

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID

10914

Project Type

EA

Type of Trust Fund

GET

CBIT

CBIT No

Project Title

Preparation of India's first Biennial Transparency Report (BTR)

Countries

India

Agency(ies)

UNDP

Other Executing Partner(s)

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

Executing Partner Type

Government

GEF Focal Area

Climate Change

Sector

Enabling Activity

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Climate Change, Climate Change Mitigation, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Nationally Determined Contribution, Enabling Activities, Climate Change Adaptation, Influencing models, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Stakeholders, Communications, Awareness Raising, Civil Society, Community Based Organization, Academia, Non-Governmental Organization, Type of Engagement, Participation, Information Dissemination, Partnership, Consultation, Private Sector, Large corporations, Gender Equality, Gender results areas, Capacity Development, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Gender Mainstreaming, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Exchange, Learning, Targeted Research, Knowledge Generation

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

Principal Objective 2

Climate Change Adaptation

Significant Objective 1

Biodiversity

Land Degradation

Type of Reports	Submission Date	Expected Implementation Start	Expected Completion Date	Expected Report Submission to Convention
UNFCCC Biennial Transparency Report (BTR)	2/21/2022	8/1/2023	7/31/2026	12/31/2024

Duration

36In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

172,568.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
CCM-EA	GET	1,816,500.00	300,000.00
		Total Project Cost(\$) 1,816,500.00	300,000.00

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

To appropriately implement the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) under the Paris Agreement by fulfilling India's reporting commitments to the UNFCCC of submitting a Biennial Transparency Report in an efficient way.

Project Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 1. Compliance with the Paris Agreement reporting requirements through preparing and submitting India's first Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1) in accordance with the Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines (MPGs) provided by Decision 18/CMA.1.	Outcome 1.1. National inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases (GHGs) prepared for the period 2000 – 2022.	<p>Output 1.1.1. Completed national Activity Data (AD), and development and refinement of country specific Emission Factors (EF) and information for key source categories.</p> <p>Output 1.1.2. Improvement of GHG inventory through the use of tier-II and III methodologies for key category sectors and streamlined national institutional structure for long term and sustainable National GHG inventory.</p> <p>Output 1.1.3. Documented inventory of GHG emissions as per 2006 IPCC guidelines or subsequent refinement, as may be applicable.</p>	530,000.00	200,000.00

Output 1.1.4. Key category analysis and uncertainty assessment for all source and sink categories, including inventory totals.

Output 1.1.5. Strengthening of Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) process for inventory.

Outcome
1.2. Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving National Determined Contributions (NDCs) under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement compiled and the progress in the achievement of the NDC presented.

Output 1.2.1. Information related to the monitoring of the NDC progress, including description of NDC and institutional arrangements in place for NDC tracking in accordance with extant CMA^[1] decisions.

Output 1.2.2. Accounting approach, indicators and progress made in implementing and achieving the NDC reported.

Output 1.2.3. Information related to its national circumstances

566,364.00

73,000.00

relevant to progress made in implementing and achieving the NDC.

Output 1.2.4.

Description of the mitigation policies and measures, actions, and plans.

Output 1.2.5.

Projections of the GHG emissions, impact of mitigation policies and measures on future trends in GHG emissions.

[1] CMA: The Conference of the Parties, the supreme body of the Convention, shall serve as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement. All States that are Parties to the Paris Agreement are represented at the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA), while States that are not Parties participate as observers. The

CMA oversees the implementation of the Paris Agreement and takes decisions to promote its effective implementation (source: UNFCCC, <https://unfccc.int/process/bodies/supreme-bodies/conference-of-the-parties-serving-as-the-meeting-of-the-parties-to-the-paris-agreement-cma>).

Outcome
1.3. Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement compiled and presented.

Output 1.3.1. Climate change impacts on the most vulnerable sectors decomposed across agro-climatic zones, populations groups by income strata, gender, rural or urban location, and administrative location assessed.

Output 1.3.2. Priority adaptation measures and policies, progress towards implementing adaptation at national and state level, and progress towards reaching adaptation goals of the NDC reported.

230,000.00

Output 1.3.3.

Information on monitoring and evaluation of adaptation actions and processes and good practices, experiences and lessons learned.

Output 1.3.4.

Information on loss and damage.

Outcome 1.4.
Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity building support needed and received compiled and presented.

Output 1.4.1.

Information on financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support needed and received under Articles 9, 10 and 11 and for the implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement

165,000.00

Output 1.4.2.

Information on technology needs assessment studies covering both mitigation and adaptation.

Output 1.4.3.

Information on the system and processes used to identify, estimate, monitor and report on the support

needed and received (including international and domestic support) for implementation of the NDC goals.

Output 1.4.4.

Information on climate finance flows, including description of programmes and projects supported by different financial mechanisms.

Component 2 Preparation of the BTR, Knowledge management, Monitoring and Evaluation.

Outcome 2.1. BTR preparation and Knowledge Management.

Output 2.1.1. Project meetings and Stakeholder Consultation workshops organized.

137,000.00

Output 2.1.2.

Developed and disseminated technical reports, such as the GHG inventories, Vulnerability and Adaptation (V&A) assessments at the sectoral level, brief summaries of key policy issues relevant for decision making, and brief summaries of the key climate change issues and findings.

Output 2.1.3 BTR1
 compiled, approved,
 and prepared by
 December 2024 at the
 latest.

Outcome 2.2 Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)	Output 2.2.1. Project regularly monitored, inception workshop organized, lessons learned compiled and disseminated.	23,000.00	
	Sub Total (\$)	1,651,364.00	273,000.00
Project Management Cost (PMC)			
		165,136.00	27,000.00
	Sub Total(\$)	165,136.00	27,000.00
	Total Project Cost(\$)	1,816,500.00	300,000.00

Please provide justification

C. Source of Co-Financing for the Project by Name and by Type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	300,000.00
			Total Co-Financing(\$)	300,000.00

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

N/A

D. GEF Financing Resources Requested by Agency, Country and Programming of Funds

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)	Total(\$)
UNDP	GET	India	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	1,374,491	130,577	1,505,068.00
UNDP	GET	India	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	442,009	41,991	484,000.00
Total Gef Resources(\$)					1,816,500.00	172,568.00	1,989,068.00

Part II. Enabling Activity Justification

A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

Provide brief information about projects implemented since a country became party to the convention and results achieved

India is committed at the highest level to meeting its national commitments complying with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement. The Government of India signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on June 10, 1992 and ratified it on November 1, 1993. India also ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 2002 and finally, in 2016, India signed and ratified the Paris Agreement.

The Paris Agreement entails an Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF), an important component of the ambition cycle in the global climate regime, designed to build trust and confidence that all countries are contributing their share to the global effort by taking action to meet their national climate targets and actions defined in their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

With the Paris Agreement, reporting of the Biennial Update Reports (BUR) under the Convention will be superseded by reporting of the Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) and technical analysis (TA) of the BUR under the Convention will be superseded by technical expert review. The first BTR for developing countries should be submitted by no later than 31 December 2024 and will be subject to a technical expert review and facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress. BTRs of non-Annex I Parties include information related to Parties' greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, actions taken to reduce GHG emissions and to track the progress in the achievement of the NDC, climate change impacts and adaptation, as well as the financial, technology development and transfer, and capacity building support needed and received. Modalities, procedures, and guidelines (MPGs) as per Decision 18/CMA.1 have been developed for the ETF for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement which will guide the elaboration of the BTRs, along with the guidance on operationalizing the MPGs as per Decision 5/CMA.3.

India submitted its Initial National Communication (INC) to the UNFCCC on 22nd June 2004, its Second National Communication (SNC) on 4th May 2012, and has developed its Third National Communication (TNC). NCs provide information on GHG inventories, measures to mitigate and to facilitate adequate adaptation to climate change, and any other information that the Party considers relevant to the achievement of the objective of the Convention. Since the preparation of its INC, the process of development of national communications has triggered large scale networking, capacity building and involvement of research organizations and various government departments. The preparation of the two previous NCs has led to the development of expert teams for preparation of GHG inventories as well as assessment of impacts, vulnerability, and adaptation. Both the INC and SNC identified several technical, scientific, financial, and policy-related capacity constraints, which need to be further improved upon to ensure continuous reporting on a consistent basis and in accordance with the existing guidelines. India has implemented the GEF funded project on "Preparation of Third National Communication (TNC) and other new information to the UNFCCC (NATCOM-3)". While developing the National Communication, the project addressed the gaps identified in the INC and SNC, particularly on capacity building needs, sector-specific data, developing and refining country specific emission/sequestration factors, and developing integrated vulnerability and adaptation frameworks for identified hotspots that are vulnerable to climate change.

India has additionally submitted three BURs, the first on 22nd January 2016, the second on 31st December 2018, and its third on 20th February 2021. BURs provide an update of the information presented in NCs, in particular on national GHG inventories, mitigation actions, constraints and gaps, including support needed and received. The technical analysis' facilitative sharing of views (FSV) held for previous BURs stated that India reported transparently in its BURs on its national circumstances, institutional arrangements, GHG emissions inventory, mitigation policies relevant to the preparation of its NCs and BURs on a continuous basis. It reported that the government has taken steps towards creating institutional arrangements for the preparation of National Communications and BURs on a continuous basis.

India, in 2010, made a voluntary declaration to reduce the emission intensity of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 20-25 per cent from 2005 levels by 2020 (excluding emissions from agriculture). In 2015, India in its NDCs enhanced ambition to reduce the emission intensity of its GDP by 33-35 per cent below 2005 levels by 2030. Based on the National GHG Inventory and GDP figures, it is confirmed that India has successfully continued decoupling its economic growth from GHG emissions, resulting in reduction of the emission intensity of its GDP by 24 per cent between 2005 and 2016. India is committed to low carbon economic development with mitigation actions relating to renewable energy, energy efficiency, transport and power plants.

India's third BUR (BUR3), submitted in February 2021, presents updated information on the National GHG Inventory, Mitigation Actions and Financial, Technology and Capacity Building needs. It also addresses the suggestions made during the International Consultation and Analysis (ICA) process for BUR1 and BUR2 wherever relevant and within the scope of current capacity in order to enhance the transparency of mitigation actions and their effects. BUR3 presents the detailed GHG inventory of the year 2016. In addition, India has initiated a GEF funded full-sized project with an aim to strengthen India's capacity to prepare Fourth National Communication (4NC) and Fourth Biennial Update Report (BUR4) and to fulfil reporting obligations for non-Annex I countries to the UNFCCC. The project aims to strengthen the information on national circumstances and institutional arrangements and capacities related to climate change policy and development in India. In addition, the project aims to improve the GHG inventory through the use of higher tier methodologies for key category sectors in the country. It will aim to improve climate change vulnerability, impact, and adaptation projections based on the latest multiple global/regional climate models and increase the understanding of GHG mitigation policies and measures (PAMs) and the related gaps and constraints.

The MPGs of the ETF expect a comprehensive reporting on NDC achievements at each policy level, which would be a burdensome task without establishing a swift communication channel.

Enhanced collaboration and networking with all stakeholders are required to collect, monitor and report information and track the NDC. However currently there is no reporting from the States to the Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) on monitoring and implementation of the State Action Plans on Climate Change (SAPCCs) for assessment of their contribution to the targets of National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) and the NDCs. Given the size of the country and diversity of complex socio-economic and natural systems, there is still a need for involving more local institutions, building technical and infrastructural capacities and stakeholder participation in climate change related activities relevant to the BTR preparation process. The Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) project being funded by GEF aims to address this gap and build capacity of the State Governments enabling them to contribute to the NDC reporting.

There is also a need for a continuous process of development of emissions projections as a tool to support long-term planning. Robust projections would constitute an important tool for anticipating progress of mitigation efforts and planning of mitigation policies.

During the CBIT project preparation, India's current national reports were assessed with respect to compliance with the MPGs of the ETF. Main gaps and constraints identified for current National Reports' that need to be addressed for transition to BTR were as following:

GHG Emissions inventory

The information currently reported in national reports (NCs and BURs) are not sufficient for meeting all the reporting requirements for the BTR. Some of the requirements will be easy to implement (e.g., use of the latest IPCC Guidelines for all sectors, ensuring time series consistency, use of splicing techniques for data gaps and recalculations, use and explanations of notation keys, use of Global Warming Potentials (GWPs) of Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 5th Assessment Report (AR), reporting on feedstocks and non-energy use, natural disturbances on managed lands or harvested wood products) while for other requirements, additional resources will be needed (development of national appropriate methodologies to move to higher tiers, ensuring completeness of reporting of all F-gases, precursors and indirect GHG emissions or estimating time series starting from 1990 until two years earlier of BTR submission). Some of these mandates are "shall" requirements which require improving capabilities to meet these requirements by 2024.

A transparent, consistent, complete, comparable, robust and accurate GHG inventory is the entry point for a well-designed policy planning system. Overall, India's national reports (NCs and BURs) highlight data (availability, quality, collection, validation, coherence) as a constraint across some sectors. Technical improvements are needed in all sectors including Energy, Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU), Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Uses (AFOLU) and Waste. Enhancing the GHG inventory to higher-tier levels in all sectors using key category analysis and developing country-specific data for key categories, collecting and mapping data on individual processes across sectors, establishing a national inventory system for forestry, estimating GHG emissions from municipal solid waste and industrial wastewater, refining energy sector data for reference and sectoral approaches are the capacity gaps which need to be addressed. In conclusion, India needs to take concerted efforts to meet the ETF reporting requirements described in the MPGs concerning the GHG Emissions Inventory.

Track progress made in NDCs

This is a new requirement as BTR would contain the mandatory information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving its NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement.

Currently, there is no mechanism in place that will help India to track progress of the NDCs. India currently provides some mandatory information related to the national circumstances relevant to progress made in implementing and achieving its NDC and a description of the mitigation actions in text format, but the completeness of the information is not enough to properly fulfil the information provisions of the MPGs. The reports still not include a description of India's NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement and all the information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving its NDC. The CBIT project aims to develop indicators, tools, templates and build capacity of the national and state actors on tracking progress on NDCs, that would support filling these gaps during the preparation of the first BTR.

Climate change impacts and adaptation

India provides information related to climate change impacts and adaptation in its NCs (Chapter 3 Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation) and BURs (Chapter 6 - Additional Information - 6.3 Adapting to climate change). India provides information about national circumstances, institutional arrangements, legal frameworks, impacts, risks, vulnerabilities, adaptation priorities and barriers, adaptation strategies, policies, plans, goals and actions to integrate adaptation into national policies and strategies. However, there are additional requirements of the MPGs related to climate change impacts and adaptation e.g. information related to monitoring and evaluation of adaptation actions and processes and good practices, experiences and lessons learned in adaptation,

information related to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with climate change impacts. By inclusion of these in the BTR, India would fully meet the ETF reporting requirements described in the MPGs, concerning the information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement. It is important to highlight that this information is not mandatory, but it allows developing countries to show their adaptation efforts (paragraph 105 of the MPGs).

Support needed and received

India provides information on financial, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building support needed and received in its NCs (Chapter 7 Constraints, Gaps and Related Financial, Technical and Capacity Needs) and BURs (Chapter 5: Finance, Technology and Capacity Building Needs and Support Received) however more information would be needed for the completeness of the information to properly meet all provisions of the MPGs e.g., information related to institutional arrangements relevant to reporting on support needed and received, support needed and received for the implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and transparency-related activities. In conclusion, India has made significant progress in reporting of the financial, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building support needed and received and is partially prepared to meet the ETF reporting requirements described in the MPGs concerning the Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement.

This project will focus on addressing the above findings and will build on recommendations from previous NC and BUR work as well as recommendations resulting from the ICA process for the latest BUR (BUR3): The Technical Team of Experts (TTE) identified the following needs for capacity building that could facilitate the preparation of subsequent national reports, including NCs and BTRs:

- (a) Enhancing capacity to estimate and report CO, NOX and NMVOC emissions;
- (b) Enhancing the technical capacity to calculate consistent time series, especially for the LULUCF sector;
- (c) Estimating and reporting HFC, PFC and SF₆ emissions from, for example, air conditioning and refrigeration and the electronics industry and electrical equipment;
- (d) Enhancing capacity to develop mitigation actions in the waste sector and assessing and quantifying their impacts;
- (e) Establishing a long-term institutional and operational system for periodic, continuous and enhanced GHG emission estimation for national reporting under UNFCCC reporting requirements.

The TTE also noted that, in addition to those identified during the technical analysis, India reported that the capacity-building needs identified in its second BUR remain unfulfilled, but still relevant. The Party also outlined ongoing capacity-building needs and identified the following as additional needs:

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

The BTR project will build on and expand the 4NC/4BUR and CBIT projects. The project will strengthen the existing capacities and add value, where appropriate and possible, to existing initiatives by the Government for compliance of guidelines finalised under UNFCCC and Paris Agreement on climate change reporting.

B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND ACTIVITIES

The proposal should briefly justify and describe the project framework. Identify also key stakeholders involved in the project including the private sector, civil society organizations, local and indigenous communities, and their respective roles, as applicable. Describe also how the gender equality and women's empowerment are considered in project design and implementation

Article 13 the Paris Agreement outlines the information required of non-Annex I Parties to be submitted to the UNFCCC no less frequently than on a biennial basis in biennial transparency reports (BTRs): A national inventory report (para. 7a), progress made in achieving the NDC (para. 7b), information related to climate change impacts and adaptation (para. 8) and information on financial, technology transfer and capacity building support needed and received (para.10).

Through this proposed Enabling Activity project, India intends to prepare its 1st Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) by leveraging the existing institutional and analytical capacities built under the National Communication Projects over last two decades and the Capacity Building Initiative on Transparency project being supported by GEF.

Alignment with GEF Focal Area and/or Impact Program strategies:

This project is prepared in line with the GEF7 climate change mitigation objective CCM3: Foster Enabling Conditions to Mainstream Mitigation Concerns into Sustainable Development Strategies and has the following goals and objectives:

1. Strengthening national institutions for transparency-related activities in line with national priorities: The institutional arrangements formalized through the CBIT project will support the BTR preparation and strengthen the technical capabilities of relevant ministry personnel, academia, private sector data suppliers, and other public servants on topics such as the use and understanding of the MPGs and the efficient use of tools for data collection and delivery. This will improve public servants' knowledge and understanding of the MPGs, GHG estimates including understanding of IPCC guidelines, data management issues, NDC monitoring, policy analysis and climate finance flows.
2. Providing technical assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement: the project will allow India to report its first BTR to the UNFCCC as well as to start tracking the implementation of its NDC. The preparation of the first BTR of India will provide the opportunity to use and refine the guidelines and indicators to track the NDC implementation.
3. Assisting in the improvement of transparency over time. Through the BTR not only the international community but also Indian government agencies, private sector, academia, and civil society, will be well informed on India's climate action and support in a transparent, effective, and accurate manner. The preparation of the BTR will ensure that India uses the available information to prepare the GHG inventory, create climate projections and scenarios and mitigation assessments and incorporate this into public and private decision-making processes, allowing the country to comply with the extant reporting provisions of the UNFCCC.

The project will help the Government of India build trust and confidence among Parties; foster shared understanding underlying India's NDC by tracking its implementation, to formulate better informed decisions and to improve efficacy of action through enhanced learning and knowledge.

A regular reporting obligation can facilitate the development of permanent institutional capacity and processes related to climate change activities. Also, communication of information on implementation of the Paris Agreement provides a vehicle for exchange of experiences and learning globally.

PROJECT STAKEHOLDERS

In India, the MoEFCC is the nodal ministry responsible for strategy addressing climate change. The MoEFCC has commissioned several studies and implemented a few initiatives in the last few years, such as: climate change action programme (CCAP); long-term GHG modelling studies on GHG emissions of Indian economy, etc, with a clear objective of strengthening scientific and analytical capacity towards climate reporting. MoEFCC is also coordinating the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) approved by the Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change (PMCCC). An Executive Committee on Climate Change (ECCC) under the chairmanship of Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister has been established to oversee and closely monitor progress of the national missions under NAPCC. This political and legal architecture supports a wider network of institutions, public agencies, sectoral and state departments to collect and provide information for climate reporting. The Ministry also coordinates National Reporting to UNFCCC, implementation of the Nationally Determined Contributions, National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change and State Action Plans on Climate Change while providing requisite assistance to the Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change. MoEFCC is also implementing Green India Mission and the National Coastal Mission under the NAPCC. The Ministry is also the national focal point for all the multilateral environmental conventions/ agreements to which India is a Party. The Ministry is handling all matters relating to the environment, forest, wildlife, control of pollution among other things. The Ministry has a number of organizations under it, including Forest Survey of India, Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education, Central Pollution Control Board among others.

The stakeholders involved in the preparation of the NCs, BURs and BTRs are the scientific community from research institutions such as universities, the institutions of the Ministry of Earth Sciences, science and technology institutes such as the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Indian Council for Agricultural Research of the Ministry of Agriculture, Indian Institute of Management and Indian Institutes Technology. In addition to the line ministries and government departments relevant for climate change mitigation and adaptation at the State, district levels and local level decision making bodies (Panchayati Raj Institutions) will be involved in the process. Participation will also be sought from other stakeholders including civil society groups, community-based organizations and other policymakers as appropriate.

India has the advantage of a massive network of institutions formally recognized as the 'Indian Network of Climate Change Assessment (INCCA)' that would support the national reporting process. In addition, expert institutions and coalitions are emerging from civil society organizations to support government efforts towards transparency, such as GHG Platform India. However, with the evolving process of climate reporting, the limited capacity of each institution needs to be strengthened and sustained on a continuous basis.

Private sector contributions are essential to elaborate the BTR as they are among the key entities to provide data for the GHG inventory and mitigation actions information as well as to implement many of actions needed to mitigate and adapt to the climate change. This includes small and large private actors such as power supply companies and the prominent industry sectors such as cement, iron & steel, aluminum, chemical, etc which contribute significantly to GHG emissions. Moreover, private sector actors will be involved in QA activities as they have expert knowledge of their sectoral activities and actions.

The Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) is one of the Departments of the Ministry of Finance which tenders expert advice to the Government on important issues of economic policy. It monitors economic developments, domestic and external, and advises on policy measures relating to macro management including agriculture, industry and infrastructure sectors of the economy. The Department also has a Climate Change Finance cell.

The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is the nodal ministry of GoI for all matters relating to new and renewable energy for supplementing the energy requirements of the country. MNRE is also implementing National Solar Mission under NAPCC. The Ministry has expert institutes/ agencies namely, National Institute of Solar Energy, National Institute of Wind Energy, Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency among others.

The Ministry of Power (MoP) is responsible for evolving general policy in the field of energy including electric power sector, hydro-electric power, thermal power and transmission & distribution system network. The Ministry handles all matters relating to Central Electricity Authority, Central Electricity Regulatory Commission, energy conservation and efficiency in Power sector, rural electrification and power schemes/ issues relating to power supply/ development schemes/ programmes/ decentralized and distributed generation in the States and Union Territories (UTs). The Ministry has a number of undertakings and organizations, including Bureau of Energy Efficiency, Central Power Research Institute, Rural Electrification Corporation Limited, National Thermal Power Corporation Limited among others.

The Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) assist in developing policies and strategies with a thrust on self-regulation and market principles with the primary objective of reducing energy intensity of Indian economy within overall framework of Energy Conservation Act, 2001. BEE provides regulatory and promotional support by coordinating with designated consumers, agencies and other organizations while recognizing, identifying and utilizing the existing resources and infrastructure in the country for energy efficiency. The BEE is also implementing the National Mission on Enhanced Energy Efficiency under NAPCC.

The Central Electricity Authority (CEA) provides technical support base to all stakeholders in the power sector, to support MoP for forming policies, to make technical standards and regulations, to carry out project monitoring, to disseminate power sector information, to upgrade skills of human resources in the power sector. CEA periodically brings out reports on electricity generation, coal stock position (for Thermal Power Stations) and renewable energy generation.

The Ministry of Coal (MoC) provides official information on the production and supplies of coal across the end-use sectors, primarily at the national level.

The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoPNG) provides official information on the production and supplies of liquid and gaseous fuels across the end-use sectors, primarily at the national level. The Ministry has a number of undertakings and organizations, including Petroleum Conservation Research Association, Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell among others.

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

- Inception workshop to discuss conceptual framework and design for each chapter; and to highlight any prevailing challenges to data acquisition and sharing, monitoring assessment and reporting.
- Validation workshops to discuss results and validate accuracy of the analyses.
- Individual meetings with sector representatives.
- Group discussions to solicit ideas, create synergies and opportunities for networking, knowledge sharing and joint actions.
- Final dissemination workshop to discuss findings, raise awareness and reinforce collaboration and networking.

The preliminary list of stakeholders and their respective roles in the project are summarized below:

Stakeholder	Key functions	Project engagement and specified roles
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC)	<p>Nodal ministry of Government of India (GoI) for issues related to United Nations Framework Convention (UNFCCC) on Climate Change, its Kyoto Protocol and Paris Agreement as well as Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. The Ministry also coordinates National Reporting to UNFCCC, Nationally Determined Contributions, National Action Plan on Climate Change and State Action Plans on Climate Change while providing requisite assistance to the Prime Minister Council on Climate Change. MoEFCC is also implementing Green India Mission under NAPCC. The Ministry is also the national focal point for all the multilateral environmental conventions/ agreements to which India is a Party. The Ministry is handling all matters relating to environment, forest, wildlife, control of pollution among other things. The Ministry has a number of undertakings and organizations, including Forest Survey of India, Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education, Central Pollution Control Board among others.</p>	<p>The Project will be housed in MoEFCC with a senior officer being appointed as National Project Director.</p> <p>The Ministry will coordinate the preparation of national reports to UNFCCC under Enhanced Transparency Framework, finalize the reports and submit it on behalf of GoI, to UNFCCC periodically, as decided by COP and, in accordance with national requirements, priorities and circumstances.</p> <p>It will support data provision as it coordinates revisions/ updates of national and state action plans on climate change while serving as a repository of progress reports on climate action.</p>
Department of Economic Affairs (DEA)	<p>One of the three Departments of Ministry of Finance which tenders expert advice to the Govt on important issues of economic policy. The Division monitors economic developments, domestic and external and advises on policy measures relating to macro management including agriculture, industry and infrastructure sectors of the economy. The Department has a Climate Change Finance cell.</p>	<p>The DEA will be responsible for tracking climate finance flows, domestically and internationally (multilateral, bilateral, regional and hybrid) and provide data/ information related to climate finance flows for national reporting process.</p>
Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE)	<p>Nodal ministry of GoI for all matters relating to new and renewable energy for supplementing the energy requirements of the country. MNRE is also implementing National Solar Mission under NAPCC.</p> <p>The Ministry has expert institutes/ agencies namely, National Institute of Solar Energy, National Institute of Wind Energy, Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency among others.</p>	<p>The Ministries/ Departments/ Associated Institutions will continue to provide the following: 1) activity data for the preparation of national GHG Inventory, 2) information and data on their respective policies and programmes with impact on climate change mitigation and adaptation as well as progress towards implementation.</p>

Ministry of Power (MoP)	<p>ong owners.</p> <p>MoP is mainly responsible for evolving general policy in the field of energy (including electric power sector, hydro-electric power, thermal power and transmission & distribution system network). The Ministry handles all matters relating to Central Electricity Authority, Central Electricity Board and Central Electricity Regulatory Commission, energy conservation and efficiency in Power sector, rural electrification and power schemes/ issues relating to power supply/ development schemes/ programmes/ decentralized and distributed generation in the States and Union Territories (UTs). The Ministry has a number of undertakings and organizations, including Bureau of Energy Efficiency, Central Power Research Institute, Rural Electrification Corporation Limited, National Thermal Power Corporation Limited among others.</p>	<p>menting and achieving NDCs under the PA.</p>
Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE)	<p>BEE assist in developing policies and strategies with a thrust on self-regulation and market principles with the primary objective of reducing energy intensity of Indian economy within overall framework of Energy Conservation Act, 2001. BEE provides regulatory and promotional support by coordinating with designated consumers, agencies and other organization while recognizing, identifying and utilizing the existing resources and infrastructure in the country for energy efficiency.</p> <p>BEE is also implementing National Mission on Enhanced Energy Efficiency under NAPCC.</p>	<p>Furthermore, they will support the monitoring of mitigation and adaptation activities and building capacity towards improved monitoring, reporting, and verification of information</p>
Central Electricity Authority (CEA)	<p>CEA provides technical support base to all stakeholders in the power sector, to support MoP for forming policies, to make technical standards and regulations, to carry out project monitoring, to disseminate power sector information, to upgrade skills of human resources in the power sector. CEA brings out daily report on electricity generation, coal stock position (for Thermal Power Stations) and renewable energy generation.</p>	
Ministry of Coal/M	<p>Provide official information on the production and supply</p>	

Ministry of Coal (MoC)
Provide official information on the production and supplies of coal across the end-use sectors primarily at the national level.

Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoPNG)
Provide official information on the production and supplies of liquid and gaseous fuels across the end-use sectors primarily at the national level. The Ministry has a number of undertakings and organizations, including Petroleum Conservation Research Association, Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell among others.

Other Sectoral Ministries and Departments
-Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agricultural Research and Extension, Indian Council of Agricultural Research network)

-Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs

-Ministry of Rural Development

-Ministry of Jal Shakti

-Ministry of Road Transport and Highways

-Ministry of Civil Aviation

-Ministry of Railways

-Ministry of Shipping

-Ministry of Earth Sciences (India Meteorological Department, Indian Institution of Tropical Meteorology)

-Ministry of Statistics and Policy Implementation

-Ministry of Science and Technology (Department of Science and Technology, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research network, National Remote Sensing Centre)

-Department of Heavy Industries

-Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Indian Council of Medical Research)

National Institution for Transforming India (NITI Aayog)
Is responsible for evolving a shared vision of national development priorities, sectors and strategies with the active

They will facilitate in evaluating and providing a cross-sectoral policy perspective

<p>dia (NITI) Aayog</p>	<p>involvement of States/ UTs; monitor and evaluate implementation of programmes and initiatives, including identification of needed resources to strengthen delivery; focus on technology upgradation and capacity building for implementation of programmes and initiatives, offer platform for resolution of inter-sectoral and inter-departmental issues to accelerate implementation of development agenda among other responsibilities. NITI Aayog has 23 verticals covering a number of sectors. It is also the nodal coordinating institution in Government of India for overseeing the implementation of the 2030 agenda for Sustainable Development</p>	<p>ve especially through the lens of sustainable development goals.</p>
<p>State/ Local Governments</p>	<p>India is a federal union comprising of 28 States and 9 Union Territories which are further divided into about 731 districts comprising of Urban Local Bodies (for urban areas) and Panchayati Raj Institutions (for rural areas).</p> <p>States/local governments are responsible for the design and on-ground implementation of their respective State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) as well as implementation of various schemes/ programmes related to climate mitigation and adaptation.</p>	<p>They will provide information/ data on the implementation of their respective SAPCCs and climate change-related schemes/ programmes.</p> <p>Their sensitisation on climate change related matters will improve their involvement, ownership and implementation of climate action as well as monitoring, verification and reporting process on climate action.</p>
<p>Academic & Research institutions</p>	<p>Some of the academic and research institutions working on various aspects of national reporting under ETF are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Central Institute of Mining and Fuel Research (CIMFR) -Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA) -Indian Institute of Management-Ahmedabad (IIM-A) -CSIR-Indian Institute of Petroleum (IIP) -Indian Institute of Science (IISc) 	<p>These institutes will contribute data/ information related to national GHG inventory, NDC implementation, adaptation action, finance, technology and capacity-building needs and support received for India's national reporting process under ETF. On need basis, other national expert institutions will also be involved with the national reporting process under ETF.</p> <p>They will strengthen institutional capacity</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Indian Agriculture Research Institute (IARI) -National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI) -National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) -National Dairy Research Institute (NDRI) -Technology Information Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC) 	<p>ty towards monitoring, reporting, and verifying progress with NDCs and emission tracking.</p>
	Indian Network of Climate Change Assessment (INCCA)	They will be involved in updating emission factors and other parameters on a periodic basis.
		They will support developing capacity to report at tier-3 level of GHG inventories.
National Informatics Centre (NIC)	Established in 1976, NIC has rich experience in providing information and communications technology (ICT) and e-Governance support to Government. NIC has emerged as a promoter of digital opportunities for sustainable development. NIC through its ICT network as institutional linkages with all the Ministries/ Departments of the Central Government, State Governments/ UTs and District Administrations of India. Their main responsibilities include setting up of ICT infrastructure, implementation of national and state level e-Governance projects/ products, research & development, capacity building etc.	They will provide requisite support for dissemination of project activities at the national and sub-national level.
Non-governmental Organisations (NGOs)	Conducting independent assessment of government policies and schemes and suggesting improvement measures. Some of these NGOs are TERI, CeeW (GHG Platform India), Centre for Study of Science, Technology and Policy (CSTEP), World Resources Institute (WRI), Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA) and others on need basis.	<p>Their independent establishment would provide more credibility to the transparency framework. One of the existing networks of NGOs, the GHG platform will help to validate data collected under this project.</p> <p>Their capacity would further boost the climate reporting process.</p>
Private sector (Industry and/or Industry)	They play a very crucial role in the overall economic, social and environmental ecosystem of the country. They are th	They will find adequate coordination with the state focal point, sectoral focal po

associations)	e ultimate point source of information and bringing innovative reforms towards deep decarbonisation. Some of these industrial associations are Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry and Confederation of India Industry (FICCI), CCI, PhD Chamber of Commerce, Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM) and others	ints, lead agencies, the MoEFCC and other relevant stakeholders for information management and assessment of mitigation potential through technology and process reforms
Ministry of Women and Child Development	An apex body for formulation and administration of the rules and regulations and laws relating to women and child development in India	They will provide requisite support for enhancing gender balanced participation in most of the activities using their database and information collected by them.

GENDER DIMENSION

A significant barrier in achieving inclusive climate reporting is the integration of gender issues and participation of women in the climate change decision-making process. In developing countries (including India) – women face relatively high vulnerability, unequal access to resources, and limited mobility. Involvement of women in climate change decision-making process helps in gender-balanced reporting of mitigation and adaptation measures, reflecting a better understanding of socio-economic realities.

Project will use following guidance to mainstream gender while designing and implementing the project:

- UNFCCC Gender Action Plan
- Guidance to advance gender equality in GEF projects and programs
- Gender Responsive National Communications Toolkit

A gender analysis has been undertaken during project preparation phase to present an overview of the gender issues in India, and different ways women, girls, boys, and men are affected by the climate change and to identify those areas where data and information on gender and climate change is not available with priorities and steps to fill gaps. It has identified issues that are relevant to the preparation of the BTRs and examine gender-mainstreaming opportunities in order for the project to be designed and implemented in gender-responsive way, while conforming to the 2018 Guidance to Advance Gender Equality in the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) projects and programs. The Policy marks GEF's increased ambition to ensure gender equality and promote women's empowerment across its activities.

Gender analysis has considered the structure of five priority areas of UNFCCC Gender Action:

- Capacity building, knowledge sharing and communications
- Gender balance, participation and women's leadership

- Coherence
- Gender responsive implementation and means of implementation
- Monitoring and reporting.

Based on the analysis, a gender action plan has been prepared to ensure that differences identified are addressed. The project's deliverables will be gender sensitive and the project intervention logic will include gender-specific measures in the activities, such as working to maximize women's participation in capacity-building activities and project management structure and their decision-making power.

The BTR will also consider gender-disaggregated data where possible in order to better understand how the different roles of men and women in social and economic circumstances may affect India's ability to deal with climate change.

C. DESCRIBE THE ENABLING ACTIVITY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

Discuss the work intended to be undertaken and the output expected from each activity as outlined in Table A

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT ACTIVITIES:

The following paragraphs provide more detailed information on the project, in particular the expected outputs from each project activity.

Component 1: Compliance with Paris Agreement reporting requirements through preparing and submitting India's first biennial transparency report (BTR1) in accordance with the Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines (MPGs) provided by Decision 18/CMA.1.

Outcome 1.1.: National inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases (GHGs) prepared for the period 2000 – 2022.

The Third National Communication (TNC) will provide an update of the GHG inventory up to the year 2019 and covering the Energy, Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU), Agriculture, Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) and Waste sectors, using a combination of methods from the Revised 1996 and 2006 IPCC Guidelines. The BUR4 preparation will improve the quality of the GHG Inventory process by improving country specific emission factors and providing capacity-building on the use of the 2006 IPCC guidelines and its refinements. It will also update the GHG Inventory up to 2021. Furthermore, the CBIT project will strengthen institutional and technical capacities for MRV of climate information, including GHG Inventory by developing tools, templates and trainings for improving data collection methods and establishing a web-based National Institutional Coordination System (NICS) to register, manage, store and archive GHG emissions data.

The objective of this outcome is to refine and update the inventory of anthropogenic emissions and removals of GHG that will be prepared under the BUR4 and to extend its coverage to the 2010-2022 period on an annual basis using the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for all sectors (Energy, Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU), Agriculture, Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) and Waste) and the adoption of higher tier estimations. The development of a national inventory is a resource-intensive undertaking and priorities were established for refining estimates of emissions only for the main sectors and gases because the estimation methodology and data quality can improve with time. By project end, an updated emission inventory will be available through the NICS developed under the CBIT project, providing a continuous basis for GHG emission data by sectors as well as trends.

GHG inventory improvement is a continuous process for all Parties. The Technical Analysis Summary Reports of India's BURs prepared by TTEs while commending India for its BURs, have also identified some areas of improvements related to GHG inventory and included it as the capacity building needs. It includes some categories that have not been estimated due to lack of data (e.g. Food and beverages, Non-metallic minerals, F-gases emissions from some production and consumption activities).

The country will prioritize the categories as per the key category analysis, the uncertainty analysis and the results of any QC/QA procedures leading to improvement proposals. More detailed data will be needed to move to higher tiers including with the close collaboration of data providers.

Under this outcome India will prioritize its efforts on meeting the "shall" type requirements of the MPGs subject to exercising flexibility options wherever provided and needed in light of the capacities with respect the said provisions. Some requirements are as follows:

Ø Use the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for the estimation of all source categories and removal of GHG inventory.

- ∅ Perform recalculations following the 2006 IPCC guidelines and ensuring that changes in emission trends are not introduced as a result of changes in methods or assumptions across the time series.
- ∅ Use of notation keys where numerical data are not available when completing common reporting tables, and indicate the reasons why emissions from sources and removals by sinks and associated data for specific sectors, categories and sub-categories or gases are not estimated or included elsewhere.
- ∅ Use the 100-year time-horizon global warming potential (GWP) values from the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report, to report aggregate emissions and removals of GHGs, expressed in CO₂ eq.
- ∅ Report information on the reasons for lack of completeness and include information on any methodological or data gaps.
- ∅ Report HFCs, PFCs, SF₆ and NF₃ emissions and provide disaggregated data by chemical (e.g. HFC-134a) and category in units of mass and CO₂ eq.

India will also prioritize efforts to report a consistent annual time series starting from 1990 or, according to the flexibility described in the MPGs (paragraph 57), report data covering, at a minimum, the reference year/period for its NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement and, in addition, a consistent annual time series from at least 2020 onwards. Likewise, India will aim to include the latest reporting year as no more than two years prior to the submission of its national inventory report (or as three years prior to the submission of their national inventory report according to the flexibility given in paragraph 58 of the MPGs).

India will aim to improve its inventory report as follows:

- ∅ Use methods for the entire inventory from the 2006 IPCC guidelines and clearly document the methodological choice.
- ∅ Identify key categories for emission sources and sinks, including and excluding land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) categories, using approach 1, for both level and trend assessment.
- ∅ Quantitatively estimate and qualitatively discuss the uncertainty of the emission and removal estimates for all source and sink categories, including inventory totals, for at least the starting year and the latest reporting year of the inventory time series.
- ∅ Estimate the trend uncertainty of emission and removal estimates for all source and sink categories, including totals, between the starting year and the latest reporting year of the inventory time series, using at least approach 1, as provided in the 2006 IPCC guidelines.
- ∅ Report the QA/QC plan and information on QA/QC procedures already implemented or to be implemented in the future.
- ∅ Report seven gases (CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, HFCs, PFCs, SF₆, and NF₃) or at least three gases (CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O), as well as any of the additional four gases (HFCs, PFCs, SF₆, and NF₃) that are included in the India's NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, covered by an activity under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, or have been previously reported.
- ∅ Apply the common reporting tables adopted by Decision 5/CMA.3 for the electronic reporting of the information in the national inventory reports of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases.

Additionally, India will aim to implement actions to meet the “should” requirements that are not currently being reported^[1] subject to the availability of resources and data needed for such requirements, as follows:

- ∅ Use surrogate data, extrapolation, interpolation and other methods consistent with splicing techniques contained in the 2006 IPCC guidelines to estimate missing emission values resulting from lack of activity data, emission factors or other parameters to ensure a consistent time series.

∅ Indicate the sources and sinks (categories, pools, and gases) that are not considered in the national inventory report but for which estimation methods are included in the 2006 IPCC guidelines and explain the reasons for such exclusion.

∅ Provide information on the following precursor gases: carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOCs), as well as sulphur oxides (SO_x).

∅ Report indirect N₂O emissions from sources other than those in the agriculture and LULUCF sectors as a memo item. Those estimates of indirect N₂O shall not be included in national totals.

∅ Clearly indicate how feedstocks and non-energy use of fuels have been accounted for in the inventory, under the energy or industrial processes sector, following the 2006 IPCC guidelines.

Finally, under this outcome, India will assess and report its national inventory arrangements, including institutional, legal and procedural arrangements for the continued estimation, compilation and timely reporting of national inventory.

The outcome will result in the following specific outputs:

[1] This includes what is described in paragraphs 26, 27, 30, 51, 52, and 54 of the MPGs.

Output 1.1.1. Completed national Activity Data (AD), and development and refinement of country specific Emission Factors (EF) and information for key source categories.

Output 1.1.2. Improvement of GHG inventory through the use of tier-II and III methodologies for key category sectors and streamlined national institutional structure for long term and sustainable National GHG inventory.

Output 1.1.3. Documented inventory of GHG emissions as per 2006 IPCC guidelines or subsequent refinement, as may be applicable.

Output 1.1.4. Key category analysis and uncertainty assessment for all source and sink categories, including inventory totals.

Output 1.1.5. Strengthening of QA/QC process for inventory.

Notwithstanding, the above actions/activities highlighted for Outcome 1.1. relating to National GHG inventory are subject to exercise of flexibility provisions by India that are provided to the developing countries in light of the capacity constraints.

Outcome 1.2.: Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving NDCs under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement compiled and the progress in the achievement of the NDC presented.

The CBIT project proposes to create an enabling environment for enhanced transparency across all the levels of governance and to enhance capacities in ministries and other entities in tracking and upgrading NDC goals. The project will develop tools and templates for NDC tracking and entails a number of training programs on projections, scenarios, indicators, revision and update of the NDC and how to measure progress of the NDC. The enhanced capacity will support this outcome of the BTR project to track information necessary for reporting progress on achievement of NDCs. Moreover, India will also be implementing 4NC-4BUR project to be funded by GEF. The 4NC-BUR4 project will undertake long term assessment of the progress towards NDC targets as part of the preparation of the Fourth National Communication to be submitted in 2027 and partial results of this assessment will be used by the analysis conducted under this outcome.

This outcome will support tracking progress of NDCs comparing current or projected and reference emissions, and information that facilitates the understanding of the NDC target. Scope and coverage of the progress will be tracked both on quantitative and qualitative basis.

India would strengthen its capacities to generate the information related to the monitoring of the NDC progress, that has not been included in the national reports submitted to the UNFCCC and create mechanisms to inform it appropriately and continuously. This includes:

Ø Adding a complete and clear description of its NDC, that contain the following characteristics, described in the paragraph 64 of the MPGs:

- o target(s) and description;
- o target type(s) (e.g. economy-wide absolute emissions reduction, emissions intensity reduction, emissions reductions below a projected baseline, mitigation co-benefits of adaptation actions or economic diversification plans, policies and measures, and other);
- o target year(s) or period(s);
- o reference point(s), level(s), baseline(s), base year(s) or starting point(s), and their respective value(s);
- o time frame(s) and/or periods for implementation;
- o scope and coverage (sectors, categories, activities, sources and sinks, pools, and gases);
- o intention to use cooperative approaches that involve the use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes under Article 6; and
- o any updates or clarifications of previously reported information.

Ø Reporting information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving its NDC^[1]:

- o indicators that have been selected to track progress towards the implementation and achievement of the NDC (they may be either qualitative or quantitative);
- o information for each selected indicator for the reference point(s), level(s), baseline(s), base year(s) or starting point(s), and the updated information in accordance with any recalculation of the GHG inventory;
- o the most recent information for each selected indicator identified;
- o the accounting approach.

Additionally, India intends to improve its NDC progress and mitigation reports regarding national circumstances and institutional arrangements and the description of the mitigation policies and measures, actions, and plans, which includes tabular format reports. This includes:

Ø Reporting the information related to its national circumstances relevant to progress made in implementing and achieving its NDC as follows^[2]:

- o geographical, economic and climate profile;
- o details of the sectors included in the NDC;
- o description of how its national circumstances affect GHG emissions and removals over time and
- o description of the institutional arrangements in place to track progress made in implementing and achieving the NDC.

Ø Using a tabular format to report the information about each mitigation action, such as^[3]:

- o name,
- o description,
- o objectives,
- o type of instrument (regulatory, economic instrument or other),
- o status (planned, adopted or implemented),
- o sector(s) affected (energy, transport, industrial processes and product use, agriculture, LULUCF, waste management or other),
- o gases affected,
- o start year of implementation,
- o implementing entity or entities,
- o estimates of expected and achieved GHG emission reductions, and
- o a description of the methodologies and assumptions used to estimate the GHG emission reductions or removals due to each action.

Under this outcome, India will also report on projections of greenhouse gas emissions and removals including “with measures”, “with additional measures” and “without measures” projections beginning with the most recent year of the GHG Inventory.

To the report of the projections of greenhouse gas emissions and removals, the MPGs provide flexibility to developing countries. It is important to highlight that these projections are indicative of the impact of mitigation policies and measures on future trends in GHG emissions and removals, and shall not be used to assess progress towards the implementation and achievement of the NDC.

Depending on its capacities, the country may include additional information on costs and non-GHG mitigation benefits.

[1] This includes the elements noted in paragraphs 65 to 79 of the MPGs

[2] This information is described in paragraphs 59, 60, 61, 62, and 63 of the MPGs.

[3] These elements are described in paragraphs 82, 85 and 86 of the MPGs.

The outcome will result in the following specific outputs:

Output 1.2.1. Information related to the monitoring of the NDC progress, including description of NDC and institutional arrangements in place for NDC tracking in accordance with extant CMA decisions.

Output 1.2.2. Accounting approach, indicators and progress made in implementing and achieving the NDC reported.

Output 1.2.3. Information related to the national circumstances relevant to progress made in implementing and achieving the NDC.

Output 1.2.4. Description of the mitigation policies and measures, actions, and plans.

Output 1.2.5. Projections of the GHG emissions, impact of mitigation policies and measures on future trends in GHG emissions.

The Outcome 1.2 actions and activities will be guided by and apply the common tabular formats adopted by Decision 5/CMA.3 for the electronic reporting of the information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving nationally determined contributions under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement.

Outcome 1.3.: Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement compiled and presented.

This outcome will facilitate national reporting that can contribute to the collective understanding of adaptation. Under this outcome, India will assess the country's anticipated climate change impacts and the most vulnerable sectors and areas with the help of latest climate models as a basis to define priority adaptation measures and policies. In addition, the outcome will report on India's progress towards implementing adaptation plans and actions at national and state level, and progress towards reaching their adaptation goals as outlined in its NDCs.

The assessments will rely on and apply partial results achieved under the 4NC-4BUR project in relation to the preparation of the 4NC to be submitted in 2027, including improved climate change projections based on latest global/regional climate models and vulnerability profiles developed for key existing and unexplored sectors by using improved methodologies and indicators.

This section of the BTR will contain, as appropriate, information on: national circumstances, institutional arrangements and legal frameworks relevant to adaptation; impacts, risk and vulnerabilities; adaptation priorities and barriers; adaptation strategies, policies, plans, goals and actions to integrate adaptation into national policymaking; progress on the implementation of adaptation; monitoring and evaluation of adaptation actions and processes; averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with climate change impacts; cooperation, good practices, experience and lessons learned; other matters deemed relevant by the Party. According to the MPGs, when reporting information related to climate change impacts and adaptation Parties may cross-reference previously reported information and focus their reporting on updates to such information.

India will update and upgrade its analyses and reports through:

∅ The inclusion of specific information on adaptive capacity, institutional arrangements, and other aspects related to the adaptation.

- Ø The update of the analyses of current and projected climate trends and hazards, observed and potential impacts of climate change, and vulnerability assessment carried out in the Third NC and the report of the results and approaches, methodologies and tools used in these analyses.
- Ø The preparation of state level reports on climate change impacts and vulnerabilities based on the observed weather parameters by India Meteorological Department (IMD).
- Ø The improvement of the analysis and report of the current domestic priorities in adaptation, the progress towards those priorities, and the adaptation challenges, and the report of those matters.
- Ø The improvement of the report and description of the strategies, policies, plans, goals, and actions to adaptation.
- Ø The improvement of the report and description of the implementation progress of the strategies, policies, plans, goals, and actions to adaptation.
- Ø The assessment of the progress in integrating gender into adaptation policies, plans, programmes and actions.

Finally, depending on the availability of the resources and relevance for the country, India will take action to report information related to averting, minimizing, and addressing loss and damage associated with climate change impacts.

The outcome will result in the following specific outputs:

Output 1.3.1. Climate change impacts on the most vulnerable sectors decomposed across agro-climatic zones, populations groups by income strata, gender, rural or urban location, and administrative location assessed.

Output 1.3.2. Priority adaptation measures and policies, progress towards implementing adaptation at national and state level, and progress towards reaching adaptation goals of the NDC reported.

Output 1.3.3. Information on monitoring and evaluation of adaptation actions and processes and good practices, experiences and lessons learned.

Output 1.3.4. Information on loss and damages.

Outcome 1.4.: Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity building support needed and received compiled and presented.

The TNC will provide an analysis on constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity-building needs associated with the implementation of activities and measures envisaged under the Convention, while the 4BUR will further assess the access to technology transfer, financial assistance and capacity-building and identify investment requirements for mitigation measures.

In the BTR, India will update and extend these assessments and report information on financial, technology development and capacity-building support needed and received under 9, 10, 11 of the Paris Agreement including assessment of national circumstances, institutional arrangements and country-driven strategies relevant to support needed and received and underlying assumptions, definitions and methodologies used to provide this information.

India will also report information on support needed and received for the implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and transparency-related activities, including for transparency-related capacity-building. This report will include a text and a tabular format. The text will describe the support needed and received for preparing reports pursuant to Article 13 as well as the support needed and received for addressing the areas for improvement identified by

the technical expert review teams.

Furthermore, India will ensure the avoidance of double counting in reporting this information separately from other information on financial, technology development and capacity-building support that is needed or received.

Under this Outcome, India will design strategies to improve the analysis and reports related to:

Ø Assumptions, definitions, and methodologies used to provide information on support needed and received. Also, the descriptions for each activity, project, and strategy, should include:

- o Exchange rate of domestic currency into United States dollars;
- o the amount of support needed;
- o the specific sources;
- o the support as committed, received or needed;
- o the status of the supported activity (planned, ongoing or completed);
- o the channel (bilateral, regional or multilateral).

Ø Financial support needed and received by describing, in text form, the sectors for which India wishes to attract international finance and a description of how the support will contribute to its NDC and the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement. Additionally, India will employ the common tabular formats to include information about each activity, program or project, such as:

- o title;
- o program/project description;
- o estimated amount needed or received (in domestic currency and United States dollars);
- o time frame;
- o financial instrument (grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, guarantee or other);
- o type of support (mitigation, adaptation or cross-cutting);
- o sector and subsector.

Ø Technology development and transfer support needed and received by describing, in text form, information on plans, needs and priorities related to technology development and transfer; technology development and transfer related needs for the enhancement of endogenous capacities and technologies. Besides, India will employ the common tabular formats to include information about:

- o title (of activity, program or project);
- o program/project description;

- o type of support (mitigation, adaptation or cross-cutting);
- o type of technology;
- o time frame;
- o sector;
- o use, impact, and estimated results.

Ø Capacity-building support needed and received by describing, in text form, information on the approach India seeks to take to enhance capacity-building support; country-specific capacity-building needs, constraints and gaps in communicating those needs, and an explanation of how the capacity-building support needed would improve the provision of such information; processes for enhancing public awareness, public participation and access to information concerning capacity-building. Also, India will employ the common tabular formats to include information about:

- o title (of activity, program or project);
- o program/project description;
- o time frame;
- o type of support (mitigation, adaptation or cross-cutting);
- o use, impact and estimated results;
- o status of activity (planned, ongoing or completed).

The outcome will result in the following specific outputs:

Output 1.4.1. Information on financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support needed and received under Articles 9, 10 and 11 and for the implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement.

Output 1.4.2. Information on technology needs assessment studies covering both mitigation and adaptation.

Output 1.4.3. Information on system and processes used to identify, estimate, monitor and report on the support needed and received (including international and domestic support) for implementation of the NDC goals.

Output 1.4.4. Information on climate finance flows, including description of programmes and projects supported by different financial mechanisms.

Component 2: Preparation of the BTR, Knowledge management, Monitoring and Evaluation.

Outcome 2.1: BTR preparation and Knowledge Management.

The draft first BTR1 will be prepared in line with Decisions 18/CMA.1 and 5/CMA.3 and presented at workshops to seek the opinion of different stakeholders particularly research organizations and Government Ministries. After the expert consultations, the BTR1 will be finalized and submitted for Government of India's approval, and the approved document will be considered for submission to the UNFCCC. All the outputs of the BTR project will be disseminated targeting the relevant stakeholders depending on the different outcomes and including the public in general.

This outcome will result in the following more specific outputs:

Output 2.1.1. Project meetings and Stakeholders Consultation workshops organized.

Output 2.1.2. Developed and disseminated technical reports, such as the GHG inventories, V&A assessments at the sectoral level, brief summaries of key policy issues relevant for decision making, and brief summaries of the key climate changes issues and findings.

Output 2.1.3. BTR1 compiled, approved, and prepared by December 2024 at the latest.

Outcome 2.2: M&E

Monitoring and Evaluation of the project outcomes and outputs will be undertaken in line with the M&E plan described under the section E. The project will apply periodic assessments, monitoring and evaluation approaches to identify, analyze and share lessons learned (including gender aspect) that might be beneficial to the design and implementation of similar projects in the future.

This outcome will result in the following output:

Output 2.2.1: Project regularly monitored, inception workshop organized, lessons learned compiled and disseminated.

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

The project will be implemented following UNDP Country support to National Implementation Modality (CO support to NIM) with the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) as Executing Entity.

The Executing Entity is responsible for executing this project. Specific tasks include:

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

- Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,
- Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

The institutional structure of the project will be based on the existing institutional arrangements. Preparation processes of the BTR will be closely coordinated by the UNFCCC National Focal Point in India. Day-to-day management of the project will be assured by the National Project Director who will be responsible for mobilizing project inputs and monitoring and verifying the project results. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has a pre-established National Communication (NATCOM) Project management unit / NATCOM Cell that will assist the National Project Director in meeting India's reporting requirements to the UNFCCC.

The Project Steering Committee (PSC) or Project Board will be the highest policy-level body, that will provide oversight and strategic direction to the project and ensure that the project findings are disseminated to, and validated by, all relevant stakeholders in India.

UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes overseeing project execution undertaken by the Executing Entity to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with UNDP and GEF policies and procedures and the standards and provisions outlined in the Delegation of Authority (DOA) letter for this project. UNDP is responsible for the Project Assurance function in the project governance structure and presents to the Project Board and attends Project Board meetings as a non-voting member.

UNDP project support: The Executing Entity and GEF OFP have requested UNDP to provide support services for the full duration of the project. To ensure the strict independence required by the GEF and in accordance with the UNDP Internal Control Framework, these execution services will be delivered independent from the GEF-specific oversight and quality assurance services.

UNDP's implementation oversight role in the project – as represented in the Project Board and via the project assurance function – is performed by UNDP Deputy Resident Representative and Head, Action for Climate and Environment, Head, Climate Change Adaptation and Natural Resource Management and Programme Associate. UNDP's execution role in the project (as requested by the implementing partner) is performed by the relevant staff of the Finance, Procurement, and HR Units of the CO and technical experts/assistants, who will report to the CO's Operations Manager.

D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT

A central element of the strategy to enhance the cost effectiveness of this project is the capitalization on institutional networks and working relations built during the INC, SNC, TNC and CBIT processes. This project will make a significant effort to learn from other relevant experiences. All components of the project will ensure that lessons learned from relevant projects and similar countries inform the implementation of this project. In this sense, the institutional arrangements will ensure that lessons are considered across ministries and sectors, with all relevant stakeholders providing inputs to and learning from the project. At the same time, lessons from this project will be published on-line.

The project will seek linkages to the extensive national climate change portfolio including the GCF projects in the region. The Project will complement NDC implementation as well as state level efforts of preparation and implementation of climate change mitigation and adaptation programmes (such as SAPCCs). The project will also build on outcomes of the studies being completed under the Third National Communication.

The assistance provided through this project will complement the support that the country has received and is currently receiving through other projects for development of India's enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement.

A few climate change initiatives are currently underway by various donor agencies in partnership with the national and state governments. Specifically, ICAT, GIZ, SDC, DFID, EU and UNDP are supporting national and state government to address national climate change priorities. The proposed project will complement this support by providing long-term assistance for the implementation of plans and investing in knowledge and cross-learning with other donors active in the region.

The cost effectiveness will be ensured by coordinating and leveraging outcomes of other GEF funded projects. This project will access information being generated from the GEF funded, 4NC-4BUR and CBIT work. The project will benefit from the administrative capacity, technical expertise, and institutional competence to be developed by the CBIT project to ensure adequate implementation of the Paris Agreement. Furthermore, the BTR will be published in the web-based national climate registry developed under the CBIT project where the current and future public can access the climate data and the reports produced by the country. The 3 projects (CBIT, 4NC-4BUR and BTR) will be implemented in close cooperation to enhance synergies and avoid duplication of efforts.

The following table presents in more detail how the three project will exploit synergies and complement each other:

4NC/4BUR PROJECT

CBIT PROJECT

HOW BTR1 PROJECT IS LINKED WITH THE 4NC/BUR4 AND THE CBIT PROJECT

GHG INVENTORY

Outputs:

Output 2.1.1: Documented inventory of GHG emissions as per 2006 IPCC guidelines for (a) Energy (b) Transport (c) Industry (d) Agriculture (e) Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry, and (f) Waste sectors, for 2021 (BUR4) and 2024/25 (4NC).

Output 2.1.2: Completed National Activity Data, and development and refinement of country specific Emission Factors and information for key category sectors.

Output 2.1.3: Documented national and other methodologies adopted for the GHG inventory and analysis of application of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines in the GHG Inventory.

Output 2.1.4: Developed institutional capacity for using 2006 IPCC guidelines and adoption of higher tier estimation as identified during ICA of previous BURs.

This output will result in the developed institutional capacity across institutions involved in the inventory preparation for full transition and adoption of the 2006 IPCC guideline

CBIT Outcome 2.1: Ability to report GHG emission inventories as per Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 2006 guidelines or latest applicable.

The **following CBIT outputs** will assess the gaps of the GHG inventory elaborated under the TNC, 4NC and BUR4 and BTR1 projects in order to elaborate and refine the adapted tools and templates for the National Institutional Coordination System (NICS) as well as a tailored training plan and programme to fill the gaps:

2.1.1. Tools, templates, and training for agencies/experts involved in the inventory process (cross-cutting).

-

2.1.2. Improvement in the energy sector: Achieving granularity with activity data (example: grade wise coal consumption) and bringing clarity on the unorganised sector operations.

2.1.3. Improvement in Agriculture sector: Improvement of activity data.

Outcome 1.1. National inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases (GHGs) prepared for the period 2000 – 2022.

The BTR project will refine and update the inventory of anthropogenic emissions and removals of GHG prepared within the BUR4 and extend its period for the 2000-2022 using the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for all sectors and with the adoption of higher tier estimations developed under the 4NC-BUR4 project. For the GHG Inventory of BTR1, India will prioritize its efforts on meeting the “shall” type requirements of the MPGs subject to exercising flexibility options wherever provided and needed in light of the capacities with respect to the said provisions. Justification of flexibility options adopted will be a new feature to add in the BTR compared to the inventory chapter of the 4BUR.

GHG inventory improvement is a continuous process, and the BTR1 project will build on the partial results of the CBIT project (as its timeframe exceeds the timeframe of this project) including the capacity enhancement achieved and application of tools developed

s, including capacity for subsequent revision. This output will benefit from the capacity enhanced by the CBIT project and will develop GHG emission inventory for BUR 4 and 4NC as per the IPCC 2006 guidelines or subsequent revisions.

Output 2.1.5: Quantitative estimates for all source and sink categories including uncertainty assessment as per the IPCC Good Practice Guidance and other appropriate methodologies adopted along with international comparisons.

Output 2.1.6: Improved time series consistency and recalculations based on the revised country specific emission factors and better-quality activity level data, wherever revised.

Output 2.1.7: Uncertainty management and Quality Control and Quality Assurance Procedures in accordance with IPCC guidelines for key categories and individual categories in which significant methodological changes have occurred, established and applied on the information and data used.

Output 2.1.8: Strengthened activity data flow systems to report on "F" and precursor gases additional to CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O.

This output will result in strengthened activity data collection to report

2.1.4. Improvement in the LULUCF sector: Establishing modelling capacity at the state or institutional level through trained experts and civil-society assistance

2.1.5. Improvement in the IPPU sector for transparent and accurate coverage.

2.1.6. Improvement in the waste sector: Improving the system to collect activity data aggregated at centralised level (example: treatment pathway, emission characteristics, etc.).

under its respective Outcome (2.1) to produce the following outputs and to further improve the national GHG inventory of the country:

Output 1.1.1. Completed national Activity Data (AD), and development and refinement of country specific Emission Factors (EF) and information for key source categories will be based on and further refine 2.1.2. and 2.1.8. outputs of the 4NC-4BUR project.

Output 1.1.2. Improvement of GHG inventory through the use of tier-II and III methodologies for key category sectors and streamlined national institutional structure for long term and sustainable National GHG inventory will be based on 2.1.6. output of the 4NC-4BUR project.

This output will also benefit from the capacity enhanced by the CBIT project and output 2.1.4. of the 4NC-4BUR project.

Output 1.1.3. Documented inventory of GHG emissions as per 2006 IPCC guidelines or subsequent refinement as may be applicable will be based on and refined the GHG Inventory prepared for the BUR4 under 2.1.1. output of the 4NC-4BUR project.

these F-gases and precursor gases in addition to CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O.

Outputs:

Output 5.1.1: *Documentation of national climate change mitigation actions, policies and measure, including those with mitigation co-benefits resulting from adaptation actions and economic diversification plans.*

Output 5.1.2: (a) Improved future GHG emission scenarios for India using up-to-date information as well as the progress towards NDC targets assessed. (b) Climate finance received with specific reference to NDC targets that have been set conditional to the availability of finance, technology and capacity-building support.

Output 5.1.3: Sector wise progress assessments and mitigation scenarios

NDC TRACKING AND MITIGATION ACTIONS

The CBIT project will directly support the coordination and increase of technical and institutional capacities needed to effectively track the progress in implementing NDCs through various outcomes and outputs including:

Outcome 2.2: Information to facilitate Clarity, Transparency, and Understanding (ICTU) of NDC associated with climate actions.

Output 2.2.3 Tools, templates, and training towards tracking progress of NDC with mitigation and adaptation goals will be based on the developments made under the 4NC and 4BUR project under **Output 5.1.1.** Documentation of national climate change mitigation actions, policies and measure, including those

Output 1.1.4. Key category analysis and uncertainty assessment for all source and sink categories, including inventory totals will be based on 2.1.5. and 2.1.7. outputs of the 4NC-BUR4 project.

Output 1.1.5. Strengthening of QA/QC process for inventory will extend and enhance 2.1.7. output of the 4NC-BUR4 project.

Outcome 1.2. Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving NDCs under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement compiled and the progress in the achievement of the NDC presented.

The BTR1 project will further support tracking the progress of NDCs comparing current or projected and reference emissions, and information that facilitates the understanding of the NDC target, scope and coverage of the progress will be tracked both on quantitative and qualitative basis. It will strengthen India's capacities to generate the information related to the monitoring of the NDC progress, that has not been included in the national reports submitted to the UNFCCC and create mechanisms to inform it appropriately a

scenarios to model possible trajectory of greenhouse gas emissions by key sectors (such as energy, waste and industrial processes) up to 2050 developed.

Output 5.1.4: Mitigation potential for energy assessed in key development sectors and land-use change, and costs of action and non-GHG mitigation benefits.

Output 5.1.5: Report on GHG emission projections and removals, wherever possible and applicable.

Output 5.2.1: Strengthening national human and institutional capacities to establish a domestic MRV system of emissions and mitigation and means of implementation identified in coordination with similar initiatives

Output 5.2.2: Updated protocol(s) for defining baseline and MRV of GHG specific mitigation actions.

Output 5.2.3: Capacity enhanced for assessing and quantifying mitigation actions at the state level as recommended by ICA of previous BURs.

with mitigation co-benefits resulting from adaptation actions and economic diversification plans; **5.1.2.** Improved future GHG emission scenarios for India using up-to-date information as well as the progress towards NDC targets assessed. (b) Climate finance received with specific reference to NDC targets that have been set conditional to the availability of finance, technology and capacity-building support; **5.1.3.** Sector wise progress assessments and mitigation scenarios to model possible trajectory of greenhouse gas emissions by key sectors (such as energy, waste and industrial processes) up to 2050 developed; **5.1.4.** Mitigation potential for energy and land-use change, and costs of action and non-GHG mitigation benefits; **5.1.5.** Report on GHG emission projections and removals, wherever possible and applicable.

2.3.1. An IT-enabled system coupled with the mandated process of reporting information on standardised templates. (under Outcome 2.3. State focal points submitting information through NICS) to enable the provision of information from the States.

3.1.2. A progress tracker for NDCs, covering inputs from each state and sector towards progress made on mitigation targets and adaptation goals.

mechanisms to monitor appropriately and continuously. It will build on the knowledge and capacity enhancement obtained from the 4NC and 4BUR project and CBIT project and will result in the following outputs:

Output 1.2.1. Information related to the monitoring of the NDC progress including description of NDC and institutional arrangements in place for NDC tracking in accordance with extant CMA decisions.

Output 1.2.2. Accounting approach, indicators and progress made in implementing and achieving the NDC reported.

Output 1.2.3. Information related to national circumstances relevant to progress made in implementing and achieving the NDC.

Output 1.2.4. Description of the mitigation policies and measures, actions, and plans.

Output 1.2.5. Projections of the GHG emissions, impact of mitigation policies and measures on future trends in GHG emissions.

CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS AND ADAPTATION

Outputs:

Output 3.1.1: Documented projections and results of impact assessments of climate change, based on multiple Climate Change Models (CCMs) for different sectors in India.

Output 3.1.3: Vulnerability profiles based on i) currently established vulnerability indicators at the district spatial scale, ii) vulnerability indices that are decomposable across agro-climatic zones, populations groups by income strata, gender, rural or urban location, and administrative location up to district or sub-district level, both to be undertaken for overall vulnerability, and for different sectors.

Output 3.1.4: Documented ranking of (climatic parameter wise) most vulnerable natural ecosystems and organisms, crops, and water resources at district level for India.

Output 3.1.6: Adaptation framework describing over-arching requirements and institutional mechanisms, including formulation of adaptation plans for five-year time periods, or as may be appropriate.

Output 3.2.1. Individual, Institutional

The **CBIT Output 2.2.2** Peer-exchange programmes and co-learning activities among states to promote scalability and replication of initiatives in a cost-effective manner. will use 4NC and 4BUR outputs **Output 3.1.3:** Vulnerability profiles based on i) currently established vulnerability indicators at the district spatial scale, ii) vulnerability indices that are decomposable across agro-climatic zones, populations groups by income strata, gender, rural or urban location, and administrative location up to district or sub-district level, both to be undertaken for overall vulnerability, and for different sectors, and **Output 3.1.4:** Documented ranking of (climatic parameter wise) most vulnerable natural ecosystems and organisms, crops, and water resources at district level for India.

The **CBIT Output 2.2.3.** Tools, templates, and training towards tracking progress of NDC with mitigation and adaptation goals, will be based on the developments made under the 4NC and 4BUR project under the outputs: **Output 3.2.**

1. Individual, Institutional and Systemic capacity strengthened for documenting climate scenarios (short, medium-, and long-term) based on Multiple Global climate models (GCM) / Regional Climate Models (RCMs) and climate change parameters at RCM grid level; **Output 3.1.3:** Vulnerability profiles based on

Outcome 1.3. Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement compiled and presented.

The BTR1 project will build on the knowledge and outputs obtained from the 4NC and 4BUR project and CBIT project related to climate impacts and adaptation measures at both national and state level. The assessment and improvement of the information obtained and the capacity developed under both projects will result in the following outputs:

Output 1.3.1. Climate change impacts on the most vulnerable sectors decomposed across agro-climatic zones, populations groups by income strata, gender, rural or urban location, and administrative location and areas assessed.

Output 1.3.2. Priority adaptation measures and policies, progress towards implementing adaptation at national and state level, and progress towards reaching adaptation goals of the NDC reported.

Output 1.3.3. Information on monitoring

l and Systemic capacity strengthened for documenting climate scenarios (short, medium-, and long-term) based on Multiple Global climate models (GCM) / Regional Climate Models (RCMs) and climate change parameters at RCM grid level.

n i) currently established vulnerability indicators at the district spatial scale, i i) vulnerability indices that are decomposable across agro-climatic zones, populations groups by income strata, gender, rural or urban location, and administrative location up to district or sub-district level, both to be undertaken for overall vulnerability, and for different sectors; **Output 3.1.4:** Documented ranking of (climatic parameter wise) most vulnerable natural ecosystems and organisms, crops, and water resources at district level for India; **Output 3.1.6:** Adaptation framework describing overarching requirements and institutional mechanisms, including formulation of adaptation plans for five-year time periods, or as may be appropriate.

ng and evaluation of adaptation actions and processes and good practices, experiences and lessons learned.

Output 1.3.4. Information on loss and damage.

Outputs:

Output 4.1.1: Report on the gap analysis and constraints pertaining to (a) technological innovation(s) and technology transfer, (b) financial assistance needed and received including scale, scope and speed of climate finance (c) finance requirements for mitigation measures based on the national and state climate change action plans, and (d) finance requirements for adaptation.

Output 4.1.2: Completed technology needs assessment (TNA) for diffe

SUPPORT NEEDED AND RECEIVED

Outcome 2.4: Developing capacity-rete ntion mechanisms.

Outcome 3.2: Enhanced capacity to Mobilise climate finance.

The CBIT project outputs **2.4.1.** Establishing baseline of current capacity gaps against best practices and design a strategy to address these gaps and **2.4.2.** Ensuring each capacity building element incorporates long term sustainability features in a gender-neutral man

Outcome 1.4. Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity building support needed and received compiled and presented.

The BTR1 project will use the information on gaps and needs assessed for the 4NC-4BUR and provided as inputs to the CBIT project for capacity building.

The BTR1 project will thus build on an

rent sectors.

Output 4.1.3: Documentation on the detailed information of key mitigation-adaptation technology needs, availability of those technologies in the country, national R&D programs, implementation & monitoring of activities, technology transfer needs, and financial support received and needed along with limitations.

Output 7.1.1. Assessment of gaps, needs and priorities for education, training and public awareness important for stakeholders' involvement in the preparation of national reports, including the information on education and public awareness activities.

Output 7.1.4: Enhanced framework for implementation of State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) through assessment of various needs/constraints such as technical, capacity, research, and financial constraints.

ner and at all the levels of governance will be based on the results of the assessment of gaps, needs and priorities for training important for stakeholders' involvement in the preparation of national reports as well of technical, capacity, research, and financial needs and constraints for the implementation of SAPCC by the states; the gap analysis and constraints pertaining to (a) technological innovations and technology transfer (b) financial assistance needed and received including scale, scope and speed of climate finance (c) finance requirements for mitigation measures based on the national and state climate change action plans; (d) finance requirements for adaptation; TNA and mitigation-adaptation technology needs, availability of those technologies in the country, national R&D programs, implementation & monitoring of activities, technology transfer needs, and financial support needed along with limitations obtained in the 4NC and 4BUR project.

Gaps and barriers identified and assessed will provide inputs to the following CBIT project outputs as well: **3.2.1** Evaluation of support activities and capacity development of relevant institutions to mobilise climate finance; **3.2.2.** Sectoral/sub-national assessment of financial resource needed to implement the NDCs.

d further improve the CBIT and 4NC-4 BUR outputs related to information on financial, technology development and capacity-building support needed and received in line with the MPG requirements including further assessment of the institutional arrangements and country-driven strategies relevant to support needed and received., which will result in the following outputs:

Output 1.4.1. Information on financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support needed and received under Articles 9, 10 and 11 and for the implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement.

Output 1.4.2. Information on technology needs assessment studies covering both mitigation and adaptation.

Output 1.4.3. Information on the system and processes used to identify, estimate, monitor and report on the support needed and received (including international and domestic support) for implementation of the NDC goals.

Output 1.4.4. Information on climate finance flows, including description of programmes and projects supported by different financial mechanisms.

INSTITUTIONAL AND CAPACITY STRENGTHENING FOR CONTINUOUS AND SUSTAINABLE REPORTING UNDER THE E TF

Outputs:

Output 1.2.1: Gender balanced institutional system established and capacity strengthened for conducting research/ systematic observation and collecting, collating and analysing data for preparation of BUR4 and 4NC.

Output 7.1.3: Strengthened institutional and policy support framework for undertaking climate change actions and capacity building at various levels including publications for wider dissemination and discussion at national and state levels.

The institutional and policy framework of climate action at both national and subnational level will be described in both the 4BUR and the 4NC. This output will describe the strengthening of the institutional and policy support framework for climate change actions in India. It will additionally improve the capacity building at various levels through the coordination with the CBIT project.

Output 2.1.9: Continued strengthening of sectoral and network of supporting research institutions to allow continued collection of GHG data.

Under the Third National Communication project, a platform to collect

CBIT Outcome 1.1: The nodal ministry (MoEFCC) would be better equipped to lead, plan, coordinate, implement, monitor and evaluate policies, strategies, and programmes to enhance transparency, including communications with States and expert agencies in an effective manner through the implementation of various institutional arrangements and their formalisation as appropriate.

CBIT Outcome 2.1: Ability to report GHG emission inventories as per Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 2006 guidelines (or latest applicable).

NIMS will be integrated in the NICS which will cover not only the GHG inventory but also the information and institutions at national and subnational level involved in mitigation and adaptation actions and the NDC and climate finance tracking.

The inter-institutional work plan and architecture developed for conducting the GHG inventories will serve as the basis to identify the mandates and develop the standard operating procedures (who does what, when and how) for the sectoral focal points involved in the

Institutional capacities and data management system at national level will be developed under the CBIT project and tested for the first time under the 4NC/BUR4 project as part of the preparation of the BUR4. It is thus assumed that BTR project will be able to use the developed capacities and IT data management system for the elaboration of the BTR on a continuous basis.

In addition, the BTR project will ensure the opinions of different stakeholders, particularly research organizations and Government Ministries, are considered throughout the process, bringing them together during meetings and workshops to enhance transparency and ensure alignment through the following outputs:

Output 2.1.1. Project meetings and Stakeholder Consultation workshops organized.

data from industries, especially medium-small and micro enterprises, has been developed for the IPPU sector. A pilot platform has already been launched and is active. The 4NC and BUR4 project will build on the existing platform for widening the coverage and bringing all sectors under the ambit of NIMS. This output will therefore result in the strengthening of the NIMS through sectoral institutions and network of supporting research institutions.

GHG inventory elaboration under the following CBIT outputs: **1.1.1.** Strengthened national mandate and strategies to collect, compile, verify, and report relevant information adhering to the principles of TACCC (Transparency, Accuracy, Completeness, Comparability, Consistency) and **1.1.2.** Developing Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and assigning trained focal point among institutions covering each sector and state/union territory (UT).

The institutions of NIMS will use the GHG inventory elaborated to test the GHG inventory information module of NICS by testing and validating the pilot developments under the following CBIT outputs: **1.2.1.** Efficient recordkeeping of activity data, socio-economic indicators, emission factors, methodology and assumptions, etc; **1.2.2** Archiving systems for future referencing and performing recalculations and **1.2.3** Aggregation and exchange of relevant information through NICS.

CBIT Outcome 2.3: State focal points submitting information through NICS

The CBIT project output **2.3.1** An IT-enabled system coupled with the mandated process of reporting information on standardised templates will need to organize training workshops for senior a

nd working level of State government officials; identify a nodal academic/ research institution in States in consultation with state governments to provide technical support to states on a regular basis while developing the capacity of the identified institutes on the subject as well as encouraging states to develop centre of excellence on the subject to provide them with long-term support; devise simple (with direct questions) reporting formats for states to report with instructions to fill the templates (which could be filled up by the officials without assistance of consultants and instruction sheet will help in informing future officials especially in the context when government officials are transferred at a frequent interval); work out procedures and processes for states to report and provide space (secured login) to upload information/ stories on national portal. This output will thus need the template design used in the IT system and the training of focal points to submit the states contributions to the NDC. They should also be able to monitor and assess the implementation of their respective SAPCC and to update their action plans accordingly. This institutional and policy framework strengthened with the CBIT project will be described in the 4NC and 4BUR.

PUBLIC AWARENESS AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

Output 6.1.2: Publication and dissemination of BUR4, development and

CBIT Outcome 3.1: Dissemination of relevant information on GHG inventories

Awareness and a National Climate Information System (NCIS) for dissemination

d dissemination of key policy papers relevant for decision making, technical reports and brief summaries of the key climate change issues and findings for various stakeholders such as general public, civil society organisations and private sector.

and NDC progress through NCIS.

The CBIT project will provide the outputs **3.1.1.** Integrating NICS with National Inventory Management System (NIMS) and other online tracking tools to create a centralised National Climate Information System (NCIS) for disseminating information in the public domain and **3.1.2.** Progress tracker for NDCs, covering inputs from each state and sector towards progress made on mitigation targets and adaptation goals.

It will also contain the 4NC, the 4BUR, the BTR1 and the technical reports used for their preparation such as the GHG inventories, V&A assessments and NDC tracking at the sectoral level, brief summaries of key policy issues relevant for decision making, and brief summaries of the key climate change issues and findings at the district level.

ation of information will be developed under the CBIT project and tested under the 4NC/BUR4 project and BTR project. It is thus assumed that BTR project will be able to use the NCIS to disseminate the outputs.

In addition, the BTR project will ensure that all the outputs of the project are disseminated targeting the relevant stakeholders depending on the different outcomes and including the public in general. The project will apply periodic assessments, monitoring and evaluation approaches to identify, analyze and share lessons learned, which will result in the following outputs:

Output 2.1.2. Developed and disseminated technical reports, such as the GHG inventories, V&A adaptation assessments at the sectoral level, brief summaries of key policy issues relevant for decision making, and brief summaries of the key climate change issues and findings.

Output 2.1.3. BTR1 compiled, approved, and prepared by December 2024 at the latest.

Output 2.2.1 Project regularly monitored, inception workshop organized, lessons learned compiled and disseminated

ted.

E. DESCRIBE, DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M & E PLAN

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) activities and related costs are fully integrated in the overall project budget. The project will comply with UNDP and GEF standard monitoring, reporting and evaluation procedures.

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

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

The National Project Director will prepare the inception report no later than one month after the inception workshop. The inception report will be prepared in one of the official UN languages, duly signed by designated persons, cleared by the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP Nature, Climate and Energy (NCE) Regional Technical Adviser, and will be approved by the Project Board.

Annual progress:

Status Survey Questionnaires to indicate progress and identify bottlenecks as well as technical support needs will be carried out once a year, in line with GEF and UNFCCC reporting requirements for NCs and BTRs.

GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR):

The annual GEF PIR covering the reporting period July (previous year) to June (current year) will be completed for each year of project implementation. UNDP will undertake quality assurance of the PIR before submission to the GEF. The PIR submitted to the GEF will be shared with the Project Board. UNDP will conduct a quality review of the PIR, and this quality review and feedback will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent annual PIR.

Lessons learned and knowledge generation:

Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention area through existing information sharing networks and forums. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to the project. The project will identify, analyse and share lessons learned that might be beneficial to the design and implementation of similar projects and disseminate these lessons widely. There will be continuous information exchange between this project and other projects of similar focus in the same country, region and globally.

Terminal Evaluation (TE):

An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final TE report will follow the standard templates and guidance for GEF-financed projects available on the [UNDP Evaluation Resource Center](#). TE should be completed 3 months before the estimated operational closure date, set from the signature of the project document and according to the duration of the project. Provisions should be taken to complete the TE in due time to avoid delay in project closure. Therefore, TE must start no later than 6 months to the expected date of completion of the TE (or 9 months prior to the estimated operational closure date).

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget US\$	Time frame
Inception Workshop and Report	NATCOM Cell	Indicative cost: USD 3,000	Within first two months from first disbursement
Terminal Evaluation	NATCOM Cell UNDP CO and UNDP RTA External Consultants (i.e. evaluation team)	Indicative cost: USD 20,000	TE report should be finalized at least three months before the project closure date
TOTAL indicative COST Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff and travel expenses		US\$ 23,000	

F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE)

NOT APPLICABLE

Part III: Approval/Endorsement By GEF Operational Focal Point(S) And GEF Agency(ies)

A. Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Focal Point Name	Focal Point Title	Ministry	Signed Date
Mr. Neelesh Kumar Sah	Joint Secretary and GEF OFP-India	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change	9/14/2021

B. Convention Participation

Convention	Date of Ratification/Accession	National Focal Point
UNFCCC	11/1/1993	MR. NEELESH KUMAR SAH, JOINT SECRETARY, MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

ANNEX A: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)								Total (US Deq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Component 1				Component 2	Sub-Total	M&E	PMC		
		Sub-component 1.1	Sub-component 1.2.	Sub-component 1.3.	Sub-component 1.4.	Sub-component 2.1					
Equipment	Communication and audio-visual equipment in support of the capacity building events and activities. Total: USD 6,500.	6,500					6,500			6,500	UNDP [2]
Equipment	Required software and equipment for PMU. Total: USD 4,500						-		8,000	8,000	UNDP [2]
Equipment	Required software and equipment needed for the preparation of the GHG Inventory. Total: USD 13,500	13,500					13,500			13,500	UNDP [2]
Equipment	Required software and equipment to develop climate models. Total: USD 3,200			3,200			3,200			3,200	UNDP [2]
Equipment	Required software and equipment to input information/ data on existing capacity, schemes, programmes, institutional arrangement to map information related to ND C. Total: USD 6,364.		6,364				6,364			6,364	UNDP [2]
Contractual	Technical experts / assistants to provide technical						-		108,136	108,136	UNDP [2]

services-Individual	l expertise and support to project management											
Contractual services-Company	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Contract for an alysing informati on on constraint s, gaps, and rela ted technology a nd capacity buil ding support ne eded and receiv ed in relation to t he implementati on of mitigation and adaptati on measures in Indi a at the national and regional lev el (160 days; 61 0 USD/day). · Contract for de veloping of acco unting approach, indicators towar ds monitoring of financial, techno logy transfer an d capacity-buili ng support need ed and received (international su pport needed an d received and d omestic support provided) for im plementation of the NDC Goals (40 days; 610 US D/day). 			122,000		122,000			122,000		MoEFCC	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Contract for col lection of the re quired data on t he national clim atic circumstanc es of India to be imported into th e climate model s, run the model s to profile clima 		120,000			120,000			120,000		MoEFCC	

<p>Contractual services-Company</p>	<p>te variability at district level in India and development of vulnerability atlas at district level for India and develop a daptation strategies and practices to mitigate the identified climate change impacts and vulnerability of the different sectors (250 days; 300 USD/day).</p> <p>· Contract for identifying priority adaptation measures and policies, progress towards implementing adaptation at national and state level, and progress towards reaching adaptation goals of the NDC and analyse the capacity constraints, gaps, and related financial, technology and capacity building needs for overcoming the gaps and constraints related to the undertaken adaptation measures in India at the national and regional level. (150 days; 300 USD/day).</p>											
	<p>· Contract for GHG estimation for Energy Sector</p>	450,000					450,000			450,000		MoEFCC

**Contractual
services-
Company**

as per 2006 IPCC Guidelines including collection of the required activity data for the preparation of the GHG inventory and development and refinement of country specific emission factors (300 days; 300 USD/day).

· Contract for GHG estimation for Transport Sector as per 2006 IPCC Guidelines including collection of the required activity data for the preparation of the GHG inventory and development and refinement of country specific emission factors (300 days; 300 USD/day).

· Contract for GHG estimation for Industry Sector as per 2006 IPCC Guidelines including collection of the required activity data for the preparation of the GHG inventory and development and refinement of country specific emission factors (300 days; 300 USD/day).

· Contract for GHG estimation f

	<p>GHG estimation for Land Use, Land-Use Change, and Forestry (LULUCF) or Waste Sector as per 2006 IPCC Guidelines including collection of the required activity data for the preparation of the GHG inventory and development and refinement of country specific emission factors (300 days; 300 USD/day).</p> <p>· Contract for GHG estimation for AFLOU Sector as per 2006 IPCC Guidelines including collection of the required activity data for the preparation of the GHG inventory and development and refinement of country specific emission factors (300 days; 300 USD/day).</p>											
	<p>· MRV specialist responsible for developing of accounting approach and indicators towards mapping of progress made in implementing and achieving the NDC, gathering information related to the monitoring of the NDC progress and provide trainings to the sectoral institutions a</p>	354,000				354,000				354,000	MoEFCC	

Contractual services-Company	<p>nd the network of supporting research institutions towards mapping the progress of NDC (400 days; 600 USD/day).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Contract for collection of data on the actions they have conducted or are planning to conduct relevant to progress made in implementing and achieving the NDC (330 days; 300 USD/day). · Contract for analysing the data on India's progress in implementation of the NDCS and assess the level of gender considerations in the data and provide recommendations to ensure that the compiled information on India's national climatic and economic circumstances is gender inclusive and provides disaggregated views on the impacts on both men and women (25 days; 600 USD/day). 											
International Consultants [TE]	Consultant to conduct Terminal Evaluation Total: USD 20,000						-	20,000		20,000		UNDP
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Senior Specialist on reporting r 					100,000	100,000			100,000		UNDP [2]

<p>Local Consultants</p>	<p>requirements of BTR responsible for the compilation of India's First BTR. (100 days; 600 USD/day). · Specialist on reporting requirements of BTR responsible for coordinating the compilation of India's First BTR based on the technical reports (160 days; 250 USD/day).</p>										
<p>Local Consultants</p>	<p>· Specialist on climate change scenario models to develop projections on short-, medium-, and long-term climate scenarios at the regional level (150 days; 300 USD/day). · Specialist on adaptation to develop regional impact assessment models and undertake loss and damage assessment studies (186 days; 300 USD/day).</p>			100,800			100,800			100,800	UNDP [2]
<p>Local Consultants</p>	<p>Senior Financial Specialist responsible for collection, collation and analyse information on financial support needed and received under Articles 9, 10, 11 and 13 toward implementation</p>			30,000			30,000			30,000	UNDP [2]

	ion of NDCs and assess information on climate finance flow (60 days; 500 USD/day).									
Local Consultants	Senior GHG specialist for assessing the sector wise GHG estimation carried out for the respective sectoral specialist and combining it in form of national inventory data while ensuring uncertainty assessment and quality control and quality assurance (QA/QC) procedures (110 days; 500 USD/day).	55,000				55,000			55,000	UNDP [2]
Local Consultants	Specialist on GHG mitigation and sustainable development responsible for analysing information related to the progress made in implementing and achieving the NDC in particular to the mitigation targets undertaking initial analysis for different pathways in India for GHG emission mitigation and sustainable development and analyse the mitigation policies and measures, actions, and plans in place and contri		180,000			180,000			180,000	UNDP [2]

	price and contribution towards implementation of NDCs (600 days; 300 USD/day).										
Training, Workshops, Meetings	· Public awareness campaigns, workshops, and seminars. Total: USD 13,000 · Capacity building of national Ministries and Departments for BTR finalization. Total: USD 10,000					23,000	23,000			23,000	UNDP [2]
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Capacity building of national Ministries and Departments on assessing financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received. Total: USD 10,000.				10,000		10,000			10,000	UNDP [2]
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Capacity building of national Ministries and Departments on tracking implementation of NDC. Total: USD 20,000		20,000				20,000			20,000	UNDP [2]
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Inception Workshop: Total: USD 3,000						-	3,000		3,000	MoEFCC
Travel	Travel expenses and DSA of local consultants to attend the relevant capacity building events. Total: USD 5,000.	5,000					5,000			5,000	UNDP [2]
	Travel expenses and DSA of local		6,000				6,000			6,000	UNDP [2]

Travel	consultants to attend the relevant capacity building events. Total: USD 6,000 (Outcome 2)										
Travel	Travel expenses and DSA of local consultants to attend the relevant capacity building events. Total: USD 6,000 (Outcome 3)			6,000			6,000			6,000	UNDP [2]
Travel	Travel expenses and DSA of local consultants to attend the relevant capacity building events. Total: USD 3,000 (Outcome 4)				3,000		3,000			3,000	UNDP [2]
Travel	Travel expenses and DSA of local consultants to attend the relevant capacity building events. Total: USD 3,000 (Outcome 5)					3,000	3,000			3,000	UNDP [2]
Travel	Travel cost under PMC (Total: USD 21,000)								21,000	21,000	UNDP [2]
Office Supplies	Office Supplies under PMC (Total: USD 4,000)								4,000	4,000	UNDP [2]
Direct Project Costs	Direct Project Costs (Total: USD 20,000) for services rendered by UNDP to the project, according to the Letter of Agreement (Annex 15 of the project document) are the costs of administrative services (such as those								20,000	20,000	UNDP

	e related to human resources, procurement, finance, and other functions) provided by UNDP in relation to the project.										
Other Operating Costs	Communication, designing and printing cost of the BTR. Total: USD 11,000					11,000	11,000			11,000	UNDP [2]
Other Operating Costs (Project audit)	Financial audits as per UNDP and GEF requirements. Total: USD 4,000.						-		4,000	4,000	UNDP
Project Cost		530,000	566,364	230,000	165,000	137,000	1,628,364	23,000	165,136	1,816,500	

[2] Footnote explanation added to related UNDP lines under the column "Responsible Entity": UNDP will be providing execution support to the Executing Entity (Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change) for these activities, as requested by the GEF Operational Focal Point of India. UNDP will use its own operational rules and guidelines for these activities. The Executing Entity will maintain ultimate responsibility and accountability for the use of GEF resources and the successful achievement of project outputs, in alignment with the approved annual work plans.

