

## AUSAID – UNDP PARTNERSHIP ON CLIMATE CHANGE



### 1. Background

Climate change poses a serious threat to human development and achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In India, potential impacts of climate change may be severe, especially since two-thirds of the population depends on climate sensitive sectors and natural resources for their livelihoods. As a rapidly growing country with a high rate of growth, India envisages to pursue its development goals following a low-carbon and climate resilience pathway. This is a major challenge since it would involve action at all levels of implementation and decision-making. In this regard, the proposed AUSAID-UNDP partnership will contribute to this overall aim of the Government of India (GOI) by supporting concrete initiatives towards capacity building and planning, greenhouse gas mitigation and adaptation to climate change impacts. The ultimate expected outcome is enhancement of capacities of poor women and men especially those belonging to marginalized groups; private sector and government for climate change planning, mitigation and adaptation..

The partnership is envisaged as a part of a broader UNDP programme to support the GOI to adopt a low carbon climate resilient development pathway. The programme assists the government to address its national developmental and environmental priorities while meeting the obligations under the key multilateral environmental agreements, including the Framework Convention on Climate Change. In particular, the programme aims to strengthen the information base and institutional capacities, leverage international and local financial resources and develop strategic partnerships for implementation of the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) with focus on energy efficiency, access to clean energy, access to environmental finance and knowledge management.

### 2. Purpose and Scope

The proposed AUSAID-UNDP Partnership will comprise a programme with an overall purpose to support national efforts in addressing climate change through specific interventions in three project areas detailed below. At a subsequent stage, this partnership may widen beyond the programme to include technical collaboration and other aspects. The partnership will strongly focus on gender issues and will include an analysis of vulnerability to climate change and will empower vulnerable women and men to enhance climate-resilience and reduce disaster risks. The logical framework analysis for the programme is presented in Annex 1.

#### 2.1 Capacity Building: Supporting Climate Change Planning and Implementation Processes

The Programme will help develop stakeholder capacities to incorporate climate change considerations within the planning and implementation processes at various levels in the country. This includes two specific outputs: (a) to develop capacities to support gender sensitive climate change planning and

implementation at the sub-national levels in at least two states and with lessons learnt shared in seven other states, (b) to strengthen capacities of government officers and institutions on climate change issues through a Centre for Climate Change and Environment at the National Institute for Administrative Research (NIAR) and the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration (LBSNAA).

### **2.1.1 Context**

India is actively engaged in addressing climate change through its domestic actions as well as engagement at the international negotiations and discussions. The National Action Plan on Climate Change launched in 2008 is a part of the concerted domestic actions to address climate change. The NAPCC comprises eight sectoral missions with multi-pronged, long-term and integrated strategies for addressing climate change. Importantly, the NAPCC clearly highlights the differentiated impacts of climate change on women - "The impacts of climate change could prove particularly severe for women. With climate change, there would be an increasing scarcity of water, reduction of yields in forest biomass, and increased risks to human health for children, women and the elderly in a household becoming the most vulnerable. With the possibility of decline in the availability of food grains, the threat of malnutrition may also increase. All these would add to deprivations that many women already encounter and so in each of the adaptation programmes, special attention should be paid to the aspect of gender." The challenge is to translate and adapt the national level policy imperatives and equity considerations to sub-national level actions, and the State Governments have a key role to play in incorporating climate change concerns in everyday governance and adopting climate-friendly policies, and investment decisions.

### **2.1.2 Linkage with the existing UNDP portfolio**

UNDP India through its existing project portfolio is supporting relevant stakeholders at the national and state level in preparation of the SAPCCs. The main activities are in the areas highlighted below. In addition, it is also collaborating with the NIAR and the LBSNAA. While some of these initiatives are underway, others will be operationalized as resources become available:

- Development of a "Common Framework for the preparation of the SAPCC" – This was undertaken in consultation with national and state governments and other development agencies. The Framework has been adopted and shared with States and Union Territories to ensure a common understanding about the purpose and content of the SAPCC with scope to incorporate regional/site specific variations at the sub-national level. The SAPCC framework already incorporates gender and inclusion concerns as one of its key elements. A common framework ensures a certain level of coherence in the national and state level actions while retaining the necessary flexibility to accommodate state-specific circumstances and priorities.
- Direct support to the process of preparation of the SAPCC in nine states/UTs . AusAID support will be used to help design , finalize and institutionalize the plans in at least two states – Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand - with comprehensive stakeholder consultations involving a) women and men from marginalized communities and b) experts from diverse disciplines.
- In Madhya Pradesh, the state government has set up a State Level Climate Change Cell and is committed to setting up a knowledge centre within this cell. With AusAID support, this Centre will be strengthened to facilitate mainstreaming of sustainable development and climate change

concerns. The knowledge centre will specifically focus on issues of gender sensitive climate adaptation.

- Establishment of a technical cell within MoEF under the direct supervision of the Joint Secretary, Climate Change to facilitate implementation of NAPCC, comprising of experts (including a gender expert) and support staff
- Knowledge products development by commissioning of studies and position papers on selected topics which will be widely disseminated. These knowledge products will be developed in consultation with MoEF and the Department of Science and Technology. While UNDP supports this currently with a limited budget, AusAid support will enable addressing a wider range of issues, including analysis of differentiated impacts on women and men and **will enlarge the target groups to be reached, including relevant government departments, local governments and CSOs representing marginalized communities**
- Support to the NIAR and LBSNAA for curriculum development and preparing knowledge products for training of government officers on climate change related issues, including a strong focus on gender and climate learnings; engaging services of climate change experts; and organization of training programmes for government officials on various issues related to climate change in the context of Indian governance structures. . NIAR will provide core cost for the Centre and LBSNAA will bear the cost of training courses at the Academy. AusAID support will help develop knowledge products and training material, and will enable initial academic exchange with institutions of international repute.

### 2.1.3 Objectives

The AUSAID-UNDP programme will fund specific components of the above project portfolio on sub-national climate change planning and implementation processes. The Programme will contribute to developing relevant knowledge products and undertaking capacity building programmes at different levels. Expertise, networks and information resources from Australia will be drawn upon to strengthen the knowledge base. The activities will be carried out at least in the two states of Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand and the outputs and outcomes will be shared with other states as well.

### 2.1.4 Key deliverables

- (i) *Capacity development for climate change and planning supported at sub-national level with focus both on mitigation and adaptation:* This would involve supporting awareness workshops as well as consultations for various stakeholders at the state and the local levels on both mitigation and adaptation. At the state level, it will include senior officials from relevant departments such as agriculture, water resources, energy, environment and transport. At the level of local governments, it will cover district –level technical officers and Panchayat leaders. To ensure, that people’s voices influence planning for climate change, tools such as “community conversations” will also be used to elicit response as well as to disseminate information. These will help create an enabling environment for highlighting climate concerns and brainstorming on strategies for addressing them. This in turn will feed into the planning process at the sub-national level. State level plans will be shared with the Planning Commission so that these views can be incorporated into the drafting the XIIth five year plan and the national planning for climate change through Missions and sectoral programs. Inter and intra state exposure visits will also be arranged for cross learning as well as sharing experiences and ideas. For this, web-

based interface discussions on UN Solution Exchange (especially with Climate Change, Decentralisation and Gender CoPs) will also be undertaken. In addition, the existing technical Cell at the MOEF will be strengthened and state level Climate Change Cells will be established as required.

- (ii) *Knowledge products developed by commissioning of studies and position papers on selected topics which will be widely disseminated:* For instance, these will include knowledge tools for local government representatives (Panchayats, villages committees, municipalities) to improve their understanding and facilitate integration of climate change considerations in the local planning process. With a focus on women and marginal groups. Easy to understand tools for village youth, women groups and school children and scoping studies for the private sector to identify potential for interventions will also be developed. One of the major focus will also be assessment of vulnerability and strategies to build resilience of marginalized communities, women and the people with disabilities. The various documents prepared will be disseminated widely during (a) the regional and stakeholder consultation processes as part the SAPCC preparation, which will involve local governments and community institutions and (b) through dedicated capacity building programs.
- (iii) *Establishment of a Knowledge Management Centre in Madhya Pradesh:* It is envisaged that the Knowledge Management Centre will host a repository of information on climate change (with a focus on population groups) particularly relevant for different states in India. The Centre will also be developed to prepare knowledge products based on the information stored, and possibly impart training and undertake awareness and capacity building programs for different stakeholders. The Centre will be a dedicated repository for climate data collection, collation, aggregation, analysis and dissemination. Currently there is no institutional mechanism to provide this data readily and in a understandable form to various stakeholders including communities. The Centre will be a pioneering institution in this regard in the country. For instance, farmers can plan their long term strategies (cropping pattern, crop selection etc.) based on information provided by the Centre. Such a Knowledge Management Centre will be a first of its kind in India and a Detailed Project Report on it is currently under preparation by the state government with support from UNDP. UNDP will utilize AusAID support to provide start-up costs as well as development of knowledge costs . The state government is committed to sustain the Centre beyond the project period.
- (iv) *Partnership with NIAR and LBSNAA on Climate Change:* This will include facilitating curriculum development, preparing knowledge products and provision of training of government officers on climate change related issues and policy. A technical exchange program between Australian Universities and NIAR and LBSNAA will also be developed for academicians and policy makers on applied issues related to climate change. This will be executed by a Centre for Climate Change and Environment at NIAR. Besides stand-alone modules on climate change, This Center will contribute to the existing LBSNAA training modules on gender and inclusion in the context of climate change. This Centre will also strengthen other training central and state institutions on climate change, and will collaborate with other institutions in the global South. . AusAID support will help develop knowledge products and initiate academic exchange between the centre and other specialized institutions. NIAR will meet the core expenditure of the Centre and LBSNAA will meet the cost of the training courses. This plan ensures that the Centre will continue its operations after cessation of this project.

### **2.1.5 Sustainability**

The potential for sustainability of the planned activities in support of climate change planning and implementation processes is high since there is increasing recognition among state governments that unless adequate actions are taken at the sub-national levels, climate change may become a major impediment to the endeavor of realizing national development priorities including the MDGs. While the Central Government is the key player in shaping the national climate change policy and creating the necessary institutional mechanism for its implementation, involvement of decision makers and other stakeholders at various levels in tackling climate change is also crucial. In acknowledgement of this, the state governments have been mandated to prepare State Level Action Plans on Climate Change (SAPCCs) to address climate change impacts and reduce the associated risks and vulnerabilities. UNDP is supporting the national government in the overall coordination of the preparation of SAPCCs and is also working directly with nine states in response to specific requests from the national and state governments. Of these, two major states, Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand will be supported through the AusAID partnership.

The interventions planned in support of the National Institute of Administrative Research are also expected to be highly sustainable since there is a very high level of commitment within the institute to successfully establish the Center for Climate Change and Environment (CCCE). Officers belonging to the central services play a pivotal role in India achieving its national development goals. The GOI has an extensive and complex administrative structure from national to the district level and below; and the officers belonging to the various categories of civil services are engaged at different levels from governing of an Administrative Unit and implementation of development schemes to policy level planning. These officers are responsible for developing and implementing fiscal and regulatory policies related to the production sector, utilization of natural resources, energy and infrastructure, habitat and essential services. The primary objective of the CCCE is to develop the capacity of officers to understand and respond to the challenges posed by climate change and environmental degradation. As climate change is likely to influence the agenda of these officers when they are posted at different levels in different sectors, adequate knowledge of the threats posed by climate change and strategies for mitigation and adaptation will become increasingly important.

## **2.2 Climate Change Mitigation: Energy Efficiency in Small and Medium Enterprises in the Steel Rolling Sector**

The AUSAID-UNDP Programme will help in address climate change by supporting energy efficiency interventions in the energy intensive small and medium enterprises in the Steel Rolling Mill (SSRM) sector which will also have significant developmental implications.

### **2.2.1 Context**

GoI endeavors to reduce the emissions intensity of its GDP by 20-25% by 2020 in comparison to the 2005 level. The Small and medium Enterprises (SMEs) collectively present a large potential for energy efficiency improvements and GHG reduction. Energy efficiency reduces fuel costs and helps the SME in improving competitiveness of their operations. In addition, this leads to improvement in working

conditions and the quality of products. Linkages will be made with the Private Finance Advisory Network (PFAN) under the Clean Technology Initiative where possible.

The SRRM sector in India largely comprises (almost 75%) of small and medium scale mills. The sector constitute an important link in the overall supply chain of steel in the country by contributing to more than 57 percent of steel produce in the country, and provides employment to a large number of people. The direct energy-use in this sector includes heating fuels (furnace oil, natural gas and coal) and electrical energy. Indirect energy use involves use of energy intensive raw materials. The energy cost in the SRRMs is estimated at 15-25% of overall production cost. The energy saving potential in this industry is anywhere around 30-50%.

There are around 1200 small scale SRRM units most of them characterized by use of outdated technologies and practices, low awareness about energy efficiency and limited capacities to invest in energy-efficiency measures in their processes and to operate high-end technologies. The cyclic nature of steel industry has forced SMEs to look for short-term objectives rather than long-term energy efficiency solutions. The deployment of energy efficient technologies in the sector is furthermore hampered by large variation in inputs and product-mix and their small capacities. These as well as other institutional and economic barriers hamper the widespread application of energy-efficient technologies and practices.

### **2.2.2 Linkage with the exiting programme**

UNDP is supporting the Ministry of Steel (MOS) to improve energy efficiency in the SSRM sector, given the climate change as well as other developmental benefits of energy interventions in the SME sector. The focus is to create awareness and develop specific energy efficiency measures and facilitate removal of barriers to energy efficiency and energy conservation in this sector, and thus reduce GHG emissions. Activities include clean technology demonstration, supporting the development of national strategies and action plans, and the strengthening of national and regional institutions. They rely primarily on market processes (including influencing private investment flows, technology adoption and economic activities) for the demonstration and adoption of energy efficient technologies in the sector. UNDP is currently working with 44 units. Of these, 25 have adopted improved technology, with changes in equipment and processes. These units have met more than 75% of the investment costs through own funds, with the Ministry providing the rest as subsidy. It has been found in this case that access to finance is not the critical barrier to widespread adoption. UNDP in providing technical support (energy audit, identifying measures to improve efficiency, without compromising on product diversity and flexibility, training shop floor workers and supervisors), has successfully overcome these barriers. It is expected that the AusAID subproject too will receive the same equity funding from participating units. The Ministry is willing to provide subsidy to these units as well. The Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) is a member of the Steering Committee and will draw lessons from this project on technology adoption

### **2.2.3 Objectives**

The AUSAID-UNDP programme will build on the partnerships and networks created under the UNDP-MOS collaboration in order to further enhance energy efficiency improvements in the SRRM sector. Taking a cluster approach, the Programme will cover a different set of industrial processes and units. Effort would be made to select appropriate cluster(s) with a significant number of representative units

with high potential for energy saving as well as one that is located near capital cities or Delhi. The Partnership will also draw upon good practices among the small units in the steel sector in Australia and examine whether these and specific lessons can be adapted to the local conditions in the Indian steel clusters.

#### **2.2.4 Key deliverables**

- (i) *Awareness Creation and Capacity building across the Cluster on Energy Efficiency, Technological Options and Climate Change:* Awareness creation workshops as well as hands-on training will be conducted for the SRRM units within the cluster to adopt identified best practices. Tours will be arranged for entrepreneurs and workers to other units wherein energy efficiency improvements have been undertaken to help entrepreneurs understand and ascertain the benefits of adoption energy efficient technologies – both soft and hard. Technology packages will be introduced for different kinds of units with the cluster.
- (ii) *Development of Model Unit for Technology Demonstration:* Five-to-seven units in the select cluster(s) will be developed as “model units” for demonstration of technology improvements and climate savings. Baseline and energy audits will be undertaken in the model units, to identify technological improvement potential. Based on these, adequate support will be provided such that appropriate technological package is developed and implemented. The experience and lessons learnt will be widely shared in the sector. The progress will be monitored and documented in terms of GHG savings and energy efficiency improvements which could then be used to inculcate confidence in the technologies for replication across other Units in the cluster as well as other clusters across the country.
- (iii) *Documentation of lessons learnt for dissemination and replication across other clusters:* This project will be closely linked to the ongoing UNDP-MoS project in order to capitalize on the synergies and avoid any duplication. Lessons from the pilot programs will also provide valuable input for the MoS policy and planning processes.

#### **2.2.5 Sustainability**

In the ongoing UNDP-MOS programme, the 25 units which have adopted improved technologies have met more than 75% of the investment costs through equity contributions. The remaining investment has been provided by the Ministry as subsidy. It is expected that for this intervention similar equity contributions will be mobilized from the participating units and subsidies accessed from the Ministry of Steel.

### **2.3 Climate Change Adaptation: Reducing Vulnerabilities to Climate Change and Disaster Risk through Integrated Water Management**

India is highly vulnerable to climate change. One the reason is high physical exposure to climate related disasters (65% of India is drought prone and 12% is flood prone).

Adapting to climate change is about reducing vulnerability to current and projected climate risks. Vulnerability to climate change is determined in large part by people's adaptive capacity and a highly relevant sector in this regard is water. A particular climate hazard, such as a flood or a drought, does affect all people within a community – and affects women more than men, and across economic groups, affects the poor because of lower greater capacity to manage the crisis. The inequitable distribution of rights, resources and power – as well as patriarchal cultural rules and norms –constrains many people's ability to take action on climate change. This is especially true for women. Therefore, gender is recognized as critical factor in understanding vulnerability to climate change under the programme. The Government of India is strongly committed to minimize the adverse impacts of climate change in the short and medium-term and to strengthen the resilience of the country to climate change.

The NAPCC acknowledges the importance of reducing the negative impact of climate change, particularly on the women and men from poor and more vulnerable sections of society. A critical impact of climate change for the country will be on water security. The National Water Mission under the NAPCC aims at "conservation of water, minimizing wastage and ensuring its more equitable distribution both across and within States through integrated water resources development and management". Integration of disaster risk reduction into national and local development policies and plans is considered one of key processes to promote a sustainable and climate resilient development paradigm. Communities, especially poor women and men, need to be supported in adopting and incorporating risk reduction concerns into their day-to-day lives, livelihoods and occupational patterns.

### **2.3.1 Context**

The AUSAID Programme will help in enhancing resilience of poor women and men to climate change impacts in two states, including a flood prone and a drought prone state, by development of local interventions for water management for disaster risk mitigation and climate change adaptation and integrating these into the state level planning processes and programmes. Overall, the programme will seek an integrated approach to link climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction and water management in order to enhance the adaptive capacities of vulnerable communities.

### **2.3.2 Linkage with the existing programme**

The ongoing GoI-UNDP Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Programme monitored by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) strives to strengthen the institutional structures to undertake disaster risk reduction activities at various levels, including the risk being enhanced due to climate change, and develop preparedness for recovery. The programme is being implemented in 26 states and 58 cities across India and will have two outcomes: (i) communities and institutions have established preparedness mechanisms and partnerships to effectively respond to and recover from the impact of disasters, and (ii) communities are aware of their vulnerabilities and adequately prepared to manage (and reduce) disaster and environmental related risks.

The AUSAID-UNDP programme will fund specific activities to enhance community resilience by establishing climate change induced risk management capacities (adaptation, disaster mitigation and risk reduction) in one district each from flood prone areas of Orissa and drought prone areas of Madhya Pradesh. The two districts selected will be from the ongoing GoI-UNDP DRR programme to ensure



sustainability of the capacities developed as well as to enable scale up in other locations covered under the DRR programme through state disaster management authorities. Tools and methodologies developed and used in Australia would be examined to strengthen this component.

### 2.3.3 Objectives

The AUSAID –UNDP programme will aim to incorporate the focus climate change considerations with particular reference to water management within this larger programme. This has not been a key focus till now, but considering the challenge it poses and the link between water, climate change and climate change disaster is critical to address. The work on integrated water management will also feed into the state action Plans for Climate Change. The current draft SAPCCs include a strong concern for the impact on water availability as well as frequency and intensity of water related natural disasters. Lessons from this work will feed into SAPCCs.

The programme will support interventions at two levels: on the one hand, it will support the development of local strategies and the demonstration of adaptive water management measures on the ground in pilot sites in two districts in two different ecosystems. On the other hand, it will use the experience and lessons gained from its support at local level to inform and influence development planning process and policy-making at district and state levels particularly related to State Level Action Plans on Climate Change and the State Disaster Management Plans. The project will help link development, adaptation, and disaster risk management in an integrated way, and to promote cross-sectoral and coordinated responses to address the risks of climate change.

### 2.3.4 Key deliverables

The overall strategy proposed is to strengthen the capacities of communities to adapt to climate change through integrated water management. The specific interventions will include:

- (i) *Develop models of community based management of water resources:* The programme will support integrated water management practices to strengthen adaptation to climate change impacts by developing two models one in a drought prone and other in a flood prone region. This will involve participatory (involving communities including women and men from marginalized groups as well as experts) water resource mapping, climate and disaster (i.e. related to flood or drought) vulnerability assessments and strengthening communities institutions to identify and institutionalize adaptive water management strategies and setting up climate resilient water related infrastructure. Activities will include initiatives for water resource conservation, pilot plots on alternative land-use, crop choices and cultivation practices, data collection on water resources at the ground level to enable community monitoring. These pilot demonstration will help build the capacity of local stakeholders including poor women and men, and local governance institutions to use vulnerability analysis and related climate change information for pro-active and climate resilient development planning. The demonstrations will strengthen the role of women in institutions as decision makers in managing water resources and related landuse/crop choice issues.
- (ii) *Integrate water management and climate change risk concerns into disaster management planning at District and Gram Panchayat:* Focus will be given to integrate water management

with land use pattern, cropping choices, livelihood resources and habitat planning. Improved awareness and dialogue on climate risks and rural development in the target sites and districts will be facilitated. Actors relevant for the delivery of rural development services at multiple levels will be capacitated to understand the potential climate related risks and impacts on women and men such that they play an active role in climate resilient district and community level planning and reducing impact of drought/flood. This will help better collaboration and coordination among government and non-governmental stakeholders at the district and sub-district levels to strengthen the quality and relevance of community plans and district development plans as well as district disaster management plans. This may be through integration of climate change information and adaptive measures into extension programs, access to appropriate crop varieties and integrated agricultural practices; skill development and livelihood diversification to reduce stress on water resources; addressing unsustainable water use and promoting water harnessing structures to recharge groundwater and thereby strengthening resilience to drought/floods.

- (iii) *Inform state level policy and planning process on climate change and disaster risk management on adaptive water management:* The lessons from the first two components will help inform policy at state and national levels to integrate community level water management concerns and strategies within the overall development programmes. Effective knowledge management tools will be used for dissemination of lessons learnt and encourages replication and up-scaling good practices. These government's drought prone areas programme and NREGP programme will both be strengthened through the introduction of climate risk, disaster risk and water security information. To ensure sustainability, activities will be integrated with on-going development schemes such as Integrated Watershed Development Programme, and others. Measures for mitigating the impacts of climate change in each identified climatic zone will be designed to enable the communities and local administrations to adopt and implement suitable climate risk management initiatives. Overall the inputs will be provided to incorporated lessons within the overall State Level Plans on Climate Change and Disaster Management Plans, and ultimately the national level planning and policy processes and programmes.

### **2.3.5 Sustainability**

The lessons from the model pilots will be replicated and up scaled through the ongoing GOI-UNDP Disaster Risk Programme as well as integrated within the State Action Plans for Climate Change and State and District Disaster Management plans

## **3. Budget Estimate and Time Frame**

AUD 3 million over three years. The investments are modular in nature with scope to scale up and leverage the lessons further from the scale-up efforts. The detailed break-up is given in Annex 2.

#### 4. Management Arrangements

The management arrangement would involve specific arrangements developed in close synergy with the management arrangements of the relevant existing UNDP project portfolio.

A *Programme Advisory Committee (PAC)* will be set up to provide overall direction to the AUSAID-UNDP Programme. The PAC will be chaired by the Country Director, UNDP India and will include representatives from UNDP, AUSAID, Indian government and subject experts. The PAC will meet once a year and will review the overall relevance and effectiveness of the Partnership, and more specifically the proposed programme.

Three of the four projects of the AUSAID-UNDP programme are integrally linked with current UNDP portfolio. In these projects, the existing *Project Steering Committee (PSC)* will set up a sub-committee which will perform the role of the Steering Committee of the AUSAID-UNDP component. AUSAID representatives will be invited to participate in the meetings of the sub-committee. In the fourth project i.e. the partnership with NIAR/LBSNAA, NIAR will set up a sub-committee for the AUSAID-UNDP Partnership. The sub-committee will guide the implementation of the project and ensure effectiveness dissemination of lessons.

The nodal Ministry/institutions for each project within the partnership will be the *Implementing Partner (IP)* for the specific project. NGOs and private sector entities will be engaged for specific roles as required. The *National Project Director (NPD)* for each project will be a senior official deputed by the IP and will oversee project implementation and fund utilization. The NPD will continue to function within the parent institution and will work under the guidance of the Steering Committee. S/he will contribute substantially to mainstreaming the lessons from the project.

There will be initial agreement on the Project Log-frame among AUSAID, UNDP and the IP. The Project Log-frame will enable the project to be on track for delivering multi-year project outputs. The sub-committee will prepare Annual Work Plans (AWPs) on the basis of the overall Log-frame for the project. The AWPs will include major activities and specify deliverables for the year. The IPs will sign budgeted AWPs with UNDP on an annual basis, as per UNDP rules and regulations, for specific activities under the Programme.

The sub-committees (including the AUSAID representative) will meet at regular intervals (at least half-yearly) to monitor the progress towards meeting the deliverables and have the following functions:

- Ensure that the goals and objectives are achieved in the defined timeframe;
- Review the progress and suggest implementation strategies periodically;
- Review the expenditures against activities and outcomes; and
- Approve Annual and Quarterly Work Plans
- Provide regular guidance to the Project Management Teams (PMTs).

*Project Management Teams:* The existing Project Management Teams (PMTs) for each component, led by Project Manager, will be strengthened to handle the activities related to the AUSAID-UNDP Programme by recruiting required technical and administrative staff. The PMT will carry out the day-to-day management work to ensure implementation of the project activities. The Project Manager will be responsible for delivering on the AWP. The Project Manager will coordinate the activities including the preparation of AWPs, Budget, Financial Reports, Progress Reports, etc. and will submit it to the

Steering Committee for approval. The Project Manager will ensure that the activities produce the results specified in the project document and AWP, to the required standards of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost. The Project Manager will prepare and submit to the IPs and UNDP the following reports/documents: Annual and Quarterly Work Plans, Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports (substantive and financial), Issue Log, Risk Log, Quality Log, Lessons Learnt Log, Communications and Monitoring Plan using standard reporting format to be provided by UNDP.

*Role of UNDP:* UNDP will undertake detailed project design in consultation with AUSAID and the nodal institution. On a continuous basis, UNDP will undertake the broad assurance function for the Programme. The Assurance role will ensure that the projects achieve their objectives. In addition to participating in the Steering Committee and the Advisory Committee, UNDP will monitor the programme on a continuous basis, through field missions, periodic reports, commissioning objective and independent project assessment and end-term evaluations. UNDP will ensure that the project is relevant to national priorities and contemporary policies and will enable adequate technical support. UNDP will identify risks and focus on risk management. UNDP will ensure that appropriate milestones are set and achieved, and that the overall project results are delivered. UNDP will be responsible for a transparent and robust monitoring system, and for documenting project lessons.

*Responsible Parties:* The IPs will execute activities directly or will sub-contract responsible parties. In case it executes activities directly, the IP may either request UNDP to procure goods or services or undertake procurement as per government rules and procedures.

## **5. Monitoring & Evaluation**

The M & E and reporting systems of the project will be as per UNDP's prescribed policies and procedures with due regard to AUSAID's reporting requirements. A variety of formal and informal monitoring tools and mechanisms will be used, including field visits, progress reports, annual reports and project review.

On a quarterly basis, a quality assessment shall record progress as per established quality criteria and methods towards the completion of key results. It will also capture feedback from the beneficiary perspective as well as information related to timeliness and resources usage.

On an annual basis, the following will be included:

- Annual Review Report: An Annual Review Report will be prepared and shared with the Steering Committee and the Advisory Committee.
- Annual Review: Based on the above report, UNDP will conduct an annual review with Implementing Partners and Responsible Party(ies) during the fourth quarter of the year or soon after, to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plans for the following year. The second annual review will include a comprehensive mid-term assessment and will be supported by AUSAID. In the last year, the annual review will also include a terminal evaluation of the project.
- Field visits: A representative from the UNDP office will visit each project periodically. Field visits serve the purpose of results validation, especially when undertaken in the first half of the year. Field visits will be documented through brief and action-oriented reports, submitted within the week of return to the office. AUSAID representatives may participate in these field visits as required.

Type of M&E Activity	Time frame
Inception Workshops and Reports	Within first three months of project start up
Measurement of Means of Verification of project results (baseline and end-of-project impact study)	Start, mid and end of project (during evaluation cycle) and annually when required.
Project Progress Reports	Annually
Periodic status/ progress reports	Quarterly
Mid-term Evaluation	At the Year 2 AusAID to support and participate
Final Evaluation Project Terminal Report	At least three months before the end of the project AusAID to participate.
Audit	Yearly
Visits to field sites	Twice every year AusAID to participate.

### Annex 1: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK ANALYSIS

Strategy	Objectively Verifiable Indicators			Means of Verification	Risks/ Assumption
	Indicator	Baseline	Target		
<b>Development Objective</b> National efforts to address climate change concerns supported					Assumption: Sustained political interest in addressing climate change concerns  Assumption: Government of India continues to be committed to climate change mitigation
<b>Project Outcome:</b> Community, private sector and government capacities enhanced for climate change planning, mitigation and adaptation					Assumption: Severe natural disasters could impact longer term climate change concerns  Assumption: Economic crisis could affect the ability of stakeholders to make adequate investments
<b>Output 1</b> - Capacities developed to support gender sensitive climate change planning and implementation at the sub-national level in two states	Established Knowledge Management Center in Madhya Pradesh contributes to the sub-national gender sensitive climate change action planning and implementation	0	1	State level action plan reports	Risk: Limited interest of state governments to design and implement climate change plans and strategies (low risk since preparation and implementation of the SAPCCs

Strategy	Objectively Verifiable Indicators			Means of Verification	Risks/ Assumption
	Indicator	Baseline	Target		
<p>of Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand (with lessons shared with seven other states UNDP is working in )</p> <p><b>Activities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awareness workshops</li> <li>• Stakeholder consultations for vulnerability assessments, planning and strategy development</li> <li>• Community conversations</li> <li>• Inter &amp; intra state exposure visits</li> <li>• Web-based interface discussions on UN Solution Exchange</li> <li>• Commissioning of studies/position papers with focus on gender issues</li> <li>• Knowledge tools developed for various stakeholders including panchayati raj institutions, women groups, youth and school children</li> </ul>	Stakeholder consultations, community conversations and knowledge products contribute to the finalization of State Action Plans for Climate Change (SAPCC)	0	6	SAPCC reports; reports from the community conversations; workshop proceedings; knowledge products; annual reports	are mandated by the central government)  Risk: Tenorial continuity of trained staff ensured (medium risk to be addressed through regular dialogue with state government counterparts)
	Capacities developed of state and district level institutions to implement the SAPCCs in a gender sensitive manner	0	20	Capacity assessment reports; workshop and training workshop proceedings; annual reports	Risk: Sustainability of the Knowledge Management Center is not adequately addressed (low risk since the state governments have already made a commitment to ensure the sustainability of the center)
	Capacities developed of local institutions to implement SAPCCs in a gender sensitive manner	0	100	Capacity assessment reports; workshop and training workshop proceedings; annual reports	

Strategy	Objectively Verifiable Indicators			Means of Verification	Risks/ Assumption
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<b>Output 2</b> – Capacities strengthened of government officers and institutions on climate change issues through the establishment of a Center for Climate Change and Environment within the NIAR/ LBSNAA	Number of government officers trained on climate change issues including on gender and climate change issues	0	3000	Climate change curriculum; Training modules on various topics; guest lecturers; exchange programs; exposure visits	Risk: Sustained interest of the LBSNAA to support the Center for Climate Change and Environment (low risk which will be mitigated through regular dialogue with the LBSNAA)
	Repository of most up-to-date knowledge products (best practices, case studies, research papers) on climate change developed within NIAR/LBSNAA mostly in digital format	0	12	Actual knowledge products available in the repository including published and audio visual material	
	Number of other central and state training institutes strengthened on climate change and equity issues	0	12	Training of trainer workshops; technical exchange seminars; exposure visits	
	South-south cooperation promoted on climate change and equity issues through collaboration with government officer training institutes in South Asia, South East Asia and Africa	0	3	Seminars; workshops; exchange programs; exposure visits	



Strategy	Objectively Verifiable Indicators			Means of Verification	Risks/ Assumption
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<b>Output 3</b> –Energy efficiency in small and medium enterprises in the Steel Rerolling Mill (SRRM) sector improved  <b>Activities</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Energy audits</li> <li>• Awareness workshops</li> <li>• DPRs and technology package development</li> <li>• Exposure visits</li> <li>• On and off site training of plant managers, plant engineers and foreman</li> <li>• Instrumentation, monitoring and quantification</li> <li>• Documentation including case studies, video Capsules</li> </ul>	Energy audits conducted in SRRM units	0	40	Energy audit reports	Risk: Ministry of Steel does not provide financial support of 15% (low risk as the financial support is being provided under the ongoing UNDP project)  Risk: Business environment is not conducive for equity investments by SRRM units (low risk since this sector is projected to grow at steady pace)
	Number of model units developed for technology demonstration for energy efficiency	0	5	Baseline reports; Detailed Project Reporta (DPRs); closure reports (for each SRRM model unit)	
	Energy efficiency improvements in model units	0%	30%	Baseline reports; Post commissioning measurements	
	Expressions of Interest received from SRRM units to adopt the energy technologies showcased through the model units	0	100	Expression of Interest statements	
<b>Output 4</b> – Resilience of poor women and men to	Models of community based water management established	0	2	Project reports and case studies	Risk: Lack of interest at state level to address climate change

Strategy	Objectively Verifiable Indicators			Means of Verification	Risks/ Assumption
	Indicator	Baseline	Target		
climate change and disaster risk enhanced in two districts through integrated water management and incorporation of climate change adaptation in Disaster Management Plan  <b>Activities</b>	Number of villages that have adopted improved water management practices	0	10	Baseline assessments (including gender disaggregated data); annual progress reports	adaptation in state level DM plans (Low risk that can be addressed as the National DM policy as well as NAPCC mandates this requirement)
	Number of DM plans incorporating water management for climate change adaptation	0	2	Government District Disaster Management Plans	Risk: Community level resistance to adopt water management practices (medium risk that would be addressed)

Strategy	Objectively Verifiable Indicators			Means of Verification	Risks/ Assumption
	Indicator	Baseline	Target		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participatory Vulnerability assessments to understand the impact of CC on water</li> <li>• Develop local adaptive gender sensitive water management practices</li> <li>• Community-led pilots for improved water management</li> <li>• Facilitate dialogue on water related issues</li> <li>• Incorporate specific gender sensitive adaptation activities in DM Plans</li> <li>• Develop case studies</li> <li>• Stakeholder consultations to facilitate integration of practices in ongoing state level Climate change and disaster management plans</li> </ul>	Number of state level programs incorporating adaptive water management strategies	0	2	Government documents	trough sensitization programmes).