

IND/97/G33

6 December 2003

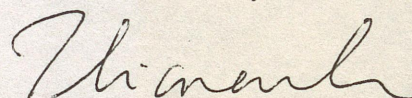
Dear Mr. Sharma,

IND/97/G33- National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan

We are pleased to enclose herewith two copies of the Budget Revision "J" for the above project reflecting the expected delivery for the year 2003 and to keep provision in 2004 for reconciliation of accounts.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,



Ravi Chellam
Programme Officer
Sustainable Environment & Energy Division

Mr. Dharmendra Sharma
Director (FB)
Ministry of Finance
Department of Economic Affairs
North Block
New Delhi-110 001

cc: Mr. D. D. Verma, Joint Secretary, MOEF, CGO Complex, Lodi Road, New Delhi
Mr. S. K. Joshi, Director (IC), MOEF, CGO Complex, Lodi Road, New Delhi
Mr. Ashish Kothari, Coordinator, Technical and Policy Core Group, NBSAP,
Kalpavriksh, Apartment 5, Shree Dutta Krupa, 908 Deccan Gymkhana, Pune
Dr. Vibha Ahuja, Member Secretary – TPCG, NBSAP, BCIL, New Delhi
Mr. Tito Santos, Programme Specialist, UNDP-GEF Cluster, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
Mr. Harsh Singh, PRMD, UNDP, New Delhi



UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PROJECT BUDGET IND/97/G33

Project Title:

NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN

Start Year: 1999

End Year: 2004

Executing

Agent: NEX - National Execution

Implementing

Agent: NEX - National Execution

Revision Type:

RPH - REPHASE

Budget Financing (in US\$)			
INPUTS	REV " J"	REV "I"	VARIATION
UNDP			
1G-Global Environment Trust Fund	968,200	968,200	0
TOTAL INPUTS	968,200	968,200	0
TOTAL	968,200	968,200	0

Brief Description:

This budget revision is issued to reflect the expected delivery in the year 2003 and to keep provision in 2004 for reconciliation of accounts.

Approved by:

Signature:

Date:

Name/Title:

UNDP:

27/11/03

Maurice Dewulf
Senior Deputy Resident Representative



United Nations Development Programme

IND/97/G33 - BSAP

Budget - Revision "J"

Main Source of Funds: 1G - Global Environment Trust Fund
 Executing Agency: NEX - National Execution

SBLN	Description	Implementing	Funding	Total	1999 - 2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
010.	PROJECT PERSONNEL								
015.	Duty Travel								
015.01	Official Travel	NEX	Net Amount	30,001	225	250	1,966	8,000	19,560
			Total	30,001	225	250	1,966	8,000	19,560
015.02	TPCG travel (internal and workshop)	NEX	Net Amount	7,000	1,386	1,525	1,985	2,104	
			Total	7,000	1,386	1,525	1,985	2,104	
015.99	Line Total		Net Amount	37,001	1,611	1,775	3,951	10,104	19,560
			Total	37,001	1,611	1,775	3,951	10,104	19,560
017.	National Professionals								
017.01	Technical and Policy Core Group	NEX	Net Amount	69,211	20,269	25,095	23,847		
			W/M	24.0	24.0				
			Total	69,211	20,269	25,095	23,847		
017.02	Thematic Working Groups	NEX	Net Amount	36,128	17,911	9,715	3,123	5,379	
			Total	36,128	17,911	9,715	3,123	5,379	
017.03	Sub- thematic reviews and write ups	NEX	Net Amount	11,750	193	5,901	1,846	3,810	
			Total	11,750	193	5,901	1,846	3,810	
017.04	Sub-state level action plan proces	NEX	Net Amount	8,915	1,088	4,318	934	2,575	
			Total	8,915	1,088	4,318	934	2,575	
017.05	Inter-state action plan process	NEX	Net Amount	32,559	4,353	11,784	7,470	8,952	
			Total	32,559	4,353	11,784	7,470	8,952	
017.99	Line Total		Net Amount	158,563	43,814	56,813	37,220	20,716	
			W/M	24.0	24.0				
			Total	158,563	43,814	56,813	37,220	20,716	
019.	PROJECT PERSONNEL TOTAL		Net Amount	195,564	45,425	58,588	41,171	30,820	19,560
			W/M	24.0	24.0				
			Total	195,564	45,425	58,588	41,171	30,820	19,560
020.	SUBCONTRACTS								
021.	Subcontract A								
021.02	Inter-state action plan process	NEX	Net Amount	46,097	31,122	6,917	2,778	5,280	
			Total	46,097	31,122	6,917	2,778	5,280	
021.03	State level action plan process	NEX	Net Amount	258,416	70,295	71,242	44,633	72,246	
			Total	258,416	70,295	71,242	44,633	72,246	



United Nations Development Programme

IND/97/G33 - BSAP

Budget - Revision "J"

Page

2

Main Source of Funds: 1G - Global Environment Trust Fund

Executing Agency: NEX - National Execution

SBLN	Description	Implementing	Funding		Total	1999 - 2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
021.04	Sub-state level action plan process	NEX		Net Amount	28,204	10,453	4,849	3,882	9,020	
				Total	28,204	10,453	4,849	3,882	9,020	
021.05	Media campaign	NEX		Net Amount	17,566	5,186	7,705	4,672	3	
				Total	17,566	5,186	7,705	4,672	3	
021.06	Backstopping	NEX		Net Amount	155,291	54,171	47,172	53,948		
				Total	155,291	54,171	47,172	53,948		
021.07	Thematic Working Groups	NEX		Net Amount	54,505	14,146	10,136	8,257	21,966	
				Total	54,505	14,146	10,136	8,257	21,966	
021.99	Line Total			Net Amount	560,079	185,373	148,021	118,170	108,515	
				Total	560,079	185,373	148,021	118,170	108,515	
029.	SUBCONTRACTS TOTAL			Net Amount	560,079	185,373	148,021	118,170	108,515	
				Total	560,079	185,373	148,021	118,170	108,515	
030.	TRAINING									
033.	In-Service Training									
033.01	Training	NEX		Net Amount	21,999	1,940	10,485	5,693	1,000	2,881
				Total	21,999	1,940	10,485	5,693	1,000	2,881
033.99	Line Total			Net Amount	21,999	1,940	10,485	5,693	1,000	2,881
				Total	21,999	1,940	10,485	5,693	1,000	2,881
034.	Conferences & Meetings									
034.01	National Steering Committee Meeting	NEX		Net Amount	2,570	587	432	230	1,321	
				Total	2,570	587	432	230	1,321	
034.02	Technical and Policy Core Group	NEX		Net Amount	41,723	15,189	10,644	15,890		
				Total	41,723	15,189	10,644	15,890		
034.03	National Workshops	NEX		Net Amount	47,500	15,833	7,423	22,980	1,264	
				Total	47,500	15,833	7,423	22,980	1,264	
034.99	Line Total			Net Amount	91,793	31,609	18,499	39,100	2,585	
				Total	91,793	31,609	18,499	39,100	2,585	
039.	TRAINING TOTAL			Net Amount	113,792	33,549	28,984	44,793	3,585	2,881
				Total	113,792	33,549	28,984	44,793	3,585	2,881



United Nations Development Programme

IND/97/G33 - BSAP

Budget - Revision "J"

Page

3

Main Source of Funds: 1G - Global Environment Trust Fund
 Executing Agency: NEX - National Execution

SBLN	Description	Implementing	Funding		Total	1999 - 2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
040.	EQUIPMENT									
045.	Local Procurement of Equipment									
045.01	Non- Expendable Equipment	NEX		Net Amount	10,266	4,738	5,376	152		
				Total	10,266	4,738	5,376	152		
045.99	Line Total			Net Amount	10,266	4,738	5,376	152		
				Total	10,266	4,738	5,376	152		
049.	EQUIPMENT TOTAL			Net Amount	10,266	4,738	5,376	152		
				Total	10,266	4,738	5,376	152		
050.	MISCELLANEOUS									
052.	Reporting Costs									
052.01	Reporting Costs	NEX		Net Amount	24,154	890	438	3,249	7,000	12,577
				Total	24,154	890	438	3,249	7,000	12,577
052.99	Line Total			Net Amount	24,154	890	438	3,249	7,000	12,577
				Total	24,154	890	438	3,249	7,000	12,577
053.	Sundries									
053.01	TPCG Sundries	NEX		Net Amount	8,141	2,505	2,059	3,577		
				Total	8,141	2,505	2,059	3,577		
053.02	Coordinators' office expenses	NEX		Net Amount	4,595	950	1,891	1,754		
				Total	4,595	950	1,891	1,754		
053.03	Project Sundries	NEX		Net Amount	21,857	4,283	7,874	7,199	2,501	
				Total	21,857	4,283	7,874	7,199	2,501	
053.99	Line Total			Net Amount	34,593	7,738	11,824	12,530	2,501	
				Total	34,593	7,738	11,824	12,530	2,501	
054.	Direct Costs (not for OPS)									
054.01	Country Support Costs (3%)	NEX		Net Amount	28,000				28,000	
				Total	28,000				28,000	
054.99	Line Total			Net Amount	28,000				28,000	
				Total	28,000				28,000	



United Nations Development Programme

IND/97/G33 - BSAP

Budget - Revision "J"

Page

4

Main Source of Funds: 1G - Global Environment Trust Fund

Executing Agency: NEX - National Execution

SBLN	Description	Implementing	Funding		Total	1999 - 2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
059.	MISCELLANEOUS TOTAL			Net Amount	86,747	8,628	12,262	15,779	37,501	12,577
				Total	86,747	8,628	12,262	15,779	37,501	12,577
080.	MISCELLANEOUS (UNRFNRE)									
085.01	Exchange Rate Gain/Loss	NEX		Net Amount	1,752		1,752	-226	226	
				Total	1,752		1,752	-226	226	
				Net Amount	1,752		1,752	-226	226	
				Total	1,752		1,752	-226	226	
089.	MISCELLANEOUS (UNRFNRE) TOTAL			Net Amount	1,752		1,752	-226	226	
				Total	1,752		1,752	-226	226	
099.	BUDGET TOTAL			Net Amount	968,200	277,713	254,983	219,839	180,647	35,018
				W/M	24.0	24.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
				Total	968,200	277,713	254,983	219,839	180,647	35,018



United Nations Development Programme

IND/97/G33 - BSAP

Budget - Revision "J"

Page

5

Main Source of Funds: 1G - Global Environment Trust Fund
Executing Agency: NEX - National Execution

SBLN	Donor	Funding	Total	1999 - 2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
999.	NET CONTRIBUTION							
		Net Contrib.	968,200	277,713	254,983	219,839	180,647	35,018
		Total	968,200	277,713	254,983	219,839	180,647	35,018



IND/97/G33

03 April 2002

Dear Mr. Verma,

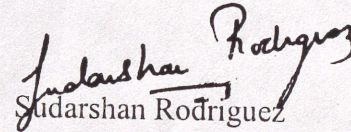
Sub: IND/97/G33 : National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan

As you may be aware the Tripartite Review (TPR) Meeting for the year 2001 is to be carried out for the above mentioned project. We would like to seek your convenience to hold the same anytime between 23rd - 25th April 2002.

We shall be in touch with your office in this regard.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,


Sudarshan Rodriguez

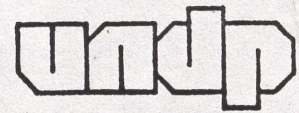
Programme Development Specialist
Energy & Environment Division

Mr. D. D. Verma
Joint Secretary
Ministry of Environment & Forests
Paryavaran Bhawan, CGO Complex
Lodhi Road
New Delhi - 110 003

cc: Mr. A. Kothari, Coordinator, Technical and Policy Core Group, NBSAP, Pune
Dr. Vibha Ahuja, Asst. General Manager, BCIL, New Delhi



UNDP
com



IND/ENV/MISC

24 January 2002

Dear Mrs. Swami,

Subject: Request for financial assistance

Thank you for your letter dated 1 January 2002 addressed to Dr. P. Venkata Ramana, requesting for funding a Painting and Essay writing competition on the theme of "Cow and Environment" for children.

We wish to inform you that UNDP works on a programme basis and have already projects and activities committed under a Country Cooperation Framework (CCF) for 1997-2002 and unfortunately we will not be able to fund your request. However we are funding the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan which formed a thematic working group on domesticated biodiversity and hope you will be able to contribute valuable inputs to the Action Plan being developed. You may contact the Coordinator whose details are give below:

Mr. Ardhendu Chatterji
Development Research Communication and Services Centre
58A, Dharamtola Road, Bose Pukur, Kasba.
Kolkata-033-700 042.
Telephone: 4427311, Email: drpsc@giasc101.vsnl.net.in

We wish you all the best in this initiative and all activities of the Trust.

Regards,

Yours sincerely,

Judarshan Rodriguez
Judarshan Rodriguez

Programme Development Specialist
Energy & Environment Division

Mrs. Asha Swami
President
Love4Cow Trust
D-II/360 Pandara Road
New Delhi-3.

Cc: Mr. Ashish Kothari, (Coordinator), Kalpavriksh, Apartment 5, Shree Dutta Krupa, 908 Deccan Gymkhana, Pune-411004.

Cc: Mr. Ardhendu Chatterji, Development Research Communication and Services Centre 58A, Dharamtola Road, Bose Pukur, Kasba, Kolkata-033-700 042.

check with file

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
Project of the Government of India
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

PROJECT DOCUMENT

Project Number : IND/93/G31/B/1G/99
Project Title : Selected Options for Stabilizing Greenhouse Gas (GHG)
Emissions for Sustainable Development
Duration : Twenty-four Months
Country : India
ACC/UNDP Sector : 2000 Environment Policies
Government Sector : Environment
Sub-sector : Climate Change
Government Counterpart : Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance
Executing Agency : Ministry of Environment and Forests

UNDP/GEF	:	\$ 1,500,000
Total	:	\$ 1,500,000

Estimated Starting Date : June 1998
National Counterpart
Contribution (In Kind) : Rs. 3,550,000 (US \$90,010)
@ US \$1 = Rs. 39.44

Brief Description The purpose of this project is to assist India in identifying and assessing specific investment projects and related institutional and policy options for stabilizing GHG emissions, and to strengthen institutional, and technical capabilities in line with its developmental objectives. The national GHG reduction study will be drawn in-line with current available studies, especially the ALGAS initiative, the preparatory activities leading to the formulation of India's national communication to the UNFCCC. This project is intended to lead to increased transfer of advanced technologies and investment funds aimed at limiting GHG emissions in the country by identifying sector specific project initiatives.

On behalf of	Signature	Date	Name & Title
The Government (Dept. Of Economic Affairs)	_____	_____	Abhas K. Jha Under Secretary
Executing Agency (Min. of Environment & Forests)	_____	_____	Ujjwal Choudhary Director (IC)
UNDP	_____	_____	Brenda Gael McSweeney Resident Representative

Identity Formation among Oppressed Castes

In an important way a seemingly unrelated issue is central in understanding the making of the oppressed castes as actors in the political process. Historiography has tried to come to grips with the question whether there was slavery in India in the way there was in Greece or Egypt or Rome. The debate was unfruitful, as it could not throw much light on the issue. It therefore remains unresolved. I would rather like to ask what was the nature of bondage of the direct producer in the Indian social formation in the pre-colonial times. This is important for the reason that what we today call the Dalits or the OBC's were the producing classes in India. It was so both in agriculture and in secondary manufacture through household handicraft production or in guilds of the goods that were of general use for society or specifically for the ruling classes. All these sections of society were made up of dependent *jatis* whether as peasants or agricultural labour or as artisans upon superior castes; dependence, in other words, was of the collectivities and not merely of the individuals. This economic dependence has historically been cemented by inviolable ritual confinements. In other words the direct producers in India were unfree, both economically as well as ritually. In the categorization of this situation I will borrow a conceptual innovation from Partha Chatterjee and call the nature of their bondage as "collective unfreedom" unlike the unfreedom of the European serf, which was of an individual nature.

Moreover the nature of collective unfreedom was not of a uniform kind. It varied a great deal from caste to caste depending upon the nature of work or production specialization. Those who did the most unsanitary manual work were the most completely bonded. These are the people who now like to call themselves the *Dalits* but are also referred to as the *Scheduled Castes*. But variations existed within these too. The untouchability was the severest and entitlement the least for those who worked to clean the night-soil as against the iron smiths. In spite of these variations the caste called the Dalits all were, and continue to be, severely disabled in social life. As against these the dependent peasant castes, now referred to as the OBC's, on the other pole of unfreedom were only mildly oppressed. These collective groups like the Kurmi or the Yadav or the Kunbi or the Thever were not considered unclean. In addition these groups also had some control on a surplus part of the agricultural produce in spite heavy rent dues imposed on them by the superior landowners. The unfreedom of these groups was relatively of a milder form. In between the two poles were innumerable occupations with varying degrees of disability and unfreedom; quite a few of these groups may now be classified as MBC's. These variations also go to suggest an important distinction from both the European serfdom and the earlier slave mode of production, where the dependence of the Serf or the Slave was of a uniform kind.

It is important to keep these distinction in mind to understand how these evolve as identities or the kind of struggles these groups have to wage for dignity in social life or rights in the arena of democratic engagement. This is also of importance in understanding the nature of communitarian politics. Finally the distinction is of some significance in grasping contradictions and conflicts between the different oppressed groups. The consequent inability of the oppressed to unite, though of great importance in the politics of our times, and the

A.2.3 *Promotion of renewable energy*

India is in a unique position in that it has a full-fledged ministry responsible to promote renewable energy. The Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources (MNES), elevated to this status in 1992 from a department, has set a target of 3100 MW of renewable energy installations during the Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002). In addition, the implementation of other projects and programmes like solar energy projects, the rural health and environment programme (RHEP), the Integrated Rural Energy Planning (IREP) programme and other renewable energy generating options are being taken up during the Ninth Plan by the Ministry. The initiatives taken during the Eighth Plan period have already enabled the country to add capacity of about 1200 MW based on renewable energy. The major programmes include power generation through wind, small hydro, biomass, solar energy and the socially-oriented programmes catering to rural energy requirements such as biogas, improved chulhas (cook-stoves), RHEP, solar energy for lighting and other applications. The emphasis is on exploitation of this environmentally friendly energy in a cost-effective manner with planned cost reduction and a shift in the dependence on the direct capital subsidies to indirect (interest) subsidies and gradually move towards private entrepreneurship and community participation. At present the government offers tax rebates and accelerated depreciation incentives to the promoters of renewable energy projects.

The state governments will have increased roles, through the state nodal agencies and other departments, in creating a visible impact of the technologies and imbibe them into the life styles of the rural people with added budgetary provisions. The Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA), the public sector enterprise under the administrative control of the MNES to provide a single window for financing renewables, operates a large fund to promote, develop, and finance new and renewable sources of energy (NRSE) technologies.

A.2.4 *Afforestation and wasteland development*

Preservation of forests and biodiversity conservation have been long-standing priorities of the state. The Government of India has formulated a number of policies and regulations for the same. The National Forest Policy 1988, Forest Conservation Act 1966, and Wildlife Protection Act 1991 are all aimed towards this. India is a signatory to various conventions, and has taken steps to comply with its commitments under these conventions. One of the stated goals is to increase the forest cover to 33% of the land mass from the present approximately 20% coverage.

Biomass is widely used in India as fuel for cooking. Concern about this and its consequences in terms of the degradation of woods and forests and the subsequent degradation of soils, was expressed as far back as 1974 by the Fuel Policy Committee. Tropical deforestation has been reported to be responsible, to some extent, for increasing CO₂ concentrations globally, but in India, the emissions from the forestry sector are shown to be offset by carbon sequestration (in forests and plantations)¹. The same study has shown the vast potential of the forest sector for abatement of CO₂. Over the years, governments at the central and state levels have accorded a high level of priority to afforestation programmes and have recognized the role of both governmental and non-governmental organizations in this effort. The current approach to conservation of biomass and forests relies mainly on a series of laws aimed at banning commercial activities in these areas. In addition, compensatory afforestation has been adopted extensively by a number of agencies, both corporate and government, to assist in maintaining the forest cover in the country. Social forestry programmes and programmes through joint forestry management have also been undertaken to provide for the increased biomass demand from populations in rural and urban centres.²

A.2.5 *Phased programme for removal of subsidies*

Though a number of policy initiatives have been taken to allow participation of private capital in the energy sector, pricing has largely remained untouched in the ongoing reform process. In late 1997, however, the government took some steps in this direction. The price of high speed diesel (HSD) was increased by 26% bringing it on par with international prices. Liquefied Petroleum gas (LPG) subsidies have also been reduced and will be phased out in another two years. In addition, the Administered Pricing Mechanism is expected to be phased out in four to five years.

¹ Ravindranath N.H., and Hall D.O. (1995). Biomass, Energy and Environment: A developing country perspective from India, Oxford University Press.

² JFM is joint participation of local community and forest department in the management of forests. This is an attempt to develop grassroots institutions to ensure sustainable management of forest resources as the governmental institutions have been found to be ineffective in checking the degradation of forests. Several states and the central government have passed enabling policy resolutions to promote this practice.

This context explains the shift among Muslims and invests the "sacrificial" act of V.P. Singh with the significance of an exemplary. Therefore in spite of unanimity of predictions by journalists and pollsters, Muslim do not simply go for, what has been popularised as, tactical voting. They knowingly voted for Janata Dal or Samajwadi Party even if it meant defeat, in other words, a victory of BJP. Something worrisome does not worry them in the mood of anger and defiance together with hope and expectation that they are in. The only section of Muslims who remained partially immune to this change are, it seems to me, those who had made themselves securely a part of the established middle class and the upper portion of the gentry.

A change of this nature among the Muslim masses and a split within the Muslim community as between the ordinary people and the elite who had carried the community as a "bloc" for the Congress may also be of quite some significance for the secularisation of Muslims in politics. The transformation of community consciousness into communalism in India has often been the result of interventions from above, which in other words, means the systematic working up of dormant sensibilities, fears, and apprehensions. It is this rupture between the elite and masses within the Muslim community that weakens the possibilities of the people being used from above as blocs' for parties. As an illustration take the case of Muslim gentry, long associated with the Congress party, still within politics. It is not any more possible for them to win elections even if put up by Congress in a Muslim dominated constituency against a non-Muslim of, e.g., S. P in U.P. or the RJD in Bihar. Curiously, these same "gentlemen", enjoying extensive political connections, can become governors and decide for the State who among the Muslims should be given or denied patronage. Equally curiously these same people no longer can win an election from a municipal ward; in other words, the breach between them and the masses is so complete. It is important to reiterate here that the politics of recognition has in fact been facilitated and furthered by this very breach. The Muslim masses are much more a part of the empowerment process underway in Indian society than ever before, and as such a part of the larger social forces.

While this is a positive side of development, there is a danger of overestimating its potential if we fail to take into consideration a contrary trend imperceptibly at work among the Muslim across the country. Recent developments are going to, I presume, strengthen the political unification of Muslim communities in India; whichever way the Muslim elite goes is immaterial to the long term process. This is something which, I believe, has been going on for quite sometime. But this is a development which itself is internally contradictory; to this I will come later. Let us first look at the imperceptible political unification.

What provides the basic impetus to the political unification of Muslims is a (growing) common thematic discourse, which is of equal significance wherever in India they may be. In the making of this discourse are the increasing prevalence of brutal riots and the uncommon regularity with which pain is inflicted on people belonging to Muslim communities; Christians too of late have become a systematic target. There is, secondly, the pervasive perception of being discriminated against in most walks of life. There is, thirdly, the creeping sense of not

There is now a much greater awareness of the need to rationalize power tariffs, and some states such as Orissa, Rajasthan, and Haryana have started reforming their power sectors and restructuring the tariffs. Coal prices have been decontrolled for a range of grades, and the rest is likely to be decontrolled by the year 2000.

A.2.6 *Clean technologies initiatives*

The Government of India has been very actively encouraging promotion of clean technology, particularly in the interest of environmental protection. There is a Clean Technologies Division within the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF). In addition, a Centre to Promote Cleaner Technologies (the Indian Centre for the Promotion of Cleaner Technologies) has been established by the MoEF to assist industry in achieving improved performance with regard to pollution prevention and control. The activities of this center (ICPCT) will be coordinated by the National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), Nagpur. To start with, ICPCT will establish two sectoral centres for energy and industry which will be located at the Tata Energy Research Institute (TERI) and Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), respectively. The ICPCT will also coordinate an integrated network of institutions/agencies responsible for various specialized areas in energy sector: National Productivity Centre (NPC) for energy conservation in industrial sector; National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) for power; IREDA for non-conventional energy sources; CII for industry association; Central Fuel Research Institute (CFRI) for fuel quality; Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd (BHEL) for power equipment; and Power Grid Corporation (PGC) for T&D of electricity.

A.2.7 *Fuel substitution policies*

Public awareness in India has of late become very important in the fight against pollution. This, combined with an active judiciary and growing concern on air pollution in urban areas, has resulted in many measures being adopted leading to fuel substitution. Fiscal incentives for the use of compressed natural gas (CNG) in mega-cities have been provided by the government. The Gas Authority of India Ltd (GAIL), set up to create infrastructure for gas, has helped switch to natural gas in certain industries. There has recently been a move towards introducing propane as fuel for two-wheel vehicles in cities to reduce the emissions. Additionally, the concern over the impact of air pollution on the Taj Mahal, a world heritage site, has resulted in a detailed exercise to develop and adapt industrial and transport technologies towards cleaner fuel forms such as natural gas and renewables.

Increased availability of modern fuels, primarily in the form of subsidized kerosene, has led to a gradual but planned shift from the use of traditional energy (fuelwood, crop residues, and animal dung) to modern energy in cooking, lighting, and small-scale industries. This has resulted in a definite increase in the overall efficiency of energy use. This trend is expected to continue.

A.2.8 *Abatement of air pollution*

The Water and Air Pollution Act empowers the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) to notify ambient air quality standards for various pollutants, including those for carbon monoxide (CO) and oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) and enforcing them. Currently, emission standards for motor vehicles have also been stipulated for CO and in future, these are likely to be made more stringent. Also, CPCB has notified concentration based standards (general emission standard) for industries. While all these measures are being taken to control the local air pollution problems, indirectly, they do help to reduce emissions of GHGs. The two-wheeler vehicle industry has been asked to improve the efficiency of engines coupled with reduction in emissions.

The MoEF, CPCB, and SPCB are the main agencies responsible for formulating/implementing the various provisions of the Pollution Control Act, the Environment Protection Act (EPA), and other legislative measures. In some cases, such as the control of vehicular emissions, a number of agencies are involved, e.g. CPCB, MoEF, Ministry of Surface Transport, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Petroleum, and the State Transport Authority.

A.3 **Prior and ongoing activities**

A.3.1 *Research studies*

A number of studies have examined a range of policy options to reduce GHG emissions. Among these are the studies carried out by Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (IGIDR) and those carried out by

being wanted in the society, a sense of being an unwanted presence in India, something, which the aggressive campaign of Hindu right-wing has heightened. A small clarification is needed here. The identification with a certain secular politics fighting for recognition and this sense of being not wanted do not make a contradiction. Two different politics are generating two contradictory sentiments among the Muslim. The politics of the militant Hindu right-wing has clearly conveyed to the Muslim and Christian communities that unless they denuded of their identity and commit themselves to the symbols of "cultural nationalism", they are a suspect presence in India.

This is not to say that the socio-political issues or problems faced by the Muslims or the demands they raise in Kerala or Andhra Pradesh or Gujarat or Bihar etc. are one and the same. Whatever may be the difference in these, all these get subjected to scrutiny together with the overwhelmingly brutal face of riots and being targeted as the bestial Other in the Indian society by aggressive Hindutva. These are for Muslims what economic strangulation are for the tribals or untouchability and physical torture is for the Harijans or gender humiliation is to the women. But there is one big difference; communal carnage and butchery are much more visible events and are carried on by the newspapers and other media as prominent news items. Wherever these may take place, they immediately become a part of Muslim consciousness everywhere. The fact of carrying a Muslim name is to involuntarily share in this consciousness. Wherever I have gone to in India since the '80's, the first question Muslims have asked are: "Are there riots in your area?" "Are Muslims safe there?" "Are they well off?" "Do they get jobs?" and so on.

This is giving rise to, at this stage still very much incipient, the process of unification among the Muslims and a sense of being a pan-Indian community. A caveat is called for here. The questions asked above or the sort of unification referred to here is no longer taking place as it was in the context of 1940's. The questions have a different significance and the process is taking place in a different context and in terms of altogether new kind of politics. In the 1940s the Muslim problem was posed not quite as one of the minority or of minorities but much rather as one of another nation seeking a different sovereign state. This change in the context and the terms of debate is of some historical significance. What is happening among the Muslim is though not identical but comparable to what is going on among the OBC's or Dalits in different regions of the country. In the case of each of these vulnerable communities, there is a process of transformation from smaller entities based in localities to communities with a larger spatial spread.

But what has (hopefully) fortunately hampered the claim to articulate identity or political unity of the Muslim has been the absence of organisational uniformity in the political expressions of being Muslims. There is also, unlike in the case of Hindu communalism as represented by Hindutva, no common ideology to the Muslim communal politics. If this is so, then the process of unification is itself based on only negative features, which impedes the growth of common ideology. This fortunate circumstance leaves open the possibility, even if not very visible today, of radical interventions and emancipatory politics.

TERI and the National Physical Laboratory (NPL) under the UNDP/GEF-assisted Asia Least-Cost GHG Abatement Strategy (ALGAS) project. NPL has also been active in the areas relating to assessing methane emissions, GHG inventory making, and climate modeling. In the field of forestry, biomass and environment, the work carried out at the Indian Institute of Sciences, Bangalore is of particular importance. These studies have examined the existing patterns of consumption of various energy sources, and their impact on GHG emissions. A number of possible options have been recommended for reducing GHG emissions in the country. Some of the options identified in these reports are compiled below.

1. **Power sector**
 - a. *Demand side management*
 - (i) Efficient motor systems
 - (ii) Efficient lighting systems
 - (iii) Efficient agricultural pumping systems
 - b. *Supply side options*
 - (i) Reduction in T&D losses
 - (ii) Renovation and modernization of thermal power stations
 - (iii) Clean coal technologies
2. **Coal sector**
 - a. *Coal beneficiation*
 - b. *Coal bed methane*
3. **Oil and gas sector**
 - a. *Efficiency in end-use*
 - b. *Efficiency in distribution*
 - c. *Substitution of coal and oil by gas*
4. **Non-conventional and renewable options**
 - a. *Land regeneration*
 - b. *Biomass gasification*
 - c. *Solar photovoltaics*
 - d. *Solar thermal and wind power plants*
 - e. *Solar hot water systems and cookers*
 - f. *Fuel cells*
5. **Traditional energy**
 - a. *Improved stoves*
 - b. *Charcoal and brick kilns*
 - c. *Improved crop drying systems*
6. **Energy efficient designs and substitutions**
 - a. *Substitution of construction material*
 - b. *Basic changes in construction design*
 - c. *Low energy processes and materials in manufacturing*
7. **Forestry options**
 - a. *Natural regeneration in degraded forest area*
 - b. *Agro-forestry*
 - c. *Short rotation farm forestry*
 - d. *Timber (long rotation) forestry*
 - e. *Bioenergy for rural electrification*
 - f. *Community forestry*
8. **Institutional and policy reforms**
 - a. *Removal of distorting subsidies*
 - b. *Removal of institutional barriers*
 - c. *Incentives for energy efficiency*

The contradictories of the political unification among the Muslims throws revealing light on some facets of the Muslim presence in politics. The inner contradiction of this process, as noted above, is between the growing sense of a community and the absence of any unifying ideology or organisation. As such Muslim communal consciousness is very unlike Hindutva. Those who subscribe to Hindutva would, with few exceptions, tend to electorally gravitate towards BJP and politically identify with similar symbols of identity and a distinctly chauvinist nationalism. The Muslim communal consciousness has no single magnet either politically or electorally. While most Muslims would view the acts of V.P. Singh as exemplary and the politics based on it as beneficial, the Muslim vote still moves in different directions. In regions where strong Muslim communal parties exist, then when Muslims vote as Muslims, they tend to favour them. In other regions where the offsprings of JD are actively present, it would go in that direction, as in Bihar for RJD of Lallo Prasad Yadav or for S. P of Mulayam Singh in U.P.-- another two smaller exemplary figures for them. Otherwise the Muslim vote disperses.

What, however, is worth noticing is that none of the Muslim communal bodies would take a hostile posture towards V.P. Singh and his legacy and this in turn is very supportive of them and they in turn avoid being critical of even their communal postures. It is left to the Left Front to do that attacking and yet wherever the Left is strong these Muslim organisations do not find it possible to take a hostile posture towards the Left. The Muslim League in Kerala therefore becomes an exception to the general pattern in a pronounced way.

But Muslim League as an exception is itself a revealing case. Exceptions in India can grow to be so many and of so different types, if all minor cases are included, that exceptions themselves become a non-patterned deviation of quite some considerable importance vis-a-vis whatever may be the dominant trend(s). In that sense while studying the Muslim political presence in politics in India, it is necessary to avoid overgeneralised notions which, unfortunately, abound in many a statements made about them as much as about other vulnerable sections of the society. Issues centred around equal human concern- dignity, empowerment and emancipation, are going to become more and more central to Indian politics as the ruling classes drag the country into subservience to International Finance Capital which with all the disastrous consequences for the everyday life of common people. It will be good if the Muslims get drawn into the struggle against this and in the process shed the Muslim label in the act of making political choices. The dominant and the privileged are also going to market stereotypical views, as knowledge, about those who are going to oppose them. This double fight will in the immediate sense open a further route to healthy politics on this paradigmatic shift towards more open democratic choices and growing secular orientations among Muslims.

ST

check with Mr

Dated: 10 June 2000, 2:30 pm

**UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
Project Document**

Project Number : IND/99/G33
 Project Title : Enabling Activities for the preparation of India's Initial National Communication to the UNFCCC
 Duration : Twenty-four months
 Project Site: : New Delhi
 ACC/UNDP Sector : 2000 Environment Policies
 Government Sector : Environment
 and sub-sector : Climate Change
 Government Counterpart : Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance
 Executing Agency : Ministry of Environment and Forests
 Implementing Agency : Ministry of Environment and Forests

UNDP and Cost Sharing	
UNDP/GEF	: US\$ 2,000,000
Cost Sharing or Third Party	
Total	: US\$ 2,000,000
GOI Contribution (In-Kind) Rs. Equivalent US \$ 109,000	

Estimated Starting Date : June 2000

Brief Description: The project will assist India in undertaking the enabling activities to prepare initial national communication to the Conference of Parties in accordance with UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and to build capacity to fulfil its commitments to the Convention on a continuing basis.

On behalf of	Signature	Date	Name & Title
The Government (Dept. of Economic Affairs)	_____	_____	Rita Acharya Dy. Secretary (FB)
Executing Agency (Min. of Environment & Forests)	_____	_____	Mr. U.K. Choudhary Director (IC)
UNDP	_____	_____	Dr. Brenda McSweeney Resident Representative

Exchange Rate at the time of Project Document Signature: US\$ = Rs 43.70

militant activity of a subversive kind. It is a new trend distinct from older forms of communalism. What however is important that this trend is a reaction to the demolition of the Babri Masjid. Whatever be the cause, this surely will give a handle to majoritarian communalism to paint the Muslims as ISI agents and to use it to arrest the secularising tendencies among them. In any case it is a trend involving too small a number of the people from the community. An equally insignificant trend, quite the opposite of this, is for a fringe to support the politics of Hindutva. A small section of the ambitious and upwardly mobile Muslims are seeking accommodations with the BJP. Both these trends need to be discounted as of any great importance.

What decisively facilitated the major shift in the political understanding of Muslims was the other major move by the V.P. Singh government-- what by now is called the Mandal factor. The upper caste based hooliganism that followed and the desperate attempts to hold society to ransom did more than anything else in disturbing the ground equations of power and domination in Indian society; more pronounced in the Indo-Gangetic belt but with varying radical potential in the rest of the country. Hence was something that involved more than the question of relations between the savaranas and the OBCs.

Let us look a little more closely at what was involved in the equations of power and dominance. In India the influence of bourgeoisie on petty-bourgeoisie has been very much stronger than in many other Third World countries. And it is also true that the petty bourgeoisie, especially its middle class component including the intelligentsia, has strong roots among the people. These roots have not simply been one of material interests even if these interests are seen as aspirations also. More importantly, they had a basis in or were grounded upon culture and tradition and on a common discourse about world and politics. This link is of quite some importance in understanding the stability of endurance of the Congress as the party of the democratically based rule of the ruling classes-- the alliance of the bourgeoisie with landlords and kulaks strengthen this structure of enduring class rule. This allowed the system of dominance to absorb the newly emergent groups with a potential to become elite, through the assimilation of aspirations among these groups. It also helped the ruling classes in the sustenance and propagation of a continuum of ideological views from "reactionary" to "progressive" without any clear rupture. Hence the case of assimilation at different points through manifold processes within the ideological spectrum.

The tumult caused by the Mandal award acted as a trigger upsetting the ground equations of power and domination (which had kept people in subservience) pretty drastically. Groups structured around privilege originating from upper castes, turned reactionary to protect themselves. There was a massive movement of upper caste elites away from Congress and towards BJP and a greater open support of varying intensity for the Hindutva ideology; an altogether peculiar decomposition of established middle classes formed out of the upper castes. This became a facilitating factor in bringing about a rapid change in the political orientations of Muslims from one of security to that of dignity. This movement was facilitated with the OBC political formations becoming enduring allies due to their uncompromising opposition to BJP and therefore acts as props for Muslims.

Activity 4.5: Agriculture Sector Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation

Independent studies¹ (Swaminathan et al, 1991; Rao and Sinha, 1994; Kalra et al, 1996; Lal, 1998) have assessed the impacts of climate change on Indian agriculture sector. These include impact assessment on grain yield of the two main Indian staple foods namely rice and wheat due to enhanced levels of CO₂, change in temperature, moisture etc. Also substantial reduction in grain yield has been observed due reduced radiation [Chameides² et. al. 1996]. The efforts would derive from these to further identify the regional variations and sensitivity with respect to climate change. Agricultural impacts would be assessed mainly for crop yields and variability, shifts in relative productivity and production.

Output: A status report on vulnerable regions and sectors in India due to climate change and suggesting policy frameworks for implementing adaptation measures and response strategies. This report will also contain a priority list of proposed case studies for targeted research activities in these areas.

Activity 4.6: Forestry Sector Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation

A few independent studies³ (Ravindranath et al, 1997) have assessed climate change impacts and adaptation strategies for some specific forest zones in India in addition to estimates of GHG emissions due to burning of forest biomass based on satellite and ground based measurements⁴; the efforts would derive from these to further identify the regional variations and sensitivity with respect to these including impact abatement and sink enhancement (refer Activity 4.13). Vulnerability reduction would require sink enhancement. Therefore this activity will identify and support institutions/NGOs that can strengthen efforts to increase GHG sinks and undertake measures to take abatement measures (refer Activity 4.14). Forestry sector would cover changes in species diversity, forest regeneration, growth rates, forest production and migration of species.

¹ Sinha S.K., Swaminathan M.S, 1991. "Deforestation, climate change and sustainable nutrition security", in *Climate Change* 16, 33-45.

Rao D.G., Sinha S.K, 1994. "Impacts of climate change on simulated wheat production in India" in *Implications of Climate Change for International Agriculture: Crop Modelling Study, US Climate Change Division Report EPA 230-B-94-003, India*, 1-10.

Kalra N., Aggarwal P.K., 1996. Evaluating the Growth Response for Wheat Under Varying Inputs and Changing Climate Options Using Wheat Growth Simulator-WTGROWS. in *Climate Variability and Agriculture*, Narosa Publishing House, New Delhi.

¹ Lal M., Singh K.K., Rathore L.S., Srinivasan G., Saseendran S.A., 1998. "Vulnerability of Rice and Wheat Yields in NW India to Future Changes in Climate. In *Agricultural and Forestry Meteorology* 89 (1998), 101-114.

² Case study of the effect of Atmospheric Aerosols and Regional Haze on Agriculture: An Opportunity to Enhance Crop Yields in China through Emission Controls?, W.L.Chameides, H.Yu, S.C.Liu, M.Bergin X.Zhou, L.Mearns, G.Wang, C.S.Kiang, R.D.Saylor, C.Lou, Y.Huang, A.Steiner, and F.Giorgi, From PNAS chameides et al. 96(24):13626

³ Ravindranath N. H., Sukumar R., Deshingkar Priya, 1997. *Climate Change and Forests: Impacts and Adaptation: A Regional Assessment for the Western Ghats, India*. Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI), 1997; and for the Himalayan region by SEI.

⁴ Krishna Prasad V., Prabhat K. Gupta, Yogesh Kant, C. Sharma, T. Rajagopal, K. V. S. Badrinath, and A. P. Mitra; "GHG Emissions from Biomass Burning in India: Estimates from Satellite and Ground-based Measurements", Proceedings of IGES/NIES Workshop on GHG inventories for Asia - Pacific Region, Shonan Village Centre, Japan, 9-10 March 2000.

being singled out as targets by the militant Hindu right-wing. As an aside, they are also wondering as to why the Christians too have become a target, though there is as yet no dialogue between the two. But, on the other, on questions of life, limb, and property, though fearful of prospects, they seem to have learnt not to treat these as the only events that decide their public lives. Having said this we should remember that the Muslim community has been subjected to systematic violence by the militant Hindu right-wing over a long period of time. This does not therefore mean that questions of security of life and property do not matter to them anymore. They do as with every human being. No people can absorb the kind of pogrom like the one unleashed in Bombay in 1992-93 after the demolition of the Babri Masjid.

This change in the sense of political existence does not mean that they have turned en bloc towards one or the other party representing V.P. Singh's political legacy in the electoral arena. Muslims, like people belonging to any other religious community, either vote as Muslims or they vote irrespective of the community considerations, that is, what we call the "secular" vote. When they vote as Muslims complex intervening circumstances structure their choices.

This gets well captured in the response of a group of Muslims in Hyderabad sometimes before the 1991 parliamentary elections. Interestingly all of them had voted in the three previous elections for Majlis-e-Ittehadul Muslimeen, the powerful Muslim communal organisation in Hyderabad. For the light it throws on the way choices are made, let me quote it in full:

(If V.P. Singh is certain of getting effective power than we will vote for him. But if that does not seem likely then Salauddin Owaisi, the Sitting Majlis M.P. only will remain our Salar, literally "commander" or leader in the context.) Gist of a free translation of interviews with Muslims in Hyderabad in December 1992.

What is secular and what is communal in this response is difficult to disentangle. There is a readiness to move away from communal or community-centred organisations and there is a certain pragmatic calculation, given the political conjuncture. How does this come about? What in the first place determines the choice to vote for one or another party? To get a clue to this, it is necessary to keep in view one macro pattern of the alignment of communal organisations in the country at large.

Here let us look at the situation from the angle of Muslims in the country at large. We will find that whatever may be the nature of communal consciousness among them, it is only at a few places like Hyderabad in the Telangana region of Andhra Pradesh, northern Kerala and pockets in Tamil Nadu that communal organisations have got established as the main electoral and political voice of the Muslims. Each of these communal formations have a different history and a context and pattern of development distinct to them. Each of these will require a detailed study before generalisations valid for Muslim communalism as a problem can be made. As this cannot even be attempted here, let us instead look at a pattern that has a direct relevance to the nature of Muslim presence in the electoral scene.

It is said that one communalism reinforces another. This may be true as a very general

Output: A status report on vulnerable regions and sectors in India due to climate change and suggesting policy frameworks for implementing adaptation measures and response strategies. This report will also contain a priority list of proposed case studies for targeted research activities in these areas.

Activity 4.7: Natural Ecosystems Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation

Limited research has been conducted on the assessment of vulnerability and adaptation to climate change of natural ecosystems in India. Natural ecosystems include natural forest, natural grassland, natural reserve, wetland, freshwater, desert and desertification ecosystems. This project will collect observed available data for 1994 and assess the current status of the main natural ecosystems. It will use the IPCC Methodology and Technical Guidelines for Assessing Impacts and Adaptation in this sector. This activity will also draw inputs from the UNDP-GEF supported BSAP project and therefore the budget requirements are lower than the other components.

Output: A status report on vulnerable regions and sectors in India due to climate change and suggesting policy frameworks for implementing adaptation measures and response strategies. This report will also contain a priority list of proposed case studies for targeted research activities in these areas.

Activity 4.8: Coastal Zones Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation

India is a coastal country with a coastline of over 7516 km. The Lakshadweep islands are particularly sensitive to changes in sea level and climate. In order to strengthen the management of coastal zones, the extent of impact due to rise in sea level and extreme events in the Indian coastal zone needs to be well understood, so that active adaptation strategies for India's vulnerable coastal areas may be adopted. For this purpose, it is important to analyze the trends of sea level change and the occurrence of extreme events, study the tidal difference caused by the rising sea levels, update and upgrade the database on sea level change, and assess adaptation strategies for different vulnerable coastal regions.

Output: A status report on vulnerable regions and sectors in India due to climate change and suggesting policy frameworks for implementing adaptation measures and response strategies. This report will also contain a priority list of proposed case studies for targeted research activities in these areas.

Activity 4.9: Public Health Sector Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation

The potential changes in temperature and precipitation due to climate change will likely increase the spread of disease on the Indian subcontinent. The increased stress will be felt through higher incidence rate and mortality of vector-borne diseases, and severe impact on India's public health systems, which are already stretched to the limit. Hence, it is important to understand the extent to which public health will be affected due to climate change. Work is needed on the relationship between temperature, rainfall and humidity on incidence rate as well as mortality of various vectors including malaria and effect of climate change on heat stress and incidence of respiratory diseases due to enhanced local pollutants.



I would like to but need to check my ← PS/NV/NP/SP/JA/RK/MM

Anyone interested? Say fast -- AK

International Conference on Tropical Ecosystems: Structure, Diversity and Human Welfare

July 15-18, 2001 Bangalore, INDIA

The Secretariat, ATB 2001

Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment,
659 5th 'A' Main, Hebbal, Bangalore - 560 024.

*travel plans:
if no one else is going
I'll go!
Vsb has decided to go!*

International Organizing Committee

- Dr. Kamaljit S. Bawa
- Dr. Paulo Oliverira
- Dr. M.S. Swaminathan
- Dr. Sir Ghillelan T. Prance
- Dr. K.N. Ganeshaiah
- Dr. R. Uma Shaanker
- Dr. Savi Gunatileke

Dear Sir/Madame,

May 14, 2001

I am writing with reference to the forthcoming International Conference on Tropical Ecosystems : Structure, Diversity and Human Welfare to be held at Bangalore from July 15-18, 2001. The Conference which aims to bring together scientists working on tropical biology will address three major thematic areas namely Global change and tropical ecosystems, Tropical forests - structure, diversity and functions and Biodiversity Hot-spots. Each of the thematic areas will comprise several symposia and will include key-note and lead talks, invited and contributed papers. There has been a very warm response to the Conference from different parts of the world. We already have over 170 registered participants.

Organized by

- Association for Tropical Biology
- Organization for Tropical Studies
- IUSSI - Indian Chapter Bangalore
- Indian Academy of Sciences, Bangalore
- University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore
- Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment, Bangalore.

Following the Conference, on July 19, 2001 we are organizing a workshop on "Advancing Frontiers in Tropical Biology". The aim of this workshop is to brain storm on up and coming areas in tropical biology with primarily Indian scientists who are actively working in areas related to tropical biology. About 8 to 10 international experts representing different fields will present the cutting edge of research to stimulate the discussion.

On behalf of the International organizing committee, it gives me great pleasure to invite you to participate in the conference and the workshop. We will be glad to waive your registration fee, and offer you local hospitality at Bangalore during your period of stay. We do have a very limited pool of travel funds and will be given on a first-come basis depending on need. I would appreciate if you could kindly accept our invitation and confirm the same at the earliest. If you require any further information, please feel free to email us at atb2001@vsnl.com

With warm regards,

Gr
The International Organizing Committee
ATB conference July, 2001

Vivek is going for this but he has already paid the registration. Can they cover his travel & stay?

Output: A status report on vulnerable regions and sectors in India due to climate change and suggesting policy frameworks for implementing adaptation measures and response strategies. This report will also contain a priority list of proposed case studies for targeted research activities in these areas.

Activity 4.10: Water Resources Sector Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation

Research on impact, vulnerability assessment and adaptation to climate change on India's water resources could be conducted using alternative equilibrium global circulation models (GCMs). The important dimensions include study of key river systems (e.g. Ganga, Cauvery, Narmada etc), availability of ground water, water quality and water availability. The present work will assess available information on these dimensions, evaluate the range of options for adaptation to potential climate change and variability, including the policies, costs, benefits and challenges as well as development and sustainability factors associated with impact and adaptation at regional and catchment scales.

Output: A status report on vulnerable regions and sectors in India due to climate change and suggesting policy frameworks for implementing adaptation measures and response strategies. This report will also contain a priority list of proposed case studies for targeted research activities in these areas.

Indicators for Sub-Output 4c: A portfolio of reports suggesting policy frameworks for implementing adaptation measures and response strategies in different sectors.

statement. But it is an intriguing feature of the organised communal politics in India that in none of these places where organised Muslim communal politics had got an enduring hold, no Hindu communal political party had so far succeeded in making a decisive political breakthrough. Vice-versa, in places like Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh the BJP, by now most militant of Hindu communal voice, represents the ascendance of organised Hindu communal power. Yet in none of these places, even where very sizeable Muslim population is present, so far any Muslim communal body has been able to make a political dent.

Although so far, as a pattern, Muslim and Hindu communal political powers do not territorially coincide, it does not seem unlikely that Hindu communal organisations can make a political breakthrough in areas of organised Muslim communal politics. In Hyderabad and small pockets of Kerala, BJP and allied organisations may be able to emerge as a political force to reckon. But it does not seem likely that in the whole of northern India where Hindu communalism is entrenched that any of the Muslim communal bodies would be able to become the spokesmen of the Muslim masses as the Ittehadul Muslimeen in Telangana or the Muslim League in Kerala and in pockets of Tamil Nadu have succeeded in being so. While this may have a positive side in helping to combat Muslim communalism on an all-India plane, regionally as BJP grows in new areas where Muslim communal organisation already exist, there is a danger that Muslims may fall back more and more on the existing communal formations within the community.

But this fact also raises doubts about certain common generalisations like that a vote for the Congress or Janata Dal (JD) or any other centrist party is necessarily a secular vote. Although, in the short term, it may prop up secular politics, it is in no way an indication of the deeper motivations or reasons for choices made by Muslims in the electoral politics. The vote for a secular party may also be informed as much by community considerations as for a communal party like Majlis in Hyderabad. As such it cannot necessarily be an indication of a long-term secular tendency among Muslims. But the point to note here has to do with the consequential side of these choices. Whatever be the intentions or motivations, the outcome of these choices goes to give strength to secular political forces. As such it is a welcome development. Because, if secular politics gets engraved and succeeds in containing militant Hindu communalism it will contribute in stabilisation of the secular turn among the Muslim masses. This pattern has to be seen in the context of fluctuations in voting preferences in present-day India.

In India what is called "voter allegiance" in the sense in which it works say in England or USA has always had a frail foundation and this is becoming more pronounced in recent times. One can note here the demise of Congress in U.P. or Bihar with the rapid ascendance of Janata Dal in U.P. and then of Samajwadi Party and BSP there in its place.

But then why prospects of growth of Muslim communal political parties have a weak possibility in areas of Hindu communal strength is something that can only be indicated in relation to an overall pattern discussed earlier. It may have many interlocking causes including



undp



25 June 2001

Dear Mr Khwaja,

National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (IND/97/G33)

This is with reference to your D.O. No. J-22018/25/99-CSC(BC) dated 3 April 2001 regarding meeting with the donor agencies to introduce them to the NBSAP process. On request of the TPCG, we are also organizing a media workshop under the project to very senior editors/journalists of print and electronic media on the BSAP process for more coverage and to mainstream the process and issues of biodiversity into the media.

In consultation with the TPCG, we have tentatively scheduled a meeting with the donor agencies on 24th July 2001 to coincide with the TPCG meeting, which is scheduled for 26th and 27th July.

We would like to seek your concurrence on these dates. In case they are not convenient, we would request you to suggest alternative dates. My colleague, Mr Sudarshan Rodriguez, will be in touch with your Office in this regard.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

P Venkata Ramana
Assistant Resident Representative
Environment & GEF

Mr R H Khwaja
Joint Secretary
Ministry of Environment & Forests
Paryavaran Bhawan
CGO Complex, Lodhi Road
New Delhi - 110 003

- Cc: - Mr Rajeev Kher, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Paryavaran Bhawan, Lodi Road, New Delhi - 110 003
- Mr S K Joshi, Director (IC), Ministry of Environment & Forests, Paryavaran Bhawan, CGO Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi - 110 003
- Dr G V Sarat Babu, Joint Director, Ministry of Environment & Forests, Paryavaran Bhawan, CGO Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi - 110 003
- **Mr Ashish Kothari**, Kalpavriksh, Apartment 5, Shree Dutta Krupa, 908 Deccan Gymkhana, Pune - 411 004
- Dr Vibha Ahuja, Biotech Consortium India Limited, Kundan House, 4th Floor, 16 Nehru Place, New Delhi - 110 019

UNDP
com



AGA KHAN FOUNDATION

Ref: RD/Forest/6/2001

14 June 2001

P Venkata Ramana,
Assistant Resident Representative
Environment and GEF
55 Lodi Estate
Post Box No 3059
New Delhi - 110 003



Dear Mr. Ramana,

Thankyou very much for your invitation to the Workshop on "National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan" Mid Term Workshop.

I would have liked to take part in the deliberations and contribute to the Workshop. However, due to pressing commitments I am afraid will not be able to attend the workshop.

I really appreciate and would like to commend on the extensive activities that have been undertaken by the core partners in collaboration with a wide range of stakeholders. I am sure these have gone a long way in increasing awareness and maybe instilling a sense of purpose for future activities. However, I have been following the progress with some trepidation. Though there has been a large number of activities (network meetings, rallies, public hearings etc.) I wonder how many of them are aimed at institutionalising. Sporadic meetings with lack of continuity in stakeholder participation may not yield the desired results. There seems to be a need for institutionalising these efforts and have regular forums to address issues at different levels with local stakeholder (local community and local authorities) on a continuous basis.

In this context I would like to suggest setting up Working Groups at the functional levels in biodiversity rich/sensitive areas that comprise of local authorities, community and facilitators. These groups need to meet and work out a mutually acceptable process for conservation. Looking at its importance, I would also suggest that it would be useful to have officers from the Government made incharge to look at these aspects on a full time basis rather than as an addition to one of their other activities. One of AKF's collaboration with the Forest Department was to have a Joint Forest Management Cell at the state level with a retired forest officer incharge. The outcome has been a learning in this direction. I am enclosing a note on JFM Cell for your information.

Vishu Alreja
M (MFB) 13/6
PP forward a
copy to Ashish
Amir 14/6

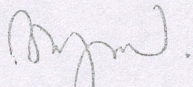
Copy takes

I had the opportunity to speak and raise a few issues during the 1998 Biodiversity Day deliberations at Lakshadweep, which was attended by the then Union Minister of Forest and Environment, Shri Suresh Prabhu. I am enclosing the write-up written with the local department and community in mind.

I would like to be in touch with the progress. In case it is intended to send the workshop proceedings could you please include my name in the mailing list? If possible I would also be interested in receiving any handouts given in the Workshop. I would also look forward to getting your comments on my suggestions.

My best wishes for the Workshop and future initiatives.

Regards,



Ajith Chandran
Adviser - Forest

CC:

Nick Mckinlay, CEO

Vijaya Pastala, Programme Manager, Rural Development

Dr. Sarat Babu, MoEF, New Delhi

Ashish Kothari, Kalpavriksh, Pune



Presentation by Ajith Chandran on the occasion of International Day of Biological Diversity Celebration, presided by Shri Suresh Prabhu, Union Minister for Environment and Forest, on 29th December 1998, at Kavaratti, Lakshadweep Islands

Hon'ble Minister for Environment and Forests, Shri Suresh Prabhu,

Administrator, Shri Rajeev Talwar,

Secretary, Science, Technology and Environment, Shri RK Verma,

Dr M Wafar,

Distinguished officers, invitees, ladies and gentlemen

When I was asked to give a presentation for the International Day of Biological Diversity, the first thought that came to my mind was whether in the short time given to me I would be able to do justice to a subject widely spoken about but very less understood.

Human aspect

Without getting into the technicalities, but considering the significance of the area, I would like to explore the human aspect that probably is the cause for many emerging issues and possibly also holds the key to many answers...

Biodiversity

Biodiversity or biological diversity includes all the different animals, birds, plants and marine forms we know of and many that exists but are yet to be identified. Out of an estimated 10 million species in our world, only about 1.8 million have been identified i.e. over 80 % of the life forms are not known to us yet. A majority of the unidentified species consists of tiny sea creatures, insects and microbes.

Biodiversity however, is a little more than what I have just mentioned. Along with the various life forms, biodiversity also refers to the genetic information within each species that are passed from generation to generation. For example, if we look at people of China or Africa we find people with different physical attributes. They are due to genetic differences within humans and this causes variety. Hence along with Species Biodiversity, we also have Genetic Biodiversity.

To complete the picture, biodiversity also refers to the different places where different life forms are naturally found. In these

places the different life forms that exist interact with each other as well as with their surroundings. This is called Ecosystem Biodiversity.

India due to vast differences in land pattern and temperatures, ranging from hills to the coast, has very rich biodiversity. Though India covers only two percent of the earth's surface, it holds over five percent of the World's biodiversity. Lakshadweep, with its Coral reefs is a place with vast biotic richness.

Livelihood

In India, biodiversity plays a very important role to a large section of our people by meeting their daily needs. We are aware of a large number of communities who are partially or fully dependent on the natural resources around them for their food, shelter, medicine and recreation to name a few. In Lakshadweep where fish from the sea is of immense economic importance, many directly depend on it for their livelihood.

Effect of humans

Coming to the human factor, the issue that is often debated is the effect of human activities on biodiversity. It is becoming increasingly clear and certain that the human interference in the form of overexploitation and development activities has accelerated the extinction of species. Compared to the earlier natural rate of extinction of say 100 to 1000 species every century, the rate has increased to 1000 to 10000 species every year. Such drastic destruction is mainly caused by wanton damage to the place of habitat of these organisms. This destruction is also caused by pollution, proliferation of species that are introduced, changes in global climate, wrong management or even lack of management.

Valuation

The failure to value the natural resources often lead to defective policies and practices that contribute to the loss of biodiversity. Biologically diverse natural resources are usually undervalued in monetary terms. A medium sized tree over a period of 50 years is estimated to provide services such as checking soil erosion, purification of air etc. to a tune of about Rupees 15,70,000. In developing countries like India, with its growing population, short-term advantages to accommodate development activities often sacrifice the long-term benefits. The need of the hour is to find an appropriate balance in addressing the current needs and at the same time conserving biodiversity. However, this raises a very important question. Biodiversity for whom and at what cost?

Government control

An important thing to note is that most factors leading to destruction of biodiversity are linked to human activities in one form or the other. In India significant portion of areas having rich biodiversity are also areas where locals depend heavily on them. However, most of these are also under state control. Inequities in the flow of benefits, ownership and management have led to conflicting situations. Traditionally used areas, when excluded and barred from the locals, create situations which are neither beneficial to the state nor to the local population. Howsoever well thought the management plan, lack of participation at the local level often reduces its effectiveness.

Government Laws

Around the world, eighteen areas having high concentration of biodiversity and undergoing rapid changes have been identified for focussed attention. These areas have been demarcated as hotspots and given priority for conservation measures. Out of these eighteen hotspots, two are in India: the Eastern Himalayas and the Western Ghats. India has also legislated several Acts that have relevance to the conservation of biodiversity. They are:

Fisheries Act, 1897

Forest Act, 1927

Forest Conservation Act, 1980

Environment Protection Act, 1986

Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 and

Wildlife Protection Amendment Act, 1991

Government initiatives

India has about 500 national parks and sanctuaries that restrict human activities and allow natural growth of biodiversity. This apart India has set up seven Biosphere Reserves where traditional activities of the local communities are allowed barring mega projects. India has also ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity and has initiated the process to formulate a National Biodiversity Action plan.

Involving stakeholders

Contrary to earlier plans prepared without local participation, steps are increasingly being taken to involve the local stakeholders, who are being recognised as an important ally for management of natural resources. Experiences with Joint Forest Management (JFM) where the Forest Department along with local community have been successful in reversing deforestation in thousands of villages, have shown the potential of effective partnerships. In such a system the locals are empowered and assisted by the authorities to protect the forest

for a share from the harvest produced. Over the years Voluntary Organisations, Research and Academic institutions along with concerned individuals have been able to assist similar processes.

Working Groups at different levels

Lessons from the above trends show a definite need to integrate local knowledge, their expertise and co-operation in any management plan that would affect them. Lack of mechanisms for proper interaction and involvement could be detrimental to the effectiveness in implementation of the plan. It is increasingly felt that lack of forums at appropriate levels for interactions between different stakeholders often contribute to misunderstanding and breakdown in relationship between them. As an observer to a recent State Level Working Group on JFM and also at the recently concluded National Foresters Network meeting conducted by the World Wide Fund for Nature, I have found their recommendations reiterating the necessity for creation of Working Groups at key Department levels very timely and appropriate. My experience is that existence of forums where regular meetings are conducted, issues are discussed and decisions taken with the concurrence of the community, yield positive results through increased co-operation and understanding. Most of us would agree that it is often as difficult to implement policies in its true spirit as it is to legislate them. Working Groups that I have mentioned, consisting of representatives of the local community and key government officials responsible for implementation along with other stakeholders could go a long way in bridging the gap between policies in paper and policies in action.

STAPCOR-98

At Lakshadweep the recently conducted Seminar on the status and Protection of Coral Reefs, STAPCOR-98, is a good beginning. Recommendations have suggested a range of activities from research, networking and monitoring to implementation of priority action points. The recommendations have also emphasised the human involvement and partnership at the local levels is often difficult and time consuming; however the results in following this progress often reap rich dividends.

Fish and coconut!

Lakshadweep is right now blessed with a rich marine diversity, the people depend on it for their livelihood, they are lucky to have abundant catch of fish. But one cannot ignore the fact that the population is fast increasing, and more the people more the demand. There can be a time - please don't misunderstand me, I am not spelling the doom - when there will be less supply and

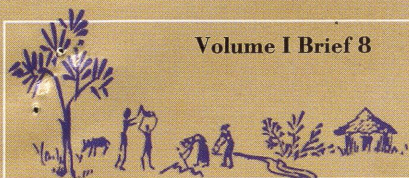
more demand. Technically speaking that creates imbalance in the system. If we have to prevent such a situation and correct the imbalance, the remedy is conservation and replenishment. Whether there is a law or not, the effective implementation is only through self-restraint and self imposed controls. Some measures may be controlling the catches, not beyond our capacity and capability to use and/or process them. If we catch them in excess, the excess will have to be disposed of; by burning, by burying or perhaps by throwing them back to the sea. We should also explore the possibility of replenishing them maybe by breeding them and by refraining from catching them too young. These are areas to be probed into and decided by the local people, by the scientists and experts of this place, in collaboration with the authorities. So is the case with the terrain biodiversity. It is opined that the plant diversity is dwindling in Lakshadweep. The grass, bushes, a few varieties of plants has already reached a stage of extinction; there is only coconut monoculture. Isn't it time we thought about these vanishing species to maintain biodiversity? I know there are veterans and experts in our Agriculture, Fisheries and Science and Technology Departments. They know better; the locals know better and the local authorities know better how best these issues are to be taken care of.

Biodiversity conservation is at cross roads. Experience suggests many options. The question is which path do we take?

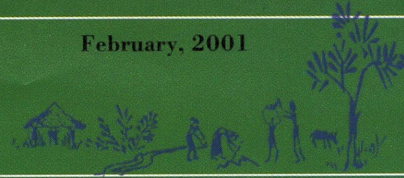
Before I conclude, I should congratulate the organisers of this function on their endeavour to highlight the importance of they day; and I would like to thank them, especially Shri Chandra Pandyan for giving me a chance to share my views and experience in this August occasions.

Thank you all once again.

Ajith Chandran is currently Adviser-Forest with Aga Khan Foundation for its rural development programme in India



Enriching Experiences



Successful Practices in Community-based Natural Resource Management

Activating a Policy

Creation of the Joint Forest Management (JFM) Cell in Gujarat has helped in operationalising JFM policies at the state level.

The National Forest Policy, 1988, recognised the need to involve people in the management of forests. It is in this context that the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) issued guidelines dated 1 June 1990, concerning the involvement of village communities and voluntary agencies in the protection, development and management of forests, called Joint Forest Management.

In response to difficulties faced by NGOs in initiating JFM, the Aga Khan Foundation (AKF) conducted a study of the JFM situation in western India. The study highlighted that in spite of enabling policies and guidelines on JFM, bottlenecks existed in their implementation. The study recommended that along with required changes in the existing policy, systems and mechanisms needed to be institutionalised to ensure that existing policies are effectively operationalised.

Formation and mandate

As a follow-up to the study, AKF initiated discussions with the Gujarat Forest Department to explore possible areas of collaboration and address some of these issues. Simultaneously as these talks were in progress, MoEF constituted a national-level JFM Cell to coordinate JFM activities. It also recommended state forest departments to take similar steps. The Gujarat Forest Department and AKF saw this as an opportunity to strategically create a cell at the state level, which would effectively coordinate and proactively assist in the expansion and strengthening of JFM. In June that year, the JFM Cell was established with support from the Gujarat Forest Department, Aga Khan Foundation and GEER Foundation, under the leadership of a retired senior Forest Department officer who had pioneered JFM in South Gujarat. The Cell was housed in GEER Foundation, an autonomous body set up by the Government of Gujarat.

Main focus

With its objective being to expand and strengthen JFM activities in Gujarat, the JFM Cell has adopted a proactive strategy at the operational and policy level. It focuses on networking with the forest department at the centre and

state level, NGOs and other stakeholders; streamlining the functioning of Divisional-Level Working Groups (DLWGs); monitoring, documentation and sharing of information through a vernacular newsletter; conducting feasibility and research studies to facilitate the expansion of JFM to new villages; developing strategies and approaches for working schemes and micro-plans; and conducting training and outreach services to sensitise and bring together the forest department and villagers on JFM activities.

Impact

In a short span of two years, the JFM Cell has made its presence felt, not only at the state level, but also at the national level. Through its campaigns, newsletter, exhibitions and trainings, it is estimated to have reached over 1500 villages and 87,000 individuals at the

Joint Forest Management Cell-Gujarat

The JFM Cell-Gujarat was established in 1999 to work independently, with the support of Aga Khan Foundation (India), State Forest Department and GEER Foundation. Housed in the GEER Foundation, Gandhinagar, its mandate is to assist in strengthening and expansion of JFM in the state. Its goal, objectives, activities and a tentative work plan were shared and discussed with stakeholders at a Launching Workshop in June 1999. Being the first of its kind in the country, the Cell has had to develop its own role model. It works in close collaboration with its donors, sponsors, the Forest Department, NGOs, communities and JFM networks.

For further information contact:

JFM Cell - Gujarat
 GEER Foundation
 Indroda Nature Park,
 Sector-9, Gandhinagar-382 009,
 Gujarat, India.
 Tel: 02712-21385
 Fax: 02712-34275



Aga Khan
 Foundation
 Sarojini House,
 2nd Floor
 6, Bhagwan Dass Road
 New Delhi 110001
 India



Facilitating interactions between the Forest Department and villagers

grassroots level. The number of JFM villages in Gujarat has increased from 700 in 1999 to over 1100 in 2001. The Cell's interventions and facilitation in policy and at operational levels have resulted in the following:

- The Cell's Horizontal Communication training module, which facilitates sharing of experience among villagers, was used to train villagers and forest department staff in 50 villages of North Gujarat as a pilot project. Considering the overwhelming response, the Forest Department has now asked for similar training in other areas as well.
- As a pilot activity, the Cell initiated a series of participatory training exercises involving the community and the Forest Department in about 30 villages of Posina Taluka, one of the poorest blocks in Gujarat. The exercise helped in bringing the villagers and the Forest Department closer, with better understanding of villagers' needs. Using the social and resource maps prepared during the exercise, the Forest Department, in collaboration with the Revenue Department and the Tribal Sub-Plan, has prepared a plan of Rs 20 million for this area. More than Rs 4 million have already been utilised for development work in this area.
- The cartographic overlaps prepared by the JFM Cell highlighting JFM villages, as well as villages with JFM potential, have helped the Divisional Forest Officers to expand their JFM programmes. In Sabarkantha (South) Division, for example, more than 20 villages with JFM potential were added to the division's JFM programme in 2000.
- The bi-monthly Gujarati newsletter titled *Saha-astitva* (meaning "coexistence") has become a platform for sharing information on JFM. With a circulation to over 1500 JFM stakeholders covering all JFM villages, NGOs and Forest Department, it has an estimated readership of 10,000. Villagers and others are now able to request for information on JFM and share their problems and concerns on a public platform.

- Recognising that DLWG meetings are one of the effective mechanisms for operationalising JFM policies, the Cell in collaboration with the Forest Department has proactively encouraged divisions to conduct such meetings by facilitating discussions between stakeholders on the functioning of DLWGs. Since 2000, there has been a multifold increase in the number of DLWG meetings being held.
- The Forest Department is increasingly demanding trainings conducted by the JFM Cell for its personnel to improve relationships between the Department and community, and to prepare participatory Working Schemes at the divisional level. In the last two years, the Cell has trained 125 Forest Department officials at various levels.
- The Cell, in collaboration with the Forest Department and the community, has facilitated the development of three sample Working Schemes in Sabarkantha, Panchmahals and Surat divisions.
- In recognition of its nodal role in facilitating JFM, the Cell has been made a member of State-Level Working Group, and is involved in discussions related to JFM in the state.
- At the national level, the Cell is a member of the Committee set up by MoEF to prepare formats for monitoring JFM at different levels, identify means for sharing experiences between states, and identify funding mechanisms for JFM.

Lessons learnt

The formation and functioning of JFM Cell in Gujarat, the first of its kind in the country, offers the following lessons for replication in other states:

- A full-time unit with the sole mandate of JFM has given an impetus to JFM. The Cell has become a forum to share JFM concerns and knowledge at the state level.
- Being an independent organisation having close links with the Forest Department has allowed the Cell greater flexibility to interact with all JFM stakeholders while maintaining official credibility.
- Having a senior ex-Forest Department person recognised for his pioneering efforts in JFM in the state to head the Cell has helped in establishing quick rapport with stakeholders.
- The newsletter in local language has proved to be a simple, cost-effective tool to disseminate information on JFM. It updates stakeholders on JFM activities in the state and provides a platform for sharing JFM concerns and problems.
- The approach of the Cell, emphasising training, communication and research with support for establishing mechanisms and developing procedures, has helped in improving the JFM situation.

"Enriching Experiences" is an effort to document the impact of programme interventions by AKF(I)'s rural development programme partners. Stories will capture lessons learnt by partners on issues such as economic development, implementation of appropriate technologies, community processes and networking and policy advocacy. It is hoped that sharing these experiences will enrich community-based natural resource management practices. This initiative is supported by the India-Canada Environment Facility under the Management of Environmental Resources by Communities project. For further information contact: Aga Khan Foundation (India).

UNDP
con

ashish kothari

From: Sudarshan Rodriguez <sudarshan.rodriguez@undp.org>
To: ashish kothari <ashish@nda.vsnl.net.in>
Cc: G.V. Sarat Babu <sarat@menf.delhi.nic.in>; NBSAP KV Delhi <nbsapna@vsnl.net>; BCIL <bcil@nda.vsnl.net.in>
Subject: Tripartite meeting: Agenda
Date: Thursday, March 08, 2001 12:39 PM

Please find below agenda for the TPR meeting

National Biodiversity Strategy and
Action Plan (IND/97/G33)
Tripartite Review Meeting
12 March 2001

AGENDA

1. Introductory Remarks by Dr R H Khwaja, Joint Secretary in Chair (5 minutes)
2. Presentation on Progress during 2000 by Kalpavriksh (15 minutes)
3. Discussion on Annual Programme Report (APR) (10 minutes)
4. Discussion on Major Issues and Concerns by BCIL/Kalpavriksh/MOEF/DEA/UNDP (20 minutes)
5. Recommendations (10 minutes)
6. Any Other Issues

Abstract

The theme of this doctoral thesis is to explore some aspects of the inter-relationship between the observed Universe and prevalent notions about the physics of the Early Universe. The work is done within the framework of an expanding Universe which progressively cools as it expands. A logical extrapolation to the past brings us to a very hot Early Universe where our knowledge of high energy physics applies or even needs to be extrapolated. In addition, the existing firm ideas of high energy physics in negligible gravitational fields have to be extended to incorporate effects of large curvature describing the strong gravitational field of the Early Universe. The vast improvement in the quality and quantity of cosmological observations during the past decade has made it possible to investigate the high energy scenarios indirectly by observing their signatures in the present Universe.

The Universe that we observe and seek to understand is extremely inhomogeneous on small scales (up to $30Mpc.$), but is astonishingly smooth on large scales ($> 100Mpc.$). Therefore, any reasonable realisation of the Universe has to accommodate a spacetime whose metric is perturbed about a homogeneous and isotropic FRW (Friedmann Robertson-Walker) model. Moreover, the perturbations were created with a small amplitude and on scales much larger than length scale set by the expansion rate of the Universe. The wavelength of pertur-



UNDP
G-22



14 February 2001

Dear Dr Khwaja,

Tripartite Review Meeting – UNDP/GEF Project IND/97/G33 – National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan

As you are aware, all UNDP supported projects are subjected to tripartite reviews by representatives from the Government of India, UNDP and the local implementing agency once in every 12 months from the start of the full implementation of the project.

Since a Tripartite Review Meeting (TPR) for the project “National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan” is due, it has been suggested to schedule the TPR preferably in the first week of March 2001. We would like to invite you to participate in this TPR and will be in touch with your Office to seek a convenient time for convening the same.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

P Venkata Ramana
Assistant Resident Representative
Environment & GEF

Dr R K Khwaja
Joint Secretary
Ministry of Environment & Forests
Paryavaran Bhawan, CGO Complex
Lodhi Road
New Delhi – 110 003

- Cc: - Ms Rita Acharya, Deputy Secretary (FB), Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, North Block, New Delhi – 110 001
- Mr U K Choudhary, Director (IC), Ministry of Environment & Forests, Paryavaran Bhawan, CGO Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi – 110 003
- Dr Vibha Ahuja, Biotech Consortium India Limited, Kundan House, 4th Floor, 16 Nehru Place, New Delhi – 110 019
- Mr Ashish Kothari, Kalpavriksh, Apartment 5, Shree Dutta Krupa, 908 Deccan Gymkhana, Pune – 411 004

UNDP
con

kalpavriksh

From: ashish kothari <ashish@giasdl01.vsnl.net.in>
To: Virinder Sharma <virsharma99@yahoo.com>; Vibha Ahuja <boil@giasdl01.vsnl.net.in>; V. Shruti Devi <shrutidevi@hotmail.com>; Sujatha NBSAP <kalpavriksh@vsnl.net>; Sudarshan Rodriguez <sudarshan.rodriguez@undp.org>; Seema Bhatt <seema1@giasdl01.vsnl.net.in>; Ravi Chellam <ravic@wii.gov.in>; P. V. Satheesh <ddshyd@hd1.vsnl.net.in>; P. C. Bhattacharjee <pcbhatta@gw1.dot.net.in>; Madhu Sarin <msarin@sancharnet.in>; M.V.M. Wafar <wafar@darya.nio.org>; Gam Shimray <admin@del3.vsnl.net.in>; G.V. Sarat Babu <sarat@menf.delhi.nic.in>; Darshan Shankar <frlht@123india.com>; Bansuri Taneja <baanch@rediffmail.com>; B.M.S. Rathore <bms_r@yahoo.com>; NBSAP KV Delhi <nbsapna@vsnl.net>
Subject: Fw: private sector
Date: Saturday, January 27, 2001 5:07 PM

Dear members,

Pl. see attached some documents sent by Sudarshan, and our correspondence related to this, below. This is another serious issue for discussion, perhaps at the 1st evening session?

By the way, so far only Virinder has confirmed his participation for the 1st evening session...we will arrange it only if there is sufficient interest amongst the members, and if several are able to come for it.

Ashish
Kalpavriksh
Apartment 5, Shree Dutta Krupa
908 Deccan Gymkhana
Pune 411 004, India
Ph. and fax: ++91-20-565 4239
Email: ashish@nda.vsnl.net.in

27.1.2001

Dear Ashish

i know about the global compact - its a shame and within the UNDP there has been a lot of resistance to that, more at their Country offices. But this seems to be coming from Kofi's office. Within our office, there has been some serious resistance and debates about this.

This initiative is looking at that issue as well. But we are not going that far / along the line the of the global compact so do not have that in mind. I agree and identify with the concerns as well. Please go ahead and circulate i would also like to know reactions to the indian initiative

regards
Sudarshan

7. Based on its work plan, how would you rate the timeliness of the programme or project in terms of: (a) Production of outputs and initial results? (b) Inputs delivery?				
---	--	--	--	--

	Target group(s)	Programme or project manager	Government	UNDP
OVERALL RATING OF THE PROGRAMME OR PROJECT				

Explain the basis of your rating, which need not be limited to, or which may be different from, the relevance and performance criteria rated above. For the last year of the programme or project, the overall rating should include an assessment of the potential success of the programme or project as well as its relevance and performance.

PART II: TEXTUAL ASSESSMENT

1. What are the major achievements of the programme or project *vis-à-vis* the expected results during the year under review? To the extent possible, include an assessment of the potential impact, sustainability and contribution to capacity development.

2. What major issues and problems are affecting the achievement of programme or project results?

3. How should these issues or problems be resolved? Please explain in detail the action(s) recommended. Specify who should be responsible for such actions. Also indicate a tentative time-frame and the resources required.

4. What new developments (if any) are likely to affect the achievement of programme or project results? What do you recommend to respond to these developments?

>
> Dear Sudarshan, Bansuri,
>
> We will need a serious discussion on this within the TPCG. This seems to
> be
> a part of the new UN Global Compact, in which Kofi Annan has signed an
> agreement with the major MNCs, agreeing to them using the UN logo on
> their
> products in return for various promises of becoming socially more
> responsible. Many of us were part of a NGO move to block this compact,
> for
> we feel that it was more of a sell-out of the UN than anything else, and
> that it was naive to think that MNCs would suddenly reform themselves to
> suit the UN.
>
> This does not mean that we shun the Indian initiative, but simply that we
> need to be fully aware of the implications, and this requires a full
> discussion. We can initiate it at the TPCG meeting...should we then send
> out these documents to members?
>
> Ashish
> Kalpavriksh
> Apartment 5, Shree Dutta Krupa
> 908 Deccan Gymkhana
> Pune 411 004, India
>
> Ph. and fax: ++91-20-565 4239
> Email: ashish@nda.vsnl.net.in
>
> -----
> > From: Sudarshan Rodriguez <sudarshan.rodriguez@undp.org>
> > To: Bansuri Taneja <bansuritaneja@hotmail.com>
> > Cc: Ashish <ashish@nda.vsnl.net.in>; Bansuri Taneja <nbsapna@vsnl.net>;
> Momin Jaan <momin.jaan@undp.org>
> > Subject: private sector
> > Date: Thursday, January 25, 2001 3:59 PM
> >
> > Dear Bansuri Ashish, Kanchi
> >
> > Here is what broadly the job profile of the person's studying ethe
> > corporate sector is profile at UNDP for Private Sector Partnership in
> > social sector. Attached also are 2 files -
> >
> > 1) Discussion note on UNDP - PS partnership - possible linkages in
> > development sector
> >
> > 2) In-house Presentation on PS partnership
> >
> > Please see if the anything of her work would be useful and also that if
> > she can specially focus and target some work for us
> >
> >
> >

Chapter 7: MONITORING, REPORTING AND EVALUATION

- 5. What are the views of the target groups with regard to the programme or project? Please note any significant gender-based differences in those views.
- 6. To date, what lessons (both positive and negative) can be drawn from the experience of the programme or project?
- 7. If the programme or project has been evaluated, what is the implementation status of the recommendations made by the evaluators?
- 8. Do you propose any substantive revision to the programme or project document? If yes, what are they? State justification.
- 9. Provide any other information that may further support or clarify your assessment of the programme or project. You may include annexes as you deem necessary.

For target groups:	
Name:	
Title:	
Signature:	Date:
For the programme or project management:	
Name:	
Title:	
Signature:	Date:
For the government:	
Name:	
Title:	
Signature:	Date:
For UNDP:	
Name:	
Title:	
Signature:	Date:

- > >
- > > Identify opportunities for individual collaboration with domestic
- > > companies/ MNCs, devise possible strategies and interact with
- > > potential partners
- > >
- > > Manage and monitor, in collaboration with relevant staff, new
- > > projects and activities involving the PS
- > >
- > > Attend workshops, meetings etc on corporate social responsibility
- > > on behalf of UNDP
- > >
- > > Act as a resource person for the office on the PS
- > >
- > > Promote UNDP as a partner with the PS in India
- > >
- > >
- > > regards
- > > Sudarshan

PART III: Programme or project summary table

Programme/project title and number:		Management arrangement:	
Designated Institution:		Period covered:	

OVERALL ASSESSMENT

Brief analysis of progress achieved in the contribution of the programme or project to the expected results.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Source of funds	Annual budget (\$ '000)	Estimated annual expenditure (\$ '000)	Delivery rate (%)
TRAC (1 and 2) TRAC 3 Other Cost-sharing: Government Financial institution Thirdparty Trust funds AOS (where applicable)			

2098

UNDP
(Rep feedback)

kalpavriksh

From: ashish kothari <ashish@viasd101.vsnl.net.in>
To: BCIL <bcil@viasd101.vsnl.net.in>; G.V. Sarat Babu <sarat@menf.delhi.nic.in>
Cc: NBSAP KV Delhi <nbsapna@vsnl.net>; Sujatha NBSAP <kalpavriksh@vsnl.net>; Ravi Chellam <ravic@wii.gov.in>
Subject: Fw: UNDP evaluation
Date: Sunday, January 21, 2001 10:53 PM

Dear Vibha, Sarat,

There are some comments from Ravi Chellam, on the UNDP evaluation, which I agree with, below. Pl. consider these while finalising the report, in case you have not already done so. thanks,

Ashish
Kalpavriksh
Apartment 5, Shree Dutta Krupa
908 Deccan Gymkhana
Pune 411 004, India
Ph. and fax: ++91-20-565 4239
Email: ashish@nda.vsnl.net.in

> From: Dr.Ravi Chellam <ravic@wii.gov.in>
> To: ashish kothari <ashish@viasd101.vsnl.net.in>
> Cc: Sujatha P <kalpavriksh@vsnl.net>
> Subject: UNDP evaluation
> Date: Friday, January 19, 2001 11:50 AM
>
> Dear Ashish, I find most of what was written acceptable. In fact some of the points
> have been very effectively made. My comments are restricted to the following:
>
> Page 38
>
> 2. Rate the production of target outputs. You have given 1. My rating will be a 2
> (satisfactory), for the reason we have not been able to stick to the initial time
> frame largely due to the delay caused by events beyond our control.
>
> 3. Are the mangement arrangements of the programme or project appropriate? Again you
> have given 1, I suppose in appreciation of the more open and participatory approach
> adopted by the MOEF. My rating will be 2 for the reason that we have sometimes had problems
> with the delays on account of having to go through 2-3 layers of decision-making.
>

NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN

Process Outline

Acronyms/Abbreviations used

BCIL: Biotech Consortium India Limited
D/LAC: District / Local Advisory Committee
EIA: Environmental Impact Assessment
EWG: Inter-state, Ecoregional Working Group
IESAP: Inter-state, Ecoregional Strategy and Action Plan
IPR: Intellectual Property Right
LSAP: Local/sub-state Strategy and Action Plan
NBSAP/NSAP: National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NGO: Non-Governmental Organisation
NPD: National Project Director
PP: Project Proposal
SAP: Strategy and Action Plan
SC: Steering Committee
SSAP: State Strategy and Action Plan
SSC: State Steering Committee
TPCG: Technical and Policy Core Group
TSAP: Thematic Strategy and Action Plan
TWG: Thematic Working Group

INTRODUCTION

The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) is proposed to be developed through a "participatory planning process involving all major stakeholders", as is stressed in the original Project Document signed by Govt. of India and UNDP. To enable this, it is necessary to develop a clear outline of how this process is to be carried out. This document attempts to lay out such an outline, by:

1. Describing the approach underlying the process (Section 1)
2. Stating what a Strategy and Action Plan (SAP) is (Section 2)
3. Stating the scope of the process (Section 3)
4. Identifying the specific outputs expected from the NBSAP process (Section 4);
5. Clarifying the overall institutional structure of the project (Section 5);
6. Delineating the specific steps and methods by which the process of preparing a NBSAP will be carried out (Section 6);
7. Laying out the activities and responsibilities of the participating institutions (Section 7);
8. Identifying the broad themes and topics that will form the content of the NBSAP, as also some indicative sub-themes within these broad themes (Section 8).
9. Identifying some major concerns for coordinating teams to keep in mind (Section 9);

>
~~Best~~
Ravi

2
MY 5.1.7\Them Doc\Process Outline\Ver.7 BT.AK/19.9.2000

10. Listing the immediate, medium-term, and long-term activities of the Technical and Policy Core Group (Section 10)

1. APPROACH STATEMENT

Biological diversity is the central tenet of nature, one of its key defining features. Evolution has produced an amazing variety of plants, animals, and micro-organisms, intricately inter-connected, and worthy of *respect* and conservation in their own right. Biodiversity is also the basis for the continuous *evolution* of species. This diversity is also the *backbone* of human societies and cultures, in terms of the ecological functions it provides, and the myriad survival and livelihood needs it meets. A national biodiversity action plan should therefore be able to protect these critical characteristics and functions.

It is proposed that the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) will take the following as its *basic tenets*:

Scope Of Coverage

The term 'biodiversity' is being taken in its holistic sense, to encompass all levels of biodiversity, ecological and evolutionary processes, including:

1. **Natural ecosystems:** e.g. forests, grasslands, wetlands, deserts, mountains, coastal and marine areas, including the historical changes taking place in such ecosystems.
2. **'Wild' species and varieties:** species of plants, animals, and micro-organisms existing in their natural state, and the genetic variation within each of these species.
3. **Agricultural ecosystems:** e.g. farmlands, pastures, capture fisheries, aquaculture, including historical changes in land-use patterns.
4. **Domesticated species and varieties:** species of crops, livestock (including poultry), captive-bred fish, pets, and micro-organisms in ex-situ collections, and the genetic variation within each of these species.

Aspects of Coverage

Biodiversity has several aspects that need to be looked at. It is proposed that the NBSAP will cover the following:

1. **Conservation** of biodiversity at ecosystemic, species, and genetic levels (through *in situ*, *ex situ*, *in vitro*, and other measures), and of the associated ecological functions, with a special focus on endemic, threatened, and otherwise critical elements;
2. **Sustainable** use of biological resources, implying their use in such a manner as will not imperil their long-term existence, or will not in other ways threaten biodiversity;
3. Social, economic, political and inter-generational **equity**, including in decision-making with regard to conservation and use, in sharing of benefits, in access to and protection of knowledge and information relevant to biodiversity, and so on.



UNDP
2009

(730840)

CENTRE OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCTS (COMFORPTS)

For Rural Development & Environmental Conservation
HIG-2, No.8, Indrapuram,
General Malsadev Singh Road, P.O. Majra, Dehra Dun-248 171 (INDIA)

Dr. M.P. SHIVA

ABI Title: Who's Who & Who's Who's Who, American Biographical Institute, N.C.
International Who's Who of Intellectuals,
International Geographical Centre, Copenhagen (Denmark)
PAWAN Consultants & UPFRD Co-ordinator, Div. 5.11 (NWFP Research Group)

ADVISOR

Phone : (O) 0135-621302 (R) 627018
Fax : 91-0135-629858 (Fax time 10.00 a.m to 5.30 p.m.)

E-mail : shivanta@rediffmail.com

Our Website : <http://www.organic.com/maldevofcomforpts>
COMFORPTS Website : for Div. 5.11 (NWFP) <http://www.fao.org/forestry/npw/npwwood.htm>

COMFORPTS-PFF/281/2000

BY COURIER

21st July, 2000

Sub: *Appeal for Financial grant for National Biodiversity Strategy & Action Plan Project (NBSAP).*

Dear Dr. Mangra,

I wish to draw your kind attention to the news by Soma Basu published in the Hindu Newspaper of 10th July, 2000. I also wish to recall our meeting with you on 28th February, 2000 and remind you that I briefed you on the activities and achievements of our Centre of Minor Forest Products, Dehra Dun.

I may inform you that I was identified as a Natural Forest Resource expert and I was asked to prepare National Forestry Action Programme (NFAP) in 1994 for Govt. of India sponsored by UNDP. The report was submitted by us in 1995 (see brochure, Page No. 7, S.N. 5-6). Now, I had found the News of 9th July, 2000 appearing on 10th July, 2000 in the Hindu (Photocopy attached) that UNDP has offered Rs. Four crore to Ministry of Environment & Forests for National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan Project (NBSAP).

I do not wish to meddling on any body but I understand that all the above fund has been offered as a result of intervention of influential people in the government and political based NGOs.

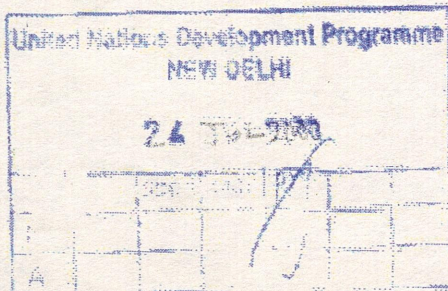
I am again enclosing a brochure of our Centre with the list of our Publications given in the end. This will show whatever Biological Biodiversity Bill was expected to fulfill like the inventonisation of the plant biodiversity which has already been done by our Centre for about 2200 species in the book entitled "Inventory of Forest Resources for Sustainable Management & Biodiversity Conservation with lists of multi-purpose species yielding both timber and Non-timber Forest Products (NTEP) with shrub and herb species of NTEP importance by Dr. M.P. Shiva (1999)".

I would like to convey that even if 50% of Rs. Four crore offered to the Ministry, would have been offered to our expert organisation, we would have fulfilled your job more efficiently than the other NGOs who don't have experience and expertise. I am confident that no justice can be done unless, comprehensive studies are taken up for regulating the extraction of forest resources based on their potential production after determining the yield assessment capacities of Natural Forest Resources species.

As a donor, UNDP may obtain original NAFAP report from Ministry prepared by us on NTEP part in three volumes and must intervene with the Ministry of Environment & Forests (MOEF) authorities, why Centre of NTEP was not involved again to make further extensive studies for National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan Project (NBSAP).

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,



Yours sincerely,

(Dr. M.P. SHIVA)

Dr. M. P. SHIVA
Advisor
Centre of Minor Forest Products
HIG-2, No. 8 Indrapuram,
P.O. Majra, DEHRA DUN-248 171

Encl: As above.
A not done

Dr. Pradip Mangra,
Assistant Representative,
United Nations Development
Programme (UNDP),
55, Lodi Estate,
NEW DELHI - 110 003.

SR
It is recommended to the Ministry
on 10/7/2000

President & Managing Director: Dr. Anu Shiva
COMFORPTS, General Malsadev Singh Road, Dehra Dun

Vice-President: Dr. D.C. Choudhary
Secretary: Dr. S. Srinivas Reddy

Jr. Secretary:
Dr. Anil Singh

Treasurer & Sr. Secretary:
Dr. Prasad Kumar

E.C. Members (in New Dehra Dun):
Dr. Anand Kumar, Dr. S. Srinivas Reddy,
Dr. M.P. Shiva (Founder President)

