


NOTES



PROJECT AT A GLANCE

4. Director General, Environment Protection Training and Research Institute (EPTRI), Government of Telangana, Gachibowli, Hyderabad
5. PCCF, Head of Forest Forces (HOFF), Forest Deptt, Govt of Rajasthan
6. PCCF, Forest Deptt., Govt of Telangana
7. Executive Director, Pench Tiger Conservation Foundation
8. Prof. C.R. Babu, Project In-charge, CEMDE, University of Delhi. Email: crbabu26@gmail.com
9. Section Officer (CC)


(Shard)
Scientist 'E'



XXVIII. Receipts of funds should be acknowledged by way of a letter. Changes, if any, in the bank details shall be communicated to this Ministry immediately.

10. The amount of **34,13,16,595/- (Rupees Thirty-Four Crore Thirteen Lakh Sixteen Thousand Five Hundred and Ninety-Five Only)** will be drawn by the Drawing and Disbursing Officer, Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, New Delhi and will be transferred electronically to as per the details given below:


Beneficiary Account Name	NABARD
Beneficiary Bank Name	Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
Beneficiary Bank Address	Fort Branch, ShahidBhagat Singh Road, Fort, Mumbai - 400001.
Beneficiary Account Number	50171201003
RGTS IFSC code	RBIS0MBPA04 (RBIS'zero'MBPA'zero'4)
Digit MICR Code	400001001
NEFT IFSC Code	RBIS0RBIPI0 (RBIS'zeroRBIPI'zero')

11. The grantee organization is a "Statutory Body" and falls in the category of Statutory Bodies as classified by PAO.

12. The expenditure involved will be debit to Major Head "National Adaptation Fund" Grant in Aid General- 3435.03.104.12.02.31 Demand No. 27, Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change for the financial year 2018-2019.

13. The expenditure has been noted at Sl. No. 11 of the Expenditure Control Register (ECR) of Grant-in-Aid - General under National Adaptation Fund for 2018-19.

14. The sanction has been issued under the powers delegated to this Ministry and with the concurrence of the Integrated Finance Division vide their Dy. No. 120291/AS&FA dated 25.03.2019.


(Shard)
Scientist 'E'

Copy to :

1. The Cash Section (2 Copies), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change.
2. The Director of Audit-Commerce, Works and Misc., AGCR Building, New Delhi.
3. Chairman, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, C-24, G Block, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai 400051. Email: chairman@nabard.org



PROJECT BACKGROUND & CONTEXT

* The background and the problem statement

Pench Hydro-electricity project, an interstate project between Maharashtra & Madhya Pradesh on Pench River was conceived in 1964 and the actual work began in 1974. The entire area of the dam seat and reservoir area now falls under the Pench Tiger Reserve of Maharashtra & Madhya Pradesh. In year 1975, the Pench National Park (Maharashtra) was notified under Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. The National Park was notified as the Tiger Reserve in year 1999 and entire area was brought under Critical Tiger Habitat of Tiger Reserve in year 2007 as per the provisions of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.



Totladoh dam

The construction work of dam and allied structures stretched over next 20 years and the project was completed in 1994. 50 Ha of reserve forest land was temporarily diverted for building a colony for officer sand camps for labourers. Subsequently the settlers encroached upon the Reserve forest in nearby area and hence more than 250 Ha forest area became degraded due to intense anthropogenic activities. Several isolated sites inside the reserve forests were utilized for making makeshift arrangements, temporary storage and as construction sites.



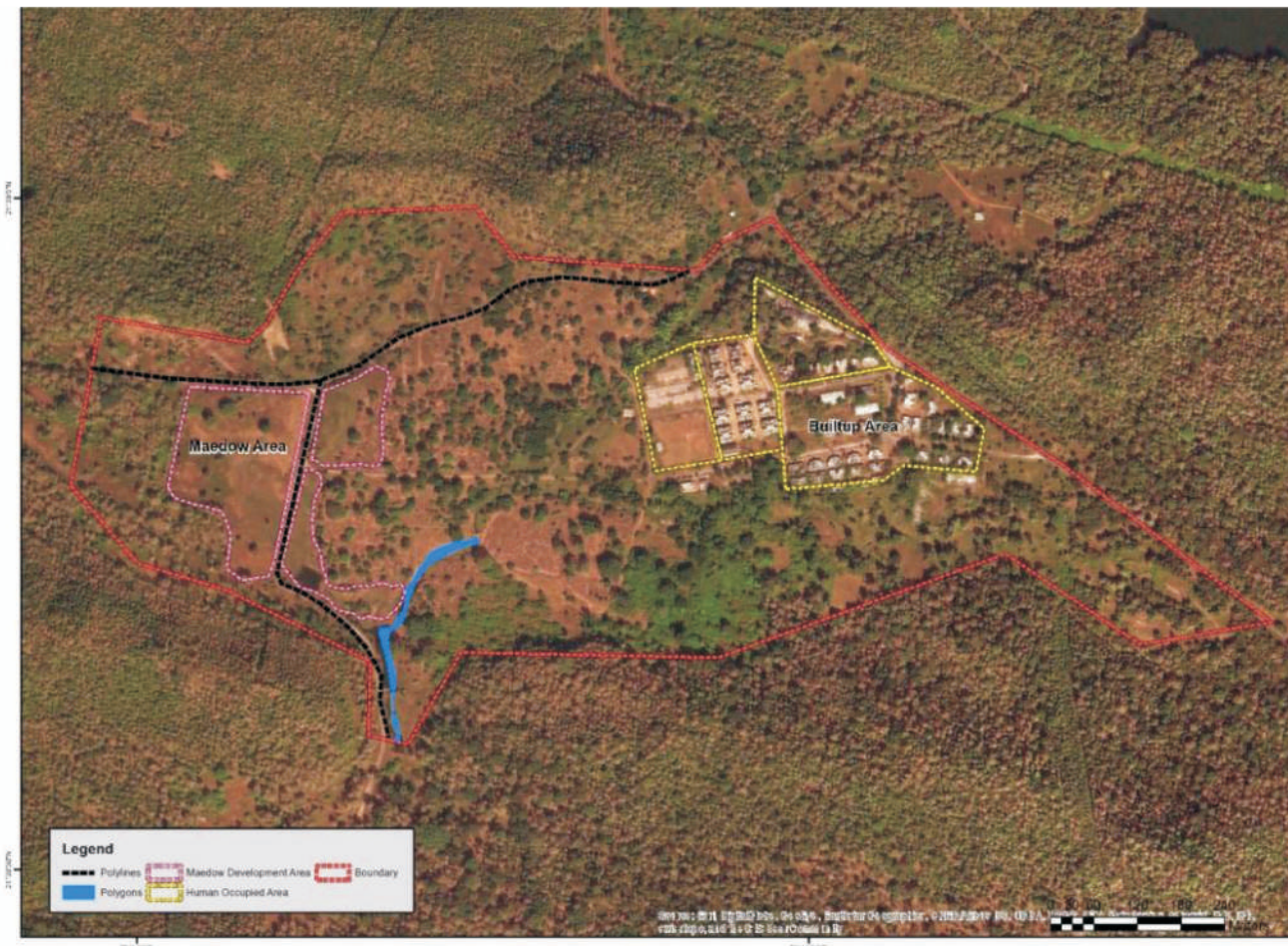
However, as per the adjudication of the Hon. Bombay High court, Bench Nagpur and the Supreme Court of India, the said land has been vacated phase wise between 2002 and 2018. As per the courts order this area was to be taken in possession of the forest department as no such anthropogenic presence was desirable inside wildlife rich area like Pench Tiger Reserve.

More than 200 pukka houses and 150 huts were dismantled in 2002, but only upto the plinth level, leaving behind huge quantity of concrete foundation and rubble. In 2018, 48 buildings of officers' colony were handed over to the Forest department. Normal or routine habitat development activities on the vacated land are non-feasible due to extreme degradation of the area due to huge anthropogenic pressure and soil strata completely changed. Thus, otherwise a large area that would have been under natural reserve forest with canopy density over 0.7 with high carbon sink value, got converted into open, degraded land filled up with concrete blocks and debris, occupied by exotic alien species.



Rubbles & a bandoned buildings

There are many such smaller degraded patched spread throughout the forest area of east Pench range *The present project proposes to address this problem of large chunk of land remaining degraded & unproductive and to convert it into an additional carbon sink with capacity to stock additional about 11253 tonnes of Carbon and also to create livelihood opportunities and promote climate change & conservation education during the process.*



- XI. NABARD should submit a six-monthly Progress Report of the activities undertaken under the project, with satellite images of the project at site.
- XII. Utilisation Certificate showing at least 90% utilization of the 1st instalment by the Executive Agency in the state and detailed progress report will be required before release of the 2nd instalment.
- XIII. Evidence of deposit of TDS/GST in case of contract payments and purchase of goods are to be submitted.
- XIV. Payment towards wages/remuneration as well as other contractual obligations should be made through bank accounts of recipients and evidence of PPF/ESI payments is to be obtained.
- XV. The implementing agency shall open a separate bank account for purpose and shall insure that no cash payment is made out of the same. The interest accrued, if any, will be treated as Government's fund and will be deducted from the 2nd instalment.
- XVI. The NABARD and Executive Entity will maintain inventory in respect of the machineries/equipment's procured out of the Government of India's grant and ensure that the same are used for subsequent projects.
- XVII. The ownership of the physical & intellectual assets created out of the funds shall vest with the MoEF&CC and cannot be disposed off without the permission of the Ministry and concurrence of Integrated Finance Division (IFD) of MoEF&CC. The equipment/machineries are to be returned and utilized for the subsequent projects.
- XVIII. CAG Audit is done every year.
- XIX. The Executive Agency will set all measurable parameters as given in detailed project report and approved by the Steering Committee.
- XX. Project intervention need to follow the prevailing schedule of rates, cost norms under existing programmes of government as well as CVC/ CTC norms for procurement of goods and services.
- XXI. Project Implementation Arrangement and Project oversight and monitoring committee should be immediately set up after sanction of the project.
- XXII. Selection criteria of the beneficiaries should be clearly spelt out at the time of submission of action plan for release of funds.
- XXIII. Structure of internal monitoring and reporting should be clearly spelt out at the time of submission of action plan for release of funds.
- XXIV. A mechanism to be developed as per para 10(i) of NAFCC scheme to monitor outcome regularly.
- XXV. Report of field visit by NABARD after each visit to be submitted.
- XXVI. Penal Clause: If the implementing agency does not use the fund for the purpose, for which it is given, it has to refund the amount with simple interest of 12% P.A.
- XXVII. The project shall be completed within the sanctioned cost and time. Any increase in cost due to time overrun shall be borne by the Executing Entity.

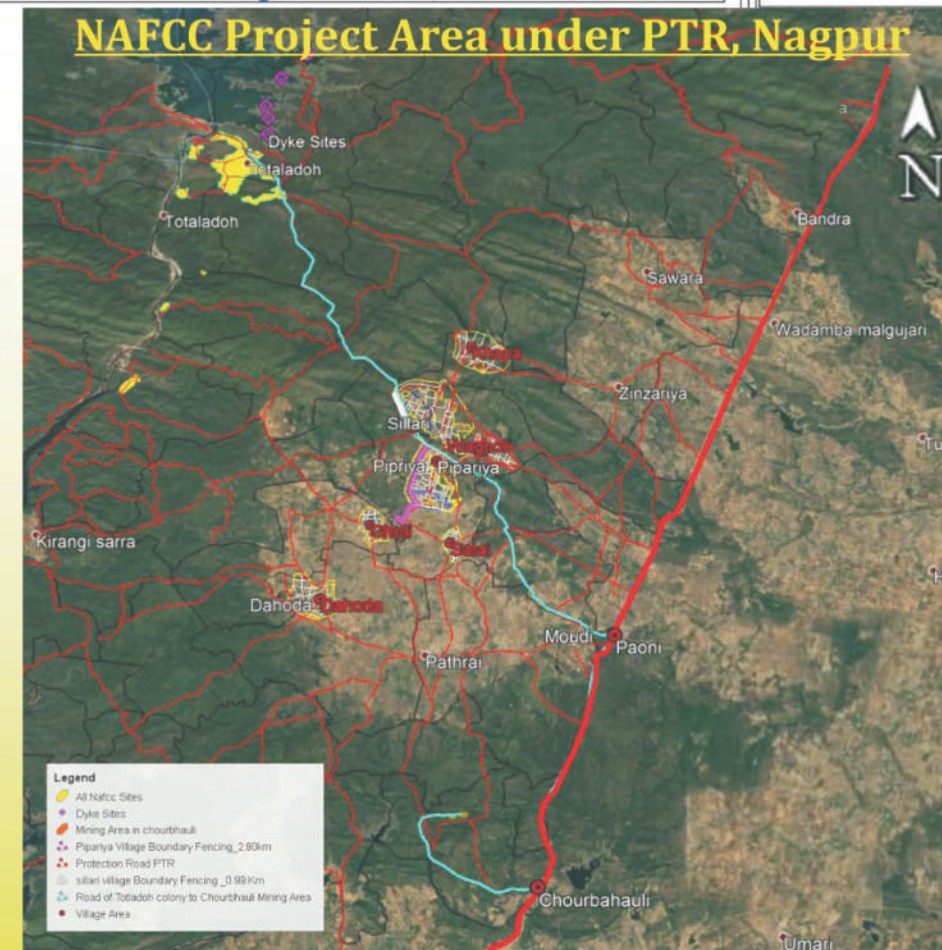
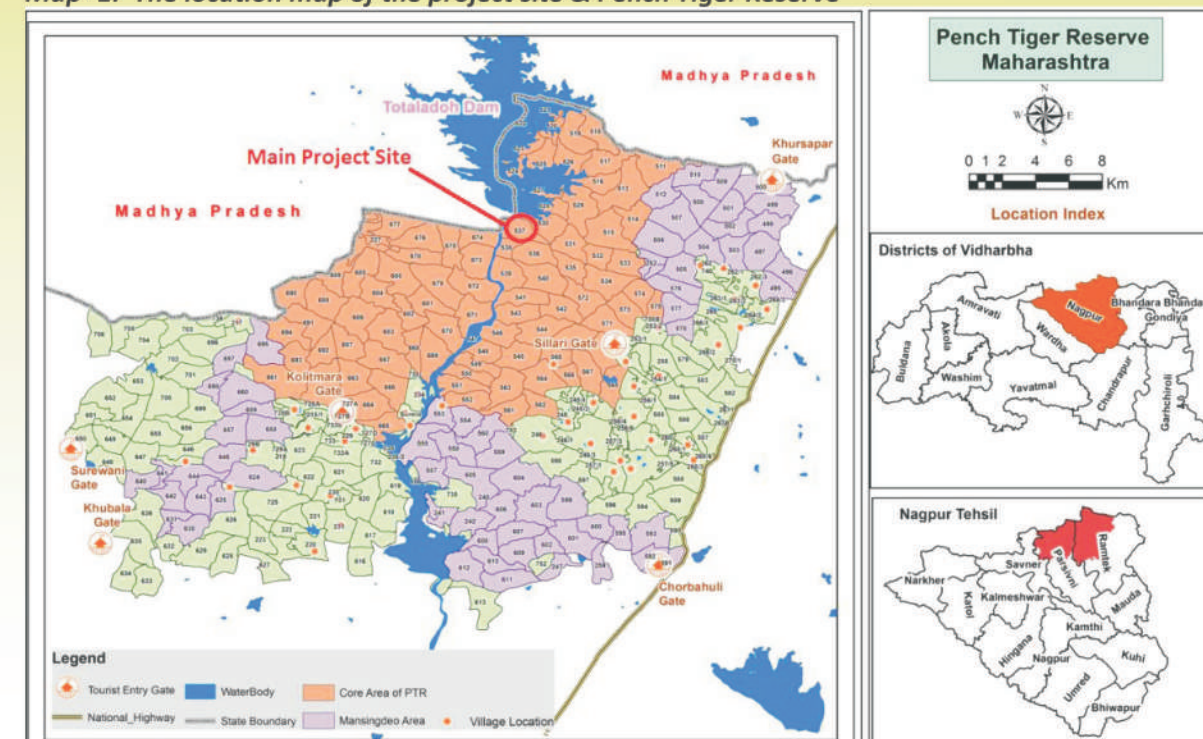
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- l) Development of infrastructure which promotes ecological restoration at project site.
9. The above captioned sanction will also be subject to the following conditions:
 - I. NABARD may immediately release the fund to executive entities on receipt of the payment under intimation to the Ministry and avoid parking of the funds. All payments should be made by bank transfer.
 - II. Initially, funds for the component of Telangana should be released. The funds in respect of component of Rajasthan and Maharashtra should be released only after the receipt of approval of their SLSC.
 - III. There should not be any overlapping of activities under the project with the activities of on-going schemes under CSS/CS/State Government's scheme and duplication with existing programmes, projects and other ongoing schemes should be avoided.
 - IV. Review is to be made by an independent body not having conflict of interest;
 - V. Full compliance with the implementation guidelines for National Adaptation Funds for NAFCC and instructions issued from time to time in context of use of PFMS and its EAT Module by NABARD and the executive entities.
 - VI. Provision under GFR 2017 for Grants-in-aid is followed by implementing agency and also the DBT Scheme is to be fully complied with.
 - VII. The conditions indicated at para no. 3.3 of the Ninth Meeting of the National Steering Committee may be noted in this regard i.e. subsidy to individual project beneficiaries under the project components should not exceed 50 % of corresponding scheme of the Government in case the same is an income generating component.
 - VIII. Provision is made by NABARD and/or Executing Entity for digital monitoring of satellite images. Satellite Photographs with date and lat-long coordinates should be and to obtain at regular intervals and furnished before the commencement and after completion of each activity along-with UC and physical progress report to facilitate third party monitoring of work progress at the site.
 - IX. NABARD should submit audited Utilisation Certificate (UC), activity-wise Expenditure Statement in the prescribed Performa of GFR, 2017 on receipt of the same from Executive entity/State Government at the end of every financial year. The UC and physical progress reports are to be uploaded in the website of MoEF&CC/PFMS, as well as in the website of the State Government.
 - X. Interest earned on the grant is remitted to Consolidated Fund of India at the end of every financial year as per GFR, 2017.

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Project Location: The present project site lies in the East Pench Range of Pench Tiger Reserve, which falls in Ramtek Tehsil of Nagpur District, Maharashtra. It is one of the identified tehsils under *Human Development Mission* by Maharashtra Government due to low HDI ranking. The land under the proposed project is legally a reserve forests notified so in 1878, under the ownership of the state government of Maharashtra managed by the Forest department

Map -1: The location map of the project site & Pench Tiger Reserve



Since this important area is now a part of Critical tiger habitat of the tiger reserve, and since the active habitat management is a scientific strategy of the tiger reserve management, the forest department is planning to reclaim the area and restore the habitat. This will be done by dismantling all buildings and excavating old foundation structures of dismantled building, clearing and collecting all rubble material and utilizing it for creating additional soil and moisture conservation structures like dykes and various other structures, strengthening of 'Gav-Talav" (Community water tanks) used for agricultural and fishing activities.

The Habitat restoration will be carried out by initial soilimprovement activities, weed eradication, meadow development activities and **Miyawaki model** for high density plantation in small patches and planting various local species including *Ficus* species, which ecologically acts as Keystone species and which are suitable for alkaline soil and also for better Carbon budget. These activities will cater the needs of free ranging wild animals. Meadow development will be taken up through approved scientific methods, which include CCT creation, stream restoration, refilling the degraded area by black cotton soil obtained from the deepening of the village tanks and forest tanks as a part of water augmentation activity and then planting local grass species. Local species to be planted will be selected as per soil health analysis. After complete restoration of ecosystem services, additional carbon sinks will be available due to increased green cover in the forest ecosystem.

As discussed above, the entire restoration activity under this project will largely result into the natural ecosystem in the long run. During the project phase and after the completion of the restoration activity, the entire project will benefit not only to wildlife including the endangered tiger, but also the various other stakeholders, who will be directly or indirectly associated with the area. These stakeholders include the villagers of about 8 villages in the buffer area of the tiger reserve, where 'Eco-development Committees' have been already set up by the forest department, the tourist guides and gypsy owners, who mostly are the local villagers, school students in the context of conservation education and the Eco tourists, who would be having better wilderness experience in the area.

The demographic & socioeconomic details of local communities which will be benefitting from the project is given below:

Table 1. Villages under the project

Villages	Family no.	Male	Female	Children	Total Population	ST	SC	Other	BPL Families
8	775	1805	1296	1065	4166	40%	6%	44	52.3%

(Source: Village micro plans & Revenue records)

 **PROJECT OBJECTIVES**

1. To restore the ecosystem services on degraded forest areas to promote livelihood for local tribal communities and to minimize the incidences of human-wildlife negative interface.
2. To build up climate resilient local diversity (i.e. flora and fauna) for its sustainability.
3. To contribute in NDC achievement under Paris Agreement by creating carbon sink and improvement in green cover by use of past & ongoing GHG emissions.
4. To create awareness and sensitization amongst the local people & students for promotion of ecosystem services through active visitation and conservation education.

4. The NABARD will release the grant further to the Executive Entities in the States as per Para 9(ii) of the Implementation Guidelines for National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change (NAFCC). The remaining amount will be released by the Ministry on receipt of audited Utilization Certificate (UC), Expenditure Statement and progress report of the project from NABARD.

5. The NABARD together with above mentioned Executive Agencies shall implement this project in four to six years as per the timelines indicated in the Detailed Project Report for different components of the project i.e. project interventions at identified sties will be completed in 04 years in Telangana, 05 years in Maharashtra and 06 years in Rajasthan.

6. The break-up of the component-wise total project cost is as follows:

Sr. No	Name of States	Amount (Rs. Cr.)
1	Telangana	23.19
2	Rajasthan	74.67
3	Maharashtra	21.00
4	Total Project Intervention Cost	118.86
5	Project Management Charges @ 3% of Intervention cost	3.57
6	Project Cost	122.43
7	NIE Fee @ 3% of project cost (NABARD and CEMDE)	3.67
8	Assistance Requested under NAFCC	126.10

7. The NIE fee will include cost towards the technical and project monitoring support provided by Centre for Environmental Management of Degraded Ecosystems (CEMDE), University of Delhi.

8. The project shall be implemented through parameters as mentioned in the Detailed Project Report submitted to the Ministry and approved by the National Steering Committee, including:

- a) Protection, soil amendments and Site development of project area;
- b) Restoration of Water Bodies and Creation of Wetlands or water source;
- c) Soil and Water conservation works;
- d) Setting up of Nurseries and micro propagation;
- e) Grass plantation and strengthening of Soil carbon and mulching cover;
- f) Afforestation of native species and communities of trees;
- g) Micro Irrigation with Solar pump sets in arid regions like Western Rajasthan;
- h) Regeneration of local plant species;
- i) Capacity building of Stakeholders;
- j) Technical support for ecological restoration;
- k) Knowledge dissemination and documentation; and

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F.No.16/2/2018-CC (Vol.-2)
Government of India
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
Climate Change Division

3rd Floor, Prithvi Block
Indira Paryavaran Bhawan
Jorbagh Road, New Delhi- 110003

Date: 25th March, 2019

The Pay & Accounts Officer
Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change
Indira Paryavaran Bhawan
New Delhi.

Subject: Release of Grants-in-Aid for the project titled "Restoration of Degraded Landscapes to Natural State of Ecosystems for Climate Resilience and Livelihood Improvement of Vulnerable Communities' under the Scheme National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change (NAFCC)- regarding

Sir,

I am directed to convey the approval of the President on the above mentioned project at total cost of Rs.126,10,00,000 (Rupees One-Hundred and Twenty-Six Crore and Ten-Lakh only) to be implemented by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) as per the Implementation Guidelines for NAFCC in the States of Telangana, Rajasthan and Maharashtra through the following Executive Agencies in these States:

- Environment Protection Training & Research Institute, Govt. of Telangana (With Forest Department, Govt of Telangana)
 - Forest Department, Govt. of Rajasthan
 - Pench Tiger Reserve Conservation Foundation, Govt. of Maharashtra
2. The undersigned is also directed to convey the sanction of the President with the administrative approval of the Secretary(EF&CC) for release of Rs. 34,13,16,595/- (Rupees Thirty-Four Crore Thirteen Lakh Sixteen Thousand Five Hundred and Ninety-Five Only) as first instalment to NABARD for implementation of the above Project.

3. The above captioned sanction will be subject to conditions mentioned in the following paragraphs.

Page 1 of 6



PROJECT COMPONENTS

Table 2: Project components

Sr. No.	Project/Programme Components	Expected Concrete Outputs	Expected Outcomes
1.	Area demarcation & baseline studies	Restoration area demarcated & fenced on ground, Pre-activity assessment reports/ Microplans	Area mapping, Information on status of existing ecosystem Carbon resilience, & Socioeconomic level.
2.	Area preparation for afforestation	Area free from building, concrete structures with improved soil, irrigation facilities	Ready near natural soil conditions, livelihood generation
3.	Afforestation/improving green cover	Meadows, Miyawaki forests, Plantations, ANR, Nursery, seed collection, vermicomposting etc.	Improved canopy cover & improved ecosystem services, improved carbon sink
4.	Soil & Moisture Conservation	Water conservation structures like CCTs, dykes, LBS etc, Village tanks, other SMC structures	Improved water table, higher soil moisture index, improved soil quality parameters
5.	Facilities & resources creation	Bore wells, Solar pumps, water transport system, pathways and earthen roads	Improved water supply and better habitat quality
6.	Livelihood generation	Wage works, livelihood training for various trades, Briquette making from lantana, ecotourism activities, Souvenir item making, Fishing activities	Higher employment rate, higher income generation, lower BPL number, improved standards of living
7.	Conservation education, visitation & Sensitization	Conservation education material, Camps, Workshops, Interpretation facilities creation	Improved sensitization and awareness, better ownership of the wildlife areas
8.	Travel, workshops & training, documentation, consultancy services, technical staff, MIS	Workshops, exposure visits, Experts visit, project documents	Systematic project formulation and implementation, Improved capacity building, publications



PROJECT COSTING

Table 3. Summary of project costing

Sr.No.	Project/Programme Components	Amount INR Lakh
1.	Area demarcation & baseline studies	190
2.	Area preparation for afforestation	530
3.	Afforestation/improving green cover	630
4.	Soil & Moisture Conservation	250
5.	Facilities & resources creation	100
6.	Livelihood generation	175
7.	Conservation education, visitation & Sensitization	115
8.	Travel, workshops & training, documentation, consultancy services, technical staff, MIS	110
9.	Total Project Execution Cost	2100
10.	Project execution charges to EE (3%)	63
11.	Total Project Cost (Including i&ii)	2163
12.	Amount of Financing requested under NAFCC for Project	2163

PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

a. Project justification as concrete adaptation measures

1. The policy priority for the region: The climate change is increasingly affecting the forest ecosystems apart of from the anthropogenic impacts. The rainfall and temperature changes are impacting adversely the water resources availability, fodder availability as well as flora and fauna in the region. As per the analysis under SAPCC Maharashtra, the reducing rainfall and the increasing temperature on the Khandesh, Marathwada and eastern Vidarbha would possibly result into increasing aridity and reducing the fodder availability. In order to address these impacts intensive soil and water conservation measures would be needed. As per the SAPCC projections, in case of forested regions of northern and southern Vidarbha, semi-evergreen to moist deciduous forests in southern part would turn into moist deciduous to dry deciduous and the dry deciduous forests in the north would possibly turn into more hardy woodlands. The impacts and the strategies under SAPCC are summarized below:



Roads, pavements, concrete blocks



abandoned civil structures & weeds

i. Climate Change Drivers in the region : Presently, the Vidarbha region is experiencing suddenly increasing rainfall (but short duration, reduced no. of rainy days), extreme scanty rainfall for some periods, increasing temperature, extreme heat waves, aberrant cold period etc.

ii. Anticipated impact on forest : Increased aridity and reduced fodder supply, change in forest type from dry deciduous to savanna woodlands during 2030-2070 period.

iii. Vulnerable Elements under grassland / forest ecosystem : In Grasslands, Rare bird species such as Lesser Florican, Great Indian Bustard and endangered animals such as Chinkara are greatly affected. It has also been seen the dwindling population of GIB in Maharashtra in recent years. Similarly forest dwellers may also be getting affected, the study of which is not yet fully done.

iv. Adaptation measures recommended under SAPCC : There are various measure recommended like afforestation, developing alternatives for firewood, fodder, exploring alternative technology based solutions, strategies for conservation of grasslands, moist deciduous forests and associated flora and fauna, In-situ conservation. Further SAPCC has identified the scientific priorities to tackle the climate change impact such as monitoring of vulnerable habitats and climatic thresholds of endangered flora and fauna, conservation measures for endangered fauna.



Degraded open areas and proposed meadow sites

2. Context to present proposal : The present proposal at Pench Tiger Reserve is aimed to align with the priorities set under the SAPCC and build the resilience of identified forestry ecosystem. The present project aims at restoration of the degraded forest area, which had been under anthropogenic activities for over decades. Assessment, in the context of BaU indicates that about 200 ha degraded area with the extremely negative soil and ecological indicators would deprive the ecosystem of carbon sequestration, producing poor or no ecosystem services. The recreation of the natural ecosystem involves improved forest cover and improved habitat value for the wildlife along with improved soil and water integrity of the landscape.



'MAHA PENCH-TIGERS' IN THE HEART OF INDIA



Office of the Executive Director, Pench Tiger Conservation Foundation, Nagpur

कार्यकारी संचालक, पेंच व्याघ्र संवर्धन प्रतिष्ठान, नागपूर यांचे कार्यालय

3rd Floor, Sanchar Laxmi Building (BSNL), Kasturchand Park, Nagpur-440001

३ रा माळा, संचार लक्ष्मी बिल्डींग (BSNL) कस्तुरचंदपार्क, नागपूर - ४४०००१

Ph. No. / दुरध्वनी क्र. 0712-2560727 / 2560748

E-mail / ई - मेल: ccfidpench2@mahaforest.gov.in

Website / वेबसाईट : www.mahapenthtiger.com

Safari Booking / सफारी बुकींग: www.mahaecotourism.gov.in

Sub: - Submitting DPR of project under National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change.

No. PTCF/NAFCC/ 333 /18-19

Nagpur, dt. 13/02/2019

To,

Additional Principal Chief Conservation of Forests
(Wildlife) East, Nagpur

Reference :- 1) Project summary and Concept Note sent by this office by email dt. 7th January, 2019.
2) Revenue & Forest Department, Mantralaya, Mumbai office letter no. Baithak-0219/C.R. 062/F-1, dt. 06/02/2019
3) Minutes of the 14th Meeting of the National Steering Committee on Climate change

Sir,

In continuation to the project concept note submitted vide reference no. 1 and the direction given in the minutes of meeting as reference no. 2 above, the DPR of the Project titled '*Enhancing ecosystem services of the degraded forest land & ex - community wasteland in Totladoh colony in Critical Tiger Habitat of Pench Tiger Reserve, Maharashtra through restoration and enrichment*' is being forwarded herewith for your kind perusal. You are also requested to submit the same to the State Steering Committee on Climate Change for its consideration. The copy of the project is also marked to NABARD.

Encl:- 1) Detailed Project Report.

2) Letter in reference no. 2 & 3

(Dr. Ravikiran Govekar)

Chief Conservator of Forest & Field Director,
Pench Tiger Reserve

&

Executive Director,
Pench Tiger Reserve Conservation Foundation, Nagpur

Copy to:

1. The Principal Secretary (Forest), Govt. of Maharashtra, Mantralaya, Mumbai - 32
2. The Principal Chief Conservation of Forests (Wildlife), Maharashtra State, Nagpur
3. The Director, Environment Department, Govt. of Maharashtra, Mantralaya, Mumbai - 32
4. The Chief General Manager, NABARD, Farm Sector Policy Department, NABARD Head Office, Mumbai for information and request for processing.
5. Office in - Charge, Regional Office, NABARD, Pune.

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महाराष्ट्र शासन

क्र :- बैठक -०२१९/सं.क्र.०६२/फ-१
महसूल व वन विभाग,
मंत्रालय, मुंबई-४०००३२.
ईमेल :- ms325@ifs.nic.in
दिनांक:- ०६.०२.२०१९

प्रति,

मुख्य वनसंरक्षक तथा क्षेत्र संचालक,
पंच व्याघ्र प्रकल्प, नागपूर

विषय :- राष्ट्रीय स्टिअरिंग कमीटी, वातावरण बदल, यांची दिनांक
०७.०२.२०१९ रोजी आयोजित १४ वी बैठकीबाबत.
संदर्भ :- पर्यावरण, वने व वातावरण बदल मंत्रालय, नवी दिल्ली यांचे पत्र क्र.
१४/८/२०१७-सीसी दिनांक १ फेब्रुवारी, २०१९ चे पत्र.

पर्यावरण, वने व वातावरण बदल मंत्रालय, नवी दिल्ली यांनी उक्त संदर्भीय पत्रान्वये
दिनांक ०७.०२.२०१९ रोजी दुपारी ३.०० वाजता, कावेरी कॉन्फरन्स हॉल (४ था मजला, पृथ्वी विंग,
इंदिरा पर्यावरण भवन, जोरबाग रोड, नवी दिल्ली) येथे स्टिअरिंग कमीटीची १४ वी बैठक
आयोजित केली (सोबत सहपत्रीत) आहे.

मा. प्रधान सचिव(वने) यांनी दिलेल्या निर्देशानुसार सदर बैठकीस आपण आवश्यक
माहितीसह उपस्थित रहावे, ही विनंती.

सहपत्र :- वरीलप्रमाणे

(स्वप्निल देशभरतार)
विशेष कार्य अधिकारी
महसूल व वन विभाग

प्रत :- मा. प्रधान सचिव (वने), यांचे स्वीय सहाय्यक, महसूल व वन विभाग, मंत्रालय, मुंबई-३२.

The whole project would involve meaningful livelihood options not only during the project period, in the form of local employment, but also subsequently in the form of employment due to improved ecotourism value of the area, processing of the local material collected through this project, activities like improved fishing etc. The area which is open and degraded now will thus achieve the twin purpose of GHG compliant improving carbon resilience of the system and secondly will generate community welfare means for the tribal dominated region, which is also important component of Ecosystem services. It is expected that the socioeconomic status of the people living around the core will improve.

The area under the project is the core area of the tiger reserve and is also the part of approved ecotourism zone. Ecotourism based livelihood opportunities created will be sustained in future too. The improved habitat value will result into better wildlife density, better sighting, thereby improving its ecotourism value in future. Additional opportunities created in the form of fishing etc. may also continue as the assets like 'Gram talav' or village tanks will be strengthened during this project.

The activities proposed are the minimum essential activities needed for the area with the existing norms. The only activity, which is beyond the standard activities is the high density afforestation under *Miyawaki* plantation system, which will be taken up as the model plantation in a small area of 3-4 ha. Considering its potential for creation of high forests and diverse forest in shortest possible time.

After the successful implementation of the project, the area will have a carbon stock/pool of about 11253 tonnes as per the norms indicated in SOFR 2017. This is how the present proposal will add up to the NCD commitment of India. Details of carbon stock are as below:



Weed infested areas

Table 4: Carbon stock calculation

Sr. No	Type of forest/habitat	Area	Carbon stock Tonne/ha*	Total
1.	Plantation/(TDDF)	50	135.8 (MDF)	6790
2.	Meadow	75	40*	300
3.	Miyawaki (TDDF)	4	153.19 (VDF)	612.76
4.	ANR	71	50*	3550
	Total	200		11252.76

*- Estimated (additional to existing, in case of ANR)(Soil carbon is not estimated.)

b. Urgency & prioritization

The present project area has remained degraded since last several years and will remain so if urgent interventions are not done. As calculated above, a potential carbon stock of over 11253 tonnes will remain locked in the open degraded area due to its present nature. The area in reference is a tiger reserve which has a potential to have man-animal conflicts if population of wildlife is not managed properly. Adequate habitat creation due to this project will quickly address this problem. This is a unique situation where there is no other alternative available to create a same habitat quality after investing the proposed amount. While achieving the goals of NDC, India has committed sequestration of about 100 million tonne carbon annually through greening and afforestation. This kind of projects would definitely help achieving the targets.

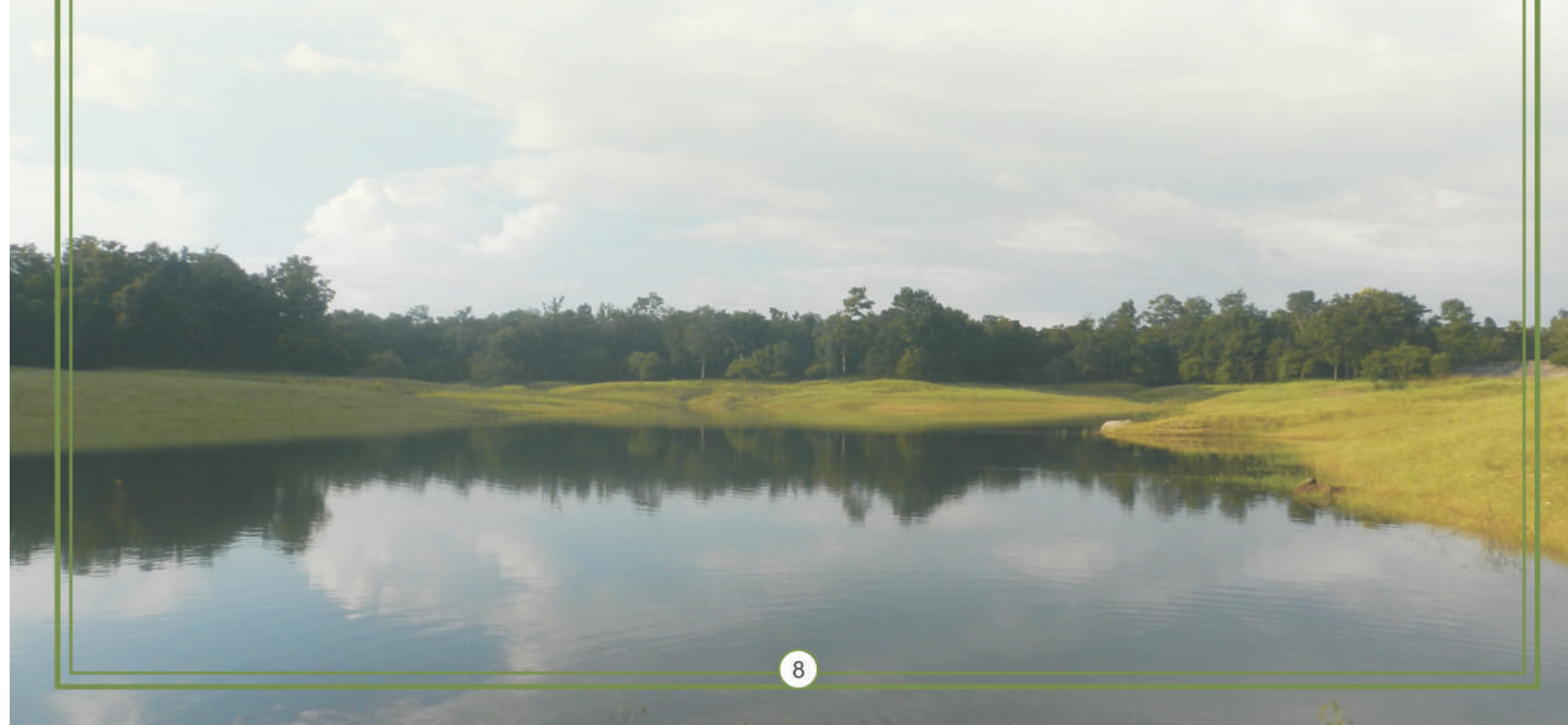
c. Details of stakeholders involvement and consultation

Since the project area falls under the Tiger Reserve, as a part of existing policy framework, alternate livelihood generation, eco-development, habitat restoration, conservation education & sensitization, habitat development and planning has always been carried out in the area with active involvement of the people. As a part of just concluded three year BCRLIP project in the Pench and ongoing eco-development activities under Dr Shyamaprasad Mukherjee Jan Van VikasYojana and Village Social Transformation Mission of GoM, various meetings and workshops have been carried out in recent times. The Stakeholders include local villagers, students, guides, gypsy owners, Water resources department officials, fishermen, ex-community members of Totladoh colony, Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board officials, local staff etc. The various issues discussed during the meeting involve alternative livelihood generation, improvement in ecotourism facilities and mechanism of habitat restoration, nature conservation, minimizing human-animal negative interface issues, minimizing carbon footprint, alternate energy sources, afforestation etc.

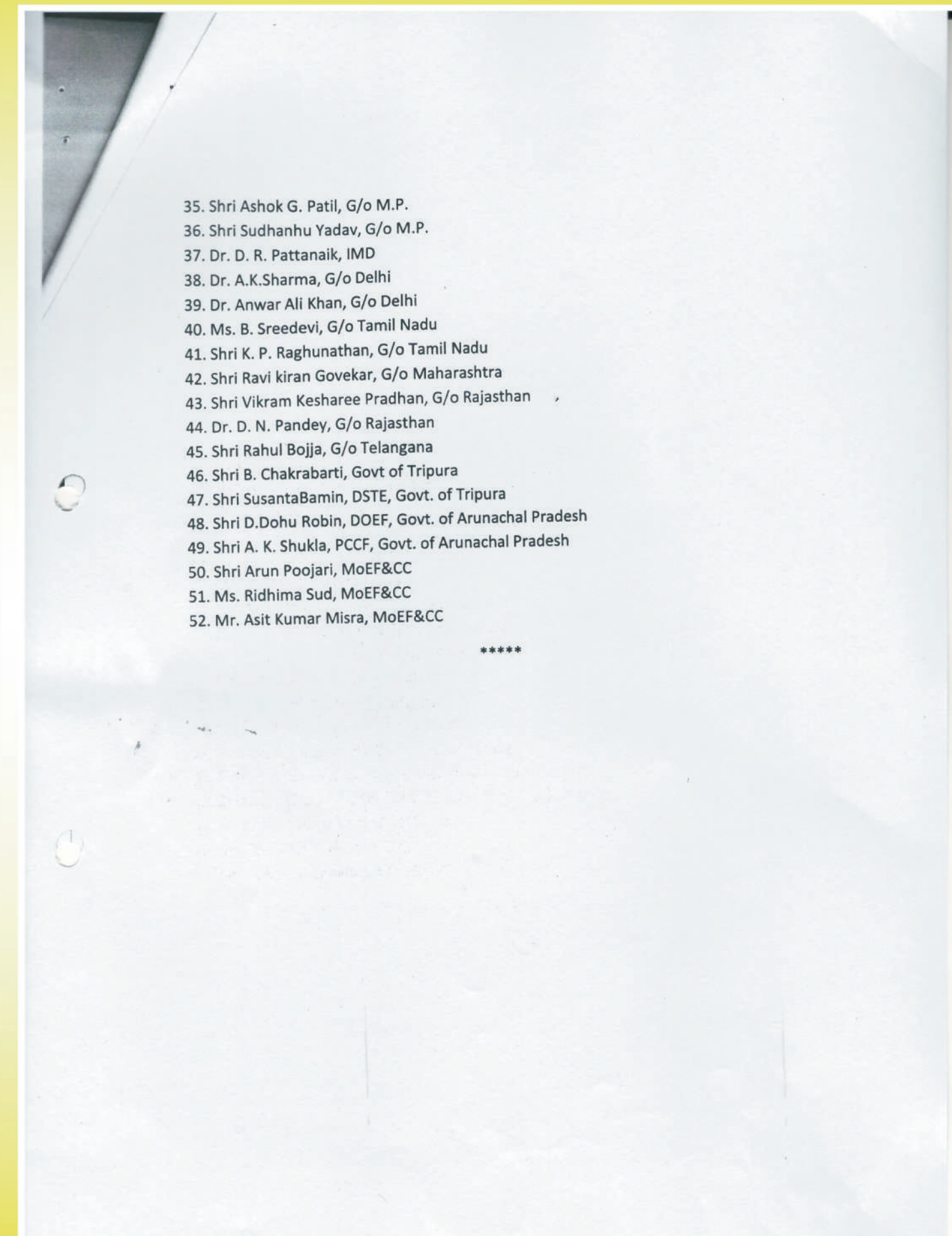
Since habitat improvement activity is a strategy or theme under the approved Tiger Conservation Plan of the Pench Tiger Reserve which is prepared for every 10 years, and the habitat management is the mandate of the agency, the present activity will continue through departmental funding support through various schemes even after termination of this project after 4 years. The present project will act only as the initial driving force for a long term activity, which would be continued for about 10 more years or so.

Maharashtra Forest department represented by the Field Director, Pench Tiger Reserve will execute this project through Pench Tiger Reserve Conservation Foundation. The said area is a Reserve Forest land and declared as Critical Tiger Habitat of Pench Tiger reserve. No other agency will be entitled to execute the project. PTR Conservation foundation is a registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860, with Minister in-Charge Forest department being the Chairman of the Governing body and Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Wildlife as the Member Secretary. The Field Director, who is again Government Employee, is the executive Director of the Foundation. The Foundation is created as per the provision of Section 38 x of the Wildlife (Protection) act, 1972 and registered under Bombay public Trust act 1950.

Apart from this, there is fully equipped facility centre near the project site which include accommodation facility for about 100 persons, auditorium, seminar hall, amphitheatre, canteen and other facilities.



35. Shri Ashok G. Patil, G/o M.P.
36. Shri Sudhanhu Yadav, G/o M.P.
37. Dr. D. R. Pattanaik, IMD
38. Dr. A.K.Sharma, G/o Delhi
39. Dr. Anwar Ali Khan, G/o Delhi
40. Ms. B. Sreedevi, G/o Tamil Nadu
41. Shri K. P. Raghunathan, G/o Tamil Nadu
42. Shri Ravi kiran Govekar, G/o Maharashtra
43. Shri Vikram Kesharee Pradhan, G/o Rajasthan
44. Dr. D. N. Pandey, G/o Rajasthan
45. Shri Rahul Bojja, G/o Telangana
46. Shri B. Chakrabarti, Govt of Tripura
47. Shri SusantaBamin, DSTE, Govt. of Tripura
48. Shri D.Dohu Robin, DOEF, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh
49. Shri A. K. Shukla, PCCF, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh
50. Shri Arun Poojari, MoEF&CC
51. Ms. Ridhima Sud, MoEF&CC
52. Mr. Asit Kumar Misra, MoEF&CC



Annexure II

List of Participants:

1. Shri. C.K.Mishra Secretary, MoEF&CC
2. Shri. Ravi. S. Prasad, Joint Secretary(CC), MoEF&CC
3. Shri Kamlesh Chaturvedi, JS, M/o Road, Transport Highway
4. Shri B. Kalyan Chakravarthy, DG, EPTRI
5. Shri Sudhakar Shukla, CEA, M/o Rural Development
6. Dr. CV Dharma Rao, Adviser, M/o Water
7. Dr. Pravan Kumar Singh, NDMA
8. Dr Shikha Vardhan, M/o H& FW
9. Shri Suman Chatterjee, M/o Power
10. Dr. Jagvir Singh, MOES
11. Shri Ashwini Kumar, M/o Housing & Urban Affairs
12. Shri A.M Prasad, M/o Road Transport& Highway
13. Shri R.S. Sinha, DAC&FW
14. Shri B.S.Rajput, CEA
15. Shri Rajesh Kumar, CEA
16. Shri Manoj Shrivastava, MoEF&CC
17. Dr. Sanjay Singh, ICFRE
18. Shri. Kuldeep Singh, GM, NABARD
19. Shri Ashok Kumar, BEE
20. Shri Abhishek Acharya, DEA
21. Prof. C.R. Babu, CEMDE, University of Delhi
22. Dr. Faiyaz A. Khudsar, Yamuna Biodiversity Park, CEMDE
23. Shri. Shard, Scientist 'D', MoEF&CC
24. Ms. Pradnya Mathur, M/o WR, RD&GR
25. Shri A.K.Shukla, EPTRI
26. Shri S.M.Ali, G/o Delhi
27. Dr. Anil Kumar G/o Delhi
28. Dr. M. Bhanja, EPTRI, G/o M.P.
29. Dr. B. Siva Prasad, EPTRI, G/o M.P.
30. Shri Keshan Jha, G/O Delhi
31. Shri Lokendra Thakkar, EPCO, G/o M.P.
32. Shri Saransh Bajpai, EPCO, G/o M.P.
33. Shri N. Mohan Reddy, EPCO, G/o M. P.
34. Shri P. K. Singh, G/o M.P.

Table 5. Details of the Project management team, hierarchy and responsibility

Hierarchy	Charge	Responsibility
State	Principal Secretary (Forests)	Overall administrative control, Coordinating between State and MoEFCC (GoI)
State	Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (WL)	Project control & supervision of the activities
Region	Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (WL) East	Supervision and guidance during the process, monitoring & evaluation ensuring successful implementation
Zone/ District	CCF & Field Director, Pench Tiger Reserve, Nagpur /Executive Director Pench Tiger Conservation Foundation (Project Executing Entity)	Co-ordinating with funding agency
		Receive funds and disburse it to the Deputy Director, PTR as per the plan
		Ensure accountability and transparency in the Scheme at all levels
		Regular review, monitoring and evaluation of processes and outcomes
District	Deputy Director, Pench Tiger Reserve, Nagpur	Establish a network of professional agencies for training, technical support and for quality-control measures
		Receive funds and disburse it to the RFOs as per the plan
		Ensure timely release and utilization of funds
		Review, monitor and supervise the performance of the plan
		Conduct and cause to be conducted periodic inspection of the works in progress
		Monitoring and supervising implementation of works taken up at range level
		Maintaining proper accounts of the resources received, released and utilized
Sub-division	Assistant Conservator of Forests	Ensuring conduct of social audits and following up on required actions.
		Identification and planning of works, developing shelf of projects including determination of the order of their priority. Assist the technical team in preparation of plan
Sub-division	Assistant Conservator of Forests	Monitoring and supervising implementation of works taken up at range level, facilitation, inspections and checking quality standards, giving administrative and technical sanctions as per norms
Range Level	Range Forest Officer, East Pench and Range Forest Officer, Paoni (UC) in concern area	Executing works that shall meet the required technical standards and measurements
		Prepare annually a report containing the facts and figures and achievements relating to the implementation of the Scheme within its jurisdiction and, copy of the same to be made available to the public on demand and on payment of such fee as may be specified in the Scheme
		Awareness generation and social mobilization
		Make available all relevant documents including the Muster Rolls, bills, vouchers, measurement books, copies of sanction orders and other connected books of account and papers to the GS for the purpose of conducting the social audit
		Monitoring implementation at the village level, coordination with the village level committee and other stakeholders

PROJECT RISK MANAGEMENT

Since this is a project based on Forestry and Environment and majority of the activities are the regeneration and restoration activities inside the core area of the tiger reserve, the level of the social and environmental risks are very low.

Table 6: Project risk management

No.	Risk	Rating (High/Medium/Low)	Mitigation Measure
1	Environmental	Low (minimum impacts on ecosystem due to interventions)	Periodic studies to be undertaken through the competent/expert authority or institution, Specific norms to be followed during activities to minimize the noise, regulating use of vehicles/machinery during demolition and excavation activities. No such work during night time and during closure period, minimizing impacts on wildlife
2	Social	Low (minimum impact as people will be involved in implementation)	Capacity building of people and importance of river management to be disseminated.
3	Financial	Low (Funding support assured)	In case there are some problems getting funding support in time, PTR Foundation may support till regular funds are released. Certain high priority activities, which are as per the Management plan of the PTR, may be taken up through Central or state funding if needed.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

Large climate change projects like this need regular monitoring. It also needs mid-term evaluation and terminal evaluation. The regular monitoring of the ongoing activities would be done through the institutional mechanism using the normative guidelines (Like Evaluation wing of MFD, APCCF WL East etc). Midterm and final evaluation will be done by the MoEF& CC or the evaluation agency fixed by MoEF& CC. However, at the EE level/project level it is proposed to have monitoring and evaluation through the expert bodies like NEERI, Nagpur; WII, Dehradun, NBSS, Nagpur, FSI RO Nagpur, NTCA, RO, Nagpur or institutes under INCCA etc. A specific panel or evaluation team will be formulated in due course of time. Extensive use of technology will be taken, such as GIS for ground monitoring.

Annexure 1

Agenda of the 14th Meeting of the National Steering Committee Meeting on Climate Change

- 1) Introductory Remarks by the Chair
- 2) Action taken note on the divisions of the Thirteenth meeting of the National Steering Committee on Climate Change (NSCCC)
- 3) Presentation by Govt. of NCT of Delhi for consideration of ' State Action Plan on Climate Change for consideration of NSCCC
- 4) Consideration of Detailed Project Reports for financial assistance under National Adaptation Fund on Climate Change:
 - a. **Arunachal Pradesh:** Addressing Climate Change Vulnerability of Papum-Poma River- Measures to conserve and revive River Papum- Poma,
 - b. **Tripura:** Development of Climate Smart Villages in Tripura by Climate resilient and green technology intervention for sustainable development
 - c. **Tamil Nadu:** Climate Proofing of Rainfed Watersheds in Salem & Virudhunagar Districts of Tamil Nadu
 - d. **Regional Project:** Climate Resilience Building and Livelihood Promotion through Development of Bio-Reserve Forest Areas on Degraded Forest Land & Community Waste Land in identified States of **Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Telangana**
- 5) Consideration of demonstration project for financial assistance under Climate Change Action Programme
 - a. **Madhya Pradesh:** Enhancing Adaptive Capacity of Climate Change through Conservation of Traditional Water Supply Sources of Burhanpur City, Madhya Pradesh
- 6) Any other Matters
- 7) Vote of Thanks to the Chair

10. Under any other matters, representative from EPTRI, Government of Telangana said that under the project titled 'Resilient Agricultural Households through Adaptation to Climate Change in Mahabubnagar District, Telangana (RAH-ACT)' was approved in the 9th NSC meeting held on 22nd February 2016 with the stipulation that 50% subsidy given to individual beneficiaries would be given by GOI and the top up by state government be allowed. EPTRI highlighted that that the farmer is unable to pay the non-subsidy portion, as they are the most vulnerable and requested permitting the inclusion of subsidies given to farmers across the state of Telangana towards farmer's contribution under non-subsidy portion to reduce financial burden on farmers. Further, EPTRI requested for inclusion of wage components in the project execution and flexibility be provided for changing project components as per the needs of implementation of strategies without exceeding overall support under NAFCC.

Noting the suggestions of the members and clarifications provided by the representative of the Government of Telangana, the Committee approved the proposal on subsidies top-up by convergence with on-going programmes/schemes of the State government. The components where labour is involved, wages can be paid as per standard government norms. On the issue of flexibility, it was suggested that the project formulation should be well-grounded to avoid any issues later.

11. The Chairman in his closing remarks emphasized the need for developing quality projects that can be successfully replicated in other parts of the country. He also stressed that it is important to ensure effective project implementation and timely utilization of funds.

The meeting ended with a Vote of Thanks to the Chair.



RESULT FRAMEWORK

The broad result framework has been given below in Table 7.

Table 7: Result framework

Project Summary	Measurable Indicators	Baseline value	Target Value	Means of Verification	Risks & assumption
Activities					
Demolition of Buildings	Number /area	0	40 buildings/ 15 ha area	Physical verification, Photographs, Satellite data	Low risk/ inadequate funds
Afforestation/ Plantation	Area	0	50 ha medium density	Physical verification, Photographs, Satellite data	Low risk/ inadequate funds
Meadow development	Area	0	75 ha near natural	Physical verification, Photographs, Satellite data	Low risk/ inadequate funds
ANR	Stems per ha	As per baseline study	Increased stem no per ha in 71 ha	Physical verification, Photographs, Satellite data	Low risk/ inadequate funds
Miyawaki Plantation	Area	0	4 ha	Physical verification, Photographs, Satellite data	Low risk/ inadequate funds
Weed eradication	Area	200 ha infested	200 ha natural	Physical verification	Low risk/ inadequate funds
Livelihood generation	Number of BPL families	52%	48%	Survey, records	Low risk
Conservation Education	Level of awareness	Low	Medium to high	Interview/ Questionnaire	Low risk
Output					
Area free of Concrete buildings	Area	Nil	15 ha	Physical verification, Photographs, Satellite data	Low risk
Meadow	Area	Nil	75 ha	Physical verification, Photographs, Satellite data	Low risk
Plantation	Area	Nil	50 ha	Physical verification, Photographs, Satellite data	Low risk
High density forest	Density	Nil	4 ha	Physical verification, Photographs, Satellite data	Low risk
Weed free habitat	Quality	10 %	100%	Physical verification, Photographs, Satellite data	Low risk
Desilted tanks	Number/depth	Nil	Actual no selected, tank holding capacity	Physical verification, Photographs, Satellite data	Low risk
Better livelihood opportunities	Number of man days/income	Nil	8 villages	Physical verification, Photographs	Low risk
Outcome					

Improved habitat	Higher use of the area by wildlife	As per baseline report	Increased sign/ presence encounter rate at least by 30%	Habitat assessment survey & monitoring reports	Its assumed that WL footprints will improve after completion of the project
Improved biodiversity	Increase in the % of natural flora /Fauna	As per baseline report	Improved diversity indices at least 20 percent	Survey & monitoring reports	Its assumed that biodiversity indices will improve after completion of project
Improved soil quality	Better soil parameters	As per the baseline report	Soil richness parameter improved by 30%	Soil card/ report	Interventions will improve soil quality
Climate sensitive stakeholders	Use of climate friendly measures/ devices	Existing gypsy /guide, vehicle	Improved vehicle for climate mitigation	Perspective observed during questionnaire, survey report	Assumed that people will prefer alternative livelihood
Impact					
Improved Carbon stock, Improved climate resilience, restored ecosystem	% increase in canopy density, increased area under wildlife use, increased carbon stock	Baseline Carbon stock	20 Percent increase at the end of the project	Canopy & carbon stock Calculation as per SOFR standards	It is assumed that natural ecosystem will develop which will sequester more carbon, provide better ecosystem services
Stakeholders improved awareness to climate change	Stakeholders using climate friendly measures	Baseline standards/ usage of devices	Improved perspective, better usage of climate friendly technology	Questionnaires, photographs,	Its assumed that stakeholder will be more sensitized, receptive to climate friendly measures

with the stipulation that comments of the members would be incorporated during project implementation.

6. Representative from Government of Tripura presented the project titled "Development of Climate Smart Villages in Tripura by Climate resilient and green technology intervention for sustainable development" at a proposed cost of Rs. 24.26 Cr. for 4 years. The members were of the view that convergence with ongoing Government of India programmes and schemes should be explored to avoid duplication. Further, the proposed activities should help address long term climate change impacts in the region and selection of the project beneficiaries should be as per the government of India norms. Noting the suggestions of the members on relevant issues and clarifications provided by the representative of the Government of Tripura, the Committee advised that a revise DPR should be submitted incorporating the comments and suggestions of the members, which can be approved by the Chairman NSCCC.

7. Representative from Government of Tamil Nadu presented the project titled "Climate Proofing of Rainfed Watersheds in Salem & Virudhunagar Districts of Tamil Nadu" at a proposed cost of Rs. 45.04 Cr for 4 years. The Committee was of the view that duplication of interventions with on-going programmes and schemes of Government of India should be avoided. Further, as per the NAFCC guidelines, the project cost should be restricted to Rs. 25 Cr. by implementing the project in priority district and according the revised DPR should be submitted for on-file approval of the Chairman. Based on the suggestions of the members on relevant issues and clarifications provided by the representative of the Government of Tamil Nadu, the Committee recommended the project for approval with the stipulation that the comments of the members would be incorporated during project implementation.

8. Representatives from NABARD presented the regional project titled 'Restoration of Degraded Landscapes to Natural State of Ecosystems for Climate Resilience and Livelihood Improvement of Vulnerable Communities' for Telangana, Rajasthan and Maharashtra. The Committee recommended the project for approval with the stipulation that cost of the above projects will be worked out taking into account decisions of the previous meetings of the National Steering Committee and NAFCC implementation guidelines. NABARD was advised to submit the DPR by 13th February 2019 for seeking on-file approval of the Chairman.

9. The project on "Enhancing Adaptive Capacity to Climate Change through Conservation of Traditional Water Supply Sources (Wells and Bawadis) of Burhanpur City, Madhya Pradesh" at a proposed cost of Rs. 5 crores was presented by Representative of Govt. of Madhya Pradesh for considered under the CCAP. The representative of Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD& GR) conveyed their no objection to the approval of the project. Based on the suggestions of the members on relevant issues and clarifications provided by the representative of the Govt. of Madhya Pradesh, the Committee recommended the project for approval with the stipulation that the comments of the members would be incorporated during project implementation.

Minutes of the Fourteenth Meeting of the National Steering Committee on Climate Change

The fourteenth meeting of the National Steering Committee on Climate Change (NSCCC) was held on 07th February 2019 at 3:00 P.M. in Kaveri Meeting Hall, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, New Delhi under the Chairmanship of Shri C. K Mishra, Secretary EF&CC and Chairman NSCCC. The agenda and list of participants are enclosed as Annex I and Annex II respectively.

2. At the outset, the Chairman welcomed all the participants and initiated the agenda for consideration. He expressed concerns regarding quality of projects submitted under NAFCC and implementation of the sanctioned projects by NABARD (National Implementing Entity). The chairman advised that a meeting should be scheduled within the next 10 days at the highest level at NABARD to discuss the concerns and way forward. Thereafter, the chair invited Joint Secretary (CC) to initiate the proceedings.

3. JS (CC) informed the committee that the meeting will consider State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) of Government of NCT of Delhi and the projects from Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura, Tamil Nadu and multi-state project under the National Adaptation Fund on Climate Change (NAFCC) and project from Madhya Pradesh under Climate Change Action Plan (CCAP) for approval. The Committee was also briefed on action taken on decisions of previous meetings.

4. Representative from Government of NCT of Delhi was invited to make presentation on the SAPCC. The members highlighted the importance of E-Mobility and heat wave action plan and advised the Government of NCT of Delhi to consider incorporating these issues in the SAPCC. Further, SAPCC should also taking into consideration the targets outlined in India's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and should bring out the likely funding from State's own resources over and above the Govt. of India missions/schemes. Noting the suggestions of the members and clarifications provided by the representative of Government of NCT of Delhi, the Committee advised that the SAPCC be approved recognizing that it is an evolving document with changes suggested to be incorporated by Govt. of NCT of Delhi.

5. Representative from Government of Arunachal Pradesh made a presentation presented the project titled 'Addressing Climate Change Vulnerability of Papum-Poma River- Measures to conserve and revive River Papum- Poma, Papum Pare District' at a proposed cost of Rs. 24.70 Cr. for 3 years. Noting the suggestions of the members and clarifications provided by the representative of the Government of Arunachal Pradesh, the Committee approved the project



BUDGET DETAILS AND CALCULATIONS

Table 8 : Budget details

Project Budget						
Sr.No.	Activity	Activity in details	Works included in activity	Quantity	Amount (In Lakhs)	Total
1	Investment	Area demarcation & baseline studies	Baseline study of flora & fauna		20	190
2			Baseline study - Other parameters		20	
3			Area demarcatin & Chainlink fencing		150	
4		Area preparation for Afforestation	Demolition of all buildings		70	530
5			Excavation of foundations of building		80	
6			Transporting of debris		140	
7			CCT		10	
8			Refilling of trenches (Deep CCT) by BC soil by excavating village tanks	75Ha	110	
9			Eradicating exotic alien species/ weeds/ avenue trees		40	
10			Collecting & transporting of cement blocks, bricks		80	
11		Afforestation/ Improving green cover (Including Nursery creations & other activities)	Miyawaki model	4Ha	350	630
12			Meadow development	75Ha	130	
13			ANR	71Ha	50	
14			plantation/ Afforestation	50Ha	100	
15		Soil Moisture conservation work	Deep CCT	100Ha	15	250
16			Forest ponds	10	40	
17			Brushwood structure	600	15	
18			Loose boulder structure	500	25	
19			Earthen structure	100	15	
20			Gabion structure	75	30	
21			Cement check dam	3	30	
22			Dykes	8	80	
23		Facilities & resource creation	Borewell and solar pumps	10	50	100
24			Pathways & Maintenance	20km	25	
25			CEC Material		25	

26	Capacity Building	Livelihood Generation	Guide training & battery operated Gypsy procurement		100	175
27			Fishing tanks		40	
28			Irrigated farms		35	
29		Conservation education, Visitation and sensitization	Education material		20	155
30			Camps		30	
31			workshops of local stakeholders		25	
32			Interpretation material		40	
33		Project management	Travel, Workshops & training, documentation, consultancy services, technical staff, MIS	Workshops for agency		10
34	Travel & Exposure visits				15	
35	Experts visits				10	
36	Project documentation				25	
37	Consultancy, Monitoring & Evaluation				50	
	Total Project Execution Cost					2100
	Project Execution charges		Project Execution charges to EE (@ 3%)			63
			Project Scientist (1)	0.4	48	19.2
			Senior Research Fellow (1)	0.3	48	14.4
			Project Assistant (1)	0.25	48	12
			Data entry operator (2)	0.3	48	14.4
			Increments			3
			Total			

2-2-50

मुख्य सचिवों के कार्यालय
पंजाब, मुद्रा: ३२
दिनांक :- 2 FEB 2019
e-3655600

No. 14/8/2017-CC
Government of India
Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change
Climate Change Division

3rd Level, Prithvi Wing
Indira Paryawaran Bhawan
Jor Bagh Road, New Delhi

1st February, 2019

MEETING NOTICE

Subject: 14th Meeting of National Steering Committee on Climate Change (NSCCC) – reg.

The 14th meeting of National Steering Committee on Climate Change (NSCCC) headed by Secretary (EF&CC) has been scheduled on 7th February 2019 at 3:00 pm in Kaveri Conference Hall (4th Floor, Prithvi Wing, Indira Paryawaran Bhawan, Jor Bagh Road, New Delhi – 03).

2. It is requested to kindly make it convenient to attend the meeting. A line of confirmation is solicited.

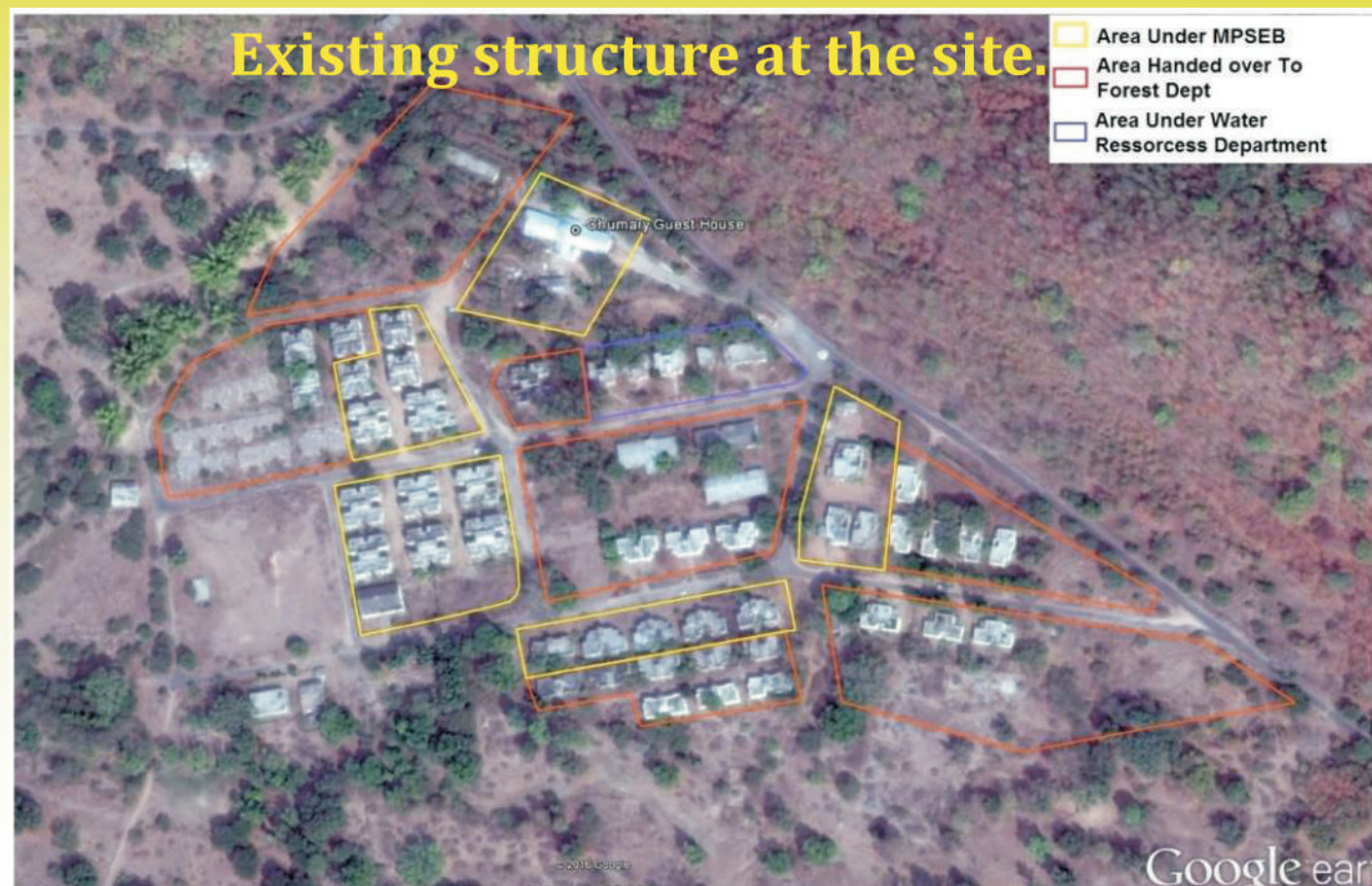
3. The provisional agenda for the meeting is enclosed.

(Shard)
Scientist - D
Tel/Fax: 24695331
E-mail: shard.sapra@nic.in

To

As per list attached

Environment



IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE AND DISBURSMENT SCHEDULE

Table 9: Overall Project Calendar

Particulars	Timeline
Status of Administrative & technical Approval	Application is under process. Likely date of sanction March 2019
Likely Commencement of the project (Month & Year)	April 2019
Likely date of A/C opening by EE	March 2019
Mid-term Evaluation of Project	October 2021
Project Completion (Month & Year)	March 2023

Table 10: Detailed project calendar/Logframe is given below

Project Calendar																			
Sr. No.	Activity in details	Works included in the activity	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
1	Area demarcation & baseline studies	Baseline study of flora & fauna																	
		Baseline study - Other parameters																	
		Area demarcatin & Chainlink fencing																	
2	Area preparation for Afforestation	Demolition of all buildings																	
		Excavation of foundations of building/str																	
		Transporting of debris																	
		CCT creations																	
		Refilling of trenches (Deep CCT) by BC soil by excavating village tanks																	
		Eradication of exotic alien species																	
		Collecting & transporting of cement blocks, bricks																	
		Creation of irrigation / storage facilities																	
3	Afforestation/ Improving green cover	Miyawaki model - plantation																	
		Meadow development																	
		plantation/ Afforestation																	
		ANR																	
		Nursery Preparation/ Planting stock/ grasslegume seed collection/ Plantation																	
		Vermicomposting-manuaring/ PGPR/ AMFM icobe culture																	

