

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 & EDUCATION (ICFRE)

Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE) is the apex body in the national forestry research system to develop a holistic forestry research through planning, promoting, conducting and coordinating research, education and extension on all aspects of forestry for ensuring scientific management of forests tree improvement, forestry productivity through scientific and biotechnological researches, bioremediation of degraded land, efficient utilization of forest produce, value addition of forest products, conservation of biodiversity and climate change, effective agroforestry models for various agroecological zones, policy research, environmental impact assessment and integrated pests and disease management.

To meet the research needs of different bio-geographical areas of the country, ICFRE has following eight research institutes all over the country: Also three advanced centres at Allahabad, Chhindwara and Hyderabad are working under the control of the respective institute of that area.

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 (HQ) provides necessary guidance, finance, co-ordination and monitoring to its Institutes. Various administrative and technical issues regarding forestry research education & 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 & 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 – 2007-08

(Rupees in Crores)

S.No.	Component	Target	Finance	Achievement	Remarks
1	2	3		4	5
1.	PLAN				
	i. Plan (G.C.)	27.65	27.65		There is no deficit
	ii. Plan (Research)	26.35	21.35	New Projects - 100 Ongoing Projects - 250 Completed Projects - 75 Training/Workshops - 50 Publication - 100	
	iii. Plan (Education)	*5.00 Include d with Plan (GC) of Rs.26.35	5.00	* Grants-in-aid to 12 University for Infrastructure development and purchase of Laboratory Equipments etc. Actual expenditure is Rs.5.00 crore.	There are 26 Universities imparting Forestry Education because of paucity of fund only 12 universities were funded.
	iv. Plan (North-East)	5.00	5.00	Infrastructure & development at RFRI, Jorhat & ARCBR, Aizawl & Estt. Of GIS Lab. at RFRI, Jorhat as per detail below: i. Const. 8 Nos. Res. Qtr. ii. C/o Office Build. & 8 Res. Qtrs. iii. C/o Scientist Hostel T/I,II,III,IV, V, & VI Total 28 Nos. iv. C/o Qtr. 16 Nos. work in progress v. C/o Boundary Wall ARCBR, Aizawl vi. C/ o Community Hall, Joraht vii. C/o Admin. Build. At Jorhat viii. . Construction of Auditorium Build. Jorhat ix. C/o Office Build. Farmers House Nursery & Res. Qtr., 16 Nos. Aizawl	work in progress work in progress work in progress work in progress work in progress Work Completed Work Completed work in progress work in progress
2.	NON-PLAN			Pay and Allowances paid to employees of 5 Inst. of ICFRE i. Group A - 37 ii. Group B - 78 iii. Group C - 616 iv. Group D - 609	
	i. Non-Plan (G.C.)	14.00	5.50		There is no deficit
	ii. Non-Plan	1.55	1.55	Rs.1.55 crore paid to FRI-Dehradun &	

	(Education)			TFRI-Jabalpur to disburse pay & allowances to KVS recurring & non-recurring contingency charges, furniture, laboratory equipments, games and sports material, library & audio-visual aids and administrative overhead charges @ 15% of the actual expenditure w.e.f. the 2006-07	
	Total	74.55			**69.15

* There is no separate budget under Plan (Education) made by the Ministry.

✓ Includes Rs.1.50 crore balances of 2006-07

(Rupees in Crores)

S.No.	Component	Budget Allotment	Actual Expenditure	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	PLAN			
	i. Plan (G.C.)	27.65	32.96	
	ii. Plan (Research)	26.35	21.41	
	iii. Plan (Education)	*5.00 Included with Plan (GC) of Rs.26.35	5.00	
	iv. Plan (North-East)	5.00	5.34	
2.	NON-PLAN			
	i. Non-Plan (G.C.)	15.50	15.48	
	ii. Non-Plan (Education)	1.55	1.55	
	Total	75.55	81.74	

* There is no separate budget under Plan (Education) made by the Ministry.

Performance Review – 2008-09

(Rupees in Crores)

S.No.	Component	Target	Achievement		Remarks
			Financial I	Physical	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	PLAN				
	i. Plan (G.C.)	87.93	80.94	New Projects - 81 Ongoing Projects - 255 Completed Projects- 49 Training/Workshops- 45 Publication - 90	There is no deficit
	ii. Plan (Education)	*5.00 Include d with Plan (GC) of Rs.87.93	5.00	* Grants-in-aid to 14 Univ. exp. Rs.5.00	There are 26 Universities imparting Forestry Education because of paucity of fund only 14 universities were

					funded.
	iii. Plan (North-East)	5.00	5.00	Infrastructure & development at RFRI, Jorhat & ARCBR, Aizawl & Estt. Of GIS Lab. at RFRI, Jorhat as per detail below:	
				i. Const. 8 Nos. Res. Qtr.	work in progress
				ii. C/o Office Build. & 8 Res. Qtrs.	work in progress
				iii. C/o Boundary wall	work in progress
				iv. C/o Tissue Cult. Lab. Scientist Hostel & Res. Qtrs. Work in progress	work in progress
				v. C/o Qtr. 16 Nos. work in progress	work in progress
				vi. Soil investigation & Compound wall at Aizawl	Work Completed
				vii. C/o Admin. Build. At Jorhat	Work Completed
				viii. C/o Community Hall, Jorhat	work in progress
				ix. C/o Office Build. Farmers house nursery & Res. Qtr., Aizawl	work in progress
				ix. Construction of Auditorium Build. Jorhat	Work in progress
2.	NON-PLAN			Pay and Allowances paid to employees of 5 Institutes of ICFRE i. Group A - 37 ii. Group B - 78 iii. Group C - 616 iv. Group D - 609	100 %
	i. Non-Plan (G.C.)	17.00	7.69		There is no deficit
	ii. Non-Plan (Education)			Grants-in-aid paid to FRI-Dehradun & TFRI-Jabalpur to disburse pay & allowances to KVS recurring & non-recurring contingency charges, furniture, laboratory equipments, games and sports material, library & audio-visual aids and administrative overhead charges @ 15% of the actual exp. w.e.f. the 2007-08	
	Total	83.65			**110.62

- Includes Rs.3.00 crore balances of 2007-08 and Rs.23.28 crore special grant for implementation of VI Central Pay Commission

* There is no separate budget under Plan (Education) made by the Ministry.

✓ Includes Rs.0.69 crore balances of 2007-08

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

The Institute was established in 1961-62 as a Central Research Laboratory of the Indian Plywood Manufacturer's Research Association under the Co-operative Research Schemes of the Government of India from the funds provided by CSIR and voluntary contribution from the Plywood Industries. Consequent to the re-organization of the CSIR during 1977-78, IPIRTI was transferred to the Ministry of Industry, Government of India. Subsequently, vide Government Order No. 2/1/88-CI of the Ministry of Industries, Department of Industrial Development dated 30-4-1990, the Institute was transferred to the administrative control of Ministry of Environment and Forests. In 1992, the name of the Institute was changed to Indian Plywood Industries Research and Training Institute (IPIRTI). Since its inception the Institute is an autonomous body registered as a society under the Karnataka Society's Registration Act no. 16 of 1960 (Registration No. S-6/1961-62 dated 24th October 1961). The mandate and vision of the Institute includes:

- ❖ Research on all aspects of production of sawn timber, manufacturing plywood and other allied engineered and reconstituted wood or lignocellulosic products, including improvement of materials, manufacturing processes, improvement of machines and appliances, conditions of work - time and motion studies - standardization of methods of work -conditioning of factories.
- ❖ Inspection, certification and marking of all forest products viz. plywood, wood, timber, hardboard, particleboard, chipboard, furniture, glue-lam, compreg, doors, panel doors, block board, flush doors, veneered panels, veneers, laminated panels, composite boards, and the products of allied trade and industry.
- ❖ Training in connection with forest product utilization for plywood industry and trade, and allied industries, imparting technical education and/or training at undergraduate, postgraduate, and/or any other level in technology of forests products and plastics, chemicals and paper laminates, and/or synthetic finishing, manufacturing machinery.

2.2 Thrust Area of Research

Growing timber through agro/farm forestry has been identified as thrust area by the Ministry of Environment & Forests and plantation of rapid growing timber species has already been started in many States. The forest policy of the Ministry has ensured that future of wood based industry largely depends on utilization of small round wood from rapid grown plantation raised species to produce wood products that are acceptable in areas of end uses. This implies need to develop technologies for better utilization of available wood raw material from plantation, economy in production, enhancing service life through preservative treatment with eco-friendly chemicals, and value addition to products by making higher grade products from plantation timber.

It is also imperative that Indian Panel Industries diversify to adopt technology for production of new generation products like particle board, medium density fibre board, and oriented strand board. The research backup and human resource development has to be parallely developed to support the need of the industry. These products will ensure higher conversion of plantation grown species into superior products, which in future would replace the conventional panel products being currently produced in the country. As wood is going to be scarce, it is necessary to give due attention to research for manufacture of panel products from recycled wood to minimize use of virgin timber.

The Coimbatore Charter on Environment & Forests, January 2001 has identified bamboo plantation as one of the thrust area. IPIRTI has developed a number of panel products to substitute wood and wood products from bamboo. Industrial adoption for mass production and creation of public awareness for adoption of these end-use products should be one of the major activities of the Institute. Housing based on preservative treated bamboo and various bamboo products developed at the Institute will be a major area of research during 11th Five Year Plan.

Petro based chemicals are widely being used to manufacture wood adhesive. Because of the high price and short supply of petrochemicals, due attention is to be given on replacement of such chemicals by material of natural origin to prepare wood adhesives. Simultaneously coating material for the panel products need to be developed from material of natural origin or in combination with petro based chemicals and material of natural origin.

While product development is important, formulation of the standard for the products for benefit of the end users has to be done simultaneously, failing which sub-standard products will flood the market. Formulation of product standard and guidelines for the processing unit to prevent pollution is one thrust area where Institute need to work.

As the Institute is committed to industrial research, any development, unless it is commercialized, the research and hence process development is not over. Extension of the process and product developed at the Institute will be another thrust area of the Institute's activities. Training to raise human resource for the industry has been parallely done by the Institute since its inception. Due attention will be given for training and infrastructural development at the Institute for betterment of the training curriculum.

2.3 Review of Past Performance – Financial

(Rupees in Crores)

Year	Revised Estimates	Budget Estimates	Expenditure
2007-08	8.13	8.37	6.21
2008-09	5.67	8.02	4.51

Review of Physical Performance

(In numbers)

Year	Research			Training		
	Target	Completed	Achievement	Target	Completed	Achievement
2007-08	23	21	91%	13	13	100%
2008-09	11	11	100%	12	12	100%

3. INDIAN INSTITUTE OF FOREST MANAGEMENT (IIFM), BHOPAL

The Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal was established on January 15, 1982. The main task of the Institute is to facilitate and actively contribute to the development of managerial capacity in the forestry sector. The main objectives of the Institute are:

- ❖ Provide training in management and related subjects for persons from the Indian forest service, Forest Departments, Forest Departments Corporations and forest related industries with a view to equip them to practice the art and profession of management of forestry development.
- ❖ Select and prepare outstanding and talented young persons for careers leading to management responsibility in forestry and related system.
- ❖ Meet the need of Indian forestry and forest related industry and commerce in respect of upto date information on forestry management through research, consultancy and publication.
- ❖ Assist, institute and carry out research in matters concerning use of management and allied techniques and methods conducive to the development of forestry in the country.

Performance Review - 2007-08

(Rupees in Crores)

Name of the activity	BUDGET Approved	Expenditure Sanctioned/In curred	Physical Target	Physical Achievements
	Total			
Capital Expenditure	1.52	2.04	1 Construction of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Faculty & Staff quarters • Transit house • Auditorium • Sports Complex • Canteen etc. 2 Furniture for Class rooms & Office 4 Purchase of 700, books for Library & subscription to 250 journals. 5 Purchase of Photocopy machine, computer, AC and other machinery.	1 Following construction works were started: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Construction of Transit hostel, b) Dinning hall & badminton hall c) Type II Staff quarters. d) Construction of canteen d) Renovation of library. 2 Furniture Purchased for Class room 3 951 Books have been purchased and 223 Journals have been subscribed.
Salary & Wages	3.98	3.99	Salary & Wages of Faculty /officers & Staff (New faculty will be recruited)	-

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Administrative Expenses	2.52	0.21	Building Maint., Security, Stationery, Printing, Telephone & Postage and other day to day expenses.	-
Education/Training/Research/Consultancy	0.06	0.05	1 Admission of 60 Student in PGDFM 2 Admission of 20 students in MRM 3 Launching of Four year doctoral programme. 4 No of MDPs/Seminars/Workshops will be 39 5 Creation of centers of Excellence 6 10 New Research Projects will be started. 7 Emphasis will be given to increase the consultancy activities.	1 Admission of 60 students in PGDFM. 2 Admission of 19 students in MRM. 3 34 MDP& 25 Workshops were conducted. 4 14 research projects were completed and 16 were ongoing. 5 22 consultancy assignments were completed.
Faculty Development Expenses	0.05	0.01	Travelling expenses and participation fee of faculty members in various trg. Programme.	
Total Rs.	8.14	8.21		

Performance Review - 2008-09

(Rupees in Crores)

Name of the activity	BUDGET Approved	Expenditure Sanctioned/Incurred	Physical Target	Physical Achievements
	Total			
Capital Expenditure	3.94	0.71	1 Construction of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Faculty & Staff quarters • Transit house • Auditorium • Sports Complex • Canteen etc. 2 Furniture for Class rooms & Office 3 Furnishing of class room & Faculty rooms 4 Purchase of 700,books for Library & subscription to 250 journals. 5 Purchase of Photocopy machine, computer, AC and other machinery.	1 Following construction works were completed: a) Construction of Transit hostel, b) Dinning hall& badminton hall c) Type II Staff quarters. d) Construction of canteen d) Renovation of library. 2 Furniture Purchased for Class room 3 538 Books have been purchased and 261 Journals have been subscribed
Salary & Wages	5.32	5.96	Salary & Wages of Faculty /officers & Staff (New faculty will be recruited)	-

Administrative Expenses	2.63	2.33	Building Maint., Security, Stationery & Printing, Telephone & Postage and other day to day expenses.	-
Education/Training/Research/Consultancy	0.05	0.01	1 Admission of 60 Student in Pgdfm 2 Launching of Four year doctoral programme. 3 No of MDPs/Seminars/Workshops will be 50 4 Creation of centers of Excellence 5 10 New Research Projects will be started. 6 Emphasis will be given to increase the consultancy activities. 7 Publication of papers in national & International journals.	1 Admission of 60 students in PGDFM. 2 30 MDP/Workshops were conducted. 3 3 research projects were completed and 4 were ongoing. 4 2 consultancy assignments were started, 01 was completed and 7 were ongoing.
Faculty Development Expenses	0.05	0.03	Travelling expenses and participation fee of faculty members in various trg. Programme.	
Total	12.00	9.05		

4. WILDLIFE INSTITUTE OF INDIA (WII)

Wildlife Institute of India was established in 1982 under the Ministry of Agriculture and cooperation. Subsequently it was brought under the Ministry of Environment & Forests. In April, 1986 the Institute was given autonomous status with an additional agenda to develop professionals in Bio-diversity conservation for South and South East Asian Region. The main mandate of the Institute is as follows:

1. To impart training to managers of protected areas.
2. To carry research on various aspect of Wildlife Management.
3. Advice the Government on the matter of conservation and management of wildlife resources.

The Institute conducts two courses for in-service Forests Officers viz. 3 months Certificate Course in Wildlife Management and 9 Month Post Graduate Diploma Course in Wildlife Management. In addition M.Sc. Course of 2 years in Wildlife Science is also conducted by the Institute.

Performance Review

Physical Performance for the year of 2007-08 and 2008-09

Year	No. of Trainees				Research Projects		
	Course	Target	Actual Number	Achievement (%)	Target	Completed	Ongoing
2007-08	Diploma	20	12	60	32	09	23
	Certificate	20	16	80			
	M.Sc.	09	09	100			
2008-09	Diploma	20	07	35	28	08	20

	Certificate	20	13	65			
	M.Sc.	09	09	100			

Financial Performance Review, 2007-08 and 2008-09

(Rupees in Crore)

Year	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Expenditure
2007-08	11.00	11.00	11.00
2008-09	12.20	15.21	15.10

5. CENTRAL ZOO AUTHORITY

The Central Zoo Authority was constituted by the Central Government in 1992 under the provisions of Section-38A of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 as a statutory body to exercise the powers conferred on, and to perform the functions assigned to it under the Act.

To fulfill the objectives assigned to the Authority as spelt out in Section 38(c) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act which includes among others, laying down standards for housing, upkeep and veterinary care of the animals kept in Zoos and to provide the technical and other support to the zoos to help them to attain these standards with the objective of improving the quality of life of Zoo animals and complement the on going national effort of conservation of Wildlife.

Performance Review – Financial

(Rupees in Crores)

Year wise	BE	Actual Expenditure
2007-08	17.00	17.00
2008-09	18.00	17.50

In 2008-09, CZA supported 25 zoos and the maintenance of 7 Rescue Centers. It also supported 21 Research programmes and training of 100 in-service persons.

6. CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) constituted under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Acts, 1974 is a 100% Grants-in-aid institution of the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF), Govt. of India. CPCB serves as a technical wing of the Ministry of Environment & 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) Rules, Bio-medical Waste, Municipal Solid Wastes Plastics Waste and others.

The plans and programmes identified for 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 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
2007-08	45.00	34.50	37.50
2008-09	34.50	34.50	34.50

Performance Review – Physical

Activity/Scheme/ Programme	Achievements of 2007-08	Achievements of 2008-09
Water Quality Monitoring (WQM)	WQM carried out at 1245 stations	WQM has been carried out at 1429 stations
Ambient Air Quality Monitoring (AAQM)	AAQM carried out at 341 locations. Source apportionment studies taken up at 6 cities	AAQM carried out at 345 locations.
Continuous ambient air quality monitoring station (CAAQMS)	CAAQMS set up in 4 cities (11 stations)	CAAQMS is being set in 12 location (4 cities)
Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs)	STP monitoring taken at a few STPs	STP monitoring continued at few locations

7. GOBIND BALLABH PANT INSTITUTE OF HIMALAYAN ENVIRONMENT & DEVELOPMENT (GBPIHED)

The GBPIHED Institute functions as a developmental research Institute for sustainable development of Indian Himalayan region. The Institute's work mainly comprises of research, demonstration and dissemination. Researches are focused on environment & development issues and related policies, planning and management of natural resource and biodiversity, climate change impact assessment and study of climate sensitive habitats, etc. The development, demonstration and dissemination is mainly based on training of trainers (ToT) on environmental family 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.

Performance Review

Financial and Physical Performance Review for the Financial Year 2007-08

(Rupees in crores)

Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2007-08		Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical outputs	Achievements
	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources		
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	GBPIHED- &IERP Rs.8.50	--	1. Developmental Research <i>Ongoing Projects- 24 No</i> <i>New Projects - 20 No..</i> A. Watershed Processes/ Management i) Watershed services, management and land use policy (2 No. - 2 watersheds, 10 ha) ii) Domestic energy needs –	<i>Project completed 12 No.</i> <i>Project ongoing 32 No.</i> Monitoring at 3 sites initiated sites Target achieved Field survey of two districts completed

<p>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>options and challenges (1 No, 3 districts) iii) Improved economic and ecological viability of Himalayan farming system (4 No.: 4 villages)</p> <p>B. Conservation and Management of Biodiversity</p> <p>i) Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity (3 No. :3 sites 4 species)</p> <p>ii) Enriching ex-situ field gene banks - 1 each at HQs and Units (total 5)</p> <p>C. Environmental Assessment & Management</p> <p>i) Climate change impacts – land and water resources – glacier monitoring (4 glaciers); Water sampling (1350) & analyses, sediment & recession study ii) SEA and EIA specific to the Himalaya (2 Nos: 2 sites) iii) Disaster mitigation and management – data bases and knowledge products (three No.: 16 sites) iv) Environmental Management of Urban areas (1 No.: 2 towns) v) Glacier Study Centre) -Infrastructure and facility development -Collaborative studies on glaciers</p> <p>D. Socioeconomic Development</p> <p>i) Sustainable tourism study (1 No.: 1 site) ii) Documentation of indigenous knowledge systems (IKS) (1 medicine systetm)</p> <p>E. Biotechnological Applications</p> <p>i) Biotechnological interventions in environmental</p>	<p>2 villages taken for development</p> <p>15 plant families were prioritized. Study initiated at all three sites</p> <p>3 trainings organized</p> <p>Samples collected from 3 glaciers (1320) were analyzed in Lab. For sediments</p> <p>2 sites work is initiated</p> <p>GPS campaigns were carried out for 10 stations in UA and in Sikkim; landslide monitoring carried out</p> <p>Centre established and initiated</p> <p>3 consultation meetings organized. 1 site work is initiated</p> <p>Target achieved</p> <p>Strengthening of <i>ex – situ</i> gene banks at HQs-2 ha, Sikkim- 0.5 ha, and HP-1 ha Propagation package for <i>Aconitum</i> and</p>
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			rehabilitation (2 No.: 5 sites, 3 species)	<i>Podophyllum</i> is completed
			F) Integrated Ecodevelopment Research Programme (IERP) in IHR Execution, continuation of support to ongoing R&D projects, and initiation of new location-specific projects Western Himalaya – 4No. Central Himalaya – 6 No. Eastern Himalaya – 2 No.	Targets achieved 4 No. 6No. 2 No
			2. Dissemination <i>Total trainings- 48 Nos</i> i) MHA Affairs -Disaster Management Cell, Govt. of Sikkim, ii) Conservation Education & Capacity Building Trainings iii) Capacity building on sustainable livelihood options iii) Training on water resource management, silvi-pasture development c) Publications (8 No regular publications) i) Institute Annual Report, Newsletters- Hima-Paryavaran, ENVIS Bulletin on Himalayan Ecology, & Biosphere Reserve Bulletin Research papers -32	Training organized – 44 No (till date) i) Training Manuals developed, trainings-3, imparted to stakeholders 1 training completed 44 trainings organised so far Target achieved

8. NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY AUTHORITY (NBA)

The National Biodiversity Authority (NBA) was established in 2003 under Section 8 of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 and has its headquarter at Chennai. The major objectives of National Biodiversity Authority is to regulate access to biological resources of the country and conserve and sustainable use of biological diversity; to respect and protect the knowledge of local communities related to biodiversity; to secure sharing of benefits with local people as conservers of biological resources and holders of knowledge and information relating to the use of biological resources; protection and rehabilitation of threatened species; involvement of institutions of state government in the broad scheme of implementation of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 through constitution of expert committees.

In addition to the Chairperson, there are ten ex-officio members, and five experts. The progress under the scheme is evaluated through the Ministry of Environment and Forests by way of review meetings. The scheme helps in strengthening to regulate access to biological resources of the country to conserve and sustainable use of biological diversity. National Biodiversity Authority is implementing the act by forming the State Biodiversity Boards, Biodiversity Management Committees and Peoples Biodiversity Registers.

A three tier structure namely National Biodiversity Authority, State Biodiversity Board and Local Management Committee is necessary to deal with any matter concerning conservation of Biological

Diversity, its sustainable use and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of Biological resources and associated knowledge as defined in the Act. In compliance to the provisions of the Act, eighteen states have formed State Biodiversity Boards (SBBs). These States are: Karnataka, Goa, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Mizoram, Chattisgarh, Manipur, Sikkim, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Uttaranchal and Haryana. Other States are in process of establishing their SBBs. Local level Bio-diversity Management Committees (BMC) is also being formed at local level. Karnataka has already established 570 BMCs. Likewise the States of West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh have also made substantial progress in this regard. These committees will play important role in conservation, preparation of Peoples Biodiversity Registers (PBRs) and shall charge access fees in respect of any biological resource or associated knowledge from their jurisdiction.

Objectives and activities of NBA

- ❖ To ensure respect and protection of traditional knowledge of local communities.
- ❖ To secure sharing of benefits with local people as conservers of biological resources and holders of knowledge.
- ❖ Conservation and development of areas of importance from stand point of biological diversity by declaring them as biological diversity heritage sites.
- ❖ Protection and rehabilitation of threatened species
- ❖ To lay down procedures and guidelines to govern the activities provided under Section III, IV and VI of the BD Act.
- ❖ To advice Government on issues related to biodiversity, conservation and its sustainable use.

The Authority has taken a number of important decisions including prescribing format for “agreements” to be signed between NBA and other parties seeking access to Genetic Resources and associated knowledge and notification of guidelines on collaborative research. The Authority organized a number of seminars, symposia involving various stake holders including women to educate and create awareness with regard to provisions of the Act. The NBA has also considered a number of applications relating to access of Biological Resource and related matters.

Performance Review during 2007- 08 and 2008- 09

- ❖ The ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (CoP) to the CBD was held in Bonn, Germany from 19-30 May, 2008.
- ❖ In pursuance of various decisions of CoP-9, India has been responding to various Notifications being received from CBD Secretariat, interalia by making submissions, and nominating experts for various expert group meetings.
- ❖ India has prepared its Fourth National Report and submitted an advance copy to the CBD on 22nd May, 2009. The Ministry is in the process of having the Report Edited and Printed.
- ❖ India is hosting two meetings of the CBD to be organized in pursuance of decisions of CoP-9. One is a meeting of a group of technical and legal experts on traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources which was held in Hyderabad from 16-19 June, 2009. The other is Asian Regional Workshop on Protected Areas, proposed to be held in Dehradun in Oct 2009. Necessary modalities for the same are being worked out in consultation with the CBD Secretariat.
- ❖ Subsequent to the approval of the National Environment Policy (NEP) by the Cabinet in 2006, preparation of a draft National Biodiversity Action Plan (NBAP) was taken up by revising and updating the National Policy and Macro level Action Strategy on Biodiversity developed in 1999, and by using the final technical report of the UNDP/GEF project on National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) in consonance with the NEP. After undertaking necessary intra and inter-Ministerial consultations, the NBAP was finalized and released in February, 2009.
- ❖ The Ministry has sent copies of NBAP to all concerned Ministries Deptts, specialized agencies, and to all units within the Ministry, towards initiating follow-up action on action points emanating from the NBAP and to facilitate regular monitoring of their implementation.

Performance Review

(Rupees in Crores)

Scheme	Physical target 2007-08	Financial target 2007-08	Expenditure incurred during 2007-08	Physical targets 2008-09	Financial targets 2008-09	Expenditure till 2008-09 (31.03.09)	Remark
CBD and NBAP	--	2.50	2.50	**	3.34	3.34	100% achievements financially as well as physically has been made

Performance Review of Genetic Approval Engineering Approval Committee and Catagena Protocol on Biosafety

Scheme	Physical Achievement 2007-08	Financial target 2007-08	Expenditure incurred during 2007-08	Physical Achievement 2008-09	Financial targets 2008-09	Expenditure till 2008-09	Remark
Genetic Approval Engineering Approval Committee and Catagena Protocol on Biosafety	168 proposals received during this period	2.50	2.50	280 proposals processed during this period	3.34	3.34	100%

9. CENTERS 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.

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 .

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 Center 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'.

Activities of the NTCA

- ❖ Look after administrative matters, including policy concerning Tiger Reserves in the country. It also includes consideration of the proposals from the State Governments for inclusion of new areas. Dealing with cases of non Tiger Project, Prime Tiger habitats.
- ❖ Providing technical guidelines and funding support to States for Tiger Conservation Authority and the implementation of recommendations thereof.
- ❖ To organize periodical meetings of the Field Directors of the Tiger Reserve areas and of the Chief Wildlife Wardens of Tigers Reserve States.
- ❖ Conduct periodical field visits by officials of Project Tiger Directorate (now the National Tiger Conservation Authority) for monitoring and evaluation.
- ❖ Organise National/International conferences/workshops /symposia on matters concerning Tiger and Tiger Reserves.
- ❖ Management of Tiger Conservation Plans, research, census, filming proposal relating to the Tiger Reserve areas.
- ❖ Initiate Eco-tourism initiatives and management.
- ❖ Monitor Tiger poaching and other offences in the country including the Tiger Reserve.
- ❖ Compile Annual Report of the Tiger Reserve areas.
- ❖ Prepare Annual Report of National Tiger Conservation Authority.
- ❖ Conduct Bi-annual review of the Tiger Reserves.
- ❖ Conduct interaction with experts, NGO's and scientific institutions on matters of Project Tiger.
- ❖ Protection and conservation of Bio-diversity in Tiger Reserve and to facilitate Implementation of National and International legal instruments.
- ❖ Coordination of Conservation of International Trade in Endangered Species of Flora & Fauna CITIES.

12. ANIMAL WELFARE BOARD

The Animal Welfare Board of India was set up in accordance with Section 4 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1960 (No.59 of 1960). The Board consists of 28 Members. The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (PCA) Act 1960(59 of 1960) was enacted in December 1960 with the object of preventing infliction of unnecessary pain and suffering to animals. The Govt. of India, Ministry of Food and Agriculture constituted the Animal Welfare Board of India on 19th March 1962. The subject of Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was transferred from Ministry of Food and Agriculture to the Ministry of Environment and Forests with effect from 28th March 1990.

Functions of Animal Welfare Board

- ❖ To keep the law enforced in India for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals under constant study and to advise the government on the amendments to be undertaken in any such law from time to time.
- ❖ To advise the Central Government on the making of rules under the Act with a view to preventing unnecessary pain or suffering to animals generally, and more particularly when they are being transported from one place to another or when they are used as performing animals or when they are kept in captivity or confinement.
- ❖ To advise the Government or any local authority or other person on improvements in the design of vehicles so as to lessen the burden on draught animals.
- ❖ To take all such steps as the Board may think fit for amelioration of animals by encouraging, or providing for the construction of sheds, water troughs and the like and by providing for veterinary assistance to animals.
- ❖ To advise the Government or any local authority or other person in the design of slaughter houses or the maintenance of slaughter houses or in connection with slaughter of animals so that unnecessary pain or suffering, whether psychological or mental, is eliminated in the pre- slaughter stages as far as possible, and animals are killed, wherever necessary, in as humane a manner as possible.

- ❖ To take all such steps as the Board may think fit to ensure that unwanted animals are destroyed by local authorities, whenever it is necessary to do so, either instantaneously or after being rendered insensible to pain or suffering.
- ❖ To encourage by the grant of financial assistance or otherwise, the formation or establishment of Pinjarapoles, rescue homes, animals 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.
- ❖ To co-operate with, and co-ordinate the work of associations or bodies established for the purpose of preventing unnecessary pain or suffering to animals or for the protection of animals and birds.
- ❖ To give financial assistance and other assistance to Animal Welfare Organizations functioning in any local area or to encourage the formation of Animal Welfare Organizations in any local area which shall work under the general supervision and guidance of the Board.
- ❖ To advise the Government on matters relating to the medical care and attention which may be provided in animal hospitals, and to give financial and other assistance to animal hospitals whenever the Board think it is necessary to do so.
- ❖ To impart education in relation to the human treatment of animals and to encourage the formation of public opinion against the infliction of unnecessary pain or suffering to animals and for the promotion of animal welfare by means of lectures books, posters, cinematographic exhibitions and the like.
- ❖ To advise the Government on any matter connected with animal welfare or the Prevention of infliction of unnecessary pain or suffering on animals.
