ECOSYSTEMS SERVICE IMPROVEMENT PROJECT [ESIP]

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION PLAN [PIP]

Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change
Indira Paryavaran Bhavan
Jor Bagh Road
New Delhi - 110 003
INDIA

Preface

The Project Implementation Plan (PIP) is intended to equip the implementing agencies of the Ecosystems Service Improvement Project (ESIP) with the required information to administer the project in a smooth and effective manner.

The PIP is prepared in an easy-to-read question-answer style. It provides all the information on the project in an interactive question-answer style. The questions are straightforward and the answers are focused. The purpose of this style is to outline the required information, processes and procedures in a simple manner so that the implementing agencies discharge their duties and responsibilities effectively.

The PIP is seen as a dynamic, evolving document that will have to be revised every year based on the implementation experience. The present version is deemed as appropriate for the starting year of implementation and is recognized to require revision after the first year of implementation.

It is hoped that the PIP will be used extensively in order to realize the project development objective of ESIP.

Acknowledgements

The PIP has been prepared in a collaborative manner with the help of inputs from various implementing agencies. The following agencies own the PIP:

- Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC)
- Madhya Pradesh State Forest Department [Madhya Pradesh State Forest Development Agency (SFDA)]
- Chhattisgarh State Forest Department [Chhattisgarh State Forest Development Agency (SFDA)]
- Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education, Dehradun (ICFRE)

Acknowledgements are due to representatives of each of the above coordinating and implementing agencies. Acknowledgements are also due to the Task Team members of the World Bank that is implementing this GEF project.

Abbreviations and Acronyms

ADG	Additional Director General
AGB	Above Ground Biomass
BCRLIP	Biodiversity Conservation and Rural Livelihood Improvement Project
BDO	Block Development Officer
BMC	Biodiversity Management Committee
CAAA	Controller of Aid, Accounts & Audit
CBA	Cost Benefit Analysis
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBO	Community Based Organization
COP	Conference of Parties
CPR	Common Property Resources
DG	Director General
DOLR	Department of Land Resources
EDC	Eco Development Committee
ESA	Environment and Social Assessment
ESIP	Ecosystems Service Improvement Project
ESMP	Environment and Social Management Plan
FDA	Forest Development Agency
FM	Financial Management
FRI	Forest Research Institute
FSI	Forest Survey of India
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEO	Global Environment Objective
GIM	National Mission for a Green India.
GIS	Geographic Information System
GOI	Government of India
GP	Gram Panchayat
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
Ha	Hectare
IAS	Implementing Agency
IAS	Invasive Alien Species
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICAR-DWR	Indian Council of Agricultural Research – Directorate of Weed Research, Jabalpur
ICFRE	Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education
ID	Identity
IDA	International Development Agency
IFD	Internal Finance Division
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IRR	Internal Rate of Return
ISFR	India State of Forest Report
IT	Information Technology
IUFR	Interim Unaudited Financial Report
IWMP	Integrated Watershed Management Program
JFM	Joint Forest Management
JFMC	Joint Forest Management Committee
KVK	Krishi Vigyan Kendra (Agriculture Science Center)

LIS	Low Income States
LULUCF	Land Use Land Use Change and Forestry
MDF	Moderately Dense Forest
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MIS	Management Information System
MoEFCC	Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NAEB	National Afforestation and Ecodevelopment Board
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIC	National Informatics Center
NPV	Net Present Value
NREGA	National Rural Employment Guarantee Agency
NRM	Natural Resources Management
NTFP	Non Timber Forest Produce
OF	Open Forest
OFP	Operational Focal Point
PA	Protected Area
PCCF	Principal Chief Conservator of Forests
PDO	Project Development Objective
PMU	Project Management Unit
PIP	Project Implementation Plan
PRI	Panchayat Raj Institutions
PSC	Project Steering Committee
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
RET	Rare Endangered Threatened
SC	Scheduled Class
ST	Scheduled Tribes
SFD	State Forest Department
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
SMART	Specific, Measurable, Assignable, Realistic and Time-related
SLEM	Sustainable Land and Ecosystem Management
SPIU	State Project Implementation Unit
TDF	Tribal Development Framework
TFRI	Tropical Forest Research Institute
TP	Technical Partner
TTL	Task Team Leader
UNCCD	United Nations Convention for Combating Desertification
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
VDF	Very Dense Forests
VFC	Village Forest Committee
VVK	Van Vigyan Kendra (Forest Science Center)

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ESIP Implementation Schedule – A Quick Look of Key Activities[1]

No.	Component / Activity Description	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
1	**Component 1: Strengthening Capacity of Government Institutions in Forestry and Land Management Programs in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh (Indicative US$ 4 million or ₹ 24 crores)**						
	Staff & JFMC Capacity-Building	■	■	■	■	■	■
	Forest Carbon Stock Measuring & Monitoring - Capacity-building	■	■	■	■		
	NTFP Capacity-Building	■	■	■			
2	**Component 2: Investments for improving Forest Quality in selected landscapes(Indicative US$ 14.5 million or ₹ 87 crores)**						
2.1	*Sub-component 2.1: Enhancing and restoring carbon stocks in forestlands (Indicative US$ 12.0 million or ₹72 crores)*						
	Upgrading/modernization of select forest nurseries to raise high-quality native species planting material.	■	■	■	■		
	Investments in restoration works on degraded forestlands	■	■	■	■	■	■
	Establishing a forest carbon monitoring system						
2.2	*Sub-component 2.2: Developing community-based models for sustainable utilization of NTFP (Indicative cost US$ 2.50 million or ₹ 15 crores)*						
	Generate community level baseline assessments of livelihood dependency on NTFPs, for developing local plans for sustainable and equitable use of NTFP in communities			■	■	■	
	Value addition investments to traditional NTFP resources						
	Support for creating at least two community reserves	■					
3	**Component 3: Scaling up Sustainable Land and Ecosystem Management in selected landscapes (Indicative cost US$ 3.74 million or ₹ 22.44 crores)**						
	Scaling-up of SLEM best practices	■	■	■	■	■	■
	Building national capacity for land degradation and desertification monitoring	■	■	■	■	■	■
	Development and Implementation of a National Knowledge	■	■				

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[1] This table does not include all the activities under each of the components.

No.	Component / Activity Description	Year 1			Year 2			Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		Year 6	
	Network														

1 About ESIP

1.1 *What are the overarching goals of ESIP?*

The overarching goal or the higher objectives are as follows:

- To support and positively influence Greening India Mission (GIM) outcomes over the next 10 years.
- To improve the quality of forest in 5 million ha, which is one of the objectives of GIM – a part of the National Action Plan on Climate Change 2008 (NAPCC).
- To contribute towards increasing global carbon sequestration, reversing land degradation and conservation of globally significant diversity.
- To support India's National Biodiversity Targets (Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 11) and to contribute to Aichi Targets (Nos. 2, 5, 9, 15 and 18)
- To support the key elements of the National Biodiversity Action Plan 2008.
- To contribute to the objective of bringing 33% of India's landmass under forest and tree cover in line with the National Forestry Policy 1988.
- To aid in implementing the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 by investing in establishing Community Reserves.

1.2 *What are the objectives of the project?*

The project development objective (PDO) is to improve forest quality, land management and Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP) benefits for forest-dependent communities in selected landscapes in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh.

1.3 *What are the key indicators for the objectives?*

There are three key indicators that will be used to measure the effectiveness of this project. These are:

- People in targeted forest and adjacent communities with increased monetary or non- monetary benefits from forests (disaggregated by: female; ethnic minority/indigenous people)
- Land area where sustainable land management practices were adopted as a result of the project
- Average cumulative carbon sequestered per hectare in areas supported by the project
- Targeted beneficiary groups engaged in participatory planning under the project
- Direct project beneficiaries, of which female

These are included in the Results Framework (RF), which also includes a sub-set of indicators. A comprehensive Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system will track the performance and determine project impacts.

1.4 What are the project components?

There are three technical component and one project management component. The technical components include the following:

- Strengthening capacity of government institutions in forestry and land management programs in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh
- Investments for improving forest quality in selected landscapes
- Scaling-up sustainable land and ecosystem management in selected landscapes
- Project Management

1.5 What is the period for which the project is planned?

The project will be for five year duration.

1.6 What is the project cost?

The following table provides the breakdown of the project cost by component.

No.	Component Description	Cost (US$ million)	Cost (crores)
1	Strengthening capacity of government institutions in forestry and land management programs in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh	4.00	24.00
2	Investments for improving forest quality in selected landscapes	14.50	87.00
3	Scaling-up sustainable land and ecosystem management in selected landscapes	3.74	22.44
4	Project management	2.40	14.40
	Total Project Cost:	**24.64**	**147.84**

1.7 Where will the project operate?

The project will operate in selected landscapes in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh.

1.8 Who are the project implementing agencies? What are their roles and responsibilities?

There are three implementing agencies – MOEFCC, States of MP and CHG(IAs).Technical Partners (TPs) will be contracted or taken on board for implementing parts of the project. The two implementing agencies are the State Forest Departments of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. One TP is already identified – ICFRE, Dehradun and the other TP (OTP) will be selected by MoEFCC.

1.9 Who is financing this project?

The project is funded by the GEF Trust Fund (TF) and will be administered by the World Bank.

1.10 Will the project be able to leverage additional funding?

Leveraging additional funds will be possible and will depend on the effectiveness of the performance of the already allocated funds in the project.

1.11 How will the project be managed?

This Project Implementation Plan will guide the implementation of this project. At the central level, the GIM Directorate of MoEFCC will be responsible for the coordination between IAs and TPs.

2 Component 1: Strengthening capacity of government institutions in forestry and land management programs in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh (Indicative US$4 million or ₹24.00 crores)

2.1 What is the objective of this component?

To enhance the capacity and skills of the State Forest Departments, the Forest Development Agencies, and local communities for improvingmanagement of forest and land resources and ensuring the delivery of sustainable benefits to local communities that depend on these resources.

2.2 What are the activities under this component and when will they be implemented?

The following table provides the list of activities and the timeframe for their implementation. These are clustered based on the expected key outcomes of these activities collectively. The important or key activities are included in bold font.

S.No.	Description	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
Expected outcome 1: Key national, state and community level institutions strengthened for planning, implementing and monitoring forest management activities.							
Expected outputs: (1) Spatial protocols for monitoring biodiversity values in forestlands, including biological corridors, developed and applied to at least 50,000 ha of forestlands; (2) Human resources in at least 3 national institutes and 3 State Forest Departments trained in the use of spatial planning using new tools and technologies for mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into forest management and (3) Robust indicators and M&E plans developed and applied for monitoring biological corridors							
1	Staff training in use of GIS systems						
2	Support for identifying and mapping biodiversity corridors						
3	Training and protocol development for biodiversity measurements in select locations, especially in corridors						

S.No.	Description	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
4	Support for revising management plans (for protected areas), working plans for Divisions and micro-plans prepared by JFMC						
5	Support for organizational strengthening of JFMCs (meetings, record keeping, accounting) and on Biodiversity Management as per NBA						
6	Support for exposure visits for frontline staff/JFMCs for improving management practices						
7	Technical support (consultancy) for developing carbon measurement and monitoring system						
8	Support for hardware and software procurement and its deployment in the field						
9	Staff training in carbon measurements and support for additional contractual staff						
10	Networking with national (FSI) and international institutions for carbon measurements						
11A	Study/Consultancy for Developing sustainable use frameworks for NTFP						
11B	Training of local frontline staff, JFMCs, user groups and SHGs in applying NTFP frameworks						
12	Training for strengthening local self-governance institutions, including JFMCs to establish community reserves for co-management						

2.3 Who will be implementing this component?

The State PIUs located in the State Forest Department will be implementing this component.

2.4 How will this component be implemented?

Technical training assistance, training workshops and study tours, and equipment will be designed, planned and conducted.

3 Component 2: Investments for improving forest quality in selected landscapes(Indicative US$ 14.50million or ₹87.00Crore)

3.1 What is the objective of this component?

To improve the quality and productivity of the existing forests so as to ensure sustained flows of ecosystem services and carbon sequestration, and sustainable harvesting and value addition of non-timber forest products (NTFP) to provide

economic benefits to forest dependent communities that promote conservation and improve ecological connectivity between critical biodiversity areas.

3.2   *What does this component do?*

This component will complement the ongoing efforts of GIM through demonstrative investments on the following:

- Improving forest quality using native species mix; and
- Developing models for sustainable utilization of NTFPs in collaboration with local forest communities.

This component would facilitate the 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.

3.3   *How will this component be implemented?*

The project will finance on-the-ground investments in nurseries and planting materials, community labor for forest land preparation for planting and invasive species removal, technical support and equipment and training for sustainable NTFP utilization. There are three sub components through which these will be implemented.

3.4   *What are the two sub-components?*

The two sub-components are the following:

- Enhancing and restoring carbon stocks in forestlands.
- Developing community-based models for sustainable utilization of NTFP.

The next two chapters discuss each of these two sub-components in detail.

3.5   *Where will this component be implemented?*

This component will be implemented in selected GIM landscapes identified in the two states. Landscapes in both the States have been identified for the first three years totaling about 72,000 ha (see table below).

GIM Landscapes in Chhattisgarh for ESIP interventions

Forest Division (Range)	Forest Area (Ha)			Revenue Area (Ha)	Total Area of Landscape (Ha)
	Very Dense	Moderately Dense	Open		
KAWARDHA (PANDRIA WEST)	0.00	2225.75	3011.91	2450.03	7687.69
BILASPUR (BILASPUR)	0.00	2565.26	1443.33	1431.56	5440.15
MARWAHI (MARWAHI)	0.00	1561.14	1441.15	3065.18	6067.47
KATGHORA (PALI)	839.92	2375.07	519.18	1244.24	4978.41
BASTAR (CHITRAKOTE)	0.00	3923.31	1231.41	1529.73	6684.45
KANKER (NARHARPUR)	0.00	1146.10	2405.87	4265.67	7817.64
SOUTH KONDAGAON (MAKRI)	2059.12	2670.12	1893.32	1005.01	7627.57
RAIPUR (SONAKHAN)	12.55	1461.40	1797.32	2370.04	5641.31
EAST RAIPUR (FINGESWAR)	0.00	138.90	3589.28	4146.32	7874.50
NORTH SURGUJA (RAGHUNATHNAGAR)	0.00	826.34	1889.85	3910.69	6626.88
SOUTH SURGUJA (SITAPUR)	0.00	1288.14	1049.74	3894.80	6232.68
TOTAL	**2911.59**	**20181.53**	**20272.36**	**29313.27**	**72678.75**

GIM Landscapes in Madhya Pradesh for ESIP Interventions

Forest Division	Forest Area (Ha)			Revenue Area (Ha)	Total Area of Landscape (Ha)
	Very Dense	Moderately Dense	Open		
SATNA	20	10467	7967	64038	82492
UMARIA	200	12311	5867	21635	40013
DINDORI	200	16422	6578	42374	65574
S. BALAGHAT	300	14150	9344	21143	44937
HOSHANGABAD	30	14356	9433	42696	66515
SOUTH SEONI	0	7844	7706	29276	44826
NORTH BETUL	50	6830	5744	23219	35843
W. BETUL	50	6444	4444	25524	36462
RAISEN	100	17433	12044	62079	91656
SEHORE	0	8222	8044	56809	73075
DHAR	0	2011	4489	84029	90529
JHABUA	0	3733	5622	65971	75326
BADWANI	0	4322	5689	50224	60235
SENDHWA	0	2111	2778	24527	29416
SOUTH SAGAR	27	4770	4304	400	9501
S. PANNA	35	8889	5833	23844	38601
SHEOPUR	14	20844	19367	32938	73163
SHIVPURI	61	12656	14278	84922	111917
Total	**1087**	**173815**	**139531**	**755648**	**1070086**

3.6 *What will the basis for deciding the interventions?*

For each of the GIM landscapes that will include ESIP interventions, a landscape management plan will form the basis. Annex 1 provides the guidelines for the preparation of these plans. Based on these plans, the nature, scale and type of interventions in each of the landscapes will be decided.

4 Sub-component 2.1: Enhancing and restoring carbon stocks in forestlands (Indicative US$ 12 million or ₹72 crores)

4.1 *In the sub component on "Enhancing and restoring carbon stocks in forestlands", what will be done?*

This will include the following:

- Investments for improving, upgrading and modernizing of selected forest nurseries for raising high-quality native species and planting material.
- Introduce and support new and innovative 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-forest lands.
- Demonstrative pilots for rehabilitation of degraded forest patches and simultaneously integrate sustainable resource use practices.

4.2 *What will be the outcome of this sub-component on "Enhancing and restoring carbon stocks in forestlands"?*

The major outcome of this sub-component is increased carbon sequestration capacity of forestlands that would be worked upon under the project. The target of improving forest quality over 250,000 Ha will not be achieved by project financing only. The area covered by replicating good practices piloted under ESIP from GIM resources across other landscapes in other States will also be counted towards the target of area covered under forest restored.

4.3 *What are the activities of this sub-component and the timeframe within which these will be implemented?*

The following table provides the list of activities and the timeframe for their implementation. These are clustered based on the expected outputs of these activities collectively.

S.No.	Description	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
Expected outcome: Increased carbon sequestration through forest quality improvement programs **Expected Outputs: (1) Carbon sequestration increased over baseline in at least 250,000 ha of production forests with use of native species mix and (2) At least 2 million tonnes of carbon sequestered by project end**							
1	Upgrading/modernization of select forest nurseries to raise high-quality native species planting material						
2	Building institutional capacity on new processes for undertaking soil preparation, forest enrichment planting and protection works in degraded production forests as well as on non-forestlands, and implementation of these processes at the						

S.No.	Description	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
	community level						
3	Investments in restoration works on degraded forestlands						
4	Establishing a forest carbon monitoring system						

5 Sub-component 2.2: Developing community-based models for sustainable utilization of NTFP (Indicative US$ 2.5 million or ₹ 15.00 crores)

5.1 In this sub-component, what will be done?

This sub-component will support formalized allocation of usufruct rights, value addition and marketing to traditional NTFP resources, and creation and management of Community Reserves. The modalities for establishing community reserves will be as per the Wildlife(Protection) Act, 1972. The result will be 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 local stakeholders to understand the challenges of NTFP supply chains, identify potential interventions to improve NTFP marketing, and develop strategies for enhancing incomes from sustainable NTFP utilization.

5.2 What are the activities of this sub-component and the timeframe within which these will be implemented?

The following table provides the list of activities and the timeframe for their implementation. These are clustered based on the expected key outcomes of these activities collectively. The important or key activities are included in bold font.

S.No.	Description	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
Expected Outcome: Decentralized community-based models for sustainable utilization of NTFP developed and implemented **Expected Output: (1) Sustainable use NTFP framework developed and (2) Sustainable use NTFP framework applied by communities in project areas**							
1	Generate community level baseline assessments of livelihood dependency on NTFPs, for developing local plans for sustainable and equitable use of NTFP in communities						
2	Value addition investments to traditional NTFP resources						

S.No.	Description	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
3	Support for creating at least two community reserves						

6 Component 3: Scaling-up sustainable land and ecosystem management in selected landscapes (Indicative US$ 3.74 million or ₹ 22.44 crores)

6.1 What is the objective of this component?

To prevent land degradation and desertification and increase above-ground forest carbon stock through the following:

- A combination of investments to implement and scale-up tried-and-tested SLEM best practices (particularly drawing from lessons and best practice derived from the GEF-supported on-going SLEM project) in private land holdings and CPR lands,
- To increase national capacity for monitoring land degradation and track associated indicators, and
- To generate knowledge exchange on SLEM approaches.

6.2 What will be done under this component?

This will include activities that:

- Support on-the-ground sustainable land management investments in private land holdings and common property resource lands.
- Enhance knowledge and capacity for further scaling up of these approaches at the national level.
- Will draw heavily from the best practices and approaches that were tried and successfully developed under the on-going GEF supported SLEM project

6.3 What will be outcome of this component?

The outcome will the benefits to the small and marginal farmers and other rural poor and a national knowledge platform for supporting a community of practice on SLEM.These activities are designed to overcome the twin challenges of arresting land degradation and meeting food security targets. Improvement in the quality of habitat, prevention of land degradation and desertification, reclamation and reversion of degraded would result in expansion of crop area thereby enhance food production. Increased productivity on private and biomass production for fuel and fodder on common property resources as well as on degraded forest lands would help food, fodder, and fuel and fiber security.

6.4 What is the link between this project and the earlier GEF-supported SLEM project?

This project draws from SLEM in the following ways:

- Drawing from lessons and best practice approaches to sustainable land and ecosystem management that were compiled, developed and piloted under the ongoing GEF financed SLEM project.
- Using the baseline information on climate change, biodiversity, land degradation and institutional approaches.
- Using the M&E framework that was developed under SLEM.

6.5 *How will this component be implemented?*

The following activities are envisaged:

7 Activity1: Scaling-up of SLEM best practices (Indicative US$ 2.99Million or ₹ 17.94Crore)

7.1 *What will be done under this activity?*

This activity will support application and scaling up of the existing and tested SLEM best practices such as participatory watershed management, approaches to improve soil fertility and land productivity, restoration of over-grazed pastures and other common lands and improvement of habitat quality in micro-watersheds. The specific best practices to be applied will be screened for suitability to the respective agro-climatic zones, using GIS.

7.2 *What are the activities of this activity and the timeframe within which these will be implemented?*

The following table provides the list of activities and the timeframe for their implementation. These are clustered based on the expected key outcomes of these activities collectively. The important or key activities are included in bold font.

S.No.	Description	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
	Expected outcome: (1) Improved productivity of common property resources of 25,000 ha in the selected landscapes in the two states; (2) Improved landscape level planning for efficient utilization of natural resources in selected states; (3) Improved inter-departmental coordination for at least 2 states and (4) Mitigation of effects of drought and support to poverty reduction. **Expected output: (1) Increased forage/biomass, (2) Improved ecosystems/habitats, (3) Improve functionality of biological corridors, (4) Participatory micro-watershed management (5)Reversal and prevention of land degradation and desertification in 25,000 ha of non-farm common property resources in the selected landscapes in the two states, (6) Building local knowledge and capacity in SLEM best practices and (7) Empowerment of vulnerable sections of target communities**						
1	Support of scaling-up of SLEM best practices (Inputs & Works) (Includes on-farm and non-forest CPR)						
2	Awareness building on use of SLEM best practices across different stakeholders						

S.No.	Description	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
	(beneficiaries and extension workers)						
3	Training support to beneficiaries and extension workers for applying identified SLEM best practices, including afforestation in degraded forests and establishing linkages with other afforestation programs						
4	Capacity building of VVKs and nurseries for promoting restoration of degraded common property resources, sensitizing workshops, creation of new extension material, etc.						

7.3 *How will this activity be implemented and related questions?*

This activity will be implemented in selected areas within the GIM landscapes in the two States of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. Using the background of SLEM implementation and other activities done by ICFRE, the particular interventions, particular areas and particular landscapes will be identified. ICFRE will take it up as its first task. The landscape planning will be done as per needs of the land, water and vegetation resources and socio-economic condition of the keeping livelihood in view.

Once identified, the activities can be broadly grouped as follows: (1) capacity-building, training and information support; (2) procurement of inputs, particularly seeds, for the proposed interventions; and (3) financing of small works that are incidental to the context of the proposed interventions that will render them to be more effective. The following will the methodology for implementing these groups of activities:

- Capacity-building and related activities: ICFRE and its state-level institutions will undertake these activities through its own staff and its consultants. As required, resource persons from other institutions will be sourced based on the needs of the capacity-building initiative.
- Procurement of inputs such as seeds: ICFRE has its own nurseries for forest species seeds and seedlings. However, for non-forest species that may be required under the project, ICFRE will procure from other agencies. Once procured, ICFRE will store, transport and distribute as per the project needs.
- Financing of small works: ICFRE will engage contractors for small works that will be required as a part of the interventions planned. These will be small works contracts for which ICFRE will closely supervise implementation.
- Landscape planning and designing of the structures can also be outsourced while the execution and supervision can be taken care of by the TFRI and ICFRE staff under the guidance and advice of consultants.

8   Activity 2: Building national capacity for land degradation and desertification monitoring (Indicative US$ 0.42million or R. 2.50 crores)

8.1   What will be the outcome of this activity?

This will achieve the following:

- Increase the national capacity for monitoring the status of land degradation and desertification and SLEM outcomes, as well as the results of UNCCD action programs at the country level.
- Facilitate reporting on key indicators under the UNCCD.
- Develop and implement a web-based national MIS that will allow capturing trends and status of key impact and process indicators on land degradation and desertification.

8.2   What are the sub-activities and the timeframe within which these will be implemented?

The following table provides the list of sub-activities and the timeframe for their implementation. These are clustered based on the expected key outcomes of these activities collectively. The important or key activities are included in bold font.

S.No.	Description	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
Expected outcome: Strengthened national capacity for timely and accurate reporting under UNCCD impact and process indicators and monitoring at national and sub-national levels (2) Adaptive management for national monitoring and reporting to UNCCD and other conventions **Expected outputs: (1) Development of new tools and methods for effective monitoring and assessment of land degradation and desertification status and (2) National online platform/portal ready for agencies to directly report on land degradation and desertification data**							
1	Roadmap for institutional and policy mainstreaming of SLEM in other sectors						
2	Developing an online national reporting database for capturing trends and status of key impacts and process indicators on land degradation and desertification; Training of trainers for the use of the national online portal						

8.3   How will this activity be implemented and related questions?

ICFRE will engage an IT firm to develop this web-based online reporting / monitoring systems. And, it will be ICFRE's responsibility to ensure that the required information is made available to the IT firm and the web-based systems are fully streamlined. In this regard, ICFRE will do the following:

- Will liaise with the various organizations that include National Remote Sensing Agency, Space Application Centre and Forest Survey of India, Indian Institute of Remote Sensing to get up-to-date information that will be relevant for putting together a web-based portal that will streamline timely and accurate reporting under the UNCCD.
- Will identify key impacts and process indicators on land degradation and desertification that will form the basis for capturing trends and status.
- Will establish a system to involve community-based organizations to provide information that will get reflected in the web-based portal.
- Will ensure that the IT firm also trains the trainers to interested stakeholders on the use of national web-based portal.

9 Activity 3: Development and Implementation of a National Knowledge Network(Indicative US$ 0.33 million or ₹ 2 crores)

9.1 What will be done under this activity?

- Develop an interactive web-based platform with direct access and use at the farm level with help from extension services.
- Promote and mainstream NRM best practices through a network of excellence, including and using the extension services networks of both agriculture and forest sectors.
- Provide links and virtual access to repositories of best practices and analytical reports.
- Develop a community of practice by connecting stakeholders with common interests in adopting and expanding SLEM approaches.
- Organize and implement learning events at the interface of the community, farm and common lands through the web-based platform.

9.2 What are the sub-activities of this and the timeframe within which these will be implemented?

The following table provides the list of sub-activities and the timeframe for their implementation. These are clustered based on the expected key outcomes of these activities collectively. The important or key activities are included in bold font.

S. No.	Description	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
Expected outcome: Establishing a system for consolidating and disseminating SLEM best practice knowledge **Expected output: Scaling up and national dissemination of SLEM best practices at the farmer / community and institutional levels**							
1	Develop an interactive webpage platform with direct access and use at the farm level						
2	Develop national database on SLEM practitioners for the development of institutional and individual networks						

S. No.	Description	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
3	Technical support for the preparation and dissemination of SLEM knowledge products						
4	Software and hardware infrastructure development for dissemination of best practices to end users						

9.3 *How will this activity be implemented and related questions?*

ICFRE will engage an IT consultant to develop this web-based portal that will serve as an interactive platform to share SLEM best practice knowledge. Subsequent to developing this platform, ICFRE will maintain the web-based portal on an ongoing basis. During the course of this project, ICFRE will build its IT capacity to service this web-based portal entirely.

Dissemination of knowledge would also be performed through technology leaflets and their distribution to the farmers in their local language.

Bringing out the progress reports and the success stories and their wide circulation would help knowledge build up besides the workshops, trainings and visits to the success story sites.

10 Component 4: Project Management (Roles & Responsibilities and Organizational Arrangements) (Indicative Cost ₹ 2.40 million or ₹ 14.40 crores)

Roles & Responsibilities

10.1 *Who will be responsible for project implementation at the Centre?*

A modest Project Management Unit (PMU) will be established to coordinate and monitor project implementation and progress towards the envisaged development objective. The PMU will be housed within the Division responsible for implementing the GIM within MoEFCC. This will ensure that there is complete complementarity between the project and the GIM. The co-financing benefits that will arise will be supportive rather than competitive.

10.2 *Who will be responsible at the two states – Madhya Pradesh (MP) and Chhattisgarh?*

The GIM Nodal Officer of respective State Forest Departments will be responsible for the ESIP implementation in the states. He / she will be assigned the position of the State Project Director. A State Project Implementation Unit(SPIU) will be established for its implementation. Refer 10.5 for further information on the organizational structure at the SPIU.

10.3 Who are the Technical Partners? What are their roles?

There is one Technical Partner (TPs): ICFRE Other Technical Partners may be selected by MoEFCC during implementation, as and if required. Like MoEFCC and the two State Forest Departments, the TP will implement specific components / sub-components of this project with support from the respective State Forest Departments. The following table gives further information about the TP and its roles.

S. No.	Description on the IAPs	Role in the project
1	ICFRE is an apex body in the national forestry research system, has been undertaking the holistic development of forestry research through need based planning, promoting, conducting and coordinating research, education and extension covering all aspects of forestry. The Council deals with the solution based forestry research in tune with the emerging issues in the sector, including global concerns such as climate change, conservation of biological diversity, combating desertification and sustainable management and development of resources.	ICFRE will implement the Component 3. ICFRE will also implement technical support consultancy for developing carbon measurement and monitoring system, which is under Component 1.

MoEFCC will execute a MoU with ICFRE, thereby co-opting it as a Technical Partner for project implementation.

Organizational structure

10.4 Who will be in the PMU at the Centre / MoEFCC?

The core Government staff will be in the PMU in the MoEFCC. The Mission Director for GIM will also be the National Project Director for ESIP. Director in-charge of GIM Division will support the National Project Director. Specialized staff for core forestry sector expert (external consultant) will support the core staff. Specialized staff for project management will support the core staff. This will include procurement, financial management, safeguards and MIS specialists (all external consultants). An administrative officer (external consultant) will be in place to support day-to-day activities, coordinate with the other external consultants, State PIUs and Technical Project Partners.

There will be a Project Steering Committee (PSC) established to oversee the project implementation. Members of PSC will include representation from GEF- OFP office, Divisions of CBD, CC, CCD and IFD. The PSC can also coopt up to 5 additional members, including for technical matters from within MoEFCC. In addition, PSC could invite up to 3 external members as Special Invitees on specialized topics. The PSC will meet at least twice a year, or as per requirement and will be the final approving authority for all matters (including the approval of the Annual Action Plans from the States and Technical Partners)

concerning ESIP. The PSC will be notified through a Government Order/Memorandum and the first meeting will be held within 3 months of project effectiveness.

The organogram of the PMU is included in the following box.

Box 1 Organogram of the PMU at MoEFCC
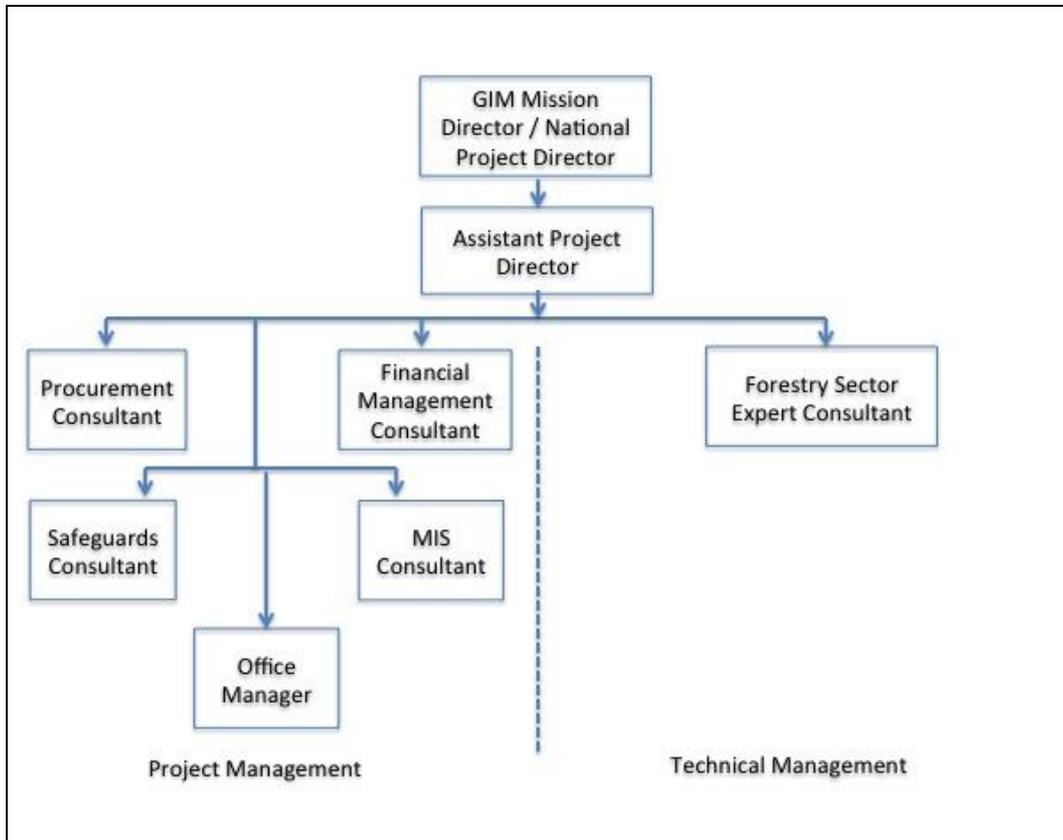
10.5 *What are the organizational arrangements to implement the project in the two states – Madhya Pradesh (MP) and Chhattisgarh?*

State PIU will headed by the nodal officer for GIM. He / she will be the State Project Director. Specialized staff for technical matters will support the State Project Director. These will include Forestry / Ecosystems Service Specialist, Knowledge Management & Training Specialist,Database & GIS Expert and Social Development / Community Mobilization Specialist. Further specialist staff for project management matters will also form an integral part of the State PIU. These will include a Financial Consultant, Procurement Consultant and M&E Specialist. The organogram of the State PIU is included in the following box.

Box 2 Organogram of the State PIUs
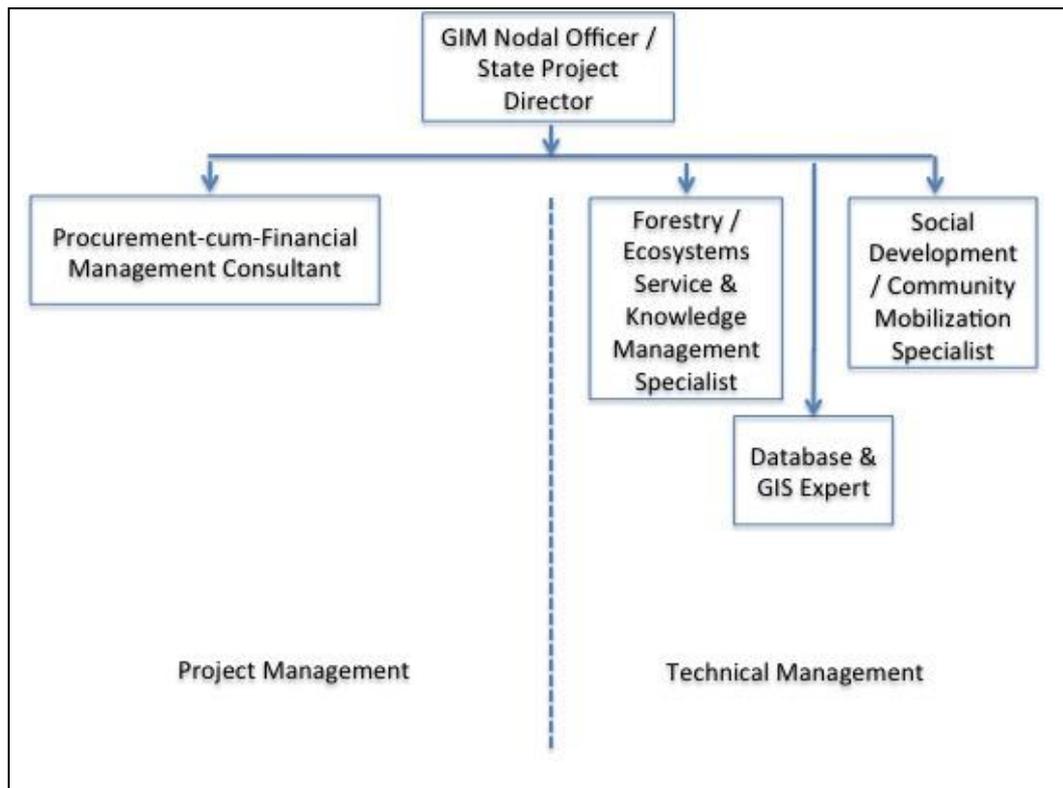
The State PIUs will coordinate implementation at the state level. The responsibility for the implementation will be with the respective DFOs within whose jurisdiction the chosen landscapes fall. On an annual basis, these DFOs will submit Annual Action Plans to the State PIU. Once approved, the State PIU will authorize the transfer of funds to the DFO for implementation. The transfer of funds under this project will fall the same mechanism as planned under the GIM. Further information is given in Paragraph 13.4 on funds flows.

10.6 *What are the organizational arrangements in ICFRE?*

The organizational arrangements for SLEM at ICFRE will be replicated. As it has implemented SLEM, ICFRE has developed good capacity for implementing externally aided World Bank projects. At ICFRE, the projects will be implemented by the Directorate of Research, broadly following the organizational arrangements successfully implemented under the World Bank aided SLEM project. Deputy Director General (Research) will be the Nodal Officer at ICFRE to anchor and steer the project. ADG (Biodiversity and Climate Change) will be the Project Director in respect of ICFRE components, which includes Component 3 related to SLEM and Component 2.1 pertaining to carbon measurement. The Nodal Officer will monitor the progress of the project on a quarterly basis.

The organizational arrangements in ICFRE are included in the following figure.

Box 3: ICFRE Organogram
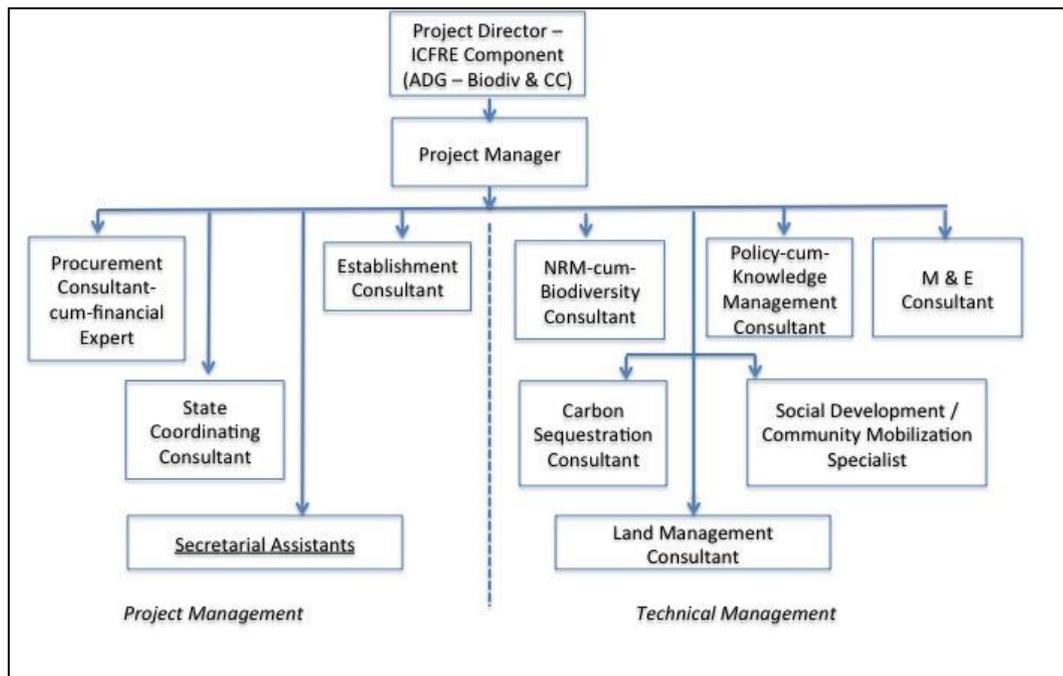
ICFRE will administratively report to the PMU at the MOEFCC. They will directly coordinate with the respective State PIUs for the implementation of Component 3.

10.7 *What will be project administration arrangements overall?*

MoEFCC and the two States will establish a budget line for ESIP respectively. Funds will flow to ESIP through the GoI's budgetary process for activities to be undertaken by MoEFCC. The two States will allocate funds and receive direct reimbursement from the Bank. PMU will be overall responsible for the overall coordination, implementation and flow of funds.

The PMU will receive, review and approve the Annual Action Plans from the respective GIM Nodal Officers / State Project Directors of the two participating States. A separate bank account will be maintained for receiving project funds. The GIM Nodal Officers will then release funds for the various activities as per the Annual Action Plans that will be in line with the Landscape Management Plan. The Implementing Agencies will have to produce Utilization Certificates in order to access subsequent installments as well as next year's funding.

ICFRE will directly submit Annual Action Plans to the PMU and will receive funds directly into a separate account. All implementing agencies will furnish regular quarterly progress reports on both physical and financial aspects.

The following box presents the overall project administration arrangements.

Box 4: Overall Project Administration Arrangements
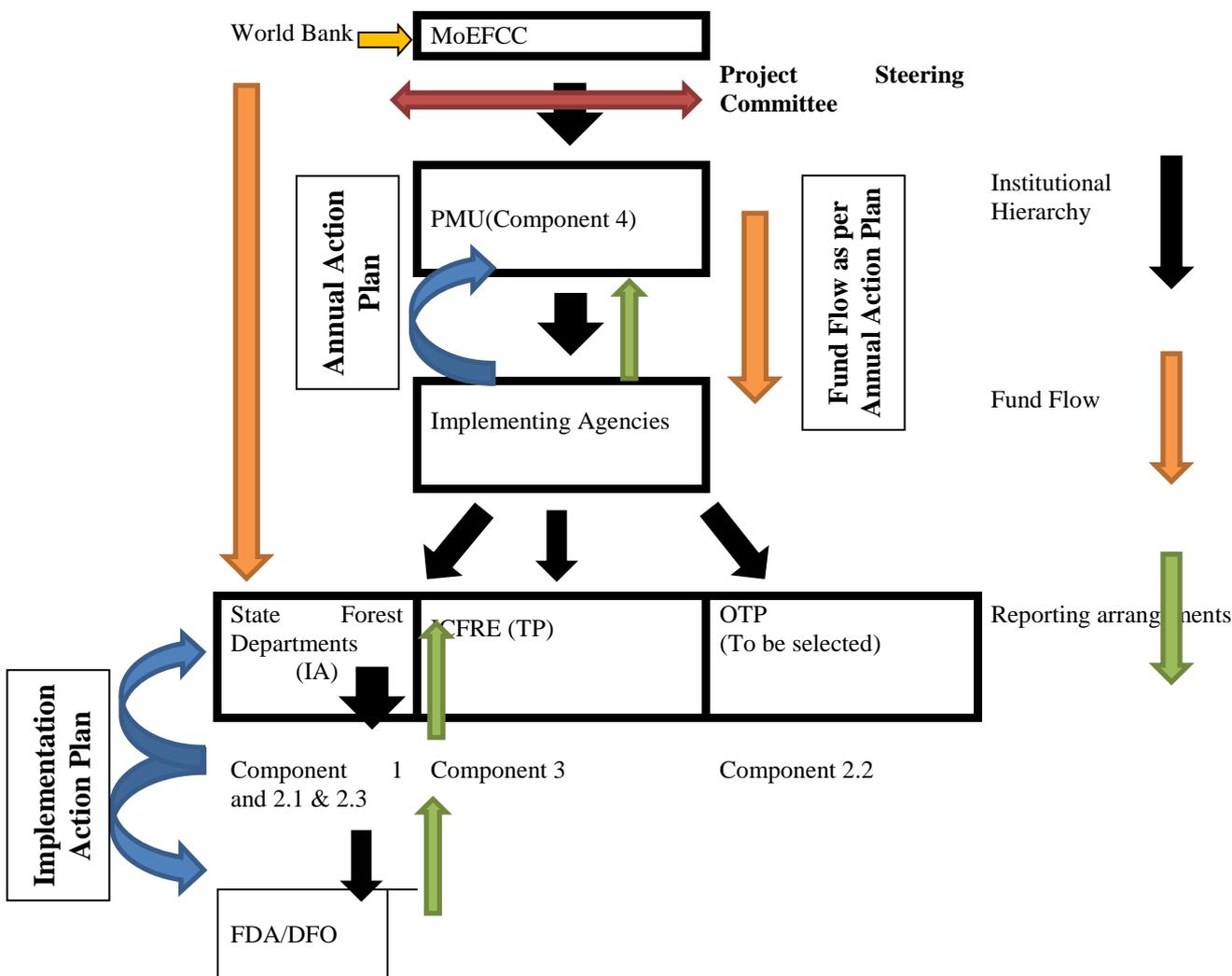
11 Component 4: Project Management (Safeguards)

11.1 What are the safeguard concerns in ESIP?

The following table provides information on the four applicable safeguard policies:

Table 1 Applicable Safeguard Policies

No.	Policy	Applicability
1	OP/BP 4.01 Environmental Assessment	Some specific activities may have adverse environmental impacts if not implemented with due caution. Activities requiring mitigation action may include piloting biological control methods of managing invasive species, developing

		sustainable NTFP harvesting models, etc.
2	OP/BP 4.04 Natural Habitats	The project will work in locations with significant natural habitats and some activities would be carried out within the natural habitats. However, these activities are likely to yield positive outcomes, as their objective is to improve ecosystem services and conserve biodiversity. Activities will not be carried out within the designated protected areas.
3	OP/BP 4.36 Forestry	Most of the project investments are aiming to enhance forest quality and introduce sustainable forest management practices to improve ecosystem services. The forests will include common forestlands, village forests, reserved forests, and forest areas under Territorial Forest Divisions. However, no investments on commercial logging and inside protected areas are proposed.
4	OP/BP 4.10 Indigenous Peoples	The project will be implemented in many tribal areas and would require a specific social assessment to identify and analyze issues related to tribal communities in relation to the project activities. This would help prepare a tribal development strategy,which would be applied during project implementation.

11.2 Is there a negative list of activities that will ensure compliance to safeguard requirements?

Yes, there is negative list of activities that will not be financed under ESIP. These will be screened using the Environmental and Social Safeguards Data Sheets / Checklists. The following activities are included in the Negative List:

- Any activity that requires forcible eviction of people from land under their ownership and/or results in loss of livelihoods to the people/communities.
- Any activity that is not consistent with the applicable laws, policies and regulatory measures of the State and the Country.
- Any activity that puts any additional restrictions (which are not in force today) on accessing, including informal arrangements, to natural resources, such as, village common lands, CPR, forests etc. that communities are currently enjoying.
- Any activity that compulsorily exclude participation of tribal, landless, marginal farmers and poor/BPL families.
- Any activity that prohibits filing of bonafide claims pertaining to the Forest Rights Act, 2006 (both individual and community forest rights).
- Any project that is not consistent with the project description at time of project negotiations, unless subsequently agreed to with the Bank along with the appropriate level of environmental and social management.

11.3 How will compliance to safeguards be ensured?

All the proposed interventions will be screened using the Environmental and Social Safeguards Data Sheets/Checklists. If the screening reveals that these are in the negative list (Refer 11.2), then these will not be financed under ESIP. If these are permitted, then appropriate mitigation actions will be included as per

the ESMF. For instance, the potential risks pertaining to bio-control agents / species impacting non-target species (relevant to Sub-component 2.3) will require the following environmental mitigation actions: (i) Monitor non-target species for potential impacts, (ii) Avoid using general bio-control agents; use host-specific ones for targeted species and (iii) Follow eradication with replanting using native species. To give another instance of a social risk or impact of low participation of vulnerable & backward classes and women (relevant to all sub-components of Component 2, Sub-components 3.1 and 3.3), the following social mitigation actions will be implemented: (i) Develop and extensively use IEC material for mobilizing vulnerable, backward and women beneficiaries and (ii) Set local minimum thresholds (upward of 70%) for inclusion of vulnerable, backward and women beneficiaries in project activities.

Annex 3 includes a table of environmental and social mitigation actions that are included in the ESMF. Further information on the environmental safeguards is in the ESMF.

11.4 How will compliance to the social safeguard risks related to tribals or indigenous peoples be addressed?

The project will be implemented in many tribal areas. As a part of the ESMF, a tribal development framework(TDF) has been prepared. This framework is to enable and facilitate inclusion of tribal, and other vulnerable communities, including Dalits and other socially marginalized groups, in the project supported institutions, operations and investments and benefits.

ESIP will ensure the following: (i) project activities and interventions uphold the social and cultural norms and practices, and constitutional rights of the tribal communities; ii) the project engages with the tribal communities in a free, prior and informed manner and facilitates their participation and broad community support in the entire process of preparation, implementation and monitoring of the project interventions.

The TDF will:

- Focus on inclusion of tribal communities directly dependent on forest landscapes, as well as vulnerable households.
- Ascertain that the project does not inadvertently lead to or induce disempowerment, or increase disparities between the tribal/ other vulnerable and 'mainstream' communities.
- Avoid, minimize and/or mitigate any kind of adverse impacts on tribal households, including on their livelihoods.
- Establish appropriate strategies for information sharing, communication, training and decision-making with the different tribal communities (women and men) at all stages of the project.
- Ensure that the project benefits and investments are equally accessible to the tribal and other vulnerable communities inhabiting the project area.
- Develop appropriate training and/or development interventions in accordance with the articulated needs and concerns of tribal groups (women and men) inhabiting the project landscapes.

All teams working in the tribal areas will be oriented and trained on tribal development and social safeguards.

The Social Development Specialist in PMU will have overall responsibility for incorporation of TDF provisions and their implementation in project landscapes. There will be a Social/Tribal Development Coordinator for focused development of tribal and other vulnerable communities at the landscape level.

The TDF meets the World Bank's Social Safeguard Policy OP 4.10 Indigenous Peoples and its implementation will ensure compliance to the policy requirements.

Further details of the TDF are provided in Annex 3.

11.5 *Were stakeholder consultations conducted to address safeguard concerns?*

Yes, a number of stakeholder consultations - with adequate prior notice - were organized at four representative/project landscapes in Chhattisgarh (Kawardha and Gariaband Divisions) and Madhya Pradesh (Hoshangabad and Umaria Divisions) for seeking stakeholder inputs, specially from beneficiaries, on the proposed project design, components and interventions, as well as assessment anticipated social and environmental impacts.

Participants at these consultations included forest users, NTFP collectors, JFMC representatives, members/leaders of Tendu Patta Cooperative Societies, NGO representatives, and Forest Department staff and officials in the two States. The consultations and interactions were also attended by forest- dependent vulnerable and marginalized communities, especially tribal populations, during the preparation of the ESMF with Implementing Agencies at the State level.

In addition, the project design and safeguards issues have drawn from a series of expert interviews, multi-state consultation workshop and discussions with the State Forest Department officers. Participants' comments and suggestions have been incorporated in the project design/ ESMF.

For further information on stakeholder consultations, refer Annex 3 of the ESMF.

11.6 *What is the Grievance Redress Mechanism for ESIP?*

At the MoEFCC, a National Level Grievances Committee will be established. The Project Director in the PMU will be the Chair. Most complaints and grievances are likely to be resolved at the State and District levels, but some may escalate to the National level for which the committee will meet as required. The composition of the committee will be as follows: Chair / GIM Director (and Project Director), A senior representative from Ministry of Tribal Affairs, a prominent Social Scientist, a prominent woman development professional and a representative of a prominent voluntary organization working on forestry / wildlife and tribal issues.

The State Level Grievances Committee will be established under the chairmanship of Principal Chief Conservator Forests. State Project Director / GIM Nodal Officer will be convener of this committee. The composition of the committee will be with the following members: Chair / Principal Chief Conservator Forests, a senior representative from SC&ST Welfare/ Tribal Affairs Department, a senior representative of the Revenue Department, a senior representative of Rural Development Department, a representative of the PRIs, a prominent Social Scientist or Academician, a prominent woman development professional from the state, a representative of a prominent voluntary organization from the state.

At the District level, the Grievance Redress Committee will be established at each project landscape under the chairmanship of concerned District Forest Officer. District level heads of tribal departments and Block Development Officer (BDO) will be members along with 2-3 JFMC/VFC representatives, and a prominent Social Worker/NGO representative of the district. Gram Panchayat acts as Grievance Redress Committee at the village level.

Communications to reach the Grievance Committee will be sent to all stakeholders through various ways including printed material with the contact information. No grievance can be kept pending for more than three months, though efforts should be made to resolve them at the earliest. In case the aggrieved party is not satisfied with the proposed redress measures, it can approach the State-level Committee. If the aggrieved party is not satisfied with the decision of State-level Committee, it can approach the PMU in the MoEFCC. The following presents a summary of GRM and further details are provided in the ESMP.

Table 2 ESIP Grievance Redress Mechanism

Level	Agency	Estimated time for resolving	Issues likely to emerge	Responsibility
Village	Gram Panchayat	Within 2 weeks	Encroachment Livelihoods Inclusion and Equity	GP, Project Staff
District	Grievance Redress Committee	Within 4 weeks		District Collector as Chairperson and IA in-charge as Convener
State	State Grievances Committee	Within 8 weeks		PCCF as Chairman andSPIU
National	Grievances Committee at PMU	Within 12 weeks	Any issue escalated to national level	National Project Director

12   Component 4: Project Management (Procurement)

12.1   *What will be procurement requirements?*

All procurement of goods, works and non-consulting works will be done in accordance with Guidelines: Procurement of Goods, Works and Non-Consulting Services under IBRD Loans and IDA Credits & Grants by World Bank Borrowers (January 2011, revised July 2014).

All procurement of consultants will be done in accordance with Guidelines: Selection and Employment of Consultants under IBRD Loans and IDA Credits by World Bank Borrowers (January 2011, revised July 2014).

All trainings (study tours, workshops, training for staff, etc.) and operational cost expenses will be met through the incremental operating costs that follow borrower procedures. These will not be services that are procured.

12.2 *What about the procurement plans?*

The procurement plans will be prepared by the MoEFCC at the central level, State Project Implementation Units of Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh, ICFRE and the other TP.

13 Component 4: Project Management (Financial Management)

13.1 *Who will be responsible for the financial management at the national level?*

MoEFCC will be responsible for the overall Financial Management (FM) arrangements under the project, and in ensuring that the arrangements for budgeting, accounting, reporting, funds flow, internal controls and audits are satisfactory and are carried out in line with the project documents.

The FM functions will be carried out through the PMU that will be established as the nodal agency of MoEFCC. Adequate and qualified FM staff will staff the PMU.

13.2 *What are the FM activities at the national level?*

PMU will perform the following key FM tasks:

- Preparing annual budgetary provisions for the project and monitoring of project expenditures against project budget for investments to be made by MOEFCC;
- Approving annual action plans of state-level State Forest Departments/JFM (Joint Forest Management) and ICFRE;
- Ensuring sufficient and timely funds flow for MOEFCC level activities;
- Making regular financial reports at all levels of the project and compiling quarterly financial reports and annual financial statements of the project;
- Submitting timely annual reimbursement claims to the Bank; and
- Ensuring annual external audits at MOEFCC, state level State Forest Departments/JFM (Joint Forest Management) and ICFRE as per the agreed TOR with the Bank.
- Consolidating implementing entities' audited financial statements and audit observations,
- Submitting consolidated annual audit reports of the project to the Bank, and
- Ensuring compliance with the auditor's observations.

13.3 What about financial management at the SPIUs and the Technical Partners?

The SPIU of the Technical Partner –ICFRE will prepare Annual Action Plans that will be in line with the activities outlined in this PIP. These will be approved by the MoEFCC Funds will flow to the MOEFCC for its share of project activities and the State governments will be reimbursed directly for expenditures incurred by them in line with these Action Plans. ICFRE will also prepare and submit Annual Action Plans to MoEFCC based on which it will receive funds.

13.4 How will the project funds be received and how will the expenditure be reimbursed?

All implementing agencies (participating states and ICFRE) will submit an Annual Action Plan, which must be approved by the Project Steering Committee. These will form the basis of the projects funds to be received and expended.

At the national level, the project's funding requirements will be provided through the budget of the MOEFCC as a separate budget line for external-aided projects. Adequate provisions will be made by MOEFCC in the budgets. MOEFCC will be required to make allocations for the AAPs of ICFRE for the project for its share of budget. ICFRE will be funded directly by GOI. Further, MOEFCC needs to ensure that adequate budget provision is also made at the state levels for the respective state shares for the implementation of the project activities in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. Under existing rules and procedures, the states will seek reimbursement of funds directly from the World Bank through the CAAA.

At the state level, the states are required to designate a budget head for the project and ensure that adequate allocations are maintained so that the shares of both the MOEFCC and the state can be transferred to the implementing agencies.

Based on the Annual Action Plan proposed by State Forest Departments and ICFRE and approved by the Project Steering Committee, funds will flow from GOI (MOEFCC) as grants. MOEFCC will release 100 percent of approved AAP funds to implementing agencies (for instance, participating states and ICFRE) at the beginning of the fiscal year. The state governments will also allocate adequate budgets for ESIP, and once expenditures have been incurred under the approved AAP, will seek reimbursement directly through CAAA. An appropriate budget will be created by the state governments to enable SFD and JFM (PIU) to incur expenditures under the project.

Similarly, funds for the AAP proposed by ICFRE and approved by the PSC will be released by MOEFCC pursuant to the subsidiary agreement to be entered into by MOEFCC with ICFRE prior to the implementation of the project.

ICFRE will open a project-specific bank account in a nationalized bank. MOEFCC will transfer the funds to them in their respective separate bank

accounts opened for the purpose of the grant and will ensure that adequate funds are advanced for implementing the project activities. This bank account will be exclusively used for receiving and spending money related to this project.

13.5 *When will the external audits be undertaken?*

Annual consolidated audited financial statements and summary of external auditor's observations along with compliance reports on the audits conducted at MoEFCC (PMU), SPIUs, and atICFRE will be submitted within six months of the closure of the financial year.

14 Component 4: Project Management (Monitoring & Evaluation)

14.1 *What is the objective of ESIP's Monitoring & Evaluation?*

The objective of the ESIP's Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system will be to facilitate result-based management and provide the basis for evidence-based decision-making processes. The M&E system is also intended to enhance learning on adaptive management during implementation because of the considerable uncertainties involved in community-based interventions that require a constant experimentation and learning approach.

14.2 *Who will be responsible and how will monitoring & evaluation be done?*

Monitoring and evaluation will be the responsibility of the PMU within the MoEFCC. The PMU will undertake monitoring & evaluation in coordination with the respective State Forest Departments. Each implementing agency will regularly collect data against the monitoring indicators as defined in the Results Framework & Monitoring (RFM) and GEF tracking tool, and submit them to the PMU through an online platform.

Technical audits will be carried out by PMU to track progress on a half-yearly basis. At the community level, self-monitoring of implementation progress, especially on activities pertaining to management of Community Reserves, NTFP value addition etc. would be monitored by a set of beneficiaries themselves.

Further the project will support a baseline study which would be repeated at Mid-Term and at the end of project to evaluate the project outputs/outcomes.

14.3 *What are the key monitoring indicators?*

The overall project has five PDO-level results indicators. These are the following:

- Indicator one: People in targeted forest and adjacent communities with increased monetary or non- monetary benefits from forests (disaggregated by: female; ethnic minority/indigenous people)

- Indicatortwo: Land area where sustainable land management practices were adopted as a result of the project
- Indicator three: Average cumulative carbon sequestered per hectare in areas supported by the project
- Indicator four: Targeted beneficiary groups engaged in participatory planning under the project
- Indicator five: Direct project beneficiaries, of which female

Related to these five PDO-level results indicators, there are component-wise Intermediate Results Indicators. All of these are included in the RFM, which is included in Annex 4.

14.4 *What will be the frequency of the progress reports?*

As mentioned, on a quarterly basis, the implementing agencies will report progress related to the key activities. PMU will compile these progress reports and submit to the World Bank every six months / half-yearly.

15 Component 4: Project Management (Project Costs)

15.1 *What is the breakup of costs across components, by agencies, by type of expenditure and what is the disbursement pattern across project years?*

The total project cost is divided amongst components and by agencies. Costs are also segregated by type of expenditures. It should be noted that this breakup and distribution of cost is only indicative and based on actual implementation experience and requirements, it may be revised anytime.

Summary Table by Component

No.	Component / Activities	Agency	Cost Estimate	
			US$ Mill	Rs. Crore
1	**Strengthening Capacity and Skills of Government Institutions for Effective Delivery of Forestry and Land Management Programs**		**4.00**	**24.00**
	Staff & JFMC Capacity-Building	SPIUs	1.50	9.00
	Forest Carbon Stock Measuring & Monitoring - Capacity-building	ICFRE	1.50	9.00
	NTFP Capacity-Building	SPIUs	1.00	6.00
2	**Improving Forest Quality and Productivity**		**14.50**	**87.00**
2.1	Enhancing and restoring carbon stocks in forestlands	SPIUs	12.00	72.00
2.2	Developing community-based models for sustainable utilization of NTFP	SPIUs	2.50	15.00
3	**Scaling up of Integrated Sustainable Land and Ecosystem Management (SLEM) Approaches for Reducing Land Degradation and Desertification**	ICFRE	**3.74**	**22.44**
3.1	Scaling-up of SLEM best practices	ICFRE	2.99	17.94
3.2	Building national capacity for land degradation and desertification monitoring	ICFRE	0.42	2.50
3.3	Development and Implementation of a National Knowledge Network	ICFRE	0.33	2.00
4	**Project Management**		**2.40**	**14.40**
4.1	SPMU - MOEFCC	SPMU	1.48	8.86
4.2	SPIU - Chattisgarh	SPIU-CH	0.46	2.77
4.3	SPIU - Madhya Pradesh	SPIU-MP	0.46	2.77
	Total :		**24.64**	**147.84**

Summary Table by type of expenditure

No.	Component / Activities	By %	Cost Estimate US$ Mill	Rs. Crore
1	Services	19%	4.76	28.56
2	Goods	18%	4.45	26.71
3	Works	14%	3.43	20.59
4	IOC	49%	12.00	71.98
	Total:		**24.64**	**147.84**

Summary Table by Agency

No.	Component / Activities		Cost Estimate US$ Mill	Rs. Crore
1	SPMU - MOEFCC		1.48	8.86
2	SPIU-CH		8.96	53.77
3	SPIU-MP		8.96	53.77
4	ICFRE		5.24	31.44
	Total:		**24.64**	**147.84**

Summary Table by Disbursement by Year (US$ Million)

No.	Component / Activities	Cost Estimate		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
		US$ Mill	Rs. Crore	US$ Mill	US$ Mill	US$ Mill	US$ Mill	US$ Mill	US$ Mill
1	Strengthening Capacity and Skills of Government Institutions for Effective Delivery of Forestry and Land Management Programs	4.00	24.00	0.63	0.64	1.04	0.92	0.58	0.20
2	Improving Forest Quality and Productivity	14.50	87.00	0.16	2.39	3.79	3.55	3.31	1.30
3	Scaling up of Integrated Sustainable Land and Ecosystem Management (SLEM) Approaches for Reducing Land Degradation and Desertification	3.74	22.44	0.46	0.52	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.22
4	Project Management	2.40	14.40	0.42	0.42	0.37	0.37	0.42	0.42
	Total:	**24.64**	**147.84**	1.66	3.96	6.04	5.68	5.16	2.14

ESIP - Summary Table by Disbursement by Year (₹ Crores)

No.	Component / Activities	Cost Estimate US$ Mill	Cost Estimate Rs. Crore	Year 1 Rs. Crore	Year 2 Rs. Crore	Year 3 Rs. Crore	Year 4 Rs. Crore	Year 5 Rs. Crore	Year 6 Rs. Crore
1	Strengthening Capacity and Skills of Government Institutions for Effective Delivery of Forestry and Land Management Programs	4.00	24.00	3.75	3.84	6.21	5.52	3.48	1.20
2	Improving Forest Quality and Productivity	14.50	87.00	0.96	14.34	22.74	21.30	19.86	7.80
3	Scaling up of Integrated Sustainable Land and Ecosystem Management (SLEM) Approaches for Reducing Land Degradation and Desertification	3.74	22.44	2.75	3.10	5.08	5.08	5.08	1.34
4	Project Management	2.40	14.40	2.49	2.49	2.20	2.20	2.51	2.51
	Total:	**24.64**	**147.84**	9.95	23.77	36.23	34.10	30.93	12.85

Summary Table by Disbursement by Year (%)

No.	Component / Activities	Cost Estimate US$ Mill	Cost Estimate Rs. Crore	Year 1 %	Year 2 %	Year 3 %	Year 4 %	Year 5 %	Year 6 %	Total %
1	Strengthening Capacity and Skills of Government Institutions for Effective Delivery of Forestry and Land Management Programs	4.00	24.00	16%	16%	26%	23%	15%	5%	100%
2	Improving Forest Quality and Productivity	14.50	87.00	1%	16%	26%	24%	23%	9%	100%
3	Scaling up of Integrated Sustainable Land and Ecosystem Management (SLEM) Approaches for Reducing Land Degradation and Desertification	3.74	22.44	12%	14%	23%	23%	23%	6%	100%
4	Project Management	2.40	14.40	17%	17%	15%	15%	17%	17%	100%
	Total:	**24.64**	**147.84**	7%	16%	25%	23%	21%	9%	100%

Annex 1: Guidelines for developing landscape management plans

What is a landscape management plan?

Landscape management is a long-term framework to regain the ecological functionality across deforested or degraded forest landscapes in which communities may nor may not have dependence. It is about forests because it involves the number and the health of trees in a geographical area. It is about landscapes because it is about entire watersheds, forests and multiple land uses within a particular geographical area. It is long-term because it requires a multi-year vision of the ecological functions and benefits to the forests and communities that implementing the framework will produce. The tangible deliverables will include improved forest-based livelihoods, carbon sequestration and better forest health.

Why is a landscape management plan required?

A landscape is an area that includes an integrated set of activities. This landscape needs to be protected and managed. There are many reasons to protect and manage the landscape. These include the following:
- The need for better food and water security,
- More secure livelihoods among forest communities,
- Catering in a sustainable way to the growing demand for forest products and bioenergy,
- Increasing the carbon stocks,
- Improving adaptive capacity,
- Addressing the decline in biodiversity and,
- Last but not the least, tackling deforestation.

Protecting the landscape requires a management plan - a framework - that is a dynamic, flexible and evolving document. Without such a framework, it will be impossible to identify the range of activities, understand the correlations, determine priorities, define possible interventions, estimate their cost-benefits and monitor the implementation of these interventions and assess their outcomes.

What does a landscape management plan include?

A typical landscape management plan includes baseline information, vulnerability profile of the landscape as a whole, identifying the priorities, determination of interventions (investments, soft measures, and others) and sources of funding (including ESIP) and implementation arrangements for the ESIP interventions. The interventions focused for implementation will be restricted to the three broad areas covered under Component 2, i.e. improving forest quality using native species mix, managing invasive species and developing models for sustainable utilization of NTFPs in collaboration with local forest communities. The Appendix to these Guidelines includes the format for the preparation of the landscape management plan.

Who will prepare these landscape management plans?

The GIM Nodal Officers / State PIUs in the two states – Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh - will be responsible for the preparation of these landscape management

plans. The external consultant team – Forestry / Ecosystems Service Specialist, Knowledge Management & Training Specialist, Database & GIS Expert and Social Development / Community Mobilization Specialist – will support. The three project management consultants – MIS, Procurement and Financial Management Consultant – will also support. The information necessary to prepare these plans will be collected from the State Forest Departments.

Who will approve these landscape management plans?

The GIM Nodal Officers / State PIUs will submit this plan to their respective authorities of the State Forest Department for approval. It is only after approval will the implementation of this plan be initiated. Any changes to the landscape management plan will also require the approval of the approving authority

What are the stages in the preparation, implementation and monitoring of the plan?

The following flowchart outlines the steps related to the preparation, implementation and monitoring of the landscape management plan. For each of the steps, it lists those responsible as well.

Figure 1: Flowchart for the Landscape Management Plan
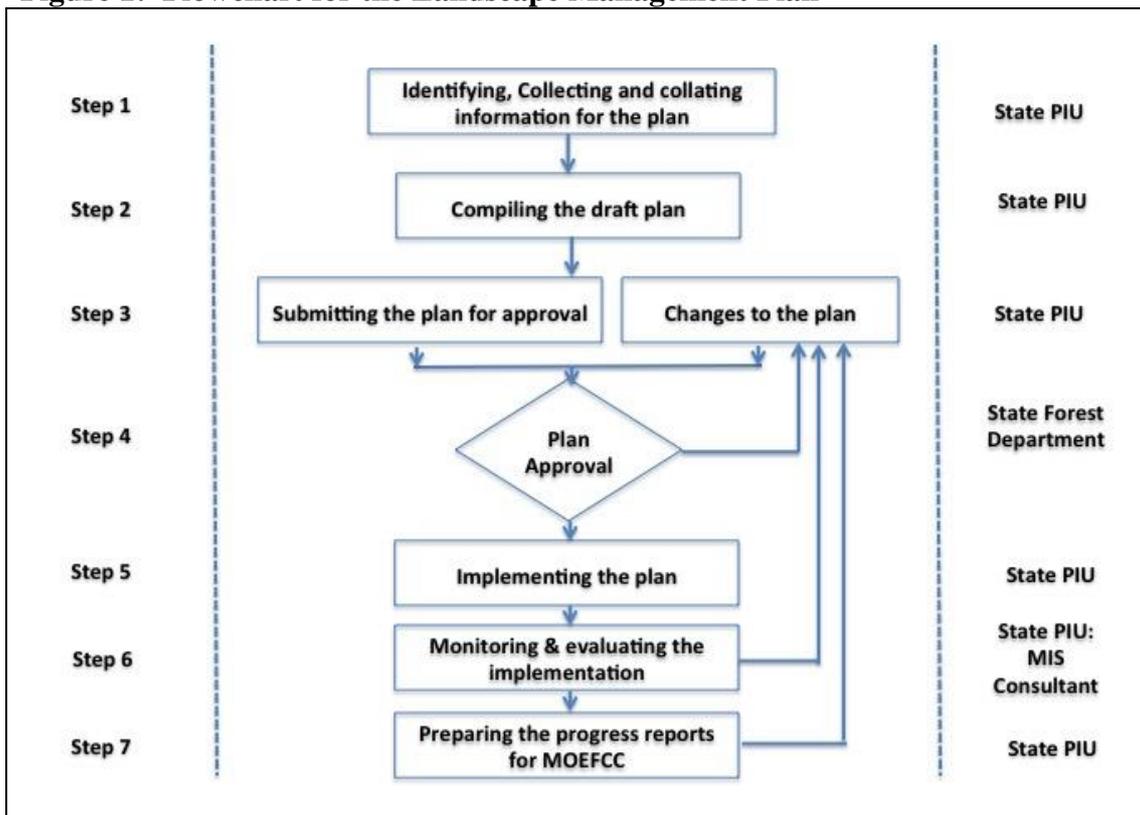
What was the background used to develop this guideline?

Landscape approach is a new concept which assumes critical significance in developing ESIP. In GIM landscapes as large contiguous areas of forest /non forest land are identified at different scale /levels provide unique opportunity to meet targets

for both, National and State Forest policy. While the contiguous area of forests in different density class (e.g. moderately dense and open/ scrub) provide opportunity for improving the quality of the forest cover; the non-forest areas provide opportunity for increasing the forest cover. The Advisory issued by MoEFCC titled "GIM Advisory 1.1Selecting landscapes and operational units" and the Implementation Guidelines of GIM were used in developing this document. In addition, a recent IUCN-WRI 2014 publication titled "A guide to the Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology (ROAM)" was also used to develop this guideline with the intention to strengthen.

Annex 2: Formats for the ESIP landscape management plan

Landscape Baseline Information

General information

Type of Information	Title Description
Name of State:	
Name of Block	
Name of District:	
Name of the landscape:	
Total area of the landscape:	
Number of working units[2] within the landscape:	
Name of each of the working units	

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[2] Operational units are watersheds as well catchment areas for local needs within the prioritized landscape. (As per GIM Advisory 1.1, MOEFCC, November 2011)

Forest / Land Use

State: Blocks:						Districts: Landscape:			
Name &Area ofeach Operational and Working Unit within the landscape (Ha)	Forest Area (Ha)		Forest Cover (Ha)			Agriculture (Ha)	CPR (Pasture/ Grassland/ Ponds) (Ha)	Waterbodies (Wetlands/ Tanks/ Lakes/ Reservoir) (Ha)	Degraded Areas (Ha)
	Intact	Degraded	VDF	MDF	OF				

Vulnerability profile of landscape

Landscape:					
No.	**Working Unit**	**Elements of Vulnerability**	**Type (Constant or Event-induced)**	**Priority Actions[3] Description**	**Priority Actions (High / Medium / Low)**

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[3] Priority actions will include (a) land use: production, protection, (b) Forest type, quality and species, (c) Invasive species, (d) planting stock constraints, (e) biodiversity, (f) anthropogenic, (g) sustainable NTFP harvesting and (h) poverty reduction, benefit sharing

Interventions[4] - Summary List (Change location)

No.	Intervention Title	Operational and WorkingUnit	Cost (₹ Lakhs)	Funding Source[5]
Landscape:				

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[4] Interventions could include soil and water conservation, forest nurseries, rehabilitation of degraded forest patches, removal of invasive species, planting of native species, biological control plans, creating and managing community reserves, and sustainable NTFP-related initiatives. Interventions will include either those with investments and / or other initiatives.

[5] Under this column, the source of funding – ESIP or other sources – should be identified.

Interventions under ESIP - Detailed Information – Description, Type, Responsibility and Monitoring Indicators[6]

Landscape:	Operational Unit:
Title of Intervention:	Type: Investment or Other Initiatives
Description:	Cost: (₹ Lakhs):
	Responsibility:
Description of the role of Community (if any):	Responsibility for community interface:
Monitoring Indicators:	Responsibility:

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[6] Table needs to be completed for each Intervention to be funded under ESIP alone.

Interventions under ESIP – Breakdown of Activities and Implementation Schedule[7]

No.	Breakdown of activities in each intervention	Total Cost (₹ Lakhs):											
		Cost	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		Year 6
			Phy	Fin.	Phy	Fin.	Phy	Fin.	Phy	Fin.	Phy	Fin.	Phy	Fin.

Landscape: *Operational Unit and Working Unit:*

TItle of Intervention:

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[7] Table needs to be completed for each Intervention

Interventions under ESIP - Procurement Arrangements

No.	Titles of Intervention	Cost (₹ Lakhs)	Type of procurement

Annex 3: Safeguards

ESMP - Key risks and impacts

The following table provides the key risks and impacts and the associated mitigation measures pertaining to environmental and social issues:

Table 3 ESMP | Risks / Impacts and the associated Mitigation

S. No.	Potential Risk/Impact	Mitigation Actions	Implementation Responsibility
ENVIRONMENT			
1.	Use of exotic and non-native species for plantation/restoration of forests and CPR Sub-component 2.1 Component 3	▪ Only use indigenous and native species with multi-purpose benefits ▪ List available exotics and non-natives and issue notification disallowing their use in plantation/restoration	SFD/ICFRE
2.	Use of agro-chemicals against pests, weeds and invasive species – impact on groundwater, surface water and soil Sub-component 2.1 Component 3	▪ Promote use of bio-fertilizers and bio-pesticides ▪ No procurement of banned Class I & Class II A and II B pesticides ▪ Promote IPM on private farmlands through KVKs	SFD/ICFRE/OTP
3.	Escalation of human wildlife conflict Sub-component 2.1, 2.2 Component 3.1	▪ Monitor and map movement of large mammals in GIM landscapes ▪ Awareness building on human-wildlife conflict and managing it ▪ Use of non-threatening measures to ward off wildlife (signs/sounds/barriers) ▪ Ensure compensation is swift and adequate	GP/JFMC/SFD
4.	Impact on composition and structure of wildlife communities, especially birds due to monoculture plantations Sub-component 2.1	▪ Restoration through diverse set of local indigenous species ▪ Use youth for monitoring key biodiversity species/indicators ▪ Ensure regular use and reporting of species/habitat monitoring protocols	SFD
5.	Increased grazing pressure in other areas due to displacement of cattle/livestock from pastures/CPR undergoing restoration Component 3	▪ Identify alternative areas before restoration of existing ones in use ▪ Follow zonation approach while restoration ▪ Involve users in planning, restoring and managing CPR	GP/SFD/ICFRE
6.	Arbitrary identification and poor management of Community Reserves Component 1 and 2	▪ Establish scientific criteria (biological richness, species abundance etc.) for identification ▪ Ensure wider GP level consultation prior to finalizing Community Reserve	SFD/GP

S. No.	Potential Risk/Impact	Mitigation Actions	Implementation Responsibility
		▪ Composition of management committee to ensure adequate representation of poor and vulnerable communities ▪ Ensure that legitimate users are not denied access to resources as a result of declaration	
SOCIAL			
7.	Elite capture of project benefits by powerful village leaders and influential people All Sub-components	▪ Ensure that free, prior consent consultation are organized before planning and implementing activities that involve local communities ▪ Extensively use IEC material to create awareness about project activities and entitlements ▪ Establish village level participatory monitoring protocols and social audit arrangements for the project	GP/JFMC/SFD
8.	Exclusion of poor, marginal farmers and landless stakeholders Sub-component 2.2 Component 3	▪ Create village level household beneficiary lists and identify the most poor, farthest, marginal and backward beneficiaries ▪ Track the numbers of left out poor households not engaged in project activities and ensure that at least 70% beneficiaries are poorest of the poor ▪ Hold regular village meetings for reviewing participation of poor stakeholders	SFD/GP
9.	Low participation of vulnerable and backward classes (SC/ST/OBC) and women Sub-component 2.1, 2.2 Component 3	▪ Develop and extensively use IEC material for mobilizing vulnerable, backward and women beneficiaries ▪ Set local minimum thresholds (upward of 70%) for inclusion of vulnerable, backward and women beneficiaries in project activities	SFD/ICFRE
10.	Restrictions imposed on accessing CPR and other natural resources by existing users Sub-component 2.1, 2.2 Component 3	▪ Enlist all existing customary rights, nature and extent of dependence on CPR and uphold the existing arrangements ▪ Hold GP meeting to resolve any access related issue during CPR restoration ▪ Avoid village lands that are encroached	GP
11.	No alternatives for landless livestock owners for fodder/grazing during	▪ Create lists of CPR users ▪ Ensure convergence for alternative employment/income for	SFD/GP/ICFRE

S. No.	Potential Risk/Impact	Mitigation Actions	Implementation Responsibility
	restoration of CPR Component 3	▪ landless livestock owners during CPR restoration ▪ Use zonation approach for restoration and leave some areas for use ▪ Agree schedule in GP and involve actual users in restoration of CPR	
12.	Conflicts with SFD regarding implementation and exercising the provisions of FRA and PESA Sub-component 2.1, 2.2 Component 3	▪ Identify areas where claims are already settled or finalized ▪ Practice transparency and communicate decisions on claims in a timely manner ▪ Facilitate provisions of FRA and PESA	SFD/GP
13.	Selective use of project provisions, especially use of NTFP sustainable harvest protocols and value addition provisions Sub-component 2.2	▪ Protocols to be developed in association with users and forest-dwellers ▪ Adequate training to dependents on use of protocols ▪ Use civil society as interface in this component	GP/SFD/ICFRE

TDF - Key issues

The overall objective of the TDF is to enable and facilitate inclusion of tribal and other vulnerable communities, including Dalits and other socially marginalised, in the project in order to achieve the best possible outcomes of the project for the tribals in terms of their mobilisation and empowerment, institutions, capacities, and quality of life. The specific objectives of the TDF are to:

- ensure that project activities and interventions uphold the social and cultural norms and practices, and constitutional rights of the tribal communities
- ensure that the project engages with the tribal communities in a free, prior and informed consultation through processes that are appropriate to the local institutional context, ensuring that their participation is meaningful in the entire process of preparation, implementation and monitoring of the sub-projects and related activities
- ascertain that the project does not inadvertently lead to or induce disempowerment, or increase disparities between the tribal/ other vulnerable and 'mainstream' communities
- avoid, minimize and/or mitigate any kind of adverse impacts on tribal households, including on their livelihoods
- establish appropriate strategies for information sharing, communication, training and decision-making with the different tribal communities (women and men) at all stages of the project
- ensure that the project benefits and investments are equally accessible to the tribal and other vulnerable communities inhabiting the project area

- develop appropriate training and/or development interventions in accordance with the articulated needs and concerns of tribal groups (women and men) inhabiting the project landscapes

The TDF would be applicable to all project landscapes and villages where tribal people are present, including Scheduled Areas, MADA Pockets, MADA Clusters, PVTG Development Areas as well as scattered tribal development areas across all other project districts. The key actions and features of the TDF are summarized in the following table:

Major phase/ activity	Key Actions
Start-up activity	Structured dialogue and consultations with tribal community leaders/ CBOs and change agents (viz., NGOs in the area) Tribal situation analysis with the tribal group/ Gram Panchayat
IEC Campaign	☐ Targeted IEC materials in the local language, with focus on folk practices and culture ☐ ESIP awareness campaigns mounted through folk media
Capacity building of FDA/ partner NGO	All project teams, FDA nodal person and NGO representative working in these areas are oriented and trained on tribal development and social safeguards
Representation	• In tribal exclusive villages (Schedule V area) – all the landless, marginal farmers and forest-dependent households are included in all project-promoted and/or supported institutions • Federated institutions of tribal CBOs to have equal representation of women and men • Proportionate representation of tribal and dalit (women and men) in all project-promoted and/or supported institutions • At least one tribal member in federated/ higher level institutions
Training and exposure visits	• Separate, customized training and exposure visits for tribal and other vulnerable communities (women and men) • Proportionate inclusion of tribal households in all ESIP training and exposure visits
Prioritization of beneficiaries (for all project supported benefits and activities)	• Identification and prioritization of beneficiaries by the CBO, depending on the degree and nature of their dependence on forest lands/ common property resources, and the available budget • Prioritised list of beneficiaries to have proportionate representation of tribal households
Community Resource Persons	• Development of a cadre of tribal CRPs (women and men), similar to the non-TDF areas

Annex 4: Monitoring & Evaluation: ESIP Results Framework and Monitoring

Project Development Objective (PDO)													
Improve forest quality, land management and non-timber forest produce (NTFP) benefits for forest dependent communities in selected landscapes in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh													

PDO Level Results Indicators	Core	Unit of Measure	Base line	Cumulative Target Values						Fre que ncy	Data Source / Methodology	Responsibi lity for Data Collection	Description /definition
				2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End Target				
Indicator One: People in targeted forest and adjacent communities with increased monetary or non- monetary benefits from forests (disaggregated by: female; ethnic minority/indigenous people)		Number	0	0	0	1,000 500 500	3,000 1,500 1,500	5,000 2,500 2,500	5,000 2,500 2,500	Ann ual	Field-based survey (socio-economic survey) Communities' participatory monitoring Direct observation	PMU	Increase in monetary and non-monetary benefits from improved manageme nt of NTFPs in selected landscapes.
Indicator Two: Land area under sustainable land management practices	☒	Ha	0	0	5,000	10,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	Ann ual	Field-based survey Communities' participatory monitoring Review of management plans	PMU	

										Direct observation		
Indicator Three: Average cumulative carbon sequestered per hectare in areas supported by the project		Tons	2.53	2.53	2.53	2.60	2.68	2.73	2.78	Annual	Carbon monitoring system	PMU	Areas supported by the project consists of areas under SLEM practices and re/afforestation: 125,000 ha
Indicator Four: Targeted beneficiary groups engaged in participatory planning under the project		Number	0	50	100	200	400	500	500	Annual	Focus group discussions Communities' participatory monitoring Project and activity records	PMU	Targeted beneficiary groups include tribal, vulnerable, women, farmers, livestock owners, forest dependent communities, producer groups.

Indicator	Core	Unit of Measure	Baseline 2015	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End Target	Frequency	Data Source / Methodology	Responsibility for Data Collection	Description /definition
													Citizen engagement indicator.
Indicator Five: Direct project beneficiaries, of which female		Number (%)	0	2,500 50	5,000 50	10,000 50	25,000 50	25,000 50	25,000 50	Annual	Project and activity records Communities' participatory monitoring	PMU	

Intermediate Result (Component 1): *Strengthen capacity of government institutions in forestry and land management programs in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh*

Intermediate Results Indicators	Core	Unit of Measure	Baseline 2015	Cumulative Target Values						Frequency	Data Source / Methodology	Responsibility for Data Collection	Description /definition
				2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End Target				
Intermediate Results 1.1: Area of forestlands and corridors under biodiversity monitoring by SFD using protocol developed by the project		Ha	0	0	5,000	10,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	Annual	Review of monitoring data and information	PMU	

Intermediate Results Indicators	Core	Unit of Measure	Baseline 2015	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End Target	Frequency	Data Source / Methodology	Responsibility for Data Collection	Description /definition
Intermediate Results 1.2: Participating states with carbon stock measurement and monitoring system supported by the project operational		Number	0	0	0	1	2	2	2	Annual	Review of standard and custom reports from system	PMU	
Intermediate Results 1.3: Government institutions provided with capacity building support to improve management of forest resources		Number	0	4	6	8	8	8	8	Annual	Project and activity records	PMU	

Intermediate Result (Component 2): *Investments for improving forest quality in selected landscapes*

Intermediate Results Indicators	Core	Unit of Measure	Baseline 2015	2017						Frequency	Data Source / Methodology	Responsibility for Data Collection	Description /definition
				2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End Target				
Intermediate Results 2.1: New areas outside protected areas managed as biodiversity-friendly		Ha	0	0	5,000	12,000	20,000	30,000	30,000	Annual	Field-based survey Communities' participatory monitoring	PMU	

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Intermediate Results Indicators	Core	Unit of Measure	Baseline 2015	Cumulative Target Values						Frequency	Data Source / Methodology	Responsibility for Data Collection	Description /definition
											Review of management plans Direct observation		
Intermediate Results 2.2: Landscape area restored through treatment of 10,000 ha through project support		Ha	0	0	0	15,000	30,000	50,000	50,000	Annual	Project and activity records Communities' participatory monitoring	PMU	

Intermediate Result (Component 3): *Scaling-up sustainable land and ecosystem management in selected landscapes*

Intermediate Results Indicators	Core	Unit of Measure	Baseline 2015	Cumulative Target Values						Frequency	Data Source / Methodology	Responsibility for Data Collection	Description /definition
				2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End Target				
Intermediate Results 3.1: Government agencies using the online land degradation and desertification indicator portal for reporting		Number	0	0	0	1	3	5	5	Annual	Review of reports from government agencies	PMU	Government agencies: SFD, Department of Land Resources, Agricultural Extension Department
Intermediate Results 3.2: SLEM best practices disseminated on		Number	0	0	0	3	6	10	10	Annual	Review of ICFRE platform	PMU	

ICFRE knowledge platform												
Intermediate Results 3.3: Land users adopting sustainable land management practices as a result of the project		Number	0	0	500	1,500	2,500	5,000	5,000	Ann ual	Field-based survey Communities' participatory monitoring Review of management plans Direct observation	PMU	