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**Network for Certification
and Conservation of Forests**



प्रगतेः मूलं प्रकृतिः

**Indian Institute of
Forest Management**

**EXTENDED STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION
OF THE DRAFT NATIONAL FOREST
MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION STANDARD**

June 2016

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**Network for Certification
and Conservation of Forests**



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**Indian Institute of
Forest Management**

DECLARATION BY ORGANIZATION

This is to certify that the project report entitled “Extended Stakeholder Consultation of the Draft National Forest Management Certification Standard” done by Abhishek Baviskar, Aman Haider, Arnika Rawat, Prakash Chopra and Varun Grover (all PGDFM 2015-17) for Network for Certification and Conservation of Forests(NCCF) is original work. This has been carried out as summer internship under my guidance for partial fulfilment of Post Graduate Diploma in Forest Management at Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal.



Place: Noida

Date:

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Project Coordinator, NCCF

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We, Abhishek Baviskar (Roll No. 1502), Aman Haider (Roll No. 1546), Arnika Rawat (Roll No. 1507), Prakash Chopra (Roll No. 1572) and Varun Grover (Roll No. 1543), hereby declare that the project report entitled “Extended Stakeholder Consultation of the Draft National Forest Management Certification Standard” is an original work. The contents of the project report have not been published before and reflect the work done by us during our Summer Internship of the Post Graduate Diploma in Forest Management at Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal from 04 April 2016 to 10 June 2016 with Network for Certification and Conservation of Forests.

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List of Acronyms

1. BIP-Bhopal-India Process
2. CBD- Conservation of Biodiversity
3. CITES- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna & Flora
4. C&I- Criteria and Indicator
5. CoC- Chain of Custody
6. EDC- Eco Development Committee
7. FCA- Forest Clearance Act
8. FME- Forest Management Enterprise
9. FMU- Forest Management Unit
10. FRA- Forest Rights Act
11. FSC- Forest Stewardship Council
12. FSI- Forest Survey of India
13. HCVF- High Conservation Value Forests
14. IIFM- Indian Institute of Forest Management
15. ITTO- International Tropical Timber Organization
16. JFMC- Joint Forest Management Committee
17. MoEF&CC- Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
18. NCCF- Network for Certification and Conservation of Forests
19. NGO- Non-Governmental Organisation
20. NTFP- Non-Timber Forest Product
21. PEFC- Program for the Endorsement of Forest Certification
22. SDG- Standard Development Group
23. SFD- State Forest Department
24. SFM- Sustainable Forest Management
25. TWG- Technical Working Group
26. UNCED- United Nations Conference on Environment Conference on Environment and Development
27. UNFF- United Nations Forum on Forests
28. WWF- World Wide Fund for Nature

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Glossary

1. Accreditation
A procedure by which an authoritative body gives formal recognition that a body or person is competent to carry out specific tasks.
2. Certification
A procedure by which a third party gives written assurance that a product, process or service conforms to specified requirements.
3. Chain of Custody
The changes in ownership of forest based products, from harvesting, transportation, processing and distribution the complete chain from the forest to the end- use.
4. Criteria
A means of judging whether or not a principle has been fulfilled. It is a reference point against which other things can be evaluated and a basis for comparison.
5. Disadvantaged Stakeholder
A stakeholders who is important in the process but for some reasons, economic, location or any other reason prevents him from becoming a part of the process.
6. Environmental Impact
Any change to the environment, whether adverse or beneficial, wholly or partially resulting from an organization's activities, products or services.
7. Forest Certification
A procedure to assess the quality of forest management in relation to the criteria of a forest management standard.
8. Forest Management Enterprise
The economic term involving a company involved in forest operations or any forest associated activity.
9. Forest Management Unit
An administrative term clearly defining a forest area with mapped boundaries.
10. Indicator
A quantitative or qualitative parameter which can be assessed in relation to a criterion. It describes objectively and unambiguously a relevant element of a criterion.
11. Key Stakeholder
A stakeholder whose participation is critical to the results of the standard setting process.

12. Non-Timber/Wood Forest Product

Forest products other than timber, are included in the non-timber product list. Tree materials such as gum, resins, other plant and animal products. But the tree/produce should be present on the forest land.

13. Principle

An essential basic rule for the proper functioning of a complex system.

14. Stakeholder

An individual or group of individuals with a common interest, concerned with or affected by the operation of an organisation.

15. Standard

A document established by consensus and approval by a recognized body that provides, for common as well as repeated use, rules, guidelines, or characteristics for activities or their results, aimed at the achievement of the optimum degree or order in a given context.

16. Theme

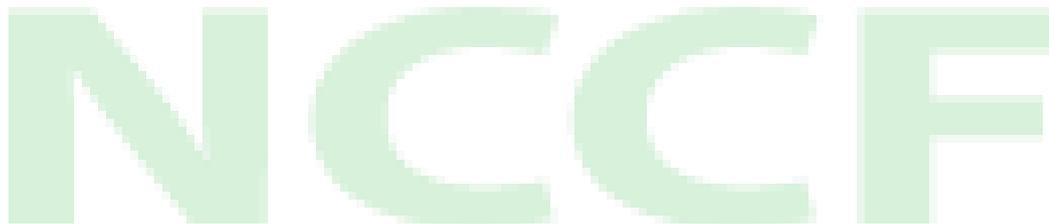
A broad collection of some common or unifying aspects.

17. Third party

A person or body that is recognized as being independent of the parties involved, as concerns the issue in question.

18. Use Rights

Rights for the use of forest and forest resources that can be defined by local laws, mutual agreements, or as per any prescription by other entities holding access rights. These rights may restrict the use of particular resources to specific levels of consumption or particular harvesting techniques.

A large, semi-transparent green watermark logo is centered on the page. It features a stylized tree with a circular canopy and a vertical trunk, enclosed within a circular border. Below the tree, the letters 'NCCCF' are printed in a bold, sans-serif font.

Acknowledgement

We express our extreme happiness on being a part of Network for Certification and Conservation of Forests for the project “Extended Stakeholder Consultation of the Draft National Forest Management Certification Standard”.

Foremost we would like to thank Mr Sachin Raj Jain and Mr Manu Jose Mattam for their continuous support and guidance. Especially Mr Manu Jose Mattam for advising and guiding us, clarifying our doubts, explaining the functioning of forest certification.

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Five of us, Abhishek, Aman, Arnika , Prakash, Varun helping each other in whatever way possible, consultation partners, planning things, from working individually on tasks to dividing work, learning and understanding about each other, we still need to learn some things.

The whole staff of Network for Certification and Conservation of Forests who in some or other way contributed directly or indirectly towards our consultation.

Last but the most important our stakeholders who took out time from their busy schedules and interacted with us and were a part of the process and even those who couldn't be a part of the process. We have immense pleasure in expressing our gratitude towards the PCCFs and other forest department officials who agreed on meeting with us and sharing their valuable knowledge which would surely be of great help to us in capturing the forest variations across the country.

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Message

The extended stakeholder consultation process was carried out so as to get the inputs of the various stakeholders on the draft document prepared by the Technical Working Group.



The consultation process not only served as a medium to get inputs only from the forest based stakeholders but took in the views of other segments of stakeholders as well.



As the awareness about Forest Certification is less but building up amongst the present stakeholders, it also served as an awareness activity across the country that a program is being developed which aims to serve the diverse requirements of the forest based resources of the country.



Forest Certification is not only about forests or environment, its associates itself with far greater things. Its covers the triple bottom line framework i.e. Environment, Economy and Society.



With sustainable development being a prime focus of everyone in the world summits like COP 21, 17 Sustainable Development Goals, etc. involvement of public participation is an important aspect in the steady movement towards this direction.



Forest Certification serves as an Environment Management System for a forest enterprise or a forest unit.

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Executive Summary

India is the world's seventh largest country with a total geographical area of 3.28 million square kilometers. This huge landmass has a very diverse geology, from tall ice-cap mountains like Himalayas in the north, surrounded by three water bodies, Indian Ocean, Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal in the southern part, Thar Desert in the west and the Gangetic delta, Khasi and Mizo Hills in the east. On account of forest resources, India ranks tenth in the world in terms of countries with the most forested area. According to the India State of Forest 2015, the total forest and tree cover of the country is 79.42 million hectare which is 24.16% of the country's geographical area and has shown improvement over the past two years. To further improve the forest resources of the country there are tools available to facilitate this improvement goal.

Forest Management Certification is one such management tool to be used for responsible management of forests and the natural resources associated with them. It is a market based, voluntary application by which a forest will be evaluated by a third party certifier on the basis of some pre-set parameters. The parameters which form the basis of the certification cover all three aspects of the triple bottom line i.e. Environmental, Economic and Social aspects. Forest certification is a tool through which we can aspire for a continuous improvement in the forest and non-forest management practices resulting in an overall improvement in the quality and quantity of forests.

Forest Management Certification being described as a management tool will be helpful in the conservation of forests, overall management of the forest area, improvement in the quality of forests, responsible and sustainable forest management practices, scientific harvesting and silvicultural practices, development of Standard Operating Principles and identifying the Good Practices, proper documentation of the data and in turn forming a knowledge bank for an organisation opting for the certification.

Past attempts of developing a country specific standard not being much fruitful and the governments' status-quo, stand on the prospects of forest certification, led the key stakeholders like paper-pulp, wood industry, professional foresters, NGOs, to come together and develop an independent body to take up the case of forest certification, leading to the formation of NCCF.

Forest Certification is a Yes-No tool and not a progress measuring scale, i.e. not explaining us our level where we stand when verifying the forest management processes. It categorically states what all we have in our management practices and what all is missing. The current forest certification in India is dominated by Forest Stewardship Council certification. Through this project NCCF aims to develop a country specific forest management certification standard.

To go about the standard development process the inclusion of stakeholder engagement and stakeholder consultation are crucial aspects. Identification of the stakeholders, contacting them and establishing a relation with them. Through the process we intended to reach out to various stakeholders covering the nine stakeholder classes, explaining them about forest certification,

sustainable forest management practices and associated concepts, the need and the advantages. This information helped them provide their inputs and suggestions on the same from the practices they currently follow and experiences encountered by them.

Having an open and transparent policy making process without leaving anyone behind. To us all our stakeholders have the same importance, efforts were made to reach out to them and collect valuable inputs and experiences, providing a multi-dimensional and broad perspective to the standard development process and not restricting the scope to just the privileged ones.

The project titled “Extended Stakeholder Consultation of the Draft National Forest Management Certification Standard” deals about carrying out stakeholder engagement and stakeholder consultation on the zero draft prepared by the Technical Working Group (TWG) for preparation of a National Forest Management Certification Standard. Forest Certification is a market-based, non-regulatory, conservation and management tool with the intention to promote responsible forest management. The zero draft has six themes, each theme has certain principles, which are further followed by criteria, indicators and verifiers being in the developmental stage. A theme deals with a broad idea of a management objective, the principle focuses on the specific requirements under a thematic objective. The criteria is the means of judging the fulfilment or un-fulfilment of the principle and indicators, quantitative or qualitative parameters which are used to assess in relation to a criterion.

So as to accomplish the main objective this project entailed six procedures namely **Desk Review, Stakeholder Mapping, Stakeholder Contact Establishment, Designing of Questionnaires, Stakeholder Interactions and Meetings** which included online and field consultation and the last **Compilation of Stakeholder Inputs**.

The process started with stakeholder mapping which was done according to **UN Agenda 21**; i.e. the nine classes of stakeholders were mapped, forest owners and farmers, business and industries, indigenous people and local communities, NGOs working for environment, scientific and technical communities, workers and trade unions, women and children and youth, were covered so as to bring various stakeholder on board. Mapping was done for the whole country on account of developing a country specific standard the minimum criteria helping in capturing Indian perspectives.

After stakeholder mapping and establishing primary contact with stakeholder, questionnaire were prepared to get the responses from stakeholders for the improvement in the standard and refinement in the developed indicators and verifiers. As the draft consists of six themes, six questionnaires were prepared, and also converted into Google Forms format to have a web based platform to invite the stakeholder comments via email. These web based questionnaires were circulated to all the mapped stakeholders.

Two weeks of the project were dedicated for on field meetings and consultation in the three regions finalized keeping the balance between key stakeholders and disadvantaged stakeholders. The main aim of the stakeholder engagement and consultation process was to

capture the diversity of the country in developing the country specific standard and also spreading the awareness of forest certification to those unaware of the concept.

Approximately hundred stakeholder were met during the field consultations and some online responses were also received. The response and inputs of the stakeholders have been compiled to analyze the differences and similarities in the practices spread across the country which would help in bringing required changes in the evolving standard.



Introduction

About the Organisation

Network for Certification and Conservation of Forests (NCCF) is a not for profit organization established under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 to promote credible forest certification in India. It is an institutional mechanism to ensure collaborative and streamlined efforts to develop national standard for Forest Management Certification in India. NCCF was officially registered in January 2015.

People's participation is an important mandate in the organisations objectives, for which NCCF adopts a "bottom-up" approach to governance. It builds on national members whose local expertise is complemented by the experiences of internationally-active organizations. The organisation has a Governing Body and a Standard Development Group (SDG). SDG comprises of professional foresters, NGOs – social and environmental, industries representatives, academicians, etc. and is the apex body constituted for developing the Standard Draft for the Forest Management. The main functions of the SDG is to overall monitor, control and supervise the process of drafting the standards for Forest Management and help that document to be approved by the Governing Body of the NCCF.

Other than the SDG, there is the TWG which looks into the technical aspects, drafting of standard, terms, etc. and there is also an extended SDG. This extended SDG is a group of extended standard development stakeholders who are regularly updated with the developments in the standard development process, the SDG meeting information, they are also eligible to participate in the standard development process by commenting on documents circulated to them via emails.

India is among the world's most forested countries with a growing demand for forest products; however, the unsustainable management of forest remains a significant challenge for India as a developing country. Network for Certification and Conservation of Forests (NCCF), through forest certification, will not only help in mainstreaming sustainability in management of forests but also in raising awareness among producers and consumers towards the responsible sourcing and purchasing of the forest products. (About PEFC : PEFC International, 2015)

NCCF is a part of the National Governing Board member of the Program for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) Council in India. National members (or "National Governing Bodies") are independent, national organizations established to develop and implement a PEFC System within their country. As quoted by Mr Ben Gunneberg, CEO of PEFC International welcoming NCCF into PEFC "It is fantastic to see India become the fifth country in Asia, and the 40th country globally. NCCF has worked hard over the last year to engage stakeholders and establish its position to facilitate the development of India's forest certification system." (News & Media : PEFC International, 2015)

Project Brief

Forest Certification is a market-based, non-regulatory, conservation and management tool designed to recognize and promote responsible forest management through which, timber harvest planning and practices, other services and forest resources are evaluated by an independent third party, which attests in writing that forestry of a given area complies according to standards that address environmental protection as well as social and economic welfare.

Forest certification refers to two separate processes viz.

- i. Forest Management Unit Certification (FMU)
- ii. Chain-of-Custody Certification (CoC)

FMU certification is a process which verifies that an area of forest or plantations from where the wood, fibre and other non-timber forest products are extracted is managed to a defined environmental and social standard. CoC certification is from the starting point of raw material to the point of sale of the product in the market, the entire chain of process is certified, to ensure that there is no mixing of certified material (originating from certified FMUs) and uncertified material, and ensures traceability of the material.

With certification we can aspire for a continuous improvement in the regular management practices and the primary goal of improvement in the quality and quantity of forests.

Forest Management (FM) certification

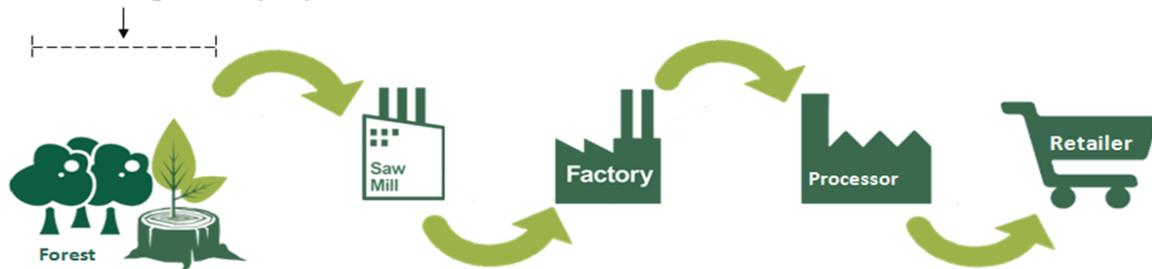


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Chain of Custody (COC) certification

Figure 1 Forest Certification

After the adoption of "Forest Principles" at The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 a global international understanding of Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) was developing. Out of the nine internationally recognised initiatives one such evolved was The Dry Forest Asia Process involving representatives from nine Asian countries viz. Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Thailand. The Bhopal-India Process (BIP) is an offshoot of this internationally recognized process and has semblance with internationally recognized processes specifically the Dry Forest Asia and International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) initiatives on SFM. A number of sets of Criteria and Indicators (C&I) have since been developed to evaluate the achievement of SFM at the global, regional, country and management unit level.

SFM is defined as a management approach to maintain the full range of forest values ensuring ecological social cultural and economic needs of the present and future generations can be met from forests. C&I is a tool used to define, guide, monitor and assess progress towards sustainable forest management in a given context. (FAO, n.d.) C&I are mainly developed at a national level to assess the status and trends of forests and forest management.

Thus the roots of forest certification in India head back to the BIP. This process was initiated to generate the knowledge bank for SFM in India. Bhopal was chosen as the locus of SFM activity not only for its central location but also for being on an imaginary genetic superhighway connecting the two biodiversity hotspots the Western Ghats and the Eastern Himalayas. The initiative had support of a specially constituted technical group on SFM and Government of Madhya Pradesh.

The creation of C&I for SFM in Indian forestry, which was heading towards a country specific forest certification scheme. The Government of India constituted a "Task Force on Initiating Forest Certification in India" under the Chairmanship of the Director General of Forests & Special Secretary Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC), Government of India (GoI) in 2004. This task force constituted a National Forest Certification Committee in Oct 2007 to suggest a framework for initiating Forest Certification in India. The task force recommended setting of an Indian Forest certification Council. (IIFM,CSFMFC : Background, n.d.). But this did not proceed with much enthusiasm and currently we are on the stage where we have the C&I in the country but no mechanism to verify or cross-check it.

NCCF thus began to work on forest certification. Unlike C&I, Forest certification is a procedure by which a third party gives written assurance that a product, process or service conforms to a set of specified requirements, in this case sustainable forest management practices. The structure of the draft standard prepared has, a Theme in which there are Principles, followed by Criteria, and then Indicator and Verifier (Indicators and Verifiers are being developed). A theme deals with a broad idea of a management objective, the principle goes a step ahead and focuses on the specific requirements under a theme. The criteria is the means of judging the fulfilment or un-fulfilment of the principle and an indicators is a quantitative or qualitative parameter assessing the criteria. As the draft shapes up into a standard clarity and doability part will come out more clearly.

Stakeholders

Stakeholder is a person, group or an organisation with an interest or concern in a project. The stakeholder may affect, be affected or perceive itself to be affected by a decision, activity, or outcome of a project (Project Management Institute, 2013).

The stakeholder mapping is done according to UN Agenda 21, categorising them into nine classes. The nine classes are, **Forest owners & Farmers, Business & Industry, Indigenous People & Local Communities, NGOs (Children & Youth, Women, Livelihood, and Environment), Local Authorities, Scientific & Technical Community, Workers & Trade Unions**. Though all the classes may not have any direct relation with forests but time and again we are required to move ahead and bring various different stakeholders on board. Environment, nature, forests, wildlife, are not bound by ones only with a background in it, there are experts who started elsewhere and eventually have moved towards nature conservation in some form or the other. The more multi-disciplinary we are the more aspects and perspectives are ought to be seen.

The aim for developing a country specific forest management standard intendeds to use the stakeholder engagement and consultation process to capture the variations in the current state of forest, forest management activities and its associated sectors across the country. Their requirements, assessing their scope of work, their knowledge, awareness, strengths and weaknesses. And to collect these, online questionnaires, one-to-one interactions, interviews, consultation meetings were used.

After the completion of stakeholder mapping, identifying their interest, establishing contact with them, prioritizing them, and the teams then went out for engagement with them. Every stakeholder has a different kind of ease in engagement, some who are able to relate with the theme actively engage in the process, some are eager to understand a new concept and accordingly respond and some wish to stick with a stand and are less flexible. Thus some stakeholder become advantaged stakeholder and some become disadvantaged stakeholders, who are difficult to reach, somewhat unaware, or any other situation. We as a neutral society need to cater to both of these parties but paying a slight extra attention and reach out towards the disadvantaged ones and in process trying to eliminate their lack of understanding or unwillingness to participate.

Literature Review

India has not opted for a certification scheme of its own. India has been trying for forest certification since long but still we are at a nascent stage. India has so far secured 12 Forest Management certifications covering some 811,815 ha of forest cover under the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and 430 Chain of Custody certifications have been obtained by Indian businesses for imported timber for re-export of finished goods. Some of the organizations engaged in facilitating certification in India are Standard Certification System (SCS India), Bureau Veritas, Rainforest Alliance, Control Union, Woodcert, etc. Even after this the primary question remains.

Why Forest Certification?

Several developed countries, particularly European countries have put trade restrictions on import of non-certified timber and forest products in their countries. There is a positive consumer driven demand for certified forest produce in these first world markets, where consumers preferentially choose products served from responsibly managed forests, which are certified. The increased demand for forest certification is likely to affect the economic prospects of many farm forestry/ agro-forestry areas in India unless these are certified.

The forest based industries in India, particularly the paper, boards, plywood, medium density fibreboard, furniture and handicrafts etc., have been pushing for forest certification to enhance their market accessibility to western markets including EU and USA.

Management benefits

Forest certification helps in continuous monitoring and reporting of various activities from a management aspect. Such monitoring activities increases efficiencies and reduced leakage which ensures better value for money. It further helps in increasing the efficiency of forestry based operations, giving emphasis on value addition to forest based products, improved marketing strategies, concentrated efforts for better markets, better product positioning and visibility. During the whole process of certification and afterwards there can be a considerable increase in productivity on account of better management practices, nutrient and weeds management etc. It also provides exposure of the management system to best international practices which can certainly benefit more with time.

Economic Benefits

Though the initial cost due to preparatory cost the certification cost is higher. With subsequent year onwards, the certification costs comes down as the potential benefits in terms of earnings increases overtime. The increase in revenue is on the account of branding of organization's timber, accessibility to new markets, and the premium earned because of the branded timber.

Environmental Benefits

Forest certification helps to conserve biological diversity and maintain ecological functions and integrity of the forests along with the conservation of rare, threatened and endangered species. Activities like environmental impact assessment for the forestry operations help in assessment of the environmental impacts that may prove harmful to the forests. Along with these controlled use of prescribed pesticides and herbicides and reduction in use of toxic chemicals by promoting integrated pest management.

Social Benefits

Forest certification promotes the monitoring and respects for rights of communities and forest workers. It helps in the maintenance of social equity in terms of wages, equal remuneration, non-discrimination, benefits, compensation, etc. It also emphasizes on occupational health and safety for the well-being of the workers, promoting the well-being and welfare of local population by encouraging local vendors and local workers. This helps in downward percolation of monetary benefits to the masses and equal distribution of wealth.

Advantages of a country specific forest management certification scheme

While FSC provides centralized certification against its unified standards across the world, PEFC endorses national certification bodies with country specific certification standards and systems. However, the aforementioned Forest Management Certification schemes are by design generic in nature so as to be applicable on a global level without any specificity to particular countries for long, and as such are not pragmatic enough for uniform application by all countries within their jurisdictions as they may have different physio-geographical structures and climatic conditions. In addition, the certification systems also need to incorporate available best practices in the country, to benefit forest managers as well as the forests, in terms of adoption and replication of such best practices. This can only be ensured through country specific standards and systems.

- A domestic certification scheme provides flexibility.
- Management/think tanks of such a scheme are people of our own country.
- Helps in verification of the data collected by SFDs, FSI, and other government/private organisations.
- Certification can contribute in improving the implementation efficiency of the existing government welfare schemes and can be linked with other existing policies or frameworks.
- It can grant access to international markets for trade.
- Forest certification can be used as a result based financing tool by using the three elements of certification i.e. environmental, social and economics.

- Forest certification can be used as a tool which could help in developing single window clearances for land issues, harvesting activities, grievance redressal, etc.
- The climate change goals can be addressed by forestry activities, mitigation, rehabilitation, improvement in quality of forests, afforestation, etc.

To meet these many of these challenges, PEFC, has itself redefined its stance and emphasizes a "bottom-up" approach, i.e. providing national certification systems to develop and evolve independently and then come under the umbrella of PEFC.

Global Consumer Survey

More than 80% of consumers globally want companies sourcing certified material from sustainable managed forests to use certification labels, according to the first PEFC Global Consumer Survey, released today. The survey shows that certification labels (FSC, PEFC, etc.) are the most trusted means of giving confidence to consumers that wood-based products are sustainably sourced. (PEFC International, 2014)

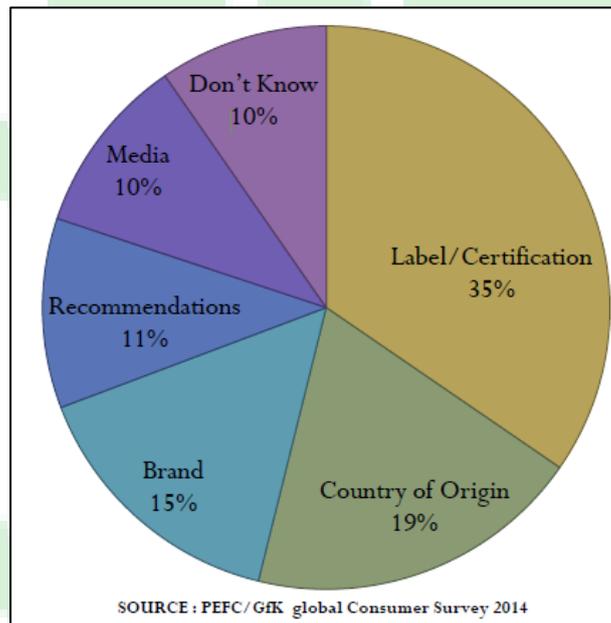


Figure 2 Factors Contributing to Consumer Environmental Reassurance

Domestic Support at Present

The proposed national standard would be based on the National Working Plan Code 2014 which has incorporated the BIP, C&I, thematic elements of United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF), ITTO's principles and guidelines for SFM of natural Tropical Forests and various international certification schemes like FSC and PEFC.

The standard in its present form has six themes, fourteen principles and sixty seven criteria, the indicators and verifiers are being developed simultaneously, stakeholder engagement is a must in the development process. The draft standard will slowly evolve into a national standard as the refinement keeps on going. The support of stakeholders is increasing and till date many have come on board and many more are expected in future.

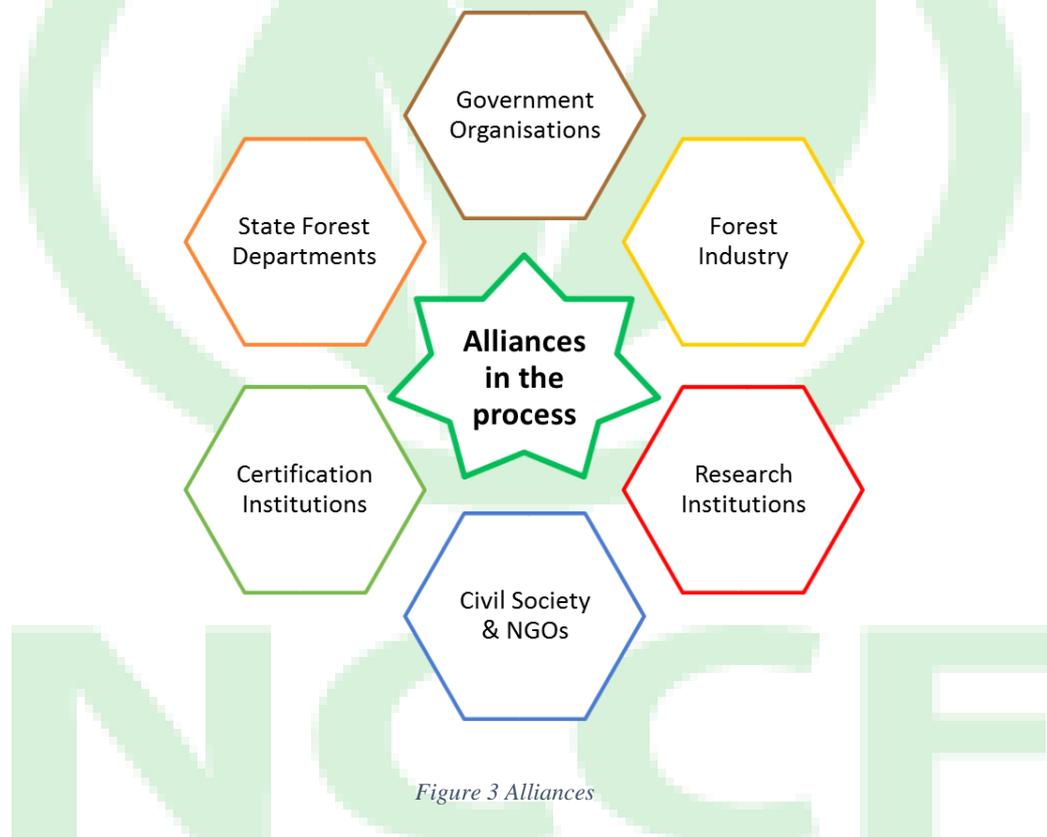


Figure 3 Alliances

Stages of Consultation Process

The project undertaken by was divided into six stages. All stages being mutually dependent on the other thus forming a continuum. The outcome of the succeeding stage depended on the preceding stage, clearer the preparation at the initial stage, the finer and accurate the results in the stages ahead. The stages are as follows:

- i. Desk Review
- ii. Stakeholder Mapping
- iii. Stakeholder Contact Establishment
- iv. Designing of Questionnaire
- v. Stakeholder Interactions and Meetings
- vi. Compilation of Stakeholder Inputs

The project had a ten week schedule which was divided into six modules and their respective timelines and the scheduled activities are clearly visible in the Gantt chart below:

Table 1 Project Timeline

Stages	Activity	Time (weeks)											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
I	Desk Review												
II	Stakeholder Mapping												
III	Stakeholder Contact Establishment												
IV	Designing of Questionnaire												
V	Stakeholder Interactions & Meetings												
VI	Compilation of Stakeholder Inputs												

Desk Review

This was the first foundation stage for the consultation process. During this phase idea was to get accustomed with the basis of the project i.e. the concept of certification, more specifically forest certification. The existing forest certification schemes be it international schemes or the country specific ones, all these were studied to understand the structure and features of a certification standard. The international schemes are Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and Program for Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC). Whereas the country specific schemes being Malaysia Timber Certification Council (MTCC), Australian Forestry Standard (AFS), Canadian Standards Association (CSA), China National Forest Certification Scheme (CNFCS).

These standards helped in understanding the similarities, differences and changes in the idea of forest certification from an international as well as a country specific perspective. After going through these standards, the turn was to review the standard base document prepared by NCCF for the consultation process. The standard base document aims to evolve into a country specific forest management certification standard which would further be used to devise other associated forest certification standards. The stakeholder engagement and consultation process

thus becomes an important aspect in the transformation of this document from a draft to an implementation tool for sustainable forest management.

A country forest grid was also studied which had been prepared to classify the forest types, management type, forest products and the states falling under the assessment region. (Appendix D). This grid divided the country into seven assessment regions, and using this grid as a reference, the country was divided into five regions to simplify the consultation process.

The five regions with the states falling under them are as follows:

- i. North India Region
Bihar, Chandigarh, Delhi and National Capital Territory (NCT), Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand.
- ii. Central India Region
Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep.
- iii. West India Region
Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan.
- iv. South India Region
Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Pondicherry, Tamil Nadu, Telangana.
- v. North-East India Region
Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura.

Stakeholder Mapping

For the achievement of sustainable development, involvement of public participation in 1992, at the Earth Summit or UNCED. According to UN Agenda 21, one of the fundamental prerequisites for the achievement of sustainable development is broad public participation in decision making. Especially in the context of environment and development, the need for new forms of participation has emerged. At the conference, governments adopted Agenda 21, an action plan to achieve sustainable development. Agenda 21 defines the nine 'Major Groups' and in Chapter 23 recognizes the important role of civil society and the need to strengthen the role of Major Groups.

These nine Major Stakeholder Groups are:

- ❖ Business and Industry
- ❖ Farmers and Forest Owners

- ❖ Local Authorities
- ❖ Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)
- ❖ The Scientific and Technological Community
- ❖ Women
- ❖ Indigenous Peoples and their communities
- ❖ Workers and Trade Unions
- ❖ Children and Youth

The actual stakeholder mapping carried out was modified according to Indian context and the stakeholder groups existing here. The modification helped in enlisting the stakeholders relevant from Indian point of view, their segregation, prioritization and relevance in accordance with the project. In today's scenario forestry doesn't exist and operate in isolation so all the stakeholders are equally important for us be it a social organisation or a corporate firm. The stakeholder mapping classes used were:

- ❖ Business and Industry
- ❖ Forest owners and Farmers
- ❖ Scientific and Technical Community (Institutions, etc.)
- ❖ NGOs (Environmental, Social, Women, Children and Youth, Workers and Trade Unions)
- ❖ Government Ministries
- ❖ Local Authorities and Communities (Forest Departments, JFMCs, EDCs, etc.)
- ❖ Other Stakeholders (Independent Stakeholders, Lawyers, etc.)

The stakeholder mapping process was divided between the five of us and the mapping was done pan India and approximately thousand stakeholders were mapped covering different stakeholder classes. (Appendix A)

Stakeholder Contact Establishment

After the process of stakeholder mapping, contact establishment was done with them as per the division of country into different regions. This was carried out prior to beginning of the actual consultation window. This step was an important one so as to identify the credibility of the mapping process, confirmation and validation of their details and then introducing them to the process of which they were going to be a part. The stakeholders also had an equal opportunity of choosing not to participate in the consultation process.

After this initial briefing to the stakeholders, a set of documents were emailed to them. The list of documents is as follows:

- i. Toolkit for "Extended Stakeholder Consultation of the Draft National Forest Management
- ii. Backgrounder on Forest Management Standard
- iii. Draft National Forest Management Certification Standard Document

These documents were the foundation stones for the entire consultation process. The intention of the buffer time before the start of the consultation window was for the stakeholders to go through them, to know about the organisation (NCCF), get familiar with contents of the

documents; background of forest management certification and the Draft Standard. This would help them in providing proper inputs during the consultation phase.

After the opening of the consultation window, the stakeholders were followed up with the proceedings and a set of questionnaires were communicated to them through their email. The disadvantaged stakeholders from the mapped list were shortlisted for in-person interactions. Disadvantaged stakeholders are the ones who are important in for the process but for some reasons may not be able to become a part, thus they were consulted in person through questionnaire, schedule and unstructured personal interviews.

Designing of Questionnaire

The structure of our base document which was used for consultation i.e. the Draft National Forest Management Certification Standard consists of three levels, Theme, Principle and Criteria. The movement from theme to criteria becomes more specific, a themes deal with a broad idea, a principle focuses on a defined goal and a criteria is the doable part and also a mark for comparison. Our questionnaire, schedule and interviews were based on the theme, principle and criteria. As this was a consultation phase, thus we were open to all comments, inputs, feedback, and even anything beyond what was mentioned in the document. So the stakeholders were eligible to comment on the theme, principle and criteria. As the draft has six themes, fourteen principles and 67 criteria, thus in each theme criteria wise questions were prepared and a question bank was created. (Appendix C)

As the complete draft was open for inputs so the same questionnaire was used by us three different ways:

1. According to six themes, six Google forms were created to invite the stakeholder comments on the theme, and the criteria wise questions were present. These questionnaire links were circulated to the stakeholders during the consultation phase.
2. For in-person interview, the theme-criteria based questions were used during the in-person interview with the stakeholder, these interview were not restricted to the prescribed questions only, it was a two discussion going a step ahead and gathering the experiences of the stakeholders as well.
3. The Google form, theme-criteria based questionnaires also acted as schedules. After conducting the in-person interviews, the stakeholder inputs were fed into these questionnaires to organise the data in a standardised format.

Stakeholder Interactions and Meetings

During the stakeholder mapping process five regions were identified. Having a result oriented approach to the situation with an aim to achieve constructive results within the available resources and practical time constraints the actual meeting areas were made more concentrated

and quality oriented than having a diluted quantity focussed consultation. So the following areas were finalised:

1. North and Central India Region
Bhopal, Chandigarh, Delhi
2. West India Region
Gujarat and Rajasthan
3. South India Region
Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Telangana

Extended Standard Development Group and Stakeholder's Meeting

Before the regional consultation began an important stakeholder meeting including the SDG members, extended SDG members and stakeholders' was held on 7th may 2016 at India International Centre, New Delhi. The agenda of the meeting was to brief the invitees on the process of 'Developing National Standards for Forest Certification and Sustainable Forest Management'. Though the extended SDG members were regularly updated with the developments but in person interaction with many of these members had not taken place. The meeting was headed **Mr. Vijai Sharma, IAS (retd.), and Chairman NCCF** and was attended by many key stakeholders. (Appendix F).

Three presentations were made by the following members:

1. **Mr. A.K. Varma (Chairman, SDG)** explained the process of 'Developing National Standards for Forest Certification and Sustainable Forest Management'.
2. **Ms. Deepali Rautela (Coordinator, NCCF)** explained the 'Chronological details of the Standard Development process and the way forward'
3. **Mr. Manu Jose Mattam, Member (TWG)** explained the 'Draft Themes, Principles and Criteria of the National Standards for Forest Certification and SFM'.

During the meeting, various concerns and suggestions, regarding the Certification Standard came up. All these comments and inputs by the experts were noted and they were assured that the concerns would be duly considered and addressed and at later stages, by the TWG.

The minutes of the meeting are attached in the report. (Appendix E)



Figure 4 Extended Standard Development Group and Stakeholder's Meeting

The three regional consultation meetings elapsed from mid-May to mid-June. During this month long duration consultation with around hundred stakeholders took place and with a few the process was carried out through emails. (Appendix B)

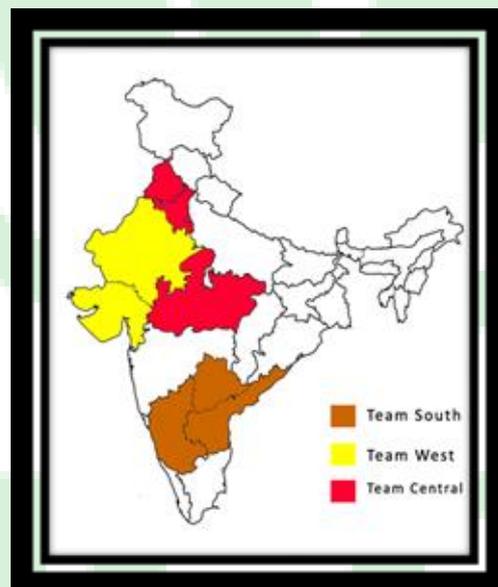


Figure 5 Field Consultation Map

During the field consultation processes almost all the nine stakeholder classes have been covered. Broadly the stakeholders covered by us fall under the following stakeholder classes.



Figure 6 Stakeholder Meetings

An important consultation meeting was held in a joint collaboration between IIFM and NCCF, held at IIFM, Bhopal. IIFM being an institutional member of NCCF and an autonomous institute of MoEF&CC is providing support in the standard development process through its knowledge, research and associated resources. The agenda of the meeting was

“Discussion on the Draft Forest Management Certification Standard prepared by NCCF”. The meeting was attended by the former as well as current Director of IIFM, retired and current forest officials of Madhya Pradesh, subject matter expert faculty members of IIFM, and a few other stakeholders. The minutes of this meeting are attached in the report. (Appendix G)



Figure 7 NCCF-IIFM Consultation Meeting

Though meetings were fixed with all important stakeholders especially the disadvantaged ones but some stakeholders can still remain unattended on account of them or us being busy, the unavailability of the relevant person or other reasons. As all stakeholders are of equal importance thus these unattended stakeholders become our potential stakeholders (Appendix H) and thus can be contacted again in future and their opportunity remains, not writing them off. At the same time a few stakeholders also denied to participate in the consultation process or meet us, we accepted their denial in a healthy spirit and moved ahead with the process and keeping our door opens for them if they changed their minds later. The time and availability of stakeholders were equally respected in terms of forming a long term healthy relationship with them.



Figure 8 West India Region Consultation



Figure 9 JFMC, Udaipur, Rajasthan



Figure 11 Krafts Park Channapatna, Karnataka



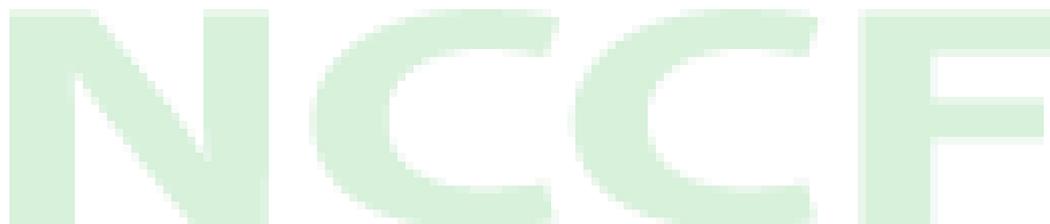
Figure 10 Consultation CIBART, New Delhi

Compilation of Stakeholder Inputs

The main aim of the stakeholder engagement process was to capture the diversity of the country in developing a country specific standard, getting inputs from the diverse pool of stakeholders with the target of improving the standard and spreading awareness amongst the stakeholders about forest management certification. In our consultation process we got inputs from the stakeholders in various forms, suggestions and comments on the standard while having the unstructured questionnaire interviews, inputs through email and few stakeholders did fill up the online questionnaires themselves.

All the qualitative data collected during the consultation was then converted into a standardised format by using the Google forms theme-specific questionnaire. This helped in drawing out theme-wise, region-wise, stakeholder group-wise inferences and also the gap identification in the standard.

This theme wise data was then used to develop the report. The consultation of each theme is divided into three parts, i.e. 'General Comments' on the theme, 'Suggestions' on the theme, criteria, missing things, etc. and lastly 'General Practices' the current practices prevailing. During the consultation there were some inputs that didn't fall under the scope any particular theme rather were in some way related to the standard as a whole, these are compiled separately.

The logo for NCCCF (National Council for Certification of Forest Management) features a stylized green tree with three main branches, enclosed within a circular green border. Below the tree, the acronym 'NCCCF' is written in a large, bold, green, sans-serif font.

Results and Discussion

Every individual on this planet is unique in its own way and it's difficult to find two alike persons, our stakeholders were no different. Different stakeholders, different stakeholder groups looked at things from their perspective, life and practical experiences, the ground realities, the challenges they faced in regard to certification. Some stakeholders were cooperative, some happy on such an initiative and tried to connect with the it, some wanting to continue with the existing mechanisms, some resisting change, showing a different route to reach our destination. Stakeholders on one side, certification on other side we thus become a channel i.e. a human interface to bridge the gap between the two an important role in public participation. Two common point raised by most stakeholders were, one the non-availability of the glossary with the standard and the certification process should be carried in steps or a general and an advanced certification scheme. The broad expressions of the various stakeholders can be accessed accordingly:

Professional Foresters

- Most of them are aware about forest management certification and sustainable forest management to which they are able to relate through the Bhopal-India-Process. They say that the basic governance of forests in India depend on certain laws which are uniform across the states, Indian Forest Act 1927, Forest Clearance Act 1980, National Forest Policy 1988, Working Plan Code 2004/2014 and Forest Rights Act 2006.
- They are bound to follow them, the difference in state forestry activities and management comes up because of the variations in the state laws and regulations. The awareness about International Laws and Conventions is less.
- Working/Management Plan of states forests is treated as an important document.
- Training of officials happen, the department allows them to go for them but field and other grounds works cause a hindrance on many occasions, so they end up attending few trainings.
- One of the critical points that came up was environmental and social impact assessment on which there is divided view. Some have a stand of these not being as important as against others who accept the necessity and are in its favour.
- On Community Rights, all states have different policies which somehow try and look after the forest resource sharing. Encroachment is a big problem for forest officials. There is no focussed approach for NTFP management. The health and vitality of natural forests are not keenly looked into as done for plantations.
- Working plan sufficient one for having the sustainable forest but there were some who understands the needs of the forest certification and were strongly in the favour that there should be forest management certification along the working plan so that all the three pillars of the sustainability i.e. Economy, Environment and Social are taken in consideration.
- Supply is not much, the amount available is being consumed in the local market so need of certification is a question.

- All the forest officials were constant on the thought that a thoughtful planning for the involvement of the local people in forest management activities is needed. Their traditional knowledge should be kept in mind while planning. To reduce their dependency on the forest resources certain livelihood opportunities should also be provided to them. Awareness among youth regarding sustainability and conservation should be spread thus protecting forests in future too.
- The forest officials, on subjects like carbon footprint assessment, social and environmental impact assessment, biodiversity offsets etc. believes that if proper methodology and enough funds are present, then these should be definitely done. But budget constraint is an issue they accepted.
- Apart from these technologies, suggestions to incorporate safety and disaster management capacity building were also given.

Industry

- They are the stakeholders who are the most supportive of a domestic forest certification scheme because it has been long pending. Currently FSC certification is the prime certifier in the Indian market whose Principles are fixed and don't offer a hint of flexibility. Also the premium pricing offered on account of being certified doesn't match the cost of certification. And the low demand of certified products in the Indian market.
- The industries working in these sectors are getting their raw materials in two ways i.e having their own plantation and getting it certified by a third party on any global standard or are importing the raw materials as they don't get raw certified good from the nation.
- It is very difficult meet the labour conventions and laws in India as the labour operations in India are very different than that of other nations.
- The soil types in India are very different from other countries even the plantation activities are very different, thus the practices followed in other countries are of less interest in India.
- It is a major concern of the industries that, in name of conservation of forest, rules have become so stringent that procurement of raw materials is not an easy undertaking by the businesses that depend upon some forest resources or the other. Because of this, such art is getting vanished.

NGOs

- The focus of NGOs was mainly on social assessment and compensation. Land Rights and FRA were important issues too. Improper implementation of FRA by states according to the government laid down guidelines. And in this not only the forest department but the Gram Sabha and departments like tribal, revenue, play an important roles too. There is concern over the health and safety of the workers. The Central Ministry of Tribal Affairs doesn't promotes the FRA very openly.
- NGOs demand the laws to be diluted to such extent so that the livelihood of the local people is not harmed. They want the traditional knowledge of the local people to flourish and not to get extinct because of non-availability of raw material.

- It is the general view of NGOs that though in the Forest settlement plans or Van Bandobast documents, there is clear mention of all rights and concessions on the forest land of their villages, still people are denied their rights & deprived of benefits they are entitled for.

Scientific & Technical Communities

- They understand the importance of forest certification and certainly have expectations from it.
- Their major focus was on the importance of training, capacity building, proper documentation of the followed practices and routines, safety and insurance of workers, use of technology for monitoring and evaluation.
- They also stated that the climate change issues need to be addressed whether today or in future, but there is no escaping away from it. The practices like carbon stock mapping, carbon sequestration, ecosystem services etc. need to be given weightage as forestry is no longer purely technical and harvesting timber is the only function of forests.
- Certification on the other hand can also be used as a result oriented financing tool for forestry projects and also for the verification of the data collected for forests by various governmental organisations, state forest departments, etc.
- Scientific cultivation of forests on forest land with an aim of sustainable yield should be practiced. Similarly, scientific harvesting of forest products should be strictly controlled and should never lead to overexploitation as is prevailing. Concepts of sustainable management should come into play for better results.
- It was stated that forest products are being harvested by manipulating the rules and regulations. Also forest rights are manipulated for vested interests so these should be conditional. So the forest managers should be very alert and vigilant to check these types of activities.

Trade Associations

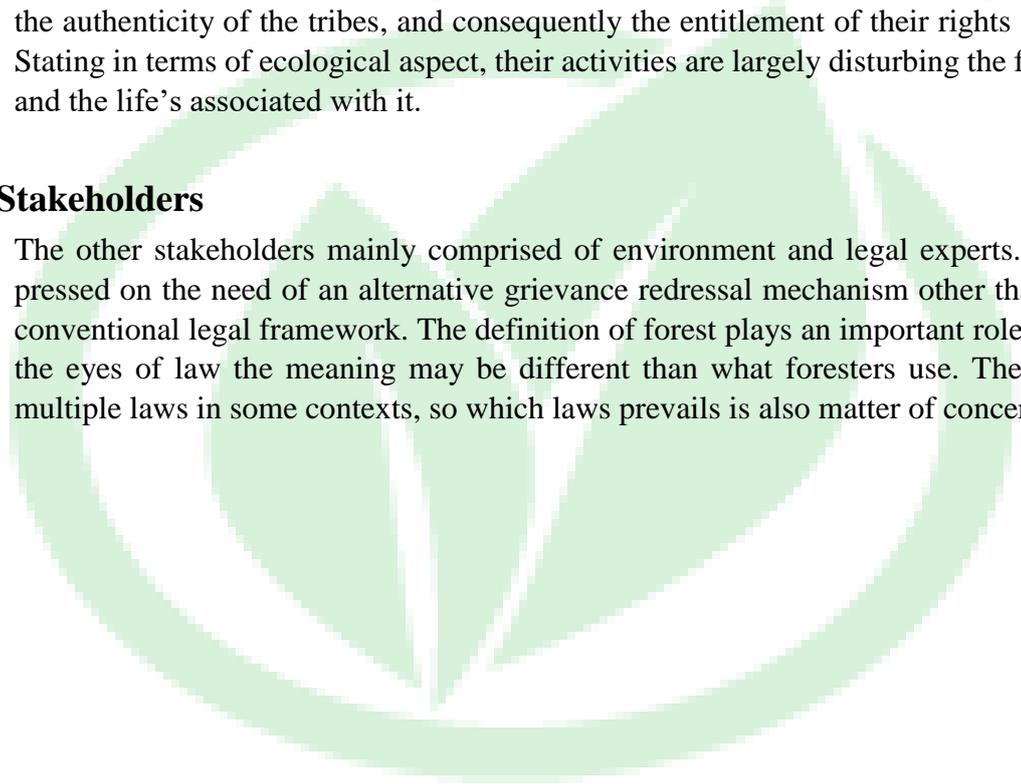
- Different associations are also well aware about the Forest Certification processes going on global level and they are suffering a lot because of this, as India is lagging behind in the certification process.
- They have orders from the International markets but only due to unavailability of certified raw material they are making losses. There is very less amount of certified wood present in India which is not sufficient to fulfil the demands.

Local forest governance mechanisms (e.g. EDC and JFMCs etc.)

- In the interactive session with village forest committee and EDC it was learned that these groups have the slightest of knowledge about the certification and its pros and cons. These groups are majorly focused upon finance and funds which they can somehow get from the government to make them even stronger. These groups are widely supporting eco-tourism as it generates money and increases local employment. They majorly focus on the rights of the tribal but the authenticity of tribal is a big issue. Due to variations in the State Laws many communities are being recognised as tribal in some states but are being treated as tribals in other. This situation questions the authenticity of the tribes, and consequently the entitlement of their rights differ. Stating in terms of ecological aspect, their activities are largely disturbing the forests and the life's associated with it.

Other Stakeholders

- The other stakeholders mainly comprised of environment and legal experts. They pressed on the need of an alternative grievance redressal mechanism other than the conventional legal framework. The definition of forest plays an important role, as in the eyes of law the meaning may be different than what foresters use. There are multiple laws in some contexts, so which law prevails is also a matter of concern.



NCCCF

Stakeholder Engagement Outcomes

The stakeholders had some important suggestions which will serve in improving the standard as a whole. Each theme focuses on a different and crucial aspects of forest management certification these are summarised and the outcomes are listed below.

Consultation: Theme A

This theme deals with the legality of the forest management enterprise and the legal status of all actions and activities attributed to it. The compliance with the international, national, state and local laws. Documented ownership of forest lands, use rights, etc.

General Comments:

- The theme is deals with legal issues related to forest lands its boundaries and encroachments which will certainly be very difficult to streamline as these issues generally tossup between forest and revenue departments. Hence, clear cut directions are required to be issued.
- Legal Rights in forest areas depend on the regions considered, Reserved Forest and Protected Forested, they have some basic differences which and cannot be overruled.
- How will addition/removal of land area in a region be addressed by certification?
- Instead of 'in letter and spirit' it can be replaced by written obligation.(Criteria 1.1)
- Land issues generally revolve around the following:
 - i. No entitlement of land
 - ii. Have entitlement but no land
 - iii. No land, No entitlement
 - iv. Protecting land
- When there is change of land use, for non-forest activities, under Forest Clearance Act 1980(FCA), Social Impact is not required, but Cost-Benefit Analysis is required.
- Forest Rights Act 2006(FRA) comes under the purview of Ministry of Tribal Affairs, a lot of people are still unaware about it and it is not discussed as much.
- The Mining Associations suggested that area that is diverted for mining should be done on permanent basis and not on a temporary basis, and should be given for once and for all like it is given for roads, dams etc.

Suggestions:

- There are two diametrically opposite paradigm is addressed. One, Forest Department, NGOs working for Environment etc., that say that the available forest should strictly be conserved and protected, and other, Businesses, Social NGOs, etc., who believe that the law should be diluted to the extent so that the livelihood of local, traditional knowledge and business do not get harmed.
- It is suggested by Mining Association that the areas of national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, and biosphere reserves etc. should have marked boundaries and should be thus protected. Similarly water bodies should also be protected.
- The document should explicitly mention both PESA (Schedule 5 & 6) and Forest Rights Act and these FMUs can have an agreement with the Forest Rights Committees, with clear work and benefit sharing, as envisaged in the Conservation of Biodiversity. It is a complaint of NGOs that the FRA 2006 is not being implemented in its spirit & desired scale. On top of it, the Community Forest Rights (CFR) provisioned under are completely overlooked. In schedule areas (PESA V & VI), the acts have not been implemented to empower communities and panchayats. There is no national level Monitoring and Evaluation Committee for FRA.
- For those areas which are not under CFR, but governed by the forest department the process of Management plans and Benefit sharing with local communities will need to be worked out.
- There are about 11% nomads, so they need to be addressed as well. As under FRA there are no provisions for them.
- International Laws should not be taken as it is since the countries making it are having plenty of land available for forest and other too but that is not in the case of India. There needs to be some distinction on international conventions and treaties which are to be implemented directly and the ones which allow modifications.
- There needs to be a Nation Land Reform Policy, which adds up the land and land no longer remains in pieces like forest land, revenue land, etc. a common land kitty. The land records need to be digitized and states also need to identify the non-recorded forests.
- Like for land approval there are single window green channel, similarly there should be a green channel for redressal with a hierarchy of solutions.
- According to handicraft association of Rajasthan, toy making was the traditional business of Udaipur. But now the rules have become so stringent in the name of conservation of forests that it is not possible for the artisans to procure raw material for the toys. Their livelihood was taken away, and they had to shift to other businesses and are not able to utilize their knowledge. Due to this, the traditional art of toy making has become extinct. They want the government to devise some mechanism so that these artisans are able to get the raw material required for revived of this art.
- They want that the rules for trees outside forests (TOF) should be diluted and encouragement to plantations should be given for the same. All these steps will not only keep the traditional art of India living, but also would help the country in providing

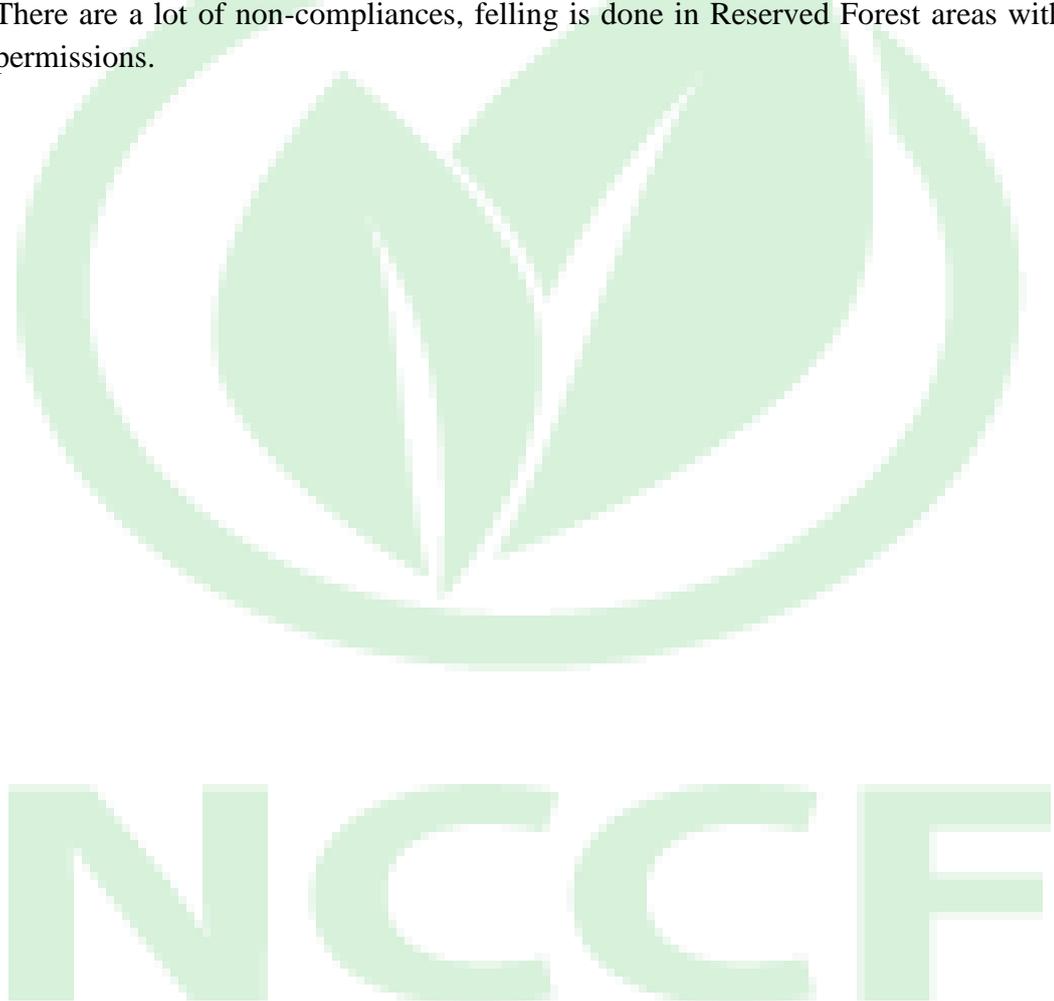
good economic support. Also it will improve the economic conditions of the people having knowledge of this art.

- Industries should also be taken in consideration while making laws. And also community participation in implementation of legal provisions.
- Alternative job facility to the tribal with their consultation so that there is no encroachment
- Draft also should include 'Plantation' and 'Plantation Management Units' along with the term 'Forest' and 'Forest Management Enterprise'.
- For timber illegality the case of "TN Godavarman Thirumulpad vs Union of India (1996)" can be referred.
- Laws should be so strict that companies like 'Anubhav Plantation' should not emerge and do the scam again.

General Practices:

- Indian Forest Act-1927 plays a major role in guiding the forest activities. Thus, for land issues, it's a multi departmental issue, with Gram Panchayats and District Collector plays an important role as only SDM/DM has the authority to distribute land.
- A lot of data is available on the website; the confidential data is not available to everyone and some data can also be collected through RTI. In case of documents, forest departments have a lot of documents to support the land ownerships, Area Register, Block Registers, Block Maps, Block History, Survey Demarcation, etc.
- Forest department defines encroachment as when a person is doing activities like fencing, agriculture, farming etc., encroachment is everywhere. It is uncontrollable in certain forest areas as they have large number of villages around them. The best way to tackle encroachment is to not let it happen at the first place. At the ground level forest guard is responsible for the monitoring it. When such incidents are reported, the help of court is taken. Encroachment and poaching cases directly go to courts but the outcome of cases doesn't come out quickly. Also the number pending cases is huge. Laws should be more stringent, because as orders are passed to vacate the place, the next day they get a stay from the collector, and the case remains pending.
- If the management plan is made exactly as per the Working Plan Code 2014, then it contain by and large everything, covering everything in the plan.
- According to the forest department international orders and compliance are compiled together and are taken care of while developing the management plan. And there are meetings, seminars and workshops held from time to time thus all do's and don'ts are communicated to the concerned people properly. Apart from these literature is generated in the local / vernacular language for understanding and implementation at the ground level. Also training is also provided for the same.
- Local people sow seeds before the onset of monsoon and once the saplings come out, department cannot do anything about it. Also this is difficult to check as various government policies come into play in their favour from time to time. In addition to that FRA is proving to be a problem in checking this issue.

- Forest department says that government now prescribes that local people should be given benefits from forests, to protect the forests.
- There are no written guidelines for dispute resolution in the forest departments. On the other hand there are written guidelines for dispute resolution as per the management plan of the industries.
- There is a proper structure for FRA implementation which is a 3-tier system. Thus proper implementation of FRA needs to take place. The FRA website has the data of FRA implementation state wise.
- Under FC 1980, Environment Impact Assessment is not necessary. But when mining or hydro-electric power plant development is there, under EIA notification 2006, Environment Impact Assessment and Social Impact Assessment are required.
- There are a lot of non-compliances, felling is done in Reserved Forest areas without permissions.



Consultation: Theme B

This theme deals with the creation, maintenance and implementation of a written forest management plan and its monitoring and assessment. The plan must cover sustainable forest management, conservation, harvesting, silvicultural practices, periodic revision of management plans, public summary of plans, training of forest managers and workers, etc.

General Comments:

- When we use the term sustainable management, felling of trees cannot be banned. Presently, no forest management system is working because of ban on felling. We should now start scientific cultivation of forests on forest land with an aim of sustainable yield. If we start scientific cultivation of forest on even 5 to 10 per cent of forest land, the forest productivity will be enhanced. However, reserve areas for maintaining biodiversity are required to be preserved. Scientific harvesting of forest products should be strictly controlled and should never lead to overexploitation as is prevailing. Management Plan is sufficient for the sustainable forestry.
- Chain of Custody certification is easy as compared to Forest Management Unit certification, there are legal blockages at FMU level.
- Nurseries should follow chemical guidelines strictly.
- The plot/sampling intensity can be a pre-set value.

Suggestions:

- Points to added in Management plan (Criteria 3.1):
 - i. Negative impacts on the forest due to extraction of wood and NTFPs
 - ii. Timeline for the implementation of management planned monitoring mechanism
 - iii. Mapping of various ecosystems in forest area and restriction of extraction activity in some of the natural ecosystems
- Specifying time line for the public summary of WP such as every five years (most of afforestation plans are managed up to five years) (Criteria 3.4)
- In monitoring can we add the species diversity index and importance value index for floral diversity to be monitored. The range of this data will help in understanding the changes in the floral composition changes in the area. (Criteria 4.1)

- Changes in carbon stock through emission sequestration, rather it should be periodical assessment of Carbon stock. (Criteria 4.1)
- The Mining Association suggests that suitable and local species should be planted. Future timber requirement should be kept in mind. And for that timber plantations should be given importance and encouragement.
- The forest department suggests that grazing and browsing should be highly taxed. Stray cattle owners should be penalized. No cattle should be allowed in the forest until and unless equal fee is levied on them for what damage they are doing to the forest. A mechanism should be developed to check the same. Entry and exit points should be marked.
- Also more importance should be given to saving the present natural forests rather than new plantations. Carbon footprint and emissions should be reduced. Constant and consistent up gradation of capacity building should be given utmost importance.
- Global practice of having permanent observation plots should be reintroduce for observing everything such as flora fauna, carbon stockings, increment etc.
- A provision should be made in working plan for the legal part to be incorporated. There should be strict laws for workers and managers by government to perform their duty properly.
- The farm forest and short cycle forestry should be separately recognized.
- Social impacts and its assessment should consider social parameters too.
- Instead of emphasizing only on the socio-economic aspects of NTFPs, - it will be important to have management plans which can also look into population, harvesting techniques, criteria of quality, markets, etc. in detail.
- Majority are in support that any Management Plan whether it be an FME or a Forest Department should according to the National Working Plan Code. Many perceive that the Management Plan is just a written document. It is being created just for the sake of creation; it is nothing to do with implementation. Management Plan should be pragmatic and implemented on ground.
- The general comment is that any forest management plan cannot be implemented without community taking lead in this endeavor. Though socio-economic aspects have been mentioned in the draft, envisaged role of the communities is not clear.
- The draft has not taken into account earlier participatory experiences like Joint Forest Management (JFM). Though JFM had a limited success, communities at least had some say on their forest areas. Also communities were expected to be responsible for protection of their forest landscape. There was a micro plan which took care of livelihood needs of the people. It is important that stakes of local communities become

stronger. Some participatory tools/mechanisms need to replace current CAMPA arrangement.

- If a zoo falls under the purview, it should also have a documented management plan, how to tackle with escape of a wildlife, feeding practices, training of officials, etc.
- Bamboo nursery setup can be easily documented, from planting to even documenting shift timing of the saplings.

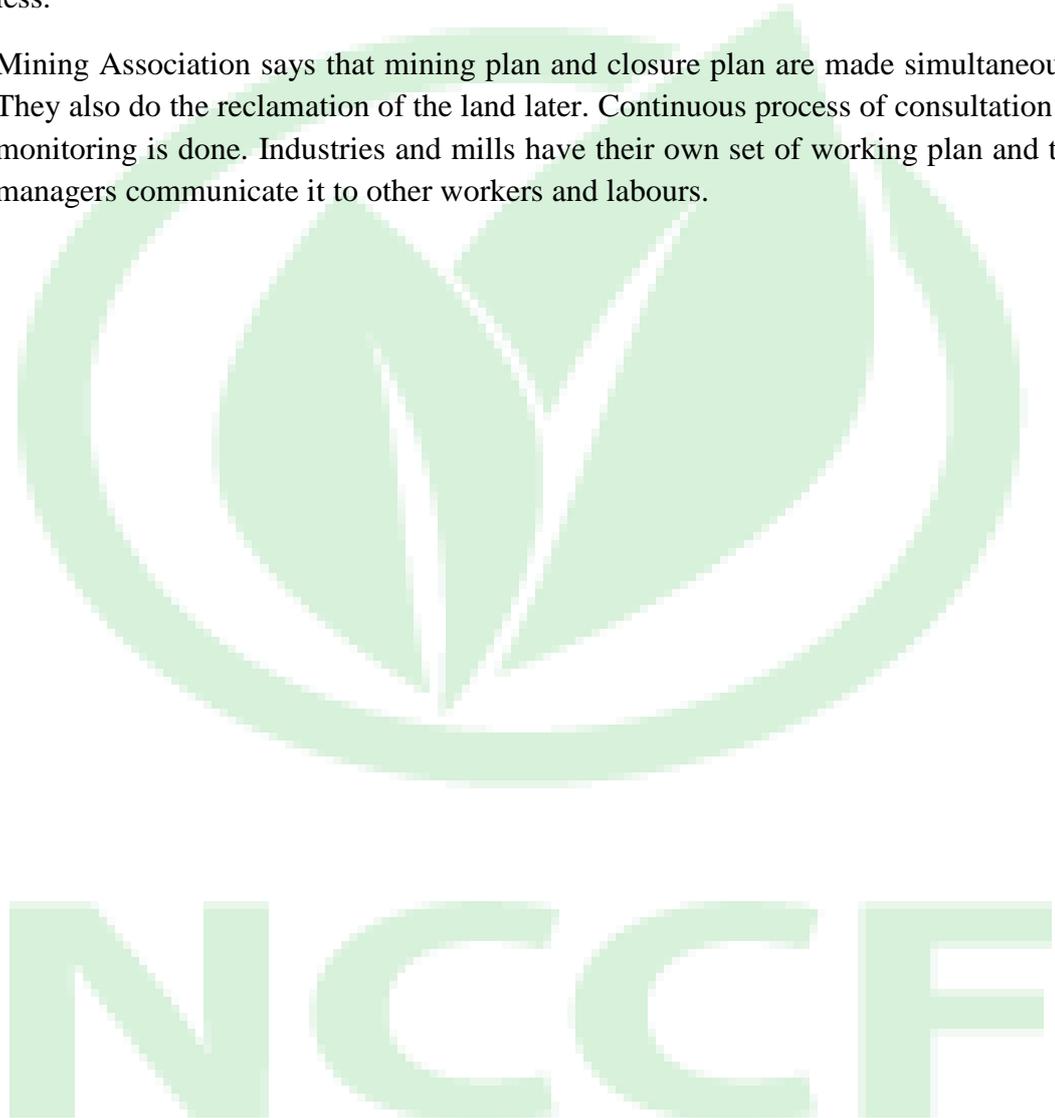
General Practices:

- According to the forest department, the working plan is the ultimate document. The working plan consists of the guidelines of the Government of India. Specific management plan is developed by concerned Range Officers. Forest land is divided into compartments and blocks. The working plan officer inspects the area and identify the stock position, slope of area, aspect etc. and notes it. The Management plan is made as per the Working plan code 2014.
- The manager of a specific area drafts a preliminary working plan which has the analysis of the previous plans and introduces the new strategies which are lately forwarded to the working plan officer for further drafting. Accordingly plan is made as per the conditions and requirements of the area and people around the area. In forest management, forest department manages jointly by sharing whatever is generated.
- For wildlife management, the forest department manages jointly without sharing and without taking anything. The working plans of national parks are received from APO office which includes components such as illegal felling, poaching, boundary formation etc. Also there are state, national, global plans, international conventions etc. to guide through the process. Status of species of flora and fauna are also taken into consideration while developing the management plan. Planning also depends on the technical knowledge of the concerned person. Conservation of forests is the main agenda. Others include topics like protection from fire, biotic pressure, pesticides etc.
- Apart from these, PRA exercises, local area interaction, SWOT analysis, details of the area, the needs, threats etc. are taken into consideration while developing the management plan. Reserve forest and protected forest are categorized accordingly. Thus, a holistic view is taken for the process and thus management plan of the area is proposed.
- The action plan is made as per the issue raised by the local EDC representatives. An action plan in wildlife region which is a 12-month document formed by the EDC, forest department and also by the concern of village representatives. VFC also actively participates in the meetings conducted by the forest department for the management plan and give their suggestion too.

- Before 1988 most of the planning was for long term, but now it is being said that forest is not only for cutting and harvesting. Since around 25 years short term benefits as well as long term benefits are considered. They grow grasses, bamboo, quick coming up fruits.
- Forest department says that in forest, the minimum period for a plan is 5 years, which is the basic time frame. So nothing is for short term. Officially the plan does not contain short term objectives, but unofficially certain milestones are set to meet the long term objective.
- Monitoring of the management plan is done by the planning and monitoring wing. The forest department says that assessment of important species is done to check the health and vitality. But it is also accepted that not a strong system is present to measure the health and vitality of forests. It is measured by ocular observations only. Activities like putting stump cutting, protective wall construction etc. and various time to time interventions and preventive measures are taken to enhance the health and vitality of the forest. On the other hand drones, GPS location, mobile mappers all are the technical tools to help in monitoring and assessment, some of which are being put into use.
- The working plan is communicated to the forest workers and forest managers by the working plan wing. Communication of management plan in forest department is done time to time, meetings are also held. It is further translated into local languages. There are workshops and public meetings to further communicate the information. Generally Working Plan or any notification is provided in writing at the Ranger officer level. To the forest guard, and local workers most of the communications are verbal.
- Under the Biodiversity Act, village level committees are formed, called the Biodiversity Management Committees. These are formed by general resolution of the Gram Sabha and the governing body of the committee is also selected. All biodiversity related work and studies etc. are done and monitored through these committees only.
- For State Biodiversity Board there is a 'People's Biodiversity Register' of each village area. It is prepared with the help of the technical support group. All the details about the area, the vegetation, flora, fauna, wetland, forest land, agricultural land etc. are recorded and verified by the technical people of the board. Apart from these traditional knowledge of the people of the area, like treatment of some disease, some special abilities etc. is also noted down.
- At induction ICFRE gives proper training to new officers. The forest department, on training says Range officers are trained, and then they conduct meetings and give training regarding stall feeding, how to tackle man-animal conflict, development of forest etc. Apart from that at VFPMPs level also training and guidance is given to farmers and forest workers. They are also called to Forest Training I for the demonstration of the same. Mid way trainings, refresher courses are also there, some trainings that are mandatory, are attended, also workshop like, on man-animal conflict,

forest conservation etc. are also held. Apart from these, interactions with NGOs, conversationalist etc. are conducted from time to time.

- Forest department states that today is the time of RTI, so no document is a secret document. Also anyone who comes to it and asks for it, they show it to them as there is no harm in it.
- Appropriate trainings are given to the forest workers and managers working in the plantation activity of industries. But that of of field staff, workers, and lower staff is less.
- Mining Association says that mining plan and closure plan are made simultaneously. They also do the reclamation of the land later. Continuous process of consultation and monitoring is done. Industries and mills have their own set of working plan and their managers communicate it to other workers and labours.



Consultation: Theme C

This theme deals with the impact of forest management activities in the social, economic and environmental spheres. Issues related to protection and conservation of soil and water resources, forests and climate change.

General Comments:

- How will Criteria 5.4 assessed in case of any fire, global phenomena or natural calamity.
- Carbon pool should be replaced by Carbon stock. (Criteria 6.1)
- Forest management operations can only stabilize or conserve, carbon stock enhancement, is a different thing. (Criteria 6.1)
- Carbon registries, is itself a part of Carbon Audit, thus a different process. Will it be mandatory?
- National Biodiversity Action Plan (NBAP) 2014 in which MoEF&CC developed 12 National Biodiversity targets for sustainable use and management of biodiversity is missing in this theme.
- If we look into success stories of revival of forest ecosystems and water table, impact of reforestation and afforestation is very clear. Forest change the micro climate which can certainly affect the most discussed issue of climate change.
- The inter relationships between species also need to be understood, which is crucial for survival – we should not confine monitoring only to be traded species.

Suggestions:

- 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories could be useful for Carbon data/Carbon registries. FSI Report (2015) on Carbon Stock can be consulted.
- Above ground biomass can be calculated, for below ground, a thumb rule can be devised.
- Local people should be involved as much as possible in the forest management activities. Their interests and livelihood opportunities should be given importance and taken care of. Then only, conservation of forest can take place effectively.
- Trees which are ready to harvest should be harvest from the forest they should not be left as it is, as it attract fungus & insect for other healthy trees.

- Areas demarcated as sacred or culturally important to an indigenous community, or of relevance as a bio-diverse niche, should be left out of all management activity by the FME.
- Impact of earlier management practices should be analyzed with the participation of the stakeholder. A good case in a point is lack of harvesting agreement between the Forest Department and community, led to devastation of Joint Forest Management (JFM) areas. Here, traditional knowledge of the communities about selection of species and landscape regeneration/conservation (like spraying of saffron to make an area sacred) could be used. Through periodic participatory monitoring, communities can identify decline of species & conservation plan could be drawn accordingly.
- For any social analysis, a baseline, midline and an endline are necessary. The other parameters for use in assessment can be:
 - Employment Analysis
 - Health & Safety Analysis
 - School Attendance
 - School (Resident/Non-Resident School)
 - Dropout Levels
 - Government Schemes (e.g.: B.Ed Tribal Scholarship, NRLM, etc.)
- The clothing, increase in standard of living, purchase of vehicles, etc. are the visible socio-economic verifiers for development of a community. More focus should be on outcomes rather than outputs.
- There are areas where mining activities, trucks, etc. go throughout the day, thus AQI, pollution levels need to be monitored. According to the forest department there should be laws so that emissions get reduced.

General Practices:

- Mining association says that Impact of mining on environment and forests is over-hyped. No hazardous chemical discharge, as the produced chemicals are inert in nature. No toxic waste is generated.
- According to the forest department local people are those who live in and around the vicinity of forest and dependent are those who derive economic benefits from the forest. Some suggested that this categorization should not be done as the aim is not of doing such differentiation. A holistic approach should be taken, and keeping in mind the social dynamics, they should be allowed to settle their own matters.

- The forest department says that at some places, studies, PRA activities etc. are conducted to assess the impacts through NGOs and other means. Also at some other places there is one wing called the monitoring and evaluation wing, every year takes out one publication in which it describes and verifies all the money which has been used.
- Generally Impact assessment is done when there is some project going on. But at most of the places impact assessment and social auditing is not being done.
- In case of the drought situation, what is the role/impact of the eucalyptus plantations?
- For the problem of monkey menace, human-animal conflict in cities, aren't the forest areas having adequate food and shelter for them. What proportion of different fruit bearing trees, non-timber trees and timber trees are planted by the forest department in the forest areas under the plantation activity.
- On grazing the forest department says that they allow them to collect grass from the forests thus promote stall feeding and thus preventing overgrazing. Also the forest area is divided into compartments and further divided into coups. In coups where plantation has been done recently they mark that area, which means no grazing is allowed in that particular coup for three years.
- They also talked about the term carrying capacity. But it was also accepted that it is not enough. It is a very theoretical term, and cannot be used practically. A lot of scientific studies are needed for this concept. Like at some places study of water tables is done to check the quality and quantity of water.
- On community rights the forest department says that when the demarcation of any area is done, the settlement officer decides the rights of the people like what quantity/ area of grazing is required on the basis of the demands of the local people. Certain forest department stated that they are providing gas subsidy to the villagers to reduce the use of fuel wood by them. Also providing them with alternative livelihoods like Agarbatti making, Gulal production etc. thus decreasing their dependence on forests.
- In forests, whole forest is divided into blocks and compartments. And through compartment boundaries buffer zones are marked. As per sources three fourth area is left as core and in buffer zones 30 m wide road is prepared having clear view lines. The zones can be redefined according the wildlife activities but the relocation of villagers is a big issue.
- In case of cattle hunting an appropriate amount of compensation is given to the owner. The cattle of the villagers are also vaccinated so that they don't cause health issues to the wildlife.
- On Carbon footprint assessment, the forest department says that this concept came and vanished. Because of various factors, it never reached its climax. They believe that if the right methodology is present and if the budget allows, it should be done. In Gujarat, they are trying to convert their monitoring and evaluation volume into carbon

assessment volumes. Till now there is nothing as such but now they are changing and planning to do it fast.

- Aligning forestry activities of the department with SAPCC can be a small contribution, but SAPCC in itself is not very active.



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Consultation: Theme D

This theme deals with the aspect of ‘economic viability of forest management operations’ and is concerned with the sustainable and productive utilization of forest resources, including both forest products as well as services.

General Comments:

- Presently, forests have become everybody’s property and anybody can harvest forest products by manipulating the rules and regulations. The demands for these products is triggered by sudden international requirements for a specific commodity, which is then harvested devastatingly without any control. The managers should have to be very alert and vigilant to check these types of activities. *In situ* cultivation of M&APs can also be carried out on forest for without disturbing other flora and fauna.
- It is necessary to find ways to make these rules work on the ground; which means to identify reasons why they usually do not; to see that fallow periods are respected by the market; that MSP for NTFPs are a reality on the ground. Why economic evaluation of NTFPs not done when sustainability is the issue? Thus, a NTFP management plan should be there.
- Sustainability already in tribal culture and why government would exploit their forests. They also try to follow sustainable forest management practices.

Suggestions:

- In forest nursery natural manures like cow dung should be used.
- Should also include non-economic benefits, which includes sustenance use; food, articles of utility, overall well-being in terms of clean air and water and environment are important, remain unquantifiable.
- The traditional knowledge about NWFPs is disappearing very fast, there is an urgent need to build capacities among the tribal youth who could take agenda of sustainable harvesting of NWFP & marketing forward. In many states the local market yards have opened outlets for marketing of NWFP. This area should further be explored. Also NWFPs should be viewed as per provisions of PESA in V & VI schedule areas.
- For sustainable harvest, other than the existing formulas, models can be developed with the use of scientific or mathematic modelling. National Forest Inventory prepared by FSI could be consulted for inventorization of forest resources.
- Bamboo biomass can be utilized too for composting, fresh and tender bamboo leaves improve milking of cattle. (Tried by CIBART in Gujarat)

General Practices:

- The forest department says that by the concept of Mean Annual Increment harvestable age is assessed. And the working plan officer has to lay down the principles that which compartment and how many coups should be harvested. He limits the area according to the size of the compartment.
- Also Harvesting in natural forest is banned by the government for conservation. But canal side plantation trees are being cut.
- On the basis of the past records, NTFP extraction limit is decided.
- It is said that 3% of the state budget should be given to the forests looking at the inherent heritage importance of the area. But what the forest department gets is 0.3%. But there is no additional grant coming for livelihood. So according to the FD, budgeting is a very sensitive matter and it certainly needs a special and professional second look at it.
- Range office submit their budget requirement to division office. Division office submit compiled budget from different range offices to the head office. That's how the annual budget is prepared.
- According to the forest department important forest species are noted down (fruit bearing species, timber species, wildlife species etc.) as forest inventory.
- Forest department says that a healthy forest consists of three components:
 - i. Healthy trees
 - ii. Healthy animals
 - iii. Healthy stakeholders

The third component is the new component. They say that they need a happy stakeholder group, a happier and safer animal group and good amount of tree belt required to be grown (i.e. not just bamboo, but a forest should have Teak, Sal etc.) A forest proving timber as well as which answers the needs of the stakeholders should be considered as a healthy forest. The natural features of the forest like density, crop composition, biodiversity etc. remains same and there is no felling, it is considered as healthy forest.

- To minimize wastage, local people utilize the residue and the remaining is recycled. Like in MP, local communities which fall under the (0-3 km) radius are allowed to take up the harvest waste for free and can even sell it. The waste is also used in gasifiers which are used to generate electricity.
- The amount collected by Eco- tourism after sale is shared amongst villagers, providing LPG, cookers, utensils etc. by Eco development committee (Dandeli)
- According to paper industries, farmers are allowed to use the land of plantation to grow species other than that of plantation for their profit as well.

Consultation: Theme E

This theme is concerned with the aspect of ‘socially responsible forest management’ and deals with social and community relations as well as rights of forest workers as well as forest or forest based communities. Also covering all aspects a safe working environment, workplace health and safety.

General Comments:

- Generally forest rights are manipulated for vested interests. Hence, these should be conditional. If someone fulfill the threshold conditions (to be decided with the status of forest in question) only then his/her rights can be met. The three basic rights under FRA are:
 - i. Individual Rights
 - ii. Community Rights
 - iii. Habitat RightsLocal communities should be granted Habitat Rights.
- We need to move from Joint Forest Management (JFM) towards Community Forest Management (CFM). JFM is a bottleneck and not in consonance with FRA-2006.
- Labour rights are already enforced and only reference is required. There are rights to from trade unions but they too need to be within the purview law to reap the benefits.
- There lacks an alternative grievance redressal mechanism i.e. outside court processes. Mediation or Arbitration should be present. Thus documentation, timelines could be to be left upto the Mediator/Arbitrator. And a forest department cannot do Grievance Redressal of its own on its own.
- Smugglers are equipped with latest weapons, our officers/departments have old weapons. So safety of officers is also necessary.

Suggestions:

- Awareness and education are a must for the villagers and tribal to mitigate the encroachment and poaching activities.
- Alternative source of income should be generated for the tribal people so that their dependency on the forest is reduced. If we are really developing standards with respect to Indian conditions. As much as skill development is important, personality development of the locals is equally important.
- It is the general view of NGOs that though in the Forest settlement plans or Van Bandobast documents, there is clear mention of all rights and concessions on the forest land of their villages, often people are denied their rights & deprived of benefits they are entitled for. Realization of CFR also depends to great extent on this aspect.

Traditional rights and concessions of local forest dwellers and other communities should be made clear to both Department & communities.

- The compensation should be revised timely and it should have a time factor involved in its calculation.
- There should be a dispute settlement clause “the document/agreement matter shall be solved through Mediation/mutual consent of the parties, or be referred to an Arbitrator to be nominated mutually at _____ (place)”.
- During social assessments places with forest cover, will have relatively cool surroundings, and higher life expectancy. (Thus it can be checked). Social Analysis could be done in a way that introduction of that element, diversion of land, setting up of an industry, will bring about Violence or No-Violence in the economy.
- Group Insurance of workers, covering accidental insurance should also be a part of their Health and Safety.
- If the FME wants to support and help the locals, for their employability they can even conduct skill test for their selection. And then provide them training accordingly.
- For any FME, to look after the Health and Safety, the government departments are already there they just need to be channelized to take care of the community.

General Practices:

- On community rights the forest department says that, there is a Settlement Officer appointed as per the Section 4 of FRA-2006 to look after the disputes and other issues. This officer comes from the revenue department. They spread the word/ put notice ,that a particular area has to be demarcated, so people come and tell the Settlement Officer about their rights in that area. All these comments are documented, written in the working plan and communicated to the local forest officer. It is the responsibility of the settlement officer that the rights of the local people are maintained. But things are not as good as they may sound. The locals are forced to commit offences to meet their needs. There are less or no provisions to meet their demands. As earlier, wood was available to the people living in the vicinity of the forests but so is not the case today. Thus, something should be done regarding this. Alternative livelihoods should be provided to them so as to reduce such incidents.
- According to the forest department the traditional knowledge of the local people is used during the development of management plan. Also it is used for providing them better livelihood alternatives, so that pressure from the forests can be diverted.
- Forest department also has orientation courses. They have developed institutions for local people where they can come, sit and develop their studies. For example the Sindhis in Gujarat, who were brought as slaves are considered to be best lion trackers, are giving their valuable contribution as trackers in forest management of the lions. But there are lack of efforts to conserve and utilize this indigenous knowledge of the people. In Dandeli, region Anti-poaching camp (APC) are regularly held and there is continuous movement of people in the area to restrict poaching and to analyze the

wildlife of the region. Forest department feels it is not only their responsibility, but other departments should also take care of such things.

- The forest department engages daily labour for particular activities. According to the labour laws the court has given orders to give them (labours who are engaged for more than 240 days) permanent employment status. So they are demanding now permanent scale of pay, health benefits, pension benefits etc. Earlier they were given daily wages. The areas where still daily wages are given, the wage rates set as per their state government are followed.
- On health and safety, forest department says that it is also up to the forester or range officer who is employing the labour to get the work done in the field. It depends on his inclination about the safety of the villagers and labours. And it is given high importance also, as if anything happens to the labour, it goes against the concerned officer and the people also demand compensation. So utmost care is given to the safety.
- The mines association says that workers are insured before the actual work starts. They are provided with health cards. Checkup is done every six months and are also registered in the pension scheme of Government of India. Nowadays, the companies are providing better conditions to workers as compared to those set by the government.
- It stated that nowadays trade unions are not present as such. Where present, the trade unions are employee/politically sponsored and on the other hand are corporate sponsored NGOs. Also there is presence of mafia in many places.
- Forest department says that for indigenous governance, officers are given big boots, guns for self-protection, different tools etc. Now it is a part of uniform system. But yes, there is a serious need to think upon the forest safety because that is not a topic of the current planning. There is a need to add disaster management capacity building and safety into regular form of management.
- The use of fuel wood has been restricted. Also the government in Dandeli region has provided subsidize LPG to almost 95% villagers. Anti-plastic campaign are organized and also the drivers and other workers are instructed to warn tourists and other individuals not to dump their belongings in the protected area.
- According to industries the farmer working in the plantations are hugely profited.
- In VFC (Dandeli) any discussion in the meetings are maintained in a minutes register and communicated to the villagers verbally, by distributing pamphlets or by displaying on a display board.
- Why is it necessary to influence their traditional knowledge? We can also develop on a model where we train them with a new concept/skill, help them with these new skills, train, further enhance them and keep their traditional skills untouched.
- What to do if a community gets its rights after a long process of settlement of rights, and then the area is declared as a National Park? (Any time duration between give and take of rights)
- The locals, their works, art, crafts are displayed at fairs, exhibitions, etc.
- JFM is upwardly accountable, Panchayat is downwardly accountable.

Consultation: Theme F

This theme deals with the aspect of ‘environmental and ecological sustainability’ of forest management and deals with matters related to identification and management of High Conservation Values, tangible and intangible forest services, biodiversity, natural resource conservation and management etc.

General Comments:

- All the services provided by the forests require validation and strict regulatory system is expected under this theme. In this regard, all scientific principles have to be valued and every forest should have its basic objectives and values, which are unalterable unless exigency.
- There are lot of confusion in case of HCVF as every other body classify HCVF differently. Anyways management practices are followed for the same.
- It is said and observed that ecosystem service is merely talked about, but not worked upon.
- Capacity building is also required for ecosystem services and its documentation. Even qualitative documentation is a challenging process.
- Monetization of ecosystem services is totally theoretical and it is not possible on the ground level according to the authority. But experts on the other hand say ecosystem services are difficult to monetize. Thus when assigning monetary value, it is economic value vs biological value, thus contingent valuation is only done.
- Biodiversity should be measured at the landscape level with multiple verifiers.

Suggestions:

- Use of invasive species in afforestation shall be restricted and measures to be implemented for removal of such species, if any recorded in the area. (Principle 11)
- “The FME shall monitor biodiversity” to be modified as “The FME shall monitor seasonal variation in quality and quantity of biodiversity of the FME” or “FME shall monitor biodiversity on a periodic basis” (Criteria 14.3)
- Three reports which were suggested during the consultation, are currently under study.
 - i. Economic Valuation of Tiger Reserves in India A VALUE+ APPROACH (January 2015) *for monetization of Ecosystem Services.*
 - ii. Revision of Rates of NPV Applicable for Different Class/Category of Forests (November 2014) *for time value of money, NPV values.*
 - iii. High Conservation Value Forests: An Instrument for Effective Forest Fiscal Federalism in India (June 2014) *for HCVF Index and classification of HCVF forests.*

- For HCVF there is a WWF Pro-Forest Toolkit, it can be consulted.
- Organic fertilizers and pesticides should be used as there are many ill-effects of chemicals.
- It was suggested by CII that the last theme of the standards should consider the 23 criteria of Singapore biodiversity index.
- Before the introduction of exotic species there should be trials so that their adverse effects can be calculated beforehand.
- With still a lot of biodiversity left in India, we can certainly have areas GO and NO-GO areas.
- If the purpose of certification is to ensure forest conservation and sustainable use, maintaining ecological integrity, regular monitoring and adaptive management – it maybe that in the initial years, all efforts need to be made towards restoration and restraint market interventions. Whereas FSC and all other certifications mentioned in the background are for commercial forests (plantations) – the same cannot be applied for natural forests. Firewood, plantation, timber and other logging has to first pay for ecological restoration and community benefits & then be income to the FME.
- It is a very general view of all that people can plant trees but can't create a forest and plantation can never replace forest. So it does not matter how intensive planting we are doing, natural forests should strictly be protected.

General Practices:

- According to the forest department their governance is all about Soil and Moisture Conservation measures. Under this van talawadis, small check dams, big check dams, trenches, contours etc. are built. Also before plantation takes place, they include soil and moisture conservation activities are carried out. Salt lakes and water holes are made by the EDC along the corridors.
- The forest department says their management of plantations is based on the biodiversity aspirations of the area, i.e. such trees are not planted which are not present in that particular area. Exotics are only 10% or even less the other 90% are the indigenous species. Biofuel plantation is a recently introduced activity which is being looked after by state biofuel boards.
- No Chemicals or pesticides are not used in natural forestry and only very minimal pesticides if required in plantations.
- Weed removal, is an important task. The weeds other than Lantana are not given as much importance. Also basket, furniture making with invasive species has not been very successful. But, Sandalwood is being planted to curb spread of Lantana, as it acts as a natural parasite. (Successfully tested in Himachal Pradesh, also being tried in Punjab)
- Forest department says that rare and endangered species are assessed on the basis of their rarity of occurrence. And the status given to it, like threatened, endangered etc. are taken into serious consideration. Also it depends on the utility of the species, its use and demand, socially as well as religiously.

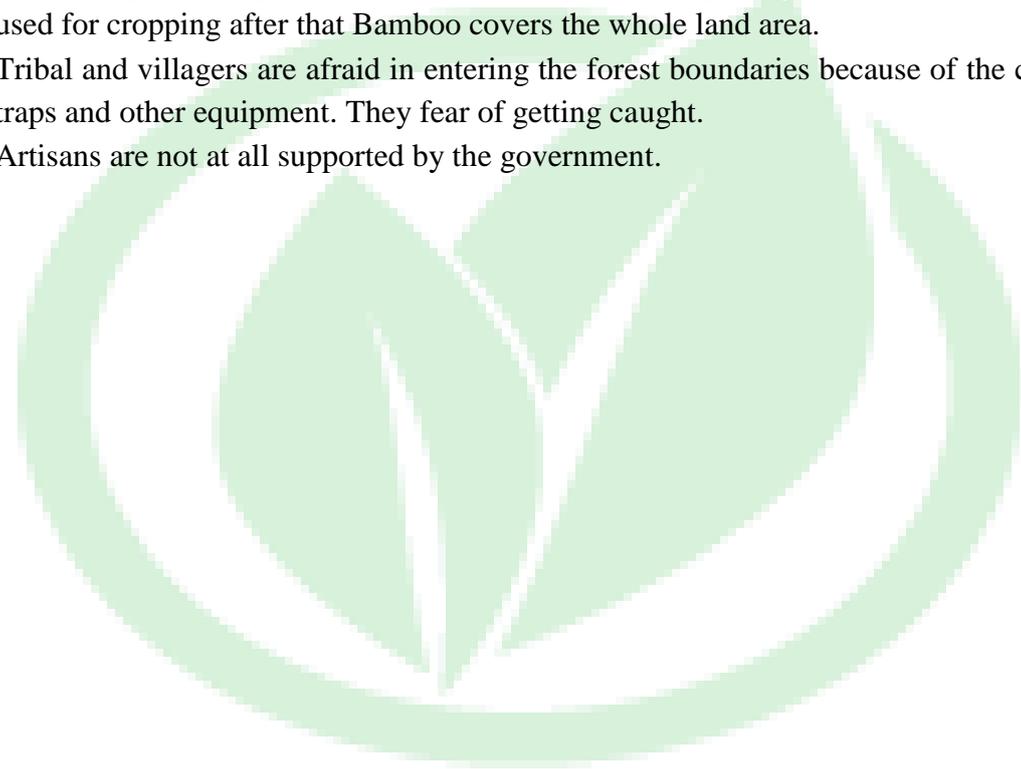
- Forest department says that there are ecological indicators to identify areas as ecological sensitive zones. Few sites, which are very important in terms of endemic species and important flora and fauna are termed as Biodiversity Heritage Sites. There are provisions for the same in the Biodiversity Act. These sites are identified, studied and declared as Heritage site.
- The Biodiversity Board says that its Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) work at the village level. In villages if the forest area decreases, then the vegetation, flora and fauna of that area is recorded and verified by the experts of the Biodiversity Board. The ecosystem services and mapping is also done by the respective State's Biodiversity Boards. There are of four types of ecosystem services :
 - i. Supporting Services
 - ii. Provisioning Services
 - iii. Regulating Services
 - iv. Cultural Services
- According to the Biodiversity Act, whatever you extract from the forest, you pay for it to the Biodiversity Management Committees to prevent over exploitation.
- Biodiversity offsets are not measured as it is not easy and feasible according to the biodiversity board. Whereas Association of Mines says Net Present Value of biodiversity is evaluated and monetized accordingly.
- The areas taken up by commercial forestry (Eg. Teak plantations in Nilambur, Kerala) are often the domains of several hunting-gathering communities. They have lost their sustenance and are not even part of the Conservation of Biodiversity i.e. no benefits accrue to them from the sale and harvest of timber. Certification should re-work these and similar situations across the country.

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Going Beyond Themes

- There is a very little knowledge about certification and certification is considered as a tough task requiring professionalism. The pace of FSC/PEFC certification has been slow and standard haven't been localized yet. Also FSC has not penetrated much in South Asia, so has there any study been conducted regarding this issues.
- Other standards doesn't recognize the Indian market, that's what will make a difference in standards. Otherwise the compliances are almost same as that of other international certification standards. Like FSC principles are more applicable on plantations whereas India has a conservation forestry. So can these be matched?
- The certification scheme can also be made flexible according to the need. Those who have an international market/export forest products (wood or non-wood), all rules and regulations can be applied as such. And for those who don't wish to go for the international markets work only in domestic market some relaxation can be given. Species specification or species based standard should be present along with the generic certification.
- National parks should have their own separate certification standard. Likewise, Punjab and Haryana would like to have some certification scheme for TOF.
- The market for our certification needs to be defined properly, demand needs to be created.
- Language/translation clause should be present. If possible, after preparation of the final draft it should be translated into the 21 officially recognized languages in India.
- Commercial organization go to institutes like IWST for timber quality testing and are basically in no need of any other certification. The scientist in such institutes are very qualified and no 3rd party can give a better certification. In short there is no need of any other facility like this.
- According to IPMA, 33% of paper demand is fulfilled by 15 major paper organizations (members of IPMA) and the rest 67% is covered by SMEs. Thus small land owners and organizations are equally important.
- The major challenges faced by industries are to follow all the compliances of International certification standards. They want some or other relaxation to survive in the market. A rating system in certification can be the solution. As the customers' demand of certified products is very low. Thus the cost spent on certification doesn't match the premium pricing that is received.
- Paper firms can now also look for import of wood chips, if it is commercially viable to them, the government has also removed the 5% custom duty that was earlier applicable. But foreign imports take away foreign exchanges.
- In India, industry cannot have commercial plantations i.e. it's illegal to have a contract in written form with a farmer, he is not obliged to sell his harvest to any particular company.
- It is said widely that certification is mostly taken to hide the loop holes and losses of the companies.

- Public Private Partnership for the benefit of the forest dwellers and other dependent on forests. Wasteland should be given to the industries for plantation and local people should get employment over there and government should keep eye on all the activities.
- According to forest corporations the necessity of certification comes when there is global demand. It is not needed now.
- Forest Corporations concentrate on harvesting, selling and making profit. But the forest corporations are borrowing money from commercial banks. Also there is a huge demand for the department do initiatives for increasing social forestry.
- Bamboo-agroforestry models can be developed. Though only initial 2-3 years can be used for cropping after that Bamboo covers the whole land area.
- Tribal and villagers are afraid in entering the forest boundaries because of the camera traps and other equipment. They fear of getting caught.
- Artisans are not at all supported by the government.



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What lies ahead!!

The Phase-I of the Extended Stakeholder Consultation Process on the Draft Forest Management Certification Standard has been completed. The outcomes of this phase i.e. the inputs and comments received from stakeholders have been compiled and submitted to the TWG. The standard would now be redrafted and improved by taking up the suggestions captured during the consultation process and the indicators and verifiers will be developed simultaneously. The glossary development process has also begun thus addressing the concern of the stakeholders.

The redrafted standard would again for consultation process, will also go in the public domain for their consultation and at the same time workshops will be conducted in different parts of the country in collaboration with ICFRE. These workshops would aim at further spreading about the certification standard and build a consensus on the developing scheme and more stakeholders come aboard. IIFM will be continuously involved in the development and refinement of the standard.

The consultation process is an academic exercise in the development of the standard. After some cycles of consultation the standard would be ready for field verifications as well and piloting will have to be conducted in various regions throughout the country. This piloting process will test the actual on ground feasibility of the standard and there are possibilities that it will also suggest some changes which would make the standard more implementable and doable.

Side by side development of SOPs, audit guidelines, accreditation of the standard also need to be ensured as without them the standard development process will remain incomplete and it will not be available for use unless these criteria are fulfilled.

After further refinement of the standard and completion of the auditing phase it would then be ready for next stage of processing it needs to undergo. Finally after the approval of the standard from the concerned agency, it would be available for the certification bodies to bring into use for Forest Management Certification. The standard will then be available in the market to the certification bodies for certifying Indian forests and forest resources.

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Appendix

1. Appendix A : Stakeholder Mapping List
2. Appendix B : Stakeholder Consultation List
3. Appendix C : Standard prepared by NCCF and Questionnaire
4. Appendix D : Forest Grid
5. Appendix E : Minutes of Meeting, Extended Standard Development Group and Stakeholder's Meeting, New Delhi (07.05.2016)
6. Appendix F : Attendees-Extended Standard Development Group and Stakeholder's Meeting (07.05.2016)
7. Appendix G : Minutes of Meeting, NCCF-IIFM, Bhopal (19.05.2016)
8. Appendix H : List of Potential Future Stakeholders

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Appendix A

Stakeholder Mapping List

Government Ministries

S. No.	Ministry	Department	Name	Designation	Office	Mobile	Email Address
1	Agriculture	Agriculture & Corporation			011-23388911/23382011		
		DARE (Department of Agricultural Research & Education)	Shri R. Rajagopal	Additional Secretary	011-23384450		secy.icar@nic.in
			Shri. Ravinesh Kumar	Director	011-23382375		dirdare.icar@nic.in
			Smt. Niranjana Kaur	Deputy Secretary	011-23097044	9810893315	dsdare.icar@nic.in
			Mr. V.K. Singh	Under Secretary	011-23383327		vk Singh.icar@nic.in
		(ICAR) Indian Council of Agriculture Research	Dr. Trilochan Mohapatra	Director General	011-23382629/ 011-23386711		dg.icar@nic.in
			Shri. Sunil Kumar Singh	Additional Secretary	011-23384360		sunilkumarsingh.icar@gov.in
			Sh Chhabilendra Roul	Secretary	011-23384450		secy.icar@nic.in
		(ARSB) Agricultural Scientists Recruitment Board	Dr. Gurbachan Singh	Chairman	011-25843295/ 25841272		chairman@asrb.org.in
			Shri N. S Randhawa	Secretary	011-25846730	9212802104	secretaryasrb2011@gmail.com
Dr. S K Badhyopadhyay	Member		011-25842536		santanu.bandy@icar.org.in		
2	Chemical and Fertilizer	Fertilizers	Sh. Anuj Kumar Bishnoi	Secretary			fertsec@nic.in
			Sh. Vinod Kumar Thakral	SS&FA			famcf@nic.in
			Sh. Dharam Pal	Joint Secretary			pald@nic.in

			Sh. Sushil Kumar Lohani	Joint Secretary			s.lohani@nic.in
3	Commerce & Industries	Commerce	Ms. Rita Teotia	Secretary	011-23063664/ 23063617		csoffice@nic.in
			Shri G. B. Upadhyay	Deputy Secretary	011-23062530		gbu@nic.in
4	Culture		Dr. Mahesh Sharma	Minister	011 23386765/ 23384173/ 23381539		officemoc@gmail.com
			Dr. B.V.R.C Purushottam	Private Secretary	011-23381539/ 23386765/ 23384173		officemoc@gmail.com
5	Earth Sciences		Dr. Harsh Vardan	Minister	011-23714230/ 23316766		minister@moia.nic.in
			Shri Y. S. Chowdhary	minister of state	011-23311068/ 23316766		ys.chowdary@sansad.nic.in
			Dr. Shailesh Nayak	Secretary	011-24629771/ 24629772		secretary@moes.gov.in
6	Environment and Forest & Climate Change	Central Pollution Control Board	Sh. Arun Kumar Mehta	IAS, Chairman	011- 22307233(CPCB) 011-24695456 (MoEF)		ccb.cpcb@nic.in
			Dr. A. B. Akolkar	Member Secretary	011-22303655		psms.cpcb@nic.in adaba.cpcb@nic.in
		Wildlife Crime Control Bureau			011-26182484		wccbndia@gmail.com
		Animal Welfare Board of India	Dr. Kharb	Chairman	0124-24571025/ 24571024		rmkawbi@yahoo.co.in
			Dr. Chinny Krishna S.	Vice Chairman	044-24454330		
7	Labour & Employment		Shri Shankar Aggarwal	Secretary	011-23710265		sacy-labour@nic.in

			Shri Deepak Kumar	Additional Secretary	011-23710178		as-labour@nic.in
8	Law and Justice	Legal affairs	DV Sadananda Gowda	Minister	011-23386615/ 23387557		
			Sh. P.K. Malhotra	Secretary	011-23384205/ 23387908		
			Sh. T.N. Tiwari	Additional Secretary	011-23384204		
		Legislative	Dr. Sanjay Singh	Secretary	011-23384617/ 23387553	9968685687	secy.legislative@nic.in
			Dr. G. N. Raju	Additional Secretary	011-23384404		
9	Minority Affairs		Shri Anurag Bajpai	Director(NMDFC/Research & Media/Leadership)	011-24369218		dsmma@wakf.nic.in
				Director (Scholarships/Free Coaching)	011-24364279		
			Shri Devendra Yadav	Director (MsDP/PP)	011-24364282		devendra.yd@gov.in
			Smt. A. Dhanalakshmi	Director (NCM/CLM/NCRLM/Coordination)	011-24364317		
			Shri H.S. Soothwal	Deputy Secretary (IFD)	011-24364278		hs.soothwal@nic.in
			Shri Madhukar Naik Dheeravath	Deputy Secretary (Wakf/MAEF)	011-24364314		madhukar.naik@gov.in
10	Panchayati Raj		Shri S.M.Vijayanand	Secretary	011-23074309/ 23389008		secy-mopr@nic.in
			Shri P.S.Prasanna Kumar	PPS to Secretary	011-23074309/ 23389008		secyoffice-mopr@nic.in

			Shri Chaudhary Birender Singh	Minister	011-23782373/ 23782327		min-mopr@gov.in
11	Science and Technology	Science and Technology	Dr. Harsh Vardhan	Minister	011-23316766/ 23714230/ 26864570		dr.harshvardhan@sansad.nic.in
			Shri Y. S. Chowdary	minister of state	011-23714230/ 23316766	9013181699	
			Prof. Ashutosh Sharma	Secretary	011-26590412/ 26511439		dstsec@nic.in
		Biotechnology	Dr. K. Vijay Raghvan	Secretary	011-24362950/ 23717053		dstsec@nic.in
		Scientific and Industrial Research	Prof. K Vijyraghavan	Secretary	011-23717053/ 23710472/ 23731832		dgsir@csir.res.in
			Dr. G Anupama	Joint Secretary (Admin.)	011-23716582/ 23351745		jsa-dsir@nic.in
			Ms. Anu J Singh	Joint Secretary	011-23711595		fa@csir.res.in
12	Social justice & Empowerment	National Commission for Schedule Caste	Dr. P. L. Punia	Chairperson	0522-2393253	9013180051	chairman-ncsc@nic.in
			Dr. Vinod Aggarwal	Secretary	011-24620308		
			Shri Raju Parmar	Member	011-24624801	9868181025	
		National Commission for Backward Classes	Justice V. Eswaraiah	Chairperson	011-26183152		cpio-ncbc@nic.in, cpioro- ncbc@nic.in
			Shri A. K. Mangotra	Secretary	011-26185478		
		National Commission For Schedule Tribe	Shri S. K. Kharventhan	Member	011-26187360	8826787999	
			Dr. Rameshwar Oraon	Chairperson	011-24635721	9431114336/ 986880394	chairperson@ncst.nic.in
			Shri Santosh Kumar	Secretary	011-24603669	9999389396	

			Shri Ravi Thakur	Vice Chairman	011-24657272/ 24657474	08988313191/ 09418282037	
		National Commission for Minorities	Shri Naseem Ahmed	Chairperson	011-24690592		ro-ncm@nic.in
			Shri Rajiv Takru	Secretary	011-24693639		
			Dr.Ajaib Singh	Member	011-24617020		
		National Commission for Safai Karamcharies	M. Shivanna	Chairperson	011-246489244/ 24601707/ 24634484		cp-ncsk@nic.in
			Shri T. R. Meena	Secretary	011-24649352		trmeena@nic.in
			Gopal Krishna Sahotra	Member	011-24649357		m1-ncsk@nic.in
13	Tourism		Dr. Mahesh Sharma	Minister	011-23718310/ 23717969		dr.mahesh@sansad.nic.in
			Dr. Lalit K Panwar	Secretary	011-23711792/ 23321395		sectour@nic.in
			Shri Girish Shankar	Additional Secretary	011-23715717/ 23736750	8800210055	as-tour@nic.in
14	Tribal Affairs		Shri Jual Oram	Minister	011-23388482/ 23381499		
			Sh. Hrusikesh Panda	Secretary	011-23381652		hrusikesh.p@nic.in
			Shri Suresh Kumar Vashishth	Private Secretary	011-23388482/ 23381499		vashishth.suresh@nic.in
			Sh. Ashok	Joint Secretary	011-23073489		ashokpai@nic.in
15	Women and Child Development	National Commission for woman	Lalitha Kumaramangala	Chairperson	011-23230785/ 23236270		chairperson-ncw@nic.in
			Ms. Hemlata Kheria	member	011-23213251		Hemlata.Kheria@nic.in
			Smt. Shamina Shafiq	member	011-23211898		shamina.shafiq@nic.in
		National Commission for	Mr. V.S. Oberoi	Chairperson	011-23478203/ 23731583		cp.ncpcr@nic.in

		Production of Child	Mr. Asheem Srivastav	Member Secretary	011-23724020		ms.ncpcr@nic.in
			Mr. Anupam Misra	Director	011-23478214		director.ncpcr@nic.in
		Central Adoption Resource Authority	Mrs. Deepak Sandhu	Chairperson	011-26177907		
			Dr. Veerendra Mishra	Secretary	011-26106725		
			Shri Jagannath Pati	Joint Directory	011-26105346		
		Rastriya Mahila Kosh	Mr. I. S. Chahal	Executive Director	011-23354619		ed_rmk@nic.in
			Mr. Vinod Mukhi	General Manager	011-23354620/28		rmkosh@gmail.com
16	Mines		Shri N. S. Tomar	Minister	011-23388121/ 23387223		ns.tomar@nic.in
			Shri Vishnu Deo Sai	State Minister	011-23063810/ 23061370		
			Dr. Anup K Pujari	Secretary	011-23385173/ 23382614		secy-mines@nic.in
			Sh Kalraj Mishra	Minister	011-23061566/ 739/ 9415025555		min-msme@nic.in
17	MSME		Sh. Giriraj Singh	State Minister	011-23063826/36/ 23726783		giriraj.singh@sansad.nic.in
			Sh Mdhav Lal	Secretary	011-23062107/ 23061023		secretary-msme@nic.in
		Khadi & Village Industries Commission	Shri S. Vijay Kumar	Director	022-26714267/ 26714320/26716323		kvichq@bom3.vsnl.net.in, ditkvic@bom3.vsnl.net.in, admknvic@bol.net.in
		Coir Board	Shri Surendra Nath Tripathi	Chairman	022-23063289/ 0484-2371467/ 2372979		js.sme@nic.in, chairman@coirboard.org, chairmancoirboard@gmail.com

Stakeholder Mapping List

State Forest Department: Principal Chief Conservator of Forests

S. No.	State	Name	Office	Mobile	Email Address
1	Andhra Pradesh	Sh. S.B.L. Mishra	040-23231500	9440810014	ap044@ifs.nic.in
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Dr. Sasi Kumar	0360-2212243/310	9436050316	agmu039@ifs.nic.in
3	Assam	Mr. Darash Mathur	0361-2541319	9435530031	dmathur003@gmail.com
4	Bihar	Dr. D.K. Shukla	0612-2545364	7541820771	bh067@ifs.nic.in
5	Chhattisgarh	Dr. A.A. Bose	0771-2552221	09630850792/ 09893068001	
6	Goa	Mr Ajay Saxena	0832-2424352	7798986101	agmu056@ifs.nic.in
7	Gujarat	Mr Dinesh Mishra	079-23254123	9978406160	gj035@ifs.nic.in
8	Haryana	Dr. Sarabjit Singh Jattan	0172-2574644	9417208632	hr021@ifs.nic.in
9	Himachal Pradesh	S.P. Vasudeva	0177-2623155/037	9418089186	hp045@ifs.nic.in
10	Jammu & Kashmir	Sh A.K. Singh	0191-2560585/ 0194-2483937	9419012214	jk021@ifs.nic.in
11	Jharkhand	Sh. B.C. Nigam	0651-2481909/0455	9431768580	jhk028@ifs.nic.in
12	Karnataka	Mr. Vinay Luthra	080-23343770	9980697750	kt062@ifs.nic.in
13	Kerala	Sh. B.S. Corrie	0471-2339593	9447979014	kr032@ifs.nic.in
14	Madhya Pradesh	Sh. Narender Kumar	0755-2674200	9424790007	mp069@ifs.nic.in

15	Maharashtra	Mr. A.K. Nigam	0712-2550670	9970362075	ms063@ifs.nic.in
16	Manipur	Sh. Bala Prasad	0385-2450165	08132954143/ 09818985476	mt029@ifs.nic.in
17	Meghalaya	C. Budnah	0364-2220414	09436102997/ 9436999160	am037@ifs.nic.in
18	Mizoram	Sh. Lal Ram Thanga	0389-2322163/2325729	9436142355	agmu035@ifs.nic.in
19	Nagaland	Sh. M. Lokeshwar Rao	0370-2224362/4227	9436215175	ng012@ifs.nic.in
20	Orissa	Mr. J. D. Sharma	0674-2300853	9437189540	or034@ifs.nic.in
21	Punjab	Dr. Kuldeep Kumar	0172-2298004-5	9814462074	pb024@ifs.nic.in
22	Rajasthan	Sh. S.S. Chaudhary	0141-2227391/754	9413342623	rj038@ifs.nic.in
23	Sikkim	Dr. Thoma Chandy	03592-281877	7872478000	sk016@ifs.nic.in
24	Tamil Nadu	Dr. V.K. Malkani	044-24348059/2209368	9677296422	tn040@ifs.nic.in
25	Telangana	P.K. Sharma	040-23231404	9440810015	ap046@ifs.nic.in
26	Tripura	Mr. Sanatan Talukdar	0381-2323779	9436122299	sa_natan@hotmail.com
27	Uttar Pradesh	Sh. Umendra Sharma	0522-2206168	9415279693	up077@ifs.nic.in
28	Uttarakhand	Veena Sikri	0135-2746934	9412053609	utt021@ifs.nic.in
29	West Bengal	Mr. Narendra Kumar Pandey	033-23353013	9830337556	wb052@ifs.nic.in
30	Delhi	Mr. Tarun Coomar, APCCF	011-23370679	9868156560	apccfgnctd@gmail.com
31	Andaman and Nicobar Island	Sh. Omkar Singh		09434289198	

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Stakeholder Mapping List
State Forest Department: Chief Wildlife Warden

S. No	State/UT	Name	Office	Mobile	Email Address
1	Andhra Pradesh	Sh. A.V. Joseph	040-23231500	9440816612	prlccf_hf_apfd@gov.in
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Dr. Yogesh	0360-2212501	9436049471	pccfwildlife@gmail.com
3	Assam	Sh. Om Prakash Pandey	0361-2306042	9864027164	pccf.wl.assam@gmail.com
4	Bihar	Sh. Wasir Ahmed Khan	0612-2545366	9006361112	cwlwbihar@rediffmail.com
5	Chhattisgarh	Sh. Ram Prakash	0771-2552228	9893068001	pccfwildlife@gmail.com
6	Goa	Sh. Richard D Souza	0832-2224747	9422437222	apccf-forestgoa@nic.in
7	Gujarat	Dr. C.N Pandey	079-23254125	9978406193	cwlwguj@gmail.com
8	Haryana	Dr. Amarinder Kaur	0172-2563977	9876251483	apccfforestry@gmail.com, apccfwl@gmail.com
9	Himachal Pradesh	Dr. Lalit Mohan	0177-2624193	9418001685	cfwls@yahoo.com
10	Jammu & Kashmir	Sh. A.K. Singh	0191-2572570		Jkwildlife78@gmail.com
11	Jharkhand	Sh. B.C. Nigam	0651-2481744		pccfwljharkhand@gmail.com
12	Karnataka	Sh. Vinay Luthra	080-23345846	9980697750	pccfwl@gmail.com
13	Kerala	Sh. V. Gopinathan	0471-2321610	9495002100	cwlw.for@kerala.gov.in, pccf.for@kerala.gov.in
14	Madhya Pradesh	Sh. Narender Kumar	0755-2674337	9424790007	pccfwl@mp.gov.in
15	Maharashtra	Sh. Sarjan Bhagat	0712-2549563	9422148495	pccfwlngp@mahaforest.gov.in
16	Manipur	Sh. P.N. Prasad	0385-2450842		cwlwmanipur@gmail.com
17	Meghalaya	Sh. Y.S. Shullai	0364-2226403	9436999121	wildfiremegh@yahoo.com
18	Mizoram	Sh. Liandawala	0389-2325371	9436143396	chiefwildmiz@gmail.com
19	Nagaland	Sh. Satya Prakash Tripathi	03862-248067		nagacwlw@yahoo.co.in
20	Odisha	Sh. S.S. Srivastava	0674-2564587	9437022456	orissawildlife@gmail.com, odishawildlife@gmail.com

21	Punjab	Sh. Dharendra Singh	0172-2298036	9417297850	cwlwpunjab@sify.com
22	Rajasthan	Sh. A.S Brar	0141-2227171	9166650777	cwlw.raj@gmail.com
23	Sikkim	Sh. Arvind Kumar	03592 - 281240		
24	Tamil Nadu	Dr. V.K. Mailani	044-24321738	9444144990	cwlw@tn.nic.in, cwlw_wildlife3@yahoo.com
25	Telangana	Sh. P.K. Sharma	23231538	9440810015	prlccf_wl_tsfid@telangana.gov.in
26	Tripura	Dr. A.K Gupta	0381-2326874	9436450822	akgpcf@gmail.com
27	Uttar Pradesh	Sh. Rupak De	0522-2206584	9415022781	cwlwup@gmail.com, cwlwup@rediffmail.com, rupakde11@gmail.com
28	Uttarakhand	Sh. D.V.S. Khati	0135-2742884		cwlwua@yahoo.co.in
29	West Bengal	Sh. Ujjal Bhattacharya	033-23583208	9163669809	wbwildife@gmail.com, bengaltiger@vsnl.com
1	Andaman and Nicobar Island	Sh. Govind Naryan Sinha	03192-233270	9434284067	gnsinhauk@yahoo.co.uk
2	Chandigarh	Sh. Santosh Kumar	0172-2700217	9463998525	forestchandigarh@gmail.com
3	Daman & Diu	Sh. Debendra Dalai	0260-2230963	8980090090	ddalai99@yahoo.com
4	Delhi	Sh. A.K Shukla	23379629	9868954426	a.k.shukla@nic.in, shukla322@yahoo.co.uk
5	Puducherry	Dr. Senthil Kumar	0413-2204808	8754544374	cf.pon@nic.in

NCCCF

Stakeholder Mapping List

State Forest Department: Forest Development Corporations

S. No.	Organisation	Name	Designation	Contact	E-Mail Address
1	Andhra Pradesh Forest Development Corporation Limited (APFDC)	Rajesh Mittal	Vice Chairman and Managing Director	040-23392652	md_apfdc@ap.gov.in;
				8008301601	vcmd_apfdc@yahoo.co.in
		M. Prudhvi Raju	Chief General Manager and Vigilance Officer	040-23392776	cgm_apfdc@ap.gov.in;
				8008301602	ds1406@yahoo.co.in
	K. Muralidhara Rao	Regional Manager	040-23391851/ 8008301611	Rmhyd.apfdc@yahoo.com	
2	Andaman & Nicobar Island Forest Department	Omkar Singh	PCCF	03192-233321/ 9434289198	pccfani@gmail.com
		D.M.Shukla	APCCF	9434283939/ 9476031397	shukla322@yahoo.co.uk
				03192-230048	apccfpd2010@gmail.com
3	Bihar Forest Department	D.K. Shukla	PCCF(Development)	0612-2545363/ 8986153121	apccfdevbihar@gmail.com

4	Chhattisgarh Forest Department	Dr. A.A.Boaz	PCCF	0771-2552221/ 9630850792	cgpccf@sify.com
		K.C.Kishku	ACCF Production	0771-2886408/ 8109807822	apccf-production.cg@gov.in, ccfproduction@rediffmail.com
	Chhattisgarh State Minor Forest Produce Co-operative Federation Limited (Trading & Development)			0771-4065100-104	mfpfed.cg@nic.in
		Shri B.L.Saran	MD	9425502280	
		Shri Shirish Chandra Agrawal	ED	9425208876	
	Shri Kaushlendra Kumar	ED	9406339678		
5	Forest Development Corporation of Maharashtra Limited (FDCM)	SARJAN BHAGAT	MD	0712-2529703/2533442 2533475/ 2526563	
				9421304535	
		G. Saipraksh	Chief General Manager	0712-2529703/2533442 2533475/ 2526563	
		T.K.Choubey	GM, Nagpur	2554327/2554328	rmngp_ngp@sancharnet.in
6	Haryana Forest Development Corporation (HFDC)	Amit Jha	Chairman	0172-2713453	chairman@hfdc.gov.in
		G. K. Ahuja	MD	0172-2564463	md@hfdc.gov.in
				8968633774	
		Paramjit Sangwan	GM	0172-2583620	gm.panchkula@hfdc.gov.in
				9466116108	
		Pankaj Goel	CGM	0172-2582307	cgm.panchkula@hfdc.gov.in
9646070207					
Vivek Saxena	CGM	011-23384510	cgm.newdelhi@hfdc.gov.in		
		9999295320			

7	Himachal Pradesh State Forest Corporation Limited (HPSFC)				mail@hpforestco.gov.in
			Vice Chairman Office	0177-2623091	vc_office@hpforestco.gov.in
			MD	0177-2622457	md@hpforestco.gov.in
			ED	0177-2622455	ed@hpforestco.gov.in
			Director (Legal)		dir_legal@hpforestco.gov.in
		Manager Marketing		manger_mkt@hpforestco.gov.in	
8	Gujarat State Forest Development Corporation Limited (GSFDC)		HO	0265-2312820/ 2355292-94	gsfdc@sify.com
		G. K. Sinha	MD	0265-2355291	
9	Jammu & Kashmir State Forest Corporation (JKSFC)	Arun Kumar Tikku	MD	0191-2490067(J) 0194-2312506(K) 9419187530	
		Ishtiaq Ahmed Butt	CGM(P&P)	9419144700	
		Sukesh Gupta	CGM	9419183490/9469571170	
		Altaf Geelani	DCF	9419000121	
10	Jharkhand State Forest Development Corporation (JSFDC)	B.C Nigam	PCCF	0651-2481909/ 9431768580	pccfjkh@jharkhandmail.gov.in
		Mahendra Kardam	MD	0651-2250843	md_jsfdc@yahoo.co.in
		P. Puglendi	GM	0651-2243592/ 9471590075	
		Binay Kumar Mishra	Deputy Director, Marketing	0651-2250563/ 9576152124	
11	Kerala Forest Development Corporation Ltd. (KFDC)			0481-2582640/ 2581205	mail@keralafdc.org
		Bennichan Thomas	MD	8289821000	
		S. Nagappan Nair	Divisional Manager	8289821100	
		A.P.Sunil Babu	Divisional Manager	8289821200	

12	Karnataka Forest Development Corporation Ltd., (KFDC)	Ashok Kumar Singh	MD	080-23345348/	info@kfdcl.com
		Santhosh Kumar	ED	0824-2231024/32	kfdclcdmr@dataone.in
		G.S. Yadav	ED, Shimoga	08182-272155	edkfdcsmsg@yahoo.com
13	MP Minor Forest Produce	Dr. Animesh Shukla	MD	0755-2674202	mdmfpfed@sancharnet.in
		M.K. Sinha	Addl MD	0755-2552608	
		Archana Shukla	GM	0755-2760184/ 9425192521	
	MP Rajya Van Vikas Nigam	R N Saxena	MD	0755-2674204 / 210 / 2551821	mprvvn@bsnl.in
				9424790001	mprvvn@rediffmail.com
		MC Jai Prakash Narayan	ED	0755-2674210/ 9424790031	
	Rakesh Chandra	GM	0755-2550946/ 9826627774		
14	Odisha Forest Development Corporation Limited (OFDC)		MD	0674-2534067/ 9437189540	md.ofdc@orissafdc.com
			Director Commercial	0674-2535064/ 9437089510	directorc.ofdc@orissafdc.com
		S.K. Sinha	Director Operation	0674-2534240/ 9437015638	directorofdc@orissafdc.com
		Dr.Mita Biswal	General Manager -A&P	0674-2533408/ 9438333909	gmap.ofdc@orissafdc.com
15	Punjab State Forest Development Corporation Limited (PSFDC)	Kuldip Kumar	MD	9814462074	md.psfdc@punjab.gov.in/ kuldiplkmis@gmail.com
		Sunil Kumar	GM(T)	9417769741	gm.psfdc@punjab.gov.in
					anamsun14@gmail.com
		S.P.Anand Kumar	Divisional Manager (HQ)	9417384414	dm.psfdc.hq@punjab.gov.in

16	Tamil Nadu Forest Plantation Corporation Limited (TAF CORN)	Dr. M. Govinda Rao	MD	9487704751	mgraoifs@gmail.com
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		A.V.Venkatachalam	Joint Managing Director	431-2706602/04/08	tafcorn@dataone.in
				9487704752	tafcorn@yahoo.com
		Ashish Kumar Srivastava	GM	431-2706602/04/2158	tafcorn@dataone.in
				9487704753	tafcorn@yahoo.com
	Arasu Rubber Corporatoin Limited(ARC)		MD	04652-277561	arcngc@dataone.in
			Nodal Offices	04652-274203/4/5	arasurubber@gmail.com
	Tamil Nadu Tea Plantation Corporation (TANTEA)		MD	0423-2230999 / 2230419	
17	Telangana Forest Department	P.K. Sharma	PCCF	040-23231538/ 9440810015	
		D.K.Pandey	APCCF (Dev)	040-23231582/ 9440810020	
		P.K.Jha	APCCF (Prod)	040-23231601/ 9849904774	
18	Tripura Forest Development & Plantation Corporation Ltd. (TFDPC)	Rameshwar Das	APCCF/MD	0381- 2354763/ 2359238	tfdpc_ltd@yahoo.com
		Urdhab Tripura	ED	0381- 2354763/ 2359238	tfdpc_ltd@yahoo.com
			HQ	0381- 2354763/ 2350133	tfdpc_ltd@yahoo.com
				0381-2917471	gm_tfdpc@rediffmail.com
			GM	09436123058 / 09436134341	

	Tripura-JICA Project	G.S. Raju	APCCF	9436767113 0381-2397022	rajuifs@gmail.com tripurajicaproject@rediffmail.com
		Dr. N. Honnareddy	Director, Administration & Finance	9402313966	reddyifs@gmail.com
				0381-2397086	tripurajicaproject@rediffmail.com
		Trijash Debbarma	TFS	8974163512	
19	Uttar Pradesh Forest Corporation (UPFC)	Mr. Iqbal Singh	MD	0522-2716609/ 9415410553	md@upfc.in
		Mr. R.K. Singh	Additional Managing Director	0522-2715864/ 9415324454	amd@upfc.in
		Mr. Atul Jindal	GM Sales	0522-2716710/ 9554603888	gmsal@upfc.in
		Mr. Hemant Kumar	GM Production	0522-2718895/ 9415786586	gmpro@upfc.in
20	Uttarakhand Forest Development Corporation (UKFDC)	STS Lepcha	MD	9412071394/ 9568003200	uafdcmd@yahoo.com
					vanvikas12@gmail.com
		Vineet Kumar Pangtey	GM Production	9412058613/ 9568003202	
		B.K.Gangte	RM (H.Q)	9412057606/ 9568003210	
21	West Bengal Forest Development Corporation Limited (Wbfdcl)		MD	033-2237-0060/ 2237-0061/22258549	
			GM(HQ)	033-2221-5294	
			D.M Marketing	033-2234-8321	

Stakeholder Mapping List

State Forest Department: National Agroforestry & Bamboo Mission

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1	Andhra Pradesh NABM	Shri. S.B.L. Mishra	PCCF & State Mission Director	040-23231500	9440810014	prlccf_hf_apfd@ap.gov.in
2	Arunachal Pradesh NABM	Dr. G. Murtem	State Mission Director	0360-2203687	09402277505, 09862696727	sbmarunachal@yahoo.co.in, dr_ganguva@rediffmail.com
3	Assam NABM	Shri. Chandra Mohan Sharma	APCCF (SEO) & State Mission Director (NABM)	0361-2700454	9435067328	cmsharmaifs@gmail.com, nbm.assam@rediffmail.com
4	Bihar NABM	Shri. Arvinder Singh	Director Horticulture cum State Mission Director	0612-2521772	9473007788	md-hort-bih@nic.in; dir-bhds-bih@nic.in
5	Chhattisgarh NABM	Smt. Anita Nandi	CCF & State Mission Director	0771- 2886422	9425258459	mdircgbda@rediffmail.com
6	Goa State NABM	Shri Mahesh Sambhoo	Conservator Forest & State Mission Director	0832 – 2220260	7798986109	mvsambhoo@yahoo.com
7	Gujarat NABM	Dr. Ashok Kumar Saxena	APCCF & State Mission Director	079-23256758	9825049428	apccf-sf2@gujarat.gov.in
8	Himachal Pradesh NABM	Shri. S.D. Thakur	DFO (Research) cum State Mission Director	01907-264113	9418055268	sdthakuracf@yahoo.co.in
9	Jammu & Kashmir NABM	Shri N.P. Singh	State Mission Director	0191-2560585	9412263475	n.p.singh1959@gmail.com
10	Jharkhand NABM	Shri L.R. Singh	APCCF and State Mission Director	0651-2480450		md_jsfdc@yahoo.co.in
11	Karnataka NABM	Shri Puneet Pathak	APCCF and State Mission Director	080-23563931	09449863848/ 09902362362	ccfnfap@aranya.gov.in
12	Kerala NABM	Shri P.M. Francis	State Mission Director	0471 - 2329024	9446544774	kbip@keralaindustry.org, pccf-d.for@kerala.gov.in
13	Madhya Pradesh NABM	Shri B.B. Singh	State Mission Director	0755-2555524	9424790080	mpbamboomission@mp.gov.in

14	Maharashtra State NABM	Shri A.R. Chadha	State Mission Director	020-26126324	9871101063	dirsfdpune@gmail.com
15	Manipur NABM	Shri H. Brajamani Sharma	CCF & State Mission Director	0385-2449662	9436032307	bmhidang@yahoo.co.in
16	Meghalaya NABM	Shri W.S. Manner	CF & State Mission Director	0364-2220414		wsmanner@gmail.com
17	Mizoram NABM	Shri. Lalthangliana Murray	State Mission Director	0389-2326231	9436140211	nbmizoram@yahoo.co.in
18	Nagaland NABM	Shri T. Imkonglemba AO	APC & State Mission Director	03862-240217/ 241696	9436000108	nagaland_bda@yahoo.com
19	Odisha NABM	Shri Harisankar Upadhyaya	State Mission Director	0674-2565344	9437000027	obda@rediffmail.com
20	Punjab NABM	Shri. Kuldip Kumar	PCCF (HoFF) and State Mission Director	0172-2298004- 05	9814462074	pccfpunjab@gmail.com
21	Rajasthan NABM	Sh. Kuldeep Ranka	Director(Horticulture) and State Mission Director	0141- 2227976/7606	94133364002	nhmraj@rajasthan.gov.in
22	Sikkim NABM	Shri Y.K. Pradhan	State Mission Director	03592-231892	9434144240	nbmsikkim@gmail.com
23	Tamil Nadu NABM	Shri. Thiru. L. Sitherasanen	State Mission Director	044-28524643	9840581115	dirhortitn@yahoo.com, mdtanhoda@gmail.com
24	Telangana NABM	Shri Munindra	APCCF & State Mission Director	040-23231564	9666400099	munindra47@hotmail.com
25	Tripura NABM	Shri Prabir Bhattacharya	State Mission Director	0381- 2303556	9436122054	tripurabamboo@gmail.com
26	Uttar Pradesh NABM	Shri. Ajay Kumar	CCF & State Mission Director	0522-2204365/ 4008290	9450642781	dir.bamboomissionup@yahoo.com
27	Uttarakhand NABM	Shri Shashi Kumar Dutt	APCCF & State Mission Director	0135- 2760897	09458192116/ 09412085139	uabamboo@gmail.com
28	West Bengal NABM	Dr. P K Pramanick	Director (Horticulture) & State Mission Director	033 – 23593884	9831496662	dirhortwb@rediffmail.com
29	CBTC, Guwahati	Shri. Gautam Chintey	I/C Secretary	0364 - 2520816	9436937564	gchintey@gmail.com
30	ICFRE Dehradun	Dr. G.S. Goraya	DDG (Research)	0135 - 2757 775	9418025036	ddg_res@icfre.org, gorayags@icfre.org
31	KFRI, Peechi	Dr P.G. Latha	Director	0487- 2690110		director@kfri.org

Stakeholder Mapping List

State Medicinal Plant Board

S. No.	State	Name	Designation	Contact	Mobile	Email Address
1	Andhra Pradesh	Dr. K.S. Reddy	CEO	040 - 66364094	9440810005	apmaboard@gmail.com
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Sh. T. Gapak	DCF (Ind.) & Member Secretary	0360-2211205	9436047412	arunchalpradesh@gmail.com, arunachalundp@gmail.com
3	Assam	Rajendra P Agarwalla	APCCF & Member Secretary	0361-2736104	9435049534	rajendra.agarwalla@gmail.com
		Dr. R.K Sharma	Nodal Officer	0361-2237265	9435046978	ramakanta.sh@rediffmail.com
4	Bihar	Dr. B. N. Choudhary	CEO and Member Secretary	0612-2205133	8521945544/ 09431621750 (P.A.)	ayushbhs09@gmail.com
5	Chhattisgarh	Dr. Pradeep Pant	CEO	0771-2522056	9826165090	cgvanoushadhiboard@yahoo.co.in
6	Goa	Dr. Alina Saldhana	Hon'ble Minister of Forest & Environment & Chairman	0832-2225926, 2224747	7798986101	sunilrishabh2002@yahoo.co.in
		Mrs. Yashoda, K.	Dy. C.F. (Research & Utilization Division) & Member Secretary		7798986112	
		Sh. Sunil K. Aggarwal	M.D., Goa Forest Development Corporation		7798986112	

7	Gujarat	Sh. Suresh Chandra Pant	CEO	079-23238425	9978406175	dir-ismnh@gujarat.gov.in
8	Haryana	Sh. Kulbir Singh Chauhan	CCF, Production-cum-CEO	0172- 2560706	9815984962	hr_smpb@yahoo.com
9	Himachal Pradesh	Dr. B.C. Badalia	Director (Ayurveda) & Member Secretary	0177-2622262	9418026165	
		Dr. Dinesh Kumar	OSD (Ay.) Nodal Officer	0177-2623066/ 2624427	9418480010	dinesh_dhanvantri@yahoo.com
10	Jammu And Kashmir	Dr. Abdul Kabir Dar	CEO/Member Secretary	0194-2443096/ 2437727	9419206656	drkabir@rediffmail.com
11	Jharkhand	Sh. K. Vidyasagar	Member Secretary	0651-2491033/ 2261001	9771407778	rks6272@gmail.com
12	Karnataka	Dr. U.V.Singh	APCCF & CEO	080-23464089		kampabangalore@yahoo.co.in
13	Kerala	K.G. Sreekumar	CEO	0487-2323151	9446023151	smpbkerala@gmail.com
14	Madhya Pradesh	Sh. G.D. Sagar	APCCF & Addl. M.D.	0755-2674208/244, 2552494	9165999999	mdmfpfed@sancharnet.in
		Sh.Anil Oberoi	MD	0755-2674202	9424790006	
15	Maharashtra	Mr. Umakant Dangat	MD	020-25530755/5441		mshmpb_pune@rediffmail.com, gopalreddy-bv@gmail.com,
16	Manipur	Dr. L. Promila Devi Member Secretary & Nodal Officer State Medicinal Plants Board	Member Secretary & Nodal Officer State Medicinal Plants Board	0385-2416037	9436894604	manipursmpb@gmail.com

17	Meghalaya	Sh. A.K. Srivastava	CEO	0364-2505080	9435102090/ 09436104513	
18	Mizoram	Mrs. Esther Lal Ruatkimi	Member Secretary	0389-2323452, 2321869, 2328045	9436353251	drkropari@gmail.com
			Nodal Officer		9436142059	
19	Nagaland	Dr. Ditsolo K. Mero	Member Secretary	0370-2242204	9436078003	Kmere75@yahoo.com
20	Orissa	Sh. H.S. Upadhyaya	CCF & CEO-cum-Member Secretary	0674-2543911	094370-00027	smpborissa@gmail.com
21	Punjab	Dr. Rakesh Sharma	Member Secretary	0172 – 2702708	9814779242	smpb22pb@yahoo.co.in
22	Rajasthan	Sh. Kailash Chand Sharma	In-charge & Member Secretary	0141-2227942/52	09414312597, 9414157359	
23	Sikkim	Shri T.D. Rai	Director, NTFP-cum-CEO	03592-281935	9434022381	maapsikkim@yahoo.com
		Mr. S.T. Lachungpa	PCCF & Member Secretary	03592-281261/877	9434755485	
		Mr. T Gyatso Bhutia	Nodal Officer		9434196226	
24	Tamil Nadu	Dr. Selvi Apoorva	Member Secretary	044- 26214718/2622256 5	9840454821	cimandh@yahoo.co.in, tampcolho@gmail.com
25	Tripura	Sh. Pritam Bhattacharjee	CEO & Member Secretary	0381- 2397325	9436540259	ceompbtripura @gmail.com

26	Uttar Pradesh	Sh. A. K. Bishnoi	Nodal Officer	0522- 2841013/2841146	9839725275	smpbup@gmail.com
27	Uttarakhand	Sh. R.C. Sharma	CEO	0135-2769918	0941298768, 09927699030	hrdi_ut@rediffmail.com
		Dr. H.R. Arya	Director & CEO	01372-254210	9456371730/ 09412364743	director_hrди@yahoo.in
28	West Bengal	Sh. Misbah-ul-Haque	Member Secretary	033-23607014		dir_medbd@wbhealth.gov.in
1	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Sh. A.D Nikam ,	Deputy Conservator of Forests (T),Forest Department			silvassaforests@rediffmail.com
2	Daman & Diu	Dr. K.Y. Sultan Director	Director, Deptt. Of Medical & Health Services	0260-2230470, 2250793	9978930867	
3	Chandigarh	Sh. Santosh Kumar	CCF-Director & CEO	0172-2700217/ 27700282	9463998525	dcfchd@glide.net.in
4	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Dr. S. Thirunaavukarasu	Member Secretary	03192-233369	9531856252	diragri@ind.nic.in
		Sh. B.P. Yadav,	DCF, Silviculturist	9434288178		
		Ms. Simmi	Range Officer	9476041546		simmi.anilkumar68@gmail.com
5	Lakshadweep	Dr. Kalpatru Kar	Conservator of Forest & Member Secretary	04896-262592	944719359	
6	Puducherry	Sh. Balaji Director	CEO	0413-2279592	9443101501	

Stakeholder Mapping List

State Biodiversity Board

S. No.	Organisation	Name	Designation	Contact	E-Mail Address
1	Andhra Pradesh Biodiversity Board	Shri. A. V. Joseph	Chairman	040-24602870/ 9515117813	apsbiodiversityboard@gmail.com
		Smt. M. S. Padma Kumari	Member Secretary	040-24602870/ 7331145293	apsbiodiversityboard@gmail.com
2	Arunachal Pradesh Biodiversity Board	Shri. Ramesh Negi	Chairman	0360-2212595/2212540	cs-arunachal@nic.in
		Shri. Pradeep Chaudhry	Member Secretary	0360-2203566/ 9436068389	apbb2010@gmail.com
3	Assam Biodiversity Board	Shri. V. K. Pipersenia	Chairman	0361-2733917	assambioboard@gmail.com
		Shri. Abhay Kumar Johari	Member Secretary	0361-2733917/ 8876565345	johari60@yahoo.com
4	Bihar Biodiversity Board	Shri. Basheer Ahmed Khan	Chairman	9006361112	biharbiodiversityboard@gmail.com
5	Chhattisgarh Biodiversity Board	Dr. Raman Singh	Chairman (Hon'ble Forest Minister)	0771-2221223	
		Shri. K. C. Bebarta	Member Secretary	0711-2552203	mscgbdb@gmail.com
6	Goa State Biodiversity Board	Shri. Rajendra V. Arlekar	Chairman	0832-2419522	
				0832-2407032	nitinnature@yahoo.co.in
		Pradip Sarmokadam	Member Secretary	7758814514	goanbiodiversity@gmail.com
7	Gujarat Biodiversity Board	Shri Kuldeep Goel	Chairman	079-23257405/ 9978406187	chairman-biodiversity@gujarat.gov.in
		Shri. Binod Kumar Sinha	Member Secretary	079-23257404/ 9978406170	membersec-biodiversity@gujarat.gov.in

8	Haryana Biodiversity Board	Dr. A.S. Chahal	Chairman	0172-2740010	fm@hry.nic.in
		Shri. Sanjiv Verma	Member Secretary	0172-2701028/1628/9462	dir.dp.drd@gmail.com
				94164 24777	
9	Himachal Pradesh Biodiversity Board	Mr. Tarun Shridhar	Chairman	0177-2622382	envsecy-hp@nic.in
		Shri. Ajay Kumar Lal	Member Secretary		cs-hp@nic.in
				0177-2656559	aklal87@gmail.com
10	Jammu & Kashmir Biodiversity Board	Shri. M. I. Khanday	Chairman	0191 - 2546773/2544338	cs-jandk@nic.in
				0191 - 2533911	Khandeym@ias.nic.in
		Shri.Suresh Kumar Gupta	Member Secretary	9419100879	sureshguptaifs@gmail.com
11	Jharkhand Biodiversity Board	Shri. Pradeep Kumar	Chairman	0651-2481744	
		Shri. Rajiv Ranjan	Member Secretary	0651-2480655/ 9471700249	
12	Karnataka Biodiversity Board	Shri. R.M.N. Sahai	Chairman	080-23448783/	kbb-ka@nic.in
		Shri. R.K. Singh	Member Secretary	080-23448783/23440535	kbb-ka@nic.in
				9448189516	rajksingh@rediffmail.com
13	Kerala Biodiversity Board	Dr. Oommen V. Oommen	Chairman	0471-2554740	oommenvo@gmail.com
				9447728940	keralabiodiversity@gmail.com
		Dr.K.P.Laladhas	Member Secretary	0471-2554740	laladhas@gmail.com
				9447271034	

14	Madhya Pradesh Biodiversity Board	Shri. Anthony JC Desa	Chairman	0755 - 2441370/2441848	mp_biodiversityboard@yahoo.co.in
		Shri. S.P. Rayal	Member Secretary	0755 - 2554539 / 2764911 / 2554549	mp_biodiversityboard@yahoo.co.in
15	Maharashtra State Biodiversity Board	Dr. Vilas Bardekar	Chairman		
		Dr. Dilip Singh	Member Secretary	0712- 2053473, 2522984 / 82 9637579869	msbb.ngp@gmail.com
16	Manipur Biodiversity Board	Shri. Anthony JC Desa	Chairman	0385-2450064	pc.lawmkunga@nic.in
		Shri. D. J. N. Anand	Member Secretary	0385 - 2449628 / 2451155 9436236883	manipurbiodiversity@gmail.com ananddjn62@gmail.com
17	Meghalaya Biodiversity Board	Shri. M. S. Rao	Chairman	0364-2229345	msrao.megh@yahoo.in
		Shri. D. Sathiyani	Member Secretary	0364-2220414	sathiyaniifs@gmail.com
18	Mizoram Biodiversity Board	Shri. Lalrinmawia Ralte	Chairman	0389 - 2300658	
		Shri. Liandawla	Member Secretary	0389 - 2323205	chiefwildmiz@gmail.com
19	Nagaland Biodiversity Board	Shri. T. Lotha	Chairman	9436006409	
		Dr. N. Senthil Kumar	Member Secretary	0370 - 2270060 / 2224362 8575534688	senthuvet@rediffmail.com
20	Odisha Biodiversity Board	Dr.R.K. Sharma	Chairman	0674 - 2536822	fesec.or@nic.in
		Mr. H. S. Upadhyay	Member Secretary	0674 - 2552006	msobb@rediffmail.com

21	Punjab Biodiversity Board	Shri. Parkash Singh Badal	Chairman(CM)	0172 - 2740325 / 2740769	
		Dr. Neelima Jerath	Member Secretary	0172 - 2793300 / 2792325 / 2795001 / 2792787	neelimakj@yahoo.co.uk
				9417555857 / 9872223186	
22	Rajasthan Biodiversity Board	Shri. Promod Kumar Merkep	Chairman	0141-2377957	
		Shri. Deepak Bhatnagar	Member Secretary	0141 – 2377957/ 9414026055	rajasthansbb@gmail.com
23	Sikkim Biodiversity Board	Shri. Pawan Chamling	Chairman(CM)	03592-221122 / 204710	cm-skm@hub.nic.in
		Mr. Y.P. Gurung	Member Secretary	03592-280947/280525	cfsikkimt@gmail.com
				9002958804	sbbsikkim@gmail.com
24	Tamil Nadu Biodiversity Board		Chairman (Min. Forests)	044-25676233(fax)	
		Shri. Rakesh Kumar Dogra	Member Secretary	044 - 24344791/ 9443389880	tnbbms@yahoo.in
25	Telangana Biodiversity Board	Dr. Rajiv Sharma	Chairman	040 - 24602345	telanganabiodiversity@gmail.com
		Dr. C. Suvarna	Member Secretary	040 - 24602345	telanganabiodiversity@gmail.com
				9440816295	suvarnac@yahoo.com
26	Tripura Biodiversity Board	Shri. Yashpal Singh	Chairman	0381-2323200 / 2415464 / 2414392	cstripura@gmail.com
		Dr. A. K. Gupta	Member Secretary	0381-2326874/ 9436450822	akphayri@gmail.com

27	Uttar Pradesh Biodiversity Board	Shri Vidyanand Garg	Chairman	0522-2238669	vngarg99@yahoo.co.in
		Shri. Pawan Kumar	Member Secretary	0522-2306491	upstatebiodiversityboard@gmail.com
28	Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board	Dr. Rakesh Shah	Chairman	0135-2769886	dr.rakeshkshah@gmail.com
				9411112323	sbuttarakhand@gmail.com
		Shri. G.S. Pande	Member Secretary	0135-2769886 9412087185	sbuttarakhand@gmail.com
29	West Bengal Biodiversity Board	Dr. Asok Kanti Sanyal	Chairman	033 - 23352731/ 9432599095	chairman.wbbb@nic.in
		Shri. Sandipan Mukherjee	Member Secretary	033 - 23370268	wbbbb@nic.in/ wbbdb@wbpcb.gov.in

NCCCF

Stakeholder Mapping List

Business Associations

S. No.	Organisation	Name	Designation	E-Mail Address	Contact	Location		
1	Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India			assoccham@nic.in	011-46550555	New Delhi		
2	Indian Paper Manufacturers Association (IPMA)		Delhi	ipma.sectt@gmail.com	011-26518379/ 41617188	New Delhi		
				secretariat@ipma.co.in				
3	Association of Furniture Manufacturers and Trader (India)(AFMT)	Rajendran Pillai	Admin Manager	info@afmt.in	022-32440508/ 9323013126	Mumbai		
		Mahesh Punia	President	mahesh@afmt.in				
		Shafique Porbandarwala	VP	shafique@afmt.in				
		Amit Mehra	Secretary	amit@afmt.in				
		Abhay Shah	Committee Member	abhay@afmt.in				
4	All India Biotech Association (AIBA)		HO	unmalik@aibaonline.com	011-29211487/ 29220546/547	New Delhi		
		Prof.R.C Sobti	Chairman AIBA Northern Chapter	rcsobti@pu.ac.in			0172-2541945/2541428	Chandigarh
		Dr. B.S. Bajaj	Chairman AIBA Southern Chapter	bs_bajaj@hotmail.com			040-23415667 / 5668	Hyderabad
		P.S.Palkhiwala	Chairman AIBA Western Chapter	piyush@mapsenzymes.com			079-26859971 / 74	Gujarat

5	Federation of Indian Plywood & Panel Industry (FIPPI)			fippi@fippi.org	011-25755649/25862301	New Delhi
	Century Plyboards	Mr.Sajjan Bhajanka	President, FIPPI	kolkata@centuryply.com	033-2210-4321	
	MD, The Decorative Laminates (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Abbas Vagh	The South Indian Plywood Mfrs' Association	peacock@vsnl.com	821-2821402397	
	Arunachal Plywood Industries Ltd	M.M. Jalan	East Zone Member FIPPI	madanjalan@hotmail.com	033-2294910	
	Century Plyboards	Sanjay Aggarwal	North Zone Member FIPPI	kolkata@centuryply.com	033-2210-4321	
	Sharon Veneers Pvt. Ltd	Vishnu Khemani	South Zone Member FIPPI	sharon@vsnl.com	044-24345260	
6	Indian Plywood Industries Research & Training Institute (IPIRTI)					Bangalore
7	Spices Board	SURESH KUMAR P M	Secretary	sureshkumar.pm@nic.in	0484-2333607/2333610	Kerala
		RAMAKRISHNA MENON K	SCIENTIST - D (QEL)	krk.menon740@nic.in	0484-2349134/2333610	
	Flavourit			flavouritspices@gmail.com	0484-2534362	Kerala
	India Brand Equity Foundation (IBEF)			info.brandindia@ibef.org	0124 4499600 - 06	Gurgaon
8	IndiaWoods			delhiwood@pdatradeffairs.com	80-42505000	
	Furniture & Fittings Skill Council			info@ffsc.in	0124-6900720	Gurgaon
		Gurpal Singh	CEO	gurpal.singh@ffsc.in		
		Shrikanth Sasi	Manager-Taskforce (Executive to CEO)	shrikanth.sasi@ffsc.in		
	Barnali Basu	Head Assessment and Accreditation	barnali.basu@ffsc.in			

		Parvesh Malhotra	Head Standard and Research	parvesh.malhotra@ffsc.in		
9	Indian Pulp & Paper Technical Association (IPPTA)		The Secretary General	ipptaonline@ipptaonline.org ipptasubscription@gmail.com	0132-2714081, 02714082	UP
10	Packaging Industry Association of India (PIAI)			piai@vsnl.net	22 – 6150 9833 / 6150 9831 / 28327220	Mumbai
11	Federation of Indian Coir Exporters Association (FICEA)	Vivek Venugopal	Chairman	chairman@ficea.in/ vivek@karan-carpets.com	0477-2243662	Kerala
		Sajan B Nair	Secretary General	secretary@ficea.in	0478-2810009/ 9847043515	
		N.Namilal	Office Assistant	office@ficea.in	0478-2810009/ 9895167057	
	Coir Board		Head Office	coirboard@nic.in/ info@coirboard.org	0484-2351807/ 2351788/2351954	New Delhi
12	All India Rubber Industries Association (AIRIA)			info@allindiarubber.net	22-2839 2095 / 2107	Mumbai
			North	nr@allindiarubber.net	11-2582 5011	New Delhi
			East	er@allindiarubber.net	33-22890187/22903941	Kolkata
			West	wr@allindiarubber.net	22-28392095 /2107	Mumbai
			South	sr@allindiarubber.net	44-4205101/02	Chennai
			Pune	wr-pune@allindiarubber.net	20-2713 0700	Pune
13	Handicrafts and Handlooms Export Corporation of India (HHEC)		Corporate Office	hhecnd@hhecworld.in	0120-2539155/2539156	UP

			Registered Office	hhecnd@bol.net.in	011-23701086	
			Mumbai Office	hhecmbai@mtnl.net.in/ hhecmbai@hhecworld.in	22- 23630448	
			Kolkata	hheckol@sify.com/ hheckol@hhecworld.in	33- 22280931 , 22280932	
			Chennai	ecgm@airtelmail.in/ hhecnds@vsnl.com/ hhecgm@eth.net/ hhecchennai@hhecworld.in	44- 22251403 / 0128 / 1476	
14	Indian Agro & Recycled Paper Mills Association (IARPMA)			iarpma@inpaper.com	011-25862301/ 9818675398	New Delhi
		Dr A. Panda		query@pulpandpaperindia.com		
		Dr BL Bihani		editor@pulpandpaperindia.com		
				webmaster@inpaper.com		
15	Indian Farmers Fertilisers Cooperative Limited (IFFCO)			iffcolive@iffco.in	011-42592626, 26542625	New Delhi
	Indian Farm Forestry Development Cooperative Ltd. (IFFDC)			iffdcheadoffice@gmail.com/ iffdcchiefexecutive@gmail.com	0124-2340147-48	Gurgaon/New Delhi
	The Fertilizer Association of India (FAI)			general@faidelhi.org	11-26567144	Delhi
16	National Seed Association of India (NSAI)			info@nsai.co.in	11 4353 3241-45	New Delhi

		Dr. Kalyan Goswami		kalyan.goswami@nsai.co.in	011-43533246	
		Manisha Negi		manisha.negi@nsai.co.in	11 4353 3241-45	
17	Pesticides Manufacturers & Formulators Association of India (PMFAI)			pmfai@bom4.vsnl.net.in / info@pmfai.org	22-26734845/26734846	Mumbai
		Aparna Bhasin	Dy. Executive Director	adeshpande@pmfai.org		
		Pradeep P. Dave	Director	ppd68@aimcopesticides.com/ pradip68@gmail.com	022 6760 4000	
		Dr. Samir P. Dave	Jt. Secretary	spd@aimcopesticides.com	022 6760 4000	
18	Silk Mark Organisation of India (SMOI)	T.V. Maruthi	Chairperson	sales@hanumanweaving.com	98440 27783	Bangalore
	Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India	Keshav Kumar	Deputy Secretary (Silk)	keshav.kr76@nic.in	011 2306 3728/ 9990022874	New Delhi
	Indian Silk Export Promotion Council	A.K. Gupta	Chairperson	roisepc@gmail.com	11 40571366/ 9810087662	Mumbai
19	The Sports Goods Manufacturers & Exporters Association (SGMEA)			sgmea@sgmea.org	181-6538516/4632516	Jalandhar, Punjab
20	The Indian Flexible Packaging & Folding Carton Manufacturers Association (IFCA)	Venu Ayyar	Project coordinator	pffca01@gmail.com	022-65880160/ 9820141751	Mumbai
	The Paper Products Ltd. Thane	Suresh Gupta	President	suresh.gupta@pplpack.com		Maharashtra
	UFlex Ltd, Noida	Amit Ray	President & CEO - Packaging Business	amitray@flexindustriesltd.com		UP
	ITC Limited, Chennai	R. Senguttuvan	CEO - Printing & Packaging	R.Senguttuvan@itc.in		Chennai

21	Ayurvedic Drug Manufacturers' Association (ADMA)			admaindia@mtnl.net.in/ admaindia@gmail.com	22-24984405/ 24984423	Mumbai
22	All India Agarbathi Manufacturers' Association (AIAMA)			mail@mysoreagarbathi.com	2226 8608	Karnataka
23	Indian Jute Industries Research Association (IJIRA)			ijiraweb@ijira.org	033-66269200/9229/9241	Kolkata
			Director	director@ijira.org		
	Indian Jute Industries Research Association (IJIRA)		Jute Technology Mission	jtm@ijira.org		
24	Federation of Industry & Commerce of North Eastern Region (FINER)			info@finer.in	0361-2202537/ 2200007	
25	North Eastern Development Finance Corporation Limited(NEDFi)			mail@nedfi.com	361-2222200	
26	Tribal Co-Operative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED)			trifed@rediffmail.com	011-26569064/ 26968247	
27	FICCI, NE	Biswajit Chakrabarty	Head, North-East Regional Advisory Council	biswajit.chakrabarty@ficci.com	0361-2733010 / 9435017906	Assam
		Monojit Bhattacharjee		monojit.bhattacharjee@ficci.com		
28	North East Federation on International Trade (NEFIT)	Mrinal Hatkhowa	General Secretary	mrinalhatkhowa@gmail.com	9854079997	

Stakeholder Mapping List

Business and Industry

S. No	Organisation	Name	Designation	E-Mail Address	Contact	Location
1	Greenlam Industries Limited			info@greenlam.com		New Delhi
		K. L. Sharma		klsharma.beh@greenply.com	0494-220701	
2	Action Tesa			ho@actiontesa.com	011-41120000/033	Karnataka
				gc@actiontesa.com	9312308251	
		AK Singh		tesa-aks@actiontesa.com	9719929000	
3	Greenply Industries Limited			kolkata@greenply.com	033-30515000	Kolkata Corporate Office
		S. K. Pradhan		qc.rkt@greenply.com	02751-240354, 240355	Rajkot Factory
		Shobhan Mittal		shobhan@greenply.com	0124-4784600	Uttrakhand
		Sushil Kumar Nath		sknath.ply@greenply.com		Kolkata Corporate Office
		SS Anand		ssanandrud@greenply.com	8171002480	
4	Pidilite			pil@pidilite.com	022-33087000	HO, Mumbai
				fdisupport@pidilite.co.in		
5	Associate Décor Limited	Mr Jha		Jha-qaincharge.malur@associategroup.in	9611786266	Mumbai
6	Durian Industries Ltd			info@durian.in	022-26269000/ 1800 22 3242	Corporate, Mumbai
		Sharad Raniwala		sharad@durian.in	022-26269000	
7	Century Plyboards (India) Limited			Kolkata@centuryply.com	18002000440	
		G B Inamdar		gbinamdar@centuryply.com	033-39403950	HO, Kolkata, WB
		Vishnu Khemani		vk@sharonply.com	0444-39403950	Chennai, TN
		L. Rath		rath@sharonply.com		

	Centuryply	Mr. Sonmoy Sreemany	Senior Manager - Business Development	sonmoys@centuryply.com	9830118285	WB	
8	Zuari Furniture				44-27662420		
9	Wipro Consumer Care & Lighting-Furniture Business			vibrant.solutions@wipro.com	080-28440011	Bangalore	
10	Evok	Amit Saxena	Dealership	onlinesupport@evok.in	9243033033	Gurgaon	
				amit.saxena@evok.in	9910697610		
				evokcare@evok.in			
11	Usha Furniture			sales@usha.in	011-45770990	Corporate Office, Delhi	
12	Godrej Agrovet Limited			gavlho@godrejagrovvet.com	022-2518 8010 / 8020 / 8030	Mumbai	
13	Godrej Interio			interio@godrej.com	022-6796 5656 / 5959		
14	Damro Furniture			service@damroindia.com	080 26580125	Corporate Office, Bangalore	
15	Hettich India Pvt Ltd			sales_enquiry@in.hettich.com	011 -48894000/05	HO, Delhi	
					022-26743289/ 3356/ 4089/ 3267	Mumbai	
					0265 -3050511	Production Site, Vadodara	
16	Aditya Birla Group- Birla Cellulosic			birlacellulose@adityabirla.com	0265-6171200-201	Registered Office, Gujarat	
					022-61957700-701	HO, Mumbai	
				Pradeep Kumar Sainbhi	pradeep.sainbhi@adityabirla.com	02646-271117	
				Sustainability	sustainability.birlacellulose@adityabirla.com		Gujarat
				Textile Fibres	textiles.birlacellulose@adityabirla.com		
TRADC	tradc.birlacellulose@adityabirla.com						
17	Hindustan Pencils Pvt. Ltd.			enquiry@hindustanpencils.com	022-22614505 / 06 / 07	Mumbai	

18	Faber-Castell India Ltd.			info@faber-castell.in	022-67729100	Corporate Office, Mumbai
19	Doms India			info@domsindia.com	0260-6455414 / 6547414	Factory, Valsad, Gujarat
					022-42156363	Corporate Office, Mumbai
20	Camlin-Kokuyo			support@kokuyocamlin.com	022-66557000/07	Mumbai
21	Galaxy Pencils, Pune			info@kkleopencils.com	020-27247585	Pune
				aditya@kkleopencils.com		
22	Assam Bengal Veneer	Mr. Majumder		abvi@cal2.vsnl.net.in	033-2425561	Kolkata, WB
23	New Ambadi Estates Pvt. Ltd.	Oliver Praveen Kumar		ambadi@eth.net	04651-281042/ 580/301	Kulasekaram, TN
		Abraham Mathew		ambadi@eth.net	04651-281580	
24	Loke Vaniki Kisan Samiti	Krishna Kumar Singh		churhatkk@gmail.com	0755-2660904	Bhopal, MP
25	Bhamaragarh Forest Division, Maharashtra Forest Department	Dr. U.M. Farooqui		uvais.farooqui@gmail.com	07133-266503	Maharashtra
26	ITC Limited - PSPD Unit Bhadrachalam	Sunil Kumar Pandey		suneel.pandey@itc.in	07674012868	Andhra Pradesh
	ITC Paper Boards and Specialty Paper Division			marketing.itcpspd@itc.in	0140-27846566 - 73	Divisional HQ Hyderabad
	ITC Limited - PSPD	S.N. Venkataraman		sn.venky@itc.in	040-27846563	Secunderabad, AP
	ITC Limited - SBU Packaging & Printing	Satish Kanagaraj		satish.kanagaraj@itc.in	9840759244	TN
27	Century Paper			cppedel@centurypaper.org.in	011 48822222	Delhi Office
				cpcal@centurypaper.org.in	033-22827927	Kolkata Office
	Century Pulp and Paper	J.P. Narain		jp.narain@centurypaper.org.in	05945-268044	Nanital, UK (Mill)
28	JK Paper Ltd.			jacob@jkmail.com		Head Office Delhi
		Dharmendra Daukia	Head forest RM	ddaukia@gmail.com	9868475729	
		A.K. Harichandan		mcgoel@jkpm.jkmail.com	6856233770	

	JK Paper Ltd., Unit- JK Paper Mills	Ashutosh Mahana		ashutosh@jkpm.jkmail.com	9437890960	Rayagada, Orissa
29	BILT			corpcom@bilt.com	0124-2804242/43	Corporate Office, Gurgaon
	BILT,Kamalapuram, WB	K Saibaba		aprsafety@bilt.com	8717243645	
	BILT,Chandrapur, Maharashtra	Shilpa Naryal		shilpa.naryal@bilt.com	011-4099351	
	Avantha Group-BILT	Yashashree Gurjar	Head CSR	y.gurjar@avanthagroup.com	0120-26135289/ 26056489	
30	International Paper APPM Limited,Rajahmundry	Deepak Khare	VP Forestry	deepsanpa@hotmail.com	9717721003	Andhra Pradesh
		Prabhakar Rao		prabhakara.thonangi@ipaper.com	8832471831	
	International Paper APPM Ltd	Shyam Srivastava		shyam.srivastava@ipaper.com	08832471 831	Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh
	IP-Rythukosam	Dharmendra Bunga		dharmendra.bunga@ipaper.com	8498092494	
31	Tamilnadu Newsprint & Paper Limited			response @tnpl.co.in	044-22354415-16/ 18/ 22301094-97	TN
			Plantations Dept.	plantation@tnpl.co.in		
			Forestry Dept.	forestry@tnpl.co.in		
		Dr. S. Chinnaraj		chinnaraj.s@tnpl.co.in		
				biotech@tnpl.co.in	04324 277001-16	Tamil Nadu
32	West Coast Paper Mills Ltd.	R K Chopra	Head RM Procurement	rkchopra@westcoastpaper.com	8284231391	
				project.dandeli@westcoastpaper.com		
		M.P.S.Yadava	GM Plantations	mpsyadava@westcoastpaper.com	9916910667	

		Dr Sudhir Kumar Sharma	Senior Manager-Captive Plantation-RM Dept.	sudhifri2007@gmail.com	8746089470	Karnataka
33	Trident Group			corp@tridentindia.com	0161-5039999	Ludhiana, Punjab
		Deepak Nanda	MD	deepaknanda@tridentindia.com		
34	Khanna Paper			info@khannapaper.com	0124-3874000/01	Gurgaon
35	Star Paper			star.cal@starpapers.com	033-22427380-82	UP
36	Seshasayee Paper			mdoff@spbld.com	044-28278000/28233967	
37	Society for Afforestation, Research And Allied Works (SARA)	R.K. Chopra		sarawrks@gmail.com	8284231306	Dandeli, Karnataka
38	TCPL Packaging Ltd.	Rajesh Gupta		rajesh.gupta@tcpl.in	91-260-2640067 / 2640259	Silvassa, TN
39	Patneswari Agri. Co-Operative Ltd. (PACL)	Chandrashekhar Tripathy		patneswari.co@gmail.com	0091 – 06854-230626	Orissa
40	Kasu Brahmananda Reddy National Park	Konda Mohan		kondamohan@hotmail.com	044 23555463	Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh
41	Cosmos Handicrafts Private Limited	Ghanshyam Bajaj		gb@cosmoshandicrafts.com	9214496096	Jodhpur, Rajasthan
42	Jaipur Crafts Pvt Ltd	Vinod Sharma		qc@jaipurcraft.co.in	9672970349	Jaipur, Rajasthan
43	Jawahar Saw Mills Pvt. Ltd	Ajay Desai		commercial@jawahar.in	022-23728820	Mumbai
44	Deekay Pine Board Pvt Ltd	Bineet Lath		di@costaawoods.com	91-2836324015	Kutch, Gujarat
45	Eximcorp India Pvt Ltd	Aashish Kumar		aashish.kumar@eximcorp.co.in	9910077602	New Delhi
		SN Chamria		sn.chamaria@eximcorp.co.in	9891038205	
46	WIMCO Limited	Rajiv Sawant		rajiv.sawant@wimco.in	91581-2560225/226/232	Bareilly, UP
47	GINNI FILAMENTS LIMITED	Ayan Chakraborty		ayan@ginnifilaments.com	91-2646 322197	Ankleshwar, Gujarat
48		Sankalp Dwivedi		sankalp_dwivedi@welspun.com	22-66136000	Gujarat

	Welspun Global Brands Limited	Basudev Basu		basudev_basu@welspun.com	91-2836 - 66131640	
49	Thomson Press India Ltd. -	Usha Garg		ushagarg@thomsonpress.com	129-2285520-26	Faridabad
50	Grow Trees	Bikrant Tiwary	CEO	bikranttiwary@yahoo.com	8108877699	Mumbai
51	Patanjali Ayurved Limited			feedback@patanjaliayurved.org	01334 227 444	Uttrakhand
				customercare@patanjaliayurved.net	18001804108	
52	Dabur			corpcomm@dabur.com	0120-3982000/ 3962100/ 39412525/4182100	New Delhi/Ghaziabad
53	Coromandel International Limited			SND@coromandel.murugappa.com	91 40 27842034/ 1800 425 2828	Telangana
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143	Mangrove Society of India		0832-2452263	9423883046	arvinduntawale@rediffmail.com	Maharashtra, Gujarat, Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu etc.
144	Manthan Educational Programme Society, India (Aadi Aushadhi Tribal Project)		079-26766571/ 26732648		info.manthan@gmail.com	Gujarat
145	Medicinal Plant Research Institute	Surendra Singh Rana		09319703667, 9410506395	mprihr.ss@rediffmail.com, bali_200@rediffmail.com	Uttarakhand
146	Mission Green		0191-2560670	9899362007	yashnexus@yahoo.co.uk	Jammu and Kashmir

147	Mizoram Forest Produce Marketing Agency	Wing Commander Lalnghinglova ,Chief Functionary	0389-2319837		mifma@rediffmail.com	Mizoram
148	My Forest		020-25431870			Maharashtra
149	NACOF India Pvt Ltd	Shri Ram Iqbal Singh , Chairman		9555753134	info@nacof-india.com, nacof.bbsr@gmail.com, nacofchd@gmail.com, nacof.ltd@gmail.com	Orissa Karnataka Chandigarh Tamil Nadu Delhi Assam Andhra Pradesh Madhya Pradesh Jammu Rajasthan West Bengal Uttar Pradesh Maharashtra Bihar Chhattisgarh Jharkhand
150	National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED)	Shri V.R.Patel (Chairman), Shri. Ram Subhag Singh, (M.D)	Chairman- 011-6341807/7348, MD- 011-26344293		chairman@nafed.nic.in (Chairman), mdcell@nafed.nic.in (M.D.)	Delhi, Tripura Chandigarh Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Orissa, Gujarat, Maharashtra, MP, Rajasthan, HP, Chhattisgarh
151	National Forum of Forest People and Forest Workers	Ashok Choudhary		09868259836, 09234304050, 9868857723	nffpfwconf06@gmail.com , ashok.choudhary@gmail.com,	
152	Nature Club of Rajasthan	Dr. Suraj Ziddi	0141- 2761941/0141- 2592519/	9314040897	natureclubraj@yahoo.com	Rajasthan

153	Nature Conservation And Social Organisation	Dawa Gyalpo Sherpa, Chief Functionary	03592-202625	9593285844	pemataamang@in.com	Sikkim
154	Nature Conservation Foundation		080-41139131/ 26716897		ncf@ncf-india.org	Karnataka
155	Nature, Environment and Wildlife Society (NEWS)		033-2224148		contact@naturewildlife.org, newsfornature@gmail.com	WEST BENGAL
156	Nature's Beckon				naturesbeckonne@gmail.com	Assam
157	Navdanya	Dr. Vandana Shiva	011- 26968077 / 26532561		vandana@vandanashiva.com / , navdanyamumbai@gmail.com, dehradun@navdanya.net, navdanya@gmail.com	Delhi, Maharashtra, Uttarakhand
158	Neo Human Foundation	Satya Prakash, Chief Functionary	06546-226087	9934509213	nhfsatya@hotmail.com	Jharkhand
159	NGO Forum	Rajen Barua, Chief Functionary	0374-2331750-191	9435037031	rajentda@gmail.com	Assam
160	NGO Volunteers			9999554435	ngovolunteers@gmail.com	HP, Kerala, New Delhi, Maharashtra Gujarat, Rajasthan
161	Nirmal Vishwa	Mr. K. D. Sadhale,	0832-2312684		greenarc@sancharnet.in, kdsadhale@hotmail.com	Goa
162	Nirman	Prof. Vishwa Ballabh, President	0674-2720417	9438294417	nirman96@gmail.com , prasantmohanty@gmail.com	Odisha
163	North East Handloom Handicraft Rural Development Society	Ozha Basena	03862-245007	9856319761	zhasasena@yahoo.com	Nagaland

164	North East Sustainable Network	Chief Functionary James Perry	364-2220991	9436303978	nesn@culturalpursuits.com	Meghalaya
165	Orissa Environmental Society	Dr. Jaya Krushna Panigrahi	0674-2741542	9437076100	jk.panigrahi@gmail.com	Odisha
166	Orissa Environmental Society	Dr. Rekha Das	0674-2551011	9938454233	rekhasdas1957@rediffmail.com	Odisha
167	OUTREACH	Dr. Nandita Ray, Chairperson	080-25439934-36	08354201036, 08397239568	outreach@outreachindia.org ed.outreachindia@gmail.com, outreachbgk@yahoo.com, outreachbl@rediffmail.com , govindaiahoutreach@gmail.com, outreachhosur@gmail.com, outreach_bcm@rediffmail.com	Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka
168	Oxfam India		011-46538000		delhi@oxfamindia.org, friendsofoxfam@oxfamindia.org	Odisha Chhattisgarh West Bengal Uttar Pradesh Bihar Gujarat New Delhi Rajasthan Maharashtra
169	Palni Hills Conservation Council	R.Kannan Madhu Ramnath ,Mr.Arun Shankar, Mr.Mohan	0 4542-240157/ 04542 24004	9443855284 9842176730 9842176730	info@palnihills.org kannan58@zoho.com madelly@gmail.com arunawareode@gmail.com justmacmohan@gmail.com	Karnataka
170	Pan Himalayan Grassroots Development Foundation		05966-221516-654		apaul@grassrootsindia.com	Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh

171	Peaceful Society		0832-2392236, 2392237		peaceful@goatelecom.com, peacefulgoa@hotmail.com	Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Orissa
172	Phagwara Environment Association	Malkiat Singh Raghbotra, Chief Functionary	01824-262300		gurmitpalahi@yahoo.com	Punjab
173	Poorest Areas Civil Society (PACS)		011-24372660, 24372699		query@pacsindia.org	Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal
174	Pradan		011-40407700/ 29248826		headoffice@pradan.net	UP, MP, WB, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Odisha, Rajasthan, Jharkhand
175	Prakriti	Bimla Devi		9899997890	amit.yadav@prakritilive.org	Haryana
176	Project Green Hands		0422-2515522	09442590079	info@projectgreenhands.org	Karnataka
177	Public Advocacy Initiatives for Rights and Values in India (PAIRVI)	Mr. Ajay Kumar Jha	011-29841266, 65151897		info@pairvi.org pairvidelhi1@gmail.com, k.ajay.j@gmail.com	New Delhi
178	Research, Advocacy, and Communication in Himalayan Areas (Rachna)	Manoj Bhatt			rachnasociety@gmail.com	Uttarakhand
179	Research and Action in Natural Wealth Administration (RANWA)	Dr. Ankur Patwardhan		9823812653	ranwa@yahoogroups.com	Maharashtra

180	Regional Centre for Development Cooperation (RCDC)		0674-2475410		cdcbsr@bsnl.in, rcdcbbsr@gmail.com, rcdcbgr@rcdcindia.org, rcdcbalangir@gmail.com, koraputrcdc@gmail.com, rcdckoraput@rcdcindia.org	Odisha
181	Sadguru Water Development Foundation		02673-238601-02		nmsadguru@yahoo.com	Gujarat Rajasthan Madhya Pradesh
182	Saviour Alluvial Ecological Establishment Society (SAEE Society)	Mr. Sanjiv Kumar (President)		9334398298	info@saeesociety.org	Bihar
183	Sahyog Foundation	Arun Kumar, Chief Functionary		9431488209	sahyogfoundation@rediffmail.com	Bihar
184	Samaj Kalyan Avem Vikas Mandal	Kewal RamSiranta	01907-222077	9418014877	skvm_siranta@yahoo.co.in	Himachal Pradesh
185	Samata		0891-273766291/ 011-46551791	8933201005	samataindia@gmail.com	Andhra Pradesh, New Delhi
186	Samhita		022-26857800		info@samhita.org, csr@samhita.org	Maharashtra
187	Sarvangin Vikas Samiti	Anjesh Kumar Secretary-Cum-CEO	0612-2557791	9334397067	sarvanginvikas@gmail.com	Bihar and Jharkhand
188	Save Planet Society	Rajinder Singh, Chief Functionary	0183-2701656	9815008544	saveplanet_soc@yahoo.com	Punjab
189	SAYTREES	Kapil Sharma		9008659007, 8867391150, 9742160718	info@saytrees.org	Karnataka
190	Scheduled Tribes Welfare Society Of India	Bikon Jamatia	0381-2202225	9436589425	achai_jamatia@yahoo.com	Tripura
191	Sehjog Green Earth Welfare Trust	Parkash Singh, Chief Functionary	0172-5012009	9877511111	sood.avantika@yahoo.co.in	Punjab

192	Serve Himalaya Society	Mahendra Singh	0177-2812514	941818922	mahender74@yahoo.co.in	Himachal Pradesh
193	Seva Sangathan	Dharmendra Prasad		8409711018	sewasangthango@gmail.com	Jharkhand
194	Shakti Sustainable Energy Foundation		011-47474000		kunal@shaktifoundation.in, deepak@shaktifoundation.in	New Delhi
195	Shohratgarh Environmental Society	Sandeep Shrivastava	05544-263271/ 263010		sesindia@sesindia.org	Uttar Pradesh
196	Sikkim Himalayan Integrated Environmental Protection Society	P W Rinzing, Chairman	03592-229932/ 204670	9434137459	pematsheringtamang@gmail.com	Sikkim
197	Social Action for Forest & Environment (SAFE)	Mr. Vikrant Tongad		9310842473	Vikranttongad@gmail.com , vikrant@safegreen.in	Uttar Pradesh
198	Society For Environment And Health	Birendra Raturi	0135-6542407	9810059109	raturibd@gmail.com	Uttarakhand
199	Society for Environment Protection	Dipan Shah	079-65137987/ 27435229	9327201215	admin@sepindia.org	Gujarat
200	Society for Environment Women and Abandoned	Bhai Amritpal Singh, Chief Functionary	01672-241096	9646060096	joinusforsewa@yahoo.com	Punjab
201	Society for People's Education and Economic Change (SPEECH)	S. Alexander	0452-2680965/ 04566-202177		info@speechtn.org mduspeech@gmail.com mdu_speech@sify.com	Tamil Nadu
202	Society For The Conservation Of Nature And Environment	Alem, Chief Functionary	0370-2224413	9856231546	chuba_w@yahoo.com	Nagaland
203	Society For Clean Environment(SOCLEEN)		0265-2794342			Gujarat
204	Sophia	Praveen Kaushal	0135-2740260	9358123910	sophiaindia@gmail.com	UP, HP Uttarakhand

205	South Central India Network for Development Alternatives (SCINDeA)		04179-295488, 245339		scindea1@gmail.com, scindea1@rediffmail.com	AP, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu
206	South Vihar Welfare Society for Tribal (SVWST)	Ms. Anima Baa, Secretary	0651-2413084	8603706996	svwst@svwst.org svwst.ranchi@gmail.com	Jharkhand
207	Sristi	Mahndra Nr Dev, Chief Functionary	03661-270343	9435322712	sristi_kokrajhar@yahoo.co.in	Assam
208	SVSSK's Vivekanand Environment Awareness Brigade	Mr. Rajendre P. Kerkar,	0832-2369224/45		rpkerkar@yahoo.com	Goa
209	Swavalamban	Surat Negi	01786-253445	9418400072	negisurat@gmai.com	Himachal Pradesh
210	The Centre for Ecological Services Management (CESM)	Dr. Madhu Verma, Coordinator,			mverma@iifm.ac.in	Madhya Pradesh
211	The Centre for Policy Research (CPR)		011-26115273-76		cprindia@vsnl.com , CPRINDIA@CPRINDIA.ORG	New Delhi
212	The Corbett Foundation		05947-284156/234		info@corbettfoundation.org	Assam, MP, Uttarakhand, Maharashtra
213	The Energy and Research Institute (TERI)	Mr Gagan Suneja Dy. Manager-MDP	011-24682100/ 41504900		mailbox@teri.res.in, terine@teri.res.in, arana@teri.res.in, terimumbai@teri.res.in, terisrc@teri.res.in, teriwrc@sancharnet.in, teriwrc@teri.res.in	Karnataka, Goa, Maharashtra, Assam, Uttarakhand, Haryana
214	The Forest Governance Strategy Group (FGSG)	Naysa Ahuja,, Senior Associate & FGSG coordinator Enviro Legal Defence Firm			naysa@eldfindia.com	New Delhi

215	The Friends Of The Doon	Mr Samir Ghosh	0135-657748		sbh@nde.vsnl.net.in	Uttarakhand
216	The Hans Foundation	Mrs Sweta Rawat	0135-2769978		info@thfmail.com	Uttarakhand
217	The Himalayan Ecological And Conservation Research Foundation Jammu And Kashmir	Mr Sanjeev Rana Dr Harish C Dutt	0191-2582670	9419282681	sanshiva_2511@yahoo.com	Jammu and Kashmir
218	The India Resource Center	Amit Srivastava Coordinator.	011-25757128		info@IndiaResource.org	New Delhi
219	The Nilgiri Wildlife And Environment Association	Mr. S Kuppuraja Vice President	0426-2447167		nwlea1877@gmail.com	Karnataka
220	The Rural Agency for Social and Technological Advancement (RASTA)	Swati, Coordinator	04936-286725		contact@rastaindia.org	Kerala
221	The Virat Welfare Society	Bhuwan Chhimwal	05947-284120		thevirat@gmail.com	Uttarakhand
222	Toxic Links	Ravi Agarwal, Director	011-24328006, 24320711	9968222243	krishnagreen@gmail.com info@toxiclink.org, mohit@toxicslink.org	Delhi West Bengal
223	Tribal Agricultural Development Society	Ashish Debarma	0381-2202225	9436540044	achaijamatia@gmail.com	Tripura
224	Tribal Weave	Sentila Yanger, Chief Functionary	03862-233023	9436002010	tribalweaveinfo@gmail.com	Nagaland
225	Tribes India	Shri. Sudhir Kumar Gullaiya, MD	011-26569064, 26968247, 26514854 26536043		trifed@rediffmail.com	All India
226	Udyama	Pradeep Mohapatra , Team Leader	0674-2475666		udyama.pradeep@gmail.com pradeep@udyama.org, pradeepmohapatra63@indiatimes.com	Odisha
227	UFRMP		0135-2740605		cpdufrmp@gmail.com	Uttarakhand
228	UK Aid	Pankaj Shah	0135-2763091	9411112024	pankaj@ukaid.in	Uttarakhand

229	Valluri Technology Accelerators	Mr. Venkatesh Valluri Founder & Chairman		9900095533	converge@valluriorg.com	Karnataka
230	Vanangana	Pushpa	05198-233731/ 0522-4077697	7398786921/ 9918568804	vanangana.chitrakoot@gmail.com	Uttar Pradesh
231	Vanashakti	Namita Roy Ghose	022-25667183		vanashakti@gmail.com	Maharashtra
232	Vardan			9412059310	vardanngo@rediffmail.com	Uttarakhand
233	Vasudha Foundation		011-24373680, 080-26717186		www.vasudha-foundation.org	New Delhi
234	Vasundhara		0674-2728884-86		vasundharanr@vasundharaorissa.org	Odisha
235	Vidarbha Nature Conservation Society (VNCS)	Mr.Gautam Nitanware, Ku.Versha Khandate	0712-2576950	9545998702/ 09545998702	info@vnscindia.org, vnscs_ngp@sancharnet.in , vnscs.ngp5@gmail.com	Maharashtra
236	Vidyanagar Nature Club		02692-230143	9898142170	info@vncindia.org / vidyanagar.natureclub@gmail.com	Gujarat
237	Vikalp	Himanshu Banker, Chief Functionary	079-26822000	9824385725	vikalpahd@gmail.com info@vikalp.org	Gujarat
238	VIKSAT	Dilip Surkar	079-26856220		viksatsat@gmail.com	Gujarat
239	Village Reconstruction and Development Project (VRDP)		0427 - 2004192		vrdpplm@gmail.com, vrdpplm@yahoo.com	Tamilnadu
240	Vindhyan Ecology and Natural History Foundation	Shiva Kumar Upadhyaya		9455397072	info@vindhyabachao.org, shekhar@vindhyabachao.org	Uttar Pradesh New Delhi
241	Vision Andaman	Keshab Barikdar, Chief Functionary	03192-240172	9933259513	visionandaman@gmail.com	Andaman and Nicobar island

242	Watershed Organisation Trust (WOTR)		020-24226211/ 0241- 2450188/2451460	9763588798	info@wotr.org/pune@wotr.org, ahmednagar@wotr.org , odisha@wotr.org, jharkhand@wotr.org, rajasthan@wotr.org, andhra@wotr.org	Maharashtra, MP, AP, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Odisha.
243	We Forest- Making Earth Cooler				contact@weforest.org	
244	Wildlife Conservation Society - India Program	Dr. K. Ullas Karanth	080-26715364		wcsindia@wcs.org , info@wcsindia.org	Karnataka
245	Wildlife Environment Social Welfare Organization	Anil Gulia	01262-235542	9253369886	president.wildlife@gmail.com	Haryana
246	Wildlife Protection Society Of India (WPSI)		011-41635920-21		wpsi@vsnl.com	New Delhi
247	Wildlife Research & Conservation Society		020-65222903 / 25871310		mail.wrsc@gmail.com	Maharashtra
248	World Wide Fund For Nature (WWF India)		0832-2465480		wwfgso@sancharnet.in	All India
249	Young Naturalist Network	Amit Dutta	3365166950	9883575858	youngnaturalistin@gmail.com youngnaturalistin@live.in	West Bengal

NCCCF



Stakeholder Mapping List
International, Bilateral, Multilateral Organisations

S.No.	Organisation	Name	Designation	Office	Mobile	Email Address
1	World Agroforestry Centre	Jamal Parvez Noor		011-25847885/6	9811032982	j.p.noor@cgiar.org
2	Forest-PLUS Program	Sushil Saigal	Advisor		9711791911	saigal.sushil@gmail.com
3	GIZ			011-49495353		biodiv.india@giz.de
4	Oxfam	Sharmistha Bose		011-46538000		sharmistha@oxfamindia.org
5	Amnesty International	Aruna Chandrasekhar		011-30446617		aruna.chandrasekhar@amnesty.co.in
7	CARE			011-49101100/01		contactus@careindia.org
8	IMF	Thomas Richardson	Senior Resident Representative	11-66050300		rr-ind@imf.org

9	International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)	Prashant Modi	Chair	011-23322472/ 23738760		iccindia@iccindiaonline.org
10	Heinrich Böll Stiftung - India					in-info@in.boell.org
		Sanjay Vashist	Programme Advisor, Climate & Resources	011-26854405/ 40593994/26516695		sanjay.vashist@in.boell.org
11	Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC) India-IIASA	Sangeeta Baksi	Scientist 'D'	11-26592777, 42525777		iiasatifac@gmail.com/ sangeetab@tifac.org.in
12	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)	Dr Kuhu Chatterjee	Country Manager	011-41399925		kuhu.chatterjee@dfat.gov.au
13	CDP India	Damandeep Singh	Director			damandeep.singh@cdp.net
14	Accenture India	Sundeep Singh	Principal – Sustainability			sundeep.singh@accenture.com
15	The Climate Group			011-42003342/43		info@theclimategroup.org
16	Earthwatch Institute, India			0124-4354248		info@earthwatch.org.in
17	Syngenta India Ltd	S. Baskar Reddy		011-30446875		baskar.reddy@syngenta.com
18	Bioversity International, Delhi			011-25849000/02		bioversity-india@cgiar.org
19	CABI India		Deputy Director (Science)	011-25841905		k.dashora@cabi.org
20	JICA India	Mr Kondo Sei		011-47685500/ 23714362-63		Katai.Keiji@jica.go.jp
21	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Mr. Yuri Afanasiev	UN Resident Coordinator	11-4653 2333		unrco.in@one.un.org
22	ILO	Ms. Panudda Boonpala	Director	11-47509200		boonpala@ilo.org

23	UNESCO	Mr. Shigeru Aoyagi	Director and UNESCO Representative	11-2671 3000		newdelhi@unesco.org
24	UN WOMEN	Dr. Rebecca Reichmann Tavares	Representative	11-40452300		registry.india@unwomen.org
25	WHO	Dr. Henk Bekedam	WHO India Representative	11-66564800		menabden@searo.who.int
		Dr. Poonam Khetrapal	Regional Director	11-23370804		registry@searo.who.int
26	International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	Ms. Meera Mishra	Country Coordinator	11-2615 0000		m.mishra@ifad.org
27	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)	Mr. Nagesh Kumar	Head	11-3097 3701		
28	Asian & Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology (APCTT)	Mr. Michael Williamson	Head	11-3097 3751		postmaster@apctt.org
29	Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Education for Peace and Sustainable Development	Dr. Anantha Kumar Duraiappah	Director	11-23072362/ 23072356-60		MGIEP@unesco.org
30	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	Ms. M. Teresa Kho	Country Director	11-24107200		adbinrm@adb.org
31	International Finance Corporation (IFC)	Mr. Vivek Pathak	Director	11-4111 1000		southasia@ifc.org
32	FAO		India Office	011-24628877		fao-in@fao.org
		Shyam Khadka	Representative			shyam.khadka@fao.org

Appendix B

Stakeholder Field Consultation List

North and Central Region						
S. No.	Organisation	Contact Person	Designation	Email Address	Contact No.	Location
1	Indian Institute of Forest Management (IIFM)	Dr. G A Kinhal	Director IIFM	giridharkinhal@gmail.com	9424790069	Bhopal
2	MP SEAC /Former Director IIFM	Dr. R B Lal	Chairman	ravindralal11@gmail.com	9406900057	Bhopal
3	Madhya Pradesh Forest Department (MPFD)	Mr. Jauwad Hassan	PCCF, WP	jauwad58@rediffmail.com	9424790018	Bhopal
4		Mr. Ravindra Nath Saxena	Former PCCF, MP	ravindra.nath.saxena@gmail.com ravindra_saxena@yahoo.com	9827057603, 9424407858	Bhopal
5	Madhya Pradesh Rajya Van Vikas Nigam (MPRVVN)	Mr. Ratan Purwar	MD, MPRVVN	mprvvn@rediffmail.com		Bhopal
6	MPFD	Mr. R R Okhandiar	APCCF	rajit123@gmail.com	9425609794	Bhopal
7	MPFD	Mr. R P Singh	APCCF, WL ,MP	rpinforest@gmail.com	9424790006	Bhopal
8	MPFD	Mr.Prashant Jadav	CCF IT,MPFD Bhopal	pjadav650@rediffmail.com	9425468867, 9013536310	Bhopal
9	MPFD	Mr. Ravindra Saxena	CF- Vidisha	dfovidisha@mpforest.org, ravindrasaxena62@ymail.com	9424790950	Bhopal
10	IIFM	Dr. Madhu Verma	Professor, Environment and Developmental Economics	mverma@iifm.ac.in	9425811479	Bhopal
11	IIFM	Dr. K K Jha	Professor, Technical Forestry	jhakk1959@iifm.ac.in	9425609902	Bhopal

12	IIFM	Dr. Suparava Patnaik	Professor, Ecosystem and Environment Management	spatnaik@iifm.ac.in	9425600386	Bhopal
13	IIFM	Dr. Manmohan Yadav	Professor, Marketing Management	manmohan@iifm.ac.in	9424413670	Bhopal
14	IIFM	Mr. Pradeep Chaudhary	Professor, Technical Forestry	pradeepifs@yahoo.com	9436068389	Bhopal
15	IIFM	Dr. Dharmendra Dugaya	Research Assistant	dugayad@iifm.ac.in	9893111954	Bhopal
16	MP Vigyan Sabha	Mr. S R Azad		mpvs.bpl@gmail.com, srazad61@gmail.com	9425009257	Bhopal
17	ITC	Mr. Sandeep Vishwakarma	Programme Manager, Social Investment	sandeep.vishwakarma@itc.in	9617990083	Bhopal
18	BAIF/SPESD	Sudhir Kumar Pandey	Chief Programme Coordinator	skpandeyjaipur@gmail.com	9301046946	Bhopal
19	Aranya	Archana Sharma	Programme Coordinator	archana_aarohan@hotmail.com	9303125057	Bhopal
20	MPFD	Mr. Jauwad Hassan	PCCF, WP	jauwad58@rediffmail.com	9424790018	Bhopal
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22	MPFD	Mr. Mahesh C. Singhal	CCF, WP, Betul	msinghal1509@gmail.com	9425042784	Bhopal
23	IIFM	Dr. Rekha Singhal	Professor, Human Resource Management	rekhasinghal@gmail.com rekha@iifm.ac.in	9425303741	Bhopal
24	MPFD	Mr. Ravindra Saxena	CF- Vidisha	dfovidisha@mpforest.org, ravindrasaxena62@ymail.com	9424790950	Bhopal
25	National Law Institute University (NLIU)	Dr. S. Surya Prakash	Professor	drssprakash@yahoo.co.in	9893338967	Bhopal
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27	Indian Paper Manufacturers Association (IPMA)	Mr. Rohit Pandit	Secretary General	SG@ipma.co.in secretariat@ipma.co.in	9818425679	New Delhi

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17	VFC Dandeli		President, Members, Treasurer			Dandeli
18	Jungle Lodges & Resort	Shashidhar	Naturalist	hs.shashidhar82@gmail.com		Dandeli
19	EDC Dandeli		President & RO			Dandeli
20	Indian Plywood Industries Research and Training Centre	Manoj Dubey	Joint Director	manojkumar@ipirti.gov.in	8030534004	Bengaluru

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42	KBR National Park	V Venkateshwar Rao	DFO	dfowlm_hyd_tsfd@telangana.gov.in	9440810161	Hyderabad
43	Core Carbonx	Niroj Mohanti	MD	nmohanty@corecarbonx.com	9908387772	Hyderabad
44	International Papers	Dr Deepak Khare	VP Forestry	deepak.khare@ipaper.com	8498092941	Rajahmundry

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Appendix C

Draft Forest Management Certification Standard prepared by NCCF and Questionnaire

THEME A: LEGALITY AND LAND TENURE

This thematic section deals with the legal existence of the Forest Management Enterprise (FME) along with the participating Forest Management Units (FMUs) as well as the legality of the operations undertaken by it. Major issues proposed to be dealt with in this theme include compliance to national, state and local laws, regular payments of duties and levies, compliance to national and international agreements to which India is a signatory (e.g., CITES, ITTO, CBD etc.), clear and documented ownership of forest lands along with documented use rights etc. This theme also deals with responsibilities for ensuring legal compliance as well as resolution of issues related to disputes of ownership, use rights etc. This theme would also look into the nature, frequency and severity of any regulatory violations or non-compliances and the manner in which they have been addressed. Another issue addressed here would be the availability of resources – physical, financial and human, to ensure compliance to relevant laws and statutes.

Suggested Principles, Criteria and Indicators:

Principle 1: Compliance to national, state and local laws and international treaties and regulations.

Criterion 1.1: The Forest Management Enterprise (FME) shall identify and record all national, state and local laws and administrative/regulatory requirements applicable to it and respect and comply with the provisions therein, in letter and spirit.

- 1. Who shall be responsible for providing or disclosing all national, state and local laws and administrative/regulatory information to FME?*
- 2. At what time interval FME should go for updation of laws list available with them?*
- 3. Is there any special provision for the protected and endangered species in your FME?*
- 4. How FME ensures compliance with management practices?*
- 5. How the rights of the tribes are communicated them?*
- 6. What steps does the FME takes in case of non-compliance with the laws applicable to FME?*

7. *Whether FME will be the apex body to resolve all these non-compliances or the victim can proceed to Higher Court for further relief in case he is not satisfied with the decision*

Criterion 1.2: The FME shall ensure that all applicable and legally prescribed fees, royalties, taxes and other charges have been paid.

1. *What are the different types of fees and taxes applied to FME?*

Criterion 1.3: The FME, its managers and all participating FMUs (Forest Management Units) shall respect and implement the applicable provisions of all binding international agreements and conventions such as CITES, ILO Conventions, ITTA, UNFF, Convention on Biological Diversity etc.

1. *What are the different International convention applicable to your FME and how are they communicated?*
2. *Is there any training given to FME's forest managers and field technicians for understanding the applicable international agreements?*
3. *What measures to be taken FME if they fail to comply with the intentions of the international agreements and conventions?*
4. *How to ensure the accessibility of the government orders to forest managers?*

Criterion 1.4: The FME shall ensure that forest management areas shall be protected from illegal harvesting, hunting, settlement and other unauthorized activities and appropriate resources are provided for this purpose.

1. *What are the measures taken to control any encroachment, hunting, fishing, and settlement, and other unauthorized activities in the FMUs?*
2. *What if the forest dwellers increases his living area, will it be an encroachment?*
3. *What are the other government departments to be included while Settlement with forest dwellers?*
4. *How forest dwellers and forest encroachers are differentiated?*
5. *How illegal activities are being documented?*

Criterion 1.5: The FME shall have a written long-term commitment to adherence to the Themes, Principles and Criteria presented in this standard, and function in a manner that demonstrates compliance to the spirit of NCCF.

Principle 2: Land Tenure, Use Rights and Responsibilities

Criterion 2.1: The FME managers shall demonstrate availability of clear and legally secure demonstrable evidence of long-term forest use rights to the land (e.g. land title, customary rights, or lease agreements).

- 1. Which are the legal records defining the ownership of the forest land?*
- 2. What techniques are used for marking the available forest area to FME?*
- 3. Who ensures that FME is having all the legal evidence of long term-forest use rights?*
- 4. What is the mechanism to ensure that FME is availing only the permitted forest?*
- 5. What are the basis for usufruct agreement*

Criterion 2.2: Local communities with legal or customary/traditional tenure or use rights shall maintain control over forest operations and resources (to the extent necessary to protect said rights or resources), unless they delegate control with free, prior and informed consent to the state or other agencies. In case of state owned forest lands, use rights of all concerned stakeholders would be identified and recorded in writing. In cases where the rights have been settled, notifications to the effect of rights settlement shall be made available and orders of the competent authorities in this regard shall be provided.

- 1. How forest encroachment is defined?*
- 2. How are the customary/traditional tenure or use rights determined in the forest?*
- 3. On what basis FME will distinguish between forest dwellers and/or other stakeholders?*

Criterion 2.3: Appropriate/Applicable mechanisms shall be employed to resolve disputes over tenure claims and use rights. The circumstances and status of any outstanding disputes will be explicitly considered in the certification evaluation. For all documented disputes, the steps/mechanisms engaged in dispute resolution shall also be documented.

- 1. Is there any mechanism currently present to resolve disputes over tenure and what is the basis of this mechanism & if yes what is it?*
- 2. How is the dispute resolution process documented?*
- 3. What is the timeline for resolving tenure dispute?*
- 4. Under the Forest Rights how is the delineation of rights done and how it is ensure that rights of forest dwellers are provided to them?*

THEME B: FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN

The responsible management of forests comprises the cycle of inventory and planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and includes an appropriate assessment of the social, environmental and economic impacts of forest management operations. This shall form the basis for a cycle of continuous improvement to minimize or avoid negative impacts. Forest management planning must provide for the sustainable management of forests and its biodiversity, encompassing the social, economic and ecological dimensions, as enshrined in the National Forest Policy. The National Working Plan Code prescribes the need for a management /working plan “to suitably manage, conserve and utilize the forest resources and to bring uniformity in forest management planning with due focus on environmental stability, biodiversity monitoring and management, restoration of ecological balance of the disturbed areas, protective functions of the forest resources and other socio-economic benefits of NWFPs.”

The sustainability concept not only includes sustainability of productive functions but also environmental functions like soil and water conservation and carbon sequestration and the socio-economic benefits to forest dependent communities and forest dwellers living in and on the forest fringes including meeting their livelihood and basic needs and their involvement in the protection and management of forest resources through micro plans and eco development. SFM practices have been linked with quantitative and qualitative or descriptive attributes related with above functions of the forests in the working plans. Therefore, any planning, implementation and monitoring of sustainability of forests will have to plan, monitor and assess all the above aspects periodically which would not only indicate the direction of change but would also help in the assessment of forest management.

This theme majorly deals with the development and management of the forest operations in a Forest Management Enterprise (FME) in a defined management plan. Other issues that are attempted to be addressed within the ambit of this theme include, but not limited to, development of objectives of the management plan (silvicultural, socio-economic, environmental), periodic revisions of management plans, training of forest managers and workers in implementation of the management plans, establishment of monitoring and assessment protocols for plan implementation (including severity and frequency of monitoring), procedures for establishing Chain of Custody of forest products, public summary of results etc. The theme would also address the resources that have been allocated for plan development as well as for monitoring and evaluation as well as the extent of stakeholder input that has gone into plan development.

Suggested Principles and Criteria for this theme include

Principle 3: Development and implementation of a Management Plan/Working Plan

Criterion 3.1: Appropriate to the scale, intensity and complexity of operations, there shall be a written management plan for the defined forest area that addresses the

subjects and plan components enumerated in this criterion, as well as provisions for protection against forest fires, forest pests and diseases, illegal settlement and harvesting, hunting and fishing policies, safeguarding archaeological sites and others. The FME shall develop and maintain a management plan and supporting documents which shall provide:

- a. The objectives of management, which are economically viable, socially responsible and environmentally and ecologically sound.
- b. Qualitative and quantitative description of the forest resources to be managed, biodiversity attributes environmental limitations, land use and ownership status, socio-economic conditions and a profile of adjacent lands.
- c. Maps describing the forest resource base including protected areas, planned management activities and land ownership.
- d. Human and capital resource allocation for plan development so as to develop a functional and effective management plan.
- e. Description of silvicultural and/or other management systems, based on the ecology of the forest in question and information gathered through resource inventories.
- f. Rationale for rates of annual harvest and species selection.
- g. Description and justification of harvesting techniques and equipment to be used.
- h. Provisions for monitoring of forest growth and dynamics.
- i. Environmental and social safeguards based on environmental and social assessments and management impact identification.
- j. Mitigation strategy/plan for identified social and environmental impacts.
- k. Plans for the identification and protection of rare, threatened and endangered species, habitats and ecosystems.
- l. Approved site specific plans for nurseries and plantations(ANR/NR/AR) -including, but not limited to site selection, species selection, soil and nutrient analysis, appropriate silvicultural interventions, appropriate pest and nutrient management regimes and post planting care.

1. *What is the process of developing management plan?*
2. *How do you make sure that the objectives given in criteria 3.1 are fulfilled and what is the mechanism followed to achieve the fore given objectives?*
3. *Do you feel to introduce more components in the management plan for improvising it? If yes, then what can be those components?*
4. *Who decide the long term strategic goals and medium term objectives? What is the mechanism of drafting the long term strategic goals and medium term objectives? What are the criteria for long term goals and medium term objectives?*

5. *How do you introduce the long term strategic goals, medium term objectives as well as short and near term tactical direction in the management plan?*
6. *How do you ensure that the resources invested in plan development are sufficient?*

Criterion 3.2: The FME shall undertake capacity building of its management and workers for proper implementation of the management plan as well as undertake research to augment the social, economic and environmental/ecological aspects of the forest tract.

1. *How do you communicate the management plan among the forest workers and managers?*
2. *Is a demonstrable track record of compliance with the implementation of the management plan maintained? If yes, then who maintains this record?*
3. *Do you ensure implementation of documented mechanisms for the training of forest workers and managers? What are the trainings programs provided to the forest workers and managers? Who overlook the training programs?*
4. *How frequently the management plan is revised? If not revised within the dates, what is the alternative?*
5. *How do you maintain the records of training? If yes, then who maintain this record?*
6. *How do you ensure that the contractors are aware of the requirements of the management plan?*
7. *How do you provide technical guidance to forest workers?*

Criterion 3.3: There shall be a due process of stakeholder identification, consultation and engagement during the process of plan development and implementation.

1. *Who look after the stakeholder mapping process? What procedure you follow for the stakeholder mapping? Who all according to you are your relevant stakeholders?*
2. *How does the stakeholder consultation bring changes in the management plan?*

Criterion 3.4: While respecting the confidentiality of information, forest managers shall make publicly available a summary of the primary elements of the management plan. The public summary needs to be updated at least once during the lifetime of the management plan.

1. *How do you decide that what elements of the management plan should be available for public?*
2. *How do you ensure the public availability of the primary elements of the management plan? Do you maintain confidentiality in this process? How?*
3. *How and when do you update the public summary of the management plan?*

4. *When and what were the major changes in the resource base? What are the factors that lead to change in management and resource base?*

Principle 4: Monitoring, Assessment and Review of management plan and its implementation

Criterion 4.1: Appropriate to the scale and intensity of operations, forest management should include the research and data collection needed to monitor, at a minimum, the following indicators:

- a. Yield of all forest products harvested.
- b. Growth rates and condition of the forest, including degradation, regeneration and restoration/rehabilitation.
- c. Composition and observed changes in the flora and fauna.
- d. Environmental and social impacts of harvesting and other operations.
- e. Costs, productivity, and efficiency of forest management.
- f. changes in carbon stock through emission sequestration
- g. Change matrix of forest resources w.r.t. previous plans and management systems

1. *How the followings are monitored, and who monitors the given elements and at what intervals:*
 - *Forest products harvested*
 - *Growth rates of forest*
 - *Condition of forest*
 - *Degradation, regeneration and restoration*
 - *Change in flora and fauna*
2. *What are the social and environmental impacts caused as a result of harvesting and how is it monitored?*
3. *How do you determine the cost, productivity and efficiency of forest management and how are they monitored?*
4. *How do you monitor the change in carbon stock emission sequestration?*
5. *When and how is the harvest level of each commercial forest product recorded?*
6. *How do you acquire information on key indicators pertaining to the production, environmental and socio-economic profiles of its operation? How this is acquired information utilized?*

Criterion 4.2: The health and vitality of forests shall be periodically monitored, especially key biotic and abiotic factors that potentially affect health and vitality of forest ecosystems, such as pests, diseases, overgrazing and overstocking, fire, and damage caused by climatic factors, air pollutants or by forest management operations.

1. *How the health and vitality of the forest is monitored? At what interval is this monitoring done? Who monitors the health and vitality of forest?*
2. *What all are the key biotic and abiotic that effects the health and vitality of forest ecosystem?*
3. *What is the procedure of developing change matrix? Who prepare the change matrix*
4. *Enlist ways to detect threats to forest so that remedial action may be undertaken?*

Criterion 4.3: The frequency and intensity of monitoring should be determined by the scale and intensity of forest management operations, as well as the relative complexity and fragility of the affected environment. Monitoring procedures should be consistent and replicable over time to allow comparison of results and assessment of change.

1. *How monitoring system and procedures are established? How do you ensure that the monitoring activities are in accordance with the monitoring system?*
2. *How do you make sure that monitoring protocols are consistent?*
3. *How the record keeping of monitoring activities is done and how the monitoring results are utilized in developing or revising management and operational plan?*

Criterion 4.4: The FME shall document and put in place a system of management review and internal assessment of the monitoring indicators as well as the overall implementation of the management plan.

1. *How the future review and analysis of forest management activities are documented? How the management review system is established?*

Criterion 4.5: Documentation shall be provided by the FME to enable monitoring and independent certification bodies/organizations to trace each forest product from its origin to sale, a process known as the "chain of custody."

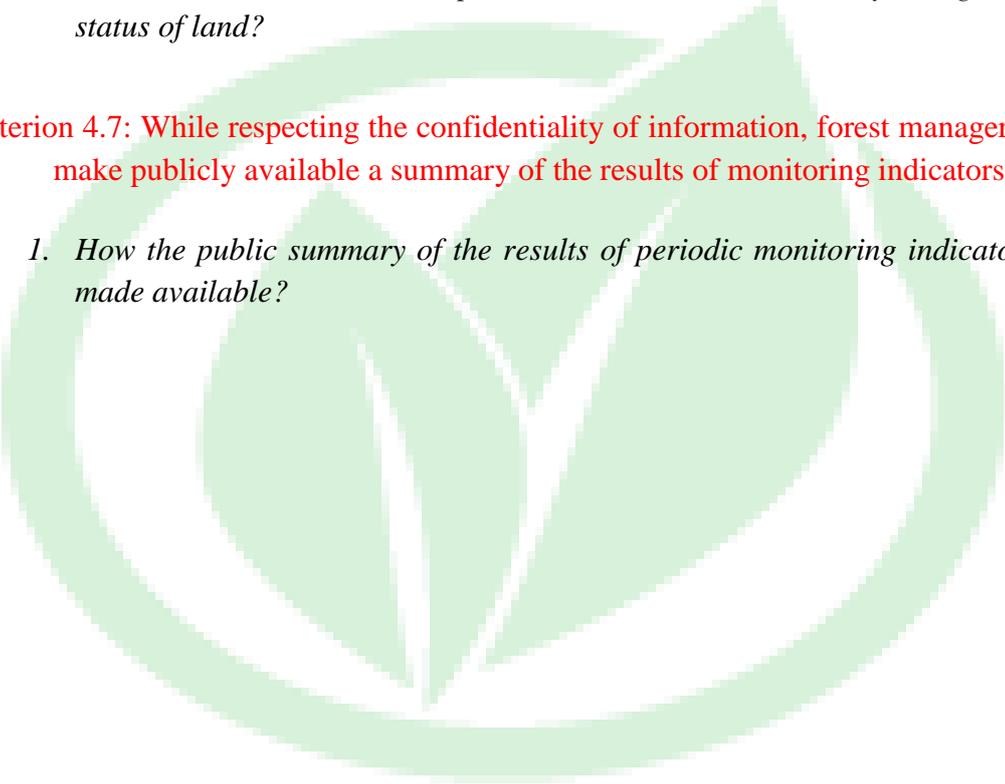
1. *What is the procedure for tracking certified products as per chain of custody (COC) indicators? How is the consistency of COC procedures maintained?*
2. *How far the traceability of any product is ensured? Who looks after the tracking?*

Criterion 4.6: The management plan shall be periodically revised to incorporate the results of monitoring or new scientific and technical information, as well as to respond to changing environmental, social and economic conditions prevalent in the area. Any change in legal status of the land or change in use rights should be documented in the management plan.

1. *How commitment to adaptive management is demonstrated? Does your management operations support research activities?*
2. *How the documentation and updation is done when there is any change in legal status of land?*

Criterion 4.7: While respecting the confidentiality of information, forest managers shall make publicly available a summary of the results of monitoring indicators.

1. *How the public summary of the results of periodic monitoring indicators are made available?*



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THEME C: IMPACTS OF FOREST MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

Anthropogenic involvement in forest/plantation management activities results in modification of the ecological/social conditions of the existence of these forests and also on the communities dependent on these forests. This theme principally deals with issues related to the effects of various management activities and their impacts on forest resources and the surrounding environment in which the Forest Management Enterprise (FME) is operating. This theme would include matters related to protection and conservation of soil and water resources which may be affected by management activities, assessment of forest resources to climate change vulnerability, resilience of the forests, adaptation and mitigation measures at the FME/FMU level etc. Also, matters related to the social impact of forest management operations are dealt here. This theme would also look at forests and climate change, including the impacts of climate change on forests ecosystems, as well as the potential of forest management activities to fulfill climate change adaptation and mitigation measures, which can dovetail with the State Action Plans on Climate Change (NAPCC).

Some of the suggested Principles and Criteria include:

Principle 5: Impacts OF Forest Management – Social, Economic and Environmental

Criterion 5.1: The FME shall undertake a social and environmental impact assessment to understand the impact of its management activities on the forest ecological environment, soil and water resources as well as on the local population in and around the forest management unit (FMU) or those dependent on the forest or forest resources for food, shelter or livelihood. This includes all direct or indirect management activities within the FMU undertaken by the FME or related to the present existence or functioning of the forest in its natural state.

- 1. Who is categorized as 'local population' and 'dependent population? How are they mapped?*
- 2. How assessment of the social impacts management activities is done?*
- 3. By what means it is ensured that local people are not being affected adversely?*
- 4. What should be the other responsibilities towards local and dependent populations?*
- 5. How is the analysis of the impacts of management activities on the environment done? How are they reduced?*
- 6. How the impact of management activities varies with scale and intensity of forest management?*
- 7. How is the permissible limits of activities like cattle grazing, firewood collection etc. defined? How these limits are ensured?*
- 8. How the social and environment assessment can be improved?*

Criterion 5.2: Management planning and operations shall incorporate the results of evaluations of social and environmental impacts. The planning of management operations shall involve detailed consultations with all stakeholders who are affected or could be potentially affected by management operations. Special attention shall be paid to social issues of land acquisition, forest use rights, access rights etc.

1. *How is the stakeholder consultation done for the impact evaluation and analysis? Who are considered as stakeholders?*
2. *How the changes in the management plans are done according to the results of impact assessment analysis? Up to what level it is changed?*
3. *How the result of analysis is utilized in designing and implementing the management operations?*
4. *How stakeholders are facilitated to report any issues? How the record keeping of the same is done?*
5. *How are the issues that could not be tackled recorded?*
6. *What is the procedure of checking the effectiveness of changes in the management plan?*
7. *How the social issues like land acquisition, forest use rights etc. are attended?*
8. *How the process can be improved and how more people can be consulted?*

Criterion 5.3: Various protective measures shall be undertaken in forest management operations so as to maintain the natural features of forest lands, protect water resources, and prevent land degradation due to forest management activities.

1. *How does the natural features of the land defined, assessed and mapped? How damage to these is minimized?*
2. *How Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) are established?*
3. *How impacts on quality and quantity of water and soil and water erosion is assessed? How are they reduced?*
4. *How is the buffer zone marked in the forest map?*
5. *How is the limit of chemical usage assessed? How is the use minimized?*

Criterion 5.4: Ecological functions and values shall be maintained intact, enhanced, or restored, including:

- a) **Forest regeneration and succession**
- b) **Genetic, species, and ecosystem diversity**
- c) **Natural cycles that affect the productivity of the forest ecosystem**

1. *How ecological functions and values defined in the management plan? How are they updated?*
2. *How the maintenance of naturally occurring species is done?*
3. *How the natural composition of the forest is maintained and enhanced?*

4. *How natural disturbances and wildlife habitats are taken into consideration while planning harvesting?*
5. *By what means degraded forest rehabilitation is done?*
6. *How the vigor and health of young stands is assessed and protected?*

Principle 6: Forests and Climate Change – contribution of forest management activities to climate change mitigation and adaptation, change in forest carbon inventories etc.

Criterion 6.1: FME shall undertake forest management operations in a manner so as to maintain and enhance the carbon pool in the long run.

1. *How the contribution of the forest to the carbon cycle is enhanced? How carbon storage is estimated?*
2. *How the following are considered in this estimation:*
 - *Addition and deletion of forest area*
 - *Net carbon uptake*
 - *Net removal of carbon*
3. *How further contribution to enhance carbon pool can be demonstrated??*

Criterion 6.2: The FME shall demonstrate a commitment to adapt and integrate climate positive activities in the conduct of the enterprise viz., minimizing fossil fuels usage by forest operations, utilization of renewable energy, resource optimization etc.

1. *Is there anything done for assessing the carbon footprint and minimizing fossil fuel usage? If not, why? If yes, what?*
2. *What steps are taken to reduce the carbon footprint?*
3. *How is the usage of fossil fuels assessed, if any?*
4. *What measures are taken to make sure that maximum optimization of resources is taking place?*
5. *How is the concept of utilization of renewable energy applied if any?*
6. *What further activities can be taken up to have a positive impact on climate?*

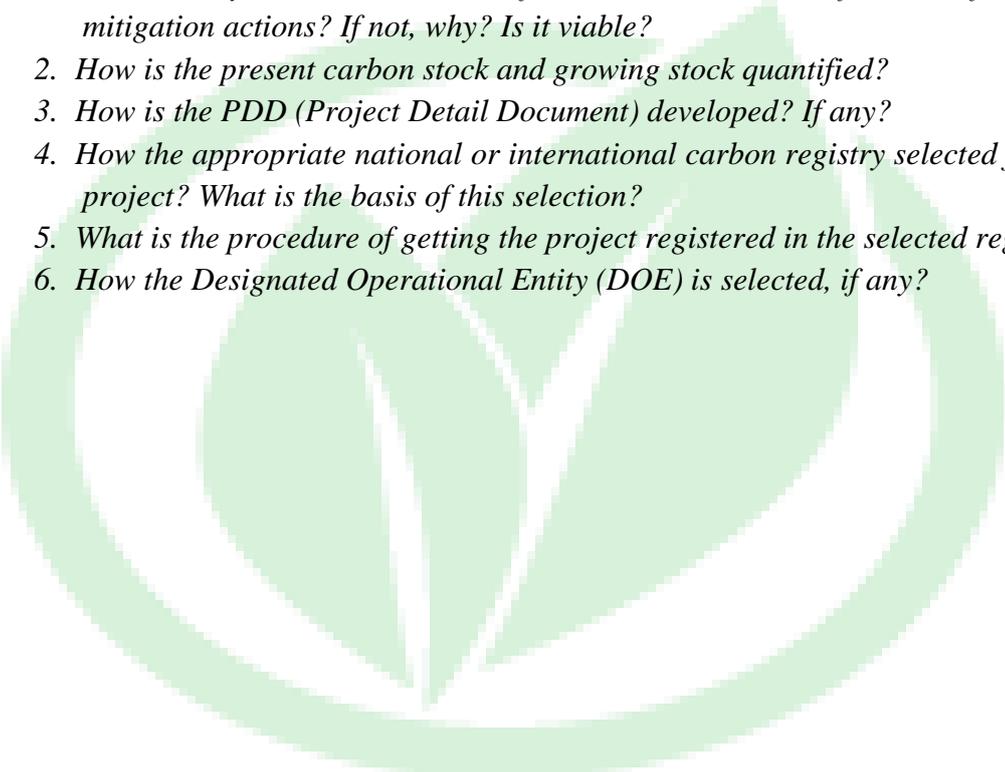
Criterion 6.3: The FME shall endeavor to align the forestry operations to the State Action Plans on Climate Change (SAPCC), subject to meeting the objectives of forest management. This would include, but not limited to, climate change mitigation actions and promoting climate change adaptation potential of dependent communities.

1. *Is SAPCC relevant in this unit?*
2. *How actions are made in congruence with the SAPCC? If not, how is the problem tackled?*
3. *How the climate change mitigation activities are identified, if any?*

4. *By what other means can commitment towards climate change mitigation be demonstrated?*

Criterion 6.4: The FME shall endeavor, over the long term, to undertake validation and verification of carbon mitigation actions against defined baselines as per internationally agreed mechanisms, and register the same in available national or international carbon registries.

1. *Is there any action undertaken for validation and verification of carbon mitigation actions? If not, why? Is it viable?*
2. *How is the present carbon stock and growing stock quantified?*
3. *How is the PDD (Project Detail Document) developed? If any?*
4. *How the appropriate national or international carbon registry selected for the project? What is the basis of this selection?*
5. *What is the procedure of getting the project registered in the selected registry?*
6. *How the Designated Operational Entity (DOE) is selected, if any?*



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THEME D: SUSTAINABLE AND ECONOMIC UTILIZATION OF FOREST RESOURCES

This theme deals with the diverse and complete utilization of forest produce and the establishment and development of a robust local economy, with an emphasis on use of forest products and services, along with inventorisation of the benefits associated with forests. Other issues proposed to be addressed in this theme include optimal utilization of forest produce by minimizing wastage, use of local resources for value addition to benefit the local economy, establishment of written framework with guiding rules for sustainable extraction of NWFPs including guidelines related to nature and type of extraction, intensity and frequency of extraction and subsequent fallow periods etc. Also, this theme takes into consideration traditional management systems and their integration into the FME management and ensures that forest management activities are designed and implemented, spatially and temporally, with due consideration to the impacts on the forest services. This theme also covers emerging aspects of biodiversity offsets, payment for ecosystem services, REDD+, carbon sequestration etc.

Suggested Principles and Criteria include:

Principle 7: Inventory of forest resources and sustainable harvest regimes for all timber, bamboo, NWFP etc.

Criterion 7.1: The FME shall undertake the inventory, survey and mapping of all forest resources (including timber as well as non-timber forest products), including standing stock, growing stock as well as forest resource regeneration in a periodic manner within the defined forest area.

- 1. Do the FME undertake the inventory of forest resources?*
- 2. What are that forest resources? If something is not included then why?*
- 3. How frequently the FME undertakes periodic surveys and inventory of all forest resources?*
- 4. What is the mechanism of the process?*
- 5. How the FME differentiate standing stock and growing stock?*
- 6. What are the criteria for merchantable stock?*
- 7. How the inventorization of these being done?*
- 8. How the forest is considered healthy?*

Criterion 7.2: The FME shall establish the total quantum of removable material that can be harvested for all extractable forest produce, which shall be defined as per standard independent assessment methodologies and/or established conventional practices.

1. *What are the harvestable products?*
2. *How the total amount of cut or harvest is being decided so that forest does not get harmed?*
3. *How it is ensured that it is according to the sustainable limit?*
4. *Is there any document that contains the methodology of determining the harvestable limit?*

Criterion 7.3: The FME shall ensure that the rate and extent of forest produce extraction is maintained at levels that are sustainable, and that annual removal of forest produce is well within the limits set for each individual forest resource (i.e., either timber or non-timber).

1. *How the process of thinning and final cut is managed for plantation forest management?*
2. *Is there any document regarding this?*
3. *How this is ensured that the growth and harvest behavior of the species is consistent with the same at the regional and national level?*
4. *What is the mechanism of defining the harvest rate?*
5. *How this is ensured that the harvest rate determined are sustainable and the resource availability is not depleting?*

Criterion 7.4: The FME shall establish a written framework with guidelines regarding extraction of NWFPs including those related to the nature and type of extraction, intensity/frequency of extraction and subsequent fallow periods. Records for the same shall be maintained and monitored by the FME.

1. *How the process of NTFPs extraction and removal is monitored?*
2. *Is there any written guideline available?*
3. *What are the components that guidelines include?*
4. *Is anything else, you think, should be included?*
5. *Are records of the harvest/collection of NWFPs maintained by the FME?*
6. *What the record consist of?*
7. *How the records are further utilized?*

Principle 8: Benefits from Forests

Criterion 8.1: The FME shall strive towards sound and long term economic viability of forest management operations, along with ensuring that the investments and practices necessary to maintain and improve the forest productivity are in place, while also accounting for the environmental, social and operational costs of production.

- 1. How the budgeting takes place for forest management operations?*
- 2. Who is in charge of the budgeting process?*
- 3. How is the social, environmental and operational cost accounted?*
- 4. How you ensure the availability of sufficient financial resources to entail investments in capital, machinery and human resources?*
- 5. How is long term economic sustainability ensured?*

Criterion 8.2: The FME shall ensure that management practices and decisions encourage the optimal utilization of forest resources, with emphasis on local value addition and processing, and strengthening of the local economy.

- 1. What are the actions taken to encourage the optimal use of forest resource?*
- 2. How does the FME practice local value addition and strengthen the local community?*
- 3. What are the policy regarding*

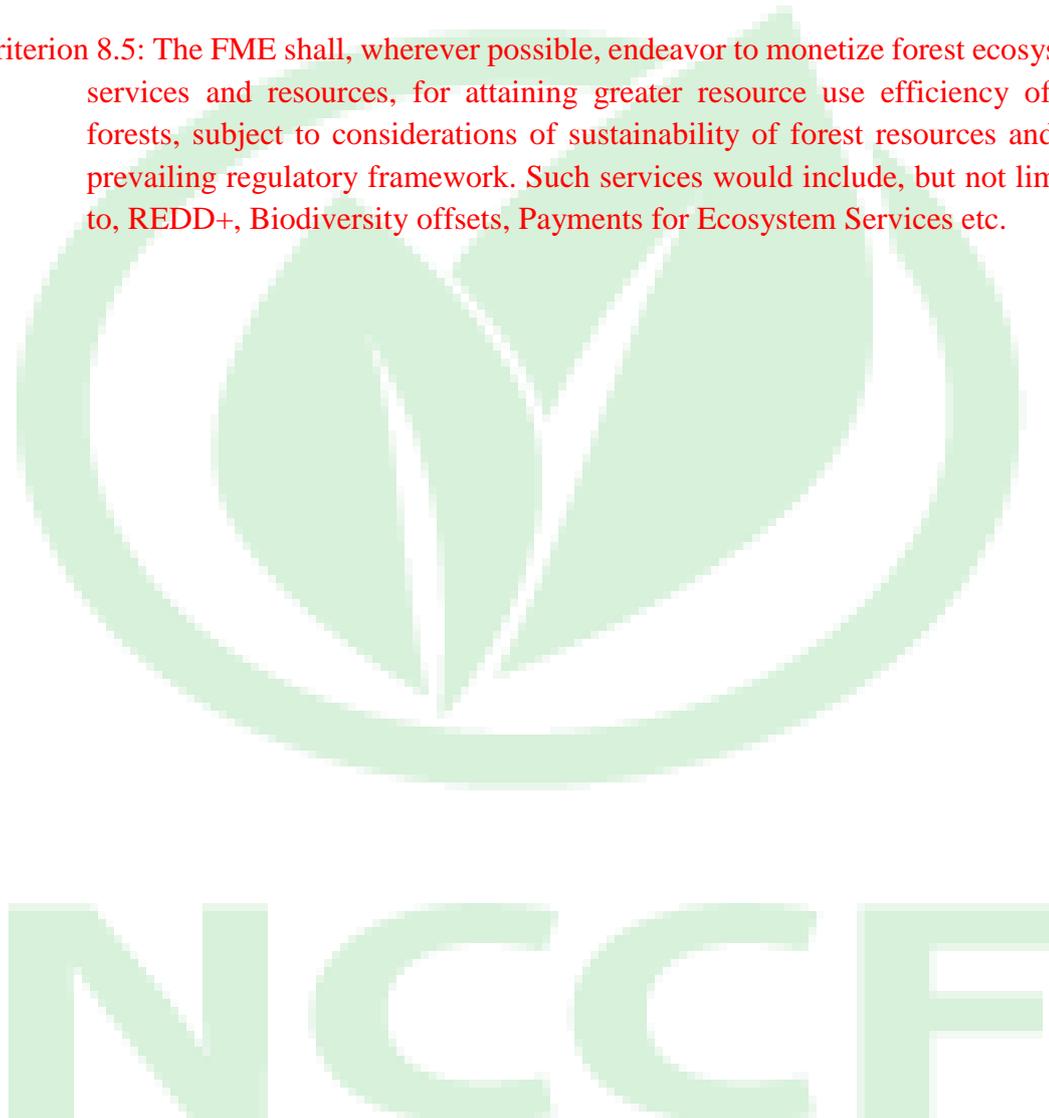
Criterion 8.3: The FME shall ensure that there is minimal damage to forest growing stock and other forest resources during forest management operations and shall minimize wastage during harvesting, extraction and processing of forest resources. This would include post-harvest waste, harvest residue and culling/removal of non-commercial material from the forest.

- 1. What are the measures to minimize wastage and damage to standing stock in harvesting operations?*
- 2. How is the harvest residue treated?*
- 3. Is there any written guidelines regarding this?*
- 4. Are there any underutilized species or wood of lower grade?*
- 5. How do you market them?*

Criterion 8.4: The FME operations shall recognize, maintain, and where appropriate, enhance the value of forest ecosystem services and resources. Such activities shall be regulated, monitored and controlled by the FME, as per the prevailing legislative/regulatory requirements and with regard to the ecological carrying capacity of the defined forest area.

1. *What are the forest ecosystem services and resources you consider?*
2. *How do you maintain and enhance the value of the same?*

Criterion 8.5: The FME shall, wherever possible, endeavor to monetize forest ecosystem services and resources, for attaining greater resource use efficiency of the forests, subject to considerations of sustainability of forest resources and the prevailing regulatory framework. Such services would include, but not limited to, REDD+, Biodiversity offsets, Payments for Ecosystem Services etc.



THEME E: SOCIALLY RESPONSIBLE FOREST MANAGEMENT - SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY RIGHTS AND RELATIONS

This theme deals with matters pertaining to rights, concessions and privileges, and issues related to local communities, forest dwellers and forest workers. It would also include provisioning by the FME of a safe working environment with written policies and guidelines, covering all aspects of workplace health and safety. Further, training of forest workers in health and safety and use of safety equipment would be an integral part of this theme. Other issues addressed by the theme would include matter of workers' rights to form unions and collectively bargain, no discrimination among workers on the basis of caste, religion, sex, age, no employment of children below 14 years of age etc. Further, this theme would also address the rights of local communities on the forest resource, along with Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) for utilization of these rights and compensation for use of their traditional knowledge, and/or compensation for any loss of or negative impacts on the legal right, property, resources, or livelihood of local residents. Along with permanent, temporary and contract workers, this theme would also address the rights of self-employed as well as piece rated workers (who are most predominant in the Indian context).

Principles and Criteria under the theme would be--

Principle 9: Community rights and relations – Forest management operations shall recognize the rights of local communities, forest dwellers and indigenous people and shall as well as maintain or enhance their long term social and economic well-being.

Criterion 9.1: The FME shall recognize and respect the rights of forest dwellers.

- 1. What are the community rights and are there any written records for it?*
- 2. How will the local communities, forest dwellers and indigenous people be involved in forest management activities?*
- 3. How are community rights and forest management activities related?*
- 4. How are the community rights and relations maintained?*
- 5. How does the communication take place regarding issues/dispute resolution between the FME and community?*
- 6. Is there any procedure or written guidelines for dispute resolution which would act as a knowledge bank for the FME?*

Criterion 9.2: The FME shall identify and provide the forest dwellers and neighboring communities with opportunities for local employment, training and other social services.

- 1. How will the local communities and forest dwellers be identified?*
- 2. How does the FME ensure the employment and training of locals?*
- 3. What all social services will be accessible to the locals?*

Criterion 9.3: Traditional knowledge of forest dwellers regarding the use of forest species or management systems shall be acknowledged and documented and any use of such knowledge in forest operations shall be compensated. The compensation for the same shall be formally agreed upon with their free, prior and informed consent before the commencement of these forest operations.

1. *How the traditional knowledge is used by the FME in its forest management activities?*
2. *How will the traditional knowledge be collected and documented?*
3. *How will the compensation/royalty be calculated for the commercial use of this knowledge?*

Criterion 9.4: The FME shall support and promote efforts by foresters, central and state agencies, state or local groups, professional societies, conservation organizations, community groups, labour unions, universities, extension agencies etc. to apply principles of sustainable forest management. FME with forest management responsibilities on public lands shall confer with affected tribals, forest dwellers and neighboring forest dependent communities with respect to sustainable forest management practices.

1. *How does the FME ensure support or promote conservation of managed forests?*
2. *Does the FME have a framework so as to achieve conservation?*
3. *How will the FME improve its outreach?*
4. *How are the sustainable forest management practices undertaken by the FME?*

Criterion 9.5: The FME shall undertake a social impact assessment of all of its management activities and shall use the results of the impact assessment for future planning of activities, including either expansion of activities or intensification/consolidation. The FME shall also record the inputs of the stakeholder consultation for the impact assessment and shall actively endeavor to mitigate any concerns raised by the affected stakeholders.

1. *How will the outcomes of Social Impact Assessment be used? Currently and for future expansion?*
2. *How will the FME communicate the outcomes of the Social Impact Assessment?*

Criterion 9.6: The FME shall ensure that forest management operations do not threaten or diminish, either directly or indirectly, the resources and use rights of the local dependent population and shall put in place mechanisms to address and resolve any grievances raised by local communities or other stakeholders with regard to these operations. In case forest management operations lead to loss or damage to property, resources, livelihood or use rights of the local people, then there

shall be mutually agreed upon and documented procedures for resolving these grievances and providing a fair and equitable compensation to the afflicted parties.

1. *How will ensure that the FME doesn't exploit the area its working in?*
2. *How will the FME ensure that rights and protection of local communities?*
3. *How does the FME and locals resolve disputes? Grievance Redressal mechanism.*
4. *How will the compensation be assessed/ calculated?*

Criterion 9.7: Sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, heritage or religious significance to indigenous people/local communities shall be clearly identified in cooperation with such people, and recognized and protected by the FME.

1. *How does the FME ensure identification and protect special sites. (Ecological, Cultural, etc.)*
2. *What all documentation does the FME have to carry out the protection of these sites?*
3. *How will the FME involve locals in this task?*

Principle 10: Workers rights – including permanent, temporary and contract workers at all levels

Criterion 10.1: Forest management should meet or exceed all applicable laws and/or regulations covering health and safety of employees and their families.

1. *Where does the FME maintain the copy of Health and Safety Laws?*
2. *What are the basic Health and Safety Laws the FME needs to comply?*
3. *How does the FME keep record of accidents/ injuries at work?*
4. *What are the safety equipment available at the site?*
5. *What are the basic medical and safety facilities available on site location?*

Criterion 10.2: The FME shall respect and implement all applicable International Labour Organization (ILO) Conventions covered in the ILO's Declaration of Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (1998), and as ratified/implemented by the Union of India.

1. *What are the ILO/Indian Labour Laws applicable in forest management activities?*
2. *Does the FME allow trade unions to function? If yes, how are the dealings done between FME and them?*
3. *How will the FME recognize the legitimate trade unions?*

Criterion 10.3: Written guidelines shall exist for recruitment, promotion, dismissal, remuneration and benefits for permanent, temporary and contract workers, and the FME shall not discriminate among employees on the basis on caste, religion, gender, age, etc.

1. *What are the procedures for recruitment, promotion, dismissal, remuneration?*
2. *On what basis are permanent/temporary/contract workers classified?*
3. *How can a temporary/contractual worker become permanent?*
4. *How will it be ensured that there is no discrimination by or within the FME?*
5. *How will it be ensured there is no act of child labour? (Worker less than 14 years)*

Criterion 10.4: Appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest management operations, the FME shall ensure and document the training of forest workers for proper implementation of the management plan, as well as training in the use of appropriate equipment and chemicals. This training shall include safety training along with usage training.

1. *How does the FME ensure proper training of the workers and employees?*
2. *What all trainings will the FME provide?*
3. *How will the workers undergo skill development activities?*
4. *What will be the training intervals?*
5. *How will skill enhancement lead to economic benefit?*

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THEME F: ECOLOGICAL INTEGRITY AND HEALTH OF FORESTS– CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT

This theme deals with issues of natural resource capital accounting and management as well as conservation of natural resources of high conservation and biodiversity values. This theme would also look at ecosystem health and vitality, and maintenance and conservation of diversity within the FME – diversity at genetic, species, landscape and ecosystem levels. Conservation areas not only include areas with high levels of species density or biodiversity, but also areas which serve critical ecological functions as well as areas serving as a cultural heritage to the local people. Conservation attributes would also need to take into account the uniqueness of the resource and its replicability/survival for future generations. The theme would also consider various types of forest services associated with a functioning forest, including provisioning services, regulatory services, cultural services and supporting services, many of which may not be tangible, but whose loss would affect the ecological balance of the system.

Suggested Principles, Criteria and Indicators:

Principle 11: Ecology, biodiversity and Natural Resource Management – Conservation, Enhancement and Rehabilitation.

Criterion 11.1: The FME shall undertake forest management operations in such a manner so as to maintain the natural features of forest lands, protect water resources, and prevent land degradation. Representative samples of existing ecosystems within the landscape shall be protected in their natural state and recorded on maps, appropriate to the scale and intensity of operations and the uniqueness of the affected resources.

1. *How are the natural features of forest lands maintained?*
2. *How are the water resources protected?*
3. *How is the prevention of land degradation ensured?*
4. *How is the existing ecosystems protected?*
5. *How the existing ecosystems are recorded on maps?*
6. *How can the conservation of biodiversity and ecology be further improved?*

Criterion 11.2: The FME shall consider the impacts of its forest management activities on the forest's biodiversity and ecological functions and undertake measures for the mitigation of forest degradation and biodiversity loss, if any.

1. *How the impacts of management activities on the forest's biodiversity and ecological functions assessed?*
2. *How these impacts are analyzed and minimized?*
3. *What measures are taken to mitigate degradation and biodiversity loss?*
4. *What can be some other methods for reducing these effects?*

Criterion 11.3: The FME shall undertake efforts to minimize the use of chemicals in any of its forest management operations while protecting employees, neighbouring properties, the public and the environment, including wildlife and aquatic habitats. The use of chemical, pesticides and fertilizers shall be strictly controlled under management supervision and shall be within the pre-defined parameters of an approved Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and Integrated Nutrient Management (INM).

1. *What steps are taken to minimize the use of chemicals in forest management operations?*
2. *How it is ensured that these steps are in accordance with the aim of protecting employees, neighboring properties, the public and the environment, including wildlife and aquatic habitats?*
3. *How the use of chemicals pesticides and fertilizers is supervised and controlled by the management?*
4. *How are the parameters of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) defined and considered in the supervision?*

Criterion 11.4: The use of biological control agents shall be within India's regulatory framework and documented, minimized, monitored and strictly controlled in accordance with internationally accepted scientific protocols. The FME shall maintain a precautionary approach towards the introduction and use of biological control agents. Use of genetically modified organisms shall be prohibited.

1. *How the use of biological controlled agents maintained within India's regulatory framework?*
2. *How is the use of biological controlled agents documented?*
3. *How is the use monitored and minimized?*
4. *How it is ensured that this use is in accordance with internationally accepted scientific protocols? And if it is not, how that scenario is dealt with?*
5. *What precautionary measures are taken while introducing and using biological control agents?*

Criterion 11.5: The FME shall assess the ecological impacts of the introduction of exotic species, and their introduction and propagation shall be strictly controlled, subject to protocols under applicable laws.

1. *How is the assessment of the ecological impacts of the introduction of exotic species done?*
2. *How the analysis of assessment is done?*
3. *How is their introduction and propagation controlled according to applicable laws and protocols?*

Criterion 11.6: The FME shall not change the land use pattern of any 'natural forest/legally classified forest area', to a non-forestry land use, other than as per the specific provisions of the law. Further, the FME shall not convert any primary forests to forest monoculture plantations, nor shall it convert any threatened forest ecosystem, culturally and socially significant area, or an important habitat of threatened species to a non-forestry land use after December 2016, or date of implementation of this standard (whichever is earlier).

1. *How is it ensured that the land use pattern of any natural forest/legally classified forest area is not converted to a non-forestry land use?*
2. *Who monitors this?*
3. *How is the conversion of primary forest or threatened forest ecosystem, culturally and socially significant area, or an important habitat of threatened species prevented?*

Principle 12: Identification, Protection and Management of High Conservation Value Forests (HCVFs)/Special Sites for conservation

Criterion 12.1: The FME shall identify and classify the High Conservation Values (HCV) attributes/special sites for conservation in the Forest Management Unit, appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest management, and manage them in a manner appropriate for their unique features.

1. *How will the FME identify the High Conservation Values (HCV) attributes/special sites for conservation and management?*

Criterion 12.2: The identification of such attributes and areas shall be through a formal process of consultation, which shall be documented. The consultation process must place emphasis on the identification of conservation attributes, and options for the maintenance thereof.

1. *How will the formal process of consultation for the identification of these conservation attributes be conducted?*
2. *How will the maintenance plans for these attributes/sites be prepared?*

Criterion 12.3: The management plan shall include and implement specific measures that ensure the maintenance and/or enhancement of the applicable conservation attributes consistent with the precautionary approach. These measures shall be specifically included in the publicly available management plan summary.

Criterion 12.4: Annual monitoring shall be conducted to assess the effectiveness of the measures employed to maintain or enhance the applicable conservation attributes. Based on the results of the monitoring indicators, the FME shall adapt its management practices as necessary for improvement.

1. *How will the annual monitoring be conducted? What will be the monitoring indicators?*
2. *How will the monitoring results be adapted in the management practices?*

Criterion 12.5: The FME should identify and protect any non-forested wetlands/grasslands and its constituent elements, which are found, associated with the forest tract (both within and in the periphery).

Principle 13: Forest ecosystem services – identifying, quantifying and valuation of both tangible and non-tangible ecosystem services

Criterion 13.1: The FME shall identify all ecosystem services and functions associated with the forest tract, including, among others, forest regeneration and succession, genetic, species and ecosystem diversity, ecosystem processes, conditions and productivity, protection from soil erosion, protection of water resources and protection from adverse water impacts like floods, drought etc.

1. *How will the ecosystem services be identified?*
2. *How will the formal process of consultation for the identification of these conservation attributes be conducted?*

Criterion 13.2: The FME shall categorize the forest services based on their nature as provisioning services, regulatory services, cultural services or supporting services, and identify threats to the functioning of these services along with measures required to neutralize such threats.

1. *What are the provisioning, regulatory, cultural or supporting services?*
2. *What can be the threats and preventive measures for the threats, to these services?*

Criterion 13.3: The FME shall have in place written guidelines for protection of soil and water resources, and put in place appropriate soil and moisture conservation measures to maintain and enhance the soil characteristics and quality of surface water. Further, measures to control soil erosion, run off etc. shall also be established, including, but not restricted to, stream buffer zones, road and drainage construction guidelines, slope harvest guidelines etc.

1. *How are the soil and water resources protected? How is an action plan prepared for it?*
2. *How will the soil and moisture conservation, soil quality improvement, prevention of soil erosion, etc. be done?*

Criterion 13.4: Wherever possible, the FME shall attempt to quantify the ecosystem services provided by the forest tract in monetary terms, and measure the associated risks as well as threat mitigation measures in the same monetary terms, to arrive at a valuation of the ecosystem service. These valuations can be further utilized to monetize ecosystem services wherever possible, as well as to establish a ‘reward/punish’ mechanism for forest management operations which contribute respectively to enhancement/degradation of forest ecosystem services.

1. *How will the ecosystem services be quantified in monetary terms? The procedure.*
2. *How will the risk and mitigation assessment be done, in monetary terms?*

Principle 14: Biodiversity conservation and biodiversity offsets – including measures to avoid, minimize, rehabilitate or offset loss to biodiversity values arising out of management activities or occurring within the FME

Criterion 14.1: The FME shall have written guidelines for the maintenance, conservation and enhancement of biological diversity (ecosystem/landscape/species/genetic diversity) within the forest areas and strengthen the ecological integrity of the FMU.

1. *How will the FME maintain, conserve and improve the biological diversity in and around its site?*

Criterion 14.2: FME shall undertake an assessment of the rare, threatened, endemic and endangered species and their habitats occurring within the defined forest area along with a listing of species prone to overexploitation in the forest tract. Safeguards shall exist which protect rare, threatened and endangered species and their habitats. The FME shall establish conservation zones and protection areas, appropriate to the uniqueness of the affected resources and the scale and intensity of forest management.

1. *How does the FME undertake biodiversity assessment of the area?*
2. *Will the FME have special ecological sensitive zones?*
3. *Who/What will the FME refer to when enlisting vulnerability levels of various species?*

Criterion 14.3: The FME shall monitor biodiversity.

1. *How will FME monitor biodiversity?*

Criterion 14.4: The FME shall attempt to measure the biodiversity levels of the forest tract using scientifically based monitoring methodology developed in consultation with stakeholders and relevant experts, to determine if values are being maintained or enhanced within the defined forest area. Further, the FME shall assess the predicted impact on biodiversity due to forest management operations and offset biodiversity losses, on the basis of severity of impact, by utilization of the following offset hierarchy viz.,

- a) Avoidance of impact
- b) Minimization of impact
- c) Restoration/Rehabilitation of biodiversity attributes
- d) Offsetting of biodiversity impacts by *ex situ* conservation, forest enrichment etc.
- e) Additional Conservation Actions

1. *How will the FME go about measuring/calculating biodiversity offsets?*
2. *How will the FME do the restoration/rehabilitation activities?*

Appendix D

Forest Grid

S.No.	Assessment Region	State Following under this region	Management Type	Forest type	Forest products
1	North East India	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura, Sikkim	Protected Areas (WLS/NP/BR), Reserve forests, Bamboo forests, Rubber plantations, Shade trees - in Tea/ Cardamom plantations Village/ Community forests, Social Forestry plantations, Shifting cultivation and reclamation	Tropical moist deciduous forests, Tropical semi evergreen forests, Tropical wet evergreen forests, Subtropical forests, Temperate forests, alpine forests	Timber, Bamboo, Rubber, Honey Other N.T.F.P
2	Western Ghats, Western Coastal plains and Western Deccan plateau	Lakshadweep Islands Kerala, Karnataka, Goa, Maharashtra	Protected Areas (WLS/NP/BR), Reserve forests, Bamboo forests, Rubber plantations, Shade trees - in Tea/ Cardamom/coffee plantations Village/ Community forests, Social Forestry plantations, Island ecosystems Farm forestry - pulpwood	Evergreen Forests Tropical and subtropical moist broadleaf Forests Tropical Montane Forests Shola forests & grasslands	Timber, Rubber Wood and latex, Bamboo, Cane Sandalwood NTFP Pulpwood
3	Eastern Ghats, Eastern coastal plains, Eastern side of Deccan plateau.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Tamil Nadu, Orissa, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka	Protected Areas (WLS/NP/BR), Reserve forests, Bamboo forests, Village/ Community forests, Social Forestry plantations, Island ecosystems Farm forestry - pulpwood Mangroves	Eastern Highlands moist deciduous forests, East Deccan dry evergreen forests, Deccan thorn scrub forests, Shrub lands South Deccan Plateau dry deciduous forests	Timber, Red sanders, Tendu leaves Mahua Other NTFPs

4	Central India	Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh	Protected Areas (WLS/NP/BR), Reserve forests, Bamboo forests, Village/ Community forests, Social Forestry plantations, farm forestry - pulpwood	Tropical Moist deciduous, Tropical Dry deciduous, Tropical Thorn, Subtropical broadleaved Hill forests	Timber - Teak, Sal etc., Mahua, Tendu, Lac, Honey Other NTFPs Pulpwood
5	Indo-Gangetic Plains	Bihar, Haryana, Punjab Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal	Agroforestry/farm forestry Protected forests Village and community forests Social Forestry plantations Energy plantations	Lower Gangetic plains moist deciduous forests, Upper Gangetic plains moist deciduous forests, Thorn Scrub forests	Agroforestry intercrops of Pulpwood Timber NTFPs Fruit trees
6	Western India	Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra	WLS/NPs/Biosphere reserves Agroforestry/farm forestry Protected forests Village and community forests Social Forestry plantations Energy plantations Desert biome management Rann of Kutch	Tropical Thorn Forests, Tropical moist Deciduous Forest Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests, Central India Sub-tropical hill forests, Mixed Miscellaneous Forests Northern Tropical Thorn Forest Dry Mixed Forests	Agroforestry intercrops of Pulpwood Timber NTFPs Fruit trees like Mango etc.
7	Trans-Himalayan Region	Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand	WLS/NPs/Biosphere reserves Agroforestry/farm forestry Protected forests Village and community forests Social Forestry plantations Cold desert management	Sub-Tropical Dry Deciduous Forest, Sub-Tropical Pine Forests, Himalayan Moist Temperate Forests, Sub-Tropical Pine Forests, Himalayan Moist Temperate Forests & Dry Temperate Forests, Alpine Forest, Forest in cold arid zone, Tropical Thorn Forests	Medicinal Aromatic herbs Timber - Sal, Sheesham, etc. Pulpwood, Pines Resins and gums Bamboo

Appendix E

**Extended Standard Development Group and Stakeholder's Meeting
India International Centre, New Delhi
7th May 2016**

Presentations were made by Mr. A K Varma, Chairman SDG, Ms. Deepali Rautela, Coordinator, NCCF and Mr. Manu Jose Mattam, Member, Technical Working Group (TWG) – SDG explaining the framework of the Standard Development Process and outlining the themes and principles of the Draft Forest Management Certification Standards.

The proceedings were as follows:

1. *Mr. Vijai Sharma, IAS (retd), Chairman , NCCF*

NCCF felicitated Mr Vijai Sharma, IAS (retd.), formerly Chief Information Commissioner, Central Information Commission and Secretary to Government of India, Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change on his election and appointment as Chairman, NCCF. Shri A.K. Srivastava, Executive Director, NCCF introduced Mr. Sharma.

In his Chairman's address, Mr Vijai Sharma underlined the following:

- The NCCF has already generated an impressive repository of work on the environmental, economic and social aspects of sustainable forest management taking into account that increasing numbers are associating with responsible agriculture or sustainable logging or products with lower carbon footprints.
- An important dimension pertains to NCCF's orientation or strategic profile in the evolving national and international forestry management agenda in terms of relevance to process, tangible value- addition and acceptability to stakeholders.
- The development of country-specific guidelines and standards is a major institutional and collaborative effort. Close working ties with ICFRE, IIFM, IUCN, tribal groups, women groups and other stakeholders will help.
- The processes and procedures should be doable, workable and implementable. There should be the element of measurability. A calibrated approach would be pragmatic.
- Both natural forests and agro-forestry will contribute. Government, the private sector and individual farmers are all involved. Standards have to be developed for trees outside forests. A significant part of the additional forest cover will come from social forestry and household farms.
- The NCCF should be able to enhance institutional collaboration and build bridges between disciplines while covering biodiversity, wildlife or medicinal plants. There should be coordination with State Forest Departments.
- A linked question is how to make certification accessible to small forest holdings and low volume producers, while having workable measurable standards and providing benefits to local communities. The entrepreneurship of local interests

must be tapped.

- We must ask ourselves whether our systems are adequately geared up to keep track with what is trending. To illustrate, if Article 5 of the recent Paris Agreement on GHG sinks and reservoirs and REDD+ refers to the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest stocks in developing countries, what are the implications of this for NCCF work.

2. *Dr. Ashwini Kumar, Director General, ICFRE*

In his inaugural address, Dr Ashwini Kumar spoke of the scientific management of forests while tracing the history of sustainability in forest management right through the Rio conference and the emergence of various international conventions like UNFCCC, UNCBD, UNCCD and the international arrangements on forest as laid down by the UNFF. He expressed happiness in being associated with the NCCF's initiatives for developing Forest Management Certification standards which would fulfil the gaps in meeting the requirements for certification of forests and forest based products. Further observations included:

- There is a renewed worldwide emphasis on Bio-diversity conservation, which should be an integral part of NCCF working.
- Agricultural practices are also carbon emitters and therefore need to be part of any regime.
- Changing forest management practices and need to educate and create awareness among FLS on conservation issues has to be kept in mind.
- The draft document should consider the National Working Plan Code appropriately.
- Standards for certification should be simple and implementable.

DG ICFRE assured full support of ICFRE to NCCF in organising the regional consultations through its institutions.

3. *Mr. Devendra Pandey, IFS (retd)*

- As per State of Forest Report of 2014 of FSI, 69mha of forests are producing just 2.4million cubic meters of timber, whereas 9mha of Tress Outside Forests produce 4.5 million cubic meters of wood. India is importing about 8 million cubic meters of timber.
- As the context hinges on profitability, the focus should be on the areas which are generating more resources and since these products are exported internationally, there are greater chances of implementation of forest certification.
- The national forests are primarily meant to serve environmental and ecological roles; the private forests should meet the requirement of production.

4. *Mr. I A Khan, IFS (retd)*

- There should be a separate theme on governance.
- Theme C, principle 5, should also cover how social, environmental and economic parameters impact on the forest management.

5. *Mr. Ambarish Choubey , IFS (retd)*

- Keeping in view the low forest density areas of states like Rajasthan and Gujarat, important for forest based handicrafts, state specific categorization of forests should be deployed for the purpose of forest certification.
- Stakeholders should be informed and convinced about benefits of certification.
- Export Import Policy should be amended to prohibit the export of non-certified timber through mixing of uncertified wood with certified wood. This will boost certification and help in control of encroachments and other illegal activities in forests.

6. *Mr. Ramesh Pandey (CF, UPFD, working in zero defect certification)*

- Lessons be drawn from the ZED (Zero Defect Zero Effect) certification process approved by the QCI and adopted by the Ministry of Medium and Small Enterprises.
- Three aspirational themes D, E, F have subjectivity and will attract criticism.
- Themes should be lucid, clear, quantifiable and objective. If we have 68 indicators, these should be quantifiable in a matrix. For enhancing participation, a business model should be developed. Apart from this, training people who can do this certification should be taken up. We should shift our focus from horizontal to vertical certification, and inspire people to go for the gold certification. We should handhold the interested industries, and if they do not fulfil certain criteria, we should help them to reach that mark. We should make the industries aware about the benefits of certification and why we should shift from non-certified to certified products. We should emphasize on the push factor from policy side, apart from the pull factor from the industry. Also, we can chip-in a policy document, that somebody having certification will be benefitted in many ways. We should also have some mechanism to differentiate between ecological values of different timber, and practically we should quantify each step of certification.

7. *Dr. Sudipto Chatterjee (Faculty, TERI University)*

- There seems to be lack of effort to create enabling policy environment for forest certification. Who would be the users of this certification and these standards, should be clear.
- The trends about forest certification in the world should be understood, whether this is increasing or decreasing, and the reasons behind it. Market analysis of the demand of certification should be done.
- How the outcomes of Bhopal-India Process have been incorporated and reflected in the Standards, and how the NCCF's standards fit, will be a step in that direction.
- Theme E: what is covered by “over and above legally mandated role”?

8. *Ms. Anushree Shukla Mattam (IKEA)*

- The standards are very exhaustive and practically difficult to implement. This should not act as a roadblock in implementation of standards in future. In some themes, certain criteria and indicators can be categorized as optional and others as mandatory for better implementation or the certification can be done in two steps:

1. Normal certification- consisting of negotiable criteria and indicators
2. Advance certification- consisting of non-negotiable criteria and indicators

- Talked about the difficulties and complexities involved in Natural Resources Capital Resources Accounting and was of the view that the above aspects need to be examined more closely.

9. *Mr. Sanjeev Vasudev (STADD)*

- Agro forestry needs to be clearly understood. Social forestry should not be burdened or dis- incentivized by the certification like organic produce.
- Also we should have enough stakeholder representation from the NTFPs side, as timber should not be the sole face of forestry. At the time of stakeholders mapping, quality of stakeholders over their number should be considered. Disadvantaged stakeholders should be taken care of.
- Should not begin with being too specific. Should start with a larger base. Begin with a general standard and sharpen it later. A small group of people should be made to look at the implications of this.
- Clear distinction between legal and illegal produce of forests be established in the mechanism of certification.

10. *Mr. IVR Rao (INBAR)*

- Entry cost of certification is high. Under the FSC system, either you pass or fail. This should be avoided by evolving a grading system.
- Document should be implementable. How are we going to implement this should be thought of now only. We should enhance transparency of the process. What to certify and up to what level, should be clear. No stakeholder should feel that this is only related to the forests and forestry people.
- As a lot of production is coming from non-forest areas, the term “forest” should not be over emphasized and we should be more generous to farming and off-forest people. Major production of bamboo in Madhya Pradesh is coming from non-forest area.
- A system should be devised to count every tree planted. We should think of the standard being implementable from Day One itself.
- There should be clear mention of incentive (+ve aspect) and penalty (-ve aspect).

11. *Mr. Aditya Petwal (IUCN)*

- A middle path should be adopted between transformative changes and doability elements.
- Identification of non-negotiable and doable themes, principles and criteria should be done so that we do not miss anything that might put us at risk.
- SEWA (Self Employed Women Association) may be represented in the SDG as a stakeholder representing women organization.

12. *Dr T. P. Ahluwalia (retd), DDG ICMR*

- Forestry should be seen as a system and not in terms of its timber value. Too much emphasis is given to only some aspects of economics of forestry. Losses due to forest fires should be estimated in terms of entire biodiversity and not just loss to the trees or timber.
- We need to have clarity on biodiversity. Weightage to indicators should be given according to their importance to the system.
- What about Accreditation aspect of certification? No farmer is born with land ownership. It just descends. Does this happen with forestry?
- Principle 9: Tribals have only rights on forests, not the ownership which is a disincentive for tribals in forest conservation. Ownership right is still being debated. Due to tribal unrest, social implications of forest management will be more intense in future.

13. *Mr. Pratap Singh(IFS, WII)*

- Principle 14:- We should be more specific about biodiversity conservation, the kind of stakeholders in view, and the level sought (insects, birds, etc.)

14. *Mr. Anil Jauhri (CEO, QCI)*

- Why NCCF?
- What will be the deliverables from this scheme?
- Standard and certification should not be mixed. People might implement standards if they find them good, and yet might not opt to get certified, or they might not need to.
- What will be the market for certification? Certification is mainly by a third party to prove compliance to an organization/party requiring verification.
- Cited WTO principles, National Treatment Principle. It's not that something is mandatory for the imports and not mandatory for the domestic markets.
- Certain requirements should be non-negotiable and compulsory and some others negotiable. We can classify them as critical, major, minor, i.e., gradation should be there. Need to find the linkages like CSR schemes, tap different markets, etc. It should be self-sustaining scheme.

Shri A K Srivastava ED NCCF assured Shri Jauhri that regular consultation will be done during the ongoing process.

15. *Mr. Sachin Raj Jain, Convener/ Treasurer NCCF*

- The ongoing SD process has tried to assimilate National Working Plan Code in the ongoing process.
- Standards for eco services (Eco-tourism), trees outside forest, fragile ecosystems too need to be developed.
- Addressing conflicts would be a challenge while formulating standards, but it has to be met and conflicts have to be sorted out.
- Forest certification is also a management tool.

Mr A.K. Varma (Chairman Standards Development Group) in his remarks stated that some of the comments / views and suggestions have already been taken up in the process and those remaining have been noted for necessary action while formulating the standards.

Mr Suneel Pandey, Secretary NCCF, while proposing a vote of thanks, gave a quick overview of progress and informed that the first version of the standards should be out by Dec. 2016. The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks proposed by Shri Suneel Pandey.



A.K.VARMA
CHAIRMAN,
SDG- NCCF



Appendix F

Attendees: Extended Standard Development Group and Stakeholder's Meeting
India International Centre, New Delhi
7th May 2016

S. No.	Name	Designation	Organisation
1.	Mr. Vijai Sharma	Chairman	NCCF
2.	Mr. AK Varma	Co-Chairman & Chairman(SDG)	NCCF
3.	Mr. AK Srivastava	Executive Director	NCCF
4.	Mr. Suneel Pandey	Secretary, NCCF & Member SDG	ITC
5.	Mr. Sachin Raj Jain	Convener-Treasurer	NCCF
6.	Mr. R. Rao	Joint Treasurer, NCCF	CIBART
7.	Mr. KH Devbrat	Member, Governing Body, NCCF	
8.	Mr. RC Khuntia	Member, TWG, SDG	
9.	Dr. Rajiv Pandey	Member, TWG, SDG	ICFRE
10.	Dr. Manmohan Yadav	Member, TWG, SDG	
11.	Mr. Manu Jose Mattam	Member, TWG, SDG	
12.	Mr. Manish Pande	Member, TWG, SDG	QCI
13.	Mr. Akhilesh Singh	Member, SDG	IORA Ecological Sol.
14.	Mr. TP Ahluwalia	Member, SDG	ICMR
15.	Mr. Sudipto Chatterjee	Member, SDG	TERI University
16.	Mr. Sanjeev Vasudev	Member, SDG	STADD
17.	Mr. DN Dutta	Member, SDG	
18.	Dr. Srikanta K Panigrahi	Member, SDG	
19.	Ms. K Rathna	Member, SDG	CIBART
20.	Mr. Aditya Petwal	Member, SDG	IUCN
21.	Mr. Ambrish Choubey	Member, SDG & NCCF	
22.	Dr. Ashwini Kumar	Invitee	ICFRE
23.	Mr. Anil Jauhri	Invitee	QCI
24.	Mr. IA Khan	Invitee	Amity University
25.	Dr. Pratap Singh	Invitee	WII
26.	Ms. Anushree Shukla Mattam	Invitee	IKEA
27.	Mr. S. Sengupta	Invitee	
28.	Mr. Devender Pandey		
29.	Mr. PR Sinha		IUCN
30.	Mr. Ramesh Pandey		UP Forest Department

Appendix G

Suggestions emerged in the Consultation Meeting on Draft Forest Management Certification Standard

Organized by

Indian Institute of Forest Management (IIFM)

&

Network for Certification and Conservation of Forests (NCCF)

Venue: MDP Room 108(Medhavi), IIFM, 19th May 2016

Shri A K Srivastava, Executive Director - NCCF presented a welcome address to the participants and expressed gratitude to the Director, IIFM and its Center of Excellence for SFM and FC, for facilitating the consultation meeting on the Draft Forest Management Certification Standards. He made a brief presentation on the Draft Forest Management Certification Standards developed by the Standard Development Group of NCCF. A proposal for the setting up an Indian Forest Certification Council has been debated for long. NCCF came into existence in 2015 as a stakeholder driven non-profit organisation to meet the requirements for forest certification. The distinction between the C&I of SFM and the draft Forest management Certification standards developed by NCCF was explained. He informed that the draft document has taken into account all relevant works done by the institutions such as IIFM through C & I of Bhopal India Process, the National Working Plan Code 2014, the provisions contained in the National Forest Policy for promotion of afforestation, sustainable utilization of forest products and growth of the forest based industries, as well as domestic and international certification agencies.

Following comments/ suggestion were made by the distinguished participants in the meeting:

1. *Shri Jauwad Hassan, PCCF(Working Plan), Madhya Pradesh*

- A proposal for creation of an Indian Forest Certification Council in India has been under discussion for a long time .Somehow this kind of a Council could not come into existence. As informed by Shri A K Srivastava, ED, NCCF, the NCCF came into existence as a stakeholder driven non-profit organisation to cater to the requirement of Forest Certification in the country.
- Way back in 2004-05, IIFM /MoEF developed detailed Criteria & Indicator through Bhopal India Process and the same has been incorporated in the National Working Plan Code 2014 adopted by the MoEF. The forest certification standard being developed by NCCF should consider all C & I under the BIP.

- Certification should be practical, implementable and measurable.
 - The certification ensures better pricing in international markets, promotes sustainability of forests and encourages development of the trees outside forests.
 - NCCF should also look into certification of NWFP/NTFPs.
 - It should conform to the legal framework of forest management in the Indian context.
 - For certification, no new data generation should be required as it is mostly available in the existing Working Plans, compartments history and periodical reports etc.
 - The C & I included in the NWPC has been found difficult to be implemented. The professional foresters and communities need adequate capacity building to address to the new guidelines.
 - The C&I of NWPC will meet the requirement for SFM. The standards being developed for forest certification should apply to the TOF.
2. *Shri Ratan Purwar, PCCF & MD, MPRVVN*
- The forestry sector, sooner than later has to opt for forest certification.
 - There should be some proper guideline for implementation of the forest certification. The guideline should also include cost estimates for undertaking forest certification enabling the SFDs, farmers, industry, private forest growers etc to have an idea of the likely expenditure involved in the certification process.
 - MPRVVN is working for getting its two divisions certified. Based on the experience, it is felt that there is no need for collection of any new/extra data for Forest Certification .The only extra activity needed to do is collection of social assessment data.
3. *Dr. G.A.Kinhal, Director, IIFM*
- There are several certification standards available with different orientation. We need to adopt the standard that best suits our requirement.
 - The Certification can be market driven/governance driven/people driven/legally driven/resource driven. The best option is to have a policy and resource driven certification process.
 - First we should try and use the existing work done –C & I of BIP and the NWPC, then we can look for the extra requirements and compliances.
 - Certification process should have a bottom up approach and should give more focus on national requirements People need to be convinced about the benefits of the certification else there would be no takers. If it is compliant, benefits will automatically flow.
 - We should prepare an implementation plan, identify the gaps and pilot test the draft standard in some selected divisions.
 - Verifiers should be developed and their conformity to the management plan needs to be ensured.
 - Sequencing of the themes is important. The Theme on Ecological issues needs to have priority over the Theme on legality issues.
 - The certification process should have flexibility .There may be stage wise compliance to the certification requirements.

4. *Dr. R B Lal, Former -Director, IIFM and Chairman, MP SEAC*

Dr. Lal chaired the technical session and made following suggestions in the meeting and later through email and made the following suggestions:

- We are aware that the priorities of the Government in the management of forest resource are laid down in the National Forest Policies. As I understand that the current National Forest Policy is under revision and the process is in the final stage. It will be worthwhile to consider the relevant issues in forest certification emerged during the process in this draft standard.
- The latest thinking in the management of forests is on applying ecosystem approach to forest management. The ecosystem system approach is about balancing and integrating conservation and use of biological diversity. The Ecosystem approach maintains a balance between conservation and development where poverty reduction and economic growth are predominant considerations and is a logical progression from sustainable forest management. The set of twelve principles developed by CBD in applying ecosystem approach to forest management can be referred to in deciding the sustainability of forests both in environmental and social contexts.
- The Criteria and Indicators for SFM recently notified by GOI were developed after lot of deliberations and consultations with various stakeholders. Great efforts have been put by IIFM, known as Bhopal- India process, in finalizing the C&I for SFM. I suggest that let these be made the basis in deciding the sustainability of forest management and prescribing the standards for forest certification in India.
- The economic implications of forest certifications should also be given due considerations.
- The certification process should be realistic, practical and clear in its approach. It should have international acceptability and legal framework to support it.

5. *Shri RN Saxena, former PCCF & MD, MPFD*

Shri RN Saxena co-chaired the technical session and made following suggestions.

- There is no statutory provision for forest certification in the Indian Forest Act. Some provision may be added to IFA in this regard.
- Certification should be compliant to various acts including the Forest Rights Act, 2006, Biological Diversity Act, 2002 and PESA.
- The working plans are silent on the information pertaining to biodiversity and NTFPs. Certification of NTFP/NWFP should also be given due focus while developing the standards.
- Forests contribute to appx. 2.57% to GDP but Resource allocation to the sector is only 0.03-0.09%.
- Forests are not equitably distributed in the states. The certification requirements would be different for different states.
- Consider C& I of BIP while the standards are being developed.

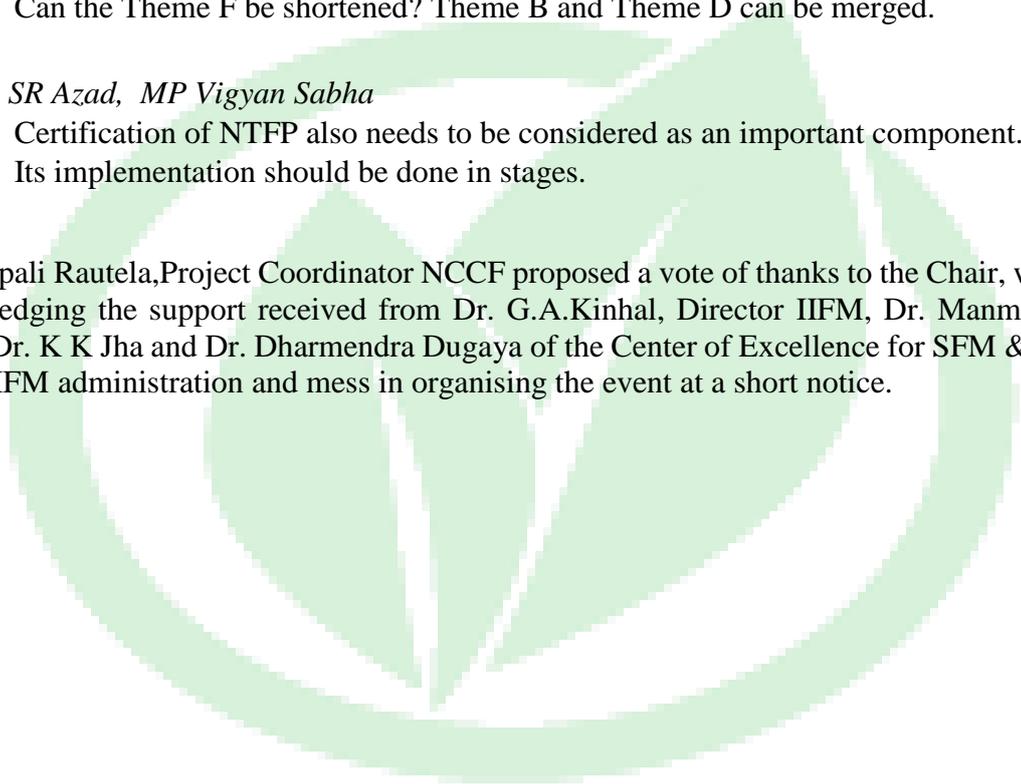
6. *Shri R.R. Okhandiar, APCCF, MPFD*

- The C & I of BIP fully meets the requirement of SFM and should be absorbed in the draft standards being developed by NCCF.
- Mapping of SFM forest be done and the forest produce from such area should be treated as certified.
- The requirement of funds for certification may be met from the budgetary resources of forestry sector including funds under CAMPA.
- A Glossary may be added to the draft standards document. The distinction between FMU and FME needs to be clarified.
- Can the Theme F be shortened? Theme B and Theme D can be merged.

7. *Shri SR Azad, MP Vigyan Sabha*

- Certification of NTFP also needs to be considered as an important component.
- Its implementation should be done in stages.

Ms. Deepali Rautela, Project Coordinator NCCF proposed a vote of thanks to the Chair, while acknowledging the support received from Dr. G.A.Kinhal, Director IIFM, Dr. Manmohan Yadav, Dr. K K Jha and Dr. Dharmendra Dugaya of the Center of Excellence for SFM & FC, IIFM , IIFM administration and mess in organising the event at a short notice.



NCCCF

Appendix H

List of Potential Future Stakeholders

S. No.	Name	Designation	Organisation	Contact No.	Email Address
1	Prodyut Bhattacharya	Professor Environment Management	IP University	9560866868	prodyutbhattacharya@yahoo.com
2	Lalit Bhandari	Environment & Social Development Specialist	International Finance Corporation (IFC)	9560650569	lbhandari@ifc.org
3	Lonika Atri		IFC		latri@ifc.org
4	Vanita Suneja	Lead Specialist	Oxfam India	9899791517	vanita@oxfamindia.org
5	Sarmishta Bose	Programme Coordinator, NRM	Oxfam India		sharmistha@oxfamindia.org
6	Kundan Burnwal	Technical Advisor	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)	8826653684	kundan.burnwal@giz.de
7	Supriya Singh	President	Indian Youth Climate Network (IYCN)	9818316967	supriya@iycn.in
8	Madhu Khetan	Programme Director	Pradan	9971122355	madhukhetan@pradan.net
9	Dr Amarinder Kaur	PCCF	Haryana Forest Department	9876251483	papccf@gmail.com
10			Craftmark/All India Artisans and Craftworkers Welfare Association (AIACA)	011-26272492; 011-26270493/94	contactcraftmark@aiacaonline.org
11	Deep Narayan Pandey		Rajasthan State Medicinal Plant Board	94140 77486	dnpandey@gmail.com

12	Divya Narain	Senior Associate	Environment Management Centre		divya.narain@emcentre.com
13	Christopher Guna	Research Coordinator	Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam, Kerala	8281030964	christog2005@gmail.com
14			Guna Organics	96430 85077	info@gunaorganics.com/ guna.connect@gmail.com
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16	Dr. Kalyanasundaram Sankar	Director	Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural History (SACON)	9412051142	ksankar62@yahoo.com/ dirdsacon@gmail.com
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18	Sunil Puri	Professor-cum-Dean Basic Sciences	Shoolini University	9816011680	deansciences@shooliniuniversity.com/ spuri56@yahoo.com
19	Prajeesh Parameswaran	Senior Scientist	MS Swaminathan Research Foundation		prajeesh@mssrf.res.in/ prajeeshledath@gmail.com
20	Dr. Subhash Chand Chand	Assistant Professor	Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agriculture Science and Technology of Kashmir	9469017447	subhashphd2002@yahoo.com

21	Archana Godbole	Director	Applied Environmental Research Foundation (AERF)	020-25286952/ 65235281	archanagodbole@aerfindia.org
22	Dr. U.M Chandrashekara	Scientist	KFRI	9446330407	umchandra@rediffmail.com
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25	Rohini Chaturvedi	Strategy Head	World Resources Institute (WRI)	9810122035	rohini.chaturvedi@gmail.com, rchaturvedi@wri.org
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29	Aviram Rozin	International Director	Sadhana Forest	9442534133/ 372- 8157-1219	aviram@sadhanaforest.org

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