CEO Endorsement (CEO) entry ? Full Sized Project ? GEF - 7

Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in India

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID
10125

Project Type
FSP

Type of Trust Fund
GET

CBIT/NGI
☐CBIT
☐NGI

Project Title
Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in India

Countries
India

Agency(ies)
UNDP

Other Executing Partner(s)
The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI)

Executing Partner Type
CSO

GEF Focal Area
Multi Focal Area

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Biodiversity, Species, Plant Genetic Resources, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Community Based Natural Resource Mngt, Biomes, Tropical Dry Forests, Mangroves, Mainstreaming, Agriculture and agrobiodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change Mitigation, Energy Efficiency, Renewable Energy, Land Degradation, Sustainable Land Management, Income Generating Activities, Sustainable Forest, Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques, Sustainable Agriculture, Community-Based Natural Resource Management, Sustainable Livelihoods, Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands, Influencing models, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Demonstrate innovative approache, Stakeholders, Local Communities, Type of Engagement, Participation, Consultation, Information Dissemination, Partnership, Private Sector, SMEs, Large corporations, Civil Society, Non-Governmental Organization, Community Based Organization, Indigenous Peoples, Communications, Awareness Raising, Behavior change, Beneficiaries, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Gender-sensitive indicators, Women groups, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender results areas, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Capacity Development, Participation and leadership, Access and control over natural resources, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Innovation, Knowledge Generation, Learning, Adaptive management, Indicators to measure change, Theory of change, Enabling Activities

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

Climate Change Mitigation 1

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 1

Submission Date

11/25/2020

Expected Implementation Start

7/15/2021

Expected Completion Date

7/14/2026

Duration

48In Months

Agency Fee($)

425,114.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount($)	Co-Fin Amount($)
BD-1-1	Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes through biodiversity mainstreaming in priority sectors	GET	1,497,946.00	1,925,000.00
CCM-1-1	Promote innovation and technology transfer for sustainable energy breakthroughs for decentralized power with energy usage	GET	1,476,712.00	3,350,000.00
LD-1-1	Maintain or improve flow of agro-ecosystem services to sustain food production and livelihoods through Sustainable Land Management (SLM)	GET	850,228.00	2,500,000.00
BD-1-4	Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes through Sustainable Use of Plant and Animal Genetic Resources	GET	650,000.00	825,000.00
		Total Project Cost($)	**4,474,886.00**	**8,600,000.00**

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

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

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
Component 1: Resilient landscapes for sustainable development and global environmental benefits	Technical Assistance	**Outcome 1.1**: Globally significant biodiversity protected, and ecosystem services enhanced through improved community-led management practices and systems **Outcome 1.2**: Appropriate low emission, efficient and clean technologies and solutions adopted at scale	**Output 1.1.1:** Community level small grant projects implemented that conserve biodiversity and enhance ecosystem services through sustainable harvest of NTFPs and marine resources, rehabilitation or restoration of degraded ecosystems, management of human-wildlife conflict, managed natural regeneration of key habitats or others **Output 1.1.2**: Community level small grant projects implemented that stimulate adoption of sustainable agroecological practices and systems by small and marginal farmers and fishers **Output 1.1.3**: Community projects implemented that strengthen conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity, including certification, labelling/branding of organic and green products,	GET	3,190,600.00	6,130,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
Component 2: Enhancing sustainability through participatory governance and upscaling of best practices	Technical Assistance	**Outcome 2.1:** Community institutions strengthened for participatory governance to enhance socio-ecological resilience **Outcome 2.2**: Strengthened capacities and systems for upscaling of successful community initiatives	**Output 2.1.1**: Multi-stakeholder platforms established and/or strengthened for improved governance of intervention landscapes **Output 2.1.2**: Landscape strategies for effective governance developed based on results of participatory socio-ecological resilience assessments in the selected intervention landscapes **Output 2.2.1**: Partnerships between CBOs and government, civil society, private sector or donor programs and schemes strengthened, and resources leveraged for scale up and replication of good models/practices **Output 2.2.2**: Communities learn by doing and share experiences and good practices on business models and technology adoption **Output 2.2.3**: Best practices on	GET	859,726.00	1,650,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
Component 3: Monitoring and evaluation	Technical Assistance	**Outcome 3.1**: Sustainability of project results enhanced through participatory monitoring and evaluation	**Output 3.1.1**: Project implementation effectively monitored and evaluated	GET	211,470.00	410,000.00
				Sub Total ($)	**4,261,796.00**	**8,190,000.00**

Project Management Cost (PMC)		
GET	213,090.00	410,000.00
Sub Total($)	**213,090.00**	**410,000.00**
Total Project Cost($)	**4,474,886.00**	**8,600,000.00**

C. Sources 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($)
GEF Agency	UNDP	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,500,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,200,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Government of Madya Pradesh, Environmental Planning & Coordination Organisation	Grant	Investment mobilized	700,000.00
Civil Society Organization	CSO grantees	Grant	Investment mobilized	700,000.00
Civil Society Organization	CSO grantees	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2,500,000.00
Private Sector	NatWest India Foundation	Grant	Investment mobilized	2,000,000.00
			Total Co-Financing($)	**8,600,000.00**

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

Government: The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) has committed co-financing in the form of recurrent expenditures associated with complementary schemes and programmes of the Ministry aligned with scaling up and meeting the objectives of the project. At the State level, the Environmental Planning & Coordination Organisation (EPCO) of the Environment Department of the Government of Madhya Pradesh has confirmed cofinancing through synergies with three current climate change projects and other state government budget support for climate change related activities. UNDP: UNDP will provide in-kind co-financing from ongoing UNDP projects that will deliver as baseline activities for the project. Civil society: SGP global policy requests grant recipient CSOs to contribute to their projects in cash to the best of their abilities. The National Steering Committee will foster compliance with this policy as appropriate. These contributions will only be confirmed during project implementation as grant projects are approved. Investment mobilized by the CSOs correspond to new and additional funding for the approved interventions. Private sector: The committed cofinancing from the NatWest India Foundation is consistent with the priorities of the foundation in building adaptive capacity of local communities and engaging communities for socio-economic-ecological conservation. Difference between confirmed co-financing at CEO Endorsement Request and the indicative co-financing in the PIF: The total confirmed co-financing at the time of submission of the CEO Endorsement Request is USD 8.6 million.

The indicative co-financing outlined in the PIF was USD 11 million. The difference is in co-financing from the Implementing Partner (IP) and contributions from CSO grantees. Discussions are ongoing with the IP and any co-financing that materializes during project implementation will be monitored and reported at the time of the midterm review and terminal evaluation. With regard to the co-financing from the CSO grantees, the confirmed value of co-financing represents approximately a ratio of 1:1 to the proportion of the project budget allocated for grants. The figure in the PIF for co-financing from the CSO grantees was roughly the value of the total GEF funding.

D. Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount($)	Fee($)
UNDP	GET	India	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	2,147,946	204,054
UNDP	GET	India	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	1,476,712	140,288
UNDP	GET	India	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	850,228	80,772
				Total Grant Resources($)	**4,474,886.00**	**425,114.00**

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required

☐

PPG Amount ($)

91,324

PPG Agency Fee ($)

8,676

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount($)	Fee($)
UNDP	GET	India	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	43,835	4,165
UNDP	GET	India	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	30,137	2,863
UNDP	GET	India	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	17,352	1,648
				Total Project Costs($)	**91,324.00**	**8,676.00**

Core Indicators

Indicator 3 Area of land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
10000.00	10000.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
10,000.00	6,000.00		

Indicator 3.2 Area of Forest and Forest Land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
	3,500.00		

Indicator 3.3 Area of natural grass and shrublands restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 3.4 Area of wetlands (incl. estuaries, mangroves) restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
	500.00		

Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
60000.00	60000.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (hectares, qualitative assessment, non-certified)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
50,000.00	60,000.00		

Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes that meets national or international third party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations (hectares)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00			

Type/Name of Third Party Certification

Indicator 4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
10,000.00	0.00		

Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00			

Documents (Please upload document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title	Submitted

Indicator 5 Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity (excluding protected areas)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
1,200.00	1,200.00		

Indicator 5.1 Number of fisheries that meet national or international third party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations

Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)

Type/name of the third-party certification

Indicator 5.2 Number of Large Marine Ecosystems (LMEs) with reduced pollutions and hypoxia

Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (achieved at MTR)	Number (achieved at TE)
0	0	0	0

LME at PIF	LME at CEO Endorsement	LME at MTR	LME at TE

Indicator 5.3 Amount of Marine Litter Avoided

Metric Tons (expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)
	0.00		

Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO?e (direct)	50000	695000	0	0
Expected metric tons of CO?e (indirect)	90000	100000	0	0

Indicator 6.1 Carbon Sequestered or Emissions Avoided in the AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO?e (direct)		645,000		
Expected metric tons of CO?e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting	2038	2022		
Duration of accounting		20		

Indicator 6.2 Emissions Avoided Outside AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) Sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO?e (direct)	50000	50,000		
Expected metric tons of CO?e (indirect)	90000	100,000		
Anticipated start year of accounting	2038	2025		
Duration of accounting		10		

Indicator 6.3 Energy Saved (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Total Target Benefit	Energy (MJ) (At PIF)	Energy (MJ) (At CEO Endorsement)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at MTR)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at TE)
Target Energy Saved (MJ)		126,000,000		

Indicator 6.4 Increase in Installed Renewable Energy Capacity per Technology (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Technology	Capacity (MW) (Expected at PIF)	Capacity (MW) (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at MTR)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at TE)
Solar Photovoltaic select		2.00		
Solar Thermal select		0.25		
Biomass select		0.75		

Indicator 11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	9,280	9,240		
Male	6,720	7,560		
Total	16000	16800	0	0

Provide additional explanation on targets, other methodologies used, and other focal area specifics (i.e., Aichi targets in BD) including justification where core indicator targets are not provided

Area of land restored (Core Indicator 3): Restoration- rehabilitation projects are expected in all three regions, e.g., mangroves and other coastal ecosystems are covered under sub-indicator 3.4. The target of 10,000 ha is split across sub-indicator 3.1 (agricultural) with 6,000 ha, sub-indicator 3.2 (forest) with 3,500 ha and sub-indicator 3.4 (wetlands-mangroves) with 500 ha. Landscapes under improved practices (Core Indicator 4): The envisaged projects contributing towards achievement of Core Indicator 4 are distinguished from the ones on restoration-rehabilitation. Under sub-indicator 4.1 (60,000 ha), the types of envisaged projects include improved buffer zone management or sustainable use, ecotourism, and conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity. Area of marine habitat under improved practices (Core Indicator 5): The Indian Coast is one of the three target regions on the project, with intervention landscapes located in the states of Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra. Interventions contributing towards this core indicator include community-driven establishment or strengthening of fishing grounds to protect coastal and marine biodiversity and safeguard livelihoods for small-scale fishers; collaborative management of coastal and marine resources, e.g., in cooperation with the Gulf of Mannar National Park or the Gulf of Mannar Biosphere Reserve; strengthening of integrated coastal management in the project landscapes. Estimated GHG emissions mitigated (Core Indicator 6): Based on experiences during earlier SGP operational phases and potential in the project landscapes identified during PPG consultations, an estimated 50,000 tons of CO2e (lifetime direct) and 100,000 tons of CO2e (lifetime indirect) are estimated to be avoided through community RE and EE interventions (Sub-Indicator 6.2) - see detailed calculations in Annex 12 to the Project Document. The estimation of lifetime indirect GHG emissions mitigated was approximated through a bottom-up approach, applying a replication factor of 2 for the lifetime direct mitigation benefits estimated through community RE and EE interventions. Through capacity building, demonstration of community-drive CCM interventions, particularly those associated with small-scale production, and upscaling through expanded access to microcredit and other finance mechanisms and strengthened collaborative arrangements with governmental, NGO, and private sector partners, the OP7 funding is expected to facilitate replication totalling 100,000 tCO2e over 10 years post project. GHG emissions avoided through interventions in the agriculture, forestry, and land use sector (AFOLU) are included in the Core Indicator 6 estimations (Sub-Indicator 6.1). Using the FAO Ex-Ante Carbon Balance Tool (EX-ACT), roughly 645,000 tCO2e over a 20-year lifetime are approximated to be avoided through the 10,000 ha of restoration interventions under Core Indicator 3 (see Annex 12 to the Project Document for EX-ACT output). Direct beneficiaries (Core Indicator 11): Based on experience during earlier operational phases, an average of 200 beneficiaries per project have been reported. The project?s gender mainstreaming target is 55% female to 45% male.

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

Project Description.

There are no significant changes in alignment with the project design of the original PIF. A few of the indicative outcomes and outputs outlined in the PIF were revised and merged through the process of refining the project design during the project preparation phase. These changes are described below in Section 1a.3.

1) The global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description)

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

Starting at the fifth operational phase (OP5) of the SGP in 2012, India was included in the Upgraded Country Programme (UCP). Responding to lessons learned during OP5, the design of the full-size OP7[1]2 project is focused on three regions in the country: (a) highlands of the North East, (b) Central semi-arid region of India and (c) Indian coastal regions, as shown below on the country map in *Annex E*. These three target regions are unchanged from the description in the PIF. Specific, intervention landscapes within the target regions were defined during the project preparation phase, as described below following the summary of the three regions.

Region 1: North East region: North East India is comprised of eight states ? Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Tripura and Sikkim ? and shares an international border with Bhutan, Myanmar, Bangladesh, Nepal, and China. The region is ecologically fragile and biologically rich with vulnerable ecosystem and biophysical characteristics. Parts of Assam and Meghalaya are part of the Indo-Burma global biodiversity hotspots.[2][2] There are several key biodiversity areas in the region, including the Manas National Park, which is situated at the northern edge of the state of Assam, bordering the Kingdom of Bhutan. Natural resources in the region are being exploited and manipulated in different ways. The North East region did not benefit much from the

green revolution (which was mainly confined to a few States of North India) and other agricultural promotional plans of the government, which led to significant socio-economic upliftment to many other parts of the country. Human poverty is influenced by lack of skills and livelihood opportunities among the poor. Unemployment in the region is high amongst the youth, e.g., the unemployment rate of rural youth (15-29 years) in Assam was 27.6% in the reporting period July 2017-June 2018, as documented in the 2019 Periodic Labour Force Survey annual report published by the National Statistical Office. .

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

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

Marine litter is also a growing challenge for Indian coastal and marine ecosystems, especially in the East Coast Region. Marine litter includes any form of anthropogenic manufactured or processed materials discarded, disposed of, or abandoned in the marine environment, either deliberately or unintentionally, and may be transported to the ocean by rivers, drainage, sewage systems or by wind. At sea, plastic materials, for example, slowly and do not readily mineralize; instead, they break down into ever-smaller fragments over time, which persist in the marine environment.

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

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

Selection of Intervention Landscapes. Intervention landscapes were selected during the project preparation phase through consultations with the MoEFCC and other stakeholders. The landscapes were selected based on the following criteria: (1) high socioeconomic vulnerability, (2) biodiversity values, (3) vulnerability to climate change and (4) land/coastal zone degradation conditions. The selected intervention landscapes for focused interventions in the three target regions are shown in the map included in *Annex E* and include: Manas landscape in the state of Assam (North East), Khasi Hills landscape in the state of Meghalaya (North East), Gulf of Mannar in the state of Tamil Nadu (Indian Coast ? East), Ratnagiri-Sindhudurg in the state of Maharashtra (Indian Coast ? West), and Barwani-Damoh-Chhatarpur in the state of Madhya Pradesh (Central India). The intervention landscapes are described in more detail in the landscape profiles included in *Annex 11 to the Project Document*. The selected intervention landscapes will be reviewed and validated at project inception.

Threats and root causes:

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

a. Large-scale development projects such as min?ing and dam and road construction.

b. Conversion of biodiversity-rich ecosystems, such as tropical forests to farmlands and in?dustrial and residential sites.

c. Poaching of wildlife and over-harvesting of forest products.

According to a 2016 study carried out by Space Applications Centre (SAC)[3][3], the total area in the country undergoing the process of land degradation was estimated at 96.4 million hectares, which constitutes 29.32% of India?s total land area. Forest and land degradation reduce the capacity of soil to support production of goods and protection of ecosystem services, such as providing nutrients for crops and livestock, safeguarding biodiversity, supporting water and nutrient cycles, and sequestering and storing carbon, which is important for addressing climate change. Severely degraded land ultimately becomes unproductive, and the economic cost of restoring such lands is often prohibitive. As a result, new areas are continuously opened-up for agriculture and grazing to meet overall demand. This dynamic increases the vulnerability of local people, particularly the poor and women, to the

impacts of climate change. In general, India is highly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climatic change owing to its diverse biogeographic conditions and dependence on climate sensitive sectors. Its per capita emissions are lower than the global average.

Another environmental challenge for India is effective waste management. In India especially in rural areas, improper disposal of waste is a severe threat to public health and hygiene. Close to 88% of the total disease load is due to lack of access to clean water and sanitation and improper solid and liquid waste management, which intensify disease occurrence[4][4].

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

Long-term vision of the project:

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

Barriers analysis:
The following barriers are currently impeding the achievement of this vision.

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

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

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

Barrier 4: *Community-based organizations have limited or weak representation and participation in formal inter-institutional governance structures at the landscape level.* There is inadequate convergence, synergies and integration of government priorities, programmes and schemes at the landscape level with those of NGOs, the private sector and community-based organizations, particularly in lesser developed areas. Whilst many government programmes and schemes at the district/block level are implemented in conjunction with local civil society organisations and private sector enterprises, there is room for improvement with respect to cross-sectoral coordination ? which is

a requisite aspect of successful landscape approaches . Some existing governance structures lack community participation or equitable representation of different community groups. Lack of coordination to reach goals and receive services by national institutions, particularly those related with natural resource management, is an issue that limits the potential of specific initiatives to be scaled up, especially through a landscape approach. The private sector is not adequately sensitized, aware or motivated regarding the opportunities for investing in community-based sustainable production initiatives in the landscapes of the vulnerable and lesser developed areas of India.

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

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

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

2) The baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects

Baseline scenario

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

record in India, developing capacities among the civil society sector for genuine participation in sustainable development initiatives throughout the country.

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

Baseline - SGP in India:

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

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

To date, 433 projects have been supported through the earlier phases of SGP. A total of 85,000 tons of carbon dioxide emissions have been mitigated, while generating global benefits for biodiversity (BD), land degradation (LD) and climate change mitigation (CCM). 97,000 hectares of land have been

brought under sustainable land management with enhanced vegetative cover improving management, functionality and cover of agroecosystems in arid and semi-arid regions . 1,255 women?s self-help groups with over 17,000 beneficiaries have been financially strengthened through SGP interventions for sustainable management of natural resources.

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

? Three NGO partners have used this knowledge to set up Producer Companies and link their products to market.

? Twenty-two Panchayats have incorporated sustainable land management practices into village level planning for community managed landscapes, enhancing sustainable land uses and improving biodiversity conservation.

? Nineteen rare and threatened domestic cultivars/livestock varieties have been brought under focused conservation practices.

? Fifty-six business models have been created based on successful interventions, and more than 200 natural resource-based products have been developed.

? Market linkages have been created for more than 90% of the green products.

? Successful collaborations and linkages with more than 40 national and state-level institutions have been established for efficient and effective implementation of project activities.

? NGO partners and Community Based Organisations were provided marketing facilitation through organising ?Green Haats?/expositions.

? GEF-5 project partners have been recognised by Government and Private Agencies by receiving awards such as State Biodiversity Awards, Earth Care Award and Earth Day Star Award.

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

consolidate efforts to become more strategic and effective throughout GEF-7, as outlined in the SGP Implementation Agreement Paper for OP7 (GEF Council Document) that clarifies the community-based landscape approach for SGP Upgraded Country Programmes[5][5].

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

Baseline - Government programmes:

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

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

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

? Qualitative improvement of forest cover in moderately dense forests (1.5 million ha), open degraded forests (3 million ha) , degraded grassland (0.4 million ha) and wetlands (0.1 million ha).

? Eco-restoration/afforestation of scrub, shifting cultivation areas, cold deserts, mangroves, ravines and abandoned mining areas (1.8 million ha).

? Bringing urban/ peri-urban lands under forest and tree cover (0.20 million ha).

? Agroforestry /social forestry (3 million ha).

? The GIM also targets improvement of forest-based livelihoods for about three million households living in and around forests.

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

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

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

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

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

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA). The MNREGA enacted in 2005 is primarily implemented by gram panchayats (villages). More than 60% of the work carried out under MGNREGA relates to natural resource management to mitigate desertification, land degradation and drought in India through public infrastructure development and by creating individual and community assets.[6][6] These include water conservation and water harvesting structures to

augment and improve groundwater with special focus on recharging ground water including drinking water sources, watershed management, renovation of traditional water bodies, afforestation, tree plantation and horticulture in common and forest lands, road margins, canal bunds, tank foreshores and coastal belts and land development activities in common land. At the community/ individual level, initiatives include land development provision of suitable infrastructure for irrigation including dug wells, farm ponds and other water harvesting structures, improving livelihoods through horticulture, sericulture, plantation, and farm forestry, and development of fallow or waste lands of households. Anchoring the OP7 landscape-seascape strategies with the MNREGA will be explored, as a means to mainstream the priority actions with existing initiatives.

National Rural Livelihoods Mission which has the objective to cover 70 million rural poor households, across 600,000 villages in the country through self-managed self-help groups and federated institutions to support the rural communities in strengthening their livelihood.
Consistent with SGP?s mandate, facilitating sustainable and resilient livelihoods for the communities in the project landscapes is one of the primary objectives of the OP7 project. Developing synergies with the National Rural Livelihoods Mission will be prioritized during development of the landscape-seascape strategies and establishment of the landscape governance platforms.

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

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

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

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

i. Section 41 (1) of the Biodiversity Act 2002 makes Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) responsible for chronicling of knowledge relating to biological diversity and its uses in their areas of jurisdiction. BD Rules provide for creation of People?s Biodiversity Registers (PBRs) to implement section 41 (1) of the BD Act.

ii. Proforma have been carefully designed by an expert group for BMCs to document TK comprehensively.

iii. Taxonomic surveys by Botanical Survey of India (BSI) and Zoological Survey of India (ZSI), technical organisations under the Ministry of AYUSH and NGOs document TK practices ideas and innovations.

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

Baseline ? GEF financed and other donor projects:

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

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

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

Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) India Project (Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh). BIOFIN in India is led by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC). The

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

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

GIZ Water Security and Climate Adaptation in Rural India (WASCA)

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

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

International NGOs have played an important role in initiating various projects in conservation of biodiversity in India. For instance, Project Tiger was started with the financial assistance from WWF in 1973 with 9 Tiger Reserves. This project now includes 28 tiger project sites nationwide. Other wild animals which have been protected and rehabilitated through such projects are the Asiatic lion, the Blackbuck, the Rhinoceros, the Musk deer, the Hangul and the Ghariyal. Several crocodile con?servation programme, Elephant conservation sites and various bird conservation sites have also been launched. India is also a party to CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered

Species). International NGOs will be invited to participate on the multi-stakeholder landscape platforms, as well as be involved in competitive procurement of engagement of strategic partners on the OP7 project.

3) The proposed alternative scenario with a description of outcomes and components of the project

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Component 3: Monitoring and evaluation

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

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Theory of Change:

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

Causal Pathway 1: Enhancing landscape resilience

Participatory models of conservation and restoration-rehabilitation of ecosystems under the project will feed into the government?s commitment and regulatory frameworks, assuming that governance conditions in the target landscapes permit restoration and conservation and local stakeholders are motivated and committed to participate. Over the longer term, ecosystem functions and environmental

services will be ensured through conservation and restoration, with co-benefits generated for participating local communities. The effectiveness of these models will depend on enabling policies and incentives that are assumed will adapt to changing circumstances over time. For example, infrastructure development, one of the leading drivers of biodiversity loss, will be aligned with participatory landscape management strategies. There also needs to be clear linkages between conservation goals and social outcomes, e.g., diversification of livelihoods through sustainable use of natural resources, genuine collaborative management arrangements that involve local communities in decision-making ? including women and other marginalised groups - and traditional knowledge is respected and protected.

In order to have local communities genuinely participate in conservation and restoration initiatives, it is important to address socioeconomic well-being, including livelihood benefits. Inconsistent quality of local products and services is one reason why certain CBOs, local cooperatives and small enterprises fail. The project will be fostering capacity building partnerships between beneficiary CBOs and enabling stakeholders, such as experienced NGOs, government departments, private sector, etc., and it is assumed that the CBOs will continue to focus on improving quality after GEF funding ceases. Another assumption is that the market demand will be in place for the products and services offered. Resources are allocated under the project for a business development consultant to deliver training and guide CBOs in formulating marketable business models. The durability of many of the interventions will also be predicated on adequate incentives to be in place, both non-market and market-based incentives. Some examples of non-market incentives include access to good quality seed, access to credit or added value through on-farm improvements such as soil fertility, water conservation, introduction of good agricultural practices, etc. Examples of market-based incentives include access to supply/value chains (e.g., through eco-certification attainment), development of niche markets, development of e-commerce in rural areas, etc.
Sustaining and upscaling the low emission RE and EE solutions at the community level are similarly a function of having local capacity developed for operating and maintaining the systems. Moreover, the systems or solutions need to be reliable and affordable. Changing behaviours and preferences is also critical, which takes time and concerted effort. The project will be promoting RE and EE solutions through awareness campaigns, workshops and community meetings. Having accessible incentive mechanisms is also considered an impact driver for achieving upscaling and sustaining low emission energy interventions.

Causal Pathway 2: Mainstreaming the landscape approach

One of the key assumptions outlined in the project theory of change (as illustrated below in *Figure 3 of the Project Document*) for advancing from project level outcomes to longer-term outcomes (intermediate states) and ultimately to durable impacts is that the landscape approach is mainstreamed, e.g., through integrating the landscape strategies and priority action plans into local development mechanisms, such as Panchayat Raj development plans. Sustaining the multi-stakeholder governance platforms would also be important in ensuring landscape strategies are maintained. The project will endeavour to strengthen existing governance platforms rather than establishing new ones, and advocating for broader representation, including women and other marginalized groups. The role of ?change agents? in facilitating the requisite stakeholder engagement is critical ? considered an impact

driver in the theory of change. Such change agents could be local government officials, members of local NGOs or CBOs, or other individuals or groups. Identifying and strengthening the capacity of change agents will be a part of the landscape approach in each of the intervention landscapes.

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

Causal Pathway 3: Enabling adaptive management

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

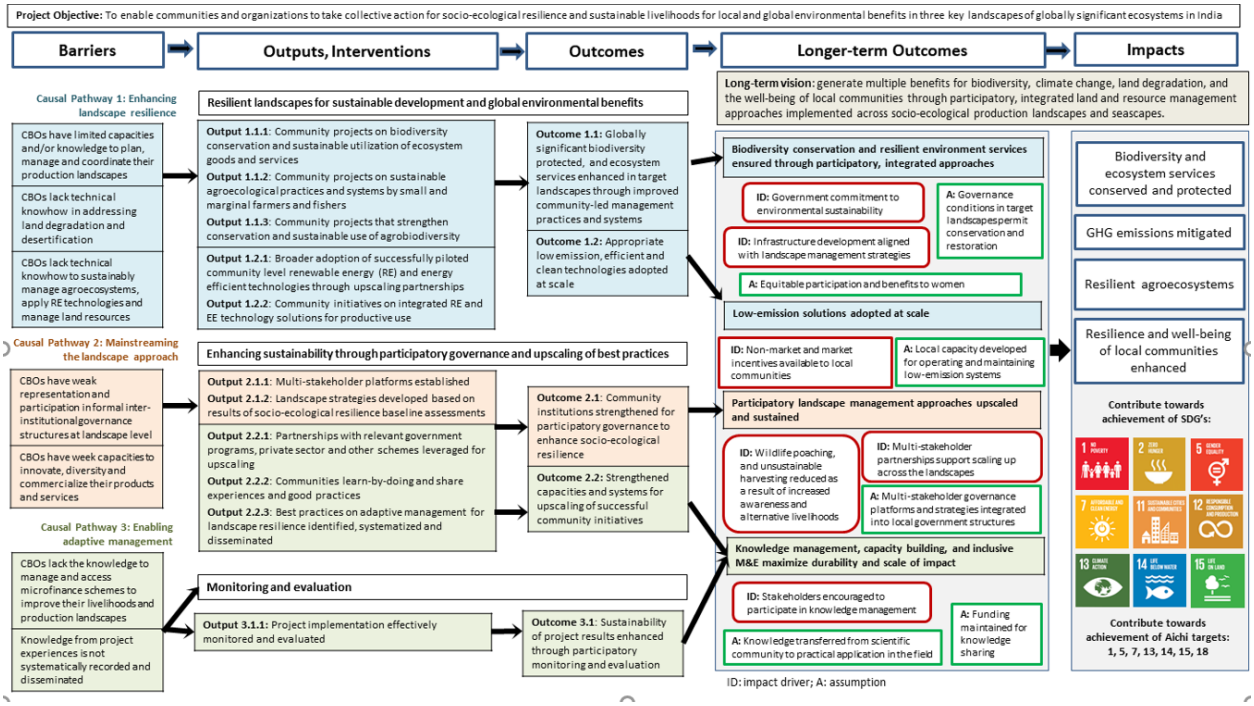

Figure 3 of the Project Document: Theory of Change

Changes in Alignment with the Project Design with the Original PIF

The following adjustments were made to some of the indicative outputs and outcomes outlined in the PIF.

Original PIF	Change at CEO Endorsement
Outcome 1.1. Ecosystem services enhanced within targeted landscapes through improved community ? led land-use practices and systems, in accordance with outcomes of the landscape strategies developed by this project **Output 1.1.1**. Community level small grant projects in the selected landscapes that conserve biodiversity and enhance ecosystem servicesthrough ICCAs, sustainable harvest of NTFPs, reforestation, management of human-wildlife conflict, managed natural regeneration of key habitats, or others **Outcome 1.2.Improved sustainability and productivity of agro-ecosystems through community-based initiatives, approved in accordance with outcomes of the landscape strategies developed by this project** **Output 1.2.1**.Community level small grant projects in the selected landscapes that stimulate widespread adoption of sustainable agro-ecological practices and systems by small and marginal farmers, including agroforestry, integrated crop-livestock-tree systems, etc. **Output 1.2.2**. Community level small grant projects that document and revive traditional agro-biodiversity knowledge through in-situ and on-farm crop genetic resource conservation, including seed selection and exchanges, participatory plant breeding and other measures, linked to food security, markets and relevant government schemes and programmes **Output 1.2.3**. Initiatives that establish and implement certification, labelling/branding of organic and green products, and access to e-marketing facilities for community level products	**Outcome 1.1: Globally significant biodiversity protected, and ecosystem services enhanced through improved community-led management practices and systems** **Output 1.1.1:** Community level small grant projects implemented that conserve biodiversity and enhance ecosystem services through sustainable harvest of NTFPs and marine resources, rehabilitation or restoration of degraded ecosystems, management of human-wildlife conflict, managed natural regeneration of key habitats or others **Output 1.1.2**: Community level small grant projects implemented that stimulate adoption of sustainable agroecological practices and systems by small and marginal farmers and fishers **Output 1.1.3**: Community projects implemented that strengthen conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity, including certification, labelling/branding of organic and green products, access to marketing channels for community level products, and documentation of traditional knowledge
The above change was made to consolidate the BD/LD related outputs under a single outcome.	

Original PIF	Change at CEO Endorsement
Outcome 1.3: Appropriate low emission, efficient and clean technologies adopted at scale in the targeted landscape **Output 1.3.1.** Broader adoption of successfully piloted community level renewable energy (RE) and energy efficient technologies through upscaling programs at landscape level **Output 1.3.2.**Community level initiatives that apply integrated RE and energy efficient technology solutions for productive use, including mills, sewing machines, etc. **Output 1.3.3**.Partnerships and business models established and demonstrated for RE and clean energy applications	**Outcome 1.2: Appropriate low emission, efficient and clean technologies and solutions adopted at scale** **Output 1.2.1**: Broader adoption of successfully implemented community level renewable energy and energy efficient technologies and solutions through upscaling partnerships **Output 1.2.2**: Community level initiatives implemented that apply integrated RE and energy efficient technologies and solutions for productive use
Indicative outputs 1.3.1 and 1.3.3 described in the PIF were consolidated into one output (1.2.1).	
Component 2.0. Capacity Building, Knowledge Management and Financial Sustainability	**Component 2: Enhancing sustainability through participatory governance and upscaling of best practices**
The phrasing of Component 2 was revised to emphasize the aim to enhance sustainability through participatory governance and upscaling of best practices.	
Outcome 2.1. Community institutions strengthened for improved governance of selected landscapes to enhance socio-ecological resilience **Output 2.1.1.**Multi-stakeholder platforms set up for improved governance of each selected landscape **Output 2.1.2**. Participatory planning processes in place for comprehensive socio-ecological baseline assessments in the selected landscapes **Output 2.1.3.**Landscape based strategies for effective governance established through participatory processes	**Outcome 2.1: Community institutions strengthened for participatory governance to enhance socio-ecological resilience** **Output 2.1.1**: Multi-stakeholder platforms established and/or strengthened for improved governance of intervention landscapes **Output 2.1.2**: Landscape strategies for effective governance developed based on results of participatory socio-ecological resilience assessments in the selected intervention landscapes
Indicative outputs 2.1.2 and 2.1.3 described in the PIF were merged into one output (2.1.2), as the baseline assessments and landscape strategies are intrinsically linked.	

Original PIF	Change at CEO Endorsement
Outcome 2.2. Enhanced organizational, technological, financial and entrepreneurial skills of communities and organizations through trainings and access to microcredit **Output 2.2.1.** Increased access of communities to hybrid grant/ micro lending schemes through credit cooperatives and banks; revolving funds supported and made operational **Output 2.2.2**. Partnerships with relevant government programs and schemes at different levels established and resources leveraged for scale up and replication of good models/ practices. **Outcome 2.3. Capacities and systems strengthened to enable effective knowledge sharing and replication of successful resource management or technology application models** **Output 2.3.1**. Communities learn-by-doing and share experiences and good practices on business models and technology adoption **Output 2.3.2**. Best practices on adaptive management for landscape resilience identified, systematized and disseminated **Output 2.3.3**.Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) established and initiatives facilitated for replication and scaling up of good practices	**Outcome 2.2: Strengthened capacities and systems for upscaling of successful community initiatives** **Output 2.2.1**: Partnerships between CBOs and government, civil society, private sector or donor programs and schemes strengthened, and resources leveraged for scale up and replication of good models/practices **Output 2.2.2**: Communities learn by doing and share experiences and good practices on business models and technology adoption **Output 2.2.3**: Best practices on adaptive management for landscape resilience identified, systematized and disseminated
Indicative outcomes 2.2 and 2.3 described in the PIF were consolidated into a single outcome (Outcome 2.2), and the five outputs among the indicative outcomes 2.2 and 2.3 were rationalized into three outputs under Outcome 2.2.	
	Component 3: Monitoring and evaluation **Outcome 3.1: Sustainability of project results enhanced through participatory monitoring and evaluation** **Output 3.1.1**: Project implementation effectively monitored and evaluated
A separate component (3) was established on monitoring and evaluation. Consistent with the GEF budget template, having a separate component on M&E enables separation of M&E costs. Moreover, the over-arching function of M&E on the project is better represented through having a dedicated component on M&E.	

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

Under this component, landscape resilience will be strengthened through community-level small grant interventions aimed at achieving the mutually beneficial outcomes of sustainable socioeconomic development and conservation and protection of the ecosystem goods and services that many local communities rely upon. The small grant projects will cover the three GEF focal areas of biodiversity, land degradation and climate change mitigation. The landscape strategies and multi-stakeholder platforms developed and established under Component 2 will provide guidance to the selection and prioritization of actions to be addressed by the community-level projects.With respect to biodiversity, envisaged interventions include strengthening community collaborative management of protected areas, management of human-wildlife conflicts, sustainable utilization of NTFPs and marine resources, protection and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity and documentation and dissemination of traditional knowledge. Community driven rehabilitation of degraded lands, mangroves, coral reefs and other coastal ecosystems, and collaborative management of efforts aimed at promoting natural regeneration of critical ecosystems will contribute towards the project?s objectives regarding land degradation. Building upon best practices of earlier SGP operational phases, the project will be supporting the introduction and upscaling of renewable energy and energy efficiency applications, to mitigate the impacts of climate change and enhance the well-being of local communities.

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

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

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

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

Indicative activities under Output 1.1.1 include:

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

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

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

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

Indicative activities under Output 1.1.2 include:

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

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

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

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

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

Indicative activities under Output 1.1.3 include:

1.1.3.1.	Implement community projects on conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity, including community seed banks and exchanges, participatory plant breeding, certification and eco-labelling of organic and green products and access to marketing and other incentive mechanisms, promoting forward and backward linkages for agricultural products and enhancing sustainable livelihoods.
1.1.3.2.	Provide capacity building to CBOs (specifically women?s groups) on quality control, marketing, financial management, partnership building, etc. for strengthening initiatives regarding organic and green products and ensuring women?s participation and decision making in supply/value chains.
1.1.3.3.	Partner with enabling stakeholders and mechanisms for promoting community level organic and green products such as collective aggregation of organic and green products, trade fairs, etc.
1.1.3.4.	Organize and/or participate in trade fairs, showcasing agrobiodiversity products and initiatives and fostering partnerships with enabling stakeholders.

1.1.3.5.	Partnering with qualified NGOs and academic/research institutions, deliver capacity building to CBOs (including women and other marginalised groups) on documenting traditional agrobiodiversity knowledge, including processes on obtaining free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) from tribal communities for recording and sharing traditional knowledge.
1.1.3.6.	Implement community projects on documenting traditional agrobiodiversity knowledge into People?s Biodiversity Register (PBR) or other agreed information repository.

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

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

The SGP has provided significant innovation and demonstrated scale-able community-level applications of renewable energy (RE) and energy efficient (EE) solutions. For example, OP5 included a biomass briquetting project in the state of Manipur, in the North East region of India, that has a strong potential for upscaling. The project in Manipur demonstrated how an improved cook stove could reduce demand for fuel wood and also decrease the level of drudgery for women, who are often tasked with fetching fuel supplies and they also suffer the health consequences of using cooking techniques that expose them to high levels of indoor smoke and other harmful substances.[7][7] The project will focus on demonstrating new innovative technologies like solar cold rooms, solar powered chakkis, solar dryers, energy efficient irrigation system, solar based fish pond aerators etc and will develop and promote business models for proven technologies like solar cookers, lighting systems, etc.

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

Indicative activities under Output 1.1.2 include:

1.2.1.1.	Issue an expression of interest for participation in a call for proposals for upscaling proven community level RE and EE solutions
1.2.1.2.	Provide capacity building to short-listed CBOs (up to 10) on formulating business models for upscaling community level RE and EE applications.
1.2.1.3.	Organize a workshop with invited stakeholders including governmental agencies and departments, private sector enterprises, academic/research institutions, civil society, and microcredit financial institutions.

1.2.1.4.	Issue a call for proposals, including a detailed business model for upscaling community level RE and EE applications and direct cofinancing.
1.2.1.5.	Implement community level RE and EE upscaling projects, with an emphasis on ones run by women and other marginalised groups.
1.2.1.6.	Monitor and evaluate the results of the community projects and share the findings in one of the SGP Learning Forum meetings, sensitizing partners and other key stakeholders on gender and renewable and clean energy.

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

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

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

Indicative activities under Output 1.2.2 include:

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

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

Component 2 focuses on facilitating participatory, multi-stakeholder governance across the target intervention landscapes. This process will include establishing multi-stakeholder platforms in each of the intervention landscapes, carrying out participatory baseline assessments and developing landscape strategies that outline priority issues and actions to focus on. Ensuring the durability of the results achieved and structures established will be facilitated through capacity building, e.g., strengthening the

financial management skills of CBOs and increasing their awareness of existing hybrid grant and microcredit schemes. Capacity development and establishing cooperative linkages with institutions on agricultural development, extension and research will also be an important aspect under this component and interconnected with the community projects implemented under Component 1..

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

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

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

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

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

Indicative activities under Output 2.1.1 include:

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

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

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

? Community priorities, key environmental threats, socioeconomic conditions.

? Existing and planned projects and programs in the intervention landscapes, and opportunities for collaboration.

? Capacities of the CBOs and other stakeholders.

? Potential local champions who could represent the interests of the communities and help facilitate the project interventions.

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

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

Indicative activities under Output 2.1.2 include:

2.1.2.1.	Deliver training to the selected NGOs on the social and ecological resilience assessment process.
2.1.2.2	Carry out participatory baseline and end of project assessments, including assessment of socio-ecological resilience for each of the intervention landscapes, ensuring equitable participation of women and other marginalized groups.
2.1.2.3.	Prepare baseline assessment reports for the intervention landscapes, including updated information on priority areas for biodiversity conservation, rehabilitation of degraded land, priorities for renewable and clean energy among local communities, opportunities for introducing or enhancing alternative livelihoods for local people, and incorporating gender-responsive processes.

2.1.2.4	Prepare landscape strategies for the intervention landscapes using the results of the baseline assessments and follow-up consultations with local stakeholders (government officials, NGOs/CBOs, women groups, and private sector), and including a gender mainstreaming and social inclusion action plan for ensuring representation and participation of women and other marginalised groups.
2.1.2.5.	Present the landscape strategies and action plans to the multi-stakeholder platforms and the SGP National Steering Committee for endorsement.
2.1.2.6.	Identify and train local champions in the intervention landscapes, with emphasis on inclusion of women and youth, for helping to facilitate the implementation of the landscape strategies.
2.1.2.7.	Prepare and disseminate information on the landscape strategies to stakeholders within the intervention landscapes, through print media, social media and local media outlets, taking into consideration interests and culturally appropriate communication approaches for women and other marginalised groups.

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

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

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

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

This output will also include a separate call for proposals on community grants for scaling up and replication good models and practices. The terms of reference for these upscaling grants will include

specific requirements for providing cofinancing through partnerships with other complementary programs or schemes.

Indicative activities under Output 2.2.1 include:

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

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

There is a wealth of information on good practices on business models and technology adoption among SGP partners and the CSO community throughout India. Under this output, experiences and lessons learned, as well as networking among the CSO community will be enhanced through creation of an SGP Learning Forum, which will include an e-platform for uploading information and online interaction, which could be established on an existing knowledge management system. The SGP Learning Forum will also include one workshop, a gathering of SGP partners and other CSOs/NGOs, as wells as stakeholders from the government, private sector and donor communities. COVID-19 related risks and issues will be incorporated into communication and knowledge management strategies and action plans.

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

Indicative activities under Output 2.2.2 include:

2.2.2.1.	Prepare terms of reference for an SGP Learning Forum ? a community of practice for CBOs (including women and other marginalised groups), NGOs and other partners to share experiences and good practices and to foster partnerships for upscaling and replication.
2.2.2.2.	Develop an SGP knowledge management strategy and a communications strategy.
2.2.2.3.	Create and maintain the SGP Learning Forum e-platform and maintain the platform.

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

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

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

Indicative activities under Output 2.2.3 include:

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

Component 3: Monitoring and Evaluation

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

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

Output 3.1.1: Project implementation and results effectively monitored and evaluated

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

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

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

The baseline and end-of-project socio-ecological resilience assessments completed under Output 4.2 for the intervention landscapes will be analysed to assess changes over time, with findings disaggregated by stakeholder sub-group and gender.

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

Indicative activities under Output 3.1.1 include:

3.1.1.1.	Organise the project inception workshop, including review of multi-year work plan, project results framework, gender analysis and gender action plan, stakeholder engagement plan, social and environmental screening procedure, etc., and prepare an inception report to provide guidance for initiating the implementation of the project.
3.1.1.2.	Organise twice per year NSC meetings, providing strategic guidance to the country programme management unit and approving project grants.
3.1.1.3.	Monitor and evaluate the project progress, risks and results, facilitating adaptive management, ensuring gender mainstreaming objectives are achieved, preparing project progress reports and organizing periodic financial auditing services.

3.1.1.4.	Monitor the implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan.
3.1.1.5.	Monitor the implementation of the gender action plan, with the support of a gender specialist.
3.1.1.6.	Analyse the baseline and end of project assessments of socio-ecological resilience, carried out for the project intervention landscapes.
3.1.1.7.	Assess midterm achievement of GEF core indicator targets.
3.1.1.8.	Procure and support an independent midterm review of the project, according to UNDP and GEF guidelines.
3.1.1.9.	Assess end-of-project achievement of GEF core indicator targets.
3.1.1.10.	Procure and support an independent terminal evaluation of the project, according to UNDP and GEF guidelines.

4) Alignment with GEF focal area and/or impact program strategies

The project is aligned with the following GEF-7 focal area objectives:

? **BD-1-1**: Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes through biodiversity mainstreaming in priority sectors.

? **CCM-1-1**: Promote innovation and technology transfer for sustainable energy breakthroughs for decentralized power with energy usage.

? **LD-1-1**: Maintain or improve flow of agroecosystem services to sustain food production and livelihoods through Sustainable Land Management (SLM).

5) Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing

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

Table 3 of the Project Document: Summary of project incremental reasoning

Baseline scenario	**Summary of GEF scenario**	**Increment**

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

6) Global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)

The global environmental benefits generated by the SGP India Upgraded Country Programme (UCP) are estimated based on the expected number of grants awarded and experiences on earlier operational phases of the SGP in India. Aggregated benefits over the longer term will be a function of the synergies created between projects through programmatic approaches, such as the landscape/seascape management approach proposed here. GEF support will be catalytic in mobilizing action at local levels to innovate new strategies and technologies to improve the management of vulnerable natural resources and ecosystems. More importantly, the programme will enhance the capacity of stakeholders in

different sectors and at different levels (NGOs, CBOs, etc.) to promote participatory resource management and clean energy access. The lessons learned from the community and landscape level initiatives will be analysed by multi-stakeholder groups at landscape and regional levels for potential policy inputs and disseminated to other landscapes and communities where they will be up-scaled, mainstreamed and replicated, as well as integrated into other local and national level programs.

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

? Agrobiodiversity conservation through preservation and promotion of indigenous seeds, plant species and livestock.

? Protecting endemic species and endangered and threatened species, e.g., through establishing community-managed ecological corridors to improve habitat integrity.

? Conservation of globally significant biodiversity or cultural resources, e.g., through Indigenous Community Conserved Areas, Locally Managed Marine Areas.

? Promoting and strengthening local community institutions such as Biodiversity Management Committees, Peoples Biodiversity Registers, etc.

? Conservation of Forest Areas through livelihood based eco-restoration activities.

? Improved marine habitat practices, such as seasonal protection of critical fishing grounds.

? Reduction of marine litter and other solid wastes impacting biodiversity and ecosystem functioning.

? Collaborative management of protected areas in partnership with PA administrations (e.g., community patrol).

? Management of human-wildlife conflicts in settlements near the borders of the protected areas.

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

? Improved provision of agroecosystem, forest and marine ecosystem goods and services (e.g., through reforestation, dissemination of knowledge on improved grazing/livestock maintenance, planting of mangroves, indigenous resilient trees and nurseries).

? Community-managed natural regeneration of degraded lands and coastal ecosystems.

? Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in productive landscapes and within buffer zones of protected areas (e.g., sustainable utilization of non-forest timber products (NTFPs)).

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

? Mitigation of GHG emissions, e.g., through energy efficient solutions introduced, adapted, piloted and disseminated.

? Expanded application of renewable and clean energy solutions for productive uses, such as mills, solar pumps, etc.

? Increased use of renewable energy, including alternatives to fuelwood and coal.

? Improved energy efficiency, e.g., for household use and community lighting.

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

7) Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up. ?

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

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

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

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

Socioeconomic dimension of sustainability: The landscape approach integrated into the project strategy is predicated on strengthening socio-ecological resilience. Involving multiple stakeholders in the landscapes-seascape in identifying priority issues and developing strategies for addressing these increases the overall social capital of the local communities. Contributing towards the COVID-19

recovery efforts, the project interventions, such as diversifying local food production, strengthens the resilience of the local communities.

Institutional framework and governance dimension of sustainability: Building capacities of local governance mechanisms and involving multiple stakeholders in the landscape platforms will enhance the likelihood that project results will be sustained after GEF funding ceases.

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

Environmental dimension of sustainability: A substantial number of envisaged projects involve activities that conserve biodiversity and protect and restore ecosystem services, e.g., improved sustainable land management, collaborative community management of natural resources, adopting sustainable agricultural practices, restoration-rehabilitation of degraded agricultural land, forests, and coastal ecosystems. As outlined in the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (*Annex 5* to the *Project Document*), biodiversity conservation, land degradation, and climate change mitigation grants will be primarily carried out in partnership with expert organizations, e.g., conservation agencies, NGOs, and local government entities, thus building capacities and partnerships will help ensure sustainability of the implemented interventions. Moreover, the overall strategy is focused on enhancing the socio-ecological resilience of local communities. These efforts will strengthen coping capacities in response to long-term climate change and associated increased risks associated with climate and disaster hazards. For instance, climate-smart agricultural practices will enhance resilience, and conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity resources will further contribute towards landscape resilience, as indigenous crop varieties are often more resilient than conventional varieties. The design of grant proposals will be required to include provisions for managing climate and geophysical hazards, which will help build capacities of local CBOs and ensure more durable landscape management practices.

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

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

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

[2} There was not a sixth operational phase in India.

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

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

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

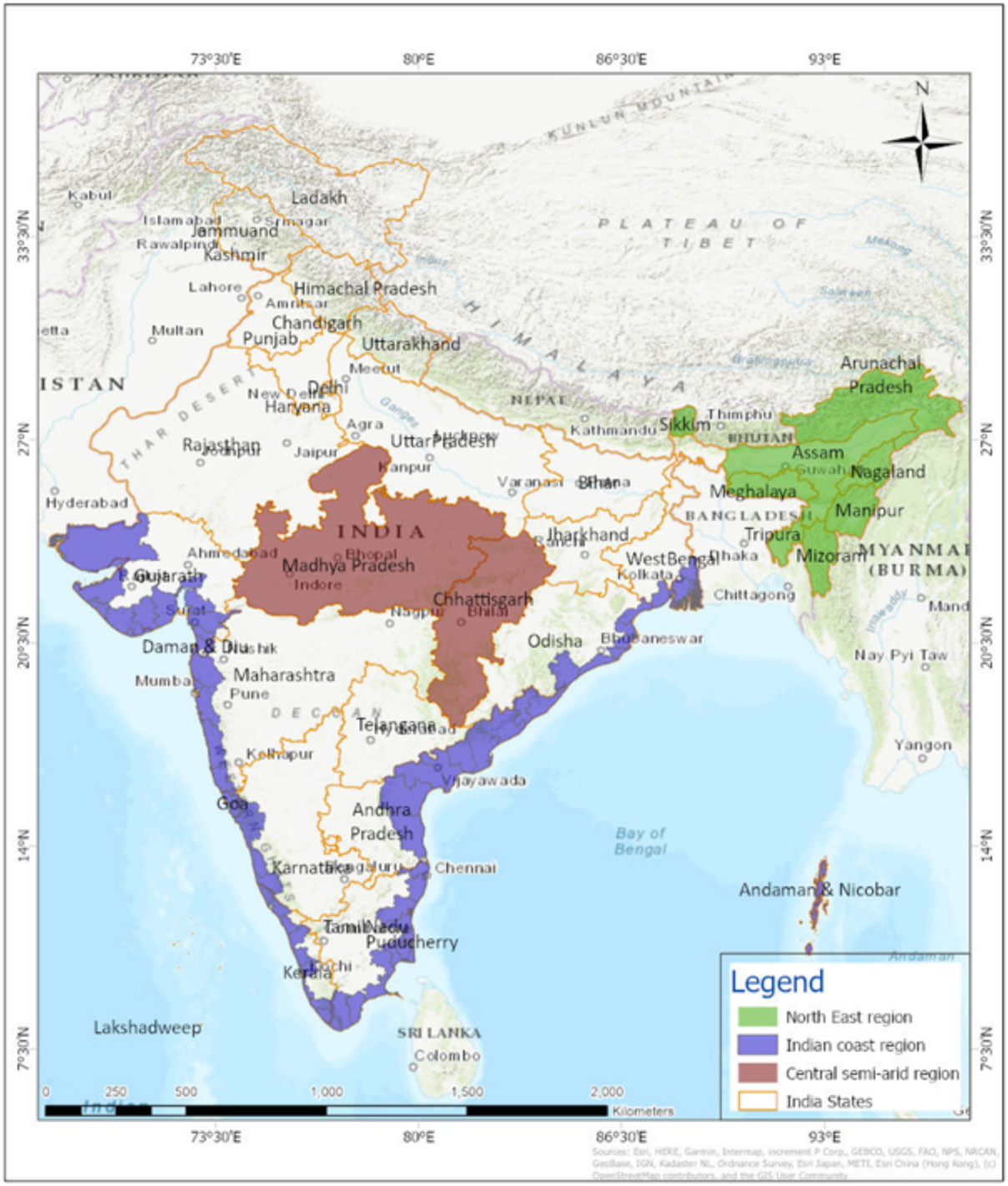
[6] https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF.C.54.05.Rev_.01_SGP.pdf

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

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

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place.



Country map showing target regions

Country map showing intervention landscapes

Region	State	Intervention Landscape District	Midpoint geocoordinates	
			Latitude	Longitude

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

Please note that the GEF portal does not offer technical capacity to send all maps. The complete information can be found in the Prodoc Annex 2, and as a separate document in the library.

1c. Child Project?

If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

n/a

2. Stakeholders

Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase:

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Yes

Private Sector Entities Yes

If none of the above, please explain why: No

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

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

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

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

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

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

knowledge generated by tribal groups will be codified and disseminated with their express permission and in a manner that is culturally sensitive and with free, prior and informed consent.

Table 6 of the Project Document: Key project stakeholders and their roles and responsibilities

Key stakeholders	Relevant Roles and Responsibilities
Community Based Organizations (CBOs)	Responsibilities include effective implementation of SGP projects, skills-building, and use of easy to handle technologies, including training and documentation of experiences. They also are the primary agents for accessing markets and micro-finance. CBOs participate in landscape planning and analysis of lessons learned, dissemination of knowledge gained through peer-to-peer exchanges, etc. Signatories to community level partnership agreements.
NGOs, strategic partners	NGOs lead and facilitate participatory baseline assessments and landscape planning processes; partners in multi-stakeholder partnerships for each landscape; are signatories to community level partnership agreements; provide technical assistance to community organizations for implementation of their projects; and are potential participants on policy platforms. Potential NGO stakeholders will include those with experience in the specific areas of action for resilient landscape management. NGOs will be engaged through strategic grant modalities.
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC)	The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) will co-chair the National Steering Committee (NSC) and is the nodal ministry in the administrative structure of the Central Government for planning, promoting, coordinating and overseeing implementation of India?s environmental, forestry, land degradation, climate change related policies and programmes.
SGP National Host Institution (NHI) / Implementing Partner (IP)	? The SGP National Host Institution (NHI) / Implementing Partner (IP) is responsible for implementation of the SGP India Programme. The IP is the Secretariat to the NSC and helps in mobilizing co-financing, organizing strategic partnerships and supports successful achievement of Country Programme objectives as described in the Project Document. The IP will establish regional coordinating offices in the three project target regions.
SGP National Steering Committee (NSC)	? Functions as the project board and co-chaired by the MoEFCC and a representative from the civil society. The NSC reviews and approves SGP strategies; advises regarding multi-stakeholder partnership composition and terms of reference; approves criteria for project eligibility based on proposal by multi-stakeholder partnership and SGP Operational Guidelines; reviews and approves projects submitted by SGP National Coordinator; reviews annual project progress reports and recommends revisions and course corrections, as appropriate.
Technical Advisory Group	Comprises a pool of experts that review project proposals in early stages. A national level Technical Advisory Group will support the NSC with technical and strategic issues.

Key stakeholders	Relevant Roles and Responsibilities
Other Union Ministries	Other union ministries of GoI have a direct mandate and bearing on the project. These include the Ministry of Agriculture (National Agricultural Policy, 2000, Deep Sea Fishing Policy, 1991, Indian Fisheries Act, 1987); Ministry of Rural Development and Land Resources (for implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (MGNREGA); Ministry of Tribal Affairs (Schedule Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006); the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996); Ministry of Power, Ministry of Non-Renewable Energy (both on issues related to energy conservation and energy efficiency), the Ministry of Development of North East Region, and the Ministry of Tourism (National Tourism Policy, 2002). The programmes and initiatives of the relevant Ministries are linked to the SGP program, and efforts will be made to mainstream lessons and best practices.
State Governments	Various State departments such as the Environment, Forest and Climate Change, including the State Biodiversity Boards; Panchayat Raj, Energy and Power, Education, Planning, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Land and Water Resources, Waste Management State Watershed Missions, State Livelihoods Missions, Fodder & Forage Departments are particularly noteworthy and will be linked to the relevant activities of the SGP.
District and local administrations	These are headed by the District Collector/ Magistrate[1], and include functionaries responsible for different aspects of district governance. Of relevance to this project are functionaries responsible for district planning (District Planning Officer), fisheries (Assistant Commissioner of Fisheries), agriculture (District Agriculture Officer), forests and wildlife (Deputy Conservator of Forests), livestock (District Animal Husbandry/Livestock Officer), soil and water engineers, officials of the Women and Child Department. At the taluka/block level there are Panchayat Samitis and the Block Development Officers (BDOs) and at the village level there are Gram Panchayats. The taluka-level Panchayat Samitis work for the villages within the taluka and are the link between the Gram Panchayat and the district government. Biodiversity Management Committees are also present at the local level to support implementation of the Biodiversity Act 2002.
Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and State level Urban Development, Municipal Corporations (MCs) and Pollution Control Boards	These are statutory authorities entrusted to implement environmental laws and regulations within the jurisdiction of the centre and state. National pollution control norms are set by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB). State boards ensure proper implementation of the statutes, judicial and legislative pronouncements related to environmental protection within the State. State boards have the responsibility of implementing the following environmental acts and rules, either directly or indirectly: Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977, Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and Rules and notifications made thereunder (including EIA notifications), Hazardous Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 1989. Urban municipal bodies also facilitate and check the safe waste management practices under the Municipal Solid Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 2000, Plastics Wastes Rules, 1999, etc.

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

South-south cooperation (SSTrC): Two of the project intervention landscapes are adjacent to neighbouring countries having active GEF Small Grants Programmes. The Manas landscape in the state

of Assam borders the Kingdom of Bhutan, and the two countries are collaborating on biodiversity conservation initiatives in this region. Similarly, the Gulf of Mannar landscape/seascape in the state of Tamil-Nadu borders the marine ecosystems of Sri Lanka. At least one South-South Cooperation learning exchange is planned in one of these landscapes/seascapes.

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

And the project will facilitate dissemination through global ongoing South-South and global platforms, such as the UN South-South Galaxy knowledge sharing platform and PANORAMA[2]. In addition, to bring the voice of India to global and regional fora, the project will explore opportunities for meaningful participation in specific events where UNDP could support engagement with the global development discourse on socio-ecological resilience at the landscape level. The project will furthermore provide opportunities for regional cooperation with countries that are implementing initiatives on conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity and community-level clean energy solutions in geopolitical, social and environmental contexts relevant to the proposed project in India.

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

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

See Annex 8: Stakeholder Engagement Plan

In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier; Yes

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body; Yes

Executor or co-executor; Yes

Other (Please explain) Yes

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

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Other Union Ministries	Other union ministries of GoI have a direct mandate and bearing on the project. These include the Ministry of Agriculture (National Agricultural Policy, 2000, Deep Sea Fishing Policy, 1991, Indian Fisheries Act, 1987); Ministry of Rural Development and Land Resources (for implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (MGNREGA); Ministry of Tribal Affairs (Schedule Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006); the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996); Ministry of Power, Ministry of Non-Renewable Energy (both on issues related to energy conservation and energy efficiency), the Ministry of Development of North East Region, and the Ministry of Tourism (National Tourism Policy, 2002). The programmes and initiatives of the relevant Ministries are linked to the SGP program, and efforts will be made to mainstream lessons and best practices.
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Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and State level Urban Development, Municipal Corporations (MCs) and Pollution Control Boards	These are statutory authorities entrusted to implement environmental laws and regulations within the jurisdiction of the centre and state. National pollution control norms are set by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB). State boards ensure proper implementation of the statutes, judicial and legislative pronouncements related to environmental protection within the State. State boards have the responsibility of implementing the following environmental acts and rules, either directly or indirectly: Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977, Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and Rules and notifications made thereunder (including EIA notifications), Hazardous Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 1989. Urban municipal bodies also facilitate and check the safe waste management practices under the Municipal Solid Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 2000, Plastics Wastes Rules, 1999, etc.

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

South-south cooperation (SSTrC): Two of the project intervention landscapes are adjacent to neighbouring countries having active GEF Small Grants Programmes. The Manas landscape in the state

of Assam borders the Kingdom of Bhutan, and the two countries are collaborating on biodiversity conservation initiatives in this region. Similarly, the Gulf of Mannar landscape/seascape in the state of Tamil-Nadu borders the marine ecosystems of Sri Lanka. At least one South-South Cooperation learning exchange is planned in one of these landscapes/seascapes.

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

And the project will facilitate dissemination through global ongoing South-South and global platforms, such as the UN South-South Galaxy knowledge sharing platform and PANORAMA[2]. In addition, to bring the voice of India to global and regional fora, the project will explore opportunities for meaningful participation in specific events where UNDP could support engagement with the global development discourse on socio-ecological resilience at the landscape level. The project will furthermore provide opportunities for regional cooperation with countries that are implementing initiatives on conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity and community-level clean energy solutions in geopolitical, social and environmental contexts relevant to the proposed project in India.

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

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

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.

SGP has been a pioneer and highly recognized in mainstreaming gender equality and women?s empowerment in every step of the program cycle. A gender focal point is designated within each SGP National Steering Committee (NSC) to ensure review of gender considerations in project selection. The

project will prioritize work with women?s groups, particularly livelihood groups and public health volunteer groups. The Country Programme team, as part of project preparation, will undertake a gender analysis and gender action plan, and formulate a specific strategy to engage women/girls groups as primary actors in landscape/seascape management.

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

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

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

The effective operation and management of women?s Self-Help Groups will continue to be a priority in all landscapes, and they will receive ongoing technical assistance and training to enable them to achieve grant project objectives. In agriculture, particularly, women?s groups will receive assistance in all aspects of farming, including seed selection, exchange and storage, micro credit access and management, value addition, marketing, and savings and investment, as well as training in methods for innovating on-farm as part of collective programs of action. Women and women?s groups will participate fully in agroecosystem vulnerability assessments and the follow-on identification of potential innovations and best practice. In addressing gender considerations, women?s participation in monitoring and evaluation of grant projects and landscape strategy implementation will be prioritized, as a prerequisite to adaptive management in pursuit of greater gender equity overall.

Consistent with the SGP OP7 Technical Guidance Note on Gender, the UNDP Gender Equality Strategy 2018-2021[1], and the GEF Policy on Gender Mainstreaming and the GEF-7 approach on gender mainstreaming and women?s empowerment, and learning from experiences of other organizations, a strategy for acknowledging gender differences and determining key actions to promote women?s role in implementation of programs and projects was drafted during the project preparation phase. The gender action plan for the project recognizes the differences between labour, knowledge, needs, and priorities of men and women, and calls for:

a. Consultation with women groups on needs and requirements associated with project interventions.

b. Promotion of equitable representation of women and men in project activities and groups established and/or strengthened, including the landscape level multi-stakeholder governance platforms.

c. Development of strategic and planning documents in consultation with women.

d. Targeted budgeting of activities promoting active involvement of women and monitoring and evaluation of such activities.

e. Participation, training and skills building of women identified and budgeted in relevant project outcomes.

f. Encouragement of women participation in the recruitment of project implementation staff, including consultancies and other service providers.

g. When applicable, equal payment of women and men.

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

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

? Number of participating community members (gender disaggregated)

? Number of women-led projects supported

? Number of projects that contributing to equal access to and control of natural resources of women and men

? Number of projects that improve the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance

? Number of projects that target socioeconomic benefits and services for women

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

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[1] UNDP Gender Equality Strategy 2018-2021

Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment?

Yes
Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources; Yes

Improving women's participation and decision making Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women Yes

Does the project?s results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes
4. Private sector engagement

Elaborate on the private sector's engagement in the project, if any.

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

links to Corporate Social Responsibility initiatives in the private sector for wider resource mobilization for grantee partners and for building more confidence and credibility of the programme and its approach at the community level.

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

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

5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.(table format acceptable):

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

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

field is characterized as High. To meet the SES requirements, the following safeguard plans have been prepared: (i) involvement of scheduled tribe populations has been integrated into the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (see *Annex 8 to the Project Document*), (ii) a Gender Analysis and Action Plan (see *Annex 10 to the Project Document*), and (iii) a COVID-19 Analysis and Action Framework (see *Annex 14 to the Project Document*). These plans are annexed to the project document. Preparation of a draft Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) is underway and will be developed until inception, at which time it will be presented to stakeholders for feedback and endorsement. The ESMF was not submitted with the project documentation, as the severity of the COVID-19 threat was apparent late in the PPG phase. The socioeconomic disruptions that have unfolded as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic have exacerbated other risks on the project, and out of due diligence, the overall risk characterization of the project was elevated to High at a later point in the PPG process. Risks and opportunities associated with the COVID-19 pandemic are described in the COVID-19 Analysis and Action Framework (see *Annex 14 to the Project Document*) and specific actions were incorporated into the project strategy.
The project will institute adaptive management measures, building upon SGP?s unique position in facilitating socio-economic resilience and delivering global environmental benefits through community-driven initiatives. The project design is predicated on enhancing socio-ecological resilience. Facilitated by multi-stakeholder collaborative processes, the project strategy promotes landscape approaches for achieving sustainable management of natural resources. Bringing together cross-sectoral and multiple stakeholders into participatory processes will help enhance the knowledge of the risks associated with zoonotic diseases like COVID-19 and how landscape management approaches can help mitigate the risks and build social and ecological resilience of local communities. The project will also promote on-farm diversification and improved agro-ecological farming practices, which will contribute to increased food and income security of local communities, strengthening their coping capacities in response to the COVID-19 pandemic and other socioeconomic disruptions.

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

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

As outlined in the climate risk screening (see *Annex 13 to the Project Document*), hazard levels associated with flooding, water scarcity, extreme weather conditions are high in some of the project landscapes and

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

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

Extracted from Project Document Annex 5: UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP)

Risk Description	***Impact and Probability (1-5)***	***Significance (Low, Moderate, High)***	***Comments***	***Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.***

Risk Description	*Impact and Probability (1-5)*	*Significance (Low, Moderate, High)*	*Comments*	*Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.*
Risk 1: Vulnerable or marginalized groups, including scheduled tribe populations, might be excluded from fully participating in decisions regarding priority actions on lands claimed by them and including utilization of natural resources; and there may be a heightened risk of vulnerability due to a prolonged or recurrent outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic or similar crisis. Principle 1, Q4; Principle 3, Standard 6, Q6.1, Q6.2, Q6.3 and Q6.5.	I = 3 P = 2	**Moderate**	Scheduled tribe populations are significant in some of the project intervention landscapes, including >80% in the Khasi Hills landscape in the state of Meghalaya, >30% in the Manas landscape in the state of Assam, and nearly 70% in the Barwani District in the state of Madhya Pradesh. There have been extensive restrictions on travel, gatherings, and other activities as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.	Involvement of scheduled tribe populations is addressed in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan that is annexed to the project document. The multi-stakeholder platforms that will be established in the intervention landscapes are planned to have equitable representation of scheduled tribe populations and women, and customary rights issues will be addressed in the landscape strategies and action plans. Scheduled tribe populations and other marginalized groups will also be engaged in decision-making regarding crisis response and recovery utilizing tailored approaches. Community-based organisations (CBOs) from tribe populations will be assisted in preparing grant propels, as needed, e.g., allowing local language to be used. Activities on lands claimed by scheduled tribe populations will only commence upon consent from local communities. And recording or otherwise documenting traditional knowledge held by tribe populations will only be made upon free, prior and informed consent (FPIC). The SGP in India has demonstrated over the past two decades that scheduled tribe populations? rights, livelihoods, culture and resources are fundamental concerns when assessing grant project proposals for approval for financing. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, adaptive measures will be implemented as needed

Risk Description	*Impact and Probability (1-5)*	*Significance (Low, Moderate, High)*	*Comments*	*Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.*
Risk 2: Project activities and approaches might not fully incorporate or reflect views of women and girls and ensure equitable opportunities for their involvement and benefit; and there is a risk that a prolonged or recurrent COVID-19 pandemic would exacerbate gender inequality and possibly also increase gender-based violence. Principle 2, Q2.	I = 3 P = 2	**Moderate**	According to the Gender Inequality Index (GII, 2018) reported in the 2019 UNDP Human Development Report, India is ranked 122 out of 162 countries. Gender inequalities prevail in many spheres in India such as access to natural resources, division of labour, social mobility, participation in the workforce, access to economic opportunities, and participation in the decision-making processes. Inequality is more pronounced in rural communities, where many of the SGP community projects are envisaged to be implemented.	This risk was assessed during the PPG phase in the gender analysis and will be managed through the gender action plan, which are both annexed to the project document and integrated into the overall project management systems. The gender analysis and gender action plan will be regularly reviewed and updated to account for gender differentiated impacts, e.g., regarding the impacts and response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Women groups and other marginalized groups will be targeted during project implementation for equitable participation and benefit. The project decision-making structures, including the multi-stakeholder platforms in the intervention landscapes will have equitable representation by women. Resources have been allocated in the implementation budget for a Gender-Safeguards Consultant, who will facilitate fulfilment of gender mainstreaming objectives, and provide training to project team members and partners. Moreover, one of the NSC members will be assigned the role of gender focal point, providing strategic oversight to the project on gender issues.

Risk Description	*Impact and Probability (1-5)*	*Significance (Low, Moderate, High)*	*Comments*	*Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.*
Risk 3: Poorly designed or executed project activities could damage critical ecosystems, including through the introduction of invasive alien species during land or forest rehabilitation or restoration, or result in human-wildlife conflicts. Principle 3, Standard 1, Q1.2, Q1.5 and Q1.6.	I = 4 P = 2	**Moderate**	There are critical ecosystems situated within some of the project intervention landscapes, including the Manas National Park in the state of Assam and the Gulf of Mannar marine protected area off the coast of the state of Tamil Nadu; these two sites are classified as global key biodiversity areas. The project aims to restore or rehabilitate 1,000 ha degraded land or forest areas, improve landscape management across 10,000 ha.	Biodiversity conservation, land degradation, and climate change mitigation (CCM) related community grants will be primarily carried out in partnership with expert organizations, e.g., conservation agencies, protected area management administrations, NGOs or local governments. Specific activities will be designed through collaborative arrangements with these organizations. Utilization of natural resources, e.g., within buffer zones, will be carried out sustainably and according to relevant regulations. Restoration/rehabilitation activities will be carried out in accordance with management plans developed through participatory processes. No invasive alien species will be used as part of land restoration-rehabilitation interventions;; preference will be given to native species. And project interventions will not entail logging of primary forests or other areas of high conservation value. CCM interventions, e.g., possible projects entailing biomass briquettes for cooking and heating, will be vetted to ensure there are no unintended consequences on critical ecosystems. Conservation outcomes can sometimes result in unintended consequences of increased human-wildlife conflicts. Local communities will be trained on how to safely manage such conflicts. Moreover, an NGO specialized in conservation will be recruited through one of the three thematic strategic grants and provide guidance to CBOs

Risk Description	*Impact and Probability (1-5)*	*Significance (Low, Moderate, High)*	*Comments*	*Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.*
Risk 4: Climatic unpredictability, periodic droughts, changes in rainfall distribution, altered frequency of extreme weather events, rising temperatures may affect project results, including agroecological practices, rehabilitation of degraded terrestrial and coastal-marine ecosystems, and physical infrastructure such as solar systems, biogas units, etc.; and a potential economic downturn as a result of a prolonged or recurrent COVID-19 pandemic (or similar) may increase the vulnerability and coping capacities of local communities. Principle 3, Standard 2, Q2.2.	I = 3 P =3	**Moderate**	The ecosystems in the project landscapes are vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. For example, the vulnerability of agriculture to climate change has been characterized as very high in Ramanathapuram District in Maharashtra and in Barwani District in Madhya Pradesh, and high in Chhatarpur and Damoh Districts in Madya Pradesh, West and East Khasi Hills Districts in Meghalaya. Coral reefs off the coast of Sindhudurg District in Maharashtra has undergone severe bleaching in recent years as a result of increasing seawater temperatures.	The landscape approach implemented under the project will promote socio-ecological resilience. The landscape strategies will include priority actions to achieve enhanced resilience, based upon the circumstances in the landscapes and capacities of the local communities. The strategies will also address potential increased vulnerability related to the COVID-19 pandemic. Climate-smart agricultural practices will be promoted, e.g., planting drought-resistant crops. The strong focus on agrobiodiversity conservation and sustainable use will also contribute to the project objectives, as indigenous crop varieties are often more resilient than conventional ones. COBs will be required to assess in the project proposal documents the risks of climate and geophysical hazards on proposed infrastructure and assets and describe what measures are proposed to reduce and manage the risks. Climate and geophysical hazards will also be addressed in the project environmental and social management framework (ESMF), and the design and implementation of project interventions will be guided Country Programme Management Unit (CPMU) and the National Steering Committee (NSC) and supported by the multi-stakeholder landscape platforms.

Risk Description	*Impact and Probability (1-5)*	*Significance (Low, Moderate, High)*	*Comments*	*Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.*
Risk 5: Local community members involved in project activities may be at a heightened risk of virus exposure, e.g., stakeholder meetings, workshops and trade fairs, community field work, etc. Principle 3, Standard 3, Q3.6.	I = 4 P = 5	**High**	The landscape approach promoted on the project is predicated on participatory processes, including multi-stakeholder meetings, community field work, showcasing products and services in workshops and trade fairs, learning exchanges, seminars, etc.	Adaptive management measures will be implemented to reduce the risk of virus exposure during a prolonged or recurrent COVID-19 pandemic, or similar crisis. A COVID-19 strategy / action framework is annexed to the project document. For example, virtual meetings will be held where feasible. SGP Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) will be reviewed and updated to address risk of virus exposure. Hazard assessments will be required for project proposals involving gatherings of multiple people, and mitigation measures will be implemented accordingly, e.g., ensuring physical distancing, providing personal protective equipment, avoiding non-essential travel, delivering training on risks and recognition of symptoms, etc. The project Communications Strategy will include specific considerations for communication, public awareness and exchange of information under these circumstances. An Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) will be undertaken during project inception. As COVID-19 is an evolving situation and could potentially exacerbate other vulnerabilities and risks, it will be necessary to conduct the ESMF to identify possible changes in risk levels and how mitigation strategies can be adapted to address changing threat levels. The ESMF will consider all environmental and social risks on the project and will be monitored through the life of the project. Moreover, a grievance redress mechanism for identification, assessment,

Risk Description	*Impact and Probability (1-5)*	*Significance (Low, Moderate, High)*	*Comments*	*Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.*
Risk 6: Project interventions, e.g., involving the installation and use of renewable energy and energy efficient technologies, may result in release of pollutants to the environment and in the generation of hazardous waste. Principle 3, Standard 7, Q7.2.	I = 2 P = 3	**Moderate**	Unsafe handling and disposal of batteries from solar systems and LED lamps may release harmful pollutants to the environment. Envisaged climate change mitigation interventions include solar photovoltaic lighting and pumping, as well as LED lighting.	All project proposals are subject to review and approval by the National Steering Committee and technical experts, as needed. Potential environmental impacts of projects are assessed by the National Coordinator and the NSC as part of proposal development, and actions to mitigate risk are incorporated into each proposal prior to approval. Moreover, resources are allocated for recruiting an NGO strategic partner specialized in climate change mitigation applications; this partner will help train grantees and local communities of environmental risks and in the safe operation of RE/EE technologies, including disposal or recycling of used technological elements.

6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

The project will be implemented following UNDP?s NGO implementation modality, according to the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between UNDP and the Government of India.

Implementing Partner: The Energy and Resources Institute.

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

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

? Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. This includes providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The Implementing Partner will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.

? Risk management as outlined in this Project Document.

? Procurement of goods and services, including human resources.

? Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets.

? Approving and signing the multiyear workplan.

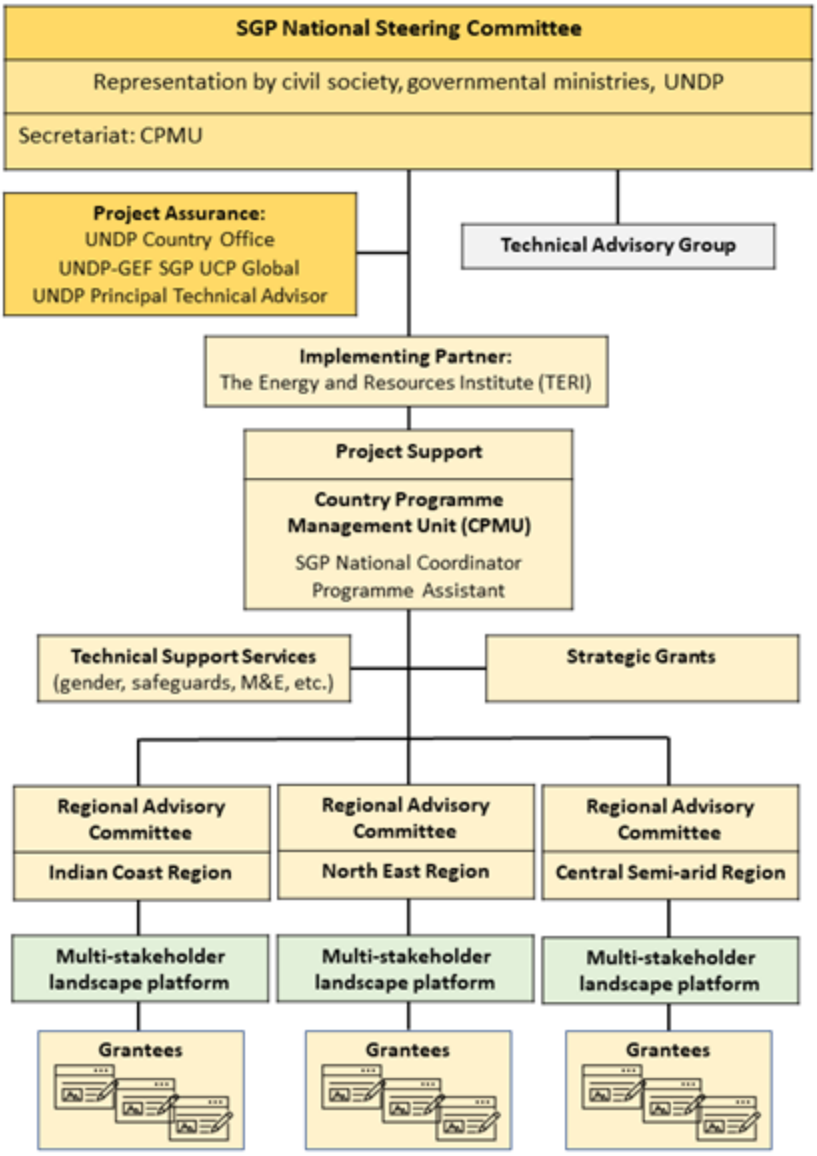
? Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year.

? Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

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

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

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



Project Document Figure 4: Project organization

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

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

Specific responsibilities of the NSC include:

? Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints.

? Address project issues as raised by the project manager (also called SGP National Coordinator).

? Provide guidance on new project risks and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks.

? Agree on project manager?s tolerances as required, within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager?s tolerances are exceeded.

? Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF.

? Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes.
? Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities.
? Track and monitor co-financing for this project.
? Review the project progress, assess performance, and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year.
? Appraise the annual project implementation report, including the quality assessment rating report.
? Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project.

? Provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans.

? Address project-level grievances.

? Approve the project Inception Report, Mid-term Review and Terminal Evaluation reports and corresponding management responses.

? Review the final project report package during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

? Ensure highest levels of transparency and take all measures to avoid any real or perceived conflicts of interest.

Project Assurance: UNDP performs the quality assurance role and supports the NSC and Country Programme Management Unit by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed, and

conflict of interest issues are monitored and addressed. The SGP-NSC cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the SGP National Coordinator. UNDP provides a three ? tier oversight services involving the UNDP Country Offices and UNDP at regional and headquarters levels. Project assurance is totally independent of project execution.

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

UNDP will provide overall Programme oversight and take responsibility for standard GEF project cycle management services beyond assistance and oversight of project design and negotiation, including project monitoring, periodic evaluations, troubleshooting, and reporting to the GEF. UNDP will also provide high level technical and managerial support from the UNDP GEF Global Coordinator for the SGP Upgrading Country Programmes, who is responsible for project oversight for all SGP Upgraded Country Programme projects.[1] The SGP Central Programme Management Team (CPMT) will monitor Upgraded Country Programmes for compliance with GEF SGP core policies and procedures.

In accordance with the global **SGP Operational Guidelines** (*Annex 17 to the Project Document*) that will guide overall project implementation in India, and in keeping with past best practice, the UNDP Resident Representative will appoint the **National Steering Committee** (NSC) members in consultation with the MoEFCC. The NSC, composed of government and non-government organizations with a non-government majority, a UNDP representative, and individuals with expertise in the GEF Focal Areas, is responsible for grant selection and approval and for determining the overall strategy of the SGP in the country. NSC members serve without remuneration and rotate periodically in accordance with its rules of procedure. The Government is usually represented by the GEF Operational Focal Point or by another high-level representative of relevant ministries or institutions. The NSC assesses the performance of the SGP National Coordinator with input from the UNDP RR and the SGP UCP Global Coordinator. The NSC also contributes to bridging community-level experiences with national policymaking.

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

specialization required, the NSC may decide to invite other organisations or individual experts to assist in project review.

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

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

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

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

Planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives

The project strategy has a strong emphasis on building upon baseline activities implemented by project partners, as well as on establishing new and strengthening existing partnerships to ensure the sustainability of the results achieved. The project will collaborate with and build on the lessons of a range of related

initiatives. The National Steering Committee (NSC) of the SGP India Country Programme has consistently promoted the collaboration of the Country Programme with GEF and government financed projects and programmes for many years. SGP India has provided technical assistance to community components of selected GEF full-sized projects to increase the efficiency of uptake by community stakeholders of project-promoted technologies and practices. Members of the NSC endorse collaborative arrangements and partnerships to maximize the efficiency of the GEF SGP investment, as well, with SGP-sponsored technologies, and ensure that experience and lessons learned are disseminated and absorbed by government programmes and institutions.

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

Project Document Table 5: Intersection of related initiatives with project outputs

Other Initiatives	Main Partner(s)	Intersections with project outputs
GEF Market Transformation and Removal of Barriers for Effective Implementation of the State-level Climate Change Action Plans (PIMS 4606)	MoEFCC	Outputs 2.1, 2.2, 3.2, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3
GCF Coastal Project (PIMS 5991)	MoEFCC	Outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 3.2, 4.1, 4.3
GEF SECURE Himalaya Project	MoEFCC	Outputs 1.1, 3.2, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3
BIOFIN India Project (Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh)	MoEFCC, NBA	Outputs 1.1, 3.2, 4.1, 4.3
GIZ Climate Change Adaptation ? North Eastern Region of India	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region	Outputs 3.1, 3.2, 4.1, 4.3
GIZ Water Security and Climate Adaptation in Rural India (Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh)	Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Jal Shakti	Outputs 2.1, 3.1, 3.2, 4.2, 4.3
North East Rural Livelihood Project	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region	Outputs 1.2, 1.3, 2.2, 4.1, 4.3
NAFCC projects in Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu (Gulf of Mannar), Assam, Meghalaya and Madhya Pradesh	MoEFCC, NABARD, State Gov?ts	Outputs 2.1, 2.2, 3.2, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3

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

7. Consistency with National Priorities

Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assesments under relevant conventions from below:

NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

- National Action Plan for Adaptation (NAPA) under LDCF/UNFCCC

- National Action Program (NAP) under UNCCD

- ASGM NAP (Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining) under Mercury

- Minamata Initial Assessment (MIA) under Minamata Convention

- National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan (NBSAP) under UNCBD

- National Communications (NC) under UNFCCC

- Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) under UNFCCC

- National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) under UNCBD, UNFCCC, UNCCD

- National Implementation Plan (NIP) under POPs

- Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)

- National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE) under GEFSEC

- Biennial Update Report (BUR) under UNFCCC

- Others

The proposed project is directly relevant to, supportive of, and consistent with India?s national priorities and policies related to global environmental issues and sustainable development. The project will address the following key elements of the National Biodiversity Action Plan (2008): strengthening and integration of in situ and on-farm conservation; augmentation of natural resource base and its sustainable utilization; assessment of vulnerability and adaptation to climate change and desertification; integration of biodiversity concerns in economic and social development; building of national capacities for biodiversity conservation and appropriate use of new technologies; valuation of goods and services provided by biodiversity and use

of economic instruments in decision making processes. Similarly, the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) (2008) formulated by the Prime Minister?s Council of Climate Change provides multi-pronged, long-term and integrated strategies for addressing climate change. Under the NAPCC, eight national missions have been established to address both climate change mitigation and adaptation effectively. The Solar Mission is one such mission under the NAPCC for mainstreaming climate change concerns and building resilience of ecosystems at local levels. The NAPCC also contributed to the waste management policies and programmes, including Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016, among others. The strategies outlined in the NAPCC are being transposed at the state level through State Action Plans on Climate Change (SAPCCs). The project is also aligned with the priorities outlined in India?s Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC), ?Working towards Climate Justice?, which places a strong emphasis on community-scale interventions and building awareness and resilience at the community level.

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

8. Knowledge Management

Elaborate the "Knowledge Management Approach" for the project, including a budget, key deliverables and a timeline, and explain how it will contribute to the project's overall impact.

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

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

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

A separate strategic grant will be awarded to a qualified NGO to establish and maintain the SGP Learning Forum, support the grantees in developing and disseminating case studies and other knowledge products, and facilitate the knowledge management delivered through workshops, trade fairs and other gatherings of partners.

The details of the proposed SGP Learning Forum in India will be worked out during the development of the Knowledge Management Strategy and Communications Strategy during project implementation. Maintaining the SGP Learning Forum will be advocated as part of the sustainability plans for ensuring the durable functioning of the multi-stakeholder landscape platforms. Utilizing the SGP Learning Forum as a marketing platform, e.g., for showcasing agricultural products, handicrafts, ecotourism experiences, etc., could also help ensure sustained maintenance of the learning forum. In developing the Knowledge Management Strategy, opportunities for linking the SGP Learning Forum to existing schemes and platforms will be explored, e.g., rural banks and microcredit institutions.

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

The knowledge management component will also link with the Government of India Mission - Unnat Bharat Abhiyaan, which is inspired by the vision of transformational change in rural development processes by leveraging knowledge institutions to help build the architecture of an inclusive India. It will link to the 16 Indian Institutes of Technology that have been created to work in special clusters of villages and on special issues for better natural resource management. There will be scope to create exposure of communities to better economic productivity; entrepreneurship and skill development, frugal artisan

technology for rural livelihood and employment and social and institutional infrastructural development, including the Swach Bharat Abhiyan. The project will also coordinate with governmental partners in documenting and recording traditional knowledge, e.g., through People?s Biodiversity Registers or similar mechanisms.

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

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

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

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the budgeted M and E plan

The project?s monitoring and evaluation is provided in *Section VII Monitoring and Evaluation Plan* of the Project Document, summarized below.

Project document Table 7: Monitoring and evaluation plan and budget

GEF M&E requirements	Indicative costs (US$)	Time frame
Inception Workshop	19,080	Within 60 days of CEO endorsement of this project.

GEF M&E requirements	Indicative costs (US$)	Time frame
Inception Report	None	Within 90 days of CEO endorsement of this project.
M&E of GEF core indicators and project results framework	51,110	Annually and at mid-point and closure.
GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)[1]	None	Annually typically between June-August
Monitoring of gender action plan, SESP, ESMF, stakeholder engagement plan	64,960	On-going
Supervision missions[2]	None	Annually
Independent Mid-term Review (MTR)	38,160	December 2023
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE)	38,160	March 2026
TOTAL indicative COST	**211,470**	

Certain adaptive management measures are envisaged during project implementation in case of a prolonged or recurrent pandemic. Through implementation of possible adaptive management measures, project implementation is expected to be carried out without major impacts to the budget over the 5-year duration. For example, local NGO partners have important roles in facilitating integrated landscape approaches, such as the participatory baseline assessments, development of landscape strategies, convening multi-stakeholder landscape platforms, and carrying out site-level monitoring and evaluation tasks. The Implementing Partner will provide strategic guidance to the local partners through a variety of in-person and virtual techniques accordingly.

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

10. Benefits

Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels, as appropriate. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?

The project will generate socioeconomic benefits for an estimated cumulative total of 16,800 direct project beneficiaries, of whom 9,240 are female and a high proportion are indigenous peoples. Women play a particularly important role in the project landscapes, considering their tasks and responsibilities for management of agroecological systems in rural areas and marketing agricultural products and services. Socioeconomic benefits include:

? Sustainable livelihood benefits generated as a result of application of good agricultural practices, insertion into sustainable agrobiodiversity chains, and diversified farming systems.

? Improved access to RE-EE technology.

? Increased socio-economic resilience of local communities through implementation of participatory landscape management.

? Protection of traditional knowledge.

? Increased social capital through expanded association of local people, and inclusive participation of local communities in conservation and restoration of local ecosystems.

Adopting the integrated, socio-ecological resilience landscape approach on the project will help ensure the socioeconomic benefits are coupled with achievement of global environmental benefits. Facilitated through multi-stakeholder, participatory processes, collective action initiated at the community level will lead to conservation of biodiversity resources at scale. And protection and restoration of critical terrestrial, coastal, and marine ecosystems at landscape-seascape dimensions will provide increased resilience to the impacts of climate change, providing a buffer against extreme weather events, floods, and droughts.

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

Table 2 of the Project Document: Project contributions towards Sustainable Development Goals

SDG	Project Contribution:
	16,800 estimated direct beneficiaries, participating and benefitting in interventions on strengthening access to natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance. (aligned with SDG 1.1) Landscape strategies provide pro-poor and gender-sensitive frameworks for accelerating development in poverty-stricken areas. (aligned with SDG 1.b)
	Project will promote sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production and help maintain ecosystems and strengthen resilience to climate change. (aligned with SDG 2.4)
	An estimated 55% of the estimated direct beneficiaries are female (16,800 X 0.55 = 9,240 individuals). Women empowerment expected to be strengthened through increased autonomy on agricultural production systems and energy use, enhanced decision-making regarding credit, increased leadership through active participation in women's groups, and reduction in workload. (aligned with SDG 5.a)
	Local communities have increased access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services. Estimated increase of 3 MW in renewable energy, 90 million MJ of energy savings of fuelwood and 36 million MJ of energy savings in electricity. (aligned with SDG 7.1)
	The landscape strategies will provide integrated frameworks towards social inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change and resilience to disasters. (aligned with SDG 11.b
	An estimated 60,000 ha of landscapes will be brought under improved management practices, through implementation of sustainable land management, conservation agriculture, participatory restoration-rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems. (aligned with SDG 12.2)
	Climate change measures will be integrated into the landscape strategies and implemented across the three target regions and intervention landscapes. (aligned with SDG 13.2) Local communities will have increased awareness of climate change mitigation through learning-by-doing capacity building and training delivered through partnerships with expert organizations and interactions with the NGOs, local, state and national government and the private sector. (aligned with SDG 13.3)
	Community projects planned in the Indian Coast region to protect and sustainable manage marine and coastal ecosystems, leading 1,200 ha of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity. Interventions are also envisaged to include reduction of marine litter, restoration of mangroves, sustainable management of artisanal fisheries, etc. (aligned with SDG 14.2 and 14.b)
	The project aims to improve management practices across 60,000 ha (aligned with SDG 15.2) and facilitate restoration-rehabilitation of 10,000 ha of degraded ecosystems (aligned with SDG 15.3). Biodiversity values will be integrated into the landscape strategies (aligned with 15.9), and co-financing from government, private sector and civil society will be mobilised to support conservation and restoration interventions (aligned with SDG 15.b).

11. Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

Provide information on the identified environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the project/program based on your organization's ESS systems and procedures

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification*

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
	High or Substantial		

Measures to address identified risks and impacts

Elaborate on the types and risk classifications/ratings of any identified environmental and social risks and impacts (considering the GEF ESS Minimum Standards) and any measures undertaken as well as planned management measures to address these risks during implementation.

Annex 5. Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP)

Project Information

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

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

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project **Integrate the Overarching Principles in order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?**
Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams the human-rights based approach

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

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

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

- ? Gender has been considered throughout this project?s design and considerations will continue throughout implementation. A Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan have been completed during the PPG phase. The project design prioritizes work with women?s groups, as well as girls? groups and set measurable indicators related to gender equality and women?s empowerment. The results framework includes: (a) special measures/outputs, and (b) indicators to address gender inequality issues.
- ? The project design has an underlying strategy to engage women/girl?s groups as primary actors in landscape and resource management and micro and small enterprise development.
- ? The SGP Country Programme Management Unit will name a gender focal point on the National Steering Committee to help identify potential project ideas for initial discussions with women?s and girls? groups and further actions on gender strengthening and awareness in communities, as well as ensure gender sensitivity in all projects for approval.
- ? Gender-sensitive NGOs will be engaged to support women/girls? groups in defining grant project objectives and designing grant project activities, as needed.
- ? Women/girls groups will evaluate their projects? performance to identify lessons and knowledge for adaptive management as well as gender specific policy recommendations. Systemizations of gender-focused projects will be undertaken.
- ? Resources have been allocated in the implementation budget for of a M&E-Gender-Safeguards Consultant to support development of landscape strategies, provide guidance in the preparation of proposals for community grants and deliver monitoring and evaluation during implementation of community projects and achievement of the gender mainstreaming targets outlined in the Gender Action Plan.
- ? The UNDP gender marker for the project is GEN 2, which indicates that project outputs have gender equality as a significant objective.

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

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

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

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

Risk 1: Vulnerable or marginalized groups, including scheduled tribe populations, might be excluded from fully participating in decisions regarding priority actions on lands claimed by them and including utilization of natural resources; and there may be a heightened risk of vulnerability due to a prolonged or recurrent outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic or similar crisis. Principle 1, Q4; Principle 3, Standard 6, Q6.1, Q6.2, Q6.3 and Q6.5.	I = 3 P = 2	**Moderate**	Scheduled tribe populations are significant in some of the project intervention landscapes, including >80% in the Khasi Hills landscape in the state of Meghalaya, >30% in the Manas landscape in the state of Assam, and nearly 70% in the Barwani District in the state of Madhya Pradesh. There have been extensive restrictions on travel, gatherings, and other activities as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.	Involvement of scheduled tribe populations is addressed in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan that is annexed to the project document. The multi-stakeholder platforms that will be established in the intervention landscapes are planned to have equitable representation of scheduled tribe populations and women, and customary rights issues will be addressed in the landscape strategies and action plans. Scheduled tribe populations and other marginalized groups will also be engaged in decision-making regarding crisis response and recovery utilizing tailored approaches. Community-based organisations (CBOs) from tribe populations will be assisted in preparing grant propels, as needed, e.g., allowing local language to be used. Activities on lands claimed by scheduled tribe populations will only commence upon consent from local communities. And recording or otherwise documenting traditional knowledge held by tribe populations will only be made upon free, prior and informed consent (FPIC). The SGP in India has demonstrated over the past two decades that scheduled tribe populations? rights, livelihoods, culture and resources are fundamental concerns when assessing grant project proposals for approval for financing.

Risk 2: Project activities and approaches might not fully incorporate or reflect views of women and girls and ensure equitable opportunities for their involvement and benefit; and there is a risk that a prolonged or recurrent COVID-19 pandemic would exacerbate gender inequality and possibly also increase gender-based violence. Principle 2, Q2.	I = 3 P = 2	**Moderate**	According to the Gender Inequality Index (GII, 2018) reported in the 2019 UNDP Human Development Report, India is ranked 122 out of 162 countries. Gender inequalities prevail in many spheres in India such as access to natural resources, division of labour, social mobility, participation in the workforce, access to economic opportunities, and participation in the decision-making processes. Inequality is more pronounced in rural communities, where many of the SGP community projects are envisaged to be implemented.	This risk was assessed during the PPG phase in the gender analysis and will be managed through the gender action plan, which are both annexed to the project document and integrated into the overall project management systems. The gender analysis and gender action plan will be regularly reviewed and updated to account for gender differentiated impacts, e.g., regarding the impacts and response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Women groups and other marginalized groups will be targeted during project implementation for equitable participation and benefit. The project decision-making structures, including the multi-stakeholder platforms in the intervention landscapes will have equitable representation by women. Resources have been allocated in the implementation budget for a Gender-Safeguards Consultant, who will facilitate fulfilment of gender mainstreaming objectives, and provide training to project team members and partners. Moreover, one of the NSC members will be assigned the role of gender focal point, providing strategic oversight to the project on gender issues.

Risk 3: Poorly designed or executed project activities could damage critical ecosystems, including through the introduction of invasive alien species during land or forest rehabilitation or restoration, or result in human-wildlife conflicts. Principle 3, Standard 1, Q1.2, Q1.5 and Q1.6.	I = 4 P = 2	**Moderate**	There are critical ecosystems situated within some of the project intervention landscapes, including the Manas National Park in the state of Assam and the Gulf of Mannar marine protected area off the coast of the state of Tamil Nadu; these two sites are classified as global key biodiversity areas. The project aims to restore or rehabilitate 1,000 ha degraded land or forest areas, improve landscape management across 10,000 ha.	Biodiversity conservation, land degradation, and climate change mitigation (CCM) related community grants will be primarily carried out in partnership with expert organizations, e.g., conservation agencies, protected area management administrations, NGOs or local governments. Specific activities will be designed through collaborative arrangements with these organizations. Utilization of natural resources, e.g., within buffer zones, will be carried out sustainably and according to relevant regulations. Restoration/rehabilitation activities will be carried out in accordance with management plans developed through participatory processes. No invasive alien species will be used as part of land restoration-rehabilitation interventions; preference will be given to native species. And project interventions will not entail logging of primary forests or other areas of high conservation value. CCM interventions, e.g., possible projects entailing biomass briquettes for cooking and heating, will be vetted to ensure there are no unintended consequences on critical ecosystems. Conservation outcomes can sometimes result in unintended consequences of increased human-wildlife conflicts. Local communities will be trained on how to safely manage such conflicts. Moreover, an NGO

Risk 4: Climatic unpredictability, periodic droughts, changes in rainfall distribution, altered frequency of extreme weather events, rising temperatures may affect project results, including agroecological practices, rehabilitation of degraded terrestrial and coastal-marine ecosystems, and physical infrastructure such as solar systems, biogas units, etc.; and a potential economic downturn as a result of a prolonged or recurrent COVID-19 pandemic (or similar) may increase the vulnerability and coping capacities of local communities. Principle 3, Standard 2, Q2.2.	I = 3 P =3	**Moderate**	The ecosystems in the project landscapes are vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. For example, the vulnerability of agriculture to climate change has been characterized as very high in Ramanathapuram District in Maharashtra and in Barwani District in Madhya Pradesh, and high in Chhatarpur and Damoh Districts in Madya Pradesh, West and East Khasi Hills Districts in Meghalaya. Coral reefs off the coast of Sindhudurg District in Maharashtra has undergone severe bleaching in recent years as a result of increasing seawater temperatures.	The landscape approach implemented under the project will promote socio-ecological resilience. The landscape strategies will include priority actions to achieve enhanced resilience, based upon the circumstances in the landscapes and capacities of the local communities. The strategies will also address potential increased vulnerability related to the COVID-19 pandemic. Climate-smart agricultural practices will be promoted, e.g., planting drought-resistant crops. The strong focus on agrobiodiversity conservation and sustainable use will also contribute to the project objectives, as indigenous crop varieties are often more resilient than conventional ones. COBs will be required to assess in the project proposal documents the risks of climate and geophysical hazards on proposed infrastructure and assets and describe what measures are proposed to reduce and manage the risks. Climate and geophysical hazards will also be addressed in the project environmental and social management framework (ESMF), and the design and implementation of project interventions will be guided Country Programme Management Unit (CPMU) and the National Steering Committee (NSC) and supported by the multi-stakeholder landscape platforms.

Risk 5: Local community members involved in project activities may be at a heightened risk of virus exposure, e.g., stakeholder meetings, workshops and trade fairs, community field work, etc. Principle 3, Standard 3, Q3.6.	I = 4 P = 5	**High**	The landscape approach promoted on the project is predicated on participatory processes, including multi-stakeholder meetings, community field work, showcasing products and services in workshops and trade fairs, learning exchanges, seminars, etc.	Adaptive management measures will be implemented to reduce the risk of virus exposure during a prolonged or recurrent COVID-19 pandemic, or similar crisis. A COVID-19 strategy / action framework is annexed to the project document. For example, virtual meetings will be held where feasible. SGP Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) will be reviewed and updated to address risk of virus exposure. Hazard assessments will be required for project proposals involving gatherings of multiple people, and mitigation measures will be implemented accordingly, e.g., ensuring physical distancing, providing personal protective equipment, avoiding non-essential travel, delivering training on risks and recognition of symptoms, etc. The project Communications Strategy will include specific considerations for communication, public awareness and exchange of information under these circumstances. An Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) will be undertaken during project inception. As COVID-19 is an evolving situation and could potentially exacerbate other vulnerabilities and risks, it will be necessary to conduct the ESMF to identify possible changes in risk levels and how mitigation strategies can be adapted to address changing threat levels. The ESMF will consider

Risk 6: Project interventions, e.g., involving the installation and use of renewable energy and energy efficient technologies, may result in release of pollutants to the environment and in the generation of hazardous waste. Principle 3, Standard 7, Q7.2.	I = 2 P = 3	**Moderate**	Unsafe handling and disposal of batteries from solar systems and LED lamps may release harmful pollutants to the environment. Envisaged climate change mitigation interventions include solar photovoltaic lighting and pumping, as well as LED lighting.	All project proposals are subject to review and approval by the National Steering Committee and technical experts, as needed. Potential environmental impacts of projects are assessed by the National Coordinator and the NSC as part of proposal development, and actions to mitigate risk are incorporated into each proposal prior to approval. Moreover, resources are allocated for recruiting an NGO strategic partner specialized in climate change mitigation applications; this partner will help train grantees and local communities of environmental risks and in the safe operation of RE/EE technologies, including disposal or recycling of used technological elements.

	QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?		
	Select one (see SESP for guidance)		**Comments**
	Low Risk	**?**	
	Moderate Risk	**?**	

		High Risk	?	The overall risk-rating for the project is ?High?. Five (5) of the six (6) identified project risks have been identified through the SESP have been assessed as Moderate. The risk associated with potential COVID-19 related constraints associated with convening physical stakeholder meetings and holding group trainings in the field is characterized as High. To meet the SES requirements, the following safeguard plans have been prepared: (i) involvement of scheduled tribe populations has been integrated into the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, (ii) a Gender Analysis and Action Plan, and (iii) a COVID-19 Analysis and Action Framework. These plans are annexed to the project document. An ESMF will be prepared during project inception, to provide more detailed guidance on managing the risks associated with COVID-19 and other social and environmental risks on the project. Risks associated with biodiversity conservation and natural resource management, climate change, and community health, safety, and working conditions, and pollution prevention will be addressed through application of UNDP social and environmental standards, mitigation measures and proactive stakeholder engagement during project implementation. Specific management measures are captured in the project design, including a Risk Register which captures all project risks, including the ones identified in the SESP, identifies risk management measures and risk owners.

QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?		
Check all that apply	**Comments**	
Principle 1: Human Rights	?	See Risk 1. Involvement of scheduled tribe populations has been integrated into the Stakeholder Engagement Plan. The SGP in India has extensive experience working with scheduled tribe populations and other marginalized groups.
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women?s Empowerment	?	See Risk 2. A specific gender action plan will ensure equitable benefits to women and women?s empowerment.
1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management	?	See Risks 3. Multiple safeguards will be in place to ensure projects are designed and implemented to generate environmental benefits. Capacities of local CBOs will be strengthened to develop sound proposals, the CPMU and landscape-level strategic partners will provide strategic oversight during proposal development and implementation, and a Technical Advisory Group will support the NSC in vetting project proposals.
2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	?	See Risk 4. The project strategy is predicated on strengthening socio-ecological resilience of local communities. Moreover, energy efficient and renewable energy solutions will be promoted under the climate change mitigation focal area.

	3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	?	See Risk 5. Responding to a potential prolonged or recurrent COVID-19 pandemic (or similar crisis), the project will institute relevant adaptive management measures, e.g., promoting virtual meetings, avoiding non-essential travel, ensuring physical distancing, delivering training on risks and recognition of symptoms, providing personal protective equipment. Specific management measures will be elaborated in the project ESMF, which will be completed at project inception.
	4. Cultural Heritage	**?**	
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	**?**	
	6. Indigenous Peoples	?	See Risk 1.
	7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	?	See Risk 6. Best management practice will be applied in handling of potential polluting substances and technological elements.

Final Sign Off

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

SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks	
Principles 1: Human Rights	**Answer (Yes/No)**
1. Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	NO
2. Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups?	NO
3. Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	NO
4. Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	**YES**
5. Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	NO
6. Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	NO
7. Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	NO
8. Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	NO
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women?s Empowerment	
1. Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	NO
2. Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	**YES**
3. Have women?s groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment?	NO
4. Would the Project potentially limit women?s ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services?	NO
Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below	
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	

1.1 Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services?	**YES**
1.2 Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	**YES**
1.3 Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods?	NO
1.4 Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?	NO
1.5 Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	**YES**
1.6 Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	**YES**
1.7 Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	NO
1.8 Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water?	NO
1.9 Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	NO
1.10 Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	NO
1.11 Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area?	NO
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	
2.1 Will the proposed Project result in significant greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?	NO
2.2 Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?	**YES**
2.3 Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)?	NO
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	
3.1 Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	NO
3.2 Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	NO
3.3 Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?	NO

3.4 Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	NO
3.5 Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	NO
3.6 Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	**YES**
3.7 Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?	NO
3.8 Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	NO
3.9 Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?	NO
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage	
4.1 Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)?	NO
4.2 Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	NO
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement	
5.1 Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	NO
5.2 Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions ? even in the absence of physical relocation)?	NO
5.3 Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions?	NO
5.4 Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community-based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	NO
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples	
6.1 Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	**YES**
6.2 Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	**YES**
6.3 Would the proposed Project potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the Project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)?	**YES**

6.4 Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	NO
6.5 Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	**YES**
6.6 Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	NO
6.7 Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	NO
6.8 Would the Project potentially affect the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	NO
6.9 Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	NO
Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	
7.1 Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	NO
7.2 Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	**YES**
7.3 Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs?	NO
7.4 Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	NO
7.5 Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	NO

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

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

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

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
6253_Annex 5_SESP_27Jan2021	**CEO Endorsement ESS**	

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

The project results framework can be found in *Section V of the Project Document*.

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

Comment	Response	Project Document Reference
GEF Secretariat comments to the PIF (29 April 2019)		

Comment	Response	Project Document Reference
Please elaborate on the engagement of private sector (beyond financial institutions) in these activities	The private sector will be engaged in multiple ways in this project. The most significant role they will play will be in regard to establishing and strengthening marketing links, business planning, consumption, distribution and packaging for value chains of agrobiodiversity produced goods. Private sector enterprises will also be engaged in the development and upscaling of renewable energy (RE) and energy efficiency (EE) interventions, providing technological solutions, distribution channels, financing access, etc. The private sector will also be part of the multi-stakeholder platforms in each landscape. One of the project co-financing partners, NatWest India Foundation has been very active in the state of Madhya Pradesh and will be invited to participate in the landscape platforms there. Other partnerships will be fostered during project implementation, e.g., through leveraging and linkages to Corporate Social Responsibility initiatives of the private sector for wider resource mobilization for grantee partners and for building more confidence and creditability of the program and its approach at the community level	Project Document, Section IV (Results and Partnerships), Stakeholder Engagement
A general map was provided. At CEO Endorsement stage, please provide more precise maps and geo-reference data	Geo-referenced maps have been prepared and midpoint geocoordinates provided.	Annex 2 to the Project Document (Maps).
GEF Council Member comments to the PIF:		
Germany		

Comment	Response	Project Document Reference
To avoid duplication of activities and create synergies with existing projects, Germany recommends to more strongly embed the programme in ongoing programmes. Especially in Madhya Pradesh State, Germany invites the UNDP to further cooperate with German agencies in order to explore instruments developed in the field of soil management such as the digital platform niceSSM for strengthening the agricultural extension system.	Madhya Pradesh is included in the Central Semi-Arid target region on the project, and three districts in this state have been identified as intervention landscapes. The multi-stakeholder platforms in the project landscapes will help enable collaboration with complementary initiatives, including those supported by German agencies.	Project Document, Section IV (Results and Partnerships), Component 2; Annex 8 to the Project Document (Stakeholder Engagement Plan)

Comment	Response	Project Document Reference
Germany further recommends UNDP to consider the lessons learned from the following completed projects in this area in further project design, and invites it to establish contact with German development cooperation agencies in India: o ?Umbrella Programme on Natural Resource Management (UPNRM)? (component of the ?Indo-German Environment Programme in Rural Areas of India?), country-wide o ?Environmental Benefits through the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)? in Chhattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh o ?Water Security and Climate Adaptation in Rural Areas (WASCA) in Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu und Rajasthan o ?Green Innovation Centres for the Agricultural and Food Sector? (Special Initiative ?One World - No Hunger?) in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra o ?Conservation and Sustainable Management of Coastal and Marine Protected Areas CMPA?, finalized in 2017, documentation available with Indo-German Biodiversity Programme o ?Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) Partnership Project? (component of the project ?Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity?) o ?Private Business Action for Biodiversity friendly Production (PBAB)? o ?Conservation of Biodiversity - Mitigating Human-Wildlife-Conflicts? o policy formulation planned under component 1	Complementary projects and programmes were researched during the project preparation phase ? including those that have been completed. For example, in the North East target region, the project will build upon the lessons learned, reformed policy frameworks, and strengthened capacities realized through the GIZ Climate Change Adaptation -North Eastern Region of India (CCA-NER) bilateral cooperation. Moreover, potential synergies have been identified with the GIZ Water Security and Climate Adaptation in Rural India (WASCA) project, as two of the states where the WASCA project is operating overlaps with SGP-OP7, specifically Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.	Project Document, Section II (Development Challenge), Baseline ? GEF-financed and other donor projects
United States		

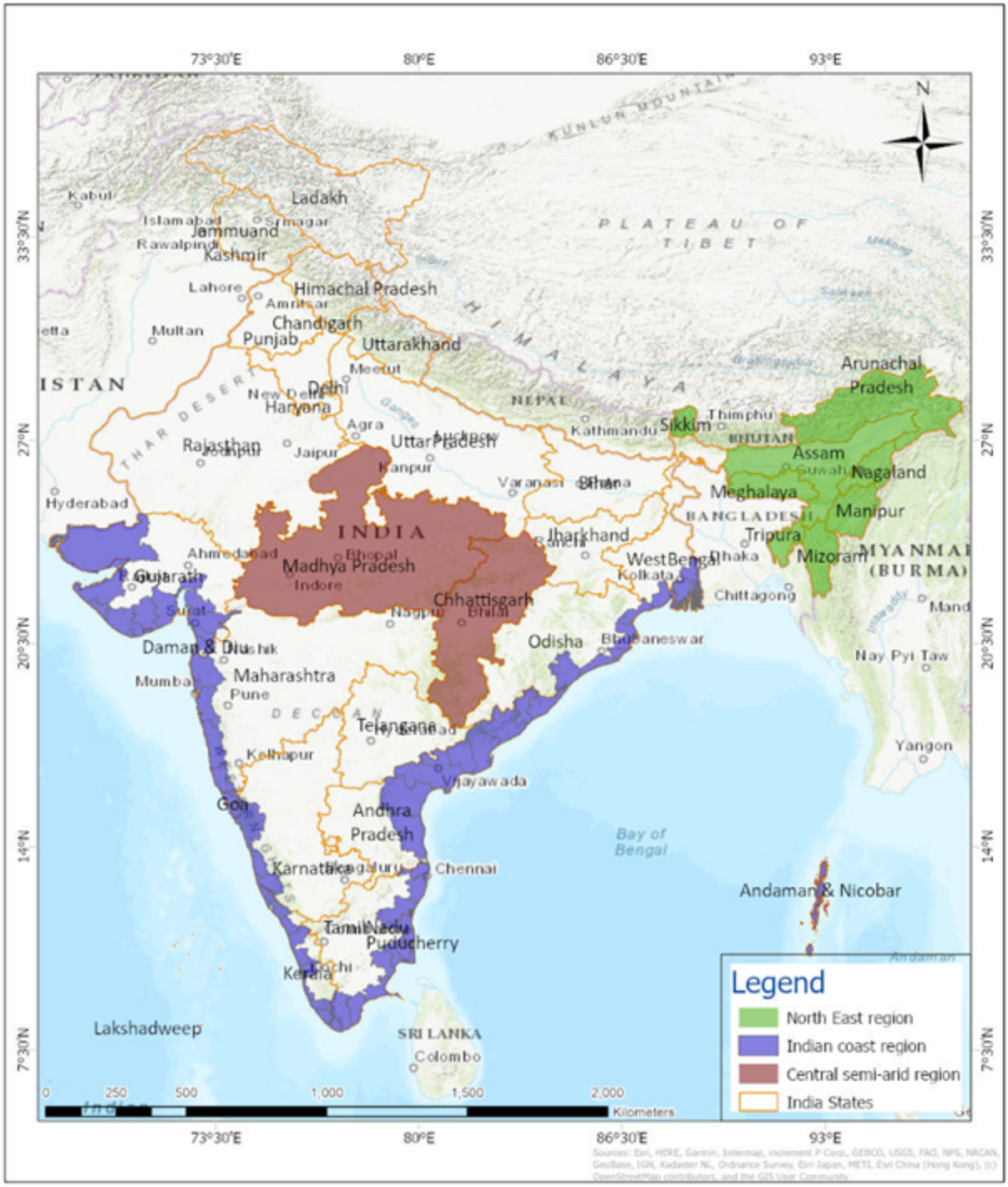
Comment	Response	Project Document Reference
Recognizing that the intent of these projects is to mitigate or reverse deforestation, the United States needs to officially confirm for internal purposes that the following projects will not involve any logging of primary forests. Can the GEF please affirm that no logging of primary forests will occur during the implementation of the projects: 10125, 10184, 10188, 10192, 10198, 10206, 10208, 10220.	The project will not entail logging of primary forests. This was affirmed in the description of the management measures in response to Risk 3 (Poorly designed or executed project activities could damage critical ecosystems, including through the introduction of invasive alien species during land or forest rehabilitation or restoration, or result in human-wildlife conflicts) of the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP).	Annex 5 (SESP) to the Project Document, and Annex 6 (UNDP Risk Register) to the Project Document.

ANNEX C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG). (Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

Project Preparation Activities Implemented	*GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount ($)*		
	Budgeted Amount	*Amount Spent To date*	*Amount Committed*
Project preparation grant to finalize the UNDP-GEF project document for project ?Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in India	91,324	50,746	40,578
Total	91,324	50,746	40,578

ANNEX D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

Please attach the geographical location of the project area, if possible.



Country map showing target regions

Country map showing target regions

Country map showing intervention landscapes

Region	State	Intervention Landscape	Midpoint geocoordinates

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

Please note that the GEF portal does not offer technical capacity to send all maps. The complete information can be found in the Prodoc Annex 1, and as a separate document in the library.

ANNEX E: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

Total Budget and Work Plan

Total Budget and Work Plan			
Atlas Award ID:	00119975	Atlas Output Project ID: 00116297	

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

GEF Output/ Atlas Activity	Responsible Party / (Atlas Implementing Agent)	Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	Amount Year 5 (USD)	Total (USD)	See Budget Note:
Component 1: Resilient landscapes for sustainable development and global environmental benefits	**TERI**	**62000**	**GEF**	71400	Contractual Services - Individuals	28,620	28,620	28,620	28,620	28,620	**143,100**	1
				71300	Local Consultants	9,540	9,540	9,540	9,540	9,540	**47,700**	2
				71600	Travel	5,300	5,300	5,300	5,300	5,300	**26,500**	3
				72600	Grants	318,000	572,400	826,800	572,400	572,400	**2,862,000**	4
				72800	Information Technology Equipment	5,300	0	0	0	0	**5,300**	5
				75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	21,200	21,200	21,200	21,200	21,200	**106,000**	6

					sub-total GEF Component 1	**387,960**	**637,060**	**891,460**	**637,060**	**637,060**	**3,190,600**	
					Total Component 1	**387,960**	**637,060**	**891,460**	**637,060**	**637,060**	**3,190,600**	
Component 2: Enhancing sustainability through participatory governance and upscaling of best practices	**TERI**	**62000**	**GEF**	71400	Contractual Services - Individuals	13,568	13,568	13,568	13,568	13,568	**67,840**	7
				71300	Local Consultants	0	27,825	55,650	27,825	0	**111,300**	8
				71600	Travel	3,180	3,180	24,380	8,480	3,180	**42,400**	9
				72600	Grants	0	139,125	139,125	139,125	139,125	**556,500**	10
				74200	Audio Visual& Print Prod Costs	3,886	11,500	11,500	11,500	11,500	**49,886**	11
				75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	0	5,300	10,600	10,600	5,300	**31,800**	12
					sub-total GEF Component 2	**20,634**	**200,498**	**254,823**	**211,098**	**172,673**	**859,726**	
					Total Component 2	**20,634**	**200,498**	**254,823**	**211,098**	**172,673**	**859,726**	

Component 3: Monitoring and evaluation	**TERI**	**62000**	**GEF**	71400	Contractual Services - Individuals	6,360	6,360	6,360	6,360	6,360	**31,800**	13
				71200	International Consultants	0	0	22,260	0	22,260	**44,520**	14
				71300	Local Consultants	3,180	11,130	20,670	11,130	20,670	**66,780**	15
				71600	Travel	13,250	7,950	14,310	7,950	14,310	**57,770**	16
				75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	6,360	1,060	1,060	1,060	1,060	**10,600**	17
					sub-total GEF Component 3	**29,150**	**26,500**	**64,660**	**26,500**	**64,660**	**211,470**	
					Total Component 3	**29,150**	**26,500**	**64,660**	**26,500**	**64,660**	**211,470**	
Project Management	**TERI**	**62000**	**GEF**	71400	Contractual Services - Individuals	15,052	15,052	15,052	15,052	15,052	**75,260**	18
				71600	Travel	1,060	1,060	1,060	1,060	1,060	**5,300**	19
				72800	Information Technology Equipment	11,690	0	0	0	0	**11,690**	20

				73100	Rental & Maintenance-Premises	17,808	17,808	17,808	17,808	17,808	**89,040**	21
				74100	Professional Services	0	0	0	26,500	0	**26,500**	22
				74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	1,060	1,060	1,060	1,060	1,060	**5,300**	23
					sub-total GEF PM	**46,670**	**34,980**	**34,980**	**61,480**	**34,980**	**213,090**	
					Total Project Management	**46,670**	**34,980**	**34,980**	**61,480**	**34,980**	**213,090**	
PROJECT TOTAL						**484,414**	**899,038**	**1,245,923**	**936,138**	**909,373**	**4,474,886**	

Summary of Funds:

	Amount Year 1	**Amount Year 2**	**Amount Year 3**	**Amount Year 4**	**Amount Year 5**	**Total**
GEF	$484,414	$899,038	$1,245,923	$936,138	$909,373	**$4,474,886**
UNDP (grant)	$300,000	$300,000	$300,000	$300,000	$300,000	**$1,500,000**
Central Government (grant and in-kind)	$240,000	$240,000	$240,000	$240,000	$240,000	**$1,200,000**
Madhya Pradesh State Gov. EPCO (grant)	$140,000	$140,000	$140,000	$140,000	$140,000	**$700,000**

CSO grantees (grant and in-kind)	$640,000	$640,000	$640,000	$640,000	$640,000	**$3,200,000**
Royal Bank of Scotland Foundation (grant)	$400,000	$400,000	$400,000	$400,000	$400,000	**$2,000,000**
TOTAL:	**$2,204,414**	**$2,619,038**	**$2,965,923**	**$2,656,138**	**$2,629,373**	**$13,074,886**

***Budget* note number**	**Comments**
0	6% of each project line is allocated to the Implementing Partner for management costs.
Component 1: Resilient landscapes for sustainable development and global environmental benefits	
1	**71400. Contractual services ? Individuals**. SGP National Coordinator working with CSOs in preparation of project concepts and proposals, authorise project planning grants, establish close working relationships with stakeholders, and supporting SGP grantees in securing co-financing and project level partnerships (30 months out of a cumulative total of 60 months, at USD 3,710 per month). Programme Assistant assisting the SGP National Coordinator in pre-screening project concepts and project proposals, advising potential grantees on project preparation processes and guidelines, processing payment requests from grantees and vendors, maintaining grant distribution database (20 months out of a cumulative total of 60 months, at USD 1,590 per month). **Total: USD 1431,00**
2	**71300. Local consultants.** Gender-Safeguards Specialist, updating / developing ESMF, providing guidance to CSOs on ensuring gender and other safeguards are addressed in project development, delivering gender and safeguards training (30 weeks at USD 1,590 per week). **Total: USD 47,700**
3	**71600. Travel.** Miscellaneous travel expenses for the activities under Component 1, at USD 5,300 per year for 5 years. **Total: USD 26,500**

Budget note number	Comments
4	**72600. Grants.** Under Outcome 1, **Community grants** awarded to CSOs for biodiversity conservation, sustainable utilization of ecosystem goods and services, managing human-wildlife conflicts and community management of rehabilitation of degraded lands under Output 1.1; for community agroforestry and integrated crop-livestock systems, conservation of genetic resources through breeding and producing traditional varieties, and strengthening eco-labelling, certification and marketing of traditional products and services under Outputs 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3. A total of 50 community grants at USD 30,000 + 6% per grant are allocated (USD 1,590,000). Under Outcome 2, **Community grants** awarded to CSOs for implementation of community level renewable (RE) and energy efficient solutions, e.g., for productive use applications, and establishing partnerships RE and clean energy initiatives. A total of 25 community grants at USD 30,000 + 6% per grant are allocated (USD 795,000). Under Outcome 1, **Strategic grants, thematic** awarded to NGOs for providing CSOs technical assistance, facilitating market access and fostering partnership development: alternative livelihoods in conjunction with terrestrial and marine biodiversity conservation, land restoration/rehabilitation and sustainable livelihoods through agroecological practices under Output 1.1 (USD 75,000 + 6% for the 5 years of implementation); agrobiodiversity projects involving eco-labelling, certification, branding, etc under Outputs 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3 (USD 75,000 + 6% for the 5 years of implementation). The numbers and values of strategic grants are indicative; according to SGP Operational Guidelines, strategic grants can be awarded up to USD 150,000 per grant. Under Outcome 2, **Strategic grants, CCM mitigation upscaling**: Three community grants at USD 75,000 + 6% per grant allocated for upscaling good models/practices of community level renewable energy and energy efficient applications (USD 238,500); **Strategic grants, thematic** awarded to NGOs for providing CSOs technical assistance for renewable and clean energy projects (USD 75,000 + 6%). The numbers and values of strategic grants are indicative; according to SGP Operational Guidelines, strategic grants can be awarded up to USD 150,000 per grant. **Total: USD 2,862,000,** comprising 63.96% of the total project budget. ?The selection and implementation of all grants above will be done in compliance with UNDP's Policy and Operational Guidance on Low-Value Grants. All grants will be granted in accordance to UNDP Rules and Regulations on Low-Value Grants?
5	**72800. Information Technology Equipment.** Computer/IT equipment in support of the regional IP offices. **Total: USD 5,300**

Budget note number	Comments
6	**75700. Training, workshop, conference.** USD 21,200 per year for the 5 years of project implementation are allocated for trainings, trade fairs, workshops and other capacity building and partnership development activities. **Total: USD 106,000**
Component 2: Enhancing sustainability through participatory governance and upscaling of best practices	
7	**71400. Contractual services ? Individuals**. Under Outcome 3, SGP National Coordinator facilitating landscape baseline assessments, development of landscape strategies, convening of multi-stakeholder platforms, support capacity building.(14 months out of a cumulative total of 60 months, at USD 3,710 per month). Programme Assistant assisting the SGP National Coordinator in overseeing landscape approaches and stakeholder engagement in the four project landscapes (10 months out of a cumulative total of 60 months, at USD 1,590 per month). **Total: USD 67,840**
8	**71300. Local consultants.** Technical Support Consultant, supporting the baseline assessments and development of the landscape strategies (30 weeks over 5 years at USD 1,590 per week; Total). Business Development Specialist, providing professional assistance to the CSOs on private sector engagement, business development, market access and upscaling (40 weeks at USD 1,590 per week). **Total: USD 111,300**
9	**71600. Travel.** Travel expenses for the activities of the SGP National Coordinator, Programme Assistant and local consultants for all outputs Component 2, at USD 3,180 per year (total: USD 15,900); travel expenses for participation in one SGP UCP workshop (USD 5,300); travel expenses related to south-south learning exchange (USD 21,200). **Total: USD 42,400**

Budget note number	Comments
10	**72600. Grants.** **Community grants** awarded to CSOs for upscaling best practices where projects implemented during earlier phases of the SGP in India were successful; 9 grants at USD 50,000 + 6% per grant, Total: USD 477,000. **Strategic grant** awarded to an NGO for knowledge management, supporting the development of a KM strategy and action plan, facilitating and convening SGP learning fora (estimated two during the 5-year project implementation timeframe), delivering capacity building to CBOs on KM, organising a one south-south learning exchange, and production of KM products and events (USD 75,000 + 6%). **Total: USD 556,500,** comprising 12.44% of the total project budget. ?The selection and implementation of all grants above will be done in compliance with UNDP's Policy and Operational Guidance on Low-Value Grants. All grants will be granted in accordance to UNDP Rules and Regulations on Low-Value Grants".
11	**74200. Audio visual & print production costs**. Audio-visual and print production for knowledge products used for disseminating information, awareness-raising and advocacy for all outputs under Component 2. **Total: USD 49,886**
12	**75700. Training, Workshop, Conference.** In support of the CPMU?s work under Component 2, USD 4,240 USD per year for the 5 years of project implementation, for trainings, workshops, landscape meetings, trade fairs, workshops and other capacity building and partnership development activities; South-south cooperation learning exchange (USD 5,300); participation in one SGP UCP global workshop for sharing experiences and best practices, learning approaches implemented in other countries that could be replicated in India and fostering international and regional partnerships; estimated to occur during Year 3 of the project (USD 5,300). **Total: USD 31,800**
Component 3: Monitoring and evaluation	

Budget note number	Comments
13	**71400. Contractual services ? Individuals**. SGP National Coordinator conducting periodic monitoring and evaluation missions, exercising quality control over the implementation of the project interventions, set annual performance metrics and learning objectives for the SGP country programme, carrying out M&E of GEF core indicators and project results framework (6 months out of a cumulative total of 60 months, at USD 3,710 per month). Programme Assistant assisting the SGP National Coordinator in monitoring and evaluation and organising field missions, assisting in M&E of GEF core indicators and project results framework, providing logistical and administrative support to the CSOs regarding M&E, working with the Gender-Safeguards Consultant in monitoring and evaluating gender and project safeguard management plans (6 months out of a cumulative total of 60 months, at USD 1,590 per month). **Total: USD 31,800**
14	**71200. International consultants.** Midterm review consultant (7 weeks at USD 3,180 per week, in Year 3; Total: USD 22,260); Terminal evaluation consultant (7 weeks at USD 3,180 per week, in Year 5; Total: USD 22,260). **Total: USD 44,520**
15	**71300. Local consultants.** **Gender-Safeguards Specialist**, providing support in monitoring project indicators, analysis of the baseline and end of project SEPLS resilience assessments, and the implementation of the gender action plan (20 weeks at USD 1,590 per week; Total: USD 31,800). **M&E Specialist**, carrying out monitoring and evaluation of GEF core indicators and preparing GIS mapping at midterm (10 weeks at USD 1,590 per week; USD 15,900). **Independent Midterm Review and Terminal Evaluation Consultants,** supporting the midterm review (6 weeks at USD 1,590 per week; USD 9,540) and the terminal evaluation (6 weeks at USD 1,590 per week; USD 9,540). **Total: USD 66,780**
16	**71600. Travel.** Travel expenses associated with: Output 7.1: Travel expenses for project inception workshop(s) (USD 5,300); NSC meetings and M&E activities (USD 7,950 per year; Total: USD 39,750), midterm review (USD 6,360) and the terminal evaluation (USD 6,360). **Total: USD 57,770**

Budget note number	Comments
17	**75700. Training, Workshops and Conferences.** Organizing the project inception workshop in Year 1, including the first project steering committee meeting (USD 5,300), and organizing NSC meetings (USD 5,300). **Total: USD 10,600**
Project Management:	
18	**71400. Contractual services ? Individuals**. SGP National Coordinator supervising the SGP country programme, preparing the annual work plan, setting delivery and co-financing targets, reporting regularly to the NSC, UNDP Country Office, and UCP Global Coordinator, drafting the annual SGP country programme operational budget (10 months out of a cumulative total of 60 months, at USD 3,710 per month). Programme Assistant assisting the SGP National Coordinator in day-today project management, providing guidance and control of project financial reports, preparing and delivering financial reports, drafting routine correspondence and maintaining project files (24 months out of a cumulative total of 60 months, at USD 1,590 per month). **Total: USD 75,260**
19	**71600. Travel.** Travel expenses in support of project management, including local transportation for the CPMU (USD 1,060 per year). **Total: USD 5,300**
20	**72800. Information Technology Equipment**. IT equipment for the CPMU. **Total: USD 11,690**
21	**73100. Rental & Maintenance - Premises.** Office rental and maintenance for the CPMU; at USD 17,808 per year for the 5 years of project implementation. **Total: USD 89,040**
22	**74100. Professional Services**. Financial audits at USD 26,500 during the 5-year duration project. **Total: USD 26,500**
23	**74500. Miscellaneous expenses**. CPMU related miscellaneous expenses at USD 1,060 per year for each of the 5 years of implementation. **Total: USD 5,300**

Appendix A: Indicative Project Budget Template PIMS 6253 India SGP OP7

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Component 1		*Component 2*		*Sub-Total*	*M&E*	*PMC*		
		Outcome 1	*Outcome 2*	*Outcome 3*	*Outcome 4*					
Works						**0**			**0**	
Goods	Computer/IT equipment	5,300				**5,300**		11,690	**16,990**	TERI
Vehicles						**0**			**0**	
Grants/ Sub-grants	Small grants (max. US$50k)	1,590,000	795,000		477,000	**2,862,000**			**2,862,000**	TERI
	Strategic grants (max. US$150k)	159,000	318,000		79,500	**556,500**			**556,500**	TERI
Revolving funds/ Seed funds / Equity						**0**			**0**	
Sub-contract to executing partner/ entity						**0**			**0**	
Contractual Services ? Individual	National Coordinator	55,650	55,650	25,970	25,970	**163,240**	22,260	37,100	**222,600**	TERI
	Programme Assistant	15,900	15,900	7,950	7,950	**47,700**	9,540	38,160	**95,400**	TERI
Contractual Services ? Company						**0**			**0**	
International Consultants	Midterm Reviewer, international /lead					**0**	22,260		**22,260**	TERI

	Terminal Evaluator, international /lead					**0**	22,260		**22,260**	TERI
Local Consultants	Gender-Safeguards Specialist	23,850	23,850			**47,700**	31,800		**79,500**	TERI
	Landscape Strategy Specialist			47,700		**47,700**			**47,700**	TERI
	Business Development Specialist				63,600	**63,600**			**63,600**	TERI
	M&E Specialist					**0**	15,900		**15,900**	TERI
	Midterm Reviewer, local					**0**	9,540		**9,540**	TERI
	Terminal Evaluator, local					**0**	9,540		**9,540**	TERI
Salary and benefits / Staff costs	National Coordinator									
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	Trainings, trade fairs, seminars	53,000	53,000	10,600	10,600	**127,200**			**127,200**	TERI
	SGP UCP workshop				5,300	**5,300**			**5,300**	TERI
	South-south cooperation exchange				5,300	**5,300**			**5,300**	TERI
	Inception Workshop					**0**	5,300		**5,300**	TERI
	NSC meetings					**0**	5,300		**5,300**	TERI
Travel	Travel costs, technical components	13,250	13,250	7,950	7,950	**42,400**			**42,400**	TERI
	SGP UCP workshop				5,300	**5,300**			**5,300**	TERI
	South-south cooperation exchange				21,200	**21,200**			**21,200**	TERI
	Travel costs for inception workshop					**0**	5,300		**5,300**	TERI
	Travel costs M&E visits					**0**	39,750		**39,750**	TERI

	Travel costs for MTR					**0**	6,360		**6,360**	TERI
	Travel costs for TE					**0**	6,360		**6,360**	TERI
	Travel for PMU					**0**		5,300	**5,300**	TERI
Office Supplies						**0**			**0**	
Other Operating Costs	Audiovisual-Print Production Costs	0	0		49,886	**49,886**			**49,886**	TERI
	Rental-maintenance					**0**		89,040	**89,040**	TERI
	Financial audit(s)					**0**		26,500	**26,500**	TERI
	Miscellaneous expenses					**0**		5,300	**5,300**	TERI
Grand Total		**1,915,950**	**1,274,650**	**100,170**	**759,556**	**4,050,326**	**211,470**	**213,090**	**4,474,886**	

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

ANNEX F: (For NGI only) Termsheet

Instructions. Please submit an finalized termsheet in this section. The NGI Program Call for Proposals provided a template in Annex A of the Call for Proposals that can be used by the Agency. Agencies can use their own termsheets but must add sections on Currency Risk, Co-financing Ratio and Financial Additionality as defined in the template provided in Annex A of the Call for proposals. Termsheets submitted at CEO endorsement stage should include final terms and conditions of the financing.

ANNEX G: (For NGI only) Reflows

Instructions. Please submit a reflows table as provided in Annex B of the NGI Program Call for Proposals and the Trustee excel sheet for reflows (as provided by the Secretariat or the Trustee) in the Document Section of the CEO endorsement. The Agencys is required to quantify any expected financial return/gains/interests earned on non-grant instruments that will be transferred to the GEF Trust Fund as noted in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy. Partner Agencies will be required to comply with the reflows procedures established in their respective Financial Procedures Agreement with the GEF Trustee. Agencies are welcomed to provide assumptions that explain expected financial reflow schedules.

ANNEX H: (For NGI only) Agency Capacity to generate reflows

Instructions. The GEF Agency submitting the CEO endorsement request is required to respond to any questions raised as part of the PIF review process that required clarifications on the Agency Capacity to manage reflows. This Annex seeks to demonstrate Agencies? capacity and eligibility to administer NGI resources as established in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy, GEF/C.52/Inf.06/Rev.01, June 9, 2017 (Annex 5).

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