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PARTNERSHIP FOR LAND USE SCIENCE (FOREST-PLUS) PROGRAM

Report

Workshop on Emerging Issues in REDD+

August 30, 2013

Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh

SEPTEMBER 2013

This publication was produced for review by the United States Agency for International Development. It was prepared by Tetra Tech ARD.

Partnership for Land Use Science (Forest-PLUS) Program is being implemented under USAID Contract No. AID-386-C-12-00002

Tetra Tech ARD Contacts: Irshad Khan, Chief of Party
(Irshad.khan@forestplus.org; 011-47277701)
Gina Green, Senior Technical Advisor/Manager
(gina.green@tetrattech.com)
Lucas Wolf, Project Manager
(lucas.wolf@tetrattech.com)

Tetra Tech ARD
P.O. Box 1397
Burlington, VT 05402
Tel: 802-658-3890

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

APCCF	Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forests
DCF	Deputy Conservator of Forests
Forest-PLUS	Partnership for Land Use Science
GIS	Geographic Information System
IISc	Indian Institute of Science
KFD	Karnataka Forest Department
MoEF	Ministry of Environment and Forests
MPFD	Madhya Pradesh Forest Department
MRV	Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification
MSU	Michigan State University
NRM	Natural Resource Management
PCCF	Principal Chief Conservator of Forests
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

REPORT

INTRODUCTION TO FOREST-PLUS PROGRAM

The **Partnership for Land Use Science (Forest-PLUS) Technical Assistance Program** is a five-year **USAID**-funded program to reduce emissions and enhance carbon sequestration through India's forests by taking REDD+ actions to scale. Working in close collaboration with MoEF and State Forest Departments, the Forest-PLUS Program will assist in developing and deploying scientific tools and methods for improved ecosystem management and carbon sequestration, forest carbon inventory and reference baselines; designing modalities/ programs for providing better incentives to forest dependent communities for promoting REDD+ activities; and enhancing human and institutional capacity.

BACKGROUND OF THE WORKSHOP

REDD+ is an evolving concept at the international level and several issues are presently under debate and discussion at both the international and national level. Given this evolving process, communication is more important than ever to instill transparency within the development of REDD+ related decisions and policies. It is important that the concerns of forest dwelling, forest fringe communities and other stakeholders are adequately addressed. There is also a need to channel information flows to the public and private sectors, donor and NGOs regarding REDD+, specifically its environmental, social, economic benefits. This dialogue is of critical importance as REDD+ and the prospect of a future carbon market, provokes many emotions – fear, opportunism and confusion. As part of this task, a workshop on **Emerging issues in REDD+** was organized on **August 30,2013** in **collaboration with Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India** at Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh.

The specific objectives of the workshop were:

1. facilitate dialogue and raise awareness about REDD+ issues among key stakeholders
2. share the current international and national thinking on REDD+ and related issues and seek feedback
3. solicit inputs for the proposed/planned national REDD+ strategy/architecture

PARTICIPANTS IN THE WORKSHOP

The participants of the consultation included representatives from the Madhya Pradesh Forest Department (MPFD), NGOs, Academic institutions, Media and the Forest-PLUS team including experts from InsPIRE Network for Environment, Iora Ecological Solutions (IORA) and representatives from USAID/India. Refer Annexure 2 for the list of participants, as documented in the registration sheet.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE WORKSHOP

Based on an agenda (Annexure 1) the proceedings of the workshop were carried out. The workshop featured an inaugural session followed by two technical sessions.

Inaugural session

Dr. R.D. Jakati, Forestry and Natural Resources Management, Forest-PLUS Program, welcomed the chief guests, speakers and the delegates to the workshop and briefed them on the workshop and its objectives. He stated that climate change is a reality and all of us have to work to mitigate and adapt to this change. All sectors of economy including forestry sector have initiated efforts to address to climate change. He emphasized on current and projected impacts of climate change on the planet and role of the forest towards climate change mitigation and adaptation. He explained how REDD+ is an opportunity to increase the carbon sequestration and pass on the benefits to the rural community

Mr. Jeremy Gustafson, Director, Clean Energy and Environment, USAID expressed his concerns on climate change impacts. He discussed about the role of USAID in India starting from social forestry programme in 1980s to present date. He explained that USAID recognizes that the Government of India has taken major steps in forestry in climate change including Green India mission of National action Plan of Climate change. India is helping to centre stage the aspects of REDD+ which is a global endeavor to create incentives for developing countries to better protect, manage and save the forest, thus contributing to the global fight to climate change. He also mentioned about the bilateral agreement signed between USAID and Government of India in 2012 to promote technical and scientific collaboration between the two countries in forestry sector, which was the foundation of the Forest –Plus program. Briefing about the forest Plus program he said that the program supports to create an enabling environment and strengthening capacity in India’s forestry sector for REDD+ implementation, which is working in collaboration with the MoEF for its state forest and local community.

Mr. Varghese Paul, Senior Forestry Advisor, USAID, briefly explained the Forest PLUS Program. In September 2010, Partnership Agreement on Sustainable Forests and Climate Adaptation signed between Government of India and the United States of America gave rise to Five-year technical assistance program (Forest-PLUS) nested under this partnership agreement. With the objective of developing improved tools, methods and approaches developed and deployed for taking REDD+ actions to scale, Forest-PLUS will work closely with MoEF, State Forest Departments and communities to support REDD+ activities.

Mr. R.S Negi, Principal Chief Conservator of Forest, Madhya Pradesh stated that Forest Plus program would be a precursor of large project that would come as a result of innovative experiences and results that would come during the implementation of Forest Plus program. He remarked that REDD+ would be a mechanism in which conservation, sustainable management and enhancement of carbon stocks would be ensured. He mentioned that the Criteria and Indicators developed under Bhopal India Process can

provide guidelines for assessing and ensuring SFM. He raised his concern over the faulty agricultural practices and mechanized harvesting of crops which force the farmers to clear their fields through burning, which contributes to large scale Carbon-di-oxide emissions. He suggested such faulty practices have to be corrected and hoped that through the present project the stakeholders would be sensitized about such issues. He opined that community involvement is of prime importance for the success of any project and efforts should be made to involve them in planning phase also. This would also be a good support to the ongoing Green India Program which is a 46crore project implemented for 10 years. He further suggested that increase in forest cover is possible only outside the forest areas hence involvement of local community in plantation of revenue based lands, fallow and unproductive agricultural fields is very much required hence farm forestry is an important component. He emphasized on the role and the contribution of other line departments like livestock, agriculture, revenue, fishery etc. especially in rural development and emphasized on their involvement in any development programme. He suggested that officers from other states like Karnataka, Sikkim and Himachal Pradesh where forest Plus program has already been implemented should also be invited in the workshops for future interaction and information sharing, which will help in planning for best implementation.

Mr. Shukla, Principal Chief Conservator of Forest, Madhya Pradesh, stated that climate change is a reality and not a hypothesis. Strategies have been suggested to reduce carbon emission and sequester carbon. Initial strategies had focused on reducing carbon emission, in this some targets were fixed under Kyoto Protocol for cutting carbon emission but the protocol could not make much progress. He remarked that for the developing countries like India and China REDD+ can play an important role in carbon sequestration. He said that Forest Plus is a welcome step and he was happy that Madhya Pradesh has been chosen as one landscape under this program. He remarked that Madhya Pradesh has been in the forefront in the forest management where forest are been scientifically managed, following the guidelines of the working plan. He explained that Madhya Pradesh has a robust foundation for implementation of the Forest plus program. Madhya Pradesh has been the first state to establish the Minor Forest Federation which not only emphasizes on collection but also on value addition and giving livelihood opportunities to the forest dependent local communities. Briefing about the initiatives taken by the Madhya Pradesh forest for climate change mitigation and adaptation he remarked that during the last 2-3 years more than 70 million plants have been planted. In Shadol Forest Division 500,000 seedlings have been planted in a single day. He appreciated the role of various international and national agencies, working for climate change and carbon sequestration and hoped that the forest plus program would be success in the state.

Dr. V. Dakshinamurthy, Communications Specialist, Forest-PLUS Program proposed the vote of thanks at the end of the inaugural session.

Technical session 1

The first technical session was Chaired by Mr. A.K Singh APCCF, Madhya Pradesh Forest Department and Mr. Soumtri Das, Forestry Specialist, USAID made a presentation on Introduction Climate change

and Forestry. In his presentation Mr. Das briefed the participants about the implication of climate change on forestry. He spoke about the change in forest scenario at world level in different parts of the globe. He raised his concern over the alarming figures of deforestation reported in Global Forest Resource Assessment, 2010. As per the report gross annual global deforestation is 13 million ha/yr and net loss/deforestation (2000-2010) is 5.2 million ha/. He explained the role played by the forest as sinks, sources and reservoir of carbon. He also raised his concern over the fact that the maximum carbon dioxide emission is through forest deforestation and degradation. He then briefed about the objectives and provisions of United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and Kyoto Protocol. He remarked that these international conventions failed to address the concerns of forestry sector. He gave some light on the emergence of LULUCF and its issues. He also discussed the role of CDM, its potential and opportunity in Indian forestry sector. He highlighted the key features of Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), with a focus on Forestry CDM projects in India and the project cycle of CDM.

Mr. Varghese Paul, Senior Forestry Advisor, USAID made a presentation on Evolution of REDD+. In his presentation Mr. Varghese reported deforestation accounts for 18% of the GHG emissions which is greater than combined emissions from road, rail and ship transportation plus electricity/heat from commercial building. He raised his concern over the increasing rate of global deforestation. He briefed about the concept of REDD and REDD+ and its components. He raised his Concerns regarding inclusion of avoided deforestation in CDM. He highlighted to paragraph 1(b)(iii)] of Bali Action Plan(COP 13) which was later on changed in COP14 in Poznan, REDD became REDD+ in which besides Reducing emission from deforestation and degradation, conservation of forest carbon stocks sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks were also integrated. He explained that the Cancun agreements (COP 16) require participating developing countries in REDD+ activities to develop:

- A national strategy or action plan
- A national forest reference level (Sub-national as an interim measure)
- A robust and transparent national forest monitoring system(NFMS)
- A system for providing information on safeguards (SIS) (Social and Environmental Safeguards (SES))

He also discussed about Doha and Durban negotiations. He also briefed about the support provided by World Bank UNDP, UNEP and FAO, governments of U.S., U.K., Norway, Australia, Germany and some private foundations for REDD+. He pointed out at some outstanding issues like definitions of key terms like forest degradation, sustainable management of forests, and conservation, further guidance on reference levels and monitoring systems MRV, modalities and guidance on different types of financing is required.

Mr. Irshad Khan, Chief of Party, Forest –PLUS program made a presentation on REDD+ Policy Architecture. In his presentation Mr. Khan raised the issue of the increases global carbon emission due to deforestation and degradation which has increased the global temperature and caused climate change.

Quoting the fourth report of IPCC (2007) he remarked that the global temperature has increased by 0.75° since pre industrial era. The main reason for this rise is the increase in the anthropogenic activities. He further informed that IPCC has forecasted that by 2050 the global climate may increase by 2°C, the forecast is based on climate model. Mr Khan expressed his concern over the fact that the way the GHS are increasing the global temperature may rise to 2°C before 2050. As per the World Bank report by 2100 the temperature will rise by 4°C. He remarked that since 1990 the emission has increased by 50%. Being a signatory/party of the UNFCCC India has to promote sustainable management of all natural resources. He also discussed on the different international conventions of climate change and India's role in it. He explained how Forest Plus program will help India to adopt REDD+. He further remarked that financing REDD+ is an issue that has to be resolved.

Mr. Saxena, Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Madhya Pradesh, shared his view on the present scenario of forest in the country and its implications. He stated that the actual forest came down in past few years; their contribution in GDP has also declined. He raised his concern over the fact that the growing stock of the forest is also declining and the ecological stability of the country is at stake. He raised his concern over the fact there is severe problem of fund in forestry sector. He shared his views that there is no legal structure in the country to address the REDD+ or CDM litigations. A legal structure needs to be formulated in the country on the line of the British climate change Act 2007. There is a need to develop some kind of legal binding agreement which has become a law for climate change mitigation. He remarked that the carbon scripts are not commoditized and not listed in any carbon exchange. About 7 lakh crore is to be mobilized in the country in order to succeed in REDD+ market. He emphasized on the need to formulate some law on the lines of security exchange Board of India, 2005. In CDM the carbon sequestration rights should be in the land records and land should be transferred along with the carbon sequestration rights. He suggested that forest financing cooperation should be incorporated at the national level on the lines of IDBI. He suggested that the national working Plan code should be revamped and some landscaping planning is required. He said that forest areas can be categorized into: Protected Areas, Biodiversity Conservation areas, Carbon rotation areas and Economic rotation areas. He raised his concern over the lack of data on soil and root carbon stocks. He commented that the role of forest in mitigation and adaptation to combat climate change needs to be recognized. The concept of REDD+ plus needs to be examined and there is a need to capacity building and institutionalization of the stakeholders.

Technical session 2

The technical session 2 was chaired by Mr. A. Shukla, PCCF, Madhya Pradesh Forest Department.

Dr. R.D Jakati Forestry and Natural Resource Management Technical Advisor, Forest-PLUS Program made a presentation on Forest Management & REDD+. In his presentation he highlighted the impact of climate change on forest. He raised his concern about the forecast given by Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology at Pune about the impact of temperature rise in the Central India and other parts of the

country. He gave example of one of the NTFP, Safed Musli (*Cholorophyton* spp.), which is found in Hoshangabad which is purchased by Dehradun's traders on cheaper rate and then sold in Delhi market at very high price. So this type of issue needs much attention. He said that key stone species need much attention from research point of view. He suggested that Forest department should focus on old plots that were created during 1930s. He gave the example of North-eastern region where forest composition has been reduced very drastically because of change in practice. He also agreed with the fact that pressure of cattle population on the forest has been reduced owing to decrease in cattle population. He emphasized the need for active forest management to maximize sequestration. He stated that there had been change in agricultural practice in Hoshangabad as Soyabean is grown more than traditional crops. He raised his concern over the fact that fuel wood consumption has been increased because of land use pattern. He suggested that Agro forestry could be the best solution/intervention to reduce deforestation. Mr. Jakati opined that the concept of social forestry should be revived. He gave the example of Maharashtra where Mr. Ahmed promoted agro forestry. He remarked that working plan should be based on geographical area instead of forest areas. A License should be provided to the wood based industries. He suggested that the country should prepare a Road map to address climate change and forest management.

Dr. Sushil Saigal, Institutional Development and Governance Advisor, Forest-PLUS Program set the stage for discussion on the theme Opportunities and Challenges in REDD+. In his presentation Dr Saigal briefed about the basics and background of REDD+. REDD means Reducing reduction through Deforestation and Degradation and + implies to conservation of forest, sustainable management and enhancement of carbon stocks. He explained that 23% of tropical forests have the potential to address the climate change mitigation out of 25% of total type of forests in world. He discussed about the REDD+ activities with examples of Brazil and Indonesia. He remarked that REDD+ has put forestry and combating deforestation and forest degradation on the global agenda. He remarked that deforestation and degradation constitutes maximum amount of green house in the atmosphere. He said that in comparison to afforestation reducing deforestation is a low cost option and its impact is more effective than afforestation. He also discussed about some important global initiatives taken like forest carbon partnership facility, UN REDD, climate initiatives strategic fund, United States (e.g. Forest-PLUS), Norway's International Climate and Forest Initiative. He remarked that REDD+ has given recognition to the forestry sector as critical for achieving the goal of keeping global average temperature rise below 20 (450 ppm of CO₂). He further said that opportunities in India are very much different from countries such as Brazil and Indonesia. He also lighted on the opportunities and implication of REDD+ in India. He further remarked that REDD+ has given more power to the community. In India the key challenges is increased livelihood dependence in the forest, nearly 854 million people still use fuelwood for cooking or heating; and 1/4th of them collect it from the forests. There is need to strengthen and establish the grass root institutions, JFM-panchayat linkages and harmonization of with other initiatives such as Forest Rights Act, MGNREGA and NRLM.

Mr Saxena apprehended all the speakers and their presentations and added that country like India has definitely lot of potential to grab the opportunity of such REDD+ programmes. He enlightened the REDD, REDD+ and REDD++ concepts in brief and said that we need to understand the concepts of these programmes and try to develop indigenous capacity to take those in forest management. With some

budgetary figures, he pointed out that state forest department is seeking more fund to work at field. In this respect such programme could provide lot of opportunities in this context. He revealed that in 1865, first notified forest in the country was in Hoshangabad district and thus it has good scientific management of forest. He agreed with Dr. Jakati's remark on the changed practices, and told that after the commissioning of Tawa dam in Hoshangabad district, agricultural practices has changed a lot owing to increased accessibility of irrigation water. He suggested to the forest plus team that the area covered under current Forest Plus programme Hoshangabad district should not be overlapped with the Narmada Valley Development Authority's proposed project area. On the various definitions, he told to USAID team that compilation of draft definitions should be sent to Government of India for further actions. In respect of policy reform, he added that carbon trading should be facilitated and this major concern needs to be addressed. To deal with Forest Rights Act, positive linkages with Panchayati Raj Institutions will be developed in coming time and all the existing ramifications will be resolved soon. He expressed the concern over forestry sector that many of corporate houses are going out of country and making their investments in other countries like Ethiopia, Bulawayo, Malaysia, Indonesia etc though we have got lot of degraded forest areas. The subsection 2 and 3 under Forest Conservation Act could not be addressed in latest rule of 2003 for assigning of forest areas for forestry sector. He hoped that this is a high time to reform at legal regime i.e. in respect of forest conservation rule. In the view of public interface, he said that project design should be absolutely transparent before the public. Local communities, joint forest Management committees, or other bodies should be responsible for carbon leakage and they should feel their responsibilities. To do so, these bodies should be bonded with some legal instruments. He suggested that all incentives to the communities should be based on their performance and there should be no legacy/doles to the local communities.

In the last, he spoke about the Green India Mission and its modalities and hoped that these types of schemes could provide immense benefits and to the local communities besides enhancing the forest quality and quantity. However, his major concern was on its financial mechanism because GIM was commenced in the state 3 years ago and still we are facing difficulties with respect to financial processes. But this thing needs to be resolved in coming time. With above points he concluded his comments before the participants

Dr. Bhaskar Sinha started his comments in the light of REDD+ concepts in brief and said that there should not be any ambiguity with respect to the concept of REDD+. He stressed on the knowledge, technicality, capability and availability of finance. On the referencing level, he noted that we can understand this thing from Dr. Jakati's presentation where he focused on the capacity and technology that we have at country level, state level, division level and institution level. Dr. Sinha told that there are several discussions going on at global level to set a common minimum standard which could work as a whole. There cannot be global uniform reference level. Therefore, each country has to develop its own reference level. Indian has not able to produce stock of the carbon and forest growing stock which is a matter of concern. The money should be flown towards the actual contributors in respect of REDD+. He said that until there is an integration of approaches and referencing, the distribution mechanism cannot be resolved because at each level i.e. at country level, state level and division level, the diversity of technology varies in a great manner. In this respect he appreciated that MP forest department is well equipped with all advance inventories in digitize form at division level as well as state level. He added

that there are countries where such pilot projects of REDD+ have been implemented or it is in much more advance stage at what we are proposing today. We should learn from those experiences. He further talked about the Brazil case where REDD+ programme is being implemented near Amazon forests and people are being paid to protect their forest. He shared his view to set a minimum unit of 1 ha of land for referencing because it is well accepted unit in case of Tree outside of forests to qualify for any REDD+ activity. With respect to institutional strengthening, he suggested that 20% of entire project at country level should be committed to strengthening the institutions of all the three levels i.e. district level, state level and country level. In order to improve referencing, there is need to strengthen the monitoring and verification part which in turn the distribution system in REDD+.

Mr. Soumitri Das, Forestry Specialist, USAID/India proposed the vote of thanks.

OUTCOME OF THE CONSULTATION

- The workshop created a platform towards facilitating dialogues at state level, establishing communication between the Government and the stakeholders on climate change and REDD+ issues.
- The workshop gave the participants a very detailed insight into the status of REDD+ and related issues from the national and international perspectives which will be of great help to build REDD+ initiatives in the state.
- Broader understanding on carbon centric forest management and increase in the level of awareness on climate change and REDD+ related issues
- Participation of more than 60 with an array of officers from Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh Forest Department, Academic institutions, Research organizations, NGOs and Media.
- In general, participants appreciated the workshop as an effective means of building the knowledge gap and awareness on REDD+ and also remarked that the presentations were excellent.

ANNEXURE 1: AGENDA



Forest-PLUS

Partnership for Land Use Science

State-level Workshop

on

Emerging issues in REDD+

Date : August 30, 2013

Time: 9:00 am – 4:45 pm

Venue: Hotel Courtyard by Marriott, Bhopal

AGENDA

Time	Topic/Speaker
9:00am – 9:30am	Registration
	Welcome
9:30am – 9:35am	Dr. R.D. Jakati, Forestry and Natural Resources Management Technical Advisor, Forest-PLUS Program
	Welcome Remarks
9:35am – 9:45am	Mr. Jeremy Gustafson, Director, Clean Energy and Environment, USAID
	Introduction to Forest-PLUS Program
9:45am – 9:55am	Mr. Varghese Paul, Senior Forestry Advisor, USAID
	REDD+ in India
9:55am – 10:10am	Dr. Rekha Pai, Inspector General of Forests, MoEF, Government of India
	Keynote Address:
10:10am – 10:30am	Mr. R.S. Negi, Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Madhya Pradesh

10:30am – 10:35am	Vote of Thanks Dr. V. Dakshinamurthy, Communications Specialist, Forest-PLUS Program
10:35am – 11:00am	Tea / Coffee
Technical session 1	
11:00am - 11:30am	Introduction to Climate Change & Forestry Mr. Soumitri Das, Forestry Specialist, USAID
11:30am – 12:15pm	Evolution of REDD+ Mr. Varghese Paul, Senior Forestry Advisor, USAID
12:15am – 1:00pm	REDD+ Policy Architecture Mr. Irshad Khan, Chief of Party, Forest-PLUS Program
1:00pm – 2:00pm	Lunch
Technical session 2	
2:00pm – 2:45pm	Forest Management and REDD+ Dr. R.D. Jakati, Forestry and Natural Resources Management Technical Advisor, Forest-PLUS Program
2:45pm – 4:00pm	REDD+ Opportunities and Challenges Setting the theme by Dr. Sushil Saigal, Forest-PLUS Program Panel Discussion
4:00pm – 4:30pm	Open Discussions
4:30pm – 4:35pm	Vote of thanks Mr. Soumitri Das, Forestry Specialist, USAID
Tea / Coffee	

ANNEXURE 2: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

S. NO	Name & Designation	Organization & Address
1	Dr. Lolita Pradhan, Research Associate	IIFM, Bhopal
2	Anuj Singh Katiyar, Research Associate	IIFM, Bhopal
3	Dr. Dinesh Misra, APCCF	JBIC Govt of Gujarat
4	Mimoh Kothiya	ACCESS Development services, Bhopal
5	Dr. A.K Singh, APCCF	Govt. of MP, Forest Department
6.	Dr. A.K Bhattacharya	Govt. of MP, Forest Department State Bamboo Mission
7.	Adarsh Shrivastava DCF (TFM)	Govt. of MP, Forest Department
8.	Rajiv Saxena, Technical Officer	Govt. of MP, Forest Department
9.	LM Belwal, CEO	SRLM Govt. of MP
10.	Varghese Paul	USAID
11.	Dr. P.K Shukla	PCCF (Working Plan) MP, Bhopal
12.	C.P. Rai, APCCF	Govt. of MP, Forest Department
13.	Dr. U.Prakasham, Director	TFRI, Jabalpur
14.	Dr. Ajai Shankar CCF	JFM FDA, MP, Forest Department
15.	Jeremy Gustafson	USAID
16.	Pravin Kumar Chaudhary, Addl. PCCF	Govt. of MP, Forest Department
17.	Dr. RP Singh, Addl. PCCF	Govt. of MP, Forest Department
18.	R.S Negi, PCCF, MP	Govt. of MP, Forest Department
20.	Dr. Animesh Shukla, Addl. PCCF	Govt. of MP, Forest Department
21.	K.Subramania, CCF	Chhattisgarh, Forest Department
22.	Irshad Khan, CoP	Tetra Tech ARD, Forest-PLUS
23.	Ravi Srivasatav APCCF,	Govt. of MP, Forest Department
24.	Jagdish Prasad Sharma APCCF,	Govt. of MP, Forest Department

25.	Dharmendra Shukla APCCF(IT)	Govt. of MP, Forest Department
26.	Jauwad Hasan, APCCF	Govt. of MP, Forest Department
27.	V.N.Pandey, CEO	MP Biotechnology
28.	Gopa Pandey, OSD	Govt. of MP
29.	Ajit Sonakia, APCCF	Govt. of MP, Forest Department
30.	Bidhan Chanra APCCF (HRD)	Govt. of MP, Forest Department
31.	K.S Bhadauria DFO	Govt. of MP, Forest Department
32.	L.K Chudhary, APCCF	Govt. of MP, Forest Department
33.	S.P Singh, APCCF	Govt. of MP, Forest Department
34.	Atul V.Singh	ASA, Bhopal
35.	Bhaskar Sinha, Asst. Professor	IIFM
36.	Ram.N.Yadav, Research Scholar	IIFM
37.	H.B Dwivedi	ASA Bhopal
38.	R.N.Saxena, PCCF,	NVDA, 4 th floor, Nameda Bhawan, Bhopal
39.	Satish Tyagi CEO	MP Eco Tourism Board
40.	Prof. Ashvani Wangnu	Barkatullah University
41.	Amit Anand	UNDP
42.	Shashidhar K.J	IIFM Room No. 94
43.	Yogesh Kumar	Samarthan
44.	Bharghu Var	MPFD (JFM/SFDA)
45.	Dr. Hymarathi Varman, Director	Water Shed Mission, Bhopal
46.	GP Sharma, Asst. Research Officer	TRI, Bhopal
47.	G.Krishna Murthy CCF	Govt. of MP, Forest Department
48.	Darshan Patil	State Coordinator, MP Forest Department
49.	Prasant Kumar	Secretary Govt. of MP
50	Dr. Atul Srivastava, OSD	Govt. Of MP

51	Lokendra Thakkar	EPCO
52	Manohar Patil	EPCO
53	Saransh Baspai	MPCDM Agency
54	Mrudul Choubey	MP Forest Department
55	Anil Kumar Gupta	Dainik Bhaskar
56	Ganesh Pandey	Dainik Jagran

U.S. Agency for International Development / India

American Embassy
Shantipath, Chanakyapuri
New Delhi 110 021

Tel: +91-11-2419-8000

Fax: +91-11-2419-8612

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