			
Mr. Rajeev Ranjan Meena	Managing Director MP Urja Vikas Nigam	Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Male
Mr. Vivek Dave	Commissioner Department of Panchayati Raj and Rural Development	Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Male
Mr. Rajesh Rajak-	Geohydrologist Department of Water Resources-	Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Male
Mr. Prashant Chaturvedi	Officer on Special Duty Department of Energy	Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Male
Mr. Arjun Vishwakarma	Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (AKRSP)	Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Male
Mr. Giriraj Shah,	ITC Limited	Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Male
Mr. Dilip Okhade,	Naireeta Services Private Limited	Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Male

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Name	Organization, Position	Location	Gender
Dr Pradeep Nande,	NCHSE (NGO)	Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Male
Mr Vivek Sharma	CARD (NGO)	Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Male
Dr. Manisha Pandey	CARD (NGO)	Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Female
Mr. Bhagroam Patel	ASA (NGO)	Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Male
Mr. Rishi Pathak,	NIH (NGO)	Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Male
Mr. Kamlesh Rajat,	DSC (NGO), Ahmedabad	Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Male
Dr. Soma Sundaram	Principle Scientist, Mandla (NGO)	Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Female
Mr. Swapnil Ganvir	FES (NGO)	Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Male
Ms. Archana	PRADAN (NGO)	Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Female
Mr. Lokendra Thakkar	EPCO–- Coordinator, Departments of Environment, -SKMCCC	Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Male
Mr. R. Sreenivas Murthy	Member Secretary, MP State Biodiversity board	Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Male
Ms. Swati Jain	Specialist, Madhya Pradesh Public Health Engineering Department	Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Female
Community Members	Community members	Village Simaria, Block Tendukheda, Bamoh, Madhya Pradesh	
Community Members	Community members	Village Lakheri, Block Rajnagar, District Chhatarpur, Madhya Pradesh	
Community Members	Community members	Village Neguan, Block Bijawar, District Chhatarpur, Madhya Pradesh	
PPG Mission to North East region (Assam), 16-21 February 2020			
Mr. Islam, IAS	Commissioner, Rural Development Governemnt of Assam	Guwahati	Male
Ms. Utpala Saikia, ACS	State Mission Director Assam Rural Livelihoods Mission	Siva Nath Gogoi, Panjabari, Guwahati 781037 Tel: +91 361 2330542	Female
Mrs. Ranjana Gupta, IFS	Pr.CCF (Wetlands) Government of Assam	Aranya Bhawan, Punjabari Guwahati 781 037 Tel: 8876565344	Female
Mr. S.S.Rao, IFS	Addl. Pr.CCF and Member Secretary Assam State Biodiversity Board	Aranya Bhawan, Punjabari Guwahati 781 037 Phone No.: (0361)2333917 Mobile: 9435347483 Email ID: assambioboard@gmail.com	Male
Mr.A.M.Singh, IFS	Head of Forests and Pr.Chief Conservator of Forests	Aranya Bhawan, Punjabari Government of Assam Tel: +91 9435730125 Email: pccf.assam@gmail.com	Male
Mr. M.K.Yadav, IFS,	Chief Wildlife Warden and Addl.Pr.CCF	Government of Assam. Aranya Bhawan, Punjabari Guwahati 781 037 Tel: 9954190280	Male
Mr.Robinson Musahari, IAS	Pr.Secretary Bodoland Tribal Council	Kokrajhar Tel: + 91 9435027043	Male
Mr. Anindya Swargowary, IFS	Executive Member and Addl.PCCF Bodoland Tribal Council	Kokrajhar Tel: 9435080508	Male
Mr.Pramod Kumar Brahma, AFS	Divisional Forest Officer Social Forestry Division	Haltugaon Kokrajhar Tel: 9435127176	Male

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Annex 10: Gender analysis and gender action plan

Introduction

This document presents the gender analysis and action plan for the Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in India.

Project Overview

The project aims to enable communities and community-based organizations (CBOs) to take collective action for socio-ecological resilience and sustainable livelihoods for local and global environmental benefits in three target regions of globally significant ecosystems in India.

As part of UNDP's corporate gender policy, the gender marker for the project is "GEN-2". The project will work on strengthening gender mainstreaming in its interventions to allow both women and men to benefit from the project interventions. The gender analysis presented herein was conducted during the project preparation phase and the gender action plan provides a gender mainstreaming framework for the project to follow during implementation.

Gender Mainstreaming Strategy for the Project

The gender mainstreaming strategy for the project follows the SGP Gender Technical Guidance for OP7 (2019-2023), the UNDP Gender Equality Strategy 2018-2021[23] and other UNDP and GEF gender policies and guidelines to achieve a gender-responsive design, implementation, and monitoring to address structural and cultural barriers, bridge the existing gender gap and promote equality between men and women. The gender mainstreaming strategy aims to address gender specific needs, interests, and concerns of rural women and tribal communities whose lives and livelihoods are dependent on natural resources by:

i. **Access to Resources-** Bridging the existing gender gap in accessing productive resources including land, inputs for production, credit etc. for sustainable production and resilience in order to achieve global environment benefits.

ii. **Access to Socio-Economic Services and Entitlements-** Reducing vulnerabilities of rural women in stress-prone areas by building their capacities on technologies and increasing their access to government services and social-safety net schemes.

iii. **Bridging Knowledge Gap-** Bridging the gender knowledge gap by increasing access of women to information, trainings and capacity development programmes and knowledge products.

iv. **Increased Social Mobility and Access to Market-** Facilitating women's mobility in the public sphere by addressing social and cultural norms and increasing their access to market for increasing sustainable income and enhanced resilience.

v. **Promoting and Ensuring Participation of Women in Community Institutions for Enhanced Social Capital-** Ensuring participation and decision making of women and other marginalized communities in community institutions for incorporating their concerns, needs and interests in decision making related to conservation, land-use practices and landscape management.

vi. **Increased Participation and Decision Making of Women in Local Governance System**– Ensuring participation and decision making of women and other marginalized groups including indigenous groups in local governance system for influencing decisions related to landscape management for better global environment benefits.

vii. **Reducing Vulnerability to Sexual Violence and trafficking**- Reducing vulnerability of women by building their resilience against extreme climatic events such as droughts and by increasing their sustainable income.

The project will contribute towards achievement of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5: Target 5.4:

[23] https://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/gender/UNDP%20Gender%20Equality%20Strategy%202018-2021.pdf

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SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.
Target 5.4: Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws.

Methodology

The gender mainstreaming strategy has been prepared by drawing lessons from primary and secondary assessment conducted during the PPG phase. Literature regarding women's role in the land, forest management and biodiversity conservation, status of women in the landscape areas, existing gender specific challenges were reviewed to build location specific understanding and preparing FGD and key informant interview (KII) questionnaires.

Focus group discussions (FGD) with women and men of the local communities in the three landscapes were conducted; KIIs were conducted with other key stakeholders including different government department staffs, research agencies, and civil society organizations (CSOs) working in the area to understand gender specific challenges, gender differential needs, and different roles men and women play in landscape management and biodiversity conservation.

The factors considered for the gender analysis were:

i. Gender and social differential access to
   - Human Capital (education, skill, knowledge, information, technologies and training)
   - Physical Capital (land, machineries, production inputs such as seed, fertilizer etc.)
   - Financial Capital (Credit, Saving)
   - Social Capital (networks, community institutions, mentors)

ii. Gender specific constraints in utilizing resources
   - Social and cultural norms
   - Gender division of labour including social responsibilities
   - Social mobility (access to market and other mainstream institutions)

iii. Gender-responsive policy supports for environmental benefits
   - Gender-responsive policies at state, national and global level
   - Gender-responsive implementation mechanisms and machineries
   - Capacity assessment of government officials and other key stakeholders

Gender Analysis

Gender situation in India

India has experienced high and consistent economic development since the 1960s; India is growing in GDP terms at the rate of 6 per cent consistently that resulted in decline in absolute poverty, increase in per capita income, and standard of living. Despite significant economic growth, India is lagging behind most of the neighbouring countries in achieving gender equality. According to the Gender Inequality Index (GII, 2018) reported in the 2019 UNDP Human Development Report, India is ranked 122 out of 162 countries.
Gender inequalities prevail in many spheres in India such as access to natural resources, division of labour, social mobility, and participation in the workforce, access to economic opportunities, participation in the decision-making process especially in the public and political spaces, and access to information. These inequalities make women's social status weaker and make them more vulnerable to externalities including extreme climate change events.

Women in rural India often lack equitable access to decision-making and capacity building opportunities. They are not equitably represented in the institutions and processes in relation to land development and natural resource management including agriculture and forest management. And women are often excluded from financial decision making in the household. Despite being the custodian of indigenous knowledge, women are not part of the knowledge management system because of limited participation in village committees, councils, biodiversity management committees/other community institutions. Due to limited social mobility and participation in public forums, their traditional knowledge is rarely acknowledged.

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The SDG Index score, prepared by NITI Aayog, the premier policy think tank of the Government of India, aims to track progress of the states and Union Territories (UT) achieving SDG goals and targets. The SDG index score is measured for data against 169 indicators of 17 SDG goals. The SDG Index score for Gender Equality goal (SDG 5) for states ranges from 26 to 53; Assam, Meghalaya, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu scores 33, 34, 45, 41, and 40, respectively, and hence falls under the category aspirant (0-49) States with scores between 50-64, 65-99 and 100 are ranked as performer, front-runner and achiever respectively[24].

Arable land in rural India is the most significant from of property and a crucial determinant of well-being, economic and political power, and social status. Despite women's contributions to food production, due to deeply entrenched social norms and practices, their access to productive resources are limited. Land ownership is not only deciding legal and social recognition of farmers but also plays a significant medium in strengthening women's voice in decision making, enhancing their life and livelihood choices, and providing security.

Landlessness and poverty are significantly correlated. Women's access to family inheritance and productive assets is often limited or absent due to following of patriarchal form of society set-up (Agarwal, 1995[25]). This puts female headed households at a greater risk of poverty especially where women are primary earners. 74% of the India's rural women workforce is engaged in agriculture that forms 41 per cent of the workforce engaged in agriculture as against 59% of the male workforce[26]; but only 12.69% of women are legally recognized as farmers (2011 agriculture census).

Women in India have been found to spend a significant proportion of their time on unpaid care work that restrict their participation in the economic opportunities and adapting alternative livelihood options. According to the 2017 WEF global gender gap report, on an average 66% of women's work is unpaid, compared 12% for men. According to the 2015 McKinsey report[27], achievement of gender parity in the workforce- women participate in the economic workforce equally as men- would grow India's economy to USD 2.9 trillion by 2025. Promoting gender equality in workforce, therefore, would have significant impact on reduction of poverty and inequality, and increase in income.

According to the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) study, female labour participation in India has been declined from 34 per cent (2006) to 24.8 per cent (2020) and India is the only country among 153 surveyed countries that has wider economic gender gap than political gap[28]. Female employment in India grew by 9 million between 1994 and 2010, but according to ILO this could have been doubled if women had equal access to employment in the same industries and occupations as their male counterparts.

93% of India's workforce are engaged in unorganized sector with farming being the sector providing highest numbers. One-fifth of the non-farm workers are engaged in the organized sector. According to the 2011 census, the majority of working women are engaged in unorganized sector[29].

33% reservation in the Panchayati Raj System did not able to ensure better representation of women in the upper house and lower house of the parliament.

Women farmers in India play a crucial role in food production and processing. Around 65.5% of economically active women in India are engaged in agriculture constituting about 37% of the total agricultural work force[30]. About 60-80% of food production and 90% of dairy products are produced by women producers[31]. Livestock

[24] SDG India Index and Dashboard. Niti Aayog (2019-20). https://niti.gov.in/sites/default/files/2019-12/SDG-India-Index-2.0_27-Dec.pdf

[25] A Field of One's Own: Gender and Land Rights in South Asia. Bina Agarwal (1995)

[26] Study Highlights Dismal Conditions of Women Farmers. Jitendra (2017). https://www.downtoearth.org.in/news/agriculture/study-highlights-dismal-condition-of-women-farmers-57262

[27] The Power of Parity: Advancing Women's Equality in India. Woetzel et al. (2015). https://www.mckinsey.com/featured-insights/employment-and-growth/the-power-of-parity-advancing-womens-equality-in-india

[28] Female Labour Force Participation in India Declined from 34 pc in 2006 to 24.8 pc in 2020: Study. (March, 2020) https://www.business-standard.com/article/pti-stories/female-labour-force-participation-in-india-declined-from-34-pc-in-2006-to-24-8-pc-in-2020-study-120030601403_1.html

[29] Census data, 2011

[30] Census data, 2011

[31] Census of India, 2011

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production in general and cattle and particularly buffalo is highly labour intensive; more than 85% of the work, related to livestock production including milking, feeding, maintenance of cattle, irrespective of states, are done by women. Women are primarily responsible for collecting fodder, water, and feeding of animals.

Women play a primary role in the collection of non-timber forest products (NTFPs)[32]. Women spend hours in collecting NTFPs like tendu leaves, char/ sal seeds, mahua, jamun, ber, etc. and either sell them directly to the consumers or to the contractors, like in case of tendu leaves, for earning their livelihood.

Women in India also play a significant role in pre- and post-harvesting of fish. Nearly 20% of the catch are processed by traditional methods of salting and drying in which fishes are dried under open sunlight after application of salt for preservation. This traditional processing is main livelihood activity for a significant number of women in coastal areas of India; drying of fish, selling of dry fish is majorly done by women. Women go door to door to sell dry fish in villages and in nearby areas. Beside traditional processing, seafood processing and export is a growing industry in the country. Indian seafood export utilises 6% of the total catch and almost 40,000 women are employed by the organized seafood processing sector in the country[33].
Women not only suffer discrimination during droughts and disasters due to socio-cultural norms, they also face structural apathy in accessing relief and rehabilitation afterward. Rural distress, increasing farmer suicide, and loss of livelihood often make women farmers vulnerable to other crimes against women like trafficking. In 2016, Maharashtra recorded the second highest number of trafficked women in the country[34].

Female headed household is often linked with feminization of poverty. Female headed households have been found to be poorer in comparison to male headed households due to discriminated gender division of work in the market as women are mostly ascribed to less paid jobs, lack of access to assets and attain poor levels of education. However, feminization of poverty is not only about female headed households; according to studies, due to decreasing sex ratio in urban areas and specifically in richer families, the number of women in the poorer families has increased over the years. And thereby, the proportion of poor women in the total population increased leading to feminization of poverty[35].

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 1, 2, 5 and 8 of the Agenda 2030 have special significance for the advancement of rural women undertaking reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources and stepping up measures for women's unpaid work to be recognised, reduced and redistributed.

National policy and programme framework for women empowerment

The Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD), Government of India, through the draft National Policy for Women 2016, envisages empowerment of women by further strengthened policies for rural women farmers and addressing the emerging priorities of a changing society and ensuring the rights of women over resources, services and social protection cover. The MWCD's National Policy for Women 2016 prioritizes women's resource rights and advocates for actions to increase women land ownership through government land redistribution, land purchase and land lease schemes[36].

The Government of India with a commitment to increase women's secure land ownership, issued a government order in 1998 to distribute public land only on joint names of men and women, and further, in the eleventh plan, admitting limited benefit of joint land ownership on women's economic empowerment, proposed to experiment single land ownership on women's name. Various progressive laws are passed, such as Hindu Succession Amendment Act 2005 and Forest Rights Act 2006, which supports and promotes women's secure land ownership. Due to social and cultural norms, and lack of implementation mechanisms at the grassroots level

[32] Role of women in agriculture, 2011. FAO, http://www.undp.org/content/dam/india/docs/women_role_contribution_forest_based_livelihoods.pdf

[33] Gender in Fisheries- A Future Roadmap. Central Institute of Fisheries Technologies, ICAR (2012). https://genderaquafish.files.wordpress.com/2013/03/gender-in-fisheries-final.pdf

[34] http://in.reuters.com/article/india-trafficking-idINKBN16H0VR

[35] Women and Poverty: Rural-Urban Dimensions. 2006. pp 2. Preeti Rustagi. Institute for human development. New Delhi

[36] http://wcd.nic.in/sites/default/files/draft%20national%20policy%20for%20women%202016_0.pdf

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success of these progressive norms is yet to realised which is reflected in dismal 12.69 operational land ownership of women in India.

One of the significant steps taken by the Government for gender mainstreaming was the introduction of Gender Budget Statement (GBS) in the year 2005-06 to reflect the quantum of budgetary allocations for programmes/schemes that substantially benefit women. Another important mechanism institutionalised by the Ministry of Finance was setting up of Gender Budget Cells (GBCs) which serve as focal points for mainstreaming gender through Gender Budgeting. Further, to mainstream the gender commitments and set the agenda of women's empowerment, the National Gender Resource Centre in Agriculture (NGRCA) has been set up under the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation &Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW), Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (MoA&FW). The NGRCA acts as a focal point for the convergence of gender related activities and issues in agriculture and allied sectors within and outside the DAC&FW; addressing gender dimension to agriculture policies and programmes; rendering advisory services to the States to internalize gender specific interventions for bringing the farm women in the mainstream of agriculture development[37].

Additionally, the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) has in place the 2015 to 2020 Gender Plan of Action that provides comprehensive guidance for integration of gender concerns into biodiversity conservation related programming. National Biodiversity Target (NBT) No. 8 of India's National Biodiversity Action Plan (NBAP, 2014) calls for incorporating the needs of women and local communities, specifically the poor and vulnerable groups. And National Biodiversity Target No. 14 earmarks ecosystem services for community specifically mentions integrating concerns of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.

The Forest Rights Act of 2006 establishes rights of tribal and forest dependent communities over the forest land on which they are residing or depending on for their livelihood for the last 75 years. Under FRA 2006, individual forest rights (IFRs) are issued in joint names of husband and wife. RA also mandates the representation of women in the Act's implementation in institutional structures of the Gram Sabha, FRC (Forest Rights Committee), SDLC (Sub-Division level Committee) , DLC (District level Committee), and SLMC (State Level Monitoring Committee). At least one-third of the minimum quorum for Gram Sabha meetings must consist of women and at least one-third of FRC members must be women is recommended by FRA[38].

Gender issues associated with agro-ecology and sustainable land management

Worldwide, around 74% people living in poverty[39], who are dependent on land and other natural resources for their livelihood, are negatively affected by land degradation. A disproportionate percentage among these poor affected communities are women. Although rural women, specifically of indigenous communities, often play the role of traditional knowledge conservators and environmental stewards they often lack access to and control over land resources and have limited management rights over other natural resources such as forest, water. With increased urbanization, reduction on agriculture productivity due to various biotic and abiotic factors and increasing incidences of extreme climatic weather, women in most of the developing countries are being left behind to take care of agriculture and natural resource management.

The roles and responsibilities of men and women in managing and participating in decision-making on the use of natural resources, often based on socially constructed norms, widely varies from society to society. Gender-based differences in choices, needs and interest of men and women are also prevalent. These differential responsibilities, decision-making capacities and interests affect biodiversity and natural resources conservation. For instance, the exclusion of women in decision making over conservation and natural resource management can have implications for conservation outcomes because of their different roles and relationships with natural resources and their vast knowledge of biodiversity.

In developing countries like India, the livelihoods of the vast majority of the population are still based on natural resources, agriculture and allied activities, forestry, and fishery etc. More than 53.3% of the population in India still are dependent on agriculture for livelihood[40]. In coastal areas, communities depend upon agriculture,

[37] http://agricoop.nic.in/sites/default/files/Annual_rpt_201617_E.pdf

[38] http://agricoop.nic.in/sites/default/files/Annual_rpt_201617_E.pdf

[39] Land degradation neutrality: Intervention to foster gender equality. Tizil Mor (UNCCD, 2019)

[40] Census of India, 2011

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fishery, daily wage labourers, eco-tourism and migration for their livelihood while in hilly areas agroforestry is found to be the primary livelihood source for most population.

In India, over 65.5% of economically active women are engaged in agriculture; they constitute about 37% of the total agricultural work force. Women in India play crucial role in agriculture and food production, which is a source of life and livelihood for more than 53.3% of the population. Women producers produced around 60-80% of food and 90% of dairy products produced. Across 641 districts of India, around 94.2 million females are engaged in agriculture and often as agricultural laborers.

Rural women play the crucial role in preserving biodiversity through local traditional knowledge. In many developing countries, women are often the major food providers and primary collectors of herbs, spices and medicinal plants as they are socially responsible for putting food in the table and taking care of health of household members. Women are also custodians of traditional seeds and possess good knowledge of biodiversity. Women are the key keepers and conserve in selection of different kinds of seeds depending on their uses and utility; an estimated 80 to 90% of all seed used to produce staple food crops in subsistence systems comes from local seed systems.

Women have significant contribution in the food production in the coastal areas. They are engaged both in agriculture and fishery. Women are mostly engaged in the marketing processing of fish. Adding value to fish processing by introducing technology like solar technology for traditional drying can be beneficial for women fisherfolk. Women fisherfolk have less participation in the fishery related community-based organizations (CBOs).

Women play crucial role in homestay and ecosystem conservation projects, and appreciate such projects offer better income generating options for women economic empowerment. As homestay is more aligned towards care work, society does not seem to have resistance in giving primary role to women. Single, separated and divorced women find homestay enterprises quite comfortable which they can run from their home and earn their livelihood.

According to FAO, if women farmers in developing countries have equal access to resources as men, their productivity could be enhanced by 20 to 30%and raise agriculture production by 2.5 to 4%[41]. Women farmers' recognition and access to resources could significantly change the status of hunger and malnutrition for an agriculture dependent and malnourished country like India; a third of women of reproductive age in India are undernourished, with a body mass index (BMI) of less than 18.5 kg/m^2.

Some of the key factors of conservation managements such as tenure rights, access to forest resources, poverty, food and livelihood security and human-wildlife conflict has crucial gender dimensions due to social and cultural norms regarding access to and control over resources. For instance, in most parts of India, including in three landscape areas, women, socially, are responsible for collecting fuelwood, water, and fodder and are hence their workload get significantly affected if there is any change in access and management rights to forest and buffer areas.

Changing climate and increasing extreme climatic events are posing additional challenges and have discriminatory impacts on women and indigenous groups who depend on natural resources for their livelihood. Vulnerability to shocks and stresses is not purely a physical attribute but is in fact to a large extent *socially* determined. This is because social, institutional, political and economic factors shape the bundles of rights and claims to resources, which are critical in securing livelihoods and which determine adaptive capacity to respond to climate change.

Gender situation and initiatives in the project landscapes

Gender strategies and policies in the states where the project landscapes are located

The Maharashtra government in recent years has introduced many policies and schemes for increasing women's secure access to land. Women's policy of Maharashtra (2015) provisioned to lease out fallow lands to women's

[41] The State of Food and Agriculture Report. FAO 2010-11.

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groups for cultivation but due to lack of funding, the policy has not been implemented yet. The Maharashtra Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act (1948) gave the right to tenants who had been cultivating the lands for several years until 1957. All the tillers registered as tillers on those lands can claim their ownership for the same. Maharashtra Government's Laxmi Mukti circular allows a man to add his wife's name as joint landowner on 7/12 record of rights; on the basis of the circular, a man can add his wife's name voluntarily just by paying INR 100 charges, he does not have to pay mutation charges or stamp duty for the name transfer. Another circular of the Maharashtra government called the Ghar Doghanche instructed all the gram panchayats to registers all the houses in the joint name of husband and wife in form 8, a tax assessment form. Though, both these circulars increase women's access to land ownership, as the rights over land is not partitionable, it does not provide secure land rights to women.

Due to the 1973 amendment to the constitution and 33% reservation for women in the Panchayat Raj Institutions encouraged women's political participation at the local level governance system. But states like Maharashtra amended the rule to reserve 50% seats in the Panchayat Raj Institutions for women in 2011[42].

The Government of Maharashtra in the year 2017 introduced an industrial policy for supporting women entrepreneurs for setting up micro, small or medium enterprises (MSME) by providing capital subsidy of up to INR 10 million depending on unit location. The policy also provides perks and incentives for existing women run businesses. Self-help groups registered under the company act also can avail these benefits.

There are very few specific programmes under the agriculture department which are designed specifically for the women farmers. 'Participate of women in the agriculture scheme' and 'training of SC and ST farmers" of Madhya Pradesh intend to build capacity of the women farmers and small farmers from other vulnerable communities. Assam's department of animal husbandry have schemes targeting the social-economic status of the tribal women.

Maharashtra state fisher cooperative policy 2014 provided an opportunity to big contractors and traders to lease the inland water bodies and ponds; this policy weakened the situation of the small and marginal fisher-folks cooperatives who had to fight against the big traders for leasing water bodies. After many protests of fisher cooperatives, the Fadnavis government withdrew this policy and ordered to bring out a new balanced policy. However, delay in the formulation of the balanced policy created a more chaotic situation for fisher cooperatives. All these state fisheries policies are silent on the gender concerns. Cooperative laws do not allow membership of both husband and wife; hence, often women do not have any participation or representation in the management of the fishery cooperatives, though they play a major role in the post-harvest production.

The Assam state government provides cash assistance of INR 1000 in two instalments to pregnant women for addressing nutritional food and supplement requirements.

Gender situation in the Manas landscape, Assam

Key statistics:

Assam, one of the North Eastern states of India, is home to around 31 million people, one third of the population are poor. Over the years, specifically during 1995-2004, poverty rates of states in India declined significantly; however, Assam is lagging behind other states in terms of poverty rate[43].

In the year 2014, Assam was among the bottom five states by the growth of NSDP per capita and one of the poor performers in reducing poverty. According to Planning Commissions' Tendulkar Committee's report "Assam has the twelfth highest number of poor people in the country and highest in the North East Region".

Assam is home to more than 18 tribes. Around 11% of households in Assam belong to Scheduled Caste (SC), 13% belong to Scheduled Tribe (ST) and 27% belong to Other Backward Caste (OBC). Unlike other states, tribal communities in Assam perform better in terms of poverty count; only 14.1% rural STs and 4.8% of urban STs are under below poverty line which is significantly better than the state and national poverty averages of rural and

[42] http://indiatoday.intoday.in/story/Gujarat+govt+clears+50+pc+reservation+for+women+in+local+bodies/1/70465.html

[43] Assam Poverty, Growth and Inequality Brief. 2018. World Bank. Retrieved from https://issuu.com/worldbankindia/docs/india-assam-poverty-growth-inequali on 10th July, 2019

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urban areas. Similarly, literacy rates among the tribal communities in Assam is quite high with 86.8%, while national average for tribal communities is only 60.5% (Census 2011).

Out of 23 states of India, in 2007-08, Assam was ranked 16th in the Human Development Index (HDI) and scored 0.44, which is slightly below the national average of 0.467. Assam scores less than the national average even in Gender Development Index (GDI) and GEM, the indices for measuring gender development and gender inequality respectively. In 2006, Assam with GDI score of 0.585 (national average GDI score- 0.590) ranked 26 out of 35, and with a GEM (Gender Empowerment Measure)score of 0.417 (national average GEM score- 0.497) ranked 28 out of 35.

According to the NCRB (National Crime Records Bureau) 2018, Assam registered the highest crime rate at 166 per 100,000 women while the national average is 58.8 per 100,000 women. Female infant mortality of Assam is highest in India with 46 per 100,000 live births.

In Assam, only 3.65% of all operational landholders are women, which is one of the lowest in the country.
In Assam, 36% children under age five years are stunted, 17% of children are wasted and 6% of children are severely wasted[44]. Around 46% of women and 36%of children in Assam are anaemic - indicating the prevalence of iron and nutritional deficiency.

Female literacy rate of Assam (67.27%as per 2011 census report) is higher than the national average of 65.46%. Although, female literacy rate in Assam is higher than the national average, the male and female literacy rate in the state has a huge gap of 11.54 percentage points.

Gender issues associated with biodiversity conservation, land degradation, and climate change mitigation:

Gender inequalities prevail in many spheres in Assam, e.g., access to natural resources, gender division of labor, participation in the workspace, access to economic opportunities, participation in decision-making processes especially in the public and political spaces, and access to information. According to NFHS-4, only 19% of all women aged 15-49 years in Assam were employed and 63% among them were engaged in non-agriculture occupations. In the western parts of the country, females are mostly engaged in agriculture as cultivators while in the rice crop dominated eastern region including Gangetic plains of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Assam etc., females are engaged as farm laborers[45]. Women, in most parts of the hilly region of North East including Assam produce a large proportion of food consumed locally and contribute to the food and nutrition security of families and communities. Approximately, 38% of tea growers and workers in Assam are women[46]. However, according to the 2011 census, in Assam, only 3.65% of all operational landholders are women, which is one of the lowest in the country[47]. The Hindu Succession Amendment Act 2005 provides equal inheritance rights to girls as boys, is applicable in most of the Assam except on sixth schedule areas[48] and among some tribes where inheritance is decided by the customary norms. In Assam, most of the land is not mutated and is still in the name of the forefathers. Most of the land division happened informally among the brothers without any proper legal processes; daughters, often are not considered in the informal land division process.

Due to lack of land ownership, women farmers in Assam, as found in many field studies do not have access to government schemes, programmes, services and technologies and that limits their agriculture productivity. There is also a dearth of studies linking the lack of land ownership and women's recognition as farmers and their access to government services and inputs specifically for Assam. However, there are several studies conducted in various other states that suggest that lack of land ownership leads to invisibility of women as farmers both socially and legally. Non-recognition of women's work as farmers often impacts their health as the effect of their

[44] National Family Health Survey 4- 2015-16. Government of India. Retrieved from http://rchiips.org/NFHS/NFHS-4Reports/Assam.pdf on 29th July 2019

[45] https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10584-018-2233-z

[46] http://cds.edu/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/NRPPD31.pdf

[47] Ibid.

[48] The Sixth Schedule of the constitution deals with the administration of the tribal areas in four North-Eastern States- Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura as the Article 124. The sixth schedule gives tribal communities considerable autonomy; the tribal district councils and the regional councils have power to make laws and receiving grant from India for schemes on health care, education, road. In Assam, three autonomous district councils, as per the sixth schedule, exists- Bodoland Territorial Council, Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council, Dima Hasao Autonomous District Councils.

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work is largely remain ignored. Due to excessive workload, research found, women farmers working extensively in rice fields are more likely to face several health issues. According to the Central Institute for Women in Agriculture (CIWA), a musculoskeletal disorder is the leading cause of the occupational ill-health experienced by rice farmers often caused due to long periods of awkward/ static posture specifically during transplantation, threshing, uprooting of seedlings, (Ojha and Khwatra, 2016) etc. that is primarily done by women farmers in Assam. A study conducted in the Bodoland Territorial Region (BTAD), Assam found that due to social and cultural barriers, women entrepreneurs get fewer opportunities to start with besides facing obstructions like lack of funds, a traditional tool for work, a higher rate of illiteracy, less market scope and lack of government support. Training, marketing, and financial support, and market networks are few of the requisite conditions for the success of the women entrepreneurs (Bharali, 2016).

Women in Assam played significant role in biodiversity conservation by playing critical role in seed storage and preservation. A study conducted in upper Assam districts found that 84% of sorting of seeds for future use is done by women (Krishna, 2005). In the Dhemaji district of Assam, women knew about 20 rice varieties (Krishna, 2005). However, due to socio-cultural norms and lack of social and legal recognition as farmers, they often have limited access to technology and information regarding improved varieties and do not participate in the decision-making processes.

The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that exposure to smoke from the simple act of cooking constitutes the fourth leading risk factor for disease in developing countries and causes 4.3 million premature deaths per year. The women and their young children are exposed to pollutants such as carbon monoxide, benzene and formaldehyde due to prolonged hours of cooking in poorly ventilated indoor fires. The findings suggest that most rural women in India inhale every day carcinogens equivalent to smoking about hundred cigarettes. These result in respiratory problems, lung diseases, eye infections and cancer among the vulnerable groups of people. In Assam, most people still are using bio-fuel, such as leaves, cow dung cakes, etc. for the cooking purpose. In Assam, firewood remained one of the major fuels for cooking. According to the National Family Health Survey-4 (2015-16), only 25.1% of households in Assam used clean fuel for cooking. The survey showed that only 15.6% of rural households in the state used clean fuel such as electricity, LPG/natural gas and biogas as a cooking medium.

Gender situation in Meghalaya

Key statistics:

Unlike other parts of India, Meghalaya has many tribes such as Khasis who are matrilineal, where inheritance, lineage, succession, and residence after marriage are traced through women. Social ills like illegitimate child, dowry, bride burning, and abandoning child are largely unknown. Bride price is practiced by the community where the price of the bride is fixed on the basis of their role in the economic activities; the youngest daughter inherits, children take their mother's surname, and once married, men live in their mother-in-law's home.

Female literacy rate in Meghalaya is 72.89 which is around 7.24 percentage points higher than the Indian average female literacy rate. But still there is a 3.06 percentage point gap between male and female literacy rate in Meghalaya.

The rate of crime against women in Meghalaya for 2016-18, according to NCRB 2018, was 35.7 which is only 0.2% share of nation's crime.

Gender issues associated with biodiversity conservation, land degradation, and climate change mitigation:

Performance of Meghalaya as a state in ensuring land ownership for women farmers performs better in comparison to most Indian states. While, on an average, only 12.69% of the total operational landholders of India are women, in Meghalaya around 34.4% of the total operational land holders are women. However, when it comes to access to credit and other agriculture resources women of Meghalaya have less access to resources.

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North Eastern states have poorest access to credit with only 4.12% population having access to institutional credit in comparison to other regions like western region and southern region where 43.98% and 42.75% people have access to institutional credit[49], respectively.

Another health hazard for women comes from collecting fuel wood. It leads to back problem from carrying heavy loads in the head and sprains and fractures of the legs. As in most parts of the world, cooking remains a primarily female domain in India. Moreover, among households that rely on firewood, the responsibility of collecting it also lies heavily on women and girls. A typical household requires 1.9 (approx.) tonnes of firewood annually to cook their daily meals.

Gender situation in Madhya Pradesh

Key statistics:

Female infant mortality rate of Madhya Pradesh is second highest in India with 45 deaths per 100,000 live births. According to McKinsey Global Institute's Female Empowerment Index (Femdex) (McKinsey Gender Parity Report, 2015), with score of 0.49 out of 1.00 gender inequality in Madhya Pradesh is extremely high.
Madhya Pradesh is one of the states with lowest student attendance ratio while more than 8% girls between 11 and 14 years are out of school. In India, according to the NFHS-4 data on 2015-16, 26.8% women who were in the age group of 20-24 years were married before attending the age of 18 years. Girl child marriage is prevalent in Madhya Pradesh where more than 50% girls get married before attending the legal age of marriage.
73% of economically active women in western region comprising Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Goa, are employed in agriculture. In Madhya Pradesh, the NTFPs, which majorly collected by tribal women, are worth more than INR 21 billion annually[50].

Gender issues associated with biodiversity conservation, land degradation, and climate change mitigation:

The Hindu Succession Amendment Act 2005 provides equal rights to daughters to their ancestral property including on agricultural land. Despite giving equal rights to daughters, social and cultural norms of the patriarchal society force women to forego their claim over the land, known as the release of deeds, to maintain social and family relationship. Due to the social and cultural norms, many married women prefer to claim land rights on marital property rather than natal property. A study done by Landesa in Madhya Pradesh in 2014 found that most women justify their rights over the marital property as the major proportion of their labour are invested in developing marital property than natal property.

Gender situation of the coastal landscape of Maharashtra

Key statistics:

In Maharashtra, in 2014-15, 64% of Maharashtra's economy was contributed by the services sector, followed by 26% by industry and 10% by agriculture while the agriculture sector employed 51% of the state's population, followed by the services (40%) and manufacturing (9%) sectors.

Maharashtra was the first state to launch state nutrition mission to address hunger and malnutrition, specifically among women and children. Unlike most of the states, Maharashtra has shown significant improvement in the CSR between NFHS (National Family Health Survey)-3 (867 in year 2005-06) to NFHS-4 (924 in the year 2015-16). Women in Maharashtra have better access to and control over land in comparison to other landscape states as the land norms followed by Mumbai court quite prior to Hindu Succession Amendment Act 2005 has adapted rights of women to inherit land.

Women are primarily responsible for collecting fodder and water for domestic livestock. Changing climate is significantly affecting the availability of water and fodder due to depleting ground water level and reduction in forest coverage. Women toned to walk miles to collect water and fodder which increases their drudgery; in 2015, during the drought in Marathwada, Maharashtra on average women used to walk more than 10 kilometres

[49] http://indiagovernance.gov.in/files/working_group-report-farmers.pdf
[50] http://www.fao.org/docrep/w2149e/w2149e06.htm

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per day to collect water.

The literacy rate in Maharashtra is 64.87% (men 76.56% and women 52.32%) which is much higher than the national literacy rate of 52.21%. Similarly, the rate of women's literacy in Maharashtra (52.32%) is much higher than the national women's literacy rate of 39.29%. Better educational outcomes of Maharashtra compare to other states is the result of the state government's progressive policy initiatives. Maharashtra State, for the first time in the country, published a Policy Statement of Educational Reconstruction in February 1970 announcing a programme of long-term perspective planning for educational reconstruction linked with social and national goals[51].

Maharashtra, among all the states, is ranked 14 in female work participation rate. The percentage of female cultivators and agriculture workers in Maharashtra surpassed male cultivators and agriculture workers over the years; in Maharashtra against 30% female cultivators and 40% agriculture labourers, there are only 23% male cultivators and 30% agriculture labourers.

Gender issues associated with biodiversity conservation, land degradation, and climate change mitigation:

Maharashtra Government's Laxmi Mukti circular allows a man to add his wife's name as joint landowner on 7/12 record of rights; on the basis of the circular, a man can add his wife's name voluntarily just by paying INR 100 charges, he does not have to pay mutation charges or stamp duty for the name transfer. The Government of Maharashtra has issued another circular called the Ghar Doghanche, which instructed all the gram panchayats to registers all the houses in the joint name of husband and wife in form 8, a tax assessment form. Though, both these circulars increase women's access to land ownership, as the rights over land is not partitionable, it does not provide secure land rights to women.

In Maharashtra, landlessness among Scheduled Caste communities is around 24.7%. Most of the landless Dalits depend upon government land allocation schemes for getting secure land ownership. In Maharashtra, regularisation of Gairan lands as joint land titles mandated through Government Resolution (GR) in 1994, but Dalits of Marathwada are still struggling to access land. The GR issued by the Revenue and Forest Department make it mandatory that all the land distributed by the government - disbursement of ceiling surplus land, Gairan regularisation etc. will be in the joint names of husband and wife. Like Dalits, widows and divorced women in Maharashtra also ran strong movement to demand housing rights; In Sangli district the movement under the leadership of Stree Mukti Sangharsh Chalwal influenced the district collector to give instruction that in any extension of gaothan (village habitat) will prioritise allocation of house plots to deserted, divorced and widow women. Around 100 women from five villages get this benefit; however, due to lack of common land and need of common land for other industrial use, the extension of goithan is stalled for last many years limiting women's property rights.

Western state Maharashtra ranks 14 according to the female work participation rate. In developing countries like India, agriculture continues to absorb and employ 2/3rd of the female workforce but fails to give them recognition of employed labour, Their contribution of being an agriculture labour is suppressed under the status of a family labour who works on the farm in addition to her regular household chores. Various studies done in Maharashtra found that despite various socio-cultural, economic and political constraints women contribute significantly to crop production, livestock rearing, fishery and other allied activities like non-timber forest product collection, salt farming etc.

Despite playing a crucial role in the agricultural and pastoral economy of the western region, women are rarely recognised as farmers and their role in financial management of all the agricultural and allied business activities is very limited. One of the prime reasons for woman's invisibility in decision making at the private and public sphere, and in policy making is due to their limited access to and control over natural and productive resources, lack of access to services and information, and lack of participation in institutional bodies. Although women participate in many community institutions related to natural resources such as Water User Associations (WUA), Eco-Development Committees (EDCs) etc., they do not often participate in decision-making processes. The functional participation of women in all the institutions is mere representative. In Maharashtra, though 4,500 women farmers are members of the managing committees of WUA's, their participation and influence in water

[51] Government of Maharashtra, Fifth Five Year Plan, 1974 - 79, Bombay, 1973, pp. i-ix.

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use policy are unproven/suspect.

Gender situation in the Mannar landscape, Tamil Nadu:

Key statistics:

In comparison to other states, Tamil Nadu performs better in promoting women entrepreneurs. With 10.37% women owners, Tamil Nadu ranks second in the country (*Indiaspend* analysis, 2012)[52].

Female literacy rate of Tamil Nadu with 73.44% is 7.94 percentage point higher than national average (Census, 2011). Although, the female literacy rate of state is higher than the national average, the gender gap in the literacy rate within state is 13.44 percentage points. The male literacy rate of Tamil Nadu is 86.77% (Census, 2011).

According to the NCRB 2018 report, the rate of crime against women in the state is 15.4% which is only 1.5 percentage of the total crime against women in India.

Gender issues associated with biodiversity conservation, land degradation, and climate change mitigation:

The fishery sector can be divided into four categories- fish collection, cleaning and postharvest operation, selling in the market and fish processing. The collection, also known as "catching sector" is dominated by men while women contribute significantly to the processing and marketing sectors. In Tamil Nadu, women play a major role in fish marketing and control of the total fisheries economy. Unlike agriculture, the fisheries catching sector dominated by men garners higher policy attention than the processing and marketing sector which is dominated by women fish farmers.

In India, nearly 65% of the fish is marketed as fresh fish, with women dominating in the retail fresh fish trade in all maritime states of India. In the fisher community, both men and women are engaged in fishing activities; men usually use boats for deep sea, river, and lake fishing while women are engaged in near-shore fishing, and oyster and crab collection. Women play a significant role in pre- and post-harvesting of fish. Nearly 20% of the catch is sold after processing including traditional methods of salting and drying. This traditional processing is the main livelihood activity for a significant number of women in coastal areas of India; drying of fish, selling of dry fish is primarily done by women. Women go door to door to sell dry fish in many villages and in the nearby areas. Apart from traditional processing, seafood processing and export are a growing industry sectors in the country. Indian seafood exports comprise 6% of the total catch and almost 40,000 women are employed by the organized seafood processing sector in the country.

Gender Action Plan

Project specific gender considerations

This project proposal with an aim to create gender positive and transformative results on the ground will ensure incorporation of gender dimensions in the project design, implementation plan, monitoring and evaluation. The project has considered the following gender perspectives in project selection, implementation, and monitoring.

a. Differential role and contribution of women in using and managing natural resources: Gender difference in how local resources are allocated. Women's secure access to and control over productive resources like land, water, seed etc.
b. Gender differential roles and responsibilities of men and women- gender division of labour in all the livelihood opportunities, social responsibilities related to use and collection of resources such as water, firewood and fodder.
c. Women's role as primary care giver and primary income earner in female-headed households
d. Social and cultural norms limiting or providing opportunities for women economic empowerment

[52] Tamil Nadu and Kerala are Home to India's Most Women Entrepreneurs. Prachi Salve (2016). https://scroll.in/article/818228/tamil-nadu-and-karnataka-are-home-to-most-of-indias-women-entrepreneurs

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e. Women's access to entitlements and services for increased productivity and better resilience.
f. Women's access to technology, information, skill and knowledge on biodiversity conservation, land management etc.
g. Strategies to encourage women and female headed household's participation in the community-based institution, local governance and decision making
h. Ensuring participation of women in the training and planning meetings
i. Gender-disaggregated data: accessing and analysing gender-disaggregated data for understanding status and role of women in natural resource management, sustainable production.

Indicative gender responsive activities

Indicative gender-responsive activities are outlined below, according to the project strategy.

Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Gender-Responsive Activities
Outcome 1.1: Globally significant biodiversity protected, and ecosystem services enhanced through improved community-led management practices and systems	**Output 1.1.1**: Community level small grant projects implemented that conserve biodiversity and enhance ecosystem services through sustainable harvest of NTFPs and marine resources, rehabilitation or restoration of degraded ecosystems, management of human-wildlife conflict, managed natural regeneration of key habitats or others	• Implement community projects in the project intervention landscapes and the three broader regions on sustainable harvest of NTFPs and marine resources, including promotion strengthened women involvement. • Implement community projects on rehabilitation or managed regeneration of degraded terrestrial and marine and coastal ecosystems and building capacity of CBOs (including women and other marginalised groups).
	Output 1.1.2: Community level small grant projects implemented that stimulate adoption of sustainable agroecological practices and systems by small and marginal farmers and fishers	• Implement community projects applying integrated agroecological practices and systems, including improved soil and water conservation practices. • Implement community projects applying agroecological practices and systems in coastal and marine ecosystems, including sustainable mariculture, collaborative management of coastal fisheries, etc. • Select projects targeting women and other marginalized groups applying sustainable income-generating production systems. • Deliver capacity building on good agroecological practices and systems to CBOs, in partnership with experienced NGOs, local government departments, academic/research institutions and the private sector.

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Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Gender-Responsive Activities
	Output 1.1.3: Community projects implemented that strengthen conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity, including certification, labelling/branding of organic and green products, access to marketing channels for community level products, and documentation of traditional knowledge	• Implement community projects on conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity, including community seed banks and exchanges, participatory plant breeding, certification and eco-labelling of organic and green products and access to marketing and other incentive mechanisms, promoting forward and backward linkages for agricultural products and enhancing sustainable livelihoods. • Provide capacity building to CBOs (specifically women's groups) on quality control, marketing, financial management, partnership building, etc. for strengthening initiatives regarding organic and green products and ensuring women's participation and decision making in supply/value chains. • Partner with enabling stakeholders and mechanisms for promoting community level organic and green products such as collective aggregation of organic and green products, trade fairs, etc. • Organize and/or participate in trade fairs, showcasing agrobiodiversity products and initiatives and fostering partnerships with enabling stakeholders. • Partnering with qualified NGOs and academic/research institutions, deliver capacity building to CBOs (including women and other marginalised groups) on documenting traditional agrobiodiversity knowledge, including processes on obtaining free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) from tribal communities for recording and sharing traditional knowledge. • Implement community projects on documenting traditional agrobiodiversity knowledge into People's Biodiversity Register (PBR) or other agreed information repository.
Outcome 1.2: Appropriate low emission, efficient and clean technologies and solutions adopted at scale	**Output 1.2.1**: Broader adoption of successfully implemented community level renewable energy and energy efficient technologies and solutions through upscaling partnerships	• Provide capacity building to CBOs (including women and other marginalised groups) on renewable energy and energy efficient technologies. • Implement community projects in the project intervention landscapes on renewable energy and energy efficient technologies, creating convergence with government departments/schemes for increasing access of women groups. • Monitor and evaluate the results of the community projects and share the findings in one of the SGP Learning Forum meetings, sensitizing partners and other key stakeholders on gender and renewable and clean energy.
	Output 1.2.2: Community level initiatives implemented that apply integrated RE and energy efficient technologies and solutions for productive use	• Provide capacity building to CBOs (including women and other marginalised groups) on renewable energy and energy efficient technologies for productive applications. • Promote community biogas for cooking by women groups for less dependence on firewood and drudgery reduction. • Promote EE in lighting and appliances used by households and cottage industries. • Promote solar PV based solutions for community-based energy needs e.g. drinking water pumping, schools, institutions, health centres etc.
Outcome 2.1: Community institutions strengthened for participatory governance to enhance socio-ecological resilience landscapes to	**Output 2.1.1**: Multi-stakeholder platforms established and/or strengthened for improved governance of intervention landscapes	• Update the stakeholder mapping carried out during the PPG phase and through participatory consultations with local stakeholders in the intervention landscapes, prepare terms of reference for multi-stakeholder governance platforms, indicating proposed members, roles and responsibilities, promoting equitable representation and participation by women and other marginalised communities including tribal. • Establish or strengthen multi-stakeholder governance platforms for the intervention landscapes, through convening strategic planning workshops and capacity building sessions.

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Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Gender-Responsive Activities
enhance socio-ecological resilience.		• Sensitise and build capacity of multi-stakeholders on gender mainstreaming and free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) practices and guidelines. • Advocate and assist local government units in mainstreaming the multi-stakeholder platforms into local planning structures, such as village and/or district development plans.
	Output 2.1.2: Landscape strategies for effective governance developed based on results of participatory socio-ecological resilience assessments in the selected intervention landscapes	• Carry out participatory baseline and end of project assessments, including assessment of socio-ecological resilience for each of the intervention landscapes, ensuring equitable participation of women and other marginalized groups. • Prepare baseline assessment reports (including gender-segregated data indices wherever possible) for the intervention landscapes, including updated information on priority areas for biodiversity conservation, rehabilitation of degraded land, priorities for renewable and clean energy among local communities, opportunities for introducing or enhancing alternative livelihoods for local people, and incorporating gender-responsive processes. • Identify and train local champions in the intervention landscapes, with emphasis on inclusion of women and youth, for helping to facilitate the implementation of the landscape strategies. • Prepare and disseminate information on the landscape strategies to stakeholders within the intervention landscapes, through print media, social media and local media outlets, taking into consideration interests and culturally appropriate communication approaches for women and other marginalised groups.
Outcome 2.2: Strengthened capacities and systems for upscaling of successful community initiatives	**Output 2.2.1:** Partnerships between CBOs and government, civil society, private sector or donor programs and schemes strengthened, and resources leveraged for scale up and replication of good models/practices	• Build understanding of CBOs (including women and other marginalised groups) for enabling their participation in government programmes and schemes, as well as other initiatives sponsored by private sector or other stakeholders. • Provide training through self-help groups (SHGs) or other approaches on financial management and access to hybrid grant and microcredit opportunities for CBOs (specifically targeting women and other marginalised groups) and formulate income-generating plans for CBOs in the intervention landscapes. • Award community upscaling challenge grants to CBOs (including women and other marginalised groups) in partnership with relevant government programs and/or initiatives sponsored by private sector and other stakeholders • Produce and disseminate information on best practices, including specific knowledge products targeted for women and other marginalised groups.
	Output 2.2.2: Communities learn by doing and share experiences and good practices on business models and technology adoption	• Prepare terms of reference for an SGP Learning Forum – a community of practice for CBOs (including women and other marginalised groups), NGOs and other partners to share experiences and good practices and to foster partnerships for upscaling and replication. • Develop an SGP knowledge management strategy and a communications strategy; both including specific strategies for promoting gender equality and women's empowerment. • Convene one SGP Learning Forum workshop, inviting community-based organisations, NGOs and other partners to shared experiences and good practices (including gender-responsive good practices) through learn-by-doing workshops, seminars, trade fair and/or other approaches.
	Output 2.2.3: Best practices on adaptive management for landscape resilience	• Train CBOs (including women and other marginalised groups) on collecting and documenting information gained through implementation of community projects.

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Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Gender-Responsive Activities
	identified, systematized and disseminated	• Develop case studies and other knowledge products highlighting best practices on adaptive management for landscape resilience, including at least one case study highlighting the role of women. • Disseminate the case studies and knowledge products among relevant stakeholder groups through appropriate communication techniques, including print media, social media and other local media outlets.

Gender Mainstreaming Framework

Gender Mainstreaming is a globally accepted strategy for promoting gender equality. Mainstreaming is not an end in itself but a strategy, an approach, a means to achieve the goal of gender equality. Mainstreaming involves ensuring that gender perspectives and attention to the goal of gender equality are central to all activities - policy development, research, advocacy/ dialogue, legislation, resource allocation, and planning, implementation and monitoring of programmes and projects[53].

The gender mainstreaming framework for the project is outlined below.

Strategic principle	Actions
1. Facilitating women empowerment	Ensure equitable representation of women in project decision-making bodies, including the National Steering Committee, Technical Advisory Group and landscape-level multi-stakeholder governance platforms.
2. Enhancing gender equality	Ensure equitable proportion of benefits realized from the project will be delivered to women, including opportunities for training and access to community grants. The project results framework includes gender specific targets. The project will also include training and capacity building, dialogues on gender and social inclusion.
3. Ensuring gender integration	Ensure gender considerations are integrated into landscape strategies and proposals for project grants. Ensuring capacity building of key stakeholders on gender and social inclusion. Ensuring integration of gender concerns in the communication and learning products to capture gender specific learning.
4. Promoting gender awareness	Promote gender awareness throughout the project implementation phase. Project communications and knowledge management tools will have specific materials that will be relevant to women's empowerment. Six Principles for written and oral communications (UNDP's Principles of Gender Sensitive Communications[54]) will be adapted for gender-sensitive communication: ▪ Ensure that women and men are represented equally ▪ Challenge gender stereotypes with images ▪ Avoid exclusionary forms ▪ Use equal forms of address ▪ Create a gender balance ▪ Promote gender equity through titles Gender awareness trainings will also include guidance on how to detect, intercept, respond to, and prevent (or refer cases) of sexual harassment, gender-based violence, and other problems that may emerge during project implementation.
5. Promoting equal opportunity employment	Promote equal opportunity for employment for positions within the Country Programme Management Unit and consultancies and service providers supporting implementation of project activities.

[53] http://www.un.org/womenwatch/osagi/gendermainstreaming.htm

[54] http://www.jm.undp.org/content/dam/jamaica/docs/gender/JM-AUG-29-UNDP%20Gender%20Seal-Principles%20of%20gender-sensitive%20communications.pdf

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Strategic principle	Actions
	Equal pay will be promoted to men and women for work of equal type in accordance with national laws and international norms, and safe working conditions for both women and men workers will be provided. Equal pay and equal opportunities norms will be implemented in the sanctioned projects when it creates any employment opportunity in the project areas women and marginalised communities will get equal opportunity to employment.

Mandatory gender indicators:

The project will track the following mandatory SGP-OP7 gender indicators, enabling assessment of progress towards the GEF Gender Policy and to the UNDP Gender Equality Strategy (2018-2021):

- Number of participating community members (gender disaggregated)
- Number of women-led projects supported
- Number of projects that contributing to equal access to and control of natural resources of women and men
- Number of projects that improve the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance
- Number of projects that target socio-economic benefits and services for women

These indicators are incorporated into the project's monitoring plan (see **Annex 4** to the project document), and performance will be monitored and evaluated during project implementation, with results reported in project progress reports, and adaptive management measures implemented as needed.

Resources, roles, and responsibilities:

The project resources allocated for implementing the gender action plan and the respective roles and responsibilities are summarized below.

Position / Function	Roles and responsibilities
National Steering Committee (NSC)	The National Steering Committee (NSC) will provide strategic oversight to the project, ensuring that the interests of the representative members are considered, including gender mainstreaming objectives.
Implementing Partner (IP) / National Host Institution (NHI)	The Implementing Partner (IP) / National Host Institution (NHI) is responsible for executing the project, including project planning, coordination, management, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting. The IP is accountable for delivery of project outputs, including mainstreaming gender aspects.
SGP National Coordinator	The SGP National Coordinator will have responsibility for the day-to-day implementation of the project, be tasked with the important role of ensuring that stakeholders are engaged according to plan, oversee the procurement and implementation of project activities and be accountable that gender mainstreaming and other performance targets are achieved.
Programme Assistant	The Programme Assistant will support the SGP National Coordinator and other stakeholders on day-to-day implementation of the project.
Landscape-level multi-stakeholder governance platforms	Multi-stakeholder governance platforms are planned in each of the three intervention landscapes, and include representation by local governments, CBOs/NGOs, agricultural associations, and private sector enterprises. These platforms will ensure gender mainstreaming objectives are incorporated into the landscape strategies and the community projects.
Gender-Safeguards Consultant	The project will retain the services of a Gender-Safeguards Consultant, to support implementation of the gender action plan and stakeholder engagement plan, deliver training to project stakeholders, provide advice in the development and implementation of community projects. The indicative project budget includes 50 weeks for this consultant over the course of the 5-year implementation timeframe.

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Monitoring and Evaluation:

The implementation of the gender action plan will be monitored and evaluated throughout the 5-year project timeframe. Progress towards achievement of the gender mainstreaming targets will be monitored and evaluated on an annual basis, at a minimum. Results will be documented in project implementation review (PIR) reports and other progress reports. Adaptive management measures will be put in place, as needed, to adjust the plan to current circumstances and according to the findings of monitoring and evaluation efforts.

Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the gender action plan are included in the project M&E plan, with costs allocated accordingly, and gender mainstreaming indicators are integrated into the project monitoring plan (**Annex 4** to the project document).

Gender mainstreaming results and lessons learned will be shared as part of the project's knowledge management strategy, and experiences on other UCP and global SGP projects will be taken into consideration through an adaptive management approach.

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Annex 11: Landscape profiles

Annexed under separate cover.

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Annex 12: GHG calculations

This annex presents the calculations for the estimated greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions mitigated through renewable energy (RE) and energy efficiency (EE) interventions under the Seventh Operational Phase (OP7) of the GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) in India.

The types of interventions and estimated mitigation benefits are based on findings of stakeholder consultations carried out during the project preparation grant (PPG) phase and on the actual approved projects under the fifth operational phase (OP5) of the SGP in India.

Consistent with GEF guidelines, the estimated GHG emission reductions are reported in tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO2e). CO2e reductions are cumulative, calculated for the lifetime of the envisaged investments. It is important to note that no GEF projects can claim impacts for more than 20 years. Typical investment lifetimes are outlined in the GEF Manual for Calculating GHG Benefits of GEF Projects: Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Projects (GEF/C.33/Inf.18, April 16, 2008).

Options for community based Renewable Energy (RE) and Energy Efficiency (EE) Solutions

A) Renewable Energy Solutions

No.	Renewable Energy Solution	Relevant Regions / Landscapes	Intervention landscapes	Comments
A1	Solar PV Induction cookers	Central region	The intervention landscape (Chhatarpur, Damoh and Barwani Districts) in the Central region	Given the intensity of solar radiation almost throughout the year in the central region, solar induction cookers may be a feasible option in the central region. As solar energy intensity in most parts of Manas and Khasi Hills landscapes is not that good (due to cloud covers) for significant part of the year, use of 'Solar Induction Cookers' for cooking need to be ascertained before suggesting such an intervention in these landscapes in the North East region. For any given location, an analysis would need to be made to ascertain the cost effectiveness of a solar electric cooking system, taking into account the costs for solar PV panels (this will vary depending on the intensity of solar radiation), the batteries, the induction cooker, etc. The Government of India is contemplating a programme to distribute millions of electric/solar induction cookstoves (or solar stoves) in rural areas[55]. Here, the model would be similar to that of UJALA[56] (Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for All) scheme wherein prices of LED bulbs were brought down drastically through bulk procurement. The LED lamps were supplied to the households at reduced prices and the balance recovered through the subsequent electricity bills.
A2	Solar PV systems for groundwater pumping for drinking water and community lighting and other needs along with the village level water harvesting plan (community centre, information centre, rural health centre etc)	Central region	Intervention landscape (Chhatarpur, Damoh and Barwani) in Central region	The government is implementing a large project to make available solar PV based pumps for irrigation needs by the farmers (KUSUM). Under a separate programme (Har Gar Nal Jal Yojana) the Government of India plans to make available piped drinking water to each household in the country. It is an ambitious plan. Many of the piped drinking facilities under the programme will be based on groundwater and solar energy. The government scheme for the state of Madhya Pradesh alone may not be sufficient, particularity considering regarding the availability of ground water. The intervention landscape at the west coast has plentiful rain and availability of surface water for drinking is considered adequate. Similarly, the intervention landscape in the NE region has good rains and surface water availability is good.
A3	Solar PV for institutions (schools, community centre, health centre etc.) in rural areas	Central region		With the recently implemented scheme by the government, the electrification of all villages in the country has been achieved. Availability of electricity is also satisfactory. However, with some of the institutional consumers of electricity in the rural areas there are issues regarding the payment of electricity bills on a regular basis. Provision of solar PV based systems for such institutions (particularly those working largely during daytime e.g. schools, health centres) is a viable solution.
A4	Solar PV based small cold rooms for fruits, vegetables, dairy products	North East region, Coastal region	Intervention landscapes in the NE region and the Coastal region	The intervention landscapes at the west coast and NE regions are major producers of fruits and spices. Provision of cold storage at the community level with provide the time in the hands of the farmers to send the produce to market. Also, availability of cold storage will help to further boost horticulture activities.
A5	Solar based small ice making plants	Coastal region	Ramanathapuram in Tamil Nadu	Virudhnagar District may not be suitable due to not limited scale of fishing activities.

[55] Clean cooking challenges in rural India, Amit Kumar, TERI Newsletter, The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), 09 Apr 2018

[56] Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for All (UJALA) was launched in May 2015. It is a non-subsidized LED lamp distribution project. It was implemented largely in urban areas of the country.

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No.	Renewable Energy Solution	Relevant Regions / Landscapes	Intervention landscapes	Comments
	for preservation of fish		Sindhudurg and Ratnagiri in Maharashtra	
A6	Solar PV power for milk chilling at milk collection centre	Coastal region, Madhya Pradesh State (Central region)	Intervention landscapes in the coastal region (both the west coast and the east coast)	There is not much dairy activity in the intervention landscape of the central region (except to some extent in the Chhatarpur District). But there is significant level of dairy activity in the other districts of Madhya Pradesh. Presently there is not much dairy activity in the NE region.
A7	Solar PV Pumps for Horticulture combined with micro irrigation plans		Each intervention landscape in the three regions	
A8	Solar PV aeration of fishing lake/ponds		Each intervention landscape in the three regions	
A9	Solar pumps for irrigation		Each intervention landscape in the three regions	The government is implementing a large project to make available solar PV based pumps for irrigation needs by the farmers (KUSUM). These solar PV pumps will be used both for groundwater and the surface water. Apart from providing the new solar pumps the program has the provision to convert the existing diesel/electricity-based pumping systems to solar PV based systems. In the NE partially due to the agriculture practices and partially due to comparatively good availability of surface water the use of pumps for irrigation is not much prevalent. However, there is good potential to use pumps for irrigation (particularly for horticulture when combined with micro irrigation practices. In case of the Coastal region and Madhya Pradesh (Central region), the ongoing programme by the government may not be enough to provide solar PV pumps to the large number of farmers.
A10	Solar Thermal conduction dryers for drying of spices, fruits and vegetables	North East region, Coastal region		These regions have significant production of spices. Use of drying would increase the quality of spices In the central region, the pulses produced are dried in the sunshine. Due to intense heat, generally sun drying is considered sufficient and use to solar conduction dryers may not be required.
A11	Solar conduction dryers for drying of fish	Coastal region	Ramanathapuram in Tamil Nadu Sindhudurg and Ratnagiri in Maharashtra	Virudhnagar may not be suitable due to not limited scale of fishing activities
A12	Biomass briquettes for cooking and other heating applications (combined with suitably designed stove) in cottage industry applications	North East region	All the selected landscapes (Khasi Hills in Meghalaya and Manas In Assam) within the NE region. Can be replicated in all other NE states of the country	Such a project was implemented in Manipur State under OP5 of SGP in India. There is a potential to replicate / upscale the intervention for all the NE states of the country. It may be tired out in other states as well but the socio-economic conditions and availability of agricultural residue in other states are different, and the suitability and acceptability of the RE technology need to be ascertained. For example, the type of agricultural residue may not suit the technology being used for briquetting or enough quantity of surplus agricultural residue/biomass may not be available.
A13	Biogas (at community level) for cooking	Central region, North East region, Coastal region	Each intervention landscape in the three regions	

B) Energy Efficiency Solutions

No.	Energy Efficiency Solution	Relevant Regions / Landscapes	Intervention landscapes	Comments
B1	LED lamps replacing incandescent lamps		Each intervention landscape in the three regions	UJALA (Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for All) is being implemented by the government in the country to replace incandescent lamps with the LED lamps. Under the UJALA programme, the price of a LED bulb was brought down drastically through bulk procurement. The LED lamps were supplied to the households at reduced prices and the balance is recovered through the subsequent electricity bills. It is a non-subsidy scheme. The scheme is being implemented largely in the urban areas of the country. This leaves the scope for implementing project to replace the incandescent lamps in the rural households with the LED lamps. Considering that in many areas there are no meters for electricity and the consumers pay a fixed charge for a very basic electricity connection, there is no motivation at the household level to replace the present inefficient lamps with LEDs. This is despite the comparatively much higher life of LED lamps.

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No.	Energy Efficiency Solution	Relevant Regions / Landscapes	Intervention landscapes	Comments
B2	Improved cookstoves		Each intervention landscape in the three regions	In India the first government scheme in support of 'Improved Cook Stoves' was the National Programme on Improved Chulhas[57] (NPIC), which distributed 35 million chulhas in 16 years since its launch in 1986. NPIC was discontinued in 2002. The government's present 'Unnat Chulha Abhiyan (UCA)' scheme could meet just one per cent of its target of deployment of 2.75 million Improved Cook Stoves between 2014 and 2017[58]. Considering a wide gap in the implementation of the government schemes for improved cook stoves there is an opportunity for improving the efficiency of the cook stoves using biomass. However, the design of the improved cook stoves needs to the customised depending upon the type of biomass, food habits and the cooking habits of the targeted communities.
B3	Replacement of inefficient fans with super-efficient fans		Each intervention landscape in the three regions	In comparison to the fans presently being used by the households in the country, brush-less direct-current (BLDC) motor-based fans are 30 t0 40% more energy efficient for same level of performance. Energy Efficiency Services limited (EESL) has launched the National Energy Efficient Fan Programme (NEEFP) to promote efficient use of energy by increasing the use of energy efficient appliances at the residential level. Under the NEEFP, EESL provides EE ceiling fans which are 30% more energy efficient as compared to conventional fans. The energy efficient fans will be available to the consumers on an upfront payment of INR 1,150/- per fan. EESL has distributed over 500,000 energy efficient fans under this scheme. The difference in the price between the efficient and the inefficient fan is the primary reason for its low penetration along with the lack of awareness. The NEEFP is being implemented mainly in the urban areas. Almost all households which have electricity own fans for cooling. Thus, there is potential to implement efficient fans-based EE projects in some of the rural areas of the intervention landscapes.
B4	Energy efficiency in edible oil expellers	Central region and Coastal region (mainly west coast)		Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh are two large edible oil producing states in the country. The extraction of oil is carried out in several cottage size oil expellers and some of the solvent extraction units. The oil expellers still use primitive inefficient technologies. Many of these oil expellers use motors and heating methods which require improvements to ensure energy efficient operations.
B5	Energy Efficiency in Power looms	Central region, North East region and Coastal region		India manufactures 5% of fabric through the organized sector, 20% through handloom sector, 15% through knitting sector and 60% of Indian fabric is produced through the decentralized power loom sector. All the selected regions (NE, Coastal, and Central) have significant handloom activities. However, in case of Central Region there are limited handloom activities in the intervention landscape, but such activities are quite predominant at the state level. In order to increase the competitiveness of the power loom sector there is a programme in the country to increase the EE of power looms. Efficiency Services Limited (EESL) provides energy efficient power looms, motors, and rapier kits to small and medium power loom units at zero upfront cost. This comes after Ministries of Power and Textiles have joined hands under a new initiative SAATHI — Sustainable and Accelerated Adoption of efficient Textile technologies to Help small Industries. "Under this initiative EESL would procure energy efficient power looms, motors and rapier kits in bulk and provide them to the small and medium power loom units at no upfront cost," The government's SAATHI initiative is being jointly implemented by EESL and the office of the Textile Commissioner on a pan India basis. The use of energy efficient equipment would result in savings in terms of energy and cost to the unit owner. He would repay in instalments to EESL over a period of four to five years. This is the aggregation, bulk procurement and financing model that EESL has successfully deployed in several sectors like LED bulbs, smart meters and electric vehicles.

GHG mitigation potential

A) Renewable Energy Solutions

No.	Renewable Energy Solution	Project Structure and RE Capacity	RE Capacity Created	Fossil Fuel based Energy Avoided	GHG Emission Mitigation Potential
A1	Solar PV Induction cookers	Replacement of 150 number of cookstoves using wood (non-sustainable wood sourced from the forest) replaced with solar PV based induction cookers. Although the life of the solar panels ranges from 20 to 25 years, the life for computing the GHG emission reduction has been considered as 12 years.	150*1000 W = 150 kW[60]	3942 tons of wood over the lifetime of the Solar Induction Cookers (approx.) = 3942*15000	59.3 TJ * 109.6 CO2/TJ [62] = 6499 tons of CO2 equivalent (tCO2e)

[57] Chulha = Cook stove

[58] Sasmita Patnaik, Saurabh Tripathi, Access to Clean Cooking Energy in India, State of the Sector, CEEW Report, October 2017

[60] The capacity of the solar panel in the overall system is a variable and depends upon the required duration of cooking in a day, time of cooking, along with the solar energy potential of the location etc. The systems available in the market use solar panel capacity ranging from 340 W to 1500 W. It is estimated that with the solar panel capacity of 1000 W and with battery backup, it would be possible to have cooking time of 4-5 hrs and day and the system would be able to support the cooking requirements of an average household comprising of 4-6 members.

[62] IPCC default emission factor for biomass.

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No.	Renewable Energy Solution	Project Structure and RE Capacity	RE Capacity Created	Fossil Fuel based Energy Avoided	GHG Emission Mitigation Potential
		Although the solar induction cookers will either replace LPG or wood for cooking, for simplicity the baseline has been considered as wood-based cook stoves. Average wood consumption per stove per day has been considered[59] as 6 kg. Wood saved per day per stove = 6 kg. No of days used in a year = 365 Wood saved over the lifetime of the induction cookers = 0.006 Tons*150 numbers*365 days*12 years = 3942 tons over 12 years		MJ/ton[61] = 59130000 MJ = 59.13 TJ of biomass energy	
A2	Solar PV systems for groundwater pumping for drinking water and community lighting and other needs along with the village level water harvesting plan (community centre, information centre, rural health centre etc.).	A single installation would comprise of a borewell, solar PV based ground water pumping system, overhead water storage, small battery backup for lighting, LED based lighting points. 30 such installations may be supported under the SGP. Number of systems supported under SGP = 30 Connected load of pump = 5 kW Capacity of the Solar panel = 7.5 kW. Capacity of overhead water storage = 10000 litres Hours of operations for the pump in a day = 6 to 8 hrs. Capacity utilization factor (CUF) of the solar panel = 12%. Life of the system = 12 years.	7.5 kW*30 = 225 kW	Avoided generation of Grid energy over the lifetime of the system= 30 numbers*7.5 kW*365 days*24 hrs*0.12(Capacity Utilisation Factor) *12 Yrs. = 2838240 kWh = 2838 MWh	2838 MWh*0.83 tCO2e/MWh [63] = 2355 tCO2e
A3	Solar PV for institutions (schools, community centre, health centre etc.) in rural areas	A single installation would comprise of a solar panel, inverter, battery storage, LED based lighting points for common areas 35 such installations may be supported under the SGP. Number of systems supported under SGP = 35. Capacity of the Solar panel = 7.5 kW. Hours of operations in a day = 4 to 8 hrs for appliances during the day and 8 hours a day for lighting of common areas during night. Capacity utilization factor (CUF) of the solar panel = 12% Life of the system = 12 years	7.5 kW*35 = 262.5 kW	Avoided generation of grid energy over the lifetime of the system= 35 numbers*7.5 kW*365 days*24*0.12 (CUF)*12 Yrs. =3311280 kWh = 3311 MWh	3311 MWh*0.83 tCO2e /MWh = 2748 tCO2e
A4	Solar PV based small cold rooms for fruits, vegetables, dairy products	A single installation would comprise of a solar panel, insulated cold room, inverter, battery storage (optional), 35 such installations may be supported under the SGP. Number of systems supported under SGP = 35 Capacity of the Solar panel = 7.5 kW. Capacity utilization factor (CUF) of the solar panel = 12%. Life of the system = 12 years.	7.5 kW*35 = 262.5 kW	Avoided generation of grid energy over the lifetime of the system= 35 numbers*7.5 kW*365 days*24*0.12 (CUF)*12 Yrs. =3311280 kWh = 3311 MWh	3311 MWh*0.83 tO2e /MWh = 2748 tCO2e
A5	Solar PV based small ice making plants for preservation of fish	Capacity of the plant = One ton of block ice per day No of Ice making plants supported under SGP = 12 A 20 kW PV-system Life of the system = 12 years	20 kW*12 = 240 kW	Avoided generation of grid energy over the lifetime of the system= 12 numbers*20 kW*365 days*24*0.12 (CUF)*12 Yrs. =3027456 kWh = 3027 MWh	3027 MWh*0.83 tCO2e/MWh = 2513 tCO2e
A6	Solar PV for milk chilling at milk collection centre	A single installation would comprise of a solar panel, insulated cold room, inverter, battery storage (optional). Rated refrigeration capacity of the system would be 5 tons 25 such installations may be supported under the SGP. Number of systems supported under SGP = 25. Capacity of the Solar panel = 7.5 kW. Capacity utilization factor (CUF) of the solar panel = 12%. Life of the system = 12 years.	7.5 kW*25 = 187.5 kW	Avoided generation of grid energy over the lifetime of the system= 25 numbers*7.5 kW*365 days*24*0.12 (CUF)*12 Yrs. =2365200 kWh = 2365 MWh	2365 MWh*0.83 tCO2e/MWh= 1963 tCO2e
A7	Solar PV Pumps for Horticulture combined with micro irrigation plans	A single installation would comprise of a borewell, solar PV based ground water pumping system, overhead water storage. 25 such installations may be supported under the SGP. Number of systems supported under SGP = 25. Connected load of pump = 5 kW. Capacity of the Solar panel = 3.5 kW.	5.0 kW*25 = 125 kW	Avoided generation of grid energy over the lifetime of the system= 25 numbers*5 kW*365 days*24 hrs*0.12*12 Yrs. = 1576800 kWh = 1577 MWh	1577 MWh*0.83 tCO2e/MWh = 1309 tCO2e

[59] The wood consumption per stove per day may vary over a large range (say from 3 kg to 8 kg per day), depending upon the design of the baseline cookstove, the quality of wood, moisture of wood, cooking habits etc. It is suggested that at the time of implementation of the project, the average consumption of wood in the cook stoves be determined by carrying out a small survey.

[61] IPCC default Calorific value for wood.

[63] Grid emission factor of 0.83 tons of CO2e/ MWh.

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No.	Renewable Energy Solution	Project Structure and RE Capacity	RE Capacity Created	Fossil Fuel based Energy Avoided	GHG Emission Mitigation Potential
		Capacity utilization factor (CUF) of the solar panel = 12%. Life of the system = 12 years.			
A8	Solar PV aeration of fishing lake/ponds	50 such installations may be supported under the SGP. Number of systems supported under SGP = 50. Capacity of the Solar panel = 2.5 kW. Capacity utilization factor (CUF) of the solar panel = 12%. Life of the system = 12 years.	2.5 kW*50 = 125 kW	Avoided generation of grid energy over the lifetime of the system= 50 numbers*2.5 kW*365 days*24 hrs*0.12*12 Yrs. = 1576800 kWh = 1577 MWh	1577 MWh*0.83 tCO2e/MWh = 1309 tCO2e
A9	Solar PV pumps for irrigation	A single installation would comprise of a solar PV based water pumping system (PV panels, control system, pump) 100 such installations may be supported under the SGP. Number of systems supported under SGP = 100. Connected load of pump = 3.5 kW. Capacity of the Solar panel = 5.0 kW. Capacity utilization factor (CUF) of the solar panel = 12%. Life of the system = 12 years.	5.0 kW*100 = 500 kW	Avoided generation of Grid energy over the lifetime of the system= 100 numbers*5 kW*365 days*24 hrs*0.12*12 Yrs. = 6307200 kWh = 6307 MWh	6307 MWh*0.83 tCO2e/MWh = 5235 tCO2e
A10	Solar Thermal conduction dryers for drying of spices, fruits and vegetables	A single installation would comprise of a solar conduction dryer, small solar PV panel with battery backup for powering the air circulation fan, control system etc. Baseline considered is the use or electrically operated dryers. 300 such installations may be supported under the SGP. Number of systems supported under SGP = 300. Energy Output of the system = 1kWt Average duration of operation in a day = 3 hrs. Average number of operations in a year =150. Life of the system = 12 years	1.0 kW*300 = 300 kW	Avoided generation of grid energy over the lifetime of the system= 300 numbers*1 kW*150 days*3 hrs*12 Yrs. = 1620000 kWh = 1620 MWh	1620 MWh*0.83 tCO2e/MWh = 1345 tCO2e
A11	Solar Thermal conduction dryers for drying of fish	A single installation would comprise of a solar conduction dryer, small solar PV panel with battery backup for powering the air circulation fan, control system etc. Baseline considered is the use or electrically operated dryers. 150 such installations may be supported under the SGP. Number of systems supported under SGP = 150. Energy Output of the system = 3kWt. Average duration of operation in a day = 3 hrs. Average number of operations in a year =150. Life of the system = 12 years.	3.0 kW*150 = 450 kW	Avoided generation of grid energy over the lifetime of the system= 150 numbers*3 kW*150 days*3 hrs*12 Yrs. = 2430000 kWh = 2430 MWh	2430 MWh*0.83 tCO2e /MWh = 2017 tCO2e
A12	Biomass briquettes for cooking and other heating applications (combined with suitably designed stove) in cottage industry/community cooking / Small eateries etc. applications	The project would comprise of production of briquettes (out of agriculture residue), specifically designed stoves suitable for the briquettes produced, fabrication of the machinery for production of briquettes. Baseline considered is the use wood collected from the forests (non-sustainable biomass). 60 such installations may be supported under the SGP. Number of systems supported under SGP = 60. Energy Output of the system = 25 kWt. Average duration of operation in a day = 6 hrs. Average number of operations in a year =365. Life of the system = 6 years Consumption of wood in the baseline = 80 kg/day per system.	25.0 kW*60 = 1500 kWt	Wood saved over the lifetime of the stoves = 60 numbers* 365 days*80 kg = 1752 tons 1752 tons of wood * 15000 MJ/Ton = MJ = 26.28 TJ of biomass energy	26.28 TJ * 109.6 CO2/TJ = 2880 tCO2e
A13	Biogas (at community level) for cooking	The project would comprise of number of owned biogas reactors using animal manure as the substrate. One such biogas reactor would be able to support the cooking energy needs of about 15 to 20 households Baseline considered is the use wood collected from the forests (non-sustainable biomass). 30 such installations may be supported under the SGP. Number of systems supported under SGP = 30. Energy Output of the system = 25 kWt. Average number of days of operations in a year =365. Life of the system = 6 years. Consumption of wood in the baseline = 14 households*6 Kg/household per day = 84 kg/day per reactor (80 kg/day per reactor). Life of the biogas reactor = 6 years.	25.0 kW*30 = 750 kWt	Wood saved over the lifetime of the stoves = 30 numbers* 365 days*80 kg = 876tons 876 tons of wood * 15000 MJ/Ton = MJ = 13.14 TJ of biomass energy	13.14 TJ * 109.6 CO2/TJ = 1440 tCO2e
Sub-total, RE solutions:					**34343 tCO2e** **Say 34000 tCO2e**

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Target for implementation of RE capacity and the corresponding GHG emission mitigation

- RE Capacity = 3 MWe (this capacity will be achieved by a combination of the implementation of the above RE technologies or some of the other RE technologies as picked up by the NGOs/CBOs)
  - Solar PV = 2.0775 MW (Say 2 MW)
  - Solar Thermal = 0.75 MWt
  - Biomass = 1.50 MWt
  - Biogas = 0.75 MWt
- GHG Mitigation Potential over the duration of project implementation = 34000 tCO2e

B) Energy Efficiency Solutions

No.	Energy Efficiency Intervention	Project Structure and Potential Energy Savings	Energy Savings Potential	GHG Emission Mitigation Potential
B1	LED lamps replacing incandescent lamps	Replacement of 3000 incandescent lamps with LED lamps. Energy Saving per LED lamp = 60-4 = 56 W. Hrs. = 5. No. of days operations in a year =365. Savings = 365*5*56 = 102200 W = 102.22 kWh per lamp per yr. Life of LED lamp = 10 Yrs. No of Lamps = 3000.	Total energy savings over lifetime of lamp = 102.22*10*3000 = 3066600 kWh = 3066.6 MWh	3066.6 MWh * 0.83 tons of CO2/MWh = 2545 tCO2e
B2	Improved cookstoves	This is being envisaged as a replication and scale up project of an earlier similar project implemented in Manipur under SGP OP5. Replacement of 550 number of cookstoves using wood (non-sustainable wood sourced from the forest) replaced with the briquetted biomass (briquettes based on agriculture residue), the project may comprise of following two components. • Fabrication of hardware like briquetting machines and the corresponding burning stoves • Installation and use of the improved cookstoves by the households Life of the improved cookstove has been considered as 5 years. Average wood consumption per stove per day has been considered[64] as 6 kg	550 *6 Kg wood per day per stove* 365* 5 Yrs. = 6022 tons of wood over the lifetime of the improved cook stoves = 6022*15000 MJ/Ton [65] = 90,33000 MJ = 90 TJ/Yr.	90 TJ * 109.6 CO2/TJ[66] = 9864 tCO2e
B3	Replacement of inefficient fans with super-efficient fans	Replacement of 1500 fans with super-efficient fans. Energy Saving per Fan = 75-30 = 45 W. Hrs. = 16. Fan usage, number of days per year = 180. Savings = 180*16*45W = 129600 W = 130 kWh per fan per yr. Life of fan = 10 Yrs. No of fans = 1500		1950 MWh * 0.83 tons of CO2/MWh = 1614 tCO2e
B4	Energy efficiency in edible oil expellers	Replacement of 50 oil expellers with their energy efficiency counterparts Energy saving per oil expeller system = 15-10 = 5 kW Hrs. of operation per day = 6. Number of operational days per year = 300. Life of the EE Oil Expeller system = 10 Yrs. Savings = 5 kW *50*300*6 = 450000 kWh = 450 MWh. Life of oil expeller = 10 Yrs. No of oil expeller = 50.	5 kW*50 Nos*6 Hrs.*300 days *10 Yrs. = 4500 MWh	4500 MWh * 0.83 tons of CO2/MWh = 3735 tCO2e
B5	Energy Efficiency in Power looms	Replacement of 50 power looms with their energy efficiency counterparts. Energy Saving per power loom = 3-2 = 1 kW Hrs. of operation per day = 6 Number of operational days per year = 300. Life of the EE power loom system = 10 Yrs.	1 kW*50 Nos*6 Hrs.*300 days *10 Yrs. = 900 MWh	900 MWh * 0.83 Tons of CO2/MWh = 747 tCO2e

[64] The wood consumption per stove per day may vary over a large range (say from 3 kg to 8 kg per day), depending upon the design of the baseline cookstove, the quality of wood, moisture of wood, cooking habits etc. It is suggested that at the time of implementation of the project, the average consumption of wood in the cook stoves be determined by carrying out a small survey.

[65] IPCC default calorific value for wood

[66] IPCC default emission factor for biomass

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Lifetime direct GHG emissions mitigated:

Target for Energy Savings due to implementation of EE measures and the corresponding GHG emission mitigation during implementation of SGP OP7:

- Energy / Fuel saved[67] (these savings will be achieved by a combination of the implementation of the combination of the above EE measures or some of the other EE measures as picked up by the NGOs/CBOs implementing the projects)
    - Fuel saved = 6,000 tons of wood (approx.)
    - Electricity saved = 10000 MWh (approx.) = 10000*3600 = 36000000 MJ = 36 TJ
- GHG Mitigation Potential over the duration of project implementation
    - Due to saving of fuel wood = 9,864 tCO2e
    - Due to saving of electricity = 8,640 tCO2e

Total lifetime direct GHG emissions mitigation potential = 52,504 tCO2e **(say 50,000** tCO2e**) for the CCM projects supported under the OP7 SGP in India (Sub-Indicator 6.2).**

Approximation of GHG emissions avoided in the agricultural, forestry, land use (AFOLU) sector:

The project strategy includes a substantive focus on capacitating local communities in restoring-rehabilitating degraded agricultural land, forests, and mangroves-wetlands and improving management of critical landscapes, to protect biodiversity and ecosystem surfaces and deliver livelihood benefits. The GHG emissions avoided through these interventions are included in the Core Indicator 6 estimations under Sub-Indicator 6.1.

Using version 8 of the FAO Ex-Ante Carbon Balance Tool (EX-ACT), rough approximations were made of the GHG emissions avoided in the AFOLU sector. The approximations considered the envisaged results under Core Indictor 3 (area of land restored): 6,000 ha of agricultural land (Plantation Zone 3), 3,500 of forest land (Forest Zone 3), and 500 ha of mangroves. A conservative approach was applied in the EX-ACT calculations, i.e., the degradation level at the initial state is assumed to be low, and without the SGP OP7 project, the degradation would deteriorate to a moderate level. With the project interventions, the degradation level is assumed to be restored or maintained at low.

The attached output summary of the EX-ACT calculation shows a cumulative total of 645,496 tCO2e (rounded to **645,000 tCO2e**) avoided, over a 20-year lifetime, as a result of the envisaged 10,000-ha of areas restored, under the GEF definition of restoration. Please note that this is a rough approximation, to provide an indicative value of the mitigation benefits generated under the AFOLU sector.

Lifetime indirect GHG emissions mitigated:

The estimation of lifetime indirect GHG emissions mitigated is based on the bottom-up approach[68], taking into consideration the likelihood the project results will be replicated in other places/markets. The direct GHG emission reductions are multiplied by an assumed replication factor (RF) to provide the estimated bottom-up indirect reduction:

[CO2e indirect bottom-up] = [CO2e direct] * [RF]

A replication factor (RF) of 2 is assumed for the OP7 project in India, for the lifetime direct mitigation benefits estimated through community RE and EE interventions. Through capacity building, demonstration of community-drive CCM interventions, particularly those associated with small-scale production, and upscaling through expanded access to microcredit and other finance mechanisms and strengthened collaborative arrangements with governmental, NGO, and private sector partners, the OP7 funding is expected to facilitate replication totalling 100,000 tCO2e over 10 years post project.

[CO2e indirect bottom-up] = 50,000 tCO2e * 2 = **100,000 tCO2e**

[67] This has been worked out considering the grid emission factor of 0.83 tons of CO2/ MWh. For the purpose of this document the overall target of mitigating GHG emissions of 25000 tons of CO2 equivalent has been split equally between the GHG emissions avoided due to fuel savings and those due to savings of electricity, however, the project design has a single target for the GHG emissions avoided due to implementation of EE measures.

[68] This approach follows the methodology outlined in the GEF Manual for Calculating GHG Benefits of GEF Projects: Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Projects (GEF/C.33/Inf.18, April 16, 2008).

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Results of approximation of GHG emissions avoided under the AFOLU sector under the SGP OP7 project in India.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

EX-ANTE CARBON-BALANCE TOOL - EX-ACT

Start | Description | Land Use Change | Crop production | Grassland Livestock | Management Degradation | Coastal Wetlands | Inputs Investments | Fisheries Aquaculture | Detailed Results

Project Name	India SGP OP7	
Continent	Asia (Indian subcontinent)	
Climate	Tropical	Climate ?
Moisture regime	Moist	
Dominant Regional Soil Type	HAC Soils	Soil ?
Duration of the Project (Years)	Implementation phase	5
	Capitalisation phase	15
	Duration of accounting	**20**

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

EX-ANTE CARBON-BALANCE TOOL - EX-ACT

Start | Description | Land Use Change | Crop production | Grassland Livestock | Management Degradation | Coastal Wetlands | Inputs Investments | Fisheries Aquaculture | Detailed Results

5.1. Forest degradation and management

? Zone 1 = Tropical rain forest | Zone 2 = Tropical moist deciduous forest | Zone 3 = Tropical dry forest | Zone 4 = Tropical shrubland

Type of vegetation that will be degraded	Degradation level of the vegetation: Initial State	At the end: Without project	At the end: With project	Fire occurrence and severity: Without (y/n)	Without: Periodicity (year)	Without: Impact (% burnt)	With (y/n)	With: Periodicity (year)	With: Impact (% burnt)	Area (ha): Start	Without	*	With	*	Total Emissions (tCO2-eq): Without	With	Balance
Forest Zone 3	Low	Moderate	Low	NO	1	100%	NO	1	100%	3,500	3,500	D	3,500	D	283,092	0	-283,092
Plantation Zone 3	Low	Moderate	Low	NO	1	100%	NO	1	100%	6,000	6,000	D	6,000	D	300,007	0	-300,007
Mangrove	Low	Moderate	Low	NO	1	100%	NO	1	100%	500	500	D	500	D	62,396	0	-62,396
Select the vegetation	Select level	Select level	Select level	NO	1	100%	NO	1	100%	0	0	D	0	D	0	0	0
Select the vegetation	Select level	Select level	Select level	NO	1	100%	NO	1	100%	0	0	D	0	D	0	0	0
Select the vegetation	Select level	Select level	Select level	NO	1	100%	NO	1	100%	0	0	D	0	D	0	0	0
Select the vegetation	Select level	Select level	Select level	NO	1	100%	NO	1	100%	0	0	D	0	D	0	0	0
Select the vegetation	Select level	Select level	Select level	NO	1	100%	NO	1	100%	0	0	D	0	D	0	0	0

* Note concerning dynamics of change : "D" corresponds to default/linear, "I" to immediate and "E" to exponential (Please refer to the guidelines)

Tier 2

Total Forest Degradation and Management	645,496	0	-645,496

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Annex 13: Climate risk screening

Climate & Disaster Risk Screening Tools

Climate and Disaster Risk Screening Report for Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in India[69]

Project Information

Project Title:	Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in India
Project Number:	6253
Project TTL:	Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in India
Assessment completed by:	James Lenoci
Estimated timeline for PCN Year:	2020
Screening Tool Used:	Rapid Screening Assessment (Social Development Projects)

The Climate and Disaster Risk Screening Tool provides high-level screening to help consider short- and long-term climate and disaster risks at an early stage of project design. The tool applies an Exposure–Impact–Adaptive capacity framework to characterize risks. Potential risks are identified by connecting information on climate and geophysical hazards with users' subject matter expertise of project components (both physical and non-physical) and understanding of the broader sector and development context.

The tool does not provide a detailed risk analysis. Rather, it is intended to help inform the need for further consultations, dialogue with local and other experts and analytical work at the project location to strengthen resilience measures in the course of project design.

[69] This is the output report from applying the World Bank Group's Climate and Disaster Risk Screening Project Level Tool (Global website: climatescreeningtools.worldbank.org; World Bank users: wbclimatescreeningtools.worldbank.org). The findings, interpretations, and conclusions expressed from applying this tool are those of the individual that applied the tool and should be in no way attributed to the World Bank, to its affiliated institutions, to the Executive Directors of The World Bank or the governments they represent. The World Bank does not guarantee the accuracy of the information included in the screening and this associated output report and accepts no liability for any consequence of its use.

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Summary of Climate and Disaster Screening Report

1. Exposure of the project location: This step assesses the current and future exposure of the project location to relevant climate and geophysical hazards as an aggregate.

Exposure Rating

High

Climate and geophysical hazards that are likely to be relevant to the project location both in present and in the future

- Extreme Temperature
- Extreme Precipitation and Flooding
- Drought
- Storm Surge
- Seal Level Rise
- Geophysical Hazards

2. Impacts on the project's physical infrastructure and assets: This step assesses the current and future impacts of identified climate and geophysical hazards on the project's physical infrastructure and assets as currently designed.

Impact Rating

High

Relevant project subsectors

- Community Development

3. Modulation of risks by the project's soft components and development context: This step assesses how the project's soft components as currently designed, together with the project's broader development context, modulate the risk from climate and geophysical hazards. This step also considers particularly vulnerable groups, namely women, migrants and displaced populations.

Modulation of risks by the project's soft components

Reduce Risk

Selected soft components

- Policy Development
- Long-term Strategic Planning
- Capacity Building-Training-Outreach
- Emergency Planning
- Maintenance and Operations
- Data Gathering, Monitoring and Information Management Systems

Modulation of the risks by the project's development context

Reduce Risk

Women identified as particularly vulnerable to impacts from climate and geophysical hazards

✓

Components designed to help alleviate the risks to women from climate and geophysical hazards

✓

4. Risk to the outcome/service delivery of the project: This step assesses the level of risk to the outcome/service delivery that the project is aiming to provide based on the previous ratings.

Outcome / Service Delivery Rating

Moderate

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Notes from the Screening Process

1. Exposure of the project location	Exposure Rating	High

This step provides information on exposure to climate and geophysical hazards at the project location. The Exposure rating is High. The project location has experienced climate and geophysical hazards in the past and is expected to experience these in the future with high intensity, frequency, or duration. The rating is based on climate information drawing on global, quality controlled data sets from the Climate Change Knowledge Portal. It is useful, for example to understand the temperature range and the rate of annual or decadal increase in a region, or precipitation patterns for historical and future time frames and seasonality shifts. Understanding the trends of hazards is important as they act individually and collectively on project components/subsectors. The following guiding questions are used to assess exposure:

- *What have been the historical trends in temperature, precipitation and drought conditions?*
- *How are these trends projected to change in the future in terms of intensity, frequency and duration?*
- *Has the location experienced strong winds, seal level rise, storm surge, and/or geophysical hazards in the past that may occur again in the future?*

User Notes:

India is among the world's most disaster-prone countries. Nearly 59 % of India's land area is prone to earthquakes of moderate to very high intensity, over 40 million hectares (12 % of land), is prone to floods, close to 5,700 km of the 7,516-km coastline (about 8%) is cyclone prone and exposed to tsunamis and storm surges, 2% of land is landslide prone, and 68% of India's arable land is affected by droughts. Many disasters in India are water related, and flood disasters are the largest cause of economic damages and losses of human lives in the country.

Climate change is expected to increase the severity of flooding in many Indian river basins. In addition to flood hazards, more extreme rainfall events associated with climate change pose hazards from landslides in hilly regions of the country.

Cyclonic storms, storm surges, and coastal flooding are also important climate change induced risks. With the high concentration of coastal populations, these regions are highly vulnerable to these risks. Moreover, it is estimated that sea level rise by 2100 will result in saline coastal groundwater, endangering wetlands and inundating valuable land and coastal communities.

The impacts of climate change on livelihoods are superimposed on a number of other environmental and social stresses, as livelihoods, particularly in rural areas, depend upon the endowment and conservation of natural resources, as well as infrastructure assets and institutional support systems. For example, changing cropping patterns in some parts of the country exacerbate certain environmental hazards such as landslides, forest fires, and floods. Global warming poses significant risks to local communities, e.g., heat stresses, vector-borne diseases, and water contamination are expected to intensify.

References:

- Government of India, 2012. Second National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Ministry of Environment & Forests
- Government of India, 2004. Disaster Management in India. Ministry of Home Affairs

Summary of climate and disaster hazards in the project target regions

Based on the information summarised in the World Bank disaster risk reduction online tool Think Hazard (https://thinkhazard.org), the climate and disaster hazards in the states and districts where the project target regions and intervention landscapes are located are summarized below.

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Region	State	Intervention Landscape District	River flood	Urban flood	Coastal flood	Earthquake	Landslide	Cyclone	Water scarcity	Extreme heat	Wildfire	Tsunami
Central semi-arid	Madhya Pradesh	Chhatarpur	L	L	n/a	M	VL	L	H	H	H	n/a
		Damoh	M	L	n/a	M	L	L	M	H	H	n/a
		Barwani	L	L	n/a	M	M	L	M	H	H	n/a
Indian Coast	Maharashtra	Ratnagiri	VL	H	H	M	H	H	M	H	H	M
		Sindhudurg	VL	H	M	M	H	H	M	H	H	M
	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	M	L	H	M	VL	H	L	H	H	M
		Virudhunagar	M	L	n/a	M	VL	H	L	H	H	n/a
North East	Assam	Kokrajhar	H	H	n/a	M	L	L	M	H	H	n/a
		Bongaigaon	H	H	n/a	M	L	VL	VL	H	H	n/a
		Barpeta	H	H	n/a	M	L	VL	VL	H	H	n/a
		Nalbari	H	H	n/a	M	L	VL	VL	H	H	n/a
		Darrang	H	H	n/a	M	L	VL	VL	H	H	n/a
	Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills	VL	M	n/a	M	H	L	M	M	H	n/a
		West Khasi Hills	VL	H	n/a	M	H	L	M	M	H	n/a
		Ri Bhoi	M	H	n/a	M	M	L	VL	M	H	n/a

Source: ThinkHazard (GFDRR): https://thinkhazard.org

H: High hazard level; M: Medium hazard level; L: Low hazard level: VL: Very Low hazard level; n/a: not applicable

Notes:

- **River flood hazard**. High hazard level defined as: potentially damaging and life-threatening floods are expected to occur at least once in the next 10 years.
- **Urban flood hazard**. High hazard level defined as: potentially damaging and life-threatening urban floods are expected to occur at least once in the next 10 years.
- **Coastal flood hazard** High hazard level defined as: potentially damaging waves are expected to flood the coast at least once in the next 10 years.
- **Earthquake hazard.** Medium hazard level defined as: there is a 10% chance of potentially damaging earthquake shaking in the project areas in the next 50 years.
- **Landslide hazard**: High hazard level defined as: the project areas have rainfall patterns, terrain slope, geology, soil, land cover, and (potentially) earthquakes that make localized landslides an infrequent hazard phenomenon.
- **Cyclone hazard**: High hazard level defined as: there is more than a 20% chance of potentially damaging wind speeds in the project area in the next 10 years.
- **Water scarcity hazard**. High hazard level defined as: droughts are expected to occur on average every 5 years.
- **Extreme heat hazard**. High hazard level defined as: prolonged exposure to heat, resulting in heat stress, is expected to occur at least once in the next five years.
- **Wildfire hazard**. High hazard level defined as: there is a greater than a 50% chance of encountering weather that could support significant wildfire that is likely to result in both life and property loss in any given year.
- **Tsunami hazard**. Medium hazard level defined as: there is a more than a 10% chance of a potentially damaging tsunami occurring in the next 50 years.

2. Impacts on the project's physical infrastructure and assets	Exposure Rating	High

This step provides an indication of the potential impacts of climate and geophysical hazards on the project's physical infrastructure and assets as currently designed under relevant subsectors. The Impact rating is High. Climate and geophysical hazards are likely to significantly impact the structural integrity, materials, siting, longevity and overall effectiveness of your investments. The impact rating is based on the exposure rating and the understanding of the project's sensitivity by the user. Please note that for this step the tool is helping judge the effect these impacts may have on the investment, and the ability of the project to sustain and enhance physical infrastructures and assets under a changing climate. Understanding where risks may exist and identifying where further work may be required to reduce or manage these risks can help inform the process of dialogue, consultation and analysis during project design.

The following guiding questions are used to assess potential impacts:

- *Can identified climate and geophysical hazards affect the welfare, livelihoods, or access to education of project beneficiaries?*
- *Does the project design take into account recent trends and future projected changes in identified hazards?*

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- *Does the project design consider how the structural integrity, materials, siting, longevity and overall effectiveness of project infrastructure, if applicable, may be impacted?*
- *In particular, does the design "lock in" certain decisions for the future?*

User Notes:

Hazard levels associated with flooding, water scarcity, extreme weather conditions are high in some of the project landscapes and potential short-term incidents and long-term consequences would likely affect vulnerable communities the most, such as the poor, the elderly, women, and children. In severe cases leading to physical destruction, loss of lives, and migration it would have impactful effect on the livelihoods and access to education for project beneficiaries. Risks associated with damage from potential hazards are relevant for some of the climate change mitigation interventions in rural areas, such as solar-powered agricultural pumping, solar PV systems for institutions (e.g., schools, community centres, health centres, etc.), solar systems for small-scale industries, biomass briquette production units, and biogas digesters. There are also risks to restoration-rehabilitation of degraded agricultural and forest lands and coastal ecosystems. These project risks will be mitigated by proper siting, selection of durable materials, installation of equipment on impermeable layers/platform, and use of protective structures.

Community-based organisations will be required to assess in the project proposal documents the risks of climate and geophysical hazards on proposed infrastructure and assets and describe what measures are proposed to reduce and manage the risks. Climate and geophysical hazards will also be addressed in the project environmental and social management framework (ESMF), and the design and implementation of project interventions will be guided Country Programme Management Unit (CPMU) and the National Steering Committee (NSC) and supported by the multi-stakeholder landscape platforms.

3. Modulation of risks by the project's soft components and development context

This step provides information on how the potential impact on key components/subsectors due to exposure from hazards is modulated by the project's soft components and broader development context. This step also takes into account particularly vulnerable groups including women, migrants and displaced populations.

Modulation of risks by the project's soft components	Modulation of risks by the projects development context
Reduce Risk	Reduce Risk
This rating reflects how the project's soft components (enabling and capacity building activities) can modulate risks. The right kind of capacity building measures could increase preparedness and long-term resilience and reduce risk.	*This rating reflects how the larger development context, including the sector context and other social, economic and political factors can modulate risk.*
User Notes: The project strategy is predicated on strengthening the social-ecological resilience of communities in the project landscapes. Participatory landscape strategies will include provisions for increasing community awareness on climate risks, measures for managing climate risks, and monitoring and evaluation frameworks for assessing impacts and for enabling adaptive management actions. The project will advocate for mainstreaming the landscape strategies into local government development planning frameworks, which will further contribute to the management of climate and disaster risks. Moreover, multi- stakeholder platforms in each of the project landscapes will provide local communities an opportunity to address concerns with local government officials, civil society organizations, and other stakeholders.	**User Notes:** The GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) in India has a strong track record in empowering local communities and strengthening social-ecological resilience. The SGP promotes engagement of community-based organizations, particularly those led by women and other vulnerable groups.

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4. Risk to the outcome/service delivery of the project	Outcome/Service Delivery Rating	Moderate

This step provides an indication of the level of risk to the outcome/service delivery that the project is aiming to provide. The Outcome/Service Delivery rating is Moderate. This rating is derived from hazard information, subject matter expertise, contextual understanding of the project, and modulated on the basis of the project's soft components and broader development context. Keep in mind that in considering resilience measures for risk management, each element of risk should be taken into account, not just the collective risk rating at the outcome/service delivery level.

User Notes:

The project interventions will be designed to strengthen social-ecological resilience. Implementation of a landscape approach on the project further reduces climate risks, through increased awareness of local communities on the value of safeguarding critical ecosystems and demonstration of how improved landscape management practices and introduction of low emission technologies can generate mutually supportive socioeconomic and natural resource benefits. Affecting change at the landscape level takes time, however. And the capacities of many community-based organizations are low in the project landscapes, requiring guidance over the short to medium term. Therefore, the overall risk to the outcome / service delivery of the project is considered **Moderate**.

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Guidance on Managing Climate Risks through Enhanced Project Design

By understanding which of your project components are most at risk from climate change and other natural hazards through initial screening, you can begin to take measures to avoid impacts by:

- Enhancing the consideration of climate and disaster risks early in project design.
- Using your risk screening analysis to inform follow-up feasibility studies and technical assessments.
- Encouraging local stakeholder consultations and dialogue to enhance resilience measures and overall success of the project.

Table G-1 provides some general guidance based on the risk ratings for Outcome/Service Delivery, and Table G-2 lists some climate risk management measures for your consideration. Visit the "Screening Resources" page of the tool for additional guidance and a list of useful resources.

Note: Please recall that this is a high-level screening tool, and that the characterization of risks should be complemented with more detailed work.

Table G-1: General Guidance Based on Risk Ratings for Outcome/Service Delivery

Insufficient Understanding	Gather more information to improve your understanding of climate and geophysical hazards and their relationship to your project.
No/Low Risk	If you are confident that climate and geophysical hazards pose no or low risk to the project, continue with project development. However, keep in mind that this is a high- level risk screening at an early stage of project development. Therefore, you are encouraged to monitor the level of climate and geophysical risks to the project as it is developed and implemented.
Moderate Risk	For areas of Moderate Risk, you are encouraged to build on this screening through additional studies, consultation, and dialogue. This initial screening may be supplemented with a more detailed risk assessment to better understand the nature of the risk to the project.
High Risk	For areas of High Risk, you are strongly encouraged to conduct a more detailed risk assessment and to explore measures to manage or reduce those risks.

Table G-2: Types of Climate Risk Management Measures for Typical Social Development Projects

Objective	Examples
Improve design and access to education and other social service facilities	• Make schools "climate safe" and replace or improve inadequate or degraded school infrastructure. • Use the opportunity to rebuild schools after extreme events to relocate away from high-risk locations. • Pave roads to prevent washouts during floods and provide access for other needs (e.g., food, access to markets) in addition to social services and school access.
Reduce inequalities for gender and other vulnerable groups in accessing education and social services	• Ensure access to schools and social services during extreme events to increase support for women, girls and other vulnerable or marginalized groups. • Identify populations most at risk and target adaptation measures toward them. Populations may be at risk due to location and/or marginalized due to cultural, historical, social, linguistic, or political reasons. • Support communities to include specific measures to protect women, girls, and persons with disabilities after disasters and other emergencies. • Empower marginalized populations with the ability and resources to spearhead adaptation efforts, particularly regarding risks that differentially affect them (e.g., reductions in water supply).
Develop synergies with other development objectives	• Making schools "climate safe" can provide opportunities to develop new partnerships among educators, community leaders, emergency relief organizations, and government disaster risk management authorities. • Ensure a safe water supply for students, educators, and marginalized populations during storms and help prioritize needed improvements in water and sanitation. • Ensure school access to encourage and prioritize needed road improvements.
Reduce other stressors that exacerbate climate change impacts	• Reduce the effects of non-climate stressors, such as pollution, overexploitation of natural resources, and land use change. • Account for predicted changes in demand for ecosystem services that may exacerbate climate impacts. • Consider whether adaptation to climate risks could increase or create new stresses on ecosystems and biodiversity.
Advance knowledge, awareness, and education on climate change	• Help school district administrators conduct risk screening and develop disaster risk management and climate adaptation plans. • Ensure climate information informs siting, construction, and renovation efforts. • Incorporate improved understanding of climate risks, adaptation, and climate change mitigation in both formal and informal education curricula, and increase knowledge of students, educators, and parents. • Knowledge and skills needed for climate change adaptation to encourage curriculum development in new areas, increase educational opportunities, advance scientific knowledge, • Educate girls and women to help ensure that communities are better able to adapt to climate change. • Use social service systems to better inform marginalized populations about potential risks.

Sources: USAID Climate Risk Screening and Management Tools: Education, Social services, and Marginalized Populations Annex

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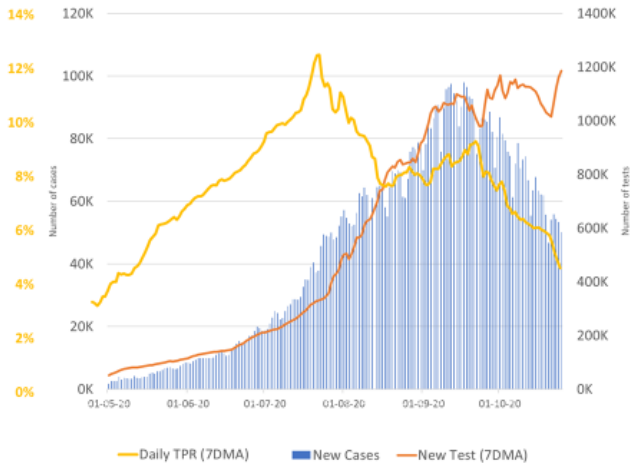
Annex 14: COVID-19 analysis and action framework

In response to GEF Secretariat guidance on COVID-19 considerations for project design and in alignment with the SGP guidance on COVID-19 response, recovery, and adaptive management, this annex presents an analysis and action framework for the Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in India, analysing the risks associated with the crisis and identifying associated risk mitigation measures, and assessing potential opportunities under the project to strengthen ecologic and socioeconomic resilience as national and local governments move into recovery phases.

COVID-19 Situation in India

According to the 26 October 2020 Situation Update Report (No. 39), issued by the India Office of the World Health Organization, as of 25 October, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, GoI has confirmed 7,864,811 COVID-19 cases and 118,534 deaths. Since the past six weeks, India is showing a decreasing trend in daily cases. Compared to the last highest daily cases (97,894) on 17 September, India has reported 50,129 cases on 25 October (decrease of around 50%). India's 7 Day Moving Average (7DMA) daily test positivity rate is 4.6 %.

COVID-19 India Daily new cases, new tests (7DMA) and TPR



SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) Testing Status

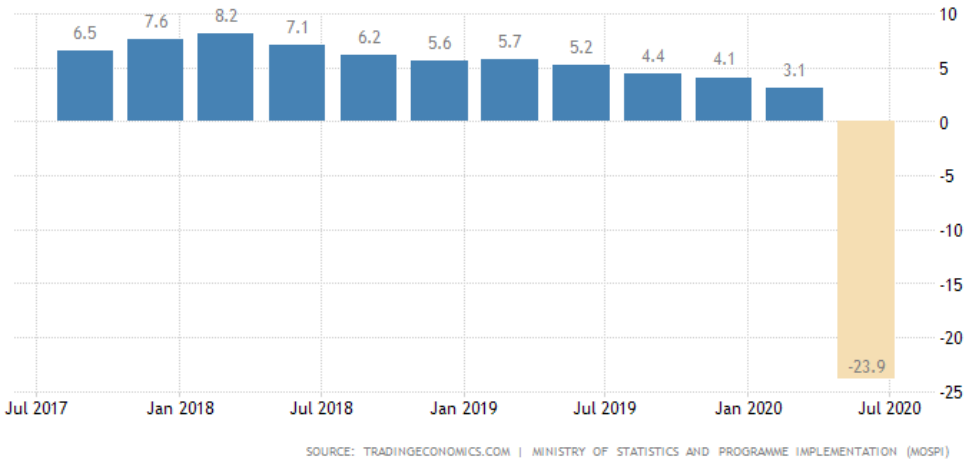
Cumulative Samples tested:
102,523,469

Samples tested on 24th October:
1,140,905

Data source: MOH & ICMR bulletins as of 25/10/2020

Socioeconomic Impacts

As par official data released by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the Indian economy contracted by 23.9% in Quarter 2 (April-June) in 2020. This is the worst decline in GDP since India started compiling quarterly statistics in 1996.



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The lockdown imposed earlier in 2020 has had devasting impacts on the economy. If the pandemic is controlled by the middle of 2021, according to current forecasts, the economic recovery will likely be slow and uneven. The 27 May 2020 "COVID-19: Immediate Socio-Economic Response, by the United Nations in India" report provides a comprehensive outline of the socioeconomic impacts, including these directly relevant to the SGP OP7 project objectives, as described below.

***Agriculture and allied sectors*:** Agriculture which employs more than half of India's workforce has been badly affected by COVID-19. Farmers and agricultural workers have faced major disruptions due to the non-availability of migrant labour interrupting harvesting activities, disruptions in supply chains due to border closures and quarantine, as well as disruptions in markets, supply chains and trade. With over 70% of the female workforce employed in agriculture, women farmers are likely to bear the brunt of the loss of livelihoods and incomes.

In addition to farm-based activities, the collection and sale of non-timber forest produce like *tendu* leaves and *mahua* flowers by tribal communities in Odisha have been severely affected by the lockdown, as collection agents have stopped coming and markets are closed. Also affected are more than 9 million active fishers who depend on fisheries for their livelihood. Both brackish and freshwater aquaculture farmers have also been affected, with harvest delayed due to labour non-availability, market closure and movement restrictions. Further, exports of shrimps to Europe and the US have stopped, and local fish prices have fallen, leading to loss of income.

Craft sector: Similarly, the crafts sector, one of the biggest sources of employment in rural India, is hit hard. Estimates suggest that art and crafts involve more than 13 million people in rural and semi-rural locations, and many of them are staring at financial distress and loss of livelihood.

The COVID-19 pandemic is likely to exacerbate many forms of inequalities. Income inequalities are expected to widen given the sharp fall in the earnings of a large number of informal sector workers. There is likely to be a setback in the access to food and basic social services of the already disadvantaged groups including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes with the diversion of public health services to fight COVID-19 away from routine health services. During emergencies, vulnerability of children and those in need of care and protection, residing in institutions, observations homes, or otherwise from deprived families, can be expected to increase.

The gendered impacts of COVID-19 are likely to affect women more adversely than men. While the COVID-19 disease appears to affect men more than women, the adverse economic impacts are likely to be greater on women and girls. They are more likely to lose jobs and generally earn less, save less, and hold insecure jobs or live close to poverty. India's low and falling female labour force participation rate could slip even further as more women lose their jobs. A disproportionate increase in the burden on women of household and care work can also be anticipated. Unpaid care work that is usually high for women in India is likely to increase, with children out-of-school, heightened care needs of older persons and overwhelmed health services.

Nutrition and Food security: The lockdown and cessation of economic activities have resulted in rising food insecurity among a sizeable population. People's access to food can be expected to decline sharply with the fall in incomes.

Environmental threats: The COVID-19 pandemic is a reminder of the intimate relationship among humans, animals and the environment, and the extent to which humans are placing pressures on the natural world with damaging consequences for all. The deterioration of ecosystems, and the biodiversity within them – from habitat loss and modification, agricultural development, climate change, pollution, and overexploitation of species – is increasing the risk of zoonotic disease pandemics. It is evident that the performance and resilience of our socio-economic systems, that the ability to rebound from the COVID-19 pandemic and prevent future zoonotic diseases will depend on the state of the natural environment and ecosystems. As we deal with COVID-19, there are additional challenges for human and planetary health, in the form of large volumes of hazardous waste, which will need to be safely managed. These waste streams include personal protective equipment, electronics and pharmaceuticals, wastewater and massive use of detergents, disinfectants and antimicrobial solutions.

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COVID-19 Risk and Opportunity Analysis

The COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted social and economic circumstances across the globe. Considering the unique risks associated with the pandemic and eventual recovery, the SGP OP7 project in India has been classified as a High-risk project and a comprehensive set of safeguards have been developed and integrated into the project design.

Active participation of local communities is an important part of the project design, and COVID-19 could affect their ability and willingness to take part. Working with multiple stakeholders and developing participatory landscape strategies will help ensure local communities are actively engaged.

There is also a risk that national, state, and local governments will be preoccupied with tending to the COVID-19 pandemic and recovery efforts and placed a reduced level of importance to the project. National and state government partners have issued substantial cofinancing letters for the project, and proactive stakeholder engagement will be facilitated through the NSC and multi-stakeholder landscape platform. The timing of the SGP OP7 project is opportune, in that the project strategy focuses on promoting socio-economic resilience, thus contributing to the COVID-19 recovery efforts by facilitating cross-sectoral and multi-stakeholder collaboration strengthening capacities of local stakeholders to participate in community development and enhancing their resilience to cope with economic disruptions.

A prolonged or recurrent COVID-19 pandemic (or similar crisis) would create challenges for the implementation of the project, i.e., associated with activities involving physical stakeholder workshops, delivering training in the field, convening community meetings, etc. The project will institute adaptive management as needed to reduce the risks of community spread. For example, meetings will be held remotely using virtual platforms as much as possible, health hazard assessments will be required for gatherings of multiple people, and mitigation measures will be implemented, e.g., ensuring physical distancing, providing personal protective equipment, avoiding non-essential travel, delivering trainings on risks and recognition of symptoms, etc. The environmental and social management framework (ESMF) will address COVID-19 related risks and specific mitigation measures will be developed and implemented.

COVID-19 Action Framework

The project will institute adaptive management measures, building upon SGP's unique position in facilitating socio-economic resilience and delivering global environmental benefits through community-driven initiatives. Specific actions that facilitate opportunities associated with the COVID-19 pandemic are described below and integrated into the project design.

Integrating Resilience and Green Recovery Principles through Protection, Restoration, and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources

The project design is predicated on enhancing socio-ecological resilience. Facilitated by multi-stakeholder collaborative processes, the project strategy promotes landscape approaches for achieving sustainable management of natural resources. Bringing together cross-sectoral and multiple stakeholders into participatory processes will help enhance the knowledge of the risks associated with zoonotic diseases like COVID-19 and how landscape management approaches can help mitigate the risks and build social and ecological resilience of local communities. This is consistent with the "One Health" principle, which promotes multi-stakeholder communication and collaboration in achieving better health outcomes – this includes public health threats at the human-animal ecosystem interface. The One Health programme in India was approved by the Prime Minister's Science, Technology, and Innovation Advisory Council under the National Mission on Biodiversity and Human Well-Being in November 2018. The Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change is the nodal ministry for the programme, with the National Biodiversity Authority as the lead institution.

The project will also promote on-farm diversification and improved agro-ecological farming practices, which will contribute to increased food and income security of local communities, strengthening their coping capacities in response to the COVID-19 pandemic and other socioeconomic disruptions.

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Proposed Actions	Corresponding project outputs
Revitalize and build capacity among local governance mechanisms, such as ward committees, to perform the role of conveners of multiple stakeholders through bottom-up development processes.	3.1, 3.2
Promote sustainable natural resource management that limits encroachment into forest ecosystems, thereby safeguarding critical habitats and reducing human-wildlife interactions.	1.1, 3.2
Increase awareness among local communities of the value of natural resources, including safeguarding the safety and health of local communities.	1.1, 3.1, 4.2
Promote restoration of forest fragmentation and conservation of intact forest ecosystems, through participatory modalities.	1.1, 1.2, 3.1
Promote indigenous crops and traditional practices to enhance sustainable land management and food security; support growing of medicinal plants and gathering ancestral knowledge related to health and epidemic response	1.3
Community-based wildlife management, including expanding work on curbing poaching and illegal wildlife trade (i.e. as the source/vector of zoonotic pathogens).	1.1, 3.1
Support sustainable community management of marine resources including local sustainable fisheries focusing on food security and improved storage.	1.1, 1.2
Provide capacity building of farm and non-farm collectives to enable aggregation of produce and linkages to market opportunities.	1.3, 4.1
Deliver capacity building of women micro-entrepreneurs and self-help groups on local entrepreneurship opportunities, support to start/re-start enterprises and training on accessing digital financial services.	1.3, 3.1, 4.1

Facilitating Low Carbon Emission Development in Local Communities

In line with the SGP's OP7 Strategic Initiatives on Low Carbon Energy Access Co-benefits, the OP7 project in India will contribute towards providing access to reliable and affordable low carbon energy, particularly to the remote areas and vulnerable communities, that are essential for creating green jobs and entrepreneurship development, improved communication, sustainable agricultural production and supply chain, health care, and more.

Proposed Actions	Corresponding project outputs
Deploy renewables and energy-efficient technologies for productive use, especially in rural and marginalized communities, including production, processing and storage of agricultural products.	2.1, 2.2, 3.2
Deliver technical support on environmentally sensitive economic recovery including climate proofing of rural infrastructure and enhancing energy access to recover from COVID-19 impacts.	2.2, 3.2
Provide renewable energy access for health facilities, medical waste management, etc.	2.1, 2.2
Support sound waste management (including reduction of waste burning) and adopting clean cooking technologies to reduce GHG emissions and to improve health conditions.	2.1, 2.2, 3.2

Raising awareness, Communications, and Knowledge Management

Communications and knowledge management are central aspects of the project strategy. The project communications and knowledge management strategies will include specific methods and messaging for raising awareness and disseminating information on COVID-19 risks. Considering that there will likely be increased use of virtual platforms for engaging with stakeholders, the project will work closely with governmental and non-governmental partners on developing and strengthening remote working arrangements. When field work is

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carried out, the project will integrate basic public health related awareness-raising into capacity building activities, e.g., demonstrating the use of personal protective equipment, promoting physical distancing, and communicating risks and symptoms of COVID-19. The global dimensions of the SGP also provide learning opportunities, e.g., sharing COVID-19 recovery and response approaches in other countries and by different organisations.

Proposed Actions	Corresponding project outputs
Incorporate COVID-19 related risks and issues into project communication and knowledge management strategies.	4.2
Evaluate COVID-19 risks at the project landscapes and integrate risk mitigation measures into the landscape baseline assessments strategies.	3.2
Facilitate regional and global learning in cooperation with the SGP Upgraded Country Programme and SGP Global.	4.2
Promote green recovery in line with the country's COVID-19 recovery strategies.	3.2, 4.1
Communicate social and ecological resilience through adoption of participatory landscape strategies.	3.2

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Annex 15: GEF 7 Core Indicator Worksheet

Core Indicator 1	**Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use**					***(Hectares)***
			Hectares (1.1+1.2)			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 1.1	Terrestrial protected areas newly created					
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)				
		(select)				
		Sum				
Indicator 1.2	Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness					
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares	METT Score		
				Baseline		Achieved
				Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)				
		(select)				
		Sum				
Core Indicator 2	**Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use**					***(Hectares)***
			Hectares (2.1+2.2)			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	*TE*
Indicator 2.1	Marine protected areas newly created					
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)				
		(select)				
		Sum				
Indicator 2.2	Marine protected areas under improved management effectiveness					
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares	METT Score		
				Baseline		Achieved
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)				
		(select)				
		Sum				
Core Indicator 3	**Area of land restored**					***(Hectares)***
			Hectares (3.1+3.2+3.3+3.4)			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
			10,000	*10,000*		
Indicator 3.1	Area of degraded agricultural land restored					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
				6,000		
Indicator 3.2	Area of forest and forest land restored					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
				3,500		
Indicator 3.3	Area of natural grass and shrublands restored					

DocuSign Envelope ID: DB8D604C-7386-43D9-975A-BC52527EF320

			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 3.4	Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) restored					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
				500		
Core Indicator 4	**Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)**					***(Hectares)***
			Hectares (4.1+4.2+4.3+4.4)			
			Expected		Expected	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
			60,000	*60,000*		
Indicator 4.1	Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
				60,000		
Indicator 4.2	Area of landscapes that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations					
Third party certification(s):			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 4.3	Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
				0		
Indicator 4.4	Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided					
Include documentation that justifies HCVF			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 5	**Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity**					***(Hectares)***
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
			1,200	*1,200*		
Indicator 5.1	Number of fisheries that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations					
Third party certification(s):			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 5.2	Number of large marine ecosystems (LMEs) with reduced pollution and hypoxial					
			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

DocuSign Envelope ID: DB8D604C-7386-43D9-975A-BC52527EF320

Indicator 5.3	Amount of Marine Litter Avoided					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
				0		
Core Indicator 6	**Greenhouse gas emission mitigated**					***(Metric tons of CO_2e)***
			Expected metric tons of CO_2e (6.1+6.2)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
	Expected CO2e (direct)		*50,000*	*695,000*		
	Expected CO2e (indirect)			*100,000*		
Indicator 6.1	Carbon sequestered or emissions avoided in the AFOLU sector					
			Expected metric tons of CO_2e			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
	Expected CO2e (direct)			*645,000*		
	Expected CO2e (indirect)					
	Anticipated start year of accounting			*2022*		
	Duration of accounting			*20*		
Indicator 6.2	Emissions avoided Outside AFOLU					
			Expected metric tons of CO_2e			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
	Expected CO2e (direct)		*50,000*	*50,000*		
	Expected CO2e (indirect)			*100,000*		
	Anticipated start year of accounting			*2025*		
	Duration of accounting			*10 years*		
Indicator 6.3	Energy saved					
			MJ			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
	Fuel saved: 6,000 tons fuel wood			*90 million*		
	Electricity saved: 10,000 MWH			*36 million*		
Indicator 6.4	Increase in installed renewable energy capacity per technology					
		Technology	Capacity (MW)			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Solar Photovoltaic (MV)		*2*		
		Solar thermal (MWt)		*0.75*		
		Biomass (MWt)		*1.5*		
		Biogas (MWt)		*0.75*		
Core Indicator 7	**Number of shared water ecosystems (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management**					***(Number)***
Indicator 7.1	Level of Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Program (TDA/SAP) formulation and implementation					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 7.2	Level of Regional Legal Agreements and Regional Management Institutions to support its implementation					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

DocuSign Envelope ID: DB8D604C-7386-43D9-975A-BC52527EF320

Indicator 7.3	Level of National/Local reforms and active participation of Inter-Ministerial Committees					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 7.4	Level of engagement in IWLEARN through participation and delivery of key products					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			Rating		Rating	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 8	**Globally over-exploited fisheries Moved to more sustainable levels**					***(Metric Tons)***
Fishery Details			Metric Tons			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 9	**Reduction, disposal/destruction, phase out, elimination and avoidance of chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products**					***(Metric Tons)***
			Metric Tons (9.1+9.2+9.3)			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	PIF stage	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.1	Solid and liquid Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) removed or disposed (POPs type)					
POPs type			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
(select)	(select)	(select)				
(select)	(select)	(select)				
(select)	(select)	(select)				
Indicator 9.2	Quantity of mercury reduced					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.3	Hydrochloroflurocarbons (HCFC) Reduced/Phased out					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.4	Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control chemicals and waste					
			Number of Countries			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.5	Number of low-chemical/non-chemical systems implemented particularly in food production, manufacturing and cities					
		Technology	Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.6	Quantity of POPs/Mercury containing materials and products directly avoided					
			Metric Tons			
				Expected		Achieved
			PIF stage	Endorsement	PIF stage	Endorsement

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Core Indicator 10	**Reduction, avoidance of emissions of POPs to air from point and non-point sources**					***(grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ)***
Indicator 10.1	Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control emissions of POPs to air					
			Number of Countries			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 10.2	Number of emission control technologies/practices implemented					
			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 11	**Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment**					***(Number)***
			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Female	*9,280*	*9,240*		
		Male	*6,720*	*7,560*		
		Total	*16,000*	*16,800*		

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Annex 16: GEF 7 taxonomy

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

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Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
		☒Gender-sensitive indicators	
	☒**Gender results areas**		
		☒ Access and control over natural resources	
		☒Participation and leadership	
		☐Access to benefits and services	
		☒Capacity development	
		☒Awareness raising	
		☒Knowledge generation	
☒**Focal Areas/Theme**			
	☐**Integrated Programs**		
		☐Commodity Supply Chains ([70]Good Growth Partnership)	
			☐ Sustainable Commodities Production
			☐Deforestation-free Sourcing
			☐Financial Screening Tools
			☐High Conservation Value Forests
			☐High Carbon Stocks Forests
			☐Soybean Supply Chain
			☐Oil Palm Supply Chain
			☐Beef Supply Chain
			☐Smallholder Farmers
			☐Adaptive Management
		☐ Food Security in Sub-Sahara Africa	
			☐Resilience (climate and shocks)
			☐Sustainable Production Systems
			☐Agroecosystems
			☐Land and Soil Health
			☐Diversified Farming
			☐ Integrated Land and Water Management
			☐Smallholder Farming
			☐Small and Medium Enterprises
			☐Crop Genetic Diversity
			☐Food Value Chains
			☐Gender Dimensions
			☐Multi-stakeholder Platforms
		☐ Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration	
			☐Sustainable Food Systems
			☐Landscape Restoration
			☐Sustainable Commodity Production
			☐Comprehensive Land Use Planning
			☐Integrated Landscapes
			☐Food Value Chains
			☐Deforestation-free Sourcing
			☐Smallholder Farmers
		☐Sustainable Cities	
			☐Integrated urban planning
			☐Urban sustainability framework
			☐Transport and Mobility
			☐Buildings
			☐Municipal waste management
			☐Green space
			☐Urban Biodiversity
			☐Urban Food Systems
			☐Energy efficiency
			☐Municipal Financing
			☐ Global Platform for Sustainable Cities
			☐Urban Resilience
	☒**Biodiversity**		

DocuSign Envelope ID: DB8D604C-7386-43D9-975A-BC52527EF320

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
		☒ Protected Areas and Landscapes	
			☐ Terrestrial Protected Areas
			☐ Coastal and Marine Protected Areas
			☐ Productive Landscapes
			☐ Productive Seascapes
			☒ Community Based Natural Resource Management
		☒ Mainstreaming	
			☐ Extractive Industries (oil, gas, mining)
			☐ Forestry (Including HCVF and REDD+)
			☐ Tourism
			☒ Agriculture & agrobiodiversity
			☐ Fisheries
			☐ Infrastructure
			☐ Certification (National Standards)
			☐ Certification (International Standards)
		☒ Species	
			☐ Illegal Wildlife Trade
			☐ Threatened Species
			☐ Wildlife for Sustainable Development
			☐ Crop Wild Relatives
			☒ Plant Genetic Resources
			☐ Animal Genetic Resources
			☐ Livestock Wild Relatives
			☐ Invasive Alien Species (IAS)
		☒ Biomes	
			☒ Mangroves
			☐ Coral Reefs
			☐ Sea Grasses
			☐ Wetlands
			☐ Rivers
			☐ Lakes
			☐ Tropical Rain Forests
			☒ Tropical Dry Forests
			☐ Temperate Forests
			☐ Grasslands
			☐ Paramo
			☐ Desert
		☐ Financial and Accounting	
			☐ Payment for Ecosystem Services
			☐ Natural Capital Assessment and Accounting
			☐ Conservation Trust Funds
			☐ Conservation Finance
		☐ Supplementary Protocol to the CBD	
			☐ Biosafety
			☐ Access to Genetic Resources Benefit Sharing
	☐ **Forests**		
		☐ Forest and Landscape Restoration	
			☐ REDD/REDD+
		☐ Forest	
			☐ Amazon
			☐ Congo
			☐ Drylands
	☒ **Land Degradation**		
		☐ Sustainable Land Management	
			☒ Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands
			☐ Ecosystem Approach

DocuSign Envelope ID: DB8D604C-7386-43D9-975A-BC52527EF320

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
			☐ Integrated and Cross-sectoral approach
			☒ Community-Based NRM
			☒ Sustainable Livelihoods
			☒ Income Generating Activities
			☒ Sustainable Agriculture
			☐ Sustainable Pasture Management
			☒ Sustainable Forest/Woodland Management
			☒ Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques
			☐ Sustainable Fire Management
			☐ Drought Mitigation/Early Warning
		☐ Land Degradation Neutrality	
			☐ Land Productivity
			☐ Land Cover and Land cover change
			☐ Carbon stocks above or below ground
		☐ Food Security	
	☐ **International Waters**		
		☐ Ship	
		☐ Coastal	
		☐ Freshwater	
			☐ Aquifer
			☐ River Basin
			☐ Lake Basin
		☐ Learning	
		☐ Fisheries	
		☐ Persistent toxic substances	
		☐ SIDS : Small Island Dev States	
		☐ Targeted Research	
		☐ Pollution	
			☐ Persistent toxic substances
			☐ Plastics
			☐ Nutrient pollution from all sectors except wastewater
			☐ Nutrient pollution from Wastewater
		☐ Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Plan preparation	
		☐ Strategic Action Plan Implementation	
		☐ Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction	
		☐ Large Marine Ecosystems	
		☐ Private Sector	
		☐ Aquaculture	
		☐ Marine Protected Area	
		☐ Biomes	
			☐ Mangrove
			☐ Coral Reefs
			☐ Seagrasses
			☐ Polar Ecosystems
			☐ Constructed Wetlands
	☐ **Chemicals and Waste**		
		☐ Mercury	
		☐ Artisanal and Scale Gold Mining	
		☐ Coal Fired Power Plants	
		☐ Coal Fired Industrial Boilers	
		☐ Cement	
		☐ Non-Ferrous Metals Production	
		☐ Ozone	
		☐ Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		☐ Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants	

DocuSign Envelope ID: DB8D604C-7386-43D9-975A-BC52527EF320

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
		☐ Sound Management of chemicals and Waste	
		☐ Waste Management	
			☐ Hazardous Waste Management
			☐ Industrial Waste
			☐ e-Waste
		☐ Emissions	
		☐ Disposal	
		☐ New Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		☐ Polychlorinated Biphenyls	
		☐ Plastics	
		☐ Eco-Efficiency	
		☐ Pesticides	
		☐ DDT - Vector Management	
		☐ DDT - Other	
		☐ Industrial Emissions	
		☐ Open Burning	
		☐ Best Available Technology / Best Environmental Practices	
		☐ Green Chemistry	
	☒ **Climate Change**		
		☐ **Climate Change Adaptation**	
			☐ Climate Finance
			☐ Least Developed Countries
			☐ Small Island Developing States
			☐ Disaster Risk Management
			☐ Sea-level rise
			☐ Climate Resilience
			☐ Climate information
			☐ Ecosystem-based Adaptation
			☐ Adaptation Tech Transfer
			☐ National Adaptation Programme of Action
			☐ National Adaptation Plan
			☐ Mainstreaming Adaptation
			☐ Private Sector
			☐ Innovation
			☐ Complementarity
			☐ Community-based Adaptation
			☐ Livelihoods
		☒ **Climate Change Mitigation**	
			☐ Agriculture, Forestry, and other Land Use
			☒ Energy Efficiency
			☐ Sustainable Urban Systems and Transport
			☐ Technology Transfer
			☒ Renewable Energy
			☐ Financing
			☐ Enabling Activities
		☐ **Technology Transfer**	
			☐ Poznan Strategic Programme on Technology Transfer
			☐ Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN)
			☐ Endogenous technology
			☐ Technology Needs Assessment
			☐ Adaptation Tech Transfer
		☐ **United Nations Framework on Climate Change**	
			☐ Nationally Determined Contribution

DocuSign Envelope ID: DB8D604C-7386-43D9-975A-BC52527EF320

Annex 17: SGP Operational Guidelines

The SGP Operational Guidelines are provided in the following hyperlink:
SGP Operational Guidelines

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Annex 18: Cofinancing letters

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Annex 19: Procurement plan

Description	Project Component	Estimated Number of Contracts	Estimated Commencement	Estimated Value Year 1 (USD)	Estimated Value cumulative (USD)	Recruitment Method	Comments
County Programme Management Unit							
SGP National Coordinator	C1, C2, C3, PMC	1	Q3 2021	44,520	222,600	National advert	Services
Programme Assistant	C1, C2, C3, PMC	1	Q3 2021	19,080	95,400	National advert	Services
Local Consultants							
Gender-Safeguards Consultant (developing ESMF, providing guidance to CSOs on ensuring gender and other safeguards are addressed in project development, delivering gender and safeguards training, M&E of safeguard plans, updating SESP, etc.)	C1, C3	1	Q3 2021	4,770	55,650	National advert	Services
Monitoring and Evaluation Consultant (supporting project inception workshop, assisting with M&E of GEF core indicators, etc.)	C3	1	Q3 2021	3,180	15,900	National advert	Services
Other							
Audio-visual and print production for knowledge products used for disseminating information, awareness-raising and advocacy	C2	1	Q1 2022	3,886	49,886	Request for Quotation	Goods
Purchase of IT equipment for landscape technical coordination (e.g., GPS units, cameras, etc.)	C1	1	Q3 2021	5,300	5,300	Request for Quotation	Goods
Purchase of IT equipment for CPMU (e.g., laptops, desktop, printer and projector, camera, etc.)	PMC	1	Q3 2021	11,690	11,690	Request for Quotation	Goods

DocuSign Envelope ID: DB8D604C-7386-43D9-975A-BC52527EF320

Annex 20: Partners capacity assessment tool and HACT assessment

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Annex 21: UNDP check list for projects submitted to the GEF for CEO endorsement/approval

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Annex 22: On-Granting Provisions Applicable to the Implementing Partner

On-Granting Provisions Applicable to the Implementing Partner
(to attach to the Project Document when UNDP is NOT the Implementing Partner)

Whereas the Implementing Partner ("IP") has been selected by UNDP and the Government to undertake grant-making activities under the Agreement in accordance with the Project Document (Annex A), the IP agrees to be bound by the following additional provisions:

1. Grant Award Process

1.1 The IP shall be fully accountable for the completion of all grant making activities in accordance with its financial regulations, rules and policies, to the extent that they are consistent with UNDP's grant policies and Financial Regulations and Rules. If they are not consistent, UNDP's grant policies and Financial Regulations and Rules must be followed.

1.2 The IP shall conduct an assessment of grant recipient proposal(s) against set selection criteria established in the Project Document or in the call for proposals, and shall submit eligible grant proposal(s) to the Project Board or designated grant selection committee for consideration and final selection.

1.3 The IP shall ensure that:

a. the grant award process is organized in a fully transparent manner that guarantees impartiality and equal treatment to all applicants;
b. all stages of the grant award process are formally documented through standardized checklists and forms;
c. grants are awarded in accordance with formal rules of procedure, including adequate due diligence policies and processes;
d. the evaluation process is based solely on the established criteria for eligibility, selection and exclusion as indicated in the call for proposals;
e. the grant recipient is duly organized and an in good standing in its state/country of organization, as well as the eligibility of activities to be carried out with the grant award;
f. all applicants are notified in writing of the grant award outcome;
g. the grant award decision is made public within a reasonable timeframe following its issuance;
h. grant funds are channeled transparently and effectively to grant recipients;
i. no grant is awarded retroactively for activities already started or completed at the time of the application; and
j. procedures are in place (and set forth in any agreements the IP enters into with grant recipients pursuant to this Agreement) to:
    i. recover grant funds unduly paid, and/or to prevent and address irregularities and fraud by the grant recipient; and
    ii. suspend, reduce or terminate the grant if the grant recipient fails to comply with its obligations.

1.4 Funding provided by the IP to any individual grant recipient shall not exceed $150,000 per individual grant and $300,000 on a cumulative basis within the same programme period.

2. Managing and Monitoring Performance of Grant Recipient(s)

2.1 The IP shall supervise and monitor the grant recipient's activities and its achievement of specified results pursuant to the grant proposal selected by the Project Board or designated grant selection committee, including the schedules set forth therein.

2.2 The IP shall measure the grant recipient's performance based on results achieved against agreed performance targets in the grant agreement. Performance shall be monitored and assessed through the progress narrative and financial reports specified in Section 3 below.

DocuSign Envelope ID: DB8D604C-7386-43D9-975A-BC52527EF320

2.3 The IP shall ensure that each deliverable for which a grant recipient is responsible for achieving has an effective performance target against which the grant recipient must report periodically and which the IP will monitor through regular reporting, at least on an annual basis.

2.4 UNDP may, during the term of the Agreement, undertake various independent assurance measures (such as spot checks or audits) regarding the IP's activities that are the subject of this Agreement, including monitoring and oversight, as well as independent assurance measures of the Responsible Party (where applicable) and grant recipients' programmatic and financial activities.

3. Reporting and Audit

3.1 The IP shall have in place its own systems to assess and monitor the grant recipient's activities and use of grant funds, including reporting and audit requirements.

3.2 The IP shall ensure the timeliness and accuracy of the grant recipient's reporting in relation to the grant and shall be responsible for the management of the grant recipient's audits. The IP shall determine the frequency of audits of grant recipient(s), evaluate audit quality, and monitor audit findings and any corrective measures to ensure resolution. Notwithstanding the above, UNDP shall have the right to audit or review the IP's and the grant recipient's related books and records as it may require.

3.3 The IP shall consolidate the reporting from grant recipient(s) and submit **annual financial and narrative progress reports** to UNDP no later than 30 days after the end of the year. In the event that the IP engages a Responsible Party to undertake its grant-making obligations and responsibilities (as further described in Section 5 below), the IP shall cause the RP to consolidate the **annual financial and narrative progress reports** from grant recipient(s) and submit the aforementioned to the IP no later than 30 days after the end of the year. The IP will in turn review and submit the consolidated reports to UNDP no later than 45 days after the end of each year.

3.4 The IP shall provide progress reports ("Performance Reports") including financial and narrative information, to UNDP at least 30 days before the expected release of the next tranche or at least annually within 30 days after the end of each year until the activities have been completed. In the event disbursement of funds from UNDP to the IP is to be made quarterly, Performance Reports should be submitted to UNDP on a quarterly basis. The Performance Reports should include a dated certification by the IP's representative with institutional responsibility for financial reporting.

3.5 The IP shall ensure that the grant recipient(s) are audited in accordance with the terms of the relevant agreements. Upon request, the IP shall furnish or cause to be furnished to UNDP a copy of audit reports of the grant recipient(s).

4. Responsibility of the IP

4.1 The IP shall be solely liable for claims by third parties arising from the grant recipient's acts and/or omissions in the course of performing activities under the agreement entered into with the IP pursuant to this Agreement. UNDP shall assume no responsibility for the actions of grant recipients and shall in no way be held liable for third party claims arising therefrom.

5. Engagement of a Responsible Party to Undertake the IP's Grant-Making Responsibilities and Obligations

In the event that the IP engages a Responsible Party ("RP") to undertake its grant-making responsibilities, the IP agrees to the following additional provisions:

5.1 In selecting an RP to undertake the grant-making activities, the IP shall use the same capacity assessment process and due diligence standards applied by UNDP to assess the IP's financial and grant management skills prior to signing this Agreement.[71] The IP shall select the RP in consultation with the Project Board, as such term is defined in the Project Document, and which includes UNDP and the IP.

[71] The UNDP Partner's Capacity Assessment tool is available here - Partner Capacity Assessment.

DocuSign Envelope ID: DB8D604C-7386-43D9-975A-BC52527EF320

5.2 The IP shall sign an agreement with the RP, the terms of which shall be subject to, and construed in a manner that is fully in accordance with, all of the provisions of this Agreement. The IP shall remain responsible for the acts and omissions of the RP in relation to the on-granting activities as if they were the acts and omissions of the IP.

5.3 The IP shall ensure that all provisions, commitments and performance standards that apply to the IP in Paragraphs 1 – 3 above shall apply to the RP unless otherwise agreed by UNDP.

5.4 The IP shall ensure that each responsibility contracted to the RP has an effective performance indicator against which the RP must report periodically and which the IP will monitor through regular reporting and spot-checking, at least on an annual basis.

5.5 Funding provided by the RP to any individual grant recipient shall not exceed $60,000 per individual grant and $120,000 on a cumulative basis within the same programme period.

5.6 The disbursement of grant-making funds from UNDP to the IP shall be made quarterly and in arrears upon submission to and acceptance by UNDP of the quarterly narrative and financial reports provided in Paragraph 3.4 above.

5.7 Payments from the IP to the RP must be made as Performance-Based Payments and contingent solely upon or subject to the achievement of specific results. The RP shall self-finance all or a significant portion of the grant funds necessary to achieve the required measurable results until the pre-agreed performance measures are achieved by the RP and the grant recipients, as measured and approved by UNDP.

5.8 The IP shall ensure that the RP is audited in accordance with the terms of the relevant agreements. Upon request, the IP shall furnish or cause to be furnished to UNDP a copy of audit reports of the RP.

5.9 Any attempted or purported assignment, delegation or other transfer of obligations of the IP set forth in the above on-granting Provisions shall be void and have no effect, except with the prior written consent of UNDP.