

Proceedings of Regional Level Consultation on Preparedness for REDD Plus held at Bhopal on 8th & 9th November 2012

**Prepared for
Ministry of Environment & Forests**



The Energy and Resources Institute

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sustainable development*

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Day1: 8th November 2012

Inaugural Session

The workshop began with the inaugural session with a welcome address by Mr. Subhash Chandra, Deputy Inspector General of Forests (Forest Policy), Ministry of Environment & Forests, Government of India. Mr. Chandra welcomed the distinguished guests and speakers on the dais and the participants to this workshop. He said that the theme is of great relevance to the forestry sector and the first regional workshop is rightly held in partnership with Madhya Pradesh State Forest Department. Madhya Pradesh, being the State with the largest forest cover in the country, is the frontrunner in not only participatory forest management but also in providing forest based livelihood to large forest dependent communities. He highlighted that REDD+ is a financial incentive based initiative to reward forest and biodiversity conservation which can benefit the local communities which are contributing in forest conservation. He mentioned the key initiatives that Ministry of Environment and Forests is taking in this regard. He expressed that the Workshop will create platform for detailed discussion with field foresters on various aspects of REDD+ and enhance our understanding for better implementation of REDD+ activities in India. He informed that the Ministry has planned 5 more Regional REDD+ Workshops in various parts of the country and the lesson learnt at Bhopal will be quite useful in other workshops.

Dr J V Sharma, Senior Fellow, TERI set the theme for the workshop by highlighting the principles and key objectives behind organizing this regional level workshop on REDD+. He mentioned Forests are national resource of global concern. Forest Principles agreed at Earth summit in 1992 has mandated for sustainable development of all types of forests, and also authorize member countries of the United Nations to use their forest resource as per their need and priorities. Forests are important globally, nationally and locally. Biodiversity conservation and carbon sequestration are concern of the global community while ecosystem services, wood and non wood products and livelihood are the concern of national, sub-national and local community. There is lack of political commitment and means of implementation for sustainable forest management in developing countries including India. The biodiversity conservation and carbon sequestration service is possible when forests are managed sustainably. It is the responsibility of developed nation to take care not only the payment mechanism for carbon sequestration service, but also for the implementation of sustainable forest management. The political legitimacy for REDD+ in India is to implement and take the benefits of financial incentives.

Reducing emissions from deforestation and Forest Degradation(REDD) is the global endeavor to create an incentive for developing countries to protect, better manage and save their forest resources, thus contributing to the global fight against climate change. REDD+ goes beyond merely checking deforestation and forest degradation, and include incentive for ecosystem services, biodiversity conservation, sustainable forest management and enhancement of carbon stock. India stands to gain a lot from global REDD+ mechanism. It has specifically opened the possibilities for the country to expect compensation for its pro-

conservation approach and sustainable forest management resulting increase of forest cover and thereby its carbon stock. India is expecting enhancement of carbon stock to the extent of that would sequester 50- 60 million tons Co2 by 2020 and addition of more than 1 billion tons of Co2 over the next three decades. More than 273 million people are depending on forests for their sustenance and livelihood, and also involved in the management, conservation and protection of forests with benefit sharing mechanism on the principle of care and share. REDD+ is an opportunity for the community to take advantage of this incentive mechanism for the conservation of forests. India should facilitate to pass on the financial incentives under REDD+ directly to the community which would motivate community for conservation of forests. India has institutional mechanism in form of Joint Forest Management to do so. India should adopt the small project strategy under REDD+ rather than big projects at national level.

India has strong legal, policy and institutional framework to implement REDD+. National forest Policy envisages the involvement of people for sustainable forest management with an edge given to ecological security, and also ensure the sustenance and livelihood security. The National Government has the responsibility of policy and planning while responsibility of implementation is with state forest departments with the assistance of people through Joint Forest Management mechanism. The enactment of Forest Right Act, 2006 strengthens the involvement of people in the forest governance through an approach of Gram Sabha based forest governance. Forest Right Act, 2006 also provides opportunity for enhancing the livelihood. The Ministry of Environment & Forests has taken policy decision to put Joint Forest Management committees under Gram Sabha. It has also been decided that Gram Sabha will be the core centric body for the implementation of Green India Mission. Forest Governance at present in transition stage. The ownership of minor forest produce under PESA is with people or with community. The Joint forest Management institution provides the access of community to minor forest produce on the principle Gram Sabha. The ownership of Minor Forest Produce under Forest Right Act, 2006 may be with individual or group of care and share. This kind of overlapping must be clarified by the Central Government for the better implementation of REDD+. Forest Right Act, 2006 provides Gram Sabha based forest governance model. It should be respected by the Central as well as state governments.

Forests of India cannot bear the burden of providing livelihood to the more than 300 million people. People are harvesting forest resource unsustainably thereby leading to forest degradation and loss of biodiversity and reduction in the ecosystem services including carbon sequestration. The developmental agencies are not able to take care of the employment of these people due to remoteness of the area. The presence of forest department is in these villages. There are schemes to provide alternate employment to the forest dependent communities. It would be appropriate to assign this responsibility to the forest departments. The Government should provide minimum support price to the minor forest produce to save collector from the exploitation of private entrepreneur, and also to ensure right price of the minor forest produce. The value addition to minor forest produce would further enhance the income of collectors. State Government corporations are helping communities for the value addition of minor forest produce in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh states. The model may be adopted by other states with fine tune to the specific requirement of the people.

One of the critical issues for REED+ implementation is monitoring, reporting and verification. Since India has strengthened efforts for the implementation of sustainable management of forests in 1990, the reference baseline could be 1990 for the assessment of

carbon to generate financial incentives. There is need to have monitoring mechanism for assessment of sustainability of forests. India has developed criteria and indicators for the assessment of sustainability of forests but it needs extra efforts to institutionalize. India should adopt the path of small projects at the level of JFMC/VSS/CFMC under REDD+ to facilitate the flow of financial incentives generated through trading of enhanced carbon to the community. REDD Authority may be established in the Ministry of Environment & Forests in the Central Government to frame policies, strategies and guidelines for the implementation of REDD+ in the country. The State governments through state level REDD CELL to facilitate the project formulation at the JFMC/VSS/CFMC level. JFMC/VSS/CFMC will formulate the REDD+ project with the technical assistance of Forest Department. The monitoring may be done by the Central Government. The verification may be done by independent body nominated by the Central Government in consultation with UNFCCC. The dedicated and regulated market under the umbrella of UNFCCC is needed to compensate efforts of community for the carbon sequestration service under their efforts for conservation of forests. The institutes of excellence working on forest related issues will be identified to provide technological and methodological guidance and policy support to National REDD Cell, State REDD Cell and also JFMC/VSS/CFMC including building their capacity.

India should make efforts to define forests, forest degradation, deforestation, conservation and sustainable management of forests in the context of REDD+. The efforts are needed to devise mechanism for sustainable harvest of forest produce, particularly for the minor forest produce. It will help in addressing the issues of leakages. The communities are involved for the maintenance of ecosystem services. The carbon sequestration being global common will be compensated by the global community but compensation to the community for other ecosystem services is also needed by the national or sub-national governments. The benefits from other ecosystem services should not be treated as free lunch. There is input of labour by community in the conservation of forest resources.

The capacity building of all stakeholders including community and forest department officials is needed with respect to REDD+ readiness and preparedness. Financial resources are available with Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) at international level and under Green India Mission at national level. India may join FCPF to generate financial resources for capacity building, readiness and preparedness of REDD+. The Ministry of Environment & Forests may use Green India Mission for the capacity building, pilot studies and organizing workshops for the awareness of REDD+ in the country.

REDD+ presents opportunities to address the varied needs and interests of wide range of stakeholders. It helps developed countries to reduce their emission targets on one hand and on other hand it also contributes towards sustainable management of forests in developing countries. REDD+ is pro-conservation approach and sensitive towards the needs of forest dependent communities. A balance is needed to be maintained between conservation and dependence on forests. The sustainability issue on forest dependence is critical for the implementation of REDD+ in India. The implementation of REDD+ is impacting the people so political legitimacy is needed. India can play an important role in the REDD+ negotiation to ensure international funding for sustainable management of forests and also ensuring financial incentives for the enhanced carbon stock to the community. REDD+ can prove to be an opportunity for the forest dependent communities to secure additional financial resources from trading of enhanced carbon along with maintenance of their livelihood on a sustained basis, biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services.

Dr. R.N. Saxena emphasized on regulatory mechanism for the carbon trading as it is in case of share trading. Mr. Ramesh Dave mentioned about the importance of forest management for the REDD+ which impact and impacted by livelihood and sustenance dependence of the people living in and around forests. Mr. B. P. Singh principal secretary forests, mentioned the importance of Forest Right Act for the implementation of REDD+ concept. He also talked about the importance of the safeguards to be taken for REDD+ such as livelihood dependence, maintenance of ecosystem services and biodiversity conservation. **Shri Guru Prashad Verma, Chairman, Madhya Pradesh Forest Development Corporation inaugurated the workshop and emphasized the importance of nature for climate change. He also suggested to keep safeguards for the people living in and around forests with respect to their livelihood and sustenance need before going to implement REDD+ concept.**

On the basis of discussions held, the session wise recommendations are as under:

Session I: Introduction to and a brief update on the current debate on REDD plus in international climate change negotiations, NAPCC and GIM.

This was followed by Special Remarks by Mr R N Saxena, Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (JFM & FDA), Government of Madhya Pradesh who highlighted the forest-livelihood linkages and the need to address the concerns of the local forest dependent communities while effective implementation of REDD+.

The inaugural address concluded with a vote of thanks by Mr K N Krishna Kumar, Professor, Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal. He once again thanked the speakers and wished the workshop a success.

Day 2: 9th November 2012

Session I. Introduction to and a brief update on the current debate on REDD plus in international climate change negotiations, NAPCC and GIM

Chair: Mr R N Saxena, Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (JFM & FDA), Government of Madhya Pradesh

Dr. J.V Sharma introduced the session theme by tracing the history of international forest policy and how it is linked to REDD+. He also emphasized the underlying principles are very similar to what is proposed under REDD+ mechanism.

Ms. Ridhima Sud, Associate Fellow, TERI gave a presentation on "International REDD+ Architecture and its relevance to India". Ms. Sud mentioned that REDD+ is nothing new to India and is in consonance with India's National Forest Policy. She also spoke about how the negotiations have progressed so far and what are the key issues that need further clarity.

Mr Subhash Chandra, Deputy Inspector General of Forests (Forest Policy), Ministry of Environment & Forests, Government of India highlighted importance of forestry globally as around 1.6 billion people in the World are dependent of forests for livelihood and food. The sustainable forest management globally require between 70-160 billion USD per annum. He gave an introduction on the non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests (NLBI) or Forest Instruments. He spoke about the background and origin of NLBI. He mentioned the role of United Nations Forum on Forestry (UNFF) and Collaborative Partnership on Forests

(CPF) in evolving international forest policy. He also spoke about how the Outcome of Rio+20 processes which highlights implementation of NLBI as an actionable point can be translated into action for the forestry sector. He further explained how countries would benefit by implementing NLBI and achieving the four global objectives of forests. He mentioned that 4 important Aichi targets under CBD are related to forestry.

Dr Rekha Pai, Inspector General of Forests, Ministry of Environment & Forests, Government of India gave a presentation on REDD+ and its relevance to India, NAPCC and GIM. Dr. Pai began her presentation with a brief introduction to the National Action Plan on Climate Change, underlying principles and the eight missions to carry forward the overarching vision. She then explained the National Mission for a Green India, its principles and core strategies. She also mentioned that the Mission is in an unique position, to significantly contribute to sustainability of other missions and has linkages with food security (linkages with agriculture), water security, energy security and livelihood security of local communities. She concluded her presentation by highlighting some of the challenges such as resource convergence, capacity building of various stakeholders and implementation of landscape approach.

Recommendations

1. Institutional Mechanism for REDD+ at the level of JFMC/Gram Sabha which should have linkage to State level REDD+ Cell. State level REDD+ cell will report to National Level REDD+ Cell, and National Level Cell would establish linkage with UNCCC.
2. Identification of National level Institutions such as ICFRE, FSI, TERI, IIFM, IIS, IIRS for the MRV of carbon assessment as well as the assessment of SMF.
3. Initially, fund based mechanism for REDD+ projects is recommended but later possibilities of market based mechanism could be explored.
4. Green India Mission may be used as opportunity to have fund based mechanism for financing REDD+ projects. Financial assistance may be provided to communities to prepare baseline and later compensation of their efforts for conservation on the basis of assessment of carbon stock and implementation of SMF.
5. Building capacity of state forest departments for the implementation of four shared global objectives on forests and implementation of NLBI for the sustainable development of all types of forests.

Session II: Forest Governance in context of REDD plus

Chair: Mr R K Dave, Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Government of Madhya Pradesh

The session began with a presentation by Dr J V Sharma, Senior Fellow, TERI on Forest governance in the Indian context. He said that Forest governance addressing REDD+ in the Indian context is an intricate issue as it encompasses the participation of multiple stakeholders with diversified interests of individuals and communities across different scales, leading to unbiased decision making by a group of policy-makers, community representatives, government officials, and practitioners. Good governance is pillarized by

three key elements which are legality to resolve conflicts, legitimacy to ensure accountability, and participation in the decision-making process. Good governance is the outcome of mutually supportive and cooperative relationships among multiple stakeholders. Building blocks for a robust REDD+ strategy is feasible through community-based forest governance.

Prof K.C Malhotra, Retired Professor, Human Ecology, ISI, Kolkata spoke about the poverty livelihood linkages and his experience to address this while working in various states in N-E India

Dr Madhu Verma, Professor, Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal gave a presentation on REDD+: An Incentive Based Mechanism for Conservation of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services. She spoke about the , Ecosystem Goods and Services, Millennium Assessment (MA), Stern Review on Economics of Climate Change, The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) and The Green Economy Initiative. She further spoke about the economics of REDD+ as a base for designing payments/Incentive Based Mechanisms for ecosystem services

Session III: Methodology and Capacity for carbon assessment, leakages and additionally of carbon

Chair: Anil Oberoi, Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Working Plan), Government of Madhya Pradesh

Mr. Suresh Chauhan focused his presentation mainly on field measurements and assessment of forest carbon stocks for REDD+ project in India. He started his presentation focusing various roles of forest with respect to the carbon. Forests act as carbon sink as well as biomass reservoir. Forests are source of various gases when destroyed, which are responsible for GHGs emission such as CO₂. He emphasized on India's forests and its potential for carbon sequestration for REDD+ project. He mentioned the key steps for estimating forest carbon stocks in India. Step 1 was defining project area and project boundaries, in which he mentioned project boundaries such be clearly delineated with the help of GPS and a base map should be prepared at the start of the project. Step 2 was selection of various carbon pools from the forest; he mentioned mainly there are five carbon pools i.e. AGB, BGB, Dead Wood, Leaf Litter and Soil Organic Carbon. Step 3 was stratification of project areas, he mentioned classification of the project areas should be done through various strata i.e. density classes, vegetation species, slope types (steep, flat), drainage (flooded, dry) and age of vegetation. Step 4 was developing sampling design and variances, he mentioned about the random stratified sampling and systematic random sampling design. Step 5 focused was on lay out of various types of sample plots, he focused on the various types of the sample plots and their lay outs. Step 6 states various tools and techniques for measurements of various carbon pools, he mentioned measurement of height and girth of trees, weighing of deadwood, leaf litter and soil carbon. Step 7 was assessment of above ground biomass and below ground biomass, under this he described various formulas and default values. Step 8 focused on the estimation of deadwood and leaf litter, under this he mentioned how to weight the deadwood and leaf litter from the forest and Step 9 focused on estimation of carbon from the soil of the project area, under this he comprehensively focused on how to measure carbon from the soil. At the end, he focused on the simple methodology developed for REDD+ project with the help of GIS/ RS and also elaborate the key issues and constraints on the methodology of the REDD+ project.

Mr. Rajiv Pandey made his presentation on baseline data and reference level for carbon assessment in REDD+ project. He started his presentation by mentioning the concept of REDD+ project. He elaborates national REDD+ frame work. He mentioned about the REDD+ incentives in addition to traditional goods and services to local community from forests, safeguard, Capacity building, participation of local community in assessment and monitoring of forest carbon stocks. He also comprehensively mentioned the difference between Reference Emission Level (REL) and Reference Level (RL). He further focused on the possibilities of reference emission level for India. He also mentioned various drivers of degradation and deforestation of India's forest. He also mentioned the key issues and constraints of implementation of REDD+ project in India. Under the MRV, he elaborates the requirements of MRV such as data collection, data analysis, information management, reporting and quality assurance in the country.

Forest Governance in context of REDD plus

1. The State Governments may be requested to put JFMCs under Gram Sabha for the sustainable forest management to avoid any kind of conflict with Forest Right Act, 2006, and also to seek more cooperation of Gram Sabha for the conservation and management of forest resources.
2. The role of forest department may largely focus on monitoring, technical support to Gram Sabha and also in the protection of forests through legal instruments till the Gram Sabha is empowered.
3. The forests may supplement the income of the people living in and around forest through minor forest produce and other benefit sharing mechanism but can not be a source of total livelihood. Other sectors should come forward to provide livelihood to the forest dependent communities to avoid unsustainable harvest from the forest and also alleviate poverty.
4. Capacity building of communities as well front line staff of the state forest departments.

Methodology and Capacity for carbon assessment, leakages and additionally of carbon

1. The projects under REDD+ should be at the level of JFMC/Gram Sabha
2. The baseline for the existing stock may be financed under GIM or any other scheme.
3. Capacity building of communities and front line staff of the state forest departments for the assessment of carbon stock.
4. State REDD+ Cell should build the capacity in the state to use GIS-Remote sensing Technology to verify the carbon assessment done.
5. Five pool of carbon (AGB, BGB, Litter, dead wood and Soil Carbon) should be used for the measurement of carbon.
6. There is need to institutionalize the indicators for SFM in the monitoring system of forest department.

Session IV: Implementation of REDD+ projects and programmes

Chair: Mr A K Bansal, Additional Director General of Forests (Forest Conservation), Ministry of Environment & Forests, Government of India

Finance for REDD Plus

Mr Sandeep Tripathi, Deputy Director General (Research), ICFRE, Dehradun spoke about the evolution of REDD+ under the UNFCCC process. He further spoke about the carbon market structure discussing the international carbon market, the compliance/regulatory structure and voluntary mechanism. He also stated that while multilateral funds continue to play a critical role in delivering REDD+ readiness, bilateral arrangements dominate the provision of financial support for capacity building, demonstration and early implementation activities. In his concluding slide, Mr Tripathi said that there is immediate need to develop a National Strategy & start REDD+ readiness pilots to attract Voluntary Market and India must consider opening windows for FIP & FCPF funding mechanism for REDD+.

Experiences of REDD Plus in India

Dr J V Sharma explained the uniqueness of India's forests and how in spite of vast pressure the forest cover has stabilized for last decade. He also spoke about the various efforts to reduce dependence on forests and Mitigation to climate change. He further elaborated on the initiative taken in form of establishing REDD+ cell at MoEF, National, State and Community level Consultations, FOREST + Project jointly with USAID is to be initiated soon, Pilot study for project design in 6 sites (under Norwegian Project – TERI). He then spoke about the various issues that need to be resolved and safeguards adopted for implementing REDD+.

Opportunities for Rehabilitation of Barren Lands through REDD+: A case study of Ratlam District, Madhya Pradesh

Dr Bhaskar Sinha, Assistant Professor, Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal set the context by stating that Forests contribute to ecological as well as livelihood security and new opportunities exist in the forestry sector in form of CDM and REDD+. He explained Ratlam as a case study to showcase the opportunities to make a wasteland feasible for undertaking REDD+ activities. He also shared his experience of working with the villagers and farmers for undertaking CDM projects. Dr. Sinha concluded by highlighting the constraints to A/R projects and opportunities under REDD+.

Mr Subhash Chandra, Deputy Inspector General of Forests (Forest Policy), Ministry of Environment & Forests, Government of India gave a presentation on how REDD+ component can be brought in externally aided projects. He spoke about the salient features of various externally funded projects such as JICA, World Bank etc. giving examples from various States, where these are being implemented. He mentioned that these projects have similar objectives like afforestation, improvement of growing stock, biodiversity conservation, livelihood improvement of forest dependent communities, capacity building, ecotourism etc. which all work towards sustainable management of forests. He said that with few simple steps, it would be possible to include REDD+ action in ongoing Projects. He outlined the action required for integrating REDD+ component in the Externally Aided Projects such as identification of REDD+ Project sites, working on essential training needs,

capacity building of field staff, Stock mapping, carbon estimation of the project site, collection of social and economic data, identification of drivers of deforestation and degradation, public consultation and attracting participation of all stakeholders in addressing drivers of deforestation and periodical estimation of carbon as per country's policy. He mentioned that these actions are targeted towards addressing drivers of forest degradation, biodiversity conservation and improvements of livelihoods and managing carbon pool data from sustainable management of forests. The learning from these pilot projects will help in identification of gaps in knowledge, institutional capacity and clarity of roles of various stakeholders leading to better understanding and implementation of REDD+ in the Country and undertaking similar projects in other areas. In brief following points can be useful in this direction.

Implementation of REDD+ projects and programmes

1. State forest departments should have pilots for the REDD+ projects on the basis of lesson learnt till now in the country, particularly lesson learning from the project done by TERI.
2. The States should allocate financial resources for the REDD+ pilots in their respective states, particularly under JICA projects.
3. GIM may also be used to compensate conservation efforts of the community under the concept of REDD+ projects
4. The USAID project may also be used for the readiness of REDD+ in the country, and should also have the pilots at JFMC/Gram Sabha level.
5. Fund based mechanism is more suitable mechanism to finance REDD+ projects in the country.

Concluding Remarks

Mr A K Bansal, Additional Director-General of Forests (Forest Conservation), Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India mentioned that REDD+ is sustainable forest management with additionality of carbon assessment and addressing the leakages , and how the conservation efforts of community could be compensated? He emphasized to get prepared for REDD+ so that we should not loose the opportunity if it comes through international negotiations under the umbrella of UNFCCC. He said that experiences from pilots can help in identifying gaps in our knowledge and addressing gaps through capacity building at various levels.

Vote of Thanks was delivered by Mr K P Singh, Chief Conservator of Forests (JFM) Madhya Pradesh Forest Department. Mr. Singh thanked all participants for their active and enthusiastic participation in the workshop.

Annexure 1. Agenda of the Workshop

REGIONAL LEVEL CONSULTATION ON PREPAREDNESS FOR REDD PLUS

Organized by: MoEF, TERI, IIFM & MPFD

Date: 8th and 9th November, 2012, Bhopal

Agenda

Time	Details
8th November, 2012 (Thursday) – Day 1	
1530-1600	Registration
1600-1610	Welcome Address Mr Subhash Chandra, Deputy Inspector General of Forests (Forest Policy), Ministry of Environment & Forests, Government of India
1610-1620	Setting the theme and objectives of the Workshop Dr J V Sharma, Senior Fellow, TERI
1620-1630	Special Remarks Mr R N Saxena, Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (JFM & FDA), Government of Madhya Pradesh
1630-1640	Special Address Mr R K Dave, Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Government of Madhya Pradesh
1640-1710	Inaugural Address Shri Sartaj Singh, Hon'ble Minister of Forests, Government of Madhya Pradesh
1710-1715	Vote of Thanks Mr K N Krishna Kumar, Professor, Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal
1715-1730	Tea Break
9th November, 2012 (Friday) – Day 2	
0930-1030	Session I. Introduction to and a brief update on the current debate on REDD plus in international climate change negotiations, NAPCC and GIM Chair: Mr A K Bansal, Additional Director General of Forests (Forest Conservation), Ministry of Environment & Forests, Government of India

Time	Details
	<p>Presentations</p> <p>Evolution of REDD+ under UNFCCC</p> <p>Dr J V Sharma, Senior Fellow, TERI</p> <p>Ms Ridhima Sud, Associate Fellow, TERI</p> <p>Forest related international instruments and its relevance to REDD Plus</p> <p>Mr Subhash Chandra, Deputy Inspector General of Forests (Forest Policy), Ministry of Environment & Forests, Government of India</p> <p>REDD+ and its relevance to India, NAPCC and GIM</p> <p>Dr Rekha Pai, Inspector General of Forests, Ministry of Environment & Forests, Government of India</p>
1030-1230	<p>Session II. Forest Governance in context of REDD plus</p> <p>Chair: Mr R K Dave, Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Government of Madhya Pradesh</p>
	<p>Presentations</p> <p>Forest governance in the Indian context</p> <p>Dr J V Sharma, Senior Fellow, TERI</p> <p>Poverty and livelihood linkages</p> <p>Prof K.C Malhotra, Retired Professor, Human Ecology, ISI, Kolkata</p> <p>REDD+ : An Incentive Based Mechanism for Conservation of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services</p> <p>Dr Madhu Verma, Professor, Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal</p>
1230-1315	Lunch
1315-1515	<p>Session III. Methodology and Capacity for carbon assessment, leakages and additionally of carbon</p> <p>Chair: Anil Oberoi, Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Working Plan), Government of Madhya Pradesh</p>
	<p>Presentations</p> <p>Capacity requirement at the national and local level for assessment, monitoring and evaluation of Carbon</p> <p>Mr Suresh Chauhan, Fellow, TERI</p> <p>Setting of Baseline Data, Reference level for carbon assessment including MRV</p> <p>Dr Rajiv Pandey, Associate Professor, HNB Garhwal University, Srinagar, Garhwal</p>
1515-1530	Tea Break

Time	Details
1530-1700	<p>Session IV. Implementation of REDD+ projects and programmes</p> <p>Chair: Mr R N Saxena, Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (JFM & FDA), Government of Madhya Pradesh</p>
	<p>Presentations</p> <p>Finance for REDD Plus</p> <p>Mr SandeepTripathi, Deputy Director General (Research), ICFRE, Dehradun</p> <p>Experiences of REDD Plus in India</p> <p>Dr J V Sharma, Senior Fellow, TERI</p> <p>Opportunities for Rehabilitation of Barren Lands through REDD+: A case study of Ratlam District, Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>Dr Bhaskar Sinha, Assistant Professor, Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal</p> <p>How can provision in ongoing projects of JICA, GIM, NAP etc. for biodiversity and poverty alleviation be used for REDD+ financing?</p> <p>Mr Subhash Chandra, Deputy Inspector General of Forests (Forest Policy), Ministry of Environment & Forests, Government of India</p>
1700-1720	<p>Concluding Remarks</p> <p>Mr A K Bansal, Additional Director-General of Forests (Forest Conservation), Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India</p>
1720-1730	<p>Vote of Thanks</p> <p>Mr K P Singh, Chief Conservator of Forests (JFM) Madhya Pradesh Forest Department</p>

Annexure 2. List of Participants

No.	Name	Designation	Organization	Telephone
1	2	3	4	5
1	Ramesh k. Gupta	CCF Shivpuri	M.P. Forest Deptt	9424794735, 9827314412
2	Dr. Ram Prakash	Dir. SFRI Jabalpur	SFRI Jabalpur	9424322716
3	Pushkar Singh	CCF Chhindwada	M.P. Forest Deptt	9424791451
4	BVA Krishnamurthy	Dy. CF		9866076514
5	Rajesh Kumar	CCF Jabalpur	M.P. Forest Deptt	9424792625
6	Raghvendra Shrivastav	DFO S Chhindwada	M.P. Forest Deptt	9424791600
7	Dr. RBS Kushwaha	DFO W. Mandla	M.P. Forest Deptt	
8	Jauwad Hasan	APCCF	M.P. Forest Deptt	0755-2674238
9	Atul Shrivastav	CCF	M.P. Forest Deptt	9424790100
10	Dr U.M Farooqui	DCF	Maharashtra forest Dept	9422302909
11	Dr. Atul Shrivastav	CCF	CPA	
12	DV Ramanarao	AGM	NABARD Bhopal	
13	Anil Oberoi	PCCF	M.P. Forest Deptt	
14	R.S. Negi	PCCF	M.P. Forest Deptt	
15	R.R. Okhandiyar	CCF MFP-Fed		0755-2430090
16	M. Ksapra	APCCF	MPS-FDC	9424790021
17	S. Dube	PRO to Forest minister	DPR	
18	Lakhavinder Singh	APCCF	Moef	9617001213
19	Prashant Kumar	Sec- Forest		9424790084

No.	Name	Designation	Organization	Telephone
1	2	3	4	5
20	J.K. Mohanti	CCF (Prot)		9424790056
21	L.K.Sood	APCCF	NVDA	
22	Manmohan Yadav	Assit. Prof.	IIFM	9424413670
23	O.P. Khare	CCF	M.P. Forest Deptt	9425448366
24	K. Chaturvedi	CCF	M.P. Forest Deptt	9424790300
25	P.K. Singh	CCF	M.P. Forest Deptt	9424793325
26	Ajit Sonkiya	APCCF	M.P. Forest Deptt	9425303104
27	B.K. Singh	CCF	M.P. Forest Deptt	9424792125
28	S.S. Rajpoot	CCF	M.P. Forest Deptt	9424790550
29	A.K.S. Chouhan	DFO Chhindwada	M.P. Forest Deptt	9424791525
30	L. Krashnamurthy	CF	M.P. Forest Deptt	7552674359
31	K.P. Singh	CCF	M.P. Forest Deptt	9425609065
32	Vinay Sinha	CCF	Maharashtra Forest Deptt	9423078188
33	S.P. Rayal	CCF	M.P. Forest Deptt	9424791675
34	Dr. K.N. Krashanakumar	Prof.	IIFM	9826247108
35	Dr. Jitendra S.	IFS	Maharashtra Forest Deptt	9403777160
36	DR. Kiran Bisen	IFS	M.P. Forest Deptt	9424792529
37	S.K. Sharma	IFS	M.P. Forest Deptt	9424793705
38	Y. Satyam	CCF	M.P. Forest Deptt	9977995924
39	R.G. Soni	CCF	M.P. Forest Deptt	9425819300
40	Pankaj Shrivastav	CCF	M.P. Forest Deptt	9424792326

No.	Name	Designation	Organization	Telephone
1	2	3	4	5
41	D.K. Agrawal	DFO Badwaha	M.P. Forest Deptt	9424793300
42	V.N. Pandey	CEO	M.P. Biotechnology Council	
43	Gopa pandey	CCF	M.P. Forest Deptt	9425175140
44	A.S.K. Sinha	APCCF	Maharashtra Forest Deptt	9422135400
45	P.C.Dube	CCF	M.P. Forest Deptt	9424792325
46	A.K. Singh	APCCF	M.P. Forest Deptt	
47	Smt. H. Barman	CCF	M.P. Forest Deptt	
48	T.R. Sharma	APCCF	M.P. Forest Deptt	
49	B.P.S. Parihar	CCF	M.P. Forest Deptt	
50	V.K. Varman	CCF	M.P. Forest Deptt	9425014900
51	S.D.Pateriya	Comm.	Sericulture	9425108747
52	Subhash Chandra	DIG Forest Policy	Moef	8800921468
53	Abhimanyu Behra	CF	Odisha Forest Deptt	9437044798
54	G. Krashnamurthy	CCF	M.P. Forest Deptt	9424792025
55	Arun Kumar	CCF	M.P. Forest Deptt	9424790050
56	G.A. Kinhal	APCCF	M.F.P. Fed	9424790069
57	Narendra Kumar	PCCF	NVDA	9424790007
58	M.K. Sinha	CCF	M.P. Forest Deptt	0755-2674286
59	Ramesh K. Dave	PCCF	M.P. Forest Deptt	
60	R.S. Negi	PCCF	M.P. Forest Deptt	
61	P.K. Shukla	PCCF	M.P. Forest Deptt	

No.	Name	Designation	Organization	Telephone
1	2	3	4	5
62	Bidhan Chandra	APCCF	M.P. Forest Deptt	9425029635
63	Keshav Singh	DCF	M.P. Forest Deptt	9424790011
64	Anand Kumar	CCF	M.P. Forest Deptt	9424790066
65	A.S. Ahlawat	APCCF	M.P. Forest Deptt	9425304002
66	Satyinand	CF	M.P. Forest Deptt	
67	Prof. P.K. Biswas	Prof.	IIFM	9425005877
68	Prof. Rekha Singhal	Prof.	IIFM	9425303741
69	S.K. Bhandari	CCF	Moef	
70	U.K. Subuddhi	M.D. Fisheries	M.P. Forest Deptt	9425164007
71	Iqbal		B. TV Dainik Bhaskar	
72	Avinash	DD News		942500662
73	Shriraj	DD News		942500662
74	Mahesh Yadav	DD News		942500662