

## CHAPTER IV &amp; V

## SCHEME-WISE FINANCIAL REVIEW, PHYSICAL PERFORMANCE IN RECENT YEARS

11<sup>th</sup> 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 11<sup>th</sup> Plan. The outlay of the Ministry for the Plan has been approved at Rs.10000.00 crore. The names of the schemes and their 11<sup>th</sup> Plan allocation, as approved by the Planning Commission, is given in Table I below:

Table I: Scheme wise approved outlays for 11<sup>th</sup> plan

(Rs crores)			
S. No.	Name of the scheme	Nature of Scheme	Outlay
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	37.00
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		10000.00
	Environment, Forests & Wildlife		

CS: Central Sector Scheme

CSS: Centrally Sponsored Scheme

**Annual Plan 2008-09 and 2009-10**

The Annual Plan 2008-09 had an approved outlay of Rs. 1500.00 crores against which the actual utilization amounted to Rs. 1483.02 crores. For the Annual Plan 2009-10, the approved outlay of the Ministry was Rs. 1880.00 crores, which has now been reduced to Rs.1650.00 crores at RE stage. Against which an amount of 1056.75 crores has been utilized as on 31.12.2009. Sector-wise details are given in Table-II below:

**Table II: Plan Outlays/Expenditure 2008-09 and 2009-10****(Rs. crore)**

S.I No.	Sector	2008 - 2009		2009-10		
		BE	Expenditure	BE	RE	Expenditure* (31.12.09)
1	Environment	255.00	240.42	291.42	265.76	127.10
2	National River Conservation Directorate	326.71	326.12	577.33	428.28	265.02
3	Forestry & Wildlife	521.08	520.87	599.63	574.29	407.85
4	National Afforestation and Eco-development Board	372.21	370.71	386.62	357.67	247.13
5	Animal Welfare	25.00	24.90	25.00	24.00	9.65
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1500.00</b>	<b>1483.02</b>	<b>1880.00</b>	<b>1650.00</b>	<b>1056.75</b>

\*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 2010-11:**

An outlay of Rs. 2200.00 crores has been allocated for the Annual Plan 2010-11 of the Ministry. The approved outlay comprises of Rs. 1231.88 crores in Environment and Ecology Sector and Rs. 968.12 crore in the Forestry and Wildlife Sector. The sectoral details of approved outlays are given in the Table III below.

**Table III: Annual Plan 2010-11: Approved Outlays****(Rs. crore)**

S.I No.	Sector	Outlay 2010-11
1	Environment	480.17
2	National River Conservation Directorate	751.71
3	Forestry & Wildlife	592.12
4	National Afforestation and Eco-development Board	352.00
5	Animal Welfare	24.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2200.00</b>

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 was a part of the erstwhile Forest Research Institute & Colleges, Dehradun and remained responsible for professional and technical level training/ education of Forest Officers/personnel in the country. After the reorganization of forestry research and education by the Ministry of Environment & Forests, this Directorate was de-linked from FRI & Colleges in 1991 and put under direct administrative control of the Ministry of Environment & Forests. The Directorate takes care of all aspects of training of State Forest Service (SFS) Officers & Forest Range Officers (FROs). It also supplements the efforts of the State Governments for the training of frontline forest staff (Forest Guards, Foresters, Deputy Rangers & Forest Range Officers). The Directorate is headed by Director Forest Education and has three Central Forest Academy for State Forest Service at Dehradun, Coimbatore & Burnihat and Eastern Forest Rangers College at Kurseong under its Administrative Control, each of which have separate faculty & support staff.

The Directorate of Forest Education is responsible for induction training of freshly recruited State Forest Service Officers and Forest Range Officers of various States in the country. It is also overseeing the training curricula and rules governing the training of State Forest Service Officers and Forest Range Officers. Besides this, the Directorate also conducts Short term Refresher course, Computer Application courses and Theme based workshops for in-service State Forest Service Officers & Range Forest Officers. From the year 2004-05, the Directorate has also been organizing courses short-term Refresher Courses for the frontline Staff of the State Forest Departments at the level of Deputy Rangers, Foresters and Forest Guards to upgrade their skills and knowledge in the forestry field through their respective State Forest training Institutions. These objectives are being fulfilled every year. The feedback from the participants have been very encouraging which also helps in making improvement in its activities.

**Review of Performance- 2008-09**

(Rs. in Crores)

Name of the Schemes	Outlay	RE	Quantifiable Deliverable		Remark/Risk Factors	
			Targets	Achievements		
Capacity building in forestry sector Directorate of Forest Education	Rs. 3.707(Plan) #Rs. 0.500 Civil Rs. 0.300(NE) Total Rs 4.507	Rs. 3.55 (Plan) (including N.E. 0.20) Rs. 0.45 (Civil) Total Rs. 4.00	a) Training of SFS officers at SFS College, Dehradun.	1 Course	1 course	Course 2008-10 started at SFSC Dehradun w.e.f. 24.06.08.
			b) Training of Forest Rangers in SFS College, Burnihat/Coimbatore & EFRC, Kurseong.	3 Courses	2 course	One course started at SFSC, Coimbatore w.e.f. 4.9.08 and one course 2009-10 at SFSC, Burnihat w.e.f. 30.3.09. Course at Kurseong could not be conducted due to less recruitment by states.
			c) Two week	7 Courses	7 courses	----

			General Refresher Courses for in-service SFS officers.			
			d) Two week Course on Computer Application in forestry for in-service SFS officers.	3 Courses	3 courses	-----
			e) Two week Course on Computer Application for RFO.	1 Courses	1 Courses	-----
			f) 'Workshop (5 days duration) on Biodiversity Conservation/Clim ate Change /Training of Trainers /policy & legal issue/soil conservation & watershed Management/J.F.M & S.R. for ACF	6	6	-----
			g) Workshop on policy and legal issues for RFOs.	1	1	-----
			h) Two weeks "General Refresher Course" for Range Officers with 30 participants in each course.	5 Courses	5 Course	-----
			i) Two weeks Refresher Course Wild life for Range Officers.	1	1 course	-----
			j) Two weeks "Refresher Course" for in-service Deputy Rangers, Foresters and Forest Guards with 30-35 participants in each course.	120 courses (including five one week Workshop for Range Officers at State FTI).	106 courses	-----
			k) Forestry courses for sister & other organizations on request.	1 course (Subject to demand from sister organization)	2 Courses	-----

## Performance Review 2009-10 (Upto Dec., 2009)

(Rs. in Crores)

Name of the Schemes	Outlay	RE	Quantifiable Deliverable		Remark/Risk Factors	
			Targets	Achievements		
Capacity building in forestry sector Directorate of Forest Education	Rs. 5.6471(Plan) #Rs. 4.00 (Civil) Rs. 0.200(NE)  Total Rs 9.8471	Rs. 3.85 (Plan) (including N.E. 0.20) #Rs. 0.75 (Civil)  Total Rs 4.60	a) Induction Training of SFS officers at Central Academy for State Forest Service, Dehradun.	1 Course	2 Courses	1-One course of 2009-11 commenced at Central Academy for State Forest Service D.Dun w.e.f 7-7-2009 2-One course 2009-11 commenced at Central Academy for State Forest Service Coimbatore w.e.f 17-7-2009.
			b) Induction Training of Range Forest Officers at Central Academy for State Forest Service, Burnihat/ Coimbatore & EFRC, Kurseong.	3 Courses	-	2 Courses of RFO scheduled to be commence w.e.f. 25 <sup>th</sup> Feb, 2010 and 25 <sup>th</sup> March, 2010 at CASFOS, Burnihat & Coimbatore respectively.
			c) Two week General Refresher Courses for in-service SFS officers.	7 Courses	7 Courses	
			d) Two week Course on Computer Application in forestry for in-service SFS officers/RFOs.	4 Courses  (3 courses-SFS 1 course-RFO)	3 Courses  (2 courses - SFS 1 course-RFO)	
			e) Two weeks Theme based courses/one week workshops/seminar for in service for State Forest Service Officers/RFO's	<b>7(6 work shop-SFS 1 workshop-RFO)</b>	5(5 worksho hop-SFS)	One workshop on policy and legal issues for RFOs scheduled to be conducted from 7.9.09 to 11.9.09 postponed due to disturbance at EFRC, Kurseong.
			f) Two weeks "General Refresher Course" for Range Officers.	5 Courses	-	One General Refresher course scheduled to be conducted from 17.8.09 to 28.8.09 postponed due to disturbance at EFRC, Kurseong
			g) Two weeks Refresher Course in Wild life management for Forest Range	1	1	-----

			Officers.			
			h) Two weeks “Refresher Course” for in-service Deputy Rangers, Foresters and Forest Guards with 30-35 participants in each course. One week workshop for RFO.	105 courses (including five one week Workshop for Range Officers at State FTI).	74	As per demand of States
			i) Forestry courses for sister & other organizations on request.	1 course (Subject to demand from sister organization)	-	-----

## 2. INDIRA GANDHI NATIONAL FOREST ACADEMY, 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 two year.
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 Mid-Career Training Courses for Officers having 7-9 years of service(Phase-III training), 16-18 years of service(Phase-IV Training) and 26-28 years of Service(Phase-V training) in IFS. This is on the orders of Prime Minister as part of Civil Service Reforms and these are mandatory as per the IFS(Pay) Amendment Rules,2008.
6. Organizing Senior Foresters’ Workshop for Senior IFS Officers of 25 yrs. and 30 yrs. of service.
7. As per the new components added in the umbrella scheme ‘capacity of forestry personnel’ training of other organized services and other stakeholders such as Members of Parliament, Members of Higher Judiciary, etc
8. Foreign Training of forest officers

### Performance Review

#### Financial Year 2008-09

Objective / Outcome	Quantifiable deliverables / Physical Outputs	Achievements
1. Conducting initial training of IFS probationers.	1. Training of IFS probationers and Foreign Trainees for 2006, 2007 and 2008 batch are to be organized.  2. 36 IFS probationers of 06-08 course are to attend working Plan Exercise, Hill Tour and one week module at Sardar VNPA, Hyderabad and are to be relieved	1. Training of IFS probationers and Foreign Trainees for 2006, 2007 and 2008 batch was organized.  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

	<p>from academy on -08/8/08 for their respective states.</p> <p>3. 24 IFS probationers of 07-09 course are to attend Mensuration exercise, Parliamentary Appreciation course and South India tour during this period.</p> <p>4. 28 IFS Probationers Are expected to join this Academy on 11/8/08 at LBSNAA, Mussoorie for Foundation Course.</p>	<p>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> <p>4. 28 IFS Probationers have joined this Academy on 11/8/08 at LBSNAA, Mussoorie for Foundation Course.</p>
<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>	<p>1. Six AFM courses for 21 years of service officers are to be organized for 2 weeks.</p> <p>2. Two AFM courses for 17 years of service officers are to be organized for 2 weeks.</p> <p>3. Two AFM courses for 10 years of service officers are to be 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 &amp; Legal issues was organized.</p> <p>9. Two training programmes for officers from SAARC are to be also organized..</p>	<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 Up gradation Course for 10 weeks was organized.</p> <p>8. One week compulsory course on Policy &amp; Legal issues was organized.</p> <p>9. Two training programmes for officers from SAARC were organized.</p>

## Performance Review

## Financial Year 2009-2010

Objective / Outcome	Quantifiable deliverables / Physical Outputs	Achievements
<p>1. Conducting initial training of IFS probationers.</p>	<p>1. Training of IFS probationers and Foreign Trainees for 2007, 2008 and 2009 batch are to be organized.</p> <p>2. 24 IFS probationers of 07-09 course have attended working Plan Exercise and will be relieved from academy in Aug,09 for their respective states.</p> <p>3. 28 IFS probationers of 08-10 course have attended Mensuration exercise, undergoing Hill Tour, will attend Parliamentary Appreciation course, South India tour and East India Tour during this period.</p> <p>4. Approximately 60 IFS Probationers will join the Academy in Aug,09 and will attend Foundation Course at Mussoorie and West India Tour.</p>	<p>1. Training of IFS probationers and Foreign Trainees for 2007, 2008 and 2009 batch were organized.</p> <p>2. 24 IFS -- probationers of 07-09 course have attended working Plan Exercise and will be relieved from academy in Aug,09 for their respective states.</p> <p>3. 28 IFS probationers of 08-10 course have attended Mensuration exercise, undergoing Hill Tour, will attend Parliamentary Appreciation course, South India tour and East India Tour during this period.</p> <p>4. 65 IFS Probationers joined the Academy in Aug,09 and will attend Foundation Course at Mussoorie and have completed Introductory Tour and are currently undergoing training in the Academy. 18 Probationers joined the Academy without undergoing the Foundation Course. Total number of Probationers is 83.</p>
<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> <p>3. To conduct one week course on Policy and Legal Issues in Forestry.</p> <p>4. To conduct Professional Skill Upgradation course for 10 weeks.</p>	<p>1. One AFM courses for 9 years of service officers will be organized for three weeks.</p> <p>2. One senior Foresters workshop for 30 years of service will be organize for 3 days.</p> <p>3. One senior foresters workshop for 25 years of service was organize for 3 days.</p> <p>4. One Professional Skill Upgradation Course for 10 weeks will be organize.</p>	<p>1. One AFM course for 9 years of service officers was organized for 3 weeks( 2000 YOA). 51 Officers participated</p> <p>2. One senior foresters workshop for 50 years was organized on 4th and 5<sup>th</sup> May. 30 Officers participated in the workshop</p> <p>3. One senior Foresters workshop for 30 years of service was organize for 3 days. 53 Officers participated.</p> <p>4. One Professional Skill Upgradation Course for 10 weeks was organized. 34 Officers participated in this Course.</p> <p>5. One week compulsory course on Policy &amp; Legal</p>

	5. One week compulsory course on Policy & Legal issues will be organize.	issues was organize. 21 Officers participated in this Course.
1. To conduct Mid Term Career Training Programme.	1. One course for Phase III will be organized.	1. One Course for 8 Weeks for the Officers of 7-9 years of service is currently on and will end on 20 <sup>th</sup> March, 2010.
2. Three Joint Courses for IAS/IPS/IFS officers	2. One course for Phase IV will be organized.	2. One Course for 8 Weeks for the Officers of 16-18 years of service has started on 15.2.2010 and will end on 9 <sup>th</sup> April,2010.
3. Training of Power Sector Executives	3. Two course for Phase V will be organized.	3. In the first course, 16 Officers took part, in the second course 19 officers took part and the third course 16 officers took part. 3. 8 Executives of Power sector attended a special programme designed for them
4. Training of Probationers of IRS		4. About 135 IRS Probationers are to undergo training from 14-17 March,2010

### 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 MoEF. 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 year 2008-09****(Rupees in Crores)**

<b>Name of the Activity</b>	<b>Budget Estimate</b>	<b>Actual Expenditure</b>	<b>Physical Target</b>	<b>Physical Achievements</b>
One/ two week Compulsory Training course, Two-day Training Workshops and Long term courses for IFS officers.	2.50	2.50	100%	100%

**Financial year 2009-10 (up to 31-12-2009)****(Rupees in Crores)**

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

**4. TRAINING OF PERSONNEL OF OTHER SERVICES**

Personnel of Police, Revenue, Customs, Agriculture, Horticulture, Soil Conservation, Animal Husbandry, Tribal/Rural Development, Judiciary, Public Health Engineering etc., have an interface with forestry sector. Sensitization of these departments through in-service training of their personnel will be covered under this component. It is proposed to organize awareness programmes in the form of short-term trainings, study tours, seminars and workshops in the institutions under the government as well as in the private sector. The trainings can be organized at two levels one for the senior officers (group A/class I) at IGNFA/LBSNAA/WII/Customs Academy or any other reputed training institute and the other one for the class II/class III state level officers at the State ATIs/Forest Training Institutes (Regional) and institutions under ICFRE etc. For participation in these courses, a provision has been kept for meeting expenses on TA/DA in the budget proposals.

**Performance Review****Financial year 2008-09****(Rupees in Crores)**

<b>Name of the Activity</b>	<b>Budget Estimate</b>	<b>Actual Expenditure</b>	<b>Physical Target</b>	<b>Physical Achievements</b>	<b>Reasons for shortfall, if any</b>
Sensitization/Training of Personnel from IAS, IPS, Higher Judiciary, Senior Army Brass, Para-military Brass, IMA Cadets, Revenue and Customs Services, etc.	2.00	0.00	16 one-week courses and 10 workshops	Nil	The component could not be approved pending CCEA approval..

**Financial year 2009-10 (up to 31-12-2009)****(Rupees in Crores)**

<b>Name of the Activity</b>	<b>Budget Estimate</b>	<b>Actual Expenditure</b>	<b>Physical Target</b>	<b>Physical Achievements</b>	<b>Reasons for shortfall, if any</b>
Sensitization/Training of Personnel from IAS, IPS, Higher Judiciary, Senior Army Brass, Para-military Brass, IMA Cadets, Revenue and Customs Services, etc.	2.00	0.00	16 one-week courses and 10 workshops	Nil	The budget was re-appropriated to meet the mandatory requirement of Mid Career Training for IFS officers as per amended IFS (Pay) Rules and PMO's directives.

**5. FOREIGN TRAINING OF FORESTRY PERSONNEL**

Present-day foresters have to deal with non-technical issues e.g. inter-sectoral policy and programme linkages. Also, the forestry personnel need to keep themselves abreast of the technological advances in the fast changing world to address the changing requirements of the developing societies as well as the various global, regional national and local environmental concerns. Presently there is no scheme for providing opportunities to forest officers, working in the States and under the CSS and non CSS posts of MoEF and the autonomous institutions of the MoEF, for undergoing courses/participating in study tours/workshops in foreign institutions organizations. This component for foreign training of IFS and SFS Officers and also for providing opportunities to them (including the FROs) for participating in international seminars, workshops and study tours abroad on emerging issues and challenges in forestry sector is therefore, proposed.

**Performance Review****Financial year 2008-09****(Rupees in Crores)**

<b>Name of the Activity</b>	<b>Budget Estimate</b>	<b>Actual Expenditure</b>	<b>Physical Target</b>	<b>Physical Achievements</b>	<b>Reasons for shortfall, if any</b>
Facilitating long-term and short-term study/training courses for forestry personnel in foreign institutions of repute as well as sponsoring for participation in international workshops.	5.00	0.00	10 officers are to be nominated for short-term courses  2 officers are to be nominated for long term courses  10 officers are to be nominated in International Workshops	Nil	The component could not be approved pending CCEA approval..

**Financial year 2009-10 (up to 31-12-2009)****(Rupees in Crores)**

<b>Name of the Activity</b>	<b>Budget Estimate</b>	<b>Actual Expenditure</b>	<b>Physical Target</b>	<b>Physical Achievements</b>	<b>Reasons for shortfall, if any</b>
Facilitating long-term and short-term study/training courses for forestry personnel in foreign institutions of repute as well as sponsoring for participation in international workshops.	5.00	0.46	10 officers are to be nominated for short-term courses  2 officers are to be nominated for long term courses  10 officers are to be nominated in International Workshops	8 Forest officers attended World Forestry Congress.	The budget was re-appropriated to meet the mandatory requirement of Mid Career Training for IFS officers as per amended IFS (Pay) Rules and PMO's directives.

**6. TRAINING OF OTHER STAKEHOLDERS**

Forest Management in India is in a transitory stage moving from traditionally centralized forest management to participatory forest management. In traditional system of control, regulations and policing the forests have alienated the people from developing a sense of belonging to the forests. There is a need to sensitize other stakeholders for conservation of these natural resources. As such, under this component, it is proposed to organize/sponsor a number of specially designed short-term courses, study tours, workshops and seminars on various aspects of forest and environmental conservation for different stakeholders which may include NGOs, students in educational institutions, nature clubs/eco-clubs, panchayats, elected public representatives, personnel from banking institutions, social activists, press and media persons etc

**Performance Review****Financial year 2008-09****(Rupees in Crores)**

<b>Name of the Activity</b>	<b>Budget Estimate</b>	<b>Actual Expenditure</b>	<b>Physical Target</b>	<b>Physical Achievements</b>	<b>Reasons for shortfall, if any</b>
Sensitization of elected public representatives, panchayat members, NGO's, Educational Institutions, Press and media, banking institutions, social activities etc.	1.00	0.00	10 courses are to be sponsored related to integrated outdoor study programmes, short-term training and workshops.	Nil	The component could not be approved pending CCEA approval.

**Financial year 2009-10 (up to 31-12-2009)****(Rupees in Crores)**

Name of the Activity	Budget Estimate	Actual Expenditure	Physical Target	Physical Achievements	Reasons for shortfall, if any
Sensitization of elected public representatives, panchayat members, NGO's, Educational Institutions, Press and media, banking institutions, social activities etc.	1.00	0.00	10 courses are to be sponsored related to integrated outdoor study programmes, short-term training and workshops.	Nil	The budget was re-appropriated to meet the mandatory requirement of Mid Career Training for IFS officers as per amended IFS (Pay) Rules and PMO's directives.

**7. CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FOR FOREST MANAGEMENT FOR FOREST MANAGEMENT AND TRAINING OF PERSONNEL**

This is an externally aided component aimed at improving training of frontline forestry force. This component will be in a project mode with financial support from JICA. The total cost of the component is Rs. 225.00 crore for a period of five years. The loan component is of Rs. 206.00 crores and the rest is Central Plan component. The Project will be initially implemented in ten States namely Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal. There are three buffer states namely Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh and Manipur. The states have been selected based on certain criteria, including non-existence of any external aided project in the forestry sector in the concerned state and paucity of training infrastructure, during the project development stage.

For implementing this component there will be a Steering Committee and a Central Project Monitoring Unit (CPMU) in the Ministry and a State Project Monitoring Unit (SPMU), one in each implementing State. The central PMU would release / reimburse funds to implementing States for their Annual Plans of Operation. The CPMU would utilize funds for activities such as Master trainings, consultancies and monitoring, etc. The proposal has two major objectives:

- To strengthen infrastructure of the forestry training schools of SFDs by:
  - a. Improving existing State Forest Training Schools (SFTS)
  - b. Establishing new training Schools in those States that do not have one.
- To strengthen training of frontline forestry personnel through:
  - a. Syllabus revision.
  - b. Building up a pool of Master Trainers / Trainers.
  - c. Training of frontline forest force in the States

**Performance Review****Financial year 2009-10 (up to 31-12-2009)****(Rupees in Crores)**

Physical Target	Physical Achievements	Reasons for shortfall, if any
Establishment of PMU and Steering Committee. Preparation of Model Teaching Notes for Frontline Staff Training . Improvement of Infrastructure of SFSC Dehradun- one time	Establishment of PMU and Steering Committee.	The component was approved by CCEA in July, 2009 and consent of States were required as per the requirement of funding agency and

activity.		Project Memorandum.
Study Tour- 1.		
Hiring of Consultants and support staff of PMU -6 numbers.		
Hiring of expert teams for each target state-4 persons per state.		

## 8. 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.

### Review of Performance 2008-09

Name of the Activity	Monitorable Targets	Annual Target 2008 - 09	Achievement	Remarks
Forest Cover Assessment	Procurement of cloud free data	314 satellite Scenes	314	Forest Cover Mapping - 11 <sup>th</sup> Cycle
	Rectification of Satellite Data	314 satellite Scenes	314	
	Interpretation of satellite data	314 satellite Scenes	301	This activity follows after the completion of 'Interpretation of
	Ground Verification		Complete	

		393 SOI toposheets (on 1:250,000 scale)	Complete	Satellite Data' This activity follows after the completion of 'Ground Verification'
	Incorporation of correction, change detection and area calculation			
Forest Inventory	Inventory Data Collection	Nil* backlog districts - 7	- 7	*Forest Inventory has been temporarily paused from 2008-09 and in place 'Production – Consumption study of Wood' has started
	Data Checking and entry	6 (new) + 11 (backlog) Total 17 districts	17	
	Data Processing & output	28 districts	-	
Inventory of TOF (Urban)	Inventory Data Collection	31 (new) + 6 (backlog) Total 37 districts	37	
	Data Checking and entry	28 (new) + 10 (backlog) Total 38 districts	38	
	Data Processing & output	32 districts	-	
Inventory of TOF (Rural)	Procurement of MX data	31 districts	31	
	Inventory Data Collection	23 (new) + 8 (backlog) 31 districts	31	
	Image processing & sample generation	31 districts	19	
	Data Checking and entry	17 (new) + 11 (backlog) 28 districts	28	
	Data Processing & output	28 districts		
Production – Consumption Study of Wood	Data Collection	-	21	'Production – Consumption Study of Wood' and 'Estimation of Carbon Biomass' are two new activities taken up by FSI during
	Data Checking and entry	-	4	
	Data Processing & output	-	-	

Estimation of carbon biomass	Data Collection	-	8	2008-09
	Data Checking and entry	-	6	
	Data Processing & output	-	-	
Training	Training forestry personnel in Remote Sensing, GIS and GPS	150 forestry personnel	219	

**Financial Review year 2008-09 and 2009-10****(Rupees In Crores)**

Item	Plan	Non - Plan	Remarks
B.E. for 2008 - 2009	5.30	7.00	⑥Unutilized funds were surrendered timely with proper justifications
R.E. for 2008 - 2009	5.60	8.91	
Expenditure	5.21⑥	8.91	
B.E. for 2009 - 2010	5.60	10.85	*For 2009-10 Expenditure is up to 31.01.2010
R.E. for 2009 - 2010	5.87	11.60	
Expenditure	4.49*	10.60*	

**State of Forest Report (SFR):** The State of Forest Report (SFR) is the most important outcome of Forest Survey of India which is being published since 1987 in a cycle of two years. The two major components of this report are assessment of forest cover using remote sensing technology and estimation of growing stock in forests and trees outside forests through a sampling based field inventory. The report is basically a barometer to assess the impact of various programmes and policies implemented in the country for the development of forestry resources. The SFR 2009 has been released in October, 2009. As per the SFR 2009 the TFC in the country as percentage to the total geographic area is 23.84%.

**9. STRENGTHENING OF FORESTRY DIVISION**

Under the scheme of Strengthening of Forestry Divisions, 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 40 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 to 5 ha. And to examine/process the proposal above 5 ha to 40 ha; except regularization of encroachment and mining.
- (viii) To render assistance in preparation of the National Forestry Action Plan.
- (ix) To assist Paryavaran Vahinies in the capacity of observers as well as technical advisors;
- (x) To monitor implementation of conditions and safeguards laid down by the Ministry for Environmental clearance under EPA 1986.

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

### Performance Review

#### Financial Year 2008-2009

(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 projects approved under EPA, 1980 for compliance of stipulated conditions.			935	1428	
3. Disposal of proposal for diversion of Forest land up to 40 ha under FCA 1980/			All cases received from the user agencies through State Government for diversion of forest land within six weeks.		
4. Site inspection of projects in all State/UTs			All cases referred by the Ministry within 30 days.		
5. Assisting the State/UTs in the preparation of management plans for working of forests.			All Working Plans referred by the State Government to Regional Offices to be finalized within 2 months as per the Ministry's guidelines.		
6. Assisting Paryavaran Vahini in the capacity of observer and technical advisors.			All work.		

### Performance Review

#### Financial Year 2009-2010

(Rs. In crores)/(phy in no.)

Name of activity	BE/RE	Actual expenditure	Physical Target	Achievement	Reasons for shortfall if any
Financial					
Revenue	7.83 (10.37)	764.16			
Capital	3.50 (4.03)	4.03			
1. Monitoring of project approved under FCA 1980 for			734	253 (upto 31st)	Under achievement

compliance of stipulated conditions				Dec' 2009)	of physical target has been due to vacancies at the level of CF(C) and DFC(C) at Regional Offices
2. Monitoring of projects approved under EPA, 1980 for compliance of stipulated conditions.			944	798 (upto 31st Dec.' 2009)	-do-
3. Disposal of proposal for diversion of Forest land up to 40 ha under FCA 1980/	All cases received from the user agencies through State Government for diversion of forest land within six weeks.				
4. Site inspection of projects in all State/UTs	All cases referred by the Ministry within 30 days.				
5. Assisting the State/UTs in the preparation of management plans for working of forests.	All Working Plans referred by the State Government to Regional Offices to be finalized within 2 months as per the Ministry's Guidelines.				
6. Assisting Paryavaran Vahini in the capacity of observer and technical advisors.	All work.				

#### 10. INTENSIFICATION OF FOREST MANAGEMENT SCHEME

The scheme of Intensification of Forest Management provide holistic approach to protection of existing forests. The scheme of Integrated Forest Protection is continuing in the XI Plan, with expanded scope and changed name to Intensification of Forest Management Scheme. The objective of the scheme is to support appropriate management intervention and to strengthen forest protection machinery of the State/ UT forests departments.

The components of the Scheme are:

- (i) Forest Fire Control Management.
- (ii) Strengthening of Infrastructure for Forest Protection.
- (iii) Working Plan Preparation/ Survey & Demarcation.
- (iv) Protection and Conservation of Sacred Groves.
- (v) Conservation and Restoration of Unique Vegetation & Ecosystems.
- (vi) Control and Eradication of Forest Invasive Species.
- (vii) Preparedness for Meeting Challenges of Bamboo Flowering and Improving Management of Bamboo Forests.

The emphasis of implementation of the scheme would be on modernizing the forestry sector with focus on the frontline forestry force. The operational guidelines for the scheme in its revised shape have been issued. In these guidelines a provision has been made for signing of Memorandum of Understanding between the implementing States and the Central Government.

The Scheme is being operated with two sharing patterns: **90%:10%** sharing for North Eastern States including Sikkim and special category States (Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand) and **75%:25%** sharing for other States.

**Performance Review****(a) Physical Performance**

2008-09					2009-10	
S.No.	Major Monitorable Items	Target	Achievement	%	Target	Achievement
1	Creation and Maintenance of fire lines (Kms.)	95015	68936.43	72.55	81053	2243 (4 States)
2	Construction of Boundary pillars (Nos.)	94052	72307	76.87	70950	3667 (4 States)
3	Construction of Building for frontline staff (Nos.)	593	239	40.30	654	25 (4 States) Remaining States Govts. are in the process of furnishing progress report for the FY 2009-10 releases

**(b) Financial performance****(Rs. in Crores)**

Year	BE	RE	Expenditure (upto14.1.2010)		
			Releases to States/ UTs	Central Sectors	Total
2008-09	130	76.00	74.61	0.96	75.57
2009-10	76.00	68.00	51.88	0.62	52.50*

\* Status as on 14.01.2010

**(c) Details of funds released during 2008-09 & 2009-10 are as under:****(As on 14-01-2010) (Rs. in lakhs)**

S.No.	States	2008-09			2009-10		
		Fund revalidate/ adjusted	Fund released during 2008-09	Fund utilized	Fund revalidate/ adjusted	Fund released during 2009-10	Fund utilized
<b>Other States</b>							
1	Andhra Pradesh	24.233*	270.00	223.286	70.947*	-	UC not received
2	Bihar	18.386**	93.614	92.715	19.285**	90.095	UC not received
3	Chhattisgarh	15.30**	463.695	414.25	64.575*	233.885	UC not received
4	Goa	7.86544**	27.366	33.225	2.007**	24.567	UC not received
5	Gujarat	9.47**	461.66	472.03	-	383.86	76.67 (30.9.09)
6	Haryana		111.85	40.28	71.57*	69.56	UC not received
7	Himachal Pradesh	1.04**	260.96	214.554	47.446*	243.50	UC not received
8	J & K	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Jharkhand	18.128**	276.622	294.75	-	208.11	104.00 (31.12.09)
10	Karnataka	4.678*	264.90	259.299	10.279*	201.72	UC not received
11	Kerala	65.63*	467.00	479.10	53.53*	300.00	UC not received
12	Madhya Pradesh	179.60*	565.50	343.03	352.16*	542.02	UC not received
13	Maharashtra		232.00	221.32	10.68*	345.14	UC not received

14	Orissa	5.87	234.00	221.59	-	-	UC not received
15	Punjab	30.00**	134.28	104.57	59.71*	37.00	UC not received
16	Rajasthan		150.408	156.58	0.42**	119.90	UC not received
17	Tamil Nadu	191.73*	389.68	277.32	307.41*	-	UC not received
18	Uttar Pradesh	6.11**	255.48	250.220	11.37**	143.26	73.93 (31.12.09)
19	Uttarakhand	1.37**	305.26	300.19	6.44*	317.20	UC not received
20	West Bengal	27.835* + 1.40**	337.65	312.235	54.38* 0.27**	209.83	UC not received
	Total (a)	608.64544	5301.925	4701.714	1142.479	3469.647	177.93
NE & Sikkim							
1	Assam		400.00	400.00	-	282.26	UC not received
2	Arunachal Pradesh	6.78**	282.84	232.76	57.92*	314.40	UC not received
3	Manipur		206.843	206.843	-	141.46	141.46 (12.1.10)
4	Meghalaya		189.00	104.14	84.86*	158.78	UC not received
5	Mizoram		410.373	410.373	-	240.50	UC not received
6	Nagaland		222.479	222.479	-	270.45	216.36 (30.10.09)
7	Sikkim	20.1448*	273.79	256.53	37.4048*	202.85	UC not received
8	Tripura		156.00	139.177	19.381*	107.64	UC not received
	Total (b)	26.9248	2141.325	1972.302	199.5658	1718.34	357.82
Union Territories							
1	A & N Islands	Nil	Nil	Nil	-	12.00	UC not received
2	Chandigarh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3	D&N Haveli	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4	Daman & Diu	Nil	18.1464	17.4028	-	8.00	UC not received
5	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6	Delhi	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7	Pondicherry	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Total (c)	0.00	18.1464	17.4028	0.00	20.00	0.00
	Grand Total (a)+ (b) + (c)	635.57024	7461.3964	6691.4188	1342.0448	5207.987	535.75

\* Indicates revalidated amount.

\*\* Indicates amount adjusted.

## 11. CERTIFICATION OF TIMBER, & NON-TIMBER FOREST PRODUCTS (NTFPS)

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.

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 viz (i) Committee for 'Certification Criteria, (ii) Committee for 'Certification Processes', (iii) Committee for 'Accreditation Criteria and Processes'.

These Committees were subsequently. 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. Six meetings of National Forest Certification Committee have been convened so far. The 6<sup>th</sup> meeting of NFCC was convened on 20<sup>th</sup> January, 2010. These meeting were attended by large number of stakeholders from different parts of the country and abroad. In these meetings, it was unanimously agreed that an independent autonomous forest certification council need to be set up as the 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. **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 National Forest Certification Committee meetings held during the year 2009-2010 towards the development of National standards for forest and forest products mainly timber and important non-timber forest products. A Forest Certification Council will be constituted for Accreditation and development of processes for certification in this context.

#### **Performance 2008-09; 2009-10**

Two meetings of the **National Forest Certification Committee** were held on 2008-09 for the development of Certification Criteria, Certification Process and Accreditation Criteria & Process towards Forest Certification of timber, Non-timber Forest Products. In 2009-10 four meetings of the Committee were held. It was decided in the last meeting, held on 20 January, 2010, that the committee will submit its report to the Ministry by 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2010.

## **12. DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL FORESTRY DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**

The scheme is to develop 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 data base 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 is to develop a National Forestry Information System to not only remove the lack of data but also monitor the programmes of the Ministry and to ensure adequate Networking with the State/UT Forest Departments. The database 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. The Scheme would aim at the development of a National Forest Data Management System integrated with information systems of the States to ensure effective monitoring with a universal access for all stakeholders.

Activities proposed in this include 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 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 2008-09**

A project entitled “Removal of timber, fuel-wood, fodder and grasses from the forests through headloads and other means” was sanctioned to Forest Research Institute, Dehradun for an amount of Rs. 19.85 lakhs. A project entitled “Survey of Status, Current utilization and potential for sustainable utilization of biodiversity resources in Andaman & Nicobar Islands” was also sanctioned to Andaman & Nicobar Islands for an amount of Rs. 20.85 lakhs.

**Performance 2009-10**

The Ministry has requested all the State Forest Department to furnish the information regarding forestry data available with their concerned Statistics Cell. The Ministry has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 4.09 lakhs to the Centre for Forest & Natural Resource Management, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad for conducting National Preparatory Workshop for Forestry Information System. The Ministry has also reviewed the progress of the projects sanctioned during the year of 2008 and requested the concerned organization to expedite the above projects.

**13. ASSESSMENT OF NON-TIMBER FOREST PRODUCT RESOURCES**

Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) have tremendous potential and role in the economic, social, cultural and traditional life style of millions of forest dependent people throughout the length and breadth of the world. The subsistence and the livelihood of the tribal and local people largely depends on NTFPs. India has rich heritage of traditional systems and knowledge about the Non-timber forest products including medicinal plants. Indian scholars like Charak, Sushruta, etc have produced remarkable treatises on Indian medicinal plants. NTFPs have thus, provided subsistence to the forest dependent communities in India since time immemorial, but it came into great or prominence in the last two decade due to preference for natural product based medicines, cosmetics, dyes and chemicals, pesticides, fodder, fibre etc. However, as on date there is no data on the no. of species being collected from our forest, the quantum as the manner of collection. This raises serious concerns from the point of view of sustainable bio diversity and bio seen.

The main objective of the scheme is to carry out assessment, monitoring and evaluation studies in the broad areas of forest trade, production and disposal of NTFP in the country. Some of the topics identified for carrying out studies under the above scheme are:

- 1) Price related issues of Non-Timber Forest Products especially in context of Import-Export of forestry products and domestic potential.
- 2) Survey of the Removals of fuel-wood and Non-wood Forest Products from the forest areas.
- 3) Survey of Removals of Head-loads from the forest areas.
- 4) Study on the feasibility of establishment of Regulated Timber Market (*hats*) in select Towns (major timber sale points) etc.
- 5) Production and consumption studies in forestry sector mainly NTFPs.
- 6) Socio-economic dimensions of NTFPs for the livelihood and socio-economic benefit of the people.
- 7) Identification of no. of species being collected, its periodicity and its marketability.

Different States are having different priorities for the NTFPs as they have a different economic roles to play in the livelihood and socio-economic amelioration of various communities. Some NTFPs have been nationalized whereas a large number of NTFPs are being allowed to be collected as usufruct rights of the tribal and other such communities living inside or in the vicinity of the forests. Due to the lack of any authentic data about the available NTFP resources, it is very difficult to formulate any policy regarding prices, establishment of markets and other such mechanism to safeguard the interest of the people who collect and trade them. Moreover, the tremendous contribution of NTFPs towards the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has remained unreported. It is therefore, highly essential to assess the NTFP resources which can be done with a coordinated programme at the

national level with the active participation of the States. This Scheme is aimed at achieving these objectives.

Research proposals on quantification, collection, assessment, monitoring and evaluation studies in the broad areas of forest trade, production and disposal of NTFP in the country, from established research institutions, universities and NGOs will be considered under the proposed Scheme. However, in cases, where it is felt that the problem needs to be studied on a larger scale and for which a common research design has to be devised and also that the study on the subject will have to be carried out simultaneously in several States / UTs, the study may be entrusted to organizations like ICFRE, IIFM etc. Besides conducting such studies, NTFP resource Assessment will be co-related with States units for data collection, compilation and dissemination with necessary linkage with the setting above of the National Forestry Information System (NFIS). Workshops will be arranged to create awareness and to have more focus on specific NTFPs which may be region-specific for detailed assessment and their analysis. A proposal received from Forest Research Institute, Dehradun on 'Ensuring Fair Returns to Primary Collectors of Non timber Forest Products' is under active consideration.

### **Performance Summary**

This was a new scheme introduced during the year 2008-2009 with the total budget allocation of Rs. 50 lakhs. However, there was no expenditure during the year 2008 in tune with the guidelines of Ministry of Finance not to operationalize new scheme during 2008-09. The proposal received in 2009 from FRI, Dehradun on "Ensuring Fair returns to Primary Collectors of Non Timber Forest Products" is under consideration.

The Ministry has constituted a Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) Cell in SU Division on the recommendations of the National Task Force on SFM. The basic objective of this cell is to act as a nodal point for all matters related to SFM in the Country and to encourage development of National Programmes aimed at Sustainable utilization and conservation of Forests and maintaining their ecological balance. To prepare the road map and the necessary Criteria and Processes for the National certification of forests, timber and Non-timber forest products etc. in the country at par with the International Standards. In terms of the recommendations of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Meeting of the SFM Cell held on 11-12<sup>th</sup> March, 2008, two teams were constituted for preparation of Revised National Working Plan Code and Pilot testing of the final draft of C&I. Another two teams were also constituted for preparation of C&I of Sustainable Management of Plantation and Non-timber forest produce. The Ministry has provided budgetary support to IIFM, Bhopal for executing development of C&I and Pilot testing etc. A project was also sanctioned to Forest Research Institute, Dehradun for revision of National Working Plan Code for incorporating the final draft of C & I for SFM. During 2009, a process has been initiated for separate chapter in the National Working Plan Code for medicinal plants.

## **14. 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 38 Tiger Reserves in 17 states. 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, inter alia, 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.

The policy initiatives announced by the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech of 29.2.2008, inter alia, contains action points relating to tiger protection. 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.

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

#### Performance Review 2008-09

Objectives	Targets	Achievements	%age	Reasons of shortfall if any
Funding support to tiger reserves	37 tiger reserves in 17 States	37 tiger reserves in 17 states	100%	
Relocation of Families	700 families	700 families relocated	100%	-
Funding support for Special tiger Protection Forces	3 Tiger Reserves	3 tiger Reserves	100%	-

#### Performance Review 2009-10

Objectives	Targets	Achievements	%age	Reasons of shortfall if any
Funding support to tiger reserves	38 tiger reserves in 17 States	38 tiger reserves in 17 states	93%	One State in NER could not release funds in time to the Field Director
Relocation of Families	5000 families	2143families relocated	47%	Owing to paucity of funds target could not be fully achieved.

#### Financial Performance

(Rupees in crores)

Year	BE	RE	Expenditure
2008-09	77.00	157.00	3.73
2009-10	240.13	204.13	162.35

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 our tigers. 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 guidelines of the Special Tiger Protection Force have been revised to provide scope for involving local people in protection. A customized online database relating to tiger mortality has been developed in collaboration with the TRAFFIC-India and tiger mortality figures are available in the public domain. The 2nd round of the all India tiger estimation using the refined methodology is underway.

An all India meeting of Field Directors on 25th-26th July, 2009 reviewed the status of field protection and related issues in tiger reserves. The Chief Ministers of tiger States have been addressed at the level of the Minister for Environment and Forests on several urgent issues like creation of the Tiger Conservation Foundation, timely implementation of the tripartite MOU, stepping up protection etc. Likewise the Chief Ministers of States having tiger reserves affected by left wing extremism have been addressed, while sending the reports received from crack teams for taking special initiatives. Special initiatives have been taken for improving the field delivery system through incentivisation.

## 15. PROJECT ELEPHANT

Project Elephant was launched in February, 1992 to assist States having free ranging populations of wild elephants to ensure long term survival of identified viable populations of elephants as 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 16 States, namely Andhra Pradesh, Aurnachal Pradesh, Assam, Jharkhand, Chhatisgarh, Karnataka, Kerala, Meghalaya, , Maharashtra , Nagaland, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Tripura , Uttrakhand , Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. They are being provided with 100% assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Project Elephant'.

### Performance Review

#### Financial Year 2008-09

Rupees in crores

Name of the activity	BE	Actual Expenditure	Physical Target	Physical Achievements
Project Elephant	21.50	21.50	As proposed by States in APO	Funds released to 17 Elephants States for 32 Elephant Reserves including proposed ones.

#### Financial Year 2009-10

(Rs. in Crores)

Name of the activity	BE	Actual Expenditure (anticipated)	Physical Target	Physical Achievements
Project Elephant	21.50	21.50	As proposed by States in APO	Funds released to 15 Elephants States for 32 Elephant Reserves including proposed ones.

## 16. ANIMAL WELFARE DIVISION

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

### (i) Regulatory

The main task of the Division 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.

### (ii) Developmental

The Division provides assistance through the Animal Welfare Board of India, for construction of Shelter Houses, Dispensaries etc. for stray, infirm and abandoned animals. It also gives grants 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. To make "Rabies free India" a proposal has been under consideration with Planning commission.

### (iii) 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. 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.

### 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. To make awareness among different stakeholders( IAEC members, CPCSEA nominee, etc) of the CPCSEA different IEC activities are undertaken in the form of publishing of books, guidelines, organizing workshop etc.

### Performance Review

Financial Year 2008-09

(Rupees in crores)

Name of the Scheme/ Programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2008-09	Quantifiable Deliverables	Achievements	Remarks
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	Cannot be fixed in quantitative terms	15 AWOs	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	0.28	Cannot 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.
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	2.40	26 Training Programmes	26 Training Programmes	The Institute has entered a MOU with Vets Beyond Border and started international training programme for Veterinary Doctors, Para vets, Animal handlers, etc . Mandatory internship training programme has also completed in the semester prescribed by VCI

	environment for fulfilment of statutory requirements as laid down in the prevention of cruelty to animals act, 1960				
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**Performance Review****Financial Year 2009-10****Rupees in crores**

<b>Name of the scheme/ Programme</b>	<b>Objective/Outcome</b>	<b>Outlay 2009- 10</b>	<b>Quantifiable Deliverables</b>	<b>Achievements</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Shelter House	Financial assistance to AWOs for construction of shelter houses for animals	4.00	44 Shelters	37 Shelters	It is expected that the target will be achieved fully by 31.3.2010
ABC Scheme	Financial assistance to AWOS for carrying out animal birth control programme on dogs	3.60	84000 Operations	83031 Operations	It is expected that the target will be achieved fully by 31.3.2010.
Ambulance Scheme	Financial assistance to AWOS for provision of ambulance services to animals in distress	2.00	45 Ambulances	34 Ambulances	It is expected that the target will be achieved fully by 31.3.2010
Natural Calamity Scheme	Financial assistance to AWOS for providing relief to animals during natural calamities and unforeseen circumstances	0.32	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	0.35	Can not be fixed in quantitative terms	During the current financial year up to 31.12.09, 71 establishments were registered with CPCSEA., 17 Project Proposals were given approval for conducting experimentation. 2 Animal House Facilities were given approval. 2 workshop conducted	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	2.55	22 training programme, 6 practical training programme	18 training programme, 6 practical training programme and one workshop were conducted.	The Institute has completed international training programme for Veterinary Doctors, Para vets, Animal handlers, etc . Mandatory internship training programme has also started for the current semester of B.Vsc. Students
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### Financial Performance

(Rupees in crores)

Year	BE	RE	Expenditure
2008-09	25.00	25.00	24.89
2009-10	25.00	24.00	9.65

### 17. BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION AND RURAL LIVELIHOOD IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

The Govt. of India would be receiving a credit from the International Development Association (IDA) and a grant from the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) towards, the cost of a Project the “Biodiversity Conservation and Rural Livelihood Improvement Project”, to be implemented from 2010. The total Project cost is US\$ 31.02 million, and its scope is as below:-

- i) Implementing the proposed BCRLI Project in two non-tiger landscapes, viz. Askot (Uttarakhand) and Little Rann of Kutch (Gujarat), while providing support to other Project States, for dissemination of good field practices/ capacity building through the Wildlife Institute of India and other national institutes of forestry.
- ii) Facilitating the field officers in learning from good practices emanating from other countries involved in in-situ wildlife conservation and related livelihood issues of local communities.
- iii) Strengthening the capacity of Wildlife Institute of India and supporting State level forest training institutions.

Further, grants have been received from the following sources for preparation of the said externally aided project are from GEF US\$ 3,30,000 and Japanese Grant US\$ 4,12,2000.

As a part of the preparatory phase, consultants 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. It may be noted that the preparatory phase of the project (PPP) was completed on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2007.

**Performance Review****Financial Year 2008-09****Rupees in cores**

<b>Physical target during 2008-09</b>	<b>Financial target during 2008-0</b>	<b>Expenditure during 2008-09</b>	<b>Physical target during 2009-10</b>	<b>Financial target during 2009-10</b>	<b>Expenditure during 2009-10</b>
i) To review the reports submitted by consultant for preparation of project documents.  ii) Consultancy services to be awarded for social and environmental assessment.	3.00	0.53	i) Formulation /finalization of Cost tab.  ii) Project implementation plan.  iii) Financial Management Manual  iv) Procurement Manual  v) Registration of the societies/ foundations by the States.	3.00	0.13

**Performance Review (Physical)****Financial Year 2009-10**

<b>Name of Scheme/ Programme</b>	<b>Objective/ Outcome</b>	<b>Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Outputs</b>	<b>Projected Outcomes</b>	<b>Processes/ Timelines</b>
Biodiversity Conservation and Rural Livelihood Improvement Project	Biodiversity Conservation and Rural Livelihood Improvement Project through testing and establishing participatory approach across a range of globally and nationally important landscape under different management regimes.	Negotiation and approval from donor agencies.  Recruitment of staff under Central Coordination Unit.  Consultancy for preparation of Communication Strategy.	Documentation and Dissemination of materials.  Training, workshop and seminar.	Setting up the Central Coordination Unit for Biodiversity Conservation and Rural Livelihood Improvement Project

**18 . STRENGTHENING OF WILDLIFE DIVISION**

The scheme was introduced in the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan by merging activities components of Strengthening of Wildlife Divisions and Consultancies for Special Tasks Wildlife Crime Control Bureau, Central Zoo Authority (including National Zoological Park) and the Wildlife Division in the Ministry, besides adding a few more activities like :

- i) Implementation of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme “Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats” and the Central Sector Scheme “Strengthening of Wildlife Divisions”.
- ii) Framing policies and legislations related to wildlife conservation.
- iii) Implementation of the provisions of the international Conventions/ protocols / treaties related to wildlife and provide contributions to international Conventions /treaties/protocols etc., wherever necessary.
- iv) Provides ‘Grants in Aid’ to research institutions, Universities, NGOs etc for carrying out research in the field of wildlife conservation.
- v) Provides the Rajiv Gandhi Wildlife Conservation Award, the Amrita Devi Bishnoi Wildlife Protection Award, Salim Ali Fellowship and Kailash Shankhla Fellowship.
- vi) Oversees the implementation of the National Wildlife Action Plan (2002-2016).
- vii) Convene the meetings of the National Board for Wildlife under the Chairmanship of Hon’ble Prime Minister and its Standing Committee under the Chairmanship of Minister i/c of Environment & Forests.

**Performance Review****Financial Year 2008-09****Rupees in crores**

<b>Name o the Scheme/Programme</b>	<b>Objective/Outcome</b>	<b>Outlay</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>Quantifiable Deliverable</b>	<b>Projected outcomes</b>
Control of Wildlife Crime(including CZA/NZP)	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.	25.00	22.03	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 was envisaged that the Scheme shall support 10 research projects during the financial year. CZA to support 25 zoos and the maintenance of 7 Rescue Centres. CZA to support 21 Research programmes and training of 100 in service persons	Scheme supported 10 research projects during the financial year. CZA to support 25 zoos and the maintenance of 7 Rescue Centres. CZA to support 21 Research programmes and training of 100 in-service persons

**Performance Review  
Financial Year 2009-10**

					Rupees in crores
Name of the Scheme/Programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay	Quantifiable Deliverable		Projected outcomes
Strengthening of Wildlife Divisions	<p>i To strengthen the Wildlife Division at the Ministry of Environment and Forests;</p> <p>ii To strengthen the existing the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau and its Regional/ sub-Regional Offices.</p> <p>iii To provide consultancies for special tasks &amp; assistance;</p> <p>iv To provide Rajiv Gandhi &amp; Amrita Devi Bishnoi Awards.</p> <p>v To provide Dr. Salim al Dr. Kailash Sankhla National Fellowships.</p> <p>vi. 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.</p> <p>vii. To support the activities of the Central Zoo Authority (including National Zoological Park) for the ex-situ conservation of biodiversity.</p>	22.58	<p>i To strengthen the Wildlife Division at the Ministry of Environment and Forests;</p> <p>ii To strengthen the existing the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau and its Regional/ sub-Regional Offices.</p> <p>iii To provide consultancies for special tasks &amp; assistance;</p> <p>iv To provide Rajiv Gandhi &amp; Amrita Devi Bishnoi Awards.</p> <p>v To provide Dr. Salim al Dr. Kailash Sankhla National Fellowships.</p> <p>vi. 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.</p> <p>vii. To support the activities of the Central Zoo Authority (including National Zoological Park) for the ex-situ conservation of biodiversity.</p>	<p>Quantifiable targets are not generally assigned under this scheme.</p> <p>However, it is envisaged that the Scheme shall support 10 research projects during the financial year.</p>	<p>Scheme shall support 5 research projects during the financial year 2009-10.</p> <p>The Scheme shall support 30 zoos for its improvement and also for the maintenance of 7 Rescue Centres.</p> <p>CZA shall impart training to around 100 in service zoo personal.</p> <p>CZA shall support 21 ongoing Research Projects.</p> <p>The Scheme shall support the activities of the Head Quarters and 5 Regional offices of Wildlife Crime Control Bureau.</p>

## 19. INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT OF WILDLIFE HABITATS

The Protected Area network (661 PAs), encompassing around 4.8 per cent of the geographical area of the country, form the nucleus of its biodiversity conservation strategy. However, in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, the frontier of biodiversity conservation faces newer challenges. The interface between the biodiversity rich areas (including PAs) and the dependent communities therein, require critical interventions so as to douse the social conflicts arising at many places over issues of access and utilization of bio-resources. Man-animal conflicts are causing hardships to people; as a result, retaliatory actions against wildlife and forests have become rampant. Wildlife crime and illegal trade in wildlife also continue to be a cause of serious concern. It is also realized that substantial part our green legacy lies outside the confines of conventional PAs. Most of these areas also provide excellent linkages with the core PAs in the landscape and, as such, there is an urgent need to conserve and consolidate these areas on a landscape perspective.

Keeping these in view, during the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan period, a comprehensive Centrally Sponsored Scheme titled '*Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats*' has been approved by adding more components and activities to the existing Centrally Sponsored Scheme – *Assistance for the Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries*, thus providing scope for administering focused as well as broad-spectrum conservation interventions in the field. 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

#### Financial Year 2008-09

(Rupees in Crore)

Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes
Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats	<p>i. To assist the States/UTs in the development and management of protected area networks, protection of wildlife inside &amp; 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 &amp; 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 &amp; Community Reserves, Protection outside PAs, Recovery programmes for critically endangered species.</p>	<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>	<p>362 PAs supported under the scheme.</p> <p>Twenty one High Value Biodiversity formations outside the PAs were supported.</p> <p>Three Recovery Programmes for critically endangered species were initiated and supported.</p>

## Performance Review

Financial Year 2009-10

(Rupees in Crores)

Name of Scheme/Programme	Objective/Outcome	Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes
Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats	<p>i. To assist the States/UTs in the development and management of protected areas networks, protection of wildlife inside &amp; 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 and assistance for eco-development, training, capacity building &amp; 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 &amp; Community Reserves, Protection outside PAs, Recovery programmes for critically endangered species.</p>	<p>The financial assistance provided under this scheme is mainly for wildlife conservation and protection and hence cannot be easily quantified.</p> <p>360 PAs are proposed to support during the financial year 2009-10.</p> <p>Twenty High Value Biodiversity formations outside the PAs are to be supported.</p> <p>Five Recovery Programmes for critically endangered species initiated and supported.</p>	<p>360 PAs to support during the financial year 2009-10.</p> <p>Twenty High Value Biodiversity formations outside the PAs supported.</p> <p>Five Recovery Programmes for critically endangered species initiated and supported.</p>

**20. NATIONAL AFFORESTATION AND ECO-DEVELOPMENT BOARD**

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 function 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;
- Enhance the production of 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:-

- Grants in Aid for the In going projects Greening India (GIA for GI) Scheme sanction of new projects has been discontinued since 2008-09.
  - (a) Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)
  - (b) Communication
  - (c) Support to Regional Centres (RCs)
- National Afforestation Programme (NAP) Scheme
- NAEB Scheme : The major components of the Scheme are :-
  - Eco-Development Forces (EDF)

#### Financial performance for the financial year 2008-09 & 2009-10

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Name of Scheme	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Amount Released
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
2009-10	NAEB Scheme	20.50	17.00	13.99
	National Afforestation Programme (NAP)	345.62	318.17	249.83
	Gram Van Yojana	10.00	0.00	0.00
	Eco Development Forces (EDF)	10.50	22.50	9.64

#### Performance Review 2008-09

Rs. in crores

Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/Outcome	Quantifiable Deliverables	Achievements	Remarks
National Afforestation Programme (NAP)	<p><b>Objective</b></p> <p>To increase forest and tree cover.</p> <p><b>Outcome</b></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</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 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>443 FDA projects including 1 new FDA project supported.</p> <p>Project Area approved for treatment: 173435 ha.</p> <p>Operationalizing 6598 new JFMCs</p>	

	revealed as either new area under Forest/Tree Cover or enrichment of forest cover in Satellite Imagery.			
NAEB Scheme	<p><b>Objective (NAEB Scheme)</b></p> <p>Support for implementation of schemes relating to increase in forest and tree cover.</p> <p><b>Outcome</b></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><b>Major deliverables (NAEB Scheme):</b></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>--</p> <p>(ii) All the workshops and training programmes completed. Coordinators reports/ recommendation of workshops are received.</p> <p>(iii) Evaluation of 69 FDA projects, commissioned and most of the reports have been received.</p> <p>(iv) A comprehensive media plan covering 12 Distt. of 6 States viz. Bihar, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh &amp; West Bengal launched</p> <p>(v) The nomination for IPVM Awards for the year 2006 and 2007 were being processed.</p>	As it was decided to discontinue the scheme, no new projects were approved.
Eco Development Force Scheme	<p><b>Objective</b></p> <p>To increase forest/tree cover in inaccessible areas, like desert, terrains, mountain slopes through Regular/Retired TA personnel.</p> <p><b>Outcome</b></p> <p>i. 5 years after sanction, new plantations would, for each bio-geographic region, show the prescribed survival rates.</p>	<p>(i) Continuation of 6 No.s of existing ETF Battalions in the State of Jammu &amp; Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan and Assam</p> <p>(ii) Setting up of new ETF Battalions in Nagaland/ Jharkhand/ Karnataka.</p>	Amount of Rs.10.50 Crores has been reimbursed.	-
				Budget constraints lead to non-approval of suggested new ETF Battalions

	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 <b>Satellite Imagery.</b>			
Gram Van Yojana	<p><b>Objective</b> To increase forest and tree cover</p> <p><b>Outcome</b> 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.	Operationalization of the scheme was kept in abeyance due to a directive of the Finance Ministry not to operationalise new scheme. .	

**Performance Review 2009-10****(Rs. in crores)**

<b>Name of Scheme/ Programme</b>	<b>Objective/Outcome</b>	<b>Quantifiable Deliverables</b>	<b>Achievement As on 31.12.2009</b>
National Afforestation Programme (NAP)	<p><b>Objective</b> To increase forest and tree cover.</p> <p><b>Outcome</b> i. 5 years after sanction, new plantations would, for each bio-geographic region, show the</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 regeneration and Perennial herbs and shrubs</p>	<p>295 FDA projects including 1 new FDA project supported.</p> <p>Project Area approved for treatment: 72808 ha.</p>

	<p>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>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>849 new JFMCs</p> <p>Operationalized.</p>
NAEB Scheme	<p><b>Objective (NAEB Scheme)</b> Support for implementation of schemes relating to increase in forest and tree cover.</p> <p><b>Outcome</b></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><b>Major deliverables (NAEB Scheme):</b></p> <p>i) Support to projects already approved under the Grants- in Aid for Greening India Scheme.</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: 6 States and 12 selected Districts and a national campaign proposed.</p>	<p>25 projects supported</p> <p>(ii) Work Programmes of all Regional Centres approved.</p> <p>(iii) Evaluation of 102 FDA projects, commissioned and reports are being received from Evaluators</p> <p>(iv) A comprehensive media plan covering 12 Distt. of 6 States viz. Bihar, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh &amp; West Bengal launched. The programme, spilled over from the earlier year due to delay in finalization by DAVP.</p> <p>(v) The Awards upto the year 2008 have been conferred.</p>
Eco Development Force Scheme	<p><b>Objective</b> To increase forest/tree cover in inaccessible areas, like desert, terrains, mountain slopes through Regular/Retired TA personnel.</p> <p><b>Outcome</b></p>	<p>(i) Continuation of 6 No.s of existing ETF Battalions in the State of Jammu &amp; Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan and Assam</p> <p>(ii) Revising of ETF Guidelines, new proposals to be entertained thereafter.</p>	<p>An amount of Rs.9.64 Crores has been reimbursed.</p> <p>Bills for Rs.12.00 crore are pending for reimbursement. In the event of</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>additional allocation of Rs.12.00 crore the expenditure would be Rs.22.50 crore</p>
Gram Van Yojana	<p><b>Objective</b> To increase forest and tree cover</p> <p><b>Outcome</b> 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>New project area approved for natural regeneration, artificial regeneration, and planting of perennial herbs and shrubs: 0.20 lakh ha.</p>	<p>The Gram Van Yojana Scheme is under formulation</p>

**B. ECOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT****21. BOTANICAL SURVEY OF INDIA**

The Botanical Survey of India (BSI) is the apex research organization under the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Govt. of India for carrying out taxonomic and floristic studies on wild plant resources of the country through *Survey, Documentation and Conservation*. It was established on 13<sup>th</sup> February, 1890 with the basic objective to explore the plant resources of the country and to identify the plants species with economic virtues. Sir George King, the then Superintendent of the 'Royal Botanic Garden' Calcutta was appointed as First ex-officio Honorary Director of the BSI. After independence the department was reorganized in March, 1954 by the Government of India as a part of scientific development of the country 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 BSI 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 wildlife 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 associated with plants and development of National Database of herbarium specimens/live collections/botanical paintings/illustrations, plant distribution and nomenclature, plant uses, etc.

**Review of Performance During 2008 – 09**

<b>Scheme/ Programme</b>	<b>Objective/ Outcome</b>	<b>Quantifiable deliverables</b>	<b>Achievements</b>
Survey & Exploration	Collection, Preservation, Identification and incorporation of the plant specimens in the herbaria	60 field tours to several districts and forests areas of more than 14 states and 15 Herbarium Consultation tours to different herbaria and 2 foreign tours	60 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), Uttar Pradesh (Bakhira Birds Sanctuary), Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand (Chamoli district), Gujarat (Bhavnagar & Rajkot districts), Karnataka (Mookambika Wildlife Sanctuary), Tamil Nadu (Satyamangalam Forests & Mukkurthi National Park), Andaman & Nicobar Islands (Ferrargunj & Madhuvan forests areas and Little Nicobar), Jharkhand (Dalma Wildlife Sanctuary), West Bengal (Gorumara National Park, Mahananda, Senchal, Narendrapur & Ballavpur Wildlife Sanctuaries). During the field tours, more than 7,500 specimens have been collected. 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 (Vol. I), Gujarat (Vol. II), Manipur (Vol. II), Mizoram (Vol. III), Arunachal Pradesh (Vol. II), Kerala (Vol.III); Protected Areas of Tamil Nadu (Mukkhurti National Park), West Bengal (Narendrapur Wildlife Sanctuary, Gorumara National Park, Senchal Wildlife Sanctuary, 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 South Andamans Islands, Mizoram; Lichen Flora of Sikkim; Pteridophytic Flora of South Sikkim; Fungal (Mushrooms) flora of Sikkim (West);

			underexplored areas of Tamil Nadu (Sathyamangalam forests, Vellingiri, Siruvani and Annaikatti hills)
Documentation of phytodiversity	Inventorisation of the collected plant specimens at National/ Regional/State / District/ Ecosystem level	1000 species of flowering plants (100 at national level and 900 at State/regional level) and 150 species of non flowering plants will be documented.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>National Flora (Flora of India):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Completed revision of plant families, viz. Polygonaceae, Thymelaeaceae and Loganiaceae</li> <li>➤ Taxonomic description of 12 species of <i>Ranunculus</i> L. and 20 species of Orchidaceae and 35 species of Cyperaceae were completed.</li> <li>➤ Completed the Checklist of Gymnosperms of India and Checklist of Lichens of India</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Regional Flora:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Completed the revision of Aphylophorales of North Western Himalaya</li> <li>➤ Study of relevant literature and examination of specimens collected earlier from the area under the project 'Taxonomic Study of Family Aspidiaceae in North East India' and 'Pteridophytic Flora of South Sikkim' have been completed.</li> <li>➤ Completed survey, identification and taxonomic description and incorporated GPS data in GIS platform under the project E-Flora of National Capital Territory (Delhi &amp; its environs).</li> <li>➤ Completed the Flora of Dampa Tiger Reserve, Mizoram</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>State Flora:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Completed Flora of West Bengal Volume IV</li> <li>➤ Completed taxonomic description of 715 spp. for Flora of Mizoram (Vol. III), Manipur (Vol. II), Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh (Vol. III), Jammu &amp; Kashmir (Vol. IV), Gujarat (Vol. I &amp; Vol. II), Kerala (Vol. IV &amp; Vol. V) and Port Blair:</li> </ul> </li> </ol>
Documentation of Traditional knowledge of plants:	Documentation of traditional knowledge of plants from some districts of Orissa	Documentation of traditional knowledge of plants from Phulbani, Rayagada and Mayurbhanj	Three tours to Phulbani, Rayagada and Mayurbhanj districts were carried out and ethno-botanical uses of about 225 species recorded, including 175 medicinal, 35 of food value and 15 of veterinary uses.
<i>Es situ</i> conservation	Maintenance of live germplasm of RET and economically important species	<i>Ex-situ</i> conservation of 100 species in the Associated Botanic Gardens of BSI.	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 species introduced for <i>ex-situ</i> conservation
Publications	Dissemination of information on Indian Plant Diversity	5 books and 2 journals	Materials for Flora of Arunachal Pradesh, Vol. – II; Plant Discoveries, 2007; Oil Yielding Plants; Meliolales of India, Vol. II; Vanaspati Vani, Vol.17 (In Hindi); <i>Paschim Banglar Udvid</i> , Vol. 5, 2008 (In Bengali)

#### Review of Performance during 2009 – 10

Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Quantifiable deliverables	Achievements
Survey & Exploration	Collection, Preservation, Identification and incorporation of	60 field tours to several districts and forests areas of more than 14	52 field tours were undertaken so far for floristic/ethnobotanical and other studies of higher and lower groups of plants by different regional centres and units of BSI covering the areas of Western Himalaya (Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand); Eastern Himalaya (Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh); North – East India

	the plant specimens in the herbaria	states and 15 Herbarium Consultation tours to different herbaria and 2 foreign tours	(Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura); Arid – Semi Arid (Gujarat, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan); Gangetic Plains (Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal); Deccan Peninsula (Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu); Western Ghats (Maharashtra, Karnataka, Goa, Kerala, Tamil Nadu); East Coast (Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu); Islands (Andaman & Nicobar, Lakshadweep). During field tours, <i>ca</i> 1,950 specimens have been collected. 1,340 of these collected specimens belonging to <i>ca</i> 320 spp. were identified by scientists of different regional centres and units which resulted to the discovery of 1 genus, 28 species as new to science and 21 species as new to India.
Documentation of phytodiversity	Inventorisation of the collected plant specimens at National/ Regional/ State/ District/ Ecosystem level	1000 species of flowering plants (100 at national level and 900 at State/regional level) and 150 species of non flowering plants will be documented.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>National Flora (Flora of India):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Taxonomic description of families Acanthaceae – Subtribe: Justiciinae (14 genera, 119 species), Nyctaginaceae (6 genera, 17 species), Lauraceae (19 genera 205 species), Salicaceae (2 genera, 42 species), Ranunculaceae – Genus: Ranunculus (41 species), Juncaceae (2 genera 53 species), Begoniaceae (1 genus 60 species) and Cyperaceae – Tribe Rynchosporaeae, Hypolytreae; Sclerieae (9 Genera 46 species) have been completed.</li> <li>An annotated Checklist of Lichens (2231 species) and Marine algae (840 species) of India have been completed.</li> <li>Checklist of Indian Algae: Cyanophyceae (1190 species) and Chlorophyceae (1500 species) has been completed.</li> <li>Checklist of Indian Gymnosperms (109 species) has been completed and submitted for publication</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Regional/State Flora:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Taxonomic description for Flora of Mizoram, Volume III (28 families 239 genera 547 species); Uttar Pradesh, Volume I (81 families, 352 genera 862 species), and Kerala, Volume II (33 families 187 genera 650 species) have been completed.</li> <li>Flora of Upper Siang District, Arunachal Pradesh completed.</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Protected Areas:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Taxonomic descriptions for Flora of Ballavpur Wildlife Sanctuary, West Bengal; Kyangnolsa Alpine Sanctuary, Tendong Reserve Forest, Maenam Wildlife Sanctuary, Fumbonglho Wildlife Sanctuary, Sikkim and Dampa Tiger Reserve, Mizoram have been completed.</li> <li>Bryophytic Flora (Hepaticae &amp; Anthocerotae) of Mehao Wildlife Sanctuary, Arunachal Pradesh has been completed.</li> </ul> </li> </ol>
Documentation of Traditional knowledge of plants:	Documentation of traditional knowledge of plants from Orissa	Documentation in form Jharsaguda, Angul, Bolangir and Gajapati districts	5 tours to Jharsaguda, Angul, Bolangir and Gajapati districts carried out and ethno-botanical uses of <i>ca</i> . 274 species recorded, which includes 192 medicinal, 65 of food value and 17 of veterinary uses.
Digitization of economic plant herbarium and old archival documents in Industrial Section Indian	Development of virtual/digital herbarium of economic plants of India & preservation of old archival documents	Digitization of 20,000 herbarium specimens and 60,000 old archival documents	The project has become operational in November 2009 and so far 30,000 archival documents and manuscripts in the Industrial Section Indian Museum (ISIM), BSI, Kolkata have been digitized under the project “Conservation, Restoration and Digitisation of Old Archival Documents/Correspondences/ Manuscripts & Herbarium Specimens at ISIM, Kolkata

Museum			
Digitization of herbarium specimens	Development of Indian Virtual Herbarium (IVH) and Digital Herbarium (DH)	Digitization of 3000 specimens of medicinal plants and 10,000 type specimens	Bar coding and digitization of 3000 specimens of medicinal plants and 6000 type specimens (including label data) have been completed.
Es situ conservation	Maintenance of live germplasm of RET and economically important species	<i>Ex-situ</i> conservation of 100 species in Associated Botanic Gardens of different circles of BSI.	36 rare endangered species have been introduced for, acclimatization and multiplication for ex-situ conservation of and economically important plants in Acharya Jagadish Chandra Bose Indian Botanic Garden, Howrah, Botanic Garden of Indian Republic, NOIDA and in the Associated Botanic Gardens of different Regional Centres of BSI
Publications	Dissemination of information on Indian Plant Diversity	5 books and 2 journals	Hepaticae & Anthocerotae of Great Himalayan National Park, Himachal Pradesh; Flora of Pin Valley National Park, Himachal Pradesh; Plant Discoveries 2008 (English and Hindi); Floral Diversity of Tiger Reserves of India; <i>Vanaspati Vani</i> , Vol.18 (In Hindi); ENVIS News Letter Vols. 13 (2) & 14; Grasses of Tamil Nadu; Materials for the Flora of Aurnachal Pradesh, Vol III

### Financial Review

Year	Rupees in crores					
	BE		RE		Expenditure	
	Plan	Non Plan	Plan	Non Plan	Plan	Non Plan
2008-09	18.00	15.80	13.93	19.99	13.80	18.80
2009-10	14.19	17.13	19.12	23.60	8.51	21.61

## 22. 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 2008-2009**

Name objectives/schemes	Physical Targets	Achievement
Exploration & Survey of Faunal Resources of the state Ecosystem	51 Surveys	53 surveys
	50 Surveys	50 surveys
Status Survey of Endangered Species	03 Surveys	03 surveys
Taxonomic Studies of State Fauna	53 Surveys covering Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Chattishgarh, Orissa, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan , & Andaman & Nicobar Islands	53 Surveys covering Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Chattishgarh, Orissa, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan , & Andaman & Nicobar Islands
Renovation of H Q's & Regional Musea	5 Regional Stations will be strengthened.	
Computerization of Data, 26,500	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 26,500 examples	Data, 26,500
Training & Extension Services	7	7
Publication - 34 books	Records ZSI - 4 books Occ. Papers -10 books., Status Survey-5 State fauna- 2 Wetland series - 2 books Conservation area - 5 books Handbooks - 4 books Special Publications - 5	35 books
Sale of Publication	5.00 Lakhs	6.00 Lakhs

**Physical performance 2009-2010 (Upto 31. 12.09)**

Name objectives/schemes	Physical Targets	Achievement
Exploration & Survey of Faunal Resources of the state Ecosystem	36 Surveys	30 Surveys
	37 Surveys	27 Surveys
Status Survey of Endangered Species	11 Surveys	07 Surveys
Taxonomic Studies of State Fauna	36 Surveys covering Chattishgarh Punjab, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, , Orissa, Jharkhand, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Assam, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan , & Andaman & Nicobar Islands	30 Surveys covering Chattishgarh Punjab, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, , Orissa, Jharkhand, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Assam, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan , & Andaman & Nicobar Islands
Renovation of H Q's & Regional Musea	5 Regional Stations will be strengthened.	

Computerization of Data, 27,500	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 26,500 examples	Data, 23,100
Training & Extension Services	7	5
Publication - 30 books	Records ZSI - 4 books Occ. Papers –10 books., Fauna of India-2 State fauna- 3 Wetland series – 2 books Conservation area – 3 books Handbooks – 3 books Special Publications – 5	22 books
Sale of Publication	6.00 Lakhs	4.00 Lakhs

### Financial Review

Year	BE		RE		Rupees in crores Expenditure	
	Plan	Non Plan	Plan	Non Plan	Plan	Non Plan
2008-09	11.15	12.25	16.33	16.45	16.28	11.00
2009-10	14.07	14.30	23.49	14.30	12.59	15.54

### BSI and ZSI: Special Grant

A special one time grant of Rs.15 crore each was announced in the Union budget 2009-10 for strengthening of BSI and ZSI. To achieve this mandate a Task Force under the Chairmanship of Prof. Madhav Gadgil, a renowned environmental scientist, has drawn a work plan to strengthen these institutions. One of the major recommendations of the Committee is to classify the main objectives of the BSI/ZSI as high priority activities comprising their main focus and activities to be undertaken through collaboration. While an allocation of Rs 11 crores of the total special grant of Rs 30 crores has been allocated to the two institutions in 2009-10, remaining grant of Rs 19 crores has been provided in the 2010-11 plan.

### 23. 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 2008-2009**

Name of the Activity	Physical Target	Achievements	Reasons for shortfall, if any
A. Environment Education Awareness and Training			
(i) National Green Corps Programme(NGC)	(i) Supporting 100000 eco-clubs. - Training of 75,000 Teacher-in-charges of Eco-clubs.	i) 111609 Eco-clubs have been supported. -24,282 Teachers-in-charge of Eco-clubs were trained.	Participating schools and teachers need to be further motivated  Teachers need to be further motivated to increase their participation.
(ii) National Environment Awareness Campaign(NEAC)	(ii) Participation of 9000 organisations in NEAC.	ii) 10,642 organisations have participated in the campaign. iii) 58 Seminars/Symposium/Workshops etc, were supported.	
(iii) Seminar Symposia/Workshops etc.	(iii) Supporting 70 seminars/symposia/workshops etc.	(iv) 31 teachers were given refresher course in one programme.	
(iv) GLOBE		- Four training programmes have been held in which 97 teachers have been trained.  Organised as planned	
(v) Grants-in-aid to Professional societies/Publications	(iv) Conducting of refresher courses for 200 teachers trained in GLOBE protocol.	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.	
(vi) Other awareness programmes	- Organizing programmes for training of 100 teachers in GLOBE protocols Observance of Earth Day, Green Olympiad, Terra Quiz, VPNR and Health Mela.	-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 campaign support for calendric events.	
(vii) Use of Media	(v) Providing campaign support to calendric events, Vatavaran Film Festival, Production/Telecast of TV and radio Programmes.	Performed	

**Financial year 2009-2010**

Name of the Activity	Physical Target	Physical Achievement	Reasons for shortfall, if any
A. Environment Education Awareness and Training			
(i) National Green Corps Programme(NGC)	(i) Supporting 1,00,000 eco-clubs. - Training of 50,000 Teacher-in-charges of Eco-clubs.	i) 85,882 eco-clubs have been supported. -12000 Teachers-in-charge of Eco-clubs were trained.	Participating schools and teachers need to be further motivated
(ii) National Environment Awareness Campaign(NEAC)	(ii) Participation of 10,000 organizations in NEAC.	ii) 11,738 organizations have been approved for participate in the campaign.	
	(iii) Supporting 70	iii) 28 seminars/	Teachers need to be

(iii) Seminar Symposia/Workshops etc.	seminars/symposia/workshops etc.	Symposium/ Workshop supported.	further motivated to increase their participation.
(iv) GLOBE	(iv) Conducting of refresher courses for 200 teachers trained in GLOBE protocol.  - Organizing programmes for training of 100 teachers in GLOBE protocols	(iv) 26 teachers were given refresher course in two programmes.	

**Financial Review**

(Rupees in Crores)

Year	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Expenditure
2008-09	53.50	53.50	46.99
2009-10	53.50	43.50	

**24. 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 environmental education. The Museum was opened to the public in 1978 on June 5 on the occasion of World Environment Day. The NMNH today is widely recognized for its thematic exhibit galleries and innovative educational programmes and activities to disseminate information on ecology, environment and natural heritage.

**Performance Review 2008-09**

Name of the activity	Physical target	Physical achievements	Reasons for shortfall, if any
National Museum of Natural History, New Delhi.	Acquisition of land and construction of building for NMNH.  Creation of infrastructure and updating the exhibits  Educational & extension services.  Advertisement & Publicity.  E-governance & interactive Multimedia facility	Partly achieved.  Partly achieved. Two big Dioramas viz. Man & Nature and Facets of Forests renovated and updated.  Achieved.  Advt. through hoardings on the Bus stops, Public convenience and Kiosks near the important schools and markets have been made.  Partially achieved	A suitable land has been identified in the National Zoological Park area, New Delhi. A final decision regarding allotment of this land is yet to be taken by the Ministry of Urban Development.
National Museum of Natural History, New Delhi.	Acquisition of land and construction of building for NMNH.  Creation of infrastructure and updating the exhibits  Educational & extension services.  Advertisement & Publicity.  E-governance & interactive	Partly achieved.  Partly achieved. Two big Dioramas viz. Man & Nature and Facets of Forests renovated and updated.  Achieved.  Advt. through hoardings on the Bus stops, Public convenience and	A suitable land has been identified in the National Zoological Park area, New Delhi. <b>A final decision regarding allotment of this land is yet to be taken by the Ministry of Urban Development.</b>

	Multimedia facility	Kiosks near the important schools and markets have been made.  Partially achieved	
RMNH, Mysore. 2 <sup>nd</sup> Phase of Gallery Development.  Educational activities and Extension services.  Advt. & Publicity.	Planning, designing and preparation of Exhibits for 2 <sup>nd</sup> 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 publica-tions, preparation of strategy for advertisement & completion of work.	In progress.  Achieved.  Achieved	
RMNH, Bhubaneswar Development of 2 <sup>nd</sup> Phase Gallery.  Education  Indo-U.S. herpetological collections.  Advt. & Publicity.  Library/ publication.  E-governance & multimedia facility.	Development of Galleries/ Exhibitions on “Body’s Hardware”, “Forest Wealth”, Skeleton of Wild tusker “Shankar”  In-house and outreach activities for Students, Teachers, Persons with disabilities.  Systematic sorting out of collections received from HQ,  Identification of places of tourist interest, planning & execution of putting display boards, hoardings for publicity.  Purchase of books.  Internet connectivity, website.	Achieved.  Achieved  Achieved.  Achieved  Achieved	

RMNH, Bhopal. Development of 2 <sup>nd</sup> Phase of Gallery	Preparation of layout design for the gallery - presented in the A.P.C.  Call for open tender and awarded the work to be completed.	Partly achieved.  Partly achieved.	
Development of Central Courtyard Exhibits.	-do-	In process.	
Devt. of Replica of Bhimbetka & Open air diorama .	For schools, Disabled an others	Achieved.	
Development of two Mini Courtyards .	Organizing exhibition on "Save Tiger".	Achieved.	
Educational/ Extension Programmes.	Award to work for digital printing publication.	Achieved	
Exhibition			
Publication			
RMNH Sawai Madhopur.	To take possession of land from State Govt.	Achieved	

**Performance Review 2009-10 (Up to 31.12.2009)**

Name of the Activity	Physical target	Physical Achievements
NMNH, New Delhi Acquisition of land and construction of building	Efforts are being made to get a piece of land allotted by Ministry of Urban Development for the NMNH HQ building .	Being pursued
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
Advt. & Publicity.	To put hoardings on the main Bus Stops of the city.	In Process
E-governance & interactive Multi-media facility	Planning for creation of IT & Multimedia facility including procurement of softwares	In progress

RMNH, Mysore Minor Works 2nd Phase of Gallery Development  Advertisement & Publicity (including education) Publication  Professional services.	Construction of Education and Reception Counters. Purchase of items for Establishment of Gallery-II.  (a) Publicity through Exhibition (b) Publicity through educational programmes (c) Publicity through organisation of programme for Disabled  Museum Brochure Braille publications and other South Indian Languages.  Preparation of mock up models from the sort listed firms for new Gallery.	Detailed Estimate prepared and proposal is in process.  In Progress. achieved,  In progress.  In Progress.
RMNH, Bhubaneswar  Exhibition  Educational activities.  Collection and research.  Publication.  Publicity & Advertisement.  E-governance.	Conceptualizing, visualizing and developing of outdoor exhibits.  Organizing in-house and outreach educational activities for students and teachers.. Purchase of educational Kits for Water analysis, Pollution testing, Soil analysis etc.  Collection, preservation, maintenance and upkeep of existing as well as fresh material.  Designing of biannual news letter. Printing of brochures on exhibitions.  Processing for publicity through electronics and print media.  Internet connectivity in all units	Achieved  Mobile exhibition travel to district of Cuttak, Kurda and Bhadrak. Achieved  Achieved.  Partially Achieved  Partially Achieved
RMNH, <b>Bhopal</b> Development of 2 <sup>nd</sup> Phase Gallery and outdoor exhibits.  Educational & Extension programmes including Temporary Exhibition  <b>Advt and publicity.</b>  <b>Library /Publication.</b> E-governance & multimedia facility.	Updating and development of central courtyard and cave structural Bhim Batika mini courtyard and II Gallery.  To extend educational activities for the school children/general visitors.  Print Media Digital advertisement and holding and cable media.  Printing publication, Purchase of books.  Internet connectivity	Achieved  Achieved  Achieved partially  Achieved partially  Achieved partially
RGRMNH, Sawai Madhopur	Construction of building, Establishment of site office; appointment of staff on contract; Organisation of nature awareness programmes	In progress
RMNH, Gangtok	Acquisition of land; Preparation of SFC;	In Progress

**Financial Review****Rupees in crores**

Year	BE		RE		Expenditure	
	Plan	Non Plan	Plan	Non Plan	Plan	Non Plan
2008-09*	10.00	1.50	6.30	1.95	7.01	1.03
2009-10	17.30	2.95	13.03	1.53	8.53	1.18

\* Original RE 2008-09 for NMNH (Capital) was Rs. 3.65 crores, but on re-appropriation by the B&A Section, Rs. 2.25 crores was re appropriated to BSI (Capital)

**25. 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 & financial performance of Biosphere - 2008-09**

Name of Scheme Programme	Objective/Outcome	Projected Outcomes	Achievement
Biosphere Reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To conserve the biodiversity within natural ecosystems through management interventions in designated 15 Biosphere Reserves;</li> <li>• To ensure sustainable use of natural resources through most appropriate technologies for improvement of socio-economic conditions and local communities;</li> <li>• To facilitate multi-faceted research, monitoring, education and training in Biosphere Reserve and potential sites;</li> </ul>	(a) Value addition to local resources in 15 existing Biosphere Reserve through <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Setting up of pilot plots for continuing monitoring;</li> <li>• Sustainable use of resources;</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of degraded landscapes; Socio-economic upliftment of local communities; interventions;</li> <li>• Development of communication, eco-tourism; Research, monitoring; Education and training;</li> </ul> (b) Designation of 1 new Biosphere Reserve (c) 1 meeting of MAB Committee	Fund provided to 15 existing Biosphere reserves.

**Financial Review****(Rupees in Crores)**

Year	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Expenditure
2008-09	11.00	11.00	10.94
2009-10	11.00	11.00	

## 26. 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ex-situ conservation and propagation of rare and endangered endemic plant species;</li> <li>- Strengthening of existing infrastructural facilities to facilitate conservation of germplasms, establishment of seed banks, arboreta and mist propagation facilities.</li> <li>- Education and public awareness in respect of endemic plant species;</li> <li>- Reintroduction of endangered species in wild for in-situ propagation in natural ecosystems in collaboration with forest department.</li> </ul>	2.2	2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Facilities in about 15 gardens will be improved</li> <li>2. At least 150 rare plants will be conserved in the garden.</li> <li>3. 15 projects to be processed, sanctioned, and monitored</li> </ul>	Financial assistance to 24 gardens supported including Lead gardens apart from on-going projects

#### Physical and financial performance of Assistance to Botanic Gardens during Year 2009-10

(Rupees in Crores)

Scheme	Objective/Outcome	2009-10		Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical Outputs	Achievements
		Plan Budget	Expenditure (5.02.2010)		
Assistance to Botanic Gardens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ex-situ conservation and propagation of rare and endangered endemic plant species;</li> <li>- Strengthening of existing infrastructural facilities to facilitate conservation of germplasm, establishment of seed banks, arboreta and mist propagation facilities.</li> <li>- Education and public awareness in respect of endemic plant species;</li> <li>- Reintroduction of endangered species in wild for in-situ propagation in natural ecosystems in collaboration with forest department.</li> </ul>	2.2	2.03	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Facilities in about 15 gardens will be improved</li> <li>2. At least 150 rare plants will be conserved in the garden.</li> <li>3. 15 projects to be processed, sanctioned, and monitored</li> </ul>	Financial assistance to gardens supported including Lead gardens apart from on-going projects

## 27. MANGROVES ECO-SYSTEM AND WETLANDS

### 27.1. MANGROVES ECO-SYSTEM

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 Policy, 2006 recognizes that Mangroves & Coral Reefs are an 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.

### Performance review

**Physical and financial performance of Mangroves & Coral Reefs year 2008-09****Rupees in crores**

Scheme	Physical target 2008-09	Financial target 2008-09	Expenditure incurred during 2008-09	Physical targets 2009-10	Financial targets 2009-10	Expenditure till 31.12.09	Remarks
Scheme on Conservation & Management of Mangroves & Coral Reefs	25 M.A.Ps. of identified mangroves & coral reef sites.	7.10 (RE)	7.10	25M.A.Ps. of identified mangrove and coral reef sites.	7.10	6.7	95%

**Physical and financial performance of Mangroves & Coral Reefs year 2009-10****Rupees in crores**

Scheme	Financial target 2008-09	Expenditure incurred during 2008-09	Percentage of achievement against target	Financial targets 2009-10	Expenditure till 31.12.09	Percentage of achievement against target
Scheme on Conservation & Management of Mangroves & Coral Reefs	7.10	7.10	100%	7.10	6.7	95%

**27.2. WETLAND PROGRAMMES**

A programme for conservation and management of wetlands was initiated in 1987 with the following objectives:-

- ❖ to lay down policy guidelines for implementing programmes of conservation and management of wetlands in the country,
- ❖ to undertake priority wetlands for intensive conservation measures,
- ❖ to monitor implementation of the Programme of conservation, management and research,
- ❖ to prepare an inventory of Indian wetlands,

With the above objectives in view, a National Committee on Wetlands and an Expert Group on Wetlands (EGoW) were constituted. Based on the recommendations of these Committees, 115 wetlands covering 26 States/UT have been identified so far for conservation and management purposes. The National Committee on wetlands reviews and monitors the progress of activities under the scheme carried out by concerned state governments under the MAPs of the identified wetlands.

The main activities under the Programme are: data collection and survey, identification of problems, mapping of wetlands, landscape planning, hydrology, control of encroachments, eutrophication and abatement, aquatic weed control, wildlife conservation, fisheries development, environmental awareness and research on various aspects of wetland processes and functioning.

**Physical performance 2008-09 & 2009-10**

**Rupees in crores**

Scheme	Physical target 2008-09	Financial target 2008-09	Expenditure incurred during 2008-09	Physical targets 2009-10	Financial targets 2009-10	Expenditure till 2009-10 (31.12.09)	Remark
Wetland Conservation Programme	40 M.A.Ps. of identified wetlands	11.90 (BE) This includes an additional amount of Rs. 1.50 crore allocated for NER	11.87	40 M.A.Ps. of identified wetlands and 05 research projects in priority areas of research to supplement MAPs	11.90 This includes an additional amount of Rs. 1.50 crore allocated for NER	10.00	100% achievements financially as well as physically has been made

**Financial review of the scheme for 2008-09 & 2009-10****Rupees in crores**

Scheme	Financial target 2008-09	Expenditure incurred during 2008-09	Percentage of achievement against target	Financial targets 2009-10	Expenditure till 2008-09 (till 31.12.09)	Percentage of achievement against target
Wetland Conservation Programme	BE 11.90 (including North-East)	11.87 This includes an additional amount of Rs. 1.90 crore allocated at RE stage.	100%	11.90	10.00	84.65 %

**28. ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION SYSTEM (ENVIS)**

ENVIS is a Plan Scheme and is implemented by the EI Division of the Ministry for environmental information collection, collation, retrieval and dissemination to all concerned. 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 located in various potential organizations/institutions in the country 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.

From 2009-2010, State of Environment project has been merged with ENVIS Scheme. SoE reports for States/UTs and also city levels are contemplated to be prepared. Seminars/workshops to be conducted to propagate and expand the activities of ENVIS besides the National/regional workshops for evaluation and monitoring. Any new activities within the purview of ENVIS may also be initiated.

### Review of Performance

- 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 2009-10, the ENVIS network was classified in five thematic groups. For monitoring and evaluating, evaluation workshops and seminars were held in four thematic 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, Tripura, Sikkim and Maharashtra. After the review the ISBEID Scheme is being considered for extension to all the states and UTs involving optimum number of Modules.
- The Ministry has launched its new website on 29<sup>th</sup> September, 2009 as part of a continuous and ongoing process to bring more transparency and citizen-friendliness into Ministry's functioning and to become more accountable and transparent. The Website has been redesigned after a lengthy consultation process involving ENVIS Cell and a number of prominent civil society groups, key user groups and other stakeholders. In an attempt to draw more visitors to the website, a number of progressive features have been included such as videos, pictures and a blog by the Minister and are being regularly updated by ENVIS Cell in the Ministry. The home-page of the Ministry at URL: <http://www.moef.gov.in> is being updated by ENVIS regularly. Query-response service is also being 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.
- 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 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.
- SoE Report – India 2009 has been prepared and released.

### Financial Review

(Rs. in crores)

Year	BE	RE	Actual Expenditure
2008-09	6.00	6.00	<b>5.78</b>
2009-10	6.50	6.50	4.46*

\* upto 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2009

## 29. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (R&D)

Ministry of Environment & Forests has been funding research in multi-disciplinary aspects of pollution environment ecosystems protection, conservation and management at various universities, institutions of higher learning, national research institutes and non-governmental organizations in identified thrust areas under its Research & Development (R&D) Programme. The Research & Development Scheme of the Ministry is a Central Plan Scheme for conservation and management of environment since 1985.

The objective of the scheme is to generate information required to develop strategies, technologies and methodologies for better environmental management. It also aims at attempting solutions to the practical problems of resource management, conservation of natural resources and eco-regeneration of degraded areas. Further, the scheme also seeks to strengthen infrastructure to facilitate research and scientific manpower development. In order to achieve these objectives, research grants are provided in the identified thrust areas to various organizations (universities, colleges recognized by UGC, institutions of CSIR, ICAR, ICMR, ICSSR and recognized non- governmental scientific organizations) all over the country.

The Ministry has brought out revised guidelines in 2006 for supporting research in Environment which inter-alia include thrust areas of research and their prioritization.

The Ministry supports research through its established research programmes. These include Environment Research Programme (ERP), Ecosystem Research Scheme (ERS), Eastern and Western Ghats Research Programme (E&WGRP) and Economic & Social Issues. Thematic Expert Groups for these research programmes have been constituted to screen, evaluate and recommend new projects and also to monitor/ review the ongoing projects. The Ministry also promotes research in Environment through two awards of National Fellowships to the outstanding Scientists. These awards are Pitambar Pant National Environment Fellowship Award in Environmental Science and Dr. B.P. Pal National Environment Fellowship Award in Biodiversity Research.

During the year 2009-10 in addition to the ongoing programmes in the area of Research in Environment under the R&D scheme, the following four new initiatives have been taken up:

- I. Institution of – National Environmental Sciences Fellows Programmes
- II. Institution of Mahatma Gandhi Chair for Ecology and Environment
- III. Collaborative Research Programme with CSIR.
- IV. New Institutions - National Environment Protection Training & Research Institute (NEPTRI).

### Physical Performance Review 2008-09

Objective/ Outcome	Quantifiable Deliverables	Achievements	Remarks
To support Research in multi-disciplinary aspects of environment protection, conservation and management in identifies Thrust Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 50 New projects have been supported during the year in the Identified Thrust Area.</li> <li>• 150 On-going projects have been monitored &amp; reviewed.</li> <li>• 25 Final Technical Reports of completed projects have been accepted.</li> <li>• Conducting of Thematic Expert Groups Meeting - 14</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 41 New projects have been supported during the year in the Identified Thrust Area.</li> <li>• 150 On-going projects have been monitored &amp; reviewed.</li> <li>• Final Technical Reports of 36 completed projects have been accepted.</li> <li>• Conducting of Thematic Expert Groups Meeting - 15</li> </ul>	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 Performance Review 2009-10**

<b>Objective/ Outcome</b>	<b>Quantifiable Deliverables</b>	<b>Achievements ( as on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2009)</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
To support Research in multi-disciplinary aspects of environment protection, conservation and management in identified Thrust Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 40 New projects have been supported during the year in the Identified Thrust Area.</li> <li>• 145 On-going projects have been monitored &amp; reviewed.</li> <li>• 25 Final Technical Reports of completed projects have been accepted.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 36 New projects have been supported during the year in the Identified Thrust Area.</li> <li>• 102 On-going projects have been monitored &amp; reviewed.</li> <li>• Final Technical Reports of 25 completed projects have been accepted.</li> </ul>	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.

**Financial Review**

(Rupees in Crores)

<b>Year</b>	<b>Budget Estimates</b>	<b>Revised Estimates</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>
2008-09	6.00	6.00	5.79
2009-10	6.00	6.00	4.95

**30. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ACTIVITIES**

International Cooperation & Sustainable Development Division is a nodal agency within the Ministry for coordinating for 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, Denmark, Sweden, USA, Brazil, Austria and Israel.

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

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.

**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 2008-09 and 2009-10 are as under.

<b>Rupees in crores</b>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>Budget Estimates</b>	<b>Revised Estimates</b>	<b>Actual</b>
2008-09	3.00	3.11	3.04
2009-10	4.28	9.81	

### 31. NATIONAL RIVER CONSERVATION DIRECTORATE (NRCDC)

The National River Conservation Directorate (NRCDC) 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 improve the water quality of polluted stretches of rivers/lakes to acceptable standards by preventing pollution load reaching the rivers/lakes by undertaking various pollution abatement works. The works include (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 ghats, (v) river front development such as improvement of bathing ghats and (vi) other minor miscellaneous works such as afforestation etc. Conservation/ rejuvenation of lakes is achieved through the works like dewatering, desilting, bio-remediation, bunding of banks etc.

#### 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) on 20.02.2009. The NGRBA has been set up as an empowered planning, financing, monitoring and coordinating authority for the conservation of Ganga River with a holistic approach under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

The first meeting of the NGRBA was held on 5<sup>th</sup> October, 2009 under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister. The meeting was attended by the Chief Ministers of Uttarakhand and Bihar, Union Ministers State (I/C) of Urban Development, Water Resources and the Union Minister for Environment and Forests, besides the Deputy Chairman Planning Commission. The Authority decided that under Mission Clean Ganga it will be ensured that by 2020 no untreated municipal sewage and industrial effluents flow into Ganga.

#### Performance Review

##### Physical and financial performance 2008-09

<b>Name of Scheme/ Programme</b>	<b>Objective/ Outcome</b>	<b>Outlay 2008-09 (RE) (Rs. in Crore)</b>	<b>Quantifiable Deliverables</b>	<b>Remarks/ Risk Factors</b>
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.	266.00	355.50 mld of Sewage Treatment Capacity targeted to be created.	376.76 mld of Sewage Treatment Capacity created  Implementation is by the agency of the State/UT Governments concerned. Achievement is subject to timely release of matching share by the State Governments/UTs and land acquisition by State Governments, proper O&M by urban local bodies etc.
National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP)	Conservation/ rejuvenation of lakes is	45.00	Conservation/ rejuvenation of 8 lakes targeted to be	Conservation works in 1 lake completed and works in 7 lakes were in various stages of completion.

Funding pattern (NLCP) Centre: 70% State: 30%	achieved through the works like dewatering, desilting, bio-remediation, bunding of banks etc.		completed	Implementation is by the agency of the State/UT Governments concerned. Achievement is subject to timely release of matching share by the State Governments/UTs and land acquisition by State Governments, proper O&M by urban local bodies etc.
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### Physical and financial performance 2009-10

Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/O utcome	Outlay 2009-10(RE) (Rs. in crore)	Quantifiable Deliverables	Remarks/ Risk Factors
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.	376.00 (Inclusive of NGRBA & NE)	385.82 mld of Sewage Treatment Capacity would be created	255 mld of Sewage Treatment Capacity created so far and STPs for the remaining capacity are in various stages of completion.  Implementation is by the agency of the State/UT Governments concerned. Achievement is subject to timely release of matching share by the State Governments/UTs and land acquisition by State Governments, proper O&M by urban local bodies 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.	45.00	Conservation/ rejuvenation works in 10 lakes will be completed	Conservation works in 6 lakes completed and works in the 4 lakes are in various stages of progress.  Implementation is by the agency of the State/UT Governments concerned. Achievement is subject to timely release of matching share by the State Governments/UTs and land acquisition by State Governments, proper O&M by urban local bodies etc.

### 32. 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 utilized 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 utilizing 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 2009-10, an amount of Rs. 81.80 crores was provided which has been utilized in making reimbursement to SPCBs/PCCs against the remittance deposited by them in the Consolidated Fund of India upto October, 2007. Additional funds to the extent of Rs. 128.16 crores has been provided to clear the backlog. For the year 2010-11, Rs. 386.90 crores has been requested, against which an outlay of Rs.250.00 crores has been approved.

### 33. ESTABLISHMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AUTHORITIES, COMMISSION & TRIBUNALS

#### 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, 1986 and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

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

In compliance with Hon'ble Supreme Court's order dated 28.08.1996 in writ petition (Civil) NO914 of 1991 namely Vellore Citizens Welfare Forum versus Union of India and Others, this Ministry had constituted this Authority vide Notification S.O. 671(E) dated 30.09.1996. The Authority is to deal with the situation created by the tanneries and other polluting industries in the State of Tamil Nadu.

#### 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 (Protection) 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.

#### Financial Review

(Rupees in Crores)

Year	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Expenditure
2008-09	2.00	3.47	3.28
2009-10	2.80	0.67	0.43

### 34. 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 a 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 for the 2008-09 & 2009-10. (As on 31.01.2010)

S.No	SPCB/PCC	(Rupees in crores)			
		2008-09 (BE & RE 4.45 )	No. of CETPs	2009-10 (BE & RE 5.02 )	No. of CETPs
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.72	01	00	00
2.	Gujarat	0.44	01	3.04	02
3.	Maharashtra	3.23	06	0.49	02
	TOTAL	4.40		3.54	
	Total No. of CETPs		08		04

### Notification of Environmental standards during the year

Effluent & Emission standards for cashew seed processing units were notified on 2<sup>nd</sup> January 2010. Emission standards were also notified during the year for Brick Kilns, sulphur recovery units in Petroleum oil, and plaster of Paris industry. Further, effluent standards were notified for the Hotel industry and the Pharmaceutical industry.

### 35. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT 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 Environmental 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.

For the purpose of conserving and protecting the coastal environment, the Ministry has issued the coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 1991. The notification regulates developmental activities in the Coastal Regulation Zone area. The Notification has undergone amendment almost 25 times. In order to address the issues related to the implementation of the notification, the Ministry has set up a Committee under chairmanship of Prof. M.S. Swaminathan in June, 2004. The Committee submitted its Report in February, 2005 which was accepted by the Ministry. Based on the Report, a draft Coastal Management Zone Notification, 2008 was issued. Large number of representations was received to the above draft notification. In order to examine these comments the Ministry constituted a four-member EC under the chairmanship of Prof. M.S. Swaminathan in June, 2009 recommending

setting a side of the draft Coastal Management Zone Notification, 2008 and strengthening the existing Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 1991.

For the purpose of strengthening the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 1991, consultations with local communities have been undertaken in all the coastal states. Based on the comments received during the consultation process and the recommendations of Prof. M.S. Swaminathan Report, the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 1991 will be strengthened.

### Performance Review

#### Physical and financial performance Review 2008-09

Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objection/Outcome	2008-09			Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical Outputs	Achievements
		Non-Plan Budget Budgetary	Plan Budget	Expenditure (prov)		
Environmental Impact Assessment	Addressing environmental concern in developmental activities and 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	3.46(Plan)  10 lakh(Non plan)	(i) Grant of clearances to 1 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.	Granting project clearance within the prescribed statutory period. 1612 projects were cleared during 2008-09.

### 36. 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 exclude 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 programs and preparation of compendium of success stories on cleaner production/waste minimization.

### Additional Activities Undertaken in the Scheme

- (i) Till date 153 WMCs have been established across India addressing Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) from over 60 industrial sectors located in 60 industrial clusters/townships across 17 states.
- (ii) There are 15 ongoing demonstration projects continued during the year 2009-10.
- (iii) 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.

Under the grant-in-aid scheme on “Abatement of Pollution through Preventive Strategies (Waste Minimisation)” three projects are likely to be completed.

- a) “Waste Minimization Studies in Small Scale Industries in Balanagar Industrial Area”, Hyderabad by EPTRI.
- b) “Enhancing the Environmental Performance and Competitiveness of Vegetable Oil Industry “ in Andhra Pradesh –by M/s Winrock International India.
- c) “Waste Minimization in Basic Chrome Manufacturing Unit” by M/s. Ramky Enviro Engineers Ltd.
- (iv) For Capacity Building on Waste Minimization the training programs “Training of the Trainer” programs on Waste Minimization and National and Regional Waste minimization Awareness Workshops, are being supported.
- (v) For Developing Awareness Material on Waste Minimization, Development of publicity materials such as news letters, posters, video films etc., on waste minimization in English and local languages, Development of 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.

### Performance Financial Review

Scheme wise performance during the 2008-09 and 2009-10 in terms of target set and reasons for variation.

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. The expenditure for the financial year 2008-09 and 2009-10 showing the allocation at BE/RE Stage and no targets set hence there is no variation.

(Rupees in Crores)

Year wise	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Actual Expenditure
2008-09	1.50	1.50	1.46
2009-10	1.50	1.50	1.28

### 37. DEVELOPMENT & PROMOTION OF CLEAN TECHNOLOGY

**Introduction and objectives:** Clean Technologies, as distinct from “end-of-pipe” abatement technologies minimize the generation of waste streams in the production processes and utilize waste 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”. A grant-in-aid Scheme on Development and Promotion of Clean Technologies was initiated in 1994 with the 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

Scheme wise performance during the 2008-09 and 2009-10 in terms set and reasons for variation.

All the ongoing projects were reviewed by the Project Review Committee (PRC) constituted to monitor the progress of the projects during financial year 2008-09 to 2009-10. The progress of almost all the ongoing projects was found satisfactory. Three projects have been completed during financial year 2009-10. The targets of expenditure were meet satisfactory, which is mentioned below:

(Rs. in Crore)

Year wise	BE	RE	Actual Expenditure
2008-09	3.05	3.05	2.98
2009-10	3.05	3.05	2.20

### 38. 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 12 State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees in 2009-10 are given below.

#### Performance Review

## State-wise details of the expenditure for 2008-09 &amp; 2009-10

(Rupees in Lakhs)

S.No	SPCB/PCC/Others	2008-09	2009-10 (As on 31.1.2010)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh SPCB	03.73	12.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh (EPTRI, Hyderabad)	50.00	00.00
3.	Assam SPCB	26.04	03.00
4.	Bihar SPCB	00.00	00.00
5.	Chattisgarh SPCB	00.00	00.00
6.	Chandigarh PCC	12.00	24.07
7.	(Centre for Science & Environment, Delhi)	10.00	00.00
8.	Delhi Govt.	30.00	50.00
9.	NICSI (NIC)	20.39	00.00
10.	Gujarat SPCB	00.00	00.00
11.	Goa SPCB	59.00	00.00
12.	Himachal Pradesh SPCB	00.00	00.00
13.	Jammu & Kashmir SPCB	00.00	00.00
14.	Jharkhand SPCB	00.00	00.00
15.	Kerala SPCB	00.00	00.00
16.	Lakshadweep PCC	00.00	00.00
17.	Maharashtra PCB	35.42	00.00
18.	Manipur SPCB SPCB	15.32	17.00
19.	Madhya Pradesh SPCB	62.67	63.08
20.	Meghalaya SPCB	03.50	50.00
21.	Mizoram SPCB	16.28	15.43
22.	Nagaland SPCB	25.13	07.71
23.	Orissa SPCB	05.10	00.00
24.	Punjab SPCB	00.00	64.00
25.	Puducherry SPCB	00.00	08.99
26.	Rajasthan SPCB	00.00	00.00
27.	Sikkim SPCB SPCB	01.00	00.00
28.	Tripura SPCB SPCB	09.00	08.67
29.	Uttar Pradesh SPCB	00.00	00.00
30.	Uttanchal SPCB	00.00	00.00
31.	West Bengal SPCB	00.00	00.00
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>384.58</b>	<b>323.95</b>
	Assistance provided to SPCBs/PCCs/others	17 ( 14+ 3 others)	12

## Environment &amp; Health

## Expenditure Statement 2008-09

Sl. No.	Name of the organization	Amount (Rs.)
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
		25.81

## Expenditure Statement 2009-10 (As on 31.01.2010)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Organisation	Amount
1.	Govt. of Manipur, Imphal	2.00
2.	KITT University, Bhubaneswar	1.33

3.	All India Citizens Welfare Society, Delhi	0.90
4.	All India Institute of Medical Science, New Delhi	8.53
	Total	12.76

### 39. HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES MANAGEMENT

#### 39.1 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.

To regulate management of Hazardous Wastes generated within the country as well as to regulate export/import of such wastes, the Hazardous Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 1989 were notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. New Rules titled 'Hazardous Waste (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008' have been notified superseding the earlier regulation, the Hazardous Wastes (Management & Handling) Rules, 1989. The recycling of e-waste and the requirement of registration for recyclers of e-waste have been included under these Rules. To facilitate implementation of the action plan brought out in "National Environment Policy 2006" on management aspects of hazardous waste, and to fulfil obligations under the Basel Convention on Transboundary movement of hazardous wastes, including their minimization, environmentally sound management and active promotion of transfer and use of cleaner technologies, a national strategy on hazardous wastes is being prepared.

##### (i) Review of activities during 2008-09

- Funded 2 new TSDFs at Ranjanagaon, Pune and at Taloja, Mumbai (Maharashtra).
- Funded GIS for National Hazardous Waste System.
- 3 Emergency Response Centres at Kakinada, Kurnool, and Vijayawada have been funded.
- National Chemical Profile was reviewed by National Coordination Committee and final report is under printing.
- The project Web Based Chemical Accidents Information and Reporting System has been completed. More workshops are proposed to be conducted for proper use of the system at the State Level.
- Development of software "GIS Based Emergency Planning and Response System", was initiated with improved features for selected districts in two states- Gujarat & Maharashtra. A workshop was organized at Vadodara to get feedback of the stakeholders.

##### (ii) Review of activities during 2009-10

- One new TSDF for Hazardous Waste funded.
- Further funds were released to 3 already supported TSDFs.
- 3 Emergency Response Centre were setup.
- The Red book for Chemical Emergency updated & printed.
- Rapid Safety Studies for Transportation of Hazardous Chemicals and Chemical accidents were conducted for four districts.

#### Financial Review

(Rupees in Crores)

Year	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Actual Expenditure
2008-09	9.00	9.40	8.35
2009-10	17.50	7.75	

#### 39.2. CAPACITY BUILDING FOR INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION MANAGEMENT" UNDER "HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE MANAGEMENT"SCHEME

In order to take up remediation and rehabilitation works of the contaminated sites, four studies were awarded and conducted under the preparation phase of the World Bank project. The four commissioned studies have since been completed. These studies are:

- ❖ Need Assessment for Implementation of Hazardous Waste Management & Preparation of National Program for Rehabilitation of Polluted Sites by M/s SENES Consultants India Private Limited, Noida
- ❖ Support to Improved Implementation of Municipal Solid Waste Management, by TERI, New Delhi
- ❖ Institutional Gap Assessment for the Strengthening of State Pollution Control Boards by PADCO, New Delhi
- ❖ Environmental and Social Assessment of Municipal Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management, by Intercontinental Consultants and Technocrats Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi

The World Bank Appraisal Missions had interactions with the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Governments of Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal, State Pollution Control Board of Andhra Pradesh & West Bengal and Central Pollution Control Board. Out of the 10 States covered for preparation of pre-feasibility reports for hazardous waste and municipal solid waste management, the World Bank identified Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal for undertaking remediation and rehabilitation of hazardous waste and municipal solid waste sites on pilot basis.

### Performance Review

#### Physical performance 2008-2009

Target	Achievement
Completion of 4 pre-feasibility study reports,	One pre-feasibility study assigned Four pre-feasibility study reports completed
Preparation of Financial Guidelines and Operational Manual	Draft Financial guidelines and Operational Manual have been prepared and sent to the World Bank
Submission of EFC memo etc.	Action initiated

#### Physical performance 2009-2010

Target	Achievement
Approval of EFC memo	Approved on 24.6.2009
Approval of CCEA Note	The CCEA note has been approved by the Minister of State for Environment and Forests (IC) and sent to Ministry of Finance for approval and to PMO for comments, if any. The Ministry of Finance has supported the project and the CCEA Note has been submitted to Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs for their consideration and approval.
Negotiation and signing of agreement between the World Bank and DEA for implementation of the project	Approval of CCEA Note is the pre-condition of these activities.

#### Financial Review 200-09 and 2009-10

Year	Rupees in Crore	
	BE	Actual expenditure
2008-09	1.50	1.48
2009-10(upto 31.12.2009)	10.00 (RE 0.25)	0.19

### 40. NATIONAL NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (NNRMS)

National Natural Resource Management System (NNRMS) has been established under the aegis of the Planning Commission, Government of India, in 1983. The mandate of NNRMS has been to promote the use of high technology inputs such as Remote Sensing (RS), Geographical Information System (GIS) and GPS (Global Positioning System) in conjunction with the conventional techniques / methods for national development applications including natural resources management, environmental monitoring and disaster management. Sustained availability of data from Indian Remote Sensing Satellites have been instrumental in realising the goals of NNRMS, DOS (Department of Space) is the nodal agency for NNRMS and provides all secretarial support to it. Policy guidelines as well as overall progress is monitored by PC-NNRMS( Planning Committee of NNRMS). The PC-NNRMS is chaired by Members Science, Planning Commission with the Secretaries of user Ministries, Govt. of India as member. The detailed guidance and coordination in execution of NNRMS are provided by Standing Committees. There are 10 high power Standing Committees covering important sectors e.g., Agriculture and Soils (SC-A), **Bio-resources and Environment (SC-B)**, Geology and Mineral Resources (SC-G), Ocean Resources (SC-O), Remote Sensing Technology and Training (SC-T) and, Water Resources (SC-W), Rural Development (SC-R), Urban (SC-U), Cartography (SC-C), Meteorology (SC-M). These Committees are chaired by the Secretaries of the respective Ministries of the Govt. of India. Standing Committees (SCs) are responsible for identifying the thrust areas, identifying improved methods / techniques, formulate and /or approve specific national projects/programmes. These are also responsible for coordination among various departments in a particular application sector.

### Performance Review

#### Physical performance Review 2008-09

To examine and identify the key issues in the management of Bio-resources and Environment	Funding of new projects - 08	Funding provided to new projects – Nil (4 projects recommended)	The scheme involves use of remote sensing technology for accurate inventory and their utilization. This is continuing scheme.
	Servicing & Funding of on going projects - 30	Servicing & Funding provided to on going projects - 30	
	Conducting Meeting of NNRMS SC-B - 01	Conducted three Meeting of NNRMS SC-B - 02	

#### Physical performance Review 2009-10

Objective/ Outcome	Quantifiable Deliverables	Achievements ( as on 31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2009)	Remarks
To examine and identify the key issues in the management of Bio-resources and Environment	Funding of new projects - 08	Funding provided to new projects – 07	The scheme involves use of remote sensing technology for accurate inventory and their utilization. This is continuing scheme.
	Servicing & Funding of on going projects - 30	Servicing & Funding provided to on going projects - 30	
	Conducting Meeting of NNRMS SC-B - 01	Conducted Meeting of NNRMS SC-B - 01 & Financial sub-Committee -01	

### Financial Review

(Rupees in Crores)

Year	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Expenditure
2008-09	6.00	4.00	3.03
2009-10	4.00	3.00	1.04

#### 41. GOVERNMENT OF INDIA – UNDP PROGRAMME

##### 41.1. BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION THROUGH COMMUNITY BASED NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT”

The project was started by the implementing agencies in September 2008 for duration of three years with receipt of the 1<sup>st</sup> installment of grant from the Ministry. The project is being implemented in four states namely Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, and Orissa. A total sum of approx Rs. 13.50 Crores (US\$ 3 Million) is available under the project. The project has the following objectives:

- ❖ To facilitate the process of making the national and state-level policies and programmes more responsive to linkages between sustainable rural livelihoods and biodiversity conservation.
- ❖ To enhance the capacity of communities and institutions of decentralized governance for integrating sustainable biodiversity based livelihoods through participatory approach.

Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) is a vital approach to enabling both the conservation of biodiversity and supporting local livelihoods. CBNRM represents a promising way that encourages communities to take responsibility for managing their Natural resources so everyone benefits. It is also important to recognize traditional and community knowledge and its continued use to ensure conservation and to secure biodiversity-based livelihoods. The project envisages to facilitate the process of making the national and state-level policies and programmes more responsive to linkages between sustainable rural livelihoods and biodiversity conservation and to enhance the capacity of communities and institutions of decentralized governance.

#### Performance Review

##### Physical Performance review 2008-09

Targets	Achievements
<i>In-situ</i> conservation of Biodiversity in 3000 ha area	<i>In-situ</i> conservation of Biodiversity in more than 3000 ha area in four states through various interventions
Development of 6 nurseries	6 nurseries including 1 high altitude nursery in Arunachal Pradesh developed, for raising more than 60,000 saplings.
Establishment of 05 no. of NTFPs based micro-enterprises	05 no. of NTFP and agro-forestry based micro-enterprises established for supporting the livelihood of local tribals.
12 Capacity building training programme	12 no. of Skill strengthening training programmes / workshops were organised on various aspects related to biodiversity conservation, sustainable natural resource management and NTFP & agro-forestry based livelihood support .

##### Physical Performance review 2009-10

Targets	Achievements
<i>In-situ</i> conservation of Biodiversity in 3000 ha area	<i>In-situ</i> conservation of Biodiversity in more than 3200 ha area in four states through various interventions.  People Biodiversity Registers (PBR) prepared in all 40-project villages in Jharkhand and work related to updation and verification is going on.
15 nurseries in all four states	14 nurseries including 3 high altitude nursery in Arunachal Pradesh developed, for raising more than 90,000 saplings .

14 no. of NTFPs based micro-enterprises	12 no. of NTFP and agro-forestry based micro-enterprises established for supporting the livelihood of local tribals.
15 capacity building training programme	12 no. of Skill strengthening training programmes / workshops were organised on various aspects related to biodiversity conservation, sustainable natural resource management and NTFP & agro-forestry based livelihood support.

### Financial Review

During 2008-09 out of allocation of Rs. 3.0 crores, the entire amount was spent during the year.

During 2009-10 also the entire revised allocation of Rs 3.5 crores is likely to be spent by the end of the year. Release of grants and further installments being made only after receipt of requisite UCs and reconciling unspent balances with the states and implementing agencies for the grants released earlier.

### 41.2. BUILDING STAKEHOLDERS' CAPACITIES AND INVOLVEMENT

The objective of the project is to research, advocate, build capacity and create linkages between NGOs, local community, regulators and policy makers, to steer Indian industry and the process of industrialization in India towards sustainability.

The project has three core sub-programmes:

1. The industrial rating and capacity building programme: Under this the industries are rated on their environment performance and the results are released publicly. Best practices and technology is identified through this exercise and disseminated to the industry and policy makers.
2. The community support programme: Under this the project provides technical support to the communities on the environmental problems and their solution. The project also builds capacity of the communities to participate effectively in the public consultation process undertaken during the environmental clearance process.
3. Regulator's programme: Under this the project is researching and building capacity of the pollution control boards on various environmental and regulatory issues.

The project is being executed by the Centre for Science and Environment (CSE), New Delhi. The Total budget for the project is US\$ 750,000 under UNDP assistance for duration of 5 years from 2007-2012.

### Achievements

- Nation-wide consultation on mining and environment: The project had published book titled: Rich lands, poor people: Is sustainable mining possible? Based on the findings of the book, consultations were held in major mining states of the country in which all stakeholders participated. The project also provided inputs to the Ministry of mines during the formulation of National mining policy, 2008.
- Rating of top 200 companies of India: The project is soon going to release the environmental rating of major companies of India. This is a cross-sectoral rating in which 17 industrial sectors are represented. The project will come out with a cross-sectoral sustainability index for Indian industry.
- Energy and GHG benchmarking of six major industrial sectors: The project has benchmarked six major industrial sectors (Thermal Power, Steel, Aluminium, Fertilizer, Cement and Pulp and Paper) of India on energy and GHG emissions.
- Report on the status of regulatory institutions in India and their reform agenda was published.
- More than 20 community support projects were undertaken.
- Training programme on EIA and environment clearance process is regularly organized in Delhi as well as in different parts of the countries.

### 41.3. CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF MEDICINAL PLANTS

Realising the ever increasing threat to the Medicinal Plant Bio-diversity due to indiscriminate extraction and unregulated trade from its natural habitat i.e. the Forests, a need was felt to conserve, protect, cultivate, propagate, improve harvesting and collection practices of medicinal plants of the country. With this objective, the Ministry of Environment & Forests and UNDP have taken up two projects namely GOI-UNDP-CCF-II Promoting Conservation of Medicinal Plant and Traditional Knowledge for Enhancing Health and Livelihood Security and GOI-GEF-UNDP Project on Mainstreaming Conservation and Sustainable Use of Medicinal Plant Biodiversity in

three Indian States. The CCF-II Project is completed by March 2010 and the achievements of the Project shall be consolidated and published. Under the GEF Project, activities shall be initiated to establish 21 Medicinal Plant Conservation Areas (MPCAs) in three States and to review the policy aspects for the entire country.

Out of the total Outlay of US\$ 3 million about US\$ 2.97 Million (Out of Rs. 12.90 Crores about Rs. 12.65), has been released so far. During the year 2008-09, a total of Rs. 2,44,54,000/- was released and spent too.

For the GEF Project, during the year 2008-09, an allocation of Rs. 2,949,100 was made and Rs 122,938 was spent. During the year 2009-10, out of the allocated Rs. 19,050,835, Rs 16,270,264 was spent.

The CCF-II Project has achieved a significant progress during the last two years. During this, a list of heavily traded or endemic or phylogenetically MAPs was identified and assigned the threat categories. 20 Medicinal Plants Conservation Areas (MPCAs) established. Infrastructure for 5 State Level Medicinal Plant Seed Centres has been developed. One lakh seedlings of *Decalepis hamiltonii* - a critically endangered and highly traded medicinal plant from Karnataka have been distributed for propagation. 23 species were identified for sustainable harvest out of which 17 species (6 in Karnataka, 6 in Madhya Pradesh and 5 in Tamil Nadu) were prioritized for development and implementation of the Protocol for sustainable harvesting. A draft manual on nursery and propagation techniques of prioritised species has been prepared. 500 Community Knowledge Registers (CKRs) have been prepared for the States of AP, WB, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Orissa. 50,415 Home Herbal Gardens (HHGs) in the States of AP, WB, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Orissa have been established to cater to the traditional knowledge and primary health care. 20 Primary Health Care Centres (PHCs) and 5 Govt. Ayurvedic Dispensaries have been equipped for delivering health care through Traditional Knowledge documentation in the State of Karnataka. CD for introducing Traditional Knowledge curriculum in school and medical education has been developed. Digitized database (in CD) on medicinal plants of Orissa and Rajasthan were released.

Likewise under the GEF Project, PMUs have been set up in all the states and staff has been recruited. Activities for establishment of Medicinal Plants Conservation Areas (MPCAs) have been initiated. Seven MPCAs in each of the three implementing states are demarcated as per the standard models. Base line Data collection has been initiated. Policy Review meetings were organized in all the three states by the nodal agencies for carrying out the activities of Outcome 2. National Level meeting was organized to work out the modalities for carrying out the studies for Outcome 1.

#### **42. 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 project has been continued in 79 units during 2005-06 and financial assistance has been provided to various units for underlying taxonomic research work.

The taxonomic issues that need to be addressed in this century are mostly those that require interfacing of systematics 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.

**Performance Review****Physical and Financial performance 2008-09 & 2009-10**

Amount in Rs. crore

Scheme	Physical target 2008-09	Financial target 2008-09	Expenditure incurred during 2008-09	Physical targets 2009-10	Financial targets 2009-10	Expenditure till 31.12.09	Remarks
<b>AICOPTAX Scheme</b>	Servicing of ongoing projects in 13 thematic areas.	2.75	2.86	Servicing of ongoing projects in 13 thematic areas	2.75	2.0	

**43. 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, 2005.

The basic purpose of 'Envision' is to transform the functioning of the Ministry and its various Departments and Agencies under its purview with the objective of achieving greater transparency and accountability. It also seeks to render services to its various stakeholders with accurate, timely and reliable information and develop a more friendly and hospitable interface with public.

**Performance Review****Physical performance review 2008-09**

<b>Physical Targets 2008-09</b>		<b>Achievements 2008-09</b>	
(i.)	Appointment of consultant for Stage III of the project	(i.)	The RFP for Stage 3 Consultant was finalized after legal vetting for engaging the services of Consultant for Stage 3 (System Integration).
(iii)	Appointment of agency for IT and Non-IT Training programmes for officers/staff of the Ministry & its attached offices	(iii)	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 re-invited the Techno-commercial bids. The evaluations of Techno-commercial bids were completed.
(i)	Setting up of Quality Assurance Group in the Ministry	(i)	Quality Assurance Group will be set once 3 <sup>rd</sup> Stage Consultant commences work.
(ii)	Imparting of training to e-champions	(ii)	The e-champions training will be given once the 3 <sup>rd</sup> Stage Consultant commences work.
(vi)	Implementation of Security Policy and Roadmap	(vi)	The Security Policy prepared by PwC was reviewed which will be implemented by Stage 3 consultant.
(vii)	Implementation of Proof-of-Concept (PoC) for selected	(vii)	The BPR for implementation of PoC has been revised. Development of software completed, Demonstration of software application completed

Business Processes	for implementation of selected business processes viz. Promotional (Schemes for wetlands), Regulatory (Environmental Clearance process) and Establishment (Leave, GPF) functions.
(viii) Networking the Headquarters	(viii) The proposal for networking 6 regional offices of the Ministry with the Headquarters has been completed.
(ix) Setting up Data Center (DC) and Disaster Recovery (DR) sites for e-Governance project	(ix) The Data Center (DC) and Disaster Recovery (DR) sites for e-Governance project will be set-up by the 3 <sup>rd</sup> Stage Consultant once in place.
(x) Procurement of IT Hardware/software required for implementation of e-Governance project in the Ministry	(x) Procured IT Hardware/ software required for implementation of e-Governance project in the Ministry and its various attached offices.
(xi) Setting up of Programme Monitoring Unit	(xi) The Programme Monitoring Unit will be set up once the 3 <sup>rd</sup> Stage Consultant commences work.

### Physical performance review 2009-10

Monitored Targets 2009-10	Achievements (2009-10)
(iii) Appointment of consultant for Stage III of the project	(iii) The RFP was circulated and the Techno-commercial bids were invited. The agencies short-listed for opening of commercial bids after completing the due processes of evaluation of Technical bids. The evaluation of commercial bids are under process.
(iv) Preparation and finalization of Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) Note for ENVISION Project.	(iv) EFC note is under process for approval.
(v) Conducting of IT and Non-IT Training programmes for officers/staff of the Ministry & its attached offices	(v) Finalized agency for conducting IT Training and Non-IT Training. The IT Training was completed for about 1200 officers/staff.
(iv) Setting up of Quality Assurance Group in the Ministry	(iv) Quality Assurance Group will be set up subsequent to commencement of work by 3 <sup>rd</sup> Stage Consultant.
(v) Imparting of training to e-champions	(v) The e-champions selection and the training will be provided once the 3 <sup>rd</sup> Stage Consultant commences work.
(vi) Implementation of Security Policy and Roadmap	(vi) The Security Policy prepared by PwC was reviewed which will be implemented by Stage 3 consultant
(vii) Implementation of Proof-of-Concept (PoC) for selected Business Processes	(vii) The Demonstration of software application for implementation of selected business processes viz. Promotional (Schemes for wetlands), Regulatory (Environmental Clearance process) and Establishment (Leave, GPF) functions are completed.
(viii) Networking the Headquarters	(viii) Networking at BSI and ZSI was completed. Networking at other attached offices will be completed after the study of the availability of network infrastructure by the Stage 3 consultant.
(ix) Setting up Data Center (DC) and Disaster Recovery (DR) sites for e-Governance project	(ix) The Data Center (DC) and Disaster Recovery (DR) sites for e-Governance project will be set-up by the 3 <sup>rd</sup> Stage Consultant once in place.
(x) Procurement of IT Hardware/software required for implementation of e-Governance project in the Ministry	(x) Procured IT Hardware/ software required for implementation of e-Governance project in the Ministry and its various attached offices.
(xi) Setting up of Programme Monitoring Unit	(xi) The Programme Monitoring Unit will be set up once the 3 <sup>rd</sup> Stage Consultant commences work.

### Financial Review

(Rupees in Crores)

Year	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Expenditure
2008-09	16.50	9.02	7.02
2009-10	9.02	3.52	2.06

#### 44. ADAPTATION AND CAPACITY BUILDING PROJECT ON CLIMATE CHANGE

Adaptation and Capacity Building Project on Climate Change, a Central Sector Scheme, was initiated during the 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan in the year 2002-2003. The Scheme had 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 05 January 2010, the National CDM Authority (NCDMA) has accorded Host Country Approval to 1551 projects facilitating an investment of more than Rs. 2,16,349 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 627 million Certified Emission Reductions (CERs) by the year 2012. At a conservative price of the US\$10 per CER, it corresponds to an overall inflow of approximately US\$ 6.27 billion in the country by the year 2012, if all the projects get registered.

As on 11 January 2010, 478 out of a total 2011 projects registered by the CDM Executive Board in UNFCCC are from India, which so far is the second highest by any country in the world. China tops the list with 724 projects registered by the CDM Executive Board. Out of a total of 366,177,511 CERs issued by the host parties as on 11 January 2010, the CERs issued to Indian projects are 74,214,982.

#### 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	Achievements
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 enhancement of international cooperation in pursuance of objectives of UNFCCC. Under the Scheme, following are the main activities:	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 activity includes scientific analysis of	To protect India's interests regarding Climate Change issues in various international for a.

	<p>-</p> <p>(a) Projects/activities relating to adaptation to climate change.</p> <p>(b) Capacity building at appropriate level for taking climate change considerations in social, economic and developmental planning.</p> <p>(c) Impacts assessment including impacts on food and water resources, eco-systems and bio-diversity, human settlements and human health;</p> <p>(d) Promotion of scientific and technological research and systematic observation with a view to furthering understanding of climate change.</p> <p>(e) Education, training and public awareness.</p> <p>(f) Enhancement of International cooperation in pursuance of objectives of UNFCCC.</p> <p>(g) Establishment of National CDM Authority to appraise and accord Host Country Approval to eligible CDM Projects.</p> <p>Preparation of National Action Programme on Climate Change.</p>		<p>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>

## Physical and financial review 2009-10

(Rupees in Crores)				
Name of the scheme	Objective/outcomes	Outlay and expenditure 2009-10	Quantifiable/deliverables/Physical outputs	Achievements
Adaptation and Capacity Building Project on Climate Change	<p>(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 enhancement of international cooperation in pursuance of objectives of UNFCCC. Under the Scheme, following are the main activities: -</p> <p>(h) Projects/activities relating to adaptation to climate change.</p> <p>(i) Capacity building at appropriate level for taking climate change considerations in social, economic and developmental planning.</p> <p>(j) Impacts assessment including impacts on food and water resources, eco-systems and bio-diversity, human settlements and human health;</p> <p>(k) Promotion of scientific and technological research and systematic observation with a view to furthering understanding of climate change.</p> <p>(l) Education, training and public awareness.</p> <p>(m) Enhancement of International cooperation in pursuance of objectives of UNFCCC.</p> <p>(n) Establishment of National CDM Authority to appraise and accord Host Country Approval to eligible CDM Projects.</p> <p>Preparation of National Action Programme on Climate Change.</p>	Outlay – 7.25 (B.E.) 6.20 (R.E.) and 4.49 (Expenditure up to 31 January 2010)	i) The scheme basically deals with facilitation of India's participation in various international negotiations under the UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol. This enabling activity includes scientific analysis of various climate change related issues for formalizing India's stand on various international fora.	To protect India's interests regarding Climate Change issues in various international for a.

	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.		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.	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.
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Climate change has gained increasing prominence in various international grouping forming part of political agenda of these meetings. An important element of G8 and outreach countries summit held in L'Aquila in July 2009, where India and other major economies were invited, is a reference to the need to stabilize the climate at temperatures below 2 degree taking into account the need to ensure equity and CDR principles. India also engaged bilaterally with several countries in the field of climate change signing MOU with Italy, Canada and Denmark for promoting cooperation in the field of CDM. India and China also signed a Memorandum of Agreement on Cooperation on Addressing Climate Change.

The 15<sup>th</sup> Conference of parties to the UN Convention on **Climate Change** was held in Copenhagen, Denmark during December 7-18, 2009. The talks centered on issues relating to a shared vision for long term cooperative action of the Parties including a long term emission reduction goal to address climate change, mitigation actions of the Parties including specific measures needed to reduce deforestation in developing countries and support conservation and sustainable forestry management, sectoral approaches to mitigation actions including market and non-market based measures, adaptation to climate change, finance and technology required to address climate change and technologies and the necessary mechanism needed to facilitate the flow of such support to the developing countries. An outcome of climate change negotiations could not be reached at Copenhagen.

#### 45. 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 works 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 being taken up by CCU consist of construction of office-cum- laboratory buildings, herbariums, national museums of natural history, staff quarters and other building 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 and 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 institutes viz. Indian Council of Forestry Research & Education (ICFRE)., G.B. Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment & Development, Indian Institute of Forest Management, Indian Plywood Industries Research and Training Institute, Institute of Wood Science and Technology, Central Zoo Authority are also executed by CCU. The CCU has three field divisions with sub-divisions at Delhi, Dehradun, Almora, Sawai Madhopur, Bangalore, Bhopal, Coimbatore and Hyderabad for execution of various works. 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.

In order to avoid use of wood in the buildings constructed by CCU a number of alternatives have been adopted. For doors, windows and cupboards mostly steel sections, pressed steel frames, aluminium sections are being used depending on importance of the buildings.

Similarly, solar energy is being used in selected areas. Solar water heating system for heating water has also been introduced by CCU in the hostel buildings. To affect savings in energy, CFLs are being used in place of conventional fluorescent lights in houses and guest houses and important buildings are being designed on solar passive architecture.

#### Physical and financial performance of CCU in 2009-10

#### Physical and financial performance of CCU in 2008-09

Sl.No.	Name of the activity	BE (in crores)	Actual Expenditure as on 31/03/09	Physical target (no. of the works year )	Phy. Achievement (no. of works ) up to 31/3/09
<b>1</b>	<b>A. Major Head</b>				
	<b>4406 Forestry and Wild Life</b>				
	<b>SFSC</b>	0.35	0.15	5	5
	<b>IGNFA</b>	0.05	0.05	0	0
	<b>FSI</b>	0.15	0.10	1	1
	<b>RO</b>	6.50	6.42	2	2
	<b>NZP</b>	0.50	0.49	15	15
	<b>Total (A)</b>	<b>7.55</b>	<b>7.21</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>B. Major Head 5425 Ecology and Environment</b>				
	<b>BSI</b>	4.25	4.14		
	<b>BGIR</b>	0.59	0.67	20	23
	<b>ZSI</b>	4.26	4.15	2	2
	<b>NMNH</b>	1.40	1.42	10	10
	<b>Total (B)</b>	<b>10.50</b>	<b>10.38</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>35</b>
	<b>Grand Total (A+B)</b>	<b>18.05</b>	<b>17.59</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>58</b>

**Physical and financial performance of CCU in 2009-10**

Sl.No.	Name of the activity	BE (in Crores)	RE (in Crores)	Actual Expenditure as on 31/12/09 (in Crores)	Physical target (no. of the works year )	Phy. Achievement (no. of works ) up to 31/12/09
<b>A. Major Head 4406 (Forestry and Wild Life)</b>						
	SFSC	0.45	0.75	0.25	6	6
	IGNFA	0.00	0.02	0.00	7	1
	FSI	0.20	0.03	0.03	2	1
	RO	3.50	4.03	3.67	3	2
	NZP	0.40	0.25	0.24	25	3
	<b>Total (A)</b>	<b>4.55</b>	<b>5.08</b>	<b>4.19</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>B. Major Head 5425 (Ecology and Environment )</b>						
	BSI	2.00	1.29	0.28	6	3
	BGIR	1.50	0.51	0.05	6	2
	ZSI	2.00	2.00	1.55	2	5
	NMNH	11.00	6.73	3.77	8	5
	Office Building at Aliganj	0.00	2.00	0.49	1	0
	<b>Total (B)</b>	<b>16.50</b>	<b>12.53</b>	<b>6.14</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>15</b>
	<b>Grand Total (A+B)</b>	<b>21.05</b>	<b>17.61</b>	<b>10.33</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>28</b>

**46. NATIONAL COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME**

The coast line 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 and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep are extremely important for the Nations economy as several infrastructure projects are being located in the coastal stretches.

National Coastal Management Programme (NCMP) is a new Central Scheme in eleventh five year plan. The scheme aim is to support the coastal regulation activities of the Ministry by application of Science and Technology to protect the coastal environment and the livelihood of coastal communities. To achieve the aim of the project the following activities are being initiated; [i] mapping, delineation and demarcation of the hazard lines, and delineation of coastal sediment cells all along the mainland coast of India; [ii] mapping, delineation and demarcation, of the environmentally sensitive areas (ESAs); [iii] capacity building of the MoEF as the secretariat for the National Coastal Zone Management Authority (NCZMA), and nation-wide training program for integrated coastal zone management; [iv] setting up and operationalization of the new National Centre for Coastal Zone Management; [v] capacity development and pilot investment on ICZM in the State of Gujarat, Orissa and West Bengal. The above activities are financially supported by the World Bank.

**Performance review**

The NCMP has developed a methodology and prepared ToR for delineation of coastal ecologically important areas. The programme has developed a project to delineate coastal hazard line. Survey of India (SoI) has been agreed to sign Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) and the project will be start functioning from the finance year 2010-2011 for a period of 4<sup>1/2</sup> years. The NCMP has developed a plan for National Institution and capacity

building on coastal area management. Developed a plan for National Centre for Integrated Coastal Zone Management. Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) related projects were identified in the coastal states of Gujarat, Orissa and West Bengal for pilot investments in coastal areas to practice sustainable development. State Project Management Units (SPMU) has been established to manage the project activities. Developed draft National Detailed Project Report for the World Bank. Developed Communication Strategy and Action Plan, Environmental and Social Assessment, procurement plan and finance management guidelines have been prepared for the ICZM project. Memorandum of Association (MOA) for Society for Coastal Zone Management (SICOM) and Memorandum of Association (MOA) for National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management has been prepared for the NCMP. EFC meeting was convened and CCEA approval process started.

#### Financial Review

(Rupees in Crores)

Year	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Expenditure
2008-09	1.37	3.54	1.53
2009-10	15.50	5.50	1.24

#### 47. UTILIZATION CERTIFICATES

Position of outstanding utilization certificates in respect of Grant-in- Aid released up to financial year 2008-09 is given below:

As on 31.01.2010

(Rs in Lakhs)

Year of sanction	Outstanding	
	No.	Amount
Upto 1993-94	2077	13002.92
1994-95	93	210.12
1995-96	86	184.63
1996-97	438	2448.40
1997-98	188	685.96
1998-99	387	1653.65
1999-00	419	2041.40
2000-01	409	1417.45
2001-02	484	2882.70
2002-03	497	2889.44
2003-04	585	2174.84
2004-05	494	2457.35
2005-06	484	2865.49
2006-07	570	6256.84
2007-08	626	10315.10
2008-09	761	17011.90
<b>Total</b>	<b>8598</b>	<b>68498.19</b>

During the financial Year 2009-10, special efforts have been made to liquidate the outstanding UCs. As a result, the number of outstanding UCs have come down to 8598 and the amount of outstanding UCs has also come down to Rs. 68498.19 lakh by 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2010 in respect of the Grants-in-Aid released up to financial year 2008-09.