



## Agenda No. 1

### Strengthening Forestry Research for Ecological Sustainability and Productivity Enhancement

- I. The objectives of the scheme are:
  - a) To undertake research aimed at enhancing the health and productivity of natural forests and plantations for augmenting ecosystem goods and services.
  - b) To undertake research aimed at efficient and sustainable resource use through value addition and development of appropriate technologies.
  - c) To establish a comprehensive national programme for conservation and development of Forest Genetic Resources (FGRs).
  - d) To undertake policy research in forestry sector to analyse the policy gaps and determine concordant policies.
  - e) To undertake capacity building programmes for stakeholders, including forestry personnel, communities, tree growers and forest-based industries.
  - f) To undertake an exclusive outreach programme taking research and technology to users through a comprehensive extension strategy.
- II. Implementing Agency: ICFRE Institutions through Research & Training Division of the MoEF&CC
- III. The components of the scheme are:
  - a) All India Coordinated Research Projects (AICRPs)
  - b) National Programme for Conservation and Development of Forest Genetic Resources (FGR)
  - c) Policy studies under Centre for Forest Policy Research
  - d) Capacity Building of State Forest Departments for developing “State REDD + Action Plans” under National REDD + Strategy
  - e) Operationalization of Forestry Extension Strategy and Action Plan of ICFRE
  - f) Operationalization of Human Resources Development Plan of ICFRE.
- IV. Financial Implication:Rs. 313.67 crores
- V. Duration: 5years (from 2018-19)
- VI. Recommendations of the Executive Committee:

The Executive Committee of the National Authority in its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting held on 8<sup>th</sup> March 2019, has recommended the scheme for the approval of the Governing Body of the National Authority as per the provisions contained in section 14(1)(iv) of the Compensatory Afforestation Fund (CAF)Act, 2016 with following suggestions:

  - a) The mid-term review should be done by independent experts
  - b) The annual plan for 2018-19 shall be reconsidered due to the fact that the proposal was placed in March, 2019.
  - c) The whole financial outlay shall be reworked and submitted to the Governing Body of the National Authority for final approval.
- VII. ICFRE has reworked the financial outlay and submitted the same vide letter no.72(XVIII)/2018/ICFRE(R)/RP/Project Proposals/191 dated 01.11.2019.

## Agenda No.2

### Monitoring Protocol for Plantations and Assets created by State Forest Departments (SFDs) from the Compensatory Afforestation Fund

- I. The objectives of the scheme are:
  - a) To monitor plantations raised from CAMPA funds
  - b) To monitor other assets and activities implemented from CAMPA funds
  - c) To assess relevant parameters such as survival percentage and growth of plantations
  - d) To create a transparent monitoring platform accessible to different stake holders
- II. Implementing Agency: Forest Survey of India, Dehradun through Survey & Utilisation Division of the MoEF&CC
- III. Scope of monitoring of Plantations:
  - a) Location and extent of plantations (area)
  - b) Estimate of species wise planted saplings
  - c) Estimate of survival percentage
  - d) Assess social & ecological impacts of the raised plantations
- IV. Scope of Monitoring of Assets / Other Activities:
  - a) Physical status of the activities/assets
  - b) Dimension/Extent/Quantum describing implemented work
  - c) General assessment about the quality of implementation and its effectiveness
- V. The framework of monitoring process will involve following steps:
  - a) Development of a Web-GIS based platform dedicated for the above monitoring purpose, appropriate to meet the requirement, and adequately scalable to meet future requirements. The Web-GIS platform will include application for automatic processing of data and statistical analysis
  - b) Each SFD will upload information about each activity implemented from the CAMPA funds as per the prescribed forms and schedule, including photographs, latitude and longitude of the place of execution
  - c) Each activity will be identifiable by an ID created by the system. Plantations and other activities will be assigned separate sets of IDs
  - d) Using stratified random sampling design, the IDs of the plantations and other activities would be selected by the software with a given sampling intensity for each State
  - e) For plantations, strata would be in terms of geographical spread, age and size of plantations (area)
  - f) IDs of the selected samples for plantations of a State would then be assigned to the respective Regional Office of FSI for field data collection on the plantation sites selected in terms of IDs in the sample. The plantation sites would be reached using latitude-longitude with the help of GPS
  - g) Field data would be collected on pre designed forms either in hard copies or on PDAs/Mobiles in soft copy format using server-based application

- h) An on-line Plantation Journal will be tagged with each Plantation ID on the Web GIS Platform. Uploading of required information and regular updation will be the responsibility of the SFDs
- i) An annual calendar would be drawn for the above steps. Sampling of the plantations will be done annually after the planting season
- j) Data entry (or automatic capture through PDAs/Mobile) and data processing on the Web-GIS platform will lead to State wise report
- k) All the plantation locations, polygons, photographs uploaded by the SFDs along with data collected for monitoring will be available for viewing to the officials as per the authorisation schedule
- l) A mobile App to facilitate monitoring, access of information on raised plantations and crowd sourcing of ground truth will also be developed

VI. Financial Implications: Rs. 13.14 crores

VII. Recommendations of the Executive Committee of National CAMPA:

The Executive Committee of the National Authority in its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting held on 8<sup>th</sup> March 2019, noted that the monitoring protocol is in accordance with the section 9(3) of the CAF Act, 2016 (providing for the constitution of a Monitoring Group of the National Authority) and section 16(1) (dealing with the functions of the Group) and recommended the scheme for the approval of the Governing Body of the National Authority as per the provisions contained in section 14(1)(iv) of the CAF Act, 2016 with following suggestions:

- a) The scope of monitoring should be increased to include all the previous plantation activities undertaken under CAMPA to have a database and also to ensure effective control
- b) The data of e-green watch may be incorporated to the Web-GIS based platform to be developed under this scheme
- c) The new platform should be user friendly and should provide alerts in case of observation / data goes beyond critical limit
- d) The works should be completed in a time bound manner
- e) The whole financial outlay shall be reworked, if required and submitted to the Governing Body of the National Authority for final approval.

### Agenda No. 3

#### Examination and approval of existing schemes funded by the erstwhile Ad-hoc CAMPA and approved by the National CAMPA Advisory Council (NCAC)

#### A. National Program for Conservation and Development of Forest Genetic Resources (FGRs)

I. The objectives of the scheme are:

- a) Preparation of a comprehensive inventory with population and threat status of 250 FGRs of Uttarakhand
- b) Preparation of priority list of FGRs with road map for their conservation and development with eco-distribution maps of 50 priority FGRs
- c) Collection and depositing of seed of 100 FGR species in Seed Banks towards medium and long-term conservation
- d) Evaluation and molecular characterization of 5 important FGRs of commercial importance
- e) Studying of genetic diversity and population structure of 5 important FGRs and initiation of their in-situ conservation measures
- f) Establishment of Field Gene Banks of 10 FGR species of high conservation & commercial importance
- g) Protection of Indian FGR diversity through registration of specific landraces, varieties, clones, etc.
- h) Producing starting planting material of at least 10 important phenotypically superior tree species for providing to SFDs for further multiplication for plantation programs
- i) Developing well studied, systematic and sustainable protocols for utilization of forest genetic resources for supporting livelihoods
- j) Development of comprehensive computerized database on FGR of Uttarakhand

II. Implementing Agency: FRI, Dehradun through Research & Training Division of the MoEF&CC

III. Financial Implications: Rs. 8.612 crores (Rs 6.646 crores have been released)

IV. Duration: 4 years (2016-17 to 2019-20)

V. Proposed outlay for current year: Rs 1.095 crores

VI. Recommendations of the Executive Committee:

The Executive Committee of the National Authority in its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting held on 8<sup>th</sup> March 2019, has recommended the continuation of the scheme and allocation of Rs. 1,095 crores for the year 2019-20, for the approval of the Governing Body of the National Authority as per the provisions contained in section 14(1)(iv) of the CAF Act, 2016.

**B. UNESCO Category 2 Centre (C2C) on Natural World Heritage Management and Training for the Asia-Pacific Region**

- I. The objectives of the scheme are:
  - a) Contribute to the strengthening of capacities in the management of Natural World Heritage in the region
  - b) Contribute to achieving a more balanced representation of properties from Asia and the Pacific on the World Heritage List
  - c) Raise awareness among the general public and the youth in particular of the importance of Natural World Heritage and the need to protect it
  - d) Foster international cooperation on Natural World Heritage initiatives.
- II. Implementation Agency: Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun through Wild life Division of the MoEF&CC
- III. Financial Implication: Rs. 18.66 crores(Rs 8.9737 crores have been released)
- IV. Duration: Six years (2013-14 to 2018-2019)
- V. Recommendations of the Executive Committee:

The Executive Committee of the National Authority in its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting held on 8<sup>th</sup> March 2019, has recommended the continuation of the scheme for another three years (up to 2021-2022) with no cost extension and allocation of Rs. 3.4993 crores for the year 2019-20 for the approval of the Governing Body of the National Authority as per the provisions contained in section 14(1)(iv) of the Compensatory Afforestation Fund (CAF) Act, 2016 with following suggestions:

  - a) Independent evaluation should be done by a third party
  - b) Reworking of the financial requirement component wise in view of the above.

**C. Endangered Species Recovery Programme**

- I. The species covered in the scheme are:
  - a) Great Indian Bustard
  - b) Genetic Dolphin
  - c) Dugong
  - d) Manipur Deer
- II. Implementation Agency: Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun through Wild life Division of the MoEF&CC
- III. Financial Implications: Rs. 100.38 crores (Rs 6.646 crores have been released).
- IV. Duration: Five years (2015-16 to 2020-2021)
- V. Recommendations of the Executive Committee:

The Executive Committee of the National Authority, in its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting held on 8<sup>th</sup> March 2019, has recommended the following for the approval of the Governing Body of the National Authority as per the provisions contained in section 14(1)(iv) of the CAF Act, 2016:

  - a) Continuation of the scheme and release of Rs. 7.16 crores for habitat improvement and conservation breeding of the Great Indian Bustard
  - b) Continuation of the scheme and release of Rs. 4.009 crores for habitat improvement and recovery of Dugong

**D. Centre of Excellence for Forest-Based Livelihoods in Uttarakhand**

- I. The objectives of the scheme are:
  - a) To collect all the available data on forest-based produce with focus on non-timber products such as medicinal plants and bamboo, and to create a clearing house for the same
  - b) To create a resource directory of various government and non-government organisations, private institutes and experts working in the area of forest livelihood
  - c) To interact with people through Focused Group Discussion (FGD) and to estimate their dependence on forests for their livelihood
  - d) To conduct socio-economic analysis and estimate cultural dependence of the forest fringe villages on forestry
  - e) To conduct value and supply chain analysis for different forest products
- II. Implementing Agency: Uttarakhand State Council for Science & Technology, Dehradun (UCOST)
- III. Financial Implication: Rs 0.453 crores per year
- IV. Duration: Five years
- V. Current Status: An amount of Rs 1.357 crores has been released. UCOST has sought budget of Rs 0.731 and Rs 0.696 crores in the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> year respectively.
- VI. Reasons for the increase of amount:
  - a) Increase in DA and HRA of SRF, Scientists and Sr Scientist
  - b) Recruitment of two field assistants from 3<sup>rd</sup> year of the project
- VII. Recommendations of the Executive Committee:

The Executive Committee of the National Authority in its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting held on 8<sup>th</sup> March 2019, has recommended the continuation of the scheme and increase in the outlay for 2018-19 and 2019-20 as proposed by the project proponent, for the approval of the Governing Body of the National Authority as per the provisions contained in section 14(1)(iv) of the CAF Act, 2016.

## Agenda No. 4

### Establishing an FSI Cell in Each State for Strengthening Monitoring and Forest Resource Assessment

- I. The objectives of the scheme:
  - (a) State Forests Department (SFDs) are the major stakeholders of information generated by FSI
  - (b) Almost every information generated by FSI is useful to SFDs particularly activities like Forest Fire, Forest Cover, Forest Types, Forest Inventory etc. are widely used by SFDs
  - (c) The implementation of CAF Act, 2016 and CAF, Rule 2018 require the third-party monitoring of plantations and activities taken by SFDs utilizing the CAMPA funds by FSI
  - (d) This will require very close coordination between FSI & SFDs and facilitation to SFDs on technical matters and methodology
  - (e) The expert committee for formulation of Strategy to support additional carbon sink from forest and tree cover has also recommended creation of a FSI cell in each SFD for better coordination between FSI and SFDs
- II. Implementing agency: Forest Survey of India, Dehradun.
- III. The functions of FSI Cell in the SFDs are:
  - a) Cell will act as a node for data exchange between SFDs & FSI
  - b) All field activities will be coordinated with SFDs through FSI Cell
  - c) For monitoring of plantations under CAMPA, all necessary inputs from SFDs will be obtained through FSI Cell
  - d) FSI will also play an important role in imparting training on web-based application like DSS, E0Green Watch, use of GPS, Forest Firer Monitoring at the state level and will also help SFDs in interpretation of FSI Data
  - e) FSI Cell will also be a node for all web GIS services offered by FSI
  - f) The cell will facilitate ground truthing of remote sensing-based mapping activities of FSI; with the help of FSI cells in the States much higher intensity of ground truthing is possible
  - g) Creating of FSI Cell will pave way for providing technical support to SFDs in preparation of Working Plans
  - h) The cell will act as mini Training Centre for the SFDs on geospatial technology applications and forest inventory and forest fire monitoring etc
  - i) FSI cells in the State will facilitate implementation of State specific projects also
- IV. Financial Implication:Rs. 1.017 crores [one-time expenditure on establishing FSI cells(31 in number)] and annual recurring expenditure of Rs. 3.326 crores
- V. Recommendations of the Executive Committee:  
The Executive Committee of the National Authority in its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting held on 8<sup>th</sup> March 2019, has recommended the scheme for the approval of the Governing Body of the National Authority as per the provisions contained in section 14(1)(iv) of the CAF Act, 2016. While recommending it.



## Agenda No. 5

### Implementing the Central Asian Flyway National Action Plan with special focus on preparation of site-specific activity plan, capacity building, developing bird sensitivity map for setting up of wind energy and species action plans

- I. The Objectives of the scheme are:
  - a) Developing site-specific actions and objectives related to conservation of migratory bird species and their habitats in Protected Area Plans (Both Management and Working Plans) and details of action to be taken for the non-protected areas
  - b) Impart training to forest staff and other stakeholders in various aspects of Migratory bird conservation
  - c) Preparation of Bird sensitivity mapping for setting up of wind farms and energy sector in India
  - d) Preparation of Single Species action plan for the 20 species prioritised in the National Action Plan
- II. Implementing Agency: Bombay Natural History Society through Wild life Division of MoEF&CC
- III. The details of the proposal are:
  - a) The Central Asian Flyway (CAF), one among the nine flyways in the world, encompasses overlapping migration routes over 30 countries for different water birds linking their northernmost breeding grounds in Russia (Siberia) to the southernmost non-breeding (wintering) grounds in West and South Asia, the Maldives and the British Indian Ocean Territory. The major traditional wintering grounds for the water birds of the CAF are located in India. India provides *critical stopover and wintering sites*. Central Asian Flyway harbours at least 279 populations of 182 migratory water bird species, which breed, migrate, and winter within the region
  - b) To address those needs and to identify coordinated actions to conserve those species, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) launched a five-year National Action Plan for the conservation of migratory species (2018 to 2023)
  - c) The National Action Plan (hereinafter NAP) for conservation of migratory birds and their habitats states the national priority and specific actions required to ensure healthy populations of migratory species in India
- IV. The main deliverables of the scheme are:
  - a) Activity plans to be included in the protected area management plans or working plans for the prioritised CAF wetlands and land bird sites
  - b) Activity plans for prioritised CAF non-protected wetlands and land bird sites
  - c) Minimum 340 trained members (20 members in each of 17 states) from 17 states for successful implementation of the NAP
  - d) A Comprehensive Bird sensitivity map and GIS Tool to guide for setting up of wind farms and transmission lines
  - e) National Single Species action plan for 20 species prioritized in the NAP which will have the specific action for conservation of the species
  - f) Standardized site-specific plan for Annual Water bird Census for each prioritized wetland
- V. The outcome of the proposal will help State Governments in:
  - a) Implementation of CAF Action plan and scientific management of the

wetlands and land bird sites

- b) Initiate the stakeholders' participation in wetland conservation. Addressing the site-specific protection and management issues, mainstreaming the biodiversity conservation initiatives related to water birds and framing the site-specific conservation strategies
- c) Frontline staff and local stakeholders will get acquainted with the CAF, NAP and action to be taken for managing the wetlands for CAF Action Plan perspective
- d) The information gathered through this study will be helpful for revisiting the Management Plans/Working Plans of these wetlands
- e) The activities envisaged in the CAF Action Plan will be incorporated with timelines in the management/working plans of the selected wetlands and land bird sites
- f) It will help Government of India to fulfil the India's commitment on various international Conventions and agreements.

VI. Duration: Three years

VII. Financial implication: Rs. 3.754 crores as per table provided below.

(In crores Rs.)

Item wise details	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total
Component 1- Site specific Management Plans	0.6203	0.5397	0.5585	1.7185
Component 2- Capacity Building	0.3525	0.4255	0.3782	1.1562
Component 3-Bird Sensitivity Mapping	0.2870	0.2335	0.0000	0.5205
Component 4-Single Species Action Plan	0.3588	0.0000	0.0000	0.3588
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.6186</b>	<b>1.1987</b>	<b>0.9366</b>	<b>3.7540</b>

VIII. Comments of the Wildlife Division of MoEF&CC:

- a) Component 1: Site specific activity plans for integrating NAP component in Protected Area Plans (Both Management and Working Plans) and activity plans for non-protected area- This activity is as per the CAF Action Plan under 2.1 and 2.5 of the Action Plan. The proposed activities would be helpful for long term implementation of the CAF National Action Plan as it facilitates funds for the activities through the Management & Working Plans.
- b) Component 2: Capacity building with respect to CAF- This component is as per the CAF Action Plan under Chapter 3 of the Action Plan. Capacity strengthening of staff is needed not only to understand CAF National Action Plan but also CAF international activities too.
- c) Component 3: Preparation of bird sensitivity mapping for setting up of wind farms in India-Though this is not directly indicated in the CAF Action Plan, the activities undertaking under this component may help in better planning and habitat management for migratory birds. Further, bird sensitive map would be helpful in making guidelines for the energy sector which would

guide and assist in fulfilling the activities under CMS Resolution 11.27.

- d) Component 4: Preparation of Single Species Action Plan for the 20 CAF Action Plan priority species – This is part of the CAF Action under Species conservation. Single species action plan may be helpful for recovery of threatened/near threatened species of birds, like other recovery programmes implemented by Wildlife Division.

**IX. Recommendations of the Executive Committee:**

The Executive Committee of the National Authority in its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting held on 15<sup>th</sup> July 2019, has recommended it for the approval of the Governing Body of the National Authority as per the provisions contained in section 14(1)(iv) of the CAF Act, 2016.

## Agenda No. 6

### **Project proposal for estimation of economic losses in real terms per hectare basis due to forest fire in Uttarakhand and Madhya Pradesh**

- I. The objectives of the scheme are:
  - a) To quantify the forest losses in terms of total economic value i.e. monetary value on per hectare basis for the forest types in the states of Uttarakhand and Madhya Pradesh
  - b) Burnt Area assessment and severity classification due to forest fire for the states of Uttarakhand and Madhya Pradesh
  - c) Economic loss assessment of Terrestrial flora due to forest fire on per hectare basis for the respective states
  - d) Economic loss assessment of faunal diversity and habitat due to forest fire per hectare for the respective states
  - e) Economic loss assessment of hydrological changes on per hectare basis due to forest fire
  - f) Economic loss assessment of provisioning services and cultural value of forest produce loss due to forest fire on per hectare basis for specific forest types and will be extrapolated for the states
- II. Implementing agency-Indian Council of Forestry Research & Education (ICFRE), Dehradun through Forest Protection Division of the MoEF&CC
- III. Following agencies will be involved:
  - a. Forest Survey of India, Dehradun:  
The burnt area size, severity classification will be made by FSI in association with respective State Forest department.
  - b. ICFRE and its respective state Jurisdiction Institutes:  
The forest cover and forest type map will be prepared from the pre-processed data used for ISFR 2017. Primary baseline data on Terrestrial floral-diversity will be collected through extensive field survey in the study area during three seasons. Carbon stocks will be determined using the biomass value of three species multiplied by a factor ( $C = \text{biomass} \times 0.475$ ) following Magnussen and Reed. The deliverables are Economic loss assessment of Terrestrial flora due to forest fire on per hectare basis for the respective states.
  - c. Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun:  
Point count method will be adopted and points in each site will be laid to capture the bird diversity. Herpetological information will be gathered through direct sightings and indirectly such as gathering information during PRA/RRA with local community. To estimate monetary value of non-market goods those are used by the wild animals, birds and herpeto-fauna will be estimated through non-market valuation methods and participatory valuation method/replacement cost method. The deliverables are Economic loss assessment of faunal diversity and habitat due to forest fire per hectare for the respective states.
  - d. National Institute of Hydrology, Roorkee:  
A paired plot approach would be adopted in the study that involves use of two neighboring plots (one burnt and another unburnt) where precipitation inputs, pre- burnt vegetation characteristics, soil and geological conditions, and other variables are similar/identical. The deliverables are Economic loss assessment of hydrological changes on per hectare basis due to forest fire.
  - e. GB Pant National Institute of Himalayan Environment & Sustainable

development, Almora:

Baseline data on revenue generated from various ecosystem goods such as timber, resin, NTFPs etc. will be taken from various sources (publications, Govt. records, SFD and Van Panchayats records etc.) The economic value of the provisioning services is a direct use value and will be estimated using market valuation methodologies based on quantities and prices available from standard market rates of respective State and will also be taken from published literature to estimate the loss apart from the direct market survey. The deliverables are Economic loss assessment of provisioning services and cultural value of forest produce loss due to forest fire on per hectare basis for specific forest types and will be extrapolated for the states

IV. Financial Implication: Rs. 3.78 Crores

V. Duration: 24 months with project cost.

VI. Recommendations of Executive Committee National CAMPA:

The Executive Committee of the National Authority in its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting held on 15<sup>th</sup> July 2019, has recommended it for the approval of the Governing Body of the National Authority as per the provisions contained in section 14(1)(iv) of the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act (CAF), 2016 after obtaining detailed project report (DPR). It was also decided that monitoring & implementation of proposal shall be responsibility of Forest Protection Division of MoEF&CC.

VII. ICFRE has submitted detailed proposal at a total cost of Rs.378.84 Lakhs + taxes vide letter no.1-89/2017-ADG (EM)/FFBDWL Study/ICFRE dated 01.11.2019.

## Agenda No. 7

**Execution of readiness activities for implementation of REDD+ in India**

- I. The objectives of the proposal are:
  - a) Development of Safeguard Information System for REDD+ through stakeholder construction processes with outlay of Rs.36.40lakh.
  - b) Capacity building of State Forest Departments for developing State REDD+ action plans under National REDD+ strategy with outlay of Rs.120.06lakh.
  - c) Development of REDD+ learning and knowledge sharing platform, web-based SIS module and networking of relevant stakeholders with outlay of Rs.30.00lakh.
  - d) Capacity building of the stakeholders on various aspects of REDD+ including safeguards at regional level with outlay of Rs.40.00 lakh.
- II. Implementing Agency: Indian Council for Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE) through Forest Policy & Forest Protection Division of the MoEF&CC
- III. Basis of the Scheme: On the concept of “forest conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries”.
- IV. The COP Decision is for evolving following broad elements:
  - a) A national REDD+ strategy or Action plan
  - b) A national forest reference emission level and/or forest reference level (FREL/FRL)
  - c) A robust and transparent national Forest Monitoring System (NMRV) for the monitoring and reporting of the REDD+ activities
  - d) A Safeguard Information System (SIS) for providing information on how safeguards are being addressed and respected throughout the implantation of the REDD+ activities, while respecting sovereignty
- V. Financial Implication: Rs.2.2646 crores
- VI. Duration: 18 months
- VII. Recommendations of the Executive Committee:  
The Executive Committee of the National Authority in its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting held on 15<sup>th</sup> July 2019, has recommended the scheme for the approval of the Governing Body of the National Authority as per the provisions contained in section 14(1)(iv) of the CAF Act, 2016 after obtaining detailed project report (DPR) with reduced time line of 9 months.
- VIII. Detailed project report (DPR) has been submitted by ICFRE with fund requirement of Rs.120.40 lakhs vide letter no.1-4/2012/BCC/ICFRE/393 dated 01.11.2019.

**Agenda No. 8****Enhanced Capacity Building of Stakeholders and State Governments on Forest Landscape Restoration and Reporting Mechanism on Bonn Challenge**

- I. The objectives of the proposal are:
  - a) Create a holistic country level focus on forest landscape restoration and Bonn Challenge.
  - b) Demonstrate India's leadership role in South Asia on Bonn Challenge.
  
- II. Implementing agency: IUCN through National Afforestation & Eco-Development Board (NAEB) of the MoEF&CC
  
- III. Coverage of the scheme: On pilot basis in five states. The basics of proposal were provided by Dr Vivek Saxena, IFS, country representative, IUCN. Concept has already been accepted by the Ministry and formally launched the programme during National Workshop on Land Degradation Neutrality.
  
- IV. Background of the scheme:
  - a) In 2010, IUCN and partners developed the world of opportunity map world opportunity map which showcased that about 2 billion hectare of degraded land with potential of restoration is available globally. The Bonn Challenge is a global effort to bring 150 million hectares of the world's deforested and degraded land into restoration by 2020 and 350 million hectares by 2030.
  - b) The Government of India joined the Bonn Challenge pledge (At UNFCCC COP 21 at Paris in 2015) by agreeing to bring into restoration 13 million hectares of degraded land by 2020, and an additional 8 million hectares by 2030. This is one of the largest pledges from Asia.
  
- V. Specific objectives of proposal include:
  - a) Support MoEF&CC in monitoring and assessing efforts on forest landscape restoration (FLR) undertaken in the states so as to create a database for reporting on Bonn Challenge from the country.
    - i. To facilitate developing a reporting mechanism
    - ii. Enabling reporting by States and compilation at the National level
  - b) Capacity building of Indian states on FLR and Bonn Challenge- pilot rollout in 5 states- MP, Maharashtra, Haryana, Nagaland and Karnataka to begin with and scaling it up later on.
  - c) Develop protocols for identification, prioritisation and monitoring of landscapes for FLR in pilot states using ROA Methodology.
  - d) Jointly work in preparation of India's second progress report on Bonn Challenge.
  - e) Organise the second chapter of the South Asia regional consultation on forest landscape restoration and Bonn Challenge in India and create a platform for best practices on FLR from the region.

- VI. Financial Implication: Rs. 5.9 crores. The potential funding is from National CAMPA with co-financing from other relevant stakeholder Ministries and Departments.
- VII. Duration: 3.5 years
- VIII. Recommendations of Executive Committee National CAMPA:

The Executive Committee of the National Authority in its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting held on 15<sup>th</sup> July 2019, has recommended it for the approval of the Governing Body of the National Authority as per the provisions contained in section 14(1)(iv) of the CAF, Act 2016 after obtaining detailed project report (DPR) from IUCN in consultation with the NAEB of MoEF&CC.



**Agenda Item No.9**

**Administrative matters of National Authority.**

Detailed agenda notes will follow.

**Agenda Item No.10**

**Any other item with the permission of chair.**