



**Mr. Siddhanta Das** is the Director General of Forests and Special Secretary to Govt. of India, Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change. He has worked on wide ranging environmental issues in planning, policy making, training and capacity building. He has extensively worked on forest management with community participation, wildlife management, food and nutrition security, disaster management, and pollution control.



**Mr. Kundan Burnwal** is Technical Advisor at GIZ. He has more than eleven years of experience and an in-depth technical knowledge on development and implementation and evaluation of projects on climate change mitigation and adaptation, carbon markets and climate finance.



**Mr. Noyal Thomas** belongs to the Kerala cadre of Indian Forest Service. He is the Inspector General of Forests in the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change. He has more than 28 years of experience in various sectors like Forests & Wildlife, Environment, Housing, Social welfare, Plantation, Non-resident Indian Welfare etc.



**Dr. Jitendra Vir Sharma** is a retired officer of Indian Forest Service with 35 years of experience of forest management and policy making. Currently, he is the Director of Forestry & Biodiversity division at TERI which deals with various Research Projects on AR-CDM, REDD+, Community Conserve Areas, rehabilitation forestry, valuation of ecosystem services, economic impact of desertification, drought and land degradation, and social issues of the forestry sector.



**Dr. Yogesh Gokhale** works as Senior Fellow with The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), New Delhi. He has more than 15 years of experience of working on diverse aspects of natural resource management, monitoring, and evaluation of watershed projects and ecological assessments of various ecosystems in different parts of India.

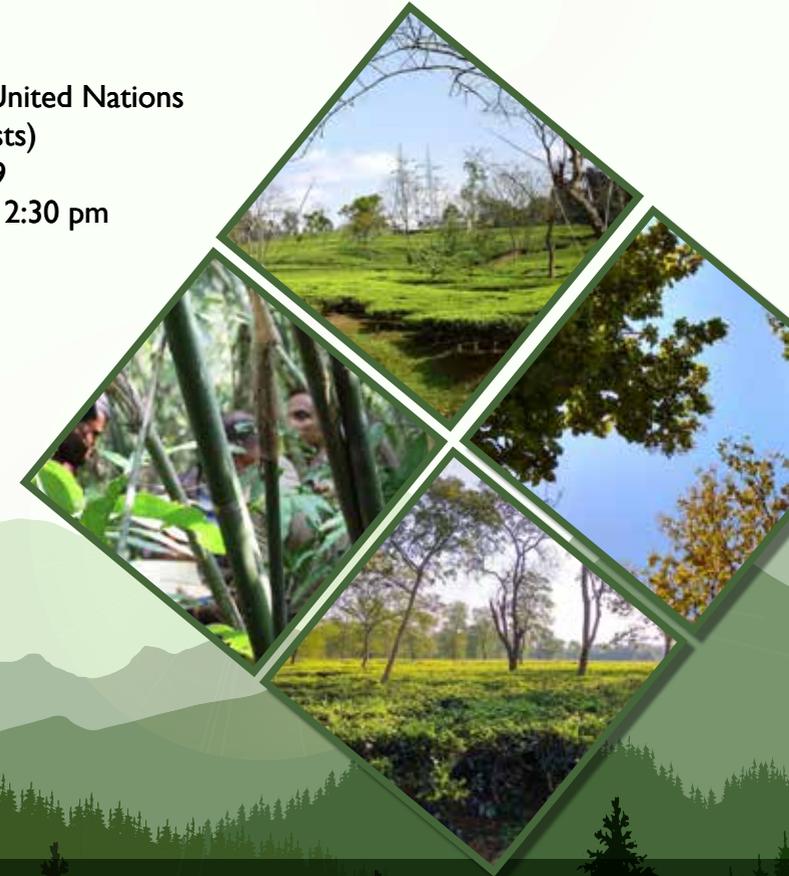


**Mr. Nishant Jain** is working as an Associate Fellow in the Forestry and Biodiversity division. He has worked on issues related to participatory natural resource management, dependency of communities on forests, green growth & development in India, socio-economic assessments among other themes.

# Forest NAMÀ

## A tool to mitigate climate change

Side-event  
(Session 14 of United Nations  
Forum on Forests)  
on May 06, 2019  
from 1:15 pm – 2:30 pm

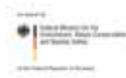


Side Event organized by: Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH (GIZ) and The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI)

**Date:** May 06, 2019

**Time:** 1:15 pm – 2:30 pm

**Venue:** Conference Room 11, United Nations Headquarters, New York



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# Forest NAMA

Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) are set of actions that reduce emissions relative to business-as-usual emissions in 2020 in developing countries. These are prepared under the umbrella of a national government initiative. NAMAs are supported and enabled by technology, financing and capacity building. These range from project based mitigation actions to sectorial programmes or policies.



GIZ and the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) are implementing an Indo German bilateral project 'Development and Management of NAMAs in India' with a focus on two sectors – Waste and Forestry. A feasibility study conducted by GIZ proposed the following four NAMA options in the Forestry sector:

- Supporting ecosystem restoration of degraded open forest and enhancing tree cover in urban and peri-urban areas under Green India Mission;
- Green forest credit NAMA
- Sustainable fuelwood management NAMA
- NAMA to promote agroforestry in India

Based on detailed deliberations, the MOEFCC decided to focus India's first NAMA in the forestry sector on Sustainable Fuelwood Management. The decision is in synergy with India's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) commitment which identifies 'reduction in consumption of wood/biomass as fuel' as a means to achieve its forestry sector goal. A state-level approach has been adopted to implement Forestry-NAMA. A multi-criteria assessment compared all Indian states and union territories on factors such as fuelwood dependent population, number of people using fuelwood, forest cover, fuelwood supply-demand gap, and area under open forests. Based

on this, Assam has been chosen to implement the pilot Forestry-NAMA with The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) as the implementing partner for the implementation of the project. The project is being implemented in collaboration with Assam Forest Department, Assam Energy Development Agency, Assam Branch of India Tea Association among other stakeholders.

More than 72% of Assam's households use fuelwood to meet their cooking energy requirements. This dependence leads to several negative impacts on human well-being and natural ecosystems in the state.



# Forest NAMA



Unsustainable extraction of fuelwood for domestic or commercial purposes is a major driver of degradation of forests. In addition to adverse environmental consequences, using fuelwood has negative implications on health of a household as well. It also consumes a significant amount of their time, which could otherwise be used in more productive ways including in getting other employment opportunities.

The project focuses on demonstrating and implementing solutions towards sustainable fuelwood management to address the above concerns. It is being implemented in four districts of Assam, namely Cachar, Dibrugarh,

Nagaon, and Sonitpur among the households of tea estate workers, forest villages and forest fringe villages. Three technologies, including, improved cookstoves, LPG and biogas, have been identified to reduce fuelwood consumption among community members.

The pilot Forestry-NAMA project is deploying these technologies among 15000 households, creating awareness among 200,000 individuals, promoting plantation and Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR) in 1000 hectare land to ultimately achieve emission reduction of 84,000 tCO<sub>2</sub>e. Through these activities, the project will achieve the following overarching goals:

- Promotion of efficient and clean fuelwood technologies such as improved cookstoves, LPG and biogas;
- Capacity building of stakeholders for effective and sustained adoption of the fuelwood saving technologies and adopting alternative livelihood options;
- Sustained supply of fuelwood and enhancing carbon sequestration from plantation and ANR.

Implementation of the pilot Forestry-NAMA in Assam would lead to multiple benefits including:

- Mitigation of climate change through emission reduction and carbon sequestration;
- Improvement in quality of forest cover;
- Co-benefits such as improvement in health and reduction in drudgery for rural communities through increased adoption of fuelwood saving technologies
- Contribution to India's NDC targets.

The side-event will deliberate upon different themes including new and innovative financing mechanisms for sustainable forest management and ways to manage fuelwood consumption efficiently and sustainably. It will present pilot Forest NAMA's contribution in mitigating climate change and achieve India's NDC targets.

