

CHAPTER VI

**REVIEW OF PERFORMANCE OF STATUTORY AND AUTONOMOUS BODIES UNDER THE
ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL OF THE MINISTRY**

The Ministry of Environment & Forests has following statutory and Autonomous Bodies under its administrative control:

- ❖ Indian Council of Forestry Research & Education (ICFRE)
- ❖ Indian Plywood Industries Research and Training Institute, Bangalore.
- ❖ Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal.
- ❖ Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun.
- ❖ Central Zoo Authority, New Delhi.
- ❖ Central Pollution Control Board, Delhi.
- ❖ G.B. Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment & Development, Almora.
- ❖ National Biodiversity Authority
- ❖ Centres of Excellence
- ❖ Wildlife Crime Control Bureau, New Delhi
- ❖ National Tiger Conservation Authority, New Delhi
- ❖ Animal Welfare Board of India, Chennai

1. INDIAN COUNCIL OF FORESTRY RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE) was established in 1989 for developing a holistic forestry research through planning, promoting, conducting and coordinating research, education and extension on all aspect of forestry for ensuring scientific management of forests, tree improvement, forest productivity through scientific and biotechnological research, bioremediation, rehabilitation degraded land, effective utilization of forest produce, value addition of forest products, conservation of biodiversity and climate change, effective agroforestry modules, policy research, environmental impact assessment and integrated pest & disease management.

ICFRE has 08 research Institutes and 4 advances centres at Allahabad, Chhindwara, Hyderabad and Aizwal and its headquarter is located at Dehradun. The 8 research Institutes located in various bio geographical areas as under:-

1. Arid Forest Research Institute, Jodhpur
2. Forest Research Institute, Dehradun
3. Himalayan Forest Research Institute, Shimla
4. Institute of Forest Genetics & Tree Breeding, Coimbatore
5. Institute of Wood Science & Technology, Bangalore
6. Institute of Forest Productivity, Ranchi
7. Rain Forest Research Institute, Jorhat
8. Tropical Forest Research Institute, Jabalpur

ICFRE provides necessary guidance, finance, co-ordination and monitoring to its Institutes. Various administrative and technical issues regarding forestry research education and extension are co-ordinated at ICFRE level, these works includes allotment of budget, finance, administrative and service matters; recruitment and deputation of staff; monitoring, evaluation, supervision and control of externally aided projects.

National Forestry Research Plan (NFRP) proposed by ICFRE is closely linked with the National Forestry Action Programme (NFPA) of the Ministry of Environment and Forests and the Five Year Plans of the country. The plan is dynamic and based on the results of field level diagnostic surveys of the users of forest resource, state forest departments, universities, industries, NGOs, economists and research scientist. It is based on social and political factors as well as scientific considerations which suit the changing needs and improved research capabilities of the country. It takes care of the economic, environmental, sociological and policy research and the diversified research requirements in the country.

Performance Review – 2008-2009

(Rupees in Crores)

Component	Target	Finance	Achievement
Plan (GC)	87.93 Includes Rs.3.00 Crore balance of 2007-08 received in April 2008	85.94	Carried out works on 255 ongoing research projects. Initiated 81 new research projects on various thrust areas. Completed projects 75 Grants-in-aid of Rs.5.02 Crore provided to 14 Universities imparting Forestry Education. 162 ICFRE Scientist/Officials participated in Seminars and Workshops. 142 Scientists/Officials were trained for skill upgradation.
iii. Plan N.E.	5.00	5.00	Completed Works 16 Nos. of residential quarter at RFRI-Jorhat. Construction of Boundary Wall at RFRI-Jorhat. Tissue cultural Lab at RFRI-Jorhat Ongoing Works Construction of Office Building and 08 Residential Quarters. Construction of Admin. Building at RFRI-Jorhat. Construction of Community Hall, RFRI-Jorhat. Construction of Office building, farmers house nursery and residential quarters, aizawl Construction of Auditorium building RFRI-Jorhat. Carried out ongoing research project of RFRI-Jorhat.

Performance Review – 2009-10

(Rupees in Crores)

Component	BE/RE	Expenditure (As on 31.12.2009)	Achievement	Remarks
i. Plan (GC)	89.93/104.93	67.45	Research works carried out in 283 ongoing research projects. Carried out works in 81 new research projects. 63 research projects completed during the year. Grants-in-aid provided to 15 Universities Imparting Forestry Education. Upgradation of laboratories by way of procurement of scientific equipments.	
iii. Plan N.E.	5.00/5.00	3.75	Completed Works Construction of 24 residential quarters at RFRI-Jorhat Type-VI-2, Type-IV-4, Type-V-IV and Type-I-IV. Construction of Scientist Hostel. Ongoing Works Construction of Office Building and 08 Residential Quarters. Construction of Admin. Building at RFRI-Jorhat. Construction of Community Hall, RFRI-Jorhat. Construction of Office building, farmers house nursery and residential quarters, aizawl Construction of Auditorium building RFRI-Jorhat. Carried out ongoing research project of RFRI-Jorhat.	

2. INDIAN PLYWOOD INDUSTRIES RESEARCH & TRAINING INSTITUTE (IPRITI)

Established in 1962 as a co-operative research laboratory at the initiative of the Indian Plywood Industry with participation of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, IPRITI is now an autonomous Research and Training Institute under the Ministry of Environment & Forests, Govt. of India. From the inception, the Institute has been closely associated with development of plywood and panel industry in the country and also instrumental in the growth, from its infant stage. The Institute remains an industry driven organization.

The Institute is basically mandated to carry out research and development, training and education, testing and standardization and extension in the field of plywood and panel product manufacturing. The multidisciplinary research projects are based on the problems identified by the industrial representatives. The research activities are periodically reviewed and rationalized to keep pace with changing needs of the industry, national policies, raw material scenario and needs of the people for panel products.

Global concern for protection of environment and conservation of Bio-diversity are reflected in the research programmes. The important views kept in mind while deciding the project activities are conservation of natural forests and meeting the needs of the people for panel products from wood and other lignocellulosic materials.

The result oriented approach in executing R & D projects has enhanced the confidence level of sponsors of the projects. As a consequence there is a spurt in increase in the number of projects being sponsored over the years.

- **Research** on all aspects of production of sawn timber, manufacturing of plywood and other allied engineered and reconstituted wood or lignocellulosic products, including improvement in manufacturing processes, machines and appliances, time and motion studies – standardization of methods of working in factories.
- **Training** in connection with forest products utilization for plywood industry and trade and allied industries. Imparting of technical education and/or training at undergraduate, postgraduate, and/or any other level in technology of forests products, adhesives and paper laminates and/or synthetic finishing and machinery.
- **Testing** and Standardisation of all forest products viz. plywood, wood, hardboard, particleboard, chipboard, furniture, glue-lam, compreg, doors, panel doors, block boards, flush doors, veneered panels, veneers, laminated panels, composite boards, and the products of allied trade and industry.
- **Extension** includes information dissemination through technical reports, quarterly news letters, Research Reports, participation in exhibitions, seminars, conferences, workshops, visit of Scientists and technology/transfer to the industry

Thrust Areas

IPIRTI's thrust area is Conservation of Natural Forests through efficient utilization of existing wood resources and development and adoption of technologies for manufacturing wood alternates and panel products from plantation timber and bamboo including renewable fibres to meet the vital needs of our developing society.

IPIRTI is focussing on the following thrust areas now:

- Bio adhesives for panel products
- Formaldehyde & volatile organic compound emission free binder for panel products.
- Development of face veneers from plantation timber species.
- Enhancement of service life of panel products by eco-friendly preservatives.
- Fire retardant panel products
- Life cycle analysis of panel products
- Cost effective & Energy efficient bamboo based housing
- Development of natural fibre reinforced bio-composites

Performance Review

Year	Research			Training		
	Target	Completed	Achievement	Target	Completed	Achievement
2008-09	11	11	100%	13	13	100%
2009-10	16	16	100%	13	13	100%

Financial Review

Year	Revised Estimates	Budget Estimates	Expenditure
2008-09	5.67	8.02	4.51
2009-10	12.53	12.97	5.02

3. INDIAN INSTITUTE OF FOREST MANAGEMENT, BHOPAL

To equip the forestry sector with business management techniques, the Indian Institute of Forest Management was established at Bhopal as an autonomous Institute of the Ministry of Environment & Forest, Govt. of India in the year 1982. The main objectives of the Institute are as below:

- ❖ To meet the demand for the trained human resource with managerial & analytical skills in the areas of forest, environmental, and development management through regular educational courses
- ❖ To update the knowledge and managerial skills of the serving professionals in the above areas through short-term Management Development Programmes To generate information on field realities and derive meaningful interpretations through systematic research
- ❖ To offer consultancy services to the needy client organizations based on the available expertise
- ❖ To disseminate the research-based information/knowledge to meet the information needs of the forestry, environment and allied sectors through trainings, seminars, and publications
- ❖ To generate and maintain relevant databases that are essential for policy formulation, project planning and strategy development in forestry, environment, and allied sectors.
- ❖ To develop an Information Management System, which is compatible with and easily accessible to all levels of users, i.e., from local (community) to global levels.
- ❖ To function as a national 'think tank' on forestry, environment and forests aimed at developing appropriate policies and strategies.
- ❖ To play the advocacy role in the sectors of their concern to promote adoption of appropriate policies and implementation strategies and safeguard the genuine interests of the disadvantaged stakeholders whenever necessary without compromising national interests.

Physical & Financial Target for 2009-10

(Rupees in crores)

Name of the Activity	Budget approved Total (Plan+Non Plan)	Expenditure incurred (upto December 2009)	Physical Target	Physical achievement
Capital Expenditure	1.70	0.87	Construction of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Faculty & Staff quarters, . • 60 bedded hostel • Classrooms • Furniture for class room, faculty, office. • Purchase of books & journals for library • Purchase of Plants and machineries 	Following were completed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of hostel started • Furniture is being purchased • Purchase of books and journals is being purchased • M & P purchased.
Salary and wages	7.60	5.52	Salary and wages of staff, officers and faculty	
Administrative Expenses	1.95	1.02	Building Maintenance, security, housekeeping, Ptg & stationary etc.	
Research and	0.06	0.03	1. admission to 72 students	

Training			2.Review of induction doctoral programme 3 increase in the research and training programme 4. publication of papers in national and international journals.	
Faculty Development exp.	0.04	0.39	Travelling expenses and participation fee of faculty in various trg & programmes.	

4. WILDLIFE INSTITUTE OF INDIA (WII)

Wildlife Institute of India was established in 1982 in response to a felt need for building capacity in the field of wildlife conservation through training and research. In April, 1986 the Institute was given an autonomous status. The main mandate of the Institute are as follows:

1. Build up scientific knowledge on wildlife resources.
2. Train personnel at various levels for conservation and management of wildlife.
3. Carry out research relevant to management including the development of techniques appropriate to Indian conditions.
4. Provide information and advice on specific wildlife management problems.
5. Collaborate with international organizations on wildlife research, management & training.
6. Develop as a regional centre of international importance on wildlife and natural resource conservation.

The Institute conducts a range of regular and customized courses. The three regular courses are (i) 9-months Postgraduate Diploma in Wildlife Management; (ii) 3-months Certificate Course in Wildlife Management; and (iii) 2-year Masters Course in Wildlife Science. The Institute has a wide range of collaboration with both national and international agencies such as UNESCO, ICIMOD, IUCN, WWF-International etc. The activities of the Institute are periodically reviewed by the Training, Research and Academic Council. The research activities are reviewed during the Annual Research Seminar in which representatives of Scientific Institutions, State Forest Departments and Protected Area Managers participate.

Financial Review

(Rupees in Crores)

Year	BE	RE	Expenditure (Plan)
2008-09	12.20	15.21	14.76
2009-10	15.21	18.01	7.65

Physical Performance

Year	No. of Trainees				Research Projects		
	Course	Target	Actual Number	Achievement (%)	Target	Completed	Ongoing
2008-09	Diploma	20	07	35	28	08	20
	Certificate	20	13	65			
	M.Sc.	09	09	100			
2009-10	Diploma	20	11	35	31	05	26
	Certificate	20	21	105			
	M.Sc.	14	11	79			

5. CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) constituted under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 is a 100% Grants-in-aid institution of the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF), Government of India. CPCB serves as a technical wing of the Ministry of Environment and Forests and coordinates with the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) for implementation of plans and programmes relating to abatement

of pollution. Project and programmes are executed through in-house efforts and with the assistance of Research Institutions like IITs, Engineering Colleges, Universities and R & D Institutions.

In addition to the implementation of Water and Air Acts, CPCB has planned various programmes relating to implementation of Rules framed under the Environment Protection Act, 1986 such as Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling & Transboundary Movement) Rules, Bio-medical Waste, Municipal Solid Wastes, Plastics Waste and others.

The plans and programmes identified for 2008-09, 2009-10 & 2010-11 are formulated based on the thrust areas identified by the Ministry of Environment and Forests under the National Environment Policy (NEP), 2006 and also as per the issues raised by the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) and Pollution Control Committees (PCCs).

Performance Review- Financial

(Rupees in Crores)

Year wise	BE	RE	Actual Expenditure
2008-09	34.50	34.50	35.15
2009-10	34.50	34.50	23.00

Performance Review- Physical

Activity/Scheme/ Programme	Achievements of 2008-09	Achievements of 2009-10
Water Quality Monitoring (WQM)	WQM carried out at 1429 stations	WQM has been carried out at 1700 stations
Ambient Air Quality Monitoring (AAQM)	AAQM carried out at 345 locations. Source apportionment studies taken up at 6 cities	AAQM carried out at 365 locations.
Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (CAAQMS)	CAAQMS set up in 4 cities (12 stations)	CAAQMS operating at 24 locations (13 cities)
Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs)	STP monitoring taken at few STPs	STP monitoring continued at few locations.

6. CENTRAL ZOO AUTHORITY

The Central Zoo Authority (CZA) was created in February, 1992 to control the mushrooming of ill-conceived/ ill planned zoos, to monitor and evaluate the existing zoos and to suggest ways and means for the improvement of zoos in the country, so that they can be transformed into potent centres of *ex-situ* conservation of endangered wild fauna.

The National Zoological Park was an ongoing Central Scheme since 1955-56. It is the only Zoological Park managed by the Central Government through Ministry of Environment & Forest. The major objectives of the National Zoological Park are – conservation breeding of endangered species, education and awareness of masses about wildlife and research. The National Zoological Park Scheme was merged with the Central Zoo Authority during the 10th Plan.

Performance Review 2008-09

Name of the Scheme/Programme	Objective/Outcome	Quantifiable Deliverable	Achievements
Central Zoo Authority	i. To support the activities of the Central Zoo Authority (including National Zoological Park) for the ex-situ conservation of biodiversity.	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	CZA supported 25 zoos and the maintenance of 7 Rescue Centres. CZA supported 21 Research programmes and training of 100 in-service persons

Performance Review 2009-10

Name of the Scheme/Programme	Objective/Outcome	Quantifiable Deliverable	Achievements
Central Zoo Authority	. To support the activities of the Central Zoo Authority (including National Zoological Park) for the ex-situ conservation of biodiversity.	Quantifiable targets are not generally assigned under this scheme. However, it is envisaged that the Scheme shall support 10 research projects during the financial year.	The Scheme shall support 30 zoos for its improvement and also for the maintenance of 7 Rescue Centres. CZA shall impart training to around 100 in service zoo personal. CZA shall support 21 ongoing Research Projects

7. G. B. PANT INSTITUTE OF HIMALAYAN ENVIRONMENT & DEVELOPMENT

The GBPIHED Institute continued to function as a Developmental Research Institute for sustainable development of Indian Himalayan Region (IHR). The Institute designs and implements R&D activities on priority environmental problems; develops and demonstrates best practices and delivers technology packages for improved livelihood options for the people of IHR. The identified thematic categories for Institute R&D activities include: (1) Watershed Processes and Management (WPM), (2) Biodiversity Conservation and Management (BCM), (3) Environmental Assessment and Management (EAM), (4) Socio-economic Development (SED), (5) Biotechnological Applications (BTA), and (6) Knowledge Products and Capacity Building (KCB). The projects sites, spread over different parts of IHR, have been selected carefully keeping in view the biophysical heterogeneity and location-specific needs of the inhabitants. All activities are need-based, target-oriented and time-bound. Research, demonstration and dissemination are underlying elements of all project activities geared towards development of environment-friendly technology packages. The development, demonstration and dissemination is mainly based on training of trainers (ToT) on environmental friendly simple rural technologies, income generating sustainable livelihood packages, conservation and multiplication of high value crops/species, medicinal plants, rare endangered & threatened species, soil water conservation through trusted innovative combination of technology packages, appraisal studies of IKS, niche response, and other developmental interventions, etc. Publication and documentation form the essential component of the work.

Review of Past Performance: 2008-09

Review of Past Performance:

(Rs. Crores)

Objective/Outcome	Outlay	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical outputs	Achievements
(i) To undertake in-depth research and development studies on environmental problems of the Indian Himalayan region; (ii) To identify and strengthen	12.20 Expenditure: 12.20	1. Developmental Research Theme A. Watershed Processes/ Management Ongoing Projects - 10 New Projects - 01 a. Studies in 2 watersheds UK and Sikkim, b. Ongoing Rehabilitation of wastelands- 10 ha. (3 villages) c. Domestic energy needs – options and challenges (3 districts in UA) d. Improved economic and ecological viability of Himalayan farming system (4 villages)	Project completed - 05 Project ongoing - 06 i) Two Publications on watershed development ii) Resource information kit on resource management for 2 villages of Uttarakhand. iii) Village data base for 2 Villages in Sikkim Project completed – 03 Ongoing projects – 07

<p>the local knowledge of the environment and contribute towards strengthening researches of regional relevance in the scientific institutions, Universities / NGOs, voluntary agencies working in the Himalayan region, through interactive networking ; and (iii) To evolve and demonstrate suitable technology packages and delivery systems for sustainable development of the region in harmony with the local perceptions .</p>		<p>Theme B. Biodiversity Conservation and Management Ongoing Projects – 09 New Projects – 01</p> <p>a. Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity (3 sites 4 species) b. Enriching ex-situ field gene banks - 1 each at HQs and Units (total 6)</p> <p>Theme C. Environmental Assessment & Management Ongoing Projects – 11 New Projects – 01</p> <p>a) Climate change impacts Glacier monitoring (4 glaciers); Water sampling (1550 No.) & analyses, b) SEA and EIA specific to the Himalaya (2 sites in UK and HP) c) Disaster mitigation and management –(at 16 sites in UK and SK) d) Environmental Management of Urban areas (2 towns) e) Glacier Study Centre for Collaborative studies on glaciers</p> <p>Theme D. Socioeconomic Development Ongoing Projects –08 New Projects – Nil.</p> <p>a) Sustainable tourism study (1 site in UK) b) Indigenous knowledge system (documentation of 1 system)</p> <p>Theme E. Biotechnological Applications Ongoing Projects – 04 New Projects – Nil.</p> <p>a) Biotechnological interventions in environmental rehabilitation (5 sites, 3 species)</p>	<p>i) Developed 3 digital maps for three sites i.e Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh ii) Developed Ex-situ gene bank for 3 sites i.e. Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Sikkim</p> <p>Project completed – 04 Ongoing projects –08</p> <p>i) Developed one policy document and one manual ii) Strategic landslide treatment for two sites in Uttarakhand iii) Status report and database of 16 sites iv) Two publications on glaciers</p> <p>Project completed – 01 Ongoing projects – 07</p> <p>i) Action Plan, Strategies and an institutional framework for one site in Uttarakhand. ii) Data sets and status document for one indigenous system iii) One documents on herbal formulations.</p> <p>Project completed – Nil Ongoing projects – 4</p> <p>i) Developed propagation packages for three species ii) Prepared one type Bio fertilizer</p>
		<p>2. Demonstrations Ongoing Project - 04 New Projects - 01</p> <p>a SWEET technology (10 ha, 150 ha monitoring) b Maintenance of agro-forestry model (Garhwal, Sikkim, NE - 3 sites) c Maintenance and up gradation of 15 technologies at Rural Technology Centres at Kosi & 4 Units (15 technologies) d Collaborative - VEAP demonstrations</p>	<p>Project completed – Nil Ongoing projects – 05</p> <p>i) Extension 10 ha & Monitored at 150 ha land ii) Maintenance of 3 Agro-forestry model, one each for Sikkim, Uttarakhand and North-East iii) Maintenance of fifteen location specific technologies for HQs & Units iv) Demonstration of VEAP at 2 sites i.e. Uttarakhand and Sikkim</p>
		<p>3. Dissemination/ Training Total Trainings – 40 Total Institute Publications – 08</p> <p>a) Capacity building on sustainable</p>	<p>i) Prepared one training manual for awareness</p>

	livelihood options (30 trainings) b) Training on water resources management / silvi-pasture development; fish farming; nursery and plantation technology; NRM (10 trainings) c) Institute Publications Institute Annual Reports, Newsletter- Hima-Paryavaran, ENVIS Bulletin on Himalayan Ecology, Biosphere Reserve Bulletin Research Papers: 30 d) Signing of MoUs with NABARD, State Govt. Universities, Institutions etc. for Extension Work e) <i>Integrated eco-development research program (IERP)</i> <i>Ongoing projects - 74</i> <i>New Projects - Nil</i>	and capacity building ii) Conducted 15 trainings at HQs and 15 Trainings in Units for capacity building & skill development iii) Ten training on proven technologies at HQs iv) Papers: 60, Publications (Annual Report – 1, News letters – 2, ENVIS bulletin – 2, Biosphere Reserve Bulletin – 1 No. More expressions/ report -2)v) MoUs with 4 Agencies i) Promoted research and development in -12 states Project completed – Nil Ongoing projects - 74
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Review of Past Performance: 2009-2010

Objective/ Outcome	Outlay (Rs. Crores)	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical outputs	Achievements (Up to December 31, 2009)
(i) To undertake in-depth research and development studies on environmental problems of the Indian Himalayan region; (ii) To identify and strengthen the local knowledge of the environment and contribute towards strengthening researches of regional relevance in the scientific institutions, Universities / NGOs, voluntary agencies working in the Himalayan region, through interactive networking; and (iii) To evolve and demonstrate suitable technology packages and delivery systems for sustainable development of the region in harmony with the local perceptions.	12.00 Expenditure	1. Developmental Research Theme A. Watershed Processes/ Management Ongoing Projects - 10 New Projects - 01 a. Studies in 2 watersheds UK and Sikkim, b. Ongoing Rehabilitation of wastelands- 8 ha. (2 villages) c. Domestic energy needs – options and challenges (3 districts in UK) d. Improved economic and ecological viability of Himalayan farming system (2 villages in UK) Theme B. Biodiversity Conservation and Management Ongoing Projects – 09 New Projects – 02 a. Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity (4 sites 4 species) b. Enriching ex-situ field gene banks - 1 each at HQs and Units (total 6) Theme C. Environmental Assessment & Management Ongoing Projects – 11 New Projects – 01 a) Climate change impacts Glacier monitoring (4 glaciers); Water sampling (1550 No.) & analyses, b) SEA and EIA specific to the Himalaya (2 sites in UK and HP)	Project completed - 03 Project ongoing - 0 8 i) Database on 2 watersheds competed ii) Report on resource management for 2 villages of Uttarakhand accomplished. iii) Energy database for 2 Villages in Uttarakhand completed Project completed – 02 Ongoing projects – 09 i) Developed 2 reports, 4 publications on CE, 2 maps and 1 database completed ii) Developed ex-situ gene bank at three sites i.e. Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Sikkim and at 3 schools initiated. Project completed – 04 Ongoing projects – 08 i) Developed two policy documents done ii) Strategic landslide treatment for

	<p>c) Disaster mitigation and management –(at 14 sites in UK and SK)</p> <p>d) Environmental Management of Urban areas (2 towns)</p> <p>e) Glacier Study Centre for Collaborative studies on glaciers</p> <p>Theme D. Socioeconomic Development <i>Ongoing Projects – 08</i> <i>New Projects – 02</i></p> <p>a) Sustainable tourism study (1 site in UK) b) Indigenous knowledge system (documentation of 1 system)</p> <p>Theme E. Biotechnological Applications <i>Ongoing Projects –04</i> <i>New Projects – 01</i></p> <p>a) Biotechnological interventions in environmental rehabilitation (5 sites, 3 species)</p> <p>Theme F. Knowledge Product & Capacity Building <i>Ongoing Projects – 03</i> <i>New Projects – 02</i></p> <p>a) Capacity building for entrepreneurship & Self employment b) Disaster management faculty</p>	<p>two sites in Sikkim initiated</p> <p>iii) Status report and database of 14 sites prepared</p> <p>iv) Prepared one status report on Glacier studies</p> <p>Project completed –02 Ongoing projects – 08</p> <p>i) Action Plan, Strategies and an institutional framework for one site at Uttarakhand ii) Data sets and status document for one indigenous system iii) Developed one documents on herbal formulations</p> <p>Project completed – 02 Ongoing projects –03</p> <p>i) Developed propagation packages for three species ii) Prepared one type Bio fertilizer</p> <p>Project completed –01 Ongoing projects – 04</p> <p>i) New Technology packages developed ii) Policy papers (2 No) written</p>
	<p>2. Demonstrations <i>Ongoing Projects - 04</i> <i>New Projects - 2</i></p> <p>a SWEET technology (10 ha, 150 ha monitoring) b Maintenance of agro-forestry model (Garhwal, Sikkim, NE - 3 sites) c Maintenance and up gradation of 15 technologies at Rural Technology Centres at Kosi & 4 Units (15 technologies) d Collaborative - VEAP demonstrations</p>	<p>Project completed – 01 Ongoing projects –05</p> <p>i) Extension 10 ha & Monitored at 150 ha land ii) Maintenance of 3 Agro-forestry model, one each for Sikkim, Uttarakhand and North-East iii) Maintenance of fifteen location specific technologies for HQs & Units iv) Demonstration of VEAP at 2 sites i.e. Uttarakhand and Sikkim</p>
	<p>3. Dissemination/ Training <i>Total Trainings – 40</i> <i>Total Institute Publications – 08</i></p> <p>a) Capacity building on sustainable livelihood options (30 trainings) b) Training on water resources management / silvi-pasture development; fish farming; nursery and plantation technology; NRM (10 trainings) c) Institute Publications Institute Annual Reports, Newsletter- Hima-Paryavaran, ENVIS Bulletin on Himalayan Ecology,</p>	<p>i) Prepared one training manual for awareness and capacity building. ii) Conducted 15 trainings at HQs and 15 Trainings in Units for capacity building & skill development iii) Ten training on proven technologies at HQs</p>

		Biosphere Reserve Bulletin Research Papers: 30 d) Signing of MoUs with NABARD, State Govt. Universities, Institutions etc. for Extension Work e) <i>Integrated eco-development research program (IERP)</i> Ongoing projects - 80 New Project – 48	iv) Publications papers: 19 (Annual Report – 1, News letters – 2, ENVIS bulletin – 2, Biosphere Reserve Bulletin – 1 No. More expressions/ report -2) i) Promoted research and development in -12 states Project completed – Nil Ongoing projects- 128 No.
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8. NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY AUTHORITY (NBA)

The vision of NBA is the conservation and sustainable use of India's rich biodiversity and associated knowledge with peoples participation, ensuring the process of benefit sharing for well being of present and future generations. The mission of NBA is to ensure effective implementation of Biological Diversity Act, 2002 and the Biological Diversity Rules 2004 for conservation of biodiversity, sustainable use of its components and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of utilization of genetic resources.

The Mission of NBA is to reaffirm the sovereign rights over the bio-resources of India and contribute towards prevention of misappropriation of bio-resources and/or associated knowledge and provide policy and support relating to conservation, sustainable use of its components and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of utilization of biological resources. The role of NBA is to regulate activities by formulation of guidelines, extension materials for access to biological resources and for reaching the stakeholders and ensuring fair and equitable benefit sharing in accordance with the provisions of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002.

The NBA also take measures to oppose the grant of the intellectual property rights to persons in other countries on any biological resource of India or knowledge associated with such biological resources of Indian origin and advises the State Governments concerning their area specific biodiversity, and in notifying heritage sites and also suggest measures for their management and sustainable use. The NBA provides guidance and technical and financial support to Biodiversity Management Committees (BMC) for preparing People's Biodiversity Registers (PBR) in the areas falling under their respective jurisdiction. Perform such other functions as may be necessary to implement the provisions of Biological Diversity Act, 2002

The functions of NBA are as follows

- Regulate activities, approve and advice the government of India on research, bio survey and commercial utilization.
- Grant approval to access to biological resources for research and commercial purposes, transfer of research results and seeking IPR.
 - Certain persons not to undertake biodiversity related activities without approval of National Biodiversity Authority (Section 3).
 - Results of research not to be transferred to certain persons without approval of National Biodiversity Authority (Section 4).
 - Application for IPR rights not to be made without approval of National Biodiversity Authority (Section 6).
 - Application for third party transfer of accessed biological resources and traditional knowledge (Section 20).
 - Application for collaborative research (Section 5).
- Perform other functions as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act.

Review of Performance for the year 2008-09

Objective/Outcomes	Quantitative Deliverables	Achievements during 2008-09
1. Regulate access to bioresources and traditional knowledge, conservation and sustainable use of	Authority meetings conducted	11 th Authority Meeting conducted in May 2008; 12 th Authority meeting conducted in August 2008; 13 th Authority Meeting conducted in January 2009;

biological diversity and equitable benefit sharing	71 Applications received	Break-up of 71 applications approved : 1. Form I (Access to Biological resources and associated traditional knowledge)..... 8 2. Form II (Transfer of Research Results) 5 3. Form III (Intellectual Property Right)29 4. Form IV (Third Party Transfer) 6 5. Collaborative research projects 23
2. Formation of State Biodiversity Boards in all the states and union territories under necessary support and guidance of National Biodiversity Authority.	Two State Biodiversity Boards formed	The States of Tamil Nadu and Tripura have notified formation of SBB in their states.
3. To prepare format for people's Biodiversity Register for electronic database maintenance.	Consultations with experts.	Draft PBR format prepared and circulated.
4. Finalization of proforma for model agreements to be signed with the applicants by NBA.	Draft of five model agreements prepared	Draft proforma of the following five model agreements were examined or length in the MoEF in a series of meetings chaired by Secretary (E&F) /Special secretary , which were then vetted by M/O Law, and approved by MoS (Environment) in February 2009: (i) Agreement for access to biological resources and /or associated knowledge for research, bio-survey and bio-utilization. (ii) Agreement for access to biological resources and/or associated knowledge for commercial utilization. (iii) Agreement on transfer of research results. (iv) Agreement for seeking intellectual property rights. (v) Agreement for third party transfer.
5. Formation of Biodiversity Management Committees in different States.	Biodiversity Management Committees established state wise	Biodiversity Management Committees established State-wise: 1. Andhra Pradesh.....2 2. Karnataka.....341 3. West Bengal 5
6. Convening of Expert Committee (EC) Meetings.	12 Expert Committee meetings conducted	Following EC meetings were conducted: 1. Determination of Benefit Sharing 2 2. Access, patent, Transfer of Research Results and Material Transfer Applications 3 3. Biodiversity Heritage Site 2 4. Medicinal Plants 1 5. Soil, sediment and microbial diversity 3 6. Normally Traded Commodity (NTC)1
7. To establish NBA liaison office at new Delhi.	Site located and entered into a lease agreement with National Seeds Corporation	NBA liaison office established at New Delhi
8. To conduct orientation and review meeting of all Member Secretaries of State Biodiversity Boards.	Organization of orientation and review meeting with SBBs.	3 rd orientation and review meeting of SBBs was conducted on 28-29 April 2008 at Ooty, Tamil Nadu.
280 proposals received during this period.	--	--

Review of performance for the year 2009-10

Objective/Outcomes	Quantitative Deliverables	Achievements during 2009-10
1. Printing of 4 th National Report on CBD	Printing of 4 th National Report on CBD	Fourth national Report prepared and submitted to CBD Secretariat
2. Organisation of Meetings of CBD (2 Nos)	Organisation of Meetings of CBD (2 Nos)	Hosted to meetings for the CBD: An expert meeting on traditional knowledge in Hyderabad from 16-19 June 2009, and an Asia Pacific Regional Workshop on Protected Areas in Dehradun on 12-15 October, 2009.
3. Preparation and printing of Biodiversity brochure on, 'Achieving 2010 Biodiversity Target: India's Contributions' on the occasion of International Year of Biodiversity (IYB) -2010.	Preparation and printing of Biodiversity brochure on, 'Achieving 2010 Biodiversity Target: India's Contributions' on the occasion of International Year of Biodiversity (IYB) - 2010.	Prepared and printed of biodiversity brochure on, 'Achieving 2010 Biodiversity Target: India's Contributions' on the occasion of International Year of Biodiversity (IYB) -2010.
4. Regulate access to bioresources and traditional knowledge, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity by NBA	Authority meetings conducted	14 th Authority Meeting conducted in July 2009; 15 th Authority meeting conducted in October 2009;
	132 Application are in the various stages for approval	Approval given - 16 Form-I ----- 2 Form-II ----- 2 Form-III ----- 11 Form-IV ----- 1
5. To prepare format for people's Biodiversity Register for electronic database maintenance	Finalization of PBR format	Guidelines for People's Biodiversity Register (PBR) were considered in the 14 th Authority meeting. Comments on these guidelines were sought. The guidelines have now been sent to all State Biodiversity Board for further action.
5. Formation of State Biodiversity Boards with necessary support and guidance of National Biodiversity Authority.	State Biodiversity Board has been formed in Orissa	The State of Orissa has notified formation of SBB in the state, during the year.
6. Formation of Biodiversity Management Committees in different States	Biodiversity Management Committees established	State-wise list of BMC's established Andhra Pradesh :13 Kerala :10 West Bengal :11 Tripura :06
7. Convening of Expert Committee (EC) Meetings.	10 Expert Committee meetings conducted (Expert Committees on Access, patent, Transfer of Research Results and Material Transfer applications & Determination of equitable benefit sharing merged and made into single committee as "EC on Access and Benefit sharing)	Following Expert Committee Meetings were held so far: 1. Access and Benefit sharing Applications: 2 2. Establishment of biodiversity Heritage Site : 2 3. Normally Traded Commodity:1 4. National Biodiversity Fund: 1 5. Indian Biodiversity Information system: 2 6. guidelines on ameliorative Measures:2

8. Regular interaction with SBBs	Organize meetings with SBBs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize meeting with selected SBBs on the sidelines of CBD's meeting on traditional knowledge hosted by MoEF in Hyderabad in June 2009. Also assisted MoEF in organization of this meeting in Hyderabad. 4th Meeting of the Member Secretaries of SBBs held in September 2009 at Kolkata.
9. To create awareness about the importance of biodiversity in the economics of our country and livelihoods	Sponsoring events like conferences, consultations, workshops, seminars etc.	NBA sponsored / supported FIVE conferences / consultation/ Workshops / seminars.

Financial Performance

(Rupees in crores)

Year	BE	RE	Expenditure
2008-09	4.45	3.34	3.30
2009-10	4.0	3.85	3.09

9. CENTRES OF EXCELLENCE

The scheme of Centers of Excellence was started in 1983 by the ministry to strengthen awareness, research and training in priority areas of Environment Science and management.

The following Centers of Excellence in specific areas have been set up so far by the Ministry:

- ❖ Center for Environment Education (CEE), Ahmedabad on 'Environment Education'
- ❖ CPR Environment Education Centre (CPREEC), Chennai on 'Environment Awareness'
- ❖ Centre for Ecological Sciences (CES), Bangalore on Ecology of Western Ghats and Research
- ❖ Center for Mining Environment (CME), Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad on 'Mining Environment'
- ❖ Salim Ali Center for Ornithology and Natural History(SACON), Coimbatore on 'Avian Ecology,
- ❖ Center for Environmental Management of Degraded Ecosystem(CEMDE), Delhi University, Delhi on Management of 'Degraded Ecosystem'
- ❖ Foundation for Revitalization of local health traditions (FRLHT), Bangalore on 'Medicinal Plants & Traditional Knowledge'
- ❖ Madras School of Economics (MSE), Chennai on 'Environmental Economics'
- ❖ Tropical Botanic Garden and Research Institute (TBGRI), Thiruvananthapuram on 'Conservation of Tropical Plants,
- ❖ Centre for Animals and Environment, CARTMAN, Bangalore to foster Man-Animal-Nature relationship, prevention of cruelty to animals, protection of environment from pollution, conservation of ecology, inculcation of spiritual values in our approach to animals and nature, promoting vegetarianism and animal welfare work.

Performance Review, 2008-09 and 2009-10

(Rs. In crores)

Year	BE	Expenditure	Physical Target
2008-09	8.50	7.71	Supported ten Centres of Excellence in different thrust areas of environment. All the Centers continued their ongoing activities in respective fields, as approved by respective Governing Councils/Board of Governors.
2009-10	8.50	6.90	Supported ten Centres of Excellence in different thrust areas of environment. All the Centers continued their ongoing activities in respective fields, as approved by respective Governing Councils/Board of Governors.

10. WILDLIFE CRIME CONTROL BUREAU

The Wildlife Crime Control Bureau was constituted as a statutory body by the Government of India on 6th June 2007, by amending the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 with an intended objective to protect the wildlife in the country. The bureau would complement the efforts of the state governments which are the primary enforcers of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and also other enforcement agencies of the country.

Functions of the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau:

- ❖ To collect and collate intelligence related to organized Wildlife Crime activities and to disseminate the same to State and other enforcement agencies for immediate action so as to apprehend the criminals and to establish a centralized Wildlife Crime data bank
- ❖ Co-ordination of actions by various officers, State Governments and other authorities in connection with the enforcement of the provisions of this Act, either directly or through regional and border units set up by the Bureau
- ❖ Implementation of obligations under the various international Conventions and protocols which are in force presently or likely to be ratified or acceded to by India in future
- ❖ Assistance to concerned authorities in foreign countries and concerned international organizations to facilitate co-ordination and universal action for wildlife crime control
- ❖ Develop infrastructure and capacity building for scientific and professional investigation into wildlife crimes and assist State Governments to ensure success in prosecutions related to wildlife crimes .

Performance Review 2008-09

Name o the Scheme/Programme	Objective/Outcome	Quantifiable Deliverable	Projected outcomes
Control of Wildlife Crime	To strengthen the existing Regional Offices of Wildlife Preservation for better enforcement of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 & CITES;	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.	To support and strengthen the activities of the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau.

Performance Review 2009-10

Name o the Scheme/Programme	Objective/Outcome	Quantifiable Deliverable	Achievements
Strengthening of Wildlife Divisions	To strengthen the existing the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau and its Regional/ sub-Regional Offices.	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.	The Scheme activities of the Head Quarters and 5 Regional offices of Wildlife Crime Control Bureau.

Financial Performance

(Rupees in crores)

Year	BE	RE	Expenditure
2008-09	6.00	4.95	3.73
2009-10	4.08	4.08	2.54

11. NATIONAL TIGER CONSERVATION AUTHORITY

The National Tiger Conservation Authority has been constituted w.e.f. 04.09.2006 for strengthening tiger conservation by interalia, ensuring normative standards in tiger reserve management, preparation of reserve specific tiger conservation plan, laying down annual/audit report before Parliament, constituting State level Steering Committees under the Chairmanship of Chief Ministers and establishment of Tiger Conservation Foundation. The Objectives and Activities of NTCA are :

Objectives of the NTCA

- ❖ Providing statutory authority to Project Tiger so that compliance of its directives becomes legal
- ❖ Forest ring accountability of Centre State in management of Tiger Reserves by providing a basis for MoU with States within our federal structure.
- ❖ Providing for an oversight by Parliament , Addressing livelihood interests of local people in areas surrounding Tiger Reserves
- ❖ Project Tiger Administration (Processing of proposals from Tiger Reserves areas and release of funds to the State Governments Concerned) of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Project Tiger'.

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

12. ANIMAL WELFARE BOARD OF INDIA (AWBI)

This is a statutory body under Section 4 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 with head quarters at Chennai. It basic mandate is to advise the Government on animal welfare issues, and create awareness in animal welfare.

Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI) gives financial assistance or otherwise to (the formation or establishment of pinjrapoles, rescue homes, animal shelters, sanctuaries and the like) where animals and birds may find a shelter when they have become old and useless or when they need protection.

Performance Review 2008-09

Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2008-09 (Rs. crores)	Quantifiable Deliverables	Achievements	Remarks
Financial assistance to AWOS for maintenance of shelter house, water troughs, medicines, rescue operations, medical equipments establishment, humane education and other animal welfare measures	5.15	800AWOs	575AWOs	The target has not been achieved fully due to pending inspection report and lack of fund.

Performance Review 2009-10

Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2009-10 (Rs. Crores)	Quantifiable Deliverables	Achievements	Remarks
Financial assistance to AWOS for maintenance of shelter house, water troughs, medicines, rescue operations, medical equipments establishment, humane education and other animal welfare measures	11.18	900 AWOs	687 AWOs	It is expected that the target will be achieved fully by 31.3.2010.

13. ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS FOREST & PLANTATION DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD. (ANIFPDCL)

Andaman & Nicobar Islands Forest & Plantation Development Corporation Ltd. (ANIFPDCL) is the only Public Sector Undertaking under this Ministry created in 1977 with a broad objective of development and managing forestry plantations on the Islands. It is a loss making undertaking mainly due to the fact that its main activity, i.e. logging has been curtailed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court Order banning the felling of trees. Due to this, even the obligatory expenses of the Corporation like the payment of salaries, wages etc. are possible only due to the sanction of interest bearing loans every year from the Government of India. A restructuring of the Corporation in order to make it financially viable has, therefore, become necessary.

The Committee on Public Undertakings examined the working of the Corporation recently and recommended resolving of the issue at the earliest in its report on the functioning of the Corporation submitted to the Parliament on 25th February 2009. A proposal has been submitted by the Managing Director, ANIFDCL regarding restructuring of the Corporation by offering VRS to its employees and closure of loss making units. The proposal was referred to the PCCF, Andaman & Nicobar Forest Department for their comments. The comments received from the A&N Administration are scheduled to be discussed in the Ministry in February/March 2010, after which a draft Cabinet Note will be prepared and submitted to the Union cabinet.
