

I. Focus Area 1: Ensure Ecological Security for Sustainability

What does it stand for – Managing challenges due to Climate Change for faster and equitable growth, providing for schemes and facilitating efforts for maintaining ecological stress due to over exploitation and developmental imperatives, cleaner air to breathe in, minimization of waste, safeguarding flows of resource and services at the national scale, formulation of sustainable development strategies, mapping and conserving ecosystems and eco-sensitive areas.

Name of the Scheme	Targets/Activities	New Initiatives in the 12 th Plan
1.Environmental Monitoring and Governanc	The scheme encompasses functions and deliverables such as Operation of air and water quality monitoring stations, Environmental Impact Assessment, mapping eco-sensitive areas etc	The following strategic goals as part of a long term plan have been developed and dealt with extensively in the plan: 1. The Plan proposes epidemiological studies to assess improvement in health status due to better management of environment and ecology.
2.Pollution Abatement	Promoting cleaner technology and waste minimization strategies, Management of Hazardous Substances, Rehabilitation of polluted sites, Financial assistance to Common Effluent Treatment Plants etc.	2.Promotion and adoption of cleaner technology, strengthening and initiation of reforms in regulations, policy making and enforcement institutions for environmental governance has also been planned.
3.Climate Change Action Programme	The scheme deals with facilitation of India's participation in various international negotiations under the NFCCC and Kyoto Protocol. This enabling activity includes scientific analysis of various climate change related issues for formalizing India's stand on various international fora.	3.The Plan proposes to move towards a system of cumulative and strategic EIA . 4.Ensuring ecological flows in all rivers by regulating abstractions so as to allow conservation of riverine ecosystems through developing a legal framework and management strategy for conservation of river basins has been identified as an important strategic goal.

4.National Coastal Management Programme	Mapping , delineation and demarcation of hazard lines, Delineation for coastal sediment cells for entire coast of India etc.	5.Promotion of recycling and reuse of treated sewage in urban projects such as sanitation, landscaping, central air conditioning and so on has also been proposed.
5.National River Conservation Programme	To provide secretarial support to sub schemes of river conservation , Creation of 107.05 MLD of Sewage Treatment Capacity specifically for centres across the Ganga stretch. Creation of 188 MLD of Sewage Treatment Capacity for all other plants.	6.Maintaining acceptable water quality and quantity through pollution control of water resources. 7.Restoration of wet lands and lakes, and Management of waste water discharge from industrial and commercial establishments into major water bodies. 8.Promotion of continuous 24 × 7 online air quality monitoring which includes Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (CAAQMS) and Continuous Emission Monitoring System (CEMS).

II. Focus Area 2: Facilitate people’s participation and provide equity in access and for conservation and development natural resources

What does it stand for – Improving forest productivity, production and sustainable management of biodiversity (equity in access to benefit sharing with local people). Restoration and intensification of forest-rangelands/ grazing-land management and establish community grazing land around forest fringe villages. Building capacity of Village Forest Committees/Joint Forestry Management Committees for management of forest resources to ensure enhanced livelihood options for people living in forest fringe areas.

Name of the Scheme	Targets/Activities	New Initiatives in the 12 th Plan
1.Afforestation and Forest Management 2.Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems	New plantations for each bio-geographic region, increase forest/tree cover, improve quality of forest cover, enhance annual CO2 sequestration, modernize forestry administration by supporting strengthening of infrastructure. Biodiversity Conservation and Rural Livelihood Improvement thereby promoting participatory conservation activities , Designating sites as biosphere reserves, Conservation of corals and mangroves, Conservation of Aquatic Ecosystems	The following strategic goals as part of a long term plan have been developed and dealt with extensively in the plan: 1.Increase forest and non-forest based livelihood of about 3 million households living in and around forests. 2.Greening 5 million ha under Green India Mission including 1.5 million ha of degraded lands, afforestation and ecorestoration of 0.9 million ha of ecologically sensitive areas. 3.Engagement of Village Green Guards/Community Foresters for every Joint Forest Management (JFM) village by 2016. 4.Establish forestry seed bank in forest circles and Model Nursery in every district with information on public portal by 2014. 5.Develop national targets and indicators related to biodiversity and support actions to strengthen implementation of Biological Diversity Act, 2002 (creation

and empowerment of local Biodiversity Management Committees) and ensure bio-safety for economic and social development of local communities.

6.The 12th Plan , most importantly seeks to make NTFPs profitable (Non Timber Forest Produce) for primary gatherers by determining a commercially viable Minimum Support Price.

7.Technology-based monitoring of forest cover, biodiversity and growing stock including change-monitoring on periodical basis through dedicated satellite by 2017 and establishment of open web-based National Forestry and Environmental Information system for research and public accessibility by 2015.

III. Focus Area 3 : Greening India in the context of Climate Change

What it means: Respond to climate change by a combination of adaptation and mitigation measures, which would help: enhance carbon sinks in sustainably managed forests and other ecosystems; support adaptation of vulnerable species/ecosystems to the changing climate; and adaptation of forest dependent local communities in the face of climatic variability.

What the 12 th Plan offers	Key Innovation s in the GIM	Mission Objectives
<p>The new scheme Green India Mission, introduced in the 12th Plan, puts the “greening” in the context of climate change adaptation and mitigation, meant to enhance ecosystem services like carbon sequestration and storage (in forests and other ecosystems), hydrological services and biodiversity; along with provisioning services like fuel, fodder, small timber and NTFPs. The National Mission for a Green India is one of the eight Missions under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC). The Mission (henceforth referred to as GIM) recognizes that climate change phenomena will seriously affect and alter the distribution, type and quality of natural</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Focus on quality of forests - Primary focus on improving density of forest cover 2. Adoption of Landscape-based Approach <p>–Interventions at scale (5000-6000 hectares) at a time & Simultaneous treatment of forest and non forest areas while addressing key drivers of degradation.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Focus on ecosystem services - Emphasis on biodiversity, water and improved biomass 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased forest/tree cover on 5 m ha of forest/non-forest lands and improved quality of forest cover on another 5 m ha (a total of 10 m ha). 2. Improved ecosystem services including biodiversity, hydrological services and carbon sequestration as a result of treatment of 10 m ha. Increased forest-based livelihood income for 3 million forest dependent households.

<p>resources of the country and the associated livelihoods of the people. GIM acknowledges the influences that the forestry sector has on environmental amelioration through climate mitigation, food security, water security, biodiversity conservation & livelihood security .</p>	<p>–Carbon sequestration as co-benefit</p> <p>Addressing ecosystems like grasslands, wetlands, urban and peri-urban</p>	<p>3. Enhanced annual CO2 sequestration of 50-60 million tonnes by the year 2020</p>
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IV. Focus Area 4: Conservation of wildlife and biodiversity

What it stands for- Protection of the environment; conservation and survey of flora, fauna, and wildlife for an improved ecological balance.

Name of the Scheme	Targets/Activities	New initiatives in the 12th Plan
<p>1.Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitat</p> <p>2.Project Tiger</p> <p>3.Project Elephant</p>	<p>Assisting states and UTs in development and management of Protected Areas (PAs) networks, protection of wildlife inside and outside PAs, Support Conservation Reserves and Community Reserves, protection outside PAs, recovery programmes for critically endangered species etc</p> <p>To ensure maintenance of a viable population of wild tigers in the country for scientific, economic, aesthetic , ecological and cultural values.</p> <p>To assist states having free ranging population of wild elephants to ensure long term survival of identified viable population of elephants in their natural habitats and also for welfare of captive elephants.</p>	<p>-Reducing and managing human–wildlife conflict.</p> <p>-Promotion of ecotourism and participatory eco-development support livelihood of local population.</p> <p>-Develop national targets and indicators related to biodiversity and support actions to strengthen implementation of Biological Diversity Act, 2002 and ensure bio-safety for economic and social development of local communities.</p> <p>- Assess coastal biodiversity resources, ensure sustainable management, restoration of mangroves, coral reefs and wetlands and support livelihood.</p> <p>-Twenty per cent of veterinary professionals in the country to be trained in treating wildlife.</p>
<p>4.Biodiversity conservation</p>	<p>Strengthening the institutional capacity of National Biodiversity Authority, Implementing specific provisions of the Biodiversity Act and Rules, undertaking capacity building activities for biodiversity conservation etc</p>	<p>-Integrated Ecotourism District Plans covering 10 per cent of all potential Protected Areas (PAs) by 2017.</p> <p>-Promoting participation of private sector, civil societies, NGOs and philanthropists in animal welfare.</p> <p>-Restore 0.1 million ha of wetlands/inland lakes/water bodies by 2017.</p> <p>-Mapping and preparation of biodiversity management plans for deserts (both cold and arid), coastal areas, important coral zones, wetlands, mangroves and so on to be completed by 2017.</p> <p>-Promote activities to strengthen in-situ conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity including below</p>

		<p>ground to enhance livelihood security, promotion and valuation of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the national planning process including study of the economics of ecosystems and biodiversity (TEEB).</p>
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