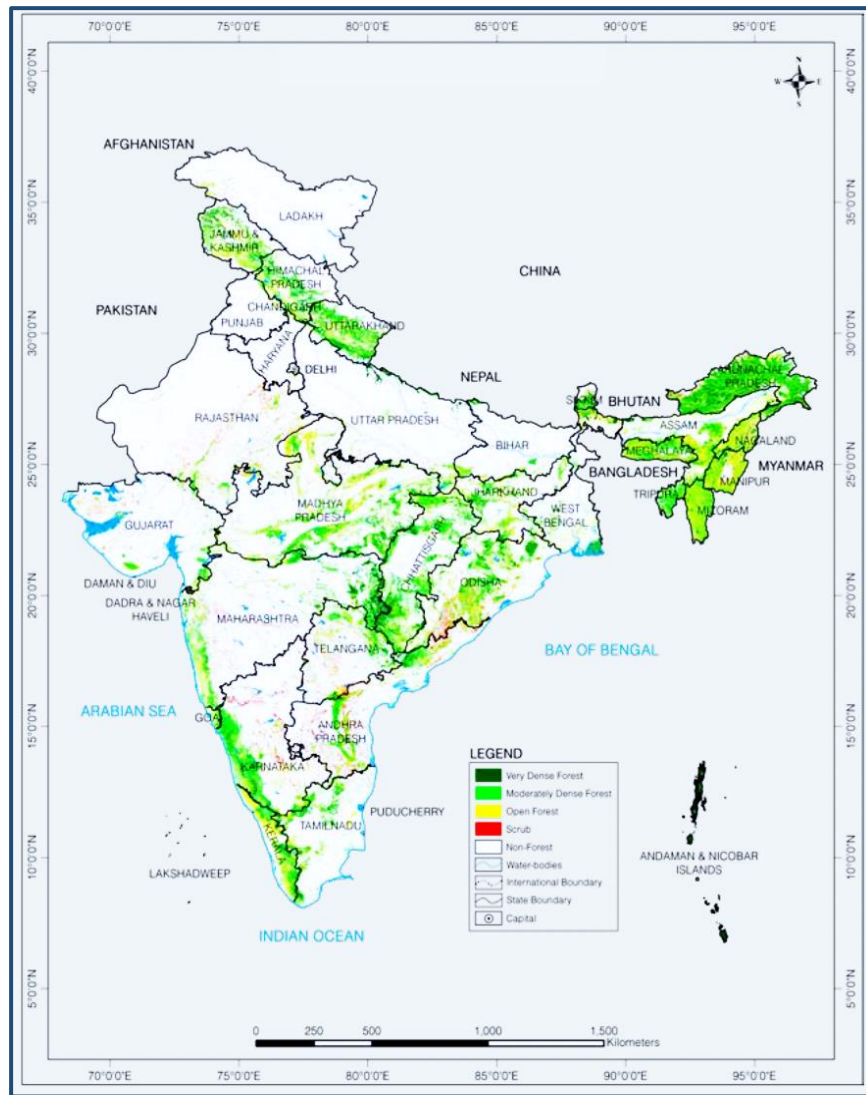


# Valuing Forest Ecosystems in National Policy

## Experiences and Challenges

## Forest Cover Map of India



## Forest and Tree Statistics

**82 Million Hectares**  
Forest & Tree Cover

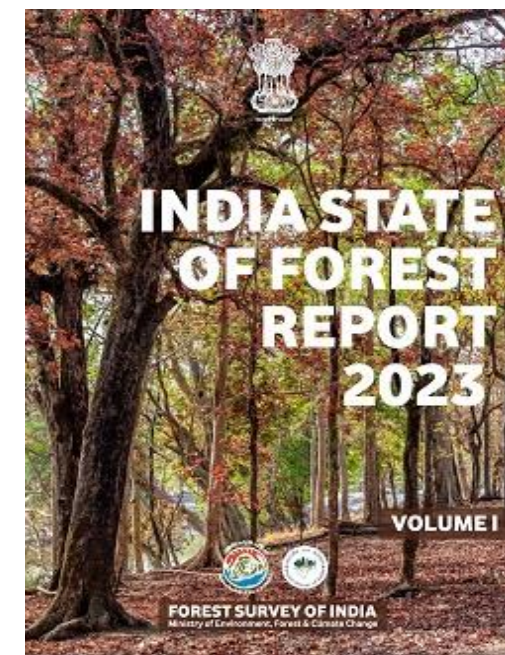
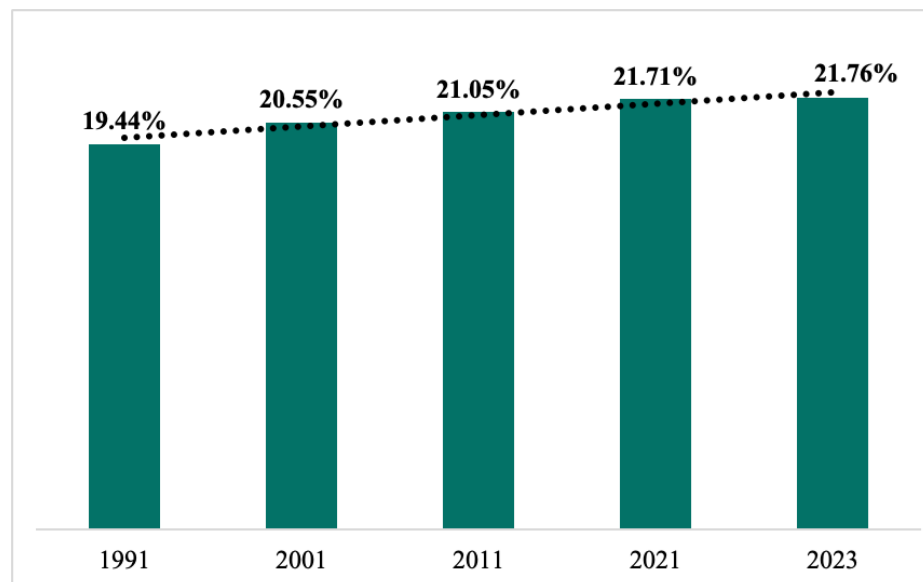
**25.17%**  
Forest and Tree Cover

**10th**  
Largest Forest Area in the World

**3rd**  
Highest Net Gain in Forest Area, 2010-2020

**~7286 Mil tonnes**  
Carbon Stock

## India's Forest Cover has increased over the last 3 decades



## Ecosystem Services Evaluation projects over multiple states, landscapes and forest types

2 States

**Uttarakhand**  
Himalayan Topography

**Rajasthan**  
Arid  
Topography

16 Tiger Reserves

**Dry Deciduous Forests - 6**

**Moist Deciduous Forests - 5**

**Tropical Evergreen Forests - 2**

**Tropical Semi-Evergreen Forests - 1**

**Mangrove Forests - 1**

**Wet Alluvial Grassland & Moist Deciduous Forest - 1**

## India's mechanism for Ecosystem Services Evaluation

### Frameworks

IPBES's  
Nature's  
Contribution  
to People  
(NCP)  
Framework

Millennium  
Ecosystem  
Assessment  
(MA)  
Framework

System of  
Environment  
al Economic  
Accounting  
(SEEA)

Total  
Economic  
Value (TEV)  
Framework

Human  
Values  
Ecosystem  
Assets  
framework

### Approaches and Indices

VALUE+

Sustainable  
Environmental  
Performance  
Index (SEPI)

Gross  
Environmental  
Product (GEP)

SEEA  
Ecosystem  
Accounts for  
India

### Tools

**InVEST**  
Integrated Valuation of  
Ecosystem Services  
and Tradeoffs

**ARIES**  
Artificial Intelligence for Environment & Sustainability

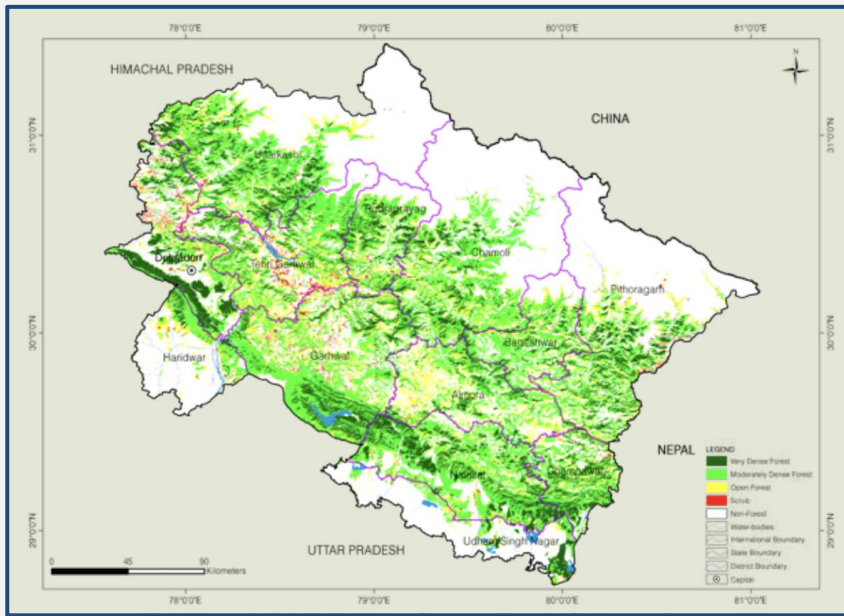
### Models

Carbon  
Storage and  
Sequestration

Reservoir  
Hydropower  
Production

Sediment  
Retention

Sediment  
Delivery Ratio



Total Area	<b>5.35 mha</b>
Forest Cover	<b>2.43 mha</b>
Percentage of Total Area	<b>45%</b>
Annual Stock Valuation	<b>\$170.3B</b> [INR 14,13,676 Cr]
Carbon Storage	<b>327.95 M tonnes</b>
Water Yield	<b>10.46 B m<sup>3</sup></b>

## Valuations leveraging Millenium Ecosystem Assessment Framework

Type	Service	Est. Annual Value
<b>Provisioning</b>	Fuelwood, Fodder, Timber, NTFPs, Employment Generation	\$156.82M
<b>Regulating</b>	Carbon Sequestration, Water Purification, Flood Control, Pollination, Water Provisioning, Gene-Pool Protection, Sediment Regulation / Retention, Biological Control, Gas Regulation, Waste Assimilation	\$973.14M
<b>Cultural</b>	Recreation, Tourism	\$0.12M
<b>Supporting</b>	Habitat for Species, Nutrient Cycling, Nutrient Retention	\$15.82M
<b>Total Annual Flow Valuation</b>		<b>\$1,146 M</b>

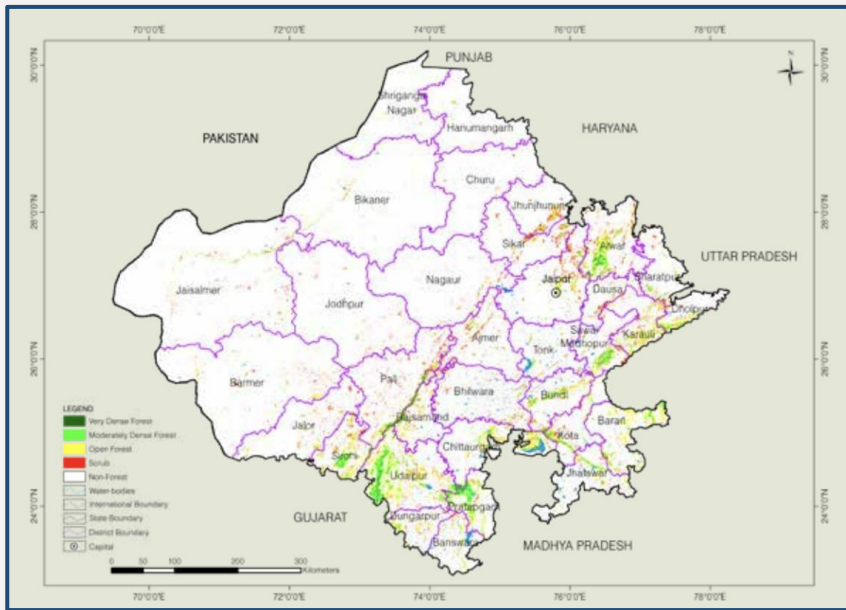
## Outcomes

**Valuation for 21 Ecosystem Services - District-wise valuation was carried out**



Introduced **Sustainable Environmental Performance Index (SEPI)** to assess environmental health across sectors & track progress on SDGs

# Ecosystem Services Valuation & Green Accounting in Rajasthan State (Nov 2019)



Total Area	34.22 mha
Forest Cover	1.65 mha
Percentage of Total Area	4.8%
Annual Stock Valuation	\$1,153B [INR 95,73,597 Cr]
Carbon Storage	96.74 M tonnes
Water Yield	109.86 B m <sup>3</sup>

## Valuations leveraging Millenium Ecosystem Assessment Framework

Type	Service	Est. Annual Value
Provisioning	Employment Generation, Fuelwood + Timber, Bamboo, NTFP	\$64.54M
Regulating	Genepool Protection, Carbon Sequestration, Water Provisioning, Water Purification, Sediment Regulation, Biological Control, Pollination, Gas Regulation	\$325.67M
Cultural	Recreation & Tourism	\$0.29M
Supporting	Habitat for Species, Nutrient Cycling	\$10.97M
Total Annual Flow Valuation		\$401M

## Outcomes

**Valuation for 17 Ecosystem Services**

**Capacity Building for Forest Personnel**



# Ecosystem Services Valuation of 16 Tiger Reserves in India (2015 - 2019)

Tiger reserves are vital ecosystems that support biodiversity and provide essential ecological, economic, social, and cultural benefits

## Ecosystem Services Evaluation of Tiger Reserves in India



**Phase I**      Annual Flow Benefits  
\$100 - \$210 Million  
Per Hectare Annual Value  
\$658 - \$2,235

**Phase II**      Annual Flow Benefits  
\$60 - \$190 Million  
Per Hectare Annual Value  
\$600 - \$1,679



**ECONOMIC ADVANTAGES TIGER RESERVES**

- Employee generation
- Fishing
- Fuelwood
- Timber
- Genepool protection
- Carbon storage
- Soil conservation
- Nutrient retention
- Pollination
- Habitat for species
- Water purification
- Climate regulation
- Cultural heritage

Phase	Name of the Tiger Reserve	Annual Flow Benefits	Per Hectare Annual Value
I	Corbett	\$170 M	\$1,341
	Kanha	\$190 M	\$941
	Kaziranga	\$120 M	\$1,117
	Periyar	\$210 M	\$2,235
	Ranthambore	\$100 M	\$658
	Sundarbans	\$100 M	\$658
II	Anamalai	\$150 M	\$1,505
	Bandipur	\$170 M	\$1,679
	Dudhwa	\$120 M	\$1,235
	Melghat	\$110 M	\$1,094
	Nagarjunasagar	\$190 M	\$1,095
	Pakke	\$60 M	\$600
	Palamau	\$80 M	\$788
	Panna	\$100 M	\$1,047
	Similipal	\$130 M	\$1,341
	Valmiki	\$90 M	\$894

# 3

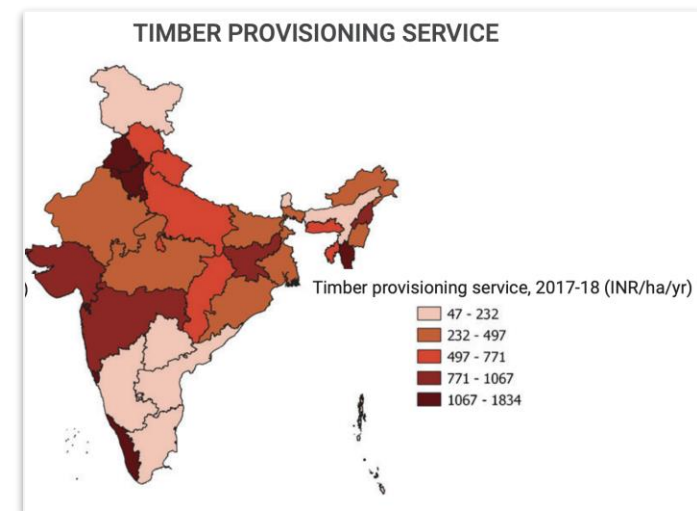
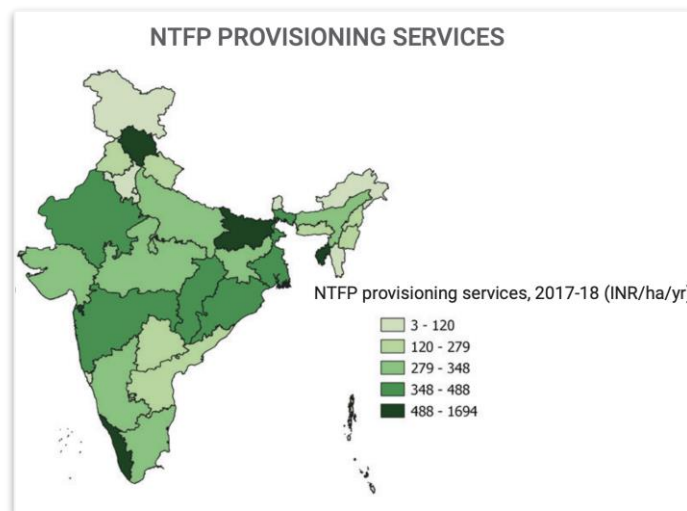
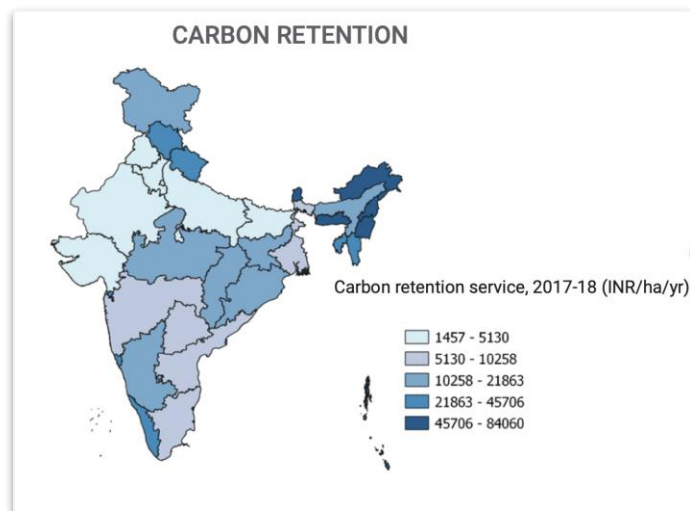
AIMS

Improve  
measurement  
of ecosystem services

Mainstream biodiversity and  
ecosystems into policy planning  
and implementation

Contribute to the development  
of internationally agreed  
methodologies

Leveraged the SEEA EA framework to compile ecosystem accounts and created a thematic account on the country's biodiversity.



# Challenges in Ecosystem Services Evaluation



## Complexity of Ecosystem Functions

Ecosystems are dynamic and highly interconnected. Interplay between various services makes it challenging to evaluate their cumulative benefits accurately.



## Valuation Methodologies

No single method for valuing ecosystem services; different studies use different approaches, leading to inconsistent results



## Valuation of Non-Market Services

Many ecosystem services, such as air quality regulation and biodiversity, do not have direct market prices, making their valuation highly subjective and complex.



## Data Availability and Quality

Ecosystem services data is often scarce or incomplete, especially for intangible benefits like cultural services. Inconsistent data collection methods and lack of long-term data complicate accurate valuation.



## Trade-offs Between Services

Ecosystems often provide multiple services, and prioritizing or balancing competing services (e.g., agriculture vs. conservation) is a difficult task that requires complex decision-making frameworks.





## Informed Policy Decisions

Incorporate ecosystem service valuations into policy and decision-making processes to ensure more informed, sustainable, and inclusive environmental governance.



## Enhance Investments

Mobilize greater financial resources to strengthen forest conservation efforts and promote sustainable forest management practices, ensuring long-term ecosystem service benefits.

*Thank You*