



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
(भारत सरकार)

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE
(पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय)

INDUCTION MATERIAL

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1. Historical background of the Ministry including National Afforestation and Eco-Development Board (NAEB)

1.1 Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (HQs)

1.1.1 The need for comprehensive and integrated view of environmental protection and improvement with emphasis on the sustainable use of natural resources for development was being felt by the Government from early seventies. A National Committee on Environmental Planning & Co-ordination (NCEPC) was, therefore, set up in 1972 to advise the Government on environmental problems and suggest solutions after consultation with experts and the Ministries/Departments concerned. However, the aspects of environmental protection did not receive the desired attention.

1.1.2 The Government, therefore, constituted a High Level Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri N.D. Tiwari, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, to recommend legislative measures and administrative machinery for ensuring environmental protection. The Committee submitted its report to the Prime Minister on September 15, 1980. One of the recommendations of the Committee related to setting up of a Department of Environment to provide explicit recognition to the pivotal role that environmental Conservation must play for sustainable national development.

1.1.3 Accepting this recommendation, the Government of India constituted the Department of Environment with effect from November 1, 1980, vide Presidential Notification No.CD-1016/80. In accordance with the Allocation of Business Rules, the Department of Environment was the focal point within the Government of India for subjects relating to environment and ecology. The work pertaining to the Botanical Survey of India, Zoological Survey of India and National Museum of Natural History being looked after by the Department of Science & Technology (DST) was transferred to the newly created Department of Environment. The scientific and technical staff from the Environment Division of the DST formed the nucleus of the new Department.

1.1.4 This Department became part of the new Ministry of Environment and Forest constituted by Presidential Notification No.74/2/1/85-Cab. dated 4th January, 1985, which consisted of two Departments, viz. Department of Environment and Department of Forest and Wildlife. The latter Department was constituted by transferring to it work relating to Forestry from the erstwhile Department of Agriculture and Co-operation and work relating to Wildlife from the Department of Environment.

1.1.5 In September, 1985, the two Departments were merged to constitute a single Department of Environment, Forest & Wildlife. In July, 1991 there was an amendment in the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961 whereby the name of the Ministry of Environment & Forest (Department of Environment Forests & Wildlife) was substituted with Ministry of Environment & Forest. The name of Ministry of Environment and Forest was changed to Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change vide notification dated 31st July 2014.

1.2 NATIONAL AFFORESTATION AND ECO-DEVELOPMENT BOARD (NAEB)

1.2.1 In 1983, the Ministry of Agriculture announced the decision to set up a two tier Central Body, namely, the National Land Board and the National Land Resources Conservation and Development Commission, to serve as a policy planning, coordinating and monitoring agency for issues concerning healthy and scientific management of the country's land resources.

1.2.2 In 1985, with a view to place proper emphasis on the twin objectives of proper land use and development of Wastelands, the National Land Board was reconstituted as the National Land use and Wastelands Development Council under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister. Two separate bodies under the Council were set up as under:

1.2.3 The National Land Use and Conservation Board (NLUCB) to be located in the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development , Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, New Delhi, replacing the existing National Land Resources Conservation and Development Commission.

1.2.4 National Wastelands Development Board (NWDB) to be located in the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change , New Delhi.

1.2.5 Consequent upon the formulation of the new Department of Wastelands Development in the Ministry of Rural Development and the transfer of the National Wastelands Development Board (NWDB) to that Department in the year 1992, it was decided, with the approval of the Prime Minister, to set up the National Afforestation and Eco-Development Board (NAEB) in the Ministry of Environment & Forest. This Board came into existence in August, 1992.

2. ROLE AND MANDATE OF THE MINISTRY

The Ministry of Environment & Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) is the nodal agency in the Central Government for overseeing the implementation of India's environment and forest policies and programmes relating to conservation of the country's natural resources including lakes and rivers, its biodiversity, forests and wildlife, ensuring the welfare of animals and prevention and abatement of pollution. While implementing these policies and programmes, the Ministry is guided by the principle of sustainable development. The Ministry is also the nodal agency for the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme (SACEP), International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) and the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). The Ministry also coordinates with multilateral bodies such as the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD), Global Environment Facility (GEF) and regional bodies such as Economic and Social Council for Asia and Pacific (ESCAP) and South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) on matters pertaining to environment. National Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) was constituted vide order dated 13.8.2009 primarily to lay down guidelines for State CAMPA, monitor/assist/ and provide recommendations to State CAMPA and resolve issues.

The broad objectives of the Ministry are :

- Conservation and survey of flora, fauna, forests and wildlife
- Prevention and control of pollution
- Afforestation and regeneration of degraded areas
- Protection of environment and wildlife
- Facilitate activities related to India's commitments and obligations with three Rio Conventions i.e. UNFCCC, UNCCD and CBD and related reporting process.
- Facilitate activities related to Basel, Rotterdam, Stockholm Conventions and enable India to meet its commitments as per Montreal Protocol under the Vienna Convention

These objectives are well supported by a set of legislative and regulatory measures, aimed at the preservation, conservation and protection of the environment. Besides the legislative measures, a National Conservation Strategy and Policy Statement on Environment and Development, 1992, National Forest Policy, 1988, a Policy Statement on Abatement of Pollution, 1992 and a National Environment Policy, 2006 also guide the Ministry's work.

Subject under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

The following items of work have been allocated to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change :

**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE
(PARYAVARAN, VAN AUR JALVAAYU PARIVARTAN MANTRALAYA)¹**

1. Environment and Ecology, including environment in coastal waters, in mangroves and coral reefs but excluding marine environment on the high seas.
2. Environment Research and Development, education, training, information and awareness.
3. Environmental Health.
4. Environmental Impact Assessment.
5. Forest Development Agency and Joint Forest Management Programme for conservation, management and afforestation.
6. Survey and Exploration of Natural Resources particularly of Forest, Flora, Fauna, Ecosystems etc.
7. Bio-diversity Conservation including that of lakes and Wetlands.
8. **Omitted.**²
- 8A **Omitted.**³
9. Wildlife conservation, preservation, protection planning, research, education, training and awareness including Project Tiger and Project Elephant.
10. International co-operation on Issues concerning Environment, Forestry and Wildlife.
11. Botanical Survey of India and Botanical Gardens.
12. Zoological Survey of India.
13. National Museum of Natural History.
14. Biosphere Reserve Programme.
15. National Forest Policy and Forestry Development in the country, including Social Forestry.
16. All matters relating to Forest and Forest Administration in the Union territories.⁴
17. Indian Forest Service.
18. Wild Life Preservation and protection of wild birds and animals.
19. Fundamental and applied research and training including higher education in forestry.
20. Padmaja Naidu Himalayan Zoological Park.
21. National Assistance to Forestry Development Schemes.
22. Indian Plywood Industries Research and Training Institute, Bangalore.
23. Afforestation and Eco-Development which shall include National Afforestation and Eco Development Board.
- 23A. Bio-fuel plantations in forest, wastelands and environmental issues concerning bio-fuels.⁵
24. Desert and Desertification.
25. Forest Survey of India.
26. Indian Institute of Bio-diversity, Itanagar.
27. Central Pollution Control Board.

¹ Modified vide Amendment series no. 306 dated 31.07.2014

² Omitted vide Amendment series no. 350 dated 14.06.2019 (Earlier substituted vide Amendment series no.306 dated 31.07.2014).

³ Omitted vide Amendment series no. 350 dated 14.06.2019 (Earlier inserted vide Amendment series no.306 dated 31.07.2014).

⁴ Modified vide Amendment series no. 300 dated 26.02.2012

⁵ Inserted vide Amendment series no. 287 dated 12.07.2006

28. G.B.Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment & Development.
29. Wildlife Institute of India and Indian Board for Wildlife.
30. Indian Institute of Forest Management.
31. Central Zoo Authority including National Zoo Park.
32. Indian Council of Forestry Research & Education.
33. Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forest and Plantation Development Corporation Limited.
34. **Omitted.**¹
35. **Omitted.**²
36. **Omitted.**³
- 36A. Climate change and all other matters related thereto.⁴
37. **Omitted.**⁵
38. **Omitted.**⁶
39. **Omitted.**⁷
40. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 (6 of 1974).
41. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977 (36 of 1977).
42. The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 (14 of 1981).
43. The Indian Forest Act, 1927 (16 of 1927).
44. The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 (53 of 1972)
45. The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 (69 of 1980).
46. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986).
47. The Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 (6 of 1991).
48. The National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 (19 of 2010).⁸

NOTE:- The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change will be responsible for overall policy in relation to forests, except all matters, including legislation, relating to the rights of forest dwelling Schedule Tribes on forest lands.⁹

¹ Omitted vide Amendment Series no. 349 dated 04.04.2019 (transferred to D/o Animal Husbandry and Dairying).

² Omitted vide Amendment Series no. 349 dated 04.04.2019 (transferred to D/o Animal Husbandry and Dairying).

³ Omitted vide Amendment Series no. 349 dated 04.04.2019 (transferred to D/o Animal Husbandry and Dairying).

⁴ Inserted vide Amendment series no. 306 dated 31.07.2014.

⁵ Omitted vide Amendment Series no. 349 dated 04.04.2019 (transferred to D/o Animal Husbandry and Dairying).

⁶ Omitted vide Amendment Series no. 334 dated 06.07.2017.

⁷ Omitted vide Amendment Series no. 334 dated 06.07.2017.

⁸ Inserted vide Amendment series no. 334 dated 06.07.2017.

⁹ Inserted vide Amendment series no. 285 dated 17.03.2006.

3. THE ORGANIZATION SET-UP OF THE MINISTRY:-

3.1 The Ministry comprises two main Wings, namely (i) Environment and (ii) Forest & Wildlife Wing. The Divisions/Sections/Cells etc. are grouped under these two Wings. Service Divisions/Sections/Cells etc. have been separately grouped in the third part. The following offices of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change:

- Ministry proper
- Regional Offices (19)

Sl. No.	Headquarter of the Regional Office	States and UTs under jurisdiction
1	Shillong	Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tripura
2	Ranchi	Jharkhand, Bihar
3	Bhubaneswar	Odisha
4	Bangalore	Karnataka, Kerala, Goa, Lakshadweep
5	Chennai	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry, A&N Islands
6	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
7	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
8	Nagpur	Maharashtra
9	Chandigarh	Chandigarh, Haryana, Punjab
10	Dehradun	Uttarakhand
11	Jaipur	Rajasthan, Delhi
12	Gandhi Nagar	Gujarat, Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli
13	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh
14	Raipur	Chhattisgarh
15	Hyderabad	Telangana
16	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh
17	Kolkata	West Bengal, Sikkim
18	Guwahati	Assam, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh
19	Jammu	Ladakh, Jammu & Kashmir

3.2 In addition to above, there is an Attached Office of the Ministry viz. National Afforestation and Eco-Development Board (NAEB)

3.3 The whole Ministry is depicted under two organization charts. The first chart (*Annexure I*) covers the seniors officers who are looking after the work of 'Environment and Service Wings' and the second chart (*Annexure II*) covers the seniors officers who are looking after the

work of 'Forestry' and Wildlife' Wings of the Ministry. The broad channel of submission of subjects amongst the officers is clear from these two organization charts.

3.4 Subordinate Offices under the Ministry:-

- Botanical Survey of India (BSI)
- Directorate of Forest Education (DFE) (State Forest Colleges & Rangers Colleges)
- Forest Survey of India (FSI), Dehradun
- Indira Gandhi National Forestry Academy (IGNFA), Dehradun
- National Museum of Natural History (NMNH)
- National Zoological Park (NZP), New Delhi
- Zoological Survey of India (ZSI), Kolkata

3.5 Autonomous Organizations under the Ministry:-

- Govind Ballabh Pant National Institute of Himalayan Environment (GBPNIHE), Uttarakhand.
- Indian Institute of Forest Management (IIFM), Bhopal.
- Indian Plywood Industries Research & Training Institute (IPIRTI), Bengaluru
- Wildlife Institute of India (WII), Dehradun.
- Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE), Dehradun. Various Institutes and Centres under ICFRE are as :

Institutes under ICFRE	Centres under ICFRE
(i) Forest Research Institute, Dehradun	(i) Forest Research Centre for Skill Development, Chhindwara
(ii) Tropical Forest Research Institute, Jabalpur	(ii) Forest Research Centre for Bamboo & Rattan, Aizawl
(iii) Arid Forest Research Institute, Jodhpur	(iii) Forest Research Centre for Eco-Rehabilitation, Prayagraj
(iv) Himalayan Forest Research Institute, Shimla	(iv) Forest Research Center for Livelihood Extension, Agartala
(v) Institute of Forest Productivity, Ranchi	(v) Forest Research Centre for Coastal Eco-System, Visakhapatnam
(vi) Institute of Forest Biodiversity, Hyderabad	
(vii) Institute of Forest Genetics and Tree Breeding, Coimbatore	
(viii) Rain Forest Research Institute, Jorhat	
(ix) Institute of Wood Science and Technology, Bengaluru	

3.6 Authorities under the Ministry:-

- Central Zoo Authority (CZA)
- National Biodiversity Authority (NBA)
- National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA)

3.7 Boards under the Ministry:-

- Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)
- Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (WCCB)

3.8 Public Sector Undertaking under the Ministry:-

- Andaman & Nicobar Islands Forest & Plantation Development Corporation Ltd.

3.9 Tribunal under the Ministry:

- National Green Tribunal (NGT)

3.10 The Ministry has the following Centres of Excellence (CoE) in specific areas of specialisation:

- Centre for Environment Education (CEE), Ahmedabad on 'Environment Education'
- CPR Environment Education Centre (CPREEC), Chennai on 'Environmental Awareness'
- Centre for Ecological Sciences (CES), Bangalore on Ecology of Western Ghats and Research
- Centre for Mining Environment (CME), Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad on 'Mining Environment'
- Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural History (SACON), Coimbatore on 'Avian Ecology'
- Centre 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'

4.0 ENVIRONMENT WING:

The Divisions/Sections/Cells etc. under Environment Wing and the main functions of each of these are as follows:-

- 1 Conservation and Survey (CS)
- 2 Impact Assessment (IA)
- 3 Control of Pollution (CP)
- 4 Hazardous Substances Management (HSMD)
- 5 Research in Environment (RE)
- 6 Environment Education (EE)
- 7 Economic Division
- 8 Statistics Division
- 9 Policy & Law (P&L)
- 10 International Cooperation (IC)
- 11 Clean Technology (CT)
- 12 Climate Change (CC)
- 13 Wetlands Division
- 14 Desertification Cell (DC)
- 15 Ozone Cell
- 16 Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) Cell
- 17 Swachh and Swasth Bharat (SSB) Cell
- 18 Media Cell
- 19 Society of Integrated Coastal Management (SICOM)

4.1 CONSERVATION AND SURVEY (CS) DIVISION :

CS Division deals with the administration of Botanical Survey of India and Zoological Survey of India. It also deals with the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), Biodiversity Conservation and World Heritage sites, Convention on Biological Diversity, Regional Botanical Gardens, Wetlands, Mangroves, Biosphere Reserves, Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural History and the National Museum of Natural History. The Division also deals with the regulation of products and processes derived from modern biotechnology and implementation of Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. There are three (03) Sections under Conservation and Survey Division.

4.1.1 Conservation and Survey (CS-I) Section:

The CS-I Division of the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MoEF&CC) aims to protect, sustain, conserve, and augment 'Mangroves and Coral Reefs' in the country through regulatory and promotional measures. The promotional measures are being implemented through a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 'Conservation and Management of Mangroves and Coral Reefs'. The Ministry provided financial assistance to coastal States/UTs in the ratio 60:40 (Central and State Share). For this, thirty-eight mangrove sites and four Coral Reef sites have been identified for implementation of Management Action Plans (MAPs). The State-wise list of these thirty-eight mangrove and four Coral Reefs sites is given below. It may

be mentioned that Mangrove and Coral Reefs Conservation Scheme has been merged with the National Coastal Mission (NCM) of the Ministry from the financial year, i.e. from 2018-19.

The Ministry is providing central assistance to the Forest Departments of the concerned coastal States/UTs directly. The main objectives of this scheme are to protect, sustain, conserve, and augment mangroves in the country. The scheme primarily aims at restoration and regeneration of mangroves and providing alternate and supplementary livelihoods to the local communities to lessen their dependence on Mangrove. Support of Govt. for alternate livelihoods have been generating co-operation among the dwellers to conserve the mangrove forest.

Regulatory measures are implemented through: Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification (2019) under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986; the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972; the Indian Forest Act, 1927; the Biological Diversity Act, 2002; and rules under these acts as amended from time to time.

State/Union Territories	Mangrove and Coral Reefs Sites
West Bengal	1. Sunderbans
Orissa	2. Bhaitarkanika 3. Mahanadi 4. Subernarekha 5. Devi 6. Dhamra 7. Mangrove Genetic Resources Centre 8. Chilka
Andhra Pradesh	9. Coringa 10. East Godavari 11. Krishna
Tamil Nadu	12. Pichavaram 13. Muthupet 14. Ramnad 15. Pulicat 16. Kazhuveli
Andaman & Nicobar	17. North Andamans 18. Nicobar
Kerala	19. Vembanad 20. Kannur (Northern Kerala)
Karnataka	21. Coondapur 22. Dakshin Kannada/Honnavar 23. Karwar 24. Manglore Forest Division
Goa	25. Goa
Maharashtra	26. Achra-Ratnagiri 27. Devgarh-Vijay Durg 28. Veldur 29. Kundalika-Revdanda

	30. Mumbra-Diva 31. Vikroli 32. Shreevardhan 33. Vaitarna 34. Vasai-Manori 35. Malvan
Gujarat	36. Gulf of Kutchh 37. Gulf of Khambhat 38. Dumas-Ubhrat
Gujarat	1. Gulf of Kutch
Tamil Nadu	2. Gulf of Mannar
Andaman & Nicobar	3. Andaman and Nicobar Coral Reef
Lakshadweep	4. Lakshadweep Coral Reef

Conservation and Survey–I/Biosphere Reserve (CS-I/BR) :

- All matters pertaining to identification and designation of Biosphere Reserve
- Formulation of strategies for the conservation of diversity of species and eco system in such reserves
- Sanctioning/ preparation of Biosphere Reserve Integrated Management Plan along with Biosphere Reserve Index Card during the financial year 2021-26 submitted by State Forest Departments.
- Nomination of Biosphere Reserves on World network of Biosphere Reserves designated by UNESCO and thereafter submitting 10 years Periodic Review Report to UNESCO.
- Conducting workshops/ meetings for BR Managers.

MOUNTAIN Division

The objective of Mountain Division is conservation of natural resources and to ensure environmentally sound development in the Indian Himalayan Region (IHR). The main activities of Mountain Division are;

- i. Functioning of G.B. Pant National Institute of Himalayan Environment, Almora, an autonomous institute of MoEF&CC.
- ii. Implementation of National Mission on Himalayan Studies (NMHS) a Central Sector (CS) Grant-in-Aid Scheme of MoEF&CC.
- iii. Co-ordination with International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD).

(i) G.B. Pant National Institute of Himalayan Environment (GBPNIHE):

Key Functions:

- Focal agency to advance scientific knowledge to ensure ecological security and environmentally sound development in the Indian Himalayan Region (IHR).

- Undertake Research and development studies through Integrated Eco-development Research Programme (IERP);
- Strengthening local knowledge of environment;
- Demonstrate suitable technological packages.

Key Facilities:

- ENVIS Centre on Himalayan Ecology;
- Rural Technology Complex;
- Surya-Kunj - an Ex-Situ Conservation & Nature Interpretation Site.
- 4 **focal divisions** of the Institute are (i) Centre for Land and Water Resource Management; (ii) Centre for Biodiversity Conservation & Management; (iii) Centre for Environmental Assessment & Climate Change; (iv) Centre for Socio-economic Development.
- 5 **Regional Centres** located at Leh (Ladakh Unit), Kullu (Himachal Unit), Srinagar (Garhwal Unit), Tadong-Gangtok (Sikkim Unit), and Itanagar (NE Unit)
- Recommended as Central Data Management Agency (CDMA) by NITI Aayog as referral centre/ custodian for consistent and reliable data on IHR.

(ii) National Mission on Himalayan Studies (NMHS):

- Launched in 2015 as a Central Sector scheme for the Conservation and Management of the Indian Himalayan Region (IHR).
- The focus of the scheme is Demand Driven Action Research in the IHR and the thematic Areas are:

- I. Water Management
- II. Livelihood Options and Employment Generation
- III. Biodiversity Conservation and Management
- IV. Skill Development and Capacity Building
- V. Infrastructure Development
- VI. Physical Connectivity
- VII. Handling of waste

(iii) Co-ordination with International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)

- Regional inter-governmental and knowledge sharing centre on sustainable and resilient mountain development for improved and equitable livelihoods
- It works for Conservation and Sustainable Development of the Hindu Kush Himalaya with 08 (eight) regional member countries - India, China, Nepal, Myanmar, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Bhutan and Bangladesh.
- MoEF&CC is the Nodal Ministry and GBPNIHE is the Nodal Agency for implementation of the Regional Programmes of ICIMOD in India
- Annual Contribution: Under collaborative agreement, each year MoEF&CC provides India's annual contribution to ICIMOD.
- Three Transboundary Landscapes programmes of ICIMOD with India are:

- I. Kailash Sacred Landscape Conservation and Development Initiative (KSLCDI), with China, India & Nepal.
- II. Kangchenjunga Landscape Conservation and Development Initiative (KLCDI) with Bhutan, India & Nepal.
- III. Hi-LIFE the Landscape Initiative for Far Eastern Himalayas (HI-LIFE) with India, China and Myanmar.

4.1.2 Conservation and Survey (CS-II) Section:

CS-II Division handles the administration of Botanical Survey of India (BSI) and Zoological Survey of India (ZSI), sub-ordinate organizations under Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. BSI and ZSI are premier research institutes actively involved in the survey, exploration and research of the immensely rich floral and faunal diversity of our country.

Botanical Survey of India (BSI): The Botanical Survey of India (BSI) is the premier research organization under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change for carrying out taxonomic and floristic studies on wild plant resources of the country. It was established on 13th February, 1890 with the basic objective to explore the plant resources of the country and to identify the plants species with economic virtues.

BSI has 11 regional centres at Shillong, Dehradun, Jodhpur, Port Blair, Coimbatore, Allahabad, Itanagar, Pune, Sikkim, Noida and Hyderabad, and four units namely, Central National Herbarium, Central Botanical Laboratory, Acharya Jagadish Chandra Bose Indian Botanic Garden and Industrial Section Indian Museum located at Kolkata/Howrah.

The aims and objective of the department were redefined, reviewed during the year 1987 and survey and exploration of plant resources and inventorisation of threatened species, publication of National and State Floras and development of National database were given top priority. In addition, the Botanic Garden of India Republic, at Noida is being developed on 163.76 acres of land and would serve as anodal centre for conservation research and environmental education. It also aspires to develop into one of the most uniquely landscaped botanic gardens of modern times. The main objectives of the BSI areas follows:

Primary Objectives:

- Exploration, inventorying and documentation of phytodiversity in general and protected areas, hotspots and fragile ecosystems in particular; publication of National, State and District Floras.
- Identification of threatened/red list species & species rich areas needing conservation; *ex-situ* conservation of critically threatened species in botanical gardens.
- Survey and documentation of traditional knowledge (ethno-botany) associated with plants.
- Develop a National database of Indian plants, including herbarium and live specimens, botanical paintings/illustrations, etc.

Secondary Objectives:

- Revisionary/Monographic studies on selected plant groups.
- Qualitative analysis of nutritive value of ethno-food plants and other economically useful species.
- Capacity building in plant taxonomy through refresher courses and post M.Sc. certificate course.
- Environment Impact Assessment of areas assigned by MoEF
- Develop and maintain Botanical Gardens, Museums and Herbaria.
- Preparation of Seed, Pollen and Spore Atlas of Indian Plants.

Zoological Survey of India (ZSI): The Zoological Survey of India is the premier research organization under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India involved in the study of all kinds of animals from Protozoa to Mammalia. It was established on 1st July, 1916 with focus on baseline surveys, inventorisation, identification, indexing, cataloging, maintenance, upkeep of fauna and publication of faunal resources of the country, environmental impact assessments, habitat explorations, conservation and to promote awareness issues through participation in national and international advisory programmers and to build regional capacity projects. The head-quarters of the organization is located at Kolkata with 16 Regional Centers at Shillong, Pune, Dehradun, Jodhpur, Chennai (2 Regional Centres), Patna, Jabalpur, Port Blair, Hyderabad, Solan, Kozhikode, Gopalpur, Itanagar, Canning and Digha. The primary and secondary objectives of ZSI are as follows:

Primary objectives

- Exploration, Survey, Inventorying and Monitoring of faunal diversity in various States, Ecosystems and Protected areas of India.
- Taxonomic studies of all faunal components collected.
- Periodic review of the Status of Threatened and Endemic species.
- Preparation of Red Data Book, Fauna of India and Fauna of States.
- Bio-ecological studies on selected important communities/species.
- Preparation of databases for the recorded species of the country.
- Maintenance & Development of National Zoological Collections.
- Training, Capacity Building and Human Resource Development.
- Faunal Identification, Advisory Services and Library Services.
- Publication of results including Fauna of India and Fauna of States.

Secondary objectives

- Environmental Impact Studies.
- Maintenance and Development of Museum at Headquarters and Regional Stations.
- Development of ENVIS and CITES Centres.
- Research Fellowship, Associate-ship and Emeritus Scientist Programmes.
- Collaborative research programmes on Biodiversity with other Organizations.
- GIS and Remote Sensing studies for animal diversity as well as for selected threatened species.
- DNA Barcoding of important taxa.

4.1.3 Conservation and Survey (CS-III) Division: Under CS-III Division, there are two sub – divisions, namely

- (i) CS-III (Biodiversity) and
- (ii) CS-III (Biosafety)

CS-III (Biodiversity): It handles the following work:

- I. Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- II. Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS)
- III. Biological Diversity Act, 2002 (BD Act) and National Biodiversity Authority (NBA)
- IV. Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)
- V. National Biodiversity Action Plan (NBAP) and National Biodiversity Targets (NBTs) and its implementation strategies
- VI. National reports to CBD
- VII. Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures
- VIII. Projects on biodiversity implemented through NBA
 - i. UNEP-GEF-MoEFCC ABS Project on Strengthening the Implementation of the Biological Diversity Act and Rules with Focus on its ABS Provisions;
 - ii. UNDP managed global project on Biodiversity Finance Initiative;
 - iii. Capacity Development of Statutory Institutions for Effective Implementation of the ABS Mechanism in India under Indo-German Biodiversity Programme;
 - iv. NBA-ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity Cooperation project entitled Capacity building towards implementing the Nagoya Protocol on ABS;
 - v. UNDP ABS global project on implementation of Nagoya Protocol ;
 - vi. FAO TCP project on Strengthening Agriculture and Allied Sector Contributions to India’s NBAP and NBTs; and
 - vii. ICLEI project on INTERACT-Bio: Integrated sub-national action for Biodiversity Supporting implementation of National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan

CS-III (Biosafety): It handles the following work :

- I. Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (CPB)
- II. Nagoya Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress (NKLSPLR)
- III. Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC) which is be responsible for approval of proposals relating to release of genetically engineered organisms and products into the environment including experimental field trials and approval of activities involving large scale use of hazardous microorganisms and recombinants in research and industrial production from the environmental angle.

4.2 IMPACT ASSESSMENT (IA) DIVISION

Impact Assessment (IA) Division deals with policy matters relating to Environmental Impact Assessment and its implementation. It includes appraisal of projects, Research and Training in

the area of Impact Assessment. Impact Assessment Division has divided the work according to the specific sector into three sections: -

Impact Assessment (IA-I) Section

- Environmental Clearance for:
 - Hydropower & River Valley Projects
 - Thermal Projects
 - Nuclear, Defence and Strategic Projects
- Post Environment Clearance monitoring of all projects for compliance of EC conditions and coordination among the sectors of the IA division.

Impact Assessment (IA-II) Section

- Environmental Clearance for:
 - Industrial Projects
 - Coal Mining Projects
 - Non-Coal Mining Projects
- Court matters related to Industry, Coal Mining and Non-Coal Mining Projects
- Uploading of TOR/EC/Amendment and other letters on the website of the Ministry

Impact Assessment (IA-III) Section

- Environmental Clearance for:
 - Projects related to Infrastructure, Industrial Estates and Building / Construction under EIA Notification, 2006
 - Projects related to violation of EIA Notification, 2006
- CRZ Clearance for the Project under CRZ Notification, 2006
- Constitution/re-constitution of State Coastal Zone Management Authority
- Constitution/re-constitution of SEIAA/SEAC at State level
- Policy matters relates to Impact Assessment Division
- Uploading the EC/ToR/OM on the website

Impact Assessment Division deals with the consideration of application for environment clearance under the provisions of EIA Notification, 2006 as amended from time to time. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is a planning tool to integrate the environmental concerns into the developmental process right at the initial stage of planning. It ensures that the envisaged development is sustainable and addresses the needs of the public at large. EIA essentially refers to the assessment of environmental impacts likely to arise from a project.

EIA started in India as early as 1978 with river valley projects. It was subsequently extended to large public sector projects requiring PIB clearance. EIA Notification came into existence on 27th January, 1994 requiring prior environmental clearance for 29 categories of projects/processes listed there under. It was subsequently enlarged to 32 categories. The notification provided the projects to obtain environmental clearance based on investment criteria (originally it was Rs.50 crores, which was enhanced to Rs. 100 crores). Public hearing was introduced on 10th April, 1997.

Review of EIA Notification, 1994 was undertaken based on recommendations of a project by World Bank as well as by Govindrajan Committee on Disinvestments in which it *inter-alia* emerged that the procedure under EIA Notification, 1994 is too cumbersome, disproportionate information is sought and It is time consuming. Taking into account the recommendations, a new EIA Notification dated 14th September, 2006 was issued based on their environment impact potential rather than investment criteria as in EIA Notification, 1994.

The objective of EIA Notification, 2006 is to formulate a transparent, decentralized and efficient regulatory mechanism to incorporate necessary environmental safeguards at planning stage, involve stakeholders in the public consultation process, and identify developmental projects based on impact potential instead of the investment criteria.

The EIA Notification, 2006 categorizes all the projects in two categories namely; Category 'A' and Category 'B' based on the spatial extent of potential impacts on human health and natural and manmade resources. The Category 'A' projects are appraised at the Central Level in the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change in consultation with the Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC), while the Category 'B' projects are appraised at the State level i.e., State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authorities and Committees (SEIAAs and SEACs). The EAC/SEAC is a multi- disciplinary Committee constituted by the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change in terms of the provisions of the EIA Notification, 2006 entrusted with the responsibility of appraisal of the projects. The salient features of the EIA Notification, 2006 are as under:

- i. Comprehensive coverage of the category of projects and processes, which would require prior environmental clearance from the concerned regulatory authority.
- ii. Categorization of projects and processes into two categories namely; Category A and Category B, based on the spatial extent of potential impacts and potential impact on human health and natural and man-made resources.
- iii. Decentralized system of decision-making.
- iv. Four stages in the prior environmental clearance process for new projects namely Stage-I Screening, Stage-II Scoping, Stage-III Public Consultation and Stage-IV Appraisal.
- v. Structured approach to public consultation and integration of public concerns in the EIA report.
- vi. Improvement in the quality of EIA documents.

For seeking environmental clearance, application has to be made in the prescribed Form-1 along with a copy of the pre-feasibility project report to the competent authority based on the project category. The EIA process consists of four stages namely, Stage-I Screening, Stage-II Scoping, Stage- III Public Consultation and Stage-IV Appraisal. The EAC/SEAC screen, scope and appraise the projects. During the scoping process the EAC/SEAC determine detailed and comprehensive Terms of Reference (TORs) addressing all relevant environmental concerns / parameters for the preparation of EIA report.

Based on the TORs, the applicant is required to prepare a draft EIA report. The draft EIA report is placed before the public during public consultation for integration of public concerns in the EIA report. The suggestions made by the public during public consultations are thereafter incorporated in the EIA report. Thus the final EIA report so prepared is submitted to the

regulatory authority for appraisal. Based on the recommendations of the EACs/SEACs, a decision on the project is taken.

The EIA Notification, 2006 has also prescribed a time limit for appraisal of projects under the provisions thereof. According to this, a time period of 30 days is specified for prescribing the TORs; 45 days for public consultation; 60 days for appraisal; and 45 days thereafter for communicating the decision to project proponent.

The Impact Assessment Division is headed by Joint Secretary. The Sector wise distribution of work including the details of Expert Appraisal Committees (EACs) is as under:

Sl. No.	EAC	Chairman	Date of Constitution	Joint Secretary	Member Secretary
1.	Industry-I Sector (Mineral Based Industries)	Dr. Chhavi Nath Pandey	13.11.2018	Shri S.K. Bajpayee	Shri Sundar Ramanathan, Scientist E
2.	Industry-2 Sector (Petro-chemical & Distilleries)	Dr. J.P. Gupta	04.12.2018		Shri A K Pateshwary, Director
3.	Industry -3 Sector (Chemical Industries)	Prof A B Pandit	16.10.2020		Shri R B Lal, Scientist E
4.	Non Coal Mining Sector	Dr. Satish R Wate	02.01.2019		Shri Pankaj Verma, Scientist E
	Coal Mining Projects	Shri Gururaj P Kundargi	10.07.2020		Shri Lalit Bokolia, Scientist F
6.	River Valley and Hydroelectric projects	Dr K Gopakumar	13.07.2020		Shri Y P Singh, Scientist E
7.	Thermal Power Projects	Shri Gururaj P Kundargi	10.07.2020		Shri Y P Singh, Scientist E
8.	Infrastructure-I (Industrial Estate, Ship breaking, Highways, EPZ/SEZ/Biotech Parks/Ports/Harbours)	Dr. Deepak Arun Apte	13.07.2020		Shri Amardeep Raju, Scientist E
9.	Infra-II (Building Construction)	Dr N P Shukla	07.01.2019		Shri Dharmendra Kumar Gupta, Scientist F
10.	CRZ(Development activities in CRZ areas)	Dr. Deepak Arun Apte	13.07.2020		Dr Harendra Kharkwal, Scientist E

11.	Nuclear, Defence and related proposals	Shri Pratyush Sinha	26.12.2018	Dr. Shruti Rai Bhardwaj, Scientist 'E'
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SEIAAs/ SEACs have been constituted by the Ministry for of environment clearance for the Category 'B' projects.

S. No.	States/ UTs	Date of Re-constitution of SEIAA/SEAC	Date of expiry of SEIAA/SEAC	Remarks
1.	Assam	09.06.2021	08.06.2024	Present
2.	Andhra Pradesh	12.05.2021	11.05.2024	Present
3.	Bihar	12.08.2021	11.08.2024	Present
4.	Chhattisgarh	29.06.2018	28.06.2021	Present
5.	Daman, Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli	01.03.2021	28.02.2024	Present
6.	Goa	26.11.2020	25.11.2023	Present
7.	Gujarat	28.05.2020	27.05.2023	Present
8.	Haryana	30.01.2019	29.01.2022	Present
9.	Himachal Pradesh	13.07.2018	12.07.2021	Not Present
10.	Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh	05.07.2019	04.07.2022	Present
11.	Jharkhand	03.11.2020	02.11.2023	Present
12.	Karnataka	19.11.2020	18.11.2023	Present
13.	Kerala	19.09.2018	18.09.2021	Present
14.	Maharashtra	11.01.2021	10.01.2024	Present
15.	Madhya Pradesh	11.06.2021	10.06.2024	Present
16.	Manipur	06.03.2018	05.03.2021	Present
17.	Meghalaya	26.11.2018	25.11.2021	Present
18.	Mizoram	19.07.2019	18.07.2022	Present
19.	Nagaland	20.10.2020	19.10.2023	Present
20.	Odisha	08.03.2019	07.03.2022	Present
21.	Punjab	03.02.2021	02.02.2024	Present
22.	Puducherry	07.06.2019	06.06.2022	Present
23.	Rajasthan	12.09.2018	11.09.2021	Present
24.	Tamil Nadu	05.11.2018	04.11.2021	Present
25.	Telangana	30.07.2019	29.07.2022	Present
26.	Tripura	05.11.2018	04.11.2021	Present
27.	Uttar Pradesh	11.06.2021	10.06.2024	Present
28.	Uttarakhand	14.08.2018	13.08.2021	Present

29.	West Bengal	29.04.2020	28.04.2023	Present
30.	Andaman & Nicobar	11.10.2019	10.10.2022	Present
31.	Sikkim	30.10.2019	29.10.2022	Present
32.	Arunachal Pradesh	25.06.2021	24.06.2024	Present
33.	Chandigarh	31.01.2020	30.01.2023	Present
34.	Delhi	01.04.2015	31.03.2018	Not present
35.	Lakshwadeep	21.04.2008	20.04.2011	Not present

Pro Active and Responsive facilitation by interactive and Virtuous Environmental Single window Hub (PARIVESH) is a workflow based application which has been rolled out for online submission, monitoring and management of proposals submitted by Project Proponents to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC), Government of India as well as to the State Level Environmental Impact Assessment Authorities (SEIAA) to seek various types of clearances such as Environment, Forest, Wildlife and Coastal Regulation Zone Clearances. It automates the entire process of submitting the application and tracking the status of such proposals at each stage of the processing.

PARIVESH was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on 10th August, 2018. It is being implemented in two phases, the first phase was for facilitating the online submission of proposals and tracking the status of such proposals at each stage of the processing. PARIVESH has been implemented both at the Centre and the State level. The implementation of PARIVESH has reduced the time taken for granting EC. The phase two of PARIVESH involves online processing of these proposals subsequent to finalization of minutes by the EAC/SEAC and involving approval by the competent authorities (hitherto done on physical files) through the PARIVESH portal. The phase two of PARIVESH is being implemented in the State level since 16th August, 2019.

Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification was issued vide S.O. 114(E), dated 19.02.1991 with the prime objective of ensuring livelihood security to fishing and other local communities living in coastal areas, and to conserve/protect coastal stretches while also promoting development based on scientific principles, This notification was superseded by the CRZ Notification, 2011 and issued vide S.O. 19(E), dated 06.01.2011. The said notification covers categorization of CRZ areas, permissible and prohibited activities, regulation of permissible activities in CRZ areas, procedure for clearance, preparation of Coastal Zone Management Plans, mapping and areas requiring special consideration etc. The notification was amended from time to time based on representations received from the coastal state Governments, Union Territory administrations and other stakeholders, and a need was felt overtime to undertake a comprehensive revision of the notification. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change had accordingly constituted a Committee in June 2014 under the Chairmanship of Dr.ShaileshNayak (Secretary, Ministry of Earth Sciences) to examine the various issues and concerns of Coastal States/UTs and other stakeholders for recommending appropriate changes in the CRZ Notification, 2011.

The Shailesh Nayak Committee held wide ranging consultations with State Governments and other stakeholders and submitted its recommendations in 2015. The recommendations were further examined in consultation with Members of Parliament of Coastal States and Union Territories besides other concerned Ministries of Government of India and a draft notification viz. CRZ Notification, 2018 in supersession of CRZ Notification, 2011 was issued in April, 2018 for inviting comments from public at large. A number of suggestions and comments were received by the Central Government and based on overall imperative of sustainable development of coastal areas and need for conserving the coastal environment, the Union Cabinet has approved the new Coastal Regulation Zone Notification on 31.12.2018 and finally issued vide G.S.R 37(E), dated 18.01.2019. This new CRZ Notification is expected to go a long way in meeting the aspirations of coastal communities besides ensuring welfare of poor and vulnerable populations. Overall, this new CRZ Notification will result in greater economic growth while conserving the coastal eco-systems, thereby creating greater livelihood opportunities and better quality of life of coastal communities.

The new CRZ Notification, 2019 issued vide G.S.R 37(E), dated 18.01.2019, will however become effective only after the Coastal Zone Management Plans (CZMPs) of the respective coastal states are aligned and updated based on the provisions of the new notification. To this effect the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change have issued a '*Guidelines for updation of Coastal Zone Management Plan prepared as per CRZ Notification, 2011 to align it with CRZ Notification, 2019*' to all coastal states for immediate action.

The islands located along the mainland (offshore and inshore within tidally influenced water bodies) are covered under the Coastal Zone Regulation (CRZ) regulations, whereas Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep group of islands are covered under the Island Protection Zone (IPZ) Notification, 2011, issued on 6th January 2011 under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Akin to CRZ Notification, the Island Coastal Regulation Zone (ICRZ) Notification, 2019 was issued in supersession of IPZ Notification, 2011 vide S.O.1242 (E), dated 08.03.2019. This new notification will however become effective only after the ICRZ/IIMPs of the islands are revised and updated as per the provision of the new notification.

4.3 CONTROL OF POLLUTION (CP) DIVISION:

CP Division dealing with the following work.

4.3.1 Control of Pollution (Air):

- Administration of Air Act.
- Matter related to Air Pollution/Matter related to Noise Pollution
- Central Sector Scheme – Control of Pollution (including NCAP)
- Monitoring and implementation of activities of High Level Task Force (HLTF)
- Comprehensive Action Plan (CAP)
- Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP)
- Vehicular Pollution and related issues

- Source Apportionment Studies
- Industrial Pollution
- Monitoring and survey of 17 highly polluted industries and Critically Polluted Area
- National award for prevention and control of pollution
- Matters relating to Custom Duty Exemption
- Taj Trapezium Zone (TTZ) and Taj Trapezium Zone Pollution (Prevention and Control) Authority
- Appeals under Air Act
- National Air Quality Index
- Public Outreach and Complaint Redressal

4.3.2 Control of Pollution (Water):

- Administration of Water Act. Residuary matters related to Water Cess Act. (Since repealed)
- Water Pollution including Marine Pollution
- Comprehensive Environmental Protection Index (CEPI)
- Environment Health
- Central Sector Scheme – Control of Pollution (other than NCAP)
- Grants in aid, Bilateral and Multilateral programs of CPW
- Training programs on Overseas Development Agencies (O.D.A)/ World Health Organization (WHO)
- All works relating to coordination of CP Division
- Formulation and notification of Environmental Standards
- Administrative and financial matters of CPCB
- Bilateral multilateral programs
- Public Outreach and Complaint Redressal

4.3.3 Commission for Air Quality Management in NCR & adjoining areas (CAQM)

- Administration & Financial matter related to CAQM
- Mitigation steps/coordination for curbing of air pollution sources.

4.4 HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES MANAGEMENT (HSM) DIVISION

The Hazardous Substances Management (HSM) Division is the nodal point within the Ministry for management of chemical emergencies and hazardous substances. The main objective of the Division is to promote safe management and use of hazardous substances including hazardous chemicals and hazardous wastes, in order to avoid damage to health and environment. The activities of the division are carried out in main thrust areas, viz., Chemical Safety; Management of Hazardous Wastes, e-waste, Municipal Solid Waste, Plastic Waste, Bio-medical Waste, C & D waste and Fly Ash Utilization. Major programmes/activities are as

follows:

Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016

- Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 have been notified on 8th April, 2016 and applicability has been extended beyond municipal areas to urban agglomerations, census towns, notified industrial townships, etc. The source segregation, door to door collection of waste has been mandated to channelize the waste for useful purposes such as recovery, reuse and recycle.

E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016

- E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016 have been notified on 23 March 2016 and applicability has been extended to manufacturer, dealer, refurbisher, e-retailer and Producer Responsibility Organization (PRO) to address leakage of e-waste to informal sector at any stage of the chain.

Hazardous Waste Management

- The Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 has been notified on 4th April 2016 incorporating waste management hierarchy in the sequence of priority i.e. prevention, minimization, reuse, recycling, recovery, co-processing and safe disposal. This rules shall apply to the every occupier of the facility who is engaged in handling, generation, collection, storage, packaging, transportation, use, treatment, processing, recycling, recovery, pre-processing, tilization, offering for sale, transfer or disposal of hazardous and other wastes.

Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016

- Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016 have been notified with the objectives to improve segregation, collection, processing, treatment and disposal of infectious bio-medical waste in an environmentally sound and safe manner. These rules are applicable to all persons who generate, collect, receive, store, transport, treat, dispose, or handle bio medical waste in any form including hospitals, nursing homes, clinics, dispensaries, veterinary institutions, animal houses, pathological laboratories, blood banks, ayush, hospitals, clinical establishments, research or educational institutions, health camps, medical or surgical camps, vaccination camps, blood donation camps, first aid rooms of schools, forensic laboratories and research labs.

Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016

- Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 have been notified on 18th March, 2016. These rules apply to the manufacture, import stocking, distribution, sale and use of carry bags, plastic sheets or multilayered packaging etc. The jurisdiction of applicability of the rules have been expanded from municipal area to rural areas as well. For the first time, responsibility of waste generators has been prescribed. Individual and bulk generators like offices, commercial establishments, industries are to segregate the plastic waste at source, handover segregated waste, pay user fee as per bye-laws of the local bodies.

Construction & Demolition (C&D) Waste Management Rules, 2016

- For the first time the Government has notified Construction & Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016. The rules apply to everyone who generates construction and

demolition waste such as building materials, debris, and rubble waste resulting from construction, re-modeling, repair and demolition of any civil structure of individual or organization or authority.

Fly Ash Notifications

- Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has issued first Notification on 14th September, 1999 which has subsequently been amended in 2003, 2009 and 2016. Fly ash notification mandates the use of fly ash for the purpose of manufacturing ash-based products such as cement, concrete blocks, bricks, panels or any other material or for construction of roads, embankments, dams, mines backfilling/stowing, agriculture etc.

Chemical Safety

- The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change notified the Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals (MSIHC) Rules, 1989 and the Chemical Accidents (Emergency Planning, Preparedness and Response) (CAEPPR) Rules, 1996 for ensuring chemical safety in the Country.

The Division is also the nodal point for the following four International Conventions viz. Basel Convention on Control of transboundary movement of Hazardous waste and their disposal; Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent Procedure for certain Chemicals and Pesticides in International trade; Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, the Minamata Convention on Mercury and Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management.

4.5 RESEARCH IN ENVIRONMENT (RE)

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change is classified as a ‘Scientific Ministry’ under the Government of India. Since its inception in 1985, the Ministry has been funding research through grants-in-aid projects to many research institutions in different areas under the broad ambit of environment protection and management. The Ministry has brought out guidelines for revised scheme on Research & Development (R&D) for Conservation & Development (2017-2020). The R&D Scheme for Conservation and Development is an important Decision Support System for Policy and Planning of the Ministry’s programmers and activities incorporating the key objectives for addressing environmental problems and measures for conservation and protection of environment by building indigenous capacities and strengthen manpower in multi-disciplinary aspects and new and emerging areas of environment and ecology, generating information for taking policy decisions, preparedness and basis for international negotiations, supporting basic and applied research in environment, ecology and related fields, and to facilitate database management on Research projects undertaken under the scheme on relevant thematic areas of the Ministry.

R&D for Conservation & Development has been rationalised by dropping certain sub-scheme components such as Bio-safety (shifted under Conservation and Survey), Assistance to Botanical Gardens (shifted under Conservation & Survey), Taxonomy Capacity Building (TCB) also known as “All India Coordinated Project on Taxonomy” (AICOPTAX) (shifted under

Botanical and Zoological Survey of India under Conservation & Survey) and merging National Natural Resource Management System (NNRMS) with R&D Scheme. An MIS portal has also been launched for the Scheme – <https://repmismoef.nic.in/>. The important thematic areas of R&D Scheme include:

- i. Biodiversity Conservation including Issues of Alien and invasive species and Human wildlife Interface.
- ii. Ecosystems Conservation & Management (Mountain, Forest, Coastal, Wetlands, Pastoral, etc) and Evaluation of Ecosystem Services.
- iii. Socio-economic issues of environment and Sustainable Development.
- iv. Conservation and Management of Landscapes and Ecologically sensitive areas including issues of sustainable livelihoods.
- v. Sustainable Management of Natural Resources.
- vi. Climate Change: Vulnerability & Risk Assessment, Process, Mitigation and Adaptation.
- vii. Pollution Prevention – Clean Technologies and Processes, Cleaner Production, 3Rs, Resource Efficiency, Waste Minimisation and Management, etc.
- viii. Use of remote sensing technology for inventorisation, assessment and monitoring of country's natural resources such as land, water, forests, wetlands, glaciers etc. and for environmental conservation and protection on areas given above

The research projects enable the Ministry to build database for finding practical solutions to problems of environmental protection and management and to generate information and knowledge from outcome of R&D projects used for developing policies, strategies, action plans and in better management and conservation of natural resources.

4.6 ENVIRONMENT EDUCATION (EE)

The Environment Education (EE) Division implements the Central Sector scheme - Environment Education, Awareness and Training (EEAT) scheme, which aims *inter alia* to promote environmental awareness and mobilize student's participation for environment conservation. The activities are carried out under three broad categories:

- A. Extension of financial support to State Nodal Agencies (SNAs) for implementation of EEAT Scheme
- B. Environmental awareness activities for Eco-club students
- C. Development of knowledge products/ reports/ compilation of resource materials for Eco-clubs

The various programmes under the EEAT Scheme are implemented in States/ Union Territories across the country through identified State Nodal Agencies (SNAs).

- A. Extension of financial support to State Nodal Agencies (SNAs) for implementation of EEAT Scheme**

The Environment Education, Awareness and Training (EEAT), was launched in the financial year 1983-84. The Scheme aims *inter alia* to promote environmental awareness and mobilize student's participation for environment conservation. Major programmes operational under the Scheme are as follows:

National Green Corps (NGC) Programme:

MoEF&CC embarked upon a major initiative for creating environmental awareness among children by formulating National Green Corps (NGC) in 2001-02. There are more than 1 lakh Eco-clubs in schools and colleges across the country. A financial assistance of Rs. 5,000/- per Eco-club is provided under this programme with a ceiling of 500 Eco-clubs per district for schools. In case of colleges the ceiling is 100 Eco-clubs per State. Some of the activities undertaken by Eco-clubs for generating environmental awareness include:

- Awareness on solid waste management (waste segregation into biodegradable and non-biodegradable) through setting up 2-bins in schools– (1) Blue bin for dry waste like paper waste, glass waste, e-waste and (2) Green bin for wet waste.
- Celebration of important environmental days in schools such as World Environment Day, World Wetland Day, Earth Day, etc. by organising debates, quiz, slogan competitions, drawing/poster competitions etc, on the related theme.
- Plantation drives in and around the school campus
- Cleanliness drives

National Nature Camping Programme (NNCP):

Providing 'nature experience' to children and teachers has huge potential to trigger sensitivity towards nature and its conservation, leading to positive environmental actions at different levels. Under this programme, field visits (nature camps) are organized in different Protected Areas/ Nature Parks/ Tiger Reserves of the country for 3 days to create awareness amongst school/ college students on environment and nature. The activities undertaken includes 'Apna Paryavaran Janiye' (Know your Environment) by preparing small checklist of flora and fauna spotted by them in the nature trail, bird watching, trekking, green pledges, group discussions, sharing of experiences and other nature based activities.

B. Environmental awareness activities for Eco-club students

The Division in association with SNAs and Eco-clubs celebrate important environmental days and participate in campaigns for spreading environmental awareness among students.

Green Good Deeds:

The Green Good Deeds movement was launched in January 2018 as a social movement to bring about mass environmental awareness among society. The movement aims to encourage every citizen in the country to adopt green good deeds in his/ her daily life. The Green Good Deeds are also promoted in schools and colleges through the National Green Corps "Eco-club" programme. A set of posters on Green Good Deeds has been published as "Green Deeds & Habits for Sustainable Environment".

C. Development of knowledge products/ reports/ compilation of resource materials

The Division also brings out knowledge products for use in outreach programmes of the Ecoclub network. Most recent publications include:

- A Handbook on Nature Camping Sites
- Green Deeds & Habits for Sustainable Environment
- Glimpses of Ecoclubs
- Handbook on Important “Days” of Environmental Significance
- A Handbook on International Environment Conventions & Programmes

4.7 ECONOMIC DIVISION

The Environment Information Division, Trade & Environment Division, Economic Cell, DBT Cell and GST Cell have been merged under the Umbrella Division, “Economic Division” since 10.4.2019. The Economic Division is headed by the Economic Adviser/ Senior Economic Adviser. It is responsible for the following areas of work (handled by the erstwhile Division/Cells):

(a) Environment Information System (ENVIS)

The Environmental Information System (ENVIS) Scheme serves as a single-stop web-enabled repository of comprehensive environmental information with collection, collation, storage, retrieval and dissemination of the same through a nationwide network of ENVIS Hubs(hosted by the Environment/ Forest Department of State Governments/ UT Administrations) and ENVIS Resource Partners(RPs) (hosted by environment related governmental and non-governmental organizations/institutes of professional excellence).

The Economic Division handles the following areas of work related to the revamped ENVIS Scheme, after termination of the XIIth Five Year Plan:

- i. Promote, implement and coordinate Green Skill Development Programme (GSDP), an initiative to skill youth in environment, forest and wildlife sectors and enabling them to be gainfully employed or self-employed.
- ii. Implement and coordinate National Environment Survey (NES) – a Grid-based Resource Information and Decision Support System (GRIDSS) for sustainable management of natural resources. The survey would be conducted at the district level to fill in data gaps in respect of various environmental parameters such as emission inventory and pollution; forest and wildlife (flora and fauna); wetlands; rivers and other water bodies; public health etc.
- iii. Build a repository and dissemination centre in Environmental Science, Information and Management.
- iv. Periodic convening of the meeting of Steering Committee to review the functioning of the Scheme.
- v. Review and approval of Annual Plan of activities of each of 60 ENVIS Hubs/RPs across the country, set up for providing scientific, technical and semi-technical information on various environmental issues.

- vi. Monitoring and overseeing the functioning of ENVIS Hubs/RPs
- vii. Coordination of all activities of the ENVIS Hubs/RPs through the ENVIS Focal Point located in Economic Division.
- viii. Updation and maintenance of an ENVIS and GSDP Portals connecting all ENVIS Hubs/RPs.
- ix. Coordination of and conducting annual performance review of each ENVIS Hub/RP independently and also through a National Evaluation Committee on both thematic issues and Status of Environment and Related Issues.
- x. Updation and maintenance of India State-Level Basic Environmental Information Database (ISBEID) to collect, compile and disseminate State/UTs environmental information in 17 modules and 110 sub modules covering 617 parameters at the state/district level on a centralized server.
- xi. All financial matters relating to the scheme.

(b) Trade & Environment

- Coordinating formulation of Ministry's views/ position on trade-related matters referred to it by other Ministries, including issues related to Regional/ Bilateral/ Multilateral Trade Agreements on environmental, ecology, wildlife and forestry issues, Trade Policy Review of India by WTO.
- Acting as Nodal Division within the Ministry to deal with references received from M/o Commerce & Industry relating to Trade & Environment including Cabinet/ Cabinet Committee/ Committee of Secretaries matters.
- Coordinating MoEF&CC inputs on Bilateral investment agreements/investment protection agreements/ international negotiations and other trade related matters referred to MoEF&CC.
- Representation in Committees constituted by Department of Commerce on Bilateral/ Plurilateral/ Multilateral negotiations in Environmental Goods and Services.
- Coordinating matters related to relevant areas considered/reviewed by National Committee on Trade Facilitation (NCTF) headed by the Cabinet Secretary, wherein Secretary, EF&CC is a Member.

(c) Matters related to Economic management and reforms

- Nodal Division for matters referred by the Department of Economic Affairs, including Notes for Cabinet/ Cabinet Committee/ Committee of Secretaries.
- All matters having a bearing on internal and external economic management in the Ministry and reforms in the environment and forest sectors.
- Appraisal of environment friendly proposals related to fiscal incentives and recommending appropriate proposals for inclusion in the Union Budget.
- Providing inputs/ material for the Economic Survey.
- Nodal Division to monitor implementation of specific announcements in the Union Budget concerning Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change.

- Secretariat for the Sectoral Committee to Review the Release and Utilization of the Grants-in-Aid for State Specific Needs recommended by the Thirteenth Finance Commission/Fourteenth Finance Commission.
- Compliance under the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003.
- Parliament Questions on policy matters.

(d) Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT)

Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) is a major reform initiative launched by the Government of India to re-engineer the existing cumbersome delivery processes using modern Information and Communication Technology (ICT). This programme aims to transfer benefits directly into the Aadhaar seeded bank/ postal accounts, of targeted beneficiaries. The DBT Mission, Cabinet Secretariat has launched a DBT Bharat Portal for overall monitoring of the progress of the schemes, on-boarded, Ministry-wise.

- The Division acts as the nodal point between the Ministry of EF&CC and the DBT Mission, Cabinet Secretariat.
- It spearheads the work of on-boarding various schemes on DBT Bharat Portal (www.dbtbharat.gov.in).
- It constantly engages with the DBT Mission, Cabinet Secretariat to ensure that the eligible schemes of the Ministry are DBT compliant.
- It is responsible for managing strict deadlines and coordinates with all Divisions in the Ministry for regular updation of progress on DBT Bharat Portal.
- Officers of the Division attend regular interactive sessions and review meetings with the DBT Mission on Aadhaar Act and DBT on-boarding. It also organizes interactive meetings in the Ministry with the members of the DBT Mission on reporting of progress, requirement of database of beneficiaries; IT related services required for linking with DBT Bharat portal etc. for officials in the Ministry handling Schemes on-boarded on the DBT Portal.
- The Division is responsible for ensuring the following for the DBT Applicable schemes of the Ministry:
 - i. 100% Electronic transfer of benefits
 - ii. 100% Aadhaar based transfers
 - iii. Development and maintenance of MIS for all DBT schemes of the Ministry
 - iv. Curbing pilferage and duplication of benefits, both cash and in kind.

(e) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

- Responsible for examining requests received regarding an increase/ decrease in applicable tax rates in the post-GST period, compared to the pre-GST tax regime and taking up the same with the GST Council.
- Consolidate comments on representations received from various Industrial Associations, institutes, organizations and individual entities etc. The proposals are examined in consultation with the Divisions concerned and recommendations are forwarded to GST Council for their consideration.

- Offers support/ training material for GST that may be requested from time to time by various stakeholders and acts as a liaison between the Ministry and GST Council/ Department of Revenue.

Any other matters assigned to the Division.

4.8 STATISTICS DIVISION

Official statistics provide an indispensable element in the information system of a democratic society, serving the Government, the economy and the public with data about the economic, demographic, social and environmental situation. To this end, official statistics that meet the test of practical utility are to be compiled and made available on an impartial basis by official statistical agencies to honour citizens' entitlement to public information. To retain trust in official statistics, the statistical agencies need to decide according to strictly professional considerations, including scientific principles and professional ethics, on the methods and procedures for the collection, processing, storage and presentation of statistical data.

The statistical system is laterally decentralised among the Ministries of the Government of India (GOI). Each Ministry/Department *inter alia* should maintain relevant databases and also undertake monitoring and evaluation of all the concerned projects and programmes. Statistics Division in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change liaisons with all divisions of the Ministry and, where necessary, its subordinate offices and autonomous institution to strengthen the process of collection, validation processing and interpretation of statistical data. The Division coordinates with the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) and Central Statistics office to provide technical inputs on development of official Statistics in line with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics. The Division supports MoSPI in publishing ENVISTATS which is a Compendium of Environment Statistics and published annually.

Environment statistics support evidence-based policy making by enabling the identification of environmental issues and the objective quantification of measures and impacts of policy initiatives. With countries now on the path of 2030 agenda for sustainable development, the ambit of environment statistics needs to cover all components of environmental issues. The scope of environment statistics covers biophysical aspects of the environment and those aspects of the socio-economic system that directly influence and interact with the environment. The main products of environment statistics are – (a) detailed environment statistics series; (b) environmental accounts; and (c) environmental indicators.

Statistics Division of the Ministry undertakes the following tasks:

- To liaise with all divisions of MoEF&CC and, where necessary, its subordinate offices and autonomous institution to strengthen the process of collection, validation processing and interpretation of statistical data.
- Coordinating preparation of State of Environment Report at National/State/UTs and District/Thematic Level

- Statistics Division supports MoSPI for publication of ‘EnviStats’- a publication by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), based on FDES Framework. Statistics Division provides inputs on behalf of the Ministry for the publication.
- Coordinate and represent the Ministry inUNSD/UNEP’s consultations on Global Environment Outlook, System of Environmental Economic Accounting (SEEA), Ecosystem Accounting, FDES, SDG Global indicator development and data flow and other environment statistics related matters and surveys.

Implementation of (Sustainable Development Goals) SDGs in the Ministry

SDG Coordination Unit under Statistics Division coordinates the implementation of SDGs and related frameworks in the ministry. The following are the role of SDG Coordination unit.

- Overall coordination of SDG implementation in the Ministry.
- Coordination of metadata, baseline data and data flow with Divisions.
- Coordination with NITI Aayog, MoSPI and Custodian Agencies of SDG Global Indicators.
- Presenting Ministry’s consolidated proposals in High Level Committee of MoSPI for SDG indicator refinement.
- Capacity Development in respect of SDG implementation in the ministry
- Technical support for metadata and refinement of indicators.
- Publication of Ministry’s SDG reports.
- Parliament questions on SDGs

Environment Performance Index

The Division head is nodal for India Index Parameter dashboard build by NITI Aayog to track the progress of States of India in the reform actions responsible for parameters used for ranking India by corresponding Global Index Environment Performance Index. There are 32 indicators in the Environment Performance Index which are used in India Index Parameter. Following are the roles of division for the work-

- Coordination with division and line ministries for inputs of parameters and reform actions for parameters
- Analysing the data gaps in global indicators and National Indicators.
- Formulation of proxy indicators and reform areas in coordination with responsible divisions and ministries.
- Coordination with NITI Aayog for regular updation of status of Indicators.

Data Governance Quality Index

DGQI aims to improve preparedness of the data systems of ministries/Departments through a self assessment. DMEO has prepared DGQI through which scores will be provided to ministries on 5 themes– Data generation, Data Quality, Use of Technology, Data Analysis and Data Security. The Division has been given the responsibility to coordinate and work to improve the score of the ministry. Following are the roles of the division-

- Divisional head to head the Data Strategy Unit for the work of DGQI as proposed by DMEO.
- Identify the status of flow of data of all Central Sector, Centrally Sponsored and Non Scheme Interventions of the ministry.
- Prepare the action plan for improving the status of ministry's score with coordination of divisions of ministry.
- Incorporate the actions propose in the action plan to different schemes and non scheme intervention with coordination of NIC and IT.

4.9 POLICY & LAW (PL) Division

Policy and Law (P&L) Division deals with the administration/ establishment matters of the National Green Tribunal (NGT); framing of NGT Recruitment Rules/ Amendments in the NGT Act and NGT Recruitment Rules; coordination with the Ministry of Law & Justice.

National Green Tribunal (NGT)

The National Green Tribunal (NGT) was set up on 18th October, 2010 under the NGT Act, 2010, for the purpose of effective and expeditious disposal of cases relating to environmental protection and conservation of forests and other natural resources including enforcement of any legal right relating to environment and giving relief and compensation for damages to persons and property and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. It is a specialized body equipped with the necessary expertise to handle environmental disputes involving multi-disciplinary issues.

The Tribunal has five places of sitting i.e., the Principal Bench at New Delhi and Zonal Benches at Pune, Kolkata, Bhopal and Chennai.

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Adarsh Kumar Goel, a sitting Judge of the Supreme Court of India was appointed as Chairperson, NGT w.e.f. 06.07.2018. At present, there are six Judicial Members in the NGT and a total of four posts for Judicial Members are lying vacant in the Tribunal. At present, there are four Expert Members in the NGT and a total of six posts for Expert Members are lying vacant in the Tribunal.

Judicial Members of the Tribunal are drawn from Judiciary while Expert Members are experts in physical and life sciences, engineering and technology including persons having practical experience and/ or administrative experience in the field of environment and forests.

Legal Monitoring Cell (LMC)

For effective monitoring of court cases in the Ministry, a Legal Monitoring Cell had been set up under P&L Division. Court cases are being monitored with the help of centralized Legal Information Management & Briefing System (LIMBS) developed by Ministry of Law & Justice, by regular updation of the status of all Court cases pertaining to the Ministry in the LIMBS

portal. This platform provides information on the status of all Court Cases wherein the Ministry is one of the Parties.

The Policy & Law Division is also responsible for performing the following functions:

- i. Appointment of the Chairperson, Judicial and Expert Members in the National Green Tribunal (NGT) as per minimum sanctioned strength.
- ii. Engagement of professionally qualified and competent Counsels to represent the Ministry before the Principal Bench of NGT and its Zonal Benches at Pune, Kolkata, Bhopal and Chennai and review their empanelment periodically.
- iii. Monitoring of uploading of all the Acts and Subordinate Legislations of the Ministry in the India Code Portal. The Ministry has successfully completed mapping of Subordinate Legislations (Rules, Notifications, Regulations, and Orders etc.) to each Section of the Principal Act, administered by the Ministry in the India Code Portal.
- iv. To move forward the Ecomark Scheme to decide the products to be taken up for labelling as environment friendly and to formulate the strategies for the promotion and future development of the scheme. The Division has been working with UN-PAGE Plan, in coordination with IC Division on strengthening the overall framework for Eco labelling in India, including assessment framework, institutional structure and refining the existing eco-label program for identified consumer products.

4.10 INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION (IC) DIVISION

The International Co-operation Division has two sections IC-I and IC-II.

4.10.1 International Cooperation I (IC-I)

- IC.I Section within the Ministry coordinates all issues related to multi-lateral international environment cooperation.
- IC Division is the Nodal Division for United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Bank, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and regional bodies like Economic and Social Commission for Asia & Pacific (ESCAP), South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC), South Asia Cooperation Environment Programme (SACEP), Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), Asian Development Bank (ADB), Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE).
- PAGE launched by UN in 2013 under Goal 8 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to support those countries wishing to embark on greener and more inclusive growth trajectories. India has joined PAGE in 2018.
- IC.I Section deals with International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).
- IC.I Section makes annual contribution to UNEP and IUCN.
- IC.I Section is associated with SWITCH-Asia. SWITCH-Asia is the largest Programme funded by the European Union (EU) to promote sustainable consumption and production (SCP) in Asia.

4.10.2 International Cooperation. II (IC-II)

- The primary function of IC.II section is to deal with bilateral, country to country cooperation in the areas of environment protection. This include: - Entering into Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs)/ Agreements for environment cooperation with different countries. – Constitutions of Joint Working Groups – Holding Joint Working Group Meetings – Dealing with other bilateral issues
- Handling budget matters for international level
- Processing matters of international conferences/ seminars on environment that are organized by various organizations and giving them NOC from environment angle for holding the event
- Procurement of Gift items to be exchanged with foreign delegations/ dignitaries by the Minister/Senior Officers of this Ministry.
- Project proposals to be posed to Government of Japan for JICA/JBIC assistance under ODA loan package (forwarded to Department of Economic Affairs) after examination and approval.
- Facilitation bilateral meetings between Hon’ble MEFCC and Ministers/ Ambassadors/Senior Officers of Foreign Governments
- Any other matters involving deliberation/examination at international level
- Handling matters pertaining to India-Canada Environment Fund (ICEF) Society.
- Supporting GEF Cell
- Supporting GIZ Cell
- A Resource Efficiency (RE) Cell is functional in order to streamline all RE related initiatives/activities under one umbrella. RE is a key element of sustainable development. National Resource Efficiency Policy is being formulated.

4.11 CLEAN TECHNOLOGY (CT)

Introduction and objectives: A grant-in-aid scheme on Development and Promotion of Clean Technologies was initiated in 1994. Clean Technologies, are distinct from “end-of-pipe” abatement technologies, minimizing the generation of waste streams in the production processes and utilize waste from other consumption goods and production processes, rather than treating the waste after generation. In general, clean technologies are less intensive in use of raw materials and energy, than conventional technologies, which rely on pollution abatement after generation. For this reason, they may also offer significant cost advantages to the producer.

The main objective of waste minimization is to optimize the consumption of raw materials and also reduce waste generation by adopting production techniques which are cleaner in nature and which can be adopted by the existing units without necessarily changing the production processes or unit operations. The approach to the problem is towards utilizing the existing production facilities in an optimal manner. The purpose of the scheme was to assist primarily the Small and Medium Scale units which do not have access to the requisite technical expertise.

The Ministry of Environment & Forests merged the abovementioned two sub-schemes on clean Technologies and waste minimization respectively and to streamline the process of project submission, appraisal, monitoring along with strengthening industry research linkage to ensure adoption of technologies/strategies developed, with a focus on small and medium sector.

The Objectives of the Scheme were:

- I. Identification of priority areas and development of appropriate economically viable clean technologies and waste minimization strategies for small scale and medium scale industries through interface with industry, R&D establishments and academic institutions.
- II. Promotion and adoption of clean technologies and waste minimization strategies by the industry/industrial clusters through setting up of pilot/demonstration projects on prototype development,
- III. Absorption and up-gradation of imported clean technologies and their demonstration through pilot projects.

Activities undertaken since the inception of the scheme in 1994, important activities undertaken include;

- I. Demonstration projects for Development of Cleaner Technologies,
- II. Life Cycle Assessment,
- III. Carrying Capacity Studies,
- IV. Creation of database for Clean Technologies,
- V. Training programmes for Adoption of Clean Technologies etc.
- VI. Development of Clean Technology Park for showcasing important cleaner technologies.

The Scheme was reviewed by Evaluation Committee on Review of Plan Schemes implemented in XIIth Five Year Plan and has been discontinued by the Ministry on the basis of committee recommendations and funding to only ongoing projects is to be provided. The emphasis of the Division is to complete the ongoing projects under the Scheme.

4.12 CLIMATE CHANGE (CC)

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) is the Nodal Ministry for climate change issues at national and international level. Climate Change Division is the focal point for formulation and implementation of all domestic and international actions relating to climate change in the country. The Division is responsible for scientific and technical assessment of climate change and related institutional and policy making efforts. Domestic response to the issues relating to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), its Kyoto Protocol and Paris Agreement including the international negotiations and interactions there under are coordinated by the Division. The Division prepares the national inventory of Greenhouse gases, makes assessment of the vulnerability impacts of climate change and monitors/reports them to UNFCCC through National Communication. The Division is also complying with the decision of the UNFCCC relating to submission of Biennial Update Report (BUR). It acts as the host country authority for the international Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) set up under the Kyoto Protocol of the UNFCCC and monitors the CDM and clean energy related issues. It is also the Nationally Designated Authority (NDA) for the multilateral Green Climate Fund.

- The Ministry is acting as the nodal/coordinating point for the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) and implementation of the various Missions/ Initiatives envisaged in the NAPCC. 33 States / UTs have submitted the State Action Plans on Climate Change in line with the objectives of the NAPCC to enhance the domestic action to combat the adverse impacts of Climate Change.

- Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change (PMCCC) is chaired by Hon'ble Prime Minister which provides oversight for formulation of action plans in the area of assessment, adaptation and mitigation of climate change and periodically monitors key policy decisions.

Further an Executive Committee on Climate Change (ECCC) under the Chairmanship of Principal Secretary to the Hon'ble Prime Minister reviews and does regular monitoring of National Missions under NAPCC along with other initiatives on climate change.

An Inter-Ministerial Apex Committee for Implementation of Paris Agreement (AIPA) under the Chairmanship of Secretary, MoEF&CC has been notified on 27th November 2020. Climate Change Action Programme comprises of the following major activities: -

- Coordination of National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC)
- Facilitation of State Action Plans on Climate Change (SAPCC)
- National Carbonaceous Aerosols programme (NCAP) and Black Carbon
- Long term Ecological Observatories for Climate (LTEO)
- National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change
- International negotiations and contributions under UNFCCC and its related instruments.
- National Communication (NATCOM) to UNFCCC
- Biennial Update Report Meeting (BUR)
- Matters relating to Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)
- Matters related to the Green Climate Fund
- Capacity Building –comprising of Scientific and Legal studies, Low carbon growth issues, CDM and REDD+ matters, adaptation issues etc.
- Bilateral matters with various countries on climate change issues and areas of cooperation.

4.13 WETLANDS DIVISION

The Wetlands Division of the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MoEF&CC) aims to conserve the wetlands in the country which sustain rich biodiversity and provide wide ranging ecosystem services for societal wellbeing. The Ministry is currently implementing a Centrally sponsored scheme namely, National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic ecosystems (NPCA) for Conservation and Management of Wetlands in the country on cost sharing basis between Central Government and respective State Governments.

2. The scheme aims at holistic conservation and restoration of wetlands including lakes for achieving the desired water quality enhancement, besides improvement in biodiversity and covers various activities such as interception, diversion and treatment of wastewater, shoreline protection, lake front development, in-situ cleaning i.e. de-silting & de-weeding, storm water

management, bioremediation, catchment area treatment, lake beautification, survey & demarcation, bio-fencing, fisheries development, weed control, biodiversity conservation, education and awareness creation and community participation. To facilitate the implementation, NPCA Guidelines were released. The Guidelines outline the different steps to be undertaken for preparing and submitting plans before implementation.

3. One of the transformative ideas taken up by the MoEF&CC was to: “Start work on restoration and rejuvenation of at least 100 major wetlands across the country”. In pursuance to this, a 100-Days Action plan for rejuvenating and restoring wetlands was initiated wherein over 130 wetlands were targeted using the four pronged approach of preparing Brief Documents, filling Ecosystem Health Cards, instituting Wetland Mitras and formulating IMPs. The regional workshops helped train the wetland managers on the brief documents and IMP formulation as per the 2017 Rules. Phase II of this initiative is now underway. It is envisioned to include about 1000 wetlands and help identify synergies between different stakeholders. Over 500 health cards have been prepared with the help of knowledge partners and sent to states for validation.

4. The regulations, rules and guidelines for conserving the wetlands are also issued by the division. For effective conservation and management of wetlands in the country, MoEF&CC, Wetlands (Conservation & Management) Rules, 2017 have been notified, superseding the Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2010.

The Guidelines of the Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2017 have been released to support the State Governments / Union Territory (UT) Administrations in the implementation of the Rules by providing guidance on various aspects like identifying wetlands for notification under the Rules, delineating wetlands, wetland complexes and zones of influence, preparation of Brief Document, developing a list of activities to be regulated and permitted, constitution and operational matters of the Wetlands Authorities among other issues. Eight wetlands (one in UP, one in Chandigarh and six in Goa) were notified under Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2017.

5. Wetlands Division also looks after the Ramsar Conservation and other works associated with it. The ‘Convention on Wetlands’, signed in Ramsar, Iran in 1971 is an intergovernmental treaty which provides the framework for national action and international cooperation for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources. The Convention’s mission is *‘the conservation and wise use of all wetlands through local and national actions and international cooperation, as a contribution towards achieving sustainable development throughout the world’*. Under the “three pillars” of the Convention, the Contracting Parties commit to:

- work towards the wise use of all their wetlands;
- designate suitable wetlands for the list of Wetlands of International Importance (the “Ramsar List”) and ensure their effective management;
- co-operate internationally on trans-boundary wetlands, shared wetland systems and shared species.

6. India became a party to the Convention on 1st February 1982 and has so far designated 46 wetlands covering an area of 10,83,322 hectares under the List of Wetlands of International Importance which include 20 new sites designated during 2019 -2021. The main advantages of joining Ramsar Convention are that it:

- Encourages international cooperation
- Brings access to expert advice and latest information
- Opportunity for getting internationally accepted standards such as guidelines on applications of wise use of wetlands and various wetland conservation themes
- Gains priority access to funding within international financing mechanism such as Global Environment Facility and Ramsar Small Grants Funds
- Presents an opportunity for a country to make its voice heard at the international and the Government level
- Recognizes the contribution of the Government to conservation of biodiversity if global significance

7. National level celebration of World Wetlands Day (WWD) is organized on 2nd February of each year on selected wetlands to raise awareness among all sections of the society about values and functions of wetlands and utilization of their resources. During 2020, it was celebrated at Sur Sarovar Bird Sanctuary, also known as Keetham Wetland (Uttar Pradesh) and in the Ministry in 2021 through VC. A Brochure for Identifying and Managing Wetlands of International Importance was released during celebration World Wetlands Day on 2nd February, 2021.

8. Besides the above, educational & awareness activities are also organized which includes publication of material, organization of Regional and National level workshops. Ramsar sites of India –Factsheets has been published, copy of which is uploaded in the Ministry’s website.

9. As part of initiative in the programme of “AzadikaAmritMahotsava (AKAM)” launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India to commemorate the 75 years of Indian Independence, as per advice of MoEF&CC, weekly activities are being conducted at various wetland sites over the course of 75 weeks i.e. from 12th March, 2021 to 15th August, 2022. The States/UTs were requested to implement the listed activities covering different wetlands as per the schedule laid down with technical support from Knowledge Partners.

10. During the Iconic Week of MoEFCC, for AKAM from 4th Oct to 10th Oct, 2021, States and UTs were guided by the Ministry to formalise the Wetland Mitra registration and all the necessary support for this activity like the pledge, logos, meeting agenda suggestions, financial support for conducting the initiation activities etc. for the wetland mitras was provided by the Ministry. Technical and financial support was provided to all Ramsar sites and other significant wetlands (75 wetlands in total) during the Iconic Week for stakeholder awareness programs and installation of informative site specific signage prepared by the Ministry. Of the reports received from the states till date, over 6000 people took pledge to conserve wetlands and more than 3000 people registered as wetland mitras with the State/UT Wetland Authorities during the Iconic Week. More than 12,500 people (a mix of locals, educators, students, administrators, foresters, NGOs etc.) participated in more than 250 physical and/or virtual activities

11. A dedicated web portal for wetlands to host the digital inventory and other relevant information from the State and UT Wetland Authorities has been developed and launched on 02.10.2021. The “Wetlands of India Portal” is a publicly available information and knowledge platform in order to facilitate knowledge sharing, information dissemination, host capacity building material, and provide a single-point access data repository. One of the primary features of the portal is the Management Information System (MIS) login for each and every state/UT

wherein information pertaining to the wetlands in their administration needs to be uploaded. This information would be linked with the public front of the portal and will be available for the public with varying access rights. Login credentials to the MIS have been provided to the States and UTs which have provided their web portal nodal point information. The portal is being enriched as a one-stop destination for all wetland related information that may be useful for wetland authorities and site managers, administrators, decision-makers and also students and citizens.

4.14 DESERTIFICATION CELL

Objectives:

The Desertification Cell plans, coordinates and collaborates activities -

- To restore of 26 million hectares of degraded land
- For sustainable land and ecosystem management
- For the achievement of Land Degradation Neutrality ((LDN) in India, by 2030

The Division is-

- The focal point addressing the issues pertaining to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification(UNCCD), which was ratified by India on 17th December 1996 ;
- The national executing agency for the Sustainable Land and Ecosystem Management (SLEM) programmatic approach ;
- Co-ordination division for SDG 15.3 (By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world) in the Ministry.

Functions

- a. To work in co-ordination with the Climate Change, Bio-diversity and Forestry wing of this Ministry for ensuring sustainable land management;
- b. Strengthen India's position on different issues related to UNCCD by participating in COP, inter-governmental working group meetings, G-20 meetings, scientific conferences and other important events organised by the UNCCD Secretariat;
- c. Coordination with UNCCD for reporting the status of desertification and land degradation (DLD) every four years;
- d. Inventorsation and monitoring of the status of desertification/land degradation in the country vide mapping, survey, calculation and assessment of the drivers of degradation using Earth observation satellites in co-ordination with Space Application Centre;
- e. Restoration of twenty-six million hectares of land by 2030 (Bonn Challenge target) in co-ordination with National Afforestation and Eco-development Board, Green India Mission, CAMPA, NMHS, Bio-diversity divisions of this Ministry and other line Ministries/Departments;

- f. Documentation, Dissemination and promotion of case studies related to sustainable land and ecosystem management projects;
- g. Formulation of policy frameworks addressing restoration of land in co-ordination with Ministries viz. Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Ministry of Mines, Department of Space, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Ministry of Coal, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy and Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs;
- h. Network and forge strategic partnerships for strengthening inter-ministerial coordination, build scientific and technical capacity and facilitating knowledge sharing by bringing diverse stakeholder groups viz. scientific organizations, Civil Service Organizations together for carrying out activities for combating desertification, mitigating the effects of droughts and achieving LDN in India, by 2030 in line with Target 15.3 of SDGs;
- i. Taking up demonstrative Pilot Projects on monitoring and measurement of relevant indicator referred by UNCCD of Land degradation neutrality assessment in partnership with line ministries, scientific organizations, Civil Service Organizations;
- j. Training, Capacity Building and consultative workshops on sustainable practices on landwater-food-energy nexus for reducing and arresting land degradation;
- k. Development of a desertification website for the country incorporating a GIS based monitoring and knowledge management system for facilitating regular monitoring, decision making and policy processes;
- l. Awareness generation through conferences, workshops celebration of Drought and Desertification Day.

4.15 OZONE CELL

- The Government of India has entrusted the work relating the Ozone layer protection and implementation of the Montreal Protocol to the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change.
- The Ministry has set up the Ozone Cell as a National Ozone Unit to look after and to render necessary services to implement the Protocol and its Ozone Depleting Substance (ODS) phase-out programme in India. The Ministry has also established an Empowered Steering Committee (ESC) Chaired by the Secretary (EF&CC) which is supported by two standing committees, Technology and Finance Standing Committee (TFSC) and Standing Committee on Monitoring. These Committees are responsible for implementation of the Montreal Protocol provisions, review of various policy and implementation options, project approvals and monitoring.
- Customs and Excise duty exemptions on goods required for ODS phase-out projects and new investment with non-ODS technology.
- Submission of data on production, consumption, export, import of ODSs, to the Ozone Secretariat.
- Organization of awareness activities at the national and state levels to sensitize the stakeholders to phase-out the ODS in various sectors.
- Notification/ Amendments of the Ozone Depleting Substances (Regulation and Control), Rules 2000 under the Environment Protection Act. The ODS Rules have been amended in 2001, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2007, 2014 and 2019, to implement ODS phase-out activities in the country.

- Preparation of projects for conversion to non-ODS technology in various sectors.
- Apart from monitoring, the Ozone Cell supports awareness programmes, training and capacity building exercise research studies on matters related to ODS phase out in India.
- India has taken new initiatives under the Montreal Protocol Framework. These comprise development of an India Cooling Action Plan to address the cooling requirement across sectors, while providing for ways and means to provide access to sustainable cooling to all the citizens of the country over the period of next 20-years. The ICAP provides short, medium and long term recommendations across different sectors while providing linkages with various programmes of the Government aimed at providing sustainable cooling and thermal comfort for all. The thrust of the India Cooling Action Plan (ICAP) is to look for synergies in actions for securing both environmental and socio-economic benefits. The United Nations Secretary General in his message on World Ozone day 2019 has highlighted the need for all countries to develop national cooling action plans. This step taken by India has led to a global recognition of this important policy initiative which can help in climate action and achievement of sustainable development goals.
- One of the thematic area in ICAP is Space Cooling in buildings. In order to operationalize the recommendation of ICAP, Ozone Cell, MoEF&CC has developed action plan for the thematic area on space cooling in buildings by mapping of the recommendation of ICAP with the on-going government programme/schemes based on consultation with concerned line ministries/departments/agencies. On the occasion of World Ozone Day held on 16th September, 2021, Hon'ble Minister of State for Environment, Forest and Climate Change has released the booklet for operationalizing space cooling recommendation of ICAP.
- A project to undertake upskilling and certification of 100,000 Refrigeration and Air-conditioning (RAC) service technicians on good servicing practices and knowledge of alternative refrigerants to ozone-depleting chemicals has been initiated, to be implemented jointly by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY). Around forty thousand Service Technicians have been upskilled and certified under Phase I and II as part of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Ministries of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and Skill Development and Entrepreneurship.
- In association with the World Bank, UN Environment (UNEP), UNIDO, UNDP and Bilateral agencies, Ozone Cell has undertaken the following project :
 - CFC Production Sector Phase-out project in India.
 - Halon Production Sector phase-out project in India.
 - Foam Sector Phase-out Project.
 - Commercial Refrigeration Sector (Manufacturing)
 - National CFC Consumption phase-out Plan (NCCoPP)
 - National CTC Phase-out Plan
 - Aerosol Sector Phase-out Project
 - HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) Stage-I
 - HPMP Stage-II
- India is now phasing out the next category of chemicals, Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) as per the accelerated phase-out schedule of the Montreal Protocol and has

already met 2015 and 2020 phase-out targets. The complete phase-out of production and consumption of HCFCs will be by 2030 with a service tail of 2.5% annual average during the period 2030-2040.

- The HCFC Phase out Management Plan (HPMP) Stage II was launched to undertake technology conversion in foam manufacturing and air conditioning enterprises from HCFC to non-HCFC alternative technologies. India had secured 44.91 million USD from the Multilateral Fund for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol for undertaking enterprise level technology conversions in foam manufacturing and air conditioning sector.
- In a significant first, amongst the Article 5 parties (developing countries) under the Montreal Protocol, India has been able to achieve the complete phase out of HCFC 141 b in the foam manufacturing sector, as part of implementation of HPMP Stage II.
- So far, India has met all its international commitments with regard to implementation of ODS phase-out program as per the control measures prescribed by the Montreal Protocol.
- A Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) has been signed between Ozone Cell, MoEFCC with Central Institute of Plastics Engineering & Technology (CIPET), Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals, Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers, Govt. of India for Competency Enhancement of System Houses and foam manufacturing enterprises especially MSMEs for the smooth and sustainable phase out of HCFC 141 b in the foam manufacturing sector of the country by 1.1.2020 in order to comply with Montreal Protocol.
- A Technical Assistance facility has been established and operationalized in 2020 at Laboratory for Advanced Research in Polymeric Materials (LARPM) CIPET, Bhubaneswar for providing training and testing facilities to System Houses and foam manufacturing enterprises covered under HPMP stage II. The technical assistance facility at CIPET would assist in (i) customizing trials, (ii) evaluation, testing, (iii) modification/validation of non-HCFC formulations for applications, and (iv) technical resources and training centre. CIPET has been continuously assisting enterprises for stabilizing alternative technologies. The assisted enterprises have been able to move toward adoption of alternatives at commercial scale.
- The Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 18 August 2021 approved the Ratification of Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol for phasedown of Hydrofluorocarbons by India. The Union Cabinet also decided that National strategy for phase down of Hydrofluorocarbons after required consultation with all the industry stakeholders will be developed by 2023.
- India ratified the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on 27th September, 2021 for phase down of HFCS in 4 Steps from 2032 onwards with cumulative reduction of 10% in 2032, 20% in 2037, 30% in 2042 and 85% in 2047.
- Ozone Cell, MoEF&CC, in association with the UN Environment (UNEP) has been implementing the enabling components of HPMP Stage-II. Under the UNEP component the following studies have been awarded by Ozone Cell, MoEF&CC in October, 2020:
 - Application of non-ODS and low Global Warming Potential (GWP) alternatives in Building Sector in India being undertaken by Alliance for an Energy Efficient Economy (AEEE).

- Service sector enterprises/ technicians in RAC sector involving collection, collation and analysis of information through desk study as well as field visit by NTPC School of Business.
- Under the UNEP component of HPMP Stage-II, following study reports were released on the occasion of World Ozone Day, 16th September, 2021 by Hon'ble Minister of State for Environment, Forest and Climate Change:
 - Study on Public Procurement Policies for Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Equipment using non-Ozone Depleting Substances based refrigerants.
 - Study on Cold Chain sector in India for Promoting non-ozone depleting substances and Low- global warming potential Refrigerants.
 - Booklet on Good Servicing Practices for Energy Efficient operation of Room Air conditioners.
- A Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) has been signed between Ozone Cell, MoEF&CC and National Academy of Customs Indirect Taxes and Narcotics (NACIN) for activities related to Customs and Enforcement capacity building comprising training of trainers, capacity building workshops for customs and enforcement officers, border dialogue with neighboring countries on specific ODS trade related aspects. In preparation for enforcing import ban on HCFC 141b starting 1.1.2020, a special module was introduced in customs trainings. In addition the field customs formations were also sensitized through NACIN on the prohibition of HCFC 141 b imports in the country. NACIN carried out the first supervisory officers workshop on 23rd-24th March, 2021 at NACIN, Hyderabad and second on 26th-27th August, 2021 at NACIN Delhi.
- A MoA has been signed with Ozone Cell, MoEF&CC and Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL) for the activities related to energy efficiency in RAC Service sector comprising development, publishing and dissemination of awareness material on linkage of energy efficiency and servicing practices for RAC products to promote energy efficiency impacts of RAC products amongst the end-users and service technicians. EESL has conducted 10 workshops for RAC dealers and other relevant Stakeholders awareness generation via Video Conference at Ludhiana (Punjab), Ahmedabad (Gujarat), Pune (Maharashtra), Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh), Bangalore (Karnataka), Guwahati (Assam), Bhubaneswar (Orissa), Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh), Hyderabad (Telangana) and Jaipur(Rajasthan) . EESL has also designed, developed and disseminated knowledge products to service technicians throughout the country.
- Under the Servicing sector component of HPMP Stage-II being implemented by GIZ, 60 trainers have been trained through the train-the-trainer programmes. 15 training partners in the country have been equipped with equipment and tools for conducting practical training. About 9659 RAC service technicians have been trained out of the total target of 17000 technicians which is to be completed by 2022.
- The following activities have been undertaken for awareness creation to ensure that the industries and public at large are aware about the ill effects of ozone depletion, and undertake necessary ODS phase- out activities and support the policies to protect the ozone layer:

- Publication of booklet Titled ” **The Montreal Protocol : India’s Success Story**” which apart from the evolution of Montreal Protocol gives the various initiatives taken by the Government of India to fulfill the obligation of the Montreal Protocol.
- School Poster and Slogan making competition to raise awareness among children.
- Development of newsTRAC: Quarterly Newsletter for Technicians in Refrigeration and Air-conditioning (RAC) sector.
- Ozone Cell has made available awareness creation material to the public on its website. Instructional training videos for RAC service technicians in 6 different languages have been made.
- Ozone Cell has set up YouTube channel, Facebook and Twitter pages for awareness creation on ozone layer.
- Separate QR codes have been generated for the instructional videos for wider dissemination through print medium.
- Pamphlets and information material was brought out and disseminated.
- In a large exercise to provide contemporary update relevant material related to Refrigeration and air-conditioning servicing the publications brought out by Ozone Cell were sent to Government run Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) across the country which have RAC trade vocational training.
- Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), State Pollution Control Board’s (SPCB’s) and other State Government departments are being regularly updated/ informed about the ODS phase-out programme being implemented in the country.

4.16 NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATION (NGO) CELL

NGO Cell is set up in the Ministry to handle various policy matters relating to NGOs working in diverse fields of environment. The basic function of the Cell is to handle various matters relating to NGOs and to liaison with various Ministries/Departments, NITI Aayog and other Government agencies on various issues, including to create a database relating to various NGOs working in the fields of environment and its associated areas.

4.17 SWACHH AND SWASTH BHARAT (SSB) CELL

The Hon’ble Prime Minister of India launched the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan in 2014 with a vision to make India clean and open defecation free. The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS), Ministry of Jal Shakti, has been designated as a nodal agency to work with all ministries/departments to implement this Abhiyaan through Ministry specific Swachhta Action Plans (SAPs).

To oversee, execute and monitor the activities under SAP of the MoEF&CC, a Swachh aur Swasth Bharat (SSB) Cell was established in the Ministry during 2017-18. In order to implement SAP across the country, the ministry has been providing funds to the State/UT Nodal agencies since 2018-19.

Swachhta Action Plan of this Ministry is helmed at making Swachhta a daily routine of people's life. The purpose is to bring convergence of contributions from individuals, communities, organizations for bringing sustainable and visible changes in the society.

The overall aim is to achieve Swachh and Swasth Bharat with an objective to raise awareness on following themes:-

- Awareness on curbing the Single Use Plastics.
- Awareness on Air and Water Pollution.

For this purpose, the Ministry formulates Swachhta Action Plan and guidelines annually and circulates it to identified State/UT Nodal Agencies for further implementation.

4.18 MEDIA CELL

Media Cell of MoEF&CC is mandated with taking up awareness campaigns using print, electronic and other mass media to enhance awareness about various environmental issues which would in turn facilitate better compliance with environmental regulations.

Broad Objectives of Media, Publicity and Information:

- i. Creation of Environment awareness at all levels.
- ii. Information dissemination about all Environment and Forest programmes and Biodiversity conservation.
- iii. People are made aware of their responsibilities towards environment.

Major Activities of Media Division:

(i) World Environment Day: The World Environment Day (WED) is celebrated globally on 5th June every year. During 2021, the theme of World Environment Day is 'Ecosystem Restoration'. The event was jointly organized by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas. Due to pandemic the event was organized virtually. On the occasion, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India release the "Report of the Expert Committee on Road Map for ethanol blending in India 2020-2025" and also launched pilot project of E100 dispensing from three locations at Pune. Hon'ble Minister for Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Hon'le Minister for Petroleum and Natural gas, Hon'ble Minister for Road Transport and Highways attended the event along with senior officers and Heads of the autonomous/attached/subordinate offices of MoEFCC.

(ii) Media Cell is in the process of Production and airing of 26 episodes Documentary Series titled "EARTH MATTERS" in collaboration with Doordarshan. Series will cover various aspects of Environment, Forests and Climate Change.

(iii) Media Division publishes advertisements in the print media along with regular updation on Social media Accounts of Ministry (facebook, twitter, Instagram, YouTube) also.

(iv) Organise visits of students/professions of different educational institution to Indira Paryavaran Bhawan to explain its green features.

(v) It has been decided to to prepare a Quarterly eMagazine highlighting the achievements/important activities of Ministry.

4.19 Society of Integrated Coastal Management (SICOM)

Society of Integrated Coastal Management (SICOM) has been established under the aegis of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate change, Government of India with a vision for vibrant, healthy and resilient Coastal and Marine Environment for continuous and enhanced outflow of benefits to the Country and the Coastal Community.

Main Roles, Responsibilities and Objectives: -

- Nodal agency for strategic planning, management, execution, monitoring and successful implementation of Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) practices in across the country and National Project Management Unit (NPMU) for the ICZM Project and ENCORE project in all the 13 Coastal States/UTs.
- Establishment of World Class institution for coastal research to support the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, State Governments, Institutions, various organizations for efficient coastal management.
- To act as a technical Secretariat to the National Coastal Zone Management Authority (NCZMA) related to regulatory provisions and CRZ classification of coastal stretches of the country.
- Coordinating agency and an interface for various ministries of Govt. Of India and the Govts and various line departments of the 13 Coastal State/UTs., Funding Institutions (World Bank) for Enhancing Coastal and Ocean Resource Efficiency Project (ENCORE)
- To support to check violations to CRZ through improved technology-enabled enforcement strengthened institutions and regulatory and legal reforms.
- SICOM has also embarked upon the Pilot Blue Flag Programme, a first in India under Beach Environment & Aesthetic Management Services (BEAMS) for development of world class Beaches in India With the implementation of the BEAMS, SICOM has achieved bagging the globally acclaimed 'Blue Flag Certification" for 10 beaches spread across various coastal States/UTs.
- Capacity building of Coastal State Units in planning, implementation and management of Integrated Coastal Zone Management programs and other national and State organization / agencies associated with the projects
- Serving as an interface among coastal communities, experts, and governments, including providing with and disseminating examples of best practices and guidelines for coastal and marine ecological security and livelihood security of coastal and island communities

Mission

Serve India's pursuit of aspirational development through promoting and facilitating integrated yet decentralized management, science-based stewardship, conservation and most beneficial use of coastal and marine resources, ecosystems and heritage.

Vision

Vibrant, healthy and resilient Coastal and Marine Environment for continuous and enhanced outflow of benefits to the Country and the Coastal Community.

Thematic Areas/Activity of SICOM

1. Conservation, Protection of Coastal and Marine Resources
2. Pollution Abatement Measures and Management of Coastal and Marine Eco System
3. Livelihood Enhancement/Security of Coastal Community
4. Environment Education, Research and Capacity Building
5. Sustainable Development of Coastal Regions of India under BEAMS Programme

Key Achievements

- Successfully implementation of World Bank Assisted ICZM Phase-I project- Project Cost Rs. 1740.10 crore
- Created “World Class” infrastructure and database such as NABL accredited National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (NCSCM) (a research body for coastal and marine resources) in Chennai offering marine consultancy to India & other countries.
- Successfully implementation of BEAMS programme at 10 beaches and all the 10 beaches of India accorded Internationally recognized BLUE FLAG certification. (First of its kind ever in Asia Pacific Region)
- Successfully creation of 3 Numbers of Data Centers- CGO Complex Delhi, NCSCM-Chennai, and Survey of India- Bangalore
- Management Plan for ICZM Phase-II (ENCORE) for all 13 Coastal States/UTs of India.
- Constitution of State Project Management Units (SPMU) in all Coastal States/UTs of India

5.0 FOREST AND WILDLIFE WING

The forest and wildlife Wing of the Ministry consists of the following Divisions:

- 1 Survey & Utilization (SU)
- 2 Forest Conservation (FC)
- 3 Forest Policy (FP)
- 4 Research and Training (RT)
- 5 Externally Aided Projects (EAP)
- 6 Wildlife Division (WL)
- 7 Project Elephant (PE)
- 8 Regional Offices Head Quarters (ROHQ)
- 9 Indian Forest Service (IFS)
- 10 Forest Establishment (FE)
- 11 Forest Protection (FPD)
- 12 Eco-Sensitive Zone (ESZ)
- 13 Green India Mission (GIM)
- 14 Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA)

The main functions of these Divisions are as follows:

5.1 SURVEY AND UTILIZATION (SU)

Regulation of export and import of wood and wood products including Red Sanders and Sandalwood:-The SU Division deals with the formulation of guidelines and directions for domestic and international trade in forest produce and necessary regulation of export and import of forest produce as per the Foreign Trade Policy as well as the applied tariff rates. The Division also deals with the issue of NOC for grant of license for export of wood and wood products for the application received through Directorate General of Foreign Trade, New Delhi. This includes Sandalwood, Red Sanders and other wood products.

Regulation of Wood Based Industries in the country:- The SU Division prepared the Guidelines for Wood Based Industries (Establishment and Regulation) Guidelines, 2016 in compliance of order of Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 05.10.2105 in W.P. (C) No. 202/1995 in the matter of T.N. Godavarman Vs. Union of India and Ors. The Wood Based Industries (Establishment and Regulation) Guidelines, 2016 were subsequently modified as per the comments received from State/UT Forest Department and concerned stakeholders. The modified guidelines were published in the Gazette of India on 12th September, 2017. On the basis of these Guidelines, the State Level Committees for Wood Based Industries take decision on issue of new licenses/renewal of licenses for wood based industries.

State Forest Development Corporation:- The Ministry has shares in nine (9) State Forest Development Corporations. The issue of dividend, Annual General Meeting and other miscellaneous matters related to State Forest Development Corporation is being dealt with by the Ministry.

Andaman & Nicobar Islands Forest and Plantation Development Corporation Ltd :- Andaman & Nicobar Islands Forest & Plantation Development Corporation Limited (ANIFPDCL), Port Blair is the only CPSE under the administrative control of the Ministry. It

was created in 1977 with the broad objectives of development and managing forestry plantations on the islands. The Corporation is loss-making and as per the approved Cabinet Note, the Ministry is implementing the closure plan of the Corporation.

International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) - India is a founder member of ITTO which aims for conserving tropical forest and assisting countries to develop economically in the field of forestry. ITTO has 74 members divided into two categories: Producer countries (36 members including India) and Consumer countries (38 members). The highest authority of the ITTO is the International Tropical Timber Council (ITTC), which governs the performance of all functions necessary to carry out the provisions of the International Tropical Timber Agreement (ITTA), 2006. An ITTO Task Force has also been created in SU Division under the Chairmanship of IGF(SU) to deal with all matters related to ITTO and to work on issues of sustainable Forest Development, Forest Certification and Timber Trade etc.

Nodal Division for Bamboo related matter in the Ministry:- SU Division is the Nodal Division for bamboo related matters in the Ministry. The Ministry has also created a 'Bamboo Cell' in SU Division to deal with all matters related to Bamboo.

International Network of Bamboo and Rattan (INBAR):- India is a member of INBAR since 1998. The South Asia office of the organization is in New Delhi. INBAR, an intergovernmental organization established in 1997, is dedicated to improving the social, economic, and environmental benefits of bamboo and rattan. The organisation plays a unique role in finding and demonstrating innovative ways of using bamboo and rattan to protect the environment and biodiversity, alleviate poverty, and facilitates fairer pro-poor trade. The organisations also connects a global network of partners from the government, private, and non-for-profit sectors in over 50 countries to define and implement a global agenda for sustainable development through Bamboo and Rattan.

All matter (except Establishment matter) related to Forest Survey of India, Dehradun:- SU Division deals with all matters related to Forest Survey of India (FSI), Dehradun. The matters dealt with by SU Division relate to publication of India State of forest Report, Budget matters of Forest Survey of India, Parliament Questions related to forest cover assessment, technical comments, issue related to assessment of forest and tree cover, method of assessment, approval of foreign tours of officers/staff of FSI, condemnation and purchase of vehicles for FSI and other miscellaneous matters.

SU Division also deals with matters related to Minor Forest Produce/Non Timber Forest Produce, movement of timber from North Eastern Region of country to other parts of the country, Forest Certification, Timber Trade and Sustainable Forest Management.

The following new work has been allotted to SU Division:-

- (i) Nodal Division for all matter related to e-Green watch portal.
- (ii) Nodal Division for all work relating to planning, execution and monitoring of progress towards achievement of carbon sink goal 2030.
- (iii) Digitization of Forest Boundary and matter related to Empowered Committee.

5.2 FOREST CONSERVATION (FC)

- All matters, including policy and legal matters, connected to the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and ancillary thereto.
- Processing of all proposals, involving forest area of more than 40 ha, received for diversion of forest land for non-forestry use from States/UTs Governments, seeking prior approval of the Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for grant of Stage-I and Stage-II approvals.
- Carrying out need based inspections of the specific proposals/issues where such inspection is desired by the FAC/MoEF&CC, New Delhi
- Organization of monthly meetings of Forest Advisory Committee and processing of the recommendations of the FAC for the approval of the competent authority of the Ministry.
- Correspondence with the Regional Offices of MoEF&CC and State/UT Governments related to the diversion proposals and matters connected thereof.
- Management and implementation of the Decision Support System (DSS) in consultation with the Forest Survey of India by generating detailed DSS reports on forest cover, biodiversity, hydrology, wildlife, compensatory afforestation lands, etc. in respect of diversion proposals received in the Ministry.
- Management of Monitoring Cell for the maintenance of database on the diversion of forest land and generating real time monitoring reports in respect of diversion of forest lands
- Parliamentary Matters pertaining to Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Questions, Assurances and preparation of materials for Standing Committee meetings and visits.
- Public grievances/ Petitions received from public/voluntary organizations and miscellaneous organizations pertaining to Forest Conservation Act, 1980.
- PMO/ VIP/Miscellaneous references.
- RTI applications received under the Right to Information Act, 2005
- Meetings/co-ordination with other Divisions/Ministries/Departments on the issues related to the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.
- Other assignments related to the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 as per the instructions of competent authority in the ministry.

5.3 FOREST POLICY (FP)

Forest Policy Division acts as a Think Tank on forest policy and forest related legislation matters and works for their integration with other Natural Resources Management Sectors. It provides inputs on forestry matters to the policies of other relevant sectors. The Division examines and provides comments on the State/Central Bills related with the forestry matters. The Division works on global forest policy processes and International Arrangement on Forests. The Division acts as Nodal Point for various bilateral and multilateral international cooperations on forestry related matters and engages with United Nations Forum on Forests, Committee on Forestry of FAO of United Nations and its Regional Commission of Asia Pacific Forestry Commission on forestry matters.

MANDATE

- National Forest Policy, 1988 and its amendment, State Forest Policies
- Indian Forest Act, 1927; State Forest Act and its amendments including other forest related legislations and policies {excluding Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and Biological Diversity Act, 2002}.
- Harmonization of Indian Forest Act with Forest Rights Act, 2006 and the PESA, 1996 in coordination with Ministry of Tribal Affairs and Ministry of Panchayati Raj.
- Formulation of Policies and Guidelines on various forestry related matters.
- Nodal Division for forest related Climate Change, REDD+ and Biodiversity matters in the Ministry and coordinates implementation of REDD+ in the country. Provides inputs on forest policy related issues to other Divisions of the Ministry
- Nodal Division for coordination of the implementation of USAID Forest PLUS Program.
- Forest Ministers' Conference, National Consultation Meeting of PCCF&HoFF's of all States/UTs.
- Policy aspects of Joint Forest Management.
- National Forest Commission.
- Celebration of International Day on Forests.
- Nodal Division formatter related to World Forestry Congress.
- International Cooperation on Forestry Matters: Forest Policy Division is the Nodal Division for Forest International Cooperation (FIC) on various multilateral and bilateral cooperation on forestry matters, which mainly includes the following:
 - (i) United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF)
 - (ii) Committee on Forestry (COFO) of Food & Agriculture organization (FAO) of the United Nations
 - (iii) Asia Pacific Forestry Commission (APFC) of FAO
 - (iv) Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)
 - (v) Asia Pacific Forest Invasive Species Network (APFISN)
 - (vi) International Poplar Commission of FAO
 - (vii) UN-REDD of United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
- IGF (Forest Policy) acts as National Focal Point for UNFF, COFO, APFC, UN-REDD and International Poplar Commission.
- Sensitization and creating awareness of the State Forest Departments and Central Forestry Institutions on the international forest policy matters, International Arrangement on Forests, of Forest Instrument or the Non-Legally Binding Instruments (NLBI) on all types of forests, UN Strategies Plan on Forests for 2015-30, Global Objectives on Forests (GoF) and Forest Principles, etc. in India.
- Convener of Consultative Group Meeting for International negotiations on forestry matters.

5.4 RESEARCH AND TRAINING (RT)

It deals with the administrative, financial and other matters of the following: -

- (i) **Autonomous Organizations of the Ministry: -**

- Indian Council of Forestry Research & Education (ICFRE), Dehradun (except establishment matters).
- Indian Institute of Forest Management (IIFM), Bhopal (including establishment matters)
- Indian Plywood Industries Research & Training Institute (IPIRTI), Bangalore (including establishment matters)

(ii) Subordinate Offices: -

- Indira Gandhi National Forest Academy (IGNFA), Dehradun (except establishment matters)
- Directorate of Forest Education (DFE), Dehradun (except establishment matters)

(iii) Capacity Building Programmes: -

- Training of IFS Officers
- Training of Personnel of Other Services
- Training of Other Stakeholders
- Foreign Training of Forestry Personnel (FTFP)

Administrative set-up

The work of Research and Training (RT) Division is handled by Deputy Inspector General of Forests (RT) supported by Assistant Inspector General of Forest, Technical Officers and other staff. The DIGF (RT) reports to Addl. Director General of Forests (Forest Conservation).

Indian Council of Forestry Research & Education (ICFRE), Dehradun

The ICFRE was established on 31st December, 1986 by restructuring of Forest Research Institute and Colleges to oversee the activities relating to Forestry Research and Education in the country and coordinate the efforts of all concerned Institutes and Organizations. With effect from 01.06.1991 the ICFRE was converted into an autonomous body. Various Institutes and Centre's under ICFRE are as:

Institutes	Centres
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Research Institute, Dehradun • Tropical Forest Research Institute, Jabalpur • Arid Forest Research Institute, Jodhpur • Himalayan Forest Research Institute, Shimla • Institute of Forest Productivity, Ranchi • Institute of Forest Biodiversity, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Research Centre for Skill Development, Chhindwara • Forest Research Centre for Bamboo & Rattan, Aizawl • Forest Research Centre for Eco-Rehabilitation, Prayagraj • Forest Research Center for Livehood Extension, Agartala • Forest Research Centre for Coastal Eco-System, Visakhapatnam

Hyderabad	
• Institute of Forest Genetics and Tree Breeding, Coimbatore	
• Rain Forest Research Institute, Jorhat	
• Institute of Wood Science and Technology, Bengaluru	

Indian Institute of Forest Management (IIFM), Bhopal

In pursuance of the management policy, in 1974, Government of India accepted the recommendations of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FA) and the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) Forestry Preparatory Mission to India for the establishment of an Institute to provide skill to forestry sector in the fields of business management technique, applied economics, feasibility studies, cost control, economics of timber harvesting, etc., and requested SIDA to support a Business Administration Training Project. Therefore, in 1979, the Government of India entered into an agreement with the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmadabad (IIMA) for building the proposed Indian Institute of Forest Management (IIFM). The impetus generated by these recommendations culminated in the establishment of Indian Institute of Forest Management (IIFM), which came into existence in 1982 as an autonomous Institution of the Ministry of Environment & forest, Government of India.

The Institute, as a sectoral management institute, imparts education in forest management, which is a judicious combination of management, social and forestry sciences. The Institute constantly endeavors to keep in touch with the problems of people, especially the forest dwellers and undertakes need-based research. The major objectives of the Institute are:

- to provide training in management and related subjects to persons from forest services, forest departments, forest development corporations and forest related industries.
- to select and prepare outstanding and talented young persons for careers leading to management responsibilities in forest and forest related system; and
- to meet the need of Indian forestry and forest related industry and commerce with respect to updating information on forestry management through research, consultancy and publications.

The Institute has two streams of personnel, viz., faculty members and academic/administrative support staff. The Director of the Institute, as its executive head, supervises the activities of both the streams. The faculty is a mix of academicians, management experts and forestry practitioners.

Education

The Institute offers following academic programmes of varying duration:

- Post Graduate Diploma in Forestry Management (equivalent to MBA)
- Post Graduate Diploma in Sustainability Management (equivalent to MBA)
- Post Master's Course in Natural Resource Management (Equivalent to M.Phil.)
- Nodal Centre for Doctoral Programme of Forest Research Institute, Dehradun

Research

Research is one of the main activities of IIFM. As a sectoral management Institute in forestry, environment and allied sectors, the institute mainly focuses on research activities that are applied in nature. Various national and international organizations, like Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Department of Science and Technology, State Forest Departments, International Tropical Timber Organizations, Food and Agriculture Organization of United Nations, International Development Ford Foundation, World Bank, DFID, IDREC, GTZ, etc.

Training

Management Development Programme (MDP) is one of the pioneer activities of the Institute. The Institute has been conducting short-term training courses, seminars and workshops to transfer technical and managerial skills being generated by faculty areas of the Institute. The Institute with an objective to fulfil the growing need of managerial human power and development of managerial capacity in the forest and allied sectors provides an excellent forum to serve the needs of in-service managers and administrators.

Consultancy

The multi-disciplinary nature of IIFM's faculty makes IIFM ideally suited to offer consultancy services in the areas of forestry, environment and natural resource management. The subject areas in which IIFM has been providing consultancy support include, agro-forestry, farm forestry, non-timber forest produce, livelihood and conservation, grassland management, marketing, micro credit, joint forest management, eco-development, urban forestry and forestry and forestry planning and management, and environmental impact assessment.

Indian Plywood Industries Research & Training Institute (IPIRTI), Bangalore

The Institute was established in 1962 under the administrative control of CSIR till 1978 and subsequently it was under the Ministry of Industry till April 1990. Thereafter with effect 01.05.1990, it has come under the administrative control of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. The Institute also has an outreach field station at Kolkata and a research centre at Mohali.

The Institute mainly undertakes research activities in the field of wood and wood-based panel products; composites from other lignocellulosic materials like bamboo, agro-residues, coir, forest/wood residues; bamboo processing; enhancing service life of wood and wood products; etc., which are aimed at reducing pressure on natural forests. Training and extension activities of the Institute are focused on creating livelihood and entrepreneurship opportunities. The Institute conducts a one-year post-graduate diploma course on wood and panel product technology to create skilled manpower for the wood- based industries and organizes customized short-term training programmes for industries and other stake holders to-update the technical skills.

Indira Gandhi National Forest Academy (IGNFA), Dehradun

Indira Gandhi National Forest Academy (IGNFA) is a premier training institution established primarily for training of Indian Forest Service officers. The Academy was constituted in the year 1987 by upgrading and renaming the erstwhile Indian Forest College, established in 1938. The Academy imparts professional training to the Indian Forest Service Probationers and has been accorded the status of “Staff College” for imparting mid-career as well as other in-service training for officers of the Indian Forest Service (IFS). The Academy is located in the New Forest campus, Dehradun. The campus also houses the world-renowned Forest Research Institute (FRI).

The motto of the Academy is “AranyamTePrithiviSyonaNamastu” which means “We bow to the forests on this earth”.

The mandate of the Academy is not only to impart professional training to IFS Probationers and In-Service Training Programmes for senior IFS officers, but also to organize programmes for other stakeholders in the forestry/environment sector. To fulfil the same, the Academy organizes short term programmes for other All India Services officers, Indian Revenue Services Probationers, members of higher judiciary, IRTS and other central services. The training programmes conducted by IGNFA are as under: -

- Mid-career training programme (MCT Phase I, II, & III) for IFS officers
- One-week thematic programme in Forestry for IFS officers
- Professional Skill Up-gradation Course for the inducted Indian Forest officers
- Short-term training programmes for other All India Services (AIS) and central services on Forest & Environment Issues

Directorate of Forest Education (DFE), Dehradun

The Directorate of Forest Education has primary mandate of Induction Training of newly recruited State Forest Service Officers and Forest Range Officers. This Directorate conducts training for SFS Officers through three Academies under its direct administrative and technical control and Induction training of FROs is also done through one Central Academy and Eight Nos. of State run Academies under Technical control of DFE. The DFE through the Central Academies also organizes short term In-Service Training-cum-Workshops and for State Forest Service Officers and Forest Range Officers on different themes.

- During the year 2020-2021, 03 Nos. of SFS batches Passed out and 03 batches are undergoing Induction Training of Two Years duration.
- During the year 2020-2021, 08 Nos. of FRO batches Passed out and 10 batches are undergoing Induction Training of Eighteen Months duration.

The short term In-Service Trainings-cum-Workshops (6 days) for State Forest Service Officers and Forest Range Officers are conducted at CASFOS, Dehradun/Coimbatore/ Burnihat and CAFE, Kurseong on the following themes:

- Wildlife Management
- Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Livelihood
- Human Resource Management

- Legal Issues in Forestry
- Training of Trainers
- Ecosystem Approach to Forest Management
- General Refresher Course

Besides, the following training programmes at the Academies were also conducted as per direction of the Ministry: -

- Training of Personnel of Other Services – 10 courses.
- Training of Other Stakeholders – 10 courses.
- One-week online special course on “Forestry Related Central Legislations” (J & K Course – I) for ACFs and ROs of the UT of Jammu & Kashmir – 4 courses.

Forestry Training and Capacity Building

Training to IFS Officers: -The component provides capacity building of IFS officers through sponsoring of short-term refresher courses of one-week duration in premier institutions for keeping them up-to-date on latest technologies, new ideas and changing their attitude for managing the natural resources of the country through organizing tailor-made specialized courses on Application of RS & GIS in forestry, Bamboo Resource Development for Addressing Livelihood Concerns of Communities, Biodiversity Conservation and Ecotourism, Collection, Compilation, Validation and Dissemination of Forest Statistics, Communication and Presentation Skills, Conservation and Development of Medicinal Plants and Benefit Sharing with Local Communities, Effective Leadership and Conflict Resolution, Environmental, Economics and Accounting, Environmental Impact Assessment for Biodiversity Conservation, Forest Research Methodology, Forest Tribal Interface, Good Governance, Holistic Approach to Forest Watershed Management through People's Participation, Integrated Approach for Sustainable and Development of Fragile Desert Eco System, Investigation Prevention and Control of Wild Life Crime, Laws governing Environmental Protection and Forest Conservation, Policy and Legal Issues in Forestry and The Art of Interacting with Print and Electronic Media etc.

In addition, MoEF & CC also sponsor 2 days training workshops/ seminars for IFS officers on emerging topics of regional, natural and international importance in the premier training and academic institutions/organizations of the country. Besides this, IFS officers are also sponsored by DoPT to pursue long-term training courses within the country in institutions like Indian Institute of Public Administration, National Defence College, Indian Institute of Management, Management Development Institute, The Energy and Resources Institute etc.

Training of Personnel of Other Services: - The component provides capacity building of Personnel of Police, Revenue, Customs, Agriculture, Horticulture, Soil Conservation, Animal Husbandry, Tribal/ Rural Development, Judiciary, Public Health Engineering, National and State Disaster Management Authority, SDRF, CCU, CPWD etc. to have an interface with forestry sector. For sensitizing these departments' in-service training of their personnel, awareness programmes (short-term trainings, study tours, seminars/ workshops) are held in public and private institutions. Trainings are organized at two levels: senior officers (Group-A/ Class-I) at

IGNFA, Dehradun, ICFRE, Dehradun or any other reputed training institute and Class II/ III State-Level officers at State Administrative Training Institutes (ATIs)/ Forest Training Institutes (FTIs) and institutions under MoEF&CC.

Foreign Training of Forestry Personnel: - The component is aimed at encouraging specialization amongst the forestry personnel by sponsoring them for various short-term/long-term training courses at various overseas Institutions. The programme enables the officers to acquire knowledge and skills in a number of areas and also provides a forum for exchange of experiences and administrative practices required to handle the day-to-day activities. This training includes one-week domestic module and a two-week international module. Under the component, IFS Officers upto the rank of CCF, SFS Officers, RFO and Technical Staff of this Ministry are eligible.

Training of Other Stakeholders: - This component provides specially designed short-term courses, study tours, workshops and seminars on various aspects of forest and environmental conservation organized/ sponsored for various stakeholders which includes Hon'ble Member of Parliament, State Legislative, NGOs, students from educational institutions, nature clubs/ eco-clubs, Panchayats, elected public representatives, personnel from banking institutions, social activists, progressive farmers, press and media persons, etc. The training/workshop will be organized at ATIs/NGOs/FTIs and Institutions under the MoEF&CC.

5.5 EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECT (EAP)

Externally Aided Projects Division of the Ministry deals with Forestry related Externally Aided Projects and coordinates with the State Governments and donor agencies (JICA, French Development Agency, GIZ, KfW, World Bank etc.) along with other line ministries in the Government of India such as Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of External Affairs, NITI Aayog, Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region, etc. The EAP division provides technical inputs on the projects submitted by the State Government for financial assistance from the donor agencies.

Objectives of the project under implementation include promoting Afforestation, Biodiversity conservation, Rehabilitation of degraded forest areas, Water and soil moisture conservation, farm forestry, agro forestry, community development and institutional capacity development, increasing availability of fuel wood and fodder, improvement of livelihood opportunities of the villagers adjoining forests and strengthening Joint Forest Management (JFM) institutions.

The mandates of the division are:-

- Scrutiny of the projects submitted by State government for external assistance.
- To provide technical inputs on the projects submitted by State government for external assistance.
- Co-ordination with Department of Economic Affairs (DEA), Niti Aayog, Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), Ministry of External Affairs (MEA), Ministry of DONER.

- Processing of cases for clearances to foreign visiting missions, volunteers/consultants of donor agencies, Joint consultation with donor agencies, Joint project appraisal and follow up action.
- Review of on-going externally aided projects. Quarterly, half-yearly and mid-term review of projects in co-ordination with State Governments, other Central Ministries and donor agencies for resolving various issues arising from time to time.
- Monitoring of aid/credit utilization

5.6 WILDLIFE (WL)

Wildlife Division of the Ministry is the nodal Division which deals with the matters related to conservation and protection of Wildlife and Protected Area Network in the Country. The Division is responsible for works related to Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, its amendment, permission/recommendations under the Act for various activities.

The following are the important activities/matters taken up by the Wildlife Division for conservation of Wildlife in the Country:

- Providing financial and technical assistance to States/UTs for conservation of wildlife and their habitats under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme- Development of Wildlife Habitats (CSS-DWH) with all components and related budgetary matters/ strengthening of Wildlife Division and Consultancies for Special tasks
- Convening meetings of National Board for Wildlife (NBWL) and its Standing Committee and related court cases
- Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 – amendment of Wildlife Protection Act and enforcement related matters including enquiries, reports, data collection, reporting etc.
- Implementation of the National Wild Life Action Plan (2017 -2031)
- Matters related to Eco-Sensitive Zones
- EXIM Policy related to wildlife issues
- Trans Boundary issues
- Issues related to Human Wildlife Conflict Management
- Wildlife Conservation policies and planning related actions including formulation of annual plans, reports, replies to the audit/CAG/PAC
- Implementation of the conservation breeding and recovery projects for species.
- Dealing of administrative and functional issues related to Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (WCCB), New Delhi
- Dealing of administrative and functional issues related to Central Zoo Authority, New Delhi
- Dealing of administrative and functional issues related to Wildlife Institute of India (WII), Dehradun
- Parliamentary and other consultative committees of the Ministry –matters related to Wildlife conservation
- Wildlife Awards, Celebration of Wildlife week for wider publicity and awareness generation on wildlife conservation

- Providing Grants-in aid to institutions/organizations for carrying out research in the field of Wildlife Conservation
- Organizing meetings, conferences, workshops etc. on matters related to wildlife conservation and protection
- Matters related to Eco tourism
- Conservation breeding and recovery programme for critically endangered species such as Great Indian Bustard (GIB), Vultures, Lesser Florican etc.
- Rhino DNA Indexing System (RhoDIS) program
- Project Lion
- Project Dolphin
- Marine species conservation
- Matters related to court cases.

❖ The Division also carries out the works related to International conventions/ Agreements/ Organizations:-

- Conventional on International Trade in Endangered Species of wild flora and fauna (CITES)
- International Whaling Commission (IWC)
- International Union of Conservation Nature (IUCN)
- World Heritage Convention under the aegis of UNESCO
- Convention on Migratory Species (CMS)
- Central Asian Flyway
- Signing of MoUs with range Countries for conservation of species such as Dugong, Indian Ocean Marine Turtle, Siberian Cranes etc.
- Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
- Implementation of Externally Aided Projects (GEF, UNDP)

5.7 PROJECT ELEPHANT (PE)

India has about 60% of the world's Asian elephant population with an estimated figure of 29964 elephants in wild & 2675 reported (as per information provided by states) in Captivity. Elephant is a National Heritage animals and has protected under Seclude 1 species of Indian Wildlife Protection Act, 1972. In order to protect and conserve the elephants, Project Elephant (PE) was launched by the Government of India in the year 1991-92 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with following objectives: -

- To protect elephants , their habitat and corridors –
- To address issues of man- animal conflict –
- Welfare of domesticated elephants

The major activities of the Project Elephant Division are;

- Addressing the Human-Elephant Conflict issues

- Strengthening of Elephant Reserves/ Corridors
- Preparation of National Action Plan for elephant conservation
- Compilation of Human-Elephant conflict (HEC) data
- Transboundary issues on elephant conservation
- Welfare and management of Captive elephant
- Elephant Cell at the Wildlife Institute of India (WII)
- Conducting elephant census in every five years

The implementation of Project Elephant is through the C.S.S. Plan Scheme with the grant to State Governments on items of recurring expenditure on operational costs under Project Elephant at the rate of 100% of approved cost up to October 2015 after that funding pattern changed to the ratio of Central: State share to 60:40 and 90:10 for North East and Himalayan states.

Committee

- Steering Committee of Project Elephant
- Central Project Elephant Monitoring Committee (CPEMC).
- Captive Elephant Healthcare and Welfare Committee (CEHWC)
- Technical Committee for the preparation National Action Plan
- A Committee for identifying elephant corridors in the country.

5.8 REGIONAL OFFICES HEAD QUARTERS (ROHQ) DIVISION

Ministry has re-organised the 10 Regional Offices of ROHQ Division, 4 Regional Offices of Forest Survey of India (FSI), 3 Regional Centre of National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA), 4 Regional Offices of Central Zoo Authority (CZA) and 5 Regional Offices & 3 Sub-Regional Offices of Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (WCCB) in an integrated manner and 19 Integrated Regional Offices were established at Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Chandigarh, Chennai, Dehradun, Lucknow, Nagpur, Ranchi, Shillong, Jaipur, Gandhi Nagar, Vijayawada, Raipur, Hyderabad, Shimla, Kolkata, Guwahati and Jammu vide Gazette of India Notification dated 13.08.2020 with the Headquarter unit at MoEF&CC, New Delhi with the following detailed mandate as under –

A. The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 (FCA) related functions:-

- To assist the State Govts/ UTs in preparation of the proposals involving diversion of forests land for non-forestry purposes under the provisions of FCA for expeditious processing and disposal of such cases;
- To undertake physical inspection of sites in cases of diversion of forestland involving an area of more than 100 hectares and in other cases as may be required;
- To monitor the implementation of conditions and safeguards stipulated by Central Government in the proposal approved under FCA.
- The Ministry on 10th October, 2014 has notified the Forest (Conservation) Second Amendment Rules, 2014 to provide for inter-alia constitution of Regional Empowered

Committee (REC) at each of its Regional Office and delegation of power to these RECs to finally dispose of proposals, other than those related to mining, regularization of encroachment and hydel projects, involving diversion of upto 40 hectares of forest land(except mining, regularization of encroachment and hydel projects), and all proposals related to linear projects such as roads, railway lines etc. irrespective of the area of forest land;

- v. Processing of proposal involving between 5 hectares to 40 hectares for mining, regularization of encroachment and hydel projects in consultation with the REC;
- vi. Maintenance of database on forest clearance including uploading of a copy of Stage-I (In-principle), Stage-II (Final) FCs, and minutes of REC on website of the Ministry

B. Working Plan related functions:-

- i. To assist the State/ UT Govts in the preparation of Management/Working Plans for working of forest under their control within the framework of guidelines issued by Central Government from time to time;
- ii. Approval of working plans / working schemes
- iii. Monitoring the implementation of the Management/ Working Plans.

C. Monitoring of other schemes

- i. Monitoring and evaluation of all ongoing forestry development projects and scheme with specific emphasis on conservation of forests;
- ii. Monitoring the utilization of CAMPA funds;
- iii. Monitoring of Centrally sponsored schemes

D. Environmental Management and Pollution Control functions:-

- i. To follow up implementation of conditions and safeguards laid down for projects/ activities when environmental clearance is given i.e. Monitoring of compliance to Environmental Clearance (EC) conditions;
- ii. To examine and analyse the Six-Monthly Progress reports from the Project Proponents vis-à-vis conditionalities in the Environmental Clearance (EC) and take further necessary action;
- iii. To do surprise and random checks/ verifications of EC conditions of various projects by site visits;
- iv. To conduct enquiries as may be directed by the Ministry;
- v. To follow up pollution control measures taken by industries, local bodies, Government (State/ Centre);
- vi. To collect and furnish information relating to environmental impact assessment of projects, Pollution control measures, methodology and status, legal and enforcement measures, environmental protection for special conservation areas like wetlands, mangroves and biosphere reserves;
- vii. To maintain liaison and provide linkage with the concerned State Government, with Central Government Agencies (including Regional Offices of BSI, FSI & ZSI) with project authorities, with the Regional Offices of the Central Pollution Control Board;

- with State Pollution Control Boards and with non-Government Organisation involved in implementation of programmes relating to environment;
- viii. Publicity and Awareness
 - ix. To organize workshops for State Pollution Control Board and State Environment Department to acquaint with the application of Hazardous Management Rules and Public Liability Act;
 - x. Uploading on their website the Six Monthly Progress reports of compliance and site visit reports.

E. Miscellaneous functions of ROHQ:-

- i. To service the Standing Site Inspection Committee in the matter of ascertaining the position of the forest or non-forest land.
- ii. To render assistance in preparation of the National Forestry Action Plan.
- iii. Regional level technical and scientific consultation on biological diversity
- iv. To assist the State Govts. / UTs in streamlining collection, collation, storage and retrieval of data/ covering all forestry activities and to transmit such data to the Central Government/ Central Data Processing Centre.
- v. Verification of nominees for Indira Gandhi ParyavaranPuruskar and other Awards of the Ministry;
- vi. Attending to Court Cases pertaining to the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change;
- vii. Attend to RTI applications, Parliament Questions, VIP References, Audit Paras and general complaints pertaining to environment and forest issues;
- viii. Such other work as assigned from time to time.

The details of Headquarter and jurisdiction of the Integrated Regional Offices are as given below:

Sl. No.	Headquarter of Regional Office	States and UTs under jurisdiction
1	Shillong	Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tripura
2	Ranchi	Jharkhand, Bihar
3	Bhubaneswar	Odisha
4	Bangalore	Karnataka, Kerala, Goa, Lakshadweep
5	Chennai	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry, A&N Islands
6	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
7	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
8	Nagpur	Maharashtra
9	Chandigarh	Chandigarh, Haryana, Punjab
10	Dehradun	Uttarakhand
11	Jaipur	Rajasthan, Delhi

12	Gandhi Nagar	Gujarat, Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli
13	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh
14	Raipur	Chhattisgarh
15	Hyderabad	Telangana
16	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh
17	Kolkata	West Bengal, Sikkim
18	Guwahati	Assam, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh
19	Jammu	Ladakh, Jammu & Kashmir

The Regional Offices Headquarters in the Ministry at New Delhi is responsible for supervision and coordination of all the activities related to the functions assigned to the Regional Offices as enumerated above under the overall control of the Secretary, Government of India in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, New Delhi.

5.9 INDIAN FOREST SERVICE (IFS) DIVISION

- **Establishment matters of IFS Officers** – Direct Recruitment through UPSC, Vacancy determination and cadre allocation, Policy matters related to IFS Rules & Regulations, Induction of SFS to IFS Officers through UPSC, empanelment at JS & above levels, Inter-cadre transfers, Inter-cadre deputations, Selection on Central Deputation under CSS-MoEFCC, Deputation (outside the cadre) in Central Government, Foreign Bodies, Corporations etc., Maintenance of PAR, Cadre clearance, composition & Review of strength of IFS cadre, RTI & Court Cases, Parliament matters etc.
- **Overall management of AGMUT Cadre** – Cadre review, Appointment of SFS into IFS, Confirmation of RR/Inducted Officer, all establishment related issues.

5.10 FOREST ESTABLISHMENT (FE)

Forest Establishment (FE) Division is handling the establishment matters relating to the Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE), (an autonomous organisation under this Ministry) including its Institutes/Education Centres; Forest Survey of India (FSI) and its Regional Centers; National Zoological Park (NZP); Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (WCCB) and its Regional Offices; Indira Gandhi National Forest Academy (IGNFA); Directorate of Forest Education (DFE) and Andaman & Nicobar Forest Department. The work involves:-

- Framing and amendment of Recruitment Rules in respect of Group 'A', 'B', 'C' and 'D' posts;
- Relaxation in Recruitment Rules in respect of Group 'C' and 'D' posts.
- Representations of Staff/ Officers on service matter.

- Voluntary retirement and transfer of pensionary benefits in respect of employees of above organizations absorbed in Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs)/ autonomous organizations etc.
- Court cases pertaining to establishment matters filed in CAT, High Court or Supreme Court of India.
- All matters pertaining to absorption of Officers/Staff in the service of Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education Society, Dehra Dun.
- Appointment/ recruitment to Group' A' posts under the Flexible Complementing Scheme and through the UPSC.
- Examination of Agenda items pertaining to the establishment matters of ICFRE in respect of Board of Governors' Meetings.
- Representations received from the employees of State Forest Departments and Other individuals (in relation to the functioning of State Forest Departments) in States.
- Forestry establishment matters relating to Forest Departments in all the Union Territories (except Andaman & Nicobar Forest Plantation Development Corporation).
- Representations received from the employees of State/Union Territories Forest Departments and other individuals in relation to the functioning of State/ Union Territories Forest Departments.
- All matters regarding above mentioned organizations/ UTs which require approval/ advice of the Government of India
- Constitution of Search-cum-Selection Committee with the approval of DoPT for appointment of J.S. and above level post in ICFRE.
- Proposals relating to creation/revival of posts.
- ACC approval for appointment of Director General, ICFRE, Dehradun.
- Nodal Division for reporting vacancies to Staff Selection Commission for filling up the posts under Direct Recruitment quota in r/o Subordinate Offices under this Ministry.
- Nodal Division for coordinating matters received from Ministry of Labour & Employment.
- Public Grievances, RTI applications, MP/VIP references.

5.11 FOREST PROTECTION (FPD)

Introduction: -

1. The Forest Protection Division of the Ministry supports the efforts of State/Union Territory Governments for protection of forests and prevention and control of forest fire by providing financial assistance and guidelines.
2. It also assists State/UTs in dealing with various issues related to illegal felling of trees, deforestation, encroachment of forest land, left wing extremism in forest areas, disaster management relating to forest fire, and application of space technology for forest fire management.

Following work is being dealt in the Forest Protection Division: -

1. **Scheme: Centrally Sponsored Scheme: Forest Fire Prevention & Management (as restructured from Intensification of Forest Management Scheme).**

The Ministry supports the efforts of State/Union Territory Governments in prevention and control of forest fire by providing financial assistance for various forest fire prevention and management measures.

(i). Objectives of the scheme

A. Long Term Objectives:

- a. To contribute to the larger goal of maintaining environmental stability
- b. To minimize forest fire incidences and assist in restoring productivity of forests in affected areas
- c. To prepare fire danger rating system and devise forest fire forecasting system
- d. To institutionalize the partnership with forest fringe communities for forest protection
- e. To develop knowledge on impacts and dynamics of forest fire
- f. To encourage the States and UTs for optimal use of modern technology (such as Remote Sensing, GPS and GIS) in planning, developing and operationalizing Forest Fire Prevention and Management System

B. Short Term Objectives:

- a. To effectively prevent and control forest fires by improving the traditional practices and employing available modern methods
- b. To encourage community participation in prevention and control of forest fire
- c. To develop and strengthen Forestry Infrastructure of the States and UTs that are required for effective prevention and management of Forest fire
- d. To carry out effective awareness campaign for prevention of forest fire
- e. To impart suitable training to the field staff and forest fringe communities on fire fighting with help of prescribed means and methods in the forest areas

(ii). Implementing Agencies

The scheme has two heads of expenditure. The funds under the Central Sector head of the scheme will be utilized by the Forest Protection Division of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. The Ministry may also involve the Central Institutions like Forest Survey of India, Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education Dehradun, Indian Institute of Forest Management Bhopal, National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting and others, wherever necessary, for achieving the scheme objectives.

The State Component of the scheme will be implemented by the Forest Departments of the concerned State Governments and UTs.

(iii). Pattern of Funding:

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The funding pattern with respect to the different category of states/UTs is as below:

Category of States/UTs	Central Share	State share
Union Territories	100%	0
NE states, Special category states of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand	90%	10%
Rest of the states	60%	40%

(iv) Items of Funding

For achieving the objectives under the four aspects of an effective Forest fire management framework, i.e. prevention, preparedness, suppression and post-fire restoration, the activities that can be assisted under the two budget heads of the scheme are:-

i. Central Sector

- Compilation of data-base and analysis of statistics on fire damage.
- National Awards for Excellence in Forest Protection.
- Research studies such as loss of biomass and biodiversity, release of CO2 emissions, socio-economic impacts of forest fires etc.
- Development of training, skill and capacity building module in forest fire fighting
- Monitoring and Evaluation studies on the impact of the scheme
- Preparation of forest fire danger rating system and forest fire forecasting system in collaboration with 'National Centre for medium Range Weather Forecasting' of Department of Science and Technology, Indian Institute of forest Management, Bhopal, Forest Survey of India, Dehradun, Indian Council for Forest Research and Education, Dehradun and other reputed organisation/institutions.
- Travelling expenditure including expenses for Study visits of officials to countries having exemplary experiences in Forest fire management
- Office expenditure.
- Any other item of expenditure considered essential from time to time with the approval of Screening Committee.

(ii) State Sector

- Creation of fire line and maintenance of existing fire lines
- Controlled burning,
- Creation of infrastructure (communication system, development of Management Information System, watch towers, water storage structures, control rooms at Division & Range level, forest fire protection camps, barracks for field staff and inspection huts, etc.)
- Procurement of firefighting equipment including personal safely gears like fire-proof clothes, shoes, goggles, water bottles, etc.
- Procurement/hiring of field vehicles, forest fire tenders and customization of vehicles for forest suppression purposes

- Soil & Moisture Conservation (SMC) work and invasive species control works in High risk areas
 - Engagement of fire watchers
 - Awareness/Sensitization campaigns including publicity and extension activities
 - Pre-fire season workshops for coordination among various line departments, elected bodies and NGOs
 - Training and capacity building on fire fighting methods for Frontline staff, students, women, youths and village communities
 - Incentivising Villages/Communities for protection against forest fire, under the participatory forest management approach
 - Imprest money with the Head of the Forest Department of each State/UT or the designated officer for emergency situations. 5% of the sanctioned amount shall be earmarked for this purpose.
 - Monitoring and review 2% of the sanctioned amount shall be kept for this.
 - Short term research/survey on forest fire related issues.
 - 3% of the sanctioned amount shall be earmarked for this purpose.
 - Ex-gratia payment to forestry personnel who lost their life in forest protection
 - Any other items considered essential and as proposed in the scheme of the state or central government with the approval of Screening committee.

2. **National Action Plan on Forest Fire: -**

In pursuance to the recommendation of Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science & Technology and Environment & Forests in its 293rd report and the directions of Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT), New Delhi in the Original Application No. 216 of 2016 in the matter of Rajiv Dutta vs Union of India and others, this Ministry has formulated the National Action Plan on Forest Fire taking inputs from the recommendations of the study on Situation Analysis of Forest Fire in India conducted by this Ministry in collaboration with the World Bank and consultations with major stakeholders such as the State Forest Departments, National Disaster Management Authority etc.

The approved National Action Plan on Forest Fire has been circulated to all State/UT Governments for taking appropriate action for effective prevention and management of forest fire.

3. **Encroachment on Forest Land: -**

Protection and Management of Forests is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State/UT Government and hence the action to remove encroachment is taken as per the provisions of various acts such as Indian Forest Act, 1927; Wildlife Protection Act, 1972; Forest Conservation Act, 1980 and various rules and regulations thereof. In addition to the above, the State/UT Governments take various steps for protection of the forest areas which include patrolling, strengthening of the check posts/barriers and involvement of Joint Forest Management Committees in preventing encroachment on forest land.

4. **Forest Fire alert:** - Forest Survey of India (FSI), Dehradun, disseminates forest fire alerts by using Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectro- Radiometer (MODIS) sensor aboard Aqua and Terra satellites on a near-real time basis to the State Forest Departments and other registered users in the States through SMS and Email.

5. **Disaster Management Plan on Forest Fire:** - The objective of Disaster Management Plan on Forest Fire (DMPFF) is to define the actions and roles necessary to prepare for and respond to any disaster situation arising out of forest fire in a coordinated manner. This plan is intended to provide guidance to all relevant agencies within and outside the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India.

6. **Salient Features:**

The division deals with:

- I. All issues relating to forest fire, Forest Fire Prevention and Management Scheme (FPM) and implementation of National Action Plan on Forest Fire.
- II. Issues relating to protection of forests which include control of illicit felling of trees, deforestation, and encroachment of forest land
- III. Application of space technology for forest fire management which includes dissemination of forest fire alerts, pre-fire warning and assessment of burnt area by FSI.
- IV. Miscellaneous issues relating to forest protection, parliament matters, etc.
- V. Crisis/Disaster management related to forest fire.
- VI. Disaster management issues relating to the Ministry: Forest Protection Division is the Nodal Division for disaster related matters in the Ministry.

Important Link: -

- Minutes of the 2nd Screening Committee Meeting for Forest Fire Prevention & Management Scheme (FPM) for the year 2020-21 held on 23.07.2020
- Minutes of Meeting held at 4:00 PM on 12.02.2020 regarding Establishing Centre for Excellence for Forest Fires
- Minutes of the 3rd Screening Committee Meeting for Forest Fire Prevention & Management Scheme(FPM) held on 25.11.2019
- Minutes of the Meeting of Financial Proposal held on 15.11.2019 at 5:30 PM
- Minutes of the 2nd Screening Committee Meeting for Forest Fire Prevention & Management Scheme (FPM) held on 08.08.2019
- Minutes of the first meeting of Central Monitoring on forest fire held on 25.06.2019
- Constitution of Central Monitoring Committee (CMC) for Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change
- Guidelines of Centrally Sponsored Intensification of Forest Management Scheme (6.12 MB)
- Monitoring and Evaluation Report of Intensification of Forest Management Scheme.
- Operational Guidelines for the CSS : Forest Fire Prevention & Management Scheme(FPM) – Request for Submission of APO for the year 2017-2018 (2.54 MB)

- National Action Plan on Forest Fire (NAPFF)(874.34 KB)

Achievements of the Division: -

1. The Forest Protection Division of this Ministry has formulated National Action Plan on Forest Fire and circulated it to all State/UT Governments on 23.04.2018 for taking appropriate action for effective prevention and management of forest fire.
2. The Ministry conducted a study on Situation Analysis of Forest Fire in collaboration with the World Bank in 2017-18. A report titled Strengthening Forest Fire Management in India was published based on the findings of the study.
3. New technologies like GPS, GIS and remote sensing are being used for prevention and control of forest fires.
4. A faster, quicker and more robust version of Fire Alert System viz. FAST Ver. 3.0 was launched on 16-17 January, 2019 by FSI, Dehradun.
5. The Ministry supports the efforts of State/Union Territory Governments for prevention and control of forest fire by providing financial assistance for forest fire prevention and management measures such as creation and maintenance of fire lines, engagement of fire watchers, creation of water storage structures, strengthening of forest infrastructure, procurement of firefighting equipment, Soil and Moisture Conservation (SMC) works, awareness creation, and incentivizing villages / communities for protection against forest fire under the Centrally Sponsored Forest Fire Prevention and Management (FFPM) Scheme.
6. The Ministry has constituted a Crisis Management Group under the chairmanship of Secretary (EF&CC) to deal with crises arising as a result of forest fires.
7. There is a system of forest fire detection in the country implemented by Forest Survey of India, Dehradun based on remote sensing technology which can detect and disseminate information about forest fires in near real time. This system is extremely helpful in early detection and management of forest fires in the country.
8. As per the directions of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT), New Delhi in the Original Application No. 489 of 2014 in the matter of Indian Institute of Sustainable Development v/s Union of India and others, this Ministry has amended the Wood Based Industries (Establishment and Regulation) Guidelines, 2016. The approved Wood Based Industries (Establishment and Regulation) Guidelines, 2016 has been forwarded to all State/UTs on 28.02.2019 for your information and necessary action.

5.12 ECO-SENSITIVE ZONE (ESZ)

Ecologically Sensitive areas are “areas with identified environmental resources having incomparable values which require special attention for their conservation.” The ecologically sensitive areas notified by the Ministry includes Dahanu Taluka, Mahableshwar-Panchgani, Matheran, Mt. Abu, Bhagirathi, Doon Valley and Western Ghats etc.

Notifying Eco-Sensitive Zones around the Protected Areas is an important objective of MoEF&CC for sustainable development and for conservation of Wildlife and Biodiversity around Protected Areas. As part of Wildlife Conservation Strategy, in the year 2002 it was

decided that an area around each Protected Area (National Park, Biosphere Reserve, Wildlife Sanctuary, Tiger Reserve etc), requires to be notified as **Eco-Sensitive Zone** for creating a buffer as further protection around Protected Areas (PAs).

The statutory provisions for declaring ESA/ESZ include- (i) Section 5 C (1) of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 (ii) Section 3 (2) (V) of the Environment Protection Act, 1986 and (iii) Section 5 (1) of the environment Protection Rules, 1986. Considering the above provision, the ESA/ESZ Notifications are published by the ESZ Division of this Ministry.

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change receive two types of proposal for declaring ESZ/ESA; namely (i) the proposal around Protected Areas and (ii) the proposal falling in non-Protected Areas, but require special attention and protection. The former is received from the State Govt. through Wildlife Division as per the extant Wildlife Division guidelines and later directly from the State Govt.

In 2011, the Wildlife Division has prepared the Guidelines for preparation of ESZ proposals to support the State Governments. The Guidelines include an indicative list of activities that are Prohibited/Regulated and Promoted. Later on 1st August, 2012, an Expert Committee was constituted with tenure of five years which was Re-constituted in the year 2017 under the Chairmanship of Special Secretary /Additional Secretary of this Ministry for approving the ESZ Proposals.

Presently, the division notifies ecologically sensitive areas based upon specific recommendations of the state government and also around the National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries based upon the recommendation of the Wildlife Division of the Ministry.

The following are the important activities taken up by the ESZ division:

- Screening and technical evaluation of proposals received from the concerned State Governments and/or Wildlife division regarding declaration of Eco-Sensitive Zone around protected areas.
- Preparation of Draft and Final Eco-Sensitive Zone Notifications around National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries.
- For the protection of Western Ghats a draft Eco-Sensitive Area (ESA) was declared on 03.10.2018 around Western Ghats covering an area of 56825 sq km in the State of Goa, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and Kerala.
- Convening the Eco-Sensitive Zone Expert Committee meetings from time to time for appraisal of proposals received from the State Governments.
- Correspondence with the State/UT Governments related to the ESZ proposals and matters connected thereof.
- Organizing meetings/workshops etc. on the matters related to Eco-Sensitive Zones/Areas.
- Providing Grants-in aid to Dahanu Taluka Environment Protection Authority, Mumbai through PL Division for protection and conservation of Dahanu Taluka
- Parliamentary Matter pertaining to Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Questions, Assurances etc.
- Handling the Court matters pertaining to Eco-Sensitive Zones/Areas.

- Public grievances/Petitions received from public/voluntary organizations and miscellaneous organizations pertaining to Eco-Sensitive Zones/Areas.
- PMO/VIP/Miscellaneous references.
- RTI applications received under the Right to Information Act, 2005.
- Meetings/co-ordination with other Divisions/Ministries/Departments on the issues related to the Notifying Eco-Sensitive Zones around the Protected Areas.

5.13 GREEN INDIA MISSION (GIM)

The National Mission for Green India (GIM) is one of the eight Missions outlined under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC). It aims at protecting; restoring and enhancing India’s diminishing forest cover and responding to climate change by a combination of adaptation and mitigation measures. It envisages a holistic view of greening and focuses on multiple ecosystem services, especially, biodiversity, water, biomass, preserving mangroves, wetlands, critical habitats etc. along with carbon sequestration as a co-benefit. This mission has adopted an integrated cross-sectoral approach as it will be implemented on both public as well as private lands with a key role of the local communities in planning, decision making, implementation and monitoring.

Mission Goals

- To increase forest/tree cover to the extent of 5 million hectares (mha) and improve quality of forest/tree cover on another 5 mha of forest/non-forest lands;
- To improve/enhance eco-system services like carbon sequestration and storage (in forests and other ecosystems), hydrological services and biodiversity; along with provisioning services like fuel, fodder, and timber and non-timber forest produces (NTFPs); and
- To increase forest based livelihood income of about 3 million households.

Projects

Ecosystems Service Improvement Project

Green India Mission Division is implementing a World Bank aided “Ecosystem Services Improvement Project” (ESIP) in selected landscapes of Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh States which has been designed to enhance the outcomes of the GIM. The project proposes to improve forest quality and productivity along with interventions aimed at reforestation, reducing land degradation, institutional capacities building and enhancing NTFP trade and improve the livelihoods of forest dependent communities in Central Indian Highlands.

5.14 Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA)

The Compensatory Afforestation Fund (CAF) Act, 2016 was enacted in 2016 and CAF Rules, 2018 were notified on 10.08.2018. The Act and Rules came into force w.e.f. 30.09.2018. Under the provisions of CAF Act, 2016, two special interest-bearing funds, namely “National

Compensatory Afforestation Fund” (National Fund) and “State Compensatory Afforestation Fund” (State Fund) respectively under the public account of India and under public accounts of 31 States/UTs, respectively have been established for depositing the CAF.

The CAF is monies realized from user agencies by State Governments/Union Territory Administrations towards compensatory afforestation etc. or any money for compliance of conditions stipulated by the Central Government while according approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and is shared between the National Fund and such State Funds in the ratio 10 to 90(10:90). It is not a part of general revenues of the Union, of the States or part of the Consolidated Fund of India or the States and is used to compensate the loss of trees, forest land, wildlife and ecological services on account of diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes. These funds are non-lapsable and get interest as per rate declared by the Central Government on year-to-year basis.

The CAF Act, 2016 also paved the way for establishment of the National Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (National Authority) in place of the Ad-hoc CAMPA at the center and State Authorities in respective States/UTs. The National Fund is under the control of the Central Government and is managed by the National Authority. Similarly, the State Fund is under the control of the respective State Government/UT Administration and is managed by the State CAMPA.

6.0 SERVICE DIVISIONS

The service functions including administration and budget work of the Ministry as a whole are being carried out by the following Divisions:

1. General Coordination (GC)
2. General Administration (GA)
3. Public Grievances (PG) Cell
4. Personnel-I (P-I)
5. Personnel-II (P-II)
6. Personnel-III (P-III)
7. Cash
8. Budget Division
9. Integrated Finance Division (IFD)
10. Right To Information (RTI) Cell
11. Internal Work Study Unit (IWSU)
12. Protocol
13. Parliament
14. Vigilance
15. Development Monitoring & Evaluation Division (DMED)
16. Central Registry (CR)
17. Information Technology (IT) Cell
18. National Museum of Natural History (NMNH)
19. Library
20. Information Facilitation Centre (IFC)
21. Civil Construction Unit (CCU)
22. Pay & Accounts Office (PAO)
23. Official Language (OL)

6.1 GENERAL CO-ORDINATION (GC)

- Organisation, preparation of Agenda of the minutes of Joint Consultative Committee meeting
- Collection, compilation and preparation of various information pertaining to various issues of the Cabinet Sectt. and other Authorities.
- Recognition of Service Association, circulation of Rules & Regulation received from DoPT, PMO and other Ministries.
- Response to other Ministries regarding nomination of various awards
- Circulation of references received from Cabinet Committee on Appointment & relinquishment of charge by various officers of the Ministry.
- Circulation of orders Instructions of general nature received from various Ministry and its attached & Sub-ordinate offices
- Furnishing of information to Cabinet Secretariat regarding major Development/ Monthly D.O Letter every month.
- Appointment of Nodal Division/officers for dealing with receipts received from various Ministries

- Observation of Important days and making arrangement to collect contribution on different occasion
- Coordinating with Audit parties and circulation of paras
- Preparation of Citizen Client Charter
- Matters relating to welfare activities like farewell, condolence, meetings etc

6.2 GENERAL ADMINISTRATION (GA)

- Cleanliness of the premises of Indira Paryavaran Bhawan
- Cleanliness of the premises occupied by MOEF&CC (other than NAEB) eg CBI Building in CGO complex.
- Co-ordination with other user departments of Paryavaran Bhawan Building,
- Purchase, Replacement and maintenance of computers and related equipment in MOEF&CC (Except NAEB)
- Procurement and maintenance of heating/ cooling equipment in the MOEF&CC (Except NAEB)
- Procurement and supply of other stores and equipment including furniture, stationery, photocopies etc., needed for the MOEF&CC (Except NAEB)
- Liaison with CPWD for maintenance of Civil and electrical works in the premises Indira Paryavaran Bhawan and space occupied by the MOEF&CC in CGO Complex (Except NAEB)
- Liaison with MTNL for provision and maintenance of telephones, fax services to Indira Paryavaran Bhawan.
- Procurement and supply of uniforms to staff excluding NAEB who are required to wear uniforms.
- Disposal of obsolete/ unserviceable stores and their replacement and loss of stores reported by any office/ section/ division of MOEF&CC (Except NAEB)
- Modernization of various Divisions/ Sections under the 'Scheme for modernization of Govt. offices (Except NAEB)
- Purchase of staff cars and other vehicles and maintenance thereof (Except NAEB).
- Providing and maintenance of air-conditioners (Except NAEB) – Installation operation & maintenance of Internal Telephone exchange.
- Operation, Maintenance & supervision of Duplicating Unit (Except NAEB) General housekeeping activities
- Maintenance of garden around the office and the potted plants (except NAEB)
- Internet installation and maintenance
- Hiring of vehicles
- Van Vigyan Sadan Transit Hostel - all matter relating to cleanliness and maintenance allotment caretaking/ Framing of rules there under
- Hiring of office accommodation
- Provisions of cable / dish TV in office rooms
- Issue of postage stamps/ Franking Machine services.
- Supply of drinking water
- Tea / Coffee vending machines (other than canteen)

- Nodal Section for references received from Ministry of Home Affairs, Department of Internal Security.

6.3 PUBLIC GRIEVANCES (PG) Cell

- PG cell is the nodal point for this Ministry to monitor the disposal of grievances / suggestions / **COVID-19** related cases **and Appeals on disposed Public Grievances** received from public through post, by hand and also online. The grievances are forwarded by the PMO, President Secretariat, Ministries, Departments, other authorities for redressal, received by post, by hand and both by online and offline modes.
 - Once the grievances are received in the PG cell, the same are being forwarded to concerned Divisions / Sections and organization for disposed after taking appropriate action.
 - Monitoring the disposal and bring down the pending cases to minimum.
 - Various reminders to all the concerned are sent regularly with proper entry in the pg-portal, as and when received, to monitor the work flow, as well as to bring down the pendency level in the Ministry.
 - As a central Monitoring unit, all online/offline grievances are monitored regularly as a central unit for grievance in MoEF&CC& co-ordinate / monitored through software/portal.
 - Two new initiatives have been undertaken in the Ministry for (i) redressal of Appeals on the disposed Public Grievances and (ii) redressal of cases pertaining to COVID-19 related grievances on various COVID-19 related queries and information relating to services rendered by Ministry during the pandemic time and period.
 - The overall percentage of disposal has been steadily improving on the grievances received which has created a lot of awareness amongst the several public for the resolvment of environmental issues being faced by thereon and for their mitigation.
 - The motto of the PG Cell is to maintain 100% disposal of Public Grievances and to have zero percentage of every PG at the Ministerial level.

6.4 PERSONNEL-I (P-I)

- Cadre Management of Scientific posts of the Ministry (Main), Creation and continuation of scientific posts of Ministry. Establishment/service matters of all scientific posts (other than NRCD) viz. appointment, promotion, work allocation, review cases, leave cases, retirement benefits (only of those posted in Ministry Proper). Disciplinary proceedings and court cases of Group 'A' 'B' & 'C' officials of MoEF&CC other than IFS officers under Central Staffing Scheme of the Ministry.
- Cadre Management of Technical posts of the Ministry viz. creation, appointment, promotion, work allocation, establishment/service matters Recruitment Rules, leave cases, retirement benefits, court cases etc.
- Recruitment rules – framing & amendment of Recruitment Rules of technical posts

- Cadre Management of Canteen staff of the Ministry viz. creation, appointment, promotion, establishment/service matters Recruitment Rules, leave cases, retirement benefits, court cases etc.
- Maintenance of ACRs/APARs of Group 'A' 'B' & 'C' officials of MoEF&CC other than IFS officers of the Ministry.
- Processing of LTC, GPF, House Building Advance, Computer Advance of all personnel of the Ministry.
- Issue of Foreign Deputation orders in respect of Environment wing of the Ministry.
- Processing of medical advance and medical reimbursement cases of Scientific, Technical and Canteen staff.
- Processing and finalization of complaints, suspension cases and disciplinary proceedings having administrative angle.
- Internship Scheme – suspended due to covid 19 pandemic
- Conducting of review of services under FR 56(j)
- Budget matters relating to Secretariat proper

6.5 PERSONNEL - II (P-II)

- Cadre management of CSSS/CSS/CSCS, Central Staffing Scheme, IES and ISS officers posed on MoEF&CC.
- Establishment/service matters of Secretariat Group 'A', 'B' & 'C' posts (except officers working at the strength of IFS and NAEB) viz. appointment, review cases, leave cases, retirement and retirement benefits, medical claims, tuition fee reimbursement, leave encashment, children education allowance, court cases etc.
- Recruitment & Framing of Recruitment Rules of non-technical ex-cadre posts of the Ministry Wing.
- Training Programme of AIS and all Secretariat officers.
- Matters relating to Personal Staff Minister.
- Outsourcing policy matters.
- Election Work
- Work Allocation among all officers/staff other than scientific/technical officers.
- Nodal Division of MoEF&CC of e-hrms.

6.6 PERSONNEL -III (P-III)

- Recruitment of Group' A' Scientific Posts of the Ministry (Proper) including its Attached and Subordinate Offices on Direct Recruitment basis.
- Review/ Assessment of Group 'A' Scientists for *in situ* promotion under Flexible Complementing Scheme in the Ministry (Proper) including its Attached and Subordinate Offices.
- Amendments in the Department of Environment, Forests and Wildlife Scientific Group 'A' Posts Rules, 1987.

- Extension of services of Scientists beyond the age of superannuation up to 62 years and from 62 years to 64 years.

6.7 CASH SECTION

- Drawal of Bills of Pay & Allowances, DA, Bonus
- Pensionary Benefits for superannuating employees
- Preparation of Medical, Leave encashment and Tuition fee claims after receipt of sanctions
- Drawal of bills of long term & short term advances House Building Advance (H.B.A)
- Assessment of Income tax of officers of the Ministry (proper) and submission of income tax return to I.T.O
- Distribution of Form 16 & Form 16 A
- Preparation of Overtime Allowance (OTA) Bills and Conveyance Bills
- Preparation of TA & LTC claims of officials & TA of non-official members
- Preparation of Contingent Bills & Contingent Advance Bills
- Preparation of Grant-in-aid bills
- Preparation of Hospitality Bills
- Maintenance and updating of General Provident Fund (GPF) accounts
- Preparation of GPF Advance, withdrawal bills of the staff of the Ministry
- Distribution of GPF statement
- Taking out periodical expenditure statement
- Submission of bills to Pay & Accounts Office (PAO)
- Deposit of Unspent Balance by preparing Chalan

6.8 BUDGET DIVISION

- Preparation of Statement of Budget Estimates (SBE), Revised Estimates (RE), Supplementary and Re-appropriation proposals.
- Preparation of Detailed Demands for Grants (DDG)
- Nodal Division for issues and matters related to Ministry of Finance-Budget Division, Department of Expenditure, Department of Revenue, Department of Financial Service.
- Monitoring of expenditure and the progress in utilization of allocated funds released for implementation of various schemes.
- Preparing of Saving Note.
- Coordination with Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Demand for Grants.
- Compliance of Cash Management (MEP/QEP) guidelines.
- Processing of re-appropriation proposals.
- Allocation of funds under Advances to Government Servants.

- Monitoring of Action Taken Notes (ATNs) on Comptroller & Auditor Generals (CAGs) paras/ Drafts Audit paras to Audit/ Monitoring Cell of the Ministry Finance/ Public Accounts Committee (PAC) on APMS Portal.
- Other Budget related miscellaneous matters.

6.9 INTEGRATED FINANCE DIVISION (IFD)

(A) Integrated Finance Division

- (i) IFD was introduced in 1975 clubbing Internal Financial Adviser and Associate Financial Adviser to be consulted in the matter relating outside delegated financial powers.
- (ii) Objectives was to enable IFA to play more collaborative and constructive role in planning, programming, evaluation function of the Ministry
- (iii) Financial Adviser is responsible both to the Administrative Ministry and to the Ministry of Finance. Free to exercise delegated powers but to be responsible to MoF on powers outside the delegated financial powers. He will also assist budget formulation, scrutiny of projects and programmes for approval of Ministry of Finance.
- (iv) Appropriate system of networking with autonomous authorities within respective sectors receiving budgetary support to ensure optimum utilization of their resources.

(B) Role of Financial Adviser:

Financial Adviser is now conceived to be akin to the role of the Chief Financial Officer in a corporate structure, with specific responsibilities for ensuring fiscal prudence and sound financial management. They would bring requisite financial expertise, and overall perspective of financial management of the Government, as enunciated by the Ministry of Finance, in rendering professional advice to the Secretaries of the Administrative Ministries on all matters which have financial implications.

Financial Adviser will be crucial for successful planning, implementation and monitoring of various schemes and projects. Value for money will be the most important parameter in evaluating such schemes and projects. Therefore, it is imperative that outlay for a scheme is intrinsically linked with the Outcome Budget and Performance Budget.

In rendering his advice, the Financial Adviser, would be expected to accord priority to macro management with a view to help in achieving the outcomes set by the Ministry as goals for itself. These macro issues could include schematic appraisal and concept functions, revenue management, subsidy management fiscal resource transfer issues, defining and evaluating outcomes besides maintaining and safeguarding the budgetary integrity, etc. FA would also be expected to look at the total picture of resource for the sectors in which they are functioning, and assist the Secretary of the Administrative Ministry in moving towards greater resource

mobilization, including in terms of enabling policy and regulatory framework to attract private sector funds.

Financial Adviser would continue to be responsible for Budget formulation, Outcome Budget, Performance Budget, Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM), Expenditure and Cash involving financial implications, Leveraging of non-budgetary resources for sectoral development. He would also monitor Non-Tax Receipts, Tax Expenditure, Assets and Liabilities and Review the Financial Management System of various programmes/ projects of the Ministry.

(C) Broad details of work:

Examine all proposals from financial angle and render financial advice on the:

- (i) Creation, continuation, revival and conversion of posts;
- (ii) Formulation of new schemes, projects and evaluation thereof;
- (iii) Processing of cases for clearance
- (iv) Processing SFC/EFC/Cabinet Note etc.
- (v) Release of grants to various organizations, institutes NGOs, Subordinate/ autonomous authorities;
- (vi) Re-delegation of powers to subordinate authorities;
- (vii) Deputation/ delegation abroad;
- (viii) Interaction with the Departments of Expenditure/ Personnel & Training, and other Central Government Ministries;
- (ix) To watch and vetting of the replies on audit/ PAC paras and other Committees.
- (x) To screen all expenditure proposals requiring to be referred to DoE/ DP&AR.

(D) Capacity Building:

IFD may require strengthening for assisting the FA in his redefined role. Such strengthening may include use of Information Technology, setting up of knowledge management structure, building requisite data base, networking with relevant institutions/ expert bodies. The staff/ officers would also require specialized training for rendering better professional service.

6.10 RIGHT TO INFORMATION (RTI) Cell

- Receipt of RTI applications through Post/IFC Counter/online applications for both RTI applications & RTI Appeals.
- Diarize the RTI Application/Appeals and sending them to concerned officers for taking necessary action.
- Remove the IPOs/DDs take necessary action to encash and deposit the amount in the Ministry Account.
- Deal with RTI applications which are of general nature not pertaining to only officer/section/division in the Ministry.

- Collect information for Quarterly RTI returns from various sections/divisions in the Ministry through RTI-MIS Portal and submit the returns on CIC website by the due date.
- Any other matter pertaining to RTI Act with which a particular division/section in the Ministry is not concerned.
- Designating CPIOs/FAAs of the Ministry and Updation of List of CPIOs/FAAs in the Ministry on transfer/posting on regular basis.
- Compliance of CIC orders.
- Updation of RTI accounts of CPIOs/FAAs in the RTI-MIS Portal.

6.11 INTERNAL WORK STUDY UNIT (IWSU)

A. Organisation & Method (O&M Unit)/IWS Unit O&M Work

- i. Updation of Induction Material.
- ii. Preparation of Organisational Charts of the Ministry.
- iii. Annual programme of O & M inspection of various Sections/Divisions and other offices under the Ministry.
- iv. Scrutinisation of the Inspection Reports and follow up action thereon.
- v. Collection of various O & M returns relating to Record Management, Checks on delays etc. as prescribed in the Manual of Office Procedure.
- vi. Preparation of the compendium on the 'Channel of Submission and Level of Final Disposal of Cases'.
- vii. Preparation and review of record retention schedules concerning substantive function of the Ministry in consultation with the National Archives of India (NAI) .
- viii. Coordination with Deptt. of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances (DARPG) in connection with matters relating to O & M activities.
- ix. Responsibilities relating to Departmental Record Room of this Ministry.

B. Method Study

- i. Work Study for assessing manpower requirement including Method Studies.

6.12 PROTOCOL SECTION

- Providing comprehensive protocol arrangement for the Minister/Minister of State of Environment and Forests and Secretary (E&F) of this Ministry. This includes booking of passage, baggage handling, customs/ immigration/ security checks both at the time of Departure/Arrival of Minister/Secretary and Security Passes for Airport and Reserved/Ceremonial Lounge for MEF.
- To receive and see off foreign delegations VIPs who visit Paryavaran Bhavan to meet Minister/Minister of State/ Secretary.

- To handle issue/ revalidation of Diplomatic/ Official Passports and getting note verbal and arranging visas from Embassies.
- To arrange passes for Independence Day/ Republic Day for Under Secretary and above officers of this Ministry,
- To arrange Domestic/ International ticketing of Minister/ Secretary (E&F)/ Spl. Secretary/DGF and various officers of the Ministry and payment of Bills thereof.
- Examining/Passing of Air Travels Bills received from M/s Ashok Travels & Tours and Balmer Lawrie & Co Ltd.
- To provide Air tickets for domestic & International Sectors and arranged visas & visa notes for various countries during the period.
- Examining /Passing of Departmental Canteen Bills on hospitality of ITDC, Ashoka at IGI Airport, Parliament House (N.Rly Catering), Tea Board/Coffee Board and VIP Guests of Hon'ble Minister/Minister of State/ Secretary.

6.13 PARLIAMENT

- Collection/Distribution/forwarding of all the relevant and important Parliament Papers viz. Parliament Questions/ Bills/ Resolutions/ Matters raised under Rule 377 in Lok Sabha and by way of Special Mention in Rajya Sabha/ Assurances/Short Notices Questions/Calling Attention Notices etc. received from Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha Secretariat and Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs to the concerned for further necessary action.
- Issuing Calendar of Sitzings of Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha/General Instructions for Parliament Session.
- Arrangement of Official Gallery Cards/Passes, General Entry Passes and Car Park Labels for entry into the Parliament House/ Annexe during the Session period.
- Liaison with Lok Sabha Sectt./Rajya Sabha Sectt./Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs in respect of Parliament Questions and other Parliament Matters.
- Monitoring of movement of files of Parliament Questions.
- Arranging Briefing Meeting for Starred Questions/Collection of relevant papers for Ministers/Senior Officers and preparation of pad in respect of Starred Questions and other Business in Parliament.
- E-mailing of replies to Parliament Questions to LSS/RSS.
- Maintaining/Consolidating Statistical Data of Pending Parliament Assurances in LS/RS.
- Organizing Meetings of Consultative Committee attached to Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, arrangement and circulation of notices, agenda and minutes etc.
- Forwarding observations/ recommendations of the Committees on Subordinate Legislation/ Government Assurances & Papers Laid, etc.
- Co-ordination to assist the Officers during the various Parliamentary Committees attached to MoEF& CC during their Study visits to various parts of the country.
- Nodal Division within the Ministry to deal with all references received from Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs/ Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Secretariat.

6.14 VIGILANCE

- The Vigilance Division interact with Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) in various matters and facilitate CBI for obtaining the information/documents from various Divisions of the Ministry.
- Vigilance complaints regarding misconduct of Officers and officials (including all IFS officers) under MoEF&CC received from the General Public/Organisations/Central Vigilance Commission (CVC)/PMO's office etc.
- Conducting and appointing of Inquiry Officer (I.O.) and Presenting Officer (P.O.) for Preliminary Information and Inquiry.
- Identification of Sensitive Posts and to ensure periodical rotation of staff holding such sensitive posts.
- Disciplinary proceedings (involving vigilance angle) against all retired Officers and officials under the MoEF&CC including all IFS officers.
- Disciplinary proceedings (involving vigilance angle) against all IFS officers of AGMUT Cadre and other Officers and officials under the MoEF&CC.
- Examination of cases of imposition of major penalties of dismissal/compulsory removal etc. (involving vigilance angle) on IFS officers referred to by State Governments.
- Appeals (including appeals against suspension) Review preferred by officers/officials under the MoEF&CC including all IFS officers.
- All Court cases having vigilance angle.
- Sanction of Prosecution including those under the Prevention of Corruption Act (PC Act), 1988 against IFS Officers and Officers/officials serving/retired from service under the MoEF&CC.
- According clearance from vigilance angle in respect of officers and officials of the Ministry.
- Receipt and Scrutiny of Annual Immovable Property Returns (AIPRs) of All Officers and officials (including IFS officers) of MoEF&CC.
- Permission/Intimation of Movable/Immovable property under Conduct Rules, 1964 and All India Service (Conduct) Rules, 1968.
- Prevention Measures to check corruption.
- Organizing Vigilance Awareness Week as per CVC directions
- Preparation of "Agreed List" and sent to the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), New Delhi.
- Appointment of part-time Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO) in Subordinate/ Autonomous Bodies of the Ministry, after obtaining the approval from the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC).

6.15 DEVELOPMENT MONITORING & EVALUATION DIVISION (DMED)

The Development, Monitoring and Evaluation Division (DMED) has a mandate associated with the Development, Monitoring, and Evaluation Office (DMEO) in NITI Aayog. It is also to function towards convergence of efforts through Government Funded Programmes to

achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

Mandate:

The work of DMED is detailed as under:

- i. To carry out monitoring and impact Evaluation of the Ministry's funded programmes
- ii. To focus on outcomes and take them into account during appraisal for continuation of the ongoing schemes.
- iii. To constitute Evaluation Monitoring Committee (EMC)
- iv. To prepare ToR for Evaluation Monitoring Committee (EMC)
- v. To get ToR vetted by Inter Ministerial Group (IMG).
- vi. Coordination with NITI Aayog
- vii. Nodal Division for coordination with NITI Aayog in the matter of monitoring and evaluation of programmes of the Ministry
- viii. Any other matter as assigned by the competent authority in the Ministry

Progress in the FY 2020-21:

As per the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Finance and NITI Aayog, DMED has prepared the road map and strategy to create a mechanism for monitoring and evaluating the Public funded schemes of the Ministry. The Division has also examined the evaluation methods opted for in the Ministry's schemes as per their SFC/ EFC memos, Appraisal Notes etc., finalized for continuation of the Schemes beyond the 12th Five Year Plan Period, i.e. from 2017-18 to 2019-20 so as to align their period with the Fourteenth Finance Commission cycle (2015-16 to 2019-20).

DMED formulated a set of common Terms of References (ToRs) for conducting evaluation studies of the Schemes by drawing parameters like Financial, Physical and Implementation issues. The implementing Divisions were requested to furnish the Scheme Specific ToRs to project pragmatic requirements of the Schemes. Additionally, in compliance with directions of the NITI Aayog and Finance Ministry, EMC supervised the evaluation exercise of Central Sector Schemes only, as the Centrally Sponsored Schemes were evaluated by an agency engaged by the NITI Aayog.

The following Central Sector Schemes are evaluated by independent third party agencies:

GROUP-I ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION (EP)

1. Pollution Abatement
2. Hazardous Substances Management
3. Control of Pollution

GROUP-II ENVIRONMENT CONSERVATION (EC)

4. Eco-Task Force
5. Climate Change Action Plan
6. National Adaptation Fund
7. National Coastal Mission (including EAP)

GROUP-III DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEM (DSS)

8. Environmental Information Systems
9. R&D for Conservation and Development
10. National Mission on Himalayan Studies

GROUP-IV ENVIRONMENT AWARENESS AND CAPACITY BUILDING (EACB)

11. Forestry Training and Capacity Building.
12. Environmental Education, Awareness and Training

In accordance with the TOR of the Committee, Expressions of Interests (EOIs) were invited from eligible agencies and suitable agencies were selected according to grouping of Schemes. The agencies which qualified for carrying out the evaluation of the Schemes were as follows:

For Group- 1: Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO)

For Group- 2: Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu India LLP.

For Group- 3: M/s CS Datamation Research Services Pvt. Ltd.

For Group- 4: National Productivity Council.

The evaluating agencies visited the organizations implementing these schemes and the places where the schemes are implemented by the different Programme Divisions for collection of data and outcome of schemes.

In accordance with the Request for Proposal (RFP), evaluating agencies were asked to submit their draft report to the Ministry. DMED forwarded the draft reports to all the Divisions concerned seeking their comments/ inputs. The comments/ views of the Programme Divisions were duly forwarded to the evaluating agencies to incorporate them in the Reports.

The evaluating agencies made a detailed presentation before the senior officers of the Integrated Finance Division, DMED and Programme Divisions of the Ministry. Based on the presentations the Ministry sought clarifications on critical areas from the evaluating team members of Agencies concerned and based on the information/ responses requested to finalise the reports.

Final reports of the evaluating agencies were received and after being approved by competent authority, sent to Divisions to prepare the SFC notes for each of the Schemes, based on these evaluation reports for the period 2021-22 to 2025-26 (15th Finance Commission period).

Output-Outcome Monitoring Framework (OOMF):

Vide D.O. letter from CEO NITI Aayog, the NITI Aayog had requested to finalize the OOMF with the approval of Secretary for existing and new Schemes and to share the final framework (in both English and Hindi) and proposed budget outlay with corresponding annual targets on outputs and outcomes for FY 2021-22.

The revised framework as received from NITI Aayog was circulated to all Divisions concerned. Comments from all the Divisions were collected and compiled and the final OOMF was laid on the table of the Parliament in the Budget Session, in March 2021.

6.16 CENTRAL REGISTRY (CR)

- To receive the files, dak sent by other Ministry/ Departments.
- To receive the dak, sent by Postal Department or by any other office, individual etc and to distribute the files, dak received in the Central Registry Section to the sections, desks, units, Divisions, Officers concerned.
- To place ordinary dak and dak by name of officer, in the separate box kept in the Central Registry Section for the officer/sections of this Ministry.
- To receive and dispatch of all the outgoing dak, files through post office.

6.17 INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (IT)

Government working is based on intensive knowledge and information sharing. Effective communication and sound Information and Communication Technology (ICT) go hand in hand. For speedy implementation and monitoring of various programmes / schemes and to make most of ICT to secure efficiency in working, Ministry has embarked up on a comprehensive exercise to implement various e-Governance activities / projects.

2. The broad areas of activities:

- (i) Transformation of the process of governance, introduction of e-governance and reinforcing of business process to have intensive and extensive systemic reforms
- (ii) Digitization of records of the Ministry and its attached offices
- (iii) Establishment of LAN / WAN in the Ministry and its attached offices
- (iv) Introduction of the concept of e-Governance throughout the Ministry and its associated offices
- (v) Development of MIS and Decision Support System
- (vi) Training of officers/staff
- (vii) Strengthening IT infrastructure of the Ministry and its associated offices.

3. Major Activities of Information Technology:

- (i) Equipping Ganga Auditorium with Video Wall
- (ii) Implementation of eOffice in the associated offices.

- (iii) Manage email, Wi-Fi, DC&DR, BAS, VC, LAN & Networking, Internet and other IT related services in the Ministry.
- (iv) Assist Administration for implementation of SPARROW for all CSS, CSCS and CSSS Officers.

6.18 NATIONAL MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY (NMNH)

The National Museum of Natural History (NMNH) was established in 1978 to promote non-formal environmental education and to create conservation among the people. The vision of the NMNH is to develop scientific temper in society on environment and natural heritage of the country for education, training and creating awareness by a network of Natural History Museums. The NMNH conducts a number of educational programmes/competitions on environment related days all the year round including the organization of temporary exhibitions on themes related to Environment, Ecology and Conservation. In order to expand the geographical coverage of its activities, the NMNH has established many Regional Museums of Natural History (RMNH) in different regions of India at Mysore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, and Sawai Madhopur. Another RMNH in North-Eastern Region is being established at Gangtok.

6.19 INFORMATION REPOSITORY (LIBRARY)

- Online Indian newspaper.
- Online financial times (UK).
- Online Catalogue of Library (OPAC) with 15 libraries of other Ministries.
- Issue/return by computerized process
- Reimbursement claims of newspaper allowance to officers of this ministry.
- Procurement of books as per demand basis.

6.20 INFORMATION FACILITATION CENTRE (IFC)

- To receive the RTI applications
- To receive the NGT court cases
- Deposit the amount received from RTI applicant
- To provide the information to the visitors about the Ministry
- To provide the Ministry printed material to the visitors which have been provided by the concerned sections/divisions/cell of the Ministry to Information Facilitation Centre

6.21 Civil Construction Unit (CCU): Undertakes planning and construction of residential and non-residential buildings of the Ministry. It also deals with management and control of budget for capital works.

- Planning and construction of office buildings, Laboratory buildings, residential quarters, Herbarium, Museums, including Landscaping of offices of the Ministry, its attached and subordinate offices.
- Monitoring of all the works undertaken by its field Divisions and sub-divisions as well as those being done by various PWOs on behalf of the Ministry, where Civil Construction Unit does not have its field units.
- Maintenance of National Zoological Park at New Delhi.
- Compilation of comments on Cabinet Committee Notes and EFC memo pertaining to Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA).
- Adoption of alternative materials to avoid use of timber in buildings.
- Promotion of innovative technologies / materials in construction and development of green and sustainable built up areas without disturbing natural balance.
- Use of new construction technologies for quality, speedy and eco-friendly construction.
- Skilling of construction workers and safety management in projects.
- Sensitising various departments and institutes under the Ministry to adopt energy efficient measures in built environment.
- Harnessing of renewable energy to the maximum possible extent.
- Creation of barrier free built environment which is accessible to all.
- Recycling of materials and use of locally available materials.

6.22 PAY & ACCOUNTS OFFICE (PAO)

Departmentalization of Accounts Division

I. Principal Accounts Office :

- Advising of Accounting and payment related matters pertaining to the Ministry.
- Payment of loans and grants to State Governments through Reserve Bank of India, and wherever it has a drawing account, payment from it to Union Territory Governments/ Administrations & Consolidation of the accounts of the Ministry/Department in the manner prescribed by Office of Controller General of Accounts (CGA).
- Preparation of Annual Appropriation Accounts of the Demands for Grants controlled by the Ministry/ Department.
- Submission of Statement of Central Transactions and material for the Finance Account of the Union Government (Civil) to be sent to the O/o CGA.
- Authorization of CDDO/NCDDO through O/o CGA.
- Internal Audits of subordinate offices, Govt. Agencies Autonomous bodies, etc.
- Reporting on status of expenditure incurred by the Ministry.

II. Pay & Accounts Offices

- Processing of all bills through PFMS, viz. personal claims like TA/DA/ Medical reimbursement/ LTC/ Salaries/GPF advances/withdrawals etc. of the Officers/Officials of

the Ministry and other contingent bills, while adhering to budgetary & expenditure ceiling.

- Maintenance of GPF of employees of the Ministry and making final payment of GPF, CGEGIS on superannuation.
- Processing of pension cases, issuing of PPOs.
- Settlement of Outwards/Inwards claims between Ministries/ Departments, Governments.
- Providing support regarding PFMS modules like EIS, CDDO, GPF, Pension etc. to the Ministry.
- Entry of Budget in PFMS at the beginning of the financial year.

6.23 OFFICIAL LANGUAGE (OL)

In order to ensure compliance of the Official Language Policy of the Union, the following areas of work in Official Language Division of the Ministry are performed :-

- Compliance of the Presidential Orders on the recommendations of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language constituted under Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister for Home Affairs, comprising 20 Hon'ble Members of Parliament from Lok Sabha 73 and 10 Hon'ble Members of Parliament from Rajya Sabha;
- Compliance of the decisions taken in the meeting of Kendriya Hindi Samiti constituted under the Chairmanship of The Hon'ble Prime Minister;
- Compliance of the decisions taken in the meeting of Hindi Salahkar Samiti constituted under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister/ MOS(IC)/MOS of the Ministry;
- Compliance of the decisions taken in the meeting of Kendriya Rajbhasha Karyanvayan Samiti constituted under the chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary/Secretary (OL);
- Compliance of the decisions taken in the meeting of Official Language Implementation Committee of the Ministry constituted under the chairmanship of Scientist 'G'/Advisor (O.L. Incharge);
- Time bound compliance of the assurances given to the Hon'ble Committee of Parliament on Official Language during inspections made from time to time;
- Arranging translation of documents coming under purview of Sec. 3(3) of the O.L. Act; (e.g. Resolutions, General Orders, Rules, Notifications, Administrative or others reports or Press communiques, and official papers laid before a House or the Houses of Parliament; Contracts and Agreements executed, and licences, permits, Notices and Forms of tender etc.); the works related to translation of all statutes, statutory rules, regulations and ordinances including forms connected with them fall under jurisdiction of Legislative Department of the Ministry of Law & Justice and hence this work is vetted by the Official Language Wing of that Department;
- Ensuring training in Hindi Language (Praboth, Praveen & Pragya standard), Hindi Typing, Hindi Stenography and translation from English to Hindi and vice-versa;
- Preparing periodical reports (e.g. quarterly, six monthly and Annual Report) with regard to implementation of Official Language Policy of the Union and Progressive use of Hindi in official transactions, based on the information gathered from the Divisions/Sections in the Ministry and its Allied/Subordinate offices, PSUs, Autonomous Bodies, Authorities

and Boards etc;

- Organising Hindi workshops/Seminars/symposia;
- Organising Hindi Fortnight;
- Encouraging officials to write articles etc. in Hindi for publishing the same in the “Paryavaran” magazine of the Ministry;
- Inspection of Section/Division/Subordinate Offices of the ministry regarding use of Official Language.

7. Role and Functions etc. of the National Afforestation and Eco- Development Board (NAEB).

The NAEB was set up in August 1992 for promoting afforestation, tree planting ecological restoration and eco-development activities in country. Special attentions is being given to the regeneration of degraded forest areas and land adjoining forest areas, national parks, sanctuaries and other protected areas as well as the ecologically fragile areas like the Western Himalayas, Aravallis, Western Ghats, etc.

The main role & Functions of the NAEB are given as follows:

- Evolve mechanisms for ecological restoration of degraded forest areas and adjoining lands through systematic planning and implementations, in a cost effective manner;
- Restore through natural regeneration or appropriate intervention the forest cover in the country for ecological security and to meet the fuel-wood, fodder and other needs of the rural communities;
- Sponsor research and extension of research findings to disseminate new and proper technologies for the regeneration and development of degraded forest areas and adjoining lands;
- Coordinate and monitor the Actions Plans for tree planting, ecological restoration and Eco development; and
- Undertake all other measures the necessary for promoting afforesration, tree planting, ecological restoration and eco development activities in the country.
- National Afforestation Programme (NAP)
- Eco-Development Forces Scheme
- 20-Point Programme-
- Catchment Area Treatment Plan
- Bonn Challenge Commitment
- Nodal Division of the Ministry for Agro forestry/ Farm Forestry/ Social Forestry
- Biofuels
- Miscellaneous issues on afforestation, biofuels, 20 Point Programme, Parliament matters, etc.

Constitution of NAEB

The following is the constitution of NAEB as per resolution no. 163 dared 28th August, 1992 as amended till date:

S.No.	Ex-officio Members	
1	Minister for Environment, Forest & Climate Change (Independent Charge)	Chairman
2	To be nominated by the Chairman	Vice Chairman
3	Member, Planning Commission in charge of Environment	Member

	Secretaries to the Government of India in the Departments of	
4	Rural Development	Member
5	Agriculture Research and Education	Member
6	Expenditure (Finance)	Member
7	Science & Technology	Member
8	Agriculture & Cooperation	Member
9	Animal Husbandry & Dairying	Member
10	Westelands Development (Land Resources)	Member
11	Water Resources	Member
12	Defence	Member
13	Member Secretary, National Land use Conservator Board	Member
14	Director General of Forest & Special Secretary, (MoEF&CC)	Member
15	Chairman, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development	Member
	Nominated Members	
16-17	Members of Parliament (one each from the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha)	Member
18-24	Representatives (not exceeding seven) of Voluntary Agencies, Cooperative Institution, Tribals, etc. connected with afforestation and Eco development activities	Member
25-29	Representatives of State Government (not exceeding five) not below the level of Secretary of State Government	Member
30-34	Five Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Ex-officio Members one from each zone on rotational basis for a period of two years.	Member
35	Secretary (Environment Forest & Climate Change)	Member Secretary

To undertake the above items of work, the Board has the different divisions and the Board also has separate Administration and Cash Section.

8 Brief write-up on Subordinate offices under the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change: The Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change has the following subordinate offices:

- 1 Forest Survey of India (FSI)
- 2 Botanical Survey of India (BSI)
- 3 Zoological Survey of India (ZSI)
- 4 Indira Gandhi National Forest Academy (IGNFA)
- 5 Directorate of Forest Education (DFE) (State Forest Colleges & Rangers Colleges)
- 6 National Museum of Natural History (NMNH)
- 7 National Zoological Park (NZP)

8.1 FOREST SURVEY OF INDIA (FSI)

Forest Survey of India (FSI), a premier national level organization under Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India is engaged in the assessment of the country's Forest resources on a regular basis. Establishment on 1st June, 1981, the FSI succeeded the "Pre investment Survey of Forest Resources" (PISFR), a project initiated in 1965 by Government of India with the sponsorship of FAO and UNDP. The main objective of PISFR was to ascertain the availability of raw material for establishment of wood based industries in selected areas of the country. The National Commission on Agriculture (NCA), in its report in 1976, recommended the creation of a National Forest Survey Organization for collection of reliable data through countrywide comprehensive forest resources survey at regular intervals. Consequently, PISFR was reorganized into FSI in June 1981. After a critical review of activities, the mandate of FSI was refined in 1986 in order to make it more relevant to the rapidly changing needs and aspirations of the country.

Objectives of FSI

- To assess the forest cover of the country through Remote Sensing technology, analyze the changes and prepare State of Forest Report biennially.
- To conduct inventory in forests and non- forest areas at national level and develop database on wood volume and also estimate tree cover.
- To function as a nodal agency for collection, compilation, storage and dissemination of spatial database on forest resources.
- To conduct training of forestry personnel in application of technologies related to resources survey, remote sensing, GIS, etc.
- To strengthen research & development infrastructure in FSI and to conduct research on applied forest survey techniques.
- To Support State/UT Forest Departments (SFD) in forest resources survey, mapping and inventory.
- To undertake forestry related special studies/consultancies and custom made training courses for SFD's and other organizations on project basis.

Organizational Set-up

The FSI has headquarter at Dehradun and its four zonal offices are located at Shimla, Kolkata, Nagpur and Bangalore. Recently, a sub-center of Eastern Zone has been established and made operational in Burnihat, Guwahati. FSI is headed by a Director General who is assisted by two Joint Directors at headquarters, looking after the Forest Geoinformatics and Forest Inventory & Training Divisions.

They are supported by Deputy Directors, Assistant Directors and other technical staff. Each zonal office is headed by a Regional Director supported by Sr. Deputy Directors and other field staff. The Headquarters as well as the Zonal offices work in close coordination to carry out the various activities of FSI.

The activities at the headquarters includes forest cover assessment, producing maps, designing methodology for national inventory, data processing, producing State of Forest Reports and other reports, conducting training coordination and monitoring the activities of Zonal offices. On the other hand, activities of Zonal offices concentrate mainly on field inventory. Recently forest cover mapping work of some states has also been given to Zonal offices.

8.2 BOTANICAL SURVEY OF INDIA (BSI)

The Botanical Survey of India (BSI) is a premier research organisation under the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change , Government of India for carrying out taxonomic and floristic studies on wild plant resources of the country. It was established on 13th February, 1890 with the basic objective to explore the plant resources of the country and to identify the plants species with economic virtues. The BSI has eleven(11) Regional Centres situated in different geographic locations of the country. In addition, it has 4 units, viz. Central National Herbarium, Central Botanical Laboratory, AJCB Indian Botanic Garden in Howrah and Industrial Section Indian Museum in Kolkata. The aims and objective of the department were redefined, reviewed during the year 1987 and survey and exploration of plant resources and inventorisation of threatened species, publication of National and State Floras and development of National database were given top priority. The main objectives of the BSI are as follows :

- Exploration, inventorying and documentation of phytodiversity (including non-flowering plants) in general and protected areas, hotspots, fragile ecosystems and sacred groves in particular; publication of National, State and District Floras.
- Identification of Red list species and species rich areas needing conservation; ex situ conservation of critically threatened taxa in botanical gardens.
- Survey and documentation of traditional knowledge (ethno-botany) associated with plants.
- Develop a National database of Indian plants, including herbarium specimens, live specimens, botanical paintings illustrations etc.

8.3 ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA (ZSI)

The Zoological Survey of India (ZSI) is the premier research organization under the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change , Government of India involved in the study of all kinds of animals from Protozoa to Mammalia. It was established on 1st July, 1916 with focus on baseline surveys, inventorisation, identification, indexing, cataloging, maintenance, upkeep of fauna and publication of faunal resources of the country, environmental impact assessments,

habitata explorations, conservation and to promote awareness issues through participation in national and international advisory programmes and to build regional capacity projects. The head-quarter of the organization is located at Kolkatta with 16 Regional Centres in different geographical locations of the country. The main objectives and activities of ZSI are as follows :

- Study of the fauna of States
- Fauna of conservation areas
- Fauna of important ecosystems
- Status survey of endangered species
- Fauna of India and
- Ecological Studies & Environmental impact assessments
- Identification & Advisory Services,
- Training & Extension Services in the field of animal taxonomy and faunistic surveys,
- Library facilities and
- Presentation & Publication of Research work in journals and books.

8.4 INDIRA GANDHI NATIONAL FOREST ACADEMY (IGNFA)

Indira Gandhi National Forest Academy was created on 25th May 1987 by upgrading the Indian Forest College at Dehradun and de-linking it from the Forest Research Institute. The Academy is responsible for Training of Indian Forest Service Probationers. The Training is spread over a period 3 years. Besides the said training courses for IFS probationers, the Academy also conducts various short duration courses for IFS Officers and research scientists.

8.5 DIRECTORATE OF FOREST EDUCATION (State Forest Colleges & Rangers Colleges). DFE runs the following courses:

- Two years Diploma course in Forestry for SFS Officers to be continued.
- Two week General Refresher Course for in Service ACF/SFS Officers to be continued.
- Theme Based Course Two weeks duration for in- service ACF/SFS Officers to be continued
 - Computer Applications in Forestry(Basic)
 - Computer Applications in Forestry(Advance)
 - Joint Forest Management & Sustainable Rural Development
 - Project Formulation & Evaluation
 - Training –cum-Workshop (5 days duration) to be continued.
 - Policy Legal Issues and International Conventions
 - Biodiversity Conservation
 - Climate Change
 - Training of Trainers
- Eighteen Months Certificate Course in Forestry for Range Officers to be continued
- Two weeks General Refresher Course for in-service Forest Range Officers.
- Short-term Refresher Course for frontline staff of the State of the State Forest Departments (for UT of Delhi and ICFRE) to be continued.

- Six weeks promotion Linked course for SFS Officers promoted from Range Officers(At SFS College, Dehradun and Coimbatore. Short term Refresher Course for the Frontline Staff of the State Forest Department at FTI's run by State Govt.

8.6 NATIONAL MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY (NMNH)

The National Museum of Natural History (NMNH) was established in 1978 to promote non-formal environmental education and to create conservation among the people. The vision of the NMNH is to develop scientific temper in society on environment and natural heritage of the country for education, training and creating awareness by a network of Natural History Museums. The NMNH conducts a number of educational programmes/competitions on environment related days all the year round including the organization of temporary exhibitions on themes related to Environment, Ecology and Conservation. In order to expand the geographical coverage of its activities, the NMNH has established many Regional Museums of Natural History (RMNH) in different regions of India at Mysore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, and Sawai Madhopur. Another RMNH in North-Eastern Region is being established at Gangtok.

The objectives of NMNH are: to develop the NMNH in the country's Capital to achieve the highest level of quality to promote environmental education on a national level; to develop Regional offices (regional museum of natural history)in various regions of the country in order to extend its activities at the regional/local levels; to develop museum-based educational projects at the level so as to help school curriculum on environmental education (EE); to develop EE resource materials (such as audio-visual aids, low-cost teaching aids, school loan kits, etc.) to promote environmental education (EE); to undertake research (museological and collection based) consonant with the scope and resources of the museum; to extend professional help to other agencies/organizations regarding natural history collections/museums; to develop national and international cooperation/collaboration with other organizations/professional bodies/museums related to natural history/EE.

8.7 NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK (NZP)

The National Zoological Park, New Delhi presently displays about 1374 animals comprising 47 species of mammals, 69 species of Birds and 13 species of reptiles. On an average 16 to 17 lakhs people visit the Zoo annually. The main thrust of the management of the Zoo is create awareness amongst the visitors regarding nature conservation. The Zoo continued to contribute in conservation of rare and endangered species by successful captive breeding of Brow antlered deer, swamp deer, Himalayan blackbear, tiger, Giraffe, Hippopotamus, Indian Rhinoceros and White Tiger. The Zoo also attracted about 400-500 Painted Storks from nearby areas for nesting and breeding. In addition to local migrants the zoo also attracted migratory birds namely Shovelers, Pin tail Duck, Common Teal, and Coot from Russia, Siberia and South East Asia. Thus zoo ponds have become bird sanctuary.

9. Autonomous Organizations under the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change .

There are the following Autonomous Organizations under this Ministry. The brief background of this organization is as under:

9.1 GOVIND BALLABH PANT NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HIMALAYAN ENVIRONMENT, (GBPNIHE) Almora (Uttarakhand).

G.B. Pant National Institute of Himalayan Environment (formerly known as G.B. Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment & Development) was established in 1988-89, during the birth centenary year of Bharat Ratna Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant, as an autonomous Institute of the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MoEF&CC), Govt. of India. It has been identified as a focal agency to advance scientific knowledge, to evolve integrated management strategies, demonstrate their efficacy for conservation of natural resources, and to ensure environmentally sound development in the entire Indian Himalayan Region (IHR). The Institute attempts to maintain a balance of intricate linkages between socio-cultural, ecological, economic and physical systems that could lead to sustainability in the IHR. To achieve this, the Institute follows a multidisciplinary and holistic approach in all its Research and Development programmes with emphasis on interlinking natural and social sciences. A conscious effort is made to ensure participation of local inhabitants for long-term acceptance and success of various programmes. Broad objectives of the Institute are

- Undertake in-depth research and development studies on environmental problems of the Indian Himalayan Region (IHR)
- Identify and strengthen the local knowledge of the environment and contribute towards strengthening researches of regional relevance in the scientific Institutions, Universities/NGOs and Voluntary agencies working in the Himalayan region, through interactive networking
- Evolve and demonstrate suitable technological packages and delivery systems for sustainable development of the region in harmony with local perceptions

The Institute functions under a Society, guided by a Governing Body and a Scientific Advisory Committee. It has a decentralized set up, with its headquarters at Kosi-Katarmal, Almora, and five other regional centres at Srinagar (Garhwal Regional Centre), Mohal – Kullu (Himachal Regional Centre), Tadong-Gangtok (Sikkim Regional Centre), Itanagar (NE Regional Centre), Leh-Ladakh (Ladakh Regional Centre). Its area of operation is the entire Indian Himalaya Region (IHR) which spreads in eleven hill states (Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Meghalaya, Assam hills and West Bengal hills) and two UTs (J&K and Ladakh).

The R&D mandate of the Institute is broad and covers all the facets of environment and development. The four thematic Centers of Eminence of the Institute are (i) Centre for land and water resource management (CLWRM); Centre for socio-economic development (CSED); Centre for biodiversity conservation and management (CBCM) and Centre for environmental assessment and climate change (CEA&CC). The Institute has been collaborating with various National and

International institutions / agencies for research on issues related to mountain environment and sustainable development. The Institute is also designated as Nodal Institute (Project Management Unit) for the Central scheme of National Mission on Himalayan Studies (NMHS). Through Integrated Eco-development Research Programme (IERP) of MoEF&CC, it also provides extra-mural fund support in IHR for promotion of science and research based technology demonstrations of regional importance.

The Institute disseminates its R&D findings through publications in National and International journals and its in-house publications. The regular in-house publications of the Institute are - Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant Memorial Lectures by eminent personalities, Hima-Paryavaran Newsletter, ENVIS Bulletin on Himalayan Ecology, Hima-Prabha (Hindi Rajbhasa Magazine) and Institute Annual Reports. The capacity building programmes of the Institute on environment-friendly rural technologies, water management, biodiversity conservation and natural resources management are very popular. Training, environmental education and awareness to different stakeholders are essential components of all the R&D programmes of the Institute. More details of the Institute activities are provided on the Institute's website (www.gbpihed.gov.in).

9.2 INDIAN INSTITUTE OF FOREST MANAGEMENT (IIFM), Bhopal

In pursuance of the management policy, in 1974, Government of India accepted the recommendations of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FA) and the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) Forestry Preparatory Mission to India for the establishment of an Institute to provide skill to forestry sector in the fields of business management technique, applied economics, feasibility studies, cost control, economics of timber harvesting, etc., and requested SIDA to support a Business Administration Training Project. Therefore, in 1979, the Government of India entered into an agreement with the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmadabad (IIMA) for building the proposed Indian Institute of Forest Management (IIFM). The impetus generated by these recommendations culminated in the establishment of Indian Institute of Forest Management (IIFM), which came into existence in 1982 as an autonomous Institution of the Ministry of Environment & forest, Government of India.

The Institute, as a sectoral management institute, imparts education in forest management, which is a judicious combination of management, social and forestry sciences. The Institute constantly endeavours to keep in touch with the problems of people, especially the forest dwellers and undertakes need-based research. The major objectives of the Institute are:

- to provide training in management and related subjects to persons from forest services, forest departments, forest development corporations and forest related industries.
- to select and prepare outstanding and talented young persons for careers leading to management responsibilities in forest and forest related system; and
- to meet the need of Indian forestry and forest related industry and commerce with respect to updating information on forestry management through research, consultancy and publications.

The Institute has two streams of personnel, viz., faculty members and academic/administrative support staff. The Director of the Institute, as its executive head, supervises the activities of both the streams. The faculty is a mix of academicians, management experts and forestry practitioners.

Education

The Institute offers following academic programmes of varying duration.

- Post Graduate Diploma in Forestry Management (equivalent to MBA)
- Post Graduate Diploma in Sustainability Management (equivalent to MBA)
- Post Master's Course in Natural Resource Management (Equivalent to M.Phil.)
- Nodal Centre for Doctoral Programme of Forest Research Institute, Dehradun

Research

Research is one of the main activities of IIFM. As a sectoral management Institute in forestry, environment and allied sectors, the institute mainly focuses on research activities that are applied in nature. Various national and international organizations, like Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Department of Science and Technology, State Forest Departments, International Tropical Timber Organizations, Food and Agriculture Organization of United Nations, International Development Ford Foundation, World Bank, DFID, IDREC, GTZ, etc.

Training

Management Development Programme (MDP) is one of the pioneer activities of the Institute. The Institute has been conducting short-term training courses, seminars and workshops to transfer technical and managerial skills being generated by faculty areas of the Institute. The Institute with an objective to fulfil the growing need of managerial human power and development of managerial capacity in the forest and allied sectors provides an excellent forum to serve the needs of in-service managers and administrators.

Consultancy

The multi-disciplinary nature of IIFM's faculty makes IIFM ideally suited to offer consultancy services in the areas of forestry, environment and natural resource management. The subject areas in which IIFM has been providing consultancy support include, agro-forestry, farm forestry, non-timber forest produce, livelihood and conservation, grassland management, marketing, micro credit, joint forest management, eco-development, urban forestry and forestry and forestry planning and management, and environmental impact assessment.

9.3 INDIAN PLYWOOD INDUSTRIES RESEARCH & TRAINING INSTITUTE (IPIRTI), BENGALURU

The Institute was established in 1963 jointly by the Plywood Industry and the Government of India. It was under the administrative control of CSIR till March, 1978 and subsequently under the Ministry of Industry till April, 90. Thereafter with effect 1.5.90, it has come under the administrative control of Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change. The Institute undertakes research to enlarge service life of wood and wood products, economise wood volume in and use and reduce wastage in conversion and application. The focus of research is basically on reduction of pressure on natural forests.

9.4 WILDLIFE INSTITUTE OF INDIA (WII), Dehradun

The scheme regarding strengthening Wildlife Management and Eco-development Planning capabilities was launched in the year 1993-94. This is being implemented through Wildlife

Institute of India, Dehradun by providing financial support through UNDP. Government of India Officers in different states are being trained by Wildlife Institute of India for preparation of Management Plans for 20 identified protected areas, officers from Wildlife Institute of India and various other States are also being trained in Wildlife Management and Eco-development planning capabilities as a part of the UNDP/FAO Project. It also covers a wide range of ecological, biological, management and socio-economic aspect of Wildlife conservation, aims to strengthen the conservation efforts.

9.5 INDIAN COUNCIL OF FORESTRY, RESEARCH AND EDUCATION (ICFRE), Dehradun .

The ICFRE was established on 31st December, 1986 by restructuring of Forest Research Institute and Colleges to oversee the activities relating to Forestry Research and Education in the country and coordinate the efforts of all concerned Institutes and Organizations. With effect from 1.6.1991 the ICFRE was converted into an autonomous body. Various Institutes and Centres under ICFRE are as:

Institutes	Centres
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Research Institute, Dehradun • Tropical Forest Research Institute, Jabalpur • Arid Forest Research Institute, Jodhpur • Himalayan Forest Research Institute, Shimla • Institute of Forest Productivity, Ranchi • Institute of Forest Biodiversity, Hyderabad • Institute of Forest Genetics and Tree Breeding, Coimbatore • Rain Forest Research Institute, Jorhat • Institute of Wood Science and Technology, Bengaluru 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Research Centre for Skill Development, Chhindwara • Forest Research Centre for Bamboo & Rattan, Aizawl • Forest Research Centre for Eco-Rehabilitation, Prayagraj • Forest Research Center for Livelihood Extension, Agartala • Forest Research Centre for Coastal Eco-System, Visakhapatnam

10. The following are the Authorities of the Ministry

10.1 CENTRAL ZOO AUTHORITY (CZA)

The Central Zoo Authority is a statutory autonomous body under the administrative control of Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change . The Authority was established in the year 1992 under the provisions of Wild Life (Protection) Act to support, oversee, monitor and coordinate the management of the Zoos in the country. The Authority is a 12-Member body headed by Minister for Environment & forest as Chairperson and with a Member Secretary as Chief Executive Officer of the Authority. The statutory functions of the Authority under the Act are:

- To specify the minimum standards for housing, upkeep and veterinary care of the animals kept in zoos;
- To evaluate and assess the functioning of the zoos with respect to the prescribed standards or norms;
- To recognize or derecognize zoos;
- To identify endangered species of wild animals for purposes of captive breeding and assigning responsibility in this regard to a zoo;
- To coordinate the acquisition, exchange and loaning of animals for breeding purpose;
- To ensure maintenance of studbooks of endangered species of wild animals bred in captivity;
- To identify priorities and themes with regard to display of captive animals in zoos;
- To coordinate training of zoo personnel in India and outside India;
- To coordinate research in captive breeding and educational programmes for the purposes of zoos;
- To provide technical and other assistance to zoos for their proper management and development on scientific lines;
- To perform such other functions as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act with regard to zoos.

No new zoo can be created in India without prior permission of the Central Zoo Authority and no Zoo in the country can function without recognition form the Central Zoo Authority. For assessing Zoos, the Recognition of Zoo Rules were framed in the year 1992. This is a set of 51 standards and norms for compliance by the Zoos. The National Zoo Policy was adopted by the Government of India in the year 1998 to give direction to the Zoos.

The Central Zoo Authority provide financial assistance for the improvement of recognized public sector Zoos for creation of better animal housing, veterinary care facilities, research and training on 100% basis whereas expenditure on infrastructural development is shared with the Zoo operators on 50:50 basis. The Central Zoo Authority has also established seven rescue centres at Bhopal, Chennai, Bangalore, Vishakhapatnam, Tirupati, Jaipur and South Khairbari (West Bengal) for rehabilitation of lions, tigers, leopards, bears and monkeys whose performance has been banned in the Circuses by Government of India. The Central Zoo Authority has signed MOU with some national institutes dealing with wildlife conservation related activities to research on zoo related issues. The Authority also organized short-term training programmes for in service Zoo personnel in India and abroad.

10.2 NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY AUTHORITY (NBA), Chennai

The National Biodiversity Authority (NBA) was established in 2003 to implement India's Biological Diversity Act (2002). The NBA is Autonomous body and that performs facilitative, regulatory and advisory function for Government of India on issue of Conservation, sustainable use of biological resource and fair equitable sharing of benefits of use.

The Biological Diversity Act (2002) mandates implementation of the Act through decentralized system with the NBA focusing on advice the Central Government on matters relating to the conservation of biodiversity, sustainable use of its components and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of biological resources; advice the State Government in the selection of areas of biodiversity importance to be notified under sub- section (1) of section 37 as heritage sites and measures for the management of such heritage sites.

The State Biodiversity Boards (SBBs) focusing on advice the State Government, subject to any guidelines issued by the Central Government, on matters relating to the conservation of biodiversity, sustainable use of its components and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of biological resources. Regulate by granting of approvals or otherwise request for commercial utilization or bio-survey and bio-utilization of any biological resource by Indians; and local level Biodiversity Management committees (BMCs) responsible for promoting conservation, sustainable use and documentation of biological diversity including preservation of habitats, conservation of land races, folk varieties and cultivators, domesticated stocks and breeds of animals and microorganisms and chronicling of knowledge relating to biological diversity.

The NBA with its Headquarters in Chennai, India delivers its mandate through a structure that comprises of the Authority, secretariat, SBBs, BMCs and Expert Committees. Since its establishment, NBA has supported creation of SBBs in 29 States, facilitated establishment of around 37, 769 BMCs, advised notification.

The main objectives of NBA are:-

- To regulate access to biological resources of the country to 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 the local people as conservers of biological resources and holders of knowledge and information relating to the use of biological resources
- Conservation and development of area of importance from the view point of biological diversity by declaring them as biological diversity heritage sites
- Protection and rehabilitation of threatened species; involvement of institutions of state government in the broad scheme of implementation of the Biological Diversity Act through constitution of committees

10.3 NATIONAL TIGER CONSERVATION AUTHORITY (NTCA)

The National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) is a statutory body under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC), constituted under enabling provisions of

the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, as amended in 2006, for strengthening tiger conservation, as per powers and functions assigned to it under the said Act.

The authority has been fulfilling its mandate within the ambit of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 for strengthening tiger conservation in the country by retaining an oversight through advisories/normative guidelines, based on appraisal of tiger status, ongoing conservation initiatives and recommendations of specially constituted Committees. This authority provides funding support to 50 tiger reserves at present, spread out in 18 tiger range States through 'Project Tiger'. The 'Project Tiger' is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change for in-situ conservation of tigers and has put the endangered tiger on an assured path of recovery by saving it from extinction, as revealed by the recent findings of the All India tiger estimation using the refined methodology.

Objectives of National Tiger Conservation Authority

To ensure maintenance of a viable population of Tigers in India for scientific, economic aesthetic, cultural and ecological values, and to preserve for all times, areas of biological importance as a national heritage for the benefit, education and enjoyment of the people.

1. Providing statutory authority to Project Tiger so that compliance of its directives become legal.
2. Fostering accountability of Centre-State in management to Tiger Reserves, by providing a basis for MoU with States within our federal Structure.
3. Providing for an oversight by Parliament.
4. Addressing livelihood interests of local people in areas surrounding Tiger Reserves.

Functions of National Tiger Conservation Authority:

Powers and functions of the National Tiger Conservation Authority as prescribed under section 38(O) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, as amended in 2006 are as under:-

- (a) to approve the tiger conservation plan prepared by the State Government under sub-section (3) of section 38V of this Act;
- (b) evaluate and assess various aspects of sustainable ecology and disallow any ecologically unsustainable land use such as, mining, industry and other projects within the tiger reserves;
- (c) lay down normative standards for tourism activities and guidelines for Project Tiger from time to time for tiger conservation in the buffer and core area of tiger reserves and ensure their due compliance;
- (d) provide for management focus and measures for addressing conflicts of men and wild animal and to emphasize on co-existence in forest areas outside the National Parks, sanctuaries or tiger reserve, in the working plan code;

- (e) provide information on protection measures including future conservation plan, estimation of population of tiger and its natural prey species, status of habitats, disease surveillance, mortality survey, patrolling, reports on untoward happenings and such other management aspects as it may deem fit including future plan conservation;
- (f) approve, co-ordinate research and monitoring on tiger, co-predators, prey habitat, related ecological and socio-economic parameters and their evaluation;
- (g) ensure that the tiger reserves and areas linking one protected area or tiger reserve with another protected area or tiger reserve are not diverted for ecologically unsustainable uses, except in public interest and with the approval of the National Board for Wild Life and on the advice of the Tiger Conservation Authority;
- (h) facilitate and support the tiger reserve management in the State for biodiversity conservation initiatives through eco-development and people's participation as per approved management plans and to support similar initiatives in adjoining areas consistent with the Central and State laws;
- (i) ensure critical support including scientific, information technology and legal support for better implementation of the tiger conservation plan;
- (j) facilitate ongoing capacity building programme for skill development of officers and staff of tiger reserves, and
- (k) Perform such other functions as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act with regard to conservation of tigers and their habitat.

11 The following are the Board under the Ministry:

- 1 Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)
- 2 Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (WCCB)

11.1 CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD, Delhi.

The **Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)**, statutory organisation, was constituted under section (3) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. CPCB earlier known as “Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution” (CBPCWP) was mandated with the function to restore wholesomeness water quality (ground water and surface water). In 1981, the Board was entrusted with the responsibilities to implement the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 also with an objective to maintain and preserve ambient air quality.

Since, issues relating to prevention and control of pollution are linked with overall maintenance of environmental quality, CPCB has been further mandated to perform, execute and co-ordinate relevant provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and Rules framed thereunder.

ACTS AND RULES

The Acts and Rules brought-in for implementation are:

- (i) The Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
- (ii) The Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Cess, Act, 1977
- (iii) The Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
- (iv) The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
- (v) The Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016
- (vi) The Plastic Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2016.
- (vii) Solid Wastes Management Rules, 2016
- (viii) The Noise Pollution (Regulation & Control) Rules, 2000
- (ix) The Batteries (Management and Handling) Rules, 2001
- (x) The Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Trans-boundary Movement) Rules, 2016.
- (xi) The E-waste (Management) Rules, 2016.
- (xii) The Construction and Demolition (C & D) Waste Management Rules, 2016

Functions of CPCB:

The functions of CPCB are prescribed under Section (16) of the Water and Air Acts. The functions and achievements are illustrated below:

- Advise the Central Government on any matter concerning prevention and control of water and air pollution;
- Plan and execute nation-wide pollution control programmes;
- Co-ordinate the activities of State Boards and Pollution Control Committees;
- Provide technical assistance and guidance to the State, Boards and PCCs;
- Carryout and sponsor investigation and research related to pollution control;

- Plan and organize training programmes ;
 - Organize mass awareness programmes;
 - Collect, compile and publish technical and statistical data relating to water and air pollution;
 - Prepare manuals, codes and guidelines relating to treatment and disposal of wastes;
 - Disseminate information in respect of matters relating to water and air pollution;
 - Lay down, modify, water and air quality standards;
- Perform such other functions as and when prescribed by the Government of India-powers delegated under Section 5 of EPA and Implementation of EPA rules.

ROLE OF CPCB

CPCB has been performing the functions as per the given mandate. Role of CPCB has been legal/statutory, Advisory and R & D.

ACTIVITIES OF CPCB

The major sectoral issues are summarized as under:

- a. Water Quality Management including Initiatives for Ganga Rejuvenation
- b. Soil and Ground Water Management
- c. Air Quality Management including Air Quality Index (AQI)
- d. Noise Monitoring
- e. Industrial Pollution Control including:
 - i. 17 categories of highly Polluting Industries
 - ii. Water Polluting Industries
 - iii. Air Polluting Industries
 - iv. Development of Standards
 - v. Critically Polluted Industrial Clusters/ Revision of CEPI
 - vi. Re-categorization of industries
 - vii. Online monitoring for self-regulation
 - viii. CEMS Installation
- f. Waste Management including:
 - i. Hazardous Waste
 - ii. Bio-medical Waste
 - iii. Electronic Waste
 - iv. Municipal Solid Waste
 - v. Plastic Waste
 - vi. Construction and Demolition (C&D) Wastes
- g. Co-ordination between CPCB & SPCBs

FUTURE PLANS

- Establishment of R & D Institute
- Certification of new monitoring instrument/ technologies

- To create forum for knowledge sharing & innovative solutions amongst various agencies to forge convergence.
- To share, showcase & scale up best practices achieved in environment including climate related initiatives of various stakeholders.
- Assessment of environmental status for air, water, noise
- Identification of micro pollutants & their toxic effects
- Protocol for Real Time Monitoring
- Protocol for Certification of instruments
- Compliance in Mines
- Development of Soil Standards
- Implementation of 06 Rules on Waste Management Notified in 2016.
- Standardization of monitoring technologies for criteria/ secondary pollutants
- Development of standards for new industrial sectors, additional pollutants & standardization of methodology for sampling & analysis.
- Identification of new pollutants & assess their impact on environment including human health.
- Assessment of impact of Transboundary movement of air pollutants & their contribution to air quality of cities.

The Commission for Air Quality Management in National Capital Region and Adjoining Areas (CAQM)

Role and mandate of the Commission for Air Quality Management in National Capital Region and Adjoining Areas, New Delhi.

The Commission for Air Quality Management in National Capital Region and Adjoining Areas is a Statutory Body constituted under the Commission for Air Quality Management in National Capital Region and Adjoining Areas Act, 2021 (No. 29 of 2021) for better co-ordination, research, identification and resolution of problems surrounding the air quality index and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. The Commission has exclusive jurisdiction in the National Capital Region and Adjoining Areas in respect of matters covered by the Commission for Air Quality Management in National Capital Region and Adjoining Areas Act, 2021.

Functions of the Commission

- Co-ordination of actions by the Governments of the National Capital Territory of Delhi and the States of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, and other related authorities;
- Take up matters suo moto, or on the basis of complaints made by any individual, representative body or organisation functioning in the field of environment, against any individual, association, company, public undertaking or local body carrying on any industry, operation or process;
- Planning and execution of a programme for the region for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution;
- Preparation of manuals or codes or guidelines relating to the prevention, control and abatement of air pollution in the region;

- Provide the mechanism and the means to implement the National Clean Air Programme, the National Air Quality Monitoring Programme and the National Ambient Air Quality Standards in the National Capital Region and adjoining areas;
- Provide an effective framework and platform for source identification of air pollutants, taking on-ground steps for curbing air pollution, synergising the energies and efforts of all stakeholders in developing innovative ways to monitor, enforce and research on the issues concerning air pollution, international co-operation and specific research and development in the field of air pollution in the National Capital Region and adjoining areas;
- Provide an effective frame work, action plan and take appropriate steps for tackling the problem of stubble burning, monitoring the measures taken by the States and inspecting air polluting agents, increasing plantation.

Powers of the Commission

- The Commission have the power to take all such measures, issue directions and entertain complaints, as it deems necessary or expedient, for the purpose of protecting and improving the quality of the air in the National Capital Region and adjoining areas and to take all such measures as may become necessary for protecting and improving the quality of air in the National Capital Region and adjoining areas;
- The Commission have powers for taking measures to abate air pollution and to regulate or prohibit activities that are likely to cause or increase air pollution in the National Capital Region and adjoining areas including restriction of areas in which any industries, operations or processes or class of industries, operations or processes, that have implications on air quality in the region, shall not be carried out or shall be carried out subject to certain safeguards;
- Inspection of any premises, plant, equipment, machinery, manufacturing or other processes, materials or substances and giving, by order, of such directions to such authorities, officers or persons as it may consider necessary to take steps for the prevention, control and abatement of air pollution in the region;
- To issue directions in writing to any person, officer or any authority and such person, officer or authority shall be bound to comply with such directions. The power of Commission includes the power to direct for the closure, prohibition or regulation of any industry, operation or process; or stoppage or regulation of the supply of electricity or water or any other service

Core Areas of Focus

The Commission is working for mitigation of air pollution in the NCR and Adjoining Areas and have identified and started taking measures in core areas of work to abate the air pollution in the region including but not limited to agriculture stubble burning, road and open dust management, management of dust from construction and demolition project activities, industrial pollution, vehicular pollution, burning MSW / Bio-Mass and pollution from various non-point sources etc.

11.2 WILDLIFE CRIME CONTROL BUREAU (WCCB)

To combat the organized illegal trade in wildlife and their derivatives, the Central Government vide its Gazette Notification No.683 dated 6th June, 2007 has constituted Tiger and

other Endangered Species Crime Control Bureau to be known as the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau. The Bureau will exercise such powers as may be delegated to it under sub-section (I) of section 5, sub sections(I) and (8) of section 50 and section 55 of the Wildlife (Protection) Act,1972 and such other powers as may be prescribed. Wildlife Crime Control Bureau functions under the Scheme of “Strengthening of Wildlife Division and Consultancies for Special Tasks”.

All the existing posts of Wildlife Regional Offices and Sub Regional Offices stand transferred to the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau henceforth. The functions of the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau are as follows:

- 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;
- Coordination 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 that are in force at present or which may be ratified or acceded to by India in future;
- Assistance to concerned authorities in foreign countries and concerned international organizations to facilitate coordination 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;.
- Advise the Government of India on issues relating to wildlife crimes having national and international ramifications, and suggest changes required in relevant policy and laws from time to time.

12 Public Sector Undertaking under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change:

The National Commission on Agriculture in its Report on "Productivity Forestry Man-made Forests" (1972) suggested that the forestry sector should contribute to the GNP of the country to the extent of its potentiality, and recommended the establishment of Forest Development Corporations. Based on these recommendations, the Andaman Forest Department prepared a Project Report in 1976 for the establishment of a Forest Development Corporation in the Union Territory. After the Project Report was sanctioned by Govt. on 17th Jan., 1977, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forests & Plantation Development Corporation was set up on 21.1.1977 at Port Blair.

Due to ban on felling of naturally grown trees in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, by Hon'ble Supreme Court in 2001 and 2002 (except in the areas with reworked and approved working plans), the Corporation had become an overall loss making venture since 2001 onwards. Since, the continuation of the activities by the Corporation was a financially non-viable option, the Ministry moved a Cabinet Note for closure of Corporation by offering Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS)/Voluntary Separation Scheme (VSS) for their employees and auction of movable/immovable assets of the Corporation to the Cabinet. The proposal was approved by Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in its meeting dated 16th August, 2017. As per the approved Cabinet Note, all the employees of the Corporation were given VRS/VSS on 30.11.2017. The Ministry is implementing closure plan of the Corporation as per approval of CCEA.

13. There are Centers of Excellence under the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change

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

The following Centres of Excellence in specific areas have been setup so far by the Ministry:

- 1 Centre for Environment Education (CEE), Ahmedabad on 'Environmental Education'
- 2 CPR Environment Education Centre(CPREEC), Chennai on 'Environmental Awareness' –
- 3 Centre for Ecological Sciences (CES), Bangalore on Ecology of Western Ghats and Research
- 4 Centre for Mining Environment(CME), Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad on 'Mining Environment'
- 5 Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural History(SACON), Coimbatore on 'Avian Ecology,
- 6 Centre for Environmental Management of Degraded Ecosystem(CEMDE), Delhi University, Delhi on Management of 'Degraded Ecosystem'
- 7 Foundation for Revitalization of local health traditions (FRLHT), Bangalore on 'Medicinal Plants & Traditional knowledge'
- 8 Madras School of Economics(MSE), Chennai on 'Environmental Economics'
- 9 Tropical Botanic Garden and Research Institute (TBGRI), Thiruvananthapuram on 'Conservation of Tropical Plants,

The back-ground and objectives of above centers of excellence are as under:

13.1 CENTRE FOR ENVIRONMENT EDUCATION, Ahmedabad.

The CEE was established in 1984 as a Centre of Excellence on Environmental education, supported by the Ministry. CEE's primary objective is to improve public awareness and understanding of the environment with a view to promoting the conservation and sustainable use of nature and natural resources, leading to a better environment and a better quality of life. To this end, it develops innovative programmes and educational material, builds capacity in the field of education for sustainable development, and undertakes demonstration projects in education, communication and development that endorse attitudes, strategies and technologies which are environmentally sustainable.

13.2 CPR ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION CENTRE, Chennai.

C.P.R Environmental Education Centre (CPREEC) was established in 1989 to increase consciousness and knowledge about the environment and the major environmental problems facing India Today, and to spread the message of conservation of the environmental through education in both the formal and non-formal sectors.

CPREEC has been conducting a variety of programme to spread awareness and interest among all sections of the public, by organizing training programmes, workshops, courses, surveys, exhibitions, and by raising awareness through action.

13.3 CENTRE FOR ECOLOGICAL SCIENCES (CES), INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE (IISC), Bengaluru.

The Union Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change recognized the Centre of Ecological Sciences, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore as a Centre of Excellence in the year 1983. The Centre carried out research on 30 projects in the fields of ecology of tropical forests, climate change, community ecology, behavioral ecology and evolutionary biology.

13.4 CENTRE FOR MINING ENVIRONMENT, Dhanbad

To augment research and generate scientific data for sustainable development and mining, the Ministry established a Centre of Excellence known as Centre for Mining Environment in the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, in 1987. Indian School of Mines being the nodal institution in the mining research was identified by the Ministry of setting up this centre of excellence.

The Centre, since its inception continued its training programmes on environmental monitoring and impact assessment of mining areas for various professions.

13.5 SALIM ALI CENTRE FOR ORNITHOLOGY AND NATURAL HISTORY, Coimbatore (Linked with Bombay Natural History Society Bombay)

This centre was set up in 1990. The proposal for it was initially drawn by the Bombay natural History Society following the suggestions of late Dr. Salim Ali, the BNHD has maintained close links with SACON, the President of BNHS being President of SACON also and Chairman of Government Council being nominated by President BNHS.

The following six areas have been identified by SACON.

- Avian Ecology and Economic Ornithology
- Terrestrial Ecology
- Wetland Ecology
- Eco-toxicology
- Conservation Biology and
- Environmental Impact Assessment.

13.6 CENTRE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT OF DEGRADED ECOSYSTEM, Delhi

The Centre for Environmental Management of Degraded Ecosystem (CEMDE), under the aegis of School of Environmental Studies, Delhi University has been functioning as Centres of Excellence of the Ministry since 1997.

13.7 FOUNDATION FOR REVITALISATION OF LOCAL HEALTH TRADITIONS (FRLHT), Bangalore

Medicinal plants being recognized as an important national resource of economic and cultural value, which needed to be conserved and sustainably used. The Ministry setup a Centres of Excellence on 'Medicinal Plants & Traditional Knowledge' at FRLHT, Bangalore in October, 2002 to undertake six major activities viz.:

- Creation of a Bio-cultural repository of Medicinal plants of India
- Development of Educational Materials (on the rich traditional knowledge of the Medicinal Plants of India)
- Training to Village Botanists in identification and monitoring of Medicinal Plants
- Establishment of an ethno-medicinal demonstration garden in Bangalore
- Pharmacognostic studies on prioritized medicinal plants
- Preparation of Medicinal Plants Distribution Maps using GIS

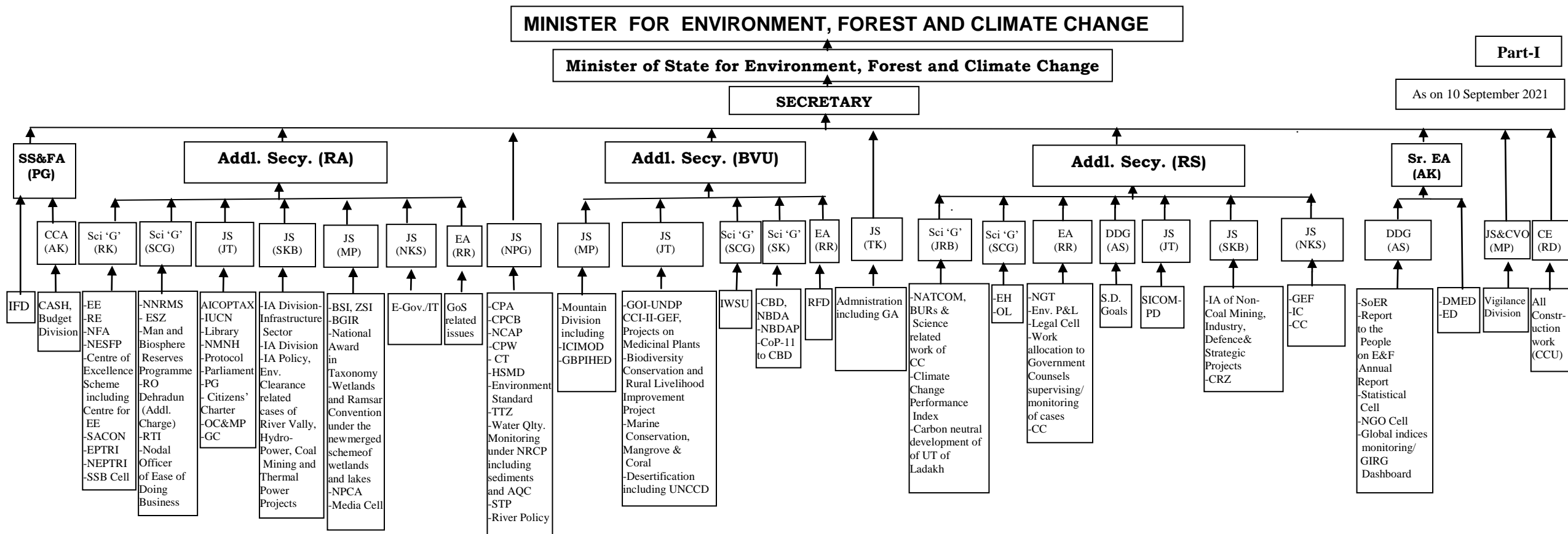
13.8 MADRAS SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS, Chennai

The Ministry set up the Centre of Excellence on "Environmental Economics" at Madras School of Economics, Chennai on March 31, 2002. The research areas of the Centre include: Economic Instruments, Trade and Environment and Cost Benefit Analysis. The Centre is also responsible for the development and Maintenance of a website on environmental economics.

13.9 TROPICAL BOTANIC GARDEN AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE, Thiruvananthapuram

The Union Ministry of Environment & forest recognized the TBGRI in March, 1997 as a Center of Excellence in ex-situ conservation of tropical plants. The Institute has introduced over 130 accessions of different rare plants including database.

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE OF MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DIVISIONS UNDER ENVIRONMENT WINGS)

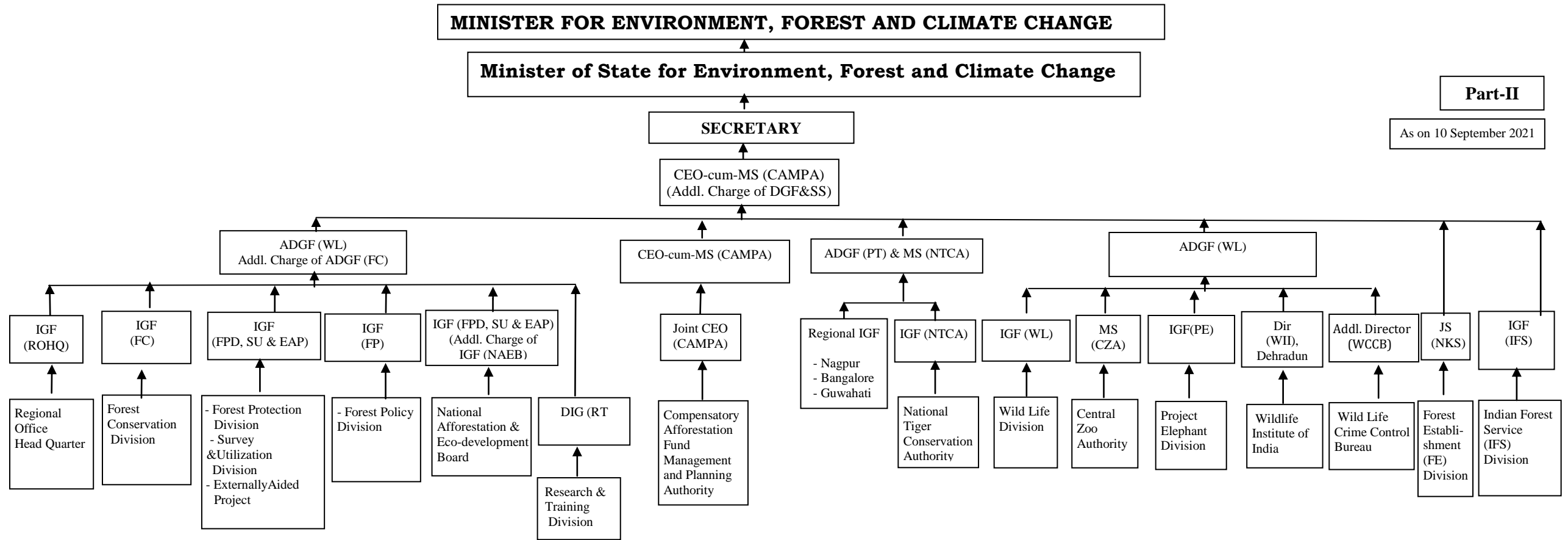


ABBREVIATIONS	
A.I.C.O.P.T.AX.	: All India Coordinated Project on Capacity Building in Taxonomy
A.Q.C.	: Analytical Quality Control
B.G.I.R.	: Botanical Garden of India Republic
B.U.R.	: Biennial Update Report
B.S.I.	: Botanical Survey of India
C.B.D.	: Convention on Biological Diversity
C.C.	: Climate Change
C.C.U.	: Civil Construction Unit
C.O.P.	: Conference of the Parties
C.P.	: Control of Pollution
C.P.A.	: Control of Pollution Air
C.P.W.	: Control of Pollution Water
C.P.C.B.	: Central Pollution Control Board
C.T.	: Clean Technology
C.R.Z.	: Coastal Regulation Zone
C.V.O.	: Chief Vigilance Officer
D.M.E.D.	: Development Monitoring & Evaluation Division
E.D.	: Economic Division
E.E.	: Environment Education
E&F	: Environment & Forest
E.H.	: Environmental Health
E.E.A.T.	: Environment Education Awareness and Training

E.P.T.R.I.	: Environment Protection Training & Research Institute
E.S.Z.	: Eco Sensitive Zone
G.A.	: General Administration
G.C.	: General Co-ordination
G.B.P.I.H.E.D.	: G.B. Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment & Development
G.E.F.	: Global Environment Facility
G.O.S.	: Group of Secretaries
G.O.I.	: Government of India
G.I.M.	: Green India Mission
H.S.M.D.	: Hazardous Substances Management Division
I.A.	: Impact Assessment
I.C.	: International Co-operation
I.C.I.M.O.D.	: International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development
I.F.D.	: Integrated Finance Division
I.T.	: Information Technology
I.U.C.N.	: International Union for Conservation of Nature
I.W.S.U.	: Internal Work Study Unit
N.A.T.C.O.M.	: National Communication
N.B.D.A.	: National Biological Diversity Authority
N.B.D.A.P.	: National Biological Diversity Action Plan
N.E.P.T.R.I.	: National Environmental Protection Training and Research Institute
N.E.S.F.P.	: National Environmental Science Fellows Programme
N.F.A.	: National Fellowship Awards
N.G.O.	: Non Governmental Organisation

N.P.C.A.	: National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Ecosystems
N.C.A.P.	: National Clean Air Programme
N.G.T.	: National Green Tribunal
N.M.N.H.	: National Museum for Natural History
N.N.R.M.S.	: National Natural Resources Management Systems
N.R.C.D.	: National River Conservation Directorate
N.R.C.P.	: National River Conservation Plan
O.C. & M.P.	: Ozone Cell & Montreal Protocol
O.L.	: Official Language
P&L.	: Policy and Law
P.G.	: Public Grievances
R.O.	: Regional Office
R.E.	: Research in Environment
R.F.D.	: Results Framework Document
R.T.I.	: Right to Information
S.A.C.O.N.	: Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology & Natural History
S.S.B.	: Swachh evam Swasth Bharat
S.D.	: Sustainable Development
S.I.C.O.M.	: Society for Integrated Coastal Management
S.O.E.R.	: State of Environment Report
S.T.P.	: Sewage Treatment Plants
U.N.C.C.D.	: United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
U.N.D.P.	: United Nations Development Programme
Z.S.I.	: Zoological Survey of India

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE OF MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DIVISIONS UNDER FOREST & WILDLIFE WINGS)



Part-II
As on 10 September 2021