



PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)¹

PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project

TYPE OF TRUST FUND:SCCF

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Project Title:	India: Sustainable Livelihoods and Adaptation to Climate Change (SLACC)		
Country(ies):	India	GEF Project ID: ²	
GEF Agency(ies):	WB (select) (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Rural Development	Submission Date:	
GEF Focal Area (s):	Climate Change	Project Duration (Months)	48 months
Name of parent program (if applicable): ➤ For SFM/REDD+ <input type="checkbox"/>	National Rural Livelihoods Project, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India	Agency Fee (\$):	800,000

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK³:

Focal Area Objectives	Expected FA Outcomes	Expected FA Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Co-financing (\$)
CCA-1 (select)	Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas	Targeted individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability	SCCF	4,020,000	116,000,000
CCA-1 (select)	Mainstreamed adaptation into broader development frameworks in targeted vulnerable areas	Adaptation measures and necessary budget allocations included in relevant frameworks	SCCF	800,000	23,000,000
CCA-1 (select)	Reduced vulnerability to climate change in development sectors	Vulnerable physical, natural and social assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability	SCCF	1,000,000	47,000,000
CCA-2 (select)	Strengthened adaptive capacity to reduce risk to climate-induced economic losses	Adaptive capacity of national and state centers and networks strengthened to rapidly respond to extreme weather events	SCCF	1,000,000	23,000,000
CCA-3 (select)	Adaptive capacity of national and state centers and networks strengthened to rapidly respond to extreme weather events	Relevant adaptation technologies transferred to targeted groups	SCCF	800,000	23,000,000
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)	Others		(select)		
Sub-Total				7,620,000	232,000,000
Project Management Cost ⁴			SCCF	380,000	2,000,000
Total Project Cost				8,000,000	234,000,000

B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

¹ It is very important to consult the PIF preparation guidelines when completing this template.

² Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

³ Refer to the reference attached on the [Focal Area Results Framework](#) when filling up the table in item A.

⁴ GEF will finance management cost that is solely linked to GEF financing of the project. PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project grant amount.

Project Objective: Reduce vulnerability to adverse affects of climate variability and change through community based interventions in select agro-ecological zones

Project Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Cofinancing (\$)
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1. Implementation of community based adaptation measures in select agro-ecological zones in 6 states of India	Inv	<p>- 20% increase in income for members of SHG/federations, producer cooperatives and Common Interest Groups (CIG) due to adoption of adaptation measures that are defined at local level</p> <p>- Percentage of members of SHG/federations, producer cooperatives and CIGs that have diversified livelihoods increased by 40%</p> <p>- At least 50% of the Adaptation Plans have leveraged benefits through convergence with mainstream entitlement programs as MNREGS</p> <p>- At least 50% of members of SHGs, producer cooperatives and CIGs report a higher level of satisfaction and ability to deal with climatic risks as a result of taking up adaptation measures</p> <p>-Innovative pilots on adaptation are adopted in tribal areas in atleast two states</p>	<p>1a. SHG/federations, producer cooperatives and CIGs in 1000 villages covering 20 blocks in 6 states of India improve capacities on defining climate change adaptation risks/opportunities and implementing adaptation solutions (preferably with mitigation co-benefits) on the basis of community-centered Adaptation Plans</p> <p>1b. Green Community Resource Persons (CRPs) and NGO Change Agents on adaptation are mobilised in intensive blocks</p> <p>1c. Community-based organizations' adaptation plans are designed to attract financing from mainstream entitlements programs such as MNREGS</p> <p>1d. Community-based organizations (self-help groups, federations, producer collectives) in 1000 villages in 6 states of India adopt a strategic package of adaptation and mitigation interventions supported through a Community Adaptation Fund (CAF) provided to them. The adaptation package will include interventions and investments on:</p> <p>(i) Climate-smart agriculture including deployment of low carbon, adaptation focused agricultural and livestock practices and technologies</p> <p>ii) Non-farm livelihoods;</p> <p>(iii) Rural hard or soft infrastructure (such as water storage or index insurance);</p> <p>(v) Weather communication systems and climate information services for farmers</p> <p>(vi) Low-carbon and adaptation related household energy solutions (e.g., cookstoves/biogas)</p> <p>(vii) Strengthened support services for enterprises</p>	SCCF	5,400,000	185,000,000
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2. Technical Support and Institutional Capacity Building	TA	<p>Effective institutional framework for adaptation at national, state, district, block, village and community levels is established in such a way that village interests are reflected throughout the structure.</p> <p>Improved institutional capacities to effectively plan, implement, monitor and mainstream adaptation considerations into initiatives of SHG/federations, producer cooperatives and CIGs and with regard to landscape level adaptation plans.</p> <p>Enhanced knowledge and use of knowledge and related products and services for communicating and implementing adaptation measures</p> <p>Policies and methodologies developed in NRLP are adopted in at least 20 additional resource intensive blocks by project closure.</p>	<p>2a. Methodology and training materials for community-based adaptation assessment, planning and implementation at village cluster level developed and piloted .</p> <p>2b. NRLM missions in the centre and state are trained on adaptation measures, alongwith officials from line departments / schemes of agriculture, watershed, wasteland, forestry, water resources, and livestock.</p> <p>2c. National and state level NGOs and resource agencies with demonstrable expertise on adaptation are capacitated as change agents.</p> <p>2d. Development marketplace-type forums conducted to showcase grassroots innovatives of partner agencies on climate change adaptation.</p> <p>2e. Exchange visits between state officials and down to SHGs/federation, producer cooperatives and CIG level to facilitate cross learning.</p> <p>2f. A practitioners guide and resource book on Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation co-benefits published and disseminated</p> <p>2g. Protocols for linking successful and low-carbon adaptation interventions such as sustainable agriculture, livestock and energy solutions with carbon finance are developed</p>	SCCF	2,220,000	47,000,000
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	(select)		2h. Policy and operational guidelines and lessons developed to assist national and state units to mainstream climate change adaptation	(select)			
			2i. Mechanisms for cooperation with the National Rural Livelihood Mission, MNREGS, Watersheds, etc. are established				
			2j. Process monitoring, participatory monitoring, and innovative M&E is undertaken				
	(select)			(select)			
	(select)			(select)			
	(select)			(select)			
	(select)			(select)			
	(select)			(select)			
	(select)			(select)			
	(select)			(select)			
	(select)			(select)			
	(select)			(select)			
Sub-Total						7,620,000	232,000,000
Project Management Cost ⁵					SCCF	380,000	2,000,000
Total Project Costs						8,000,000	234,000,000

C. INDICATIVE CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME IF AVAILABLE, (\$)

Sources of Cofinancing	Name of Cofinancier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
National Government	National Rural Livelihoods Project, Ministry of Rural Development	Soft Loan	199,000,000
National Government	MNREGS and MKSP, Ministry of Rural Development	Grant	35,000,000
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
Total Cofinancing			234,000,000

D. GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY¹

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/Global	Grant Amount (a)	Agency Fee (b) ²	Total c=a+b
WB	SCCF	Climate Change	India	8,000,000	800,000	8,800,000
(select)	(select)	(select)				0

⁵ Same as footnote #3.

(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)(select)	(select)				0
Total Grant Resources				8,000,000	800,000	8,800,000

¹ In case of a single focal area, single country, single GEF Agency project, and single trust fund project, no need to provide information for this table

² Please indicate fees related to this project.

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:

A.1.1 the [GEF focal area/LDCF/SCCF](#) strategies /[NPIF](#) Initiative:

Climate resilience through social, technical, financial and institutional approaches. The proposed project is in line with the SCCF strategy and objectives. Its focus is on adaptation and transfer of environmentally sustainable and climate-resilient technologies and socially resilient approaches in sustainable land management and agriculture (crop, livestock, fishery and agro-forestry); diversification of livelihood sources (including via labor migration); disaster reduction, early warning and response; and establishment of an enabling environment and capacity building for efficient transfer of technologies and their sustained upscaling at state level and beyond. Technical solutions and approaches will be combined with such measures as weather forecasting and index-insurance schemes to help protect the assets of project beneficiaries.

Focus on climate-vulnerable social groups. The proposed project focuses on the inclusion of small farmers, landless, migrant labor, and other social, economic and geographic population groups which are most vulnerable to climate variability and change. The project will support the uptake of climate-resilient livelihood strategies for these groups. Climate resilience will be further reduced by diversifying the income of particularly vulnerable groups who are disproportionately dependent on one or two climate-sensitive sources of income, including through labor migration for individual household members.

Capacity building and mainstreaming. Capacity building at village, local government and state level will be an integral part of the project so as to ensure that knowledge and analytical approaches are in place for efficient and effective transfer of adaptation technologies and approaches throughout the state. The project will also ensure linkages with ongoing programs such as the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS), and interventions on watershed/wasteland development, agriculture, forestry etc. for widespread implementation of adaptation technologies.

A.1.2. For projects funded from LDCF/SCCF: the LDCF/SCCF eligibility criteria and priorities:

The proposed project is in line with SCCF eligibility criteria and priorities. India ratified the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1993 and as a non-Annex 1 country is eligible to receiving SCCF funding. Consistent with SCCF eligibility criteria as established by UNFCCC COP 9, the project: (i) serves as a catalyst to leveraging additional resources, in this case from the World Bank and the Government of India to upscale and spread adaptation technologies, approaches and related enabling environments; (ii) is country driven, cost effective and, through its baseline project, integrated into India's flagship program to address rural poverty, the World Bank-supported National Rural Livelihoods Project (NRLP); (iii) in addition to the SCCF funds, a substantial share of the baseline project resources are allocated to supporting adaptation, climate resilience and disaster relief. The baseline project's contribution to developing the wider enabling environment for poverty reduction is significant for advancing the adaptation and climate resilience agenda, since the efficient upscaling and diffusion of adaptation technologies, approaches and capacity building in these fields require a well-functioning institutional framework with the capability to reach all farmers and villages; and (iv) a substantial part of the SCCF funds will be allocated to technology transfer and capacity building.

The project adheres to the four principles of the Cancun Adaptation Framework agreed at COP16 in that it: (i) is undertaken in accordance with the UNFCCC; (ii) is country-driven, gender-sensitive, and has a transparent approach that takes into consideration vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems through its focus on drylands and flood-prone areas in which the majority of India's rural poor live; (iii) is based on the best available science and appropriate traditional and indigenous knowledge, and draws on lessons learned from previous adaptation initiatives and livelihood

projects and the synergies between them; and (iv) by its very design, is based on integrating adaptation measures into relevant social, economic and environmental policies and actions, in this case specifically the NRLP.

A.1.3 For projects funded from NPIF, relevant eligibility criteria and priorities of the Fund:

A.2. national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions, if applicable, i.e. NAPAS, NAPs, NBSAPs, national communications, TNAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, etc.:

National Action Plan on Climate Change. The project takes account of the National Action Plan on Climate Change. The principles in the Plan state that action on climate change will be based on: (i) protecting the poor, (ii) enhancing ecological sustainability, (iii) developing appropriate technologies, (iv) engineering new and innovative forms of market, regulatory and voluntary mechanisms to promote sustainable development, (v) implementing programs through linkages with civil society, local government institutions and through public-private partnerships, and (vi) welcoming international cooperation for research and development. With regard to agriculture the Plan states that agriculture will need to be progressively adapted to projected climate change with a focus on improving the productivity of rainfed agriculture.

India's National Communication to UNFCCC of 2004 clearly recognizes the importance of adaption measures to address the challenges of sustainable development in the context of climatic change and variability. With regard to agriculture, natural resource management and food security it states that agricultural planning has to ensure sufficient food production, employment generation and rural income, while conserving natural resources. Therefore, the impact and adaptation measures required, need to be quantified and developed for different regions. These assessments should include not only crops, but also the livestock and fish sectors, important components of food supply. The development of effective responses to environmental change issues as related to agriculture need a close interaction between scientists, donors, policy makers, administrators, trade and industry, farmers' organizations and other stakeholders. The National Communication further states that different types of capacity-building programs need to be developed at various levels to ensure efficient management of natural resources for sustainable agricultural development

11th Five Year Development Plan (2007-2012). India's 11th Five Year Development Plan (2007-2012) recognizes the significance of climate change and states that "since a substantial adverse change in climate appears unavoidable even with the optimal mitigation response, the process of adaptation to climate change must have priority. The most important adaptation measure is development itself. A stronger economy is more able to adapt both in terms of cost of adaptation and technological capacity." The Plan further states that "The adaptation response needs to be incorporated in the relevant programmes, including those related to watershed management, coastal zone planning and regulation, forestry management, agricultural technologies and practices, and health."

The project is thus in line with these two key national strategic and planning documents.

B. PROJECT OVERVIEW:

B.1. Describe the baseline project and the problem that it seeks to address:

Socio-economic Context

Some 72 percent of India's population live in rural areas and account for around 50 percent of the poor. Agriculture employs 52 percent of the labor force but contributes only 15.7 percent to national GDP, indicating low productivity and low household incomes in the agricultural sector. With their

livelihoods largely dependent on climate-sensitive sectors such as agriculture, the poor will be disproportionately affected by climate change unless remedial actions are taken. As highlighted in India's current five year development plan, this has become all the more urgent as the impact of climate change in the form of higher temperatures, more variable precipitation and more extreme weather events are already being experienced in India, adding to the hardships of the rural poor. A successful poverty alleviation strategy must therefore include increasing the productivity in the primary sector while also taking account of the added challenge that climate change entails.

The Baseline Project - Objective and Design

The National Rural Livelihoods Project (NRLP) has been developed on the basis of lessons learned from World Bank-supported projects in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu and Rajasthan. It has a rural poverty eradication focus and its objective is "to establish efficient and effective institutional platforms of the rural poor that enable them to increase their household income through sustainable livelihood enhancements and improved access to financial and selected public services". To this end NRLP will assist the GoI in setting up a National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) in the Ministry of Rural Development. NRLP has four components: Component 1 focuses on Institutional and Human Capacity Development, including establishment of professional teams at national, state and district levels. Component 2 provides State Livelihood Support, including institution and capacity building, mobilizing the poor into producer cooperatives, common interest groups (CIGs), self-help groups (SHGs) and their federations. This component also provides investment support through livelihood grants and support to Special Programs. Once they have reached a certain level of maturity as assessed by pre-determined standards, SHGs, producer cooperatives, CIGs and their federations are provided with investment support in the form of grants to undertake economically sound activities. These grants will enable the groups to leverage additional funds from the banking system (including micro-finance institutions) to scale-up their activities. The project supports the groups in linking up with financial and market institutions once proof-of-concept has been established to ensure commercial viability. The project also facilitates linking up the groups with government schemes such as MKSP, MNREGS, Watershed Programs and the National Skills Development Cooperation. The Special Programs facility of Component 2 will finance the cost of pilots, including capacity building expenditures, to incubate institutional innovations by assisting States in setting up special-purpose entities such as foundations and societies to consolidate scaled-up initiatives that have proven their commercial validity. These institutional forms will have flexibility to develop a range of partnerships and to leverage resources from public as well as private sources. Activities under the Special Programs facility will cover all states, including those that are not part of the Bank's 12 focal states under NRLP.

Component 3 on Innovation and Partnerships will support the spread of ideas from across the country to maximize benefits to the rural poor. While Bank support is focused on 12 states, covering 85 percent of all poor rural households in the country, this component is available for all states. Selected innovations identified through development marketplace-type forums that have the potential to be scaled-up in a viable manner in partnership with development foundations will be supported. Innovation Forums organized at national, regional and state levels will create a platform for bringing together the innovators, civil society organizations, the business sector, the government, development agencies and academia for improving livelihood opportunities to the poor, including those related to adaptation. Innovative ideas identified at the forum will be financed through a transparent award system. Component 4 provides Project Implementation Support.

The Baseline Project – Strategy and Approach

NRLM provides a combination of financial resources and technical assistance to States to enable them to pursue a comprehensive livelihoods approach encompassing four inter-related tasks: (i) mobilizing all rural poor households into effective SHGs, SHG federations, producer organizations and CIGs in order to create an effective institutional platform of the rural poor through which to (ii) enhance access to financial, technical and marketing services; (iii) build capacities and skills for gainful livelihoods; and (iv) improve the inclusive delivery of social and economic support services

for the poor. Based on experience with previous programs supported by the Bank and taking into account lessons learned from India's own rural development process, a strongly results oriented strategy will be followed that:

- i) provides high quality technical assistance to states to enhance their program implementation capacity;
- ii) is highly demand driven and based on states' own poverty reduction priorities as opposed to allocation to states based on entitlements (as was common in the past);
- iii) is focused on targets, outcomes and time bound results as opposed to a previous expenditure-targeted approach;
- iv) provides for continuous capacity building, imparting skills and creating linkages with productive livelihood opportunities for the poor;
- v) introduces innovations and incubates alternative models for program delivery out to farm and household level;
- vi) creates knowledge and learning platforms that bring together good practices and facilitates cross-learning; and
- vii) provides TA to partner organizations to create a large pool of service providers, particularly at the community level, to ensure continuity and sustainability of service delivery at farm and household level.

The baseline project will pursue an *intensive block approach* by which activities will be rolled out in the following sequence:

- i) social inclusion through participatory identification of the poor and universal social mobilization;
- ii) building institutional platforms of the poor in the form of SHGs federations, producer collectives, common interest groups, etc;
- iii) development of social capital in the form of trained community leaders, community resource persons (including on adaptation) and para-professionals providing livelihood services;
- iv) micro-planning and investments for livelihood enhancement (including investment in adaptation measures with SCCF funds);
- v) access to credit from formal financial institutions made available in desired amounts and on convenient repayment terms;
- vi) convergence with other entitlement programs such as the MNREGS, watershed programs and similar rural development initiatives operated by the state; and
- vii) developing activity/trade clusters through which farm and non-farm enterprises will be assisted in enhancing productivity and quality of their products/produce for efficient market access.

The Climate Change Challenge

With an economy closely tied to its natural-resource base and climate-sensitive sectors such as agriculture, water, and forestry, India faces a major threat because of the projected changes in climate. Agriculture, water resources, health, sanitation, and rural development will be, or already are affected by climate variability and change. A significant share of the rural population depends on climate-sensitive sectors like agriculture and forestry for their livelihoods. Some of the impacts of climate change that have been observed and are expected include variations in the monsoon leading to drought spells and floods during the monsoon as well as un-seasonal rainfall. Significant changes are likely to occur in glacier-fed river systems, due to the melting of the Himalayan glaciers resulting in long-term implications for the quality and quantity of water. Changes are likely in the long-term, lean-season water flows of large snow- and glacier-fed river systems of the Brahmaputra, the Ganga, and the Indus. Wheat production for the country as a whole may decline after 2020 and rice production may be adversely impacted in the eastern states. Boundary changes in the growth of crops are also expected. Studies by the Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI) indicate the possibility of a loss of 4–5 million tonnes in annual wheat production with every 1 degree C rise in

temperature. However, yield losses associated with frost damage in north-western India may decrease. Small changes in temperature and rainfall have significant effects on the quality of fruit, vegetables, tea, coffee, aromatic and medicinal plants, and basmati rice. Pathogens and insect populations are strongly dependent upon temperature and humidity, and changes in these parameters may alter their population dynamics. Other impacts on agriculture and related sectors include lower yields from dairy cattle and declines in fish breeding, migration, and harvests. In several parts of arid and semi arid India, the rural poor have adopted temporary and seasonal migration as a strategy to deal with climatic stress.

Heavily populated regions such as coastal areas are increasingly exposed to climatic extremes and large falls in sown areas in arid and semi-arid zones, of which nearly two-thirds are drought-prone are likely. Drought is already prevalent in large areas of Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, and Maharashtra and in comparatively small areas in Karnataka, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, West Bengal, and Uttar Pradesh. Concentration of droughts is projected in Gujarat and Rajasthan, which are already drought-prone, and in Orissa and Bihar, which is currently flood-prone. Some 40 million hectares of land are flood-prone, including most of the river basins in the North and the north-eastern belt affecting about 30 million people on an average each year. In addition, a projected increase of around 15 percent in the intensity of tropical cyclones poses a threat to the heavily populated coastal zones in the country. Some of above climate vulnerable hot-spots are in the tribal belts of India having extremely poor indigenous populations with limited opportunities for livelihood enhancement.

SCCF Addition to the Baseline Project

Most of India's vulnerable population is poorly equipped to cope effectively with the adversities of climate change due to low capabilities, weak institutional mechanisms, and lack of access to adequate resources. The baseline project provides an excellent basis for addressing precisely these shortcomings. It's very objective is to build institutions with and of the poor and provide them with financial and technical resources to allow them to grow out of their poverty. The SCCF project will add a climate resilience dimension to the baseline project while benefiting from the foundational support provided by all of its other components. Thus, capacity building for efficient program implementation (under Component 1) will be supplemented with an adaptation aspect provided through the SCCF. SCCF support will be integrated into the Community Investment Support under Component 2 in order to finance activities identified through adaptation analysis. Component 3, Innovation and Partnerships, will include innovations related to adaptation and SCCF funds will contribute to the award system. The SCCF project will follow the *intensive block approach* through which activities will be rolled out in the sequence described above, focusing on incorporating climate change adaptation into each step. A key aspect of the scaling-up strategy will build on the baseline project in providing TA to partner organizations at community level to build a large pool of "change agents", typically in the form of NGOs that can assist in supporting farmers, households and local institutions such as SHGs, CIGs and producer cooperatives to identify and implement adaptation measures.

The baseline project and SCCF support will be further enhanced by building on experience gained through the Bank-supported Andhra Pradesh Drought Adaptation Initiative (APDAI). Linked to the Andhra Pradesh Rural Poverty Reduction Program (APRPRP), and drawing heavily on the social structures at village and block (mandal) level that had been developed under APRPRP, APDAI supported the development, testing and implementation of adaptation technologies for natural resource-based economic activities in drylands. Similar initiatives are now being pursued in Bihar and Rajasthan, where adaptation measures are linked to rural livelihoods projects. The main lesson learned from these projects is that there is significant scope for expanding and scaling up adaptation to climate change by incorporating a dedicated climate change component into a wider rural livelihoods program, as is now envisaged by linking the SCCF initiative to the NRLP.

B. 2. [incremental /Additional cost reasoning](#): describe the incremental (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or additional (LDCF/SCCF) activities requested for GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF financing and the associated [global environmental benefits](#) (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or associated adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF) to be delivered by the project:

Criteria for selection of project areas: The SCCF allocation will be used to finance adaptation measures in at least 6 states of India to be selected in consultation with the Ministry of Rural Development and NRLP. They will be selected to represent different agro-ecological typologies and the full range of slow- and rapid-onset climate-related shocks and stresses on rural populations whose livelihoods are strongly climate-sensitive. This includes droughts and floods, groundwater shortages, tribal belts, cyclones, salinization in coastal areas due to sea level rise and more frequent flooding with sea water, and proliferation of disease vectors affecting both humans and livestock. The six states and specific blocks within them will be selected to represent the range of climate change adaptation challenges common throughout rural India, allowing for the lessons learned to be replicated elsewhere and applied at scale.

The *intensive block strategy* will be applied to SCCF-supported activities in the same way as for other activities under the baseline project. The SCCF project will therefore be implemented in 20 blocks (3-4 in each of six states), each one comprising around 50 villages, giving a total of some 1000 villages. The four-year project period will allow for the investment of substantial additional resources in climate resilience measures in these 20 blocks. At the same time it will establish a solid base for scaling up measures that have proven their value, and create a systematic framework for testing, implementing, and learning adaptively from experience.

Good development is itself often the best form of adaptation to climate change. However, in order to ensure that SCCF funds will be used solely for additional activities, related exclusively to climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction, they will be screened against the following criteria. An activity is eligible to the extent that it:

- i. reduces the risk, exposure or sensitivity of human or natural systems to climate variability and change;
- ii. increases the potential or capacity of a system to adapt to effects and impact of climate stimuli;
- iii. builds problem solving capacity to develop responses to climate variability and change;
- iv. incorporates climate hazard risk information into decision-making, or
- v. addresses impacts exclusively linked to climate variability and change.

Just as individual adaptation measures will be screened against the above criteria, so the SCCF project will be additional to the baseline project in terms of adding value to its strategy and approach as discussed in section B 1. Three to four adaptation experts will be added to the National Mission Management Unit in the Ministry of Rural Development, which manages the baseline project at national level. Specific adaptation expertise will be added to the 6 states in which the SCCF will operate and through them officials in state and local government agencies will be trained in adaptation analysis and planning. Staff in NGOs will be supported to become change agents and provide close support to SHGs, producer cooperatives and CIGs and their federations. Furthermore, capacities of a large cadre of *green community resource persons* will be developed on planning, identification and implementation of adaptation interventions.

This type of support from the national level all the way through to village, farm and household levels aims at establishing an institutional framework for adaptation. A systematic approach based on an *Impact and Response Analysis* that defines the expected negative and positive consequences of climate variability and change will be applied. Possible responses to these threats and opportunities will be formulated at a generic level and specific initiatives designed that can respond to these threats and opportunities. The table below shows how this approach can be used at village level.

Climate Change Impact and Response Matrix

Expected Impact of Climate Change and Variability— Negative and Positive	Strategic Response	Specific Initiative
<p>Reduced or erratic rainfall will increase rain-fed production risks, while heavy unseasonal rainfall can increase the potential for topsoil erosion. Also, increased temperature, reduced soil moisture or shorter growing periods could affect crop yields.</p>	<p>Better management of soil moisture through increase in, and conservation of organic matter. Timely supply of agriculture inputs to take advantage of available moisture and rainfall. Improved weather and market information available to farmers and risk management instruments to cope with crop failure</p>	Development of diversified farming system
		Introduction of plough bullocks in support of small farmers
		Establishment of village level seed banks
		Establishment of tree nurseries
		Index based insurance for crops
		ICT-enabled climate information and services to farmers
<p>Withdrawal of groundwater beyond replenishment capacity caused by reduced rainfall will reduce the availability of surface water and groundwater</p>	<p>More efficient use of groundwater by using it for critical irrigation and ensuring access to all by treating it as a common property. Diversifying the Public Distribution System with drought-resistant grains and cereals</p>	Development of system for groundwater management
		Introduction of system of rice intensification (SRI)
		Introduction of millet into the Government Public Distribution system (PDS) as incentive to encourage its production
<p>Erratic rainfall pattern could disturb employment opportunities for those dependent on seasonal agricultural labor for their livelihood, triggering out-migration</p>	<p>Enhanced livelihood opportunities for marginal groups through goat and sheep rearing, backyard poultry and fish farming in tanks. Support to planned migration and non-farm livelihoods to reduce dependency on natural resources for livelihoods</p>	Development of backyard poultry
		Establishment of chick rearing centers
		Development of inland fisheries cooperatives
		Establishment of common interest groups (CIG) for goat rearers
		Establishment of goat crèche (goat kids rearing center)
		Farming on leased land common property resource development
		Promotion of non-farm service sector livelihoods
		Support to planned migration for alternative income opportunity
<p>Reduced fodder production due to crop failure in rain-fed agriculture will have negative impact on the productivity of dairy cattle. Also, unseasonal rainfall might result in outbreaks of diseases normally linked to the rainy season</p>	<p>Integration of crops and livestock in a mixed farming system for fodder production combined with better animal health service delivery</p>	Development of diversified farming system
		Introduction of village level fodder banks
		Development of community managed livestock vaccination service
		Development of livestock insurance system
		Establishment of tree nurseries
<p>Erratic or unseasonal rainfall could have a positive impact on sheep and goat rearing as grazing becomes possible during seasons that normally would not offer this possibility. But disease outbreaks due to unseasonal rainfall could be a negative impact</p>	<p>Common land restoration for grazing and for rainwater infiltration, combined with better animal health service delivery</p>	Development of community based common property resource management
		Establishment of common interest groups (CIG) for goat herders
		Establishment of Goat crèche (goat kids rearing center)
		Development of community managed livestock vaccination service
<p>Increased incidence of floods will jeopardize crop production as they will not have time to mature</p>	<p>Develop flood avoidance strategies through different crop husbandry techniques and through infrastructure initiatives for water management Undertake survey to ensure maximum drainage capacity of agricultural land Improve drainage and irrigation infrastructure to allow for early planting and harvesting</p>	<p>Improve drainage system with open ditches, culverts and other structures De-silt drainage canals and strengthen bunds Introduce short duration, high value crops on flood prone areas Introduce crop insurance schemes for production lines that have proven to be flood resistant.</p>

	Develop crop insurance system	
Hot and humid conditions will have a negative impact on livestock production due to associated disease patterns	Diversify production in the livestock sector to spread risks and reduce dependence on climatic conditions	Develop fish farming in tanks Introduce flood resistant animals like ducks and geese
More intense floods threaten communities and agricultural production systems	Improved communication to broadcast weather and flood risk information and on-farm protective infrastructure	Set up a socially inclusive, gender-sensitive early warning system Stabilize river banks through earth works and flood resistant vegetation
More frequent and stronger cyclones threaten communities	Improved communication infrastructure to broadcast cyclone and related flood risk information, and climate resilient infrastructure solutions	Set up a socially inclusive, gender-sensitive early warning system Stabilize coastline through planting of mangroves if applicable Construct/upgrade cyclone shelters Low cost and green buildings and houses

The matrix shows i.a. how the impact of climate variability and change is manifested in the form of reduced and increasingly variable rainfall, and how responses must be related to water management and specific initiatives to ensure, for example, the rehabilitation of common land for better infiltration of rainwater, and more efficient utilization of groundwater through installation of drip irrigation systems. Such an analysis can be translated into investment opportunities at several levels from the individual farm to the watershed as a whole. Water management often needs to be addressed at watershed level in order to encompass common land for best impact and result. At farm level, investments in drip irrigation systems require both financial support for upfront investment costs and ongoing technical advice and support to ensure that proposed modifications in the farming practices are implemented correctly. Both these types of support will have to be planned with sustainability on mind. A modification in the farming system might require support in developing market access, an area where private/public partnership arrangement might be feasible. It might also require agronomic extension service support for which the regular extension service should be mobilized or where special programs available in the state might be of assistance. Support might be mobilized through MNREGS or other public programs to support labor-intensive innovations such as compost preparation and spreading, or road improvement to facilitate market access. Embedding the SCCF project within the wider NRLP makes such multi-scale forms of engagement possible.

The impact and response analysis will help identify interventions such as weather-based, index-insurance schemes for crop and livestock production, and/or new possibilities to harness carbon finance to support climate-smart agriculture and soil carbon capture. Such initiatives call for coordinated actions by diverse actors at multiple scales from the state (even national) level down to the individual farmer, paying careful attention to gender and other dimensions of social inclusion and resilience.

The types of intervention that will be required to effectively address the adaptation challenge will vary according to the administrative level in question and according to the needs of different social groups. For example, land-holding farmers face different challenges and opportunities than do the near-landless who often rely on grazing of small ruminants on common land, or the landless and the destitute whose livelihood depends on government support schemes such as MNREGS and on NTFPs collected on common land. Enclosures of common land may help the regeneration of biomass and groundwater infiltration, but have important gender implications that may need to be addressed through other means, such as where a shift from open grazing to cut-and-carry fodder systems increases women's workloads. This it will be important to select and develop measures in a socially inclusive manner.

Many households are likely to take advantage of opportunities for seasonal and circular wage labor migration, whereby one or more household member(s) will work in less climate-sensitive forms of employment in urban areas and send remittances to their families. Various forms of support can increase the effectiveness of, and returns to such forms of temporary wage labor migration, such as skills matching and job placement schemes with potential employers; issuing ID cards to reduce the

likelihood of abusive employment practices; assistance with access to safe housing, health insurance, and ICT-based payment services, etc. Such forms of assistance can help ensure that migration forms an essential complement to other adaptation measures at the farm, landscape and watershed level, thereby increasing household and community resilience overall.

- B.3. Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the Project at the national and local levels, including consideration of gender dimensions, and how these will support the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF). As a background information, read [Mainstreaming Gender at the GEF.](#)":

The baseline project is focused on poverty alleviation through developing sustainable institutions of the poor. Major project benefits will come from (i) productive livelihood investments by poor households, (ii) improved access to institutional credit for expanding/diversifying livelihood investments, (iii) improved integration with markets and institutions for scaling up livelihood activities, (iv) participatory targeting of poor beneficiaries, (iii) community management of investment funds, and (iv) enhanced skills linked with gainful employment opportunities for one million rural youth.

The core design of NRLP supports the identification, selection and mobilization of poor rural households into self managed institutions, such as women's SHGs and their federations, and provision of livelihood grants to enable them to undertake livelihood enhancing initiatives. A Social Management Framework (SMF) of NRLP will ensure the identification, mobilization, provision of information to, inclusion, and capacity building of these vulnerable groups. The SMF will ensure that women and other vulnerable groups will participate in defining, planning and implementing adaptation measures. Experience to date in states where the Bank has supported rural livelihoods operations demonstrates that where SHGs are made up exclusively of women, they tend to become very stable and gradually take on more complex and financially significant operations. Under APDAI in Andhra Pradesh, women's SHGs were the best performers as long as they received adequate technical support. Many of the specific adaptation measures given in the impact-response matrix above also have important gender implications, such as the example of common lands, or that of wage labor migration. In particular, the SCCF project will contribute to the following socio-economic benefits as described below:

Improved Climate Resilience and Livelihood Sustainability. The SCCF project will improve the climate resilience and sustainability of socioeconomic outcomes in 1000 villages by promoting diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas; Mainstreaming adaptation into broader development frameworks in targeted vulnerable areas; Reducing vulnerability to climate change in development sectors; Strengthening adaptive capacity to reduce risk to climate-induced economic losses.

Gender Sensitive-Adaptation Planning. A growing knowledge base is becoming available globally on how to implement such measures in a gender-sensitive manner, and the SCCF project is expected to contribute to this knowledge base through learning by doing and through its emphasis on building mechanisms for cross-learning, replication and scaling up. Climate change worsens the gender divide in the context of rural poverty and livelihoods. It adversely and differentially affects women and girls: by increasing their vulnerability to disease and illness, reduced food intake and nutritional wellbeing, increasing the drudgery of collecting water, fodder and fuelwood over longer time and distances, forced migration of family members. The adaptation assessment in the project clusters will include gender analysis which will lead to specific interventions and approaches that promote greater women's access to human, social, and economic development services and resources, including specific adaptation relevant interventions such as in fuelwood/fodder plantations, seed banks, chick rearing and fish farming as examples of activities that render typical women managed activities less vulnerable to climate change and variability.

- B.4 Indicate risks, including climate change risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design:

The objective of the SCCF is in itself to address the climate change risk. The risk of not reaching the objectives for the SCCF project is therefore more related to the design and risks associated with the baseline project. The NRLP has undertaken a thorough risk assessment and included in its design a risk analysis and on that basis included risk mitigation measures that will be triggered should any of the risks materialize. The risk table is shown below.

Risk/ Assumption	Rating	Mitigation Strategy
Limited capacity of MoRD to provide technical assistance and hand holding support to the states during implementation of the proposed project on climate change adaptation	M	The proposed project has an in- built strategy to address this risk through a dedicated climate change adaptation unit in the National Mission Management Unit (NMMU) for providing technical assistance to the states and for professionalizing a training system on climate change adaptation. (Component 3)
Limited capacity and interest in states to implement the proposed project on climate change adaptation	M	The proposed project will strengthen the State Rural Livelihood Mission (SRLM) in the select states chosen for this project through deployment of competent human resources and recruitment of NGOs that have a track record of innovation and delivery. Furthermore, a few states will be strategically chosen according to criteria such as institutional readiness of the state governments to implement innovative actions to address the challenge of climate change and proven performance of national programs in the states from which leveraging is envisaged under the proposed project (Component 2 and 3)
Policy changes for scaling up adaptation in national programs and sector practices may not receive government and political support	M	A consultative approach will be used drawing on field-based best practices and inputs from various stakeholders (government, private sector, communities, NGOs, local bodies and academicians) to ensure the feasibility and acceptability of the proposed recommendations A multi stakeholder institutional platform will be established under the project to lead this process in consultation with key ministries and stakeholders (Component 3)
Local communities may not be willing to participate in the project	L	The project will work closely with the local communities by providing technical and financial support for incorporating climate change considerations into livelihood plans (adaptation plans). Planned interventions include climate-smart agriculture; non-farm livelihoods; rural hard or soft infrastructure investments (such as water storage or index insurance); weather communications systems; and strengthened community support for labor migration, all of which shall result in income augmentation of communities. The project will also recognize the traditional knowledge of local communities during preparation of Adaptation Plans (Component 1 and 2).

The risk will be mitigated through the Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning system set up by the baseline project. The ME&L system will serve the role of a social observatory, using different M&E tools to ensure continuous feedback to project management and other stakeholders on progress and quality of project implementation. Regular monitoring will include reporting on inputs, outputs and outcomes at several levels drawing on a range of information sources, which will be organized in a fully computerized web-based Monitoring Information System (MIS). There will also be a system for Process Monitoring and quality tracking (the Learning part of ME&L) to understand how processes related to inclusion of social groups, service delivery and relationship between different stakeholders develop. And, at village level participatory self-monitoring will take place through focus group discussions animated by project support staff. There is thus a solid system in place for capturing and addressing technical as well as process related issues that might jeopardize achievement of set targets. The SCCF supported activities will become integrated into this inclusive ME&L system and reap the full benefits of a risk mitigation system adequately resourced and based on long experience with rural development projects in India.

B.5. Identify key stakeholders involved in the project including the private sector, civil society organizations, local and indigenous communities, and their respective roles, as applicable:

The table below shows all the stakeholders in the project and their respective roles.

Key stakeholders	Relevant Roles and Responsibilities (indicative)
Ministry of Environment & Forests (MoEF)	The MoEF is the nodal agency in the administrative structure of the national Government for planning, promoting, coordinating and overseeing implementation of India's environmental, forestry, land degradation and climate change related policies and programmes. MoEF shall provide the overall project coordination at the national level and facilitate coordination among Ministries.
Ministry of Rural Development	The MoRD is the key national implementing agency for the proposed project. The baseline project, National Rural Livelihoods Project (NRLP) is also anchored in this Ministry. The Ministry has a National Mission Management Unit (NMMU) comprising of a multidisciplinary team with expertise in cross-sectoral themes such as institutional building, capacity building, micro-finance, agriculture, non-farm livelihoods that is managing the NRLM. The NMMU will be augmented with a dedicated climate change adaptation unit for implementing the proposed project. MoRD will lead implementation at the national level, particularly policy reforms and coordination with the state governments.
State Government Departments of Rural Development	The State Departments of Rural Development shall be the nodal agencies for coordinating and implementing the project. They will implement the proposed project through the state level societies. They will also leverage the necessary co-financing at the state level from other national- and state- sponsored schemes.
District Administration	Headed by the District Collector, and include functionaries responsible for different aspects of district governance such as district planning (District Planning Officer), agriculture (District Agriculture Officer), forests (Divisional Forest Officer), tribal development (District Tribal Officer), livestock (District Animal Husbandry/Livestock Officer), soil & water engineers, officials of the women and child dept. These district level functionaries are responsible for planning and implementing sectoral programmes and will form stakeholders in the project
Village Organization (VO), Self Help Groups (SHGs) Common Interest Groups (CIGs) and Producer Cooperatives	These grassroots community groups are the key implementers and beneficiaries of the project
Panchayati Raj Institutions	At the District level there is <i>District Panchayat</i> ; at the block level there are <i>Block Panchayats</i> , and at the village level there are Gram Panchayats. These three levels of local government are responsible for the implementation of public sector schemes at the grassroots level and will be actively involved in the project in particular in delivering Components 1.
Research and Educational Institutions and NGOs	Agricultural research institutions of the Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR), the Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education together with their networks of decentralized branches, The International Crop Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) and MS Swaminathan Research Foundation etc have a presence in the states and will be responsible for informing the climate change management measures to ensure they are grounded in sound science. NGOs will be recruited as 'change agents' and will be responsible for working directly with communities on preparation of Adaptation Plans and their implementation.
Commercial and Rural Banks and Micro-finance Institutions	These institutions will provide credit to community groups and their federations to enable them to take on livelihoods enhancing activities at higher economies of scale

The very design of the baseline project is based in including all relevant institutions, organizations, and societies that have a role to play in addressing rural poverty in India. The private sector is foreseen to play an important role in upscaling successful initiatives through providing financing through the banking system, through micro-finance institutions and through marketing structures and processes that will increasingly use modern communication tools and systems to optimize benefits to producers. The entire project is based on not only working through civil society organizations but indeed on strengthening them and expanding their reach so as to include the poorest and most vulnerable groups of the rural poor. This means including local and indigenous communities (tribal groups) and ensuring that women are given special consideration. Through organizing them in SHGs, producer cooperatives and in CIGs, cohesion within the groups will be

ensured. These groups and their federations are planned to be the backbone of a social movement to overcome poverty in rural India. Their role is therefore indispensable for success and all efforts of the project are to ensure that they will indeed be able to live up to that expectation.

B.6. Outline the coordination with other related initiatives:

Although NRLM and even more the investment of India itself in the rural livelihoods program is the largest such initiative in India, covering the entire country, there are other government and non-government initiatives that are working on overcoming rural poverty and indeed addressing the environmental and climate change challenge. This includes other donor supported initiatives as well as initiatives pursued by civil society (NGOs) and research institutions. For example, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education together with their networks of decentralized branches in many Indian states, are working on climate change related topics. The International Crop Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), based in Andhra Pradesh and the MS Swaminathan Research Foundation in Tamil Nadu have since many years been addressing the climate change agenda. Many highly competent NGOs are working close to farmers and villages and support them in their efforts to improve their livelihoods. They will be solicited to cooperate with the project to work as change agents at local level, after having been trained and made fully conversant with the project and the specific task for which they have been deemed suitable and for which they have agreed to cooperate. Finally, the proposed project will coordinate closely with some of the flagship national government programs such as the National Agriculture Development Program (RKVY), Women Farmers Empowerment Program (MKSP), and MNREGS to develop an integrated program on climate change adaptation and to optimize the use of public investments.

C. DESCRIBE THE GEF AGENCY'S COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE TO IMPLEMENT THIS PROJECT:

The SCCF project is fully incorporated into the baseline project, which in itself is the Bank's as well as the Indian Government's flagship initiative to overcome rural poverty, a cornerstone of India's development strategy. The World Bank has a strong advantage in supporting this initiative due to the multi-sectoral scope of its assistance program, its ability to forge cross-sectoral integration, and its substantial expertise in all areas relevant to this initiative, such as environmental sustainability, water resource management, rural development and agriculture, community-driven approaches, and policy and institutional reforms. Adaptation to climate variability and change is a priority for the Bank and GoI.

C.1 Indicate the co-financing amount the GEF agency is bringing to the project:

The immediate co-financing that has been identified for the SCCF project is \$ 30 million as indicated in Part I, D above. This co-financing is envisaged from NRLP and two flagship national programs on rural development – MNREGS and MKSP. However, while the co-financing amount may be viewed as being relatively small, its potential impact is expected to be much more significant. The total budget of NRLP consists of a World Bank contribution of US\$1 billion and a GoI allocation of US\$2.2 billion over the next two years and a further amount of US\$5.5 billion included in the FY 13-17 Five Year Plan. The SCCF project is therefore contributing to a very large initiative and the processes that it plans to put in place for analyzing, defining intervention strategies and implementing adaptation measures, have a potentially very wide reach. Similarly the MNREGS is expected to have a budget allocation of \$ 8 billion for India in the FY 13-17 Five Year Plan.

The reason for limiting the co-financing amount from NRLP to USD 30,000,000 is based on the fact that NRLP is basically a rural development project and although it is clearly stated that development itself is the best adaptation strategy, it would be to stretch the SCCF concept of co-financing to include the total amount of the NRLP project, both the Bank's and the Government's investment in NRLP as all being co-financing to the SCCF contribution. Similarly, the budgets for programs such as MNREGS and MKSP are very large and also include measures that are more related to basic rural

development investments than specifically to adaptation and hence their contribution to the co-financing to the SCCF funds have been conservatively estimated.

C.2 How does the project fit into the GEF agency's program (reflected in documents such as UNDAF, CAS, etc.) and staff capacity in the country to follow up project implementation:

The central vision of India's Eleventh Five Year Plan is to promote inclusive growth so that the benefits are shared by all people. In line with this vision, the key thrust in the World Bank's CAS for India FY09-12 is to provide support for programs across three pillars: i) achieve rapid, inclusive growth, ii) ensure development is sustainable, and iii) increasing the effectiveness of service delivery. The CAS acknowledges the importance of reducing vulnerability of the economy and population to climate risks. The proposed project is in line with the strategy adopted under the CAS in two key respects:

- (i) It seeks to enhance the involvement of the World Bank in those states of India where the incidence of poverty, both in terms of absolute number of people and percentage of population, is high. Through the proposed project, it is envisaged that developing sustainable institutions of the poor and providing enhanced alternative and effective channels for provision of diversified livelihood alternatives to the poor, will contribute to overall poverty alleviation in India.
- (ii) The SCCF component is of particular significance to Pillar 2 above by adding a climate change adaptation dimension to sustainability. It will seek to ensure that the most vulnerable people of India can adapt to climate change and that the local governance and community structures can adequately respond to the challenge of climate change through informed decision making on an issue that affect their lives and livelihoods.


6 The World Bank-GOI collaboration on rural livelihoods began in 2000 with three District Poverty Initiative Projects in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, and Rajasthan. The approach as evolved through additional financing and subsequent projects in Tamil Nadu (2005), Bihar (2007) and Orissa (2008). Similar projects in Sri Lanka and Bangladesh have also contributed to lessons from rural livelihoods investments.

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S): (Please attach the [Operational Focal Point endorsement letter\(s\)](#) with this template. For SGP, use this [OFP endorsement letter](#)).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)
Hem Pande	Joint Secretary and GEF Operational Focal Point	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS	

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF criteria for project identification and preparation.					
Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	DATE (MM/d d/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Karin Shepardson, Program Manager, Environment Department, World Bank, Washington, DC		March 15, 2012	Akiko Nakagawa, Sr. Environmental Specialist and South Asia GEF Coordinator, World Bank, Washington DC, USA	202-473-9012	anakagawa@worldbank.org