



Capacity-building for establishing an Integrated and Enhanced Transparency Framework for Climate actions and support measures

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID

10194

Project Type

FSP

Type of Trust Fund

GET

CBIT/NGI

CBIT **Yes**

NGI **No**

Project Title

Capacity-building for establishing an Integrated and Enhanced Transparency Framework for Climate actions and support measures

Countries

India

Agency(ies)

UNDP

Other Executing Partner(s)

Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC)

Executing Partner Type

Government

GEF Focal Area

Climate Change

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Climate Change, Climate Change Adaptation, Climate Change Mitigation, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency, Nationally Determined Contribution, Paris Agreement, Enabling Activities, Influencing models, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Stakeholders, Type of Engagement, Information Dissemination, Participation, Civil Society, Non-Governmental Organization, Academia, Private Sector, Beneficiaries, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender-sensitive indicators, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Generation, Learning, Capacity Development

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

Climate Change Mitigation 2

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 1

Submission Date

12/2/2020

Expected Implementation Start

5/1/2021

Expected Completion Date

4/30/2026

Duration

60In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

361,000.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
CCM-3-8	Foster enabling conditions for mainstreaming mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies through capacity building initiative for transparency	GET	3,800,000.00	1,000,000.00
Total Project Cost(\$)			3,800,000.00	1,000,000.00

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

This project aims to assist India in strengthening and expanding its current technical capacities regarding methodologies and tools to enhance transparency, as outlined in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement.

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
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Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
1. Creating an enabling environment for enhanced transparency across all the levels of governance	Technical Assistance	1.1 The nodal ministry (MoEFCC) would be better equipped to lead, plan, coordinate, implement, monitor and evaluate policies, strategies, and programmes to enhance transparency, including communications with states and expert agencies in an effective manner.	1.1.1 Strengthened national mandate and strategies to collect, compile, verify, and report relevant information adhering to the principles of TACCC (Transparency, Accuracy, Completeness, Comparability, Consistency)	GET	775,000.00	380,000.00
			1.1.2 Developing Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and assigning trained focal point among institutions covering each sector and state/union territory (UT).			
		1.2 Bringing all stakeholder together through a web-based National Institutional Coordination System (NICS) to enhance efficiency and transparency with climate reporting	1.2.1. Efficient recordkeeping of activity data, socio-economic indicators, emission factors, methodology and assumptions, etc.			
			1.2.2 Archiving systems for future referencing and performing recalculations			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
2. Strengthening institutional capacities for Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of climate information	Technical Assistance	<p>2.1 Ability to report GHG emission inventories as per Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 2006 guidelines (or latest applicable)</p> <p>2.2 Information to facilitate Clarity, Transparency, and Understanding (ICTU) of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) associated with climate actions</p> <p>2.3 State focal points submitting information through NICS</p> <p>2.4 Developing Capacity retention mechanisms</p>	<p>2.1.1 Tools, templates, and training for agencies/experts involved in the inventory process</p> <p>2.1.2 Coverage of precursor and NF3 gas-based emissions</p> <p>2.1.3 Improvement in the energy sector: Achieving granularity with activity data (example: grade wise coal consumption) and bringing clarity on the unorganised sector operations</p> <p>2.1.4 Improvement in Agriculture sector: State-level validation of activity data (example: dung produced per animal, feeding patterns)</p> <p>2.1.5 Improvement in the LULUCF sector: Establishing modelling capacity at the state or institutional level through trained experts</p>	GET	1,837,000.00	580,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
3. Instituting National Climate Registry (NCR) to share relevant information in a transparent manner	Technical Assistance	<p>3.1 Dissemination of relevant information on GHG inventories and NDC progress through NCR</p> <p>3.2 Enhanced capacity to mobilise climate finance</p> <p>3.3 Knowledge management and project-related learnings and M&E</p>	<p>3.1.1 Integrating NICS with National Inventory Management System (NIMS) and other online tracking tools to create a centralised registry for disseminating information in the public domain</p> <p>3.1.2 A progress tracker for NDCs, covering inputs from each state and sector towards progress made on mitigation targets and adaptation goals.</p> <p>3.2.1 Evaluation of support activities and capacity development of relevant institutions to mobilise climate finance</p> <p>3.2.2 National classification system of climate finance to be developed and integrated with all policies and schemes across the country</p>	GET	1,008,000.00	40,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Sub Total (\$)					3,620,000.00	1,000,000.00

Project Management Cost (PMC)

GET	180,000.00	
Sub Total(\$)	180,000.00	0.00
Total Project Cost(\$)	3,800,000.00	1,000,000.00

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(\$)
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,000,000.00
Total Co-Financing(\$)				1,000,000.00

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

N/A

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	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	3,800,000	361,000
Total Grant Resources(\$)					3,800,000.00	361,000.00

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 **false**

PPG Amount (\$)
100,000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)
9,500

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programmin g of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
UNDP	GET	India	Climat e Change	CBIT Set-Aside	100,000	9,500
Total Project Costs(\$)					100,000.00	9,500.00

Core Indicators

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	750	600		
Male	750	900		
Total	1500	1500	0	0

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

1.a.1. The global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed have remained consistent with those in the PIF.

The following information included in the PIF has been updated and/or further detailed:

? India Human Development Index (HDI) score of 0.586 and ranking 135th position in terms of development reported in the PIF, has been updated to HDI score 0.640 and ranking 130th position from 2018 ranking.

? Information about Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) which constitutes the Initial NDC submitted by India on 1st October 2015 in response to UNFCCC COP decisions 1/CP.19 and 1/CP.20. Keeping in view of its development agenda, particularly the eradication of poverty coupled with its commitment to following the low carbon path and being sanguine about the unencumbered availability of clean technologies and financial resources, India communicated eight strategies for the period 2021 to 2030 which are as follows:

1. To put forward and further propagate a healthy and sustainable way of living based on traditions and values of conservation and moderation
 2. To adopt a climate friendly and a cleaner path than the one followed hitherto by others at corresponding level of economic development
 3. To reduce emissions intensity of its GDP by 33 to 35 percent by 2030 from 2005 level.
 4. To achieve about 40 percent cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel based energy resources by 2030 with the help of transfer of technology and low cost international finance including from Green Climate Fund (GCF).
 5. To create an additional carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes of CO₂-eq through additional forest and tree cover by 2030.
 6. To better adapt to climate change by enhancing investments in development programmes in sectors vulnerable to climate change, particularly agriculture, water resources, Himalayan region, coastal regions, health and disaster management.
 7. To mobilize domestic and new & additional funds from developed countries to implement the above mitigation and adaptation actions in view of the resource required and the resource gap.
 8. To build capacities, create domestic framework and international architecture for quick diffusion of cutting edge climate technology in India and for joint collaborative R&D for such future technologies.
- ? Additional information on national circumstances and references to data sources were provided.
- ? Information related to reporting requirements on adaptation actions under Article 4 of Paris Agreement and reference involved have been updated to reflect the exact information included in the paragraph 78, Decision 18/CMA.1.
- ? Current status of national reporting to UNFCCC and future requirements under ETF of Paris Agreement have been elaborated and presented to strengthen the project context.

? During PPG phase, capacity gaps were assessed and updated using four additional sources of information:

- o Stakeholders consultations from 11 - 15 November 2019 and from March 2020 to July 2020.
- o A working paper on Institutional Readiness to Implement the Enhanced Transparency Framework: Is India Ready? published in August 2019 which interprets the Transparency Framework under the Paris Agreement and its Implications for India.
- o A Capacity Building Assessment Matrix for Enhanced Transparency in Climate Reporting: A Comprehensive Evaluation of Indian Efforts published in September 2019 by the CEEW which analyses India's capacity building efforts related to climate transparency.
- o An assessment undertaken to assess the capacity-building needs and requirements to strengthen national reporting of India under ETF in February 2020 under the PPG preparation.

Climate change ? widely recognised as the biggest threat to the global economy according to both India's Economic Survey reports and the World Economic Forum's risk reports ? needs immediate and collective action to address its impacts and vulnerabilities and prevent further damage through mitigation efforts. It impacts the poorest countries hardest and often poses unpredictable risk and vulnerabilities through extreme events of flood and droughts.

India is among the most vulnerable economies. India supports the world's second largest population with a Human Development Index (HDI) score of just 0.647 ranking it at 129th position in terms of development in 2019 (UNDP, 2019). India accounts for 2.4% of the world surface area, 4% of world's freshwater resources, 8 % of global biodiversity and 17% of global cattle population. However, India supports around 17.5% of world population (NDC, 2016). It houses the largest proportion of global poor (30% , 363 million people), around 24% of the global population without access to electricity (304 million), about 30% of the global population rely on solid biomass for cooking and 92 million lack access to safe drinking water (NDC, 2016). These geographical and other socio-economic factors make India highly vulnerable to climate change impacts. Thus, climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts are not only a response to economic threats, but essentially became a human rights issue intrinsically linked to sustainability of livelihood.

The World Bank report on Impact of Climate Change on South Asia predicts that the rising temperature and changing monsoon rainfall patterns could cost India 2.8% of GDP and depress living standards of nearly half of the country's population by 2050 .

India ratified UNFCCC on 1st November 1993 and the Kyoto Protocol on 26th August 2002, accepted Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol on 8th August 2017 and ratified the Paris Agreement on 2nd October 2016.

India as a Party to the UNFCCC is required to periodically communicate relevant information on the implementation of the Convention. Accordingly, India submitted to the UNFCCC its initial National Communication in 2004, second National Communication in 2012, first Biennial Update Report (BUR) in 2016 and second BUR in 2018.

The INDC submitted in 2015 became the First NDC submitted by India in 2016. Main quantitative objectives included in India's NDC are to reduce emissions intensity of its GDP by 33 to 35 percent by 2030 from 2005 level; to achieve about 40 percent cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel based energy resources by 2030 with the help of technology transfer and low cost international finance including from the Green Climate Fund (GCF); to create an additional carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes of CO₂-eq through additional forest and tree cover by 2030; and to mobilize domestic and new and additional funds from developed countries to implement the above mitigation and adaptation actions in view of the resource required and the resource gap.

During the processes of approval and implementation of this CBIT project, it is expected that India will update its NDC (for submission in 2020 and 2025) and will prepare the reports to be submitted to the UNFCCC under the current and the future transparency frameworks (Third Biennial Update Report in 2020, Third National Communication in 2021, Fourth Biennial Update Report in 2022, First Biennial Transparency report in 2024 and Fourth National Communication in 2025).

The CBIT project will be implemented in parallel to the elaboration of these reports, strengthening the relevant institutions for transparency-related activities in line with national priorities; providing relevant tools, training, and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and assisting in the improvement of accountability and transparency of all these reports progressively over time.

SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN CAPACITY GAPS TO IMPLEMENT THE ENHANCED TRANSPARENCY FRAMEWORK OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT IN INDIA

Lack of clear legal and regulatory mandates for transparency activities
This capacity gap impacts inter-agency and inter-sectoral coordination, funding, and streamlining of responsibilities and roles in data collection, analysis, reporting and verification.
Limited coordination between the national institutions and the states on climate action for integration of actions and contribution at the state level to the NDC targets
There is a national action plan on climate change (NAPCC) and the NDC. The States prepared their state action plan on climate change (SAPCCs) and are currently revising them under the guidance, support and approval of MoEFCC who manages NAPCC and NDCs. However currently there is no reporting from the States to the MoEFCC on monitoring and implementation of SAPCCs for assessment of their contribution to the global targets of NAPCC and the NDCs.
Limited technical knowledge at the states on climate action and the ETF
There is also a big technical capacity gap at the states level on climate action in all fields and on the UNFCCC reporting commitments (eg. on measuring and reporting on GHG inventories, mitigation, NDC, adaptation and support needed and received).

Lack of in-house technical experts needed to undertake comprehensive planning, measuring, tracking, reporting and verifying activities

Due to the lack of in-house technical experts the reports are elaborated by external expert institutions on an ad hoc (project by project) basis. This lack of in-house capacity has created strong dependency on external consultants and institutions, which impacts the sustainability of the entire national system.

Limited methodological standard tools and protocols necessary to carry out reporting activities effectively and on a continuous basis

There is limited capacity to make transparent, accurate, complete, consistent and internationally comparable assessments which evidences due to lack of standard operational procedures, methodologies, guidelines and tools for coordination, data collection, exchange, analysis, reporting and verification.

Lack of integrated information systems to carry out reporting activities effectively and on a continuous basis and to allow appropriate and timely tracking and update of the NDC

India is a large and diverse country with high number of stakeholders involved in transparency activities, there is a lack of integration of MRV activities (most of them undertaken at project level) as well as of infrastructure (hardware and software) for a consolidated, coordinated and integrated MRV system that allows centralising and storing the information required for the enhanced transparency framework on a continuous basis.

Need of capacity retention and update mechanisms and institutional memory

There is a need to extend and retain the current capacity put in place for the reporting of NCs and BURs and to have appropriate platforms and systems to store all the information collected and elaborated for these reports.

There is also a lack of a regular capacity updating system to update skills and knowledge after certain time intervals in the enhanced transparency framework domain.

Studies were launched on a project-by-project basis to elaborate the national communications and the biennial update reports. If efforts and reporting have been improving over time, they are hindered by this ad hoc approach, which makes it difficult to nurture and develop capacity for transparency initiatives in a sustainable way.

More than 100 sector experts, 16 institutions and 21 studies guided the preparation of the second BUR. Additionally, some distinguished experts from institutions, both in and outside Government, including academic and research institutions, civil society organizations and the private sector peer-reviewed the report. The institutional and technical project by project format needs to be implemented on a continuous basis.

To ensure robust and continuous participation in the implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, the country requires support to develop its long-term institutional and technical capacity.

In general, lack of stable and permanent institutional arrangements at the national level is one of the largest barriers towards defining regulatory and technical frameworks for progressive reporting. In

India, the Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) is the nodal ministry responsible for domestic strategy addressing climate change. The MoEFCC has commissioned several studies and implemented a few initiatives in the last few years, such as: climate change action programme (CCAP); National Carbonaceous Aerosols Programme (NCAP); long-term GHG modelling studies on GHG emissions of Indian economy, etc, with a clear objective of strengthening scientific and analytical capacity towards climate reporting. MoEFCC is also coordinating on the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) approved by the Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change (PMCCC). An executive committee on climate change (ECCC) under the chairmanship of Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister had been established to oversee NDC implementation and to closely monitor progress of the eight national missions under NAPCC. This political and legal architecture supports a wider network of institutions, public agencies, sectoral and state departments to collect and provide information for climate reporting. Despite all the above listed efforts, capacity is limited and mandates to provide information and track mitigation and other objectives are not formalized. A unified and integrated monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV)/transparency system with the required institutional, legal and procedural arrangements would lead to a more inclusive and accountable process.

Nevertheless, the current reporting process adopted by India for its NCs and BUR demonstrates an extensive and participatory approach. As presented in the institutional framework section, it involves a wide range of stakeholders, broadly categorized as:

- ? Nodal Ministry as the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC), who coordinates and supervises the entire process. They provide administrative directions for coordination among the participating institutions and experts.
- ? National Steering Committee (NSC) which is an inter-ministerial body chaired by the Secretary, MoEFCC and finds representation from all relevant ministries and departments. They supervise the entire process and review final findings. In addition, they exercise power in directing line ministries to follow a certain process or making amendments in ongoing approaches.
- ? State Level climate change coordinating committees were formed under the provision of SAPCC. As the name suggests, they coordinate between state agencies and the centre during the preparation and/or revision of SAPCC.
- ? Resource institutions representing key ministries, public departments and agencies, research institutes, academic universities, industrial unit and associations, local communities, and any other department/stakeholder involved in generating and compiling data;
- ? Expert institutions representing a network of institutions (public, private, civil society, industry association) who assist the MoEFCC in compiling GHG inventories, mitigation actions, capacity gaps, the progress of MRV, etc. Typically, one coordination institution is appointed as the lead for each reporting sector or theme.
- ? Subject experts from various organisations review final reporting independently and provide technical advice on further improvements.

The existing institutional arrangement proves to be challenging as it lacks timely and efficient coordination among involved agencies. Besides, access to relevant information could be difficult due to either lack of mandates to publish/share or due to raw information structure. In India, representation of states (sub-national level) in the climate policy planning is still in its early stage. Each state has its own

development priorities which may or may not align well with climate policies. Hence, integration of climate narrative across all state and sectoral policies is a challenging task without featuring a common value proposition. Certain policies and programmes at the national or state level discover a very strong MRV process, whereas it becomes difficult to replicate or scale-up such processes for other schemes due to lack of common understanding. The MPG of ETF expects a comprehensive reporting on mitigation achievements at each policy level, which would be a burdensome task without establishing a swift communication channel.

Additionally, if India must map its baseline capacity, a coordinated approach between sectors, national and states agencies is needed to assess finer details around current capacity.

As India strives towards a low-emission economy, it faces several challenges. At national and state levels, institutional capacities are not fully aligned to best implement policies, which are crucial for achieving the low-emission transition without undermining the country's economic growth. Natural disasters and climate change pose significant risks to rapidly growing cities and their communities, and vulnerable rural populations. Attention to waste, ozone depleting substances and chemicals requires urgent management to meet important targets and reporting obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

There is a need to strengthen the process of mainstreaming climate change concerns with various State governments by developing technical capacities at different levels to understand the role, impact and options available to address the challenge of climate change and to enhance coordination for their contribution to the NDC implementation. There is a need to integrate and join the dots and to plan and execute developmental interventions in a holistic manner. There is also a need to develop the capacity of local communities to understand climate variability, its impact on the local economy, ecology and livelihoods and the viable options available for climate proofing and for contributing to NDC implementation as well as appropriate reporting.

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

A transparent, consistent, complete, comparable, robust and accurate GHG inventory is the entry point for a well-designed policy planning system. Overall India's second BUR highlights data (availability, quality, collection, validation, coherence) as a big constraint across all sectors. Technical improvements are needed in all sectors including the Energy, Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU), Agriculture, Forestry and Waste. Enhancing the GHG inventory to higher-tier levels in all sectors using key category analysis and developing country-specific data for key categories, collecting and mapping data on individual processes across the sectors, establishing a national inventory system for forestry, estimating GHG emissions from municipal solid waste and industrial wastewater, refining energy sector data for reference and sectoral approaches are the capacity gaps which need to be addressed.

Katowice guidelines recommends a detailed description of methodology, assumptions and accounting process in the biennial transparency reporting requirements for both the developing and developed countries. As per the current rules governing inventory reporting for Non Annex I Parties (decision 17/CP.7; para 15 and 16), they are encouraged (and not mandated) to report on emissions of precursor gases i.e. carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxides (NOx) and non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOCs), as well as sulphur oxides (SOx). Katowice guidelines shall provide information necessary to track the progress of implementation and achievement of domestic policies and measures implemented and the NDC. Facilitating coordination among the SAPCC and with the NAPCC and developing performance indicators around the NAPCC missions and the NDC commitments should make such task easier. Guidance and tools are needed to undertake assessments.

Currently, coordination at the state level is channelled through their respective SAPCC coordination committees. However, due to the limited scope of SAPCC and lack of integral and binding structures with NDC reporting and GHG inventory preparation, state agencies are often disconnected from necessary protocols and regulatory mandates. The absence of IT platforms also causes communication delays.

Effective monitoring and evaluation of climate change adaptation measures will also be required for the implementation of the adaptation component of the NDCs. National adaptation actions will also be linked to the disaster risk reduction plans. In this way, such synergy will reduce vulnerability and increase the resilience of population and communities. Such synergy will also provide a starting point for a more effective and coordinated approach to local climate change and disaster risk reduction assessments and planning. The CBIT support will be used to create an effective monitoring and evaluation mechanism (as integral component of the MRV system) for adaptation actions in key sectors that are also identified as priorities under the NAPCC and the NDC.

In the Paris Agreement context and its mandate for efforts to show a progression, there is also a need for a continuous process of development of emissions projections as a tool to support long-term planning. For this purpose, there is a need to build technical and institutional capacities to provide GHG emissions projections and associated socio-economic analyses. Robust projections would constitute an important tool for anticipating progress of mitigation efforts and planning of mitigation policies. Further, they could be used to assist in the identification of support needs for implementing mitigation efforts. Therefore, CBIT support will also focus on building capacities of government entities and stakeholders regarding emissions projections and long-term planning as tools for GHG emissions reduction.

The CBIT project will help all concerned stakeholders in central government as well as in States and UTs in striving to achieve national goals.

No effective tracking system exists for financing the implementation of the proposed climate change mitigation and adaptation measures. For this reason, it is almost impossible to determine the exact gap in financing and it makes it even more difficult to estimate financial needs and plan financial support. Therefore, the effective integrated MRV system for NDC will have to include a component for tracking overall or sectoral costs in addressing climate change, and more concretely NDC implementation, to

assess the situation and to increase the target. Also, such tracking system will improve data quality and information collected for the purpose of UNFCCC reporting, as well as increased transparency giving additional confidence to potential donors.

Guidelines and methodologies for finance flow assessments and financial gaps should be developed for different sectors and competent institutions at all levels of governance (central and local). This would facilitate different cost-benefit analyses, damage and loss estimates caused by climate change impacts as well as estimates on financial support needed and received and will provide inputs for defining future NDCs and related climate change mitigation and adaptation measures.

To develop specific (consolidated) monitoring, reporting and verification process for GHG inventory and tracking NDC, additional finance and capacity building would be required. An integrated MRV system requires streamlined data management systems, technical capacity, improved analytical capabilities, and most importantly, active coordination among all stakeholders and the various nodal agencies within the government across regions, sectors and time.

At present, there is little to no coordination among public agencies as evident from the SAPCC submitted by 32 states/UTs. A real-time web-based communication system would be very helpful to speed-up coordination among relevant agencies, thereby minimising delays and keeping a record of exchanged information.

Capacity retention has always been challenging in India, as can be seen from INCCA, where the mandate was only one-time preparation of inventory and vulnerability assessment. It has failed to publish any publication since 2010 due to a lack of formalised mandate, training, resources and funding.

Along with capacity mechanisms, there is a lack of a system for the regular update of required capacity. Such a system exists for the officers of Indian Civil Services, Forest Services wherein they go through a mandatory training (which includes updating their skills and knowledge) after certain time intervals which is an useful case for the stakeholders involved in the enhanced transparency framework.

Consequently, a continuous interface between a pool of national well-trained experts in UNFCCC process and state/sectoral focal points could ensure sustained capacity and retention mechanism to a larger extent.

There is a need to establish and implement an integrated domestic MRV system for GHG mitigation actions, including integrating it with NIMS, institutional arrangements, building capacity of government ministries, states and other agencies to provide information and other inputs for reporting on a continuous basis.

India's efforts to implement the ETF, therefore, require the formalisation of arrangements, IT infrastructure as well as technical manpower on a regular basis. Enhanced collaboration and networking with all stakeholders is required to collect, monitor and report information and track the NDC.

In addition, this proposal will help in developing a dynamic training plan for existing, new, and upcoming technical experts involved in the reporting process, in identifying the most appropriate methodologies to develop progress indicators to facilitate reporting the progress of mitigation action implementation, including emission reductions and NDC tracking and enabling better coordination among relevant regions and institutions to design, implement and measure, report and verify the information included in the BTRs.

The proposed CBIT project builds upon existing capacities and ongoing initiatives to enhance the MRV process in an integrated manner. In addition, it considers recent developments across the developing countries towards capacity-building for enhanced transparency. Subsequently, it envisions an IT-enabled system (NICS) to govern interaction between relevant stakeholders in a coordinated and timely manner. These stakeholders involve state and sectoral focal points, national experts, public agencies, verification bodies, etc. NICS will find appropriate integration with the National Inventory Management System (NIMS) proposed under the third NC to streamline GHG inventory reporting. Thus, any minimal potential to duplicate efforts should be minimised. This project will adhere to the principles of enhanced transparency through standardised reporting templates; promoting relevant tools to measure and report information; and providing suitable training, etc. to identified stakeholders. A standard system to report and maintain information would be one of the key features of this project.

With increasing focus on accountability and transparency through modernization and digitization, public institutions are poised to become harbingers of change. India's national programmes and missions reflect these characteristics.

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

This proposal seeks capacity-building assistance from GEF through CBIT support mechanism to establish enhanced transparency through tapping full potential of existing institutions, policies and trained manpower.

The proposed project is consistent with national priorities. The project will support implementation of the Paris Agreement on climate change based on an enhanced transparency framework for tracking and reporting the progress of existing and future country commitments to address climate change impacts. With enhanced transparency, the project will strengthen institutional and analytical capacities at a decentralized level for the reporting to UNFCCC through the BTRs.

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

This project directly supports ongoing efforts towards strengthening India's MRV/transparency with climate reporting. It complements and reinforces India's existing capacity and systems by building on them and integrating their inputs and outputs without duplicating efforts. Project design elements duly consider the form and progress-tracking options with India's NDC. It has duly considered all takeaways and applicable modalities highlighted at COP 24 through the decision 18/CMA.1 on Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. NICS will strengthen the existing institutional architecture of India with respect to climate change, whereas NCR will demonstrate high level transparency with sharing of information in a well-articulated manner. Synergies of the proposed NICS and NCR with other commitments of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) to which India is a signatory will also be explored and integrated in the system.

1.a.2. The baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects have been updated and elaborated to include the following information:

? Current institutional framework, relevant policy initiatives and MRV frameworks have been elaborated in this section which also help in identifying the barriers in meeting the requirements for national reporting under enhanced transparency framework:

? More than 23 Ministries/ Departments of Government of India provides data/ information for India's national communication to UNFCCC. These concerned thematic Ministries/ Departments generate and publish extensive data for their respective sectors, as per their requirements and mandate which is not necessarily compatible with the requirements of national reporting. These Ministries/ Departments are not mandated by law to provide data/information on a regular basis for national reporting to UNFCCC. This is also reflective of the fact that there is a limited mainstreaming of climate change concerns into major developmental sectors of the country.

? The preparation of national reports including national GHG inventory is currently done through task-specific short-term contracted projects/ studies thus, lacking a streamlined institutional framework which could cater to the requirements under ETF. The Ministry is in the process of setting up the National GHG inventory management system wherein the expert national institutions, as per current practice, will continue prepare sector-specific inventory with a lead agency to coordinate the inventory preparation process along with QA/QC plan implementation. The institutional and technical capacities of the current institutions and experts working on national GHG inventory will need to be strengthened to meet the enhanced reporting requirements, the shorter timeline, the introduction of new gases, sub-sectors and sources, ride tier ladder, develop country-specific emission factors, reduce uncertainty, and adopt recent IPCC guidelines.

? Limited integrated and consolidated MRV system for carbon emission reduction of various schemes, programmes and measures of Government of India.

? Need to develop indicators for all the NDCs communicated by India to UNFCCC (including the non-mitigation related contributions) and strategy for data collection on their respective implementation

? Limited projection capacity to track and report NDC progress on a regular basis

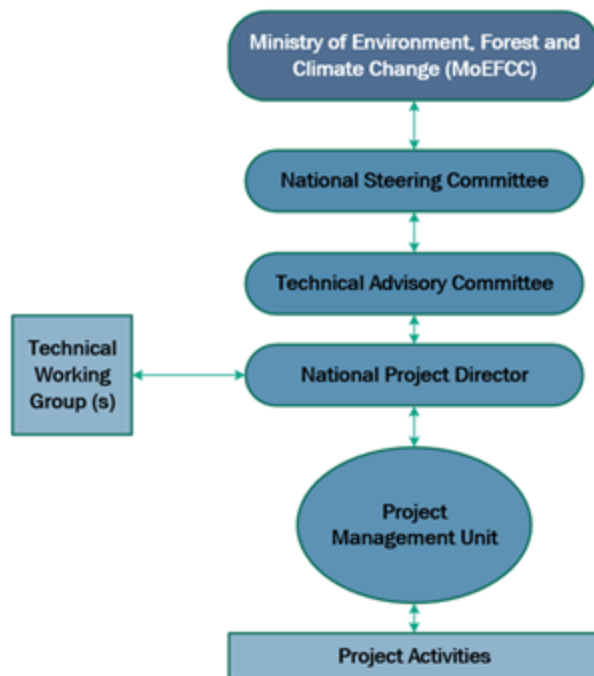
? Limited involvement and technical knowledge at the States level on NDCs and related aspects of climate change.

- ? India is a large, diverse developing country with a large number of state and non-state actors involved in climate action which further enhance the burden of gathering, compiling and reporting relevant data in a time-bound manner.
- ? Limited capacity and framework to measure and report climate finance flows through various external funding sources.
- ? A comprehensive archiving system requires to be developed to bring granularity on data management ? methodology used, numbers used for GHG inventory calculations, tracking mitigation and adaptation actions, progress of NDCs.
- ? There is a need to develop an online platform for all climate change related data in India which contains emission profiles, mitigation profiles, adaptation profiles, international and domestic support needed and received, NDC tracking and all national reports.

Institutional framework

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) is the nodal ministry within India's Government for coordination and management of actions related to UNFCCC and Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) as well as matters related to National Reporting under UNFCCC. In this context, the MoEFCC is the executing entity of the current transparency framework and assigns several studies, conducts activities including workshops and national consultations for the preparation of the national communications and BURs. The issues related to climate action cuts across different sectors and are thus managed through a whole systems approach supported by key Ministries/ Departments of Government of India. The Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change (PMCCC) has been established to coordinate national mechanisms for climate change assessment, adaptation, and mitigation. The PMCCC is chaired by Hon'ble Prime Minister of India and includes essential Ministries to provide a whole government response to mitigation and adaptation sustainable development goals. MoEFCC facilitates the work of this Committee. MoEFCC has also set up an inter-Ministerial Committee as well as a Technical Advisory Committee of sector experts for implementing matters related to the national reporting to the Convention.

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS SET UP FOR THE ELABORATION OF NCS/BURS ON A PROJECT BY PROJECT BASIS



National Steering Committee (NSC): Inter-Ministerial Committee chaired by Secretary (EF&CC) with members drawn from concerned Ministries/ Departments of Government of India. Special Invitees could be invited to the meetings on need basis. NSC meets once in six months to guide and oversee the project performance. The composition of the NSC is as follows:

1. Additional Secretary (in-charge of climate change matters), MoEFCC
2. CEO, Niti Aayog or representative
3. Secretary, Ministry of Power or representative
4. Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Farmer's Welfare or representative
5. Secretary, Department of Agricultural Research and Education or representative
6. Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs or representative
7. Secretary, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy or representative
8. Secretary, Ministry of Science and Technology or representative
9. Secretary, Ministry of Coal or representative
10. Chairman, Railway Board or representative
11. Secretary, Ministry of Civil Aviation or representative
12. Secretary, Ministry of Road Transport & Highways or representative
13. Secretary, Ministry of Shipping or representative
14. Secretary, Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas or representative
15. Secretary, Ministry of Jal Shakti or representative
16. Secretary, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare or representative
17. Secretary, Ministry of Earth Sciences or representative
18. Secretary, Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs or representative
19. Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development or representative

20. Secretary, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation or representative
21. Secretary, DPIIT, Ministry of Steel
22. Secretary, Ministry of Heavy Industries and BEE
23. Director General, India Meteorological Department or representative
24. Director General, Bureau of Energy Efficiency or representative
25. Joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs or representative
26. Joint Secretary (Climate Change), MoEFCC
27. Advisor (Climate Change), MoEFCC (as member convenor)

Experts (as identified during project inception/ implementation phase on need basis and as special invitees)

Technical Advisory Committee (TAC): The TAC provides technical guidance for the preparation of the reports. This committee has members from the government, academia, private sector and civil society organizations.

Technical Working Groups (TWG): Theme-based Technical Working Groups (TWG) drawing subject experts from different sectors are set up to provide expert advice and guidance for the effective implementation of the project. The TWGs meet on a quarterly basis or on need basis. The Chair and members of TWGs are decided at the project inception or during project implementation phase. Some of these TWGs are as follows:

1. GHG inventory
2. Mitigation
3. Adaptation
4. Financial, Technological and Capacity-building support needed and received

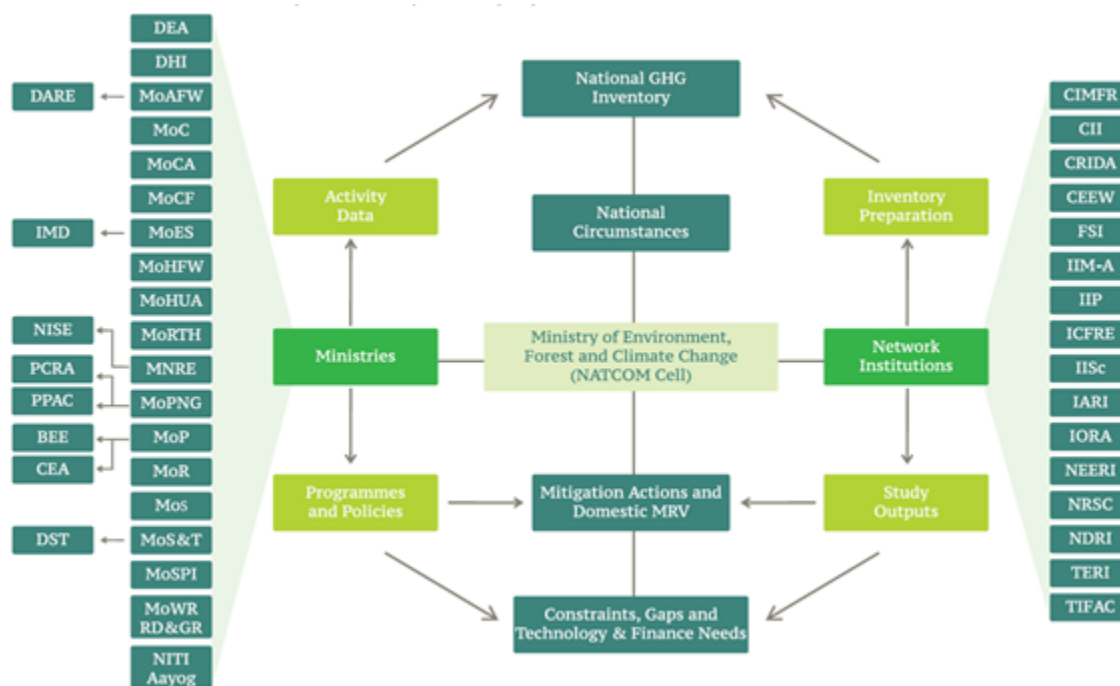
National Project Director is a senior level government officer from MoEFCC in-charge of climate change matters.

The institutional arrangements for preparing these reports include a purpose-driven, provisional National Steering Committee (NSC) including an expert-led Technical Advisory Committee (TAC). The NSC under the chairmanship of the Secretary, MoEFCC oversees the preparation and implementation of the work programme of these reports. Various ministries and government departments concerned with different elements of information have NSC representation. These ministries and departments also provide input for the reports. The TAC provides technical guidance for report preparation. This committee includes members from the government, academia, private sector, and civil society organizations.

The data/information presented in India's NCs and BURs incorporate several studies launched and conducted by institutions having sector-specific expertise. Reports are reviewed by a range of academic and government experts prior to the TAC and NSC meetings.

Expert institutions including Government institutions, academic and research institutions, industrial association, and civil society organizations are shown in the figure below.

NETWORK OF INSTITUTIONS INVOLVED IN THE ELABORATION OF THE BUR.



Expert Institutions:

CEEW: Council on Energy, Environment and Water, New Delhi

IIP: Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehradun

CIMFR: Central Institute of Mining and Fuel Research, Dhanbad

IISc: Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru

CRIDA: Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture, Hyderabad

IORA: IORA Ecological Solutions, New Delhi

CII: Confederation of Indian Industry, New Delhi

NDRI: National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal

FSI: Forest Survey of India, Dehradun

NEERI: National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur

IARI: Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi

NRSC: National Remote Sensing Centre, Hyderabad

ICFRE: Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education, Dehradun

TERI: The Energy and Resources Institute, New Delhi

IIM-A: Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad

TIFAC: Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council, New Delhi

Ministries/Departments

BEE: Bureau of Energy Efficiency

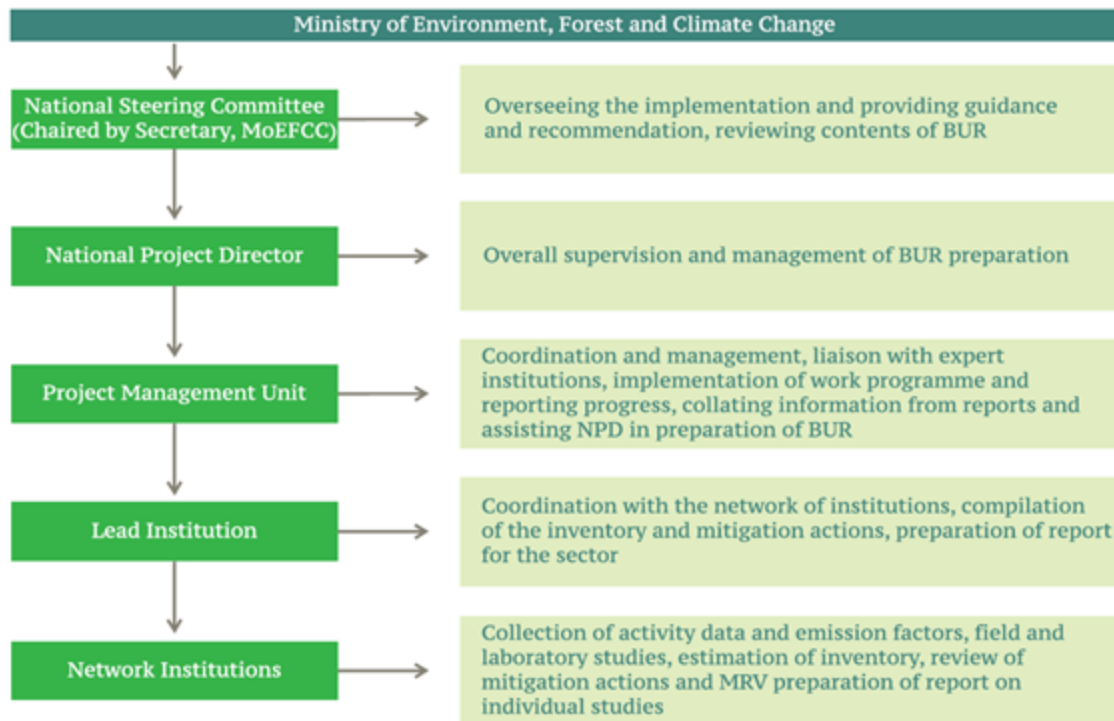
MoHUA: Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs

CEA: Central Electricity Authority

MoP: Ministry of Power

DARE: Department of Agricultural Research and Education
MoPNG: Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas
DEA: Department of Economic Affairs
MoR: Ministry of Railways
DHI: Department of Heavy Industry
MoRTH: Ministry of Road Transport and Highways
DST: Department of Science and Technology
MoS: Ministry of Steel
IMD: India Meteorological Department
MoSPI: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
MoAFW: Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare
MoST: Ministry of Science and Technology
MoC: Ministry of Coal
MoWR, Ministry of Water Resources
RD&GR: River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation
MoCF: Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers
MNRE: Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
MoCA: Ministry of Civil Aviation
NISE: National Institute of Solar Energy
MoES: Ministry of Earth Sciences
NITI Aayog: National Institution for Transforming India Aayog
MoHFW: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
PCRA: Petroleum Conservation Research Association
PPAC: Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell

RESPONSIBILITIES AND ROLES OF THE INSTITUTIONS.



The Ministries/ Departments of the Government of India provides sector-specific information which is then processed by the sector specific national experts (to whom studies are awarded) for national reporting use. Thereafter, the processed information is vetted and approved by the concerned Ministries/ Departments through several rounds of consultations before it is included in BURs/NATCOMs, officially. The national reports also go through an independent peer review process involving sector experts drawn from academia, research institutions, civil society and members of industrial associations. After the peer review process, the national report undergoes the approval process which includes approval by the Technical Committee (chaired by Additional Secretary, Climate Change in MoEFCC and comprising of technical experts), National Steering Committee (chaired by Secretary (EF&CC) and comprising of Government of India Ministries / Departments). Thereafter, the national report is placed under consideration for approval by the Minister of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. After the Minister's approval, the national report goes through the Union Cabinet (Government of India) approval process ? which includes circulation of the national report in Hindi and English along with the Cabinet note to all the concerned Government of India Ministries/ Departments, Cabinet Secretariat and Prime Minister's Office. Comments received are addressed and after adequate due process, the national report is placed before the meeting of Union Cabinet chaired by Hon'ble Prime Minister of India and comprising of Cabinet Ministers of the Government of India. Once the report is approved by Union Cabinet, it is officially submitted by MoEFCC on behalf of the Government of India to UNFCCC. It is a strategic, rigorous, and focused process that heavily incorporates system-wide internal communication, while raising awareness.

Sector specific information for BUR-2 and BUR-3 and Third NC is being provided, vetted and approved by the following Ministries/ Departments/ Institutions of the Government of India:

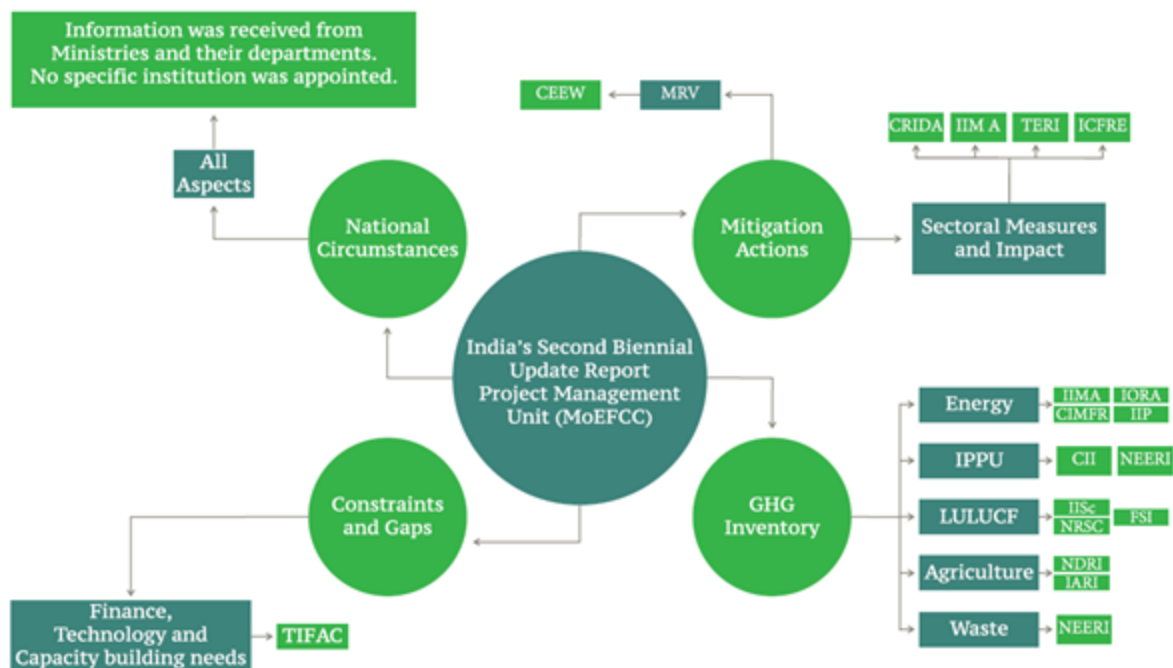
1. Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance
2. Department of Heavy Industries, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises
3. Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer's Welfare
4. Ministry of Coal
5. Ministry of Power
6. Bureau of Energy Efficiency, Ministry of Power
7. Central Electricity Authority, Ministry of Power
8. Ministry of External Affairs
9. Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
10. National Institute of Solar Energy, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
11. Ministry of Earth Sciences
12. India Meteorological Department, Ministry of Earth Sciences
13. Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers
14. Ministry of Civil Aviation
15. Ministry of Railways
16. Ministry of Road Transport and Highways
17. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
18. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
19. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas
20. Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas
21. Petroleum Conservation Research Association, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas
22. Department of Science and Technology, Ministry of Science and Technology
23. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
24. Ministry of Jal Shakti
25. Niti Aayog

State Governments normally provide information on their respective climate change measures duly reported in relevant chapters.

As per the current arrangements for the preparation of NATCOM and BUR, approximately 150 people are involved with the national reporting process with an approximate woman to man ratio of 40:60.

?

ACTIVITY AND INFORMATION FLOW IN THE CURRENT TRANSPARENCY FRAMEWORK OF INDIA



The main roles involved for each thematic component of the reports are as follows:

? Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change: The Ministry coordinates, supervises, and processes for approval and submission of the reports to UNFCCC. A National Steering Committee chaired by the Secretary, MoEFCC is in place with Adviser/Scientist-G, MoEFCC in his capacity as National Project Director (NPD) as Member Secretary. The members are representatives from all relevant ministries and departments. BUR is endorsed by the Minister and approved by the Cabinet, Government of India.

? Expert Institutions: These institutions are engaged in compiling the GHG inventory, mitigation actions and other components. One coordinating institution is generally appointed for each sector. A network of institutions works for each sector.

? Resource Institutions: These institutions provide data and information for each component. These include ministries and their departments/ agencies/ institutions, research institutions and universities, industrial units, Public Sector Undertakings and Industry associations and other departments involved in generating and compiling data.

? Reviewers: The reports are peer-reviewed by independent experts (experts other than those participating in the preparation of the document) followed by the Technical Advisory Committee and ministries/concerned departments.

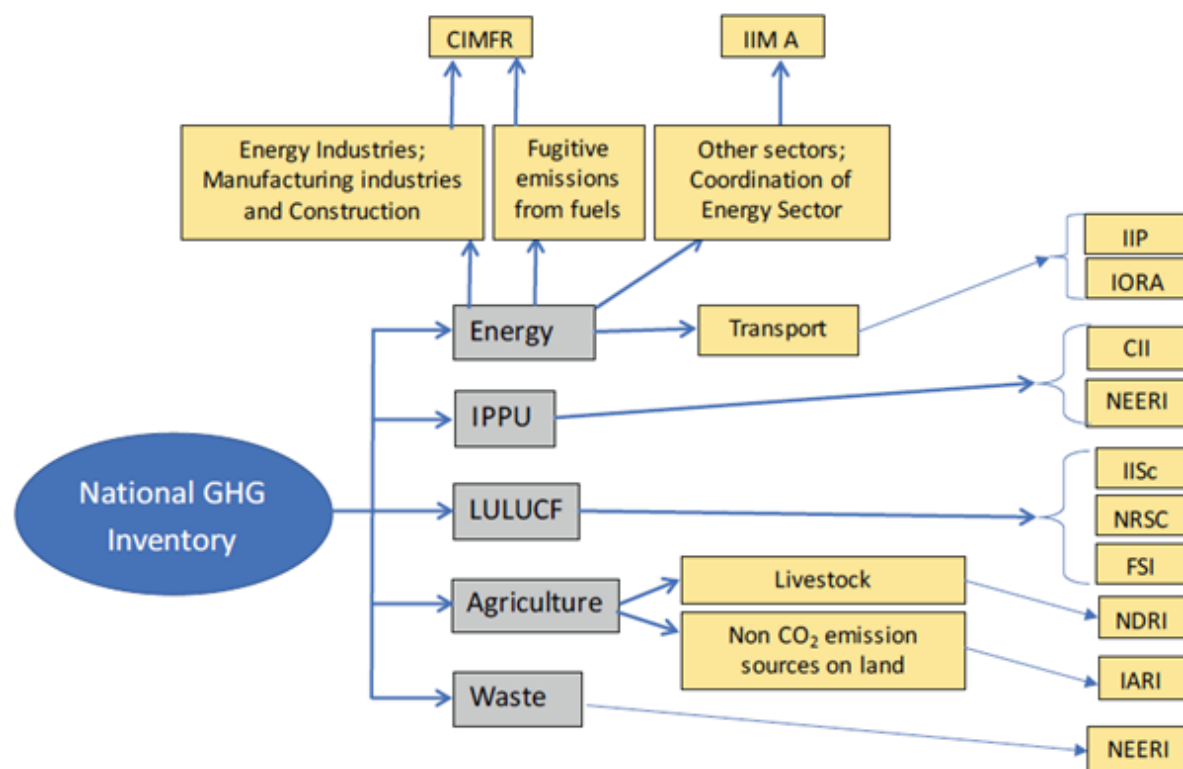
MRV framework

India in its efforts to support coherent and integrated systems is currently in the process of developing a National Inventory Management System (NIMS). The NIMS will coordinate supporting institutions with strategic capacity for the preparation of National Communications and BURs on a continuous

basis. Of course, formalizing such an institutional arrangement requires financial, technological, and capacity building support.

Eleven Indian institutions implemented the inventory preparation exercise in their area of expertise. Many of these institutions/experts have been part of the inventory preparation exercise since India's Initial National Communication. Various Ministries and Government Departments, Public sector undertakings provided inputs for preparation of the national inventory as illustrated in the figure below.

NATIONAL INVENTORY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (NIMS)



A dedicated domestic MRV arrangement at the national level is yet to take shape in India.

In India, measurement and review of mitigation actions are confined to various financial and physical parameters that are embedded in the project design and are not meant particularly for GHG emission mitigation. Several Government programmes and schemes have developed a measurement, reporting and verification system for various financial and physical parameters within the past two years. A few of these have a strong relation with GHG emission mitigation (e.g. PAT scheme presented in the section on main relevant policies), but they do not conduct MRV for GHG emissions mitigation directly.

Current climate change mitigation policies and programmes vary in scope and administrative level at which implementation is managed (state, regional, national, sectoral, and voluntary at individual unit level). Any available estimate at the national level comes from a bottom-up aggregation of actions reported at the project level. Projects under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) have an established measurement and review mechanism associated with them. MRV of mitigation actions in India are implemented at project level as summarised in the table below.

SUMMARY OF SECTOR-WISE MRV STATUS IN INDIA

Sector	Schemes and Processes	M-R-V status	Agencies Involved
Energy	Daily electricity generation from various fuel sources	Inbuilt MRV	CEA
	Sectoral breakup of energy use across economic activities		MoSPI
	Clean coal technologies		CEA, CERC, SERC
	Monitoring of trends and analysis of consumption, production and import of petroleum and natural gas		PPAC
Renewables	Renewable Purchasing Obligation	Inbuilt MRV	SERC, DISCOMs, POSOCO, CAG
Buildings	Buildings Star Rating System, GRIHA, LEEDs	Inbuilt MRV	BEE, IGBC, GRIHA
	Domestic Efficient Lighting Program	Inbuilt MRV	EESL, DISCOMs
	Street Lighting National Program	Inbuilt MRV	EESL, DISCOMs
Industry	Baseline data for estimating emissions from industrial coal consumption	Inbuilt MRV	Coal Controller's Organization
	Industry energy use		NSSO
	Perform Achieve and Trade ? I,II III		BEE, Designated Consumers (Industries), Empaneled energy Auditor
	Zero Defect Zero Effect		Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, MSME, QCI

Sector	Schemes and Processes	M-R-V status	Agencies Involved
Transportation	Electrification of Railway routes	M & R Identified	Indian Railways
	Dedicated Freight Corridors of Indian Railways	M & R Identified	Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India, CPCB, SPCB
	Blending	M & R Identified	Oil marketing companies, MNRE
	Aviation	M & R Identified	Directorate General of Civil Aviation
Forestry	Afforestation	MRV identified	FSI, CAMPA, CAG
	Estimating carbon stock at national and state level using inventory and mapping data		FSI
	Survey of forest and tree cover biennially		FSI
	Land use and land cover changes		ISRO-Bhuvan Geospatial portal
	Twenty Point Programme		MoSPI
Agriculture	System of Rice Intensification (SRI), Crop Diversification, Cool Farm Tool model	Inbuilt MRV	DAC&FW, DARE
	Livestock census, amount of fertilizers and crop varieties		DAC&FW
	Monitors 12 parameters (nitrogen, phosphorous and potassium, micro-nutrient status, pH) in the soil across the States		DAC&FW
	All India crop production situation database		DAC&FW
Waste	Solid Waste Management Programmes, Wastewater Recycling and Waste to Energy	MRV identified	CPCB, SPCB
	Total waste generated, processed, ODF villages		MoHUA
Source: A compilation by Council on Energy, Environment and Water and GoI websites			

There are no indicators or a M&E framework for adaptation in place and limited coordination exists between the NAPCC and the SAPCCs.

Support needed and received for climate action is not measured due to a lack of national methodologies and mandates for measuring these flows.

Main relevant policies

Environmental protection is one of the central pillars of India's governance framework. The Government of India had enacted the 42nd Amendment to the Constitution in 1976 and added Article 48A to the Directive Principles of State Policy stating that "the State shall endeavour to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wildlife of the country." The same Amendment added Article 51 A (g) making environmental protection a fundamental duty of every citizen: "to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife, and to have compassion for living creatures." A wholesome environment is a fundamental right protected under Article 21 of the Constitution of India. In addition, India has enacted several laws and policies pertaining to the protection of environment, water, air, wildlife, forests and for management of wastes.

The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 authorizes the central government to protect and improve environmental quality, control and reduce pollution from all sources, and prohibit or restrict the setting and /or operation of any industrial facility on environmental grounds. The Environment (Protection) Act was enacted in 1986 with the objective of providing for the protection and improvement of the environment.

To address the pertinent issues concerning climate change, the Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change was constituted by the Union Government in 2007. The Government re-constituted the Council to coordinate National Action for Assessment, Adaptation and Mitigation of Climate Change in November 2014. The Council is chaired by the Prime Minister and focuses on evolving a coordinated response to issues relating to climate change at the national level; on providing oversight for formulation of action plans in the area of assessment, adaptation and mitigation of climate change; and on periodically monitoring key policy decisions.

The hazard and vulnerability profile of India of diverse magnitude is now well known. India's vulnerability to multiple disasters caused by natural and human induced factors aggravated by climate change impacts pose many threats and challenges for communities and agencies involved in management of disasters. With the enactment of Disaster Management (DM) Act 2005 and adoption of National Policy on Disaster Management 2009, the Government of India has established improved institutional arrangements and disaster risk reduction (DRR) mechanisms to deal with any threatening disaster situation or disaster. As mandated by DM Act, the Government of India created a multi-tiered institutional system consisting of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) headed by the Prime Minister, the State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMA) headed by the respective Chief Ministers and the District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMA) headed by the District Collectors/ District Magistrate and co-chaired by Chairpersons of the local bodies. The National

Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) provides a framework and direction to the government agencies for all phases of disaster management cycle.

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change is the nodal agency for environmental protection. Many other ministries including the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Ministry of Power and Ministry of Science and Technology undertake climate related activities. Most ministries and departments have been working collaboratively to implement and achieve goals established in the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) which was launched in 2008 with eight National Missions. The eight missions under the NAPCC are on solar, energy efficiency, habitat, water, agriculture, forestry, Himalayan ecosystem and knowledge management. The government is also considering the addition of three new missions under NAPCC: coastal system and resources, human health, and waste to energy. Each mission includes a coordinating and implementing ministry. It is a multifaceted plan that covers the essential sectors regarding climate change. The plan emphasizes mitigation, adaptation, vulnerability, sustainability, as well as promotes stakeholder engagement in climate change action. Along the lines of the NAPCC, a majority of states and union territories (UTs) have prepared their State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) with an aim of contributing to national goals and meeting state priorities. The SAPCCs revision process by States/UTs is underway.

Government of India programmes invariably contain a component on capacity building/ training/ awareness creation, and most of programmes have started accounting for climate variabilities in their respective sectors to ensure economic growth and sustainable development.

Furthermore, one of the NAPCC's mission is on 'Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change' which is being coordinated by the Department of Science and Technology, Government of India. The main objectives of this mission are as follows:

- ? Formation of knowledge networks among existing knowledge institutions engaged in research and development relating to climate science, and facilitate data sharing and exchange through a suitable policy framework and institutional support.
- ? Establishment of global technology watch groups with institutional capacities to carry out research on risk minimized technology selection for developmental choices.
- ? Development of national capacity for modelling the regional impact of climate change on different ecological zones within the country for different seasons and living standards.
- ? Establishing research networks and encouraging research in the areas of climate change impacts on important socioeconomic sectors like agriculture, health, natural ecosystem, biodiversity, coastal zones, etc.
- ? Providing an improved understanding and awareness of the key climate processes and the resultant climate risks and associated consequences.
- ? Building alliances and partnerships through global collaboration in research & technology development on climate change under international and bilateral S&T cooperation arrangements.

India made a voluntary pledge in 2010 to reduce the emission intensity of its GDP by 20-25% from 2005 levels by 2020 (excluding emissions from agriculture). The Government of India has pledged to increase the share of non-fossil fuel, and by 2022 India's renewable energy capacity would be

increased to 175 GW (comprising 100 GW from solar power, 60 GW from wind power, 10 GW from bio-energy and 5 GW from small hydropower), and later till 450 GW.

In 2015, India adopted three landmark international agreements:

- i. Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) in March 2015;
- ii. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (2015-30) in September 2015; and
- iii. Paris Agreement on Climate Change at the 21st Conference of Parties (COP 21), under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in December 2015.

These international agreements should not be seen in isolation. Sustainable development needs to be disaster resilient and be clean and adaptive to climate change impacts.

Subsequently in 2015, India submitted its first Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) document (now, NDC). India's mitigation targets are very ambitious. India plans to reduce emissions intensity of its GDP by 33 - 35% between 2005 and 2030. However, its actions towards climate change mitigation have a strong development impact. India is thus focusing on achieving about 40 per cent cumulative electric power installed capacity from non- fossil fuel based energy resources by 2030. By 2030, India also intends to increase its carbon sinks by creating an additional capacity equivalent to 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes of CO₂ through significant afforestation efforts.

Additionally, adaptation measures feature prominently in India's framework for climate change action and form part of Indian lifestyle. India's heritage embraces nature, and environmental consciousness is deeply rooted in its traditions. The population is re-learning to live in harmony with nature. India has made sustainable and climate friendly lifestyle an integral part of its solution to climate change. Furthermore, India is among a few nations implementing measures to adapt to climate change on a large scale. For administrative purposes, India comprises 29 states and seven union territories (UTs). Already, 32 of India's 29 states and seven union territories have submitted respective State Action Plans on Climate Change (SAPCC), which complement India's National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC). In its NAPCC, the nation has focused four of its eight missions on adaptation efforts, including: a) sustainable habitats; b) optimising water use efficiency; c) creating ecologically sustainable climate resilient agricultural production systems; and, d) safeguarding the Himalayan glaciers and mountain ecosystem. India's adaptation efforts include initiatives in agriculture, water, health, coastal region & islands, disaster management, biodiversity and ecosystem protection, and securing rural livelihoods. India is implementing national schemes to promote organic farming, efficient irrigation systems, watershed management, improving soil health and climate resilient agriculture. India has set up the National Adaptation Fund with a corpus of INR 350 Crores (USD 55.6 million) to enable these efforts.

As per the Energy Conservation (Amendment) Act 2010, energy-intensive industries must undergo an energy audit conducted by an accredited energy auditor in such manner and intervals of time as may be specified by regulations. The Energy Audit includes the verification, monitoring and analysis of use of energy including submission of technical reports containing recommendations for improving energy efficiency with cost-benefit analysis and an action plan to reduce energy consumption.

The Perform Achieve and Trade (PAT) Scheme has been developed as per the legal requirement under the Energy Conservation Act and as one of the mechanisms under the national mission on energy efficiency of the NAPCC. In the first cycle of PAT (2012 to 2015), 478 industrial units in eight sectors (Aluminium, Cement, Chlor-Alkali, Fertilizer, Iron & Steel, Paper & Pulp, Thermal power, Textile) were mandated to reduce their specific energy consumption (SEC), i.e., energy used per unit of production. Energy saving targets for these 478 designated consumers (DCs) were notified in March 2012. The target reduction for each industrial unit was based on their current levels of energy efficiency, so that energy efficient units will have a low target of percentage reduction, as compared to less energy efficient units.

Overall, the SEC reduction targets are aimed at securing 4.05% reduction in the total energy consumption of these industries corresponding to an energy saving of 6.686 Mtoe. Units capable of achieving SEC levels lower than their targets, can receive energy savings certificates (ESCerts) for their excess savings. Out of the 478 designated consumers notified for PAT Cycle-I, 448 were operational. Based on monitoring and verification reports submitted by 427 designated consumers, achievement in terms of energy savings was 8.67 Mtoe against the target of 6.686 Mtoe assigned for 478 designated consumers. A total of 309 DCs exceeded their targets, adding a total of 3.825 million positive ESCerts. For PAT-I, out of 110 DCs failing to achieve their target, 96 complied by purchasing ESCerts. PAT cycle II was expanded with an objective of increasing the number of DCs under PAT. For deepening, 89 DCs that were identified from the existing sectors have been notified under PAT Cycle-II (2016- 17 to 2018-19). Under widening, three new sectors that are Railways, Refineries, and Electricity DISCOMs have been notified and published in the Gazette on 29th December 2015. From these newly identified sectors 84 DCs have been included under PAT Cycle-II. The second cycle aims to achieve an overall energy consumption reduction of 8.869 Mtoe for which reduction targets have been given to DCs under 11 notified sectors. The cycle started in April 2016 under which 621 DCs (448 existing operational units and 173 new units) have been notified.

PAT Cycle?III & IV will be operational from 2017-18 to 2019-20 and was notified on 31st March 2017. It became effective in April 2017 with the inclusion of 116 new DCs from six sectors viz. Thermal Power Plant, Cement, Aluminum, Pulp & Paper, Iron & Steel and Textiles. These 116 DCs which consume energy of about 35 Mtoe, have been assigned energy saving target of 1.06 Mtoe at the end of the cycle in 2019-20.

As the PAT scheme is now being implemented on a rolling cycle basis, new DCs will be notified every year. The fourth cycle of PAT was notified on 28th March 2018. The baseline year used was 2016-17 and the target year is 2020-21. A total of 109 DCs have been assigned a total reduction target of 0.6998 Mtoe. At present, 846 designated consumers from 13 sectors with a total targeted energy savings of 19 Mtoe under PAT Cycle?II, III and IV are undergoing implementation of energy efficiency projects.

Ensuring energy security, improving access and affordability of modern energy resources for all Indians, diversifying energy resources, resource use efficiency enhancement, reducing aggregate technical and commercial losses in power transmission, and enhancing renewable energy are pillars of Indian energy policy planning.

Steel Scrap Recycling Policy (2019) aims to reduce imports, conserve resources and save energy. Since scrap based steel making technologies have been envisaged as one of the important options to reduce GHG emission intensity, this is an important initiative of the steel sector to minimize GHG emissions.

As per the National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship 2015, it is estimated that by 2020 the average age will be 29 years in India compared to 40 years in the USA, 46 years in Europe, and 47 years in Japan. In the next 20 years, the labour force in the industrialized world is expected to decline by 4%, while in India it will increase by 32% creating a need and opportunity to provide its workforce with required skills and knowledge enabling them to contribute substantially to economic growth. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC), Government of India has formulated an initiative for skill development in the environment and forest sector to enable India's youth to get gainful employment and/ or self-employment by launching a Green Skill Development Programme (GSDP). The course is conducted through a decentralized network of 66 Environment Information System (ENVIS) centres providing scientific, technical and semi-technical training on various environmental issues.

The focus of ENVIS since inception in 1982 has been on providing environmental information to decision makers, policy planners, scientists and engineers, research workers, etc. all over the country.

The current transparency framework is mainly related to the preparation of the national communications and biennial update reports to the UNFCCC.

Since the preparation of its first NC, the NC development process has triggered large scale networking, capacity building and involvement by research organizations and various government departments. Indian Network for Climate Change Assessment (INCCA) involving over 120 institutions and 250 scientists was launched in 2010. The preparation of previous reports has led to the development of expert teams for preparation of GHG inventories as well as an assessment of impacts, vulnerability, and adaptation. This demonstrates India has greatly benefitted from domestic and international support, primarily due to capacity-building as a result of preparing NCs and BURs. However, the absence of a formal charter and defined responsibilities also indicates a lack of retention mechanisms with capacity-building efforts due to support constraints. For instance, as India's project document featuring preparation of its third NC highlights ? the focus of INCCA was limited to the one-time vulnerability assessment and preparation of only 2007 inventories . Moreover, since 2010 INCCA has not been able to generate any new study/report to establish continued support to the reporting process.

The MoEFCC has established a Project Management Unit through support from GEF (funding agency) and UNDP (implementing agency) to enable activities for the preparation of India's third NC and new information required to be submitted to the UNFCCC. The current capacity of PMU is limited to a team of six people (project associates, programme officer, national project advisor) with a temporary service contract, supervised under one permanent position of National Project Director. The current arrangement will be require significant capacity-addition in terms of human resources and technical training to coordinate and facilitate the information exchange between data providers (public and private agencies) in a streamlined manner. The temporary arrangement due to a lack of sustained

financial support also poses a challenge of retaining such capacity alongside creating sustained institutional knowledge.

Ongoing activities under the third NC pinpoint many of those gaps, as it suggests to act upon following: (i) improvement in the National GHG inventory estimates and reduce uncertainty by shifting to higher tier methodologies for main sources, while adopting the relevant scientific elements of IPCC GHG Inventory Guidelines of 2006 (ii) reliable climate projections at regional level using multiple climate models (iii) reliable assessment of climate change impacts using multiple GCM scenarios and multiple impact assessment models at sub-regional level; different cropping systems, forest types, watersheds, coastal settlements, etc. (iv) spatial vulnerability indices and profiles for different sectors and regions and at decentralized levels, (v) development of adaptation frameworks, practices to enable mainstreaming of adaptation into developmental programmes, estimate the costs and benefits of adaptation and mitigation programmes (vi) development of sustained institutional and technical capacities for continued reporting to the UNFCCC.

Coordination with state and sectoral stakeholders has been identified as a significant barrier with the third NC preparation. States also discover difficulties with the update and exchange of information. Lessons from INCCA also suggest a requirement of a centralised IT-enabled system to bridge the communication gap and bring timely information with more precision and bottom-up capacity-building. Given the size of the country and diversity of complex socio-economic and natural systems, the proposed NICS will integrate many tasks together and enable easy replication and scaling-up of best practices in a cost-effective manner. In addition, NCR will ensure enhanced visibility and transparency of efforts along with encouraging research and analytics by publicising information on GHG emissions, mitigation and adaptation, NDC tracking and support needed and received in digital formats.

Besides the reports, one of the most important outputs of the GEF-funded project will be improved capacity and increased and formalised linkages in relevant institutions and agencies.

A comprehensive mechanism does not exist in India to report the overall impact of GHG emission reduction and other benefits. India is in the process of developing an integrated MRV system to track such policy impacts in an aggregated manner. At present, the data provider agencies collect information primarily to track performance of developmental targets and not necessarily climate mitigation impact arising from programmes and policies, unless defined purposefully.

Mitigation policies and programmes vary in scope and administrative level at which implementation is managed (state, regional, national, sectoral, and voluntary at individual unit level). This also poses a challenge of tracking the cumulative impact of all measures, as prescribed by the enhanced transparency framework of the Paris agreement. As presented in the MRV framework in the previous section, for many sectors and schemes, India has well-established performance and financial monitoring systems. However, this monitoring and review is confined to the project level and is limited to a few parameters.

The current MRV systems still require investment for completion and integration, specifically, from the perspective of going beyond the GHG inventory and providing required mandates, IT infrastructure,

protocols and tools for effective monitoring of climate change mitigation measures and policies, as well as for planning, tracking and upgrading the NDC.

Project Rationale

This project is guided by the principles of Article 13 of the Paris agreement and subsequent decision adopted at COP24 (Katowice) on enhanced transparency. It aims at strengthening existing institutional capacity and enabling them to monitor, verify, and report relevant information pertaining to climate reporting, viz: GHG emissions; tracking progress with climate actions under NDCs; capacity-needs, gaps, constraints; and corresponding support received and required. Hence, it identifies an efficient and cost-effective way of optimising the present and ongoing process. In addition, it requires building capacity around technical expertise, data management, analytics and modelling, etc. Nevertheless, securing adequate mandates to facilitate exchange of information is extremely crucial and one of the prime outputs from this project.

With CBIT support, India will strengthen and expand its current technical capacities regarding methodologies and tools to enhance transparency, as outlined in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. India will complete and enact a consolidated and integrated MRV system, which will improve its ability to effectively define and implement climate change related policies and measures while incorporating a gender-sensitive approach. Additionally, the MRV system will enable more accurate information, monitoring and assessment of the instruments and actions that the country selects to face climate change. It is expected that the future MRV web based system will greatly assist India in progressively increasing its climate-related targets as expressed in its NDCs, as well as improve its institutional capacities, awareness, and knowledge of different stakeholders and general population in a way that will allow it to achieve these targets. The CBIT project will also integrate states and UTs level of governance into the national NDC process more effectively, as well as assist in climate change action plans preparation, implementation and tracking. This integration will eventually lead to planning and decision-making based on real needs and results, as well as lead towards a participatory approach.

To build and strengthen capacities in national and regional institutions to enhance transparency, the project is structured in three components, which have related outcomes to reach the objectives of the CBIT project:

1. Creating an enabling environment for enhanced transparency across all the levels of governance.
2. Strengthening institutional capacities for Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of climate information.
3. Instituting National Climate Registry (NCR) to share relevant information in a transparent manner.

Capacity building activities towards enhanced transparency largely complements the ongoing efforts of India towards establishing a robust, timely and transparent reporting system. The first component provides a founding architecture through mandates and IT enabled information management system. In the absence of such activities, frequency of reporting will be severely impacted. The second component of CBIT will strengthen existing capacity in view of latest guidelines and identified gaps through the ICA process of the first and second BURs. This directly will improve the transparency, accuracy, consistency, completeness and comparability of the GHG inventory and enable tracking of mitigation

targets and adaptation goals in a quantified and qualified manner, respectively. Experts and peer-learning arrangements will ensure sustained capacity, which is presently a big challenge due to paucity of funds and resources. Finally, the third component of the project gives visibility to the entire capacity-building initiative and would promote further capacity to raise ambition.

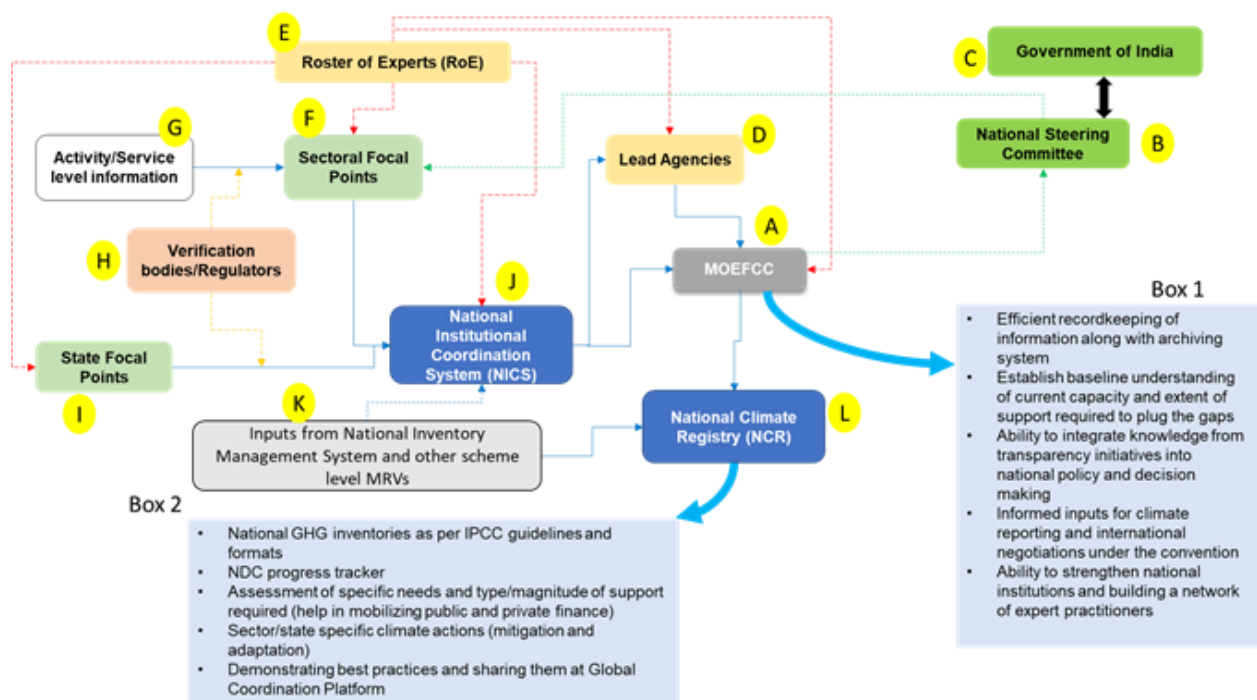
All three project components are focused on tool development, training and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Components will contribute to the design and establishment of a domestic MRV system for climate change mitigation and adaptation measures, financing, capacity building and transfer of technologies.

All components will build upon the MRV related achievements and outputs of completed and ongoing funded projects and will consider capacity building needs identified in the summary report of the technical analysis of the second BUR. The web based platform will focus on building a comprehensive system for information exchange, storing, reporting, evaluation and verification of climate change information contained in it, while also ensuring the availability of a mechanism for tracking and upgrading NDCs as well as for providing continuous inputs into short, medium and long-term planning and decision making.

The proposed framework acknowledges the capacity building needs identified by the International Consultation and Analysis (ICA) process for the first BUR as reiterated in the second BUR as well. It duly considers the needs and objectives targeted under the third NC reporting. As it involves states and sectoral representatives in a democratic manner, we believe it to be robust and comprehensive in nature to address emerging needs under the convention.

The Figure illustrates the proposed framework capturing three major capacity-building elements towards enhanced transparency.

AN ILLUSTRATIVE OF PROJECT FRAMEWORK FOR ENHANCED TRANSPARENCY IN INDIA



Box 1: MoEFCC's ability to lead, plan, coordinate, implement, monitor and evaluate policies, strategies, and programs to enhance transparency

Box 2: Outputs from the National Climate Registry

Red arrows : Tools, templates, and training to be provided by trained experts appointed/nominated by the institutions

Green arrows : National Steering Committee (comprised of representation from relevant ministries and government agencies) coordinating with nodal ministries and the MoEFCC for bringing necessary mandates on information management and institutional coordination

Blue arrows : Flow of information from one agency to another. States focal points mainly provide information on progress with SAPCC; Sector focal points provide information related to inventories and implementation of national climate action plans. Collectively, entire information helps in tracking of NDC progress

Source: Council on Energy, Environment and Water

The Government of India, the MoEFCC and the wide range of stakeholders are very motivated to support and implement the project, as climate change issues are becoming more prominent in various sectors. The Project will be managed by UNDP and the MoEFCC through a Project Implementation Unit (PIU) and guided by the Project Board (PB), consisting of key national governmental and non-governmental agencies, and appropriate state level representatives.

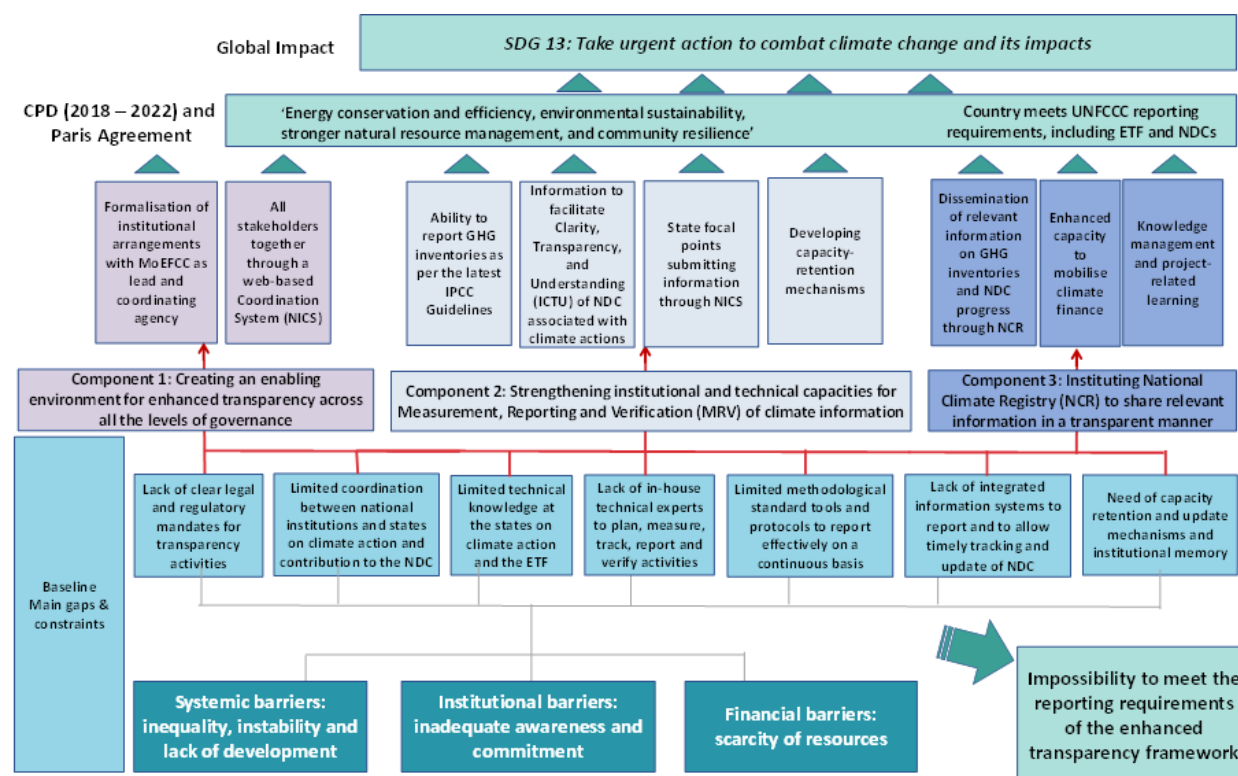
Through its Project Management Unit, the MoEFCC will perform a leadership and coordination role acting in coordination with other key stakeholders, which include relevant sectorial Ministries (and Agencies, research and scientific institutions, institutes, industrial associations, companies, civil society

organizations and other stakeholders that may be included in the Project through the Project's participatory approach.

The MoEFCC, which is also the institutional UNFCCC focal point, will have the main coordination role regarding implementation of the project, leading stakeholder consultations and making sure that adequate resources are delegated and results are verified and approved.

Moreover, the National Steering Committee established to improve coordination and monitor the elaboration of the National Communications and BURs, will be the main national advisory forum for key decision-making processes of relevance to the project implementation, facilitating stakeholder consultations process, resolving any outstanding issues of concern and final verification of project results. It will also ensure strong and high-level commitment of key institutions to the web-based MRV system implemented under the project. Committee members include high-level representatives of all relevant ministries and governmental institutions, as well as universities and scientific institutions. The integration of the different sectors has the effect of strengthening country ownership of the project and supporting the consolidation of the institutional and technical capacity of a broad range of stakeholders, while the National Steering Committee serves as an advisory council to the Government.

THEORY OF CHANGE OF INDIA'S CBIT PROJECT



The project team will ensure extraction and dissemination of lessons learned and good practices to enable adaptive management and upscaling or replication at local and global scales. Results will be disseminated to targeted audiences through relevant information sharing fora and networks.

The National Steering Committee will represent an essence of ?Institutional platform for transparency? mechanism, while the MoEFCC will be tasked to coordinate the project and implement and manage the web based transparency system, in the capacity of an ad-hoc secretariat of the National Steering Committee. To establish an effective transparency system, a number of awareness raising, and training materials will be developed with a special focus on capacity building for particular target groups (such as decision makers, CSOs, business community, research-scientific sector, as well as marginalized groups and the wider public). During the design and consolidation of a national transparency system, the project will explore existing information and data tracking/management systems in specific relevant sectors and establish synergies wherever applicable, especially concerning information and data in economy, environment, agriculture, energy, water management, construction, transport etc. Involved sectors will be asked to cooperate in knowledge management by providing relevant information and ensuring accessibility to their employees. Regular updates on project work will be given to all involved public institutions, as well as other relevant stakeholders.

It is anticipated that the training plan proposed and the information and tools generated by the project will increase capacities in ministries and other entities involved to include climate change in public policies and decision-making process in order to achieve, track and upgrade NDC goals. Also, the CBIT project will support the share of experiences and expertise among relevant stakeholders and will improve the capacities of key Government counterparts, as main beneficiaries of the enhanced transparency system, to manage the system as per the Article 13 of the Paris Agreement.

Furthermore, the project will generate relevant tools and materials to include in the transparency system and will conduct a capacity-building and awareness-raising campaign targeted to each specific target group (decision-makers, CSOs, businesses, and the scientific research community).

It is anticipated that India will share its progress and achievements in establishing the transparency framework with other countries under the CBIT global coordination platform and other relevant platforms and networks.

1.a.3. The proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project;

The proposed components of the project are as follows:

1. Creating an enabling environment for enhanced transparency across all the levels of governance
2. Strengthening institutional capacities for Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of climate information
3. Instituting National Climate Registry (NCR) to share relevant information in a transparent manner

A detailed description of outputs and activities associated with the above outcomes is provided in Section III of the accompanying UNDP project document. The activities to implement have been further detailed and the missing description of two outputs has been included. The comments received

from USA, Canada, and Germany have also been considered and appropriately addressed in the document.

Clarity has been provided to highlight the difference between the CBIT project and the Fourth National Communication project PIF and the Third National Communication project in order to remove any potential misunderstanding and duplication.

Specific additions on institutionalisation were included:

1. The informal but evolving Indian Network of Climate Change Assessment (INCCA) involved in the monitoring and validation of national reports previously submitted to the UNFCCC will be reactivated and the project will help to formalize its set up.
2. The project activities will be mainly implemented by reputed institutes in India in order to institutionalise some of the trainings.
3. One of these institutes will also host the software that will be developed in the CBIT project.

A year was added to the whole duration of the project to ensure that the first BTR of India be submitted during the CBIT project implementation in 2024 so that practical experience, lessons learned and more focused capacity building activities can be incorporated into the project during 2025.

CBIT activities will provide capacity building support to fulfil the reporting obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and to successfully implement the Paris Agreement and its key pillars of transparency and accountability. This will be achieved through the implementation of trainings and development and use of tools but not through the elaboration of the reports themselves.

The overall project goal is for India to be prepared for appropriate implementation of the enhanced transparency framework, fulfilling its reporting commitments to the UNFCCC in an efficient way.

The specific project objectives are:

- ? Improving institutional arrangements through implementation of appropriate legislative and regulatory frameworks,
- ? Improving the clarity, understanding, transparency, accuracy, completeness, consistency and international comparability of the information provided with the use of standard operational procedures, templates and methodological tools and indicators,
- ? Improving the National GHG Inventories through capacity building activities and standardised procedures and tools,
- ? Improving institutional and technical capacities for tracking and updating the NDCs,
- ? Improving institutional and technical capacities at central and local levels for transparency in mitigation in relevant sectors,
- ? Improving institutional and technical capacities at central and local levels for transparency in adaptation in relevant sectors,
- ? Improving the capacities to monitor and assess support needed and support received,
- ? Improving institutional memory, stakeholder's engagement and the participatory process, information exchange and storage through appropriate IT infrastructure,
- ? Ensuring that good practices and lessons learned are communicated nationally and internationally.

This will be achieved through three components to create an enabling environment, enhance institutional and technical capabilities and design a registry to store and share relevant information in a transparent manner.

Component 1: Creating an enabling environment for enhanced transparency across all the levels of governance

This component establishes a strong foundation for the enhanced transparency arrangement in India by supplementing the enabling environment across levels of governance. It aims to introduce a web-based National Institutional Coordination System (NICS) which would assimilate the existing and emerging processes through an IT-enabled system.

This component will result in development of an e-tool for information exchange and for reporting of sectoral institutions and states/UTs on activities relevant for achievement of the NDC. This tool will be incorporated into the overall comprehensive national MRV system for improved transparency.

Particular attention will be dedicated to the states as they have not been previously included either in planning or in monitoring of implementation of climate change mitigation and adaptation measures and activities. Their participation in planning of measures and monitoring their contribution and implementation, would result in a significant contribution to the overall national mitigation and adaptation targets.

The MoEFCC might involve one of the reputed institutes in India to host the e-tool that will be developed.

This tool will also integrate MRV existing systems for GHG inventory and mitigation projects and will consolidate them in a national integrated one. For instance ? GHG inventory inputs through NIMS; policy and programme level MRVs to register their impact, etc. In addition, it will bind together all the reporting nodes (at the state and the centre) to identify the aggregated impact of NDC measures at the sectoral, state and the economy level. The existing climate reporting process shows that India has a wide network of institutions and experts involved (formally recognised in 2010 as Indian Network of Climate Change Assessment INCCA). However, a binding system to streamline coordination among them using standard templates, tools and training is evidently missing. In addition to the NICS, this component also intends to strengthen the process of data management (compilation, treatment, verification, validation and reporting) through the development of standard operating procedures (SOPs) and guidance documents to data providers across state and sectoral nodal agencies. This shall be achieved through the help of experts nominated by the MoEFCC and who are well trained in UNFCCC process.

The key outcomes to be delivered under this component are a web based well-coordinated and standardised process of reporting (NICS), the formalisation of institutional arrangements and the training of all stakeholders involved about operational procedures for each participant under the enhanced transparency framework and in particular for the lead agencies and the designated focal points of the NICS.

Outcome 1.1: The nodal ministry (MoEFCC) would be better equipped to lead, plan, coordinate, implement, monitor and evaluate policies, strategies, and programmes to enhance transparency,

including communications with states and expert agencies in an effective manner through the formalisation of institutional arrangements

One of the cross-cutting outcomes from this component is improved capacity of the MoEFCC to lead, plan, coordinate, implement and evaluate policies, strategies and programmes towards transparency. MoEFCC will find greater control over the process and mandates across states and sectors to establish transparency, accuracy, completeness, comparability, and consistency of the reported information. Output 1.1.1 Strengthened national mandate and strategies to collect, compile, verify, and report relevant information adhering to the principles of TACCC (Transparency, Accuracy, Completeness, Comparability, Consistency)

MoEFCC will work on strengthening necessary mandates to facilitate uninterrupted sharing of information between data providers and the assigned lead agencies.

Lack of formal authorisation to the national agencies to generate, collect, treat, compile, verify, validate and report desired information is an unnoticed yet large deterrent to information management systems. This is the first and foremost barrier to overcome before establishing appropriate systems to streamline information exchange. Institutional arrangements will thus be enhanced and formalised. Hence, this output will naturally complement the rest of the activities planned.

Under this output the informal but evolving network called INCCA will be institutionalized/formalized wherein the participating research institutions are included as its members. The membership will be based on the recommendation of National Steering Committee NSC. PIU can act as INCCA Secretariat. This way INCCA will be revived and will be able to sustain itself. INCCA may be headed by a Chair and two co-chairs on rotation / election basis.

Proposed activities

? Analysis of the existing legal framework, competences, staffing and budgets as they relate to climate MRV of the key entities involved in the MRV system, including all entities identified in the stakeholder engagement plan of the CBIT project. This analysis will aim at defining detailed roles and responsibilities of all entities involved/to be involved in the national MRV system based on their current competences.

? Develop case studies on successful and similar non-Annex I countries implementing climate change MRV systems. These case studies shall identify the roles and responsibilities of national stakeholders involved in the MRV and the legal framework in place to enable the functioning of the MRV system as well as best practices in gender mainstreaming in MRV systems.

? Based on the case studies and the analysis of competences, develop a proposal for an enhanced institutional architecture for a climate change gender inclusive MRV with the MoEFCC as the coordinator, which will need to respond to the information requirements of the enhanced transparency framework (GHG emission inventories, mitigation, support and NDC tracking). The institutional architecture shall clearly define the mandates with the specific roles and responsibilities of each entity involved in the MRV system.

? Develop a roadmap for the implementation of the enhanced institutional architecture, if appropriate.

? Formalise the mandates of the coordinator and dedicated focal points for each state and sectoral activities as well as the strategy through the appropriate legal frameworks.

Output 1.1.2. Developing Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and assigning trained focal point among institutions covering each sector and state/union territory (UT).

Output 1.1.2 brings another cross-cutting structured reform to the proposed transparency framework by identifying and recognising dedicated focal point(s) for each state and sectoral activities. These focal points will be represented by key institutions responsible for collecting or producing information in their respective domains. These focal points will also be responsible to ensure the participatory approach when needed (for instance, by undertaking consultation and validation events involving all relevant stakeholders including civil society, academia, etc). To streamline the entire process, development and training on standard operating procedures (SOPs) will be provided to the lead representation from each focal point. The SOPs will adhere to the best practices prescribed by the UNFCCC. This output will be a result of proactive participation of India in such process, where a set of experts (in a gender balanced manner) finds nomination from the country focal point; each gets trained in UNFCCC processes and thereupon mentor the lead agencies, state focal points, sectoral ministries, etc. (refer output 2.2.1 for more details).

Proposed activities

- ? Prepare a detailed baseline on data, data collection processes and gaps for data provision on GHG inventory, mitigation and adaptation actions as well as on support received and needed covering all key sectors and states.
- ? Analyse the existent procedures and data available/needed in each data provider database system.
- ? Develop standard operational procedures for data sharing and management (compilation, treatment, validation, verification, archiving and reporting) that allow a timely preparation of the GHG inventory and assessments for NDC tracking, support needed and support received.

Outcome 1.2: Bringing all stakeholders together through a web-based National Institutional Coordination System (NICS) to enhance efficiency and transparency with climate reporting

Recommendations from COP 24 held in Katowice through the decision 18/CMA.1 on modalities, procedures, and guidelines (MPGs) for the transparency framework for action and support clearly indicate a stringent process of reporting on GHG emissions, climate action and support. India plans to cultivate enhanced capacities through leveraging existing institutional strength and IT-enabled systems. This outcome is a web-based NICS which largely consolidates and scales-up the existing systems into a well-coordinated and standardised process of reporting. This involves all key stakeholders illustrated in Figure 7, each having a specific role. MoEFCC plays a principal role in administering the entire coordination process and bringing suitable mandates to state agencies and sectoral data providers. Harmonizing the respective Government of India (GoI) and State scheme/ programs MRV system from climate change perspective (with formats, tools, self-instruction guidelines for filling formats etc) and train personal will be a pre-requisite for the successful implementation of this outcome.

Lead agencies will bring an expert team, each having a sectoral command to bring meaningful information out of raw information. Each sector and state department will nominate a focal point who will assume the responsibility of getting trained in the reporting process, which shall be further imparted to state and sectoral functionaries. This will further expand the cadre of trained experts at the grassroots level.

Advanced training programmes (at all levels) will ensure a gender-ratio to assure equal participation of women in both technical activities and the decision-making process. Data providers (sectoral and state level) will follow the prescribed reporting process and submit their information to the respective focal points within the IT system and then the focal points to the coordinating lead agency.

NICS will provide a login-based closed system of registering data. The design and structure will integrate a National Inventory Management System (NIMS) to assimilate GHG inventory reporting without duplicating efforts as well as with individual mitigation projects MRVs. Such a structure will offer a bottom-up aggregation of information on a standardised template, which will allow to collect and frame a trend over time.

This outcome will be the NICS with all IT components as outputs such as the front office, the back office and the consultation interfaces as needed.

Output 1.2.1. Efficient recordkeeping of activity data, socioeconomic indicators, emission factors, methodology and assumptions, etc.

Output 1.2.1 will be the NICS front office. It would result in efficient recordkeeping of standardised input information (activity data, emission factors, socio-economic indicators, etc.) necessarily required for the preparation of GHG inventories, mitigation impact assessment, measure of the performance of adaptation measures and measure of climate finance flows, through the appropriate templates and procedures. Each layer of relevant information will be maintained on a time-series basis with appropriate disclosure on methodology, gaps and assumptions for further improvements and expansion.

Proposed activities

- ? Analyse the current NIMS and the possibility of developing an application programming interface (API) that allows the output tables of the data providers databases to be seamlessly imported into the NICS.
- ? Identify the gaps and needs of the existent workbooks and develop a work plan for improving the existent workbooks, creating new files when needed for each sector and for the states.
- ? Coordinate with the sectoral and states focal points to ensure the formats, templates and procedures to develop are adjusted to the circumstances and expectations of both data providers and the NICS.
- ? Develop a set of workbooks validated by stakeholders for data sharing between data providers and NICS for its use in the national GHG emission inventory and the NDC tracking system.
- ? Elaborate a user manual to share data in the system adapted to each stakeholder.
- ? Train the data providers to the use of the front office.

Output 1.2.2 Archiving systems for future referencing and performing recalculations

The back office will consist in output information for reporting to the UNFCCC. NICS information templates will also administer the methodology and assumption behind information generation, which will further enable the lead agencies to bring meaningful policy insights and perform calculations (whenever needed). Such a system would be extremely helpful in tracking mitigation and adaptation improvements over time.

Proposed activities

- ? Analyse the current reporting requirements on GHG inventory, mitigation, adaptation, NDC and support.
- ? Identify the gaps and needs of the back-office.
- ? Develop the back office and elaborate a user manual.
- ? Train the institution in charge of the management of the IT tool and the reporting to the UNFCCC.

Output 1.2.3 Aggregation and exchange of relevant information through NICS

The interfaces will be designed to perform the aggregation and exchange of relevant information. They will allow to perform quality control and quality assurance, and any assessments that arise from activity data and methodological assumptions associated with climate reporting. Availability of underlying information around GHG inventories, mitigation and adaptation indicators in a comprehensive manner would ensure consistency, completeness, integrity and reliability of reported information with appropriate disclaimers. This would support transparency immensely and help in the technical expert review process of the biennial transparency report (BTR) from 2024 onwards. Such a system will also minimise the administrative burden of the MoEFCC as information will always remain available in a ready and easy to use format.

Proposed activities

- ? Design and test the interfaces.
- ? Elaborate a user manual.
- ? Train the institution in charge of the management of the IT tool and the reporting to the UNFCCC.

Component 2: Strengthening institutional and technical capacities for Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of climate information

This component introduces the expansion of existing ?roster of experts? under the provision created by the UNFCCC and leveraging their proficiency and expertise to further build a cadre of trained experts at the subnational and sectoral levels. As partly discussed under component 1, the experts shall find nominations of subject experts from existing INCCA network, civil society organisations, lead agencies, etc. They will find a relevant upgrade through the UNFCCC training and review mechanism. In turn, they are expected to strengthen state and sectoral agencies through periodic training, devising SOPs, guidelines, templates, etc. Their function will be critical to build capacities of each institution towards generating information necessary to facilitate clarity, transparency and understanding of climate actions, specifically tracking the progress of NDCs alongside a robust inventory management system and an integrated and consolidated MRV. This will also enable state focal points to follow a standardised process and enable information exchange through the proposed NICS (as discussed in component 1). Training and guidance for those compiling and preparing NDC content will assist in NDC transparency and understanding for other governments, civil society and the private sector. The training plan will include capacity building in GHG inventory preparation and NDC tracking and update and will address the capacity building needs identified during the ICA process of the first and second BUR by India with the technical team of experts.

This training plan will also include training related to understanding the outcomes of COPs (such as the COP24 and the subsequent ones), the differences between current and future reporting (such as differences between BURs and BTRs), interpreting and implementing correctly the MPGs and elaborating the BTRs, training on GHG inventories, mitigation assessments, vulnerabilities assessments, NDC tracking, revision and update, etc.

For the in-house trainings, the MoEFCC might involve external reputed institute/s in India in order to intake their training services and institutionalise some of the trainings pertaining to the elaboration of the GHG inventories and the use of the 2019 IPCC Refinement and the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, including all cross-cutting issues such as methods to ensure time-series consistency, QA/QC procedures, key category analysis, uncertainty assessments, the reporting through the future UNFCCC GHG inventories reporting tool (such as the current CFR reporter of the Annex I countries).

A continuous interface between the experts and state/sectoral focal points will ensure sustained capacity and retention mechanism.

Such a training plan and approach will act as a steppingstone towards creating sustained capacities within national agencies and institutions. It becomes challenging to deal with new provisions and/or high turnover of trained individuals within empanelled institutions.

It also underscores the importance of establishing a baseline of current capacity. India conducted a GEF supported comprehensive National Capacity Self-assessment (NCSA) almost a decade ago. An assessment of the current reporting compared to the requirements of the MPGs has been undertaken during the CBIT proposal preparation and included in Annex 12b. An update of a similar exercise will be useful to assess capacity in implementing applicable modalities, procedures and guidelines proposed through the Paris Agreement rule book and develop focused capacity building activities and a training plan accordingly.

This component will address the capacity gaps in GHG inventory, NDC tracking and update, contribution of states to the NDC and the capacity retention mechanism.

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

The proposed CBIT project will strengthen the process of monitoring, verifying, and reporting GHG inventories as per the IPCC 2006 (or latest applicable) guidelines. It will competently prepare resource institutions, expert institutions, sectoral and state level focal points through necessary tools, training, and templates for reporting.

Integration of NIMS with the proposed CBIT project will minimise efforts and significantly improve the inventory preparation process through an increase in technical capacity as well as its standardisation and automatization.

India together with the technical team of experts during the ICA process of India's first and second BUR have identified areas of improvement in both the GHG inventory process and the actual GHG inventory that this project addresses.

India reported national GHG inventories for 1994, 2000, 2007 and 2010, disaggregated by sector. An update to GHG inventories, using the same methodologies as those used in BUR-1, was reported for the period 2000-2014. A consistent time series, back to 1994 was not reported as the years 1994 to 1999 were missing. Preparing consistent time series is resource intensive exercise and the 1994 inventory is not comparable with the inventories for later years owing to the incompatibility of data, methodologies and categorization.

In addition, GHG inventory has been elaborated mixing different IPCC Guidelines (both the 2000 and the 2003 IPCC Good Practice Guidance (GPG), the revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines and the 2006 IPCC Guidelines) leading to a lack of transparency, accuracy, consistency and comparability because it is not good practice to mix different Guidelines (Parties should use the revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines with the 2000 GPG and 2003 GPG or the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and, voluntarily, with the 2013 Supplement on Wetlands).

These priorities and gaps require necessary tools (databases, modelling?), templates (data management formats for new requirements), and training (know-how) to upgrade the existing inventory process and sectoral estimates. Hence, success with outcome 2.1 is very vital.

Output 2.1.1 Tools, templates, and training for agencies/experts involved in the inventory process

Output 2.1.1 will ensure design and availability of customised templates, tools and training following the methodologies from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines or the latest applicable to ensure adherence with the TACCC principles for various agencies to collect, compile, review and analyse information pertinent to GHG inventories.

Proposed activities

? Analyse the GHG inventory and the NIMS, identify gaps and future requirements under the ETF for the GHG inventory.

? Implement improvements to standardise the templates and tools used in the GHG inventory including the new requirements.

? Elaborate a focused training plan on cross-cutting issues. This training plan will also include training related to understanding the outcomes of COPs (such as the COP24 and the subsequent ones), the differences between current and future reporting (such as differences between BURs and BTRs), interpreting and implementing correctly the MPGs and elaborating the GHG inventories and the use of the 2019 IPCC Refinement and the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, including all cross-cutting issues such as methods to ensure time-series consistency, QA/QC procedures, key category analysis, uncertainty assessments, the reporting through the future UNFCCC GHG inventories reporting tool (such as the current CFR reporter of the Annex I countries).

Output 2.1.2 Coverage of new F-gases such as NF3 as well as precursors

Output 2.1.2 will entrench the completeness element with GHG inventory reporting through training and customized tools to improve the coverage of all the gases prescribed by the IPCC 2006 guidelines. Presently India reports on six major gases out of seven direct GHG prescribed by the guidelines. Precursors and NF3 emissions reporting require additional capacity. An inventory of precursors typically includes oxides of nitrogen, carbon monoxide, non-methane volatile organic compounds, and emissions of sulphur compounds. Probably NF3 emissions are currently insignificant in India due to the absence of source activities around electronics manufacturing (semiconductors, solar panels, LCD screens, chemical lasers). However, owing to India's ambitious renewable targets and domestic push towards local manufacturing, capacity to report on any such future emissions could be imminent. This output will improve the existing technical capacity to improve the coverage of gases of the GHG inventory and will build capacity for the elaboration of an inventory of air pollutants (precursors) for India.

Proposed activities

? Identify data needs and data providers to elaborate an air quality inventory and investigate the occurrence of activities emitting NF3 for its inclusion in the GHG inventory.

? Train the sectoral inventory compilers to elaborate an air quality inventory using the EMEP/EEA Guidelines as proposed in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.

Output 2.1.3 Improvement in the energy sector: Achieving granularity with activity data (example: grade wise coal consumption) and bringing clarity on the unorganised sector operations

Output 2.1.3 gives extensive focus on the energy sector in India, as this sector contributed 73% of total national GHG emissions (excluding LULUCF) in the last inventory year. Fossil fuel combustion activities comprising energy industries, manufacturing industries, transport and other sub-sectors were the predominant source of energy sector emissions accounting for 98%. Fugitive emissions contributed 2% to the total GHG emissions from the energy sector. The energy sector also represents the sector

with the highest mitigation potential. Informal/unorganised sector poses significant challenges towards transparency of reporting so capacity building activities and studies could be undertaken to fill this gap. The breakdown of emissions by consuming sector needs improvement to report according to the 2006 IPCC GHG inventory guidelines. The information and the mechanism as developed under the Bureau of Energy Efficiency's PAT scheme could facilitate in filling this gap but remains currently unexplored. This output will also encourage data providers and lead agencies to follow detailed and granular data reporting for at least crucial and complex source categories. While activity data for coal mining and handling oil and natural gas systems is available, the data on emission estimation is not easily available. Coverage domain and assumptions in different Government and sectoral annual reports/ publications may often differ due to various reasons. Therefore, selection of data becomes crucial and it needs back up knowledge, and further detailing followed by validation through secondary data. Grade wise coal utilization is much more difficult to obtain. Often, the data is not in a proper format for segregation and use for sectoral inventory preparation. Country-specific values of Net Calorific Values (NCVs) and Carbon Emission Factors (CEFs) for liquid and gaseous fuel used in the energy sector are under development. Detailed quality parameters of coal imported from different sources are not available. Source wise NCVs and CEFs are not available for coal supplies to India. Another key issue is the incorporation of uncertainty assessment. This output will strengthen the current technical capacity to reduce the uncertainty of the estimates of this sector and increase the accuracy. It will finally capacitate the key stakeholders to provide more detailed information relevant for mitigation actions planning.

Proposed activities

- ? Identify data gaps and new data and data collection processes requirements to prepare a training plan adapted to the energy sector.
- ? Develop the templates, tools and guidelines for the data flows needed for the improved reporting of the energy sector.
- ? Train the key stakeholders such as the data providers and the energy inventory compilers to improve the quality of the energy sector and reduce the uncertainties. The training will include how to use detailed existing energy data in industrial databases such as the one used under the PAT scheme to improve the estimates and reduce the uncertainty.

The key stakeholders of the energy sector are the following:

- ? The Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) of Ministry of Power (MoP) which may contribute to the GHG inventory by providing information collected through the PAT Scheme or verifying information on emissions by industry of the energy sector.
- ? Central Electricity Authority (CEA) with valuable information on electricity generation, coal stock position (for Thermal Power Stations) and renewable energy generation.
- ? Ministry of Coal (MoC) Provide official information on the production and supplies of coal across the end-use sectors primarily at the national level.
- ? Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoPNG) with official information on the production and supplies of liquid and gaseous fuels across the end-use sectors primarily at the national level. The Ministry has a number of undertakings and organizations, including Petroleum Conservation Research Association, Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell among others.
- ? Ministry of Power, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Ministry of Civil Aviation, Ministry of Railways, Ministry of Shipping, Ministry of Statistics and Policy Implementation, Central Institute

of Mining and Fuel Research (CIMFR) and CSIR-Indian Institute of Petroleum (IIP), IORA Ecologic Solutions (IORA) and Indian Institute of Management-Ahmedabad (IIM-A) will provide valuable information on the energy sector.

? Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) which may contribute with verification activities of the resulting estimates.

Output 2.1.4 Improvement in Agriculture sector: Improvement of activity data

Output 2.1.4 focuses on the agriculture sector primarily in view of capacitating the concerned stakeholders for the provision of relevant activity data (example: dung produced by animals, feeding pattern, etc.) at the subnational level due to different practices and uncertainties associated with the same. For the agriculture sector, of the five subsectors, enteric fermentation is the highest GHG emitting source (54.45%) followed by agricultural soils (19.3%) and rice cultivation (17.46%) in the last inventory year. Tier 2 methods combined with country-specific EFs were applied for the estimation of emissions from enteric fermentation of cattle, buffaloes and goats, rice cultivation and agricultural soils. For the remaining categories a combination of tier 1 methods and default EFs from the revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines and the 2006 IPCC guidelines was used. An area for improvement is collecting agricultural data for the establishment of country specific EF for fruit tree systems, for allometric equations and biomass expansion factors for horticultural species, and for enhancing and refining data on livestock dung production and collection. In India, indigenous cattle of high yielding variety and low yielding breeds are not separated, which would be desirable, as the feeding pattern of these animals differ leading to variations in methane emissions. Total methane, dung methane as well as N₂O emission vary depending upon feeding habits. Thus, actual values of enteric methane emission are not available. Dry Matter Intake (DMI) was calculated based on the values in the literature. However, DMI by lactating animals in studies conducted during inventory preparation for BUR have shown lower values. These values are suitable for animals which are under average production and kept in normal conditions. The values taken for calculations are, however, on the higher side and may be appropriate for high producers which are kept in urban and peri-urban dairies. Hence, if populations could be segregated into urban and rural categories and into high and low producers, methane emission figures are expected to be lower than those reported. For estimation of dung produced, digestibility coefficients of feed were taken for this study. However, reports from some of the states providing information on total dung produced per animal and their disposal require further validation. This output will capacitate the relevant stakeholders for the provision of the data and parameters needed to reduce the uncertainty of the estimates of this sector and increase the accuracy. It will finally capacitate the key stakeholders to provide more detailed information relevant for mitigation actions planning.

Proposed activities

? Identify data gaps and new data and data collection processes requirements to prepare a training plan adapted to the agriculture sector.

? Develop the templates, tools and guidelines for the data flows needed for the improved reporting of the agriculture sector.

? Train the key stakeholders such as the data providers and the agriculture inventory compilers to improve the quality of the agriculture sector and reduce the uncertainties. The training will include capacitating the concerned stakeholders for the provision of relevant activity data (example: dung produced by animals, feeding pattern, etc.) at the subnational level due to different practices.

The key stakeholders of the agriculture sector are the following:

- ? States,
- ? Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agricultural Research and Extension, Indian Council of Agricultural Research network),
- ? Ministry of Rural Development,
- ? Ministry of Statistics and Policy Implementation,
- ? Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA),
- ? Indian Agriculture Research Institute (IARI),
- ? National Dairy Research Institute (NDRI).

Output 2.1.5 Improvement in the LULUCF sector: Establishing modelling capacity at the state or institutional level through trained experts and civil-society assistance

Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) sector was a net sink in 2014, with an increase in removals of about 19% as compared with removals in 2010, which were reported in the first BUR. GHG emissions for the sector are estimated using tier 2 approach from the 2003 IPCC Good Practice Guidance (GPG) and elements of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines with country-specific EFs for the five land categories. Wetlands and other lands are not included in GHG inventory because changes in carbon stocks were not expected for other lands under current reporting regime. LULUCF and REDD experts have demonstrated the capacity to improve the LULUCF sector emissions reporting on the data side, but modelling capacity is still needed to improve the estimates further and bring additional accuracy. India has the institutional and technical capacity to adopt Tier 3 methods and Approach 3 for land use measurement and analysis. However, modelling capacity is required for adopting models such as FullCAM, CBMCF3, CENTURY and ROTH-C. Capacity building is required to utilise the georeferenced data from National Remote Sensing Centre with the application of the EF data. Additional support is required to build capacity for the adoption of suitable carbon measurement models and for generating EFs (such as stocks and fluxes of five carbon pools) in different land categories.

Proposed activities

- ? Identify data gaps and new data and data collection processes requirements to prepare a training plan adapted to the LULUCF sector.
- ? Develop the templates, tools and guidelines for the data flows needed for the improved reporting of the LULUCF sector.
- ? Train the key stakeholders such as the data providers and the inventory compilers to improve the quality of the LULUCF sector and reduce the uncertainties. The training will address improvements by capacitating experts to adopt the IPCC Approach 3 for activity data on areas under different land categories and conversions, georeferencing areas under different land categories and areas subjected to change for the GHG inventory by using remote sensing and global information systems, modelling for tier 3 estimation of carbon stock changes in forests, plantations and land area subjected to mitigation actions, estimating carbon stocks and collecting data on changes in baseline carbon stocks for the estimation of mitigation potential, identifying carbon sequestration rates for different forest types and plantations, strengthening local capacity to collect LULUCF data at the regional level, performing capacity-building for data collection from primary sources in the forestry sector, coordinating the dispersed technical and institutional capacity for REDD+, enhancing capacity in forest resource assessment and improving the process at the state and local levels and enhancing resolution of forest

data generated through satellite imagery. Capacitation will also address to add indigenous indicators to global models to ensure adhering to global quality while ensuring true local representation.

? Capacity-building at all levels (including state and district level forest departments, research organizations and non-governmental organizations) to enable the design, implementation and MRV to implement the REDD+ mechanism.

?

The key stakeholders of LULUCF sector are the following:

? Ministry of Science and Technology (National Remote Sensing Centre),

? Indian Institute of Science (IISc),

? FSI: Forest Survey of India, Dehradun

? REDD + experts.

Output 2.1.6 Improvement in the IPPU sector for transparent and accurate coverage

India has developed and used plant and country specific CO₂ and N₂O EFs for the dominant categories of the IPPU sector, that is mineral industries, chemical industries and metal industries. There is a challenge of reporting on activity data (AD) due to the enormity of data sets for those sectors.

In addition, emissions of fluorinated gases (F-gases) from consumption activities are not estimated.

However, there is some data available in the Ozone Unit dealing with the registry of substances of the Montreal Protocol which has not been explored for estimating F-gas emissions from consumption activities of this sector.

The use of higher tiers through data collected directly from plants should also be maximised.

Involvement of industrial associations as data providers and for quality assurance purposes could be enhanced including electronic reporting from companies to the industrial associations and from industrial associations to the designated focal points for IPPU in the NIMS integrated in the NICS.

Under the current Third National Communication project, a platform to collect data from industries especially Medium Small and Micro Enterprises has been developed for IPPU sector. A pilot platform has already been launched and is active. The existing platform will widen the coverage by bringing all emitters under the ambit of NIMS. Capacity building will be provided for the compilation and use of the required data to improve the accuracy of the estimates of the IPPU sector.

Proposed activities

? Identify data gaps and new data and data collection processes requirements to prepare a training plan adapted to the IPPU sector.

? Develop the templates, tools and guidelines for the data flows needed for the improved reporting of the IPPU sector.

? Train the key stakeholders such as the data providers and inventory compilers to improve the quality of the estimates and reduce the uncertainties and the completeness of the sector. The training will include capacitating the relevant experts to explore and use additional or alternative data sources required for the elaboration of estimates on fluorinated gases emissions such as HFC emissions from air conditioning and refrigeration, HFC and PFC emissions from the electronics industry or SF₆ emissions from electrical equipment.

? Capacity building to involve industrial associations as data providers and for quality assurance purposes including training on electronic reporting from industrial associations to the designated focal points for IPPU in the NIMS integrated in the NICS.

The key stakeholders of IPPU sector are the following:

- ? Ministry of Statistics and Policy Implementation,
- ? Ministry of Science and Technology (Department of Science and Technology, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research network),
- ? Department of Heavy Industries,
- ? National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI),
- ? industrial associations such as CII, FICCI, PhD Chamber of Commerce, ASSOCHAM and others.

Output 2.1.7 Improvement in the waste sector: Establishing a system to collect activity data aggregated at centralised level (example: treatment pathway, emission characteristics, etc.).

Output 2.1.7 promotes improvement in the waste sector inventory estimates. For the waste sector, CH₄ emissions from solid waste disposal sites (19% of total GHG emissions for the sector) and from wastewater handling (81%) are the key categories. India applied the tier 2 (first order decay) method from the revised 1996 IPCC guidelines for estimating emissions from solid waste disposal sites and tier 1 and 2 approach from the revised 1996 guidelines, incorporating country-specific EFs and data, for the estimation of domestic, commercial and industrial wastewater. In BUR-2, India did not report on country-specific EFs and other parameters for domestic and commercial wastewater. This output focuses on establishing a system to collect activity data and other information such as treatment pathway, emission factors, wastewater characteristics, etc, and capacitate the relevant experts in the use of these data to improve the accuracy of the estimates of the waste sector. Tools should also be developed. For instance, aggregation of such data into a centralised database would be very useful. Under this output the CBIT project will allow to reduce the uncertainty of the estimates of this sector and increase the accuracy. It will also provide trainings to obtain more detailed information relevant for mitigation actions planning.

Proposed activities

- ? Identify data gaps and new data and data collection processes requirements to prepare a training plan adapted to the waste sector.
- ? Develop the templates, tools and guidelines for the data flows needed for the improved reporting of the waste sector.
- ? Create a centralized database to periodically inventory data and emissions from each wastewater treatment pathway (septic tanks, latrines, sewers, other treatment (Centralised Wastewater Treatment) and no treatment) to be linked to NIMS and NICS. This database should allow to compile consistent annual industrial production data of all methane and nitrous oxides emissions generation sectors like textile, food and beverage and food processing; estimate industrial and domestic wastewater produced and country specific parameters as well as the amount of CH₄ recovered annually for power production or flared from sewage treatment plants.
- ? Train the key stakeholders such as the data providers and inventory compilers to improve the quality of the waste sector and reduce the uncertainties. The training will capacitate on how improve protein consumption data as it varies largely in India and has a strong correlation with income criteria and standard of living. The training will also include how to use new information from the database to improve the estimates and reduce the uncertainty.

The key stakeholders of the waste sector are the following:

- ? States,
- ? Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs,
- ? Ministry of Rural Development,
- ? Ministry of Statistics and Policy Implementation,
- ? National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI).

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

Enhancing and extending the capacity on NDC preparation, tracking of achievement and upgrade will be of utmost importance. This will be achieved through participation in international training programmes by a list of experts, implementation of a national training plan by these trained experts and peer-exchange for cross-learning.

The NDC submissions from all countries, being a country-driven process, often varies in targets and qualifying criteria. India has primarily indicated an emission-intensity reduction-based target, which is supplemented by other targets around creating sinks, an increase in the share of non-fossil fuel energy, and adaptation priorities.

Adaptation is a major concern with India and is taken into account in the NDC. Technical assessments, development of both quantitative and qualitative indicators as well as capacity building to track and report on adaptation, especially loss and damage, are important elements under this outcome for India. Similarly, gender-sensitivity is improving but will also be addressed under this component according to the proposed action plan.

The decision 18/CMA.1 that emerged from COP 24 deliberations at Katowice provides better understanding on the reporting information towards clarity, transparency and understanding of NDC contributions.

Considering results from outcome 2.1 and the enabling environment developed through component 1, activities under each output listed below would substantiate ICTU of achievements under India's NDC.

Output 2.2.1 Developing capacity of national experts with equitable participation of men and women nominated from academia, research institutes, civil society and public agencies. Implementing the concept of 'train the trainers' to sustain capacities within institutions

This output will help in developing the capacity of interested stakeholders on a regular longer-term basis through the development of training modules and its institutionalisation in the identified state level IITs/IIMs. It will also help in improving the skill sets of the existing technical population ? helping in just transition towards climate-friendly solutions. Also, like Bureau of Energy Efficiency has a program where they certify energy auditors, MoEFCC or States could certify GHG auditors.

Output 2.2.1 eliminates the barrier of understanding international guidelines and associated procedures with each agency involved in domestic information flow management. As discussed earlier, an expanded List of Experts (LoE) shall be nominated by the MoEFCC to bring international expertise and create a cadre of domestic experts within the country in a sustained manner.

Currently, India has nominated only two active members to the UNFCCC roster, which should further be expanded to accommodate progressively more active members. Ideally, this should be at least 8-10 times higher than present as can be seen from experts nominated by other countries such as the United States of America (104), Australia (38), China (33), South Africa (26), etc. This practice would encourage the concept of 'train the trainers,' in the country. The LoE are also expected to develop standard operating procedures (SOPs), design templates and establish country-specific reporting

guidelines towards existing and emerging reporting provisions under the convention I the component 1 of this CBIT project. Linkage with the UNFCCC system will ensure they remain updated. National trained experts in the UNFCCC process will also be responsible in coordinating with additional experts to finalise SOPs, templates, training, etc.

Proposed activities:

- ? Nomination of experts to the roster of the UNFCCC from the pool of INCCA, and/or through an expression of interest from public agencies and civil society representation to implement the concept of train the trainers.
- ? Developing and implementing a work plan for assisting legal experts and IT company in the implementation of the component 1 of the CBIT project by the list of experts.
- ? Developing a capacitation plan, which will include a set of capacity building workshops by the list of experts.
- ? Delivering capacity building workshops for the implementation of component 2 by the list of experts. Different workshops will be developed, grouping the institutions and states considering their common characteristics.

Output 2.2.2 Peer-exchange programmes and co-learning activities among states to promote scalability and replication of initiatives in a cost-effective manner.

Tracking progress with NDC would require policy and action level mapping, which certainly demands close coordination with implementation agencies at the sectoral and state level to avoid any overlap.

Proposed activities:

- ? Mapping climate policy and action at the states and sectoral levels.
- ? Training of officials and implementation agencies by the list of experts on tracking climate action.
- ? Development of cross-learning arrangements in the form of peer-to-peer learning among state and sectoral experts to develop individual capacities and create a cadre of country experts to contribute to the NDC tracking.

Output 2.2.3 Tools, templates, and training towards tracking progress of NDC.

Tracking of NDC goals in a transparent and reportable manner is challenging in many ways due to additional capacity required to comply with the agreed international provisions. Requirements towards facilitating clarity, transparency and understanding of NDCs shall be achieved with the help of suitable tools, templates, and training at the institutional level. Mandates to do so (output 1.1.1) will support such measures. Mitigation activities are relatively easier to quantify into performance metrics, but adaptation goals without any measurable targets poses clear challenges for tracking progress. Carefully designed tools, templates and trainings, customised to the needs and priorities of the state authorities would prove to be a very useful exercise under this output.

Proposed activities:

- ? Analyse the baseline on NDC and all sectoral and states contribution to the NDC targets and qualitative objectives.
- ? Review the bibliography of existing proposals of indicators and associated information such as projections to track impacts at policy level.
- ? Review of best practices and lessons learned from the creation of NDC indicators of active member countries in the region of the CBIT Global Coordination Platform, taking good care of differentiating

the generation of mitigation and vulnerability/resilience indicators and considering a wide variety of experiences at the states level in the country.

- ? Propose key actors for the definition and follow up of indicators.
- ? Identify preliminary recommendation of indicators of mitigation and adaptation (including considerations of gender) and clearly differentiating mitigation from vulnerability/resilience indicators.
- ? Assess likelihood of inclusion of SDG indicators for India related with climate change in a wider sense (i.e. not only those associated with SDG #13) within the initial proposal of indicators included in this activity.
- ? Prioritize indicators for their relevance in tracking the NDC and define the methodologies for their elaboration.
- ? Organize workshops for the presentation and discussion of indicators with the key sectoral and states actors.
- ? Provide final recommendations of indicators, characteristics, periodicity for gathering information, and the actors and institutions in charge of measuring, updating and monitoring them.
- ? Prepare the templates for integration of the information from sectoral institutions and states into the IT tool.
- ? Develop guidelines and recommendations on tracking contributions and progress individually and globally by sectoral and states institutions.
- ? Organise workshops on tracking progress on the NDC.

Outcome 2.3: State focal points submitting information through NICS

Coordination at the state level is channelled through their respective SAPCC coordination committees. However, due to the limited scope of SAPCC and lack of integral and binding structure with NDC reporting and GHG inventory preparation, state agencies are often disconnected from necessary protocols and regulatory mandates. The absence of IT platforms also causes communication delays. Component 1 would be able to close that coordination gap, whereas this outcome will equip state agencies to prepare and submit information on standardised templates. Adequate training to focal points through the proposed list of experts would further foster this capacity-building element. Output 2.3.1 An IT-enabled system coupled with the mandated process of reporting information on standardised templates.

This output will need to:

- ? organize training workshops for senior and working level of State government officials;
- ? identify a nodal academic/ research institution in States in consultation with state governments to provide technical support to states on a regular basis while developing the capacity of the identified institutes on the subject as well as encouraging states to develop centre of excellence on the subject to provide them with long-term support;
- ? devise simple (with direct questions) reporting formats for states to report with instructions to fill the templates (which could be filled up by the officials without assistance of consultants and instruction sheet will help in informing future officials especially in the context when government officials are transferred at a frequent interval);
- ? work out procedures and processes for states to report;
- ? provide space (secured login) to upload information/ stories on national portal.

This output will thus need the template design used in the IT system and the training of focal points to submit the states contributions to the NDC. They should also be able to monitor and assess the implementation of their respective SAPCC and to update their action plans accordingly.

Output 2.3.1 would thus prove to be effective if aligned well with project outcome 1.2.

Proposed activities:

- ? Develop manuals for reporting by the states using the template design used in the IT system.
- ? Capacitate the focal points of the state agencies to prepare and submit information on standardised templates through the proposed list of experts.
- ? Training of focal points to monitor and assess the implementation of their respective SAPCC and to update their action plans accordingly.
- ? Help the states to develop centres of excellence on climate action tracking and reporting to provide them with long-term support.

Outcome 2.4: Developing capacity-retention mechanisms

In India, despite years of efforts towards capacity-building activities, gaps between the current and the desired level of reporting is significantly high due to a lack of self-sustaining systems. This issue has been emphasised in the 'third comprehensive review report of the implementation of capacity building framework' for the developing countries and is very relevant for India. Most of the capacity-needs reported by India in its second NC are still relevant as new needs continue to emerge and systems must evolve accordingly. In India, most of the existing systems are designed on a temporary basis due to a paucity of supporting resources, including the project management unit (PMU) for the NCs housed under the MoEFCC and called the NATCOM cell. This CBIT proposal not only strengthens institutional capacities in view of emerging reporting requirements, it also provides a coordination mechanism to sustain capacities within these institutions considering limited resources and manpower.

This outcome will assess current capacity in order to build a strategy for capacity building ensuring gender balance and will implement activities and processes based on case studies that successfully retain the capacity built.

Output 2.4.1 Establishing baseline of current capacity gaps against best practices and design a strategy to address these gaps

Output 2.4.1 establishes a baseline assessment of existing capacity and designs a strategy to address capacity gaps, as a critical step to optimise efforts and institutionalise capacity-retention elements. India conducted a comprehensive 'National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA)' exercise almost a decade ago through GEF support. This proposal offers an extension of that exercise by starting the project with an assessment of existing gaps in order to design a capacity building strategy for institutions to adapt according to their priority and needs. The results from output 2.4.1 would also promote a cross-learning experience between the states using the NICS and the creation of centres of excellence with national 'experts' implementing the training programmes.

Proposed activities:

- ? Baseline assessment of existing capacity.
- ? Develop and implement a strategy to address capacity gaps and institutionalise capacity-retention elements.

Output 2.4.2 Ensuring each capacity building element incorporates long term sustainability features in a gender-neutral manner and at all the levels of governance

The CBIT project represents an opportunity to mainstream gender issues into participation in project activities, the kinds of data and information that are collected, and the way in which they are used. This output will allow for a coordinated overview of gender mainstreaming in all project activities and will ensure commensurate participation of women in the decision-making process at each level even after project finalisation.

Proposed activities:

- ? Provide recommendations on institutional arrangements and the MRV information system that will maximize the consideration of gender in transparency activities.
- ? Provide training and ongoing capacity strengthening for sectoral and states focal points, data providers and nominated and trained experts on gender considerations in data collection and analysis.
- ? Develop and implement a plan that will support equal opportunities for women in project training and capacity strengthening activities.
- ? Elaborate and monitor gender-performance indicators covering each element related to training and appointment of experts in the capacity-building process.
- ? Include gender-disaggregated data as part of the MRV system.
- ? Develop specific tools and guidance on how to collect and communicate gender-disaggregated data.
- ? Summarize findings on gender and climate reporting in a publication and make that information available on the on-line portal developed.

Output 2.4.3 Study of the best practices of selected countries and knowledge exchange

Output 2.4.3 will assess the capacity retained for the implementation of the ETF in other countries in order to select a limited number of relevant countries to capture and share best practices and lessons learned. Examples of processes and activities that yield success in capacity retention will be compiled in order to facilitate learning from experience and avoid repeating mistakes or reinventing the wheel. The study will collect a maximum range of possibilities that India could eventually consider, tailor, and use for its specific situations to successfully retain the capacity acquired.

Proposed activities:

- ? Mapping, select and perform case studies on capacity retained for the implementation of the ETF in other countries.
- ? Tailor and use lessons learned and best practices from the case studies for India's specific situation to successfully retain the capacity acquired.

Component 3: Instituting National Climate Registry (NCR) to share relevant information in a transparent manner

Open data and enlightened stakeholders are one of the key success indicators of a transparent system. A direct interface between public, civil society and policy planners promotes accountability and trust. The purpose of NCR is to achieve overall transparency and bring meaningful information into the public domain. Structured information on GHG emissions over time, and, progress against mitigation and adaptation strategies would further encourage the research community to identify and explore additional opportunities towards NDC enhancements. Enhanced transparency also aids in mobilising

need based financial support from philanthropy and overseas assistance. This component will ensure the dissemination of relevant information on GHG inventory and NDC and will provide knowledge management products as well as project-related learning. It will also enhance the capacity to mobilise climate finance (outputs are here proposed to optimise the tracking of climate finance flows in the country).

Outcome 3.1: Dissemination of relevant information on GHG inventories and NDC progress through NCR

Dissemination of climate relevant information will be the principal feature of NCR. In addition, it will exhibit extensive information across states and key economic activities, which would be very critical to measure the performance of NDC goals and identifying future opportunities.

Output 3.1.1 Integrating NICS with National Inventory Management System (NIMS) and other online tracking tools to create a centralised registry for disseminating information in the public domain

Output 3.1.1 represents a comprehensive and centralised information registry which would be a first of its kind attempt made towards demonstrating transparency with climate reporting in India. It will integrate all existing and planned information dissemination and tracking systems, such as PAT, NIMS, etc. It will be the front-end interface of information collected, analysed and processed through the proposed NICS. It will be housed at the MoEFCC or a reputed institution and will be maintained and supervised by an IT expert, guided by the ?experts.?

Proposed activities:

- ? Design of format and content of information to be disseminated.
- ? Creation of an online information registry with information from NICS and NIMS including another relevant databases such as PAT.
- ? Process and provide information needed to track the achievement and implementation of India?s NDC.

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

NCR (output 3.1.1.) aims to process and provide information needed to track the achievement and implementation of India?s NDC.

Output 3.1.2 will showcase relevant indicators and associated information to track impact at policy level. It will also showcase GHG emission trends and intensities over time at the sectoral and state levels, thereby illustrating the impact of targeted policy decisions annually. It will illustrate all outcomes achieved in a structured and comprehensive manner. It can also include qualitative information: such as, climate variability maps and models at sub-national level, climate and socio-economic scenarios through global and regional models, vulnerability profiles, ranking of most vulnerable ecosystems, adaptation frameworks featuring action plans, implementation strategies and progress achieved, technology needs assessment for adaptation goals, etc. The objective of such a system is to feature policy-relevant information in the public domain, thereby nudging policy-planners and the public in general to arrive at meaningful conclusions for further improvements. It will also provide disclosure on methodology and assumptions to ensure that the shared information is transparent, reproducible and facilitates domestic and technical expert review.

Proposed activities:

- ? Design of an online climate policy relevant information for the public including a NDC tracking tool.

? Showcase the information to include in a user-friendly way (indicators to track impacts, GHG emission trends and intensities over time at the sectoral and state levels, vulnerability profiles, etc).

Outcome 3.2: Enhanced capacity to Mobilise climate finance

Transparency in the support needed and received/used for the achievement of planned outputs promotes more compliance and mobilises finance from existing and additional channels as it brings higher confidence. This outcome aims to provide an assessment of possible actions to be undertaken, domestic resources to be made available to support these actions, support sought/needed, how this support is additional to basic development/environment and energy finance, and methodologies and assumptions used to identify these figures. This information is already required in decision 18/CMA.1 of any Party reporting on support needed and received. All three outputs envisaged under this outcome aim to promote such prospects for India.

The Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) of Ministry of Finance has a Climate Change Finance cell which will be in charge of tracking climate finance flow, domestically and internationally (multilateral, bilateral, regional and hybrid) and providing data/ information related to climate finance flows for national reporting process. This cell should be central in the reporting process of the support needed and received by centralising all information from all institutions and providing or participating in their capacitation on how to track climate finance flows.

Output 3.2.1 Evaluation of support activities and capacity development of relevant institutions to mobilise climate finance

The proposed NCR will disclose information on current and future actions with domestic resources used and made available, support needed and received, and outputs achieved/planned. A climate finance strategy and an inter-institutional climate finance architecture together with a country programme for NDC implementation will be needed to build capacity of relevant institutions to mobilise climate finance.

Proposed activities:

- ? Mapping institutions that can be implementing and executing actors of climate finance and elaborating an inter-institutional climate finance architecture.
- ? Develop procedures for the operationalization of the architecture and instruments for its formalization.
- ? Develop a climate finance strategy and a roadmap for its implementation.
- ? Develop methodologies for tracking climate finance flows.
- ? Provide capacity building on climate finance architecture and strategy.

Output 3.2.2 National classification system of climate finance to be developed and integrated with all policies and schemes across the country

According to International Finance Corporation (IFC) estimates, India will need approx. USD 3.1 trillion worth of investment in key sectors to fully meet its NDC. There is no formal definition of climate finance agreed upon internationally, although some approaches have been agreed and used at international levels such as the OECD Rio Markers to identify mitigation and adaptation finance figures. Often this results in disagreements among countries and may pose a challenge during the first global stocktaking exercise under the Paris agreement. Many developing countries have realised this challenge and come up with their domestic classification system on what constitutes climate finance. This is an opportunity to learn from good practices and implement a similar classification system in

India to mark domestic and international finance going towards climate mitigation and adaptation activities. This output will provide methodologies to identify, classify, measure, verify and report climate finance flows including explanations on how this support is additional to basic development/environment and energy finance, and what methodologies and assumptions are used to identify these figures.

Proposed activities:

- ? Mapping domestic classification system on what constitutes climate finance in other countries and select best practices examples.
- ? Develop a standard classification and definitions of concepts needed to identify climate finance flows.
- ? Develop a methodology for tracking climate finance flows.
- ? Mapping of current climate finance expenditures at Government level.
- ? Identification of support received from International Funds (GEF, GCF, Bilateral cooperation).
- ? Methodology for the estimation of resources needed for the implementation of the NDC.
- ? Provide capacity building on MRV climate finance, assessment of support received and assessment of financial needs for NDC implementation.

Output 3.2.3 Sectoral/sub-national assessment of financial resource needed to implement the NDCs. Also highlighting specific barriers related to technology needs or any other capacity-building support. Finally, along the lines of Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) and Technology Action Plans (TAPs), NCR will feature a business case, a country programme and/or value proposition with mitigation and adaptation needs to attract interested agencies willing to offer adequate support. Such steps would promote mobilisation of climate finance and help in optimisation of available resources to maximise gains.

Proposed activities:

- ? Design the climate finance component of the NRC.
- ? Showcase, monitor and update detailed support needed (by state, sector, objective, end-use?) in the NRC.

Outcome 3.3: Knowledge management and project-related learning and M&E

3.3.1 Showcasing case studies and featuring them through GEF global coordination platform

The proposed NCR will integrate with the GEF global coordination platform to feature India specific case-studies and promote cross-learning opportunities between countries. Such efforts would also be helpful at the regional and national level in terms of encouraging participatory approaches and collaboration among different geographies sharing similar challenges.

The project will support implementation of Paris Agreement on climate change which is based on an enhanced transparency framework for tracking and reporting the progress of existing and future country commitments to address climate change impacts and actions. With enhanced transparency, the project will strengthen institutional and analytical capacities at a decentralized level for reporting to the UNFCCC.

This project directly supports ongoing efforts towards strengthening India's MRV/transparency with climate reporting. It complements India's NCs, BURs, NIMS and MRVs of mitigation projects by integrating their outputs without duplicating efforts.

Project design elements duly consider the form and progress-tracking options with India's NDC. It has duly considered all the takeaways and applicable modalities highlighted at COP24 through the decision text 18/CMA.1 on Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. NICS will strengthen the existing institutional architecture, whereas NCR will demonstrate high level transparency with sharing of information in a well-articulated manner.

3.3.2 M&E of project performance and impacts

The project will undertake monitoring and evaluation against the performance indicators. Sound monitoring and evaluation of the project and adaptive management is expected to result in documentation of impacts and improved quality of activities and adjustment of implementation plans to secure achievement of project activities.

Proposed activities:

- ? Share the online NCR platform with other Parties through the Global Coordination Platform and other regional and global cooperation networks.
- ? Create dedicated section to share templates, lessons learned and best practices.
- ? Participate in selected CBIT regional and global workshops.

1.a.4. Alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies.

The project is aligned with GEF focal area CCM-3-8, i.e. ?Foster enabling conditions for mainstreaming mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies through capacity building initiative for transparency.?

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

The incremental cost reasoning of the project has not changed from the PIF stage. In-kind co-financing now totals USD 1,000,000, and Section V of the accompanying UNDP project document provides a summary of project co-financing by donor, outcome, and type of contribution.

Since 1992, India has significantly gained from the experience of its national reporting to the convention. The GEF has continuously supported India in sustaining, mainstreaming, replicating, scaling-up and transforming markets towards achieving developmental priorities.

This proposal aims to build on the support received from multilateral and bilateral sources to provide capacity building and facilitate reporting. For instance, the United States and Canada have provided inventory support in a number of areas, including forests. Building upon these efforts would be useful moving forward.

Investment under this proposal will address capacity related gaps with inventory improvements and tracking NDC performance through efficient coordination between involved agencies. This project will enable and equip existing institutions with sound understanding of the reporting process and further

build their strength towards necessary training, tools, and techniques towards measurement, verification and reporting on climate actions. It will prepare India for Biennial Transparency reporting provisions as discussed and detailed out in 18/CMA.1 decision in Katowice.

As one of the priority areas of India's first and second BURs, the project aims to achieve a complete shift to IPCC 2006 guidelines (or the latest ones, for instance will apply the 2019 refinement together with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines when required) for inventory reporting. Through NCR, it will also extensively publicise India's needs, gaps and support required to fulfill the commitments made under NDC.

The CBIT proposal does not necessitate co-financing from the host country. However, India's commitments shall be captured through the ongoing capacity-building efforts which complement this system, and an additional domestic co-financing will be provided as highlighted in the table for each expected outcome.

In the absence of GEF funding, India will certainly continue with the development of its existing MRV process which may pose challenges around overlapping information at an aggregated level. Moreover, it would be a time-consuming and costly process with the duplicity of efforts and lack of enough coordination among agencies.

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

The project will contribute to the improvement of local and global environmental conditions through enhancing transparency related to GHG emissions, impacts of climate change, and mitigation and adaptation actions in the country. Strengthened MRV will allow the government to better assess investments in mitigation and adaptation measures, and may result in more efficient expenditures on climate-related activities, which in turn could optimize reductions in GHG emissions. Improved MRV will also allow the government to compare the relative costs and benefits of mitigation and adaptation measures so it will be able to highlight and support cost-effective, high-impact adaptation measures.

This proposal continues to improve existing capacities and close the gaps and barriers identified by national experts and capacity building needs identified by the International Consultation and Analysis process with the first and second BURs. It promotes global best practices and accommodates takeaways from COP24 on modalities, procedures and guidelines for enhanced transparency framework. Effectively, this proposal aims towards a future-ready transparency mechanism in India to build such capacities over time and comply with the timelines adopted under the Paris agreement for NDC revisions, global stocktaking and submitting biennial transparency reports. Moreover, one of its components highlights the dissemination of learnings and takeaways from the proposed system through the global coordination mechanism of CBIT.

This project contributes to the country's commitments under the UNFCCC to enable it to address climate change considerations (mitigation of GHG emissions and reduction of vulnerability to climate change). project activities contribute directly to increasing the extent to which state institutions base their actions on the principals of sustainable development and increasing the capacities of public actors to implement, monitor, and evaluate policies related to environment, climate change and nature protection. The domestic MRV system to be developed under Component 3 is designed to avoid

duplication and results in an efficient system that will reduce time burdens and costs to state institutions in data collection and analysis.

The project will also assist in achieving the SDG 13 by supporting the integration of climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning; building knowledge and improving education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning, and promotion of mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in the country. The project will also contribute to achieving SDG5 by supporting empowerment of women in decision-making, land ownership and through gender-sensitive budgeting.

1.a.7. Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

Innovation

The proposed project intends to build upon existing institutions and capacity to further structure the transparency framework for India. Extensive use of Information Technology (IT) enabled systems with NICS and NCR would be the most innovative feature of this project as it aims to set a sustained coordination among stakeholders in an effortless manner. The NCR will not only showcase inventories and compliance with NDC reporting, it will also feature country-specific priorities in the area of mitigation, adaptation, technology transfer, technical know-how and associated forms and magnitude of support. This will offer a comprehensive registry of climate related information in India.

Sustainability

The concept of 'train the trainer' through a network of experts, lead agencies, and state/sectoral focal points will bring sustainability to the information management process.

The project will organize training workshops for senior and working level of State government officials and sectoral institutions and will identify a nodal academic/ research institution in States in consultation with state governments to provide technical support to states on a regular basis while developing the capacity of the identified institutes on the subject as well as encouraging states to develop centre of excellence on the subject to provide them with long-term support.

In addition, an IT platform - NICS - would provide necessary technical support in terms of collecting and archiving all the information in standard templates. After project finalisation this platform will be used continuously for the biennial reporting to the UNFCCC. A uniform system like NICS is easy to learn and maintain compared to ad-hoc processes of accounting.

The project will develop numerous knowledge products such as templates, manuals and guidance documents for use by non specialised or new staff.

Finally, a legal framework will provide the institutions with the mandates they need to work on transparency activities on a continuous basis.

Scaling up

The collective arrangement proposed across the three components can easily be scaled-up to accommodate emerging requirements under the convention. The effort and time required to scale-up would be significantly less than any alternative approach. In addition, this function will be extended to link-up to tracking of climate-related sustainable development goals (SDG) in India.

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

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

***1b. Project Map and Geo-Coordinates.* Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place.**



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

Private Sector Entities Yes

If none of the above, please explain why:

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

Climate change is a cross-sectoral issue involving diverse set of stakeholders at every level. Following an inclusive participatory approach and as per the requirement, during the project period, a series of stakeholders like central Government Ministries, State Governments, sectoral experts and institutions, academic and research institutions, private sector, youth and children, civil society organizations among others will be sensitized/involved/trained for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement.

The stakeholders were consulted extensively during the project preparation phase to identify the capacity needs for implementing ETF in India.

After GEF CEO endorsement, the first opportunity to engage with the concerned stakeholders will be the project inception workshop. This workshop will provide an opportunity to discuss the project outcomes, outputs and activities in detail and firm up the plan of implementation with timelines and responsibilities to meet the objectives envisaged in the project results framework.

A list of stakeholders with their role to project formulation and their planned role in project implementation are summarised below including updated information from the PIF.

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

Stakeholder	Relevance and Role to Project formulation	Planned role in project implementation
Ministry of Power (MoP)	MoP is mainly responsible for evolving general policy in the field of energy (including electric power sector, hydro-electric power, thermal power and transmission & distribution system network). The Ministry handles all matters relating to Central Electricity Authority, Central Electricity Board and Central Electricity Regulatory Commission, energy conservation and efficiency in Power sector, rural electrification and power schemes/ issues relating to power supply/ development schemes/ programmes/ decentralized and distributed generation in the States and UTs. The Ministry has a number of undertakings and organizations, including Bureau of Energy Efficiency, Central Power Research Institute, Rural Electrification Corporation Limited, National Thermal Power Corporation Limited among others.	preparation of national GHG inventory. ? Information and data on their respective policies and programmes with impact on climate mitigation and adaptation as well as progress towards achieving NDCs under ETF.
Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE)	BEE assist in developing policies and strategies with a thrust on self-regulation and market principles with the primary objective of reducing energy intensity of Indian economy within overall framework of Energy Conservation Act, 2001. BEE provides regulatory and promotional support by coordinating with designated consumers, agencies and other organization while recognizing, identifying and utilizing the existing resources and infrastructure in the country for energy efficiency. BEE is also implementing National Mission on Enhanced Energy Efficiency under NAPCC.	
Central Electricity Authority (CEA)	CEA provides technical support base to all stakeholders in the power sector, to support MoP for forming policies, to make technical standards and regulations, to carry out project monitoring, to disseminate power sector information, to upgrade skills of human resources in the power sector. CEA brings out daily report on electricity generation, coal stock position (for Thermal Power Stations) and renewable energy generation.	
Ministry of Coal (MoC)	Provide official information on the production and supplies of coal across the end-use sectors primarily at the national level.	

Stakeholder	Relevance and Role to Project formulation	Planned role in project implementation
Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoPNG)	Provide official information on the production and supplies of liquid and gaseous fuels across the end-use sectors primarily at the national level. The Ministry has a number of undertakings and organizations, including Petroleum Conservation Research Association, Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell among others.	
Other Sectoral Ministries and Departments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agricultural Research and Extension, Indian Council of Agricultural Research network) ? Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs ? Ministry of Rural Development ? Ministry of Jal Shakti ? Ministry of Road Transport and Highways ? Ministry of Civil Aviation ? Ministry of Railways ? Ministry of Shipping ? Ministry of Earth Sciences (India Meteorological Department, Indian Institution of Tropical Meteorology) ? Ministry of Statistics and Policy Implementation ? Ministry of Science and Technology (Department of Science and Technology, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research network, National Remote Sensing Centre) ? Department of Heavy Industries ? Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Indian Council of Medical Research) 	

Stakeholder	Relevance and Role to Project formulation	Planned role in project implementation
National Institution for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog	Is responsible for evolving a shared vision of national development priorities, sectors and strategies with the active involvement of States/ UTs; monitor and evaluate implementation of programmes and initiatives, including identification of needed resources to strengthen delivery; focus on technology upgradation and capacity building for implementation of programmes and initiatives, offer platform for resolution of inter-sectoral and inter-departmental issues to accelerate implementation of development agenda among other responsibilities. NITI Aayog has 23 verticals covering a number of sectors. It is also the nodal coordinating institution in Government of India for overseeing the implementation of the 2030 agenda for Sustainable Development	They will facilitate in evaluating and providing a cross-sectoral policy perspective especially through the lens of sustainable development goals.
State/ Local Governments	<p>India is a federal union comprising of 28 States and 9 Union Territories which are further divided into about 731 districts comprising of Urban Local Bodies (for urban areas) and Panchayati Raj Institutions (for rural areas).</p> <p>? States/local governments are responsible for the design and on-ground implementation of their respective State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) as well as implementation of various schemes/ programmes related to climate mitigation and adaptation.</p>	<p>? They will provide information/ data on the implementation of their respective SAPCCs and climate change-related schemes/ programmes.</p> <p>? They will participate in capacity building activities and trainings on climate change related matters.</p> <p>? They will be encouraged and supported to create centres of excellence to improve capacity retention and ensure sustainability of the outcomes of the project.</p> <p>? Their sensitisation on climate change related matters will improve their involvement, ownership and implementation of climate action as well as monitoring, verification and reporting process on climate action.</p> <p>? They will nominate focal points for the MRV system.</p>

Stakeholder	Relevance and Role to Project formulation	Planned role in project implementation
Academic & Research institutions	<p>Some of the academic and research institutions working on various aspects of national reporting under ETF are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Central Institute of Mining and Fuel Research (CIMFR) ? Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA) ? Indian Institute of Management-Ahmedabad (IIM-A) ? CSIR-Indian Institute of Petroleum (IIP) ? Indian Institute of Science (IISc) ? Indian Agriculture Research Institute (IARI) ? National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI) ? National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) ? National Dairy Research Institute (NDRI) ? Technology Information Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? These institutes will contribute data/ information related to national GHG inventory, NDC implementation, adaptation action, finance, technology and capacity-building needs and support received for India's national reporting process under ETF. On need basis, other national expert institutions will also be involved with the national reporting process under ETF. ? They will strengthen institutional capacity towards monitoring, reporting, and verifying progress with NDCs and emission tracking. ? Updating emission factors and other parameters on a periodic basis ? Developing capacity to elaborate the best quality estimates of GHG inventories ? They will also peer-review the reports to be submitted to the UNFCCC.
National Informatics Centre (NIC)	<p>Established in 1976, NIC has rich experience in providing ICT and e-Governance support to Government. NIC has emerged as a promoter of digital opportunities for sustainable development. NIC through its ICT network as institutional linkages with all the Ministries/ Departments of the Central Government, State Governments/ UTs and District Administrations of India. Their main responsibilities include setting up of ICT infrastructure, implementation of national and state level e-Governance projects/ products, research & development, capacity building etc.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? They will provide requisite support for the setting up and implementation of web portal proposed under this project at the national and sub-national level.

Stakeholder	Relevance and Role to Project formulation	Planned role in project implementation
Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Non-governmental Organisations (NGOs)	CSOs in India are active and involved in national reporting process both directly and indirectly. They are also involved in conducting independent assessment of government policies and schemes and suggesting improvement measures. Some of these NGOs are TERI, CEEW (GHG Platform India), CSTEP, WRI, IORA Ecological Solutions, Development Alternatives, IRADe, among others which will be involved on a needed basis..	? They will find representation through proposed <i>lead agencies</i> and <i>experts</i> ? Their involvement through consultation processes will provide valuable inputs as well as more credibility to the transparency framework. ? Their capacity would further boost the climate reporting process
Private sector (Industry and/or Industry associations)	They play a very crucial role in the overall economic, social and environmental ecosystem of the country. They are the ultimate point source of information and bringing innovative reforms towards deep decarbonisation. Some of these industrial associations are CII, FICCI, PhD Chamber of Commerce, ASSOCHAM and others	? They will find adequate coordination with the state focal point, sectoral focal points, lead agencies, the MoEFCC and other relevant stakeholders for information management and assessment of GHG emissions and mitigation potential through technology and process reforms

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

See please the Stakeholder Engagement Plan attached as an annex.

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; Yes

Co-financier;

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

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain)

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.

India has one of the lowest female labour force participation rates in the world despite women constituting 48% of the country's total population base. India has been ranked 108th out of 149 countries evaluated by World Economic Forum's gender gap index 2018, which demonstrates poor performance across economic opportunity, political empowerment, educational attainment, health and survival of women. This reinforces the general understanding that women are more vulnerable than men in the adverse climate scenarios as they have less access to resources, limited mobility, and higher exposure to vulnerabilities. The Indian government has noticed this grave concern and has taken up several initiatives towards gender equity, such as: National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) and National Rural Economic Transformation Project (NRETP), collectively these two programmes have mobilised ~57 million women from marginalized groups into self-help groups and their higher-level federation. In addition, through the 'technical assistance grant for ESP and Gender,' India is making efforts towards increased participation of women at local level through skill development and job creation. However, women in India (as in any developing country) are more exposed to the burden of climate vagaries owing to their hardship with household duties and association with traditional sectors such as paddy cultivation, fishing, tea plantation, etc.

Previous work on gender in India

Studies suggest that increased participation of women in the decision-making process results in internalising gender aspects more rationally with development policies. To achieve such objectives, State level action plans on Climate Change (SAPCC) will be more inclusive by harmonising gender aspects in adaptation and vulnerability planning. India's second BUR and TNC broadly speak about gender issues in terms of promoting equity and equality among all.

The UNFCCC today unequivocally reinforces the importance of achieving gender parity in the constitution of the Secretariat, Party delegations and the work of the Parties. The UNFCCC Gender Action Plan (GAP), created under the Lima work programme on gender (LWPG) that was adopted in 2014 at the COP decision 18/CP.20, commits to gender equality across five areas: (a) Capacity building, knowledge sharing and communication; (b) Gender balance, participation and women's leadership; (c) Coherence across UNFCCC and the UN system; (Gender-responsive implementation and means of implementation); and (e) Monitoring and reporting.

India had welcomed LWPG and submitted a response that included a list of policies and practices that promoted participation of women in 'all' fields of activities. These included the schemes framed by the Ministry of Women and Child Development but also other policies like the National Environment Policy 2006 that seeks to inter alia eliminate gender disparities. The submission listed the following steps to enhance participation of women and improve gender balance at national and international platforms. These steps included, for instance, (i) assessment of women's vulnerabilities in a climate-risk scenario; (ii) assessment of gender-specific natural resource use patterns; (iii) recognizing and strengthening specialized skills and capacities of women; (iv) creation of an enabling environment for women's participation in decision-making; (v) periodic monitoring, evaluation and reporting using gender-responsive indicators and involving gender experts; (vi) reviewing mechanisms of climate change responsive programmes to provide constructive feedback to policy making, planning, budgeting

and implementation from a gender lens; and (vii) involving all stakeholders, especially women, in the review process of programmes to allow for mid-term correction.

The UNDP is committed to gender equality and works with gender markers and the Gender Equality Strategy 2018-2021 in countries to integrate gender into all of UNDP's work to reduce poverty and build resilience and to help accelerate achievement of SDGs 2030 targets. UNDP has worked with the Government of India to promote gender through several sectors that include health, education, environment, energy and building local resilience. Gender equality is one of the key focus areas of the UN Sustainable Development Framework (UNSDF) which also includes gender indicators. Under the UNSDF-India agreement, one of the key result areas, for instance is to increase women's access to and ownership of economic assets such as land, loans and home.

Mainstreaming of gender in GEF projects is mandatory. As per a new GEF Policy on Gender Equality in 2018, the three gender gaps most relevant to GEF projects are: (a) unequal access to and control of natural resources; (b) unbalanced participation and decision-making in environmental planning and governance at all levels; and (c) uneven access to socio-economic benefits and services. The new GEF policy has a major shift of focus from a gender-aware 'do no harm' approach to a more gender-responsive 'do good' approach.

The Indian Constitution guarantees gender equality through several provisions and also empowers the government to favor women through measures of positive discrimination. Women have the Equality of Opportunity in relation to employment or appointment to office under the State (Article 16) and equal right to pay for equal work (Article 39(d)). After Independence, India joined the UN Organisation and incorporated many human rights provisions into its Constitution, mandating equality and non-discrimination for both sexes. Women were given voting rights along with men right after Independence.

In climate change plans, India's National Action Plan on Climate Change explicitly recognizes that women are more vulnerable to climate change: 'The impacts of climate change could prove particularly severe for women. With climate change, there would be increasing scarcity of water, reduction in yields of forest biomass, and increased risks to human health with children, women and the elderly in a household becoming the most vulnerable. With the possibility of decline in availability of foodgrains, the threat of malnutrition may also increase. All these would add to deprivations that women already encounter and so in each of the Adaptation programmes, special attention should be paid to the aspects of gender.' India's first National Communication to the UNFCCC (NATCOM 1, 2004), recognised that the emphasis on empowerment of women in the national plans contributed to in good measure to successes on environmental sustainability in the development process. The Communication also gave credit to civil society groups for creating awareness among women on environmental issues and mobilising them to safeguard ecological resources.

India's NATCOM II in 2012 elaborated the responsibilities that women shoulder as frontline workers with natural resources, from being farmers to ferrying water and not owning economic assets like land and not sitting on decision-making tables. A section on 'gender, water and climate change' shared the results of an analysis on Climate Vulnerability Index for 2025, which showed that vulnerability decreased substantially with higher levels of literacy, life expectancy, incomes and decrease in infant mortality. It led to a 'significantly' higher proportion of families having access to safe drinking water sources and improved sanitation facilities in terms of safe toilets. India's First Biennial Update Report to the UNFCCC in 2016 mandated inclusion of women in the implementation of REDD-plus with local communities.

Yet, gender inequality continues to span across social, economic and political sectors leading to gender-based socio-cultural barriers which restrict women's mobility for work and economic barriers which make it difficult for women to take bank loans to invest in small enterprises and home-based work. In the political arena too, besides low representation of women in higher legislative platforms, women's participation in actual decision-making continues to be low even at the village panchayat level where they have a 50% reservation of seats. Their menfolk continue to be real decision-makers. Thus, mainstreaming of women in climate change solutions through capacity building to understand and make informed decisions as well as build on their own knowledge of the environment is critical. Women's full participation in capacity building activities depends on many factors, including training curriculum, material and methodologies that are conducive to women, a safe environment and a convenient venue. Field experience shows that women are more willing than men to adopt new ways of adaptive measures where these secure more food, water, fodder and energy for their homes, cattle, kitchen gardens and fields. Many of the success stories in climate change reports are about women who took up new initiatives to conserve their village ponds, increase food crops on farms and save trees to grow forests. This means that gender considerations should be integrated into a project at the planning stage, including planning of budgets and investments and progress should also be measured from a gender lens. This is true of interventions made by government agencies as well as private actors and civil society groups.

How CBIT project will support gender?

This project proposal does not directly aim to close the gender-gap within India and its development policies; however, it intends to bring gender-parity with all capacity-building efforts. To that end, this CBIT proposal is designed to conform to 2018 guidance from the GEF on gender equality, and it met the following requirements during the project preparation phase:

- ? A gender analysis has been conducted as recommended under GEF procedures.
- ? A gender action plan has been included in the CEO Endorsement Request in order to ensure that differences identified will be addressed.
- ? The project results framework includes gender-specific activities. The framework also includes targets for women's meaningful participation in project activities, and the project monitoring and evaluation budget will support the collection of gender-disaggregated data where relevant.

Gender equality and women's empowerment will be addressed throughout the project cycle in the following ways:

- ? The project will consider the Gender Responsive National Communications Toolkit developed by the Global Support Programme through UNDP and in collaboration with UNEP and GEF.
- ? Gender-sensitive targets and activities will be monitored in project reporting, both in annual reports and PIRs and in the mid-term evaluation and the terminal evaluation.

The CBIT project components will ensure an adequate participation of women across major activities by integrating gender elements within the design and reporting of outcomes.

Following aspects will be considered across project components (as applicable):

- ? Experts will be required to list gender policy specialists in addition to other subject experts, and it will list at least one woman in that area.
- ? Women's participation as sectoral and state level focal points will be encouraged and promoted.
- ? M&E of the project will consider adequate representation of women as one of the performance metrics.
- ? Lack of gender-aggregated data leads to poor consideration of gender equity in development policies. Data templates to be designed under Component 2 will integrate suitable measures to collect gender linked information.
- ? The National Climate Registry (NCR) proposed under Component 3 will also feature gender issues related to climate change to further share India's specific experience with the global community.
- ? Gender based sensitisation programmes will be introduced at the subnational level to promote gender aspects within SAPCCs.

Key areas that need to be complied with in GEF projects include a gender-specific context of the projects; findings from initial stakeholder consultations relevant to gender; details on how gender equality and women's empowerment will add value to the project's planned outcomes; gender-based activities required in the project development phase; relevance of gender to the success and sustainability of the project/programme; list of gender-based activities to be taken up by the project; and the project's contributions to enhancing gender equality and empowerment.

Annex 9 of the ProDoc provides an initial gender analysis of the situation in India in relation to this project. The project is integrating gender into the project design from the planning stage onwards, as part of the implementation plan and in monitoring and evaluation of the project. Annex 9 also provides an initial action plan on gender-based actions and indicators. The following give an overview of gender-based activities and indicators that have been part of the project proposal:

- ? The project has been prepared in consultation with gender specialists and on gender issues.
- ? A gender inclusion strategy will be developed in the inception stage of the project.
- ? The project will contribute to the mandatory UNDP gender markers as per the UNDP's ATLAS system for gender relevance. Other gender markers will also be identified where relevant.
- ? Inclusion of gender-based issues and gender-based vulnerabilities and capacities will be monitored across all stakeholder institutions.
- ? Gender balance in participation in activities will be ensured.
- ? Gender-disaggregated data will be part of the MRV system with specific tools and guidance on how to collect and communicate this data.
- ? Specific recommendations will be provided for making gender-responsive capacity building activities and policies.

Proposed Action Plan:

Objective	Action	Indicator
Component 1: Creating an enabling environment for enhanced transparency across all the levels of governance		

Objective	Action	Indicator
Participation and active involvement of women at all levels of capacity building - operational, technical and decision-making	<p>Develop a gender inclusion strategy at the project inception stage.</p> <p>Identify and include women-focused institutions from among all stakeholders</p> <p>Plan capacity building curriculum in a participative manner and using a gender lens</p>	<p>Presence of gender inclusion strategy</p> <p>Adherence to the gender inclusion strategy (SWOT analysis)</p> <p>% of women participating in training activities under Component 1</p> <p>Levels of women representatives in capacity building activities</p> <p>Impacts in terms of gender issues covered as part of Component 1</p>
Component 2: Strengthening institutional capacities for Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of climate information		
Inclusion of gender issues and gender-disaggregated data at every level	<p>Delineate gender issues at institutional level</p> <p>Collect gender-disaggregated data at every level</p> <p>Identify and include gender-based capacities on climate solutions</p> <p>Monitor inclusion of gender-based vulnerability and gender-based capacities in institutional reports across stakeholders</p> <p>Focus especially on agriculture & allied activities; rapid & slow onset disasters and climate shocks; SMEs and small entrepreneurs</p> <p>Monitor proportion of representation and specific contributions of women in training activities</p> <p>Plan capacity building activities on gender</p>	<p>Number of gender issues included in MRV</p> <p>% of women participating in training activities under Component 2</p> <p>Range of gender-based vulnerabilities and capacities that form part of capacity building activities</p> <p>% of women trainers in capacity building activities</p> <p>Examples of contributions made by women in capacity building trainings</p> <p>Types of inclusion parameters used, eg. language, technology platform, etc.</p> <p>Levels of women representatives in capacity building activities</p>
Component 3: Instituting National Climate Registry (NCR) to share relevant information in a transparent manner		

Objective	Action	Indicator
Inclusion of gender-based indicators, progress benchmarks and pilots that can be scaled-up	<p>Collect and share gender-disaggregated data from the field and from institutions</p> <p>Provide specific recommendations on making capacity building gender responsive</p> <p>Co-create with gender-inclusive stakeholders gender-based indicators and benchmarks for gender responsive capacity building</p> <p>Utilise different communication channels to reach both women and men</p> <p>Enhance user understanding of MRV System and ability to use the system to prepare gender-sensitive policies and measures related to climate change.</p> <p>Plan capacity building activities on gender</p>	<p>Number of documented gender responsive indicators and benchmarks for capacity building present</p> <p># of gender response scale-up pilots/start-ups/innovations</p> <p>Presence of specific guidelines and tools on how to prepare gender-sensitive climate change policies and measures, based on the data and information produced under the MRV.</p> <p>Characteristics of NCR that make it gender responsive</p> <p>Levels of women representatives in capacity building activities</p>

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;

Improving women's participation and decision making Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women

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.

The private sector plays an important role, especially with data generation and sharing. Industry and their associations are relevant stakeholders as they must understand data reporting systems and provide adequate information in a timely manner. For example: Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FICCI), Cement Manufacturers Association

(CMA), are involved in current reporting to the UNFCCC by providing the data needed for the elaboration of the GHG inventory.

Industrial associations collect information from industrial plants needed for the GHG inventory in electronic format in most cases. There will be synergies to exploit for future electronic reporting in India under the CBIT project.

The private sector will continue providing information to the state focal point, sectoral focal points, lead agencies, the MoEFCC and other relevant stakeholders and Ministries for information management and assessment of GHG emissions, energy efficiency, and mitigation potential through technology and process reforms.

Private sector is also participating in the PAT Scheme. This is a market-based mechanism to enhance the cost effectiveness in improving the Energy Efficiency in Energy Intensive industries (called DCs) through certification of energy saving which can be traded in form of ECerts (Energy Certificates). BEE is the implementing agency for the PAT scheme across the country. PAT is a purely national scheme aimed at increasing the energy efficiency in energy intensive industries/ establishments in India and has no relationship with CDM or any such international scheme to incentivise emission reduction. Under this scheme, industrial plants are engaged in increasing the energy efficiency of their activities and audits are undertaken by entities accredited by the BEE. The BEE manages a database with detailed information by industrial plant very relevant for the energy sector. In the future this information could be very valuable for facilitating the breakdown of energy consumption by category of the GHG inventory. This informations can be also very useful for cross-checking purposes of both GHG inventory and NDC progress.

Industrial associations and individual plants play a very crucial role in the overall economic, social and environmental ecosystem of the country. They are the ultimate point source of information and bring potential innovative reforms towards deep decarbonisation. Some of these industrial associations are CII, FICCI, PhD Chamber of Commerce, ASSOCHAM and others.

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 following table summarizes anticipated project-related risks.

Type of Risk	Description	Likelihood	Prevention and/or Mitigation Strategy
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Data/Information management	Unavailability of desired data/information at state and sectoral level(s).	Medium at the states level	To address this risk the project will make use of current data generation infrastructure and collaborate with a wide range of institutions and stakeholders, most of them already involved in the current transparency framework. In addition, the proposed CBIT project will provide necessary tools, templates, training and know-how around collection, compilation, assessment, verification and reporting of information through a coordinated approach between sectoral/state focal points, lead agencies, and experts.
	Lack of mandate to allow sharing of data for certain sectors	Medium	The MoEFCC will establish a sound linkage between the data providers, data evaluators and the governing body (including ministries) through the proposed NICS and mandates will be formalised
	Proprietorship of desired information and challenges with disclosure of business sensitive information	Medium	This risk is mainly associated with certain type of industry facing market competition related challenges with disclosure of business/profit related information. In such cases, government will establish suitable data sharing protocols to maintain a balance between their concerns and country's climate commitments.
	Poor quality of reported information	Low	Proposed system of information exchange within NICS will ensure data validation and data verification. In addition, triangulation of information will enhance quality control and quality assurance processes
	Timeliness	Medium	Digitalization of information and streamlined process of sharing would promote a swift and timely exchange of information. System will fill the gaps wherever data frequency become a challenge. NITI Aayog of India has already taken up an inter-ministerial task of 'energy data management' across all sectors.
Operational	The mechanisms created by the project would not be sustainable beyond the end of the project implementation period.	Medium	Both the Government of India and the GEF have provided multi-year support for climate-related reporting activities in India. The analytical and information management skills put in place by the project will continue to be utilized beyond the end of the project implementation period. The extensive pool of trainers and the peer cross learning will allow for a wide number of beneficiaries with expert knowledge to continue the reporting to the UNFCCC.

	The web-based system might become obsolete or ineffective if transparency reporting requirements change over time	Low	The IT platform will be developed using open source software so that it may be maintained and updated as needed. Specific project activities should address training in the IT aspects of the system, documentation, manuals, archiving and storage.
Institutional	Turnover of government staff could reduce the number of trained people in key positions.	Medium	In India, most of the reporting system at the center and state level relies on temporary/ad-hoc consultants. The proposed project activities will create a cadre of experts through adequate training of trainers and knowledge-sharing protocols at the state and sectoral levels through respective focal points. This will certainly minimise such risks. In addition, the project will ensure that training materials are available to new staff as needed; and future staff members are trained by other employees at their agencies or by counterparts at other agencies.
	Lack of coordination among stakeholders leading to duplicity of efforts or accounting or hindering data collection and analysis	Low	<p>The key feature of proposed CBIT project is establishment of a robust coordination among various actors. NICS would address this concern very well.</p> <p>The national steering committee ensures communication among the most relevant stakeholders. Also the mandates that will be formalised during the project and the training in the use of the templates and tools will ensure that all institutions provide timely data in the required formats.</p>
Political	Lack of skill set, and uneven skill sets in different public entities.	Medium	This will be addressed by developing targeted capacity building approaches for different sectors and states and for different skill sets. Also, there will be a focus on knowledge transfer and peer to peer learning.
	The transparency framework would not be considered sufficiently important by the government to ensure adequate participation in and support for project activities; resources and attention	Medium	The project is explicitly designed to link the transparency framework to high-priority issues in India and to implement them through an user friendly IT system in which a high number of stakeholder including designated sectoral and states focal points will participate. This platform and the high number of stakeholders involved will ensure that the project maintains high-level support. In addition, the project will start with the definition and implementation of the required legal and regulatory framework for sustainable mandates and procedures.

	Frequent changes of the Government structures might lead to permanent deviations from the project plan.	Medium	The Monitoring and Evaluation Plan for the project and adaptive management is expected to result in improved quality of activities and adjustment of implementation plans to secure achievement of project activities.
	Insufficient attention to climate change issues on the part of the Government due to other pressing concerns will hinder project implementation	Medium	The project has been designed to ensure continuous engagement with government partner and multi-stakeholder climate change via the Project Board and other meetings.
	If women are underrepresented in government positions, their participation in project activities may be lower than expected.	Medium	The project has been designed to ensure participatory approaches to project activities that support equal participation of men and women.
Financial	Some of the information management related activities might require additional funds to support necessary infrastructure and manpower	Medium	India will leverage the existing support channels open through UNDP, GEF, and various bi/multilateral collaborations to support such requirements. TNC could also complement any such needs that may arise.

COVID-19 risk analysis, response measures and opportunities

Risk analysis and response measures

The current Covid-19 pandemic is affecting all regions of the world and has created an unprecedented scenario with measures being enforced to prevent the spread of the virus. This poses a risk to several aspects of the CBIT project design and implementation. The key risks are related to the availability of technical expertise, capacity and changes in timelines, stakeholder engagement processes, enabling environment, and financing. The main risks identified, and the response measure considered in the CBIT are shown in the following table.

Covid-19 related risk		Response measure
Availability of technical expertise, capacity, and changes in timelines	Training and knowledge management activities cannot be held due to restrictions	A combination of remote and digital-based guidance by international experts and utilization of national experts will be used to ensure the implementation of the activities. Activities related to knowledge management and possible exchanges will adhere to UNDP guidance on travel and precautions related to containment of the Covid-19 global pandemic, and the project will develop virtual or on-line activities to support these exchanges where possible. The same modalities will be employed when technical trainings are not possible in person.
	Limited capacity and experience for remote work and online interactions affect the effectiveness of the interventions.	The development of guidelines, templates and manuals for each output developed within the project will ensure the outputs of the project can be used beyond project implementation and will allow the staff to access detailed information on MRV process, ensuring the sustainability of the work and reinforcing the institutional capacity of the institutions involved.
	Delays in project implementation	Most activities and events will be organized and conducted using virtual platforms to ensure that any Covid-19 related limitations will be dealt with in a timely manner. Furthermore, the design of the project has considered delays up to one year in the implementation of the activities by splitting the work during 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024 and 2025, and allowing most of the activities to be developed in parallel.
	Limited availability of international and national consultants to support project implementation.	National and international consultants might be affected by the travel restrictions of the pandemic or might suddenly endure the virus themselves, deterring them from participating in the project activities. Additionally, the availability in general of possible national and international consultations might be limited. UNEP and the government of India will therefore maintain a database of consultants with expertise in the different project components and proven competences for carrying out home based assignments.
Stakeholder Engagement Process	Mobility of stakeholders and staff is affected	The project design has taken into account steps to minimize these risks such as limiting travel to or from areas where Covid-19 is prevalent, and will also provide

Covid-19 related risk		Response measure
	Highly vulnerable actors and typically marginalized groups are not involved in project implementation	training on regular hand washing, social distancing and wearing masks in public for the project staff and stakeholders during the inception phase. These trainings will be repeated throughout the project implementation and reinforced during settings where it is determined to be high risks areas.
Enabling Environment	Government priorities change because of the pandemic	The high-level involvement and commitment of national stakeholders shown in the PPG reaffirms the interest of the country and ensures the project implementation is country driven. The design of the project activities, prioritizing the use of virtual platforms, will allow stakeholder to continue with their involvement in potential lockdown phases.
Financing	Co-financing availability	The contribution from the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change of India is provided in-kind, in the form of government personnel and public resources. The co-finance for the project is therefore not affected. The involvement of the staff from the PPG phase ensures the engagement of national stakeholders, that will be allowed to continue with project implementation home-based, if appropriate.
	Price increase in procurement	The possibilities for developing the work virtually ensures that the demand for procurement is sufficient to meet the project requirements in a cost-effective way.

Opportunity analysis

Although indirectly, most of the activities to achieve the project results are likely to have a bearing on Covid-19 efforts. The CBIT project will provide result in improved institutional arrangements, strengthened institutional and technical capacities for MRV of climate information, and the implementation of an Instituting National Climate Registry (NCR), which will all consider the Covid-19 pandemic related risks. The improved National GHG Inventories through capacity building activities will also touch upon the risks and assumptions based on the socio-economic impacts of Covid-19.

A positive impact from the Covid-19 pandemic is the opportunity to slowly introduce e-governance (online public service provision and delivery without physical interactions) over time, enabling service provisions in both rural and urban areas.

Given the fact that this project underlying principle is to cut emissions, Covid-19 is likely to have environmental and development benefits at the appropriate scale. Given the long-term need of practicing social distancing, Covid-19 is likely to introduce policy changes to many global meetings and conferences including those of the UNFCCC, GEF, UNCBD, UNCCD to enable innovative and digital modalities to be fully employed, applied and rolled out to countries. This is likely to change the modalities (currently travel heavy and posing risks of exposure through physical contact) of conducting Convention businesses and contribute to the long-term desired outcome of the Convention.

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.

This is described in Section VII on Governance and Management Arrangements and in Section IV on results and partnerships of the UNDP Project Document.

The project will be implemented following UNDP's national implementation modality (NIM), according to the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between UNDP and the Government of India, and the Country Programme. UNDP will follow its operational policies and procedures established for NIM implementation and will ensure the necessary oversight of the national implementing partner. UNDP will ensure the project delivers results to the highest standards and in full compliance with UNDP and GEF policies.

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

At the national level though there are limited initiatives on enhanced transparency, the proposed project will be designed and implemented in coordination with several ongoing GEF projects, already approved or in the process of approval that would provide valuable information/outputs to the CBIT process in terms of climate change actions, more specifically with the project on preparation of the Third NC. The project will seek linkages to the extensive national climate change portfolio including the GCF projects in the region. The Project will complement the Third NC process, NDC implementation as well as state level efforts of preparation and implementation of climate change mitigation and adaptation programmes (such as SAPCCs). The project will also build on outcomes of the study being completed under the Third National Communication on MRV.

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

A list of GEF and GCF projects in India to coordinate with during CBIT project implementation is provided in the table below.

Project Title	Fund	Approval date	Total Cost (in USD m)	Expected coordination with the CBIT project	Agencies
Grant	Co-financing				

Project Title	Fund	Approval date	Total Cost (in USD m)		Expected coordination with the CBIT project	Agencies
Groundwater Recharge and Solar Micro Irrigation to Ensure Food Security and Enhance Resilience in Vulnerable Tribal Areas of Odisha	GCF	Apr 2017	34.4	132	Coordination is needed to implement the activities for the Output 2.2.3 Tools, templates, and training towards tracking progress of NDC with mitigation and adaptation goals, in particular concerning information for the adaptation component of the NDC	NABARD

Project Title	Fund	Approval date	Total Cost (in USD m)		Expected coordination with the CBIT project	Agencies
Line of Credit for Solar rooftop segment for Commercial, Industrial and Residential Housing sectors	GCF	Mar 2018	100 (loan)	150	Coordination is needed to implement the activities for the Output 2.2.3 Tools, templates, and training towards tracking progress of NDC with mitigation and adaptation goals, in particular concerning information for the mitigation component of the NDC with data on solar rooftop	NABARD

Project Title	Fund	Approval date	Total Cost (in USD m)		Expected coordination with the CBIT project	Agencies
Enhancing Climate Resilience of India's Coastal Communities	GCF	Oct 2018	43.4	86.9	Coordination is needed to implement the activities for the Output 2.2.3 Tools, templates, and training towards tracking progress of NDC with mitigation and adaptation goals, in particular concerning information for the adaptation component of the NDC	UNDP
Transforming Agricultural Systems and Strengthening Local Economies in High Biodiversity Areas of India through Sustainable Landscape Management and Public-Private Finance	GEF	June 2019 (Concept)	6.266	70	Coordination is needed to implement the activities for the Output 2.2.3 Tools, templates, and training towards tracking progress of NDC with mitigation and adaptation goals, in particular concerning information for the adaptation component of the NDC	UNEP

Project Title	Fund	Approval date	Total Cost (in USD m)		Expected coordination with the CBIT project	Agencies
Cities-IAP: Sustainable Cities, Integrated Approach Pilot in India	GEF	Feb 2017	12.11	113.953	Coordination is needed to implement the activities for the Output 2.2.3 Tools, templates, and training towards tracking progress of NDC with mitigation and adaptation goals	UNIDO
Creating and Sustaining Markets for Energy Efficiency	GEF	Jun 2017	18.855	434.2	Coordination is needed to implement the activities for the Output 2.2.3 Tools, templates, and training towards tracking progress of NDC with mitigation and adaptation goals, in particular concerning information for the mitigation component of the NDC with data on energy efficiency	ADB

Project Title	Fund	Approval date	Total Cost (in USD m)		Expected coordination with the CBIT project	Agencies
Grid-Connected Rooftop Solar Program	GEF	Sept 2016	22.935	892	Coordination is needed to implement the activities for the Output 2.2.3 Tools, templates, and training towards tracking progress of NDC with mitigation and adaptation goals, in particular concerning information for the mitigation component of the NDC with data on solar rooftop	WB

Project Title	Fund	Approval date	Total Cost (in USD m)		Expected coordination with the CBIT project	Agencies
Green-Ag: Transforming Indian Agriculture for Global Environmental Benefits and the Conservation of Critical Biodiversity and Forest Landscapes	GEF	May 2018	33.558	868.39	Coordination is needed to implement the activities for the Output 2.2.3 Tools, templates, and training towards tracking progress of NDC with mitigation and adaptation goals, in particular concerning information for the adaptation component of the NDC	FAO
Securing Livelihoods, Conservation, Sustainable Use and Restoration of High Range Himalayan Ecosystems (SECURE)	GEF	June 2017	11.544	60.82	Coordination is needed to implement the activities for the Output 2.2.3 Tools, templates, and training towards tracking progress of NDC with mitigation and adaptation goals, in particular concerning information for the adaptation component of the NDC	UNDP

Project Title	Fund	Approval date	Total Cost (in USD m)		Expected coordination with the CBIT project	Agencies
Integrated SLEM Approaches for Reducing Land Degradation and Desertification	GEF	Feb 2015	4.14	17	Coordination is needed to implement the activities for the Output 2.2.3 Tools, templates, and training towards tracking progress of NDC with mitigation and adaptation goals, in particular concerning information for the adaptation component of the NDC	WB

Project Title	Fund	Approval date	Total Cost (in USD m)		Expected coordination with the CBIT project	Agencies
Program to Establish Pilots for Access through Renewable Energy	GEF	Oct 2016	12.844	28.1	Coordination is needed to implement the activities for the Output 2.2.3 Tools, templates, and training towards tracking progress of NDC with mitigation and adaptation goals, in particular concerning information for the mitigation component of the NDC with data on renewable energy	WB

Project Title	Fund	Approval date	Total Cost (in USD m)		Expected coordination with the CBIT project	Agencies
Market Transformation and Removal of Barriers for Effective Implementation of the State Level Climate Change Action Plans	GEF	Sept 2015	3.744	25	Coordination is needed to implement the required capacity building activities to successfully implement the outcome 2.3. State focal points submitting information through NICS, Output 2.3.1 An IT-enabled system coupled with the mandated process of reporting information on standardised templates.	UNDP

Project Title	Fund	Approval date	Total Cost (in USD m)		Expected coordination with the CBIT project	Agencies
Mainstreaming Agrobiodiversity Conservation and Utilization in Agricultural Sector to Ensure Ecosystem Services and Reduce Vulnerability	GEF	Jan 2016	3.046	10.294	Coordination is needed to implement the activities for the Output 2.2.3 Tools, templates, and training towards tracking progress of NDC with mitigation and adaptation goals, in particular concerning information for the adaptation component of the NDC	UNEP
Integrated Management of Wetland Biodiversity and Ecosystems Services	GEF	Mar 2016	4.196	20.217	Coordination is needed to implement the activities for the Output 2.2.3 Tools, templates, and training towards tracking progress of NDC with mitigation and adaptation goals, in particular concerning information for the adaptation component of the NDC	UNEP

Project Title	Fund	Approval date	Total Cost (in USD m)		Expected coordination with the CBIT project	Agencies
Organic Waste Streams for Industrial Renewable Energy Applications in India	GEF	Feb 2015	3.33	18.21	Coordination is needed to implement the activities for the Output 2.2.3 Tools, templates, and training towards tracking progress of NDC with mitigation and adaptation goals, in particular concerning information for the mitigation component of the NDC with data on renewable energy	UNIDO

Project Title	Fund	Approval date	Total Cost (in USD m)		Expected coordination with the CBIT project	Agencies
India Ecosystems Service Improvement Project	GEF	Jan 2015	20.5	115	Coordination is needed to implement the activities for the Output 2.2.3 Tools, templates, and training towards tracking progress of NDC with mitigation and adaptation goals, in particular concerning information for the adaptation component of the NDC	WB

Project Title	Fund	Approval date	Total Cost (in USD m)		Expected coordination with the CBIT project	Agencies
Facility for Low Carbon Technology Deployment	GEF	Dec 2015	8.71	59.77	Coordination is needed to implement the activities for the Output 2.2.3 Tools, templates, and training towards tracking progress of NDC with mitigation and adaptation goals, in particular concerning information for the mitigation component of the NDC with data on renewable energy	UNIDO

Project Title	Fund	Approval date	Total Cost (in USD m)		Expected coordination with the CBIT project	Agencies
Efficient and Sustainable City Bus Services	GEF	Nov 2014	9.2	113.636	Coordination is needed to implement the activities for the Output 2.2.3 Tools, templates, and training towards tracking progress of NDC with mitigation and adaptation goals, in particular concerning information for the mitigation component of the NDC with data on energy efficiency in transport sector	WB

Project Title	Fund	Approval date	Total Cost (in USD m)		Expected coordination with the CBIT project	Agencies
Partial Risk Sharing Facility for Energy Efficiency	GEF	Feb 2015	18	152	Coordination is needed to implement the activities for the Output 2.2.3 Tools, templates, and training towards tracking progress of NDC with mitigation and adaptation goals, in particular concerning information for the mitigation component of the NDC with data on energy efficiency	WB

Project Title	Fund	Approval date	Total Cost (in USD m)		Expected coordination with the CBIT project	Agencies
India: Sustainable Livelihoods and Adaptation to Climate Change	GEF	Jul 2014	8	52.2	Coordination is needed to implement the activities for the Output 2.2.3 Tools, templates, and training towards tracking progress of NDC with mitigation and adaptation goals, in particular concerning information for the adaptation component of the NDC	WB

Project Title	Fund	Approval date	Total Cost (in USD m)		Expected coordination with the CBIT project	Agencies
Scale up of Access to Clean Energy for Rural Productive and Domestic Uses	GEF	Dec 2014	4	19.033	Coordination is needed to implement the activities for the Output 2.2.3 Tools, templates, and training towards tracking progress of NDC with mitigation and adaptation goals, in particular concerning information for the mitigation component of the NDC with data on renewable energy	UNDP

Project Title	Fund	Approval date	Total Cost (in USD m)		Expected coordination with the CBIT project	Agencies
Promoting Market Transformation for Energy Efficiency in MSME	GEF	Jul 2015	4.465	26.86	Coordination is needed to implement the activities for the Output 2.2.3 Tools, templates, and training towards tracking progress of NDC with mitigation and adaptation goals, in particular concerning information for the mitigation component of the NDC with data on energy efficiency	UNIDO

Project Title	Fund	Approval date	Total Cost (in USD m)		Expected coordination with the CBIT project	Agencies
Developing an Effective Multiple Use Management Framework for Conserving Biodiversity in the Mountain Landscape of the High Ranges, Western Ghats	GEF	Dec 2013	6.27	30	Coordination is needed to implement the activities for the Output 2.2.3 Tools, templates, and training towards tracking progress of NDC with mitigation and adaptation goals, in particular concerning information for the adaptation component of the NDC	UNDP

In 2010, Indian Network on Climate Change Assessment (INCCA) a network of more than 250 scientists from about 125 institutions working on climate change related issues was set up. This virtual network was mobilized to encourage sound evidence-based assessments on the impact of climate change. INCCA brought a number of India-specific assessments like a study of four climate sensitive regions of the country (viz. Himalayan region, Western Ghats, North Eastern region and Coastal Areas) to assess the possible impacts on the four sectors (viz. agriculture, water, forests and health and associated ecosystem. These national expert institutions are actively involved with the national reporting process to UNFCCC and periodically assist the MoEFCC and other ministries in various capacities, such as: data assessment, modelling, forecasting and impact evaluation of policies and schemes. In addition, India has a vibrant civil society network which collaborates with the government in a constructive manner. For example: GHG Platform India is an initiative of a consortium of renowned civil society organisations providing an independent assessment on country's greenhouse gas emissions and mitigation actions.

This project proposal is based on recommendations and needs that resulted from several consultations made in the run up to second BUR, TNC, expert-committee meetings on NDC and mid-century strategies as well as during FSV process of BUR-1 and BUR-2, as documented in the summary of team of technical experts.

7. Consistency with National Priorities

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

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

The main reports and assessments under relevant convention related with the project are:

Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) under the UNFCCC

Biennial Update Report (BUR) under UNFCCC

National Communications (NC) under UNFCCC

Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) under UNFCCC

National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) of implementing CBD, UNFCCC and UNCCD in India

The project is consistent with the objectives stated in the First and Second National Communication and First and Second Biennial Update Report to the UNFCCC encompassing adaptation (increase the community resilience and climate adaptation) and mitigation (contribute to GHG emission reductions in key economic sectors). It will also be aligned with the goals and expected outcomes of the Third National Communication to the UNFCCC. It is notably aligned with the first NDC and considers creating capacity to track its implementation as well as that of subsequent NDCs.

The identification of needs for improved quality of the emissions data from specific sectors have been principally based on the specialized reports produced under the Second NATCOM, BUR-1 and BUR-2 projects, this analysis has assisted in refining of the emission factors, reducing the uncertainty levels, ridding the tier ladder and improved adoption of IPCC 2006 guidelines across the sectors.

Also, the proposed CBIT project has been initiated as a response to the requirements arising out of the Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and based on the needs for development of a robust transparency framework that will enable national governments to monitor and evaluate implementation of the NDCs and enhance ambitions in subsequent planning of climate change policies and measures in line with the global long-term climate goals. It also ensures that institutional capacities responding to these requirements are in place.

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.

One of the core features of this proposal is improvement towards information management and institutional coordination systems at the sectoral and sub-national level. NICS would serve as a coordination medium between data providers, data aggregators, and the policy planners. It will also act as a back-end archiving system maintaining a disaggregated wealth of country level information. Provision of training at the sectoral and state level will ensure that a cadre of trained experts will manage the knowledge sharing process and sustain this in the future. Lead experts will generate meaningful insights from shared information, including learnings from several initiatives and associated evaluation. NCR will demonstrate complete transparency by placing relevant information in the public domain for further scrutiny and use by

civil society organisations. The entire process will be based on a consultative approach to minimise any oversight.

To foster learning, the list of national experts will participate in international trainings and reviews, workshops and meetings. Importantly, exchange on lessons learned will take place in two-directions.

The knowledge management in the framework of this action is expected to be shown through the platforms of knowledge management established not only at the level of NICS but also at the level of the component 3 on Instituting a National Climate Registry (NCR) to share relevant information in a transparent manner. This knowledge management platform, which will be available for the monitoring system at the public domain for the dissemination of information.

This project will make a significant effort to learn from other relevant experiences. All components of the project will ensure that lessons learned from relevant projects and similar countries inform the implementation of this project. In this sense, the institutional arrangements will ensure that lessons are considered across ministries and sectors, with all relevant stakeholders providing inputs to and learning from the project. At the same time, lessons from this project will be published on-line.

Globally, the project will promote active exchanges of lessons learned with regional peers. The project proposal will therefore define how national CBIT information shall be shared and updated on the global coordination platform. Sharing lessons learnt and experiences under the platform will ensure alignment of India's CBIT project with other national, regional and global transparency initiatives.

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the budgeted M and E plan

The project will be monitored through the following M&E activities. The M&E budget is presented at the end of this chapter.

Project Start

The project results, corresponding indicators and mid-term and end-of-project targets in the project results framework will be monitored annually and evaluated periodically during project implementation. The Monitoring Plan included in Annex 3 of the accompanying UNDP ProDoc details the roles, responsibilities, frequency of monitoring project results.

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

A Project Inception Workshop will be held within the first two months of project start with those assigned roles in the project organization structure, the UNDP Country Office and ? where appropriate/feasible ? regional technical policy and programme advisors, as well as other stakeholders. The Inception Workshop is crucial to building ownership for the project results and to plan the first year annual work plan.

The Inception Workshop should address a number of key issues including:

- ? Assist all partners to fully understand and take ownership of the project.
- ? Detail the roles, support services and complementary responsibilities of the UNDP Country Office (CO) and the UNDP Regional Coordination Unit (RCU) staff vis à vis the project team.
- ? Discuss the roles, functions, and responsibilities within the project's decision-making structures, including reporting and communication lines, and conflict resolution mechanisms.
- ? Review the Terms of Reference for project staff as needed.
- ? Review and agree on the indicators, targets and their means of verification, including adding of and agreement on the mid-term targets of each outcome in the project's M&E plan and re-check assumptions and risks.
- ? Provide a detailed overview of reporting, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) requirements. The Monitoring and Evaluation work plan and budget should be agreed and scheduled.
- ? Discuss financial reporting procedures and obligations, and arrangements for annual audit.
- ? Plan and schedule Project Board meetings. Roles and responsibilities of all project organisation structures should be clarified and meetings planned. The first Project Board meeting should be held within the first 12 months following the inception workshop.

An Inception Workshop report is a key reference document and must be prepared and shared with participants to formalize various agreements and plans decided during the meeting. The inception workshop will also provide an opportunity to cross-check all project indicators to ensure consistency with current GEF guidelines.

Quarterly

Progress made shall be monitored in the UNDP Executive Snapshot.

Based on the initial risk analysis submitted, the risk log shall be regularly updated in ATLAS. Risks become critical when the impact and probability are high.

Based on the information recorded in Atlas, Project Progress Reports (PPRs) can be generated in the Executive Snapshot.

Other ATLAS logs can be used to monitor issues, lessons learned, etc. The use of these functions is a key indicator in the UNDP Executive Balanced Scorecard.

Annually

Annual Project Review/Project Implementation Reports (APR/PIR): This key report is prepared to monitor progress made since project start and, in particular, for the previous reporting period (30 June to 1 July). The APR/PIR combines both UNDP and GEF reporting requirements.

Periodic Monitoring Through Site Visits

The UNDP CO and the UNDP RCU will conduct visits to project sites based on the agreed schedule in the project's Inception Report/Annual Work Plan to assess first-hand project progress. Other Project Board members may join these visits. A Field Visit Report/ will be prepared by the CO and UNDP RCU and will be circulated no less than one month after the visit.

Mid-term of Project Cycle

The project will undergo an independent Mid-Term Evaluation at the mid-point of project implementation. The Mid-Term Evaluation will determine progress being made towards outcome achievement and will identify course corrections if needed. It will focus on the effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation; highlight issues requiring decisions and actions; and present initial lessons learned about project design, implementation and management. Review findings will be incorporated as recommendations for enhanced implementation during the final half of the project's term.

The organization, terms of reference and timing of the mid-term evaluation will be decided after consultation between the parties to the project document. The Terms of Reference for this mid-term evaluation will be prepared by the UNDP CO based on guidance from the Regional Coordinating Unit and UNDP-GEF. The management response and the evaluation will be uploaded to UNDP corporate systems, in particular the UNDP Evaluation Office Evaluation Resource Center (ERC).

The relevant GEF Core Indicator Worksheet will also be completed during the mid-term evaluation cycle. The mid-term evaluation cycle also provides an opportunity to ensure consistency with GEF guidelines on project monitoring and indicators and to make any adjustments necessary.

End of Project

An independent Terminal Evaluation will take place three months prior to the final Project Board meeting and will be undertaken in accordance with UNDP and GEF guidance.

The final evaluation will focus on the delivery of project results as initially planned (and as corrected after the mid-term evaluation, if any such correction took place). The final evaluation will look at impact and sustainability of results, including the contribution to capacity development and the achievement of global environmental benefits/goals. The Terms of Reference for this evaluation will be prepared by the UNDP CO based on guidance from the Regional Coordinating Unit and UNDP-GEF.

The Terminal Evaluation should also provide recommendations for follow-up activities and requires a management response, which should be uploaded to PIMS and to the UNDP Evaluation Office Evaluation Resource Center (ERC).

The relevant GEF Focal Area Tracking Tools will also be completed during the final evaluation.

During the last three months, the project team will prepare the Project Terminal Report. This comprehensive report will summarize the results achieved (objectives, outcomes, outputs), lessons learned, problems met and areas where results may not have been achieved. It will also lay out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of project results.

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

Table C.1: Project Budget for M&E Activities

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget:			
GEF M&E requirements	Responsible Parties	Indicative costs (US\$)	Time frame
Inception Workshop	Implementing Partner Project Manager	3,000 USD	Within 60 days of CEO endorsement of this project.
Inception Report	Project Manager	None	Within 90 days of CEO endorsement of this project.
Monitoring of indicators in project results framework	Project Manager will oversee national institutions/agencies charged with collecting results data.	None	Annually prior to GEF PIR. This will include GEF core indicators.
GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	Regional Technical Advisor UNDP Country Office Project Manager	None	Annually typically between June-August
Monitoring all risks (Atlas risk log)	Project Manager	None	On-going.
Monitoring of safeguards requirements	Project Safeguards Officer	None	On-going.
Monitoring of stakeholder engagement plan	Project Stakeholder Engagement Officer	None	On-going.
Monitoring of gender action plan	Project Gender Officer	None	On-going.
Project Board Meetings	Implementing Partner Project Manager	4,000 USD	Annually.
Reports of Project Board Meetings	Implementing Partner Project Manager	None	Annually.
Lessons learned and knowledge generation	Project Manager	None	Annually.
Supervision missions	UNDP Country Office	None	Annually
Oversight missions	UNDP-NCE RTA and UNDP-NCE Directorate	None	Troubleshooting as needed
Mid-term GEF Core indicators and other required Tracking Tools	Project Manager	None	Before mid-term review mission takes place.

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget:			
GEF M&E requirements	Responsible Parties	Indicative costs (US\$)	Time frame
Independent Mid-term Review (MTR) and management response	UNDP Evaluation Specialists and independent evaluation consultants.	32,000 USD	Between 2nd and 3rd PIR.
Terminal GEF Core indicators and other required Tracking Tools	Project Manager	None	Before terminal evaluation mission takes place
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE) and management response	UNDP Evaluation Specialists and independent evaluation consultants.	32,000 USD	At least three months before operational closure
Translation of MTR and TE reports into English	UNDP Country Office	N.A.	
TOTAL indicative COST		71,000 USD	

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 (LDCE/SCCF)?

The project is aligned with GEF focal area CCM-3-8, i.e. ?Foster enabling conditions for mainstreaming mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies through capacity building initiative for transparency.?

The project will build and strengthen the institutional and technical capacities for national reporting under ETF of Paris Agreement. This entails providing detailed information on a biennial basis on ghg inventory, implementation and achievement of NDCs, adaptation needs and actions, support needed and received. The domestic MRV system to be developed under Component 3 is designed to avoid duplication and result in an efficient system that will reduce time burdens and costs to state institutions in data collection and analysis.Strengthened MRV will provide policy makers with information/ data which could be further used towards making climate-friendly investments and mainstreaming climate concerns with the developmental sectors ? resulting in wider overall benefits towards achieving low carbon resilient economy while meeting the basic and aspirational developmental challenges of its growing population. Thus, this project will contribute towards India?s efforts to meet the objectives of UNFCCC.

This will also contribute towards India meeting its climate change-related SDGs especially SDG-13 by supporting the integration of climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning: building knowledge and improving education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning, and promotion of mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in the country. The

project will also contribute to achieving SDG5 by supporting empowerment of women in decision-making, land ownership and through gender-sensitive budgeting.

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
Low			

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.

Please, see attached SESP annex.

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
GEF ID 10194 India CBIT_SESP	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).

Guidance for indicator 1: Direct beneficiaries from the proposed activities are estimated to be around 1500 professionals over a period of five years. This includes trained experts to handle sector specific focal points (100); mitigation experts (15); adaptation and vulnerability experts (25); IT experts (10); list of experts in the UNFCCC RoE (35); Project Management Unit (PMU) manpower (15); State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) coordination staff (390), etc. MoEFCC encourages a gender balanced approach and aspire for an ideal ratio of 1:1 between trained men and women at all decision-making levels. However, considering a huge lack of awareness, opportunities and encouragement within women professionals, the project will commit to at least maintain the actual ratio of 3:2 of direct participants in the transparency framework to be achieved across the board as a lowest benchmark. In addition, through training and sensitisation programmes across the country, especially among the university graduates and civil society, the project expects to influence at least 900 early to mid-career professionals which are not accounted for in direct beneficiaries.

Guidance for Ratings for Indicator 2 (Indicator 3 of CBIT tracking tool) (scale 1-10): 1. Very little measurement is done, reporting is partial and irregular and verification is not there 2. Measurement systems are in place but data is of poor quality and/or methodologies are not very robust; reporting is done only on request or to limited audience or partially; verification is not there 3. Measurement systems are in place for a few activities, improved data quality and methodologies, but not cost or time efficient; wider access to reporting is still limited and information is partial; verification is rudimentary/non-standardized 4. Measurement systems are strong in a limited set of activities however, analyses still needs improvement; periodic monitoring and reporting although not yet cost/time efficient; verification is only upon specific request and limited 5. Measurement systems are strong for a limited set of activities and periodically report on key GHG related indicators i.e. mainstreamed into the activity implementation; reporting is improved through few pathways but limited audience and formats; verification limited 6. Measurement systems are strong and cover a greater percentage of activities ? feedback loops exist even if they are not fully functioning; reporting is available through multiple pathways and formats but may not be complete/transparent; verification is done through standard methodologies but only partially (i.e. not all data is verifiable) 7. Measurement regarding GHG is broadly done (with widely acceptable methodologies), need for more sophisticated analyses to improve policy; Reporting is periodic with improvements in transparency; verification is done through more sophisticated methods even if partially 8. Strong standardized measurements processes established for key indicators and mainstreamed into institutional policy implementation; reporting is widely available in multiple formats; verification is done for a larger set of information 9. Strong Monitoring and Reporting systems ? robust methodologies, cost effective and efficient, periodic; verification done to a significant degree 10. Strong MRV systems that provide quality GHG related information in a transparent, accurate and accessible to a wide audience, with feedback of information from MRV flowing into policy design and implementation

Guidance for Ratings for indicator 4 (Indicator 5 of CBIT tracking tool) (scale 1-4): 1. No designated transparency institution to support and coordinate the planning and implementation of

transparency activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement exists.2. Designated transparency institution exists, but with limited staff and capacity to support and coordinate implementation of transparency activities under Article 13 of Paris Agreement. Institution lacks authority or mandate to coordinate transparency activities under Article 13.3. Designated transparency institution has an organizational unit with standing staff with some capacity to coordinate and implement transparency activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Institution has authority or mandate to coordinate transparency activities under Article 13. Activities are not integrated into national planning or budgeting activities.4. Designated transparency institution(s) has an organizational unit with standing staff with some capacity to coordinate and implement transparency activities. Institution(s) has clear mandate or authority to coordinate activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, and activities are integrated into national planning and budgeting activities

This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s):				
SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts				
This project will contribute to the following country outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD):				
Country programme document for India (2018-2022), Outcome 3. Energy, environment and resilience, which is anchored in the national priority of ?energy conservation and efficiency, environmental sustainability, stronger natural resource management, and community resilience?				
	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target Expected level of progress	End of Project Target
Project Objective: To enable domestic policy planners following the enhanced transparency framework guidelines prescribed by the Paris agreement through an efficient coordination mechanism between relevant	<u>Indicator 1:</u> Direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people)	150 (Men: Women): 3:2	800 (Men: Women): 3:2	Around 1500 over a period of 5 years Ideal ratio (Men: Women): 1:1 Minimum to be achieved (Men: Women): 3:2
	<u>Indicator 2:</u> (Indicator 3 of CBIT tracking tool): Quality of MRV Systems	3	6	9

<p>stakeholders.</p> <p>More specifically, this CBIT project will assist India in meeting enhanced transparency framework (ETF) requirements as defined in Article 13 of Paris Agreement by strengthening institutional and technical capacities at central and states level for measuring, verifying and reporting on GHG emissions, NDC progress achieved, mitigation and adaptation activities and assessments and support needed and received, ensuring continuity in institutional and technical capacity building; and sustaining the ETF with a routine mechanism for climate change monitoring, reporting and verification.</p>	<p><u>Indicator 3:</u>(Indicator 4 of CBIT tracking tool): Meeting Convention reporting requirements and including mitigation contributions</p>	<p>Initial NDC, Second National Communication and Second BUR submitted to UNFCCC</p>	<p>Updated NDC, Third National Communication, Third BUR submitted to UNFCCC and Fourth BUR endorsed by the Government</p>	<p>First BTR endorsed by the Government, submitted to UNFCCC and reviewed</p>
	<p><u>Indicator 4:</u> (Indicator 5 of CBIT tracking tool): Qualitative assessment of institutional capacity for transparency-related activities</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>4</p>
<p>Project component 1</p>	<p>Creating an enabling environment for enhanced transparency across all the levels of governance</p>			
	<p>Objective and Outcome Indicators</p>	<p>Baseline</p>	<p>Mid-term Target Expected level of progress</p>	<p>End of Project Target</p>

Project Outcome 1 The nodal ministry (MoEFCC) would be better equipped to lead, plan, coordinate, implement, monitor and evaluate policies, strategies, and programmes to enhance transparency, including communications with states and expert agencies in an effective manner.	Indicator 5: Formalisation of mandates to collect, compile, verify, and report information on GHG inventories, NDC progress, mitigation and adaptation activities and assessments, financial support needed and received	No legal and regulatory framework with mandates and procedures	Legal and regulatory framework established at national level together with the standard operational procedures	Formal framework established at the states/union territories level together with the standard operational procedures and the formalisation of INCCA
	Indicator 6: Development of standard operational procedures and strategies to collect, compile, verify, and report information on GHG inventories, NDC progress, mitigation and adaptation activities and assessments, financial support needed and received	Non standardized procedures on a project by project basis on sectoral level and lack of coordination and procedures at the states level	Standard operational procedures for all stakeholders and in particular for INCCA, sectoral and states focal points developed	Standard operational procedures fully known, applied and integrated in the NICS
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1	1.1.1 Strengthened national mandate and strategies to collect, compile, verify, and report relevant information adhering to the principles of TACCC (Transparency, Accuracy, Completeness, Comparability, Consistency) 1.1.2 Developing Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and assigning trained focal point among institutions covering each sector and state/union territory (UT).			
Outcome 2 Bringing all stakeholder together through a web-based National Institutional Coordination System (NICS) to enhance efficiency and transparency with climate reporting	Indicator 7: A web-based National Institutional Coordination System (NICS) fully functional and operational	The system does not exist.	A pilot front office, back office and interfaces elaborated and used for the fourth BUR	Fully functional front office, back office and interfaces used for the first BTR and tracking the NDC
	Indicator 8: Degree of use of NICS	The system does not exist.	All sectoral focal points use the system for elaborating the reporting to the UNFCCC	All states/UTs use the system for contributing to NDC and INCCA for verification activities

Outputs to achieve Outcome 2	1.2.1. Efficient recordkeeping of activity data, socio-economic indicators, emission factors, methodology and assumptions, etc. 1.2.2 Archiving systems for future referencing and performing recalculations 1.2.3 Aggregation and exchange of relevant information through NICS			
Project component 2	Strengthening institutional capacities for Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of climate information			
	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target Expected level of progress	End of Project Target
Outcome 3 Ability to report GHG emission inventories as per Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 2006 guidelines (or latest applicable)	<u>Indicator 9:</u> All data providers are trained to the use of templates and tools for reporting relevant information for the GHG inventory	GHG inventory is compiled on a project by project basis	All templates and tools needed to compile information for the GHG inventory have been elaborated, integrated in the IT system and used as a pilot test for the GHG inventory of the fourth BUR	All data providers are reporting information electronically for GHG inventory compilation on an annual basis
	<u>Indicator 10:</u> Technical capacity and tools developed for implementation of the improvement plan presented in the second BUR and summarised in the ProDoc for the GHG inventory	Improvements are possible in all sectors to decrease the uncertainty and increase the accuracy of the estimates and improve the transparency, consistency, completeness and comparability of the current GHG inventory	Capacity and tools exist for the Improvement of the completeness of the GHG inventory covering F-gases and precursors emissions from all activities and of the transparency which is demonstrated by documenting all methodologies and assumptions in a national inventory report	Capacity and tools exist for the improvement of the accuracy (which is demonstrated by using higher tiers for key categories), of the comparability (which is demonstrated by using the latest IPCC Guidelines for all sectors and not mixing Guidelines) and of the consistency (which is demonstrated by recalculating the time series).

Outputs to achieve Outcome 3	<p>2.1.1 Tools, templates, and training for agencies/experts involved in the inventory process (cross-cutting).</p> <p>2.1.2 Technical capacity and tools developed for the coverage of precursor and NF3 gas-based emissions</p> <p>2.1.3 Technical capacity and tools developed for the improvement in the energy sector: Achieving granularity with activity data (example: grade wise coal consumption) and bringing clarity on the unorganised sector operations</p> <p>2.1.4 Technical capacity and tools developed for the improvement in Agriculture sector: State-level validation of activity data (example: dung produced per animal, feeding patterns)</p> <p>2.1.5 Technical capacity and tools developed for the improvement in the LULUCF sector: Establishing modelling capacity at the state or institutional level through trained experts and civil-society assistance</p> <p>2.1.6 Technical capacity and tools developed for the improvement in the IPPU sector for transparent and accurate coverage</p> <p>2.1.7 Technical capacity and tools developed for the improvement in the waste sector: Establishing a system to collect activity data aggregated at centralised level (example: treatment pathway, emission characteristics, etc.).</p>			
	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target Expected level of progress	End of Project Target
Outcome 4 Information to facilitate Clarity, Transparency, and Understanding (ICTU) of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) associated with climate actions	<u>Indicator 11:</u> Number of experts accredited (who passed the exams) to participate actively in the UNFCCC reviews	4	20 Minimum to be achieved (Men: Women): 3:2	35 Minimum to be achieved (Men: Women): 3:2
	<u>Indicator 12:</u> Number of trained experts in the use of tools and templates to provide information relevant to track progress of NDC	0	200 Minimum to be achieved (Men: Women): 3:2	400 Minimum to be achieved (Men: Women): 3:2

Outputs to achieve Outcome 4	<p>2.2.1 Developing capacity of national experts with equitable participation of men and women nominated from academia, research institutes, civil society and public agencies. Implementing the concept of 'train the trainers' to sustain capacities within institutions</p> <p>2.2.2 Peer-exchange programmes and co-learning activities among states to promote scalability and replication of initiatives in a cost-effective manner.</p> <p>2.2.3 Tools, templates, and training towards tracking progress of NDC with mitigation and adaptation goals</p>			
Outcome 5 State focal points submitting information through NICS	<u>Indicator 13:</u> Number of fully trained states to the use of IT standard templates providing information through NICS	0	The 32 states/UTs have been trained	The 32 states/UTs have participated in peer-activities for cross-learning
	<u>Indicator 14:</u> Number of states providing information through NICS	0	The 32 states/UTs have reported information on mitigation and adaptation activities and assessments relevant to the NDC targets	The 32 states/UTs have reported information on tracking the NDC for the first BTR
Outputs to achieve Outcome 5	2.3.1 An IT-enabled system coupled with the mandated process of reporting information on standardised templates.			
Outcome 6 Developing Capacity retention mechanisms	<u>Indicator 15:</u> Strategy to implement capacity retention mechanisms	0	Case studies and strategy elaborated and implemented	Strategy reviewed and updated
	<u>Indicator 16:</u> Capacity built retained	0	Around 800 beneficiaries have been trained and participated in the fourth BUR	Around 1500 beneficiaries have been trained and participated in the first BTR

Outputs to achieve Outcome 6	<p>2.4.1 Establishing baseline of current capacity gaps against best practices recommended by Consultative Group of Experts (CGE) and relevant agencies, and design a strategy to address these gaps.</p> <p>2.4.2 Ensuring each capacity-building element incorporates long term sustainability features in a gender-neutral manner and at all the levels of governance</p> <p>2.4.3 Study of the best practices of selected countries and knowledge exchange</p>			
Project component 3	Instituting National Climate Registry (NCR) to share relevant information in a transparent manner			
	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target Expected level of progress	End of Project Target
Outcome 7 Dissemination of relevant information on GHG inventories and NDC progress through NCR	<u>Indicator 17</u> : A fully functional and operational web based centralised registry for disseminating information in the public domain	Only the GHG Platform disseminates currently information on GHG inventory	Information collected for the fourth BUR processed and accessible on-line on GHG inventory, mitigation, adaptation and support	Information collected for the first BTR processed and accessible on-line on GHG inventory, NDC, adaptation and support
	<u>Indicator 18</u> : A single NDC progress tracker	Not available.	A pilot NDC progress tracker with contributions from sectors and the states elaborated to be disseminated online	A fully operational online NDC progress tracker
Outputs to achieve Outcome 7	<p>3.1.1 Integrating NICS with National Inventory Management System (NIMS) and other online tracking tools to create a centralised registry for disseminating information in the public domain</p> <p>3.1.2 A progress tracker for NDCs, covering inputs from each state and sector towards progress made on mitigation targets and adaptation goals.</p>			

Outcome 8 Enhanced capacity to mobilise climate finance	Indicator 19: A climate finance MRV for the provision and monitoring of information on current and future actions with the domestic and international resources planned/needed and used/received related to the outputs planned and achieved.	International and domestic climate finance flows are not measured	A climate finance MRV including a classification is designed at national level	A climate finance MRV including a classification has been adopted at national level and used by all stakeholders to monitor and measure international and domestic climate finance flows
	Indicator 20: Appropriate tools for climate finance mobilisation	Not available, there are many multilateral and bilateral organizations providing finance for the same type of activities and scattered among the country in a non-coordinated way	An inter-institutional architecture and a climate finance strategy have been developed	A country programme including the sectors and states contributions with support needed and received for NDC implementation has been developed
Outputs to achieve Outcome 8	3.2.1 Evaluation of support activities and capacity development of relevant institutions to mobilise climate finance 3.2.2 National classification system of climate finance to be developed and integrated with all policies and schemes across the country 3.2.3 Sectoral/sub-national assessment of financial resource needed to implement the NDCs. Also highlighting specific barriers related to technology needs or any other capacity-building support			
	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target Expected level of progress	End of Project Target
Outcome 9 Knowledge management and project-related learnings	Indicator 21: Dissemination plan implemented	N.A.	Elaboration and dissemination on the NCR and the lessons learned from this project	NCR integrated with GEF global coordination platform to feature India specific case-studies

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).

Comments from Council have been provided by USA, Canada, and Germany. Responses to the comments are summarized below.

U.S. Comments: GEF 56th Council Work Program

? Coordination. The United States has provided inventory support in a number of areas, including forests. Building upon these efforts would be useful moving forward.

CBIT India will build upon support provided for GHG inventory compilation including support provided by USA and other past and ongoing initiatives as presented in pages 71-75 of this CEO request document and pages 85-90 of the ProDoc.

? Technical comments. Outputs 3.2.1 and 3.2.2 do not obviously contribute to helping India build capacity to mobilize climate finance, or identify capacity needs that cannot be met domestically. The framing around defining climate finance is especially problematic. The United States recommends that these Outputs be reframed to provide an assessment of what actions will be undertaken, what domestic resources are/could be made available to support this action, where support will be sought, how this support is additional to basic development / environment and energy finance, and what methodologies and assumptions are used to identify these figures. This information is already required in decision 18/CMA.1 of any Party reporting on support needed and received. We appreciate that this proposal will build on existing work and systems, but would suggest the proposal could provide more detail on the other MRV initiatives which have been undertaken in India, and their support.

Further activities and details have been included in outputs 3.2.1 Evaluation of support activities and capacity development of relevant institutions to mobilise climate finance and 3.2.2 National classification system of climate finance to be developed and integrated with all policies and schemes across the country and these outputs have been reframed to better show their contribution to helping India build capacity to mobilize climate finance and identify capacity needs that cannot be met domestically (pages 55-56 of this CEO request document and pages 83-84 of the ProDoc).

? Language accuracy. The CMA decision from COP24 Katowice referred to throughout the proposal is not a draft decision, as it was adopted by the CMA. Rather, it should be referred to as decision 18/CMA.1. Additionally, on both pages 19 and 30, an inaccurate reference to the COP24 decision on Adaptation Communications is made. This reads ?Adaptation communication shall provide information necessary to track the progress of the implementation and achievement of the domestic policies and measures implemented to address the social and economic consequences of response measures? as

directed by COP24 guidelines. It is unclear to what this text refers, but the COP24 decision on Adaptation Communications does not require Parties to track progress of policies and measures of response measures. The closest reference is that cited in para 78 of decision 18/CMA.1 (on transparency), but this refers to a specific type of NDC that India has not put forward: "For each Party with an NDC under Article 4 that consists of adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans resulting in mitigation co-benefits consistent with Article 4, paragraph 7, of the Paris Agreement, it shall provide the information necessary to track progress on the implementation and achievement of the domestic policies and measures implemented to address the social and economic consequences of response measures, including?"

? The guidance cited by India from decision 18/CMA.1 applies to mitigation targets of NDCs. It is not clear if the project assumes the same guidance applies to any adaptation component put forward; however it does not. There is a separate chapter of the MPGs (guidance) for reporting on adaptation.

References to Decision 18/CMA.1 and description on COP24 decision on Adaptation Communications have been updated and their implications more clearly and extensively described (see Annex 12b of the ProDoc).

Canada Comments: GEF 56th Council Work Program

? The proposed approach to increasing capacity is sector-wide (i.e. not just targeting the forest sector), but it's worth noting that it does include LULUCF, and there are some plans to under Afforestation activities, so having better data, modelling, and reporting here would be helpful.

? A point worth highlighting is an output noting that they have capacity to improve their LULUCF reporting on the data side, but don't have the necessary modelling capacity.

The need to have better data and modelling capacity on LULUCF sector has been more clearly demonstrated (pages 47-48 of this CEO request document and pages 72-73 of the ProDoc).

Germany Comments: GEF 56th Council Work Program

? Germany welcomes both the proposed creation of a National Carbon Registry (NCR), as well as a web-based tool to enhance efficiency and transparency with climate reporting (National Institutional Coordination System (NICS)) to improve more transparency in dissemination of data and information. However, Germany would appreciate additional information about the action plan and strategy underlying the roll-out of the NICS, as well as additional information about how the two components interact and complement each other. Additional information about the relationship with the National Inventory Management System (NIMS) would also be appreciated. In this context, Germany would also recommend exploring synergies of the proposed NICS and NCR with other commitments of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) to which India is a signatory.

Relationship between National Climate Registry (NCR) and National Institutional Coordination System (NICS) has been further detailed. Synergies with the National Inventory Management System (NIMS), Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) have also been detailed (pages 29, 28-29 of this CEO request document and pages 29-30, 52, 105 of the ProDoc).

? Germany acknowledges that the proposal mentions reporting of GHG emission inventories should in accordance with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)'s 2006 guidelines (or latest). Germany suggests that the latest IPCC guidelines of 2013-2014 must be taken into cognizance to ensure more robustness.

There are no latest IPCC guidelines in 2013-2014, there is a no mandatory wetlands supplement 2013 to use on a voluntary basis for this category of the Forestry and Other Land Use sector. There is also the 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines adopted by the IPCC but not officially adopted by the COP yet which will probably be used in the future in combination with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. That is the reason the CEO Document mentions ?(or latest)?.

? Furthermore, capacity building on scientific projections included in the transparency framework of the Paris Rule Book could be envisioned. Germany also suggests that the learnings and best practices in terms of reporting and review, information management across other thematic areas like Waste NAMA, learnings from NAPA, NAPS should be incorporated and fed into this process.

Capacity building on projections as well as the incorporation of lessons learned and best practices from Waste NAMA, NAPA, NAPS have been detailed further in the description of the activities on NDC tracking (pages 50-51 of this CEO request document and pages 76 ? 78 of the ProDoc).

? Germany suggests that the process of assigning trained focal points among institutions covering each sector and state/union territory (UT) could be made more participatory and inclusive. For example, the focal point could be a consortium including civil society, academics and activists, and not just nodal ministries/line departments.

The involvement of all stakeholders (including civil society, academics and ONGs) has been further detailed (pages 50-54, 62 ? 64 of this CEO request document and pages 64-67, 76 ? 77, 90 ? 97 of the ProDoc).

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

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: US\$ 100,000			
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GEF Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted amount</i>	<i>Amount spent to date</i>	<i>Amount committed</i>

Technical assistance (design technical elements as well as all the required financial and administrative components of the project)	63,630	33,985	36,924
Conducting missions to the project sites	10,000	3000	0
Stakeholder consultations and validation workshop	26,370	6,091	20,000
Total	100,000	43,076	56,924

If at CEO Endorsement, the PPG activities have not been completed and there is a balance of unspent fund, Agencies can continue to undertake exclusively preparation activities up to one year of CEO Endorsement/approval date. No later than one year from CEO endorsement/approval date. Agencies should report closing of PPG to Trustee in its Quarterly Report.

ANNEX D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

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



ANNEX E: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

India CBIT GEF budget GEF IF 10194

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)									Total 1 (US Deq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1		Component 4		Component 3		Sub-Total	M & E	PM C		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-component 1.1	Sub-component 1.2	Sub-component 2.1	Sub-component 2.2	Sub-component 3.1	Sub-component 3.2					
Goods	Communication and AV equipment in support of trainings and meetings	25,000						25,000			25,000	MoEF CC
Goods	Servers for supporting the MRV system	15,000						15,000			15,000	MoEF CC
Goods	Communication and AV equipment in support of the trainings and background materials			35,000				35,000			35,000	MoEF CC
Goods	Communication and AV equipment in support of trainings and meetings and to disseminate relevant project information					15,000		15,000			15,000	MoEF CC

Contractual Services ? Individual	Support for Project Manager and Project Assistant salaries							-		96,500	96,500	MoEF CC
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[illegible]

[illegible]

Contractual Services ? Company	Contract for climate finance tracking services (1.750 expert.days) ? Development of guidelines and data collection templates? Capacity building on climate finance MRV design, implementation and use? Development of a climate finance MRV, definitions and classifications, inter-institutional architecture and a climate finance strategy including a country programme ? Technical support and training on how to measure support and needs ? Training on how to measure, report and verify climate finance flows at both national and states levels.Contract for development					920,000		920,000			920,000MoEF CC
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International Consultants	International independent consultant for mid and terminal evaluations						-	50,000		50,000	MoEF CC
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Local Consultants	<p>* MRV specialist for developing a proposal of the National Institutional Coordination System (NICS) (software and hardware, templates, interfaces) (150 days; USD 200/day)*</p> <p>Legal specialist to analyze the existing legal framework and suggest modifications (60 days; USD 200/day) *</p> <p>Legal specialist to draft formal arrangements between stakeholders and develop draft instruments to formalise mandates to collect, compile, verify, and report information on GHG inventories, NDC progress, mitigation and adaptation *</p> <p>MRV specialist to develop ToRs for the working groups (50 days; USD 200/day) activities and</p>	100,000						100,000		100,000	MoEF CC
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Local Consultants	<p>* MRV experts to update the baseline of current capacity gaps against best practices and design of a strategy to address these gaps (80 days ; USD 200/day). *</p> <p>MRV experts to propose mechanisms and tools and a strategy to ensure capacity retention (100 days ; USD 200/day).*</p> <p>Gender specialist to ensure that capacity elements incorporate long term sustainability features in a gender-neutral manner and at all the levels of governance (90 days ; USD 200/day).*</p> <p>MRV experts to study best practices in other countries and propose an strategy for knowledge exchange (80 days ; USD 200/day).</p>			70,000				70,000			70,000	MoEF CC
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Local Consultants	National consultants to showcasing case studies and featuring them through GEF global coordination platform (150 days; USD 200/day)					30,000		30,000			30,000	MoEF CC
Local Consultants	National expert on monitoring and evaluation to support the international consultant for mid and terminal evaluations (20 days; USD 200)							-	4,000		4,000	MoEF CC

Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	<p>* Stakeholder engagement meetings and events.* Meetings for discussing the proposal of NICS. *</p> <p>Workshop for validation of the proposal of NICS. *</p> <p>Capacity building workshop on enhanced transparency framework requirements and corresponding institutional arrangements.*</p> <p>Capacity building workshops in the use of the NICS and their tools.</p>	60,000						60,000			60,000	MoEF CC
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Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	<p>* Workshops on GHG inventory and NDC tracking at national level*</p> <p>Capacity building workshops on how to implement the improvement plans (cross-cutting and by sector) in the GHG inventory*</p> <p>Workshops on methodologies for projecting GHG emissions and scenarios*</p> <p>Workshops on how to gather information for the update of the NDC*</p> <p>Workshops for the validation of the update of the NDC*</p> <p>Workshops on tracking progress of the NDC using the MRV system*</p> <p>Workshops for validation of methodologies to track progress of NDC*</p> <p>Capacity building workshops on the reporting in BTRs</p>			98,000				98,000		98,000	MoEF CC
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Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	* Capacity building workshops on climate finance and how to measure, report and verify climate finance flows* Capacity building workshops on how to measure support and needs* Capacity building workshops on climate finance institutional arrangements and hierarchy* Capacity building workshops on climate finance strategy and country programme						15,000		15,000			15,000	MoEF CC
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	Project inception workshop and mid and terminal validation workshops							-		8,000		8,000	MoEF CC
Travel	Travel expenses to attend relevant workshops. Travel and DSA of local trainers to get trained internationally.	25,000							25,000			25,000	MoEF CC

Travel	Travel expenses to attend relevant workshops. Travel and DSA of local trainers to get trained internationally.			50,000				50,000			50,000	MoEF CC
Travel	Travel expenses to attend relevant workshops. Travel and DSA of local trainers to get trained internationally.					23,000		23,000			23,000	MoEF CC
Travel	Travel and DSA for inception workshop and mid and terminal evaluation							-	6,000		6,000	MoEF CC
Office Supplies	Purchasing of office supplies such as cartridges, printing papers, etc.							-		2,500	2,500	MoEF CC
Other Operating Costs	Production of printed Project information sheets and other outreach material	5,000						5,000			5,000	MoEF CC
Other Operating Costs	Production of printed Project information sheets and other outreach material			9,000				9,000			9,000	MoEF CC

Other Operating Costs	Production of printed Project information sheets and other outreach material					5,000		5,000			5,000	MoEF CC
Other Operating Costs	Communication and audiovisual equipment in support of the workshops							-	3,000		3,000	MoEF CC
Other Operating Costs	Financial audits as per UNDP and GEF requirements							-		10,000	10,000	MoEF CC
Grand Total		775,000	-	1,837,000	-	1,008,000	-	3,620,000	71,000	109,000	3,800,000	

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 Agencies 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).