

2019

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

**Coringa (the Godavari River Estuary)**

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# Basic Data

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| **Project Information** | |
| UNDP PIMS ID | 4257 |
| GEF ID | 3936 |
| Title | IND-BD Mainstreaming Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Conservation into Production Sectors in the Godavari River Estuary in Andhra Pradesh State |
| Country(ies) | India, India |
| UNDP-GEF Technical Team | Ecosystems and Biodiversity |
| Project Implementing Partner | Government |
| Joint Agencies | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Project Type | Full Size |

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| **Project Description** |
| The proposed project in the Godavari River Estuary is in line with IndiaÔÇÖs priorities for coastal and marine ecosystem management as articulated in the National Environment Policy (2006) and the draft National Biodiversity Action Plan. The Government of India has identified the Coringa Wild Life Sanctuary located within the proposed site as a priority coastal and marine ecosystem for conservation. The Coringa mangrove ecosystem has been identified as 1 of 11 ecologically and economically critical habitats along the west and east coasts of India by the Department of Ocean Development (DOD), the designated national nodal agency dealing with Oceans and Seas under Agenda 21 (Chapter 17). Under its Integrated Coastal and Marine Area Management (ICMAM) programme, DOD has prepared a Model Plan for the Coringa mangroves, with a series of suggestions. The proposed project, which covers a larger landscape and seascape, is closely aligned with these efforts of DOD. Further, it will serve as a major input to the national integrated coastal zone management programme that is being developed in response to the recommendations of the Expert (M. S. Swaminathan) Committee set up by Government of India to review the CRZ Notification and its implementation. In addition, by focusing on sustainable livelihoods of poor communities in the Godavari River Estuary, the project supports State government objectives on promoting human development among poor communities. |

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| Other Partners | *(not set or not applicable)* |

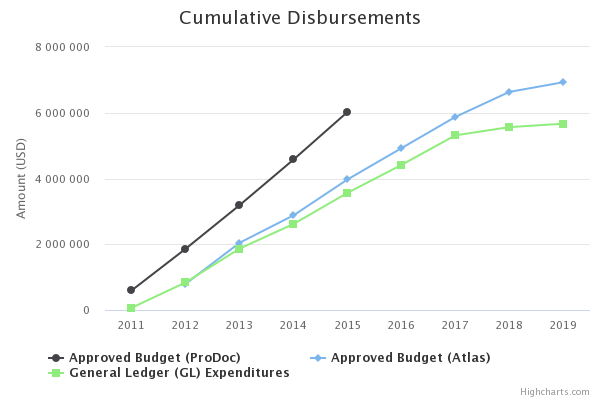
# Overall Ratings

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| Overall DO Rating | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall IP Rating | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Risk Rating | Low |

# Development Progress

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| **Description** | | | | | | |
| **Objective**  **To mainstream coastal and marine biodiversity conservation into production sectors in the East Godavari River Estuarine Ecosystem (EGREE)** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Landscape/seascape area in the EGREE where production activities mainstream biodiversity conservation | 0 ha | *(not set or not applicable)* | About 80,000 ha (46,450 ha as area of direct influence and 33,550 ha as area of indirect influence) | • Including this reporting period, the cumulative progress since the project start has covered Landscape and seascape area of 46,000 ha (which includes Corangi RF 4,272ha, Corangi Extension RF 18,808 ha, Bhairavapalem RF 1,015ha, Rathikaluva RF 1,762ha, Balusuthippa RF 1,300ha, Matlathippa RF 389ha, Masanithippa RF 546ha, Kothapalem RF 66ha and Kandikuppa RF 3,984 ha) under direct influence (Project Target 46,450 ha) and an area of 33,500 ha under indirect influence (Project Target 33,550 ha). This includes the geographical area of 41 project villages which includes the jurisdictional area of the Panchayats having BMCs. | The target level was achieved during previous reporting period.  Meetings conducted with VSS, EDCs and BMCs for sustainable management of mangroves and coastal resources of the project area. |
| Percentage of allocation of CSR expenditures of production sectors aligned with landscape-level Strategic Plan for the EGREE | Limited link with biodiversity conservation objectives | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 50% of the CSR budget of production sectors aligned with biodiversity conservation and sustainable livelihoods objectives at the landscape level | • MoUs are signed and Partnership Development taking place with the production sectors for mainstreaming coastal and marine biodiversity conservation into production sectors. Informal agreements for sponsoring research studies on smooth coated otter, turtle conservation and mangrove regeneration as well as livelihood enhancement activities, namely making kitchen gloves, conference bags, etc., and supplying them to industries such as Oil and Natural Gas Corporation, GAIL (govt owned gas transmission and marketing company), Coromandel Industries (fertiliser industry) to a tune of 75 lakhs or 100,000 USD | Working relationship established with the production sectors particularly fertilizer sectors in contributing towards establishing bird paradise and feeding and breeding grounds for local and migratory birds.  Several meetings conducted in the factory premises for Asian water bird census meetings and the factory stopped the mandatory siren as it disturbs the birds.  No formal agreement done as it was found more procedure oriented for the H.O of the industries could not be met with.    Partnership Development took place with various production sectors for mainstreaming coastal and marine biodiversity conservation into production sectors. Informal agreements for sponsoring research studies on smooth coated otter, turtle conservation and mangrove regeneration as well as livelihood enhancement activities, namely making kitchen gloves, conference bags, etc., and supplying them to industries such as Oil and Natural Gas Corporation, GAIL (govt owned gas transmission and marketing company), Coromandel Industries (fertilizer industry) to a tune of 75 lakhs or USD 100,000 |
| Improvement in Total Capacity Development Scorecard | 0.23 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 0.94 | Achieved 29% by Midterm Evaluation – 2015  Expected 94% by end of 2018 | Achieved 83.3% by Terminal Evaluation – July 2019  (40 points out of 48 points) |
| Population size of following critical species remains stable or increases:    Scyphiphora hydrophyllacea (IUCN threatened)    Olive Ridley turtle (IUCN vulnerable status)    Fishing cat (IUCN status is endangered) | Scyphiphora hydrophyllacea: 70 numbers        Olive Ridley Turtle: 300 annually        Fishing cat: 112 as per 2001 census | *(not set or not applicable)* | Population size stable/ increasing as follows:    Scyphiphora hydrophyllacea (increase)    Olive Ridley turtle (stability)    Fishing cat (at least stable or increase) | Population size :  • Population size of Scyphiphora hydrophyllacea, a rare and endangered mangrove species is ensured to be stable. The local groups or VSS have generated a great deal of awareness on the importance and genetic potential of this species. The VSS along with biodiversity management committees are ensuring protection of this rare species.    • Every year, there is considerable increase in mass nesting of Olive Ridley Turtles. In 2018, 1,582 turtles visited the coast within the EGREE Region.  (Though the target was given as stable, the project interventions have ensured that the no. of turtles nesting has increased substantially )    Though the baseline identified only three nesting sites namely Hope Island, Sacramento island, Ellayya peta, the project interventions have identified and established four more nesting sites namely Gatchakayalapora, S. Yanam, Antharvedhi, Vasalathippa during the period from 2012 - 2018.    This intervention facilitated the protection, conservation and management of a total of 670 nests of which 501 were protected under in-situ and 169 under ex-situ conditions.    The above efforts have resulted in the release of a total of 7,83,453 hatchlings since beginning of the project till date. At the beginning of the project i.e. during 2011 a total of 60,735 hatchlings were released.    The sustainability of these turtle conservation efforts have been ensured by training and increasing the capacity of 58 members of Kothapalem, Molletimoga, Pora and Balusuthippa VSSs, as base camp watchers.    • Fishing Cat - 95 -100 in sanctuary area as per camera trap study.  Around 50-60 in non-sanctuary area as per ocular observations of members of VSSs. (It is estimated that the fishing cat population in EGREE Region has increased to a total of around 150-160nos)    • Otters – An estimated population of 198 Otters in sanctuary area and 30-40 Otters in non-sanctuary area as per ocular observations of members of VSSs.    • Awareness generation on the important role of both Fishing Cat and Otter has played a major role in the conservation of these two species and increase in its population size in EGREE region. | Population size of Scyphiphora hydrophyllacea, a rare and endangered mangrove species is ensured to be stable. Field surveys along with forest staff of Territorial wing of the forest department, Forest Conservation Councils members and Scientists from M. S. Swaminathan Research Foundation monitoring on annual basis. Additionally the frequent interactions with artisanal fishers of Rathikalava provides regular monitoring information on an informal basis. Species recovery work is being done in collaboration with MSSRF through a project on Mangrove Genetic Resources Conservation Centre established under this project in Coringa  The local groups or VSS have generated a great deal of awareness on the importance and genetic potential of this species. The VSS along with biodiversity management committees are ensuring protection of this rare species.  • In 2019, ~700 turtle nests were protected at 7 nesting sites. Total 3400 hatchlings were released by the closure of the nesting season. This shows that turtles have been regularly nesting in the region and have increased since the baseline.  Total of 7,83,453 hatchlings have been released since beginning of the project.  Olive Ridley turtles nesting sites increased from 3 to 7. All 7 sites are protected and ex-situ and in-situ methods are being used to protect eggs  • Fishing cat population was estimated using Spatially Explicit Capture Recapture Technique (SECR). SECR is the most advance method for accurate estimation which will be used for future surveys by FD. As per the current assessment ~70 fishing cats were estimated to be in Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary while non protected area estimates were 50 individuals.  Fishing cat population has been monitored using different techniques over the years. During this reporting period a specialist consultant was employed to set up a long-term monitoring protocol for most robust estimation method. Analysis revels healthy population of fishing cats in the EGREE region in high density. However, increase or decrease from previous surveys cannot be compared  Otters : -No study on otter population was conducted during this reporting period.  Conducted massive awareness campaigns through Coringa Bird Festival, Wildlife Week Celebration and International whale shark day celebrations. A cross-sectoral workshop on Workshop on enhancing the regional capacity for Integrated Management and Conservation. |
| Population size of birds (including migratory) remains stable or increases: | Baseline to be collected in Year 1 | *(not set or not applicable)* | Population size remains at least stable or increases. | • Every year there is considerable increase in population size of birds including migratory birds as per the Asian Waterbird Census conducted every year in partnership with WWF-Hyderabad Office, BNHS, Andhra Pradesh Forest Department - Wildlife Management, Bird Watchers Society of Andhra Pradesh and Visakhapatnam Bird Watchers Society.the waterbird population in the EGREE region has been estimated in the entire landscape/ seascape/coastline is found as 43,718 birds comprising of 272 species. This is the highest number of waterbirds compared to last 6 years. | Waterbird population in the EGREE region has been estimated in the entire landscape/ seascape/coastline is found as 43,718 birds comprising of 272 species. This is the highest number of waterbirds compared to last 6 years. Subsequent surveys carried out in January 2019 revealed that population of water birds is stable.    The baseline for the project was 2012 = 11,123    AWC counts during project period.  2011 = 3083,  2012 = 11123,  2013 = 28376,  2014 = 36100,  2015 = 36786,  2016 = 36806,  2017 = 43718,  2018 = 23779  2019 = 36200  Increase or decrease as indicated by above figures is misleading as over the years number of observers and survey effort varied. However the results should be interpreted as stable population over the years. |
| % of open (degraded) mangrove areas in the project area reduced to the minimum | 0.4 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 0.1 | • UNDP-GEF-GoI-GoAP EGREE Project in collaboration with Wildlife and Territorial divisions of Rajahmahendravaram and Kakinada respectively established 97.13ha of mangrove plantation and coastal shelterbelts during 2012 – 2017.  • At the beginning of the project in 2012, open area of 17.5ha were planted with mangroves. There has been an increase of mangrove cover and this has reduced open (degraded) mangrove areas to the minimum | The project area falls under the Coringa Wild Life Sanctuary and the R.F.s in the non-sanctuary area and hence no degradation occurred during the project tenure. The project has strengthened the efforts of FD at ground level and the existing institutional mechanisms of VSS and EDCs    Mangrove Genetic Resources Conservation Centre (MGRCC) has been established in Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary and 36,000 saplings belonging to 12 rare and threatened species were raised. The species were also brought from other mangrove areas namely Sunderbans in West Bengal, Sindhudurg in Maharashtra and Krishna mangroves from Andhra Pradesh.  Sustained protection efforts by EDCs in CWLS and VSS in non-sanctuary area and the BMCs in EGREE region have yielded the better results are ensuring greater protection thus promoting natural regeneration mangroves. |
| - | - | *(not set or not applicable)* | - | *(not set or not applicable)* | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Achieved** | | | | |
| **Outcome 1**  **Sectoral planning in the EGREE mainstreams biodiversity conservation considerations** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Establishment of cross-sectoral institutional mechanism with representation from conservation, livelihood and production sectors | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 1 | Inception workshop of this project “Mainstreaming coastal and marine biodiversity conservation in to production sectors in EGREE Region” was conducted at Kakinada on 17th March, 2012.  • Stakeholders meetings (Line departments, Production Sectors, Village Community etc..,) were conducted by the legal consultant before constituting the bye laws for the EGREE Foundation  • EGREE Foundation was established as per the Andhra Pradesh Societies Registration Act, 2001 (Registration Number 524 of 2013) Dt. 23.12.2013.  • This EGREE Foundation is now functioning as the cross sectoral institutional mechanism through which the UNDP-GEF-GoI - GoAP EGREE Project on “Mainstreaming coastal and marine biodiversity conservation in to production sectors in EGREE Region” is being implemented.  • Inception workshop of this project “Mainstreaming coastal and marine biodiversity conservation in to production sectors in EGREE Region” was conducted at Kakinada on 17th March, 2012.  • Stakeholders meetings (Line departments, Production Sectors, Village Community etc..,) were conducted by the legal consultant before constituting the bye laws for the EGREE Foundation  • EGREE Foundation was established as per the Andhra Pradesh Societies Registration Act, 2001 (Registration Number 524 of 2013) Dt. 23.12.2013.  • This EGREE Foundation is now functioning as the cross sectoral institutional mechanism through which the UNDP-GEF-GoI - GoAP EGREE Project on “Mainstreaming coastal and marine biodiversity conservation in to production sectors in EGREE Region” is being implemented.  • Additionally the sustainability of this project interventions are being ensured by converting this project into a programme mode with corpus funding.  • With the support of Andhra Pradesh Forest Department and Government of India, a sum of Rs.1,36,96,853 (including interest accrued till date) has been generated as core funding towards financial sustainability of EGREE Foundation beyond the project tenure. Additionally, an amount of Rs. 50,00,000 is being granted from the funds of Chief Wildlife Warden, Andhra Pradesh Forest Department under BioSAP.  • It was also decided in the Core Committee meeting held on 27th February, 2018 that the EGREE Foundation must upscale its activities and mandated to cover the entire coastal and marine resources of Andhra Pradesh with the support of production sectors. It is also decided to rename the EGREE as Andhra Pradesh Riverine Estuarine Ecosystem (APREE) In order to address the coastal and marine biodiversity conservation of Andhra Pradesh  National Project Steering Committee (NPSC) meetings held (First two exclusively for EGREE and the rest were for both EGREE and Sindhudurg):  • First NPSC meeting at Ministry of Environment and Forests, New Delhi on 28th June, 2011  • Second NPSC meeting at Ministry of Environment and Forests, New Delhi on 24th January, 2012  • First Combined NPSC Meeting on 23rd January, 2014 at Goa, India.  • Second Combined NPSC Meeting on 16th July, 2015 at New Delhi, India  • Third Combined NPSC Meeting on 31th August, 2017 at New Delhi, India  State Project Steering Committee (SPSC) Meetings held:  • First State Project Steering Committee (SPSC) meeting at Hyderabad on 6th July, 2012  • Second State Project Steering Committee (SPSC) meeting at Hyderabad on 21st June2013  Governing Board (GB) Meetings held:  • Constituted Governing Board on 14.08.2014 (G.O.MS.No. 68 Dt. 14.08.2014.)  • First Governing Board meeting at Hyderabad on 30thOctober , 2014  • Second Governing Board Meeting at Hyderabad on 6th June, 2016  • Third Governing Board Meeting at Kakinada on 6th August, 2016  Fourth Governing Board Meeting at Srisailam on 7th November, 2016    Core Committee Meetings held:  • First Core Committee Meeting at Hyderabad on 21stApril, 2016  • Second Core Committee Meeting at Vijayawada on 5th May, 2017  • Third Core Committee Meeting at Vijayawada on 11th December, 2017  • Fourth Core Committee Meeting at Vijayawada on 27th, February, 2018 | EGREE Foundation was established as per the Andhra Pradesh Societies Registration Act, 2001 (Registration Number 524 of 2013) Dt. 23.12.2013.  • This EGREE Foundation is presently functioning as the cross sectoral institutional mechanism through which the UNDP-GEF-GoI - GoAP EGREE Project on “Mainstreaming coastal and marine biodiversity conservation in to production sectors in EGREE Region” is being implemented.  • Inception workshop of this project “Mainstreaming coastal and marine biodiversity conservation in to production sectors in EGREE Region” was conducted at Kakinada on 17th March, 2012.    • Additionally the sustainability of this project interventions are being ensured by converting this project into a programme mode with corpus funding.  • With the support of Andhra Pradesh Forest Department and Government of India, a sum of Rs.1,36,96,853 (including interest accrued till date) has been generated as core funding towards financial sustainability of EGREE Foundation beyond the project tenure. Additionally, an amount of Rs. 50,00,000 is being granted from the funds of Chief Wildlife Warden, Andhra Pradesh Forest Department under BioSAP.  • It was also decided in the Core Committee meeting held on 27th February, 2018 that the EGREE Foundation must upscale its activities and mandated to cover the entire coastal and marine resources of Andhra Pradesh with the support of production sectors. It is also decided to rename the EGREE as Andhra Pradesh Riverine Estuarine Ecosystem (APREE) In order to address the coastal and marine biodiversity conservation covering the entire coast of Andhra Pradesh  National Project Steering Committee (NPSC) meetings held (First two exclusively for EGREE and the rest were for both EGREE and Sindhudurg):  • First NPSC meeting at Ministry of Environment and Forests, New Delhi on 28th June, 2011  • Second NPSC meeting at Ministry of Environment and Forests, New Delhi on 24th January, 2012  • First Combined NPSC Meeting on 23rd January, 2014 at Goa, India.  • Second Combined NPSC Meeting on 16th July, 2015 at New Delhi, India  • Third Combined NPSC Meeting on 31th August, 2017 at New Delhi, India  State Project Steering Committee (SPSC) Meetings held:  • First State Project Steering Committee (SPSC) meeting at Hyderabad on 6th July, 2012  • Second State Project Steering Committee (SPSC) meeting at Hyderabad on 21st June2013  Governing Board (GB) Meetings held:  • Constituted Governing Board on 14.08.2014 (G.O.MS.No. 68 Dt. 14.08.2014.)  • First Governing Board meeting at Hyderabad on 30thOctober , 2014  • Second Governing Board Meeting at Hyderabad on 6th June, 2016  • Third Governing Board Meeting at Kakinada on 6th August, 2016  • Fourth Governing Board Meeting at Srisailam on 7th November, 2016    Core Committee Meetings held:  • First Core Committee Meeting at Hyderabad on 21stApril, 2016  • Second Core Committee Meeting at Vijayawada on 5th May, 2017  • Third Core Committee Meeting at Vijayawada on 11th December, 2017  • Fourth Core Committee Meeting at Vijayawada on 27th, February, 2018 |
| Improvement in Systemic Level Indicators of Capacity Development Scorecard | SYSTEMIC LEVEL    1. Capacity to conceptualize and formulate policies, legislations, strategies, programme 67%        2. Capacity to implement policies, legislation, strategies and programmes 33%        3. Capacity to engage and build consensus among all stakeholders 17%        4. Capacity to mobilize information and knowledge 33%        5. Capacity to monitor, evaluate and report and learn at the sector and project levels 33% | *(not set or not applicable)* | SYSTEMIC LEVEL B/L Tgt.    1. Capacity to conceptualize and formulate policies, legislations, strategies, programme 100%        2. Capacity to implement policies, legislation, strategies and programmes 100%        3. Capacity to engage and build consensus among all stakeholders 83%        4. Capacity to mobilize information and knowledge 100%        5. Capacity to monitor, evaluate and report and learn at the sector and project levels 100% | To be conducted during the terminal evaluation | 1. capacity to conceptualize - 6  2. Capacity to Implement - 18  3. Capacity to Engage - 7  4. Capacity to Mobilize - 5  5. Capacity to Monitor - 4    Achieved 83.3% by Terminal Evaluation July 2019  (40 points out of 48 points) |
| Landscape level Strategic Plan that provides an enabling policy environment for mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into production sectors | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 1 Strategic Plan | • A Biodiversity Friendly Strategic Plan has been prepared that incorporated landscape level management that mainstreams biodiversity conservation into production sectors. Some of the recommendations of the plan have been taken up with the local authorities, including the need for steering up a sewage treatment plant to address the flow of effluents into the Kakinada Bay. A pollution monitoring centre is also being set up by the EGREE Foundation with support from a technical agency. | Conducting a Corporate summit to formally engage and enter into MOU with Corporate Sector was planned and discussed in the NPSC, Governing Board meeting, Core Committee meetings, but due to general and state elections it could not be conducted as code of conduct for elections came into force.  A Biodiversity Friendly Strategic Plan was prepared which incorporated landscape level management that mainstreams biodiversity conservation into production sectors. Some of the recommendations of the plan have been taken up with the local authorities, including the need for steering up a sewage treatment plant to address the flow of effluents into the Kakinada Bay. A pollution monitoring centre will be set up APSPCB in collaboration with EGREE Foundation.  Seven sectoral plans and a biodiversity conservation plan for Coringa wildlife sanctuary are in place.  For landscape level planning a knowledge management system was developed. It will provide GIS and other data from various sources to planners at single portal. |
| Amount of resources available for funding the Foundation and the compliance of approved sectoral plans | NA | *(not set or not applicable)* | Financial sustainability strategy prepared;    Atleast 50% of costs for the foundation covered by regular government and other resources        Atleast 50% of compliance of approved sectoral plans funded | • As per the request made in the 3rd Governing Board Meeting (vide agenda no. 3) it was agreed to sanction an amount of Rs.50,00,000 (USD 73000) from AP Government be provided to to EGREE Corpus Fund for ensuring the sustainability of UNDP- GEF- GoI - GoAP EGREE Project interventions beyond the conclusion of this project.  • An amount of Rs. 17,00,000 (USD 25,000) was received from Grandhi Mallikarjuna Rao (GMR) Power Project and Rs.18,00,000 (USD 26,000) from Andhra Pradesh Gas Distribution Corporation Limited (APGDC) for preparation of the marine biodiversity impact assessment and management plans.    Coromandel International Ltd. is continuing its water birds conservation activities and preparing the birds brochure, walk board near the bird area as view point to the visitors. | Exit strategy was prepared and approved by the Governing Board of EGREE Foundation for continuing the interventions of the GEF Project through EGREE Foundation and the forthcoming GCF project  .  The project office was shifted from a rented building for which rent was paid by the project, to Coringa Forest Complex for which no rent is to be paid.    • As per the request made in the 3rd Governing Board Meeting (vide agenda no. 3) it was agreed to sanction an amount of Rs.50,00,000 (USD 73000) from AP Government be provided to EGREE Corpus Fund for ensuring the sustainability of UNDP- GEF- GoI - GoAP EGREE Project interventions beyond the conclusion of this project. Corpus of 1,36,00000 has been established for the foundation during this reporting period  • An amount of Rs. 17,00,000 (USD 25,000) was received from Grandhi Mallikarjuna Rao (GMR) Power Project and Rs.18,00,000 (USD 26,000) from Andhra Pradesh Gas Distribution Corporation Limited (APGDC) for preparation of the marine biodiversity impact assessment and management plans. This is being maintained in the Corpus Funding of the EGREE Foundation for the sustaining the interventions made by the GOI-GOAP-UNDP-GEF EGREE Project.    Coromandel International Ltd. is continuing its water birds conservation activities and has prepared a brochure on the importance of birds, board walk near the bird area as view point to the visitors. |
| Strategies developed for ensuring that existing sector policies mainstream biodiversity conservation | Policies requiring amendments identified in Year 1 | *(not set or not applicable)* | Strategies developed for 100% of identified policies | • A document on “Policy for developing strategies for Incorporating Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Conservation consideration into Sector Policies and Guidelines of production sectors in the East Godavari River Estuarine Ecosystem (EGREE) Region, Andhra Pradesh” has been developed for facilitating mainstreaming of coastal and marine biodiversity conservation intoproduction sectors through sectoral policies. | A document on “Policy for developing strategies for Incorporating Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Conservation consideration into Sector Policies and Guidelines of production sectors in the East Godavari River Estuarine Ecosystem (EGREE) Region, Andhra Pradesh” has been developed for facilitating mainstreaming of coastal and marine biodiversity conservation into production sectors through sectoral policies.    A document was prepared but not adopted. |
| By project end, any new manufacturing units entering the licensing process in the EGREE are subject to the CRZ 2010 Guidelines | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | By project end, any new manufacturing units entering the licensing process in the EGREE are subject to the new guidelines that also incorporate climate change considerations | • The EGREE Foundation is working on continuing interventions of the UNDP GEF GoI GOAP EGREE project towards protection, conservation and sustainable management of bio resources in the CWLS and in non-sanctuary areas and the coastal and marine ecosystems falling under EGREE region. All the manufacturing units entering the licensing process in the EGREE Region are following the Coastal Regulation Zone 2011 guidelines that regulate activities along the coast | The EGREE Foundation worked with Coromandel International Ltd., Nagarjuna Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited and Cairn Energy, Reliance both in sanctuary and non sanctuary area that facilitated protection, conservation and sustainable management of coastal and marine ecosystems falling under EGREE region. As in the earlier period of reporting. The manufacturing units operating in the EGREE Region are following the Coastal Regulation Zone 2011 guidelines that regulate activities along the coast. |
| Incentives for production sector companies to promote biodiversity friendly practices by giving them opportunities for marketing/ advertising their efforts | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | By Year 2 at least 2-3 companies take up this incentive; By year 5, at least 10 companies take up this incentive | Coromandel International Ltd, a fertilizer making factory established in an area of 275 ha made efforts in converting a part of the factory premises into a ‘Birds Paradise’. By ensuring protection to the birds, it is now functioning as a resting and roosting site for approximately 95 – 100 bird species including migratory birds. Rescue and rehabilitation of birds affected during hudhud cyclone.  • UNDP- GEF- EGREE Project made a documentary on the above model as a mainstreaming tool which has provided enough mileage sending across the message of bird conservation in industry premises. This has also helped Coromandel to gain enough mileage as a champion of bird conservation under CSR.  • This has also fetched the Coromandel International limited with the coveted award of Biodiversity Conservation by the Govt of India India National Biodiversity Award 2018.  • With the self-generated interest, the Coromandel has brought out a series of publications namely Brochure on avifauna. A pictorial book on birds of Coromandel was published as an awareness generation material for conservation of birds and mainstreaming conservation of avifauna within industrial premises as a role model.  • Boards depicting the importance of Wetland birds were displayed in and around Coromandel premises with the support of UNDP-GEF-GoI - GoAP EGREE Project  • Coromandel hosted the Asian Waterbird Census in 2017 and 2018.    2. NFCL located within the EGREE Region in an area of 470 ha is involved in the conservation of bird species, spotted deer, jackals and fishing cats in their premises with the technical support of UNDP-GEF-GoI - GoAP EGREE Project since 2012. This collaboration has increased the population of the above mentioned species in NFCL premises.    3. Reliance industries is one of the Oil exploring companies operating from Krishna Godvari basin with its rig close to the Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary. The UNDP-GEF-GoI - GoAP EGREE Project has been working with Reliance in mainstreaming marine biodiversity conservation into Oil and gas sector. Under CSR, the reliance has extended its support to the villages namely Gadimoga, Baba Nagar, Bhairavapalem, Raghavendra Puram and P. Mallavaram. In Gadimoga, the Reliance has provided space in the Community hall for operating the SMART Centre established by UNDP-GEF-GoI - GoAP EGREE Project.  4. GMR has recognized the technical capacity of the EGREE Foundation and requested for the preparation of Marine biodiversity impact assessment and Management plans  5. Cairn Energy is one of the Oil exploring companies operating from Krishna Godavari basin with its rig close to the Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary.The UNDP-GEF-GoI - GoAP EGREE Project has been working with Cairn Energy in mainstreaming marine biodiversity conservation in the Bay of Bengal. Under CSR, the Cairn Energy has extended its support to the villages namely S. Yanam. Cairn Energy is involved in conservation of Bird Species and in protecting the turtle nests near their factory premises near S.Yanam during the nesting season. The Cairn Energy has also established shelter belts with Casuarina species under the mandatory green belt programme of CSR. An area of 100 ha, which includes mangrove restoration in 25ha, is being conserved by Cairn Energy. | Four companies namely Coromandel International Ltd., Nagarjuna Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited and Cairn Energy, Reliance have been taking up incentive for biodiversity friendly activities in EGREE Region,  Coromandel International Ltd, a fertilizer making factory established in an area of 275 ha made efforts in converting a part of the factory premises into a ‘Birds Paradise’. By ensuring protection to the birds, it is now functioning as a resting and roosting site for approximately 95 – 100 bird species including migratory birds. Rescue and rehabilitation of birds affected during Hudhud cyclone.  The Asian Waterbird Census was conducted in 2018 and 2019 |
| - | - | *(not set or not applicable)* | - | *(not set or not applicable)* | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Achieved** | | | | |
| **Outcome 2**  **Enhanced capacity of sector institutions for implementing a biodiversity-friendly sector plan including monitoring and enforcement of regulations** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Sector-specific biodiversity-compatible plans | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | Sectoral plans for Fisheries, Aquaculture, Salt pans, Manufacturing units, Ports and Shipping, Tourism | Sector Plans for Fisheries, Aquaculture, Oil & Gas and Tourism sectors were prepared and published and recommendations implemented  • Draft Sector Plans for Fertilizers, Port & Shipping and Saltpans are in place and reviewed by External Experts. Their suggestions are being incorporated. The same will be finalized through deliberations in a workshop | Sector Plans for Fertilizers, Port & Shipping and Saltpans were finalized with a project given to Adikavi Nannaya University AKNU) in Rajahmundry. Final reports completed and finalized through a public consultation workshop organized by AKNU being used by the Forest Department. |
| Improvement in Insitutional and Individual Level Indicators of Capacity Development Scorecard (Annex 7) | INSTITUTIONAL    1. Capacity to conceptualize and formulate policies, legislations, strategies and programme 0%    2. Capacity to implement policies, legislation, strategies and programmes 11%    3. Capacity to engage and build consensus among all stakeholders 0%    5. Capacity to monitor, evaluate and report and learn at the sector and project levels 33%        INDIVIDUAL    2. Capacity to implement policies, legislation, strategies and programmes 17%    4. Capacity to mobilize information and knowledge: Technical skills related specifically to the requirements of GEF SO-2 and SP-4 33% | *(not set or not applicable)* | INSTITUTIONAL    1. Capacity to conceptualize and formulate policies, legislations, strategies and programme 100%    2. Capacity to implement policies, legislation, strategies and programmes 78%    3. Capacity to engage and build consensus among all stakeholders 100%    5. Capacity to monitor, evaluate and report and learn at the sector and project levels 100%        INDIVIDUAL    2. Capacity to implement policies, legislation, strategies and programmes 100%    4. Capacity to mobilize information and knowledge: Technical skills related specifically to the requirements of GEF SO-2 and SP-4 100% | To be conducted during the terminal evaluation | Capacity to Conceptualize - 6  Capacity to Implement - 18  Capacity to Engage - 7  Capacity to Monitor - 5    Individual - 4    Achieved 83.3% by Terminal Evaluation July 2019  (40 points out of 48 points) |
| Number of representatives from the key sectors (government and private) trained in mainstreaming approaches | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | Production sector: 1,000    Conservation sector: 300    Livelihood sector: 10,000 | Trained stakeholders during the project tenure as given below  Production Sector:  • 64 capacity building exercises were conducted covering 1,300 members representing Oil & Gas, Fisheries, Aquaculture, Fertilizers, Tourism, Port & Shipping, Large, Medium and Small scale industries in and around EGREE Region.  • Out of these, 3 workshops were organized with CSR funding support from Coromandel Industries  • Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation (GSPC) organized one Oil spill containing drill in EGREE Region under CSR.  • Coast guard and major industries of the production sectors conducted beach cleanup from 2012 to 2018.  Conservation Sector :  • 40 capacity building exercises cum Training of Trainers were conducted through workshops, seminars, meetings and international days covering nearly 650 members representing AP Forest Department, AP State Biodiversity Board, Fisheries Department, WII, WTI, , NIOT, Education and Research Institutions, NGOs, etc.  • UNDP-GEF-GoI - GoAP EGREE Project conducted workshops on Turtle conservation, Whale Shark Day, World Otters day, Butterfly meet, Herpeto fauna workshop, Asian Water Bird Census, National Research meet to identify gaps in conservation and sustainable management of Coastal and Marine Biodiversity in EGREE region. Biodiversity Day, Wildlife Week, Exposure visits were organized.  Livelihood Sector :  • 950 Capacity building trainings, meetings and workshops were conducted covering 29,345 members belonging to Government institutions namely District Rural Development Agency (DRDA), Andhra Pradesh social welfare (APSW), Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises(MSME), Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK), Mandal Parishad Development Officer (MPDO), Panchayats, Central Institute for Fisheries Education (CIFE) & Central Institute of Fisheries Technology (CIFT) (CMFRI), State Institute of Fisheries Technology SIFT, ICM-Hyd, National Institute of Fish Post Harvesting Technology and Training (NIFPHATT), Godavari Maha Samaikya (GMS), Apparel Training & Design Centre (ATDC – Hyd), National Institute of Tourism and Hospitality Management (NITHM), New & Renewable Energy Development Corporation of  • Andhra Pradesh Ltd (NREDCAP), Animal Husbandry, Sri Venkateswara Veterinary University – Extension Centre, Kakinada and Private organizations namely Boat Owners Association and community institutions namely VLIs (9 VSSs, 20 EDCs, 18 BMCs, 1,137 SHGs, Dairy Cooperatives, Fishermen Cooperative Society, Fisherwomen Cooperative Society, Youth clubs etc.,) | Trained 700 stakeholders during the period under report.    Two exposure visits to EDCs and VSS conducted to Sindhudurg the sister project area and the Sunderbans on mangrove management and livelihood development.    Training workshop on Biodiversity management of coastal and marine species was conducted for stakeholder, and Mangrove management workshop held for community and Whale Shark Conference attended by DFO and Conservation Biologist. |
| Compendium of best practices on mainstreaming biodiversity for key production sector | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 1 | • Completed and a peer review has also been undertaken. The same is being published | Published Five Best Practices. |
| Use of correct fishing gear by commercial fishing operations (indicator, baselines and targets will have to be re-visited once the Sector Plans are prepared by mid-term) | Limited use (baseline to be measured in 1st 3 months of project) | *(not set or not applicable)* | By project end, at least 70-80% of commercial fishing operations are using correct fishing gear | • In the EGREE region a total of 656 Mechanized boats belonging to Dolphin Fishermen Association (150) and Marine Fishermen Association (250) and 82 belonging to Bhairavapalem Fish Landing Center and the remaining 174 belonging to other villages are operating from Kakinada Fishing Harbor, Kumbabisekham and Bhairavapalem fish landing centers.  • And 1345 Motorized boats are also operating in EGREE Region which are smaller than the mechanized boats.  • The Fishermen were using the nets of half an inch eye size. This has resulted in the harvesting of under sized fish. The Project raised awareness on using nets of one and a half inch eye size. However in practice only 50% of the fishermen• In the EGREE region a total of 656 Mechanized boats belonging to Dolphin Fishermen Association (150) and Marine Fishermen Association (250) and 82 belonging to Bhairavapalem Fish Landing Center and the remaining 174 belonging to other villages are operating from Kakinada Fishing Harbor, Kumbabisekham and Bhairavapalem fish landing centers.  • And 1345 Motorized boats are also operating in EGREE Region which are smaller than the mechanized boats.  • The Fishermen were using the nets of half an inch eye size. This has resulted in the harvesting of under sized fish. The Project raised awareness on using nets of one and a half inch eye size. However in practice only 50% of the fishermen are using larger eye size nets. The reason being that there is less or no harvest when they use nets with large eye size. The EGREE Project is working closely with fishermen community for ensuring usage of correct fishing gear and with fisheries department and enforcement authorities namely, coast guards and marine police in order to ensure sustainable harvesting and management of fishery resources within EGREE Region.  • The issue of paying compensation to the fishing families during fish ban still exists. Project has been continuously working with the concerned authorities in paying the compensation in time, which however continues to be a challenge due to administrative reasons.  • Project arranged an exposure visit to Gujarat from 17th – 22nd May 2018 for observing best practices in fishing, usage of appropriate fishing gears, boat building, alternative livelihoods, Government schemes, conservation activities of marine species, fishermen cooperative activities, better maintenance of fish landing centers. 21 members from fishermen cooperative societies representing the project villages of Yetimoga, Jagannaickpur, Pagadalapeta within EGREE Region and two officials of SIFT were taken on this exposure and capacity building visit. | Seven workshops for community on fisheries management, Four workshops for community on capacity building through multiple livelihoods Conducted. |
| Decline in pesticide concentration in the effluents of aqua farms in the target landscape (indicator, baselines and targets will have to be re-visited once the Sector Plans are prepared by mid-term) | Baseline concentrations to be measured in 1st 3 months of project | *(not set or not applicable)* | 70-80% decline over baseline concentrations | • Pesticides namely Endosulphan and Nuvan are banned by the state government which has decreased the concentration of pesticides in the effluents released by the Aquaculture ponds within the EGREE Region.  • As per the recommendations of Midterm Evaluation necessary water quality surveys were undertaken in the EGREE Region by the in-house expertise in the UNDP-GEF-GoI – GoAP EGREE Project. | Meetings held with AP Pollution Control Board (APPCB)and the concentration of effluents brought to the notice of Pollution Control Board through the Chairman of the APPCB who is a member of the EGREE Governing Board. |
| Effluents from manufacturing units (indicator, baselines and targets will have to be re-visited once the Sector Plans are prepared by mid-term) | Baseline to be defined in consultation with the Pollution Control Board at time of approval of Sector Plans | *(not set or not applicable)* | Decline of 70-80% over baseline | • The MTR recommended that it is in the interest of large scale industries to comply with emission standards monitored by the PCB. As per the recommendations of the MTR the project is working with PCB to ensure the above by conducting regular meetings. | As it is under the purview of APSBB being the regulatory authority, the APSPCB was invited to the meetings and the Addl. CEO of EGREE cum DFO WLM appraised the district administration also during the regular district forest committee meetings . |
| Management Effectiveness Evaluation (MEE) Scorecard | Baseline to be measured in 1st 3 months of project | *(not set or not applicable)* | MEE score improves by 20% by year 3 of the project and 30 % by year 5 | • Activities pertaining to conservation and sustainable management of RET species in Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary has been implemented and monitored with serious efforts which has resulted in improving the MEE Score to 30%. By implementing all the above activities with the ground level and high level personnel of Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary, the sustainability score has also increased.  • A formal mechanism is being worked out for implementing the activities related to conservation of RET species and community mobilization as given in biodiversity management plan of Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary prepared by in house expertise of UNDP-GEF-GoI - GoAP EGREE Project, by the EGREE Foundation beyond the termination of UNDP-GEF-GoI - GoAP EGREE Project. | 30% |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 3**  **Community livelihoods and natural resource use are sustainable in the EGREE** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Number of SHGs/ CBOs strengthened | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | In 44 abutting villages 709 SHGs; 20 EDCs; 16 Fishermen's Association; 33 Women's Organization; 5 NGOs; 17 Youth Clubs; and 5 Dairy Cooperatives are strengthened | • In 41 villages, the UNDP-GEF-GoI - GoAP EGREE Project has strengthened the capacity of 1,137 SHGs; 20 EDCs, 9 VSSs, 20 Fishermen cooperatives, 18 Fisherwomen cooperatives, 2 NGOs, 5 youth Clubs and Cattle rearers by conducting 950 meetings, trainings, awareness programmes, capacity building exercises and exposure visits to 29,345 members for enhancing the community livelihoods and sustainable natural resource use. | The number of target villages and the CBOs remained same. |
| Number of skills- development activities carried out for SHGs/ CBOs/ and other local institutions for alternative and/ or sustainable ecosystem-based livelihoods that reduce pressures on biodiversity | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | Target to be defined after design of the micro-plans | • 45 Trainings and 94 Capacity building workshops were conducted for 3,264 members including EDC / VSS Chairpersons, Fisherwomen, NGOs, SHGs, Fishermen, Cattle rearers towards enhancing their Skills for sustainable ecosystem based livelihoods that reduce the pressure on biodiversity within the EGREE Region.  • Trainings on IBM and OBM were conducted in collaboration with SIFT, Government of AP for 60 boat operators belonging to Dolphin Fishermen Association and Marine Fishermen Association during fishing ban period i.e. from 15th April to 14th June every year. Tool kits were provided to all the trainees for use and to cope up in emergency situations.  • Training on Net mending was conducted in collaboration with SIFT, GoAP for 25 fishermen belonging to Dolphin Fishermen Association and Marine Fishermen Association during fishing ban period i.e. from 15th April to 14th June every year. Net mending tool kits were distributed to all the trainees.  • Training on Post harvest fisheries technology was conducted to 100 fisherwomen from project villages in EGREE Region on fish, prawn, crab pickle making, fish and prawn pakodi, chapati, fish kabab, fish cutlet, fish balls etc., Sanitary kits were provided to all the trainees for use during fish vending.  Cumulative achievement on the points mentioned in the previous column may be indicated. | Seven workshops for community on fisheries management, Four workshops for community on capacity building through multiple livelihoods Conducted. |
| Number of people shifting to alternative livelihood options that reduce pressure on biodiversity | Baseline to be collected in Year 1 | *(not set or not applicable)* | Target to be defined after design of the micro-plans | • Industrial Apparel Training and Designing Centre was established in collaboration with SMART -ATDC, Hyderabad and 225 women were trained.  • To sustain the above enterprise the Project has formed three multipurpose cooperative societies for women members namely Disha, Siri and Jalasiri. The women members of these three organizations are practicing alternative livelihood activities namely sewing, marketing of finished apparels, preparing, selling pickles and other value added fish products.  • Employment generation tie-up with educational Institutes and schemes namely “Rajiv yuvakiranalu” and VIKASA of Government of Andhra Pradesh was established and 785 youth from EGREE Region were linked with these schemes.  • 38 youth trained as Nature Guides, and in Cookery and Hospitality Management | Nearly 175 women and 40 youth were trained and practicing alternative and additional livelihoods. |
| Incidents of felling of mangrove trees, non-adherence to the seasonal ban on fishing, destructive fishing practices by local communities within the project area in contravention of community natural resource use plan | Baseline to be measured in 1st 3 months of project | *(not set or not applicable)* | Declines by 50% by year 5, compared with baseline levels | • As per the India State of Forest Report 2017 the mangrove cover in East Godavari District which includes EGREE Region is 188 sq.km. which is stable when compared with census in 2011. There was decrease of 4 sq.km in 2015 which has again increased by 4 sq.km in 2017.  • Project has been working with a number of institutions and stakeholders for sustainable management of Mangrove Forests in EGREE Region.  • Additionally community meetings and trainings were conducted to make sure that the fishermen adhere to the fishing ban and to follow non-destructive fishing practices. | The project interventions have ensured achievement of more than 50% decline on mangrove cutting. Additionally and apart from the above there is no cutting as dependency has reduced and alternative fuel wood in the form of gas connections and concrete houses and compound walls have helped reduced dependency and thus felling. Fallen twigs and always collected and used. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Achieved** | | | | |

# Implementation Progress



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| --- | --- |
| Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc): | 94.06% |
| Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year: | 94.06% |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August): | 5,666,094 |

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| **Key Financing Amounts** | |
| PPG Amount | 100,000 |
| GEF Grant Amount | 6,023,636 |
| Co-financing | 18,000,000 |

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| --- | --- |
| **Key Project Dates** | |
| PIF Approval Date | Jun 24, 2009 |
| CEO Endorsement Date | Mar 21, 2011 |
| Project Document Signature Date (project start date): | Jun 8, 2011 |
| Date of Inception Workshop | Mar 17, 2012 |
| Expected Date of Mid-term Review | Dec 1, 2014 |
| Actual Date of Mid-term Review | May 31, 2015 |
| Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation | Mar 31, 2019 |
| Original Planned Closing Date | Jun 6, 2016 |
| Revised Planned Closing Date | Mar 31, 2019 |

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| **Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2018 to 1 July 2019)** |
| 2018-08-16 |
| 2018-08-30 |

# Critical Risk Management

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| --- | --- |
| Current Types of Critical Risks | Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period |

# Adjustments

**Comments on delays in key project milestones**

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| **Project Manager: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| The Project has achieved major milestones and key outputs in relation to mainstreaming biodiversity in key production sectors in Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh. Despite the bifurcation issues and delays, the activities at ground level could be completed by virtue of the Project developing a good rapport developed with the stakeholders and Line Departments during the project period. Training were also conducted in the Biodiversity Information Centre established by the Project.    Evaluation mission for Terminal Evaluation was carried out from 9 - 18 June, 2019. TEs should be carried out during the last 3 months of the Project Implementation but the changes in the fund flow pattern hindered the implementation process causing the delays in the Terminal Evaluation. |

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| **Country Office: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| The final Terminal Evaluation which is a criteria of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and impact to assess the project's status in achieving its intended results and the achievements of project overall objective, were delayed considerably. The change in the fund flow pattern delayed the project implementation and the final Terminal Evaluation. the TE was scheduled after the operational closure of the Project. The TE mission was undertaken from 9-18 June, 2019. |

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| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| The terminal evaluation mission has been completed near the end of the reporting period and the draft report submitted. This took place slightly later than scheduled to allow for maximum completion of activities and good scheduling of the TE mission. The TE was completed within UNDP-GEF guidelines of 6 months either side of operational closure. |

# Ratings and Overall Assessments

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Manager/Coordinator** | Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | The project has been successful in achieving the intended development objective "mainstreaming coastal and marine biodiversity conservation into production sectors within the Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary". The project has effectively enhanced the resource base and generated local as well as global benefits. During the last reporting period the project helped EGREE to consolidate all its learning, knowledge resources, linkages with institutions and platforms for future sustainability.    During this reporting period the project has built on the outcomes of previous years and focused mainly on strengthening EGREE as a resource hub for mainstreaming coastal and marine biodiversity in the region.    The Biodiversity Interpretation Center established at Coringa is now being used by institutions and communities. The marine museum established under the EGREE project is providing awareness to the students and public. The project developed the in house house library, hosting approximately 1,500 information-oriented books and EGREE publications in different subject areas. The biodiversity laboratory also showcases 34 species of crabs and 15 species of snakes. Knowledge Management System was established and it is expected to help in accessing environmental data and information. This portal would be of much use for policymakers, environmental professionals, researchers, academia, etc.    Overall Satisfactory, the project performed well not only in terms of delivering planned activities but also putting in lot of efforts to successfully close the project with substantial learning and future sustainability. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP Country Office Programme Officer** | Satisfactory | Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | The Project is considered successful as it was able to mainstream biodiversity protection in production sectors. The DO and IP progress ratings are satisfactory.    The Project also managed to deliver most of its planned results, however, with a substantial delay from the originally planned time frame. The project has brought many positive results in increasing the biodiversity of the EGREE region through an ecosystem based approach. Following are some of the positive outcomes: a cross sectoral platform to facilitate the implementation of biodiversity conservation is in place; more than 97 hectares of mangroves restored; biodiversity richness increased; mangrove genetic resources are conserved and propagated; nesting habitat of Olive Ridley and the bird population has increased. In addition, the project has brought about behavioral change among fishing community in reducing bycatch and protecting 9 marine scheduled species.    The project has demonstrated the capacity to create synergies and strategic partnerships with several key partners and stakeholders, which has succeeded in mobilizing a significant amount of additional funding, mainly from the productive sectors. The Project facilitated the implementation of a very successful and comprehensive capacity building programs and public awareness campaigns reached more than 32 thousand individuals. This is correctly reflected in the Project scorecards as it indicates that the Project has moved the capacity score up by 29 points since its inception (60%).    The constitution of EGREE foundation establishes an important step towards the development of a formal institutional mechanism for mainstreaming biodiversity in the East Godavari River estuarine and coastal ecosystems. Yet, it was noticed that there were weak coordination and conflicting perception of biodiversity protection and management among government departments at the district level. This should be addressed to ensure EGREE Foundation sustainability and enhance work efficiency at the district level.    The Project has strongly invested in research and generation of knowledge on EGREE, particularly on the Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary (CWLS). Several masters students were involved in searching different topics in relation to mangrove protection in EGREE. The Project has successfully engaged main companies from the industrial and oil exploration sectors, which invested in promoting biodiversity conservation and enhancing awareness of their own staff concerning wildlife and biodiversity mainstreaming.    Despite the unforeseeable political events that have effectually set-back project implementation, the Project managed to deliver considerable results by the end of its implementation. The Project was greatly impacted by external factors (bifurcation, etc) affecting the speed of implementations. Thus far, the Project was able to design and utilize effectively several adaptive measures to continue the work under the difficult conditions in order to achieve its main goal. The project objectives and main outputs have been achieved; the majority of the established targets have been met. Though, most targets almost were achieved with substantial delays. The Project implementing and executing agencies have provided satisfactory to high satisfactory support to project implementation. Cumulative delivery is at 95%. Work plan implementation has been well-managed over the reporting period.    There are no critical risks. Risks were effectively managed. One risk was that stakeholder institutions particularly industrial sectors may not be willing to participate and involve in mainstreaming coastal and marine biodiversity conservation. This was managed over the project period, industries have been taken into confidence by indicating their responsibility towards meeting certain environmental standards and norms. Project stressed upon these provisions and necessary interventions through meetings and Pre Corporate Summit were undertaken by the project (technical and capacity building measures under Component 2). Large companies (e.g., Reliance, Gujarat State Petrochemicals limited) located in the region were motivated and these companies supported the conservation and livelihood measure of local communities. It resulted in the companies meeting their corporate social responsibility and their commitment to community-focused initiatives increased, including the environment protection. The project all through encouraged better alignment of CSR programs with biodiversity conservation and sustainable livelihoods objectives. Further, industry representatives participated in the cross-sectoral institutional mechanism established by the project. Knowledge Management System established including documentation of the benefits of a well-preserved coastal and marine environment to the medium to long term economic potential of these sectors.    The Project is very much acknowledged by the Government of India, and very relevant to GEF and the Government's plan (State, District level, etc). A dissemination workshop is planned to finalize an exit and sustainability strategy to ensure that the Project's deliverable and impacts are going to sustain after the closure of Project. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **GEF Operational Focal point** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Implementing Partner** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Other Partners** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser** | Moderately Satisfactory | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | This is the final PIR for this project mainstreaming coastal and marine biodiversity conservation into production sectors in the Godavari River Estuary in India. The project had a challenging implementation, with two extensions approved by UNDP-GEF and closing almost three years later than originally planned. The extensions have been used well and the project has been able to achieve admirable results, meeting project targets with only minor shortfalls. The progress towards development objective (DO) is ‘moderately satisfactory’. Similarly, the implementation progress (IP) for the reporting period is ‘moderately satisfactory’ as implementation has been essentially to schedule with only some delays. These are the same as the overall ratings in last year’s PIR. My ratings are lower than other assessors in this PIR who have given ratings of ‘satisfactory’. I feel ‘moderately satisfactory’ is better justified by the partial lack of clarity and gaps in DO reporting and reporting in this PIR, and by the slight implementation delays over the reporting period. This is overall a successful project that has achieved good mainstreaming impacts.    PROGRESS TOWARDS DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES (DO)  The project’s mainstreaming objective is delivered through outcomes to progress sectoral planning (Outcome 1), enhance sectoral capacity for biodiversity-friendly practices (Outcome 2) and strengthen community livelihoods and natural resource use (Outcome 3). There has been strong progress made towards all outcomes, and many targets achieved. However, in places M&E weaknesses such as unclear baselines and targets mean that all targets cannot be fully assessed as achieved. This along with minor shortfalls in meeting some ambitious targets justify a DO rating of ‘moderately satisfactory’.  At objective level most targets have been achieved. Mainstreaming activities have covered 46,000 ha of direct influence landscape and seascape area, along with the targeted indirect influence area through replication and update across project villages. There has been good progress made to partner with companies on CSR expenditures and MOUs signed along with informal agreements for their investment in biodiversity conservation. A minor issue is that reporting was not able to clearly address whether the 50% of CSR budget is aligned with biodiversity conservation objectives as the PMU was not able to able full financial data on CSR budgets. Nevertheless, the progress made is commendable. Capacity development improvements are similarly impressive, rising from 23% to 85% at end of project, a great increase but falling slightly short of the ambitious 94% targeted improvement. Monitoring data indicates that desired ecological responses in indicator species and habitats have been achieved/near achieved, although data is sometimes unclear and difficult to compare between years due to shifting monitoring techniques. Waterbird populations in the region are at the highest level since the project began, with 43,718 birds compared to the baseline of 11,123. Olive Ridley turtles were protected at seven nesting sites (increasing from three), with 700 turtle nests by project end and 3,400 hatchlings released over the reporting period (and over 700,000 since the project began). Even if targets are not clearly achieved in full, these results are ecologically significant. Supported by the project’s ecological restoration efforts and the establishment of the Mangrove Genetic Resources Conservation Centre, the extent of open mangrove cover has been reduced.  Under Outcome 1, the EGREE foundation has been achieved as a cross-sectoral coordination mechanism. This will be sustained after the project close with government funding – a good mainstreaming result of the project. Good improvements are made in systemic capacity indicators, although scores are not translated into percentages and slightly difficult to assess against targets. The project’s landscape-level strategic plan was achieved in prior reporting periods. This was supported by seven sectoral plans and a knowledge management system for landscape planning. The sustainability of the EGREE foundation has been secured through government funding and the development of an exit strategy. The Foundation has been able to secure rent-free accommodation which will further support its operations after project close. Corporate funding has been secured for preparation and implementation of sectoral plans. There was some shortfall in policy development as policy guidelines on mainstreaming were developed but never adopted. This took a different approach than the intended target but was never formally revised to reflect this. Strong corporate engagement is reflected in the compliance with coastal regulation zone guidelines for new manufacturing units, and for the update of biodiversity-friendly practices by the production sector. The project engaged four companies in efforts which is an impressive result with clear biodiversity conservation impact, yet falls short of the targeted 10 companies. The project was originally intending to work with seven sectors. This was downgraded to four sectors during implementation which has presumably impacted on the achievement of some targets, that were never formally revised to reflect this change.  Outcome 2 delivered the targeted sector plans for fisheries, tourism, fertilizers, aquaculture, oil & gas, among others. Institutional capacity reported great improvements, but as before cannot be directly compared to targets as the data has been presented differently – any shortfalls are likely to be minor. Further improvements were made in training, with targets for engaging production, conservation and livelihood sectors met or exceeded, and targeted best practices published. Almost 30,000 representatives were engaged in the project’s 950 capacity-building trainings, meetings and workshops. Awareness-raising was conducted to support the use of correct fishing gear by local fishing communities. No clear data is reported in the DO progress tab on whether the targeted reduction was achieved. Similarly, no data is available on reduction of pesticides or effluents. As many pesticides were banned by the State Government a significant reduction is likely. An M&E oversight is that a number of baselines under this Outcome were not formally validated in the results framework and PIMS+ system, which is impeding clear evaluation of progress. Finally, the management effectiveness target is reported as achieved for Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary. The final GEF mainstreaming tracking tool needs to be submitted along with the final TE report and management response.  Excellent community and local engagement is reported against Outcome 3. Over its timeframe, the project supported the capacity of over 1,100 self-help groups (SHGs) / community-based organizations – well exceeding the target of around 800 different groups. A range of development activities were carried out for these organizations to build targeted skills on fisheries management etc. Specific targets were never confirmed and this clear evaluation of progress is difficult. Similarly no clear data is provided on number of people shifting to alternative livelihood options, although this is a difficult target to measure and baseline and target were never finalized. Finally, the DO progress tab reports that the target of achieving a 50% reduction in mangrove cutting has been achieved. No detailed data is provided but this appears to result from improvements in gas connection and house construction that have reduced dependency on firewood.  Overall, project M&E had some weaknesses as baselines were never fully validated and targets set and recorded in the UNDP-GEF PIMS+ system. This has precluded an accurate assessment of progress against targets in this PIR. No changes appear to have been made to the results framework following the MTR despite an apparent reduced scope of the project’s mainstreaming coverage. The draft TE report has assessed progress towards outcomes as satisfactory to highly satisfactory although the assessment is incomplete and not fully complying to UNDP-GEF guidelines and further revisions have been requested before the report can be cleared.    IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS (IP)  The project has generally been well-managed, although has struggled with implementation delays that have impeded delivery. The project had two extensions granted by UNDP-GEF. Over the reporting period, a third extension was proposed to be requested but could not be approved by UNDP-GEF and so was not formally requested. Instead, the project was advised to escalate work plan implementation and delivery so that all remaining activities could be commenced prior to operational close. The PMU has done well over the final year of implementation to achieve this with some delays (e.g. as noted in the UNDP CO comments under ‘delays this reporting period’), resulting in the IP rating of ‘moderately satisfactory’.  The Project Steering Committee met twice early in the reporting period. The Committee was effectively Chaired by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and the Ministry’s engagement and leadership for the project remained strong with a focus on overall impacts across the extension periods granted.  Over the reporting period implementation was challenged by the Government of India’s new funds flow mechanism, which delayed the transfer of GEF funding tranches to the EGREE implementing partners. These delays are reflected in delivery figures. For 2018, delivery was at a low 33% which is a disappointing result in the project’s final full year of implementation. The UNDP CO responded to the risk through regular communications with relevant Ministries to help ensure the efficient flow of funds to support on-ground activities. The project operationally closed on 29 March 2019. Now past operational closure disbursement data at close of this reporting period indicates $400,000 is unspent, yet funds are committed. The PMU and UNDP CO should finalize pending deliverables and payments on remaining contracts as soon as possible so that the project can be financially closed, and any unspent funds returned to GEF as needed.  The project displayed adaptive management, requesting two project extensions to more fully allow project impacts to be achieved. More proactive risk and adaptive management in early stages might have helped avoid the need for these extensions, but over the reporting period risk management was adequate and no critical risks are reported. Risks related to potential low commitments from sectors and funds flow mechanism were actively managed.  The project was approved prior to the introduction of SESP requirements. Nevertheless, the project paid attention to safeguards and made sure risks were identified and responded to. These are detailed in the safeguards section of this PIR, namely: new livelihoods-related risks associated with changes in regulation of activities; and escalating risk of environmental impacts (pollution) through increased development activity.  The project has been effective with communication and knowledge management. During the reporting period the EGREE Foundation initiated its knowledge management system in partnership with Andhra Pradesh Government e-portal. This provides a repository for capturing project communications, best practices and lessons learned. The project has developed many high-quality communications products including [mention the publications]. The RTA recommends the project develop a photo story for the EBD EXPOSURE page to showcase the many mainstreaming successes of the project and their observed impact on biodiversity conservation. Gender mainstreaming successes can also be included in communications and best practice documentation. As reported in the gender section of this PIR, the project has facilitated a range of gender mainstreaming efforts including establishment of women’s cooperatives and of an apparel training and design centre, training in post-harvest fisheries technology, and enhanced sanitation facilities to reduce household burdens on women.  The project Terminal Evaluation mission has been conducted and the TE report is being finalized for clearance by UNDP CO and RTA. The project should in parallel ensure the TE management response is completed and project exit strategy clear.    RECOMMENDATIONS  I have the following final recommendations for the project:  1) Finalize remaining project payments and deliverables so that financial closure can occur as quickly as possible; 2) Finalize the TE report and TE management response, and ensure the final GEF BD mainstreaming Tracking Tool is validated and provided for submission to GEF Secretariat; 3) Prepare a photo story for EBD EXPOSURE page to showcase the wide range of project successes and impact at mainstreaming biodiversity across production sectors. | |

# Gender

**Progress in Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**

This information is used in the UNDP-GEF Annual Performance Report, UNDP-GEF Annual Gender Report, reporting to the UNDP Gender Steering and Implementation Committee and for other internal and external communications and learning.  The Project Manager and/or Project Gender Officer should complete this section with support from the UNDP Country Office.

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| **Gender Analysis and Action Plan:** *not available* |
| **Please review the project's Gender Analysis and Action Plan. If the document is not attached or an updated Gender Analysis and/or Gender Action Plan is available please upload the document below or send to the Regional Programme Associate to upload in PIMS+. Please note that all projects approved since 1 July 2014 are required to carry out a gender analysis and all projects approved since 1 July 2018 are required to have a gender analysis and action plan.** |
| [Gender Impact Assessment of the EGREE Project.pdf](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4257/213195/1728475/1743089/Gender%20Impact%20Assessment%20of%20the%20EGREE%20Project.pdf) |

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| **Please indicate in which results areas the project is contributing to gender equality (you may select more than one results area, or select not applicable):** |
| Contributing to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources: Yes |
| Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: No |
| Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: Yes |
| Not applicable: No |

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| **Atlas Gender Marker Rating** |
| **GEN2:** gender equality as significant objective |

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| **Please describe any experiences or linkages (direct or indirect) between project activities and gender-based violence (GBV). This information is for UNDP use only and will not be shared with GEF Secretariat.** |
| N/A |

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| **Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.**    **Please explain how the results reported addressed the different needs of men or women, changed norms, values, and power structures, and/or contributed to transforming or challenging gender inequalities and discrimination.** |
| Women Adaptation ability depends on a range of conditions. These vary from their degree of exposure and dependency upon weather patterns for livelihoods and food security. Women in EGREE region like in other similar regions are especially vulnerable to climate impacts and changes in Coastal regions. Therefore EF provided/ conducted gender specific activities which are exhibiting visible impacts now.    Trainings: Conflicts among users of coastal resources are decreasing, Reducing the gender inequities, and cultural barriers stymie providing equal options for women and men to plan their families and create alternative livelihoods. National and local government agencies are addressing food security concerns through vertical policies and programs (e.g., fisheries management, integrated coastal management). It was observed by giving CB and awareness programmes for coastal resources management (CRM) and women development are implemented together, the results seen better. i.e. Thinking towards BD conservation, using the resources wisely, planning entrepreneurships with sustainable utilization of resources etc.,    Individual Sanitary Lavations: Women are managers of health and sanitation at household and often community level. They also have primary responsibility for informal health care and education. Women expressed need for improved sanitation services. EF constructed 253 ISLs with Rs 37.95 lakhs in four villages that resulted in improved village Hygiene and sanitation and thus better health of women. Made one model village as ODF village. Further these villages are selected for promoting Community Based Eco-tourism (CBET) in collaboration with Forest Department, District Administration and Tourism Department.    Ice Boxes: Very often the fish landing and fish market times do not coincide. In the absence of storage facility, Men and women are forced to sell their fish at a less price. To address this vital issue, EF supplied 247 ice boxes to 247 fisher families in 10 villages at a cost of 15.79 lakhs. This intervention increased the shelf life of the fish, increased the income and reduced the expenditure on storage. Women are happy as they can store vegetables and other food products too for longer time. This has reduced the pressure on ecosystem.  Cooperatives: Industrial Apparel Training and Designing Centre was established in collaboration with SMART -ATDC, Hyderabad and 225 women were trained.    In addition to the above the Project facilitated and established three multipurpose cooperative societies for women namely Disha, Siri and Jalasiri .The women members of these three organizations are practicing alternative livelihoods activities namely, sewing and marketing finished apparels.  Post Harvesting fisheries technology: Training on Post harvest fisheries technology was conducted for 100 fisher women of project villages in EGREE Region on fish, prawn, crab pickle making, fish and prawn pakodi chapati, fish kabab, fish cutlet, fish balls etc. Sanitary kits were provided to all the trainees for use during fish vending. |

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| **Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.** |
| Women participants, although not directly engaged in the conservation work, are found to be aware of the significance of the biodiversity and wildlife conservation work. Training by the EGREE Foundation and forest department, experiencing protection during 1997 cyclone helped community, specifically women, to understand the role of mangrove protection.  Women participants shared that EGREE foundation organized training programme for both men and women of the community on benefits of mangrove protection. Most of the women informed that they understood mangrove protects them from cyclone and pollution, and hence they are preferring use of gas cylinder rather than burning firewoods.    Provision of alternatives for cook stoves in the form of Gas stoves and provision of ice boxes which the women also used for storing vegetables has reduced time pressure on women and provided space for alternative livelihoods. The project trained women in pickle making etc. which addressed their poverty to a considerable extent. This has also weaned them away from cutting mangroves for their genuine basic needs and over harvesting fish resources as they are able to sell at a relatively better price if not value add to the fish to sell it later through training received.    Smoke bins: Smoked fish is a vital source of food and income for communities living in and abutting EGREE Region. It is estimated that 10-20 percent of marine catch is consumed in smoked form. However, traditional kilns widely used to prepare this popular food item do pose some concerns. Traditional smoking methods often involve a massive burning of excess mangrove wood which leads to an excessive release of CO2 and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), which are carcinogenic and hazardous to the human respiratory system. Therefore the EF designed, fabricated and supplied 54 improved smoke bins to women from 7 villages at a cost of 12.58 lakhs. This intervention ensured less pressure on the environment by promoting usage of alternative fuel wood, saving time, more time for household chores and fish smoking in bad weather conditions too. |

# Social and Environmental Standards

**Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)**

The Project Manager and/or the project’s Safeguards Officer should complete this section of the PIR with support from the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP-GEF RTA should review to ensure it is complete and accurate.

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| **1) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?** |
| Yes |

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| **If any new social and/or environmental risks have been identified during project implementation please describe the new risk(s) and the response to it.** |
| Dependency on Mangroves by local communities:  In order to reduce depend of mangroves like cutting of fire wood and fishing by the local communities the mangrove the project has implemented and established Coringa Wildlife Sanctury Act of 1978, the sanctuary marked a clear change in course towards conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. The sanctuary was established to rehabilitate the salt water crocodile which was at the verge of extinction and other endangered species such as Olive Ridley turtle and Indian Otter. It consists of 3 Reserve Forest areas, Coringa Reserve Forest, Coringa Extension Reserve Forest and Bhairavapalem Reserve Forest. has been protected and has been developed as “ Coringa Wild Life Sanctuary”. Some of the local men and women were trained as Nature Guides there by engaging local community in protection and conservation aspects of mangroves. With the support of EGREE project the entire CWLS was developed with board walk, boating etc. Apart from this, the staff is also inadequately capacitated/ trained in specific aspects of Sanctuary management such as the conservation of mangrove forests, participatory resource management, environmental law, etc. There are only a few equipment’s (binoculars, trapping cameras, and 2 boats) available with park staff for the protection and management of the sanctuary.  The mangroves of the Godavari are extending over an area of 333 sq.kms from Kakinada to Byravapalem constitute one of the most fragile ecosystems. About 90 percent of the total catch of fish, crustaceous and molluscas are obtained from these coastal areas. The CRZ Notification of 2010 has identified Coringa, East Godavari as Critical Vulnerable Coastal Areas an integrated management within a period of one year keeping in view conservation and management of the mangroves and needs of local communities. EGREE in coordination with State Institute of Fisheries has provided no of trainings on sustained marine practices and TED ( Turtle exclude Device ) awareness for the fishermen community to be followed by the local marine dependent communities and alternative hood trainings like IBM & OBM training, apiculture training, Post-Harvest Fish value added products, block printing etc for the youth and women so that they can look for jobs during off season. Various schemes like pension scheme for the fishrmen communities, net compensation schemes was implemented in coordination with APFD ( Andhra Pradesh Fisheries Department).  Other state legislation relevant to coastal and marine biodiversity includes the Andhra Pradesh Marine Fishing Regulation Act of 1994, adopted under the national Marine Fishing Regulation Act of 1978, Deep Sea Fishing Policy, 1991 which provides for protection, conservation and development of fisheries in Andhra Pradesh. The Act also regulates mesh size, gear and reservation of zones for different fishing sectors, and aims to protect the interest of traditional fishermen and their crafts. Andhra Pradesh Forest Department (APFD) is mandated to protect, conserve and manage the state’s forests (including mangrove forests) and wildlife resources. The main functions of the Department are to manage forest resources, implement Joint Forest Management (JFM) programmed by involving the local villagers in managing and protecting forests, undertake forestry research, and conserve wildlife. APFD is responsible for management of the CWLS.17, Ensuring that Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and Rules and notifications are followed by all the local companies including including Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977 Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and Rules and notifications made. Hazardous Waste (Management & Handling) Rules1989 Manufacture, storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules, 1989 Bio-medical Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 1998 Municipal Solid Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 2000.    Increase of Mangrove Plantation: APFD has signed an MOU with MSRF increasing Mangrove Plantation, developing mangrove nurseries and of plant nurseries of the local species. Local communities were engaged in developing mangroves of the reason.    Other Livelihoods:  For the population who are not engaged in fishing depend on agriculture and other Many medium and large-scale manufacturing units/ industries are also located in the EGREE region including natural gas & oil, fertilizers, power generation, edible oil, rice products, automobile components, biodiesel, cotton yarn, Liquid Petroleum Gas Bottling, Carbon Dioxide Bottling, Iron Ore fines, Quartz Crystals, and Steel Re rolling major oil and gas companies like Reliance Industries, Crain Energy etc. Due to huge developmental activities livelihoods of the local communities has been disturbed.    Agriculture: Most of the women are engaged in Agriculture are engaged as daily wage workers that is being supported by NREGS, Andhra Pradesh for their livelihoods.      RESPONSE:  There is the practice of local community who are involved poaching of fishing cats, birds, oysters and other important species like monkey and snakes. In coordination with APFD in coordination with EGREE has involved local Corporate companies in creating protection and awareness for the local communities the project has ensured that all the companies are involved in creating public awareness in the role and importance of mangroves , the ocean species and wild species of the area. Andhra Pradesh Forest Department (APFD) is mandated to protect, conserve and manage the state’s forests (including mangrove forests) and wildlife resources. A Fishing Cat research was conducted in the area and the findings has been published. The main functions of the Department are to manage forest resources, implement Joint Forest Management (JFM) programmed by involving the local villagers in managing and protecting forests, undertake forestry research, and conserve wildlife. APFD is responsible for management of the CWLS.17, Ensuring that Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. An official anti-poaching cell is yet to be formed in the district apart form lot of awareness created among the local communities. |

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| **2) Have any existing social and/or environmental risks been escalated during the reporting period? For example, when a low risk increased to moderate, or a moderate risk increased to high.** |
| Yes |

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| **If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.** |
| Roads and Developmental Activities:    Training on Alternative livelihoods activities have been planned by the project.    As an important activity all the Industries of the local region are ensured that Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board Norms ensure compliance with the Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986 (EPA) regarding standards for controlling water and other forms of pollution. Given the situation wherein more ports are coming up, the establishment of an Andhra Pradesh Maritime Board is also envisaged. Environmental Impact Assessment Notification of 2006 aims to protect and conserve the environment through regulation of new developments taking place by ensuring environmental compliance causing least/ negligible adverse impacts on the environment |

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| **SESP:** *not available*  **Environmental and Social Management Plan/Framework:** *not available* |
| **For reference, please find below the project's safeguards screening (Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) or the old ESSP tool); management plans (if any); and its SESP categorization above. Please note that the SESP categorization might have been corrected during a centralized review.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **3) Have any required social and environmental assessments and/or management plans been prepared in the reporting period? For example, an updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or Indigenous Peoples Plan.** |
| Not Applicable |

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| **If yes, please upload the document(s) above. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **4) Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential )?** |
| No |

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| **If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what action was taken.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

# Communicating Impact

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| **Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people’s lives.**  **(This text will be used for UNDP corporate communications, the UNDP-GEF website, and/or other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts.)** |
| https://issuu.com/undpindia/docs/voices\_of\_the\_sea    When a conservation project opened doors for two women in Thalarevu    Vakkapalli Annapurna and Kamala Sheshumamba are both from Thallarevu mandal in East Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh, India. Annapurna, a B.Com graduate, had not worked anywhere before working for Disha Multi-Cooperative Society. Kamala is a 9th grade pass and has been stitching blouses and dresses at home for earning an additional income. In 2013 and 2014, EGREE Foundation, as part of the livelihood component of the GoI-UNDP-GEF-GoAP Project on “Mainstreaming Coastal and Marine Biodiversity into Production Sectors in the East Godavari, Andhra Pradesh”, offered them training in apparel designing, this was done in coordination with Apparel Training and Design Centre (ATDC), Hyderabad. The 60-day training on Skills for Manufacturing Apparels through Research and Training (SMART) was organized for 8 batches of 225 beneficiaries. All the women participants were from villages in the project area. The training covered cutting, designing and stitching of blouses, shirts, frocks, skirts and pants along with sewing, embroidery and personality development. Annapurna attended the training to become more independent and empowered and to productively utilise her time. Kamala was motivated to attend the training with the hope that she could train others in her community and establish a unit of her own. Disha Multi-Cooperative Society, she says, has fulfilled this dream of hers.  Annapurna and Kamala take pride in the work that they do. Their sense of satisfaction is evident as they describe the orders that they have received. They have received and delivered orders for uniforms from District Rural Development Agencies of Andhra Pradesh (DRDA), bag orders from Coromandal International Limited and Nagarjuna Fertilisers, among others. June-July is their peak business season with orders for stitching uniforms and November – December is the season during which orders are scarce. They describe how the DRDA was so satisfied with their work that the hostel warden who had given the order paid an additional sum of Rs3000/- from their own pocket.    Unfortunately, market linkages and linkages to genuine sources of raw materials have proven to be a problem. At present, they get orders by word of mouth. This involves visiting potential customers to receive new orders. For example, they have received bag orders from a local children’s hospital in this manner and are hopeful of getting a few orders from the local temples. As they are cautious when it comes to buyers and suppliers, they would really prefer if they receive support from established authorities regarding these linkages. At present, there are 10 people working at Disha Multi-Cooperative Society but all the members are unable to come to work everyday due to lack of funds and a regular salary. They are also unable to generate any profit as all their earnings go into contiously running the unit, buying supplies etc. This, they hope will change in the near future. Both Annapurna and Kamala expressed their gratitude to EGREE Foundation for the training, the unit space, sewing machines and other logistical support that they have received so far. They are also happy with the respect they receive from their respective families, friends and community. According to them, now their families see them as independent and self sufficient as they get to earn their own money and go to “office” everyday.  Since the training was offered as a component of the conservation project, it is also intrinsically linked with the work that they do. Both Annapurna and Kamala hope that through their work they can introduce cotton and jute bags and restrict the use of polythene bags among local businesses for as a form of environmentally conscious use.    They also hope that in the future they can develop a stable business that can help generate jobs for women especially the wives of fishermen who are left without a good income during the ban period when their men cannot go to the sea. They hope that more work will lead to the employment of more people who can in turn do more substantial work thereby establishing a more sustainable business model that ensures better livelihoods and lives for local women in their society.    ...........................................................................................................................................    Using the methods like awareness programmes / social network / Institutional networks for flow of information is one successful strategy that EF used. Few case studies are presented below.    • Whale Shark Conservation Programme: In India: Whale Shark is a Scheduled – I species protected under Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and its killing / hunting are prohibited. The recent studies indicate that the species is being slaughtered in Coastal Districts of Andhra Pradesh due to ignorance and lack of knowledge on conservation and WPA Act. There were records of as many as 84 Whale Shark landings recorded by EGREE Foundation in Kakinada landing centres alone, during 2013 and March 2018, and many more such incidents were not recorded. EGREE Foundation started Whale Shark awareness programmes and campaigns in fishing villages to fishermen. Through this programmes and with support of Forest and Fisheries departments, Fishermen began releasing Whale Sharks caught in their fishing nets back in to sea, although it is a loss for them due to damage to their nets. EF initiated to give compensation to the fishermen on submission of photos or video evidences. Fisherman Mr. Potti Satish with his group saved a whale Shark by releasing back into the sea was awarded with cash prize for this exemplary activity. The same was documented by UNDP.    • SMART skill development programme called Skills for Manufacturing Apparels through Research & Training: SMART (Sponsored under Integrated Skill Development Scheme by Ministry of Textiles) installed 39 Juki machines in alliance/ Collaboration with Apparel Training & Emp; Design Centre (ATDC), Hyderabad. EF Trained 225 persons and ATDC issued valid certificate of basic operational course to the trained people. EF formed Cooperatives / federation of trained people and linked with DRDA, APSW, Banks and other agencies for enhancing their livelihoods. With the support of EF, a group of women headed by Ms. Kamalasri C. Seshumamba started and operating a cooperative called “Disha multipurpose women cooperative society”    • Community Based Eco-Tourism in and around Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary and its adjoining Reserve Forest areas was initiated with infrastructure such as Theme park, Board walks, Boat jetties, Wooden platforms, Boat rides, etc., Display boards and Tourist stay arrangements were provided. These activities led to improvement of the tourism revenue i.e., Rs 47,12,140.00/- (April, 2017 to March, 2018) with 1,97,358 visitors. During 2011- 2018 Rs. 1,39,65,960.00 with 6,65,728 visitors. Due to effective communication and advertisements, the revenue from CBET increased manifold when compared to last five years. The Kodanda Rama EDC of Chollangi headed by Chairman Mr. Ventru Venkanna is operating Ecotourism with the help of Forest Officials of CWLS.    • Village level institutions (VLI) are important in determining successful implementation of community based resource management. The emergence of Village Level Institutions (VLIs), which can attend and act on the issues could be a rational solution, especially in this coastal region where the ecological and social conditions are very sensitive and volatile. To strengthen and capacitate these resident / local institutions, bringing a positive change in their perception and views is very important. This could act as a social safeguard. Capacity building, Continuous Awareness and Advocacy, Trainings, Exposure to best practices, providing information, technical assistance and networking support, strengthening of Local Livelihoods, Skill development, supplying improved tools and infrastructure support etc. are the methods used to strengthen the VLIs in promoting Biodiversity Conservation and restoration of ecosystems. In this connection, EGREE Foundation (GoI-UNDP-GEF-GoAP project) played a major role in conducting the above said activities. In 41 villages EGREE has strengthened the capacity of 1,137 SHGs; 20 EDCs, 9 VSSs, 20 Fishermen cooperatives, 18 Fisherwomen cooperatives, 2 NGOs, 5 youth Clubs and Cattle rearers by conducting 950 meetings, trainings awareness programmes, capacity building exercises and exposure visits to 29,345 members for enhancing the community livelihoods and sustainable natural resource use. Now the activities are impacting and giving visible results such as 1. Increase in Mangrove Forest Cover 2. Increase in fish stock 3. Increase in Bird Number 4. Increase in Turtle nesting sites 5. Increase in Turtle hatchlings 6. Increase in Fishing Cat population 7. Increase in Otter population 8. Decrease in Whale Shark casualty 9. Enhanced Tourism Revenue of CWLS.    • Industries / Corporates are coming forward for taking up the green initiatives. As the project mainly intends to mainstream the BD conservation of Marine ecosystem, the EF this year met 70 industries with the initiation of Deputy Director of Factories, Kakinada through their internal programmes and recommended green initiatives in and around industrial estate of Kakinada region for reducing release of effluents/ Pollution to save the threatened marine sps. / Biodiversity. Also EF undertook one to one meetings/ consultations on their roles and responsibilities towards environmental protection. (List enclosed). Started documentation of their contributions towards BD conservation. EF is closely associating with District administration, PCB, SMART City Corporation, AP Tourism Dept., Dept. of Factories etc. With their association, a State level Corporate Summit has been planned. The Core committee has taken decision to conduct the corporate summit along with the State event on “Sunrise Andhra Pradesh State Investment Meet”. Recommendations of Four Biodiversity Sector plans will be discussed and put forward to the consideration of the Government of AP to ensure mainstreaming production sectors into coastal and marine biodiversity conservation. |

**Knowledge Management, Project Links and Social Media**

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| **Please describe knowledge activities / products as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement /Approval.**    **Please also include: project's website, project page on the UNDP website, blogs, photos stories (e.g. Exposure), Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, YouTube, as well as hyperlinks to any media coverage of the project, for example, stories written by an outside source. Please upload any supporting files, including photos, videos, stories, and other documents using the 'file lirbary' button in the top right of the PIR.** |
| During the period of this PIR, The EGREE Foundation initiated a Knowledge Management System(KMS) in partnership with Andhra Pradesh Govt. portal ePrgati. This was done to communicate the learnings and findings of the EGREE Project to rest of the coastal Andhra Pradesh region. This KMS is still in the development and testing phase and will be published online soon. Once operational it will be a valuable tool for administration and decision makers as micro level information of multiple departments such as forest, fisheries, aquaculture, disaster management, demography and socio-economy will me made available at single website.  During project period major activities done under EGREE Project were reported by local and national media. Wildlife week celebrations, Coringa bird festival were predominantly covered by news agencies and the links and photos of the articles has been provided below.  EGREE has also set up a library and mangrove interpretation center at Korangi mangrove village. Also EGREE conducted massive awareness campaigns which have been attended by over 3500 students and 150 teachers from the EGREE region belonging to 22 schools, 5 colleges and 6 NGOs.  On 15 and 16 March 2019, EGREE foundation was organizing partner of International Whaleshark Conference held at Gandhinagar, Gujrat. It was organized by WTI and it was instrumental in highlighting work done by EGREE to stop whale shark landings in the region. Local fishermen who released whale sharks were felicitated during this event.  Social Media :  https://www.facebook.com/egreefoundation/  Media coverage  https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=etGuike1clI  https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=1739435032803982  https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/andhra-pradesh/pondicherry-shark-spotted-near-kakinada/article24910627.ece  http://www.newindianexpress.com/cities/vijayawada/2018/dec/13/coringa-bird-fest-2018-starts-tomorrow-near-kakinada-1910910.html  https://www.thehansindia.com/posts/index/Andhra-Pradesh/2018-12-13/Two-day-Coringa-Bird-Festival-from-Dec-14/457621  http://www.newindianexpress.com/states/andhra-pradesh/2019/jun/09/andhra-gets-a-tourism-spot-in-coringa-wildlife-sanctuary-1987874.html    Some project communications are uploaded below (there is no other place to upload communications materials in this PIR). |

# Partnerships

**Partnerships & Stakeholder Engagment**

Please select yes or no whether the project is working with any of the following partners. Please also provide an update on stakeholder engagement. This information is used by the GEF and UNDP for reporting and is therefore very important!  All sections must be completed by the Project Manager and reviewed by the CO and RTA.

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| **Does the project work with any Civil Society Organisations and/or NGOs?** |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with any Indigenous Peoples?** |
| No |

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| **Does the project work with the Private Sector?** |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with the GEF Small Grants Programme?** |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with UN Volunteers?** |
| Yes |

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| **Did the project support South-South Cooperation and/or Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year?** |
| No |

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| **CEO Endorsement Request:** [4257 BD India Godavari CEO Endorsement 5 Jan 2011 - dt1.doc](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4257/213195/1654842/1655140/4257%20BD%20India%20Godavari%20CEO%20Endorsement%205%20Jan%202011%20-%20dt1.doc) |
| **Provide an update on progress, challenges and outcomes related to stakeholder engagement based on the description of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan as documented at CEO endorsement/approval (see document below). If any surveys have been conducted please upload all survey documents to the PIR file library.** |
| NA |

# Annex - Ratings Definitions

**Development Objective Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Project is on track to exceed its end-of-project targets, and is likely to achieve transformational change by project closure. The project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Project is on track to fully achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. The project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Project is on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with minor shortcomings only.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is expected to partially achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with significant shortcomings. Project results might be fully achieved by project closure if adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. Project results might be partially achieved by project closure if major adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets without major restructuring.

**Implementation Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Implementation is exceeding expectations. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are fully on track. The project is managed extremely efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are on track. The project is managed efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned with minor deviations. Cumulative financial delivery and management of risks are mostly on track, with minor delays. The project is managed well.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces significant implementation issues. Implementation progress could be improved if adaptive management is undertaken immediately. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are significantly off track. The project is not fully or well supported.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces major implementation issues and restructuring may be necessary. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are off track with major issues and/or concerns. The project is not fully or well supported.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Implementation is seriously under performing and major restructuring is required. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones (e.g. start of activities), and management of critical risks are severely off track with severe issues and/or concerns. The project is not effectively or efficiently supported.