EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Role, Functions and Mandate

The Ministry of Environment & Forests is the nodal agency in the administrative structure of the Central Government, for the planning, promotion, co-ordination and overseeing the implementation of environmental and forestry programmes and policies

The Ministry's main activities include conservation and survey of flora, fauna, forests and wildlife, prevention and control of pollution, afforestation and re-generation of degraded areas, protection of the environment, ensuring welfare of animals and research related to these activities.

The main tools utilized to attain these goals and objectives, *inter alia*, include surveys, impact assessment, control of pollution, regeneration programmes, support to organizations, research to solve problems relating to environment and provide training to augment the requisite manpower, collection and dissemination of environmental information and creation of environmental awareness among all sectors of society in the country.

Performance Review 2008-09 and 2009-10 (April – December)

Actual plan expenditure of the Ministry amounted to Rs 1483.02 crores in 2008-09 and Rs. 1056.75 crores in 2009-10 (as on 31.12.2009) against approved outlays of Rs 1500.00 crores and Rs 1880.00 crores respectively. However, Revised Estimates of plan budget of the Ministry for 2009-10 stands reduced to Rs.1650.00 crores. Plan outlay of Rs 2200.00 crores has been approved for the Ministry for 2010-11.

The regional offices during 2008-09 monitored 602 projects approved under Forest Conservation Act, 1980 for compliance of stipulated conditions and 1428 projects under Environment Protection Act, 1986 for compliance of stipulated conditions. Similarly, during 2009-10, a total of 253 and 798 projects are being monitored under the FCA 1980 and EPA 1986 respectively for compliance of stipulated conditions.

Funding support to 37 Tiger Reserves from 17 States have been provided in 2008-09. 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 has been provided. Funds have been released to Corbett, Ranthambhore and Dudhwa Tiger Reserves for creation of STPF during 2008-09. Central Assistance is being provided to States for creation of STPF in remaining 10 Tiger Reserves in 2009-10. 38 Tiger reserves in 17 states are to be assisted during 2009-10.

The Central Zoo Authority supported 25 zoos and the maintenance of 7 Rescue Centres during 2008-09. Under the scheme Integrated Development of the Wildlife Habitats 362 PAs supported and recovery programme for three critically endangered species launched. During 2009-10 up to December end 300 PAs, have been supported.

Under the National Afforestation Programme, 443 FDA projects were supported, area of 1.7 lakh hectare was approved for regeneration and 6598 JFMCs operationalised during 2008-09. During 2009-10, 295 FDA projects are to be supported, 72,808 ha area to be approved for treatment and 849 JFMCs to be operationalised.

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. Upto December 2009, 55 ENVIS centres have been assisted.

During 2008-09, a total of 1612 projects were granted environmental clearance. During 2009-10, 624 Environmental clearances and 548 ToR have been awarded.

Meetings of National CDM Authority were held regularly to consider the CDM Projects for grant of Host Country approval. As on 31 March 2009 the National CDM Authority has accorded Host country approval to 1230 projects.

During 2008-09, a total of 376.76 mld of sewage treatment capacity was commissioned under the National River Conservation Programme. So far 255 mld of sewage capacity has been created during 2009-10.

The NGRBA has been made operational The Authority in its first meeting in October 2009 decided that under Mission Clean Ganga it would be ensured that by 2020 no untreated municipal sewage and industrial effluents flow into Ganga.

Outcome Budget 2010-11

Education and training in forestry aims at development of necessary forest management skills, capacity building and skill up-gradation. Towards this various institutions like ICFRE, IIFM, IGNFA, State Forest Rangers colleges impart short and medium term training courses/workshops/seminars etc, preparatory as well as in- service, to meet such requirements of Government sector, private sector and other organizations. Appropriate allocations have been made to IGNFA for the mandatory mid-carrier training of IFS officers. Eight such training courses will be organized in 2010-11 for 480 officers.

Institutions like ICFRE and IPIRTI promote research in forestry sector towards technological innovations and extension methods. While ICFRE is likely to support 283 ongoing projects and initiate 172 new projects, IPIRTI will support 12 research projects and 13 short term training courses in 2010-11.

The Intensification of Forest Protection Scheme with an outlay of Rs 65.00 crores in 2010-11 aims at strengthening of forest infrastructure with increased effectiveness in control of forest fires, illicit felling, encroachments, scientific management of forests and involvement of local communities in protection of forests.

Project Tiger scheme aims at protection, conservation and development of Tiger reserves. Financial support is also provided for relocation and rehabilitation of families from Tiger Reserves. In 2010-11, funding support will be provided to 38 Tiger reserves, relocation and rehabilitation of at least 5000 families from Tiger reserves including payment of compensation extinguishing their rights on forest land.

To assist states having free ranging populations of wild elephants and to maintain the viable elephant population, an outlay of Rs 21.50 crores has been provided to assist 16 states for 27 Elephant Reserves under the Project Elephant scheme.

The Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats scheme, aims at assisting the states/UTs in development of national parks & sanctuaries, to encourage expansion of such protected areas, to create infrastructural protection and management of these PAs and for relocation of villages falling within the protected areas. Financial and technical assistance will be provided to 360 PAs in states/UTs, 5 recovery programmes for critically endangered species and for management of 10 conservation and community reserves in 2010-11.

To promote better and improved animal life, the scheme of Animal Welfare attempts to promote welfare of animals by providing shelter houses, ambulances and animal birth control facilities. The Central Zoo Authority, in 2010-11, will provide funds to improve the quality of life and improve facilities in 36 zoos, maintenance of 7 Rescue centres and 20 research projects.

The National Afforestation Programme Scheme, supports expansion of forest and tree cover. Support is also provided for extension, training, concurrent evaluation of FDA projects and intensive media campaign for increase in forest and tree cover. In 2010-11, the scheme would continue support to 811 FDA, operationalize 2000 new JFMCs and target new area to be planted at 50,000 hectare. To increase forest tree cover in inaccessible areas, like desert, terrains, mountain slopes through regular /retired TA personnel, the 6 battalions of ETF would be continued 2010-11.

The conservation programmes includes Biosphere Reserves for intensive in-situ conservation of entire eco-system to reduce biotic pressures, mangroves & wetlands programme to check further deterioration of mangroves and wetlands through various conservation activities. Assistance is also provided to regional botanical gardens for ex-situ conservation of rare and endangered plants. In 2010-11, 15 Biosphere reserves will receive enhanced protection and conservation, 30 M.A.Ps for identifies wetlands, and facilities would be provided in about 15 botanical gardens to conserve at least 150 rare plant species. Integrated action oriented research and demonstration activities in the Himalayan region and strengthening outreach is being carried out by the G.B Pant Himalayan Institute of Environment and Development The biodiversity conservation scheme provides support to institutions, including National Biodiversity Authority, for the conservation of biodiversity. Given the importance and relevance of the issue, the year 2010 has been declared as the International Year of Biodiversity.

The scheme of environmental education, training and awareness attempts to enhance understanding of people at all levels about relationship between human beings and the environment and to develop capabilities/skills to improve and protect the environment. In 2010-11, the scheme will support 90,000 eco-clubs, participation of 9000 organizations in NEAC, support 60 seminar/symposia/workshop. The National Museum of Natural History would continue to promote non formal environmental education.

The ENVIS system provides information on environment and related areas to various stakeholders and public at large through a decentralized network of ENVIS Centres on diverse subject areas. In 2010-11, support will be provided to ongoing 76 ENVIS centres and publish four issues of ENVIRONEWS a quarterly news letter to disseminate information of the Ministry.

Research and Development activities will be undertaken to develop strategies, technologies and methodologies for better environment management through support to R&D projects. In 2010-11, 40 new projects in multi disciplinary aspects of environment protection, conservation and management in identified thrust areas will be initiated and 145 ongoing projects will be reviewed.

For prevention of pollution of national rivers and lakes, the Ministry is implementing the schemes of National River Conservation Plan and National Lakes Conservation Plan. While under NRCP a total of 350 mld of sewage treatment capacity is likely to be created through commissioning of 3 STPs in 2010-11, under NLCP Conservation/rejuvenation works in 5 lakes to be completed.

The major activity under prevention of air and water pollution relates to grants to CPCB for fulfilling its objectives under Water Act, Air Act, and EP Act for strengthening air and water quality monitoring system. In 2010-11, a total grant of Rs 40.00 crores will be provided for addition of water quality monitoring at 300 locations, ambient air quality monitoring at 60 stations, establishing 12 automatic air quality monitoring stations and establishing 35 noise monitoring stations. Financial assistance will be provided to 16 SPCB/UTPCCs for strengthening laboratory/other technical infrastructure under the scheme of abatement of pollution. To check environmental loss due to effluent discharge, financial assistance will be provided to 10 existing and 2 new CETP to treat effluent emanating from the clusters of compatible small scale industries.

The hazardous Substances management scheme supports development of infrastructure for disposal of hazardous wastes and municipal wastes. In 2010-11, 2 TSDFs , 4 new CBMWTFs for bio-medical wastes will be funded.

An important initiative includes development and promotion of Clean technologies. In 2010-11 funding support to creation of data base for clean technologies available in India and broad and 5-6 projects relating to pollution control, conservation of energy, conservation of water and innovative technology for conservation of environment are likely to be completed.

To protect India's interest in climate change issues in various international fora, the adaptation and capacity building project on climate change undertakes capacity building activities in the country to enable the stakeholders to mainstream climate change concerns. It also enables according host country approvals to CDM projects and facilitating their registration by the CDM Executive Board. Besides operationalization of the

National Action Plan on Climate Change, an International Conference on "Technology Development &Transfer" will be organized by the Ministry in 2010-11.

The e-governance project of the Ministry aims at reinforcing of Business process by introducing intensive and extensive systemic reforms. Activities under the scheme in 2010-11, *inter alia*, include appointment of consultant for stage 3 of the project, appointment of consultant for IT and non IT training programmes, imparting of training to e-champions, setting up of a quality assurance group in the ministry and implementation of security policy and roadmap.

Policy Initiatives and Reform Measures

The Expert Committee, formed to review comments received on the draft Coastal Management Zone 2008, has *inter alia* recommended an immediate study be undertaken to examine the cumulative impacts of port projects on the coastline, pending which there should be a moratorium on expansion of existing ports and initiation of new projects. Ministry issued an OM detailing policy for undertaking development with regard to ports and harbour. A study has been assigned to the Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) for identifying the coastal stretches with regard to erosion/accretion. Institute for Ocean Management (IOM), Chennai and ICMAM shall identify the shoreline changes at micro level. A decision with regard to specific conditions is likely to be taken by October, 2010, after which a National Policy on development of ports and harbours will be drawn up.

The National Green Tribunal Bill 2009 (NGT) has been introduced in the Parliament in July 2009. The NGT Bill was considered by the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment & Forest of the Parliament. The recommendations of the Committee have been incorporated in the draft Bill, which is under consideration of the Parliament.

In parallel to the National Green Tribunal Bill, an exercise has been initiated to conceptualize and constitute an Environment Protection Authority in the country. The proposed NEPA will be an independent statutory body with the basic mandate of effective enforcement of environmental laws, assuming the national stewardship of enforcement and compliance.

The National Action Plan on Climate Change 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. The missions are likely to be finalized and launched in 200-11. Other proposed initiatives during the year include setting up of a National Climate Centre, preparation of state level action plans and capacity building in CDM for various stakeholders.

Implementation of the National Biodiversity Action Plan will be continued. The Plan identifies major threats and constraints facing biodiversity and lists out action points for addressing/conserving the same. The year 2010 will be celebrated as international year of biodiversity.

The World Bank aided project on Capacity Building for Industrial Pollution Management aims at providing comprehensive framework for investments in remediation of legacy sites which pose significant hazard to communities and meet the criteria of a public good. The project is proposed to be implemented in two states of Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal on pilot basis in 2010-11.

Based on the experience gained in implementation of the EIA Notification, 2006 and to further streamlining the process, the EIA Notification, 2006 has been amended on 1st December, 2009. The amendments made *inter-alia* include: (i) Decision of State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority to be taken by majority, (ii) Coal mine projects with lease area up to 150 ha will now be appraised by the State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority as against earlier limit of less than 50 ha, (iii) Biomass based power plants up to 15 MW have been exempted from EIA Notification, (iv) Inclusion of breakwater and dredging (v) Information regarding grant of environmental clearance along with stipulated conditions to be put in public domain for Category 'A' projects.

The National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) were also revised in 2009 and limits for 12 pollutants have been notified. Area classification based on land use has been done away with so that there are uniform ambient air quality norms for residential and industrial areas.

New Rules titled 'Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Trans boundary Movement) Rules, 2008' were notified superseding the earlier regulation. Recycling of e-waste and the requirement of registration for recyclers of e-waste has been included under these Rules. A national strategy on hazardous wastes is being prepared to facilitate implementation of the hazardous waste management and different aspects of the National Environment Policy 2006, and to fulfil obligations under the Basel Convention on Trans boundary movement of hazardous wastes.

A Committee has been constituted to evolve a roadmap for proper *management of wastes* in the country. The Committee addressed issues such as Municipal solid waste, plastic waste, e-waste, Bio-Medical wastes etc. The report of the Committee is under finalization. An action plan will be developed thereafter which is expected to be completed in 2010-11.

It is proposed to establish the *Western Ghats Ecological Authority'* under the Environment Protection Act. This Authority shall be tasked with the demarcation of the areas within the Western Ghats which need to be notified as ecologically sensitive.

The National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) in its first meeting decided that under mission Clean Ganga it would be ensured that by 2020 no untreated municipal sewage and industrial effluents flow into the Ganga. Towards implementation of this strategy, all NGRBA states have been requested to formulate and submit DPRs for projects in critically polluted hotspots and major towns in Ganga and major tributaries.

Recognizing the numerous ecological services provided by wetlands, draft Regulatory Framework for wetlands has been finalized in consultation with various stakeholders. The draft guidelines have been sent to the Ministry of Law and Justice for vetting. Thereafter, it will be notified under the Environment Protection Act 1986.

The State of Environment Reporting process will be extended to metro city level and District level in phased manner. The preparation of SoE Report at the metro city level has been initiated with taking up the work for Hyderabad - Secunderabad metro cities in Andhra Pradesh. A National State of Environment Report and a Peoples' Report on Environment will be brought out in 2009-10.

In the area of *environmental research*, new initiatives for 2010-11 include institution of National Environmental Sciences Fellows programme, institution of Mahatma Gandhi Chair on Ecology and Environment, collaborative research programme with CSIR, and setting up of a specialized National Environmental Institute to undertake capacity building, research, consultancy and advocacy activities to support the Ministry and other central and state organizations in achieving their environmental mandates and goals.

A new scheme of Afforestation through PRIs (Panchayat Van Yojana) is currently under finalization. The objective of the scheme is to bring all unutilized/underutilized non forest village lands under tree cover with village institutions having full decision making authority on its management, use of products for value addition, and rights over the benefits generated. The scheme, which would be dovetailed with other rural development schemes, would facilitate enhanced community participation in afforestation. Project guidelines for the NAP scheme would also be modified to further strengthen its implementation.

A project to develop a National Forestry Database Management System at the National level has been launched to effectively monitor the programmes of the Ministry and ensure adequate networking with the States/UTs Forest Departments. Ministry has constituted a National Working Group/Governing Body to frame the policy guidelines on `forest certification' for timber and Non-Timber Forest Products. It has also constituted an SFM Cell on the recommendations of the National Task Force on Sustainable Forest Management.

In order to regulate the import and export of wild plants and animals so as to ensure that international trade does not result in the extinction of any species of wildlife and also to give effect in India to the provisions

contained in CITES, it is proposed to introduce a new Chapter V B in the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. Besides such introduction of a new Chapter, and considering the large scale poaching and clandestine trade in the wild life produce, it has been further decided to bring comprehensive amendments in the Wild Life Protection Act, 1972.

On the *tiger* front, the momentum set by the Tiger Task Force has been carried forward and new initiatives have been taken to further intensify the efforts for saving tigers. The guidelines of the Special Tiger Protection Force have been revised to provide scope for involving local people in protection. A tripartite MOU linked to fund flows has been executed with all the 17 tiger states for ensuring reciprocal commitments. A rapid assessment of tiger reserves has been done which would be followed by an intensive independent assessment. Special crack teams were sent to tiger reserves affected by left wing extremism and low population of tiger and its prey. The second round of the all India tiger estimation, using the refined methodology, is currently underway.

CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTION

1. FUNCTIONS

The Ministry of Environment & Forests started functioning from 4th January, 1985. The Ministry plans, promotes and co-ordinates environmental and forestry programmes. The Ministry's main activities include conservation and survey of flora, fauna, forests and wildlife, prevention and control of pollution, afforestation and re-generation of degraded areas, protection of the environment, ensuring welfare of animals and research related to these topics. The tasks are being fulfilled through environmental impact assessment, Eco-regeneration, assistance to organisations implementing environmental and forestry research, extension, education and training to augment the requisite manpower, collection and dissemination of environmental information and creation of awareness at the national level.

2. ORGANISATIONAL SET UP

The organizational structure of the Ministry covers number of Divisions, Directorate, Board, Subordinate Offices, Autonomous Institutions, and Public Sector Undertaking. The Ministry has following main wings, namely;

(a) Environment
(b) Forests & Wildlife;
(c) National Afforestation and Eco-Development Board;
(d) National River Conservation Directorate.
(e) Animal Welfare

Six regional offices of the Ministry, located at Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Lucknow, Shillong and Chandigarh, perform the functions of monitoring and evaluation of on-going forestry development projects and schemes with specific emphasis on conservation of forests and follow up of implementation of conditions and safeguards laid down by the Ministry for project activities where environmental clearance is given.

The Ministry has also the following subordinate offices:

(i) Botanical Survey of India, Kolkata
(ii) Zoological Survey of India, Kolkata
(iii) National Museum of Natural History, New Delhi
(iv) Indira Gandhi National Forest Academy, Dehradun
(v) Directorate of Forest Education, Dehradun
(vi) Forest Survey of India, Dehradun
(vii) National Zoological Park, New Delhi, and
(viii) National Institute of Animal Welfare, Faridabad

For the attainment of its objectives, the following autonomous/statutory bodies/registered societies have also been funded by the Ministry.

Environment & Ecology

(i) Central Pollution Control Board, Delhi.
(ii) G.B. Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment & Development, Almora.
(iii) Centres of Excellence:

(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
(g) Tropical Botanical Garden and Research Institute, Thiruvananthapuram.
(h) Madras School of Economics, Chennai.
(i) Foundation for Revitalisation of Local Health Traditions, Bangalore
(j) Centre for Animals and Environment, CARTMAN, Bangalore
(k) National Biodiversity Authority, Chennai

Forestry and Wildlife

(i) Indian Council of Forestry Research & Education (ICFRE) has 8 research institutes and four advanced centres spread all over the country. Each centre is attached to an institute. Following are institutes and centres of ICFRE:

(a) Forest Research Institute, Dehradun.
(b) Arid Forest Research Institute, Jodhpur
(c) Tropical Forest Research Institute, Jabalpur
(d) Institute of Forest Genetics & Tree Breeding, Coimbatore
(e) Himalayan Forest Research Institute, Shimla
(f) Rain Forest Research Institute, Jorhat
(g) Institute of Forest Productivity, Ranchi
(h) Institute of Wood Science and Technology, Bangalore.
(i) Forest Research Centre, Hyderabad
(j) Centre for Forestry Research and Human Resource Development, Chhindwara
(k) Centre for Social Forestry & Eco-rehabilitation, Allahabad
(l) Advanced Research Centre for Bamboo and Rattans, Aizawl

(i) Indian Plywood Industries Research and Training Institute, Bangalore.
(ii) Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal.
(iii) Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun.
(iv) Central Zoo Authority, New Delhi.
(v) Wildlife Crime Control Bureau, New Delhi
(vi) National Tiger Conservation Authority, New Delhi
(vii) Animal Welfare Board of India, Chennai

The Ministry also has one Public Sector Undertaking viz., Andaman & Nicobar Islands Forest Plantation Development Corporation Limited at Port Blair.

3. MANDATE

The Ministry's mandate includes the following Allocation of Business:

- Environment and Ecology, including environment in coastal waters, in mangroves and coral reefs but excluding marine environment on the high seas.
- Environment research and development, education, training, information and awareness.
- Environmental Health.
- Environmental Impact Assessment.
- Hazardous Substances Management.
- Forest Development Agency and Joint Forest Management Programme for conservation, management and afforestation.
- Survey and Exploration of Natural Resources particularly of Forest, Flora, Fauna, Ecosystems etc.
- Bio-diversity Conservation (including lakes and wetlands) including implementation of Biological Diversity Act.
- Conservation, development, management and abatement of pollution of rivers, which shall include National River Conservation Directorate.

- Wildlife conservation, preservation, protection planning, research, education, training and awareness including Project Tiger and Project Elephant.
- International co-operation on issues concerning Environment, Forestry and Wildlife.
- Botanical Survey of India and Botanical Gardens.
- Zoological Survey of India.
- National Museum of Natural History.
- Biosphere Reserve Programme.
- National Forest Policy and Forestry Development in the country including Social Forestry.
- All matters relating to Forest and Forest Administration in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- Indian Forest Service.
- Wild Life Preservation and protection of wild birds and animals.
- Fundamental and applied research and training including higher education in forestry.
- Padmaja Naidu Himalayan Zoological Park.
- National Assistance to Forestry Development Schemes.
- Indian Plywood Industries Research and Training Institute, Bangalore.
- Afforestation and Eco-development which shall include National Afforestation and Eco-Development Board.
- Desert and Desertification including U.N. Convention to combat Desertification
- Forest Survey of India.
- Indian Institute of Bio-diversity, Itanagar.
- Central Pollution Control Board.
- G.B. Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment & Development.
- Wildlife Institute of India and Indian Board for Wildlife.
- Indian Institute of Forest Management.
- Central Zoo Authority including National Zoological Park.
- Indian Council of Forestry Research & Education.
- Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forest and Plantation Development Corporation Limited.
- Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
- Matters relating to pounds and cattle trespass.
- Gaushalas and Gausadans.
- The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 (59 of 1960).
- The National Environment Tribunal Act, 1995 (27 of 1995).
- The National Environment Appellate Authority Act, 1997 (22 of 1997).
- The Water Prevention and Control of Pollution Act, 1974 (6 of 1974).
- The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977 (36 of 1977).
- The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 (14 of 1981).
- The Indian Forest Act, 1927 (16 of 1927).
- The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 (53 of 1972).
- The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 (69 of 1980).
- The Environment (Protection), Act, 1986 (29 of 1986).
- The Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 (6 of 1991)

4. MAJOR PROGRAMMES/SCHEMES

Pursuant to directions from the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry, large number of ongoing Plan schemes of the Ministry was clubbed/merged into broad thematic schemes as a measure of rationalization exercise carried out by the Ministry for its 11th Five Year Plan. The following thematic schemes, with each scheme having further components/programmes, have been approved by the Planning Commission for the 11th Plan of the Ministry:

- National River Conservation Plan
- National Afforestation Programme (NAP)
- Social Forestry with communities (Panchayat Van Yojana)
- Integrated development of wildlife Habitats
- Intensification of Forest Management

- Conservation of Natural resources and ecosystems
- Project Tiger
- Grants-in-aid to forestry and Wildlife institutions
- Research and development for Conservation and Development
- National Afforestation and Eco Development Board , NAEB
- Environmental Information, Education and Awareness
- Pollution Abatement
- Environmental monitoring and Governance
- Strengthening of Wildlife Division
- Animal Welfare
- Capacity building in forestry sector
- Strengthening of Forestry Division
- Project Elephant
- International Cooperation Activities
- Gregarious Flowering of Muli Bamboos
- National Coastal Management Programme
- Environmental Management in Heritage, Pilgrimage and Tourist Centres including Taj Protection

On the non plan side, the major scheme relates to Prevention and control of water pollution (cess).

5. GOALS

The Ministry of Environment & Forests is the nodal agency in the administrative structure of the Central Government, for the planning, promotion, co-ordination and overseeing the implementation of environmental and forestry programmes and policies. While implementing these policies and programmes, the Ministry is guided by the principle of sustainable development and enhancement of human well-being. The Ministry also serves as the nodal agency in the country for the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme (SACEP), International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) and for follow-up of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). The Ministry is also entrusted with the issues relating to multilateral bodies such as the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD), Global Environment Facility (GEF) and of regional bodies like Economic and Social Council for Asia and Pacific (ESCAP) and South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC) on matters pertaining to environment.

The main tools utilized to attain these goals and objectives, *inter alia*, include surveys, impact assessment, control of pollution, regeneration programmes, support to organizations, research to solve problems relating to environment and provide training to augment the requisite manpower, collection and dissemination of environmental information and creation of environmental awareness among all sectors of society in the country.

6. POLICY FRAMEWORK

The Ministry of Environment and Forests is primarily concerned with the implementation of policies and programmes relating to conservation of the country's natural resources including lakes and rivers, its bio-diversity, forests and wildlife, ensuring the welfare of animals and prevention and abatement of pollution. These objectives are well supported by a set of legislative and regulatory measures, aimed at the preservation, conservation and protection of the environment. Besides the legislative measures, a National Conservation Strategy and Policy Statement on Environment and Development, 1992, National Forest Policy, 1988, a Policy Statement on Abatement of Pollution, 1992 and a National Environment Policy, 2006 have also been evolved.