



- Starting in 1991, 'Afforestation & Pasture
 Development along Indira Gandhi Canal Area', in
 Rajasthan, was first project
- In a span of 3 decades, financial assistance has been extended to 31 projects
- 29 ODA Loans and 2 Technical Cooperation
- 28 ODA loan projects are state specific, cover 15 states, namely Rajasthan (5), Tamil Nadu (3), Gujarat (3), Karnataka (2), Punjab (2), Odisha (2), Himachal Pradesh (2), Tripura (2), Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Sikkim, West Bengal, Uttarakhand, Nagaland and Meghalaya



- 1 HRD project at National Level: (completed)
 For frontline staff covering 13 states Assam,
 Mizoram, Nagaland, Bihar, Jharkhand, West
 Bengal, Chattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh,
 Uttarakhand, Maharashtra, Kerela and
 Himachal Pradesh
- The project focused on:
 - Infrastructure development of State Forest Training Institutes (SFTIs) and State Forest Service (SFS) Colleges at Barnihat, Coimbatore, Kurseong and Dehradun
 - Faculty Training
 - Development of training material for frontline staff



- 2 Technical Cooperation projects
 - Capacity Building for SFTIs, CASFOS (completed)
 - Natural Disaster Management in Forest
 Areas of Uttarakhand (commenced in FY 2016) covering the following:
 - Implementation of Slope Disaster prevention works
 - Capacity Development in state
 - Knowledge dissemination at national level



- Cumulative commitment stands at JPY
 294 billion (Rs. 20,000 crores approx.
 at current exchange rates)
- JICA continues to be the largest donor to the forestry sector in India with footprints in 25 states (15 ODA &TC) + (10 HRD)



- Projects from following states are on the Rolling Plan submitted by DEA:
 - Capacity Development for Forest
 Management and Training of Personnel in India (Phase II)
 - Tamil Nadu Biodiversity Greening
 Project (Phase 2) 4th project
 - West Bengal (Phase 2)
 - Rajasthan 6th project
 - Punjab (Phase 2) 3rd project
 - Manipur



Sectoral assistance has traversed 3 decades journey and 4 generations of projects

1st: 1990-91 ~ 1997-98

• 2nd: 2002-03 ~ 2012-13

3rd: 2013-14 ~ 2018-19

4th: 2019-20 ~ Ongoing



First Generation (1990-91 ~ 1997-98)

Majorly focused on afforestation, soil & water conservation, training, extension etc. Community participation was minimal.



Second Generation

 $(2002-03 \sim 2012-13)$

Laid more emphasis on participatory management and poverty alleviation

Effective blending of Afforestation and community development (livelihood) activities

PMU established in Society mode Adopted three phased approach



Third Generation (2013-14 ~ 2018-19)

All activities of 1st and 2nd generation projects with an increased focus on:

- Sustainable community development activities for livelihood improvement
- Biodiversity conservation
- Technology based planning, monitoring and evaluation
- Efforts made to facilitate introduction of REDD+ Mechanism, AR-CDM
- Disaster Preparedness & Mitigation measures
- Institutionalization of Convergence



Fourth Generation

(2019-20 onwards)

- All activities of 1st, 2nd & 3rd generation projects with an increased focus on:
- Strengthening Alignment of project interventions with Climate Change measures (adaption & mitigation) through improvement of land and marine ecosystems



Fourth Generation

(2019-20 onwards)

- Enhancing Forestry and Natural Resources through:
 - Forestry Research
 - Promotion of Supply Chain Development
 - Exploring possibilities partnership/collaboration with private sector
 - Promotion of Urban and Semi-urban forestry



Fourth Generation (2019-20 onwards)

- Promote Intensive utilization of technology for planning, implementation and monitoring
- Replicate and upscale pilot/other successful interventions of previous generations (Disaster mitigation, Agro forestry, convergence, catchment area treatment, sustainable Livelihoods etc.)



- Forest/ Tree Cover Enhanced:
 Plantation and regeneration activities, including soil and moisture conservation, have covered over 2 million hectares.
 Another 0.8 million plus is expected in next 5 to 7 years
- Positive Hydrological Impact: Soil and Moisture conservation has led to increased agricultural productivity leading to augmentation of incomes



Community Participation Strengthened

- 18,500 plus Joint Forest Management (JFM) committees have been formed/ functioning, another 2000 plus expected in next 5 years
- VFCs and SHGs have established themselves as institutions for forest protection and socio-economic development of villages



Institutional Capacities Augmented

- Capacities of the forest departments have been augmented in terms of:
 - Overall management
 - Introduction/ Utilization of Technology (MIS & GIS)
 - Nursery operations
 - Undertaking Community Development
 Activities including promotion of Income
 Generation Activities through Women SHGs
 - Biodiversity conservation, Ecotourism etc.



Gender Empowerment & Financial Inclusion Promoted:

- 25,000 plus SHGs (approx. 500,000 beneficiaries) plus are operating and engaged in Income Generation activities
- **15,000** plus more SHGs (approx. **300,000** beneficiaries) to be formed

Community Assets created

Generated Wage employment for local communities

Promoted of equitable sharing of Non Timber Forest Produce (NTFP)



Agenda for the PD Webinar

The PD Webinar has two themes for discussions spread over 4 sessions:

- Sustainable Livelihoods &
 Intersectoral Convergence Best
 Practices, Challenges and Solutions
- 2. Promotion of Technology in Management: Geographic Management System (GIS) and Management Information System (MIS)



- Creating alternate livelihood
 opportunities is an imperative
 requirement to wean people away from
 over dependence on forests
- Livelihood opportunities serve as incentive to generate larger participation
- Focused participatory approach triggers larger ownership of the works amongst communities leading to more effective sustainable forest management



- Feasible livelihood alternatives need to be selected based on market survey and also linked to conservation objectives
- Bottom up consultative approach has to be adopted for identification of livelihood options based on value chain assessment
- Choice of IGAs to be need based
- Micro Credit revolving fund need to be established under the project
- Provisions for value addition, processing, marketing etc. need to be in place



- Financial inclusion needs to be explored by integrating CSR initiatives, linking up with financial institutions and government schemes
- SHGs to be trained for enhancing product quality, managerial skills and self sufficiency
- Federation of SHGs on product cluster basis to be created
- Professional organizations/NGOs to be considered for establishing marketing linkages



- SHGs to be linked with direct markets to eliminate middlemen
- Synergy with Gram Panchayat initiatives and activities for sustenance, effectiveness and convergence is imperative



Inter-Sectoral Convergence

- Inter-sectoral convergence is now an imperative need of the hour for enhancing project impacts
- Through Inter-sectoral convergence a larger and holistic ecological and socio-economic development can be achieved
- Convergence to be done with Line departments on program/ scheme basis during formulation to ensure a 'buy in'



Inter-Sectoral Convergence

- Field/ village level convergence to be done through Micro Planning
- Set up targets for convergence for each Division
- State Government to be requested to prioritize convergence for project villages through an institutional set up of monitoring committees as under:
 - State Level: Chief Secretary
 - District Level: District Magistrate
 - Block Level: B.D.O.



- Extensive use of technology is one of the corner stones of JICA's 4th generation projects
- GIS & MIS have been a part of 2nd and 3rd generation projects but development and use has been varied and, at times, much delayed
- Integration of GIS & MIS and subsequently with Forest Dept. system has been a huge challenge



- Setting up GIS/ MIS cell in the Preparatory phase is mandatory
- Close interaction with other states is necessary to avoid duplication of efforts and expenses
- Capacity development within
 Forest Department in using satellite images for processing and interpretation is an imperative requirement



- GIS technologies to be used for identification and digitization of forest boundaries, planning, monitoring and assessment of forest cover change, and identification of encroachment areas
- GPS survey of all plantation sites need to be mandatory



- Resource maps development for 'before' and 'after' project assessment is a must requirement
- Monitoring on real time basis needs to be aimed at
- Continuous updation of technology and integration of GIS with MIS needs to be ensured.
- Development of 'in-house' dedicated Human resources is necessary



- Integrated GIS & MIS is an imperative tool for robust planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation
- Needs to be planned during project preparation and implemented during the preparatory phase
- Projects must learn and incorporate 'best practices' from other projects rather than reinventing the wheel



- The GIS & MIS system needs to be integrated with the Forest Department facility to ensure continuity and sustainability
- JICA has instituted a national level study to develop the first prototype from June 2021 ~ December 2021
- 5 states are being covered by the study – 3 JICA and 2 Non-JICA



- Following output is expected:
 - A prototype system shall be developed with flexibility to make state specific/ system upgradation changes
 - The prototype can be used by projects, as a base to work upon.
- Interim Findings would be presented tomorrow and the Final Report is expected by December 2021.



Thank you for your attention!