

2019

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

**TNC**

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# Basic Data

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| **Project Information** | |
| UNDP PIMS ID | 4603 |
| GEF ID | 4673 |
| Title | India: Preparation of Third National Communication (3NC) to the UNFCCC and strengthening institutional and analytical capacities on climate change |
| Country(ies) | India, India |
| UNDP-GEF Technical Team | Integrated Strategies and SGP |
| Project Implementing Partner | Government |
| Joint Agencies | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Project Type | Full Size |

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| **Project Description** |
| The proposed project is in line with India’s commitments to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). It aims to enable India undertake activities to prepare its Third National Communication to the UNFCCC according to the guidelines provided by the Conference of Parties (COP) for non-Annex 1 countries (17/CP.8). Based on the experience and lessons learned from the Initial National Communication (INC) and the Second National Communication (SNC), as well as the recommendations from the final evaluation of INC and SNC, the TNC will broaden and consolidate the network of stakeholders, including the researchers, industry, NGOs and the private sector to create a platform for policy interface in key climate change sectors. The activities proposed in the TNC are envisaged to make climate change assessments more policy relevant and enhance India’s capacity to incorporate climate change in its development processes which is in line with the GEF’s climate change mitigation focal area objective (CCM-6) under GEF-5: Enabling Activities: Support enabling activities and capacity building under the Convention. The outcome is: “Adequate resources allocated to support enabling activities under the Convention” and the Outputs are “Countries receiving GEF support for national communication, etc.” & “National communications, etc. completed and submitted to the UNFCCC as appropriate”. In inventory analysis, the TNC will increase the reliability of emission data and put in place a more sustainable inventory process, through a national inventory management system. The project would specifically address the gaps identified in the INC and SNC, particularly on capacity building needs, sector-specific data, developing and refining country specific emission/sequestration factors, and developing integrated vulnerability and adaptation frameworks for identified hotspots that are vulnerable to climate change. |

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| **Project Contacts** | |
| UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser | Ms. Usha Rao (usha.rao@undp.org) |
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| Project Implementing Partner | Mr. J R Bhatt (jrbhatt@nic.in) |
| Other Partners | *(not set or not applicable)* |

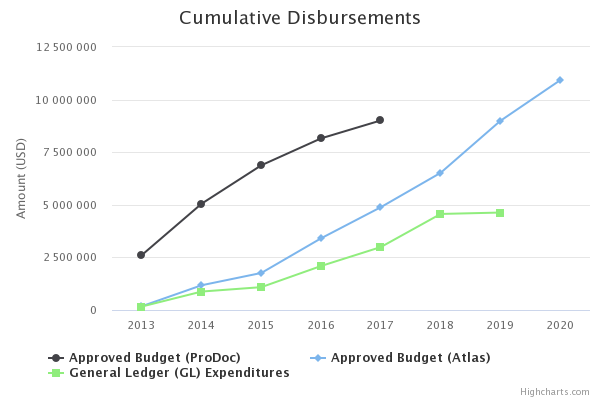
# Overall Ratings

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| Overall DO Rating | Satisfactory |
| Overall IP Rating | Satisfactory |
| Overall Risk Rating | Moderate |

# Development Progress

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| **Description** | | | | | | |
| **Objective**  **To prepare the Third National Communication and other new information required to meet obligations under the UNFCCC** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| (A) National GHG inventory according to IPCC guidelines for the sectors; (i)Energy, (ii)Industry, (iii)Agriculture, (iv)LULUCF and (v)Waste for 2011, 2013 and 2014; and trend analysis over 2000-2012  (B) Climate projections and assessment of impacts and vulnerability and adaptation policies & measures to address climate variability, climate change and extreme events  (C) Assessment of policies and measures to mitigate climate change  (D) Publication of Third National Communication  (E) Biennial Update Report for reference year 2014 | (A) SNC  (B) SNC  (C) SNC  (D) N/A  (E) N/A | *(not set or not applicable)* | (A) TNC  (B)TNC  (C)TNC  (D)TNC  (E) BUR-2018 | (A)  GHG inventory being developed by 15 different institutions for 5 sectors for the second biennial Update Report. Inventory numbers are under finalization which will be incorporated in the final report (submission to UNFCCC by end of this year).    Studies to prepare GHG inventory for Third National Communication have also been initiated by 15 institutions. This also includes activities to reduce uncertainty and improve the emission factors and tier levels.    (B)  25 institutions have been awarded studies to project future climate and associated impacts in different sectors. 12 institutions have been awarded vulnerability assessment and adaptation studies. The draft initial chapters are under review.    (C)  Studies to assess mitigation policies have been initiated and are in progress.    (D)  Not initiated. Publication will happen after all the studies are completed, analysed, compiled and approved by the NATCOM cell. This is the final deliverable and is expected to be delivered in 2020    (E)  The Biennial Update Report (BUR) with 2014 inventory is under development and chapters are being reviewed. It will be finalized and submitted to UNFCCC by end of 2018    Overall, the activities are delayed as per the original timeline and has sought no cost extension till year 2020. | A) National GHG inventory for all five sectors have been prepared and published for the year 2014 in BUR-2. Trend analysis over 2000-2014 also completed and presented in BUR-2.    (B) 54 studies have been commissioned to project future climate, assess impacts of CC on key sectors including vulnerability assessment and adaptation mapping. Further, two books of impacts of CC on sectors namely Biodiversity, Water resources have already been released by the Minister (EF&CC) during COP 24 at Katowice (2018). Efforts are being made to prepare books on CC impacts on other sectors namely agriculture, disaster management, coastal and marine areas, Paris Agreement  (C ) Four studies have been commissioned to assess mitigation potential and progress of existing policies and measures. Further, India has declared NDCs. A roadmap for achieving four NDC goals are being prepared under the project for which the first national consultation workshop was held 18th April 2019. India is to also submit a mid-century, long-term, low carbon development strategy to UNFCCC. Two studies to prepare this document have been commissioned in February 2019.  (D) Studies to provide inputs for TNC have been commissioned and are in advance stages of report finalization.  (E) First Biennial Update Report for reference year 2010 was submitted on 22 January 2016. Second Biennial Update Report for reference year 2014 was duly submitted to UNFCCC on 31 December 2018. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 1**  **Updated report on India’s national circumstances prepared** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| (A) Report on national and state level developmental priorities in the context of climate change  (B) Report on the national actions to reduce GHG emissions  (C) Report on the status of the environment, natural resources and energy use  (D) Description of the status of the national missions under NAPCC | (A) SNC  (B) SNC  (C) SNC  (D) SNC | *(not set or not applicable)* | (A) TNC  (B) TNC  (C)TNC  (D)TNC | (A) (B) (C) (D)  National circumstance is one chapter which includes geographical attributes, its demographic profile, its socioeconomic environment and its institutional set up of environmental governance to address the problems of climate change and their influence    BUR 2: The information on this component has been compiled and draft chapter has been prepared internally by the NATCOM Cell; no external study was awarded.    TNC: Studies are to be initiated for TNC. This will be initiated in October 2018 | (A) A comprehensive, but non-exhaustive, reporting of national and state level policies related to CC has been done in BUR-I and II.  (B) Various inter-ministerial consultations were conducted to collect and compile the national actions relevant to reducing climate change. These include:  A meeting to review national GHG inventory for BUR-2 on 12th September 2018 at MoEFCC, Indira Paryavaran Bhawan, New Delhi.  A meeting of the Technical Advisory Committee to India’s Third National Communication and BURs to the UNFCCC on 26th October 2018 at Indira Paryavaran Bhawan, New Delhi.  A meeting of the National Steering Committee to India’s Third National Communication and BURs to the UNFCCC on 8th November 2018 at Indira Paryavaran Bhawan, New Delhi.    (C ) status of the environment, natural resources and energy use has been reported in and 2, Chapter 1 (National Circumstances). BUR-2 was submitted to UNFCCC on 31 December 2018.    (D) Status of NAPCC mission have been reported in detail in BUR-2 in Chapter on ‘Mitigation Actions and their Effects’. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 2**  **National GHG inventory prepared for the years 2011, 2013 & 2014** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| (A) National GHG inventory for the sectors; (i)Energy, (ii)Industry, (iii)Agriculture, (iv)LULUCF and (v)Waste for 2011, 2013 & 2014; and trend analysis over 2000-2012  (B) IPCC 2006 guidelines, AFLOU approach adopted  (C) Uncertainty of the GHG inventory estimation using Approach-2 methods and reduction  (D) Emission factor database and activity database prepared  (E) QA/QC procedures established  (F) National inventory management system for different sectors | (A) GHG inventory available for the period 1994, 2000 & 2007 from INC, SNC and INCCA report respectively  (B) IPCC 2003, LULUCF, guidelines, methods used in SNC  (C) Uncertainty estimated using Tier 1 methods in SNC  (D) Book published on emission factors  (E) No previous experience  (F) No previous experience | *(not set or not applicable)* | (A) GHG inventory prepared for the 2011, 2013 & 2014, and trend analysis over 2000-2012  (B) Activity data on emission factors generated for all sectors including AFLOU  (C) Uncertainty estimates provided in third NC  (D) Emission factors and activity database available  (E) QA/QC systems established and operational  (F) Institutional arrangements for sustained inventory established and operational | (A) (B)  15 Studies awarded to expert institutions for preparation of inventory. Studies are in advance stage.    All studies being done on the basis of IPCC 2006 guidelines (to the extent it is possible, subject to the prevailing constrains and gaps), for the following sectors  - Energy  - Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU)  - Agriculture  - Waste  - Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF)    (C)  To be initiated early 2019    (D)  Under preparation and will be finalized by December 2018    (E)  QA/QC procedures were established. QA/QC plan was developed, which took into account, other than the quality of the data, the cycle of inventory preparation and adherence of the contracting agencies to that plan.    (F)  ToR was developed and will be awarded this year. | (A).National GHG inventory for all five sectors have been prepared and published for the year 2014 in BUR-2. Trend analysis over 2000-2014 also completed and presented in BUR-2.  (B)During this reporting period, estimations of GHG inventory for Agriculture and LULUCF sectors for 2010-14 have been done using 2006 IPCC guidelines.  (C) IPCC GPG and 2006 IPCC guidelines on Uncertainty analysis have been applied for quantification of uncertainty in BUR-II.  (D) The new and refined national emission factors are under various stages of development. Activity data is collected by expert institutions and is revised from time to time based on any new disaggregated data that is made available.  (E) A study on Quality Assurance and Quality Control procedures for inventory is being conducted by Indian Institute of Management-Ahmedabad.  (F) National Institute on Climate Change Studies and Actions (NICCSA) is envisaged to be the nodal agency for Climate Change in India. The Government of India Union Cabinet has already approved the establishment of the institution. National Inventory Management System (NIMS) is one of the components under NICCSA. A platform to collect data from industries especially Medium Small and Micro Enterprises is being developed by Confederation of Indian Industries (CII) for industrial processes and product use (IPPU) sector. A pilot platform has already been launched and is active. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 3**  **Impacts and vulnerability assessments, and adaptation measures** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| (A) Climate variability profiles & trends prepared at national & state level  (B) Climate change projections using latest CIMIP5 multiple GCM based outputs for different RCP scenarios at national & state level  (C) Quantitative impacts of climate change using latest models for different sectors such as (Water resource, agriculture, forest ecosystems, health, coastal zones etc.)  (D) Climate change vulnerability profiles developed at national &state level for different sectors  (E) Adaptation matrix for coping with climate impacts for different sectors and different regions  (F) Adaptation framework and policies for mainstreaming developed | (A) No state level climate variability profiles available  (B) Climate change projections are available only for SRES A2, B2 & A1B scenarios  (C) SNC presents climate impacts based on SRES scenarios  (D) Vulnerability profiles are not available for all the key sectors at national & state level  (E) Preliminary adaptation practices presented in SNC for only agriculture and forest sectors  (F) No adaptation framework presented in SNC and no national & state level adaptation framework & policies exist for mainstreaming adaptation in different sectors | *(not set or not applicable)* | (A) Climate variability profiles and maps prepared at state level  (B) Climate change projections and maps prepared based on multiple model ensemble based on CIMIP5 & RCP scenarios at GCM & RCM grid scales. Projections of extreme events made available  (C) Impacts of climate change on key sectors assessed using latest climate change projections for RCP scenarios and improved impact models  (D) Vulnerability profiles based on climatic, bio-physical & socio-economic factors developed  (E) Adaptation matrix developed for projected climate change impacts for different sectors at regional level and updated information for agriculture and forest sectors  (F) Policy framework developed for mainstreaming adaptation | (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F)    49 Studies have been launched to provide information on this component.    The studies will look into    - Assessment of impacts of climate change at regional level/sub-regional level/state level and impacts on major crops- for the period 2030s, 2050s, and 2080s.  - Development of Vulnerability map and indices at regional/sub-regional level/state level.  - Integrated vulnerability assessment being undertaken  - Development of an adaptation framework at state-level. | (A) A study on historical climate trends and climate change projections at district level for states in India is being conducted at Indian Institute of Sciences (IISc), Bengaluru.  (B) Study on climate change projections using latest model ensembles being conducted at Indian Institute of Tropical Management (IITM), Pune. The projections will be available for national level as well as regional levels.  (C ) There are 40 studies launched to develop impact projection using latest models in the key sectors such as Himalayas and Glacier, Water resources, Agriculture, Forest and Biodiversity, Wildlife, Food and Livelihood, Human health, Coastal Areas, Infrastructure. Draft reports of these studies have been developed. A mid -term workshop was conducted in February 2019 to suggest mid-course corrections. The studies are in concluding phase and should be completed by December 2019.  (D) Sectoral vulnerability profiles are being developed for all the sectors (Water, Agriculture, Forests, Food, Livelihood and Health) of study.  (E) Draft Reports on Impacts, Vulnerability and Adaptation received from the concerned expert institutions. Final report is expected by December 2019.  (F) The report is being prepared on Adaptation framework and policies for mainstreaming, the final report is expected by October 2019. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 4**  **Measures to mitigate climate change** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| (A) Documentation and synthesis of national climate change policies.  (B) GHG emissions scenarios for 2020 and 2030  (C) Mitigation potential of Energy and Land use sectors and projections for 2020 and 2030 based on modelling  (D) Mitigation action plans at national and state levels  (E) Constraints, gaps and related technical, financial and capacity needs  (F) TNA and technology transfer and financial needs | (A) No such analysis is available, except a book published in 2004  (B) Ministry of Environment has published GHG emissions for 2030, which is outdated  (C)Mitigation potential not reported in SNC, but a few published papers available, which are based on limited information  (D) No national mitigation plan available apart from a Low Carbon strategy prepared by the Planning Commission. State level preliminary mitigation plans available for some states  (E) SNC  (F) SNC | *(not set or not applicable)* | (A) Climate change policy synthesis, analysis and implications described  (B)Improved model based GHG emissions projections developed  (C)Model based mitigation potential estimates for energy and land use sectors along with marginal abatement cost curves developed  (D) Sectoral mitigation options developed at national & state level along implications for GDP, employment, etc.  (E) Gaps and constraints analyzed and barriers are ranked using AHP methods  (F) Detailed TNA and technology transfer and financial needs assessed | (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F)    7 Studies awarded to expert institutions for documenting measures to mitigate climate change in the following sectors.    Agriculture  Forest  Industry  Renewable Energy  Infrastructure  Power  Waste    Broad scope study is providing information on mitigation actions and their effects, including associated methodologies and assumptions inter alia other elements of reporting:  1. National circumstances in the above given sectors  2. Mitigation actions and their effects (major part of the work)  3. Finance, technology and capacity-building needs of the sector  4. Constraints and gaps and status of transfer of technologies in the sector  5. Domestic MRV Arrangements    Expert institutions are identifying mitigation actions implemented and planned by various government and/or private institutions in India under the sector, including but not limited to National Missions as in national action plan on climate change, State action plans on climate change, legislations (regulations), policies, plans, missions, programs, schemes, strategies and initiatives/ measures in respective sector as appropriate. | (A) National Climate Change Mitigation policies have been documented as a part of BUR-2 in Chapter on Mitigation Actions.  (B) Two studies have been launched to study GHG Emission scenarios under India's Mid Century Long Term Low Carbon Strategy on Climate Change.  (C ) Two studies have been launched to study GHG Emission scenarios under India's Mid Century Long Term Low Carbon Strategy on Climate Change.  (D) A comprehensive, but non-exhaustive, reporting of national and state level policies related to CC has been done in BUR II in Chpater 6 Additional Information. In Addition, there are Two studies launched on preparing the NDC implementation roadmap on NDC goals 3 and 5. These studies will feed into national and state level mitigation planning.  (E) Constraints, gaps and related technical, financial and capacity needs have been reported in BUR-2.  (F) A study has been launched to carry out TNA at the national level. 10 Sectors are being covered in the study. Preliminary outcomes of the study have already been reported in BUR-2. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 5**  **Other information relevant for the preparation of the TNC – Comprehensive description of climate change research, strategies for sustainable National Communication process and communicating climate change to public** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| (A) Climate change research status and needs  (B) Financial and technical support for climate change related activities received from national and international sources  (C) Institutional arrangements for sustained National Communication process  (D) Stakeholder consultation and communicating climate change to different stakeholders | (A) SNC information until 2010  (B) No quantitative estimates available in SNC  (C) No institutional arrangement for long term and sustained preparation of national communication process presented in SNC  (D) Limited stakeholder consultation during SNC and no programs for communicating climate change | *(not set or not applicable)* | (A) Systematic and comprehensive plan for research and climate change along with estimation of financial resources  (B) Report on the financial flows into climate change activities from national and international sources  (C) Institutional arrangements with roles and responsibilities and financial and technical resource needs assessed and made available  (D) Mechanisms and institutional arrangements made and implemented for communicating climate change to stakeholder and public | (A) (B) (C)  Not initiated. Most of the activities pertaining to this outcome will be initiated by end of this year.    (D)  To build awareness and capacity, following reports/ books have been published:    1-PARAMPARA India’s Culture of Climate Friendly Sustainable Practices.  2-Samanvaya Harmonizing Traditions and Modernity.  3-Low Carbon Lifestyles Right choices for our planet; published by MoEFCC, Government of India.  4-India: Climate Change and the Paris Agreement, a bilingual book. | (A) A Science Plan document on Long Term Ecological Observation was released during Paris COP in 2015.  (B) Financial and Technical support for climate change related activities from national and international sources have been reported in BUR-2.  (C ) The Government of India envisions to create a National Institute for Climate Change Studies & Actions. Rs. 25 Crores were budgeted for the institute.  (D) 26 stakeholder consultation workshops have been organized till date. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 6**  **Third National Communication Report Preparation** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| (A) Reporting of the outcomes of the National Communication process on the NATCOM website, along with GHG inventories, climate change projection and impact and vulnerability maps  (B) Publication / printing of the TNC  (C) Summary Report of the National Communication translated in major languages of India  (D) Periodic technical reports on climate change projections, impacts and vulnerability assessments\  (E) Final evaluation report | (A) SNC reported on the website  (B) SNC published and shared with the public and stakeholders  (C) So far no summaries has been published in major Indian languages  (D) A few technical reports published during the preparation of SNC  (E) Final evaluation report of SNC completed | *(not set or not applicable)* | (A)All information relevant to preparation of TNC published on the NATCOM website  (B) TNC finalized and presented to Government of India and report published after approval  (C) Summary and key findings of the TNC published in major India languages  (D) Periodic technical reports, book and journal articles published  (E) Final evaluation report completed and submitted | To be initiated in March 2019 | (A) The draft chapters of the Third National Communication being prepared. Studies for BUR will also feed into the Third National Communication.  (B) To be undertaken in August 2020  (C ) To be undertaken in September 2020  (D) Following technical reports on climate change were published: 1. Towards Preparation of India's TNC and Biennial Update Report to UNFCCC (2012) 2. Towards Preparation of India's first BUR to UNFCCC (2014) released by MEFCC Shri Prakash Javadekar 3. Climate Friendly Lifestyle Practices in India (2015) released at COP 21 by MEFCC Shri Prakash Javadekar 4. Parampara India's Climate Friendly Sustainable Practices (2015) released at COP21 by Prime Minister 5. India, Climate Change and Paris Agreement, (2016) 6. Low Carbon Lifestyle Right Choices for our Planet (2016) released at COP22 by MEFCC Shri A M Dave 7. Samanvay Harmonizing traditions and modernity (2017) released at COP23 by MEFCC Dr HarshVardhan 8. Climate Change and Water Resources in India (2018) released at COP24 by MEFCC Dr Harsh Vardhan 9. Biodiversity and Climate Change (2018) released at COP24 by MEFCC Dr Harsh Vardhan 10. Climate Change and Vulnerable Indian Coast (2018) released at COP24 by MEFCC Dr Harsh Vardhan |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 7**  **Enhanced understanding of domestic mitigation actions and preparation of Biennial Update Reports for submission during 2014, 2016 and 2018** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| (A) Biennial update of GHG inventory for the years 2010 and 2012  (B) Update of the national circumstances and institutional arrangements from BUR perspective for 2014 and 2016  (C) Mitigation actions and their effects until 2020, including associated assumptions, methodologies and modeling  (D) Update on the technical, financial capacity needs and support received for implementing these mitigation actions  (E) Biennial Update Reports (BUR) submitted in 2014 and 2016 | (A) No previous reports other than SNC reporting GHG inventory for year 2000  (B) Only SNC report  (C) No previous reports  (D) Only SNC  (E) Only SNC | *(not set or not applicable)* | (A) BUR for 2014, 2016 and 2018  (B) BUR for 2014, 2016 and 2018  (C) BUR for 2014, 2016 and 2018  (D) BUR for 2014, 2016 and 2018  (E) BUR for 2014, 2016 and 2018 | (A) (B) (C) (D) (E.)    BUR for 2014 was developed and submitted to UNFCCC.    BUR for 2016 is under preparation and will be finalized and submitted to UNFCCC by end of 2018.    BUR for 2018 has not been initiated yet. | (A) & (B) BUR-1 published and submitted to UNFCCC in 2016 with National GHG Inventory of 2010. The report also gives time seriesof 2000-2010.  BUR-2 published and submitted to UNFCCC in 2018 with National GHG Inventory of 2014. The report also gives time series of 2000-2014.  (C ) Mitigation Actions including their effects, both in qualitative and quantitative terms were reported in BUR-1 and BUR-2.  (D) Constraints, gaps and related technical, financial and capacity needs have been reported in BUR-1 and BUR-2.  (E) Biennial Update Reports (BUR) submitted in 2014 and 2016 |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |

# Implementation Progress



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| Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc): | 51.4% |
| Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year: | 51.4% |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August): | 4,631,807 |

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| **Key Financing Amounts** | |
| PPG Amount | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| GEF Grant Amount | 9,010,604 |
| Co-financing | 26,240,000 |

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| **Key Project Dates** | |
| PIF Approval Date | Jan 27, 2012 |
| CEO Endorsement Date | May 2, 2013 |
| Project Document Signature Date (project start date): | Jul 3, 2013 |
| Date of Inception Workshop | Aug 7, 2013 |
| Expected Date of Mid-term Review | Jan 3, 2016 |
| Actual Date of Mid-term Review | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation | Nov 30, 2020 |
| Original Planned Closing Date | Jul 3, 2018 |
| Revised Planned Closing Date | Mar 31, 2021 |

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| **Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2018 to 1 July 2019)** |
| 2018-11-08 |

# Critical Risk Management

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| Current Types of Critical Risks | Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period |
| Financial | The only risk at the moment is timely allocation of the funds in the planned activities. The Ministry has identified activities for the next 18 months and have outlined the scope. It is important to allocate resources timely and initiate activities so that they can be completed on time. Currently USD 3 Million worth of activities have to start in the third quarter of 2019.    To cover this risk, the project has developed the scope of work for studies on gap areas to be undertaken for preparation of the National Communication. Proposals from various institutions to cover the gap areas have been received, reviewed and sent to the competent authority for approval. |

# 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 MTR was delayed due to change in project management structure. |

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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 Mid Term Review was delayed due to change in NPD and finalizing of the funds flow to project activities. The Mid Term Review was initiated in January 2018 with a request to consider national experts. Due to prioritization of BUR submissions and the availability of the experts, the MTR started in May 2019 and concluded in July 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 NPD was not fully on board for commissioning the MTR due to other pressing priorities and given that it is an EA project, the request for delayed MTR was agreed. The report was submitted to BRH in August and will be reviewed for future course of actions. |

# 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 | During the reporting period, the project has achieved significant milestone of submitting India’s second biennial update report (BUR-2) to UNFCCC. The BUR-2 contains national GHG inventory of 2014 and a consistent time series for the period of 2000-2014. It has documented the use of ‘inverse modelling’ for validating methane emissions, which is first for any developing country in the world. The report has also documented the mitigation benefits achieved from the schemes/ projects/ programmes, first time for India. Additionally, the project has generated important sectoral publications on climate change issues in India which were very timely released during UNFCCC COP. The project was expected to also deliver on the fronts of strengthening institutional arrangements for national reporting. This has been achieved through the involvement of wide range of stakeholders including non-governmnetal platforms and other institutions. The BUR-2 has also successfully been defended in initial rounds of technical analysis by UNFCCC appointed team of technical experts.  Outcomet 1: India’s National Circumstances  A comprehensive, but non-exhaustive, reporting of national and state level policies related to CC has been done in BUR-2. This reflects the development priorities of India. Status of NAPCC mission have been reported in detail in BUR-2. GHG inventory has been evaluated using new and emerging technologies such as remote sensing and aerial observations. Also, data collected, collated and compiled by civil society confirming the GHG inventory prepared under the project has been reported in BUR-2.  Outcome 2: National GHG Inventory  National GHG inventory for all five sectors have been prepared and published for the year 2014 in BUR-2. Trend analysis over 2000-2014 also completed and presented in BUR-2. Estimations of GHG inventory for Agriculture and LULUCF sectors for 2010-14 have been done using 2006 IPCC guidelines. The new and refined national emission factors are under various stages of development. Activity data is collected by expert institutions and is revised from time to time based on any new disaggregated data that is made available. In two sub-sectors within energy namely Energy Industries, Manufacturing Industries and Construction, some sources have attempted Tier -3 for estimation of CO2, and for fugitive CH4 emissions from Solid Fuels to some extent in BUR - II. IPCC GPG and 2006 IPCC guidelines on Uncertainty analysis have been applied for quantification of uncertainty in BUR-II. A platform to collect data from industries especially Medium Small and Micro Enterprises is being developed by CII for IPPU sector. A pilot platform has already been launched and is active.    Outcome 3: Impacts and Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Measures  Draft report prepared on a study on Historical Climate Trends and Climate Change Projections at District Level for States in India being conducted at IISc, Bengaluru. Draft report prepared on study on climate change projections using latest model ensambles being conducted at IITM, Pune. Draft reports of sectoral IVA studies have been received. A mid -term workshop was conducted in February 2019 to suggest mid-course corrections. The studies are in concluding phase.  Outcome 3: Measures to mitigate climate Change  National Climate Change Mitigation policies have been documented as a part of BUR-2. In BUR-2 the mitigation benefits were quantified in terms of emissions reduced/ expected to be reduced Underlying data / assumption/ methodology was also recorded and reported in BUR-2. All major sectors of economy were covered in mitigation assessment. As per BUR-2 between 2005 and 2014 GHG emission intensity reduction of India's GDP was 21% .  A study has been launched to carry out TNA at the national level. 10 Sectors are being covered in the study. Preliminary outcomes of the study have already been reported in BUR-2.  Outcome 5: Other information relevant for the preparation of the TNC  Financial and Technical support for climate change related activities from national and international sources have been reported in BUR-2. Following stakeholders consultation and other workshops were organized during the reporting period:  • A meeting to review national GHG inventory for BUR-2 on 12th September 2018 at MoEFCC, Indira Paryavaran Bhawan, New Delhi.  • A Meeting of the Technical Advisory Committee to India’s Third National Communication and BURs to the UNFCCC on 26 October 2018 at Indira Paryavaran Bhawan, New Delhi.  • A Meeting of the National Steering Committee to India’s Third National Communication and BURs to the UNFCCC on 8th November 2018 at Indira Paryavaran Bhawan, New Delhi.  • Meeting to review the national GHG inventory for TNC at the Ministry on 8 February 2019.  • Workshop on Climate Change and Natural Disasters at the Ministry on 12 February 2019.  • Meeting on India’s NDC goal 5 on 15 February 2019 at the Ministry.  • Workshop on Climate Change Impacts, Vulnerability and Adaptation at the Ministry on 18-19 February 2019.    Component 6: Third National Communication Report Preparation  Following technical reports on climate change were published:  • Climate Change and Water Resources in India (2018) released at COP24 by MEFCC Dr Harsh Vardhan  • Biodiversity and Climate Change (2018) released at COP24 by MEFCC Dr Harsh Vardhan  • Climate Change and Vulnerable Indian Coast (2018) released at COP24 by MEFCC Dr Harsh Vardhan  Component 7: Other new information required under the aegis of the Convention  Two studies have been launched to study GHG Emission scenarios under India's Mid Century Long Term Low Carbon Strategy on Climate Change. Two studies launched on preparing the NDC implementation roadmap on NDC goals 3 and 5. Two studies have been launched to study Finance , Technology & Capacity needs under the purview of NDC goals 7 and 8. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP Country Office Programme Officer** | Satisfactory | Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | During last one year, the project has contributed significantly to achieve the overall development objective. The project has effectively strengthened the information base and institutional capacity of the national institutions involved in the development of national communications in order to integrate climate change priorities into development strategies and relevant sector programs.    The key milestone for initial half of the last reporting period was submission of the 2nd Biennial Update Report to UNFCCC. This was done on time and was only possible due to enhanced capacity at national level to populate, validate and compile information. In later half of the reporting period the project constituted most of studies related to the preparation of the Third BUR and National Communication. The project is currently awarding studies related to gap areas for two chapters- Vulnerability Adaptation and Mitigation. During the rest of the project period it will focus on improving the estimation of emissions by developing country specific emission factors, fractions and parameters through research and the use of country specific information.    The project activities are progressing as per the revised plan during the extended period. All chapters related to the Third BUR and National Communication are being prepared and stakeholders are being consulted to ensure the quality and accuracy of the information. The project tried to cover up the previous year’s delays by advancing some of the activities of the Third National Communication preparation and eventually over delivered in 2018 in terms of expenditure. The Project Management Unit is working in full strength with 6 researchers and 2 administrative staff under the guidance of two senior level government officers working as National Project Director and Project Advisor.  Overall, the project performed well not only in terms of delivering planned activities but also putting in lot of efforts to cover up the initial delays. Along with UNFCCC compliance, the project is also feeding into larger discourse on climate change at national international level. For example, it helps India to track progress on its NDCs, carry out negotiations at international level for financing and technology transfer through accessing the financing requirement and technology needs. | |
| **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** | Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | The project has generated several important outputs in 2018-19 which have achieved the scope set out for the project for example, inventory of the year 2014 has been prepared and furnished to the UNFCCC as a part of second BUR. The information produced in the report has clearly established India’s role as global leader on meaningful contribution to abatement of climate change. This has strengthened the national systems by involving new institutions and new methods in the process of inventory preparation. The project has helped a transparent reporting of mitigation achieved which is a step ahead in national reporting of India. Other publications on climate change that the project has brought out in last one year on India specific impacts in different sectors such as biodiversity and water resources are serving as a priced documentation of the latest evidences available in the field. The information thus prepared is available for the national planning process and will be useful in times to come. The pool of experts who have been trained and given exposure at various levels nationally and internationally through the project will be able to contribute to climate change issues not only within India but also internationally. | |
| **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** | Satisfactory | Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | The project is justified for Satisfactory DO and IP ratings as explained below:    The overall objective of this project is to prepare the Third National Communication (TNC) and other new information required to meet the Government of India obligations under the UNFCCC. Due to obligatory nature of the activities, it was provided with an exceptional extension till 2020 in 2018. During this period, the project has been able to fast track its activities and is on its way to achieve its stated objectives and already achieved the crucial submission of 2nd Biennial Update Report (BUR-2) to UNFCCC. Simultaneously, it has delivered interim outputs on numerous studies and undertaken capacity building measures to strengthen reporting at national level for the staff of the key stakeholders. The financial delivery albeit improved, it is still low. Hence, at the objective level, the project is on track in achieving its EoP targets and a Satisfactory rating is reasonable.    On the progress by outcomes, it is recognized that out of the 7 Outcomes, numerous studies/ reports have been generated and used as an input for the BUR-2 . Several other studies and assessments are ongoing. The NPD explained the work plan for the completion of these studies as timelines for achieving key milestones in the processes and gaps in the outputs are not fully ascertainable due to limited documentation. Considering the sensitivity of the information reporting being maintained for political reasons under TNC at the highest Government level, a lean team for project implementation continues with heavy reliance on networks of institutions and coordinated directly for credibility, confidentiality and QA control of the outputs/activities.    A summary of progress by Outcomes is highlighted below:    Outcome 1 is on updated reports on India’s national circumstances. It is noted that the information generated on national circumstances was an input for the 2nd BUR .    Outcome 2 is on the National GHG inventory to be prepared for the years 2011, 2013 and 2014. Most of the inputs generated under this component used for the BUR-2. Some progress has been noted with respect to a study being conducted at IIMA on QA QC procedures for inventory. On the Institutional arrangements for sustained inventory to be established and operational, establishment of National Institute for Climate Change Studies & Action (NICCSA) for coordination of scientific and policy research, Capacity building and support to the Ministry on climate change issues in India has received the Cabinet approval. Further, a National inventory management system is envisaged under the same and CII has developed a platform to collect data from SME industries of the IPPU sector.    Outcome 3 is on impacts and vulnerability assessments, and adaptation measures and continues with its ongoing studies that were already awarded previously. No specific progress ascertained.    Outcome 4 is on measures to mitigate climate change for which several assessments/ studies have been carried out and again, a basis for BUR-2. Several other studies are also being conducted related with GHG Emission scenarios under India's Mid Century Long Term Low Carbon Strategy on Climate Change and preparation of the NDC implementation roadmap on NDC goals 3 and 5.    Outcome 5 is on other information relevant for the preparation of the TNC. Some of the key documents/support referred are: a)Science Plan document on Long Term Ecological Observation was released during Paris COP in 2015; b) Financial and Technical support for climate change related activities from national and international sources have been reported in BUR-2; c) Setting up of the National Institute for Climate Change Studies & Actions with a budget of Rs. 250 million; d) 26 stakeholder consultation workshops organized for communicating climate change to stakeholders.    For Outcome 6, on TNC report preparation, the project has initiated some activities: a) the draft chapters of the Third National Communication being prepared; b)10 technical reports focusing on climate change projections, impacts and vulnerability assessments.    For Outcome 7, on enhanced understanding of domestic mitigation actions and preparation of BUR for submission during 2014, 2016 and 2018, the project has submitted BUR-1 and BUR-2.    For IP, Satisfactory rating is acceptable although cumulative delivery is 51.4%. As the next course of action for several components are not fully comprehended for the numerous deliverables in the extended time period of next one year or so, closer monitoring strategy is extremely critical. The PMU is advised to compile all ongoing studies and their status and plan for further activities/studies and execution modalities. The project has completed its mid term review (report submitted in August), which would be discussed for the future course of actions. | |

# 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.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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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: No |
| Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: Yes |
| Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: Yes |
| Not applicable: No |

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| **Atlas Gender Marker Rating** |
| **GEN1:** some contribution to gender equality |

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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.** |
| There is no linkage (direct or indirect) between project activities and gender-based violence |

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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.** |
| The purpose of NCs is to provide regular information and status updates on progress toward implementation of the Convention. The basic components of the NC are focused around inventories of greenhouse gas emissions and activities to reduce them and to adapt to climate change. Activities are usually classified as adaptation or mitigation, and are linked to technology needs, capacity development and other national circumstances. Though the reports are gender neutral, but the project puts lot of emphasis on impacts of climate change on women in the National Circumstances chapter. It outlines how climate change is impacting men and women and these further facilitates the recognition of adoption of gender responsive measures to address the same.. |

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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.** |
| There is no direct link. |

# 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?** |
| No |

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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.** |
| None |

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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.** |
| No |

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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.** |
| None |

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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.)** |
| This is an Enabling Activity project and hence, will not directly improve people’s lives. However, it creates awareness among people and society at large on the climate issues. This will further help the government in mainstreaming national climate agenda for people and address concerns through overall planning and implementation of policies and programmes. |

**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.** |
| Biennial Update Report:  https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/INDIA%20SECOND%20BUR%20High%20Res.pdf  Three books were published during the last reporting period  1. Climate Change and water resources in India  2. Biodiversity and Climate Change  3. Climate Change and the vulnerable Indian Coast |

# 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?** |
| No |

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| **Does the project work with UN Volunteers?** |
| No |

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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:** [PIMS 4603 IND TNC CEO Clearance India rev 22Feb13.doc](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4603/213417/1665783/1666064/PIMS%204603%20IND%20TNC%20CEO%20Clearance%20India%20rev%2022Feb13.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.** |
| The stakeholders of the project are the scientific community from research institutions such as universities, the institutions of the ministry of earth sciences, science and technology institutes such as the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Indian Council for Agricultural Research of the Ministry of Agriculture, Indian Institutes of Management and Technology. In addition, the line ministries and government departments relevant for climate change mitigation and adaptation at the state, district levels have been involved in the process. Participation from other stakeholders including civil society groups, community-based organizations and other policymakers was undertaken to finalise the BUR 2. The private sector was involved for data in order to prepare the GHG inventory. The private sector was also involved for mitigation actions adopted across sector along with technological needs in order to compile the National Communication.  During the entire process, government departments, civil societies and private sector were fully involved not only for data collection but also for peer review of the chapters so that the error element in the national communication could be minimized. The project has also engaged independent GHG platforms to review the emission inventory and provide inputs. The project has taken the entire exercise in a very good spirit of engaging everyone who can contribute to enhance the quality of reporting and also verifying data through triangulation. |

# 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.