



Date of Issue: 02nd December 2009
Closing Date: 17th December 2009

Request for Proposal (RFP)

Dear Sir/Madam,

Subject: RFP for developing full scale project proposal on “Mainstreaming Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Conservation into Production Sectors in the Godavari River Estuary, Andhra Pradesh, India”

1. You are requested to submit a proposal for developing full scale project proposal on “Mainstreaming Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Conservation into Production Sectors in the Godavari River Estuary, Andhra Pradesh, India”, as per enclosed Terms of Reference (TOR).
2. To enable you to submit a proposal, attached are:
 - i. Instructions to Offerors(Annex I)
 - ii. General Conditions of Contract..... .(Annex II)
 - iii. Terms of Reference (TOR).....(Annex III)
 - iv. Proposal Submission Form(Annex IV)
 - v. Price Schedule(Annex V)
3. Your offer comprising of technical proposal and financial proposal, in separate sealed envelopes, should reach the following address no later than **17th December 2009 at 5.30 p.m India local time**

**ATTN: Mr. Vineet Mathur, Procurement Division,
United Nations Development Programme
55, Lodhi Estate, New Delhi-110003
Telephone Number-011-46532296
Fax Number 011-24627612**

4. If you request additional information, we would endeavor to provide information expeditiously, but any delay in providing such information will

not be considered a reason for extending the submission date of your proposal.

Annex I

Instructions to Offerors

A. Introduction

1. General

The purpose of RFP is for developing full scale project proposal on “Mainstreaming Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Conservation into Production Sectors in the Godavari River Estuary, Andhra Pradesh, India”.

2. Cost of proposal

The Offeror shall bear all costs associated with the preparation and submission of the Proposal, the UNDP will in no case be responsible or liable for those costs, regardless of the conduct or outcome of the solicitation.

B. Solicitation Documents

3. Contents of solicitation documents

Proposals must offer services for the total requirement. Proposals offering only part of the requirement will be rejected. The Offeror is expected to examine all corresponding instructions, forms, terms and specifications contained in the Solicitation Documents. Failure to comply with these documents will be at the Offeror’s risk and may affect the evaluation of the Proposal.

4. Clarification of solicitation documents

A prospective Offeror requiring any clarification of the Solicitation Documents may notify the procuring UNDP entity in writing at the organisation’s mailing address or fax number indicated in the RFP. The procuring UNDP entity will respond in writing to any request for clarification of the Solicitation Documents that it receives earlier than two weeks prior to the deadline for the submission of Proposals. Written copies of the organisation’s response (including an explanation of the query but without identifying the source of inquiry) will be sent to all prospective Offerors that has received the Solicitation Documents.

5. Amendments of solicitation documents

At any time prior to the deadline for submission of Proposals, the procuring UNDP entity may, for any reason, whether at its own initiative

or in response to a clarification requested by a prospective Offeror, modify the Solicitation Documents by amendment.

In order to afford prospective Offerors reasonable time in which to take the amendments into account in preparing their offers, the procuring UNDP entity may, at its discretion, extend the deadline for the submission of Proposals.

C. Preparation of Proposals

6. Language of the proposal

The Proposals prepared by the Offeror and all correspondence and documents relating to the Proposal exchanged by the Offeror and the procuring UNDP entity shall be written in the English/French/Spanish language. Any printed literature furnished by the Offeror may be written in another language so long as accompanied by an English/French/Spanish translation of its pertinent passages in which case, for purposes of interpretation of the Proposal, the English /French /Spanish translation shall govern.

7. Documents comprising the proposal

The Proposal shall comprise the following components:

- (a) Proposal submission form;
- (b) Operational and technical part of the Proposal, including documentation to demonstrate that the Offeror meets all requirements;
- (c) Price schedule, completed in accordance with clauses 8 and 9;
- (d) Proposal security.

8. Proposal form

The Offeror shall structure the operational and technical part of its Proposal as follows:

(a) Management plan

This section should provide corporate orientation to include the year and state/country of incorporation and a brief description of the Offeror's present activities. It should focus on services related to the Proposal.

This section should also describe the organisational unit(s) that will become responsible for the contract, and the general management approach towards a project of this kind. The Offeror should comment on its experience in similar projects and identify the person(s) representing the Offeror in any future dealing with the procuring UNDP entity.

(b) Resource plan

This should fully explain the Offeror's resources in terms of personnel and facilities necessary for the performance of this requirement. It should describe the Offeror's current capabilities/facilities and any plans for their expansion.

(c) Proposed methodology

This section should demonstrate the Offeror's responsiveness to the specification by identifying the specific components proposed, addressing the requirements, as specified, point by point; providing a detailed description of the essential performance characteristics proposed warranty; and demonstrating how the proposed methodology meets or exceeds the specifications.

The operational and technical part of the Proposal should not contain any pricing information whatsoever on the services offered. Pricing information shall be separated and only contained in the appropriate Price Schedules.

It is mandatory that the Offeror's Proposal numbering system corresponds with the numbering system used in the body of this RFP. All references to descriptive material and brochures should be included in the appropriate response paragraph, though material/documents themselves may be provided as annexes to the Proposal/response.

Information which the Offeror considers proprietary, if any, should be clearly marked "proprietary" next to the relevant part of the text and it will then be treated as such accordingly.

9. Proposal prices

The Offeror shall indicate on an appropriate Price Schedule, an example of which is contained in these Solicitation Documents, the prices of services it proposes to supply under the contract.

10. Proposal currencies

All prices shall be quoted in US dollars or any convertible currency.

11. Period of validity of proposals

Proposals shall remain valid for sixty (60) days after the date of Proposal submission prescribed by the procuring UNDP entity, pursuant to the deadline clause. A Proposal valid for a shorter period may be rejected by the procuring UNDP entity on the grounds that it is non-responsive.

In exceptional circumstances, the procuring UNDP entity may solicit the Offeror's consent to an extension of the period of validity. The request and the responses thereto shall be made in writing. An Offeror granting the request will not be required nor permitted to modify its Proposal.

12. Format and signing of proposals

The Offeror shall prepare two copies of the Proposal, clearly marking each "Original Proposal" and "Copy of Proposal" as appropriate. In the event of any discrepancy between them, the original shall govern.

The two copies of the Proposal shall be typed or written in indelible ink and shall be signed by the Offeror or a person or persons duly authorised to bind the Offeror to the contract. The latter authorisation shall be indicated by written power-of-attorney accompanying the Proposal.

A Proposal shall contain no interlineations, erasures, or overwriting except, as necessary to correct errors made by the Offeror, in which case such corrections shall be initialled by the person or persons signing the Proposal.

13. Payment

UNDP shall effect payments to the Contractor after acceptance by UNDP of the invoices submitted by the contractor, upon achievement of the corresponding milestones.

B. Submission of Proposals

14. Sealing and marking of proposals

The Offeror shall seal the Proposal in one outer and two inner envelopes, as detailed below.

(a) The outer envelope shall be:

(b) **RFP requires separate envelopes for technical and financial proposals**

- addressed to –

**ATTN: Mr. Vineet Mathur, Procurement Division,
United Nations Development Programme
55, Lodhi Estate, New Delhi-110003
Telephone Number-011-46532296
Fax Number : 011-24627612**

- marked with –

**“RFP: Services for developing full scale project proposal on
“Mainstreaming Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Conservation into Production Sectors in the
Godavari River Estuary, Andhra Pradesh, India”.**

- (c) Both inner envelopes shall indicate the name and address of the Offeror. The first inner envelope shall contain the information specified in Clause 8 (*Proposal form*) above, with the copies duly marked “Original” and “Copy”. The second inner envelope shall include the price schedule duly identified as such.

Note, if the inner envelopes are not sealed and marked as per the instructions in this clause, the procuring UNDP entity will not assume responsibility for the Proposal’s misplacement or premature opening.

15. Deadline for submission of proposals

Proposals must be received by the procuring UNDP entity at the address specified under clause *Sealing and marking of Proposals* no later than day/hour, local time.

The procuring UNDP entity may, at its own discretion extend this deadline for the submission of Proposals by amending the solicitation documents in accordance with clause *Amendments of Solicitation Documents*, in which case all rights and obligations of the procuring UNDP entity and Offerors previously subject to the deadline will thereafter be subject to the deadline as extended.

16. Late Proposals

Any Proposal received by the procuring UNDP entity after the deadline for submission of proposals, pursuant to clause *Deadline for the submission of proposals*, will be rejected.

17. Modification and withdrawal of Proposals

The Offeror may withdraw its Proposal after the Proposal's submission, provided that written notice of the withdrawal is received by the procuring UNDP entity prior to the deadline prescribed for submission of Proposals.

The Offeror's withdrawal notice shall be prepared, sealed, marked, and dispatched in accordance with the provisions of clause *Deadline for Submission of Proposals*. The withdrawal notice may also be sent by telex or fax but followed by a signed confirmation copy.

No Proposal may be modified subsequent to the deadline for submission of proposals.

No Proposal may be withdrawn in the Interval between the deadline for submission of proposals and the expiration of the period of proposal validity specified by the Offeror on the Proposal Submission Form.

E. Opening and Evaluation of Proposals

18. Opening of proposals

The procuring entity will open the Proposals in the presence of a Committee formed by the Head of the procuring UNDP entity.

19. Clarification of proposals

To assist in the examination, evaluation and comparison of Proposals, the Purchaser may at its discretion, ask the Offeror for clarification of its Proposal. The request for clarification and the response shall be in writing and no change in price or substance of the Proposal shall be sought, offered or permitted.

20. Preliminary examination

The Purchaser will examine the Proposals to determine whether they are complete, whether any computational errors have been made, whether the documents have been properly signed, and whether the Proposals are generally in order.

Arithmetical errors will be rectified on the following basis: If there is a discrepancy between the unit price and the total price that is obtained by multiplying the unit price and quantity, the unit price shall prevail and the total price shall be corrected. If the Offeror does not accept the correction of errors, its Proposal will be rejected. If there is a discrepancy between words and figures the amount in words will prevail.

Prior to the detailed evaluation, the Purchaser will determine the substantial responsiveness of each Proposal to the Request for Proposals (RFP). For purposes of these Clauses, a substantially responsive Proposal is one which conforms to all the terms and conditions of the RFP without material deviations. The Purchaser's determination of a Proposal's responsiveness is based on the contents of the Proposal itself without recourse to extrinsic evidence.

A Proposal determined as not substantially responsive will be rejected by the Purchaser and may not subsequently be made responsive by the Offeror by correction of the non-conformity.

21. Evaluation and comparison of proposals

A two-stage procedure is utilised in evaluating the proposals, with evaluation of the technical proposal being completed prior to any price proposal being opened and compared. The price proposal of the Proposals will be opened only for submissions that passed the minimum technical score of 70% of the obtainable score of 100 points in the evaluation of the technical proposals.

The technical proposal is evaluated on the basis of its responsiveness to the Term of Reference (TOR) and based on a presentation of the proposal made before the evaluation team on an indicated time and date.

In the Second Stage, the price proposal of all contractors, who have attained minimum 70% score in the technical evaluation will be compared. The contractor will be awarded to the Contractor offering the lowest price.

Technical Evaluation Criteria

Summary of Technical Proposal Evaluation Forms		Score Weight	Points Obtainable	Company / Other Entity				
				A	B	C	D	E
1	Personnel/Team qualification	30	30					
2	Expertise of Firm / Organisation submitting	20	20					

	Proposal							
3	Proposed Work Plan and Approach	20	20					
4	Understanding of the ToR	20	20					
5	Time line	10	10					
	Total		100					

Note: The score weights and points obtainable in the evaluation sheet are tentative and should be changed depending on the need or major attributes of technical proposal.

F. Award of Contract

22. Award criteria, award of contract

The procuring UNDP entity reserves the right to accept or reject any Proposal, and to annul the solicitation process and reject all Proposals at any time prior to award of contract, without thereby incurring any liability to the affected Offeror or any obligation to inform the affected Offeror or Offerors of the grounds for the Purchaser's action

Prior to expiration of the period of proposal validity, the procuring UNDP entity will award the contract to the qualified Offeror whose Proposal after being evaluated is considered to be the most responsive to the needs of the organisation and activity concerned.

23. Purchaser's right to vary requirements at time of award

The Purchaser reserves the right at the time of award of contract to vary the quantity of services and goods specified in the RFP without any change in price or other terms and conditions.

24. Signing of the contract

Within 30 days of receipt of the contract the successful Offeror shall sign and date the contract and return it to the Purchaser.

25. Performance security

Within 30 days of the receipt of the Contract from the Purchaser, the successful Offeror shall provide the performance security on the Performance Security Form provided in the Solicitation Documents and in accordance with the Special Conditions of Contract.

Failure of the successful Offeror to comply with the requirement of Clause 24 or Clause 25 shall constitute sufficient grounds for the annulment of the award and forfeiture of the Proposal security if any, in which event the Purchaser may make the award to the next lowest evaluated Offeror or call for new Proposals.

Annex II

General Conditions of Contract

1. LEGAL STATUS

The Contractor shall be considered as having the legal status of an independent contractor vis-à-vis UNDP. The Contractor's personnel and sub-contractors shall not be considered in any respect as being the employees or agents of UNDP or the United Nations.

2. SOURCE OF INSTRUCTIONS

The Contractor shall neither seek nor accept instructions from any authority external to UNDP in connection with the performance of its services under this Contract. The Contractor shall refrain from any action which may adversely affect UNDP or the United Nations and shall fulfil its commitments with the fullest regard to the interests of UNDP.

3. CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR EMPLOYEES

The Contractor shall be responsible for the professional and technical competence of its employees and will select, for work under this Contract, reliable individuals who will perform effectively in the implementation of this Contract, respect the local customs, and conform to a high standard of moral and ethical conduct.

4. ASSIGNMENT

The Contractor shall not assign, transfer, pledge or make other disposition of this Contract or any part thereof, or any of the Contractor's rights, claims or obligations under this Contract except with the prior written consent of UNDP.

5. SUB-CONTRACTING

In the event the Contractor requires the services of sub-contractors, the Contractor shall obtain the prior written approval and clearance of UNDP for all sub-contractors. The approval of UNDP of a sub-contractor shall not relieve the Contractor of any of its obligations under this Contract. The

terms of any sub-contract shall be subject to and conform with the provisions of this Contract.

6. OFFICIALS NOT TO BENEFIT

The Contractor warrants that no official of UNDP or the United Nations has received or will be offered by the Contractor any direct or indirect benefit arising from this Contract or the award thereof. The Contractor agrees that breach of this provision is a breach of an essential term of this Contract.

7. INDEMNIFICATION

The Contractor shall indemnify, hold and save harmless, and defend, at its own expense, UNDP, its officials, agents, servants and employees from and against all suits, claims, demands, and liability of any nature or kind, including their costs and expenses, arising out of acts or omissions of the Contractor, or the Contractor's employees, officers, agents or sub-contractors, in the performance of this Contract. This provision shall extend, inter alia, to claims and liability in the nature of workmen's compensation, products liability and liability arising out of the use of patented inventions or devices, copyrighted material or other intellectual property by the Contractor, its employees, officers, agents, servants or sub-contractors. The obligations under this Article do not lapse upon termination of this Contract.

8. INSURANCE AND LIABILITIES TO THIRD PARTIES

- 8.1 The Contractor shall provide and thereafter maintain insurance against all risks in respect of its property and any equipment used for the execution of this Contract.
- 8.2 The Contractor shall provide and thereafter maintain all appropriate workmen's compensation insurance, or its equivalent, with respect to its employees to cover claims for personal injury or death in connection with this Contract.
- 8.3 The Contractor shall also provide and thereafter maintain liability insurance in an adequate amount to cover third party claims for death or bodily injury, or loss of or damage to property, arising from or in connection with the provision of services under this Contract or the operation of any vehicles, boats, airplanes or other equipment owned or leased by the Contractor or its agents, servants, employees or sub-contractors performing work or services in connection with this Contract.
- 8.4 Except for the workmen's compensation insurance, the insurance policies under this Article shall:

- (i) Name UNDP as additional insured;

(ii) Include a waiver of subrogation of the Contractor's rights to the insurance carrier against UNDP;

(iii) Provide that UNDP shall receive thirty (30) days written notice from the insurers prior to any cancellation or change of coverage.

8.5 The Contractor shall, upon request, provide UNDP with satisfactory evidence of the insurance required under this Article.

C. 9. ENCUMBRANCES/LIENS

The Contractor shall not cause or permit any lien, attachment or other encumbrance by any person to be placed on file or to remain on file in any public office or on file with UNDP against any monies due or to become due for any work done or materials furnished under this Contract, or by reason of any other claim or demand against the Contractor.

10. TITLE TO EQUIPMENT

Title to any equipment and supplies that may be furnished by UNDP shall rest with UNDP and any such equipment shall be returned to UNDP at the conclusion of this Contract or when no longer needed by the Contractor. Such equipment, when returned to UNDP, shall be in the same condition as when delivered to the Contractor, subject to normal wear and tear. The Contractor shall be liable to compensate UNDP for equipment determined to be damaged or degraded beyond normal wear and tear.

11. COPYRIGHT, PATENTS AND OTHER PROPRIETARY RIGHTS

UNDP shall be entitled to all intellectual property and other proprietary rights including but not limited to patents, copyrights, and trademarks, with regard to products, or documents and other materials which bear a direct relation to or are produced or prepared or collected in consequence of or in the course of the execution of this Contract. At the UNDP's request, the Contractor shall take all necessary steps, execute all necessary documents and generally assist in securing such proprietary rights and transferring them to UNDP in compliance with the requirements of the applicable law.

12. USE OF NAME, EMBLEM OR OFFICIAL SEAL OF UNDP OR THE UNITED NATIONS

The Contractor shall not advertise or otherwise make public the fact that it is a Contractor with UNDP, nor shall the Contractor, in any manner whatsoever use the name, emblem or official seal of UNDP or the United

Nations, or any abbreviation of the name of UNDP or the United Nations in connection with its business or otherwise.

13. CONFIDENTIAL NATURE OF DOCUMENTS AND INFORMATION

- 13.1 All maps, drawings, photographs, mosaics, plans, reports, recommendations, estimates, documents and all other data compiled by or received by the Contractor under this Contract shall be the property of UNDP, shall be treated as confidential and shall be delivered only to UNDP authorized officials on completion of work under this Contract.
- 13.2 The Contractor may not communicate at any time to any other person, Government or authority external to UNDP, any information known to it by reason of its association with UNDP which has not been made public except with the authorization of UNDP; nor shall the Contractor at any time use such information to private advantage. These obligations do not lapse upon termination of this Contract.

14. FORCE MAJEURE; OTHER CHANGES IN CONDITIONS

- 14.1 Force majeure, as used in this Article, means acts of God, war (whether declared or not), invasion, revolution, insurrection, or other acts of a similar nature or force which are beyond the control of the Parties.
- 14.2 In the event of and as soon as possible after the occurrence of any cause constituting force majeure, the Contractor shall give notice and full particulars in writing to UNDP, of such occurrence or change if the Contractor is thereby rendered unable, wholly or in part, to perform its obligations and meet its responsibilities under this Contract. The Contractor shall also notify UNDP of any other changes in conditions or the occurrence of any event which interferes or threatens to interfere with its performance of this Contract. The notice shall include steps proposed by the Contractor to be taken including any reasonable alternative means for performance that is not prevented by force majeure. On receipt of the notice required under this Article, UNDP shall take such action as, in its sole discretion, it considers to be appropriate or necessary in the circumstances, including the granting to the Contractor of a reasonable extension of time in which to perform its obligations under this Contract.
- 14.3 If the Contractor is rendered permanently unable, wholly, or in part, by reason of force majeure to perform its obligations and meet its responsibilities under this Contract, UNDP shall have the right to suspend or terminate this Contract on the same terms and conditions as are provided for in Article 15, "Termination", except that the period of notice shall be seven (7) days instead of thirty (30) days.

15. TERMINATION

- 15.1 Either party may terminate this Contract for cause, in whole or in part, upon thirty days notice, in writing, to the other party. The initiation of

- arbitral proceedings in accordance with Article 16 "Settlement of Disputes" below shall not be deemed a termination of this Contract.
- 15.2 UNDP reserves the right to terminate without cause this Contract at any time upon 15 days prior written notice to the Contractor, in which case UNDP shall reimburse the Contractor for all reasonable costs incurred by the Contractor prior to receipt of the notice of termination.
- 15.3 In the event of any termination by UNDP under this Article, no payment shall be due from UNDP to the Contractor except for work and services satisfactorily performed in conformity with the express terms of this Contract. The Contractor shall take immediate steps to terminate the work and services in a prompt and orderly manner and to minimize losses and further expenditures.
- 15.4 Should the Contractor be adjudged bankrupt, or be liquidated or become insolvent, or should the Contractor make an assignment for the benefit of its creditors, or should a Receiver be appointed on account of the insolvency of the Contractor, UNDP may, without prejudice to any other right or remedy it may have, terminate this Contract forthwith. The Contractor shall immediately inform UNDP of the occurrence of any of the above events.

16. SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

16.1. Amicable Settlement

The Parties shall use their best efforts to settle amicably any dispute, controversy or claim arising out of, or relating to this Contract or the breach, termination or invalidity thereof. Where the parties wish to seek such an amicable settlement through conciliation, the conciliation shall take place in accordance with the UNCITRAL Conciliation Rules then obtaining, or according to such other procedure as may be agreed between the parties.

16.2. Arbitration

Unless, any such dispute, controversy or claim between the Parties arising out of or relating to this Contract or the breach, termination or invalidity thereof is settled amicably under the preceding paragraph of this Article within sixty (60) days after receipt by one Party of the other Party's request for such amicable settlement, such dispute, controversy or claim shall be referred by either Party to arbitration in accordance with the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules then obtaining, including its provisions on applicable law. The arbitral tribunal shall have no authority to award punitive damages. The Parties shall be bound by any arbitration award rendered as a result of such arbitration as the final adjudication of any such controversy, claim or dispute.

PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES

Nothing in or relating to this Contract shall be deemed a waiver, express or implied, of any of the privileges and immunities of the United Nations, including its subsidiary organs.

TAX EXEMPTION

18.1 Section 7 of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations provides, inter-alia, that the United Nations, including its subsidiary organs, is exempt from all direct taxes, except charges for public utility services, and is exempt from customs duties and charges of a similar nature in respect of articles imported or exported for its official use. In the event any governmental authority refuses to recognize the United Nations exemption from such taxes, duties or charges, the Contractor shall immediately consult with UNDP to determine a mutually acceptable procedure.

18.2 Accordingly, the Contractor authorizes UNDP to deduct from the Contractor's invoice any amount representing such taxes, duties or charges, unless the Contractor has consulted with UNDP before the payment thereof and UNDP has, in each instance, specifically authorized the Contractor to pay such taxes, duties or charges under protest. In that event, the Contractor shall provide UNDP with written evidence that payment of such taxes, duties or charges has been made and appropriately authorized.

19 CHILD LABOUR

19.1 The Contractor represents and warrants that neither it, nor any of its suppliers is engaged in any practice inconsistent with the rights set forth in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, including Article 32 thereof, which, inter alia, requires that a child shall be protected from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical mental, spiritual, moral or social development.

19.2 Any breach of this representation and warranty shall entitle UNDP to terminate this Contract immediately upon notice to the Contractor, at no cost to UNDP.

MINES

20.1 The Contractor represents and warrants that neither it nor any of its suppliers is actively and directly engaged in patent activities, development, assembly, production, trade or manufacture of mines or in such activities in respect of components primarily utilized in the manufacture of Mines. The term "Mines" means those devices defined in

Article 2, Paragraphs 1, 4 and 5 of Protocol II annexed to the Convention on Prohibitions and Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects of 1980.

20.2 Any breach of this representation and warranty shall entitle UNDP to terminate this Contract immediately upon notice to the Contractor, without any liability for termination charges or any other liability of any kind of UNDP.

OBSERVANCE OF THE LAW

The Contractor shall comply with all laws, ordinances, rules, and regulations bearing upon the performance of its obligations under the terms of this Contract.

AUTHORITY TO MODIFY

No modification or change in this Contract, no waiver of any of its provisions or any additional contractual relationship of any kind with the Contractor shall be valid and enforceable against UNDP unless provided by
an amendment to this Contract signed by the authorized official of UNDP.

Terms of Reference

For developing full scale project proposal on “Mainstreaming Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Conservation into Production Sectors in the Godavari River Estuary, Andhra Pradesh, India”

1. Background:

Government of India through UNDP is accessing a Project Preparatory Grant (PPG) for preparation of Full Scale Project proposal on “Mainstreaming Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Conservation into Production Sectors in the Godavari River Estuary, Andhra Pradesh, India”. It is supported by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Global Environment Facility (GEF). The project will focus specifically on removing the key barriers to mainstreaming environmental management considerations into major production activities that are impacting the Godavari river estuary, with a special focus on the Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary.

During PPG phase, a number of activities have been planned, including stakeholder consultations, building a network of relevant agencies or research institutes working in the region, identifying local partners, to establish a baseline, and prepare a comprehensive analytical report based on primary and secondary information.

This exercise will also clarify stakeholder inputs and their roles and responsibilities that would contribute to sustainable use of coastal and marine resources by marginalized and impoverished local communities, particularly the women. It will also look at measures to increase capacity to access and/or develop new employment opportunities leading to increased income and reduced direct reliance on natural resources. A broad approach towards the project strategy would involve the following:

1.1 PROJECT FRAMEWORK

(IN MILLION \$)

<p>Project Objective: To mainstream coastal and marine biodiversity conservation into production sectors in the Godavari River Estuary (Andhra Pradesh State, India)</p>

D. Project Components	E. Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Indicative GEF Financing ^a		Indicative Co-Financing ^a		Total (\$ m) c = a + b
				(\$ m) a	%	(\$) b	%	
1 . Sectoral mainstreaming including knowledge management for conservation of coastal and marine biodiversity	TA	Pressures on biodiversity in the Godavari River Estuary from subsistence actors, fisheries, aquaculture, industrial activity, port-related activities, and tourism are reduced. 55% of coastal land in Godavari River Estuary (approximately 44,000 hectares) under environmentally sustainable management. Population of indicator species (e.g. Olive Ridley turtles) remain stable. Policy and regulatory framework for production sectors sensitized to biodiversity conservation needs (as measured by GEF SO-2 Tracking Tool). Coringa Wild Life Sanctuary (235.70 km ²) under improved conservation status.	A functioning multisectoral platform involving Forest Dept, Dept. of Industries, Fisheries & Agriculture Dept, Tourism Dept & Private Sector. Andhra Pradesh State Remote Sensing Applications Centre, M. S. Swaminathan Research Foundation, Department of Applied Geology, University of Madras. An environmentally sustainable economic development plan for Godavari River Estuarine area developed using a Strategic Environmental Assessment approach. Fisheries, Industrial, Port and Tourism development policies of Andhra Pradesh incorporate coastal and marine biodiversity considerations. Incentives created for promoting Corporate Social Responsibility within target private sector companies. Knowledge products for different user groups. Awareness generation targeting public and private sector to	1.4	25	4.2	75	5.6

			communicate economic and social value of coastal and marine ecosystems. Mechanisms for programme coordination and knowledge management & exchange across the GEF programme					
2. Institutional capacity development	TA	Enhanced capacity of sector institutions in undertaking management functions including monitoring and enforcement of regulations (as measured by the UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard) Increased awareness and capacity among key private sector actors for integration of environmental management considerations and safeguards	Capacity development and awareness generation strategy, tools and methods including training programmes developed for individual sectors based on capacity needs assessments Institutional mechanism for sustaining capacity development processes post-project Capacity development in planning and reporting system Sectoral budget alignment with mainstreaming objectives Enhancement of monitoring and enforcement functions in line with mainstreaming Strengthening of CSR policies	2	25	6	75	8
3. Sustainable community livelihoods and natural resource use in and around the Godavari River Estuary	TA	About 35% of hamlets/villages in proximity to the mangroves of the project area observing sustainable fishing practices, and reduce dependence on mangroves for fuel and fodder to sustainable levels Management regulations in place addressing zoning, seasonal fishing, regulation of gear, and	Community-based resource management mechanism in place Development of community institutions (e.g. Self Help Groups, Mangrove Protection Councils and Cooperatives) Community resource management plan	2,026	25	6	75	8

		such	(including zoning, season based fishing, monitoring and enforcement) Strategies and capacities developed for enhancing value to fishing activity based on market and community capacity needs Livelihood diversification strategy (e.g. tourism) and related socio economic interventions based on market and community capacity needs					
4. Project management				0.5	25	1.5	75	2
Total project costs				5.926		17.7		23.6

^a List the \$ by project components. The percentage is the share of GEF and Co-financing respectively of the total amount for the component.

^b TA = Technical Assistance; STA = Scientific & Technical Analysis.

1.2 PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

Located on the eastern side of the Indian peninsula, the State of Andhra Pradesh has a long coastline that stretches over 973.7 kilometres (12% of India’s total coastline), and covers 9 districts from Srikakulam to Nellore. A prominent feature of this coastline is its mangrove areas that extend over nearly 582 km² and are clustered in the estuarine areas of the Godavari River¹ and Krishna River. The Godavari mangrove ecosystem alone constitute 316 km², making it the second largest area of mangroves along the east coast of India.

The Godavari River Estuarine area is characterized by rivers and channels, flood plain, natural levees, mangrove forest, tidal channels, tidal flats, lagoon, Kakinada Bay, sand spit, mainland beach, sand dunes and paleo sand ridges. Natural levees vary from 3 to 5 m in width and are about 1 m in height. This prevents free flow of tidal water in some of the mangrove areas. The Kakinada bay is another important geographical feature, which appears to be compound and consists of estuaries adjoining the lagoon. Sediments deposited at the confluence have resulted in the formation of a number of spits. The sand spit of Kakinada Bay, including Hope Island, is very interesting. The spit started budding in 1878, and has grown to a length of about 17 km with a head of about 5 km and a tail of 12 km. This protects the mangroves from the ocean currents and forms a sheltered coastline. In addition, accretion and natural establishment and growth of mangroves along the Kakinada bay is significant with a gradual increase in the mangrove area.

The Godavari River Estuarine ecosystem, the abutting coastal area, and its associated open sea ecosystem, including Kakinada bay, are rich in floral and faunal biodiversity, and also play a major role as a carbon sink. In total, there are 35 species of mangroves of which 16 are true mangroves and the rest are associated mangrove species. There are two rare and endangered mangrove species, which

¹ The Godavari River is India’s second largest, and the largest in South India.

are not reported in other adjoining areas. The area supports a wide range of biological organisms that include amphibian, reptile, bird and mammal species, including terrestrial species that depend on coastal ecosystems. Animals like otter, fishing cat, jackal and sea turtle are found in the creeks. Birds such as snipes, ducks, sea gulls and flamingos are common.

The area is an Important Bird Area with a recorded population of 119 bird species, of which 50 are migratory from Eastern Europe, Central and North Asia. Hope Island and the Sacramento region within the project area are important nesting sites for migratory turtle species, notably the endangered Olive Ridley (*Lepidochelys olivacea*). The critically endangered Leatherback turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*) and Green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) can also be found in this region. The area serves as spawning grounds and as a sanctuary for the growth and development of numerous fin and shell fish. 137 species of phytoplankton, 81 species of zooplankton, 126 species of microbenthos, 37 groups of meiobenthos, and 114 species of macrobenthos have been documented from this region. In recognition of its national and global biodiversity significance, the Coringa mangroves, located within the proposed project area (the Godavari River Estuary) were declared and gazetted² as the “Coringa Wild Life Sanctuary” (CWLS) in 1998 with a total area of 235.70 km².

Andhra’s coastline is also pivotal to its economic development. Coastal and marine renewable natural resources contribute significantly to the state’s economy. The population of Andhra Pradesh is 75,727,541. The population of East Godavari district, where the proposed project area is located, is 4,218,416. The main economic/ production sectors impacting the ecosystem in the target area are described below.

Subsistence sector: There are 78 villages/ hamlets abutting the mangroves of the project area with a population of around 100,000. About 40 per cent of them are actively engaged in fishing. Fishing pressures include, decreasing fish catch and increasing cost of operation. Due to this, the catch size is also decreasing, which is resulting in an unsound fishing practice such as not adhering to the seasonal ban on fishing and also not observing the correct mesh size. As in the rest of India, economic development has not been equally spread and there are pockets of high poverty generally in the coastal areas of this region. The population depends on the mangrove ecosystem for meeting subsistence needs such as fuel wood and fodder, as well as artisanal fishing. Threats to coastal and marine biodiversity from fishing communities include unsustainable cutting of mangroves for fuel and fodder, as well as unsustainable fishing.

An even greater adverse impact on the fisheries resource base comes from the commercial fishing sector that operates mechanized crafts. The increasingly significant declines in the fisheries resource base are disproportionately affecting local communities. The **fisheries sector** is the mainstay of the local economy, with the majority of the population depending mainly on fishing activities, and the rest involved as labour force in agriculture fields, aquaculture farms, construction etc. The fishing population in this district is highest in Andhra Pradesh, when compared to other districts. In East Godavari district, around 3,000 mechanized crafts are engaged in fishing, of which around 1,000 are trawlers and the others include beach landing crafts, gill-netters, liners, seiners, etc. In addition, about 6,950 traditional crafts (500 motorized and 6,450 non-motorized) are also engaged in fishing activities. During 1996-2006, fish landings ranged from 151,435 to 233,276 tonnes and contributed to 7.2 per cent of total fish landings of the country. The over-harvesting of juveniles is placing particular pressure on the fisheries resource base as this affects the production cycle.

² The Andhra Pradesh Gazette, Hyderabad, Tuesday, April 21, 1998

Aquaculture is being practiced in the Godavari River Estuarine region since the late 1980s as an important livelihood/ economic activity for the local communities. Main threats arise from letting untreated effluents into the mangrove forests, which affects the fishery and other bio-resources. Around 10,000 ha of land in and around the proposed project area was converted to aquaculture, which has affected the coastal ecosystem considerably, although nearly 50 per cent of this area has been abandoned mainly due to viral diseases and this offers the opportunity for reclaiming some of this area for mangrove restoration and conversion to sustainable agriculture.

Many **medium and large-scale industries** are also located around the Godavari River Estuarine area including, oil refineries, ceramic factories, fertilizer and pharmaceutical factories and a number of small-scale industries. Most of these industries are located in and around Kakinada and Yanam (under Union Territory of Pondicherry) and derive benefits directly or indirectly from the mangrove estuary. The main threats to biodiversity from these industrial activities include industrial discharges and spillage of offshore oil exploration and production and shipping that result in pollution and bioaccumulation of heavy metals and synthetic compounds.

Ports are another important locus of economic activity in the project area, with the Kakinada Intermediate Port being located in the East Godavari District³. In 2004, the Kakinada Anchorage port handled 140 ships and 1.3 million tonnes of cargo and in 2005 the Kakinada Deep Water Port handled 618 ships and 10.5 million tonnes of cargo⁴. Direct impacts include habitat conversion for their construction along with associated industrial estates, which affects the health and development of the Godavari estuarine ecosystem. Maritime traffic is also known to have direct impacts on marine biodiversity, although these have not been studied in the proposed project area. Indirect impacts arise from increased sedimentation due to periodic dredging of navigational channels and other port-related activities, which impact marine and other biodiversity in the region. Further port development (and associated industrial expansion) is being planned in Andhra Pradesh and in the Kakinada region.

Tourism is a rapidly expanding sector across India, including Andhra Pradesh, and there is need for greater capacity within this sector for managing potential adverse environmental impacts, for example, waste and sewage disposal. Tourism development in the project area is in its initial stages and the developmental impacts of it on the Godavari mangrove ecosystem are not yet documented.

The above described production sectors are regulated by a number of laws, of which the most significant is the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification of 1991, promulgated under the Environment (Protection) Act (EPA), 1986. The 1991 notification restricts and controls development activities within a landward distance of up to 500 metres from the high tide line along India's coasts. Also under the CRZ Notification, all states are required to prepare a Coastal Zone Management Plan (CZMP) and establish a Coastal Zone Management Authority. Accordingly, the CZMP for Andhra Pradesh was developed in 1996.

Other state legislation relevant to coastal and marine biodiversity includes the Andhra Pradesh Marine Fishing Regulation Act 1994, adopted under the national Marine Fishing Regulation Act (MFRA), 1978, 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. The Andhra Pradesh Pollution

³ Andhra Pradesh is the second highest cargo handling state in India. It has one major port at Visakhapatnam and two intermediate ports at Kakinada and Machilipatnam. The State also has minor ports at Krishnapatnam, Gangavaram, Mutyalampalem, Bhavanapadu, Kalingapatnam, Bhimunipatnam, Narsapur, Nizamapatnam, and Vodarevu.

⁴ Source: <http://www.andhraports.com/in/content/view/19/32/>

Control Board Norms ensure compliance with the EPA 1986 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.

Despite the existence of a regulatory framework, Andhra Pradesh's mangrove and coastal ecosystems are under increasing threat as described above. Conservation efforts in this area need to be ramped up because it is the second largest mangrove area on India's east coast, with the largest one – the Sunderbans – being relatively well-protected in comparison to this area. To maintain the ecological integrity of Andhra Pradesh's coastal and marine ecosystems, will require a significant change in the governance approach that is currently being pursued with regard to production activities in the wider land/seascape surrounding the ecologically sensitive area.

The proposed project aims to demonstrate this in the Godavari River Estuarine area (including the entire mangrove belt and production landscapes outside the mangrove area in the estuary and the coastal zone), by promoting multi-sectoral assessment, planning and management of activities such that biodiversity and ecosystem services can be maintained at the landscape level, in turn benefiting the local population and production sectors over the long run. The aim is to mainstream the maintenance of biodiversity (and associated ecosystem services) as an additional consideration in production activities by focusing on minimizing adverse impacts and capitalizing on win-win opportunities. The principal barriers to realizing this change in governance are as follows.

Key systemic and knowledge related barriers to mainstreaming coastal and marine biodiversity conservation include: 1) inadequate access by planners and decision-makers from relevant departments and agencies at the State level to appropriate scientific information and associated economic implications for analyzing trade-offs when making choices about the use of coastal land and marine areas in the Godavari River Estuarine area, and, as a result, adequate consideration is not given to the full range of impacts on either the environment or on different production sectors, including possibly their own in the long run; 2) there is weak inter-sectoral communication and coordination on sectoral growth objectives and strategies among and across the key economic sectors, and sometimes different line agencies may have overlapping, unclear or incompatible mandates but currently have no mechanisms and often insufficient capacity for addressing such inconsistencies; 3) the existing plans, policies and laws have been independently formulated by different sectoral agencies at both the state and central level and/or at different points in time, and thus the policy framework is not sufficiently integrated or consistent making implementation a challenge, 4) there is weak representation of the interests of coastal communities in the planning and decision-making process although they are important actors and stakeholders in the coastal and marine zones; and 5) there are limited attempts to document or utilize traditional knowledge about coastal and marine ecosystems and resources.

There are also **institutional barriers** to effective integrated coastal and marine area management in terms of adequate capacity within different institutions that have a mandate and jurisdiction over different aspects of the coastal and marine areas. For instance, sector staff has limited technical capacity and skills to effectively incorporate and implement biodiversity management considerations in plans and activities (e.g., adequate capacity within Ports Authorities to integrate ecological concerns into plans for development of ports, or within departments of industrial development to green industrial development plans). This in turn means having the necessary tools, internal systems and incentives in place for coastal and marine management related functions.

At the **community level**, the principal barrier to motivating a change from unsustainable (extraction of fuel wood and fodder from mangrove forests, and unsustainable artisanal fishing) to sustainable

resources use practices is the lack of community-based resource governance systems. While the Marine Fishing Regulation Act regulates mesh size, gear and reservation of zones for different fishing sectors, and also aims to protect the interest of traditional fishermen, the gap seems to be in terms of effective, and appropriate community-based management systems that can work within the unique socio-economic fabric of the fishing communities living in the Godavari River Estuarine area, as well as the need for improving fishing gear to address unsustainable fishing practices. Although there are sector-based interventions and schemes to help such disadvantaged communities, there is a need for better engaging affected and marginalized communities in the project area to address their livelihood needs and options through self-help groups and committees. Finally, the inability of local communities to tap into other sustainable resource use practices (such as tourism) that can also generate income for them, is also a barrier to restoring a balance between ecological and livelihood needs.

The proposed project is one of two demonstration projects planned under the national GEF Programme for Mainstreaming Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Conservation into India's Productive Sectors that is being championed by the MoEF and concerned State Forest Departments, i.e. in this case the Andhra Pradesh Forest Department. The project will focus specifically on removing the key barriers to mainstreaming environmental management considerations into major production activities that are impacting the Godavari mangroves, with a special focus on the Wild life Sanctuary. The main Project Components are as follows:

Component 1: Sectoral mainstreaming including knowledge management for coastal and marine biodiversity conservation. In order to realize multi-sectoral assessment, planning and management of activities in the Godavari River Estuarine area, the project will establish a multi-sectoral platform that engages all key public and private sector stakeholders (Forest Department, Departments of Industries, Fisheries & Agriculture, Tourism Department, Private Sector, Andhra Pradesh State Remote Sensing Applications Centre, M. S. Swaminathan Research Foundation, Department of Applied Geology of the University of Madras). This will provide the needed cross-sectoral management framework for undertaking coordinated sectoral planning and the incorporation of Strategic Environmental Assessments of sector policies. Various sector policy reviews will be undertaken, and a sustainable management plan for the Godavari River Estuarine area will be developed. A strategy for ensuring better compliance of production activities with the existing regulatory framework will also be developed. To better inform the cross-sectoral management and planning work, it will be important to identify and/or develop the necessary data, information and tools (e.g., GIS capacities) that can support the integration of biodiversity considerations into sectoral land use planning and decision-making. Knowledge management and advocacy will be another important focus of this component so that the project can continue to reach out to key decision makers in the public and private sectors. Some resources under Component 1 of this Godavari Estuary project will be set-aside for coordination of the overall programme and knowledge management and will include activities such as establishing a joint database, M&E system, as well as joint outreach and communication activities. This will facilitate sharing and dissemination of experiences from both the Godavari River Estuary and Malvan Coast for replication of successful strategies in other coastal areas facing similar challenges. Specific knowledge products and tools will be developed for government and private sector decision-makers to demonstrate the economic value of mainstreaming biodiversity conservation principles into sector growth strategies.

Component 2: Institutional Capacity Development. This component focuses on the development of human resource capacities (awareness, skills, knowledge) of individual government departments and private sector companies, and other stakeholders for integrated planning and management of economic activities to minimize adverse environmental impacts on coastal and marine ecosystems.

The component will be designed based on participatory capacity needs assessments. Further, it will look at aspects such as reporting and financing obligations, institutional safeguards, and systems for policing and enforcement, to identify ways for improving the performance of sectoral institutions in terms of reducing the impacts of their production activities on coastal and marine biodiversity. The component will also engage with key private sector partners to increase performance in terms of CSR policies.

Component 3: Sustainable Community Livelihoods and Natural Resource Use in the Godavari River Estuary. This component will address impacts on the Godavari River Estuary arising from the natural resource use activities of economically displaced local communities. Community-based natural resource management institutions will be strengthened to ensure that resource use is sustainable. Support will be provided for resource inventories, sustainable use thresholds, licensing, zoning, as well as monitoring and enforcement inasmuch as this will facilitate effective and efficient management of the resource base by communities. To the extent that diversifying livelihoods based on other sustainable activities such as tourism, can help in reducing predatory resource use practices, this component will look at ways to develop local capacity for diversifying livelihoods. Tourism development is considered to have good potential in the Godavari region. This is being explored by both government and private companies, and the project will look to develop partnerships with these groups on financial and technical support in this area.

Through the implementation of these project components, the project will help reduce threats to the nationally and globally significant mangrove ecosystems in the Godavari River Estuary. Subject to further discussions and agreements reached between all the key stakeholders during the project preparation phase, the following changes are expected at the landscape level as a result of this project:

- A functioning multisectoral platform involving the Forest Dept, the Maritime Board (envisaged), Dept. of Industries, Fisheries & Agriculture Departments, Tourism Department, NGOs, Educational institutions, Private Sector and local communities
- An environmentally sustainable economic development plan for Godavari River Estuary region
- Fisheries, Industrial, Tourism, Aquaculture and Port policies of Andhra Pradesh incorporate coastal and marine biodiversity considerations
- Knowledge products for different user groups
- Better information and awareness within the public and private sector on the contribution of well-preserved coastal & marine ecosystems in the Godavari River Estuary to economic activities
- Improvement in selected coastal and marine ecological indicators, particularly in and around the Godavari River Estuary
- Reduced flow of effluents into mangrove creeks and coastal waters as a result of increased compliance by production sectors with environmental regulations
- Precautionary measures are in place to manage environmental consequences of potential effluent discharge
- Increased compliance and enforcement of international treaties on ballast water
- Increased compliance with ban on use of drift nets along with greater use of smart gear
- Increased engagement of local private sector companies in restoration of coastal shelterbelts and mangrove restoration.
- Greater knowledge and skills among sector staff to integrate ecological considerations in development planning

- Sustainable use of coastal and marine resources by marginalized and impoverished local communities as a result of increased capacity to access and/or develop new employment opportunities and thereby increase income and reduce direct reliance on natural resources

1.3 CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH NATIONAL/REGIONAL PRIORITIES/ PLANS:

The proposed project in the Godavari River Estuary is in line with India's 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.

1.4 CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH [GEF STRATEGIES](#) AND STRATEGIC PROGRAMS:

The project is consistent with GEF BD Strategic Objective 2 'To mainstream biodiversity in production landscapes/ seascapes and sectors', and with GEF BD Strategic Priority 4 on 'Strengthening the Policy and Regulatory Framework for Mainstreaming Biodiversity'. The project focuses on internalizing the goals of biodiversity conservation and the sustainable use of biological resources into production sectors that are having an adverse impact on the globally significant Coringa Wild Life Sanctuary (South India and Sri Lanka Ecoregion). The objective is to influence development models and growth strategies in this area to reduce the threats to biodiversity emanating in the wider landscape outside the CWLS.

This project is 1 of 2 that is being developed under the umbrella of the India GEF Coastal and Marine Program, which takes a programmatic approach to strengthening the enabling environment for conservation of India's coastal and marine biodiversity through mainstreaming conservation considerations in production sectors than threaten these ecosystems. The Program seeks to identify priority demonstration sites on the west and east coast of India to demonstrate that in order to conserve biodiversity, protected areas must be supplemented by integrating the concerns and values of biodiversity conservation into the wider landscape. The Godavari River Estuary on the east coast has been identified as an intervention area on the east coast because it is the 2nd largest mangrove area in India. The largest (Sunderbans) is relatively better protected compared to this area where development pressures from fisheries, industry, ports, and subsistence actors are compromising biodiversity conservation prospects over the long-term. The target area therefore provides a good justification for dedicating GEF and GOI resources to piloting mainstreaming.

1.5 COORDINATION WITH OTHER RELATED INITIATIVES:

The project will closely coordinate with the following related initiatives.

- The DOD's ICMAM Programme – by building on the earlier scientific work and ICMAM's recommendations for Coringa.

- The project will link closely with the World Bank's proposed Coastal Zone Integrated Management Project (currently at a concept stage and slated for approval in early 2009). The proposed project will avoid duplication by working closely with the World Bank, government partners and other stakeholders to ensure complementarities. Specifically, the project will add value to this larger programme by focusing on demonstrating effective approaches for mainstreaming biodiversity objectives into production activities in relation to ICZM.
- The project will align with the activities of the Bay of Bengal Program (BOBP) in the long term development and utilization of coastal resources of the project including responsible fishery practices and environmentally sound management of resources.
- The present project will also work closely with the UNDP-GEF Global Ballast Water Management Project, under which India is developing and implementing a comprehensive National Work Plan to address the global threat of marine bio-invasion through ship ballast water.

1.6 VALUE-ADDED OF GEF INVOLVEMENT IN THE PROJECT DEMONSTRATED THROUGH INCREMENTAL REASONING :

India's east coast ecoregion spans the coastal belt of four states (West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu) and union territory of Pondicherry. This 2,545.1 km coastal stretch is characterized by diversified ecosystems, with many areas being of high significance, such as the

Godavari River Estuary, as it harbours globally significant species and is also affected by erosion. The coastal belt in India is also pivotal to the country's economic development, and is home to a quarter of the country's population. The government has recognized and established the Coringa mangrove region as a protected area as a means for preserving biodiversity. However, given the accelerating development pressures and the fact that biodiversity cannot be shielded from harmful activities taking place in the coastal landscape outside protected areas, far greater emphasis needs to be placed on mainstreaming biodiversity considerations into economic activities, especially those taking place in and around key ecological areas such as the Godavari River Estuary and the Coringa mangroves.

This provides a strategic entry point for this GEF-financed intervention. The GEF Alternative scenario will catalyze additional measures within the Godavari River Estuary that need to be in place to ensure that biodiversity concerns are internalized/ mainstreamed in sectoral planning and implementation frameworks that are having the greatest impact on biodiversity. By focusing on the Godavari River Estuary, national capacities for mainstreaming will be developed that can then be extended to other coastal/ marine areas in India facing similar challenges with balancing conservation and development⁵.

This is a timely initiative as India has recently undertaken a review of its approach to managing the coastal zone. The approach has heretofore been purely regulatory with there being significant challenges to implementation as development pressures mount. Building on earlier work, GoI is currently developing a National Coastal Zone Management Programme. This offers the momentum and foundation to build in additional measures for biodiversity conservation into this framework through the proposed programme. GEF resources will contribute to this process by demonstrating effective approaches to mainstreaming specifically by addressing policy, institutional and behavioural barriers to mainstreaming. Investments in

⁵ Recognizing that the different marine ecoregions differ in terms of characteristics and challenges, the umbrella programme includes another project located on the west coast of India (Maalvan region in Maharashtra State)

making changes to production practices that reduce impacts on biodiversity will be co-financed by the relevant economic sectors.

1.7 POTENTIAL RISKS AND MITIGATION MEASURES:

Risks	Mitigation Measures
Cooperation from large scale industries located in the Godavari River Estuary region, such as, oil refineries, factories, ceramic and pharmaceutical industries and port, may not be forthcoming due to apprehension that their economic interests would be compromised, and that the benefits gained from participation in the project may be minimal.	<p>Industries have a responsibility to meet certain environmental standards and norms. Such provisions are to be stressed and necessary measures (technical and capacity building) undertaken</p> <p>Large companies located in the region stress their corporate social responsibility and their commitment to community-focused initiatives, including environment protection. The project seeks to encourage incorporation of CSRs into the mandate of production sectors from the inception stage, to address environment and livelihood needs</p> <p>Industry representatives will be key participants in the multisectoral platform established by the project</p> <p>Knowledge products will be developed that document the benefits of a well-preserved coastal and marine environment to the medium to long term economic potential of these sectors</p>
Level of interest among the line departments and agencies whose jurisdictions fall within the Godavari region may differ depending on the benefits expected from the project.	<p>Building capacity and awareness among officials regarding coastal and marine biodiversity and their global values will be the focus of the programme.</p> <p>Creating a common platform that involves all line departments with government recognition may help to address the jurisdictional overlaps.</p>
Local communities may not be willing to participate in the conservation and protection of coastal and marine ecosystems unless the project addresses their livelihood needs.	<p>Awareness programmes that clearly outline the benefits of participation/ demonstration of success stories to gain their interest in the project</p> <p>Recognizing the traditional knowledge and crafts of the coastal population and their contribution to the conservation of ecologically sensitive areas, through formal legislation may boost their interest in participation</p> <p>Recognizing usufruct rights of these communities will also address barriers to participation</p> <p>Reviewing the existing policies to support primary and subsidiary livelihoods that help to wean away the pressure on resources may result in the reduction of community's dependence on the mangrove and marine resources</p>
As stated in India's National Communication to the UNFCCC, future climate change in the coastal zones is likely to be manifested through erosion, flooding, submergence and deterioration of coastal ecosystems, such as mangroves, and salinization. In many cases, these problems are either caused by, or exacerbated by sea level rise and tropical cyclones.	By catalyzing a long-term process for reducing the adverse impacts of production activities on the coastal and marine ecosystems in the Godavari River Estuarine area, the project will help increase the resilience and coping capacity of coastal areas to climate change and climate variability.

2. Objective:

To seek the help of a professional agency to assist Government of India in expedited submission of the full project proposal to UNDP-GEF.

3. Scope of work:

a. Data/information collection

- i. Stocktaking of all activities related to mainstreaming coastal and marine conservation into production sectors.
- ii. Relevant data collection through appropriate formats
- iii. Field visits to relevant sites

- iv. Discussions with stakeholders
 - v. Definition of baselines, compiling of all relevant baseline information and assessment for an alternative GEF scenario.
- b. Identification of interventions*
- i. Preparation of normative strategy for mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into the production sectors in Godavari region.
 - ii. Identification and designing of demonstration projects.
- c. Consultations*
- i. Inception workshop
 - ii. Consultations with experts/ expert agencies, stake holders, policy makers, etc.
 - iii. International consultations with experts/ expert agencies
 - iv. Holding consultation workshop/s and prepare proceedings
 - v. Designing of logical framework analysis (LFA) based on consultations with stakeholders
 - vi. Consultations with Government of India, Government of Andhra Pradesh, UNDP, and other funding agencies.
 - vii. State level workshop for summarizing the project development process.
 - viii. Work in close collaboration with and incorporate inputs from the international specialist hired separately.
- d. Developing the project proposal: Proposal development (designing as per GEF requirements) consisting of the following;*
- i. project summary (project rationale, objectives, outcomes/outputs and activities;
 - ii. program design and conformity to policy;
 - iii. project design (including logical framework analysis and incremental reasoning), problem statement, barriers, intervention strategy (goal, objectives, outcomes, components description, baseline, alternative and increment analysis), sustainability, replicability, stakeholder involvement, Monitoring and evaluation, budget and workplan, institutional arrangement, coordination and support, Risk analysis,
 - iv. Draft ToRs for various personnel under the project and activities outsourced.
- e. Develop project operational manual*
- f. Any other task as assigned by National Project Director/ State Project Partners/ Head, Energy and Environment Unit, UNDP.*
- g. Post submission support*
- i. Help preparing answers to GEF Secretariat queries if any subsequently

4. Support from Government:

- Help in organizing meetings with stakeholders.
- Secure endorsement of respective focal points and government
- Seek co-financing commitments
- Recruit relevant personnel, if required.

5. Key Deliverables:

Among other things the key deliverables related to the assignment would be the following:

- Proceedings of Inception Workshop
- Proceedings of the LFA workshop;
- Proceedings of Stakeholder consultations.
- Proceedings of Final workshop for summarizing project strategy.
- Collection, collation and analysis of primary and secondary information on aspects as mentioned above.
- Preparation of draft project document in accordance with the UNDP/ GEF template and in compliance with GEF procedures and guidelines.
- Submission of Final revised project document after incorporating comments and feedback from MoEF, UNDP, State Government of Andhra Pradesh, etc. Revised Project Document (as appropriate) incorporating comments by the GEF Secretariat and Council.
- Project Operational Manual.
- ToRs for the personal to be hired under the Project.

6. Duration of assignment, duty station and tentative timeframe:

Duration : Maximum of five months (from 1st February 2010)
Duty station : Primarily at Coringa, Andhra Pradesh and other places if required
Draft project document : 31th May 2010
Final project document : 30th June 2010
Revised project document incorporating GEF comments: (Anytime within one year as appropriate)

7. Budget and remuneration:

All the costs incurred for project development shall be charged against project funds allocated to the project preparation phase in accordance with standard UNDP rates and guidelines. The firm shall be paid fees in accordance with the Service Contract to be issued in this regard. The costs towards travel, meetings, etc may also be indicated by the offeror in their proposal.

The contracting party shall also liable to help preparing answers to GEF secretariat queries if any (as and when they come up – maximum upto 30th June 2011)

8. Supervision:

Overall supervision of the assignment will be by UNDP in close consultation with Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) / Government of Andhra Pradesh.

9. Minimum qualifications and role of experts:

The expertise required, and the tasks of the experts are outlined below.

Position / Titles	Estimated number of weeks	Tasks to be performed
Local		
Policy and Strategy Specialist for Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Conservation (1)	15	(i) Co-ordinate the tasks of the local consultants (socio-legal and policy expert, resource economist, and biodiversity specialist); review, collate and process information collected by the consultants. (ii) Identify stakeholders to be involved in PPG activities; liaise, facilitate or coordinate stakeholder consultations and meetings; draft a future roadmap of participatory integrated coastal and marine biodiversity conservation in the Godavari region. (iii) Assess and analyze existing data on coastal and marine biodiversity, including socio-economic status of the coastal population of Andhra Pradesh, development plans and policies, regulations, legal and institutional instruments; threat perception, production sectors and their impact on the coastal and marine biodiversity; current capacities and limitations of line agencies/departments. (iv) Provide recommendations for improving and strengthening the existing coastal and marine biodiversity conservation in the Godavari region. (v) Assess the potential impacts of climate change on Godavari region and suggest measures to address it.
Resource Economist on Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Conservation (1)	12	(i) Provide inputs on the management of the Marine Protected Areas and give recommendations for effective coastal and marine biodiversity management in the Godavari region, including the Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary (ii) assess compliance of norms by production sectors that impact the proposed sites and the buffer zones; (iii) Develop management strategies and activities to be undertaken in the target areas. (iv) Additionally, the resource economist will work in close coordination with other local consultants and stakeholders, and wherever necessary, provide inputs in developing the future roadmap for an integrated coastal and marine biodiversity conservation programme. (v) Assess the potential impacts of climate change on Godavari region and suggest measures to address it.

Socio-legal and Policy Expert on Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Conservation (1)	12	<p>(i) Analyze policies, regulations, legal and institutional instruments and identify gaps, and wherever necessary provide recommendations for improvement; compile existing data of coastal and marine biodiversity; socio-economic status of the coastal population in the Godavari region; analyze development plans for the proposed site; assess the threat perception; current capacities and limitations of line agencies/departments and provide recommendations for future improvement.</p> <p>(ii) Assist in identification of stakeholders to be involved in PPG activities; liaise stakeholder consultations and meetings; assist in drafting of future roadmap.</p> <p>(iii) Assist the socio-legal and policy expert in identification of gaps in the project site existing information of the coastal and marine ecosystem in; in compilation and documentation of available literature on the biodiversity of the target area; in assessment of the impact of the production sectors on the flora and fauna of the target area.</p> <p>(iv) Assess the potential impacts of climate change on Godavari region and suggest measures to address it.</p>
Biodiversity Specialist on Coastal and marine biodiversity (1)	12	<p>(i) Identify gaps in the existing information of the coastal and marine ecosystem in coastal Andhra Pradesh; compile and document available literature on the biodiversity of the target area; assess the impact of the production sectors on the flora and fauna of the target area; provide recommendations for conservation and improved well-being of the habitat and dependent species located in the target area.</p> <p>(ii) Assist in identification of stakeholders to be involved in PPG activities; liaise stakeholder consultations and meetings; assist in drafting of a future roadmap for coastal and marine biodiversity conservation in the Godavari region.</p> <p>(iii) Assist in compiling socio-economic status of the coastal population of Andhra Pradesh; analysis of development plans; analyse policies, regulations, legal and institutional instruments; threat perception; assess current capacities and limitations of line agencies/departments.</p> <p>(iv) Assess the potential impacts of climate change on Godavari region and suggest measures to address it.</p>

10. Relationship with International consultant:

The agency with national expertise will keep in loop the International consultant hired separately by UNDP.

The agency will provide all the documentation of the assignment to the International consultant

The agency will invite the international consultant to all key meetings with government, and other stakeholders.

Agency should work in close consultation with International Consultant and information should be shared with her/him.

Provide the following with the proposal

11. Team qualification: CVs of Team Members (attach separately) and their time commitment. Curriculum Vitae of team members from the Agency's own organization or external experts who will be a part of the team. *(Note: These members should be available for the assignment.) International experience if any may be highlighted.*
12. Expertise of the firm: Relevant assignments undertaken may be highlighted here by providing, title of the assignment, client for whom the assignment was carried out, cost of assignment, timeline, team strength, outputs/results. Assignments carried out for GEF projects, proposal preparation may be highlighted. Assignments carried out for UNDP/major multilateral/or bilateral programmes can be described. International projects if any may be described.
13. Approach for the proposed assignment: Steps to carry out the proposed assignment may be described.
14. Timeline: Provide a chart of timeline with clear milestones.
15. Technical Proposal containing detailed methodology for the deliverables mentioned above (should include suggested sample size, selection criteria and selection process)
16. A separate sealed Financial Proposal (containing details of personal fees, travel, other expected costs, etc.)

PRICE SCHEDULE

The Contractor is asked to prepare the Price Schedule as a separate envelope from the rest of the RFP response as indicated in Section D paragraph 14 (b) of the Instruction to Offerors.

All prices/rates quoted must be exclusive of all taxes, since the UNDP is exempt from taxes as detailed in Section II, Clause 18. '

The Price Schedule must provide a detailed cost breakdown. Provide separate figures for each functional grouping or category.

Estimates for cost-reimbursable items, if any, such as travel, and out of pocket expenses should be listed separately.

In case of an equipment component to the service provided, the Price Schedule should include figures for both purchase and lease/rent options. The UNDP reserves the option to either lease/rent or purchase outright the equipment through the Contractor.

The format shown on the following pages should be used in preparing the price schedule. The format includes specific expenditures, which may or may not be required or applicable but are indicated to serve as examples only (add or delete activities as appropriate along with costs).

In addition to the hard copy, if possible please also provide the information on CD-ROM

Price Schedule:				
Request for Proposals for Services				
Description of Activity/Item		Number of Staff	L. Monthly Rate	Estimated Amount
1.	Remuneration			
1.1	Services in office			
1.2	Services in Field			
2.	Out of Pocket Expenses			
2.1	Travel			
2.2	Per Diem Allowances			
2.3	Communications			

2.4	Reproduction and Reports			
2.5	Equipment and other items			