Enhancing Climate Resilience of India’s Coastal Communities
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Project Title</strong></th>
<th>Enhancing Climate Resilience of India’s Coastal Communities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Location</strong></td>
<td>Coastal India with on-ground interventions in Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Odisha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GCF National Designated Authority and Executing Entity</strong></td>
<td>Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Implementing Partners</strong></td>
<td>Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Odisha</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Beneficiaries** | Direct – Approx. 1,744,970 people (of whom 50% female) in 24 target landscapes  
Indirect – 10 million people in 24 target landscapes benefitting from improved shoreline protection in 12 coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Odisha States |
| **Total budget** | USD 130,268,606 (Rs. 849,09,07,721)  
• GCF grant: USD 43,41,8606 (Rs. 283,00,24,739)  
• Co-financing: USD 86,850,000 (Rs.5,660,883,000 from MoEFCC, State governments of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Odisha, and private sector) |
| **Duration** | 2019-2024 (6 years) |
GREEN CLIMATE FUND PROPOSAL

Enhancing Climate Resilience of India’s Coastal Communities

Background and Rationale

The Indian coastline is amongst the world’s most vulnerable to climate change impacts, including extreme temperatures, changes in precipitation patterns, increased incidence of extreme weather events and sea-level rise. 250 million people reside within 50 kms of the coast (i.e. 3.5 percent of world’s population). Coastal and marine ecosystems have proven to be cost-effective buffers that protect the shoreline against natural disasters such as cyclones and floods. The Indian coastline has amongst the world’s highest mangrove cover, rich corals and other coastal ecosystems that support a range of livelihoods underpinned by goods and services crucial for the wellbeing of communities that live on subsistence. Ecosystem degradation has a detrimental effect on the lives and livelihoods of these vulnerable communities putting them at risk from drought, saline intrusion, coastal flooding and erosion, etc. leading to decline in the productivity of fisheries, agriculture and aquaculture.

Though the project will work on strengthening the national level planning and decision-making system on ecosystem-based adaptation, on-ground interventions will be undertaken in three states in the east and west coast—Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Odisha. The states were categorised as highly vulnerable to climate change over a large percentage of their coastline as per the exposure index within the “Coastal Vulnerability Atlas of India”. They have rich and vulnerable ecosystems that are under tremendous pressure and support livelihoods of millions. Yet, the socio-economic conditions of the communities in the targeted landscapes are negligible with low per capita incomes.

The proposed project supports the Government of India to enhance the resilience of vulnerable coastal communities to climate change. The project will shift the paradigm for coastal governance towards a new approach by integrating ecosystem-centred and community-based approaches to adaptation into coastal management and planning.

This will be achieved through a number of innovative means:

- enhancing cross-sectoral planning and governance of the coast through an innovative co-management approach;
- investing in ecological infrastructure to buffer against climatic impacts and climate-induced disasters;
- supporting climate-resilient coastal livelihoods through enhanced access to finance for enterprise development and market linkages.

The project objective is to enhance the resilience of the lives and livelihoods of the most vulnerable populations in the coastal areas.
areas of India to climate change and extreme events. It will contribute towards the achievement of priorities outlined in India’s National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) as well as commitments outlined in India’s Nationally Determined Contribution. India’s proposed National Coastal Mission, to be set up as part of the NAPCC, will provide the overarching policy and institutional framework for the GCF project. The project, in turn, will help to shape the direction of this proposed Mission to include ecosystem-centred and community-based approaches to climate change adaptation in the coastal zone. Government co-finance will include enabling work on vulnerability mapping, sustainable coastal development, resilient communities and settlements, environmental conservation and mitigation of GHG emissions.

The project will work at national, state, and community levels to enhance capacities for ecosystem- and community-based approaches to climate change adaptation, and to enable climate policy and finance shifts to catalyse climate action in all of India’s coastal States and Union Territories. This will build on lessons learnt in a number of key related initiatives, especially the Integrated Coastal Zone Management project. Specific ecosystem-based adaptation and climate resilient livelihood interventions will be undertaken in the target states of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Odisha, with pathways to replication and scale across all coastal states and learning shared across the South Asian region. The Coastal Zone Management Authorities in these three States will play a key role in implementing state-level activities. The project will ensure that ecosystem and community-based approaches to climate change adaptation are
mainstreamed into the CZM Plans of all coastal States and Territories, using existing interdepartmental platforms to facilitate policy dialogue. The project was designed through extensive stakeholder consultations, including with civil society.

The project will enhance the resilience of coastal communities throughout India, through the implementation of interventions under the following inter-linked outputs (activities under these are listed in an annex):

- **Output 1**: Enhanced resilience of coastal and marine ecosystems and their services;
- **Output 2**: Climate adaptive livelihoods for enhanced resilience of vulnerable coastal communities; and
- **Output 3**: Strengthened coastal and marine governance and institutional frameworks for climate resilient management of coastal areas

**Key impacts and beneficiaries of the project**, responding to India’s national goals and GCF investment priorities, are as follows:

- **10 million people in 12 districts in three states** benefiting from the increased resilience of coastal ecosystems – buffering lives, livelihoods and property from the impacts of extreme weather events intensified by climate change;
- **Approx. 1,744,970 people in 24 target landscapes of which 50 % are female** – benefiting from the adoption of diversified, climate-resilient livelihood options, predominantly based on conservation and restoration of ecological infrastructure;
- **14,945 hectares of coastal ecosystems protected and restored** to buffer against the current and future impacts of climate variability and climate change – including 10,575 hectares of mangroves, 700 hectares of saltmarshes, 85 hectares of seagrass beds, 35 hectares of coral reefs and 3,550 hectares of coastal watersheds;
- **Improved capacity of coastal management institutions** for planning and implementing climate change adaptation measures – particularly those focused on protecting and restoring ecological infrastructure – in India’s coast.
- **Synergy with the proposed National Coastal Mission**
Ecosystem restoration and livelihoods support will be undertaken at 24 target landscapes in 12 districts. The precise nature of the communities’ vulnerability to specific climate change impacts – and the site-specific details of the interventions to address these vulnerabilities – will be established during a participatory mapping and planning process in the first year of project implementation.

Proposed Fund Flow: UNDP as AE will advance funds to MoEFCC, as Executing Entity, for national-level project activities. At State level, the three Responsible Parties in terms of Agreements with the MoEFCC will receive funds for State-level activities into a State level project account. The nodal departments in the three States are Environment, Forests, Science and Technology Department in Andhra Pradesh, the Revenue and Forest Department in Maharashtra, and the Forest and Environment Department in Odisha. From the State level, the three responsible parties will procure the services of NGOs and CBOs as required to support implementation activities.

When funds need to go to community-level activities, they will be distributed by district or block officers as follows: Restoration work will be undertaken by CBOs – Eco Development Committees (within protected areas) or Van Samrakshan Samitis (outside PAs) – who will pay community participants for work carried out. Technical assistance for climate-resilient livelihoods will be carried out by appropriately qualified NGOs. Tenders will be issued by district-level offices, which will issue requests for proposals and make decisions through a competitive process. Where large-scale equipment or infrastructure needs to be procured, this will be carried out by State or District as appropriate, using standard procurement procedures.

**NATIONAL PROJECT STEERING COMMITTEE**

- **Senior Beneficiary:** MoEFCC
- **National Project Director:** MoEFCC
- **Senior Beneficiary:** MoEFCC

**Andhra Pradesh**
- State Project Steering Committee
- State Project Management Unit
- District/Landscape-Level Coordination Committee
- Landscape-Level Project Management Unit

**Maharashtra**
- State Project Steering Committee
- State Project Management Unit
- District/Landscape-Level Coordination Committee
- Landscape-Level Project Management Unit

**Odisha**
- State Project Steering Committee
- State Project Management Unit
- District/Landscape-Level Coordination Committee
- Landscape-Level Project Management Unit

**Responsible Parties**
- MoEFCC
  - Environment, Forests, Science and Technology Department (Andhra Pradesh)
  - Revenue and Forest Department (Maharashtra)
  - Forest and Environment Department (Odisha)

**Project Support:**
- Technical Advisory Group
- Committee on Coastal Governance
OUTPUTS AND ACTIVITIES

Activity 1.1. Conducting vulnerability assessment of the coast to inform planning of ecosystem- and community-based adaptation interventions

- Supporting coastal research and management institutions to add ecosystem-related parameters to methodologies for guiding vulnerability assessment and planning and decision-making.
- Applying the revised methodology for periodic detailed assessment of vulnerability and adaptive capacity along India's coastline to inform planning of restoration and livelihoods.
- Developing a Decision-Support Tool for adaptation planning; Create an online platform/app to facilitate access to information in the Decision-Support Tool for decision-makers, communities, NGOs/CBOs and other relevant stakeholders.
- Producing restoration guidelines based on the information used for the Decision Support Tool, drawing on site-level experience.

Activity 1.2. Community-based conservation and restoration of coastal ecosystems for increasing ecosystem resilience

- Participatory planning in target landscapes of site-specific EbA measures for conservation and restoration of different ecosystem types.
- Developing ecosystem and site-specific protocols for restoration of the various ecosystem types using an EbA approach.
- Co-management structures in target landscapes to foster community support and participation in conservation and restoration activities.
- Ecosystem conservation, restoration and management (including pollution control) activities in the project sites in the three states.
- Training communities in 24 target landscapes (focus on youth and NGOs/CBOs) to use the coastal adaptation Decision-Support Tool to track the restoration and conservation of coastal ecosystems.
Output 2: Climate-resilient livelihoods for enhanced adaptive capacities of coastal communities

Activity 2.1. Building climate-resilient livelihoods and enterprises through strengthened access to markets

- Participatory, user-centric livelihoods planning in target landscapes
- Technical support to community groups to set up the adaptive livelihoods and add value to the products of climate-adaptive aquaculture and agriculture
- Training for extension officers and community mobilizers on ensuring that planned livelihoods and value addition activities are climate-risk informed
- Development of value chains for climate-adaptive livelihoods, facilitating backward linkages for input supply, and forward linkages
- Technical assistance to community groups to set up certification schemes for “eco” products, develop bankable business plans to access loan finance for expansion.

Activity 2.2. Improving capacities of local communities for community-based adaptation and climate resilient livelihoods

- Conducting multimedia public education and awareness campaigns on climate change and its impacts, and the need to conserve and restore ecosystems to underpin livelihoods and buffer extreme events
- Village-level capacity building on climate change and EbA in target landscapes involving women’s groups, self-help groups, CBOs, NGOs, etc.
- Delivering training courses for climate-adaptive aquaculture and agriculture through relevant CBOs and local self-governance institutions
- Sharing of lessons between target landscapes on effective techniques for climate-adaptive livelihoods, including through exchange visits between communities.
Output 3: Strengthened coastal and marine governance and institutional framework

Activity 3.1. Network of institutions for enhanced climate resilience and integrated planning and governance in all coastal states
- Establishing multi-stakeholder coordination structures in target landscapes in the three states to provide a platform for dialogue on and coordination of climate resilient development planning and co-management of coastal ecosystems.
- Using existing interdepartmental platforms in 13 coastal states – particularly State Action Plans for CC and CZM Authorities – to facilitate integration of EbA approaches into relevant policy and legislation, and to share lessons learned and best practices from target landscapes and states.
- Establishing a pan-Indian Coastal Resilience Network of organizations, tertiary institutions, coordination platforms and coastal districts – to promote knowledge exchanges on integration of climate change adaptation into coastal development planning, with a focus on EbA.
- Supporting the proposed National Coastal Mission in integrating climate change adaptation – and particularly EbA – into its programme of work.

Activity 3.2. Integrating ecosystem-centric approaches to climate change adaptation into public and private sector policies, plans and budgets, and scaling up finance for EbA
- Reviewing current public-sector policies, plans and regulations to identify entry points for integration of community-based EbA into policy and legislation at national, state and district levels.
- Reviewing economic sector and private sector enterprise strategies and policies to identify entry points for integration of EbA as a risk management strategy.
- Reviewing existing valuations and cost-benefit analyses of ecosystem goods and services for use in making the case for EbA as a cost-effective means to promote coastal resilience.
- Using the National Coastal Mission and interdepartmental platforms in 13 coastal states to support the integration of community-based EbA measures into specific policies and plans, and into budgetary processes.
- Undertaking a Targeted Scenario Analysis in each of the three coastal states to make the case for a specific priority policy or investment decision by a public or private sector role-player, enabling a shift from BAU to EbA.
- Producing a national report on the costs and benefits of scaling up restoration and livelihood activities along India’s coast, with an investment plan for leveraging additional resources including from the private sector.

Activity 3.3. Knowledge management for coastal resilience
- Establishing a system for collating data and information on global best practices, lessons learned, evidence from the field and scientific knowledge on coastal governance, climate change adaptation, EbA and livelihood diversification in the coastal zone of India.
- Undertaking rigorous and frequent monitoring of the project’s EbA investments.
- Forming partnerships with academic institutions for experimental learning about project restoration and livelihood activities, helping to monitor and evaluate their impact in adapting to climate change, and publishing results in peer-reviewed scientific literature.
- Developing and piloting a training course or curricula on EbA, for delivery through administrative training and other relevant institutes at national and state levels, incorporating project experience and lessons especially on community-based adaptation.
• Working through the Pan-India Coastal Resilience Network to develop and disseminate knowledge products at national, regional and international levels and to share experience and learning.

• Developing nation-wide knowledge products translated into local languages for use in the community-level training courses for village self-help groups and CBOs, and women’s capacity development programmes.

• Undertaking exposure and exchange visits for national, state and district level officials to promote knowledge sharing on cross-sectoral coastal governance, climate change adaptation and EbA.

• Creating a knowledge exchange platform involving other South Asian coastal countries for dialogue and sharing learning on ecosystem-and community-based adaptation to climate change in the coastal zone, building on existing forums.

Districts & Project sites

Andhra Pradesh

- Nellore
  - Pullicat Lake
  - Nelapattu Bird Sanctuary & surrounding communities
- Krishna
  - Krishna Wildlife Sanctuary
  - Bantumilli Wetlands
- East Godavari
  - Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary and surrounding communities
- Srikakulam
  - Telineelapuram
  - Sompeta

Maharashtra

- Ratnagiri
  - Dapoli
  - Guhagar
  - Rajapur
- Raigad
  - Uran
  - Panvel
- Palghar
  - Palghar
  - Dahanu

Odisha

- Ganjam
  - Chilika (Ganjam)
  - Bahadu
- Puri
  - Chilika (Puri)
  - Devi Mouth
  - Mahanadi Mouth
- Baleshwar
  - Talasari
- Kendrapara
  - Bhitarkanika
## RISK ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT

**THE PROJECT IS DEEMED TO BE OF MODERATE RISK**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk</th>
<th>Impact and Probability (1-5)</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>Description of assessment and management measures in project design</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Some aspects of the project have the potential to restrict access to resources currently utilised by some groups.</td>
<td>I = 2, P = 3</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Community will be part of detailed project development and implementation. All planning will be fully participatory, involving members of various vulnerable segments of the target communities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limited capacity of govt officers and community members to plan and implement restoration and livelihood support interventions and/or poor coordination between duty bearers reduces efficiency and effectiveness of implementation.</td>
<td>I = 3, P = 3</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Local-level government and community members will be strongly engaged in project activities. Awareness raising and technical capacity building for both officials and communities will be undertaken to ensure that design and implementation of project interventions are based on sound understanding of climate risks and adaptation measures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Project has the potential to cause adverse impacts to habitats, including ”collateral damage”</td>
<td>I = 3, P = 3</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Proven approaches towards ecosystem restoration and livelihoods that have minimal negative impacts on the natural environment will be adopted. Site-specific planning will be undertaken prior to implementation to ensure that potential negative environmental consequences are identified and appropriate measures undertaken. The Forest Department will retain responsibility in each target state for working with community organizations to monitor risks identified at local level and check that mitigation measures are in place. Stakeholders will develop landscape-level plans that identify optimal land use and management. This will ensure that planning permission is not granted in isolation, but as part of a wider plan for the specific coastal zone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The project will include activities in or near sensitive areas.</td>
<td>I = 3, P = 3</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>These areas support a range of habitats and human activities. The project will enhance the protected areas through focus on sustainability and resilience.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Project involves reforestation and exploitation of forest areas.</td>
<td>I = 2, P = 4</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Enforcement of the legal management and protection of mangroves will be supported through effective co-management arrangements between communities and the Forestry Departments. Degraded mangrove areas will be restored/rehabilitated. Planting of naturally occurring mangroves will be accompanied by regulation of human activity.</td>
</tr>
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</table>
The Project involves the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk</th>
<th>Impact and Probability (1-5)</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>Description of assessment and management measures in project design</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Project involves the production and/or harvesting of fish</td>
<td>I =3 P=3</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Design/implementation of multi-species aquaculture will minimise</td>
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<td>populations or other aquatic species.</td>
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<td>salt migration to neighbouring paddies or water storages. Mud</td>
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<td></td>
<td>crabs will be farmed in areas of mangroves by simply fencing</td>
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<td></td>
<td>areas off. These mesh fences will allow flow of water and</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>movement of micro-fauna (plankton etc). Waste products from fish</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>processing can be converted to fish meal for use in aquaculture.</td>
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<td>The Project may be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of</td>
<td>I =4 P =2</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Local knowledge on the impacts of climate-induced hazards will</td>
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<tr>
<td>climate change.</td>
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<td>inform the types of interventions at the site level. Site-specific</td>
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<td>implementation protocols will be developed for restoration of</td>
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<td></td>
<td>ecosystems. Restoration and livelihood activities will take into</td>
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<td>account the local environmental conditions and outline lowest</td>
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<td>risk options for implementation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheduled Castes and Tribes are known to occur in some States and</td>
<td>I =2 P =3</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>India has specific legislation for the protection of rights of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>utilise some of the natural resource areas.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Other Backward Classes and Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Consult-</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>ation activities will include any Scheduled Castes and Tribes.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>As a result of EbA activities, resource areas utilised by Tribals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Project will generate some waste (non-hazardous)</td>
<td>I =2 P =4</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>should be enhanced.</td>
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<td>Adoption of waste hierarchy – avoid, minimise, recycle ESMF</td>
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<td>contains principles for waste management</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Climate – Adaptive Livelihoods**

- System of Rice Intensification for paddy (SRI)
- Crab farming
- Oyster and mussel farming
- Ornamental fishery
- Integrated duck-fish farming
- Honey production from mangroves
- Aromatic and medicinal plants
- Fish value added products
- Sea weed farming
## STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN

### OUTPUT 1: ENHANCED RESILIENCE OF COASTAL AND MARINE ECOSYSTEMS AND THEIR SERVICES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Responsible parties</th>
<th>ACTIVITY</th>
<th>STAKEHOLDERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>* Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Climate Change (MoEFCC)</td>
<td>Activity 1.1: Conducting vulnerability assessment of the coast to inform planning of ecosystem- and community-based adaptation interventions</td>
<td>Ministry of Earth Sciences; Indian National; Centre for Ocean Information Services; MoEFCC; NGOs/CBOs Local communities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Environment, Forests, Science and Technology Department, Andhra Pradesh (AP-SFD)</td>
<td>Activity 1.2: Community-based conservation and restoration of coastal ecosystems for increasing ecosystem resilience</td>
<td>MoEFCC; AP-SFD; M-SFD; O-SFD; State Coastal Zone Management Authorities; Local communities; Women’s Organisations in villages Village Organisations; Eco Development Committees NGOs/CBOs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Revenue and Forest Department, Maharashtra (M-SFD)</td>
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<tr>
<td>* Forest and Environment Department, Odisha (O-SFD)</td>
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</table>

### OUTPUT 2: CLIMATE-RESILIENT LIVELIHOODS AND INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING FOR ENHANCED ADAPTIVE CAPACITIES OF COASTAL COMMUNITIES

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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>* Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Climate Change (MoEFCC)</td>
<td>Activity 2.1: Building climate resilient livelihoods and enterprises through value chains and strengthened access to markets</td>
<td>Ministry of Earth Sciences; Indian National; Centre for Ocean Information Services; MoEFCC; NGOs/CBOs Local communities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Environment, Forests, Science and Technology Department, Andhra Pradesh (AP-SFD)</td>
<td>Activity 2.2: Improving capacities of local communities on ecosystem-based adaptation and climate-resilient livelihoods</td>
<td>MoEFCC; AP-SFD; M-SFD; O-SFD; State Coastal Zone Management Authorities; Local communities; Women’s Organisations in villages Village Organisations; Eco Development Committees NGOs/CBOs</td>
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<td>* Forest and Environment Department, Odisha (O-SFD)</td>
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## OUTPUT 3: STRENGTHENED GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR CLIMATE-RESILIENT MANAGEMENT OF COASTAL AREAS

<table>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Activity 3.1:</strong> Network of institutions for enhanced climate resilience and integrated planning and governance in all coastal states</td>
<td>MoEFCC; AP-SFD; M-SFD; O-SFD; Academic/research institutions; Pan-India Coastal Resilience Network; Private Sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Activity 3.2:</strong> Integrating ecosystem-centric approaches to climate change adaptation into public and private sector policies, plans and budgets, and scaling up finance for EbA</td>
<td>MoEFCC; AP-SFD; M-SFD; O-SFD; Private Sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Activity 3.3:</strong> Knowledge management for coastal resilience</td>
<td>MoEFCC; AP-SFD; M-SFD; O-SFD; Academic/research institutions; Pan-India Coastal Resilience Network; NGOs/CBOs; Women’s Organisations in villages; Village Organisations; Eco Development Committees; Private Sector</td>
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### Responsible parties:
- * Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Climate Change (MoEFCC)
- * Environment, Forests, Science and Technology Department, Andhra Pradesh (AP-SFD)
- * Revenue and Forest Department, Maharashtra (M-SFD)
- * Forest and Environment Department, Odisha (O-SFD)
GENDER ASSESSMENT AND GENDER ACTION PLAN

- India ranks 135th in the Human Development Index, one of the lowest in South-Asia. Exorbitant gender gap in the gross national per capita income in USD. GNI per capita for male (8,656 USD) is more than four times higher than for females (2,116 USD)
- Aims to identify structural and cultural factors contributing to gender issues relevant to the project, and to analyze potential gender mainstreaming opportunities.
- Integrates findings from stakeholder consultations conducted at the various levels including relevant government departments, civil society organizations, other multilateral agencies, and community members.
- Centralizes gender concerns to the project design by incorporating gender issues raised into project activities, targets, indicators, monitoring and evaluation.

Gender-specific budget has been allocated to all Outputs towards:
- conducting vulnerability assessment of the coast with a gender perspective,
- training and capacity building of the women on the restoration process
- promoting ecologically sustainable livelihood activities with women and other vulnerable communities
- training women on ecosystem based adaptation
- gender sensitive knowledge products accessible to women that ensures inclusion of women needs and concerns
- promoting networks of women groups for increased social capital etc.
Enhancing Climate Resilience of India’s Coastal Communities
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