



PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

PROJECT TYPE: FULL SIZED PROJECT

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: THE GEF TRUST FUND

PART I: PROJEC IDENTIFICATION

Project Title:	Integrated Biodiversity Conservation and Ecosystem Services Improvement Project		
Country(ies):	India	GEF Project ID:	4942
GEF Agency(ies):	World Bank	GEF Agency Project ID:	
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF), National Afforestation and Ecodevelopment Board, Forest Survey of India	Submission Date:	March 19, 2012
GEF Focal Area (s):	Biodiversity, Climate Change	Project Duration:	60 months
Name of parent program: For SFM/REDD+ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Agency Fee:	2,050,000

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK:

Focal Area Objectives	Expected FA Outcomes	Expected FA Outputs	Indicative Financing from GEF	Indicative Co Financing (\$)
BD 2	Outcome 2.1: Increase in sustainably managed landscapes that integrate biodiversity conservation	Core Output 1: Policies and regulatory frameworks (two) production sector	8,000,000	26,000,000
	Outcome 2.3: Improved management frameworks to prevent, control and manage invasive alien species	Core Output 2: National and sub-national land-use plans (two) that incorporate biodiversity and ecosystem services valuation	4,000,000	15,000,000
CC 5	Outcome 5.1: Good management practices in LULUCF adopted both within the forest land and in the wider landscape	Core Output 2: Forests and non-forestlands (500,000 ha) under good management practices	1,450,000	14,000,000
	Outcome 5.2: Restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks in forests and non-forest lands	Core Output 1: Carbon stock monitoring systems established	1,400,000	12,000,000
SFM1	Outcome 1.2: Good management practices applied in existing forests	Core Output 2: Forest area (500,000 ha) under sustainable management separated by forest type	3,500,000	35,000,000
SFM2	Outcome 2.1: Enhanced institutional capacity to account for GHG emission reduction and increase in carbon stocks	Core Output 2: National forest carbon monitoring systems in place (at least in 4 states)	1,250,000	8,000,000
Sub-Total			19,600,000	110,000,000
Project Management Cost			900,000	5,000,000
Total project costs			20,500,000	115,000,000

B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objective: To strengthen institutional capacities for conservation of globally significant biodiversity and enhanced carbon sequestration and sustainable flow of ecosystem services in production forests of central Indian highlands and Western Ghats hotspot .					
Project Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Financing (\$)	Co-Financing (\$)

<p>Component 1: Establishing systems for mainstreaming and managing biodiversity in production forests and carbon stock monitoring</p> <p>BD2: 2 m CCM5: 0.5 m SFM1: 1 m SFM2: 0.5 m</p>	TA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key national and state institutions strengthened for mainstreaming biodiversity conservation • System for measuring and monitoring forest carbon stocks developed and piloted in at least 4 states • Gaps in policy and regulatory measures identified for managing invasive species and regulatory provisions amended suitably • Improved knowledge and management approaches developed for invasive species control and sustainable use of biodiversity resources (NTFPs) • Local community empowered and their capacity built to develop local management plans for sustainable NTFP use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spatial-based protocols (covering 500,000 ha) developed and applied for improving biodiversity values of unprotected and degraded forestlands, including biological corridors and abandoned shifting cultivation plots • Human resources in at least 4 national institutes and 4 state forest departments trained in the use of spatial planning using new tools and technologies and being actively used for mainstreaming biodiversity in forest and land management • Bi-annual carbon stock measurement and monitoring system fully tested and established in at least 4 states in the central Indian highlands landscape • Science-based policy guidelines, invasive species management framework, preventive measures, risk assessment and early warning systems developed and published for managing 4 major invasive species • Framework developed and applied for sustainable NTFP use • Capacities of at least 25 local communities built to operationalize these frameworks 	4,000,000	15,000,000
<p>Component 2: Increasing ecological connectivity and generating sustainable flows of forest ecosystem services</p> <p>BD2: 10 m CCM5: 2.35 m SFM1: 2.5 m SFM2: 0.75 m</p>	INV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved conservation of forest ecosystems in production landscapes including at least 10 threatened and vulnerable species • Robust indicators and M&E plans developed and applied for monitoring biological corridors • Increased carbon sequestration through forest quality improvement programs • Improved forest quality through effective management of invasive alien species in select forest types • Decentralized community-based models for sustainable utilization of NTFP developed and implemented • Shifting cultivation approaches piloted and applied in the Himalaya hotspot. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusion of biodiversity aspects into management of 500,000 ha of production forest in at least 4 states • Biodiversity conservation and natural resource management decentralized with greater role of community based institutions for at least 2 community reserves • Populations of at least 10 identified threatened and vulnerable species of indigenous flora and fauna stabilized or increased in select ecosystems • Carbon stocks restored and sequestration increased in at least 1,000,000 ha of production forests with use of native species mix • At least 4 million tonnes of carbon sequestered by project end and 40 million tonnes of CO₂ by the year 2020 • Invasive alien species management framework implemented in at least 250,000 ha of at least 10 forest sub-types • Sustainable use NTFP framework applied in at least 250,000 ha of forests in poor, vulnerable and conflict zones in participating states • At least 50,000 ha area brought under new protected area category (community reserves) and co-managed by the local communities promoting good management practices in small-holder forestry to avoid forest degradation, reduce GHG emissions and sequester carbon • New and novel products developed through value addition of select NTFP (at least two) resources and linked with markets to increase farmer profits/ incomes • At least 1000 ha of abandoned shifting cultivation areas rehabilitated covering at least 500 households involved in this practice in Nagaland. 	15,600,000	95,000,000

Project management cost	900,000	5,000,000
Total project costs	20,500,000	115,000,000

C. INDICATIVE CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME IF AVAILABLE, (\$)

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type	Amount (\$)
Project Government Contribution	Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF)	Grant	100,000,000
GEF Agency	World Bank/Regional Wildlife Project (India Component)	Loan	15,000,000
Total Co-financing			115,000,000

D. GEF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY (IES), FOCAL AREA(S) AND COUNTRY(IES)

GEF AGENCY	TYPE OF TRUST FUND	FOCAL AREA	Country name	Project amount (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total c=a+b
World Bank	GEF	Biodiversity	India	12,500,000	1,250,000	13,750,000
World Bank	GEF	Climate Change	India	3,000,000	300,000	3,300,000
World Bank	GEF/SFM	SFM (Challenge Fund)	India	5,000,000	500,000	5,500,000
Total GEF Resources				20,500,000	2,050,000	22,550,000

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:

A.1.1 The GEF focal area/LDCF/SCCF strategies:

The project design allows it to contribute directly towards realizing the goal of the Biodiversity Focal Area and also simultaneously derive multiple benefits under the GEF focal areas of Climate Change and Sustainable Forest Management. This serves as a good example of a cross cutting project linking the LULUCF program to the SFM as well as and biodiversity conservation objectives. The project is consistent with the focal areas under which funds are requested.

The project seeks to improve and maintain ecological goods and services through improving the quality of degraded forests and key biological corridors in biologically rich landscapes of the northern part of Western Ghats (a globally significant biodiversity hotspot) to the central Indian highlands forming a contiguous regional landscape harboring different types of forests and traversing through a range of altitudinal variation and varied terrain. In addition, the project would also undertake some innovative pilots on shifting cultivation in the state of Nagaland in another globally significant biodiversity hotspot – the Himalaya. Please refer to Annex 1 for a map depicting geographical coverage of the project. While the project investments would be made outside the protected area network, within production and reserved forests, it would result in improving the sustainability of the protected areas by reducing the anthropogenic pressures on them. The project will work with local communities (private actors) with high dependence on forest products, for example, firewood to help moderate their behavior for achieving sustainable use and management. The project would result in increased capacities and a higher degree of local participation in management of natural resources by establishing new community reserves that would also seek to build on equitable access to these resources amongst participating communities. The project, therefore, is aligned to contribute to BD2 (outcomes 2.1 & 2.3) of the biodiversity focal area.

The project directly supports conservation, restoration, enhancement and management of carbon stocks in forests and non-forest lands as well prevent carbon emissions through reducing pressures on these ecosystems. The project will help develop and refine national system for measuring and monitoring carbon stocks and fluxes, which is currently being piloted by the Forest Survey of India (FSI). The project is, therefore, aligned to contribute to CC5 (outcomes 5.2).

The project, through its investments in generating sustainable flows of forest ecosystem services, including sustaining livelihoods of forest dependent people, will directly result in improving the quality of degraded forests and bringing a larger area under sustainable forest management practices. Under the SFM, carbon measuring and monitoring system will be implemented at individual state levels (at least 4 states) to contribute to the GHG inventory. The project is, therefore, aligned to contribute to SFM1 (outcome 1.2) and SFM 2 (outcome 2.1).

A.2. NATIONAL STRATEGIES AND PLANS OR REPORTS AND ASSESSMENTS UNDER RELEVANT CONVENTIONS, IF APPLICABLE, I.E. NAPAS, NAPS, NBSAPS, NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS, TNAS, NIPS, PRSPS, NPFE, ETC.:

India is signatory to all the global conventions relevant to the GEF 5 focal areas, namely, CBD, UNFCCC and UNCCD. The project design provide for direct support to various acts, regulations, national strategies and plans related to the three UN conventions and GEF 5 focal areas. Proposed interventions under the project, collectively aim to improve biodiversity conservation, mitigating climate change and reducing land degradation, which have emerged as national priorities identified through various national laws and policies. The relevance of the project to these is outlined below:

- The project directly supports the *National Action Plan on Climate Change, (2008)* through its *Green India Mission (GIM)*, which is a priority of the Government of India and is reflected in the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-2017).
- Government of India took the initiative in financing and implementing the National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE), and the proposed project is a part of India GEF5 programming plan, which resulted from the NPFE.
- The project is aligned with India's UNFCCC National Communications, which highlight the critical need to build capacity of the State Forest Departments for undertaking systematic and periodic forest inventory for generating data required for GHG inventory at the national level for the LULUCF sector. Further, the National Communications also highlight that climate change would adversely impact biodiversity and forests having adverse socioeconomic impacts for forest dependent communities that the project seek to address.
- The project rationale is based on the key elements of the *National Biodiversity Action Plan (2008)* as it result in augmented natural resource base and its sustainable utilization as well as building national capacities for biodiversity conservation and addressing invasive alien species.
- The project is aligned with the *National Forest Policy (1988)* as it would contribute to its objective of bringing 33% of India's landmass under forest and tree cover
- The project will aid the implementation of the *Wildlife (Protection) Act (1972)* by investing in establishing Community Reserves, which are included as new categories of protected area with greater role and responsibility of the local communities
- The project also contributes to the *GEF-India Country Partnership Program on Sustainable Land and Ecosystem Management (SLEM)* through its investment support to land degradation focal area objectives
- Some other national policies, legislation and guidelines relevant to this project include the National Water Policy (2002), Indian Forest Act (1927), Forest (Conservation) Act (1980), , Environmental (Protection) Act (1986), The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act (2006), National Conservation Strategy and Policy Statement on Environment and Development (1992) and Joint Forest Management Orders and Guidelines.

B. PROJECT OVERVIEW:

B.1. DESCRIBE THE BASELINE PROJECT AND THE PROBLEM THAT IT SEEKS TO ADDRESS:

The problem of forest landscapes: Despite the objective of the National Forest Policy to bring 33% of India's landmass under forest cover, efforts have only partially succeeded in marginally increasing the forest cover during the 11th Five Year Plan, which had set a target of 5% increase in forest cover. At the same time, India lost some of its high quality dense forest to degradation due to lopping, firewood collection, limited illicit felling and over grazing, resulting in a higher percentage of open forest. The impact on forest quality is much higher in key biological corridors that connect protected areas to create a functional network. These corridors are continuously subjected to habitat fragmentation, land use change, encroachment, unsustainable utilization of forest resources, biological invasions and wildlife poaching. Some of these corridors are critical linkages for gene flow between important tiger reserves holding the remaining source populations of wild tigers. Moreover, the biological corridors are also facing growing conflicts between local communities, the Forest Department and commercial interests over access to natural resources (including mineral resources) and resource use rights.

The socio-economic context and climate change challenge/vulnerability: A large number of forest dependent population, estimated as about 300 million, lives in and around forested landscapes, including the protected areas in India. Of this, about 20 million would fall within project areas. Their livelihoods depend only on collecting forest resources for *bonafide* use and often to sell underpriced NTFPs in unorganized markets resulting in poor incomes. These populations are concentrated in forested landscapes, where development project have had little impact. As a result, these people have remained out of the economic growth story. Overtime, these areas have also emerged as conflict areas. Further, many of these areas, falling in the central Indian highlands, the northern parts of Western Ghats (comprising districts in the states of Goa, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand) are part of the 39% forest grids of India identified and mapped with vulnerability to climate change. Forest degradation directly contributes to climate change through release of stored carbon. Results of the dynamic global response model – IBIS (Integrated Biosphere Simulator) predicts as high as 73% of forested

grids in Chhattisgarh are expected to undergo vegetation change due to climate change impacts. This imposes a significant challenge for the poor people inhabiting these areas who lack the capacity to adapt to climate change. With the decreasing forest cover, increasing habitat fragmentation and diminishing forest ecosystem quality, life is set to become more challenging, and human impacts on forest biodiversity will increase unless significant efforts are put in place to improve the sustainable flow of forest ecosystem services that provides for the survival and livelihoods of almost 18% of India's population dependent on its forests.

The baseline project: The Green India Mission (GIM), one of the 8 missions, launched by the Government of India, as part of its national strategy to address climate change will serve as the baseline project for the proposed GEF project. The GIM is expected to contribute to water, food and livelihood security when fully realized. The baseline project is expected to address the climate change challenge through arresting forest degradation and restoring carbon stocks in a total of 10 million ha.

Goal and objectives of the baseline project:

The overall goal of GIM is to respond to climate change by a combination of adaptation and mitigation measures, which would help enhancing carbon sinks in sustainably managed forests and other ecosystems, adaptation of vulnerable species/ecosystems and adaptation of forest dependent communities. The objectives of the GIM are to: (i) improve quality of forest cover on 5 million ha and increase forest/tree cover in another 5 million ha; (ii) improve ecosystem services, including biodiversity, hydrological services and carbon sequestration as a result of treatment of 10 million ha (5 million ha for forest quality and 5 million ha for increasing the forest/tree cover); (iii) increase forest based livelihood income of about 3 million households; and (iv) enhance annual carbon sequestration by 50 to 60 million tonnes by the year 2020. The GIM is adopting a multi-pronged strategy that will integrate cross-sectoral approaches to implementation and take a holistic view of greening that goes beyond *plantations*. The mission is planned to coincide with the 12th and 13th five year plan period. It will revamp the state Forest Development Agencies (FDA) which will be linked with the District Planning Committees and will work closely with the *Gram Sabhas* (Local Self Governance).

Strategy of the baseline project: The GIM is designed with having a subset of five sub missions: (i) enhancing quality of forest cover and improving ecosystem services; (ii) ecosystem restoration and increase in forest cover; (iii) enhancing tree cover in urban and peri-urban areas; (iv) agro-forestry and social forestry; and (v) restoration of wetlands. The mission strategy comprises of promoting integrated actions at the village level, cluster of villages in and around contiguous forestlands and at the landscape level. GIM would also add value to various ongoing programs and projects on *greening* taken up by multiple agencies. And GIM will seek a greater role for women in planning, decision making and execution of mission interventions. The mission will target forest areas for quality improvement that are moderately dense (crown density 40-70%) and degraded open forests (crown density 10-40%). Most of the forested landscapes are facing problems of recurrent forest fires, unregulated grazing, invasive species, shifting cultivation, illicit felling intense biotic pressures etc.

Criteria for selecting project area: Forest grids that are facing high levels of projected vulnerability to climate change would be primarily targeted under the project. In addition, the criteria will also include filters on presence of globally significant and threatened species, socio-economic, inclusiveness, conflict ridden, forest type and their degradation status and anthropogenic pressures for fine tuning the selection of the project areas.

Adopting new tools and technologies for better management of natural resources, including biodiversity and carbon assets, and use of advanced monitoring systems has become imminent but is not forthcoming in forestry sector. This is the missing piece where GEF grant would provide incremental support to leverage significant gains. The proposed GEF grant would work in conflict areas to develop models for sustainable use of biodiversity for increased incomes and improved livelihoods that would be replicated on a larger area. In addition, there is a possibility of another co-financing with an IDA/IBRD loan (approximately US\$ 100-200 million), which is under discussion with the Ministry of Finance on Programmatic Support for Biodiversity Conservation.

B. 2. Incremental /Additional cost reasoning: describe the incremental (GEF Trust Fund) or additional (LDCF/SCCF) activities requested for GEF/LDCF/SCCF financing and the associated global environmental benefits (GEF Trust Fund) (or associated adaptation benefits for LDCF/SCCF) to be delivered by the project:

While the sector related problems (for consideration by the project) have been detailed in Section B1 above, there exist certain barriers to solving them, which merit some discussion. These also justify the use of incremental GEF funding.

1. **The skill barrier:** Despite the presence of the Forest Department in each State, there is a critical gap in terms of available skills for undertaking ecosystem based management approaches, preparing Forest Management and Working Plans that reflect existing demand-supply equation. Further, there are no mechanisms for regular monitoring of keystone, threatened, vulnerable and endangered species, except for a few mega fauna that are estimated during annual/biannual wildlife census exercises.
2. **The lack of strategic direction and knowledge barrier:** There is an absence of a work charter and roles and responsibilities at various levels. For instance, whatever limited patrolling is undertaken by the frontline staff, results in mundane reporting due to few opportunities and inadequate training facilities. Consequently, there is very little or no focus on building new knowledge in emerging areas and addressing issues such as invasive alien species and reporting on habitat quality. Often, the frontline forest staffs are not exposed to topics such as economic valuation of forest resources they protect.
3. **The technology and tool barrier:** There is gap in use of new and modern planning tools and technologies in many Forest Departments and relevant national agencies and their local counterparts. Forest management activities continue to be guided by earlier plantation forestry ideas. There is limited focus on issues of forest quality and reintroduction of native species mix to restore degraded ecosystems.
4. **The sustainable resource use barrier:** Lack of awareness and training for resource users allow continuation of unsustainable resource harvesting practices, which continues to degrade forest ecosystems. There are limited skills in State Forest Departments for developing local stakeholder based resource use models for sustainable utilization and benefit sharing of natural resources.
5. **The coordination and governance barrier:** There is poor coordination at the landscape level amongst various line agencies resulting in opportunity loss for convergence and building on each other's programs that could improve returns on investments while building tenets of sustainability in the landscape.

The GEF additional benefits to baseline project: The proposed GEF project would build on the GIM pilot to capture global benefits in two globally significant hotspots of Western Ghats and Himalayas besides in the biodiversity rich central Indian highlands. It will be implemented in the northern parts of the Western Ghats hotspot and eastern Himalaya hotspot. A total of 6 states would be covered. These are Goa, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Nagaland. Collectively, these states present a cross-section of challenges faced by the forested landscapes. The project will cover at least 10 sub-types of forests in these 6 states, These are: (i) Tropical Wet Evergreen; (ii) Tropical Semi Evergreen; (iii) Tropical Moist Deciduous; (iv) Tropical Dry Deciduous; (v) Tropical Thorn Forests; (vi) Subtropical Broadleaved; (vii) Subtropical Deciduous; (viii) Montane Wet; (ix) Thorny Scrub; and (x) Subtropical Bamboo. The GEF grant would provide the much needed incremental funding, which are difficult to obtain from regular government budget support for the technical, capacity building and implementation work necessary to improve the operational effectiveness and sustainability for achieving mainstreaming objectives by helping reviewing and refining the site selection criterion, developing sub-national plans at the operation and working levels and selecting indicators for developing results framework for GIM. It would address the barriers as well as demonstrate and upscale reversing of this trend (as described in section B1), by introducing forest quality improvement programs that simultaneously seek to capture carbon sequestration gains alongside providing usufruct rights to NTFPs in the context of biodiversity conservation-linked sustainable resource use agreements to local communities living in and around the target areas, including biological corridors. More specifically, the GEF project will bring about a paradigm shift in the way biodiversity mainstreaming and climate change response is designed and implemented by contributing to developing Government strategy, operational plans and capacity to:

- (a) Increase the efficiency of national efforts in implementing GIM for introducing SFM practices in production forests through focusing on skill development at the national and sub-national level for improved forest law enforcement, identifying and prioritizing key biological corridors for ensuring ecological connectivity, improving analysis and understanding of trade-offs between economic and SFM benefits and improved planning for SFM benefits etc;
- (b) Contribute to building strategy and knowledge for developing policy, regulations and institutional arrangements for prevention and management of invasive species, preparing risk management approach papers, developing protocols for managing high risk invasion pathways and undertaking ecological modeling for invasion forecasting etc for one of the global hotspot of Western Ghats. These would also result in the use of invasive species management frameworks developed under the project in other countries thereby increasing the success for biodiversity conservation presently threatened by spread of invasive species;
- (c) Contribute to conservation of globally threatened species, such as, the Royal Bengal Tiger, Black Bear, Forest Owl and Vulture etc. It would also improve the biodiversity values in the global hotspots of Western Ghats and Eastern Himalaya. Of the globally threatened species in the Western Ghats, 129 are 'Vulnerable', 145 are 'Endangered' and 51 are 'Critically Endangered' and the project support would have huge global benefits.

- (d) Introduce internationally tested tools and technologies for preparing better plans and programs for mainstreaming biodiversity in forest and production landscapes. These would include codes of practice for SFM, integrated forest fire management strategies, revisions to reforestation strategy to incorporate SFM options such as local species/NTFP producing species;
- (e) Build capacity of national and sub-national (state) institutions to enhance their planning, coordinating, implementing and monitoring skills, including developing, testing and establishing systems for measuring and monitoring carbon stocks in different forest types, for a more coordinated response to address climate change impacts; and
- (f) Increase the participation of local communities in decentralized co-management of biodiversity resources, to create alternate green livelihood opportunities in the rural forest landscape to slow undesirable land use changes and develop conservation agreements with GIS based NTFP resource management plans in at least two community reserves within the life of the project;

Sustainability of Project Outcomes: There is a strong rationale for sustaining project outcomes, as the capacity building efforts at the sub-national level (State Forest Departments) and working with national agencies would directly contribute to National Reporting under various conventions, such as UNFCCC. The efforts made under the project to establish systems for carbon stock measurement and monitoring at the State level would become part of a national exercise thereby ensuring its post project sustainability. Similarly, working at the community level for co-managing forest resources would also be replicated through the baseline project investments over the next 10 years. This would also ensure sustainability of the project outcomes over a long time period. The project also provides for an opportunity to build on the on-going efforts in the forestry sector and leverage available knowledge and networks. For instance, work with the Forest Survey of India (FSI) in mapping the critical ecosystems/habitats facing the challenges of invasive species and developing carbon stock databases for different types of Indian forests. This is likely to become a regular mapping exercise of FSI carried out at an agreed time period and reported nationally. Similarly, various agencies are working on controlling the spread of invasive species, such as, Ministry of Agriculture for quarantine of agricultural pests, MoEF for controlling invasive species in forests and more technical institutions on developing biological control measures against notorious invasive species. The project will partner with agencies to mainstream biodiversity conservation in sector work of these relevant organizations and wherever required will support developing new protocols and strategies that would facilitate in realization of the project’s objectives. This will also result in sustainability of project outcomes. The 1 million ha forest and non-forest areas under the GEF project will be a subset of the 10 million ha of the GIM but due to intensive and demonstrative pilot approaches in these, this project would be able to influence the remaining GIM target area of 9 million ha to achieve intended results and outcomes.

The project presents a good opportunity to improve the carbon sequestration in the entire target area of GIM through demonstrative pilots. The India State of Forest Report (ISFR 2011) given the tier one carbon stock estimates for different carbon pools for the ‘forestland remaining forestland’ and ‘land converted to forestland’ during the period 1994-2004 as:

Component	Forestland remaining forestland (in MtC)				Land converted to forestland (in MtC)	
	Carbon stock in 1994	Carbon stock in 2004	Net change in carbon stock	Annual change in carbon stock during 1994-2004	Carbon stock change in 2004	Annual change in carbon stock during 1994-2004
Above ground biomass	1784	1983	199	19.9	118	11.8
Below ground biomass	563	626	63	6.3	37	3.7
Dead wood	19	24	5	0.5	1	0.1
Litter	104	114	10	1.0	7	0.7
Soil	3601	3542	-59	-5.9	211	21.1
Total	6071	6288	217	21.7	375	37.5

This indicates an annual incremental carbon accumulation in India’s forests at 59.2 Mt (217.07 Mt CO₂ equivalent). While these estimates are for the entire Indian forests, another study¹ gives carbon stocks of 125.02 Mt, 105.19 Mt and 114.18 Mt for the years 2003, 2005 and 2007 respectively in the Central Indian Highlands (harboring 10.49% of India’s forest cover at 80,788 sq km). Assuming that the GEF project in Central Indian Highlands and northern Western Ghats area would treat 500,000 ha of moderately dense forest under degradation as well as 500,000 ha of degraded open forest and taking the biomass carbon pools (after Ravindranath and Murthy 2010²) above ground growth rates of 1.5 t/ha/yr for moderately dense and 3.56 t/ha/yr for degraded open forest for the baseline project, gives an incremental annual mitigation potential of about 4.6 and 9 Mt CO₂ respectively. This also takes into consideration the IPCC default value for belowground biomass (which is

¹ Sheikh *et al*: Forest carbon stocks and fluxes in physiographic zones of India. *Carbon Balance and Management* 2011 6:15

² Ravindranath, N.H. and Murthy, I.K. Greening India Mission, Current Science, Vol.99, No.4, 25 August 2010

0.26 of AGB), 0.5 t/ha/yr for litter and 0.22 t/ha/yr for soil organic carbon. It is assumed that the above ground growth with GEF investments would exceed baseline growth figures (without GEF project case) by 10% per annum for the same forest types. Thus the GEF incremental/additional carbon sequestration benefit is higher than what would be without GEF support, as shown below in the table:

Forest Type	Hectares Influenced by Project (ha)	Without Project Annual Growth Rate of above ground biomass (t C/ha/yr)	With Project Annual Growth Rate of above ground biomass (t C/ha/yr)	Annual Additional Accumulated Above Ground Biomass after 10 years (t C)	Annual Additional Accumulated Above Ground Biomass after 10 years (t CO ₂ eq)
Moderately Dense Degraded Forest	500,000	1.5	1.65*	1,296,871	4,755,194
Degraded Open Forest	500,000	3.56	3.92*	10,823,284	39,685,375
Total	1,000,000			12,120,156	44,440,568

In addition, the GEF project would also establish Community Reserves in at least 50,000 ha, which is an additional sequestration of about 75,000 t/ha/yr through avoided deforestation. Besides resulting in increased carbon sequestration, the GEF additional advantage is that it would help develop and place a national system for regular forest carbon measurement and monitoring system. The carbon sequestration benefits through GEF financing are additional as shown below in the table:

Business as usual scenario in absence of GEF financing: In absence of GEF incremental financing, the State Forest Departments would continue to work without the aid of new tools and technologies, using outdated processes for implementing *plantation* schemes and suffer from lack of leadership at the decentralized community level for co-managing natural resources. Without GEF support, there is a risk of continued limited capacities to conceive, design and implement activities that allow achieving simultaneous multiple benefits. In absence of GEF financing, an integrated approach for mainstreaming biodiversity conservation with carbon sequestration and enhanced flow of ecosystem services along with community empowerment and decentralized co-management will remain absent.

Project Components: The proposed GEF project would work closely with GIM through implementation of two components that focus on capacity building (Training and Technical Assistance) and enhancement of forest carbon stocks and biodiversity conservation through forest quality improvement approaches (Investment). An outline of how the project components and how they seek to address the barriers/problems is given below:

Component 1: Establishing systems for mainstreaming and managing biodiversity in production forests and carbon stock monitoring

This component provides technical assistance and capacity building support for overcoming the various shortcomings and barriers identified. The objectives of this component are to: (i) build institutional capacity and confidence for planning and efficient delivery of biodiversity mainstreaming and forest ecosystem quality improvement programs; and (ii) develop, test and pilot nation-wide systems for measuring and monitoring forest carbon stocks. A number of training and refresher training would be provided to build human resource capacities. These would include: (i) spatial planning using new tools and technologies for designing projects for biodiversity mainstreaming in production forests; (ii) training for measuring and monitoring carbon stocks as well as habitat quality; (iii) training for strengthening local self governance institutions, including JFMCs to establish community reserves for co-management, monitoring and sustainable and equitable access to NTFP resources; (iv) develop systems for species-based and ecosystem-based mapping of key invasive species; (v) generate baselines for realistic assessment of the dependencies/ livelihoods on NTFPs, for developing local management plans for sustainable use and equitable sharing of NTFP etc

Component 2: Increasing ecological connectivity and generating sustainable flows of forest ecosystem services:

The objective of this component would be to compliment the efforts of the Green India Mission through demonstrative investments on: (i) forest quality improvement using native species mix; (ii) managing invasive species; and (iii) developing models for sustainable utilization of NTFPs in collaboration with local forest communities. This component would implement mainstreaming of biodiversity objectives in degraded forestlands and non-forestlands in the Government’s program to establish sustainable forest (and land) management in project areas. The three sub components envisaged are:

Sub Component 2.1: Enhancing and restoring carbon stocks in forestlands: This will support investments for improving and upgrading approaches that allow for modernization of select forest nurseries for raising high-quality native species planting material. It will introduce and support new processes for undertaking soil preparation, forest enrichment planting and protection works in different degraded forest types in production forests landscapes as well as on non forestlands. This sub component will also undertake demonstrative pilots in the eastern Himalaya hotspot for rehabilitation of abandoned shifting cultivation forest patches to simultaneously integrate sustainable resource use practices. In addition, the project will also include 5 pilots on rehabilitation of degraded and abandoned shifting cultivation areas in Nagaland. This will target about 500 households and about 1000 ha of shifting cultivation.

Sub-Component 2.2: Improving forest quality through effective management of invasive alien species: The nature of activities in this sub-component would cover policy, regulatory, field based activities and research related issues. This sub component will support development and implementation of an integrated invasive species management framework for select ecosystems that builds on regulatory, preventive and restorative aspects of managing invasive species. Multi stakeholder consultations for developing national research agenda and strategies for specific invasive species will be supported under this sub component. It will also develop and implement innovative approaches and field based activities for invasive species removal, replanting with native species, biological control etc. One of the key invasive species that is adversely affecting corridors and resulting in forest degradation in the Central Indian Highlands is the *Lantana camara*. Approaches would be developed to arrest the further spread of this invasive species, which would include development and testing of various control measures. This sub-component will result in improved guidelines and enhanced national knowledge base to support the science-policy interface in India on preventing the introduction of IAS and, if introduced, preventing their further spread through domestic regulations

Sub-Component 2.3: Developing community-based models for sustainable utilization of NTFP: This will support formalized allocation of usufruct rights, value addition to traditional NTFP resources and creating and managing community reserves. This sub component will result in GIS based management plans for community reserves incorporating participatory monitoring of biodiversity. This sub component will work with various resource user groups, women self help groups and other associated stakeholders to understand the challenges of NTFP supply chains, linkages and potential of NTFP resources for marketing and help develop strategies for enhancing incomes from sustainable NTFP utilization.

B.3. DESCRIBE THE SOCIOECONOMIC BENEFITS TO BE DELIVERED BY THE PROJECT AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS, INCLUDING CONSIDERATION OF GENDER DIMENSIONS, AND HOW THESE WILL SUPPORT THE ACHIEVEMENT OF GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT BENEFITS (GEF TRUST FUND) (OR ADAPTATION BENEFITS FOR LDCF/SCCF).

Since a large number of rural poor, particularly those living in and around forests, would directly and indirectly benefit from the proposed project, the socioeconomic gains would be substantial. These would come in the form of empowerment, increased role of women in conservation, transparent and inclusive co-management of natural resources and opportunities for increased incomes through green jobs, sustainable extraction and use of NTFPs and value added products that fetch a higher return on investments. Increased forest productivity, outside of the protected area network, would also contribute to increased incomes through allotted usufruct rights and sustainable harvesting approaches without hampering accessing these resources. Wherever appropriate, the project would work with JFMCs and women SHGs for achieving project objectives while resulting in improved socioeconomics. During the project preparation phase, a gender strategy would be explored to provide for gender mainstreaming and a greater role of women in conservation. A socioeconomic baseline would be generated during project preparation for select project areas. The project’s efforts will directly benefit the gender targets of the larger GIM.

B.4 INDICATE RISKS, INCLUDING CLIMATE CHANGE RISKS THAT MIGHT PREVENT THE PROJECT OBJECTIVES FROM BEING ACHIEVED, AND IF POSSIBLE, PROPOSE MEASURES THAT ADDRESS THESE RISKS TO BE FURTHER DEVELOPED DURING THE PROJECT DESIGN:

Risk/ Assumption	Rating	Mitigation Strategy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issues related to land ownership, tenure rights, legal jurisdiction in protected areas and demarcation for selecting land parcels for reforestation, sustainable 	L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As far as possible land already categorized as forestland would be selected for implementation Project will not finance activities inside the protected areas Project will not entail any land acquisition An R&R strategy would be prepared to deal with any unforeseen issues relating to encroachers and squatters on forestlands and the Bank’s safeguard policies would apply Project will not impose any new restrictions on accessing NTFPs unless explicitly agreed

Risk/ Assumption	Rating	Mitigation Strategy
NTFP extraction and managing invasive species		and legally documented by the communities in a manner satisfactory to the Bank
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited coordination amongst various agencies working on biodiversity conservation, invasive species and NTFP issues 	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project will undertake multiple stakeholder consultations during preparation phase for preparing the implementation arrangements and strategy, which provides for shared but differentiated responsibility for participating agencies The project will evolve a coordination mechanism that goes beyond the project implementation, but is mainstreamed for post-project benefits The project will encourage partnering with NGOs for on the ground implementation and monitoring
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change may adversely impact forest quality improvement objectives 	L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project will result in increased ecosystem resilience to climate change effects with net increase in forest/tree cover and improved forest quality The project will help in climate change mitigation through increased carbon sequestration in forest ecosystems and use of quality planting material Use of native species mix will help all levels of biodiversity to withstand climate change impacts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor stakeholder capacity, particularly in State Forest Departments for innovative approaches for sustainable forest management 	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement a targeted capacity building program to introduce SFM practices and monitoring mechanisms in Forest Departments of the participating states Mainstreaming the SFM training through national training programs, courses and institutes to influence the larger GIM investments Ensure provisions for refresher training to constantly build and maintain built capacity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local communities may not properly engage or inadequately motivated to achieve intended outcomes 	L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project will employ the services of grassroots NGOs for mobilizing communities and to motivate local governments for participating in the project activities. The project would develop and implement a targeted gender strategy that would among other things encourage working with women SHGs to ensure proper engagement and motivation amongst local communities. The project would include in its results framework suitable indicators to monitor local community participation.

B.5. IDENTIFY KEY STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT INCLUDING THE PRIVATE SECTOR, CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS, LOCAL AND INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES, AND THEIR RESPECTIVE ROLES, AS APPLICABLE:

During initial consultations with MoEF, State Forest Department of Madhya Pradesh (one of the participating state) and CABI (an international NGO), stakeholder roles and responsibilities were discussed and detailed. During the project preparation phase, further detailed stakeholder mapping and analysis would be undertaken and wider consultations with potential project beneficiaries would be undertaken to define a more precise role and responsibilities for the potential beneficiaries. This is necessitated due to involvement of a large number of states, multiple national and subnational institutions and possible convergence opportunities with schemes of other government agencies and line departments. The matrix below provides roles and responsibilities for other stakeholders that have been discussed but could also undergo revision when detailed stakeholder mapping is conducted during project preparation stage.

Key identified stakeholders	Proposed Roles and Responsibilities
MoEF	MoEF will be the nodal ministry, as GIM is also housed under it. MoEF would identify project partners or implementing agencies for different technical aspects of the project. The funds will flow through the budget system of MoEF.
State Forest Departments and Forest Development Agencies (FDA)	Would be responsible for implementing and monitoring the investments on improving forest quality, managing invasive species and interfacing with the communities for co-management and sustainable NTFP use.
Other partnering/ implementing agencies	The National Afforestation and Ecodevelopment Board (NAEB), The National Biodiversity Authority (NBA), Forest Survey of India (FSI), Center for Agricultural Bioscience International (CABI) etc may be selected as implementing agencies for specific technical parts of the project.
NGOs	A number of local and grassroots NGOs may be involved for community mobilization, SHG skill building, training of local communities etc. These would be mostly contracted agencies.
Panchayati Raj Institutions	These would play a crucial role in establishing 'community reserves', equitable benefit sharing and for introducing any new approaches in accessing NTFPs
JFMC, EDC, SHG etc	Formally recognized local community bodies would also play a critical role in the project, especially in improving the livelihoods and developing sustainable NTFP extraction approaches; these would also be useful in developing value-added products from NTFPs.

1.1 B.6. OUTLINE THE COORDINATION WITH OTHER RELATED INITIATIVES:

The proposed GEF operation would improve the effective delivery of GIM, as it is being designed to fully compliment the Government of India's efforts in increasing the forest/tree cover and improve forest quality, targeting India's efforts to tackle the challenges imposed by climate change. The project would be housed in the National Afforestation and Ecodevelopment Board (NAEB) of the MoEF, which would also be the nodal agency for GIM. This ensures close coordination and complementation of national efforts through GEF additional inputs in terms of new tools and technologies, systems for monitoring carbon stocks, protocols on invasive species, models for sustainable NTFP utilization, value addition to NTFPs and increased co-management by local communities through establishing community reserves in the 1 million ha targeted by the project. In turn GIM would be able to upscale these approaches in other areas, thereby, creating the potential to improve forest ecosystem services and restoration of carbon stocks over the remaining 9 million ha targeted for treatment under GIM.

The proposed project is well placed to build on the outcomes of various earlier as well as ongoing initiatives. It will not only build on and further consolidate the outcomes of the GEF/World Bank financed India Ecodevelopment Project (1996-2004) to involve local communities for conservation outcomes while focusing on their legitimate livelihoods, but would also take them to another level by setting up of community reserves where the local communities co-manage these reserves with greater role. This is also in line with the Biodiversity Conservation and Rural Livelihoods Improvement Project (BCRLIP), an ongoing World Bank project (GEF/IDA blend), which seek to integrate the production and protection areas within the landscape for conservation outcomes. The Field Learning Centers at Periyar and Kallakad Mundanthurai Tiger Reserves set up under BCRLIP would provide training and experience in supporting the project's efforts for sustainable NTFP extractions and community mobilization.

The project would support a donor coordination mechanism for achieving greater synergy with ongoing projects and programs. The project would not duplicate but rather complement the efforts of the UNDP's proposed project – "Developing an effective multiple use management framework for conserving biodiversity in the mountain landscapes of the High Ranges, Western Ghats, India," as that project focuses primarily on BD1 (protected areas) along with focusing on large private estates (spices, tea, rubber etc) and on homestead agro-forestry in the production landscapes and is confined to the southern parts of the Western Ghats. Similarly, bulk of the planned project investments do not relate to the GEF Small Grants Program due to targeted investments on working with national and sub-national institutes, establishing nationwide carbon monitoring systems and volumes of carbon sequestration benefits. The proposed GEF project will be working in the northern Western Ghats and connecting with the central Indian highlands (large areas outside the Western Ghats) and on focusing more on NTFP and its linkages within forest corridors and forest areas (Reserved and Production forests). In the eastern Himalaya hotspot, this project will draw on the successful lessons from the UNDP GEF-SLEM project on "Sustainable Land Management in Shifting Cultivation Areas of Nagaland for Ecological and Livelihood Security", which is being implemented by the Soil and Water Conservation Department of the state. This project will draw on the knowledge and network of Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) financed projects with various NGOs, especially during preparation stage consultations. This project would support and partner the World Bank/GEF partnered Global Tiger Initiative (GTI) by facilitating the implementation of the Global Tiger Recovery Program (GTRP) by focusing on habitat improvement in biological corridors linking tiger habitats. The GEF project would also compliment the implementation of the Integrated Watershed Management Project of the Government of India, which would benefit from forest quality improvement investments to increase the hydrological potential in sub-watersheds. The GEF project could also leverage the MNREGA, employment guarantee program.

C. Describe the GEF agency's comparative advantage to implement this project:

World Bank is currently financing over US\$ 6 billion for biodiversity conservation globally and is in a unique position to leverage knowledge, exchange best practices and build up on lessons learned. The World Bank has a large portfolio of project with the Ministry of Environment and Forests (approximately US\$ 1.5 billion). On biodiversity, the Bank is currently implementing an IDA/GEF blended operation (totaling about US\$24 million) - *Biodiversity Conservation and Rural Livelihoods Project*. Another project, *Strengthening Regional Cooperation for Wildlife Protection in Asia*, is under preparation in India. A vibrant and an expanding portfolio of projects ensure ownership of this project within the Ministry. The World Bank has a strong advantage in implementing this project due to the multi-sector approach to support Government of India's developmental strategy, its ability to forge cross-sector integration, and its substantial expertise in mainstreaming environmental sustainability, water resource management, rural development and agriculture, community-driven approaches, and policy and institutional reforms. The Bank has also had a rich experience of implementing a series of forestry programs in a number of Indian states that aimed to empower local communities in managing and using forest resources. Forestry programs are also mainstreamed in other sector projects of the Bank, such as, working with JFMC on community forestry through the Assam Agricultural Competitiveness Project. Bank is also implementing agency for a number of carbon instruments linked with the forestry sector the Forest Carbon Partnership Fund (FCPF), REDD+ etc and

is using the Climate Investment Funds³ (CIF) through a Development policy Loan in India. In addition, bank has recently concluded flagship research programs on Socioeconomic Development and Biodiversity Conservation in the Sundarbans and a Low Carbon Growth Strategy for India. This puts the bank in a strong position to lead this GEF project, which has been conceived to fully integrate with GIM, one of the flagship missions of the Government of India.

C.1 Indicate the co-financing amount the GEF agency is bringing to the project:

The Bank is bringing a co-financing of US\$ 115 million to the project. A US\$100 million from the Green India Mission (GIM) and US\$15 million from the Regional IDA project under preparation in India.

1. A co-financing of US\$ 100 million is confirmed from GIM for the next five years. While GIM is a 10 year program with an outlay of US\$ 9 billion, the GEF project would leverage about US\$ 100 million for improving forest quality, managing invasive species and developing sustainable use models for NTFPs within the 1 million ha of forest and non-forest areas that are selected to align with GIM investments. Once the new approaches introduced through the GEF financing are scaled up, this project will eventually contribute to and influence a much larger investment by GIM throughout its operational areas of 10 million ha (1 million ha from project and the remaining 9 million ha from GIM investments). The nature and types of investments to be made are described in section B2. The GEF investments add value to capture global benefits through restoration of carbon stocks over a large area, which by the year 2020 are expected to be in the tune of 50-60 million tonnes of carbon sequestered. During the lifetime of the project, carbon sequestration benefits could reach 4 million tonnes. These are rough estimates and during project preparation the estimation would be revised using FAO EXACT or UNFCCC approved other tools and will also distinguish between direct and indirect effects. Further, the carbon measure and monitoring system that would be developed as part of the GEF support could be shared regionally to develop capacities in other South Asian countries. Besides, the global benefits of carbon sequestration for building ecosystem resilience and climate change mitigation benefits through avoided deforestation and degradation, the project would also contribute to conservation of globally significant biodiversity in two key global biodiversity hotspots – the Western Ghats and Himalayas. This would include conservation of the emblematic species of tigers, elephants, and Himalayan black bears etc, which are endangered globally. The GEF investments on ecological connectivity of biological corridors would result in maintenance of robust gene pools of the endangered Royal Bengal Tiger. The GEF financing will also help capture the specific Millennium Development Goals (MDG) – MDG 1, eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, MDG 7, ensure environmental sustainability, and MDG8, global partnerships for development.
2. The project will also leverage a co-financing of US\$ 15 million from the Regional IDA project on “Strengthening Regional Cooperation for Wildlife Conservation in Asia”, which is under preparation in India. The project would be appraised by the end of FY12 and is likely to be presented to the Board in the first quarter of FY13. The regional project seeks to protect natural habitats and biodiversity conservation by focusing attention on the control of illegal trade in wildlife and its associated conservation benefits. The regional project supports capacity building of Wildlife Conservation Division of the MoEF as well as of Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (WCCB) that would result in improved enforcement of forest laws and reduce poaching of endangered wildlife there by contributing directly to improved conservation status of threatened and vulnerable species. Approaches piloted under the GEF project could be scaled up in the context of upcoming IDA project that would benefit the capacity building objectives of the Wildlife Conservation Division of MoEF. These could include application of spatial based planning tools, monitoring protocols of endangered and other threatened species, sustainable forest management approaches, policy and regulatory analysis for managing invasive species and implementation of the invasive species management frameworks etc.

C.2 HOW DOES THE PROJECT FIT INTO THE GEF AGENCY’S PROGRAM (REFLECTED IN DOCUMENTS SUCH AS UNDAF, CAS, ETC.) AND STAFF CAPACITY IN THE COUNTRY TO FOLLOW UP PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION:

The proposed operation fits well with the strategic objectives of both the existing and the next CAS (under preparation) of the World Bank. For instance, the two key pillars of the existing CAS on ensuring sustainable growth and increasing effectiveness of service delivery provide a natural fit for this project. About six projects are being proposed by the World Bank under GEF 5 for which country requests are already available. The Bank’s current engagement with the MoEF is also big and expanding including in facilitating policy formulation. The Bank is currently also involved in the GEF SLEM-CPP.

³ In addition to the shrinking carbon market, carbon credit generated in non-LDCs such as India will have restricted transaction after 2013, and thus, use of carbon instruments is not envisaged in this proposed project. Regarding CIF, India’s Investment Plan is endorsed in November 2011 already.

The Bank’s team in the Delhi country office is fully equipped to implement this project. The project team will consist of technical specialist(s) from the Country Office with extensive experience of working with GEF and the WB’s natural resources, forestry, climate change and biodiversity conservation projects (IEDP, BCRLIP, SLEM, Regional Wildlife). The bank team is currently implementing ongoing GEF projects on SLEM and other GEF-IDA blend operations on natural resources management. In addition, the Bank will bring extensive experience in social and environmental assessment and management, legal, fiduciary and procurement expertise, and monitoring expertise from its Country Office, which has an 1.5 billion dollar program on environment and biodiversity in the country. The large bank office in Delhi will oversee and facilitate broad policy dialogue and relationships with the Government of India, including the referenced project. The MoEF has already identified World Bank as the preferred implementing agency for this project.

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S): (Please attach the [Operational Focal Point endorsement letter\(s\)](#) with this template).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/DD/YYYY)
Hem Pande	Joint Secretary & GEF Operational Focal Point	Ministry of Environment and Forests	

B. GEF AGENCY (IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF criteria for project identification and preparation.					
Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Karin Shepardson, World Bank GEF Executive Coordinator		4/26/2012	Akiko Nakagawa GEF Regional Coordinator (South Asia Region), World Bank	202-473-9012	anakagawa@worldbank.org

MAP OF INDIA DEPICTING GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE OF PROPOSED GEF PROJECT

