

# FORE-Greening India

Foundation for Organisational Research and Education, New Delhi (FORE)







**Planting trees: a simple act with profound impact, nurturing a greener future and mitigating climate change.**

## FORE-Greening India (FORE-GI)

Foundation for Organisational Research and Education (FORE) was established in 1981 as a non-profit autonomous organisation and registered under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860. FORE's universe is defined by education, training, research, consulting and creating social good. Outcomes emanating from these FORE elements contribute to building up knowledge of various facets of organizations and work culture in the Indian context and thereby creating a social good. It is led by illustrious persona from, amongst others, industry, government organisations, and academia. The current Executive Board members of FORE are listed at the end.

FORE conducts, with distinction, PGDM (MBA equivalent) programs with authorization from AICTE under FORE School of Management (FSM) with the main campus in Delhi and Off-campus in Gurugram. It also conducts Undergraduate programs with authorization from Gurugram University under FORE Academy of Management Education (FAME). Additionally, FORE is engaged in training remote pilots with authorization from the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA, GOI). This training is provided by FORE Institute of Drone Technology and Research (FIDTR), a Government of India approved Remote Pilot Training Organisation (RPTO). In the current context and under the broad objectives of FORE, setting up of innovation and incubation centers for fostering entrepreneurship, improving management practices, etc. are at the core of its focus. Simultaneously, FORE will expand its activities to address critical environmental issues, for example, the FORE-Greening India (FORE-GI) initiative.

Under FORE-Greening India (FORE-GI) we shall endeavor to contribute by adding value to the government's objective of increasing India's tree cover from the present 24.62% including trees outside forest, to 33% of the geographical area as envisaged in the National Forest Policy 1988. We will operationalize this by addressing the 'last mile connection' issues' using our expertise in management practices, such as, marketing initiatives for direct benefit generation, particularly, pecuniary gains for the tree owners or tree caretakers. Laying the foundation for Tree-Based Incubation and Enterprise System at the grassroots level as well as integration with and meeting the sustainability and carbon-offset targets will be our way forward to achieve this objective.





**High-Tech Nursery: Quality Planting Material Ensures Better Survival, Disease Resistance, and Higher Production, Leading to Greater CO<sub>2</sub> Sequestration, Income Generation, and Carbon Credits.**

## FORE-Greening India (FORE-GI)

National Agroforestry Policy 2014 of the Government of India (GOI) and the ensuing Trees Outside Forests in India (TOFI) programme anchors on enhancing income of farmers and landowners, amongst others, as the prime driver and as an enabling environment to motivate and facilitate people to plant trees on non-forest/ private lands for increasing tree cover in the country. The GOI desires that those private landowners, farmers, land owning agencies, financial institutions, industries and others, who control and/or own lands other than forest land, invest in tree plantations with a long-term perspective. These plantation efforts outside forests will also help in meeting the demand of various wood and non-wood products from the forests, generation of employment in plantation and harvesting, processing and value addition to these products, especially in rural areas, apart from reducing pressure on the forests.

This initiative dovetails with the Green India Mission that focuses on landscape approach, and amongst others, also has provision for afforestation on non-forest lands, including fallow land (both current and permanent fallow), which provides ample opportunity to increase tree cover, meet the needs for forest produce and create carbon sink. The Green India Mission envisages support for a massive programme of forestry on non-forest lands with participation of the community, farmers, NGOs, private sector, institutions, government agencies and the Forest Department. The species selection for agroforestry/social forestry is to be centred around farmers preference for multipurpose species.

Trees Outside Forests in India (TOFI), particularly, the agroforestry and the trees grown in other commons, have been playing a significant role in meeting the country's demand for wood and non-forest products both for domestic and industrial utility. Trees Outside Forests project has very high potential to provide secured sustainable rural livelihoods.

Further, rapid economic growth using raw materials, manufacturing and operating practices that are non-compliant with pollution norms as defined by the UNFCCC (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change), is resulting in unprecedented release of GHGs (Green House Gases)





**Uniting Communities and Nature:  
Joint Forest Management for a Sustainable Future.**

## FORE-Greening India (FORE-GI)

including CO<sub>2</sub> (Carbon Dioxide). To meet the GHG release norms, industries worldwide are scouting to buy carbon credits or invest in carbon-offset plantation projects to reap the benefits of sequestered carbon in trees. The CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) funds can be deployed with projects envisaging income generation for marginal farmers or low-income population. The tree plantation projects with agroforestry production activities integrated with tree-based entrepreneurship is the focus of the Government of India in this domain.

**Foundation for Organisational Research and Education (FORE)** is making an endeavour to venture into the role of a facilitator to institutional large land holders, industries and corporate bodies interested to invest in tree planting to meet their sustainability and carbon-offset targets. Any such tree planting initiative will also involve engaging local communities actively for providing pecuniary benefits to them. Therefore, integrating agroforestry with this plan, wherever feasible, would also be considered.

Developing plantation project proposals involves a range of activities designed to ensure that the project aligns with the organization's objectives of sustainable development and meets carbon footprint needs through carbon-offset plantation projects. In addition to the benefits of plantation activities, this initiative aims to provide income to marginal farmers, promote gender equality by offering income opportunities to women through local value-added activities, and foster an entrepreneurial culture within local communities. By engaging local populations in these activities, the program seeks to enhance economic stability, empower women, and encourage entrepreneurship. This multifaceted approach not only supports environmental sustainability but also contributes to the social and economic development of the region, ensuring a more inclusive and resilient community.

It is also envisaged that applicable technology solutions will be implemented at all stages of planting, production, harvesting, transportation and sale of planting/agroforestry produce, etc. activities to ensure efficient record keeping of inventory, authentic record of traceability





**High-technology clonal plantation showcasing advanced cultivation techniques for enhanced productivity. The uniform genetic makeup of the clones ensures maximum productivity, leading to significant carbon sequestration and increased income generation for farmers.**

of produce, forecast data on demand that can be monitored, etc. Geo-tagging, Block-chain technology, Geo-spatial time stamping, etc. among others will be explored for implementation.

The proposal to execution stages of this project work, without the agroforestry component, is expected to involve the following 10 key activities, as briefly detailed below:

### **1. Initial Consultation and Needs Assessment**

- **Understanding Objectives:** Meet with the client to understand their goals for the plantation project, including sustainability and carbon-offset targets.
- **Stakeholder Analysis:** Identify and engage with all stakeholders, including local communities, governments, and potential partners.
- **Baseline Assessment:** Conduct a baseline study to understand the current environmental conditions and carbon footprint of the organization.

### **2. Feasibility Study**

- **Site Selection:** Identify and evaluate potential sites for plantation based on factors such as soil quality, climate, water availability, and land ownership.
- **Environmental Impact Assessment:** Assess the potential environmental impacts of the plantation project and propose mitigation measures.
- **Financial Analysis:** Estimate the costs and potential financial benefits of the project, including carbon credits.

### **3. Project Design and Planning**

- **Species Selection:** Choose appropriate tree species that are native or well-suited to the local environment and have high carbon sequestration potential.
- **Plantation Design:** Develop a detailed plan for the layout of the plantation, including spacing, planting techniques, and maintenance schedules.
- **Sustainability Measures:** Incorporate practices that ensure the long-



term sustainability of the plantation, such as agroforestry, mixed-species planting, and biodiversity conservation.

#### **4. Proposal Writing**

- **Executive Summary:** Provide a concise overview of the project, including its objectives, benefits, and key components.
- **Project Description:** Detail the project plan, including site selection, species choice, planting methods, and maintenance plans.
- **Budget and Financial Plan:** Present a detailed budget, including initial costs, ongoing maintenance costs, and potential revenue from carbon credits.
- **Timeline:** Outline the project timeline, including key milestones and deliverables.

#### **5. Compliance and Certification**

- **Regulatory Compliance:** Ensure that the project complies with local, national, and international regulations related to land use, environmental protection, and carbon offsetting.
- **Carbon Certification:** Facilitate the process of getting the project certified for carbon credits under relevant schemes, such as the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) or the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM).

#### **6. Monitoring and Reporting**

- **Monitoring Plan:** Develop a plan for ongoing monitoring of the plantation to ensure it meets its sustainability and carbon sequestration goals.
- **Reporting:** Establish a framework for regular reporting to stakeholders on the progress and impacts of the project.

#### **7. Community and Stakeholder Engagement**

- **Community Involvement:** Engage with local communities to ensure their involvement and support for the project, including potential benefits such as employment and ecosystem services.
- **Stakeholder Communication:** Maintain clear and ongoing communication with all stakeholders to keep them informed and

involved in the project's progress.

#### **8. Risk Management**

- **Risk Assessment:** Identify potential risks to the project, such as natural disasters, pests, or disease outbreaks.
- **Mitigation Strategies:** Develop strategies to mitigate these risks and ensure the resilience of the plantation.

#### **9. Training and Capacity Building**

- **Local Training Programs:** Provide training and capacity-building programs for local communities and project staff to ensure successful implementation and maintenance of the plantation.

#### **10. Documentation and Legal Framework**

- **Legal Agreements:** Draft and review legal agreements related to land use, partnerships, and carbon credit trading.
- **Documentation:** Ensure thorough documentation of all aspects of the project, from initial assessments to ongoing monitoring reports.

Through these activities, FORE as a facilitator, will create a comprehensive and effective plantation project proposal that supports the client organization's sustainability objectives.





## THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF FOUNDATION FOR ORGANISATIONAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION (FORE)

1.	<p><b>Dr. B.B.L. Madhukar</b> (Former Chairman and Managing Director, MMTC Ltd.) Director General, BRICS Chamber of Commerce &amp; Industry; Chairman, The Delhi Flying Club Ltd. (Est. 1928)</p>	Chairman	4.	<p><b>Mr. Waris R. Kidwai</b> (Founder, SCOPE; Former Secretary General, SCOPE)</p>	Member
2.	<p><b>Dr. Vinayshil Gautam, FRAS (London)</b> (Founder Director, IIM-K; 1st Head, Management Dept., Ex-Emeritus Chair Professor, IIT-D; 1st Hony. Dean, KPMG Academy; Ex-Sr. MD &amp; Principal Economic Advisor, Protiviti (I) Member Pvt. Ltd.; Leader Consulting Team, IIM-Shillong) Chairman, DK International Foundation</p>	Vice Chairman	5.	<p><b>Dr. Yasho V. Verma</b> (Former Chief Operating Officer &amp; Director, LG Electronics India Pvt. Ltd.)</p>	Member
3.	<p><b>Mr. Vijay Gopal Pande</b> (Former Regional Director – S. Asia, International Development Research Centre (Canada); Former Deputy Representative &amp; Programme Advisor, Ford Foundation; Former Chief R&amp;D, Trade Development Authority, Ministry of Commerce, Govt. of India; Former Tata Administrative Service - Project Officer, TELCO Pvt. Ltd.; Former Teaching Associate, LSE) Co-Founder &amp; Managing Director, Vijyoti Management &amp; Communications Learning Institute Pvt. Ltd.; Founder and Life Member, ICRIER and London School of Economics Society; Founder Member, IFFAAD; Founder Member, FORE Society</p>	Treasurer	6.	<p><b>Mr. T.C. Venkat Subramanian</b> (Former Chairman &amp; Managing Director, Exim Bank of India; Former Chairman of the Board, Indian Bank)</p>	Member
			7.	<p><b>Mr. Kuldip Singh Dhingra</b> Chairman, Berger Paints India Ltd.</p>	Member
			8.	<p><b>Dr. Jitendra Kumar Das</b> Director General, FORE (Founder Dean (Noida Campus), IIM Lucknow; Former Director/Director General, FORE School of Management, New Delhi)</p>	Ex-Officio Member Secretary



"India is making great strides in promoting sustainable practices and environmental conservation. Our focus on agroforestry and initiatives to increase green cover are vital in combating climate change and ensuring a better future for our coming generations."

Shri Narendra Modi, Honorable Prime Minister of India (at the Green Credit Programme (GCP) launch on October 13, 2023)



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"Agroforestry and sustainable land management are critical in our fight against climate change. By sequestering carbon and supporting local communities, these practices provide a pathway to a more resilient and sustainable future."

Secretary-General United Nations