

CHAPTER IV & V

SCHEME-WISE FINANCIAL REVIEW, PHYSICAL PERFORMANCE IN RECENT YEARS

11th Five Year Plan (2007-12)

As a measure of the rationalization exercise, the large number of plan schemes of the Ministry has been clubbed/merged into 22 thematic schemes for the 11th Plan. The outlay of the Ministry for the Plan has been approved at Rs.10005.00 crore. The names of the schemes and their 11th Plan allocation, as approved by the Planning Commission, is given in Table I below:

Table I: Scheme wise approved outlays for 11th plan

S. No.	Name of the scheme	Nature of Scheme	Outlay (Rs crores)
1	2	3	4
	Environment & Ecology		
1	Environmental monitoring and governance	CS	216.00
2	Pollution Abatement	CS	235.00
3	Research & development for Conservation & Development	CS	300.00
4	Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems	CSS	600.00
5	Environment Information, Education & Awareness	CS	245.00
6	Environmental Management in Heritage, Pilgrimage and Tourist Centres Including Taj Protection	CSS	0.01
7	International Co-operation Activities	CS	80.00
8	National Coastal Management Programme	CS	10.00
9	National River Conservation Plan (NRCP)	CSS	2100.00
	Total Environment & Ecology		3786.01
	Forestry & Wildlife		
10	Grants in aid to F & WL institutions	CS	450.00
11	Capacity building in forestry sector	CS	110.00
12	Gregarious Flowering of Muli (<i>Melacanna baccifera</i>) Bamboos	CSS	42.00
13	Intensification of Forest Management (former Integrated Forest Protection Scheme)	CSS	600.00
14	Strengthening Forestry Division	CS	100.00
15	Strengthening of Wildlife Division	CS	150.00
16	Integrated Development of Wild Life Habitats	CSS	800.00
17	Project Tiger	CSS	615.00
18	Project Elephant	CSS	81.99
19	National Afforestation & Eco-development Board (NAEB)	CS	250.00
20	National Afforestation Programme	CSS	2000.00
21	Social Forestry with communities (Panchayat Van Yojana) New	CSS	900.00
22	Animal Welfare	CS	120.00
	Total Forestry & Wildlife		6218.99
	Grand Total Environment, Forests & Wildlife		10005.00

CS: Central Sector Scheme

CSS: Centrally Sponsored Scheme

Annual Plan 2007-08 and 2008-09

The Annual plan 2007-08, first year of the 11th Plan had an approved outlay of Rs. 1351 crores against which the actual utilization amounted to Rs.1349.73 crores. For 2008-09, the approved outlay of the Ministry was Rs. 1500.00 crores against which the actual utilization amounted to Rs. 1490.39 crores (provisional). Sector-wise details of outlay and expenditure are given in Table II below:

Table II: Plan Outlays/Expenditure 2007-08 and 2008-09

(Rs. crores)						
Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08		2008-09		
		Outlay	Expenditure	BE	RE	Expenditure*
1	Environment	259.16	224.22	261.38	255.00	245.76
2	National River Conservation Directorate	340.00	320.94	340.00	326.71	326.28
3	Forestry & Wildlife	371.61	361.73	475.00	521.08	521.28
4	National Afforestation and Eco-development Board	359.23	422.05	398.62	372.21	372.07
5	Animal Welfare	21.00	20.79	25.00	25.00	25.00
	Total	1351.00	1349.73	1500.00	1500.00	1490.39

* Provisional

The progress of plan schemes are reviewed regularly in the Ministry and necessary corrective action is taken to ensure proper and meaningful deployment of resources with a view to building up the capacities of the State Governments in Forestry and Environment Sector, for the programmatic aspects and variegated Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Scheme.

Annual Plan 2009-10

Annual Plan 2009-10 of the Ministry has been approved at Rs. 1880.00 crores. The approved outlay comprises of Rs. 868.75 crores in the Environment & Ecology Sector and Rs. 1011.25 crores in the Forestry & Wildlife Sector. The sectoral details of approved outlays are given in the Table III below.

Table III: Annual Plan 2009-10, approved Outlays

Sl.No.	Sector	Outlay (Rs crores)
1	Environment	291.42
2	National River Conservation Directorate	577.33
3	Forestry & Wildlife	599.63
4	National Afforestation and Eco-development Board	386.62
5	Animal Welfare	25.00
	Total	1880.00

Physical and financial review of various schemes is given below:

A. FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE**1. STATE FOREST SERVICE AND RANGERS COLLEGES**

The Directorate of Forest Education, created in 1953 to undertake professional and technical Training/Education in the country, was delinked from Forest Research Institute & Colleges, Dehradun in 1991 pursuant to FRI & Colleges being reorganized and creation of an autonomous Indian Council of

Forestry Research & Education (ICFRE). The Directorate is now functioning directly under the Ministry of Environment & Forests with following mandate:

- To cater to the Training Needs of State Forest Service Officers and Range Forest Officers of States / Union territories in the country. Candidates sponsored by various public sector undertakings, industrial firms, other institutions, universities and foreign countries are also trained in these Institutions.
- To ensure 'standard and quality' training imparted to the forestry personnel.
- To help develop training 'capacity and facility' of desired standard, for various functionaries of forestry sector.
- To assist develop appropriate and relevant training contents and evaluation standards for forestry training at various level.
- To generate awareness and sensitivity about forests and forest conservation amongst various stakeholders.
- To assist the Centre and the States to develop training policy for efficient human resource management and development.
- To help States assess 'Training Needs' of forestry personnel for quality and standard training.

1.2. The Status of Training Colleges

There are three State Forest Service Colleges viz. Burnihat (Assam), Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu), Dehradun (Uttarakhand) and one Rangers College viz Eastern Forest Rangers College, Kurseong (West Bengal) under the direct control of the Directorate of Forest Education, Government of India, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Dehradun. Activities currently being undertaken by these training colleges include: Induction training in the form of 'Two years diploma courses for the SFS officers and certificate courses' for the newly recruited Range Forest Officers; In-service Training of SFS and Range Officers in shape of short term refresher courses; Capacity building courses (computer application, theme based etc.) for field officers; Promotion-linked skill up gradation courses for SFS and Range Forest Officers; Courses on basic training skills (TOT); and training of frontier cadres (Deputy Rangers, Foresters and Forest Guards) in the institutions/Forestry Schools run by State Governments under the supervision of the Directorate. Besides, basic objective is to provide steady stream of professionally competent and value-oriented foresters and organizing special courses covering emerging issues in forestry.

1.3 Performance Review

Financial Year 2007-2008

(Rupees in Crores)

Name of the Activity	RE	Actual Exp.	Physical Targets	Physical Achievement	Remarks/Reason for variation, if any,
State Forest Service and Rangers Training colleges	3.39(Plan) + .25 (NE)+ 0.45	3.3182 +.2440 (NE)+#			
a) Training of SFS officers at SFS College, Dehradun.			1 Course	1 course	One batch of 2007-2009 SFS Officers Trainees started with effect from May 2007
b) Training of Forest Rangers in SFS College, Burnihat/Coimbatore & EFRC, Kurseong.			3 Courses	3 course	Two Course Started at SFSC Burnihat w.e.f. 2 nd April 2007 and 1 st January 2008 respectively. One Course started at SFSC Coimbatore w.e.f. 3 rd January 2008.

e) Refresher Courses for in-service SFS officers with 30-35 participants in each course.			3 Courses	3 course	No shortfall.
d) Basic Courses on Computer Application in Forestry for in-service SFS officers with 25-30 participants in each course.			3 Courses	3 course	No shortfall.
e) Advance Courses on Computer Application in Forestry for in-service SFS officers with 30-35 participants in each course.			2 Courses	2 course	No shortfall.
f) Theme based courses in forestry for In-service SFS Officers with 25-30 participants in each course.			3 Courses	3 course	No shortfall.
g) 'Training cum workshop (5 days duration) on Policy, legal issues and International Conventions, Biodiversity Conservation/Climate change, Training of Trainers			8	8	No shortfall.
h) Two weeks "General Refresher Course" for Range Officers with 30 participants in each course.			3 Courses	3 course	No shortfall.
i) Theme based courses in forestry for In-service Range Officers with 25-30 participants in each course.			1 course	1 course	No shortfall.
j) Two weeks "Refresher Course" for in-service Deputy Rangers, Foresters and Forest Guards with 30-35 participants in each course in the forestry schools/institutions of the States under the supervision of the Directorate & one week workshop cum training to RFO in F.T.I.'s.			120 Courses	94 Courses	The figure includes 12 one-week refresher course for Range Forest officers. Shortfall in conducting two-weeks refresher course for frontline staff due to shortage of fund during financial year.
k) Forestry courses for sister & other organizations on request.			*	1 Course	10 weeks training Programme on "Basic Forestry for newly recruited scientist" of ICFRE is being conducted w.e.f. 11.2.08 to 17.4.08.
l) Six week "Promotion Linked Training" for ACFs with 30 participants in each course (subject to approval of ministry).			3 courses	-	Subject to approval of the ministry.

* Course on demand by sister organization

Fund at the disposal of CCU New Delhi

Financial Year 2008-09

(Rupees in Crores)

Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2008-09			Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Processes/Time lines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
		4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)			
		Non – Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources			
State Forest Service & Rangers' College, Dehradun	(i) Induction training of SFS and Range Forest Officers (ii) Short term General Refresher & Computer Application courses for in service SFS Officers and Range Officers. Theme based course (Wildlife) for RFO's (iii) Theme	Rs.4.5	Rs 3.5 (Pl including (NE) Rs. 0.45 (Civil) Total: 4.0	Nil	(i) Two SFS course are undergoing (ii) Four batches of Rangers course are undergoing & two batches were passed out during the month of June & Sept., 08 (iii) Conducted seven two weeks Refresher courses for inservice SFS Officers and five for inservice RFOs. (iv) Conducted Two weeks, three Computer Application courses in Forestry for inservice SFS Officers and one course for inservice RFOs. (v) Conducted One two weeks theme based course for inservice RFOs on wildlife Management. (vi) Conducted six workshops in various themes for inservice SFS Officers & One workshop for RFO's (vii) Conducted 106 two weeks courses for Dy. Rangers/Foresters/Forest Guards . (VIII)- (i)Conducted 10 weeks	The courses were conducted as per schedule fixed by this office	The amount sent to the states by this Directorate for conducting Two weeks courses for Dy. Rangers/Foresters/Forest Guards is subject to audit as per relevant Government instructions on the subject.

	based courses /workshops for SFS Officers and Range officers. (iv) Refresher courses for in- service Deputy Rangers/Forest Guards of the States/UTs. (v) Courses on Forestry for sister & other organizations on request.				training programme on Basic Forestry for newly recruited scientists of ICFRE w.e.f. 11.2.08 to 17.4.08 (ii) Conducted 6 weeks training programme on Basic Forestry for newly recruited scientists of ICFRE conducted w.e.f 15.12.08 to 23.01.09. Besides above, conducted 23 courses on five days courses for JFMC and frontline under NAP through State Forest Training Institutes		
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2. INDIRA GANDHI NATIONAL FOREST ACADEMY (IGNFA), DEHRADUN

IGNFA was constituted in the year 1987 by renaming the erstwhile Indian Forest College vide Ministry of Environment and Forest order no.1-6/87-RT dated 25.5.87. This Academy is engaged in imparting Induction training to IFS (Probationers) and in-service training of one week/two weeks/three weeks to the in- service officers. Academy has also started Professional Skills Upgradation Training for the officers promoted to Indian Forest Service from SFS. Brief objective/activities of the Academy are as under:

1. Conducting initial training of IFS probationers extended over a period of three years (changed to two years from 2005).
2. Organizing Professional Skill Upgradation training programme for officers of SFS promoted into IFS.
3. Conducting compulsory course for in service IFS officers at middle/senior level.
4. Organizing thematic seminar/workshop on relevant sectoral issues.
5. Conducting Advanced Forest Management Courses for in service officers with 10, 17 and 21 years of service in IFS.
6. Organizing Senior Foresters' Workshop for Senior IFS Officers of 25 yrs. and 30 yrs. of service.

Performance Review

Financial Year 2007-08

(Rupees in Crores)

Name of Scheme / Programme	Objective / Outcome	Outlay 2007-08			Quantifiable deliverables / Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes / Timelines
		4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)			
		Non-Plan	Plan Budget	Complement any Extra-			

		Budget		Budgetary Resources			
Non-Plan	Conducting initial training of IFS probationers.	3.03	--	--	<p>1. Training of IFS probationers and Foreign Trainees for 2005, 2006 and 2007 batch were organized.</p> <p>2. 31 IFS probationers of 05-07 course have attended working Plan Exercise, Hill Tour and one week module at Sardar VNPA, Hyderabad and relieved from academy on 18/8/07 for their respective states.</p> <p>3. 36 IFS probationers of 06-08 course have attended Mensuration exercise, Parliamentary Appreciation course and South India tour during this period.</p> <p>4. 15 IFS Probationers have joined this Academy on 5/9/07 at LBSNAA, Mussoorie for Foundation Course.</p>	Same as Quantified Physical Outputs	The projected activities were completed within scheduled time period
Plan	<p>1. Conducting Advanced Forest Management Courses for in service officers with 10, 17 and 21 years of service in IFS.</p> <p>2. Organizing Senior Foresters' Workshop for Senior IFS Officers of 25 yrs. and 30 yrs. of service.</p>	--	4.30	--	<p>1. Five AFM courses for 21 years of service officers were organized for 2 weeks.</p> <p>2. Two AFM courses for 17 years of service officers were organized for 2 weeks.</p> <p>3. Two AFM courses for 10 years of service officers were organized for 3 weeks.</p> <p>4. One senior Foresters workshop for 30 years of service was organized for 3 days.</p> <p>5. One senior Foresters workshop for 25 years of service was</p>		

					<p>organized for 3 days.</p> <p>6. One Professional Skill upgradation Course for 10 weeks was organized.</p> <p>7. One week compulsory course on Policy & Legal issues was organized.</p> <p>8. Three days appreciation course for IPS probationers was organized.</p> <p>9. Four days appreciation course for probationers of Income Tax was organized.</p>		
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Financial Year 2008-09

(Rupees in Crores)

Name of Scheme / Programme	Objective / Outcome	Outlay 2008-09			Quantifiable deliverables / Physical Outputs	Project ed Outcomes	Process / Timelines
		4 (i) Non-Plan Budget	4 (ii) Plan Budget	4 (iii) Complement any Extra-Budgetary Resources			
Non-Plan	Conducting initial training of IFS probationers.	4.27	--	--	<p>1. Training of IFS probationers and Foreign Trainees for 2006, 2007 and 2008 batch were organized.</p> <p>2. 36 IFS probationers of 06-08 course have attended working Plan Exercise, Hill Tour and one week module at Sardar VNPA, Hyderabad and relieved from academy on - 08/8/08 for their respective states.</p> <p>3. 24 IFS probationers of 07-09 course have attended Mensuration exercise, Parliamentary Appreciation course and South India tour during this period.</p>	Same as Quantified Physical Outputs	The projected activities were completed within scheduled time period

					4. 28 IFS Probationers have joined this Academy on 11/8/08 at LBSNAA, Mussoorie for Foundation Course.		
Plan	<p>1. Conducting Advanced Forest Management Courses for in service officers with 10, 17 and 21 years of service in IFS.</p> <p>2. Organizing Senior Foresters' Workshop for Senior IFS Officers of 25 yrs. and 30 yrs. of service.</p>	--	5.51	--	<p>1. Six AFM courses for 21 years of service officers were organized for 2 weeks.</p> <p>2. Two AFM courses for 17 years of service officers were organized for 2 weeks.</p> <p>3. Two AFM courses for 10 years of service officers were organized for 3 weeks.</p> <p>4. One Senior Foresters workshop for 50 years of service was organized for 3 days.</p> <p>5. One senior Foresters workshop for 30 years of service was organized for 3 days.</p> <p>6. One senior Foresters workshop for 25 years of service was organized for 3 days.</p> <p>7. One Professional Skill Upgradation Course for 10 weeks was organized.</p> <p>8. One week compulsory course on Policy & Legal issues was organized.</p> <p>9. Two training programmes for officers from SAARC were also organized.</p>		

3. TRAINING OF IFS OFFICERS

The scheme provides capacity building of Indian Forest Service officers through sponsoring of short-term refresher courses of one/two week(s) duration in the premier institutions in the country for keeping them up to date on latest technologies, new ideas and change of the attitude for managing the natural resources of the country. The institutes organize specialized tailor-made courses on various topics/themes as decided by the Ministry. The courses cover a wide range of topics relating to management and administration of forests, wildlife and environment and general administration in the government. The topics include human resource development, financial management including micro-financing, environmental impact assessment & auditing, joint forest management, intellectual property rights issues in forestry, policy and legal issues, good governance, managing of non-timber forest products for addressing livelihood concerns of local communities, effective leadership and conflict resolution, impact of global warming and climate change on forests and biodiversity, geographical information system - a decision tool

for forestry planning and management, captive management of wild animals, eco-tourism assessment and development, economics of conservation areas, enhancing the effectiveness for implementation of government policies and programmes, wildlife management – issues, concerns and practices, eco-tourism – strategies for success, learning lessons from externally aided projects, conservation and development of medicinal plants, natural resources accounting, bamboo resource development for livelihood generation for tribal and rural communities, role of forestry in conservation, development and management of water resources, role of agro-forestry in increasing tree cover etc. Besides this, IFS officers will also be sponsored to pursue long-term training courses in the areas of interest offered by premier institutions of the country.

In addition to sponsoring short-term refresher courses for the IFS officers, it is proposed to continue sponsoring 1-3 day training workshops and seminars for the IFS officers on emerging topics of regional, natural and international importance like professionalizing the forestry service, water conservation, training curricula and effectiveness review, forest invasive species, bio-prospecting, interventions required for scientific management of NTFPs and livelihood concerns of local communities, changing needs of forestry administration and management etc. The training workshops/seminars will be sponsored in the premier institutions/organization in the country depending upon their expertise in a particular field/discipline. 1-3 days short-term training courses for a few IFS officers on various important topics will also be organized in addition to 1-3 week courses.

Performance Review

Financial performance 2007-08

(Rupees in Crores)

Name of the Activity	Budget Estimate	Actual Expenditure	Physical Target	Physical Achievements	Reasons for shortfall, if any
One/ two week Compulsory Training course, Two-day Training Workshops and Long term courses for IFS officers.	1.50*	1.35	100%	100%	NA

* Rs. 15.00 Lakhs surrender in domestic travel

Financial performance 2008-09

(Rupees in Crores)

Name of the Activity	Budget Estimate	Actual Expenditure	Physical Target	Physical Achievements	Reasons for shortfall, if any
One/ two week Compulsory Training course, Two-day Training Workshops and Long term courses for IFS officers.	2.00	1.70	100%	100%	NA

4. FOREST SURVEY OF INDIA

Forest Survey of India (FSI) is a premier national organization for forest resource assessment working under the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India. Besides, carrying out forest and tree cover assessment, Forest Survey of India is also engaged in providing the services of training, research and extension. Established on June 1, 1981, the Forest Survey of India succeeded the "Pre-investment Survey of Forest Resources" (PISFR), a project initiated in 1965 by Government of India with the sponsorship of FAO and UNDP. The main objective of PISFR was to ascertain the availability of raw material for establishment of wood based industries in selected areas of the country. In its report in 1976, the National Commission on Agriculture (NCA) recommended the creation of a National Forest Survey

Organization for collection of data on scientific lines through countrywide comprehensive forest resources survey at regular intervals. Consequently, PISFR was reorganized into FSI in June 1981. After a critical review of activities undertaken by FSI, Government of India redefined the mandate of FSI in 1986 in order to make it more relevant to the rapidly changing needs and aspirations of the country. The main objectives of FSI are as follows:

1. To prepare State of Forest Report biennially, providing assessment of latest forest cover in the country and monitoring changes in these.
2. To prepare thematic maps on 1:50,000 scale, using aerial photographs.
3. To function as a nodal agency for collection, compilation, storage and dissemination of spatial database on forest resources.
4. To conduct training of forestry personnel in application of technologies related to resources survey, remote sensing, GIS, etc.
5. To strengthen research & development infrastructure in FSI and to conduct research on applied forest survey techniques.
6. To support State/UT Forest Departments (SFD) in forest resources survey, mapping and inventory.
7. To undertake forestry related special studies/consultancies and custom made training courses for SFD's and other organisations on project basis.

The Forest Survey of India has its headquarter at Dehradun and has four zonal offices located at Shimla, Kolkata, Nagpur and Bangalore. Broadly the headquarters focuses on forest cover assessment, planning inventory and training programme where as zonal offices are responsible for field inventory.

Performance Review

Performance 2007-08

(Rupees in Crores)

Name of the Activity	Budget Estimate	Actual Expenditure	Physical Target	Physical Achievements	Reasons for shortfall, if any
Survey & Utilization of forest resources	6.07 (Plan) 6.45 (Non-Plan)	2.17 4.78	<p>Forest Cover Assessment</p> <p>a. Data procurement & rectification of 314 satellite imageries</p> <p>b. Processing & classification of 157 Satellite scenes.</p> <p>Forest Inventory</p> <p>a. Inventory of 28 districts.</p> <p>b. Data checking and entry of 22+12 districts.</p> <p>c. Data processing and Output of 32 Dist.</p> <p>Inventory of TOF (Rural)</p> <p>a. Image processing and sample collection of 28 Districts</p> <p>b. Inventory of 28 Districts</p> <p>c. Data checking and entry of 22+12 districts</p> <p>d. Data processing and output of 32 districts.</p> <p>Inventory of TOF (Urban)</p>	<p>a. 314 imageries</p> <p>b. 76 scenes</p> <p>a. 12 districts</p> <p>b. 20 districts</p> <p>c. In progress</p> <p>a.24 districts</p> <p>b. 11 districts</p> <p>c. 23 districts</p> <p>d. In progress</p> <p>a. 15 districts</p> <p>b. 23 districts</p>	Methodology for mapping using vector approach is in the process of finalization

			a. Inventory of 28 districts b. Data checking and entry of 22+12 districts. c. Data processing of 32 districts. Training a. Training of 150 forestry personnel.	c. In progress a.133	
Total	12.52	6.95			

5. STRENGTHENING OF FOREST DIVISION

Under this scheme, Network of Regional Offices (six) Regional Offices have been set up at Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Lucknow, Shillong and Chandigarh, with the Headquarter unit in the Ministry at New Delhi, to carry out the following roles and functions:

- (i) To monitor and evaluate all ongoing forestry development projects and scheme with specific emphasis on conservation of forests;
- (ii) To assist the State/UT Governments in preparation of the proposals involving diversion of forests land for non-forestry purposes under the provisions of Forest(Conservation) Act, 1980;
- (iii) To undertake physical inspection of site in cases of diversion of forestland involving an area of more than 100 ha.
- (iv) To monitor the implementation of conditions and safeguards stipulated by Central Government in the proposal approved under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.
- (v) To assist the State/UTs in the preparation of management plans for working of forest under their control within the framework of guidelines issued by Central Government from time to time;
- (vi) To assist the State/UTs in streamlining collection, collation, storage and retrieval of data/ covering all forestry activities and to transmit such data to the Central Government/ Central Data Processing Unit.
- (vii) To dispose of proposal for diversion of forestland up 5 ha (except regularization of encroachment and mining).
- (viii) To examine/process the proposal above 5 ha to 40 ha in consultation with the state advisory committees
- (ix) To render assistance in preparation of the National Forestry Action Plan.
- (x) To assist Paryavaran Vahinies in the capacity of observers as well as technical advisors;
- (xi) To monitor implementation of conditions and safeguards laid down by the Ministry for Environmental clearance under Environmental Protection Act 1986.

The Headquarter Unit in the Ministry at New Delhi is responsible for administration, supervision and co-ordination of all activities relating to the function assigned to the Regional Offices under the overall control of the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

Performance Review**Performance for the Year 2007-08****(Rs. in Crores/Phy in No.)**

Name of activity	BE	Actual Expenditure	Physical target	Achievement	Reasons for shortfall, if any
Revenue	6.12	5.78			
Capital	0.50	0.49			
1. Monitoring of project approved under FCA, 1980 for compliance of stipulated conditions.			656	499	
2. Monitoring of project approved under EPA, 1986 for compliance of stipulated conditions.			826	1262	
3. Disposal of proposals for diversion of Forest land up to 40 ha land under FCA, 1980			All cases received from the user agencies through State Govt. for diversion of forest land within six weeks		
4. Site inspection of projects in all states/UTs			All cases referred by the Ministry within 30 days.		
5. Participation in the other meeting at State/UTs			All working plans referred by the State Govt. to Regional Offices to be finalized within two months as per the Ministry's guidelines.		
6. Assisting Paryavaran Vahini in the capacity of observer and technical advisors.			All work.		

Performance for the Year 2008-09**(Rs. in Crores/Phy in No.)**

Name of activity	BE	Actual Expenditure	Physical target	Achievement	Reasons for shortfall, if any
Revenue	7.83	7.46			
Capital	5.85	5.85			

1. Monitoring of project approved under FCA, 1980 for compliance of stipulated conditions.			695	602	
2. Monitoring of project approved under EPA, 1986 for compliance of stipulated conditions.			935	1428	
3. Disposal of proposals for diversion of Forest land up to 40 ha land under FCA, 1980	All cases received from the user agencies through State Govt. for diversion of forest land within six weeks				
4. Site inspection of projects in all states/UTs	All cases referred by the Ministry within 30 days.				
5. Participation in the other meeting at State/UTs	All working plans referred by the State Govt. to Regional Offices to be finalized within two months as per the Ministry's guidelines.				
6. Assisting Paryavaran Vahini in the capacity of observer and technical advisors.	All work.				

6. INTENSIFICATION OF FOREST MANAGEMENT SCHEME

The scheme of Integrated Forest Management aimed at providing a holistic approach to protection of existing forests. The scheme in the 10th Plan provided assistance to states for building capacity and basic infrastructure for forest management. Following an evaluation of the scheme at the end of the 10th Plan, the scope of the scheme has been enhanced to include the following components, with the scheme being re-designated as Intensification of Forest Management:

- Conservation and restoration of unique vegetation & Ecosystems
- Protection and conservation of Sacred Groves
- Control and eradication of forest invasive species
- Preparedness for meeting challenges of Bamboo flowering and improving management of bamboo forests

The new components will become operational from 2009-10 onwards.

Performance Review

(a) Physical performance

S.No.	Major Monitorable Items	2007-08			2008-09	
		Target	Achievement	%	Target	Achievement
1	Creation and Maintenance of fire lines (Kms.)	77011	66104	85.84	93665	11456 (9 States)
2	Construction of	98524	62982	63.93	94052	36704 (9 States)

	Boundary pillars (Nos.)					
3	Construction of Building for frontline staff (Nos.)	257	194	75.49	593	76 (9 States) Remaining States Govts. are in the process of furnishing progress report for the FY 2008-09 releases

(b) Financial performance - XI five year plan

(Rs. in Crores)

Year	BE	RE	Expenditure (upto)		
			Releases to States/ UTs	Central Sectors	Total
2007-08	71.65	69.65	66.98	0.78	67.76
2008-09	130	76.00	74.61	1.13	75.74
2009-10	76.00	-	3.00	0.01	3.01*

* Status as on 20.05.2009

© Details of funds released/utilized by states during 2007-08 & 2008-09 are as under:

S.No.	States	2007-08				2008-09	
		Fund revalidated/ adjusted	Fund released during 2007-08	Fund utilized up to 31.03.08	Fund revalidate / adjusted	Fund released during 2008-09	Fund utilized
Other States							
1	Andhra Pradesh	18.12**	179.772	173.659	24.233*	270.00	223.286 (31.3.09)
2	Bihar	114.56*	83.736	179.91	18.386**	93.614	UC not received
3	Chhattisgarh	9.838**	613.012	607.55	15.30**	463.695	224.55 (30.11.08)
4	Goa	13.71**	18.53	24.37	7.86544**	27.366	UC not received
5	Gujarat		568.825	559.79	9.47**	461.66	472.03 (31.3.09)
6	Haryana	3.96**	96.04	100.00		111.85	40.28 (31.3.09)
7	Himachal Pradesh	10.934**	124.066	135.00	1.04**	260.96	UC not received
8	J & K	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Jharkhand	18.125**	221.875	240.00	18.128**	276.622	141.60 (21.1.09)
10	Karnataka	16.039*	159.60	171.465	4.678*	264.90	216.943 (31.3.09)
11	Kerala	118.93*	283.72	337.02	65.63*	467.00	328.31 (1.3.09)
12	Madhya Pradesh	62.62*	665.02	485.42	179.60*	565.50	343.00 (31.3.09)
13	Maharashtra		232.84	232.84		232.00	153.84 (28.2.09)
14	Orissa	4.39**	180.61	150.93	5.87	234.00	112.50 (28.2.09)
15	Punjab	100.00*	Nil	100.00	30.00**	134.28	UC not received
16	Rajasthan	21.88*	99.692	115.38		150.408	UC not received
17	Tamil Nadu	12.87* +31.4725**	431.5775	271.32	191.73*	389.68	UC not received
18	Uttar Pradesh	4.19*	235.73	229.62	6.11**	255.48	250.220 (31.3.09)
19	Uttarakha	9.92*	283.41	291.96	1.37**	305.26	300.19 (31.3.09)

	nd						
20	West Bengal	34.36*	187.425	159.59	27.835* + 1.40**	337.65	171.36 (Jan 09)
	Total (a)		4665.481			5301.925	
NE & Sikkim							
1	Assam		496.00	496.00		400.00	UC not received
2	Arunachal Pradesh	10.00* + 23.36**	308.42	325.00	6.78**	282.84	225.22 (15.2.09)
3	Manipur		143.55	143.55		206.843	206.843 (31.3.09)
4	Meghalaya		86.00	86.00		189.00	UC not received
5	Mizoram		414.37	414.37		410.373	410.373 (31.3.09)
6	Nagaland		365.4264	365.4264		222.479	222.479 (31.3.09)
7	Sikkim	36.88*	120.6648	137.40	20.1448*	273.79	188.433 (1.1.09)
8	Tripura	33.167**	98.593	131.683		156.00	139.177
	Total (b)		2033.024			2141.325	
Union Territories							
1	A & N Islands	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2	Chandigarh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3	D&N Haveli	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4	Daman & Diu	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	18.1464	17.4028 (31.3.09)
5	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6	Delhi	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7	Puducherry	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Total (c)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	18.1464	Nil
Grand Total (a)+(b) + (c)			6698.505			7461.3964	

* Indicates revalidated amount.

** Indicates amount adjusted.

7. CERTIFICATION PROGRAMME FOR WOOD & NON WOOD RESOURCES

Forest Certification has emerged as a market-driven mechanism in support of Sustainable Forest Management (SFM). Certification initiatives rely on consumers exercising purchasing choice in favour of products labelled as originating from forests certified as being sustainably managed. Certification and Eco-labelling are the new mantras to enhance the product positioning for a premium price on one hand and ensuring better forest management practices on the other hand. However, 'Forest Certification' is a relatively new concept to India.

The National Forest policy, 1988 maintains the long term viability of commercial forests, protects bio-diversity and provides a continuous stream of social and economic benefits. In India timber markets largely dictate forestry practices. India thus, has to initiate a process of certifying forest/forest products to get access to Green markets and receive a premium price in the international market. This shall ultimately benefit the local communities by sustainable and improved price for the resources and value added products.

The Bhopal-India process evolved Criteria and Indicators for SFM but they are yet to be

implemented at the national level. Looking at the development of certification issues at the global scenario, it has become imperative to have a national policy on 'Forest Certification'. From domestic (National) point of view also, Forest Certification is necessary to ensure the continuity of forest goods and services through an SFM approach.

The Ministry of Environment and Forests has constituted a National Working Group/Governing Body to frame the policy guidelines on 'Forest Certification' for timber and NTFPs. The National Working Group/Governing Body has prepared the Terms of References (TOR) for the composition and functioning of the following three committees:-

- (i) Committee for 'Certification Criteria'
- (ii) Committee for 'Certification Processes'
- (iii) Committee for 'Accreditation Criteria and Processes'

The first meeting of these Committees were convened on 10-13th October, 2007 in the Ministry. It was attended by a large number of stakeholders from different parts of country and abroad. It was decided that Principles and Rules for standard setting must be prepared whereas the Criteria and Indicators may form the basis for the same. Similar efforts will be made to develop Criteria & Indicators for areas outside forests and for the development of standards and harvesting methodology for Non-timber forest products including medicinal plants. It was unanimously agreed that an independent autonomous forest certification council may be set up as owner of the National Forest Certification Programme and to primarily take care of Standard setting and accreditation for the same which can be internationally recognized / accepted. Two meetings of SFM cell were also held in 2007-08.

Several new activities are proposed in the above scheme which includes a number of actions that are to be taken to establish the standards for forests, timber and Non-timber forest products coming both from forest and non-forest areas, which may be based on the Criteria and Indicators developed for Sustainable Forest Management (SFM). Besides the standard setting, the Accreditation Criteria and Processes alongwith the Certification processes are to be finalized. Moreover, it has been also proposed to constitute an independent autonomous Forest Certification Council for the same. To safeguard the interest of Indian exporters of forest and forest products, the development of National forest certification scheme is highly essential and very significant steps in compliance to the decisions taken in the three Certification Committee meetings. A Forest Certification Council will be constituted for Accreditation and development processes for certification in this context.

8 DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL FORESTRY DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The Ministry constituted an Expert/Advisory/ Working Group with an aim to support the implementation of an integrated National Forestry Database Management System (NFDMS) in a comprehensive manner including strengthening of the technological, institutional and human capabilities to ensure continuing and effective dissemination and use of forest statistics. Since the preparation of 'blue print' towards the development of NFDMS is a pre-requisite for the development of software and necessary data networking for the same, the Expert Group recommended to carry out the Information Need Analysis (INA), Functional Requirement Study (FRS) having necessary interactions with the States/UTs in smaller groups to address the problems and identify the region specific parameters for necessary data collection, compilation and dissemination promptly.

The scheme aims at developing a National Forestry Information System to effectively monitor the programmes of the Ministry and to ensure adequate Networking with the State/UT Forest Departments. The NFDMS will collect, compile and disseminate information on the production and consumption patterns of forestry products including timber, Non-Wood Forestry Products, Forest Trade, opportunities for Export and Import of Forestry products etc. A prerequisite to this process would be an Information Needs Analysis and a Functional Requirement Study for the preparation of a blueprint towards the development of National Forestry Database Management System (NFDMS).

The Scheme aims at developing a National forest management system integrated with information systems of the States to ensure effective monitoring with a universal access for all stakeholders. Several activities are proposed in this scheme which includes Information Need Analysis (INA) and Functional Requirement Study (FRS) which will be outsourced to the competent agency following the Rules and Procedures and to get this work done within 6 (Six) months' period whereas five Regional Workshops will be arranged to streamline the format and parameters for each region and to finally tune the outcomes of the INA and FRS studies at the National Workshop in Delhi before arriving finally at statistical formats, designs, appropriate parameters for data collection, compilation, dissemination and validation at the national level towards the development of NFDMS, which will lead towards the development of National Forestry Information System.

Performance Review

Performance in 2007-08

(Rupees in Crores)

Name of Scheme / Programme	Objective / Outcome	Outlay 2007-08	Quantifiable Deliverables	Achievements
National Forestry Database Management System (NFDMS) / National Forestry Information System	Establishment of a Database Management System with adequate Networking with the State/UT Forest Departments and other Databases.	0.16	To establish database management system for forestry products including timber, non-wood forestry products, forest trade etc.	Process initiated for setting up of a National Forestry Information System. A Central Evaluation Committee (CEC) set up to go into Information Need Analysis (INA) and Functional Requirement Study (FRS) which has held several meetings.

Performance in 2008-09

(Rupees in Crores)

Name of Scheme / Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2008-09 (RE)	Quantifiable Deliverables	Achievements	Remarks
National Forestry Database Management System (NFDMS) / National Forestry Information System.	to ensure adequate Networking with the State/UT Forest Departments.	0.41	i) To complete the Information Needs Analysis (INA) and Functional Requirements Study (FRS). ii) Regional workshops to stream line format and data parameters.	i) Meeting of Consultative Evaluation Committee (CEC) were held to go into the modalities of INA and FRS. (ii) A project on 'Removal of Timber, Fuelwood, Fodder and Grasses from the Forests through Head loads and other means' was approved and sanctioned to FRI, Dehradun. (iii) A project on Survey of Status, Current Utilization and Potential for Sustainable Utilization	All these activities would continue throughout the 11 th Five Year Plan Period.

				of Biodiversity resources in Andaman & Nicobar Islands was sanctioned to the Andaman & Nicobar Islands Forest & Plantation Development Corporation Ltd., Port Blair	
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9. SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT

The National Task Force on Sustainable Forest Management appointed by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India, recommended the creation of a Sustainable forest Management (SFM) Cell in the Ministry of Environment and Forests, in its report submitted to the Ministry of Environment and Forests in July, 2000. The report also recommended the creation of similar SFM Cells in each of the States and Union Territories.

The Ministry of Environment & Forests issued a circular to all the Forest Secretaries and PCCFs of the States and Union territories to follow the Criteria & Indicators (C&I) to approach for Sustainable Forest Management. Sustainable Forest Management has thus been focused on the Criteria & Indicators System for the assessment and fulfilment of the objectives 2000. These efforts have been made with focusing fulfilment of the objectives of managing the forest on a sustainable basis. The Inter Governmental processes generally prescribed the use of seven thematic elements as a framework for monitoring, assessing and reporting on progress towards Sustainable Forest Management. The Indian initiative, however, has led to the development of 8 Criteria & 43 Indicators, having been arrived at after extensive consultations, Workshops, etc. spanning over three years, which is generally referred to as the Bhopal-India process.

The Bhopal-India process coordinated by Indian Institute of Forest Management (IIFM), Bhopal, aimed at setting up the National Level Criteria & Indicators to assess the Sustainable Forest Management in India.

In the context of Sustainable Forest Management in India the criteria & indicators approach was discussed during the meetings of State Forest Secretaries, PCCFs and CWLWs and accordingly it was decided to undertake further follow up action by the Ministry of Environment & Forest and the State/UT Forest Department. In the process a Sustainable Forest Management Cell (SFM) under SU Division of Ministry of Environment & Forests, Government of India has been constituted with the detailed Terms of Reference.

The main functions of newly constituted Sustainable Forest Management Cell are to coordinate developmental action plans with the State/UT forest departments, and also to create political and administrative environment towards C&I approach for Sustainable Forest Management. SFM Cell will apply C&I approach in the country in the light of Objective 2000 and also encourage participations of local communities through awareness, capacity building towards application of C&I at FMU level including monitoring and functioning of institutional framework. SFM Cell in the Ministry will also facilitate the setting up of similar Sustainable Forest Management Cells in all the State/UT Forest Departments.

The first meeting of Sustainable Forest Management Cell was convened in the Ministry on 26-27th July, 2007 under the Chairmanship of Additional Director General of Forests. The 8 Criteria and 43

Indicators developed under Bhopal-India Process were discussed at length in the background of experiences regarding their operationalisation in the Forest Management Units (FMUs) in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. Besides, a large number of useful recommendations, a detailed matrix of improved/modified Criteria and Indicators were developed with the active participation of the members which have been sent to all States/UTs for their comments. Once the Criteria and Indicators are nationally accepted and incorporated in the Working Plan Code, it will form the basis for setting standards of Sustainable Forest Management for the purpose of Certification.

Performance Review – 2008-09

<u>Name of Scheme / Programme</u>	<u>Objective / Outcome</u>	<u>Quantifiable Deliverables</u>	<u>Achievements</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Sustainable Forest Management, Certification, Trade etc. / Certification Programme for Wood and Non-Wood Forest Resources	To establish an independent Certification Body in the country, which may be named as the “Indian Forest Certification Council” (IFCC).	<p>i) Establishment of SFM Cell of each States.</p> <p>ii) Preparation of a road map for the establishment of an autonomous Indian Forest Certification Council (IFCC) to be in charge of Forest Certification in the country.</p> <p>(iii)Development of C&I for Plantation and NTFPs.</p> <p>(iv) Pilot testing of developed C&I for SFM in selected FMUs.</p>	<p>i. The Ministry has constituted an SFM Cell in the SU Division. All State Forest Department have been asked to set up SFM Cells.</p> <p>ii. The Ministry constituted a National Working Group / Governing Body to frame the policy guidelines for forest certification for timber and Non-timber forest products. For this purpose, three Committees were constituted to prepare a road map and the necessary criteria and processes for the development of National Certification mechanism in the country. These committees were merged into single committee namely the ‘National Forest Certification Committee’ for the development of Certification Criteria, Certification Process and Accreditation Criteria & Process towards Forest Certification of timber, Non-timber Forest Products. Two meetings of this committee were held during the year.</p> <p>iii. Meetings of the National Team for revising National Working Plan Code was held on 18.8.2008 towards development of a revised code.</p> <p>iv. Meetings of National Team for the Pilot Testing of the Final Draft National C&I for SFM was held on 19.8.2008.</p> <p>v. Project for the development of C&I for plantation and NTFPs and Pilot testing of C&I in selected FMUs were sanctioned to the IIFM, Bhopal. Another project for development of a Revised Working Plan Code was sanctioned to FRI, Dehradun.</p> <p>vi. Projects on estimation of Biomass, Role of wood carving, bamboo etc. have been sanctioned to FRI, Dehradun.</p>	All these schemes would continue throughout 11 th Five Year Plan.

Financial Performance 2007-08 and 2008-09

(Rs. In crores)

Year	BE	Actual Expenditure
2007-08	0.66	0.26
2008-09	1.50	1.22

10. PROJECT TIGER

Project Tiger was launched in April, 1973 with the objective “to ensure maintenance of a viable population of Tigers in India for scientific, economic, aesthetic, cultural and ecological values, and to preserve for all times, areas of biological importance as a national heritage for the benefit, education and enjoyment of the people”.

The Project has been successfully implemented, and at present there are 37 Tiger Reserves in 17 states, covering an area of 37761 sq. km. Further, ‘in principle’ approval for creation of four eight new Tiger Reserves has also been accorded. The selection of reserves was guided by the need to conserve viable populations of tiger on unique ecosystem/habitat types, across the geographic distribution of tigers in the country.

Project Tiger is an ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme, which is continued, in the XI five-year Plan. Conservation of endangered species and their habitat, strengthening and enhancing the Protected Area Network, control of poaching, monitoring, research and ensuring people’s participation in Wildlife Conservation have been accorded high priority in the National Wildlife Action Plan and the Wildlife Conservation strategy, 2002.

During present plan period, 100% Central Assistance is being made available to States for expenditure on all non-recurring items; for recurring items, the Central Assistance is restricted to 50% of the expenditure, while the matching grant is provided by the Project States. The activities / field inputs under Project Tiger, interalia, include: implementing the urgent recommendations of the Tiger Task Force for strengthening tiger conservation, strengthening of protection, creating basic infrastructure for management, habitat development, augmenting water resources, compensatory ameliorative measures for habitat restoration, eco-development, village relocation, use of Information Technology in crime detection, establishment of a digitized database in Tiger Reserves having collaborative linkage with Project Tiger Directorate in the GIS domain, monitoring and evaluation of tiger reserves, monitoring of habitat status, carrying out All India Estimation of Tigers, Co-predators and Prey animals in the GIS domain with the state of art technology, monitoring of tiger populations in various tiger range states, fostering ecotourism activities in Tiger Reserves, creation / deployment of Special Strike Force for patrolling, providing compensation to villagers for human deaths/livestock depredation by carnivores in tiger reserves, staff welfare measures, replacement and purchase of new vehicles for existing and new Tiger Reserves to ensure staff mobility, providing 'Project Allowance' to all categories of staff working in Tiger Reserves, establishment of veterinary facility, and fostering research / research projects, relating to tiger conservation.

Villages from the core/critical tiger habitats notified by tiger States have to be relocated as recommend by the Tiger Task Force for making such areas inviolate, with the enhanced package approved by the CCEA, in the revised Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger during February, 2008. In this regard, proposals amounting to Rs. 377.21 crores have already been received from States for funding support.

Based on the one time grant of Rs. 50.00 crore provided to the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) for raising, arming and deploying a Special Tiger Protection Force, the proposal for the

said force has been approved by the competent authority for 13 tiger reserves. Rs. 93.00 lakh each has been released to Corbett, Ranthambhore and Dudhwa Tiger Reserves for creation of STPF during 2008-09. Central Assistance will be provided to States for creation of STPF in remaining 10 Tiger Reserves in 2009-10.

The work for the second all India tiger estimation using the refined methodology (monitoring of tigers, co-predators, prey and habitat) is proposed to be carried out in collaboration with the Wildlife Institute of India, States and outside experts, with an expenditure of Rs. 11.20 crores.

National Tiger Conservation Authority has been constituted with effect from 4.09.2006, for strengthening tiger conservation by, inter alia, ensuring normative standards in tiger reserve management, preparation of reserve specific tiger conservation plan, laying down annual / audit report before Parliament, constituting State level Steering Committees under the Chairmanship of Chief Ministers and establishment of Tiger Conservation Foundation.

Performance Review

Financial performance for the Year 2007-08

(Rupees in Crores)

Scheme	Financial target 2007-08	Expenditure during 2007-08	Achievement %	Financial target 2008-09	Expenditure during 2008-09	Achievement %
Project Tiger	65.00	31.52	48.49	157.00	157.00	100%

Financial performance for the Year 2008-09

(Rupees in Crores)

Scheme	Physical target during 2007-08	Outlay 2007-08	Expenditure 2007-08	Physical target during 2008-09	Outlay 2008-09	Expenditure 2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Project Tiger	(i) Funding support to 28 Tiger Reserves and 8 new Tiger Reserves. (ii) Funding support for relocation and rehabilitation of at least 500 families from Tiger Reserves including payment of compensation for extinguishing their rights on forest land. (iii) Funding support for All India estimation of tiger, large carnivores, ungulate along with habitat status evaluation.	65.00	31.52	i) Funding support to 37 Tiger Reserves from 17 States. (ii) Funding support for relocation and rehabilitation of at least 700 families from Tiger Reserves including payment of compensation for extinguishing their rights on forest land. (iii) Funding support for All India estimation of tiger, large carnivores, ungulate along with habitat status evaluation. (iv) Funding support for raising, arming, deploying and maintaining the Special Tiger Protection Force in 3 Tiger Reserves.	157.00	157.00

11. PROJECT ELEPHANT

Project Elephant was launched in February, 1992 to assist States having free ranging populations of wild elephants in ensuring long term survival of identified viable populations of elephants in their natural habitats. States are being given financial as well as technical and scientific assistance in achieving the objectives of the Project. The Project is being implemented in 14 States, namely Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Jharkhand, Chhatisgarh, Karnataka, Kerala, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. These states are being provided with 100% assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Project Elephant'.

Performance Review – 2007-08

(Rupees in Crores)

Name of the activity	BE	Actual Expenditure	Physical target	Physical Achievements
B. Forestry & Wildlife B.5 Wildlife Project Elephant	Plan 16.50	Plan 13.96	As proposed by States in APO	Funds released to 14 Elephants States where 25 Elephant Reserves have been declared

Performance review 2008-09

(Rupees in Crores)

Name of the activity	BE	Physical Achievements	Reasons for shortfall, if any
B. Forestry & Wildlife B.5 Wildlife Project Elephant	Plan 21.50	Funds released to 17 Elephant States for 32 Elephant Reserves including proposed once	Not applicable

12. ANIMAL WELFARE

The Ministry is entrusted with the implementation of the provisions of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960. Its mandate is to prevent the infliction of unnecessary pain or suffering on animals. A three-pronged approach has been adopted to accomplish this mission as follows:

(a) Regulatory

The main task is to implement the various provisions of Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960. Under this Act, a number of Rules have also been framed for various purposes.

(b) Developmental

Provide assistance through the Animal Welfare Board of India, for construction of Shelter Houses, Dispensaries etc. for stray, infirm and abandoned animals. Grants are also provided for ambulances & Vehicles in connection with treatment and transportation of sick, injured and rescued animals. Another major developmental programme is immunization and sterilization of stray dogs.

(c) Educational

Workshops, seminars and Conferences are organized from time to time. Newsletters of AWBI also help in dissemination of information. Information is also provided through the website of the Ministry.

(d) Policy Framework

Plan Schemes are in operation for implementation of the statutory obligations bestowed under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1960. Two statutory organizations viz. Animal Welfare Board of

India (AWBI) and Committee for the Purpose of Supervision and Control and Supervision of Experiments on Animals (CPCSEA) are also set up under this Act.

Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI)

This is a statutory body under Section 4 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 with head quarters at Chennai. Its basic mandate is to advise the Government on animal welfare issues, and create awareness in animal welfare. AWBI gives financial assistance to eligible Animal Welfare Organizations for Shelter Houses, Model *Gaushalas* for setting up Bio-Gas Plants, Famine/Drought Relief Earthquake Relief etc. in various states.

Committee for the Purpose of Supervision and Control and Supervision of Experiments on Animals (CPCSEA)

This is also a statutory body under Section 15 of Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960. The mandate of this Committee is to ensure that while conducting various types of experiments, in connection with medical research or education, animals are not subjected to avoidable pain or suffering. The main function of this Committee is to register institutions carrying out animal experimentation and/or breeding; to consider approval of animal house facility; and to permit conduct of animal experimentation.

National Institute of Animal Welfare (NIAW)

The objective of the institute is to impart education and training in animal welfare on a diversified basis, comprising animal management, their behavior and ethics. The aim is to create an enabling environment for fulfillment of the statutory requirements as laid down in the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960.

Performance Review 2007-08

(Rupees in Crores)

Name of the scheme/ programme	objective/outcome	Outlay 2007-08	Quantifiable deliverables	Achievements	Remarks
AWBI plan	financial assistance to Animal Welfare Organisation (AWO) for maintenance of shelter house, water troughs, medicines, rescue operations, medical equipments establishment, humane education and other animal welfare measures	5.12	800AWOs	732AWOs	The target has not been achieved fully due to pending inspection report.
Shelter house	financial assistance to AWOS for construction of shelter houses for animals	7.73	36shelters	24 shelters	The target has not been achieved fully due to pending inspection report
ABC scheme	financial assistance to AWOs for carrying out animal birth control programme on dogs	3.92	88100 operations	97927 operations	The achievement is in excess of the physical target as the physical target is based on the maximum ceiling

					of Rs.445/Animal Birth Control (ABC) whereas in implementation some of the AWOS were given lesser grant as they were not eligible for the entire amount of Rs.445/ per abc operation.
Ambulance scheme	financial assistance to AWOS for provision of ambulance services to animals in distress	1.52	34 ambulances	36 ambulances	the achievement is in excess of the physical target as the physical target is based on the maximum ceiling of Rs.4.50 lakhs/ ambulance whereas in implementation some of the AWOS were given lesser grant as their demand is less than the maximum ceiling or where there is no demand for modification of the vehicle.
Natural calamity scheme	financial assistance to AWOS for providing relief to animals during natural calamities and unforeseen circumstances	0.33	cannot be fixed in quantitative terms		this fund is released only in the event of occurrence of natural calamity
CPCSEA	CPCSEA is a regulatory body for registration of establishment for breeding of animals, registration of establishment for experiments on animals, and permission for conducting experiments and imports of animals	0.22	cannot be fixed in quantitative terms	During the financial year 2007-08, 137 establishments were registered with CPCSEA., 119project proposals were given approval for conducting experimentation. 17 animal house facilities were approved.	The approval to the protocols are given subject to receipt of the proposal and after due consideration on merit basis.

NIAW	The objective of the institute is to impart training and education in animal welfare on diversified basis comprising, among other things, animal management, their behaviours and ethics. The aim is to create an enabling environment for fulfilment of statutory requirements as laid down in the prevention of cruelty to animals act, 1960	2.16	During the financial year 2007-08, 23 training programmes were to be conducted (14 one week, 5 two week, 4 one month)	the target was achieved	The institute is expected to be operationalized with full complement of staff and faculty: provision of adequate equipment / infrastructure and expansion in scope of activities including training.
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Physical and Financial performance in 2008-2009

(Rs crores)

Name of the scheme/ programme	objective/outcome	Outlay, 2008-09	Quantifiable deliverables	Achievements	Remarks
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(7)	(8)
AWBI plan	financial assistance to AWOS for maintenance of shelter house, water troughs, medicines, rescue operations, medical equipments establishment, humane education and other animal welfare measures	5.15	800 AWOS	575 AWOS	The target has not been achieved fully due to pending inspection report.
Shelter house	financial assistance to AWOS for construction of shelter houses for animals	12.20	35 shelters	60 shelters	the achievement is in excess of the physical target as the physical target is based on the maximum ceiling of Rs.22.50 lakh per shelter whereas in implementation some of the AWOS were given lesser grant as they were not eligible for the entire amount of Rs.22.50 lakh per shelter
ABC scheme	financial assistance to AWOS for carrying out animal birth control programme on dogs	3.00	69600 operations	103000 operations	the achievement is in excess of the physical target as the physical target is based on the maximum ceiling of Rs.445/abc

					whereas in implementation some of the AWOS were given lesser grant as they were not eligible for the entire amount of Rs.445/ per abc operation.
Ambulance scheme	financial assistance to AWOS for provision of ambulance services to animals in distress	1.70	34 ambulances	34 ambulances	the total physical target has been achieved
Natural calamity scheme	financial assistance to AWOS for providing relief to animals during natural calamities and unforeseen circumstances	0.27	can not be fixed in quantitative terms	15 organisations	this fund is released only in the event of occurrence of natural calamity
Committee for the Purpose of Control and Supervision of Experiments on Animals (CPCSEA)	CPCSEA is a regulatory body for registration of establishment for breeding of animals, registration of establishment for experiments on animals, and permission for conducting experiments and imports of animals	0.28	can not be fixed in quantitative terms	During the current financial year, 56 establishments were registered with CPCSEA, 59 project proposals were given approval for conducting experimentation. 3 animal house facilities were given approval.	The approval to the protocols are given subject to receipt of the proposal and after due consideration on merit basis.
National Institute of Animal Welfare (NIAW)	The objective of the institute is to impart training and education in animal welfare on diversified basis comprising, among other things, animal management, their behaviours and ethics. the aim is to create an enabling environment for fulfilment of statutory requirements as laid down in the prevention of cruelty to animals act, 1960	2.40	26	26 training programme were conducted.	the institute is expected to be operationalized with full complement of staff and faculty: provision of adequate equipment / infrastructure and expansion in scope of activities including training.

13. BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION AND RURAL LIVELIHOOD IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

The Government of India would be receiving a credit from the International Development Association (IDA) and a grant from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) towards the cost of a Project titled the "Biodiversity Conservation and Rural Livelihood Improvement", being implemented from 2008. The total Project cost is US \$ 45.5 million, and the identified sites for implementation are as below:-

1. Agashtiyarmalai Landscape (Kerala-Tamil Nadu)
2. Satpura Landscape (Madhya Pradesh)
3. Little Rann of Kachchh Landscape (Gujarat)
4. Upper Indus (Changthang) Landscape (Jammu & Kashmir)
5. Dampa Landscape (Mizoram)
6. Askot Landscape (Uttarakhand)

Further, grants have been received from GEF (US \$ 3,30,000) and Japan (US \$ 4,12,200) for preparation of the this externally aided project. As a part of the preparatory phase, consultancies were awarded for 'Preparation, Designing and Developing a Project Report' to M/s PEACE Institute Charitable Trust, Delhi and to M/s ATREE, Bangalore, for Social and Environmental Assessment. Since then, final reports for the consultancy services have been received from the consultants and have been reviewed by the Review Committee for the needful.

Performance Review – 2007-08 and 2008-09

(Rupees in Crores)

Scheme	Physical achievements 2007-08	Outlay 2007-08	Expenditure 2007-08	Physical Achievements 2008-09	Outlay 2008-09	Expenditure 2008-09
Biodiversity Conservation and Rural Livelihood Improvement Project.	i) Review the reports submitted by consultant for preparation of project documents. ii) Consultancy services to be awarded for social and environmental assessment.	3.00	1.04	i) Formulation/ finalization of cost table. ii) Project implementation plan. iii) Financial Management Manual. iv) Procurement Manual. v) Registration of the societies/ foundations by the States.	3.00	0.53

14. CONTROL OF WILDLIFE CRIME

The scheme was started in the year 1986 with activities like strengthening of Central Wildlife Division and Regional Offices in Delhi, Mumbai, Calcutta and Chennai with adequate manpower and development of infrastructure for better enforcement of Wildlife (Protection) Act, CITES etc. Three Sub-regional Offices at Guwahati, Amritsar (Shifted from Pathankot) and Cochin were started. Objectives of the Scheme are:

- ❖ To strengthen the Central Wildlife Organisation by creating additional posts
- ❖ To strengthen the existing regional Offices of Wildlife Preservation and opening of new regional offices for better enforcement of Wildlife (Protection) Act & CITES.
- ❖ To award consultancies for Special Tasks.
- ❖ To provide for Rajiv Gandhi Wildlife Conservation award and Amrita Devi Bishnoi Wildlife Protection Award.
- ❖ To provide Dr. Salim Ali and Dr. Kailash Sankhla National Fellowship Awards.

Performance Review

Objective/Outcome	Quantifiable Deliverable	Achievements 2007-08	Achievements 2008-09
i To strengthen the Wildlife Division at the Ministry of Environment and Forests; ii To strengthen the existing Regional Offices of Wildlife Preservation for better enforcement of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 & CITES; iii To provide consultancies for special tasks & assistance; iv To provide Rajiv Gandhi & Amrita Devi Bishnoi Awards. v To provide Dr. Salim ali & Dr. Kailash Sankhla National Fellowships. vi. To support and strengthen the activities of the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau. vii To implement the obligations under the various international Conventions and protocols that are in force at present or which may be ratified or acceded to by India in future. viii. To support the activities of the Central Zoo Authority (including National Zoological Park) for the ex-situ conservation of biodiversity.	Quantifiable targets are not generally assigned under this scheme as the objective is the effective enforcement of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and provisions under CITES. However, it is envisaged that the Scheme shall support 10 research projects per annum.	Supported 10 research projects BE: Rs 6.00 cr Exp. Rs 2.82 cr	Supported 10 research projects BE: Rs 6.00 cr Exp. Rs 3.72 cr

15 INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT OF WILDLIFE HABITATS

The scheme of Assistance for Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries is flagship scheme of the Ministry providing financial and technical assistance to states/UT Governments for the conservation and management of National Parks and Sanctuaries. The scope of the scheme has been expanded during the XI Five Year Plan with additional components with the scheme being re-designated as “Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats” with an approved outlay of Rs 800 crores. The additional components include support to conservation and community reserves, protecting wildlife outside protected areas, and recovery programmes for critically endangered species and habitats. The scheme currently supports about 360 PAs.

However there is no major change in the parameters or funding pattern, except for addition/modification of the above mentioned three new components/activities and criteria added/modified for funding for their implementation. This is for implementing the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, National Wildlife Action Plan (2002-16), recommendations of the Tiger Task Force, 2005, and the National Forest Commission, 2006, and the needs and necessities felt from time to time for the better conservation of wildlife and biodiversity in the country.

Performance Review 2007-08

(Rupees in Crores)

Name of the Scheme/ Programme	Objective /Outcome	2007-08		Quantifiable Deliverables	Projected Outcomes
		BE	Exp		
Assistance for Development of National parks and Sanctuaries	<p>i. To assist the States/UTs in development & expanding the protected areas networks.</p> <p>ii. to create infrastructural facilities for better protection & management of these PAs.</p> <p>iii. to provide financial assistance for Eco-development, training, capacity building & research studies.</p> <p>iv. Relocation of villages falling within the PAs to outside area and settlement of rights.</p>	62.00	63.64	The financial assistance provided under this scheme is for habitat conservation and protection & hence cannot be quantified. 350 Protected Areas proposed to be supported during the year 2007-08.	350 Protected Areas supported during the year 2007-08.

Performance Review 2008-09

Name of Scheme /Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2008-09 Rs crores	Expenditure Rs crores	Achievements
Integrated Development of WL habitats	<p>i. To assist the States/UTs in the development and management of protected area networks, protection of wildlife inside & outside Protected Areas.</p> <p>ii. to create facilities for better protection and management of PAs/high value biodiversity formations.</p> <p>iii. to provide financial assistance for eco-development, training, capacity building & research studies.</p> <p>iv. to provide for the voluntary relocation of villages falling within the PAs to outside area and settlement of rights.</p> <p>v. to support Conservation Reserves & Community Reserves, Protection outside PAs, Recovery programmes for critically endangered species.</p>	80.00	79.45	<p>The financial assistance provided under this scheme was mainly for wildlife conservation and protection and hence cannot be easily quantified.</p> <p>362 PAs supported during the year 2008-09.</p> <p>Twenty-one High Value Biodiversity formations outside the PAs were supported.</p> <p>Three Recovery Programmes (Snow Leopard, Vulture and hangul) for critically endangered species were initiated and supported.</p>

16. NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

On the recommendation of the Indian Board of Wildlife, the Government of India set up the National Zoological Park in New Delhi in October, 1955, to conserve and breed rare and endangered animals, to conduct research on their behaviour, reproduction and nutrition and to educate the people about preservation of wildlife. It also provides assistance and guidance to the other zoos in the country.

Performance Review

Name of Activity	Outlay/Exp	Physical Target
National Zoological Park	2007-08 BE : Rs 1.50 cr Exp. Rs 1.50 cr	i) Celebration of Wildlife Week & Van Mahaotsava ii) Conduction of various seminars & Teacher's Orientation Programme iii) Publication of Guide Map, Annual Report, Stickers etc.
	2008-09 BE: Rs 1.00 cr Exp Rs 1.00 cr	iv) Preparation of Signage. v) Maintaining the Healthy & Hygienic Environment for Zoo Animals. vi) Exchange of various animals with Indian & Foreign Zoo for Plan Breeding. vii) Upkeep of animals and their enclosure. **For the Capital construction work executed through CCU/CPWD, the funds are provided by Central Zoo Authority and expenditure maintained by CCU.

17. NATIONAL AFFORESTATION AND ECO-DEVELOPMENT BOARD (NAEB)

The National Afforestation and Eco-Development Board (NAEB) was set up in August 1992 for promoting afforestation, tree planting, ecological restoration and eco-development activities in the country with special attention to the regeneration of degraded forest areas and lands adjoining forest areas, national parks, sanctuaries and other protected areas as well as the ecologically fragile areas like the Western Himalayas, Aravallis, Western Ghats etc. The detailed role and functions of the NAEB are:

- Evolve mechanisms for ecological restoration of degraded forest areas and adjoining lands through systematic planning and implementation, in a cost effective manner;
- Restore through natural regeneration or appropriate intervention the forest cover in the country for ecological security and to meet the fuelwood, fodder and other needs of the rural communities.
- Restore fuelwood, fodder, timber and other forest produce on the degraded forest and adjoining lands in order to meet the demands for these items;
- Sponsor research and extension of research findings to disseminate new and proper technologies for the regeneration and development of degraded forest areas and adjoining lands;
- Create general awareness and help foster a people's movement for promoting afforestation and eco-development with the assistance of voluntary agencies, non-government organizations, Panchayati Raj institutions and others and promote participatory and sustainable management of degraded forest areas and adjoining lands; Coordinate and monitor the Action Plans for tree planting, ecological restoration and eco-development; and
- Undertake all other measures necessary for promoting afforestation, tree planting, ecological restoration and eco development activities in the country.

NAEB operates following three major Schemes: -

(a) National Afforestation Programme (NAP) Scheme

(b) NAEB Scheme: The major components of the Scheme are:-

Grants in Aid for Greening India (GIA for GI) Scheme –support ongoing projects only

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)
 Communication
 Support to Regional Centres (RCs)
 (c) Eco-Development Forces (EDF)

Performance Review

Financial Performance for the 2007-08 and 2008-09

(Rupees in Crores)

S.No.	Year	Name of Scheme	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Expenditure
1	2007-08	NAEB Scheme	26.66	26.66	19.23
2		National Afforestation Programme (NAP)	322.57	392.95	392.95
3		Gram Van Yojana	0.10	0.10	0.00
4		Eco Development Forces (EDF) *	9.60	10.10	9.95
1	2008-09	NAEB Scheme	27.50	16.09	15.95
		National Afforestation Programme (NAP)	345.62	345.62	345.62
		Gram Van Yojana	15.00	0.00	0.00
		Eco Development Forces (EDF) *	10.50	10.50	10.50

*Excluding Establishment Expenditure which is incurred by the DDO of the Ministry

Physical Performance for the year 2007-08

S.N.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/Outcome	Quantifiable Deliverables	Achievements	Remarks
1.	National Afforestation Programme (NAP)	<p>Objective</p> <p>To increase forest and tree cover.</p> <p>Outcome</p> <p>i. 5 years after sanction, new plantations would, for each bio-geographic region, show the prescribed survival rates.</p> <p>ii. 6 year to 12 years, after sanction, depending on the species, the new plantations would be revealed as either new</p>	<p>(i) Continue support to FDAs</p> <p>Target: 800 FDAs</p> <p>(ii) Total new Project Area approved, including for Natural Regeneration Artificial and Perennial herbs and shrubs in existing FDAs.</p> <p>Target: 1,00,000 (ha.)</p> <p>(iii) Operationalising new JFMCs (No.) in existing FDAs.</p> <p>Target: 3,000 (nos.)</p>	<p>(i) 581 Nos</p> <p>(ii) 4.93 lakh ha.*</p> <p>(iii) 3979 JFMCs</p>	<p>* Includes additional advance works sanctioned during 2006-07</p>

		area under Forest/Tree Cover or enrichment of forest cover in Satellite Imagery.			
2.	EDF Scheme	<p>Objective</p> <p>To increase forest/tree cover in inaccessible areas, like desert, terrains, mountain slopes through Regular/Retired TA personnel.</p> <p>Outcome</p> <p>i. 5 years after sanction, new plantations would, for each bio-geographic region, show the prescribed survival rates.</p> <p>ii. 6 year to 12 years, after sanction, depending on the species, the new plantations would be revealed as either new area under Forest/Tree Cover or enrichment of forest cover in Satellite Imagery.</p>	<p>(i). Continuation of 6 nos. of existing ETF (TA) Inf. Bns. in the States of J&K, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan and Assam.</p> <p>(ii) Setting- up of 2-3 new ETF battalions in Nagaland/Jharkhand/Karnataka.</p>	<p>(i) Rs. 9.58 crores was released for ETF Bns.</p> <p>(ii) Two new ETF Battalions set up in Assam</p>	
3.	NAEB Scheme	<p>Objective</p> <p>Support for implementation of schemes relating to increase in forest and tree cover.</p> <p>Outcome</p> <p>Included in NAP scheme and EDF scheme</p>	<p>Major deliverables:</p> <p>i) Support for setting-up of Quality Planting Material (QPM) nurseries 29 High Tech Nurseries.</p> <p>(ii) Support to Regional Centres for extension through workshops, training, and studies: 7 nos.</p> <p>(iii) Concurrent Evaluation of FDA Projects: 50 nos.</p>	<p>(i) Support provided for setting up 20 new Hi-Tech nurseries and maintain 3 old ones</p> <p>(ii) Work programmes of all the 7 Regional Centres approved.</p> <p>(iii) Concurrent Evaluation of FDA projects commissioned</p>	

			(iv) Intensive Media Campaign for Increase in Forest and Tree Cover: 50 Districts and a national campaign	by NAEB: 74 nos. (iv) Vriksha mela organized at 45 villages	
4.	Gram Van Yojana	<p>Objective</p> <p>To increase forest and tree cover</p> <p>Outcome</p> <p>i. 5 years after sanction, new plantations would, for each bio-geographic region, show the prescribed survival rates.</p> <p>ii. 6 year to 12 years, after sanction, depending on the species, the new plantations would be revealed as either new area under Forest/Tree Cover or enrichment of forest cover in Satellite Imagery.</p>	New project area approved for natural regeneration, artificial regeneration, and planting of perennial herbs and shrubs: 0.20 million ha.	--	Draft Guidelines of the Scheme is under formulation

Physical Performance for the year 2008-09

S.N.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/Outcome	Quantifiable Deliverables	Achievement	Remarks
1.	National Afforestation Programme (NAP)	<p>Objective</p> <p>To increase forest and tree cover.</p> <p>Outcome</p> <p>i. 5 years after sanction, new plantations would, for each bio-geographic region, show the prescribed survival rates.</p>	<p>(i) Continue support to FDAs</p> <p>Target: 800 FDAs</p> <p>(ii) Total new Project Area approved, including for Natural</p>	443 FDA projects	

		<p>ii. 6 year to 12 years, after sanction, depending on the species, the new plantations would be revealed as either new area under Forest/Tree Cover or enrichment of forest cover in Satellite Imagery.</p>	<p>Regeneration Artificial regeneration and Perennial herbs and shrubs in existing FDAs.</p> <p>Target: 1,00,000 (ha.)</p> <p>(iii) Operationalising new JFMCs (No.) in existing FDAs.</p> <p>Target: 3,000 (nos.)</p>	<p>1.70 lakh Ha.</p> <p>6536 nos.</p>	
2.	NAEB Scheme (including EDF Scheme)	<p>Objective (NAEB Scheme)</p> <p>Support for implementation of schemes relating to increase in forest and tree cover.</p> <p>Outcome</p> <p>Included in NAP scheme and EDF scheme</p> <p>Objective (EDF Scheme)</p> <p>To increase forest/tree cover in inaccessible areas, like desert, terrains, mountain slopes through Regular/Retired TA personnel.</p> <p>Outcome</p> <p>i. 5 years after sanction,</p>	<p>Major deliverables (NAEB Scheme):</p> <p>i) Support for setting-up of Quality Planting Material (QPM) nurseries 29 High Tech Nurseries.</p> <p>(ii) Support to Regional Centres for extension through workshops, training, and studies: 7 nos.</p> <p>(iii) Concurrent Evaluation of FDA Projects: 50 nos.</p> <p>(iv) Intensive Media Campaign for Increase in Forest and Tree Cover: 50 Districts and a national campaign</p> <p>Major deliverables (EDF Scheme):</p> <p>(i). Continuation of 6 nos. of existing ETF (TA) Inf. Bns. in the States of J&K, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan and Assam.</p> <p>(ii) Setting- up of 2-3 new ETF battalions in Nagaland/Jharkhand/ Karnataka.</p>	<p>-Nil-</p> <p>(ii) Work programmes of all the 7 Regional Centres approved</p> <p>(iii) Evaluation of 69 projects commissioned</p> <p>(iv) Campaigns for increasing mass awareness among the people for increasing FTC launched through DAVP</p> <p>(i) Existing Battalions supported at a cost of Rs. 10.5 crores</p> <p>----</p>	<p>The scheme was discontinued as its objectives were subsumed under the Gram Van Yojana scheme. Only ongoing projects supported</p> <p>Due to budgetary constraints, requests could not be considered</p>

		<p>new plantations would, for each bio-geographic region, show the prescribed survival rates.</p> <p>ii. 6 year to 12 years, after sanction, depending on the species, the new plantations would be revealed as either new area under Forest/Tree Cover or enrichment of forest cover in Satellite Imagery.</p>			
3.	Gram Van Yojana	<p>Objective To increase forest and tree cover</p> <p>Outcome i. 5 years after sanction, new plantations would, for each bio-geographic region, show the prescribed survival rates.</p> <p>ii. 6 year to 12 years, after sanction, depending on the species, the new plantations would be revealed as either new area under Forest/Tree Cover or enrichment of forest cover in Satellite Imagery.</p>	New project area approved for natural regeneration, artificial regeneration, and planting of perennial herbs and shrubs: 0.20 lakh ha.	----	New scheme not operationalised as per general directions of the Ministry of Finance

B. ECOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT**18. BOTANICAL SURVEY OF INDIA**

The Botanical Survey of India (BSI) is the apex research organization under the Ministry of Environment & Forests, Government of India for carrying out taxonomic and floristic studies on wild plant resources of the country. It was established on 13th February, 1890 with the basic objective to explore the plant resources of the country and to identify the plant species with economic virtues. It remained quiescent between 1935 and 1953. Government of India, on 29th March 1954, as a part of scientific development of the country reorganised this department with objectives (i) to undertake intensive floristic surveys and collect accurate and detailed information on the occurrence, distribution, ecology and economic utility of plants in the country, (ii) to collect, identify and distribute materials which may be of use to educational and research institutions, and (iii) to act as custodian of authentic collections in well planned herbaria and to document the plant resources in the form of local, district, state and national flora. The Director, Botanical Survey of India advises the Govt. of India on all matters related to wild plant diversity of the country, and acts as the Scientific Authority on plants under Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).

During the successive plan periods, the functional base of Botanical Survey of India was further expanded to include various new areas such as inventorying of endemic, rare and threatened plant species; evolving conservation strategies; studies on fragile ecosystems and protected areas, like sanctuaries, national parks and biosphere reserves; multiplication and maintenance of endemic and threatened plant species, wild ornamentals, etc., in Botanic Gardens and Orchidaria; documentation of traditional knowledge of plants and development of National Database on Herbarium (including type specimens) and live collections, plant distribution and nomenclature, botanical paintings/illustrations, plant uses, etc.

Performance Review**Physical performance 2007-08**

Name of the activity	Physical Target	Achievements
Exploration Surveys (Domestic Travel Expenditure under research & investigation)	60 field tours at 5 Wildlife Sanctuaries, 2 Wet lands, 1 Tiger Reserve, 2 Biosphere Reserves, 1 National park and several other places of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, West Bengal, National Capital Territory of Delhi, Uttarakhand, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, and 15 herbarium consultation tours at different herbaria through out India	Conducted 59 field tours and 15 herbarium consultation tours.
Collection of Specimens	Target cannot be fixed	Collected about 6000 specimens including lower groups of plants viz. Algae, Fungi, Lichens, Bryophytes and Pteridophytes.
Preservation of specimens	-do-	Preserved all the 6000 specimens collected

Specimens identified	-do-	ca 2,900 specimens belonging to 950 species. Out of which 21 species have been discovered as new to science and 15 species have been reported for the first time from India
Documentation of Phytodiversity (National, Regional, State & District Flora)	Finalisation of 100 species for National Flora (Flora of India) & 900 spp. of 8 State Flora & 3 district flora	Work on 95 species for National Flora and 850 species for 8 State Floras & 3 district floras completed
Documentation of Traditional knowledge of plants (Ethno-botanical Studies)	Documentation of traditional knowledge of plants from some selected parts of Orissa state	Documented traditional knowledge of 58 plant species collected from some selected parts of Orissa state
Collection of Economic Plant and Plant parts from Eastern India for enrichment of Botanical Gallery & Herbarium of ISIM	6 tours to various districts of Eastern India and various Govt. Institutes to collect materials for enrichment of Botanical Gallery and to gather knowledge for modernisation of ISIM	Preparation of database of museum exhibits at ISIM going on. Conducted 3 field tours and development work of gallery and preparation of database of museum exhibits
<i>Ex-situ</i> conservation of endangered, endemic, economic & ornamental plants	Collection, introduction conservation, micropropagation and multiplication of 100 rare, endangered and economically important plant species	Germplasm of 10 rare, endangered and wild relatives of ornamentals & medicinally important plant species conserved, multiplied & maintained. 8 rare/ threatened, 42 medicinal/ economic important and 73 ornamental plant introduced for <i>ex-situ</i> conservation
Publications (Books & Journals)	7 books and journals	1. Flora of Hazaribagh Dist., Vol.– II 2. Plants of Indian Botanic Garden, Howrah 3. Flora of Desert National Park 4. Key works to Floristics of India, Vol. II 5. Bulletin of BSI, Vol. 49 6. Vanaspati Vani, Vol.16

Physical performance 2008-09

Name of the activity	Physical Target	Achievements
1. Exploration Surveys (Domestic Travel Expenditure under research & investigation)	60 field tours at 5 Wildlife Sanctuaries, 1 Wet lands, 1 Tiger Reserve, 2 Biosphere Reserves, 1 National park and several other places of Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, West Bengal, National Capital Territory of Delhi, Uttarakhand, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, & 15 herbarium consultation tours at different herbaria through out India	65 field tours were undertaken for floristic/ ethnobotanical and other studies of higher and lower groups of plants by different circle offices and units of BSI covering Arunachal Pradesh (West Siang, Kurung Kume, Papumpare districts & Dihang Dibang Biosphere Reserve), Assam (Chukrasila Wildlife Sanctuary), Manipur, Mizoram, Sikkim (West and South), UP (Bakhira Birds Sanctuary), MP, Uttarakhand (Chamoli), Gujarat (Bhavnagar & Rajkot), Karnataka (Mookambika Wildlife Sanctuary), Tamil Nadu (Satyamangalam Forests & Mukkurthi Nat. Park), Andaman & Nicobar Islands

		(Ferrargunj & Madhuvan forests areas and Little Nicobar), Jharkhand (Dalma WLS), West Bengal (Gorumara Nat. Park, Mahananda, Senchal, Narendrapur & Ballavpur Wildlife Sanctuaries).
2. Collection of Specimens	Target cannot be fixed	Collected about 7500 specimens including lower groups of plants viz. Algae, Fungi, Lichens, Bryophytes and Pteridophytes.
3. Preservation of specimens	-do-	Preserved all the 7500 specimens collected
4. Specimens identified	-do-	3,200 of these collected specimens belonging to <i>ca</i> 935 species were identified by scientists of different circles and units for State Flora of Uttarakhand (Volume I), Gujarat (Vol. II), Manipur (Vol. II), Mizoram (Vol. III), Arunachal Pradesh (Vol. II), Kerala (Vol. III); Protected Areas of Tamil Nadu (Mukkhurti Nat. Park), West Bengal (Narendrapur Wildlife Sanctuary, Gorumara Nat. Park, Senchal WLS, Mahananda Wildlife Sanctuary), Jharkhand (Dalma Wildlife Sanctuary), Arunachal Pradesh (Dehang Dibang Biosphere Reserve); Algal Flora of Tamil Nadu (East Coast), Madhya Pradesh (Govindsagar, Halili, Mod dam, Upper Lake); Bryoflora of Andaman & Nicobar Islands (South Andamans), Mizoram; Lichen Flora of Sikkim; Pteridophytic Flora of South Sikkim; Fungal (Mushrooms) Flora of Sikkim (West District); underexplored areas of Tamil Nadu (Sathyamangalam forests, Vellingiri, Siruvani and Annaikatti hills)
5. Documentation of Phytodiversity (National, Regional, State & District Flora)	Finalisation of 100 species for National Flora (Flora of India) and 900 species of 8 State Flora & 1 district flora	Work on 75 species for National Flora and 450 species for 8 State Floras and 1 district flora completed
6. Documentation of Traditional knowledge of plants (Ethno-botanical Studies)	Documentation of traditional knowledge of plants from some selected parts of Orissa state	Documented traditional knowledge of 38 plant species collected from some selected parts of Orissa
7. <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation of endangered, endemic, economic & ornamental plants	Collection, introduction conservation, micropropagation and multiplication of 40 rare, endangered and economically important plant species	Germplasm of 5 rare, endangered and wild relatives of ornamentals & medicinally important plant species conserved, multiplied & maintained.
8. Publications (Books & Journals)	7 books and journals	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Materials for Flora of Arunachal Pradesh, Vol. – II 2. Plant Discoveries, 2007 3. Oil Yielding Plants 4. Meliolales of India, Vol. II 5. Vanaspati Vani, Vol.17 (In Hindi) 6. <i>Paschim Banglar Udvid</i>, Vol. 5, 2008 (In Bengali)

Financial performance 2007 – 08 and 2008-09*Rupees in Crores)*

Year	Budget Estimates		Revised estimates		Actual Expenditure	
	Plan	Non Plan	Plan	Non Plan	Plan	Non Plan
2007-08	8.00	15.74	8	13.83	7.65	13.08
2008-09	9.00	15.80	10.69	18.88	10.27	18.80

19. ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

The Zoological Survey of India was established in 1916, primarily to explore and inventories the faunal resources (diversity) of the country and to collect and document the base line data with regard to taxonomy, distribution, bio-ecology, etc., of all available animal groups. During the last 91 years and largely particularly from the Second Five Year Plan period the Zoological Survey of India has grown from a small unit at the Indian Museum, Calcutta, to a premier National Institution with 16 Regional and Field Stations spread all over India with Headquarters at Calcutta. Over the successive plan periods the functions of Zoological Survey of India have also expanded gradually encompassing areas like the Environmental Impact Assessment with regard to fauna; survey of Conservation Areas; Status Survey of Endangered Species; Computerization of data on faunal resources; Environmental Information System (ENVIS) on faunal diversity, etc. This Organization also has a regular Training and Extension service for creating public awareness for the conservation of environment and wildlife through exhibitions, training programmes and interaction with different Government and NGO organizations, as well as universities, colleges and schools.

Besides, Zoological Survey of India also acts as a custodian of the National Zoological Collections which comprise more than two million specimens belonging to some 81,000 species including about 10,000 species of other neighbouring countries like Myanmar, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Thailand and Sri Lanka.

During recent years, the scope and functions of the Zoological Survey of India have been considerably expanded, particularly in the light of the Convention on Biological Diversity, ratified by Govt. of India in 1994 with special reference to Articles 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, and 41 of the Convention.

Performance Review**Physical performance of ZSI during the year 2007-2008**

Objectives of individual programmes/schemes	Physical Targets	Achievement
Exploration & Survey of Faunal Resources of the state Ecosystem	54 Surveys 37 Surveys	46 Surveys 33 Surveys
Status Survey of Endangered Species	Status survey of 3 species of mammalian and threatened species of fishes (5 Surveys)	4 Surveys
Taxonomic Studies of State Fauna	54 Surveys covering Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka, Guarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan , Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand & Andaman & Nicobar Islands	46 Surveys
Renovation of H Q's & Regional Musea	Regional of 5 Regional Stations will be strengthened.	

Computerization of Data, 25,000	National Zoological collections of Head Quarters & Regional Centres will be continued as it is an ongoing programme. Computerisation of the data in the National Zoological Collections will be undertaken for nearly 25,000 samples	21500 data entered
Training & Extension Services	7	7
Publication - 35 books	Records ZSI - 4 books Occ. Papers -10 books., Fauna of India - 2 books State Fauna - 4 books Bibliography - 2 book, Wetland series - 2 books Conservation area - 5 books Handbooks - 2 books Annual Reports - 2 Nos. Special Publications - 2 Others - 6 books	Records ZSI - 4 books Occ. Papers -24 books., Fauna of India - 3 books State Fauna -3 books Wetland series -3 books Conservation area - 4 books Handbooks - 6 books Special Publications - 4 Others - 1 books
Sale of Publication	Rs. 5.00 Lakhs	Rs. 4.20 Lakhs

Financial performance during the financial year 2007-08 and 2008-09

(Rupees in Crores)

Year	PLAN		NONPLAN	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
2007-2008	9.02	8.79	11.67	11.00
2008-2009	12.07	11.98	16.45	15.90

20. ENVIRONMENT EDUCATION, AWARENESS AND TRAINING

The Environment Education, Awareness and Training Scheme has been designed and developed to ensure incremental and accelerated spread of environmental awareness in the country. The scheme was launched in 1983-84. However, over the period of time new programmes and dimensions kept adding to the scheme to make it more relevant, effective and contemporary. Various programmes under the umbrella scheme are conducted for creating and spreading environment awareness through non-formal activities as well as through formal education system. The major programme under this scheme are National Green Corps, National Environmental Awareness Campaign, Organisation of Seminars/Symposia/Workshop, Mass Awareness through print & electronic media, film, theatre, Publication of relevant material, Global Learning and Observations to Benefit the Environment, etc. These Programmes are conducted through cross section of organisations viz; Eco-clubs in schools, NGOs, Colleges, Universities, Research institutions, women and youth organizations, Professional societies, IGNOU, Other Professional Societies, etc.

Performance Review

Physical performance review 2007-2008

Name of the Activity	Physical Target	Achievements	Reasons for shortfall, if any
<p>A. Environment Education Awareness and Training</p> <p>(i) National Green Corps Programme (ii) National Environment Awareness Campaign (iii) Seminar s/Symposia, etc. (iv) GLOBE (v) Grants-in-aid to Professional societies/Publications (vi) Other awareness programmes (vii) Use of media</p>	<p>(i) Supporting of 90000 eco-clubs.</p> <p>(ii) Participation of 9000 NGOs in the NEAC.</p> <p>(iii) Supporting of at least 70 seminars/ symposium/ workshop etc.</p> <p>(iv) Organisation of three workshops for training of 150 new teachers in GLOBE Protocols. -Conducting of refresher courses for 1000 teachers trained in GLOBE protocols.</p> <p>(v) Observance of Earth Day, Health Mela 2007, organising Children Science Congress and other awareness activities with the involvement of CEE,CPRCEE.</p> <p>(vi) Providing ad support on occasions like World Environment Day, production and telecast of TV and Radio Programmes.</p>	<p>i) 91447 eco-clubs were supported.</p> <p>ii) 9938 organisations actually participated.</p> <p>iii) 70 seminars/ symposia /workshops were supported.</p> <p>iv) Four training programmes have been held in which 135 teachers have been trained. - 45 teachers were given refresher course in two programmes.</p> <p>v) Achieved</p> <p>(vi) Telecast of 22 Episodes of Bhoomi on DD, 42 Episodes of Sarokar on DD Rajasthan Channel, supporting Vatavaran film festival, procuring children's film Chakachak for NGC, financing Street play KHKM besides providing ad support for calendric events.</p>	<p>Teachers need to be further motivated to increase their participation in workshops and refresher programmes.</p>

Physical performance review 2008-2009

Name of the Activity	Physical Target	Physical Achievement	Reasons for shortfall, if any
<p>A. Environment Education Awareness and Training</p> <p>(i) National Green Corps Programme (ii) National Environment</p>	<p>(i) Supporting 100000 eco-clubs. - Training of 75,000 Teacher-in-charges of Eco-clubs.</p> <p>(ii) Participation of 9000 organisations in NEAC.</p>	<p>i) 111609 eco-clubs have been supported. -24282 Teacher-in-charges of Eco-clubs were trained.</p> <p>ii) 10642 organisations have participated in the campaign.</p>	<p>Participating schools and teachers need to be further motivated.</p>

<p>Awareness Campaign (iii) Seminar Symposia, etc. (iv) GLOBE (v) Professional societies/Publication (vi) Other awareness programmes (vii) Use of Media</p>	<p>(iii) Supporting 70 seminars/symposia/workshops etc.</p> <p>(iv) Conducting of refresher courses for 1000 teachers trained in GLOBE protocol.</p> <p>- Organizing programmes for training of 100 teachers in GLOBE protocols</p> <p>(v) To process proposals received</p> <p>(vi) Observance of Earth Day, Green Olympiad, Terra Quiz, VPNR and Health Mela.</p> <p>(vii) Providing ad support to calendric events, Vatavaran Film Festival, production/Telecast of TV and radio Programmes.</p> <p>Taking up programmes relating to environment education, awareness, sustainable livelihoods, animals and environment as approved by the governing bodies.</p>	<p>iii) 58 seminars/Symposium/Workshop supported.</p> <p>(iv) 31 teachers were given refresher course in one programme.</p> <p>- Four training programmes have been held in which 97 teachers have been trained.</p> <p>(v) Publication of 3 papers was supported.</p> <p>(vi) Organised as planned.</p> <p>(vii) 13 episodes of two sponsored weekly radio programmes of half an hour and 15 minute duration broadcast over 40 CBS stations and 16 FM stations respectively of All India Radio.</p> <p>- Sarokar/Kasoti telecast on DD Rajasthan Channel, production and telecast of 13 films on DD, financing street play KHKM, supporting Vatavaran Film Festival besides lending ad support for calendric events.</p> <p>Performed</p>	<p>Teachers need to be further motivated to increase their participation.</p>
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21 NATIONAL MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY (NMNH)

The National Museum of Natural History (NMNH), New Delhi is an Institution devoted to conservation of natural heritage and non-formal environmental education. Opened to the public in 1978, this is the only museum of its kind in India. The NMNH today is widely recognized for its thematic exhibit galleries and innovative educational programmes and activities to disseminate information on ecology, environment and nature conservation. The activities of the museum also include organisation of Temporary Exhibits and a large number of other educational activities and extension services to promote environmental education and conservation awareness.

The NMNH is also engaged in establishment of its Regional Museums of Natural History (RMNH) to promote conservation of natural heritage and non-formal environmental education. The first of such Regional Museum of Natural History was set up at Mysore for the 'Southern Region' of the country and opened to the public on 20th May, 1995. The second Regional Museum of Natural History was established at Bhopal for the 'Central Region' of the country and opened to the public on 29th September, 1997. The third Regional Museum of Natural History was established for 'Eastern Region' of the country at Bhubaneswar and opened to the public on 10th August 2004.

For setting up of Fourth Regional Museum at Sawai Madhopur (Rajasthan) for the Western Region approved by the government, the land was acquired from the State Government during 2006-07, foundation stone laid on 23.12.07 and construction commenced in February 2009. The establishment of Fifth Regional Museum at Gangtok (Sikkim) for North-Eastern Region has also been approved by the government and forms part of the approved XI Five Year Plan (2007-12).

Performance Review

Physical and financial performance of NMNH - 2007-08

(Rupees in Crores)

Name of the activity	BE /RE	Actual Exp.	Physical target	Physical achievements
<u>N.M.N.H.</u> <u>New Delhi</u>	<u>B.E.</u> 9.00 (including Rs.3.00 crores under Capital Section <u>R.E.</u> 8.30 (including 2.40 under Capital Section)	4.28 (including Rs.1.22 under Capital Section)	Efforts will be made to get a piece of land for the Museum building through the Ministry of Urban Development and the matter is being pursued through P.M. office and L&DO, MoUD.	Being pursued.
Acquisition of land and construction of building				
Creation of infrastructure and updating exhibits.			To continue the work to create necessary infrastructure and updating the exhibits	Work in progress.
Educational & Extension services.			To undertake the various indoor/outdoor educational activities as per the laid down Calendar of Events.	Achieved.
Advertisement & Publicity.			To put advertisement panels inside Metro coaches.	Achieved.
Implementation & development of E-governance & inter-active Multimedia facility at NMNH & RMNHs			Planning for creation of IT & Multimedia facility at NMH/RMNH including procurement of Soft wares and establishment of the 1 st phase facility.	In process.
<u>R.M.N.H.</u> <u>Mysore</u>			Construction of Approach Road, Education and Reception Counters.	Detailed Estimate prepared and proposal is in process.
Minor Works				
2nd Phase of			Purchase of items for Establishment &	In progress

Gallery Development			Gallery-II.	
Advertisement & Publicity (including education)			(a) Publicity through Exhibition (Temporary exhibition: Mobile Exhibition) (b) Publicity through educational programmes (c) Publicity through organization of programme for Disabled (establishment of national Centre for Museum Access Studies).	Achieved, except establishment of National Centre for Museums Access Studies. In progress.
Publication			Museum Brochure Braille publications.	
<u>R.M.N.H.</u> <u>Bhubaneswar</u>			Second phase Gallery development through outsourcing, travelling exhibition for remote areas on relevant theses such as Energy conservation Soil conservation, Water conservation and Organic farming. Conceptualizing, visualizing and developing of outdoor exhibits.	Proposal for MS Angle frame work and fabrication of 150 Nos. of temporary Showcases have been approved. The work to be taken up by CPWD.
Exhibition			Planning & organising innovative in house and outreach educational activities for students and teachers including physically and mentally challenged students.	Mobile Exhibition travelled to district of Cuttak, Kurda and Bhadrak.
Educational activities.			Purchase of educational Kits for Water analysis, Pollution testing, Soil analysis etc.	Achieved.
			Collection, preservation, maintenance and upkeep of existing as well as fresh material.	Achieved.
Collection and research.			Publication of selected Oriya slogans, poems, comic strips etc. out of entries of "Care for Environment" contest. Printing of brochures, handouts, leaflets pertaining to exhibitions.	42 Titles of library publications procured and Museum Brochure published and released.
Publication.			Hoarding at Puri, Satpada Konark, Dhoulia & Khandagiri etc. Slide projections in various cinema halls in Orissa.	Dubbing of few films into Oriya, Hindi & Bengali done. CPWD has been approached for installation of hoardings.
Publicity & Advertisement.				In progress.
E-governance.				

			Launching of Website, LAN and WAN.	
<p><u>R.M.N.H. Bhopal</u> Development of 2nd Phase Gallery and outdoor exhibits.</p> <p>Updating of Central Courtyard</p> <p>Development of Cave structure and mini courtyard.</p> <p>Tiger resource centre.</p> <p>Educational & Extension programmes including Temporary Exhibition</p> <p><i>Advertising and publicity.</i></p> <p>E-governance & multimedia facility.</p> <p>Publication</p>			<p>Preparation of layout design of the gallery presented in APC, contacting various agencies for inputs.</p> <p>New tenders need to be called for Central Courtyard and cave structure and Mini Courtyard.</p> <p>Organizing workshops, collecting information and field visits for data bank work.</p> <p>To extend educational activities for the school children/general visitors as well as organizing exhibitions on "Unseen Plants, Insect world". Advertisement through hoardings.</p> <p>Internet connectivity, launching of website and its regular updation and maintenance etc.</p> <p>Printing of Brochure.</p>	<p>Achieved.</p> <p>Achieved.</p> <p>Achieved.</p> <p>Achieved.</p> <p>Achieved.</p> <p>In progress.</p> <p>Achieved.</p>
<p>R.M.N.H. Sawai Madhopur, Rajasthan</p> <p>Surveying of land & Setting up of office.</p> <p>Building construction</p>			<p>Surveying of land for geotechnical investigations, setting of temporary office, consultancy charge payments etc.</p> <p>Laying down of foundation stone.</p>	<p>Achieved.</p> <p>Achieved.</p>

Physical and financial performance of NMNH - 2008-09

Name of the activity	BE/RE	Actual Exp.	Physical target	Physical achievements	Reasons for shortfall, if any
National Museum of	B.E. 10.00	9.95 (including	Acquisition of land and construction of building for	Partly achieved.	A suitable land has

natural History, <u>New Delhi.</u>	(including Rs.4.00 Crores under Capital section) R.E. 5.76 (including 1.00 crore under Capital Section)	Rs.3.65 Crores under Capital section)	NMNH. Creation of infrastructure and updating the exhibits Educational & extension services. Advertisement & Publicity. Implementation and development of E-governance & inter-active Multimedia facility at NMNH & RMNHs.	Partly achieved. Two big Dioramas viz. Man & Nature and Facets of Forests renovated and updated. Achieved. Advertisement through hoardings on the Bus stops, Public convenience and Kiosks near the important schools and markets have been made. Procurement of I.T. Tools in NMNH/ RMNHs has been completed and planning for creation of soft wares and establishment of multimedia 1st Phase facility will be taken up.	been identified in the National Zoological Park area, New Delhi.
Regional Museum of Natural History, <u>Mysore.</u> 2 nd Phase of Gallery Development. Educational activities and Extension services. Advertisement & Publicity.			Planning, designing and preparation of Exhibits for 2 nd Phase Gallery Development. To conduct various educational programmes for different audience viz. Students, teachers, NGOs, Woman & special programmes for persons with disabilities. To organise Workshop on museum publications, preparation of strategy for advertisement & completion of work.	In progress. Achieved. In process.	
Regional Museum of Natural History, <u>Bhubaneswar</u> Development of 2nd Phase Gallery.			An area of 17000 sq.ft. earmarked. On the basis of themes, on the spot survey & visualization will be taken up. Quotations will be invited for execution of work with the help of professional agency	Achieved. (1) Gallery on “Body’s Hard-ware” comprising of skeletons of lizards, snakes, birds & mammals exhibited. 2) An Exhibition “Forest Wealth” opened on 2 nd Anniversary Day. 3) A full skeleton of a	

<p><u>Educational Activities:</u> Planning & organizing innovative in house and outreach activities for Students and Teachers</p> <p>Establishment of Rhino Resource Centre</p> <p>Indo-U.S. herpetological collections.</p> <p>Advertisement & Publicity.</p> <p>Library/ publication.</p> <p>E-governance & multimedia facility.</p>			<p>In house and outreach activities for Students and Teachers including physically & mentally challenged viz. Mining & Environment for X to +3 level students, Solid Waste Management in my School, Exhibition on Wheels, Meet the Scientists etc.</p> <p>Arrangement of collections received from RMNH Mysore with broadband network, procurement of computer, printer and relevant books & journals in connection with information on Rhino. Lab to auditorium microscopic projection system to show the micro-organisms in land and water.</p> <p>Systematic sorting out of collections received from headquarters, identification, documentation and publishing of results.</p> <p>Identification of places of tourist interest, planning & execution of putting display boards, hoardings for publicity.</p> <p>Publishing of museum brochure selection and procurement of library books, journals and CDs. Internet connectivity within the premises, designing and launching of website, networking with Regional Centres & Headquarter.</p>	<p>dead wild tusker “Shankar” developed and exhibited.</p> <p>Achieved.</p> <p>A proposal for procurement of projection microscope for lab to auditorium programme has been submitted to the Ministry.</p> <p>In process.</p> <p>Achieved.</p> <p>Achieved.</p> <p>In progress.</p>	
<p>Regional Museum of Natural History, <u>Bhopal</u>. Development</p>			<p>Preparation of layout design for the gallery - presented in the A.P.C. for approval.</p>	<p>Partly achieved.</p>	<p>Due to various other</p>

<p>of 2nd Phase of Gallery</p> <p>Development of Central Courtyard Exhibits.</p> <p>Development of Replica of Bhimbetika & Open air diorama at the entrance of 2nd Gallery and adjoining outside area.</p> <p>Development of two Mini Courtyards adjoining to Discovery and 1st Gallery.</p> <p>Educational/ Extension Programmes including temporary exhibitions.</p> <p>Publication</p>			<p>Brain storming sessions consultations continued.</p> <p>Call for open tender and awarded the work to be completed.</p> <p>-do-</p> <p>-do-</p> <p>To extend the educational activities for the school children and general visitors as well as organizing exhibition on "Save Tiger".</p> <p>Award to work for digital printing publication.</p>	<p>Partly achieved.</p> <p>In process.</p> <p>Partly achieved.</p> <p>Achieved.</p> <p>Achieved.</p>	<p>development -al works, like River reorganisati on of Central India, entrance panel renovation at Discovery Centre etc.</p> <p>-</p>
<p>Regional Museum of Natural History, <u>Sawai Madhopur</u>.</p>			<p>To takeover the possession of land from State Govt.</p>	<p>Taken over.</p>	<p>-</p>

22. BIOSPHERE RESERVES

The scheme on Biosphere Reserves was initiated in 1986 for in-situ conservation of representative ecosystems of the major bio-geographic zones of the country having global importance. Sustainable

development, protection research, monitoring, education, training and information exchange are major components of the scheme. The Central Govt. provides assistance for approved items of activities/interventions in these reserves. Research projects are also supported to monitor and understand changes in structure and functioning of the 15 Biosphere reserves designated so far. The scheme has following objectives:

- To conserve the plant and animal diversity within natural ecosystems through enhanced protection and management interventions;
- diversity of species on which their continuing evolution depends;
- To provide areas for multi-faceted research and monitoring;
- To provide facilities for education and training; and
- To ensure sustainable use of natural resources through most appropriate technologies for improvement of socio-economic conditions and local communities.

At the National level, Indian National Man and Biosphere (MAB) Committee has been constituted to advise on policy and programme formulation and Biosphere Reserves, Lay down guidelines for the preparation of the Management action Plans, including monitoring and evaluation and designation of new biosphere reserves.

Implementation of Management action Plans is carried out by concerned states, mostly through Forest Department. Research projects in thrust areas based on the identified problems are funded under the scheme so as to provide inputs for management of these ecosystems on sound ecological principles. Monitoring of the scheme is carried out by the Steering Committee at State Level.

Performance Review

Physical performance of Biosphere Reserves - 2007-08

Name of Scheme Programme	Objective/Outcome	Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes
Biosphere Reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To conserve the biodiversity within natural ecosystems through management interventions in designated 15 Biosphere Reserves; • To ensure sustainable use of natural resources through most appropriate technologies for improvement of socio-economic conditions and local communities; • To facilitate multi-faceted research, monitoring, education and training in Biosphere Reserve and potential sites; 	Funding of 15 existing Biosphere Reserves. Designation of 1 new Biosphere Reserve	Fund supported to 15 Existing Biosphere Reserves Biotic pressure reduced in Biosphere reserves

Physical & financial performance of Biosphere - 2008-09

Name of Scheme Programme	Objective/Outcome	Projected Outcomes	Achievement
Biosphere Reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To conserve the biodiversity within natural ecosystems through management interventions in designated 15 Biosphere Reserves; 	(a) Value addition to local resources in 15 existing Biosphere Reserve through <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting up of pilot plots for continuing 	Fund provided to 15 existing Biosphere reserves.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure sustainable use of natural resources through most appropriate technologies for improvement of socio-economic conditions and local communities; To facilitate multi-faceted research, monitoring, education and training in Biosphere Reserve and potential sites; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> monitoring; Sustainable use of resources; Rehabilitation of degraded landscapes; Socio-economic upliftment of local communities; interventions; Development of communication, eco-tourism; Research, monitoring; Education and training; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (b) Designation of 1 new Biosphere Reserve (c) 1 meeting of MAB Committee
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23. ASSISTANCE FOR REGIONAL BOTANIC GARDENS

The scheme was initiated during 1991-92 to promote ex-situ conservation and propagation of rare and endemic plant genetic resources in different regions of the country through a network of botanic gardens. Under this scheme, one time financial assistance is provided to existing botanic gardens for strengthening their infrastructural facilities to facilitate conservation and propagation of rare and endemic plant species of the region. The objectives of the scheme include

- Ex-situ conservation and propagation of rare and endangered endemic plant species;
- Strengthening of existing infrastructural facilities to facilitate conservation of germplasms, establishment of seed banks, arboreta and mist propagation facilities.
- Education and public awareness in respect of endemic plant species;
- Reintroduction of endangered species in wild for in-situ propagation in natural ecosystems in collaboration with forest department.

An expert group has been constituted by the Ministry to examine and recommend suitable proposals for funding. The group also advises on policy changes and formulation of guidelines for implementation of the scheme. The Botanical Survey of India helps in identification of suitable rare endemic plants and also monitors progress in the field. The projects are implemented through various research institutions, universities and Colleges maintaining Botanical Gardens. The monitoring of the individual project is carried out by Botanical Survey of India under the overall guidance and supervision of the expert group. The Nodal Agency for implementation of the scheme is Ministry of Environment & Forests, Government of India.

Performance Review

Physical and financial performance of Assistance to Botanic Gardens during Year 2008-09

(Rupees in Crores)

Scheme	Objective/Outcome	2008-09		Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical Outputs	Achievements
		Plan Budget	Expenditure		
Assistance to Botanic Gardens	- Ex-situ conservation and propagation of rare and endangered endemic plant	2.2	2.2	I. Facilities in about 15 gardens will be improved	Financial assistance to 24 gardens

	species; - Strengthening of existing infrastructural facilities to facilitate conservation of germplasms, establishment of seed banks, arboreta and mist propagation facilities. - Education and public awareness in respect of endemic plant species; - Reintroduction of endangered species in wild for in-situ propagation in natural ecosystems in collaboration with forest department.			II. At least 150 rare plants will be conserved in the garden. III. 15 projects to be processed, sanctioned, and monitored	supported including Lead gardens apart from on-going projects
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24. MANGROVES ECO – SYSTEMS AND WETLANDS

The Ministry of Environment & Forests is at the forefront in regard to Mangroves & Coral Reefs and accords high priority to their conservation and management. The Coastal Regulation Zone Notification (1991) under the Environmental Protection Act (1986) recognizes the mangrove and Coral Reefs areas as ecologically sensitive and categorizes them as CRZ-I (i) which implies that these areas are afforded protection of the highest order.

The National Environment Policy, 2006 recognizes that Mangroves & Coral Reefs as important coastal environmental resource. They provide habitats for marine species, and a resource base for sustainable tourism. The National Environment Policy also recognizes that mangroves, corals, as indeed the other coastal resources like coastal forests, face threats from following quarters:

- a) poorly planned human settlements;
- b) improper location of industries and infrastructure;
- c) pollution from industries and settlements;
- d) over exploitation of living natural resources;
- e) inadequate institutional capacities for, and participation of local communities in, formulation and implementation of coastal management plans;
- f) lack of consensus on means of provision of sanitation & waste treatment; and
- g) the open access nature of many coastal resources.

In view of above, the National Environment Policy underlines the need to adopt a comprehensive approach to Integrated Coastal Zone Management.

The scheme on Conservation and Management of Mangroves & Coral reefs was initiated in 1987. The main activities under the Programme are Survey and Demarcation, Afforestation & Restoration of Mangroves, Alternate and Supplementary Livelihoods, Protection Measures, and Education & Awareness. 100% central assistance is given to States/UTs for implementation of approved Management Action Plans.

Based on the recommendations of the National Committee on Mangroves & Coral Reefs in different meetings, 38 Mangroves & 4 Coral Reef areas have been identified so far. The National Committee also reviews and monitors the progress of activities under the scheme. There is also a Research sub-Committee on Mangroves & Coral Reefs with the mandate to promote research on identified thrust areas with a view to complement the Management Action Plans.

Performance Review**Physical & financial performance, Wetland Conservation 2007-08 and 2008-09**

(Rupees in Crores)

Scheme	Physical target 2007-08	Financial target 2007-08	Expenditure 2007-08	Remarks	Physical targets 2008-09	Financial targets 2008-09	Expenditure till 2008-09	Remark
Wetland Conservation Programme	40 M.A.Ps. of identified wetlands	11.00 (RE) This includes an additional amount of Rs. 1.90 crore allocated at RE stage.	10.35	94.09% **	50 M.A.Ps. of identified wetlands and 10 research projects in priority areas of research to supplement MAPs	11.90	11.90	100% achievements financially as well as physically has been made

**100% target (Financial could not be achieved due to non-receipt of proposals from government of Karnataka under major head 3435 during 2007-08.

- The Utilization certificates for the year 2007-08 have been received against the funds released to various state governments/implementing agencies.
- During 2008-09 the grants provided to government of Tamil Nadu for Palliakarni wetland, Kerala for Kuttanad wetland and Punjab for consultancy work for preparation of MAP have been revalidated for the current financial year. In case the unspent balance if any with other state governments, the revalidation will be done after getting UC and PPR from the concerned state governments.
- Further grants for MAPs of identified wetlands will be released after getting utilization certificates and physical progress reports from the concerned state governments.

Physical & financial performance, Mangroves 2007-08 and 2008-09

(Rupees in Crores)

Scheme	Physical target 2007-08	Financial target 2007-08	Expenditure incurred during 2006-07	Physical targets 2008-09	Financial targets 2008-09	Expenditure in 2008-09
Scheme on Conservation & Management of Mangroves & Coral Reefs	25 M.A.Ps. of identified mangroves & coral reef sites.	6.99	6.99	25M.A.Ps. of identified mangrove and coral reef sites.	7.10	8.35

Financial performance Mangroves

(Rupees in Crores)

Scheme	Financial target 2007-08	Expenditure incurred 2007-08	% of achievement against target	Financial targets 2008-09	Expenditure	Percentage of achievement against target
Conservation & Management of Mangroves & Coral Reefs	7.00	7.00	100%	7.10	8.35	> 100%

25. ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION SYSTEM (ENVIS)

ENVIS Scheme aims at collection, collation, retrieval and dissemination of environmental information to all concerned. Under the World Bank assisted EMCBTA Project, the ambit of ENVIS network was extended and the subject-area nodes and State nodes on environment and associated fields have been converted into ENVIS Centres and set up in various potential organizations/institutions and State/UT Government Departments in the country. These nodes have now been converted as ENVIS Centres as network partners in the ENVIS network. The ENVIS network now consists of 76 network partners, out of which 46 ENVIS Centres are on specific subject area on environment and its associated fields, and the remaining 30 Centres are in various State/UT Government Departments dealing with the status of environment and related issues of the concerned State/UT Government. ENVIS coordinates the network development of the programme, development of databases, website development and bringing all the ENVIS network partners under one umbrella through Virtual Publicity Network (VPN) mode in order to access the information electronically by a wide range of users in the country.

ENVIS also coordinates the preparation of the Annual Report of the Ministry every year, maintains and develop the Ministry's website and publications of information packages like Paryavaran Abstract, reporting environmental research in Indian context, ENVIRONEWS, containing information in the print form of various activities of the Ministry for wide dissemination.

Performance Review

- The ENVIS Network Partners were provided financial and technical support to carryout their activities for which they were set up and to meet the objectives of the ENVIS scheme.
- During the year 2008-09, the ENVIS network was classified in five thematic and three regional groups. For monitoring and evaluating, seminars were held in four thematic/regional groups through workshops. Scientific Advisory Committee was re-constituted by the Ministry for evaluating the functioning of each ENVIS Centre both in subject-area and in State Government Departments.
- Eight Technical Committees consisting of thematic experts from the scientific organizations related to the concerned areas with representatives from the concerned divisions of the Ministry were constituted to monitor and evaluate the performance of ENVIS Centres in specific thematic/regional groups.
- All ENVIS network partners have their websites and specific domain name was provided to each Centre by the Focal Point. Many ENVIS Centres improved their websites for online dissemination of information in the relevant subject areas. The VPN services were provided to each ENVIS network partners to update their information periodically through their website. Two workshops to review the working of India State Level Basic Environmental Information Database (ISBEID), and the problems in collecting, compiling and updating data by the states covered so far, were held at Mumbai and Gangtok. So far, 14 modules of ISBEID were implemented in the States of Orissa,

- Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram and Tripura. After the review the ISBEID Scheme is being considered for extension to all the states and UTs involving 23 Modules.
- The home-page of the Ministry at URL: <http://www.moef.gov.in> was updated by ENVIS periodically. Query–response service was also provided by the ENVIS network.
 - **Paryavaran Abstract** a quarterly journal reporting Research in the field of Environment in the Indian context is being uploaded on the website of the Ministry and soft copy in the form of CD is being compiled.
 - A brief statement for achievements of the Ministry during the year 2008 was compiled and laid on the table of the Parliament and distributed for use of the Parliamentary Committee.
 - ENVIS continued to publish a quarterly newsletter namely ‘ENVIRO NEWS’ reporting various programmes, achievements, laws rules, clearances etc.
 - Applications were invited on the website for setting up new ENVIS Centres for the relevant areas on environment not yet covered. These applications would be considered by the Thematic Technical Committees for screening and final recommendations would be made by the Scientific Advisory Committee for ENVIS.
 - MoU for getting signed by States/UTs not yet covered under ENVIS network, to set up a new ENVIS Centre were sent to Meghalaya, Lakshdweep and Arunachal Pradesh. Action to open new ENVIS Centres would be taken after necessary action by the State/UT concerned.
 - The ENVIS homepage (<http://www.envis.nic.in>) is being updated regularly.
 - Four Thematic/Regional Evaluation Workshops were organized for the ENVIS Centres at New Delhi for Energy and Environment, Environment and Society, at Almora (Uttarakhand) for Ecology and Environment and Northern States, at Munnar (Kerala) for Southern States.

Financial performance of ENVIS , 2007-08 and 2008-09

(Rupees in Crores)

Year	Name of the Activity	BE	RE	Actual Expenditure
2007-08	ENVIS	3.97	4.82	4.42
2008-09	ENVIS	5.00	4.72	4.83

Financial performance of SOER , 2007-08 and 2008-09

(Rupees in Crores)

Year	Name of the Activity	BE	RE	Actual Expenditure
2007-08	SoE	0.50	0.50	0.34
2008-09	SoE	0.50	0.50	0.38

26. CENTRES OF EXCELLENCE

Under the Centres of Excellence Scheme, ten Centres have been set up by the Ministry so far. These Centres have been set up in the fields of Environment Education, Ecology of Western Ghats, Mining Environment, Ornithology and Natural History, Environmental Management of Degraded Eco System, Conservation and Sustainable Utilisation of Tropical Plant Diversity and Animals and Environment, and Environmental Economics. These nine Centres are:

- (a) Centre for Environment Education, Ahmedabad.
- (b) Centre for Ecological Sciences, Bangalore.
- (c) Centre of Mining Environment, Dhanbad.
- (d) C.P. Ramaswamy Aiyar Centre for Environment Education, Madras.
- (e) Salim Ali Centre of Ornithology and Natural History, Coimbatore.
- (f) Centre for Environmental Management of Degraded Eco-system, Delhi University

Performance Review

Physical & financial performance of R&D Scheme 2007-08

(Rupees in Crores)

Name of Scheme / Programme	Objective/ Outcome	2007-08 (Rs. in Crores)		Quantifiable Deliverables	Achievements	Remarks
		BE	Exp.			
R &D	To support Research in multi-disciplinary aspects of environment protection, conservation and management in identifies Thrust Area	5.00	4.78	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45 New projects have been supported during the year in the Identified Thrust Area. • 150 On-going projects have been monitored & reviewed. • Final Technical Reports of completed projects have been accepted. • 15 Executive summaries of the completed projects will be prepared. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 34 New projects have been supported during the year in the Identified Thrust Area. • 90 On-going projects have been monitored & reviewed. • Final Technical Reports of 30 completed projects have been accepted. 	This is continuing plan scheme whose objectives is to develop strategies, technologies and methodologies for better environment through support to R& D projects in emerging identified areas

Physical & financial performance of R&D Scheme, 2008-09

(Rupees in Crores)

Name of Scheme / Programme	Objective/ Outcome	2008-09		Quantifiable Deliverables	Achievements	Remarks
		BE	Exp.			
R &D	To support Research in multi-disciplinary aspects of environment protection, conservation and management in identifies Thrust Area	6.00	5.98	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 43 New projects have been supported during the year in the Identified Thrust Area. • 150 On-going projects have been monitored & reviewed. • Final Technical Reports of completed projects have been accepted. • 15 Executive summaries of the completed projects will be prepared. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 41 New projects have been supported during the year in the Identified Thrust Area. • 98 On-going projects have been monitored & reviewed. • Final Technical Reports of 59 completed projects have been accepted. 	This is continuing plan scheme whose objectives is to develop strategies, technologies and methodologies for better environment through support to R& D projects in emerging identified areas.

28. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ACTIVITIES

International Cooperation & Sustainable Development Division is the nodal agency within the Ministry for coordinating all bilateral and multilateral cooperation including *inter alia*, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), South Asia Cooperative Environment Programme (SACEP), follow up of action to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) including Agenda 21. The subjects of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) and of the Council of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) are also within the mandate of the IC&SD Division.

The Ministry participates actively in the meetings/conferences of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Biological Diversity, Basel Convention on Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes, Convention to Combat Desertification, Montreal Protocol on Substances that deplete Ozone Layer, Meeting of ESCAP, SAARC, ICIMOD and other regional bodies. Follow up of MoUs signed with Germany, Russia, China, Vietnam, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Iran, USA, Brazil, Austria and Israel.

Ministry also makes annual contributions to UNEP, ICIMOD, SACEP, United Nations Framework convention on Climate Change, Biodiversity, Basel Convention on Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes, Convention to combat Desertification and Montreal Protocol on Substances that deplete Ozone Layer.

India actively participates in all the Sessions of CSD and is committed to meeting the objectives of Agenda 21. India is also participating in the Sessions of UNEP Governing Council, bilateral discussions in the field of environment, GEF Council Meeting, meetings of ESCAP, SAARC, SACEP and other regional bodies. Ministry of Environment and Forests will participate in the Technical Advisory Committee and Conference of Parties meetings of various convention in the field of environment like UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, Convention on Biological Diversity, Basel Convention on Transboundary Movement of hazardous Wastes, convention to combat Desertification, Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, Montreal Protocol on substances that Deplete Ozone Layer, Vienna Convention, Etc.

Externally aided projects are also being handled by this Division and funds are being routed through the Ministry to the concerned states/ organisations.

Performance Review

The physical performance of IC Activities cannot be quantified, because they mainly include promoting bilateral and international relations. However the financial performance of IC activities during the financial year 2007-08 and 2008-09 are as under:

(Rupees in Crores)			
Year	BE	RE	Actual
2007-08	3.00	5.59	2.64
2008-09	3.00	3.11	2.91

29. NATIONAL RIVER CONSERVATION DIRECTORATE (NRCD)

The National River Conservation Directorate (NRCD) under the Ministry of Environment & Forests administers two Centrally Sponsored Schemes, namely the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP), and National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP). The main objective of the NRCP and NLCP is to ameliorate the water quality of polluted stretches of rivers/lakes to acceptable bathing standards by preventing pollution load reaching the river/lake by undertaking works like (i) interception & diversion works to capture the raw sewage flowing into the river through open drains and divert them for treatment, (ii) sewage treatment plant for treating the diverted sewage, (iii) low cost sanitation works to prevent open defecation on river banks, (iv) electric and improved wood based crematoria to conserve the use of wood and help in ensuring proper cremation of bodies brought to the burning ghat, (v) river front development

works such as improvement of bathing ghats and (vi) other minor miscellaneous works such as afforestation etc. Conservation/ rejuvenation of lakes is achieved through works like dewatering, desilting, bio-remediation, bunding of banks etc.

29.2 Revamped River Conservation Strategy – Setting up of The National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA)

The Central Government has given Ganga the status of a 'National River' and has constituted a 'National Ganga River Basin Authority' (NGRBA) through issue of a Notification under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 on 20.02.2009. The NGRBA is an empowered planning, financing, monitoring and coordinating authority for the Ganga River. The Authority is chaired by the Prime Minister and has as its members, the Union Ministers concerned, the Chief Ministers of the States through which Ganga flows, viz., Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal, among others. The Authority has both regulatory and developmental functions and will take measures for effective abatement of pollution and conservation of the river Ganga, adopting river basin as the unit of planning. Under the provisions of the Authority, a Corpus Fund is to be provided by the Central Government to the Authority to implement its work programme.

Performance Review

Physical & financial performance of NRCD - 2007-08

(Rupees in Crores)

Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay			Quantifiable Deliverables	Achievements	Remarks
		BE	RE	Expenditure			
National River Conservation Plan (NRCP)& National River Conservation Directorate Funding pattern (NRCP) Centre: 70% State: 30%	To reduce pollution load in major rivers through pollution abatement works.	260.00	263.70	257.73	252.77 mld of Sewage Treatment Capacity targeted	422.50 mld of Sewage Treatment Capacity has been commissioned.	Implementing agency is the concerned State/ UT Govts. Timely release of matching share by the State Govts./ UTs. Achievement subject to field level problems like land acquisition, power supply etc.

National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP) Funding pattern (NLCP) Centre: 70% State: 30%	Conservation/rejuvenation of lakes is achieved through the works like dewatering, desilting, bio-reclamation, bunding of banks etc.	80.00	63.21	63.21	Conservation/rejuvenation of 6 lakes targeted	Conservation works in 1 lake completed. Works in balance 5 lakes under various stages of completion.	
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Physical & financial performance of NRCD - 2008-09

(Rupees in Crores)

Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay			Quantifiable Deliverables	Achievements	Remarks
		BE	RE	Expend			
National River Conservation Plan (NRCP)& National River Conservation Directorate Funding pattern (NRCP) Centre: 70% State: 30%	To reduce pollution load in major rivers through pollution abatement works.	260.00	281.71	281.28	355.50 mld of Sewage Treatment Capacity targeted to be created.	376.76 mld of Sewage Treatment Capacity created	Implementing agency is the concerned State/UT Govts. Timely release of matching share by the State Govts./UTs. Achievement is subject to field level problems like land acquisition, power supply etc.

National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP) Funding pattern (NLCP) Centre: 70% State: 30%	Conservation/ rejuvenation of lakes is achieved through the works like dewatering, desilting, bio-remediation, bunding of banks etc.	80.00	45.00	45.00	Conservation/ rejuvenation of 8 lakes targeted to be completed	Conservation works in 1 lake completed . 7 lakes in various stages of progress.	
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30. REIMBURSEMENT OF WATER CESS

Various SPCBs/PCCs in the country deposit the water cess in the Consolidated Fund of India. As per the revised formula effective from 1.4.1998 of water cess reimbursement to SPCBs/UTPCCs, up to 80% of the cess amount collected by SPCBs/PCCs will be reimbursed to them in accordance with Section 8 of the Water Cess Act, 1977 for meeting their approved expenditure requirements. Of the cess amount collected, up to 20% will remain with the Central Government for undertaking specific projects in any part of the country through the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) subject to approval by the Central Government.

The SPCBs/PCCs utilise the amount released to them for preventing and controlling pollution in accordance with Section 17 of Water Act, 1974. The expenditure of office operations and establishment by SPCBs/PCCs does not exceed 25% of the amount so received. The remaining amount is utilised on programmes and activities directly related to the prevention and control of pollution. The SPCBs and PCCs have to inform the Central Government about the programmes and activities carried out by them in utilising the cess amount reimbursed to them.

The CPCB monitors the programmes and activities undertaken by the SPCBs/PCCs relating to the above provisions and reports to the Central Government from time to time.

During the year 2008-09, an amount of Rs. 79.80 crores was provided against which Rs.79.79 crores has been utilized in making reimbursement to SPCBs/PCCs against the remittance deposited by them in the Consolidated Fund of India upto March, 2007. At RE stage request for additional funds to the extent of Rs.174.35 crores was made to clear the back log. For the year 2009-10, Rs.299 crores has been requested, against which an outlay of Rs.81.80 crores has been approved.

31. ESTABLISHMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AUTHORITIES, COMMISSION & TRIBUNALS

31.1 National Environment Appellate Authority

Established under the National Environment Appellate Authority Act 1997 (22 of 1997) to hear appeals with respect to restriction of areas in which any industries, operations or processes or class of industries, operations or processes shall not be carried out or shall be carried out subject to certain safeguards under the Environment (Protection) Act 1985 and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

31.2 Loss of Ecology (Prevention and Payments of Compensation) for the State of Tamil Nadu

In compliance with Hon'ble Supreme Court's order dated 28-8-1996 in writ petition (Civil) NO914 of 1991 namely Vellore Citizens Welfare Forum verses Union of India and Others, this Ministry had constituted this Authority vide Notification S.O. 671(E) dated 30-9-1996. The Authority is to deal with the situation created by the tanneries and other polluting industries in the State of Tamil Nadu.

31.3 Environment Pollution (Prevention and Control) Authority for the National Capital Region

The Central Government vide Notification S.O.93(E) dated 29-1-1998 constituted this Authority. The Authority is empowered to exercise the powers under Section 5 of the Environment (Pollution) act 1986 for issuing directions for compliance relating to violation of standards for quality of environment, emission or discharge of pollutants and to take all necessary steps to control vehicular pollution, restriction or industries causing environmental pollution and monitor the progress of action plan drawn by the Ministry of Environment and Forests on pollution in Delhi as contained in the White Paper on Pollution in Delhi with an action Plan.

As against approved outlay of Rs 3.00 crores in 2007-08 and Rs 2.00 crores in 2008-09, actual expenditure amounted to Rs 3.51 crores and Rs 3.15 crores respectively.

32. COMMON EFFLUENT TREATMENT PLANTS (CETPs)

The concept of the Common Effluent Treatment arose in order to make a co-operative movement for the pollution control in small-scale industrial sectors. The main objective of the CETP was, therefore, to reduce the treatment cost to be borne by an individual member unit to a minimum while protecting the water environment to a maximum. Wastewater treatment and water conservation are the prime objectives of the CETP. The Concept of Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) was envisaged to treat the effluent emanating from the clusters of compatible small scale industries. It was also envisaged that burden of various Government authorities working for controlling pollution and monitoring of water pollution control could be reduced once the CETPs are implemented and commissioned.

This programme has been spread over to all the States in India. The financing pattern for the CETPs consists of 20% promoter's contribution 30% loans from financial institutions, 25% State and 25% Central subsidy in form of Grant. The funds from the Government of India are routed through the respective State Pollution Control Boards.

The CETPs are managed by a CETP Company, formed by the small-scale industrial units intending to construct a CETP. This company has various office bearers to supervise the operation and maintenance of CETP. The State Pollution Control Board makes periodical monitoring of the operation, maintenance as well as statutory requirement of the individual CETP so as to control pollution from the small scale industrial units. Ministry monitors CETPs at few places every year.

Performance Review

State-wise details of the expenditure, 2007-08

S.No	Name of the State Pollution Control Board	Name of the CETP	No. of CETPs established	Funds released (Rs crores)
1.	Gujarat Pollution Control Board	1. M/s Palsana CETP	1	0.80
		2. M/s Enviro Care Ltd CETP	1	0.17
		3. M/s Veraval CETP	1	0.40
Total no. of CETPs			3	1.37
2.	Maharashtra Pollution Control Board	1. M/s Taloja CETP	1	1.83
		2. M/s Roha CETP	1	0.071
		3. M/s Chikhloli Morivali CETP	1	0.04
		4. M/s Tarapur CETP	1	0.28

	5. M/s Dombivli Better Env. System Association (DBESA), CETP	1	0.28
Total No. of CETPs		5	2.52
Grand Total		8	3.90

State-wise details of the expenditure, 2008-09

S.No	SPCB/PCC	Name of the CETP	No. of CETPs	Funds released (Rs crores)
1.	Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board	1. M/s Mallapur & Nacharam CETP	01	0.72
Total No. of CETPs			01	0.72
2.	Gujarat Pollution Control Board	1. M/s Pandesara CETP	01	0.44
Total No. of CETPs			01	0.44
3.	Maharashtra Pollution Control Board	1. M/s Mahad CETP	01	0.09
		2. M/s Tarapur CETP	01	0.62
		3. M/s Taloja CETP	01	0.18
		4. M/s Roha CETP	01	0.16
		5. M/s Dombivili CETP	01	0.17
		6. M/s Waluj CETP	01	2.00
Total No. of CETPs			06	3.23
Grand Total			08	4.40

33. ENVIROMENTAL IMPACT ASSESMENT PROGRAMME

Environmental Impact Assessment is one of the well recognized management tools for incorporating environmental concerns in the development project at the planning stage. Environmental clearance has been made mandatory since January, 1994 in respect of 32 developmental activities including Industry, Thermal Power, Mining, River Valley and Infrastructure projects and new constructions and industrial estate projects etc. Environmental clearance to developmental projects is accorded as per the procedure laid down in the Environmental Impact Assessment Notification, 1994 and the subsequent amendments which inter-alia includes public hearing. The Ministry of Environment & Forests had undertaken Re-engineering of Environmental Clearance (EC) Process and issued an Environmental Impact Assessment Notification vide S.O. No.1533 (E) dated 14.09.2006. This notification replaces the existing EIA Notification, 1994. Under this Notification, developmental activities have been Categorized into Category 'A' and Category 'B' based on potential impacts instead of investment criteria. Category 'A' projects/activities will be appraised at the Central level by Expert Appraisal Committees while Category 'B' project/activities will be appraised at the State Level by the State Level Environmental Impact. Expert Appraisal Committees will be accorded EC by the State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authorities to be constituted by the Central Govt. Environmental Clearance are issued stipulating necessary environmental safeguard for mitigating adverse environmental impacts.

For evolving integrated coastal zone management approach, a number of studies and surveys have been planned for demarcation of sensitive areas in coastal stretches, areas suitable for activities such as tourism and economic zone etc. Digitization of Coastal Zone Management Plans is also proposed for various coastal stretches.

The existing coastal Zone Management policy and the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 1991 have been reviewed by an Expert Committee under Dr. M.S. Swaminathan and recommendations of the Committee have been accepted by the Government. The Committee has recommended that the coastal areas should be zoned

on the basis of the vulnerability. Accordingly, a methodology is being evolved in consultation with Survey of India, Space Application Center, Ahmedabad. It is also proposed to first take up 6 pilot studies before the recommendations are fully implemented. Towards this end, a draft Coastal Management Zone Notification was issued in May 2008 by way of public consultations. Ministry has received more than 8000 comments/suggestions from various stakeholders and the same are under examination.

Performance Review

Physical & financial performance - 2007-08

Name of Scheme/Programme	Objective/Outcome	2007-08 (Rs crores)			Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes
		Non-Plan	Plan	Expenditure		
Impact Assessment Environmental Assessment	Addressing environmental concern in development activities. Environment impact assessment of projects requiring environment clearances.	0.06	2.94	N-Plan=0.06 Plan=2.42	(i) Appraisal of Projects and grant of Environmental clearance under the re-engineered EIA Notification 2006 and CRZ Notification 1991. (ii) Implementation of re-engineered EC Process and capacity building in EIA. (iii) Implementation of M.S. Swaminathan Committee's Report. (iv) Operationalisation of environment information centre.	This is continuous process and the appraisal would be taken in time bound manner. Approx. 2300 projects were cleared during 2007-08.

Physical & financial performance, 2008-09

Name of Scheme/Programme	Objective/Outcome	2008-09 (Rs crores)			Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes
		Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Expenditure (Prov.)		
Impact Assessment Environmental Assessment	Addressing environmental concern in development activities & protection of the coastal stretches and resources. Capacity building through training workshops, preparation of sector-wise technical EIA guidance manuals etc.	0.08	3.50	Non-Plan=0.08 Plan=3.46	(i) Grant of clearances to all projects. (ii) Mapping of vulnerability line on pilot scale. (iii) Mapping of eco-sensitive areas. (iv) capacity building and institutional development. (v) Implementation of EIA notification of 2006.	This is continuous process and the appraisal would be taken in time bound manner. 1612 projects were cleared during 2008-09.

34. INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION ABATEMENT THROUGH PREVENTIVE STRATEGIES

The policy statement for abatement of pollution lays emphasis on preventive aspects of pollution abatement and promotion of technical inputs to reduce industrial pollution. One of the simplest preventive strategies is to minimize the waste in production of products and goods. The main objective of waste minimization is to optimize the consumption of raw materials and also reduce waste generation by adopting production techniques which are cleaner in nature and which can be adopted by the existing units without necessarily changing the production processes or unit operations. The approach to the problem is towards utilizing the existing production facilities in an optimal manner. The objectives of the scheme are following:

- ❖ To assist the primary small units and some medium scale units who do not have access to the requisite technical expertise to achieve waste minimization but excludes procurement of equipment and hardware.
- ❖ Establishing and running Waste Minimization Circles (WMCs) in clusters of Small & Medium Industries.
- ❖ Capacity building in the area of Waste Minimization/Cleaner Production through training.
- ❖ Waste Minimization demonstration studies in selected industrial sectors.
- ❖ Preparation of sector specific technical manuals on waste reduction, reuse and recycling.
- ❖ Awareness programmes and preparation of compendium of success stories on cleaner production/waste minimization.

Additional Activities Undertaken in the Scheme include:

(i) **Waste Minimization Circles**

- ❖ Synergies would be drawn with other grant-in-aid schemes of this Ministry of Environment & Forests, like demonstration projects, Clean Technology, etc.
- ❖ Mass dissemination of results of the studies in the area of waste minimization in industrial clusters across the country through electronic and print media.
- ❖ Sensitization of financial institutions like SIDBI, etc. through meetings and consultations for easy uptake of WM solutions by SMIs.

(ii) **Waste Minimization Demonstration Projects:** As vast majority of the Small and Medium Industries (SMIs) in the country are still unaware of the benefits of waste minimization and resource conservation and its potential. The proposed activities would support the demonstration projects in designated industrial sectors. In order to spread geographically, it would be desirable to use the network of facilitators/capacity that is already built through Waste Minimization Circles.

(iii) **Capacity Building on Waste Minimization:** The ongoing initiative needs to be regularly reviewed and strengthened by developing and implementing new strategies for waste minimization. The training programmes are integral part of the activity, in which the participating organizations facilitate in conducting such programmes. These training programmes need to be taken forward for a multiplier effect. Therefore, the current scheme shall support the following additional components namely:

- ❖ “Training of the Trainer” programs on Waste Minimization
- ❖ National and Regional Waste minimization Awareness Workshops

(iv) **Developing Awareness Material on Waste Minimization :** In order to sustain various Waste Minimization efforts and to provide a continuing impetus to the programme, continued publicity and dissemination of the waste minimization activities is also proposed by including the following activities:

- ❖ Development of publicity materials such as newsletters, posters, video films etc., on waste minimization in English and local languages

- ❖ Development of guidelines on waste minimization
- ❖ Compilation of Waste Minimization success stories
- ❖ Development of sector specific database on waste minimization.
- ❖ Continuous updating of MoEF Website with new information, findings of the studies and the success stories
- ❖ The sector specific training manuals and a compendium of success stories prepared by NPC are utilized in the dissemination of the findings and these are also made available in the NPC website. In addition to these, the site specific problems of some of the sectors are discussed during the training programmes.

Performance Review

The scheme is based on the project proposals received in the Ministry and recommended for financial assistance by the Evaluation & Monitoring Committee on Clean Technology. Expenditure for the scheme in 2007-08 and 2008-09 amounted to Rs 0.96 crores and Rs 1.46 crores against an allocation of Rs 1.00 crores and Rs 1.50 crores respectively.

35. DEVELOPMENT AND PROMOTION OF CLEAN TECHNOLOGY

Clean Technologies, as distinct from “end-of-pipe” abatement technologies minimize the generation of waste streams in the production processes and utilize wastes from other consumption goods and production processes, rather than treating the waste after generation. In general, clean technologies are less intensive in use of raw materials and energy, than conventional technologies, which rely on pollution abatement after generation. For this reason, they may also offer significant cost advantages to the producer.

“Adoption of cleaner technologies and cleaner production strategies is considered to provide a balance between Development & Environment through economic benefits by way of increased resource efficiency, innovation and reduced cost for environmental management”. The grant-in-aid Scheme on Development and Promotion of Clean Technologies, initiated in 1994, has following objectives:-

- (i) Development & Promotion of Cleaner Technologies.
- (ii) Development of Tools and Techniques for Pollution Prevention.
- (iii) Formulation of Sustainable Development Strategies.

Performance Review

The scheme is based on the project proposals received in the Ministry and recommended for financial assistance by the Evaluation and Monitoring Committee on Clean Technology. The BE/RE and actual expenditure for the financial year 2007-08 and 2008-09 are as under:

(Rs crores)

Year wise	BE	RE	Actual Expenditure
2007-08	1.40	3.50	3.40
2008-09	3.05	3.05	2.98

36. ASSISTANCE FOR ABATEMENT OF POLLUTION

The Scheme meets the need to strengthen the various State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) and State Environment Departments for enforcing the statutory provisions for taking up pollution abatement measures. The Central Government has been funding the State Pollution Control Boards and State Environment Departments and other national research institutes. The purpose of funding is to strengthen the State Departments of Environment through additional technical manpower and State Pollution Control Boards through scientific analytic equipment that are expensive and hence cannot be procured on State Government's own funds. Funds to the State Boards are released for equipment and

specific studies and projects which would need to be completed within a specific time frame to meet the objective of Policy Statement for abatement of Pollution.

Financial assistance to various SPCBs/PCCs, national institutions etc. for specific projects, studies, purchase of equipment, salary components in respect of Pollution Control Committees of UTs and North Eastern States including Sikkim etc is being provided on the basis of the requirements made by these units. Before, extending financial assistance, the demands are considered in the Ministry in consultation with the Central Pollution Control Board. Details of releases made to 15 State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control committees/others in 2008-09 are given below:

(Rupees in Lakhs)

S.No	SPCB/PCC/Others	2007-08	2008-09
1.	Arunachal Pradesh SPCB	0	03.73
2.	Andhra Pradesh (EPTRI, Hyderabad)	50.00	50.00
3.	Assam SPCB	13.95	26.04
4.	Bihar SPCB	0	00.00
5.	Chattisgarh SPCB	0	00.00
6.	Chandigarh PCC	12.57	12.00
7.	Centre for Science & Environment, Delhi	0	10.00
8.	Delhi Govt.	27.33	30.00
9.	NICSI (NIC)	0	20.39
10.	Gujarat SPCB	0	00.00
11.	Goa SPCB	0	59.00
12.	Himachal Pradesh SPCB	26.23	00.00
13.	Jammu & Kashmir SPCB	0	00.00
14.	Jharkhand SPCB	0	00.00
15.	Kerala SPCB	31.90	00.00
16.	Lakshadweep PCC	0	00.00
17.	Maharashtra	0	35.42
18.	Manipur SPCB	35.29	15.32
19.	Madhya Pradesh SPCB	16.33	62.67
20.	Meghalaya SPCB	2.00	03.50
21.	Mizoram SPCB	18.54	16.28
22.	Nagaland SPCB	20.00	25.13
23.	Orissa SPCB	0	05.10
24.	Punjab SPCB	0	00.00
25.	Rajasthan SPCB	0	00.00
26.	Sikkim SPCB	2.135	01.00
27.	Tripura SPCB	59.39	09.00
28.	Uttar Pradesh SPCB	0	00.00
29.	Uttarakhand (BHEL)	1.10	00.00
30.	West Bengal SPCB	0	00.00
	TOTAL	316.765	384.58
	Assistance provided to SPCBs/PCCs/others	14	17 (14+ 3 others)

Financial performance during 2007-08 and 2008-09

(Rupees in Crores)

Year wise	BE	RE	Actual Expenditure
2007-2008	383.00	383.00	3.82
2008-2009	426.50	426.50	4.26

Expenditure Statement 2008-09 - ENVIRONMENT & HEALTH
(BE Rs 0.25 crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the organization	Expenditure (Rs. lakh)
1.	National Institute of Malaria Research, Delhi	3.00
2.	Desert Medicine Research Centre, Jodhpur	2.29
3.	All India Instt. Of Medical Sciences.	7.94
4.	IVPSS, Centre for Occupational & Environmental Health, New Delhi	10.83
5.	Chintan, New Delhi	1.75
	Total	25.81

Expenditure Statement 2007-08 - ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH
(BE – 50.00 lakhs)

Sl. No.	In favour Of	Amount (Rs. lakh)
1.	Jamia Humdard University, Delhi	5.91
2.	Manipur Govt. – State of Health & Environment Mapping of Manipur State	4.26
3.	Society for Environment & Development, Delhi	0.50
4.	Exposure Assessment of Heavy Metals IIT, Kanpur	8.26
5.	AIIMS, Delhi	12.39
6.	KIIT University, Bhubaneswar	1.99
7.	NIOH, Ahmedabad	5.00
8.	NEERI, Nagpur	4.00
9.	ITRC, Lucknow	0.56
	Total	42.87

Physical Performance for the year 2007-08 & 2008-09

Activity/Scheme/ Programme	Achievements of 2007-08	Achievements of 2008-09
Industrial Pollution Control	Revision/ development of industry specific effluent and emission standards taken up 41 categories of industries Pollution prevention guidelines taken up in gasoline filling station incineration plant, iron and steel plants thermal power plants, cement plants etc. compliance of industries discharging effluent into rivers and lakes taken up. Updation of inventorisation of red category of industry	Under ESS programme 170 industries inspected. 33 directions under section 18(1) (b) of Water and Air Acts and 25 directions under section 5 of Environment Protection Act issued. Review of effluent standards for soda ash completed. Assessment of odour control of distilleries completed.

37. TAJ PROTECTION MISSION

To prevent environmental degradation of the area through proper management and to implement various schemes relating to protection of the Taj Mahal.

- ❖ Uninterrupted power supply
- ❖ Augmentation of water supply
- ❖ Improvement of drainage and sanitation
- ❖ City tree plantation

An independent evaluation of the scheme has been taken up by NEERI, Nagpur. Hence only notional financial provision has been made for the scheme. A decision on continuation or otherwise of the scheme in 11th Plan would be taken based on the evaluation of the scheme.

38. HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES MANAGEMENT

Hazardous Substances Management involves planning and overseeing the implementation of the policies and programmes on management of chemical emergencies and Hazardous substances viz, chemicals & wastes. The activities are carried out under three thrust areas i.e. Chemical Safety, Chemical Accident Prevention and the Sound Management of Hazardous Wastes and Municipal Solid Wastes.

A fairly comprehensive regulatory framework has been put into place to deal with hazardous substances management in the country. During the year 2009-10, attention would be focused on strict implementation of these regulations. Amendments are proposed in Bio- Medical Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 1998; Municipal Solid Waste (M&H) Rules, 2000 and Plastics Rules, 1999 in order to strengthen and rationalize these Rules.

Performance Review

Physical performance in 2007-08

Name of the Scheme	Objective/ Outcome	Physical Achievements
HSMD	i) Effective management of chemical accidents ii) Proper handling and disposal of wastes iii) Creation of management structures for hazardous waste management in the states	(i) Funding of 4 TSDFs for Hazardous Waste, (ii) 1 (new) Municipal Solid Waste plant set up. (iii) 2 emergency Response Centre set up (iv) R&D and Developmental studies for new areas. (v) Training programmes and workshops in the thrust areas.

Physical performance in 2008-09

Name of the Scheme	Objective/ Outcome	Physical Achievements
HSMD	i) Effective management of chemical accidents ii) Proper handling and disposal of wastes iii) Creation of management structures for hazardous waste management in the states	(i) Funded 2 new TSDFs at Ranjanagaon, Pune and at Taloja, Mumbai(Maharashtra) (ii) Funded GIS for national Hazardous Waste System (iii) 3 Emergency Response Centres at Kakinada, Kurnool and Vijayawada have been funded (iv) National Chemical Profile reviewed by National Coordination Committee and its final report is under printing. (v) Web based Chemical Accident Information and reporting system project have been completed . More workshops are proposed to be conducted for proper use of the system at the State level. (vi) Development of software “GIS based Emergency Planning and Response System” was initiated with improved features for selected district in two states- Gujarat and Maharashtra. A workshop organized at Vadodara to get feedback of the stakeholders.

Financial performance in 2007-08 and 2008-09

(Rupees in Crores)

Year	BE	RE	Expenditure
2007-08	8.00	8.00	6.71
2008-09	9.00	9.34	8.34

39. NATIONAL NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (NNRMS)

The Scheme of National Natural Resource Management System (NNRMS) aims to promote the utilization of Remote Sensing(RS), Geographical Information System(GIS) and Global Positioning System(GPS) in conjunction with conventional techniques/methods for national development applications including natural resources management, environmental monitoring and disaster management. Sustained availability of data from Indian Remote Sensing Satellite have been instrumental in realizing the goals of NNRMS. Department of Space (DOS) is the nodal agency for NNRMS and provide all Secretarial support to it. Policy guidelines as well as overall progress is monitored by PC-NNRMS. The PC-NNRMS is chaired by Member Science, Planning Commission with the Secretaries of user Ministries, Govt. of India as Member. A Standing Committee on Bio-resources and Environment (SC-B) has been constituted by the Planning Commission under the Chairmanship of Secretary, E&F with the following objectives:

- ❖ Optimal utilization of country's natural resources by a proper and systematic inventory of resource availability.
- ❖ Reducing regional imbalances by effective planning and in tune with the environmental efforts
- ❖ Maintaining the ecological balance with a view to evolve and implement the environmental guidelines.

The Standing Committee on Bio-resources and Environment (SC-B) constituted by the Planning Commission advises on the methods of using the remote sensing technology for optimal use and management of natural resources in the country. In order to streamline the projects, the SC-B has constituted a Technical & Financial Sub-Committee to scrutinize/review all the proposals submitted for funding under NNRMS SC-B from the technical and financial angle. Only those proposals recommended by the Technical and Financial Sub-Committee are taken up by NNRMS SC-B for approval. The Committee also oversees and monitors the progress of sanctioned projects.

Performance Review**Physical & financial performance of NNRMS in 2007-08**

(Rupees in Crores)

Name of Scheme / Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay			Quantifiable Deliverables	Achievements	Remarks
		BE	RE	Expenditure			
NNRMS	To examine and identify the key issues in the management of Bio-resources and Environment	10.00	5.00	4.80	(i) Funding of new projects - 08 (ii) Servicing & Funding of on going projects -30	(i) Funding provided to new projects - Nil (ii) Servicing & Funding provided to on going projects -	The scheme involves use of remote sensing technology for accurate inventory and their utilization.

					(iii) Conducting Meeting of NNRMS SC-B -01	30 (iii) Conducted three(3) Meeting of NNRMS SC-B - 02	This is continuing scheme.
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Physical and financial performance of NNRMS in 2008-09

(Rupees in Crores)

Name of Scheme / Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay			Quantifiable Deliverables	Achievements	Remarks
		BE	RE	Expenditure			
NNRMS	To examine and identify the key issues in the management of Bio-resources and Environment	6.00	4.00	3.95	(i) Funding of new projects - 08 (ii) Servicing & Funding of on going projects - 30 (iii) Conducting Meeting of NNRMS SC-B - 01	(i) Funding provided to new projects – 4 (recommended) (ii) Servicing & Funding provided to on going projects - 30 (iii) Conducted Meeting of NNRMS (a) SC-B - 01 & (b) Financial sub-Committee - 05	The scheme involves use of remote sensing technology for accurate inventory and their utilization. This is continuing scheme.

40. GOVERNMENT OF INDIA-UNDP PROGRAMME

The scheme on Promoting Conservation of Medicinal Plants and TK for enhancing health and livelihood security under CCF II was initiated in 2003 for promoting the conservation of medicinal plants to health security and livelihood needs of communities as well as for the revitalization of local Traditional Knowledge.

The United Nations Development Programme is providing assistance for the approved items of activities/interventions in the selected sites in nine states i.e. Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh.

The overall objective of the scheme is to conserve the important wild population of medicinal plants and revitalize the indigenous health care knowledge association with them, in order to enhance the health and livelihood security of rural and urban communities.

At the national level, Ministry of Environment & Forests is a nodal implementing agency for overall technical coordination of the project activities. The nodal agency interacts extensively with the State level agencies and liaison with UNDP. The Project Management Board with representative stakeholders to

ensure the implementation is progressing satisfactorily. Implementation of the project activities is being carried out by concerned states mostly through selected state level nodal agencies and local NGOs.

Performance Review -2008-09

Name of Scheme Programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2008-09		Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes
		Non-Plan	Plan		
CCF II Project on Promoting Conservation of Medicinal Plants and TK for enhancing health and livelihood security.	1. to establish a community supported network of in-situ medicinal plants conservation areas in forests habitats to conserve wild population of medicinal plants. 2. to establish a network of home herbal gardens to support primary health needs of humans and livestock. 3. to involve selected primary health care centres in promoting local medicinal plants viz. best health practices. 4. to promote community based enterprises that can provide livelihood support to local communities.	NA	Rs.2 crores	-Setting up of pilot plots for continuing monitoring; - Sustainable use of natural resources - setting up of a National network of field agencies and resource centres working on above subject.	1. A compendium of International Conventions, Treaties/Declarations, Guidelines and National Policies, Laws and Existing Initiatives related to Protection of Traditional Health, Care, Knowledge and Researches. 2. Detailed analyses of application of such laws etc to Traditional Health care related knowledge and medicinal resources with case studies, if any. 3. Suggest an IPR Protection Regime including Information Transfer Agreement (ITA) and Material Transfer Agreement (MTA) processes/Formats, which are consistent with relevant international conventions and National Laws.

During 2008-09 an allocation of Rs.3.00 crore was made and entire amount was spent during the year for implementation of project activities related to Biodiversity Conservation and sustainable Natural Resource Management in identified sites.

41. TAXONOMY CAPACITY BUILDING IN PROJECT (AICOPTAX)

India is one of the mega biodiversity nations of the world and it has a variety of ecological habitats with large variations in species of plants, animals and micro organisms. On account of such diverse ecosystems present in the country, we have a rich bio-diversity to be identified, classified and nurtured for present as well as future generations. So far about 90,000 species of animals and 47,000 species of plants have been identified and described a large number of animals and plants are yet to be explored, identified and described.

Taxonomy is the science which helps in exploration, identification and description of living organisms. However, the scope of taxonomy does not end with this. A sound taxonomic base is a pre-

requisite for environmental assessment, ecological research, effective conservation, management and sustainable use of biological resources.

The Ministry of Environment and Forests has set up an All India Co-ordinated Project on Taxonomy. The Project has organized specialist groups drawn from Universities, Botanical and Zoological Surveys of India to take up taxonomic work on animal viruses, bacteria and archaea, algae, fungi, lichens, bryophytes, pteridophytes, gymnosperms, palms, grasses, bamboos, orchids, helminthes and nematodes, Microlepidoptera and Mollusca. Training in plant and animal biosystematics has also been recognized as an important component..

The taxonomic issues that need to be addressed in this century are mostly those that require interfacing of systematises and other disciplines such as bio-prospecting, conservation biology, ecosystem management, bioremediation assessment of conservation status of species and roles of species in communities and ecosystems.

41.2 Implementation of the Scheme, monitoring and nodal agencies

A Steering Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. H.Y. Mohan Ram, an eminent biologist, and distinguished scientists like Prof. M.S. Jairajpuri, Dr. B.N. Johri and with representatives from UGC, CSIR, ICAR, DST, DBT, ICMR, ICFRE, Planning Commission, Directors of BSI & ZSI, and other experts had been constituted to oversee the implementation of the project. In all, eleven Coordinating Centres and two Centres related to Training have been establishment so far at various institutions/organizations/universities. These Coordinating Centres are responsible for identified subjects. Each Coordinating Centre coordinates four to six Collaborating Units on the same subject located at various institutions/organizations. These Coordinating/Collaborating Units also engage themselves in research related to taxonomy of various groups of organisms (plants, animals, bacteria, viruses etc.). The AICOPTAX Scheme has been implemented successfully all over the country with cooperation from various institutions/organizations/universities.

As a signatory to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) held in Rio de Janerio in 1992, India has committed itself to capacity building in taxonomy and taken up exploration and preparation of an inventory of living organisms. Taxonomy is a dying science, with expertise available in the country either aging or retiring. Hence, taxonomy needs to be revived and resurrected during the XI Plan.

41.3 Performance Review

Physical & financial performance of AICOPTAX in 2007-08

(Rupees in Crores)

Scheme	Physical targets	2007-08			Achievements
		BE	RE	Exp.	
AICOPTAX Scheme	Servicing of ongoing projects in 13 thematic areas. Addition of thematic areas Training workshops in Plant, Animal & Microbial Taxonomy	2.50	2.50.	2.13	Several new record of wild flora and fauna have been made. Several species have also been discovered. These are being documented and verified with voucher specimens for authenticity before publication during the XI plan period. Discovery of species new to science with be the major impact of AICOPTAX

Physical & financial performance of AICOPTAX in 2008-09

(Rupees in Crores)

Scheme	Physical target	2008-09			Achievements
		BE	RE	Exp.	
AICOPTAX Scheme	Servicing of ongoing projects in 13 thematic areas. Addition of thematic areas Training workshops in Plant, Animal & Microbial Taxonomy	2.75	2.75	2.75	Several new record of wild flora and fauna have been made. Several species have also been discovered. These are being documented and verified with voucher specimens for authenticity before publication during the XI plan period. Discovery of species new to science will be the major impact of AICOPTAX

42. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY & E-GOVERNANCE

The Ministry of Environment & Forest has embarked on a comprehensive exercise to implement an e-Governance project titled 'ENVISION' with the objective of applying principles of Good Governance to the management of, and regulation of use of environmental resources. This is an outcome based initiative that seeks to bring about a quantum improvement in operational efficiencies of the Ministry as reflected in the National Environmental Policy, 2006.

Performance Review**Physical performance of IT & E-Governance in 2007-08 and 2008-09**

Scheme	Physical Targets 2007-08	Achievements 2007-08	Physical Targets 2008-09	Achievements (2008-09)
Information Technology	(i.) Appointment of consultant for Stage III of the project (ii.) Appointment of consultant for IT and Non-IT Training programmes for officers/staff of the Ministry & its subordinate offices	(i.) The RFP for Stage 3 consultant has been reviewed by NISG and is being reviewed by NIC. Based on response to this, consultant for Stage III will be appointed. (ii.) Prior to the pre-bid meeting, RFP for conducting IT and non-IT training was shared with the agencies shortlisted on the basis of EOI. Limited bids were received. To solicit a wider response for conducting IT and Non-IT Training, the RFP has been revised and the process of re-inviting	(i.) Appointment of consultant for Stage III of the project (ii) Appointment of agency for IT and Non-IT Training programmes for officers/staff of the Ministry & its attached offices (iii) Imparting of training to e-champions	(i.) The RFP for Stage 3 Consultant has been reviewed and is being processed for engaging the services of Consultant for Stage 3. (ii.) Finalized agency for conducting IT Training and selection of agency for Non-IT Training in under process. (iii.) Proposals are being sought from other training vendors like NPC, NIC and CMC for e-champion training, besides NISG. (iv.) The BPR for

	<p>(iii.) Imparting of training to e-champions</p> <p>(iv.) Setting up of Quality Assurance Group in the Ministry</p> <p>(v.) Implementation of Security Policy and Roadmap</p> <p>(vi.) Networking the Headquarters</p> <p>(vii.) Setting up Data Centre (DC) and Disaster Recovery (DR) sites for e-Governance project</p> <p>(viii.) Procurement of IT Hardware/software required for implementation of e-Governance project in the Ministry</p>	<p> bids has been initiated.</p> <p>(iii.) Besides NISG, proposals are being sought from other training vendors like NPC, NIC and CMC for e-champion training.</p> <p>(iv.) Quality Assurance Group will be set once 3rd Stage Consultant commences work.</p> <p>(v.) The Security Policy prepared by PwC is being reviewed by NISG prior to its implementation.</p> <p>(vi.) Works has been awarded to NICSI/NIC for networking 6 regional offices of the Ministry with the Headquarters. Similarly, work has been awarded to NIC for networking ZSI HQ with MoEF HQ.</p> <p>(vii.) The Data Centre (DC) and Disaster Recovery (DR) sites for e-Governance project will be set-up once the 3rd Stage Consultant is in place.</p> <p>(viii.) 718 computers and peripherals, and 590 printers have been purchased.</p>	<p>(iv) Implementation of Proof-of-Concept (PoC) for selected Business Processes</p> <p>(v) Setting up of Quality Assurance Group in the Ministry</p> <p>(vi) Implementation of Security Policy and Roadmap</p> <p>(vii) Networking the Headquarters</p> <p>(viii) Setting up Data Centre (DC) and Disaster Recovery (DR) sites for e-Governance project</p> <p>(ix) Procurement of IT Hardware/software required for implementation of e-Governance project in the Ministry</p> <p>(x) Strengthening of e-Governance Division</p>	<p>implementation of p PoC has been revised. Development of software completed, Demonstration of software application completed for implementation of selected business processes viz. Promotional (Schemes for wetlands), Regulatory (Environmental Clearance process) and Establishment (Leave, GPF) functions.</p> <p>(v.) Quality Assurance Group will be set up subsequent to commencement of work by 3rd Stage Consultant.</p> <p>(vi.) The Security Policy prepared by PwC is being reviewed by NISG prior to its implementation.</p> <p>(vii.) The proposal for networking 6 regional offices of the Ministry with the Headquarters has been completed. Networking at BSI and ZSI also completed.</p> <p>(viii.) The Data Centre (DC) and Disaster Recovery (DR) sites for e-Governance project will be set-up by the 3rd Stage Consultant once in place.</p> <p>(ix.) Procured IT Hardware/software required for implementation of e-Governance project in the Ministry and its various attached offices.</p> <p>(x.) The process of establishment of Programme Monitoring Unit is in progress.</p>
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Financial performance of IT & E-Governance in 2007-08 and 2008-09

(Rupees in Crores)

Year	BE	RE	Expenditure
2007-08	30.00	16.71	15.00
2008-09	16.50	6.92	6.85

43. ADAPTATION AND CAPACITY BUILDING PROJECT ON CLIMATE CHANGE

Adaptation and Capacity Building Project on Climate Change, a Central Sector Scheme, was initiated during 10th Plan in the year 2002-2003. The Scheme has been envisaged mainly to undertake climate change capacity building activities in the country to enable the stake holders to mainstream climate change concerns in the formulations of developmental strategies, risk assessment and adaptation to address consequences of climate change as well as to enhance awareness in the country and encourage climate friendly development process. The Scheme also addresses India's commitments under the UNFCCC.

India is a Party to the Kyoto Protocol of United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). In order to participate in the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) of the Kyoto Protocol, Government of India had set-up National Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Authority to grant Host Country Approval to the projects submitted to it by various project proponents. India's CDM potential represents a significant component of the global CDM market. As on 31st March 2009 the National CDM Authority has accorded Host Country Approval to 1230 projects facilitating an investment of Rs.1,51,650 crores. These projects are in the sectors of energy efficiency, fuel switching, industrial processes, municipal solid waste and renewable energy. If all these projects get registered by the CDM Executive Board, they have the potential to generate 574 million Certified Emission Reductions (CERs). At a conservative price of US \$ 10 per CER, it corresponds to an inflow of approximately US \$ 5.74 billion in the country by the year 2012.

As on 08 May 2009, the National CDM Authority has accorded Host Country Approval to 1275 projects facilitating an investment of Rs. 1,67,073 crores. These projects are in the sectors of energy efficiency, fuel switching, industrial processes, municipal solid waste and renewable energy. If all these projects get registered by the CDM Executive Board, they have the potential to generate 582 million Certified Emission Reductions (CERs). At a conservative price of US \$ 10 per CER, it correspondent to an inflow of approximately US \$ 5.82 billion in the country by the year 2012.

Performance Review**Outcomes/targets in 2008-09**

(Rupees in Crores)

NAME OF THE SCHEME	OBJECTIVE/OUTCOMES	Outlay and expenditure 2008-09	QUANTIFIABLE/ DELIVERABLES/ PHYSICAL OUTPUTS	PROJECTED OUTCOMES
		Plan		
Adaptation and Capacity Building Project on Climate Change	(i) To undertake climate change capacity building activities in the country to enable the stakeholders to mainstream climate change concerns in the formulations of developmental strategies, risk assessment and adaptation to address consequences of climate change as well as to enhance awareness in the country and encourage friendly development process. The scheme also addresses India's commitment under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and	Outlay – 3.50 and 3.42 Expenditure	i)The scheme basically deals with facilitation of India's participation in various international negotiations under the UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol. This enabling	To protect India's interests regarding Climate Change issues in various international for a.

	<p>enhancement of international cooperation in pursuance of objectives of UNFCCC. Under the Scheme, following are the main activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (a) Projects/activities relating to adaptation to climate change. (b) Capacity building at appropriate level for taking climate change considerations in social, economic and developmental planning. (c) Impacts assessment including impacts on food and water resources, eco-systems and bio-diversity, human settlements and human health; (d) Promotion of scientific and technological research and systematic observation with a view to furthering understanding of climate change. (e) Education, training and public awareness. (f) Enhancement of International cooperation in pursuance of objectives of UNFCCC. (g) Establishment of National CDM Authority to appraise and accord Host Country Approval to eligible CDM Projects. <p>Preparation of National Action Programme on Climate Change.</p>		<p>activity includes scientific analysis of various climate change related issues for formalizing India's stand on various international for a.</p>	
	<p>ii) To consider projects for grant of Host Country Approval under the CDM of Kyoto Protocol, by National CDM Authority, set up by the Ministry for the purpose.</p>		<p>ii) Under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) of Kyoto Protocol, during each Quarter approx. 75 Projects would be considered for grant of Host Country Approval by the National CDM Authority.</p>	<p>To accord Host Country Approval from Sustainable Development point of view to these projects and facilitate them for registration by the CDM Executive Board These projects would then be able to sell Carbon Credits to Annex-I (developed) countries and thereby earning foreign exchange for the country.</p>

A National Action Plan on Climate Change was unveiled by the Prime Minister on 30th June 2008. The Action Plan outlines our strategy to adapt to climate change and enhance the ecological sustainability of our development path. Eight National Missions, which form the core of the National Action Plan, representing a multi-pronged, long term and integrated approach, are under formulation.

44. CIVIL CONSTRUCTION UNIT (CCU)

Civil Construction Unit (CCU), headed by Chief Engineer (Civil), was set up in the Ministry of Environment & Forests in August 1987 for taking up important work of the Ministry on priority basis, in pursuance of the Government of India decision that major scientific departments with a substantial annual civil works budget, should have a Civil Construction Unit. The technical posts of CCU are manned by officers drawn from CPWD.

The works, which are being taken up by CCU, consists of construction of Office-cum- laboratory buildings, Herbariums, National Museums of Natural History, Staff quarters and other construction works relating to various units of the Ministry of Environment & Forests viz. Botanical Survey of India, Zoological Survey of India, National Museum of Natural History, State Forest Service Colleges, Indira Gandhi National Forest Academy, Forest Survey of India, National Zoological Park, New Delhi, Regional Offices of Ministry located in different part of the Country.

Besides above, construction of Offices, Staff quarters and Herbariums etc, in respect of autonomous institute viz. Indian council of Forestry Research & Education (ICFRE), G.B. Pant Institute for Himalayan Environment & Development, Indian Institute of Forest Management. Indian Plywood Industries Research Institute, Indian wood Science Technology etc. Central Zoo Authority are also being taken up by CCU. Most of the above construction works are being executed directly by CCU. The CCU has three field Divisions with sub-divisions at Delhi, Dehradun, Almora, Sawai Madhopur, Bangalore, Vadodara, Coimbatore, Calicut and Hyderabad for execution of various work. Works in eastern, North-Eastern and Western regions of the Country, have been entrusted to CPWD. Thus over 70 % of the work of the Ministry and its autonomous bodies is being done by CCU. Intensive interaction is maintained with CPWD.

The target expenditure for the year i.e. 2007-2008 was Rs. 8.99 crores against the target of completion of total no. of 77 works. During the year 2008-2009 the Civil Construction Unit had set a target of completion of total 55 no. of works for which a provision of Rs. 18.05 crores was made in the Budget. Against the target of 55 works 58 works were completed by the CCU.

Performance Review

Physical & financial performance of CCU in 2007-08

Sl.	Name of Activity	BE (Rs. in crores)	Actual Expenditure (Rs. in crores)	Physical targets (No. of works)	Achievements
A.	Major Head	4406	Forestry & Wildlife		
1.	SFSC	0.50		19	7
2.	IGNFA	0.45		2	2
3.	FSI	0.10		2	0
4.	Regional Headquarter	0.53		7	6
5	NZP	0.90		20	24
	Total	2.48	2.87	50	39
B.	Major Head	5425	Ecology & Environment		
1.	BSI	3.00	2.02	10	10
2.	ZSI	3.00	1.06	4	1
3.	NMNH	2.40	1.79	27	23
	Total	8.40	4.87	27	23
	Grand Total	10.88	7.74	77	62

Physical & financial performance of CCU in 2008-09

<i>Sl.</i>	<i>Name of Activity</i>	<i>BE (Rs. crores)</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure (Rs. in crores)</i>	<i>Physical targets (No. of works)</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
A.	Major Head	4406	Forestry & Wildlife		
1.	SFSC	0.35	015	5	5
2.	IGNFA	0.05	0.05	0	0
3.	FSI	0.15	0.10	1	1
4.	Regional Headquarter	6.50	6.42	2	2
5.	NZP	0.50	0.49	15	15
	Total	7.55	7.21	23	23
B.	Major Head	5425	Ecology & Environment		
1.	BSI	4.25	4.14	20	23
2.	BGIR	0.59	0.67		
3.	ZSI	4.26	4.15	2	2
4.	NMNH	1.40	1.42	10	10
	Total	10.50	10.38	32	35
	Grand Total	18.05	17.59	55	58

45. NATIONAL COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

The coastline of India not only harbours, some of the most ecologically sensitive areas but also plays a major role in the Nation's economy. The 7500 kms of coastal stretch including the group of islands of Andaman & Nicobar and Lakshadweep are extremely important for the Nation's economy as several infrastructure projects are being located in the coastal stretches.

The coastal environment at present is being protected by the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 1991. In 2004, based on a Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Prof. M.S. Swaminathan which reviewed the Coastal Zone Management Programme in the country the Ministry has initiated various action plans.

Accordingly, the some of the actions initiated include demarcation of vulnerability line on pilot scale, mapping of ecologically sensitive areas, institutional strengthening and capacity building including control of pollution in coastal waters. These activities are proposed to be undertaken with the financial and technical assistance extended from the World Bank under the Integrated Coastal Zone Management Programme.

Performance Review

In the National component of setback line delineation of the coast, agreement has been finalized with the surveyor of India (Dehradun). Further, methodology has been arrived for delineation of ecologically sensitive areas of the coast. Draft National Detailed Project Report (DPR) has been developed for implementation of ICZM project. The proposals submitted by the coastal states have been evaluated appropriateness under ICZM project incorporated in the NDPR. In 2008-09, the National Coastal Management programme has given consultancy services for 6 themes. For the consultancy service of Methodology for identification and mapping of the ecologically sensitive areas in the coastal zones, the PPC (Project Preparation Cell) has received Final draft report. For the National Institute building and capacity strengthening, the consultancy service has been awarded. The reports of the consultant of procurement and financial management system and consultant on communication strategy for ICZM are under finalization. The consultant on communication strategy has submitted the inception report and the consultancy service on development of environment and social management framework has submitted the draft report.

46. UTILIZATION CERTIFICATES

Position of outstanding utilization certificates in respect of Grant-in- Aid released up to financial year 2007-08 is given below:

As on 31.03.2008

(Rs in Lakhs)

Year of sanction	Outstanding	
	No.	Amount
Upto 1998-99	3373	18794.59
1999-00	482	2277.26
2000-01	509	3520.23
2001-02	525	3248.67
2002-03	569	3103.98
2003-04	655	2362.89
2004-05	526	2611.28
2005-06	578	3638.34
2006-07	697	11152.16
2007-08	921	26350.93
Total	8835	77060.33

During the financial Year 2008-09, special efforts have been made to liquidate the outstanding UCs. As a result, the number of outstanding UCs have come down to 8835 and the amount of outstanding UCs has also come down to Rs. 77060.33 lakhs by 31st March, 2009 in respect of the Grants-in-Aid released upto financial year 2007-08.