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**Report No. P6953IN**

**MEMORANDUM AND RECOMMENDATION  
OF THE  
PRESIDENT OF THE  
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION  
AND THE INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT  
ACTING AS IMPLEMENTING AGENCY OF THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY  
TO THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS  
ON A PROPOSED IDA CREDIT  
IN THE AMOUNT OF SDR 19.5 MILLION  
AND GEF TRUST FUND GRANT  
IN THE AMOUNT OF SDR 13.9 MILLION  
TO  
INDIA  
FOR THE  
ECODEVELOPMENT PROJECT**

**August 3, 1996**

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## **CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS**

Currency Unit = Rupees (Rs.)  
US\$1.00 = Rs.35.1

## **WEIGHTS AND MEASURES**

The metric system is used throughout this report.

## **ABBREVIATIONS**

DEA	Department of Economic Affairs
CAS	Country Assistance Strategy
EDC	Ecodevelopment Committee
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GOI	Government of India
GOS	State Government
ICB	International Competitive Bidding
IDA	International Development Association
JFM	Joint Forest Management
MOEF	Ministry of Environment and Forestry
NCB	National Competitive Bidding
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Product
PA	Protected Area
PPF	Project Preparation Facility
PTO	Project Tiger Office
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
SFD	State Forest Department
TOR	Terms of Reference
UNDP	United National Development Program

## **GOVERNMENT FISCAL YEAR**

April 1 to March 31

**India: Ecodevelopment Project****Credit and Project Summary**

<b>Borrower:</b>	India, Acting by its President
<b>Implementing Agencies:</b>	GOI Ministry of Environment and Forestry and State Forest Departments of Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, and West Bengal
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	Globally important protected area ecosystems and people in and around these areas
<b>Credit Amount:</b>	IDA Credit of SDR 19.5 million (US\$28 million equivalent)
<b>Terms:</b>	Standard, with 35 years maturity
<b>Financing Plan</b>	See table in Schedule A
<b>Fund Advance Terms:</b>	From GOI to state governments as part of central assistance to the states through MOEF for development assistance on standard terms and conditions applicable at the time
<b>Grant Amount:</b>	Global Environment Facility (GEF) Grant of SDR 13.9 million (US\$20 million equivalent)
<b>Terms:</b>	Grant
<b>Financing Plan</b>	See table in Schedule A
<b>Poverty Category:</b>	Program of Targeted Interventions  The project's human beneficiaries, tribal peoples, and forest fringe villagers, belong to the poorest sections of society. About 39 percent of the beneficiaries are tribal. Tribal development concerns are integrated under the rubric of social impact, participation, and equity, rather than as a subsidiary tribal development plan or component. The project also incorporates specific measures to safeguard the interests of the landless and women
<b>Environment Category:</b>	Program of Targeted Interventions - globally significant biodiversity
<b>Economic Rate of Return</b>	Cannot be quantified 14914-IN
<b>Staff Appraisal Report</b>	Report No. 14914 IN
<b>Project ID Number</b>	INPA36062; INGE9584

Vice President: D. Joseph Wood
Director: Heinz Vergin
Division Chief: Shawki Barghouti
Task Manager: Jessica Mott



**MEMORANDUM AND RECOMMENDATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE  
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION AND OF THE INTERNATIONAL  
BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT ACTING AS IMPLEMENTING  
AGENCY OF THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY TO THE EXECUTIVE  
DIRECTORS ON A PROPOSED IDA CREDIT AND GEF TRUST FUND GRANT TO  
INDIA FOR THE ECODEVELOPMENT PROJECT**

1. I submit for your approval this memorandum and recommendation on a proposed IDA Credit for SDR 19.5 m (US\$28 million equivalent) and a GEF Trust Fund Grant to India for SDR 13.5 m (US\$20 million equivalent) to help finance the Ecodevelopment Project.
2. The Chief Executive Officer of the GEF has endorsed the project pursuant to paragraph 30 of the Instrument for the Establishment of the Restructured Global Environment Facility.
3. The proceeds of the Credit would be advanced to the seven states participating in the project, under standard arrangements for developmental assistance for centrally sponsored schemes in India. Under current policies and regulations of Government of India (GOI), fund advances take the form of 100% grant. GOI would assume the foreign exchange risk.
4. The proposed project would conserve biodiversity in seven globally significant protected areas (PAs) using ecodevelopment. This is a strategy to increase collaboration between local people and government managers of PAs, as well as to otherwise improve PA management. The project would also include support for preparing future biodiversity projects.

**Background**

5. **Biological Significance.** India's biodiversity is rich, often unique and increasingly endangered. India is one of the twelve *megadiversity* countries in the world, that collectively account for 60-70 percent of the world's biodiversity. Its ten biogeographic zones represent a broad range of ecosystems.
6. **Economic Importance.** India's biological resources are economically important, both globally and nationally. Many species of crop plants found worldwide and their wild relatives originate on the subcontinent. Plants are an important source of medicines. Medicinal plants and other non-timber forest products are particularly important as a source of income and subsistence for tribal populations. Closed primary forests, which cover six percent of the total land area, have been an important source of timber and fuelwood. Natural ecosystems strongly influence natural resource development and also affect water resource management.
7. **Protected Areas.** India has 75 parks and 421 sanctuaries, covering some 14 million hectares (i.e., 4.3 percent of the total land area). Some protected areas have few or no human inhabitants, while others have small communities with significant human populations in the aggregate. Village economies on the peripheries of these protected areas are based on long-established sedentary agricultural systems.
8. **Pressures.** The biodiversity in India's forest, grassland, wetland and marine ecosystems faces many pressures. These include grazing cattle, cutting of trees for fuel and timber, and gathering non-timber forest products, hunting, uncontrolled fires and conversion for and spillover from agricultural, infrastructure, industrial, and commercial development (e.g., pollution, siltation, and weed infestation). India's high levels of human population density and growth, high incidence of poverty, and large numbers of livestock speed the degradation. Local people, when traditional

rights and access are limited by the establishment of PAs, often have little incentive to use natural resources in a sustainable way.

## **Government Strategy**

9. **Biodiversity Conservation.** India's strategy for biodiversity conservation reflects extensive analysis and significant, continuing commitment. The Government of India ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity in 1993; recent government policy and program initiatives correspond to the aims of the Convention. India's Environmental Action Plan, published in 1993, lists "conservation of and sustainable utilization of biodiversity in selected ecosystems" as one of the top seven priorities for future action, and specifically cites ecodevelopment. The National Wildlife Action Plan (1983) identified the following broad goals: (a) to extend the existing network of protected areas; (b) to develop appropriate management systems for protected areas, with due regard for the needs of local people and ensure their support and involvement; (c) to protect biodiversity within multiple-use areas; and (d) to extend conservation efforts beyond protected areas.

10. **Interaction Between Protected Areas and Local People.** During the past twenty years, state governments, with national assistance, have developed an extensive protected area network backed with strong forest department enforcement. During this period, governments' approach to local people has sometimes been confrontational and has had significant impacts, mostly negative, on the tribal populations resident within PAs and the sustainability of the PA program.

11. **Community Participation in Forest Management.** Now the government is recognizing the historic, current and potential role of local communities. The initial government effort to increase community participation was focused on joint forest management of forests officially designated for local or commercial harvest.

12. **Ecodevelopment and Protected Areas.** Using the ecodevelopment strategy to foster participatory management, the government is now beginning to address the special threats to biodiversity in protected areas. Ecodevelopment aims to conserve biodiversity by addressing both *the impact of local people on the protected areas and the impact of the protected areas on local people*. Ecodevelopment thus has two main thrusts: improvement of PA management and involvement of local people.

13. **Existing Ecodevelopment Programs.** To date, programs for supporting PA/local community linkages have been limited and small scale. Using domestic financing, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MOEF) has initiated a centrally sponsored scheme with an annual average value of about US\$1 million in recent years, which is distributed to dozens of PAs. In these programs, the linkage between village ecodevelopment investments and conservation actions has generally been implicit rather than through explicit reciprocal commitments. Government initiatives have usually employed traditional top-down approaches to project planning and implementation, even when the programs have embraced the principle of a more participatory approach. Detailed guidance on participatory processes has been lacking until now. The Bank has financed five forestry projects that have biodiversity conservation components and include village ecodevelopment investments associated with protected areas. Implementation of these ecodevelopment programs is only beginning.

14. **Institutional Capacity.** Funding for PA management has been limited but more adequate than in most developing countries and government at both the state and national levels takes its

responsibilities seriously. PA management plans exist but need updating and PA management activities need to be better integrated into the broader ecological, sociological, and regional sphere.

### **Project Preparation**

15. **Lessons Learned from Past Projects.** The above and other projects dealing with conservation, forestry, and rural/urban development have all highlighted the following priorities: (a) the importance of linkage between economic investments and conservation; (b) maintaining project size within realistic, achievable limits; (c) involving disadvantaged groups in participatory resource management; (d) using contractual agreements between government entities and local communities; (e) assessing incentives for beneficiaries; (f) avoiding numerical physical output targets and top-down planning; (g) using participatory rural appraisal (PRA) exercises and cost sharing arrangements to increase ownership, appropriateness, and sustainability of investments; (h) using existing organizational structures and skilled specialists; (i) developing transparent and verifiable monitoring to ensure accountability; (j) disbursing funds to states in response to past performance and work plans that meet clear criteria; (k) specifying a clear identity and mandate, designated full-time staff, and adequately delegated financial and administrative powers for the central coordinating unit. The design of the Ecodevelopment Project proposed here has already built on the conceptualization and participatory planning of the earlier programs. The specialized attention that preparation of the Ecodevelopment Project has received has already produced detailed written guidelines that are being applied to programs already in progress.

16. **Project Preparation.** Preparation for the proposed project has emphasized client ownership, local participation, and public consultation. MOEF prepared the project with the assistance of professional institutes, NGOs and state forestry departments, and financing from the UNDP/GEF Preinvestment Facility. Bank staff and foreign consultants provided limited periodic comments and advice. The preparation team applied rural appraisal techniques and indicative planning based on a sampling of local people's views on biodiversity issues.

17. **Project Preparation Facility Advance.** In January, 1995, in response to a request from GOI, the Bank provided a US\$2 million Project Preparation Facility (PPF) Advance. The Department of Economic Affairs countersigned the PPF agreement letter in March, 1995, but the flow of funds began only in December 1995. In order to meet the condition of appraisal by May, 1995, government agencies, NGOs, and other organizations that prepared essential reports spent their own resources in anticipation of eventual reimbursement by the PPF. In addition to providing funds for completing project design prior to project appraisal, the advance is expected to finance village ecodevelopment activities, consultancies needed to develop detailed guidelines and arrangements, office equipment, training and workshops in preparation for project startup expected in October 1996. A portion of the IDA credit would be used to refinance the advance. The initiation of negotiation of the Ecodevelopment Project is contingent on many conditions associated with the PPF including guarantees that GOI and state governments have begun to implement the activities required for a timely and full-scale startup to the project and have demonstrated their capacity to meet project administration requirements.

### **Project Objectives and Description**

18. **Overall Objectives.** The proposed project would conserve biodiversity by implementing the ecodevelopment strategy in and around seven PAs. It would also include support for preparing future biodiversity projects.

19. **Specific Objectives and Project Content.** The proposed US\$67 million project would be implemented over a five-year period from January 1997 through December 2001 and would comprise the following components:

- (a) *Improved PA management* (US\$14 mln. - 22 percent of the base costs). Specialist advice, studies, workshops (with associated travel costs), training, and staff would achieve the following: (i) enhanced capacity to improve PA management plans and incorporate PA concerns into regional planning and regulation; (ii) protected ecosystems and habitats within the PA by restoring of ecosystems and habitats; controlling fire, poaching, and animals; and managing enterprise and visitor enclaves; (iii) upgraded PA amenities for field staff
- (b) *Village ecodevelopment* (US\$34 mln. - 55 percent of the base costs) These resources would reduce the negative impact of local people on biodiversity and increases their collaboration in conservation through (i) participatory microplanning and implementation support; (ii) reciprocal commitments that foster alternative livelihoods and resource uses to be financed by a village ecodevelopment program; (iii) special programs to support additional joint forest management in reserve forests in the immediate vicinity, develop the voluntary relocation option for people in the PAs, and provide other supplemental investments through a discretionary reserve for PA managers to allocate to areas with special needs
- (c) *Education & awareness and impact monitoring & research* (US\$5 mln. - 8 percent of the base costs). To develop more effective and extensive support for PA ecodevelopment, the project would (i) promote public support for conservation through environmental education and awareness campaigns, improved visitor management, and ecotourism; (ii) use impact monitoring and research to improve understanding of issues and solutions relevant to PA management and interactions between PAs and people
- (d) *Overall project management* (US\$- 5 mln. 9 percent of the base costs)
- (e) *Preparation of future biodiversity projects* (US\$2 mln. - 4 percent of the base costs). These comprise the Second Ecodevelopment Project, Biodiversity Information Project, and Genetic and Ex-situ Conservation Project
- (f) *Reimbursement of the Project Preparation Facility* (US\$2 mln. - 3 percent of the base costs.)

### **Implementation Arrangements**

20. **Participatory Microplanning.** Concurrently with its implementation, the project would use a dynamic, ongoing, micro-level planning process to define village ecodevelopment commitments. Teams consisting of PA staff and local NGO staff (and including women) would meet with communities in and around the PAs to assess and resolve negative impacts of community and PA interactions. These teams would use specially focused participatory rural appraisal techniques to facilitate detailed village-level planning of a village ecodevelopment program. These teams would take special care to ensure that women, tribal groups, and other disadvantaged people participate in the planning process and benefit from the agreed program. PA-level ecologists, social scientists, and other specialists would provide advice and review the

proposed microplans to ensure that they met eligibility criteria. National-level specialists would also review proposals presenting new or difficult issues.

21. **Reciprocal Commitments.** Reciprocity between PA management and local people would reside in the mutual *quid pro quo* of (a) investments that foster alternative livelihoods and resource uses and (b) specific measurable actions by local people to improve conservation. PRA surveys in sample communities in and around the PAs have enabled the project preparation teams to identify an indicative list of possible ecodevelopment investments and actions to improve conservation.

22. **Organizational Responsibilities.** Project management would use and build upon existing forest department, inter-agency, NGO, and community organizational structures, modifying them where necessary to ensure autonomy, flexibility, and accountability. The project would use a budget constraint mechanism and a contribution requirement to ensure local community ownership of the alternative livelihood investment. State governments, through their PA authorities, would be responsible for field level project execution. At the national level, the project would need strong coordinating support to provide overall project integration.

23. **Staffing.** The staffing plans generally rely on increasing the productivity of existing staff already based in the PAs. However, in some cases the state governments propose to redeploy a limited number of departmental staff who currently are based outside the PAs and not now working in the wildlife sections of the forest departments, and to create new contractual positions.

24. **Financial Arrangements.** Project plans include arrangements for: (a) provision of IDA and GEF funds as an additionality, (b) timely and reliable transfer of funds to the project areas, (c) annual review of work plans and budget adjustment, (d) provision of adequate and timely counterpart budgets, (e) delegated authority for expenditures and (f) studies of possible new revenue sources (e.g., tourism earnings, trust fund, other donor support).

### **Project Costs and Financing**

25. **Costs and Financing.** Costs are currently estimated at US\$67 million (Rs.2888 million). An IDA credit would provide US\$28 million (Rs.1196 million), a Global Environment Facility grant would cover US\$20 million (Rs.863 million), the national and state governments would finance US\$14 million (Rs.625 million), and the local people would finance a notional US\$5 million (Rs.205 million), mainly through labor contributions. The IDA and GEF financing would be allocated on a pro-rata basis to all components except for the preparation of future biodiversity projects (and the reimbursement of the US\$2 million IDA Project Preparation Facility), which would be financed solely by IDA. Expenditures for project activities not already eligible for PPF financing, incurred after December 31, 1995, would be eligible for financing up to up to a maximum of SDR 1.4 million (US \$2 million equivalent) from IDA and SDR 1.4 million (US\$ 2 million equivalent) from GEF. See Schedule A (Cost and Financing) and Schedule B (Procurement Methods and Disbursement).

### **Rationale for GEF and IDA Funding**

26. **Rationale for GEF Involvement and Incremental Costs.** The proposed project is fully consistent with the Convention on Biological Diversity and the GEF Council guidance. The GOI has identified ecodevelopment as a national priority in the biodiversity action plans and policy statements (see paragraph 5). The project would address urgent global biodiversity conservation needs and in this *megadiversity* country, would conserve biodiversity in seven critical areas. One

of the seven areas, Gir, has the world's only population of Asian lions. The other six project sites support vital populations of tigers, one of the world's most endangered carnivores. In combination, these sites give good biogeographic and habitat coverage (e.g., dry deciduous open forests, semi-evergreen forests, moist deciduous open forests and wet evergreen forests). The level of threats to biodiversity in the seven sites is high and requires a substantial effort on an urgent basis. The analysis of incremental costs in accordance with GEF guidelines shows baseline costs of US\$19 million and incremental costs of US\$48 million that would be financed by GEF and IDA. The Government of India realizes that, in view of the scale of external funding required, it cannot expect to receive a GEF grant sufficient to cover the entire incremental cost of the global alternative. However, it is so strongly committed to the objectives of the project that it is willing to borrow up to US\$28 million of IDA resources to cover 58 percent of the incremental cost. A GEF grant of US\$20 million would cover the remaining 42 percent of the incremental cost.

27. **Country Assistance Strategy.** The Bank's country assistance strategy (CAS) for India dated May 1995 explicitly encourages Bank and GEF financing of ecodevelopment as an important way for the Bank to support biodiversity conservation. The CAS mentions that such financing would build on the Bank's support for recent forestry projects. The project would also act on CAS concerns by enhancing participation, involving NGOs, and increasing women's role in managing productive resources. The project also would implement the new approaches to conservation outlined in the Bank's 1991 Forest Sector Policy. These approaches incorporate local people into PA management activities, benefit sharing, and planning, and emphasize consideration of the needs and welfare of forest-dwelling people.

### **Monitoring, Evaluation, and Project Performance Review**

28. **Impact Monitoring and Project Performance Review.** The project includes both permanent impact monitoring and limited duration project performance review integral to project management. Both programs would provide feedback and accountability to assist in problem-solving and project adjustment. The performance reviews would incorporate findings from impact monitoring and research component to the extent these are available, but would mostly have to rely on shorter-term "proxy" measures of project inputs, outputs, and processes. Process would be measured by the extent to which the project follows its design specifications.

### **Project Impacts and Justification**

29. **Sustainability.** By enabling forest departments to share conservation responsibilities with local communities, the project would improve the PAs' chances of long-term survival. Successful implementation of project processes and incentives that would ensure this sharing will therefore be crucial. Sustainability would also depend on the design of administrative arrangements, and on maintaining the momentum of the ecodevelopment approach. The use of permanent organizational structures, and the preclusion of external financing for government staff salaries would contribute to sustainability. Efforts to increase public support for PAs, to provide tangible measures of project benefits and to explore the potential of trust fund financing and other revenue, would increase prospects for more adequate long-term financing from a variety of sources.

30. **Environmental Aspects.** This project would have a highly beneficial environmental impact. The main goal of the project is to conserve critical biodiversity in seven selected PAs. Adverse impacts would be minimal because all infrastructure investments would be small and labor-intensive. In order to measure project success, the project monitoring would include close

review of the ecological impact of the project, beginning with carefully designed and reliable baseline studies.

31. **Tribal Groups, Women and Disadvantaged People.** The project would operate in a setting where the previous establishment of PAs and changes in forest use have already significantly and negatively affected the livelihoods of tribal groups living in and around the protected areas. The establishment of PAs has also negatively affected women (who, for example, harvest most of the non-timber forest products) and poor and landless households in the vicinity of the PAs. The project would facilitate participatory decisionmaking on changes in practice to benefit conservation and to help offset past negative impacts of PAs on people.

32. **Tribal Concerns Integral to Project Design.** Consistent with the Bank's Operational Directive 4.20, the project would integrate tribal concerns rather than relegate them to a subsidiary tribal development plan or component. Site-specific planning and monitoring would address concerns of legal and usufruct rights and status, traditional economies, cultural use of natural resources, livelihood strategies, ability to adapt to new sites and economies, attitudes toward conservation, and social distribution of proposed project investments and benefits foregone.

33. **People in the PAs.** All seven PAs have people living within the PA boundaries. Most live in areas where human settlement is allowed. People living in the PAs have already experienced losses and without the project they would face very limited and bleak options. At the same time, population pressures are adversely affecting PA conservation. To address and ameliorate existing conditions, SFDs and some PA residents have started discussions on the possibility of voluntary relocation. These discussions indicate a strong demand for relocation but the number of potential participants is not yet clear. (Initial impressions indicate that it would be between 700 and 4,000 people.) The project would provide support for a participatory process to plan and implement "voluntary relocation". Relocation under the project would be "voluntary" in the sense that it would be driven by the wishes of local people. Planning would take place in the context of options that would not involve relocation. Relocation would be to lands on the periphery of the PAs, rather than to distant, non-forest lands. The forest department would not cause or carry out involuntary relocation in the project areas. All voluntary relocation planning and implementation associated with the project would be consistent with applicable Bank guidelines, and implementation would require prior Bank approval. In addition to providing support for voluntary relocation, the project would include special efforts to identify and provide village ecodevelopment investments (subject to eligibility criteria) for people who do not wish to relocate.

## **Benefits and Risks**

34. **Benefits.** The project would conserve globally significant biodiversity in the seven PAs and develop capacity for increased conservation in the future. The project would slow, halt, or even reverse declines in richness, complexity, diversity, connectivity, and regeneration of ecosystems and species. Specifically, it would:

- (a) Broaden the focus of PA management planning, restore ecosystems, improve fire and poaching control, and improve staff efficiency and effectiveness
- (b) Enable communities to meet their needs in an environmentally sustainable manner, reduce unsustainable uses of PA resources, offset negative economic and cultural impacts of PAs on local communities, and resolve conflicts

- (c) Provide a firmer base of public support for PAs and increase understanding of PA biodiversity, local people, and their interactions;
- (d) Provide the technical review, administrative and financial services necessary for quality control, accountability, adaptive management, improvement of the long-term framework, dissemination, integration, and overall timeliness of project implementation
- (e) Produce a portfolio of biodiversity project proposals eligible for GEF, IDA, and other donor consideration.

The project planning processes provide for continuing, participatory consideration of alternative investment options and their comparative costs and benefits throughout the project period.

35. **Risks.** The project has significant risks. The degree of risk varies according to the extent of innovation in each component. The village ecocodevelopment component has the highest level of risk, both because it uses novel planning processes and because there is little hard data on the impact of comparable programs. The environmental education component is the least risky. In spite of the risks, the project should proceed because of the importance of conserving biodiversity, the critical role of local people in conservation, and the potential of this project to provide the foundation for long-term solutions to India's challenging problems.

36. **Risk Factors.** Significant risk factors include: (a) pressures of population growth, poverty, and commercial interests; (b) dangers of unrealistic expectations; (c) time and commitment required to achieve participation and trust; (d) limitations in implementation capacity (both supply of technical expertise and experience with process-oriented design); (e) inadequate management support.

37. **Measures to Address Risk Factors.** Although it is not possible to fully address problems of population growth, poverty, and commercial interests, the project includes activities, institutional mechanisms, and a legal covenant designed to address regional issues. To curtail risks of the project being associated with and blamed for negative trends and unmet needs, project objectives clearly emphasize "reduction" not "elimination" of negative impacts, project preparation has included extensive efforts to communicate project objectives, and monitoring assessment criteria would further specify realistic expectations. To encourage government commitment to participation, the project would allocate financing according to a review of work plans and progress reports and avoid a blueprint approach. The detailed specification organizational responsibilities, administrative structures, staffing plans, contracting arrangements, and continuing planning and adjustment processes would help to ensure adequate management support.

### **Actions Completed Prior to Negotiations and Agreed During Negotiations**

38. **Actions Completed Prior to Negotiations.** Prior to negotiations, the central and state governments: (a) finalized staff plans, (b) established a steering committee and implementation board, (c) drafted government orders for village ecocodevelopment. They also (a) provided sufficient staff to handle PPF activities, (b) contracted or were in the process of contracting consultants (including NGOs) required for implementation of PPF activities, and established a time-bound plan for contracting consultants (including NGOs) to be hired during first year of the project, and begun action on that plan, (c) were in the process of contracting works and goods financed by PPF and established a time-bound plan for contracting works and goods required

during first year of the project, and begun action on that plan, (d) established channels acceptable to IDA for flow of funds, (e) and submitted a framework for impact monitoring, a format for progress reports, and a list of project performance benchmarks.

39. **Other Assurances Agreed at Negotiations.** The Bank obtained assurances that the government would: (a) ensure adequate staffing and staff continuity, (b) select NGOs to be contracted in accordance with agreed criteria, (c) comply with Bank procurement guidelines, (d) ensure full use of training, (e) implement PA management activities in accordance with project guidelines, (f) implement village ecocodevelopment in accordance with project guidelines and submit first three microplans in each PA for approval by IDA, (g) implement project management activities in accordance with arrangements agreed with IDA, (h) submit work plan, budget proposals, and progress reports in accordance with project guidelines, (i) use performance monitoring indicators agreed with IDA, (j) in pursuing the objectives of the project, not cause or undertake involuntary resettlement in the project PAs, (k) ensure that activities outside the scope of the project would not undermine effective biodiversity conservation within the project PAs and would not undermine the implementation of the ecocodevelopment strategy in and around the PAs, (l) implement a program for people living within the PAs, including voluntary relocation, in accordance with project guidelines, and (m) ensure that project activities would not erode the customary tenure rights of tribals living in the project areas.

40. **Recommendation.** I am satisfied that the proposed Credit would comply with the Articles of Agreement of the Association and the proposed Grant would comply with the provisions of Resolution No. 94-2 of the Executive Directors relating to the restructuring and replenishment of the Global Environment Facility. I recommend that the Executive Directors approve the Credit and the GEF Grant.

James D. Wolfensohn  
President

by Gautam Kaji

Attachments  
Washington DC  
August 3, 1996



**India**  
**Ecodevelopment Project**

**Estimated Costs**

	(Rs. Lakh)			(US\$ '000)			% Foreign Exchange	% Total Base Costs
	Local	Foreign	Total	Local	Foreign	Total		
<b>A. Improved PA Management</b>								
Planning Processes	367.2	1.1	368.3	1,046.1	3.2	1,049.3	-	2
Ecosystem Protection and Management	3,644.1	490.5	4,134.6	10,382.2	1,397.4	11,779.5	12	19
Amenities for Field Staff	342.1	38.0	380.1	974.6	108.3	1,082.9	10	2
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4,353.4</b>	<b>529.6</b>	<b>4,883.0</b>	<b>12,402.9</b>	<b>1,508.9</b>	<b>13,911.7</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>B. Village Ecodevelopment</b>								
Participatory Micro-Planning and Implementation Support	1,681.7	119.2	1,801.0	4,791.3	339.7	5,131.0	7	8
Investments to Implement Reciprocal Commitments	7,703.7	405.5	8,109.2	21,948.0	1,155.2	23,103.1	5	37
Special Programs	1,868.2	94.4	1,962.6	5,322.5	268.9	5,591.4	5	9
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>11,253.7</b>	<b>619.1</b>	<b>11,872.7</b>	<b>32,061.7</b>	<b>1,763.8</b>	<b>33,825.5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>C. Develop Effective and Extensive Support for Ecodevelopment</b>								
Conduct Environmental Education and Awareness Campaigns	316.9	78.0	394.9	902.9	222.1	1,125.1	20	2
Improve Impact Monitoring and Research Systems	1,186.7	72.8	1,259.6	3,380.9	207.5	3,588.5	6	6
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,503.6</b>	<b>150.8</b>	<b>1,654.5</b>	<b>4,283.9</b>	<b>429.6</b>	<b>4,713.5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>D. Project Management</b>	<b>1,784.8</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>1,852.2</b>	<b>5,084.8</b>	<b>192.0</b>	<b>5,276.8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>E. Prepare Future Biodiversity Projects</b>	<b>573.1</b>	<b>245.6</b>	<b>818.8</b>	<b>1,632.8</b>	<b>699.8</b>	<b>2,332.6</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>F. Reimbursement of PPF</b>	<b>659.9</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>702.0</b>	<b>1,880.0</b>	<b>120.0</b>	<b>2,000.0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Total BASELINE COSTS</b>	<b>20,128.5</b>	<b>1,654.6</b>	<b>21,783.1</b>	<b>57,346.1</b>	<b>4,714.1</b>	<b>62,060.2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>100</b>
Physical Contingencies	567.4	57.9	625.3	1,616.5	165.0	1,781.5	9	3
Price Contingencies	5,939.6	530.4	6,470.0	2,774.5	383.8	3,158.3	-	-
<b>Total PROJECT COSTS</b>	<b>26,635.5</b>	<b>2,243.0</b>	<b>28,878.5</b>	<b>61,737.1</b>	<b>5,262.9</b>	<b>67,000.0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>108</b>

**Financing Plan (US\$ '000)**

	International Development Association	GEF Trust	Project Beneficiaries	State Governments	Government of India	Total	% Total
	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	
<b>A. Improved PA Management</b>							
Planning Processes	562.1	562.1	-	9.0	4.7	1,137.8	1.7
Ecosystem Protection and Management	2,910.2	2,910.2	-	5,709.1	1,409.2	12,938.7	19.3
Amenities for Field Staff	491.8	491.8	-	-	245.9	1,229.5	1.8
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3,964.0</b>	<b>3,964.0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,718.1</b>	<b>1,659.8</b>	<b>15,306.0</b>	<b>22.8</b>
<b>B. Village Ecodevelopment</b>							
Participatory Micro-Planning and Implementation Support	1,701.8	1,667.1	-	2,050.4	214.9	5,634.3	8.4
Investments to Implement Reciprocal Commitments	10,019.8	7,395.1	4,585.8	-	2,459.1	24,459.8	36.5
Special Programs	3,019.8	2,260.6	-	-	711.3	5,991.6	8.9
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>14,741.4</b>	<b>11,322.7</b>	<b>4,585.8</b>	<b>2,050.4</b>	<b>3,385.3</b>	<b>36,085.7</b>	<b>53.9</b>
<b>C. Develop Effective and Extensive Support for Ecodevelopment</b>							
Conduct Environmental Education and Awareness Campaigns	501.1	501.1	-	98.5	157.9	1,258.7	1.9
Improve Impact Monitoring and Research Systems	1,813.9	1,813.9	-	204.5	103.2	3,935.5	5.9
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,315.0</b>	<b>2,315.0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>303.0</b>	<b>261.2</b>	<b>5,194.2</b>	<b>7.8</b>
<b>D. Project Management</b>	<b>2,398.2</b>	<b>2,398.2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>986.4</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>5,832.8</b>	<b>8.7</b>
<b>E. Prepare Future Biodiversity Projects</b>	<b>2,581.4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,581.4</b>	<b>3.9</b>
<b>F. Reimbursement of PPF</b>	<b>2,000.0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,000.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>
<b>Total Disbursement</b>	<b>28,000.0</b>	<b>20,000.0</b>	<b>4,585.8</b>	<b>9,057.9</b>	<b>5,356.4</b>	<b>67,000.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>



**India**  
**Ecodevelopment Project**

**Amount and Method of Procurement (US\$ '000)**

	Procurement Method				N.B.F.	Total
	International Competitive Bidding	Local Competitive Bidding	Other	Consulting Services		
Civil works	-	440.9 (176.3) [176.3]	6,990.7 (2,796.3) [2,796.3]	-	-	7,431.5 (2,972.6) [2,972.6]
Vehicles	-	-	750.6 (300.2) [300.2]	-	-	750.6 (300.2) [300.2]
Furniture & equipment	329.7 (131.9) [131.9]	-	1,585.4 (634.2) [634.2]	-	-	1,915.2 (766.1) [766.1]
Ecodevelopment fund	-	-	30,471.4 (13,050.7) [9,632.0]	-	-	30,471.4 (13,050.7) [9,632.0]
Consultancies, studies and training	-	-	939.9 (469.9) [469.9]	11,182.4 (5,591.2) [5,591.2]	-	12,122.3 (6,061.1) [6,061.1]
Supervision travel	-	-	669.9 (268.0) [268.0]	-	-	669.9 (268.0) [268.0]
Recurrent costs	-	-	-	-	9,057.9	9,057.9
Project preparation	-	-	258.1 (258.1)	2,323.2 (2,323.2)	-	2,581.4 (2,581.4)
PPF	-	-	200.0 (200.0)	1,800.0 (1,800.0)	-	2,000.0 (2,000.0)
<b>Total</b>	<b>329.7 (131.9) [131.9]</b>	<b>440.9 (176.3) [176.3]</b>	<b>41,865.9 (17,977.4) [14,100.5]</b>	<b>15,305.6 (9,714.4) [5,591.2]</b>	<b>9,057.9</b>	<b>67,000.0 (28,000.0) [20,000.0]</b>

Note: Figures in parenthesis are the respective amounts financed by the International Development Association  
Figures in square brackets are the respective amounts financed by the GEF Trust

## Summary Disbursement Schedule

Category	IDA Disbursement	
	Amount (\$ '000)	Percentage of Expenditure
Civil works for building and roads	2,700	40%
Equipment, vehicles, non-motorized transport and materials, except for those financed through the village ecodevelopment investment program	1,000	50% of foreign expenditures, 50% of local ex-factory costs or 40% of other local costs
Small-scale field equipment and associated running costs, materials, livestock, and labor financed through the village ecodevelopment investment program in accordance with procedures acceptable to IDA	13,000	50% of local costs
Consultants (including NGOs) services, training, workshops, meetings, publication contracts and contract staff <sup>1</sup> , excluding the preparation of future biodiversity projects	4,000	50%
Project management travel	300	40%
Consultants (including NGOs) services, training, workshops, meetings, publication contracts and contract staff for preparation of future biodiversity projects.	2,000	100%
Project Preparation Facility	2,000	
Unallocated	1,300	
	GEF Disbursement	
Category	Amount (\$ million)	Percentage of Expenditure
Civil works for building and roads	2,700	40%
Equipment, vehicles, non-motorized transport and materials, except for those financed through the village ecodevelopment investment program	1,000	50% of foreign expenditures, 50% of local ex-factory costs or 40% of other local costs
Small-scale field equipment and associated running costs, materials, livestock, and labor financed through the village ecodevelopment investment program in accordance with procedures acceptable to IDA	9,600	37% of local costs
Consultants (including NGOs) services, training, workshops, meetings, publication contracts and contract staff <sup>2</sup> , excluding the preparation of future biodiversity projects	5,700	50%
Project management travel	300	40%
Unallocated	700	

## Estimated IDA and GEF Disbursements (US\$ millions)

	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02
<b>Annual IDA</b>	0.6	2.5	5.3	8.1	6.7	4.8
<b>Cumulative IDA</b>	0.6	3.1	8.4	16.5	23.2	28.0
<b>Annual GET</b>	0.0	1.8	4.0	5.2	5.8	3.2
<b>Cumulative GET</b>	0.0	1.8	5.8	11.0	16.8	20.0

<sup>1</sup> Includes payments for travel and subsistence of government staff to workshops and meetings, honoraria for external specialists and facilitators, and contracts with NGOs.

<sup>2</sup> Includes payments for travel and subsistence of government staff to workshops and meetings, honoraria for external specialists and facilitators, and contracts with NGOs.

**India**  
**Ecodevelopment Project**  
**Timetable of Key Project Processing Events**

Time taken to prepare project:	30 months, from 1/92 to 6/94
Prepared by:	Government of India with assistance from GEF/UNDP
First IDA mission:	October/November 1994
Appraisal mission:	May 1995
Negotiations:	July 15-19, 1996
Planned date of effectiveness:	December 31, 1996
Relevant PCRs and PPARs:	Not applicable

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The long delay between appraisal and negotiations was due to difficulties in PPF fund flow and lack of familiarity with Bank consultant contracting procedures.

This report is based on participatory preparation work performed by local people, state and national government officials, NGOs staff, and researchers. It reflects a project that is Indian in conceptualization and design, as appraised by a mission comprised of Jessica Mott (Task Manager), Jose Furtado, Malcolm Jansen, and Ajith Kumar (Environmental Specialists), Gordon Temple (Economist), V.P.S. Verma (Forester), Gabriel Campbell and Nandita Jain (Social Scientists), and M.S.S. Varadan (Institutional Specialist). Chona Cruz (Social Scientist) drafted Annex 4. Theodosia Karmiris, Padma Gopalan, and H. Bhavani provided secretarial support. Jeneper Moseley provided editorial assistance. The peer reviewers were Narpat Jodha (Social and Economic Issues), Gisu Mohadjer (Project Management) and Susan Shen (Environment). The GEF external technical reviewers were Thomas Mathew (WWF-USA) and Amy Vedder (NYZS Wildlife Conservation Society). Shawki Barghouti (Division Chief, SA2AW) and Heinz Vergin (Director, SA2DR) provided managerial oversight.



## Status of Bank Group Operations in India IBRD Loans and IDA Credits in the Operations Portfolio

As of 6/30/96

Project ID	Loan or Credit No.	Fiscal Year	Purpose	Original amount in US\$ millions			Undisbursed	Difference between expected and actual disbursements <sup>1</sup>
				IBRD	IDA	Cancel-lations		
Number of Closed Loans/Credits: 351								
<u>Active Loans</u>								
IN-PA-10361	C21730	1991	ICDS I (ORISSA & AP)		96.00	21.65	34.69	35.75
IN-PA-10369	C22340	1991	MAHARASHTRA RURAL WS		109.90		70.24	61.65
IN-PA-10381	L33640	1991	GAS FLARING REDUCTION	450.00			29.16	29.16
IN-PA-10387	C23000	1992	HEALTH I (MCH)		214.50		25.52	5.48
IN-PA-10390	C23280	1992	MAHARASHTRA FORESTRY		124.00		96.33	29.64
IN-PA-10391	C23410	1992	WEST BENGAL FORESTRY		34.00		13.13	2.82
IN-PA-10393	C23500	1992	AIDS PREVENTION & CONTROL		84.00		54.08	36.67
IN-PA-10400	L34980	1992	MAHARASHTRA POWER II	350.00			253.95	163.65
IN-PA-10407	C24330	1993	ADP - RAJASTHAN		106.00		65.03	11.74
IN-PA-10408	C24390	1993	BIHAR PLATEAU		117.00		99.89	40.58
IN-PA-10410	C24490	1993	RENEWABLE RESOURCES		115.00		107.75	178.19
IN-PA-10411	C24500	1993	JHARIA MINE FIRE CONTROL		12.00		8.96	8.44
IN-PA-10416	L35770	1993	PGC POWER SYSTEM	350.00			244.36	123.16
IN-PA-10418	C24830	1993	KARNATAKA WS & ENV/S		92.00		83.38	32.47
IN-PA-10422	L36300	1993	PRIVATE POWER DEVT TA	20.00			19.60	19.60
IN-PA-10423	L36320	1993	NTPC POWER GENERATION	400.00			348.32	308.32
IN-PA-10424	C25280	1993	NATL LEPROSY ELIMINATION		85.00		63.08	24.68
IN-PA-10448	C25720	1994	FORESTRY RESEARCH EDUC.		47.00		39.12	13.09
IN-PA-10449	C25730	1994	ANDHRA PRADESH FORESTRY		77.40		70.22	10.77
IN-PA-10455	C26110	1994	BLINDNESS CONTROL		117.80		111.52	9.15
IN-PA-10457	C26300	1994	POPULATION IX		88.60		85.22	6.77
IN-PA-10461	L39070	1995	MADRAS WATER SUP II	275.80			269.81	9.27
IN-PA-10463	C26450	1995	INDUS POLLUTION PREV		25.00		24.57	21.39
IN-PA-10463	L37790	1995	INDUS POLLUTION PREV	93.00			88.00	-5.00
IN-PA-10463	L37806	1995	INDUS POLLUTION PREV	50.00			50.00	
IN-PA-10464	C26610	1995	DISTRICT PRIMARY ED		260.30		237.26	17.25
IN-PA-10476	C27450	1995	TAMIL NADU WRCP		282.90		249.82	15.16
IN-PA-10480	C27630	1996	BOMBAY SEWAGE DISPOSAL		25.00		11.67	13.68
IN-PA-10480	L39230	1996	BOMBAY SEWAGE DISPOSAL	167.00			167.00	2.20
IN-PA-10484	L40560	1996	UP RURAL WATER	59.60			59.60	
IN-PA-10485	C27740	1996	HYDROLOGY PROJECT		142.00		125.85	-4.00
IN-PA-10489	C26630	1995	AP 1ST REF. HEALTH S		133.00		128.80	11.31
IN-PA-10503	C26990	1995	AGRIC HUMAN RES DEVT		59.50		54.96	4.86
IN-PA-10506	C27000	1995	MP FORESTRY		58.00		52.24	-0.76
IN-PA-10522	C27330	1995	ASSAM RURAL INFRA		126.00		114.78	
IN-PA-10529	C28010	1996	ORISSA WRCP		290.90		266.56	-14.32
IN-PA-10563	L38560	1995	FINANCIAL SECTOR DEV	350.00			200.00	-150.00
IN-PA-10563	L38576	1995	FINANCIAL SECTOR DEV	144.00			144.00	
IN-PA-10563	L38580	1995	FINANCIAL SECTOR DEV	200.00			200.00	
IN-PA-34162	C25940	1994	MAHARASHTRA EARTHQUAKE REHAB.		246.00		178.58	62.15
IN-PA-35170	L40140	1996	ORISSA POWER SECTOR	350.00			350.00	
IN-PA-35821	C28760	1996	DISTRICT PRIM EDUC 2		425.20		420.29	
IN-PA-35825	C28330	1996	STATE HEALTH SYS II		350.00		339.32	5.00
IN-PA-39935	C28380	1996	ILFS-INFRAS FINANCE		5.00		4.90	
IN-PA-39935	L39920	1996	ILFS-INFRAS FINANCE	200.00			200.00	
IN-PA-43310	C28620	1996	COAL ENV&SOCIAL MIT.		63.00		62.39	
IN-PA-9860	C21310	1990	WTRSH PLAINS		55.00		34.25	13.05

Project ID	Loan or Credit No.	Fiscal Year	Purpose	Original amount in US\$ millions			Undisbursed	Difference between expected and actual disbursements <sup>a</sup>
				IBRD	IDA	Cancellations		
IN-PA-9869	L30240	1989	NATHPA JHAKRI HYDRO	485.00			273.65	236.95
IN-PA-9870	L37530	1994	CONTAINER TRANSPORT	94.00			82.79	26.79
IN-PA-9872	C19230	1988	TAMIL NADU URBAN		300.20	45.47	57.47	99.85
IN-PA-9877	C22410	1991	DAM SAFETY		130.00		113.12	99.46
IN-PA-9882	C21000	1990	WTRSHED HILLS		75.00		41.59	34.90
IN-PA-9885	L32580	1991	PETROCHEMICALS	12.00			8.80	8.58
IN-PA-9885	L32590	1991	PETROCHEMICALS	233.00		70.30	41.11	-121.59
IN-PA-9888	L34360	1992	POWER UTIL EFFIC IMP	265.00			169.68	111.38
IN-PA-9890	C21150	1990	HYDERABAD W/S		79.90		40.11	24.60
IN-PA-9893	C16210	1986	MAHARASHTRA IRRIG. I		160.00	31.18	9.71	-17.99
IN-PA-9895	C20640	1990	TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPME		55.00		36.25	28.11
IN-PA-9895	L31190	1990	TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPME	145.00		10.00	38.59	48.59
IN-PA-9898	C20100	1989	UPPER KRISHNA PHASE II		160.00		16.65	9.19
IN-PA-9898	L30500	1989	UPPER KRISHNA PHASE II	165.00		120.00	45.00	165.00
IN-PA-9906	C22520	1991	IND POLLUTION CONTROL		31.60		28.44	26.35
IN-PA-9906	L33340	1991	IND POLLUTION CONTROL	124.00			45.29	-3.81
IN-PA-9910	C20570	1989	FAMILY WELFARE TRAINING		113.30	40.54	27.77	68.18
IN-PA-9921	C23290	1992	SHRIMP & FISH CULTURE		85.00		81.51	51.77
IN-PA-9925	L28450	1987	TALCHER THERMAL	375.00		79.90	34.31	114.21
IN-PA-9932	C21580	1990	SECOND TN NUTRITION		95.80	28.28	21.44	24.33
IN-PA-9940	C21330	1990	POP. TRAINING (VII)		86.70	22.74	19.46	36.54
IN-PA-9941	L30960	1989	MAHARASHTRA POWER	400.00		46.00	178.34	203.14
IN-PA-9946	C23650	1992	NAT. HIGHWAYS II		153.00		113.02	27.99
IN-PA-9946	L34700	1992	NAT. HIGHWAYS II	153.00			153.00	
IN-PA-9955	C25090	1993	UTTAR PRADESH BASIC EDUC.		165.00		115.09	9.99
IN-PA-9956	L30930	1989	ELECTRONICS	8.00			3.68	205.68
IN-PA-9958	C22150	1991	AGR.DEVEL. I (TN)		92.80		35.95	13.69
IN-PA-9958	L33000	1991	AGR.DEVEL. I (TN)	20.00			20.00	1.25
IN-PA-9959	C24090	1993	RUBBER		92.00		83.66	31.11
IN-PA-9961	C25100	1993	UP SODIC LANDS RECLAMATION		54.70		44.53	9.80
IN-PA-9963	C23940	1992	POPULATION VIII		79.00		77.99	37.51
IN-PA-9964	C25920	1994	WATER RES CONSOLID HARYANA		258.00		236.73	30.19
IN-PA-9965	C20760	1990	PUNJAB IRR & DRAINAGE		150.00	4.72	67.99	33.29
IN-PA-9973	L29940	1989	STATE ROADS I	170.00		55.00	30.10	165.10
IN-PA-9977	C24700	1993	ICDS II (BIHAR & MP)		194.00		187.35	53.24
IN-PA-9981	L31960	1990	CEMENT INDUSTRY RESTRUCTURING	300.00		6.82	45.71	52.53
IN-PA-9982	L32370	1990	NORTHERN REGION TRANSMISSION	485.00			354.93	314.53
IN-PA-9988	C22230	1991	TECHNICIAN EDUC II		307.10	51.37	171.39	135.97
IN-PA-9989	C21300	1990	TECH EDUC I		235.00	24.26	101.05	82.54
IN-PA-9990	C20080	1989	VOCATIONAL TRAINING		250.00	86.15	80.21	171.96
IN-PA-9993	L33440	1991	PRIVATE POWER UTIL I	200.00			23.40	20.90
IN-PA-9996	C20220	1989	NATIONAL SERICULTURE		147.00	21.95	30.34	71.72
TOTAL				7093.40	7617.10	766.34	9345.39	3896.52

	Closed Loans	Total
Total disbursed (IBRD and IDA)	27943.40	32786.50
Of which repaid	7567.42	7748.21
Total now held by IBRD and IDA	20375.98	25038.29
Amount sold	133.77	133.77
Of which repaid	133.77	133.77
Total undisbursed	161.00	9506.39

a. Intended disbursements to date minus actual disbursements to date as projected at appraisal.

## India - Statement of IFC Investments

As of 6/30/96  
(US\$ millions)

Fiscal Year	Obligor	Original Gross Commitments				Held by IFC	Held by Partici- pants
		IFC Loan	IFC Equity	Partici- pants	Totals		
1959	a/ Kirloskar Oil Engines Limited	0.85			0.85		
1959	a/ Republic Forge Company Limited	1.50			1.50		
1960	a/ Assam Sillimanite, Ltd.	1.37			1.37		
1961	a/ K.S.B. Pumps, Ltd.	0.21			0.21		
1963/66	a/ Precision Bearings India, Ltd.	0.39	0.38	0.26	1.03		
1964	a/ Fort Gloster Industries, Ltd.	0.71	0.35	0.15	1.21		
1964	a/ Lakshmi Machine Works Ltd.	0.86	0.31	0.14	1.31		
1964/75/79/90	Mahindra UGINE Steel Company, Ltd.	11.70	2.62	0.14	14.46	1.47	
1967	a/ India Explosives, Ltd.	7.37	2.86	1.23	11.46		
1967	a/ Jayshree Chemicals, Ltd.	1.05	0.10		1.15		
1969/70	a/ Zuari Agro Chemicals, Ltd.	11.00	3.71	4.20	18.91		
1976/87	a/ Escorts Limited	15.55			15.55		
1978/87/91/93	Housing Development Finance Corporation Limited	46.32	2.10	60.00	108.42	42.29	
1980/82/89	Deepak Fertilisers and Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd.	7.50	4.23		11.73	0.25	
1981/86/89/93/94	The Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited	82.14	24.49	20.00	126.63	28.72	
1981/90/93	Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd.	26.52	6.76		33.28	7.66	4.67
1982	a/ Ashok Leyland Limited	14.00		14.00	28.00		
1982	a/ Bharat Forge Company Limited	7.90		8.00	15.90		
1982	a/ Nagarjuna Coated Tubes Limited	1.50	0.24		1.74		
1982	NSL Limited	2.88	0.24		3.12	0.07	
1982	a/ The Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company Ltd.	13.80		5.00	18.80		
1982/86/87/91/93/96	ITW Signode India Limited.	2.99	1.55		4.54	1.55	
1982/87	The Indian Rayon Corporation Limited	14.57			14.57	0.33	
1984/86	a/ Grasim Industries Limited	10.84		5.12	15.96		
1985	a/ Bajaj Auto Limited	11.96		11.96	23.92		
1985	Modi Cement Limited	13.05			13.05	18.99	
1985/91	Bihar Sponge Iron Limited	15.24	0.68		15.92	15.41	
1986	a/ Bajaj Tempo Limited	15.08		15.46	30.54		
1986	a/ Larsen and Toubro Limited	10.96		10.81	21.77		
1986/91/95	India Lease Development Limited	8.50	1.09		9.59	2.61	
1986/93/94/95	India Equipment Leasing Limited	5.50	0.77		6.27	1.47	1.73
1987	Bannari Amman Sugars Ltd.					0.08	
1987	City Mills (Private) Limited					0.48	
1987	a/ Gujarat Fusion Glass Limited	7.53	1.70		9.23		
1987	a/ Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers Company Ltd.	38.07			38.07		
1987	a/ Hero Honda Motors Limited	7.74			7.74		
1987	Hindustan Motors Limited	39.14			39.14	10.58	
1987	N B Footwear Limited					0.19	
1987	Paharpur Cooling Towers Limited					0.30	
1987	a/ Super Tannery (India) Limited						0.50
1987	Switching Technologies Guenther Limited						0.07
1987	Tan India Limited						0.01
1987	The Coromandel Engineering Company, Limited.						8.46
1987	The Great Eastern Shipping Company Limited	8.00	3.87		11.87		
1987	a/ The Gujarat Rural Housing Finance Corporation Ltd.		0.19		0.19		

Fiscal Year	Obligor	Original Gross Commitments				Held by	
		IFC Loan	IFC Equity	Participations	Totals	IFC	Participations
1987	a/ Wimco Limited	4.70			4.70		
1987	Wires & Fabriks (S.A.) Limited, Jaipur					0.14	
1987/89/90/93	Titan Watches Limited	21.95	1.08		23.03	6.93	
1987/95	Export-Import Bank of India	40.00			40.00	25.00	
1988/95	GKN Invel Transmissions Limited		1.40		1.40	1.40	
1989	The Ahmedabad Electricity Company, Limited	20.83			20.83	17.02	
1989	a/ WTI Advanced Technology		0.20		0.20		
1989/90/92	Tata Keltron Ltd.		0.56		0.56	0.56	
1989/92	Gujarat State Fertilizers	40.46			40.46	17.33	
1990	UCAL Fuel Systems Limited		0.63		0.63	0.63	
1990/91/94	Tata Electric Companies	111.88	18.75		130.63	102.09	
1990/95	J.M. Share & Stock Brokers Private Limited	1.20	1.21		2.41	1.21	
1991	BSES Limited	50.00		18.00	68.00	50.00	
1991	Herdillia Oxides and Electronics Limited		0.29		0.29	0.28	
1991	Technology Development & Information Co. of India		2.05		2.05	1.94	
1991	The Industrial Credit & Investment Corp. of India Ltd.		22.91		22.91		
1991/93	CESC Limited	54.75		67.00	121.75	51.37	67.00
1991/93	Triveni Engineering & Industries Ltd.		1.30		1.30	1.11	
1991/93/95	Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services Ltd.	40.00	4.92		44.92	34.17	10.00
1991/95	SPIC Fine Chemicals Ltd.		1.88		1.88	1.88	
1991/96	Varun Shipping Company Limited	20.67	1.71	6.00	28.38	15.77	
1992	Arvind Mills Limited	9.00	7.81		16.81	6.55	
1992	a/ Block KG-OS-IV Petroleum Exploration Program		8.20		8.20	0.02	
1992	Indus Venture Capital Fund I		1.01		1.01	1.00	
1992	Indus Venture Management Limited					0.01	
1992	a/ Kotak Mahindra Finance Limited	0.66			0.66		
1992	Nippon Denro Ispat Limited - (NDIL)	40.00	5.77		45.77	40.05	
1992	SKF Bearings India Limited	11.50			11.50	8.62	
1992/94	IFGL Refractories Limited		1.06		1.06	1.06	
1993	20TH Century Finance Corporation Limited	8.00		8.00	16.00	1.89	7.11
1993	Arvind Mills Limited	13.13			13.13	10.55	
1993/94	The Great Eastern Shipping Company Limited	30.00	9.25	11.25	50.50	14.59	9.91
1993/95/96	Creditcapital Venture Fund (India) Ltd.	8.00	9.11		17.11	17.05	
1993/96	Nicco-Uco Financial Services Limited.	3.00	0.47		3.47	2.62	
1994	20th Century Asset Management Corp. Ltd		0.16		0.16	0.16	
1994	Centurion Quantum Growth Scheme		2.39		2.39	2.39	
1994	Creditcapital Asset Management Company		0.32		0.32	0.32	
1994	DLF Cement Limited	19.40		17.00	36.40	15.42	17.00
1994	Global Trust Bank		3.19		3.19	3.19	
1994	Gujarat Ambuja Cements Ltd.	17.57	8.23		25.80	8.23	
1994	Information Technology Fund		0.64		0.64	0.64	
1994	Taurus The Starshare		7.17		7.17	7.17	
1994/96	Indo Rama Synthetics (India) Ltd.	35.00	21.80		56.80	33.28	9.38
1995	Centurion Bank Limited		3.87		3.87	3.87	
1995	Chowgule Steamships Ltd.	15.00	4.58	27.00	46.58	19.58	27.00
1995	IL&FS Stockbroking & Investment Co. Ltd.		0.32		0.32	0.32	
1995	Nippon Denro Ispat Limited - (NDIL)	30.00		60.00	90.00	30.00	60.00
1995	Prism Cement Limited	15.00	5.02	15.00	35.02	20.02	15.00
1995	SRF Finance Limited	15.00	5.00		20.00	20.00	
1996	GVK Industries Ltd	40.00	8.30	52.29	100.59	48.30	
1996	India Direct Fund		7.50		7.50	7.50	
1996	Indus Venture Investments Limited		5.00		5.00	5.00	
1996	Moser Baer India Limited		0.60		0.60	0.60	
1996	Rain Calcining Ltd.	19.25	5.40		24.65	24.65	

Fiscal Year	Obligor	Original Gross Commitments				Held by	
		IFC Loan	IFC Equity	Partici- pants	Totals	IFC	Partici- pants
1996	South Asian Regional Apex Fund		7.16		7.16	7.16	
1996	United Riceland Limited	10.00			10.00	10.00	
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1218.12</b>	<b>252.59</b>	<b>438.01</b>	<b>1908.72</b>	<b>835.81</b>	<b>234.80</b>
	<b>Total gross commitments b/</b>	<b>1218.12</b>	<b>252.59</b>	<b>438.01</b>	<b>1908.72</b>		
	<b>Less cancellations, terminations, repayment &amp; sales</b>	<b>563.23</b>	<b>71.67</b>	<b>203.21</b>	<b>838.11</b>		
	<b>Total commitments now held c/</b>	<b>654.89</b>	<b>180.92</b>	<b>234.80</b>	<b>1070.61</b>	<b>835.81</b>	<b>234.80</b>
<b>Pending Commitments</b>							
	CESC Limited			37.00	37.00		
	DEV CREDIT BANK		1.89		1.89		
	IB VALLEY POWER	50.00	20.00	80.00	150.00		
	RPG COMMUNICATNS		8.30		8.30		
	SPIC		0.86		0.86		
	ST CMS ELECTRIC	30.00	18.00	150.00	198.00		
	TARUN SHIPPING		0.80		0.80		
	<b>Total pending commitments</b>	<b>80.00</b>	<b>49.85</b>	<b>267.00</b>	<b>396.85</b>		
	<b>Total commitments held and pending commitments</b>	<b>734.89</b>	<b>230.77</b>	<b>501.80</b>	<b>1467.46</b>		
	<b>Total undisbursed commitments</b>	<b>133.75</b>	<b>37.86</b>	<b>126.50</b>	<b>298.11</b>		

a/ Investments which have been fully cancelled, terminated, written off, sold, redeemed or repaid.

b/ Gross commitments consist of approved and signed projects.

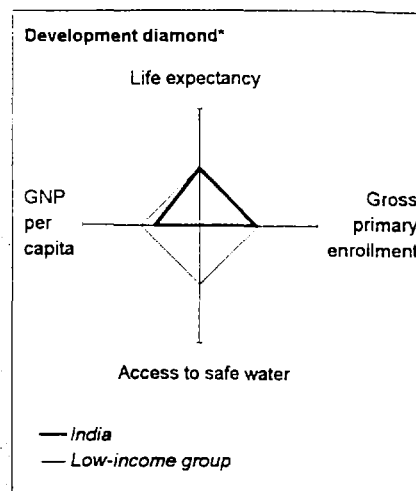
c/ Held commitments consist of disbursed and undisbursed investment.



# India at a glance

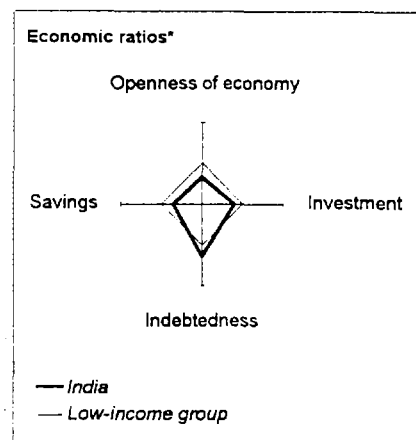
## POVERTY and SOCIAL

	India	South Asia	Low-income
Population mid-1995 (millions)	929.4	1,243	3,188
GNP per capita 1995 (US\$)	350	350	460
GNP 1995 (billions US\$)	325.3	435	1,466
<b>Average annual growth, 1990-95</b>			
Population (%)	1.8	1.9	1.8
Labor force (%)	2.1	2.4	1.9
<b>Most recent estimate (latest year available since 1989)</b>			
Poverty: headcount index (% of population)	..	..	..
Urban population (% of total population)	27	28	28
Life expectancy at birth (years)	62	61	63
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births)	68	73	68
Child malnutrition (% of children under 5)	63	62	38
Access to safe water (% of population)	..	70	66
Illiteracy (% of population age 15+)	48	51	35
Gross primary enrollment (% of school-age population)	102	98	105
Male	113	110	112
Female	91	87	98



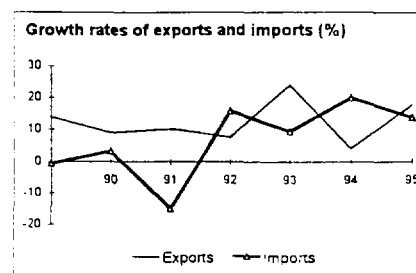
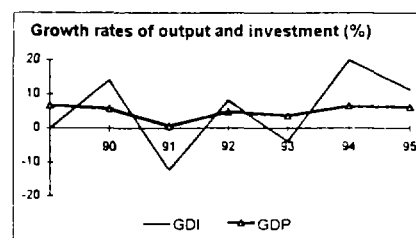
## KEY ECONOMIC RATIOS and LONG-TERM TRENDS

	1975	1985	1994	1995
GDP (billions US\$)	91.0	214.3	301.2	329.9
Gross domestic investment/GDP	20.8	23.9	23.2	24.2
Exports of goods and non-factor services/GDP	6.2	6.0	11.3	12.4
Gross domestic savings/GDP	20.4	20.8	21.5	22.3
Gross national savings/GDP	20.8	21.1	22.3	22.6
Current account balance/GDP	-0.1	-2.8	-0.9	-1.6
Interest payments/GDP	0.3	0.6	1.5	1.4
Total debt/GDP	15.1	19.1	32.9	29.2
Total debt service/exports	13.1	22.7	26.9	25.7
Present value of debt/GDP	..	..	23.4	..
Present value of debt/exports	..	..	176.7	..
<b>(average annual growth)</b>				
GDP (factor cost)	4.0	5.1	6.3	6.0
GNP per capita	1.7	3.1	6.1	4.6
Exports of goods and nfs	4.0	10.7	4.1	17.6



## STRUCTURE of the ECONOMY

	1975	1985	1994	1995
<b>(% of GDP)</b>				
Agriculture	40.5	33.0	31.1	30.3
Industry	23.7	28.1	28.0	28.9
Manufacturing	16.7	17.9	17.4	18.4
Services	35.8	38.8	40.9	40.9
Private consumption	70.2	68.1	68.2	67.3
General government consumption	9.4	11.1	10.3	10.3
Imports of goods and non-factor services	6.6	9.1	13.0	14.3
<b>(average annual growth)</b>				
Agriculture	2.4	3.6	4.9	3.0
Industry	5.2	5.9	8.3	10.0
Manufacturing	5.4	5.8	9.0	12.2
Services	4.7	5.7	6.0	5.3
Private consumption	4.4	4.7	5.0	4.6
General government consumption	6.2	4.2	3.0	6.5
Gross domestic investment	3.7	5.1	19.8	11.2
Imports of goods and non-factor services	9.3	4.7	19.8	13.7
Gross national product	4.0	5.2	6.5	6.4

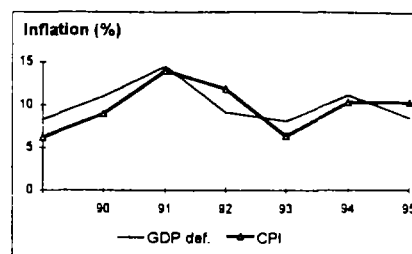


Note: 1995 data are preliminary estimates.

\* The diamonds show four key indicators in the country (in bold) compared with its income-group average. If data are missing, the diamond will be incomplete.

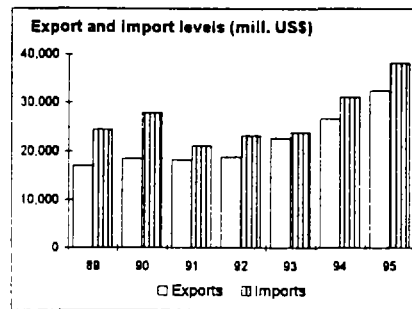
PRICES and GOVERNMENT FINANCE

	1975	1985	1994	1995
<b>Domestic prices</b> (% change)				
Consumer prices	5.7	5.5	10.2	10.2
Implicit GDP deflator	-1.5	7.6	11.1	8.5
<b>Government finance</b> (% of GDP)				
Current revenue	..	23.5	21.2	21.3
Current budget balance	..	2.2	0.2	-1.2
Overall surplus/deficit	..	-10.4	-9.0	-10.3



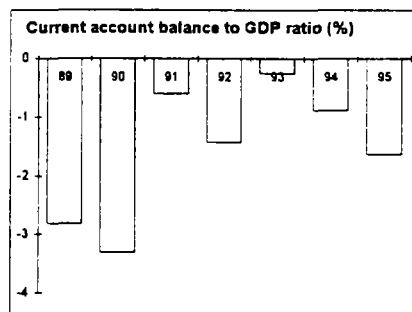
TRADE

	1975	1985	1994	1995
<i>(millions US\$)</i>				
Total exports (fob)	..	9,463	26,763	32,502
Tea	..	511	311	292
Iron	..	473	413	463
Manufactures	..	5,639	21,088	25,770
Total imports (cif)	..	17,298	31,269	38,256
Food	..	1,321	1,464	2,354
Fuel and energy	..	4,054	5,928	6,885
Capital goods	..	3,503	6,366	7,152
Export price index (1987=100)	..	80	118	121
Import price index (1987=100)	..	96	121	128
Terms of trade (1987=100)	..	83	98	94



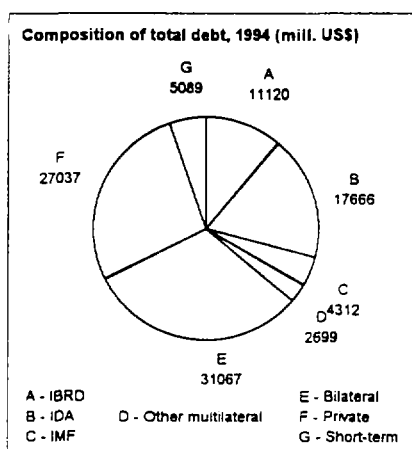
BALANCE of PAYMENTS

	1975	1985	1994	1995
<i>(millions US\$)</i>				
Exports of goods and non-factor services	5,650	12,773	34,047	40,971
Imports of goods and non-factor services	5,990	19,422	39,047	47,207
Resource balance	-340	-6,649	-5,000	-6,236
Net factor income	-191	-1,553	-3,905	-4,677
Net current transfers	470	2,207	6,200	5,499
Current account balance, before official transfers	-61	-5,995	-2,705	-5,414
Financing items (net)	636	6,807	9,563	3,120
Changes in net reserves	-575	-812	-6,858	2,293
<b>Memo:</b>				
Reserves including gold (mill. US\$)	2,064	9,730	24,079	21,930
Conversion rate (local/US\$)	8.7	12.2	31.4	32.4



EXTERNAL DEBT and RESOURCE FLOWS

	1975	1985	1994	1995
<i>(millions US\$)</i>				
Total debt outstanding and disbursed	13,708	40,971	98,990	..
IBRD	436	2,396	11,120	..
IDA	2,809	9,750	17,666	..
Total debt service	822	3,534	10,516	..
IBRD	89	313	1,597	..
IDA	24	124	315	..
Composition of net resource flows				
Official grants	511	450	612	..
Official creditors	1,260	1,424	976	..
Private creditors	83	2,276	149	..
Foreign direct investment	85	106	620	..
Portfolio equity	0	0	4,729	..
World Bank program				
Commitments	917	2,882	2,066	..
Disbursements	531	1,375	1,708	..
Principal repayments	63	157	1,021	..
Net flows	467	1,218	687	..
Interest payments	50	280	892	..
Net transfers	417	938	-205	..



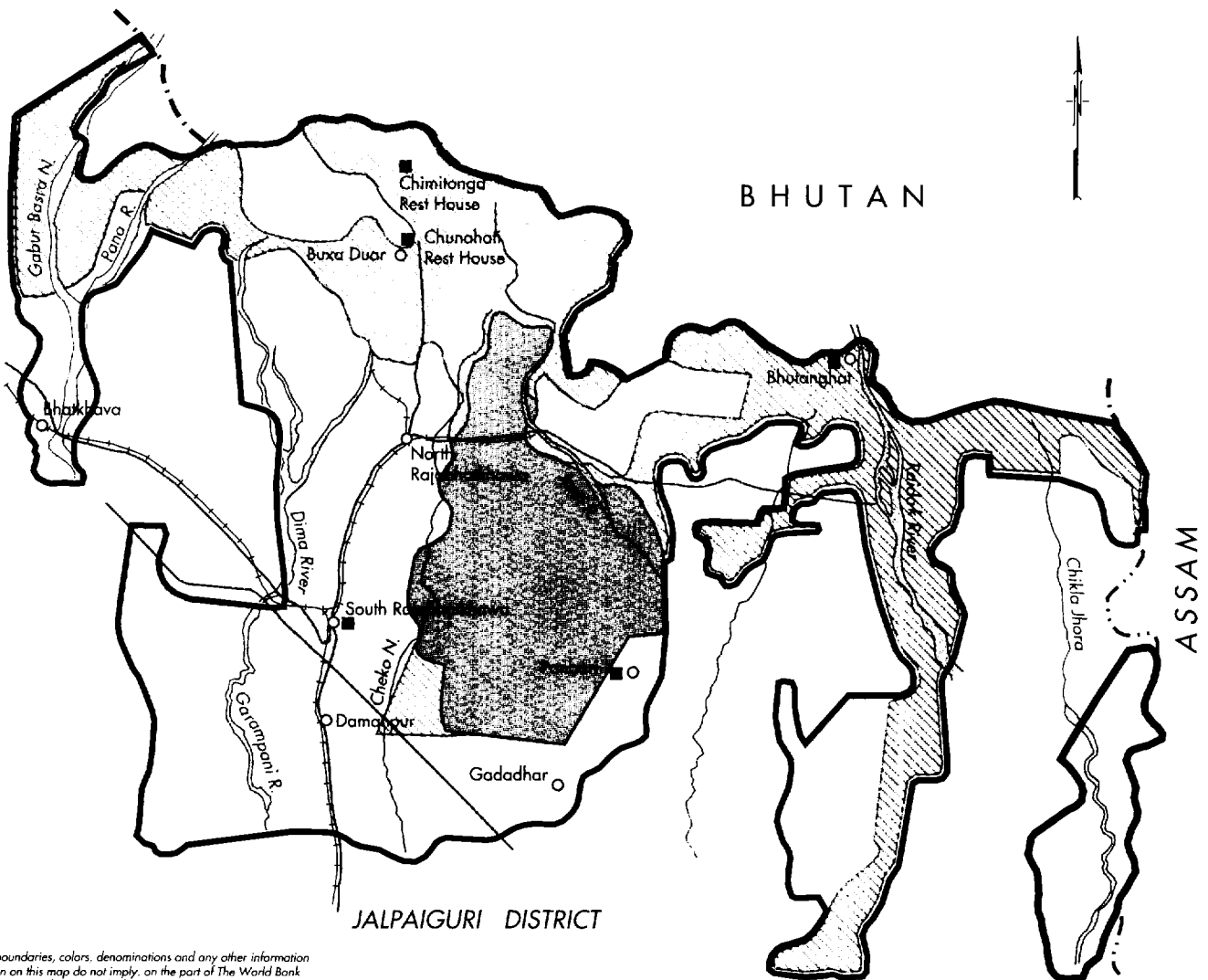
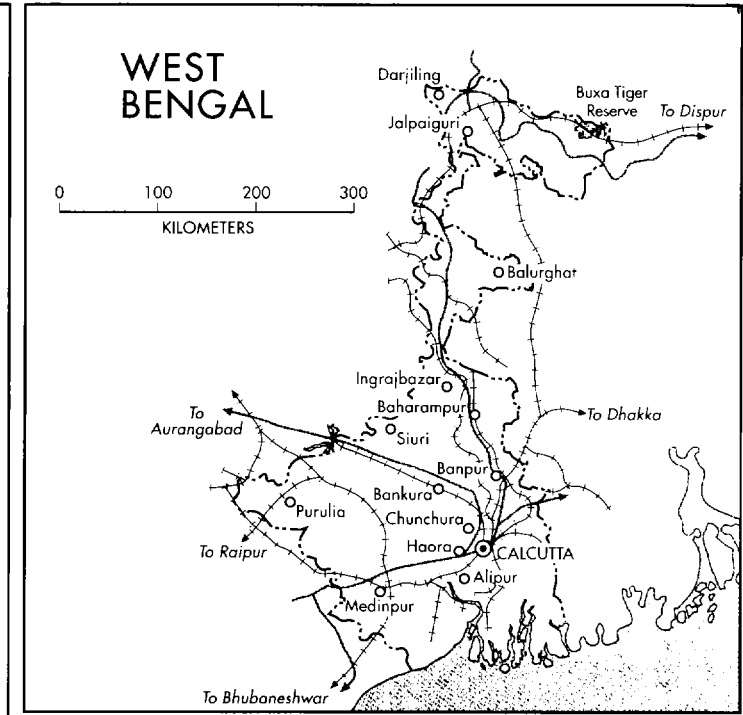
**MAP SECTION**



INDIA  
**ECODEVELOPMENT PROJECT**  
**BUXA TIGER RESERVE**  
**WEST BENGAL**

- BUXA TIGER RESERVE BOUNDARY
- SANCTUARY
- CORE AREA/PROPOSED NATIONAL PARK
- RESERVE FORESTS
- ROADS
- RAILROADS
- VILLAGES/VILLAGE ENCLAVES
- FOREST REST HOUSES
- STATE BOUNDARY
- INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY

Buxa Tiger Reserve is situated in northern West Bengal's Jalpaiguri district, on the border with Bhutan and the state of Assam. It covers an area of 761 km<sup>2</sup>, with a core zone of 314.5 km<sup>2</sup> designated as sanctuary (117 km<sup>2</sup> proposed national park).

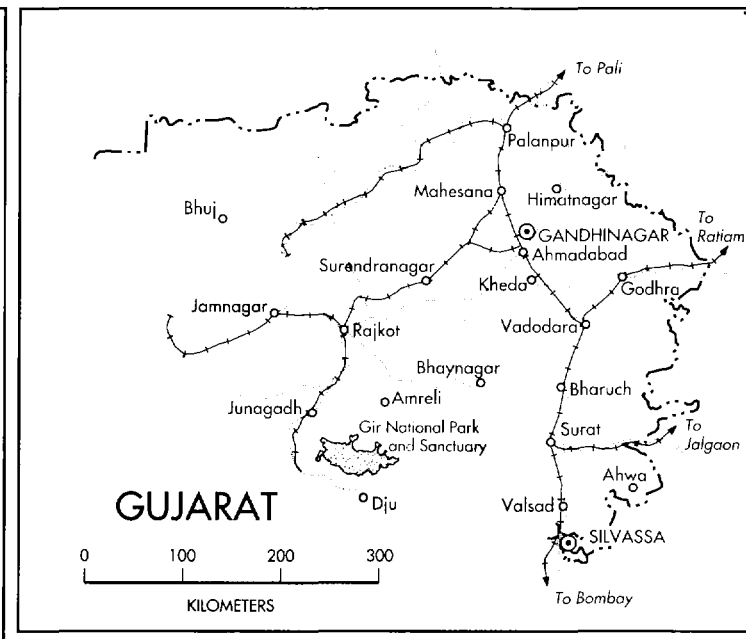


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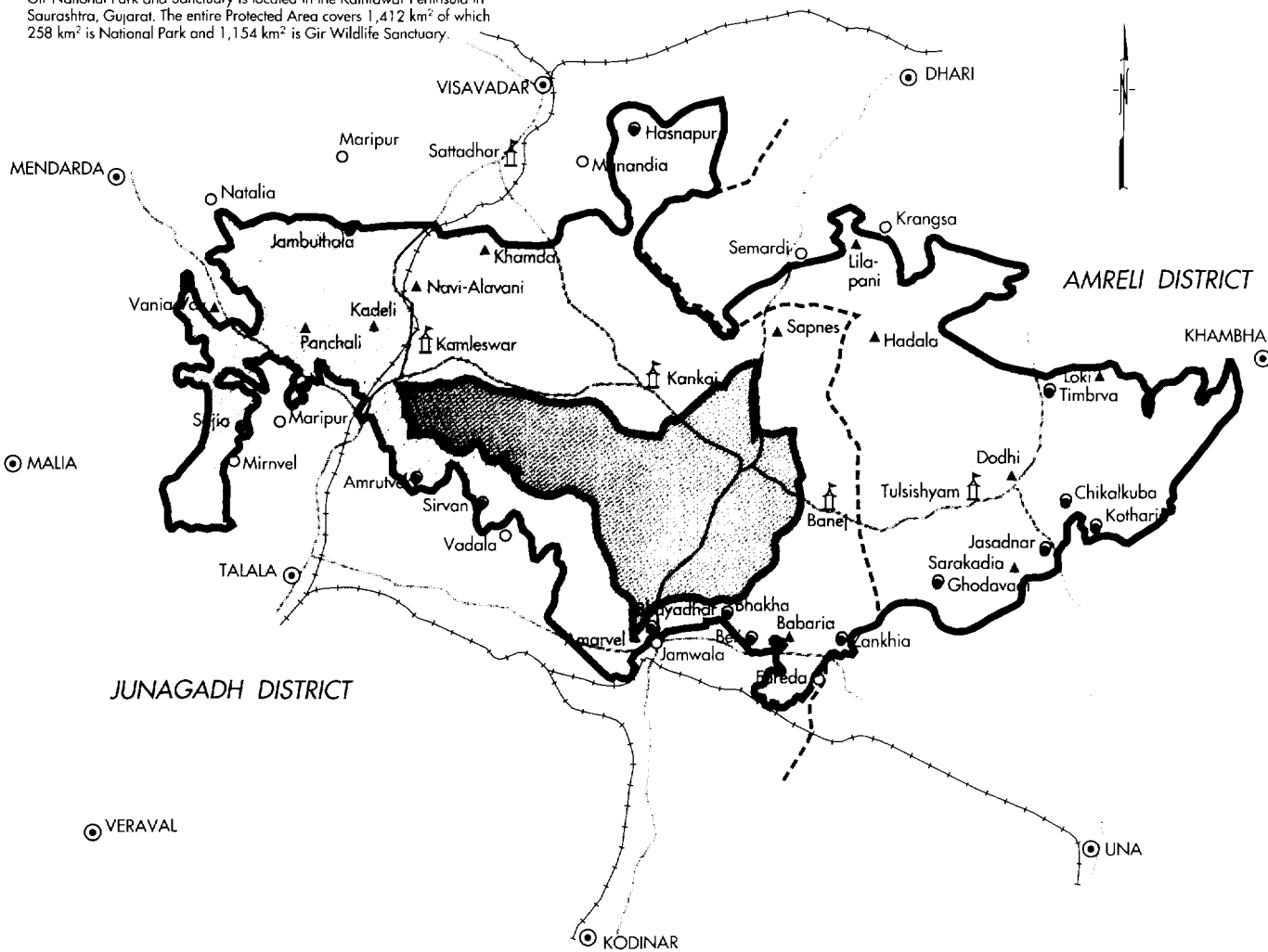


# INDIA ECODEVELOPMENT PROJECT GIR NATIONAL PARK AND SANCTUARY GUJARAT

- GIR WILDLIFE SANCTUARY BOUNDARY
- GIR NATIONAL PARK BOUNDARY
- CORE AREA
- BUFFER AREA
- ROADS
- RAILROADS
- TEMPLES
- NESS
- SELECTED REVENUE VILLAGES ON PERIPHERY OF SANCTUARY
- FOREST SETTLEMENT VILLAGES
- TALUKA HEADQUARTERS
- DIVISION BOUNDARY



Gir National Park and Sanctuary is located in the Kathiawar Peninsula in Saurashtra, Gujarat. The entire Protected Area covers 1,412 km<sup>2</sup> of which 258 km<sup>2</sup> is National Park and 1,154 km<sup>2</sup> is Gir Wildlife Sanctuary.



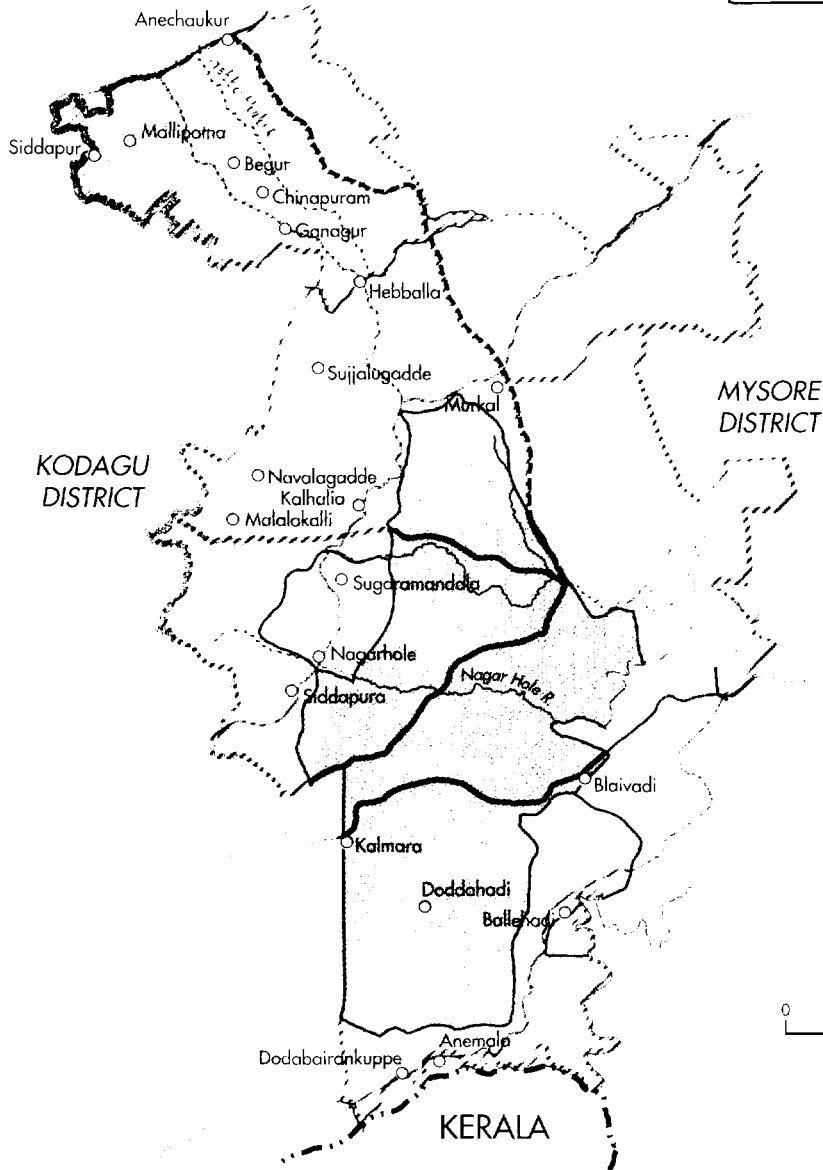
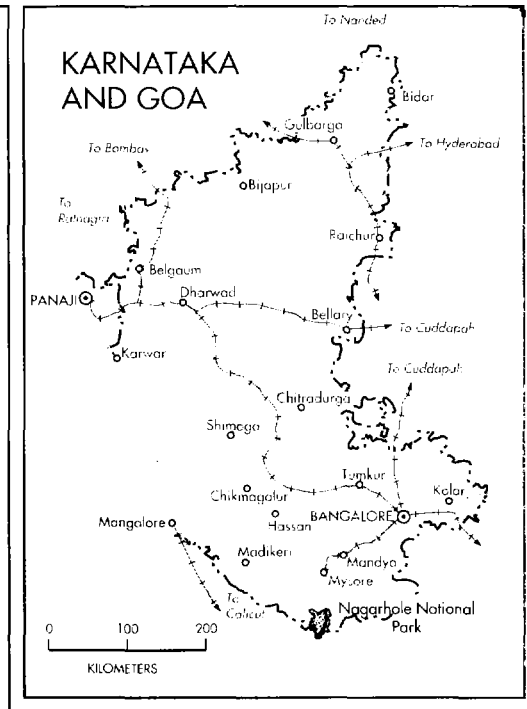
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INDIA  
**ECODEVELOPMENT PROJECT**  
**NAGARHOLE/RAJIV GANDHI NATIONAL PARK**  
**KARNATAKA**

- NATIONAL PARK BOUNDARY
- ▭ CORE AREA
- ▭ NON-CORE AREA
- ▭ TOURISM ZONE
- STATE FOREST BOUNDARIES
- ROADS
- VILLAGES/VILLAGE ENCLAVES
- - - DISTRICT BOUNDARIES
- · - · STATE BOUNDARY

Nagarhole National Park, in the Kodagu and Mysore districts of Karnataka state, covers an area of 643 km<sup>2</sup>, with a core zone of 192 km<sup>2</sup> and a tourism zone of 110 km<sup>2</sup>.

















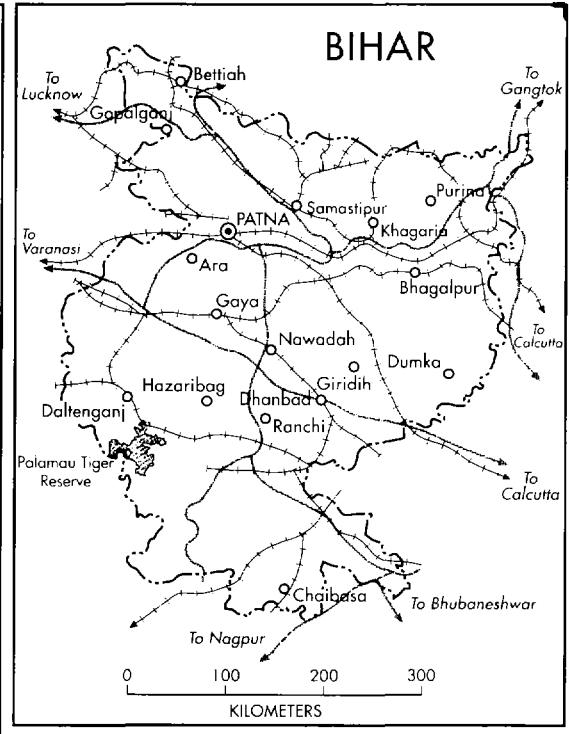
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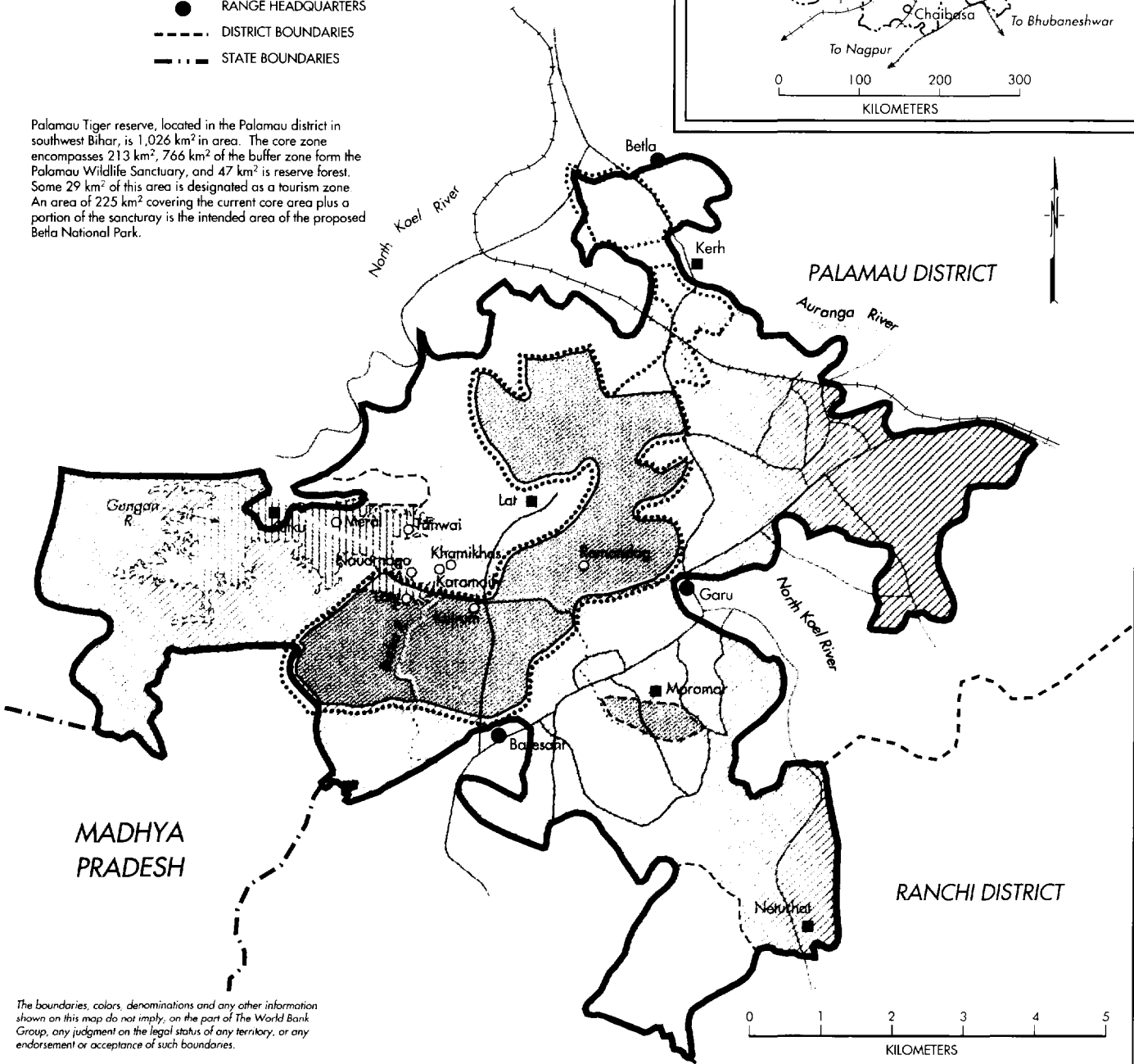
INDIA  
**ECODEVELOPMENT PROJECT**  
**PALAMAU TIGER RESERVE**

**BIHAR**

-  PALAMAU TIGER RESERVE BOUNDARY
-  CORE AREA
-  BUFFER AREA
-  PROPOSED BETLA NATIONAL PARK BOUNDARY
-  TOURISM ZONE
-  AREA OF THE TIGER RESERVE EXCLUDED FROM THE SANCTUARY
-  AREA OF POTENTIAL INUNDATION FROM KUTKU DAM
-  ROADS
-  RAILROADS
-  FOREST REST HOUSES
-  VILLAGES/VILLAGE ENCLAVES
-  RANGE HEADQUARTERS
-  DISTRICT BOUNDARIES
-  STATE BOUNDARIES
















Palamau Tiger reserve, located in the Palamau district in southwest Bihar, is 1,026 km<sup>2</sup> in area. The core zone encompasses 213 km<sup>2</sup>, 766 km<sup>2</sup> of the buffer zone form the Palamau Wildlife Sanctuary, and 47 km<sup>2</sup> is reserve forest. Some 29 km<sup>2</sup> of this area is designated as a tourism zone. An area of 225 km<sup>2</sup> covering the current core area plus a portion of the sanctuary is the intended area of the proposed Betla National Park.

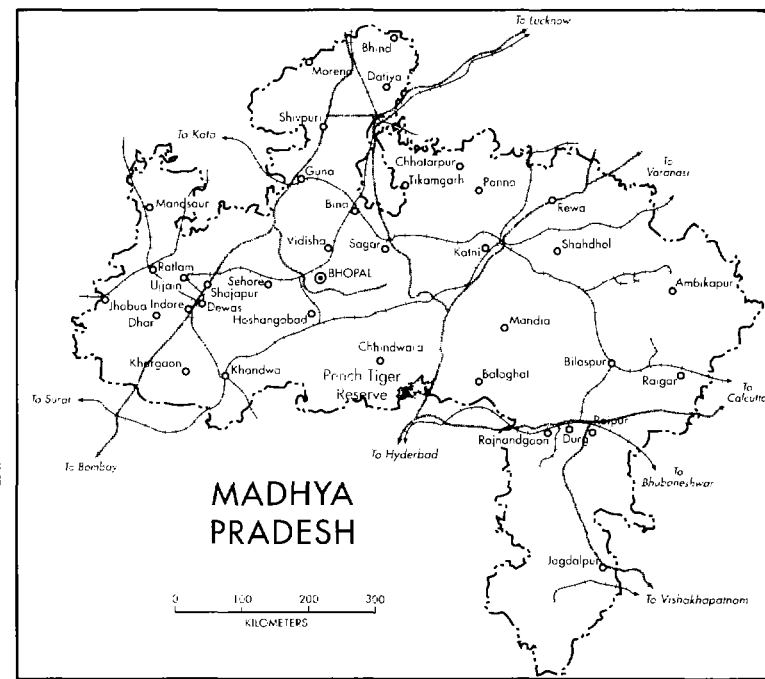


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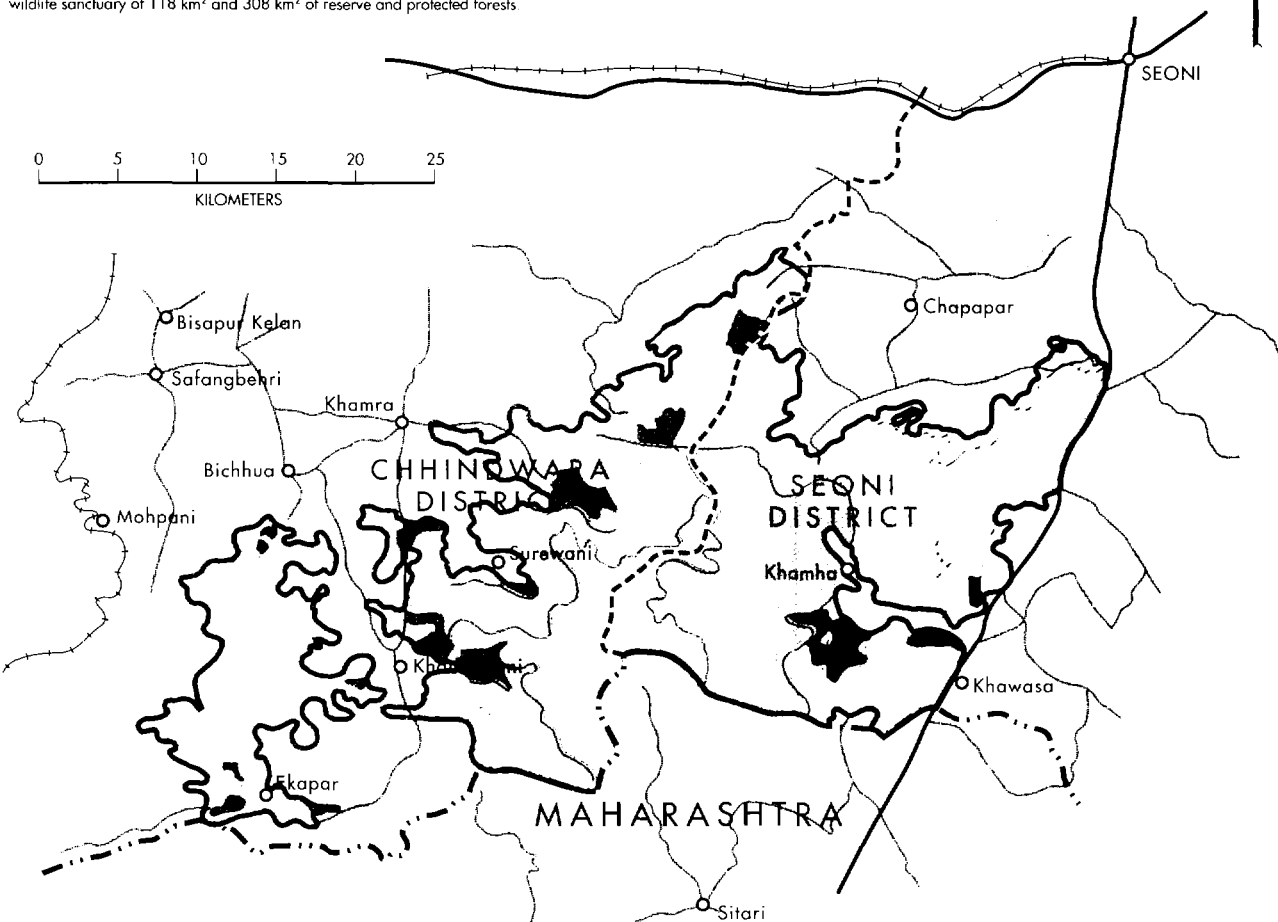


INDIA  
**ECODEVELOPMENT PROJECT**  
**PENCH TIGER RESERVE**  
**MADHYA PRADESH**

-  PENCH TIGER RESERVE BOUNDARY
-  CORE AREA/PROPOSED NATIONAL PARK
- BUFFER AREAS:**
-  PENCH WILDLIFE SANCTUARY
-  RESERVED FORESTS
-  PROTECTED FORESTS
-  SUBMERGENCE AREA
-  REVENUE AREAS
-  MAIN ROADS
-  SECONDARY ROADS
-  RAILROADS
-  VILLAGES
-  DISTRICT BOUNDARY
-  STATE BOUNDARY













Located in the Seoni and Chhindwara districts of Madhya Pradesh, Pech Tiger Reserve covers an area of 757 km<sup>2</sup>, with a core zone (intended national park) of 293 km<sup>2</sup>, a tourism zone (intended national park) of 55 km<sup>2</sup>, a wildlife sanctuary of 118 km<sup>2</sup> and 308 km<sup>2</sup> of reserve and protected forests



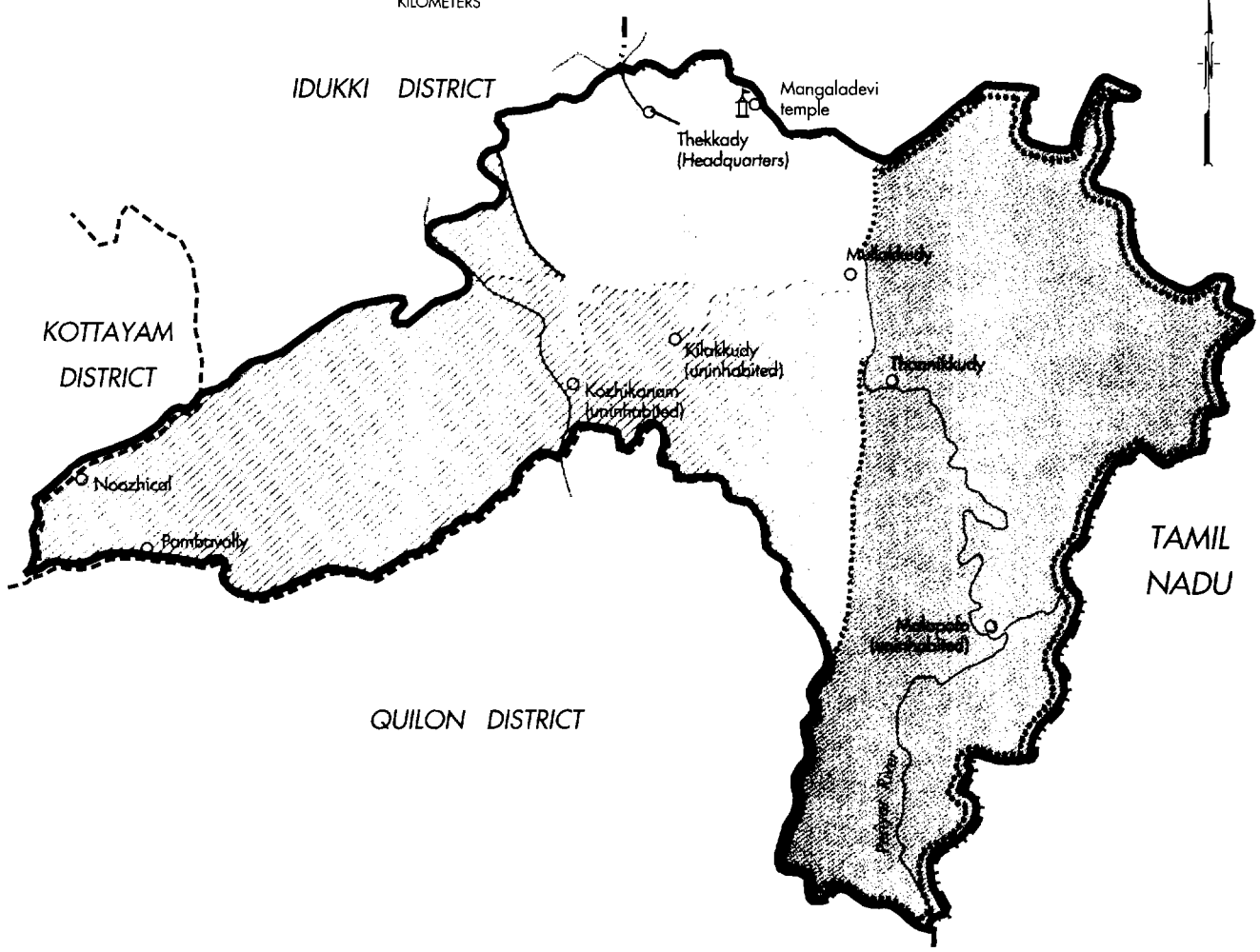
*The boundaries, colors, denominations and any other information shown on this map do not imply, on the part of The World Bank Group, any judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries.*



# INDIA ECODEVELOPMENT PROJECT PERIYAR TIGER RESERVE KERALA

-  PERIYAR TIGER RESERVE BOUNDARY
-  PROPOSED NATIONAL PARK BOUNDARY
-  CORE AREA
-  BUFFER AREA/SANCTUARY
-  TOURISM AREA/SANCTUARY
-  ROADS
-  TEMPLE
-  VILLAGES/VILLAGE ENCLAVES
-  DISTRICT BOUNDARIES
-  STATE BOUNDARY











The Periyar Tiger Reserve, located in the Idukki district of Kerala, covers an area of 777 km<sup>2</sup>, of which 350 km<sup>2</sup> is the core zone (national park), 377 km<sup>2</sup> is sanctuary buffer zone and 50 km<sup>2</sup> is a sanctuary tourism zone.

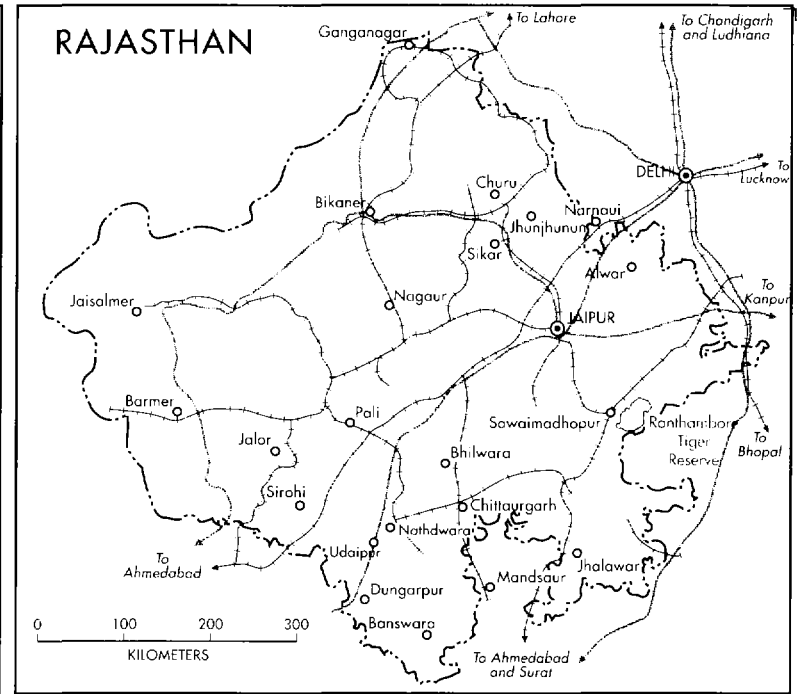


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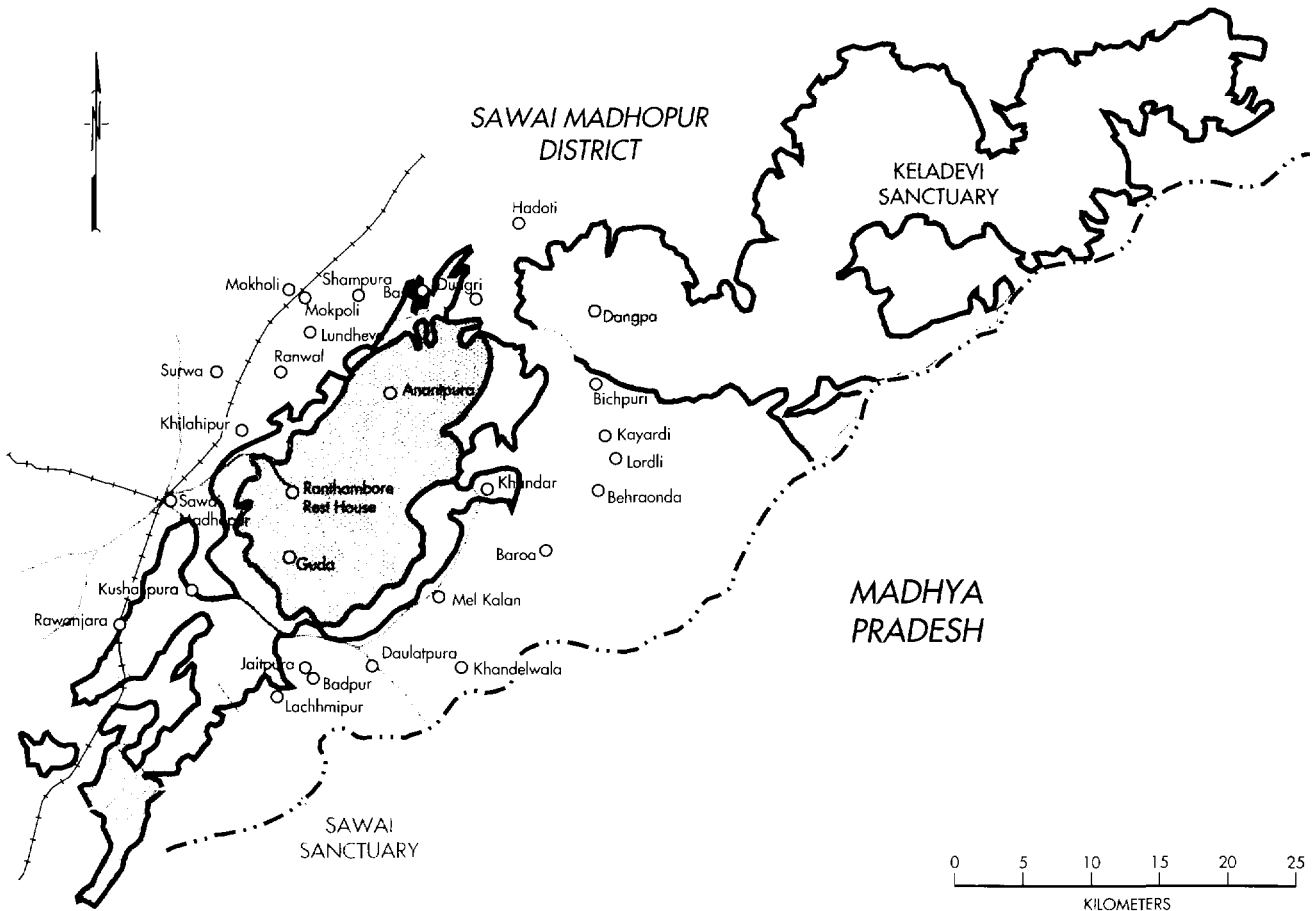


INDIA  
**ECODEVELOPMENT PROJECT**  
**RANTHAMBORE TIGER RESERVE**  
**RAJASTHAN**

-  RANTHAMBORE NATIONAL PARK BOUNDARY
-  CORE AREA
-  RANTHAMBORE TIGER RESERVE BOUNDARY
- BUFFER AREAS:**
-  SANCTUARIES
-  KAWALJI GAME RESERVE
-  RESERVED FOREST AREAS
-  ROADS
-  RAILROADS
-  VILLAGES/VILLAGE ENCLAVES
-  STATE BOUNDARY



Located in the Sawai Madhopur district in southeastern Rajasthan, the Ranthambore Tiger Reserve covers an area of 1,334.6km<sup>2</sup>, consisting of a national park of 392.5 km<sup>2</sup>, (274.5 km<sup>2</sup> core zone and 118 km<sup>2</sup> buffer zone) the Sawai Man Singh Sanctuary (127.6 km<sup>2</sup>), Keladevi Sanctuary (674 km<sup>2</sup>), Kawalji Game Reserve (7.6 km<sup>2</sup>) and some reserved forests (132.9 km<sup>2</sup>).



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IMAGING

Report No: P- 6953 IN  
Type: MOP