सत्यमेव जयते

जहाँ है हरियाली ।
वहाँ है खुशहाली ।।

Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change
Government of India

Implementation Guidelines

National Mission for a Green India

November, 2014

About the Guidelines

The implementation guidelines are built upon earlier advisories issued for preparatory phase, the feedback on it, and further development with respect to the appraisal and approval of the Mission. The Mission has been appraised by Expenditure Finance Committee, and approved by Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs in February 2014.

The need to keep the guidelines minimalistic and simple has been a big challenge. The content of the guidelines have been organised under eight sections and six annexures.

The guidelines draw upon Mission document, "National Mission for a Green India", which was endorsed by the PM Council on Climate Change. These include suggestions received during the meetings held with the Chief Secretaries of various States & UTs and also with concerned departments under Govt. of India and NGOs. As we now look forward to first year of implementation of the Mission, feedback received from field implementation will help in further improvement of the guidelines. Moreover, these guidelines provide ample flexibility for the States & UTs to notify state-specific guidelines and instructions.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ADG: Additional Director General

AG: Accountant General

APO: Annual Plan of Operation

CAG: Comptroller and Accountant General

CASP: Central Assistance to State Plans

CBO: Community Based Organizations

CCA: Community Conserved Area

CCEA: Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs

CFM: Community Forest Management

CAMPA: Compensatory Afforestation Management and Planning Authority

DGF&SS: Director General Forests & Special Secretary

EAP: Externally Aided Project

EFC: Expenditure Finance Committee

FDA: Forest Development Agency

GIM: Greening India Mission

GPS: Global Positioning System

GS: Gram Sabha

GIS: Geographic Information System

ICFRE: Indian Council of Forestry Research & Education

IFMS: Intensification of Forest Management

IG: Inspector General

IIFM: Indian Institute of Forest Management

IWMP: Integrated Watershed Management Program JFM: Joint Forest Management

JFMC: Joint Forest Management Committee

JICA: Japan International Cooperation Agency

LISS: Linear Imaging and Self-Scanning Sensor

MoEF&CC: Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change

MGNREGA: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

NAPCC: National Action Plan on Climate Change

NCC: National Cadet Crops

NGC: National Green Corps

NSS: National Service Scheme

NAP: National Afforestation Programme

NIC: National Informatics Centre

NTFP: Non-Timber Forest Produce

NFP: National Forest Policy

NGO: Non-Government Organization

NAPCC: National Action Plan on Climate Change

NRLM: National Rural Livelihood Mission

OM: Office Memorandum

PCCF: Principal Chief Conservator of Forests

PMF: Performance Monitoring Framework

PRI: Panchayati Raj Institution

QSP: Quality Seedling Production

REDD: Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation

RS: Remote Sensing

RBM: Results-Based Management

RF: Result Framework

SAPCC: State Action Plan on Climate Change

SHG: Self Help Group

SMC: Soil and Moisture Conservation

UNFCCC: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

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1. Introduction

Climate change phenomena has seriously affected and altered the distribution, type and quality of natural biological resources of the planet. Knowing the facts that the forests have deep influences on environmental amelioration though climate mitigation, food security, water security, biodiversity conservation and livelihood security of forest dependent communities, the need was felt to have a combination of adaptation and mitigation measures which would help in enhancing carbon sinks in sustainably managed forests and other ecosystems.

1.1 Mission Aim and Objectives

The National Mission for a Green India (GIM) was announced as one of the eight Missions under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC). GIM is based on a holistic view of greening and focuses not on carbon sequestration targets alone, but, on multiple ecosystem services, especially, biodiversity, water, biomass etc. along with climate adaptation and mitigation as a co-benefit. It has the following broad objectives to be covered over next 10 years:

- Increased forest/tree cover to the extent of 5 million hectare (mha) and improved quality of forest/tree cover of another 5 mha of forest/non-forest lands
- Improved/enhanced 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)
- Increased forest based livelihood income of about 3 million households

1.2 Salient Features

The Mission is meant to nearly double the ongoing efforts of greening the country and would seek convergence with related Missions of NAPCC, as well as with other National Missions, programs and schemes including Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Compensatory Afforestation Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA), National Afforestation Program (NAP), National Rural Livelihood Mission, Integrated Watershed Management Program, Programs of Ministry of New and Renewable

Energy, National Rainfed Area Authority etc. The Mission has the potential to develop about one lakh skilled local community youth who would provide support in community based forest conservation, community livelihood enhancement and change monitoring, etc. These youth as Green Volunteers will act as a bridge between the community and the implementing agencies such as Forest Department.

One of the key differences of the Mission with conventional afforestation program relates to Mission's emphasis on the landscape approach. Selection of the landscapes therefore assumes critical significance. Landscapes as large contiguous areas of forest /non forest land, at different scale /levels provide unique opportunity to meet targets for both, National and State Forest policy. While the contiguous area of forests in different density class (e.g. moderately dense and open/ scrub) provide opportunity for improving the quality of the forest cover; the non-forest areas provide opportunity for increasing the forest cover.

1.3 Overall Mission Targets Envisaged in Mission Document

- Enhancing quality of forest cover and improving ecosystem services from 4.9 mha of predominantly forest lands, including 1.5 mha of moderately dense forest cover, 3 mha of open forest cover, 0.4 mha of degraded grass lands.
- Eco-restoration/afforestation to increase forest cover and eco system services from 1.8 m ha forest/non forest lands, including scrub lands, shifting cultivation areas, abandoned mining areas, ravine lands, mangroves and sea-buckthorn areas.
- Enhancing tree cover in 0.2 mha Urban and Peri-Urban areas (including institutional lands)
- Increasing forest cover and eco-system services from Agro-forestry and Social Forestry on 3 mha of non-forest lands
- Restoration of 0.1 mha of wetlands and the eco system services thereof.
- Improving fuel-use efficiency and promoting alternative energy sources in project area households.
- Enhancing Community livelihood of 3 million households.

1.4 The Mission in the 12th Plan Period and the Targets thereof

GIM has been approved by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA**)** in February 2014 with the projected cost of 13,000 crores during the 12th Plan period and one year spill over in 13th Plan. This includes Rs. 2,000 crores from 12th Plan Outlay, 400 crores from 13th Finance Commission grant, and convergence with CAMPA to the tune of Rs. 6000 crores and MNREGS to the tune of Rs. 4000 crores.

The objectives of the Mission during 12th Plan includes increased forest/tree cover in 1.40 mha of forest/non-forest lands and improved quality of forest cover in another 1.4 mha of forest/non-forest land. It envisages to improved ecosystem services including biodiversity, hydrological services, carbon sequestration from the 2.8 mha of forest/non-forest lands as mentioned above and increased forest-based livelihood income of about 0.85 million households, predominantly from tribal community living in and around the forests. It will also achieve additional enhanced annual CO_2 sequestration by 14 to 17 million tonnes. It is expected to generate 670.82 million person days of wage employment at a cost of about Rs.6782 crores, and skilled employment for about 28,000 community youth at a cost of Rs. 1352 crores.

2. Identification of Landscapes

2.1 Criteria for identification

Landscapes need to be identified on the basis of both biophysical and socio economic parameters, with an operation unit (about 4000-6000 ha) often co-terminus with micro/milli watershed. As contiguous area, the operational units within larger landscapes make sense ecologically as well as socio-economically. The criteria for identification of the landscapes may include projected vulnerability of forests to climate change, status of forest cover, significant biodiversity and other ecosystem values, critical habitats, corridors, and potential of area for carbon sink. Overlays of socio economic criteria like poverty and ethnicity (tribal /non-tribal) will further help prioritization of project areas within the candidate landscapes.

2.2 Landscape Levels

At the first step; broad landscapes of importance (L1) will be identified as large contiguous areas of forest and non-forests lands in a given landform / catchment and will narrow down to operational units, usually milli-watershed of approximately 4000-6000 ha (L2) and the working units, usually micro watersheds and villages/hamlets within level 2 landscape for actual implementation of the Mission (L3).

While some criterion may be suitable to one level for e.g. landform or catchment could be useful for identifying landscapes at L1 level, there may be certain criterion that may the relevant for multiple levels, like forest and tree cover mapping may be useful at all 3 levels to identify and prioritize the landscapes. Special criteria may be added for specific sub-missions / cross-cutting interventions – e.g. sea-buckthorn areas in the Western Himalayan States, shifting cultivation area in North-East, areas for agro-forestry, urban landscape and catchments supplying drinking water, etc.

Details of landscape identification at different levels, including dataset requirement is put up at Annexure-I.

3. Planning

3.1 Planning Imperatives

The GIM planning relates to landscapes at different levels i.e. L1 landscapes to L3 Landscapes. In the planning process, the L2 level landscapes and L3 level units remain the key focus. The L3 level landscape i.e. micro watershed and village level planning will relate to L2 level landscape i.e. milli watershed /cluster and vice versa. The Planning process will foster key tenets of landscape approach.

Since the Mission is strongly driven by convergence with program and schemes that have similar objectives or can contribute to the Mission objectives, it is imperative that the planning process for the Mission be such that leverages such opportunities.

The planning for Mission has a huge focus on the Results that the Mission aims to achieve over a period of time. Planning for Results, just not for activities and inputs will guide the planning process. It would therefore keep the Result focus at the very core of the planning process.

The bottom up planning process will allow micro plans at individual village level to define their priorities and actions under various sub missions and cross-cutting interventions to achieve the stated outcomes under the Mission. The micro plans with in the operational landscape unit (L2) will also be informed by the perspective planning done at the landscape unit level and vice versa.

3.2 Planning Process at landscape levels

The L1 Landscapes: Once the L1 Landscape/landscapes in the State have been selected, it will require describing the landscape in terms of total Geographical Area, the forest area in different density classes, the areas of interest, total number of L2 level landscapes within the L1 etc. State Level landscape plan will also solicit collation of various L2 level Landscape Plans (L2) within a given L1. The State may begin implementation of the Mission with one L1 or multiple L1.

The L2 Landscape: This is the critical level for planning. Each L2 level landscape will bring out situational analysis for the landscape and keeping in view various Sub Missions to which the L2 will relate to. The baselines will need to be set in. The planning for L2 level will also

need to map the existing institutions and programs/schemes that are crucial for convergence, and are in conformity with Mission objectives. A detail of information for carrying out the situational analysis, base lines and setting the objectives is put up at Annexure-II.

The L3 Landscape: For each constituent unit or village of the L2 level landscape, a Micro Plan needs to be developed in participatory manner. The guideline developed by various States for JFM may be useful in developing village specific micro-plans.

3.3 Landscape Level Committee

A committee may be set up at the level of landscape (L2) to facilitate planning and monitoring of the landscape level plan. The composition and the functions of the committee are put up at Annexure-III.

3.4 Convergence with programs and schemes

The Mission would link with other ongoing land-based greening/restoration programs and schemes of different agencies as well as with related programs of MoEF&CC. The key programs for convergence as per the EFC include MGNREGS, CAMPA, NAP and schemes under the 13th Finance Commission. Other equally important schemes would include NRLM, IWMP, Bamboo and Horticulture Mission, Programs of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Rainfed Authority of India, MoEF&CC programs under EAP, as well as State Govt. program that have potential to contribute to the Mission objectives. The opportunity for seeking convergence with ongoing Mission under NAPCC also needs to be underscored.

The convergence with ongoing program/ schemes will be secured by getting representation of the concerned department/ministry in the organizational structure of the Mission at different levels. Moreover, the State may issue guidelines for convergence linked to various schemes with GIM. Similarly, at national level, convergence guidelines of GIM with other programmes will be shared with the States.

Convergence should be done also at the resource level i.e. for the same planning/ functional unit, all available funding should be pooled in one kitty and planning/implementation should be done. Convergence format prescribed for MGNREGS will be adopted for GIM.

Agro-forestry guidelines issued by Ministry of Agriculture are in sync with these guidelines of GIM. In future, if funds are allocated under Agro-forestry Mission, it will be converged with GIM funds.

4. Institutions for planning & implementation

The institutional framework proposed for the mission must help it to meet the aims and objectives. In line with the Mission document, the following core principles inform the institutional framework:

a) Strengthening of decentralized forest governance
b) Convergence of Mission activities with other existing schemes, programs and Missions
c) Use of existing institutional spaces, rather than creation of new institutions

The Mission envisages a new approach in forest management i.e. through **Strengthening Institutions for Decentralized Forest Governance.** As the implementation of the Mission would require several cross-sectoral linkages and innovations there is a need for adequate and appropriate institutions with sufficient manpower. The main features of institutional framework are as follows.

4.1 Village level

It will be the Gram Sabha and the Committees mandated by the Gram Sabha, including revamped JFMCs, which will plan and implement the Mission activities at the village level. The revamping of JFMCs includes setting up of JFMCs by the Gram Sabha following due process as may be specified in State Panchayati Raj Act or in the JFM guidelines. The plans will be approved by the respective Gram Sabha. It will have explicit linkages with Panchayat level planning to ensure maximum convergence. Financial powers may be jointly exercised by the JFMC President and the Member Secretary. States may develop their own mechanism for execution of the works by forming a committee and naming a Member Secretary for each JFMC at local level.

In urban areas, ward level committees/RWAs linked to Municipality/Municipal Corporation will have role in implementation of the Mission activities.

4.2 Landscape/Cluster Level

In conformity with the Mission objectives, it is imperative to have a cluster level institution to facilitate planning, problem solving and seeking convergence opportunities at the level of cluster (L2 landscape). This will facilitate common approach to different issues arising in the

villages of that particular cluster. It may be serviced by sub-Range/Range. The revamped JFMCs office bearers will be represented in the Cluster /landscape level committee, along with ex officio members. The Chair of the Committee may be elected by the elected office bearers. Cluster level institution like federation of JFMCs in a given landscape/cluster would therefore be key to oversee and agree upon development of landscape level plan on one hand while planning for those activities that affect them as cluster /sub cluster. For e.g. setting up of Common Facility Centre for NTFP processing that could service the entire cluster.

4.3 District level

It will be revamped Forest Development Agency (FDA), under the Chair of elected representative for General Body of the FDA, that will facilitate the Mission activities at the district level. It will have explicit linkages with District Planning Committee. Each State Government shall appoint a Member Secretary for each District FDA and District level Steering Committee which will ensure convergence of schemes and programs.

4.4 State Level

A revamped State Forest Development Agency, as autonomous society, will facilitate the Mission implementation within the state. To provide for maximum convergence opportunities and strategic direction to the Mission, a steering Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary shall be setup by each State Government.

4.5 National Level

At National level, the Mission will have an all inclusive Governing Council, Chaired by the Minister, Environment and Forests to provide for overall guidance and synergy of action and the Mission Director as Member Secretary. There shall be a National Executive Council chaired by the Secretary (E&F) which will have overall responsibility for the Mission. There shall be a Mission Directorate at the National level with the Mission Director as its CEO with overall accountability for the Mission deliverables and will be supported by a team of experts and secretarial staff.

4.6 So overall, the following institutional structure will exist at National, State and District level:

I.	National Governing Council	**National Level**
II.	National Executive Council	
III.	Mission Directorate	
IV.	State Steering Committee	**State Level**
V.	Revamped SFDA	
VI.	District Steering Committee	**District Level**
VII.	Revamped FDA	
VIII.	Cluster level Committee	**Sub–District Level**
IX.	Revamped JFMC	**Gram Sabha/ Panchayat Level**

Indicative composition of institutions at various levels with roles and responsibility is enclosed at Annexure-IV. Each state shall constitute the institutional structure accordingly as per the local conditions and issue orders under intimation to the Government of India. MoEF& CC will issue separate OMs for the national level institutions and inform the states.

5. Approval of Plans & Projects and Funding Mechanism

5.1 Approval of Plans

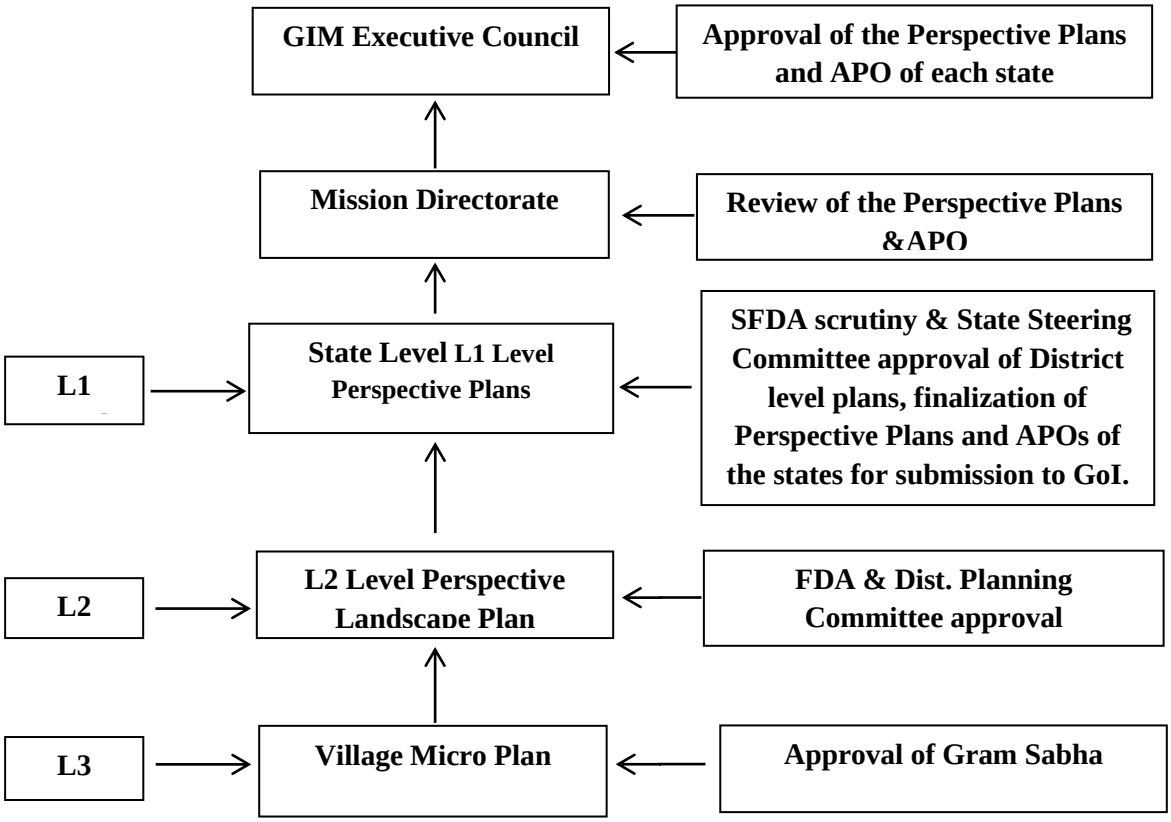
While identification of landscape is Top-down, planning shall be Bottom-up. It will not only allow effective participation of local stakeholders in decision-making and selection of priorities but will achieve better overall results. Operational units of landscape (L2) may be made fully coterminous with milli/micro-watersheds having unique identification numbers to ensure complete account of public funds spent earlier under other programmes.

L3 level micro-plans will be duly approved by the respective Gram Sabhas. L2 level perspective plans for the cluster will be approved by cluster level committee at the first level and then sent to FDA & to District Planning Committee for approval.

The District FDA will submit their perspective L2 plan to the State FDA. The SFDA will scrutinise all the L2 level perspective plans and the APO in conformity with the guidelines, and seek approval of State Steering Committee. Only state level perspective plan (of L1 level) and overall APO shall require National level approval. These perspective plans along with APO will be sent by SFDA to Mission directorate at national level, where it will be reviewed in conformity with the Mission guidelines. The APO will be taken for approval of the National Executive Council. After it gets approved L2 level approvals and release of instalments shall be possible.

The releases will be made to the State Government for onward release to SFDAs and to district FDA and JFMCs in conformity with approved plan. For support activities to be carried out at National, State and district FDA level, the funds will be made available as per the approved annual plan of operations.

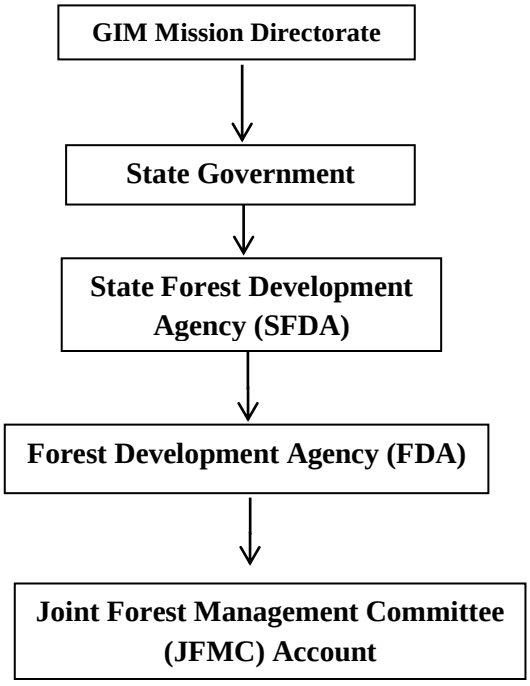
The institutional structure for approval of GIM plan is given below:



5.2 Nature of Central Assistance: The fund flow from Mission Directorate would be routed as Central Assistance to State Plans (CASP) through State Government. This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with Central Share of 75% for rest of India and 90% for NE and Special category States. However, 10% of the sanctioned amount would be made available as flexi funds to States for achieving the objectives to meet local needs and requirements within the overall objective of each submission and to pilot innovations and improve efficiency within the overall objective of the scheme and its expected outcomes and to undertake mitigation/restoration activities in case of natural calamities in the sector covered by the CSS.

5.3 The Mechanism: As per the guidelines for Flexi-fund within the CSS, 10% of the budget allocation for the respective State/UT will be set aside for Flexi-Funds and the remaining 90% for implementation of the Annual Plan of Operation (APO) in two instalments of 60% and 30%. The funds would be transferred by the PAO of the MoEF& CC to the Treasury of the State/UT Govt. for utilization of 90% for the APO and the remaining 10% as per instructions of the Ministry of Finance.

The State/UT Govt. would make provisions in their budget and transfer the funds well in time to the accounts of the SFDAs for implementation of the Mission through FDAs. The SFDA will open a separate bank account in any nationalized bank to operate and transact the fund received under GIM. The SFDA will devolve the funds to the concerned FDA in accordance with the approved Annual Plan of Operation (APO). The FDA will transfer the funds to the revamped Joint Forest management Committee (JFMCs) mandated by the Gram Sabha, which will implement the mission activities at the village level in accordance with the guidelines.



5.4 Unit Costs for the Mission Interventions:

Various components of the scheme and their unit cost proposed in the Mission document have been arrived after extensive consultations with the State Governments & UT Administration and as per similar conclusion of the Cost Norm Committee. The scheme provides for adequate flexibility to suit varied agro-climatic and site-specific conditions.

The cost estimates are firmed up on the basis of past experience, the tasks vis-à-vis actual need and requirement of afforestation and eco-restoration and other components of the Mission. The costs have been arrived at by taking into account wage rate of Rs 100. Sub-

Mission wise cost norms, as approved by the Cost Norm Committee, have been given at Annexure-V.

While the assistance under this Mission will be based on these cost norms, States & UTs are free to upscale the rates based on their prevailing and notified wage rates. Any difference in such rates will be borne by the concerned States & UTs and the same will not be reimbursed by the Mission Directorate.

6. Monitoring for Results

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) has been acknowledged as a key programme management function with significant bearing on programme efficiency and effectiveness. Acknowledging the role of M&E in programme delivery, monitoring at four different levels has been spelt out in the Mission document.

6.1 M&E Objectives

M&E in the GIM is expected to enable the mission in efficiently deliver the mission outputs and effectively achieve the mission outcomes. In consonance of the same, the objectives/results of M&E in the mission are shown at Annexure-VI.

6.2 Performance measurement

At the outset**,** the M&E system should enable continuous tracking of Mission performance and therefore should enable continuous measurement of expected results i.e. Outputs and Outcomes. The M&E system therefore would be a Concurrent Monitoring and Evaluation System that would encompass output and outcome levels rather than the conventional monitoring domains of input and activity tracking.

6.3 Planning

The M&E system would be user focused such that iterations and adaptive management is facilitated. The M&E system along with performance tracking would provide critical inputs to the entire planning process so that the feedback of the system can be factored into the planning process and variances accounted for.

6.4 Accountability

The system would ensure accountability on part of the implementers at the same time ensure transparency in the process of implementation. The M&E system would thus provide insights into efficiency and effectiveness of results delivered by the Mission.

6.5 Learning

The M&E system would provide for iterative learning, promotion of best practices and their dissemination. This would facilitate attainment of project objectives in the best possible way as well share the learning's with stakeholders.

6.6 M&E principles

The following would be the guiding principles shaping various M&E initiatives in the Mission.

6.6.1 Simple and comprehensive

The design of overall M&E system would be simple yet comprehensive to encompass all the dimensions of the mission. The simplicity of the system makes it easier to operationalize. The comprehensive nature would ensures keeping track of all the necessary parameters at the desired levels i.e. inputs, activities, outputs and results and the mission focus of biophysical resource status and socio-economic status of the dependent communities.

6.6.2 Participatory

M&E is not the stand alone function of the mission implementers but functional participation of all stakeholders is solicited for M&E. Taking cognizance of the multi-stakeholder environ in which the mission functions, avenues have to be designed that seek participation of other stakeholders at village, district and state level. Thus participation here is not only of the communities, but of other stakeholders impacting and getting impacted by the project.

6.6.3 Analysis and feedback

Analysis and feedback for the implementation process would be a key feature of a mission M&E system. Along with reporting requirements, the M&E system would facilitate analysis of information at various levels ensuring timely and continuous feedback for implementation. This analysis and feedback would help in timely information for planning and feedback to multiple agencies/ stakeholders.

6.6.4 Use of enabling technologies

The mission would integrate application of modern technology like Remote Sensing and GIS etc. for M&E purposes. The Mission would support use of Geomatics (remote sensing with GPS mapping of boundaries) for monitoring at the output/ outcome level. This service will be available for both Mission-financed activities as well as those undertaken and financed by other agencies/ stakeholders.

6.6.5 Capacities for M&E

Development of requisite capacities for effective implementation of M&E activities is quintessential for having a functional Decision-Support System. This necessitates adequate investments in creating necessary capacities for M&E. Capacity development for M&E would therefore be integral component of the M&E system encompassing human, physical and financial capabilities.

6.7 Performance monitoring framework (Result Framework)

In consonance with the Government of India (GoI) directives of adopting Results-Based Management (RBM) for design and implementation of state imperatives, the Performance Monitoring Framework (PMF) or Result Framework (RF) would be at the loci of the M&E system. All the M&E imperatives in the mission needs to be aligned to PMF/RF and should respond to the PMF/RF. An indicative Mission PMF is presented in the matrix at Annexure-VI. The indicators for monitoring shown at Annexure-VI are indicative; the State/implementing partners may evolve other indictors to monitor the progress, towards achieving of outcomes/results. The PMF has been developed synthesizing the outputs and outcomes stated in the mission document however, with simplification considerations, the same have been synthesized as 'expected results' in the PMF. The same would be the backbone of M&E in the mission.

6.8 Monitoring Levels

Monitoring is proposed at four levels-

Level 1: On-ground self-monitoring of the region by the local community, implementing organization and the Forest Department. Building community capacity to monitor Carbon and other services is envisaged using lessons from pilot projects.

Level 2: Field review by an external agency of randomly selected sites and will be primarily for Mission financed activities. Monitoring by third party and long term monitoring of certain eco system services at selected sites has been provided.

Level 3: This will use remote-sensing-based forest cover monitoring by the Forest Survey of India, supplemented by boundaries of areas covered under the Mission. The Mission will work in close collaboration with Forest Survey of India, National Remote Sensing

Agency and Indian Institute of Remote Sensing for developing a countrywide mosaic of high resolution satellite images (LISS-IV, CARTOSAT) and overlaying polygons of areas taken up for interventions under the Mission to help develop a centralized spatial data base in the GIS domain. Density slicing could be used to gauge migration within density class. This service will be available for both Mission-financed activities as well as those undertaken and financed by other stakeholders. The real-time, web-based monitoring system being developed for CAMPA by National Informatics Centre (NIC) will be taken as the starting point for the system.

Level 4: In addition, a few pilot areas will be intensively monitored to assess the impact and efficacy of different old and new practices, in tandem by the implementing agency, the Forest Department, and a support organization. In addition to growing stock and forest cover, other parameters will include monitoring environmental services and associated factors: ground cover, soil condition, erosion and infiltration, run-off, groundwater levels to develop water budgets, as well as the provision of locally relevant fuel wood, fodder, and other NTFPs, and basic biodiversity analysis. This would facilitate review of different regulatory conditions in the future. This analysis would require extensive support for communities and could form the basis for REDD-based monitoring methodologies.

6.9 Social Audit

In addition to these four levels monitoring, the Gram Sabha will carry out the **social audit** of the Mission activities at the village level. The Mission will learn from best practices on social audit, particularly the one designed for MNREGA. Section 17 of the NREGA Act empowers the Gram Sabha to carry out a social audit of all the works carried out by the Gram Panchayat. It requires that the Gram Panchayat make available all relevant documents, including the muster rolls, bill, vouchers, measurement book, copies of sanction orders and other connected books of account and papers to the Gram Sabha for the purpose. Taking a cue from the MNREGA, the Mission will similarly require that the Gram Sabha carries out a social audit of all expenses incurred by the Committees constituted by the Gram Sabha/revamped JFMCs and these reports would be shared in the public domain.

6.10 Audit by Government bodies

The Mission accounts will be subjected to audit by Comptroller and Accountant General (CAG) at Centre and by Accountant General (AG) in the States. Achievement of annual targets will be governed by the local conditions/site- specific planning in each State covered under the Mission, and may at times be at variance with the overall Mission targets. The CAG and the AG will need to be taken on board from the very outset to understand such variations.

7. Legal & policy provisions

7.1 Enabling Policy and Legal Regime for the Mission for improving investment climate for farmers

The Mission has a great deal of emphasis on forest on private /farmers lands. Over the Mission period about 3 million ha of new forest and tree cover is envisaged on the farmers land. Such target is possible; however, the Mission need to ensure their harvesting and transit issues are addressed in a manner that it is not hindered by cumbersome regulatory procedures. When regulations are complex, farmers in need suffer substantial losses by distress selling of their trees to agents. In effect this problem may be considered a regulatory barrier to conducting the business of growing trees, thus reducing the likely returns on investment and acting as a constraint to farmers investing in growing trees. For example, trees on private lands, especially those species that are most suitable to grow in the areas, as it grows in the natural forests in most states are governed by several regulations. Permissions are required for harvest, commercial use, own use, transit of forest produce as well as conversion of land use. In combination, these regulations pose diverse types of controls, multiple points of regulation, and considerable regulatory burden on farmers as well as on the implementing agencies.

The Mission will provide support in assessing the investment climate to help identify good practices, constraints, and regulatory lacunas/ vacuums, and to address the same through appropriate policy and legal frame work. Toward this end, the forest policy division of MoEF&CC has drafted the guidelines to ease out the regulatory regime for harvesting and transit of agro forestry species and the same will be issued separately.

7.2 Agro Forestry Policy 2014: Also a comprehensive Agro Forestry Policy is now in place which looks into all the aspects related to promotion of agro forestry in the country. The details can be accessed at Ministry of Agriculture website.

8. Making Mission a People's movement

8.1 Mission Outreach

The Mission seeks to unlock people's energy and solicit their engagement with the greening program by bringing area, beyond the existing recorded forests i.e. around 23.5% of the total geographical area, under the green cover to achieve the goal of bringing one-third of the area under forest & tree cover as per the National Forest Policy, 1988. It will strive to secure participation of multiple agencies/ organizations/ individuals (community, farmers, Panchayat bodies, Government/Non-Government, Private institutions/agencies, academia, business houses, children especially in rural communities, media, etc.) in greening activities. The Mission's communication strategy must engage an array of stakeholders. It must provide support to various agencies/organizations to undertake Mission interventions through provision of knowledge and knowhow, monitoring support, planting material and financial models for participation, as well as engage in decentralized monitoring. The area, besides the recorded forest area, covered under greening may be termed as Woodland. MoEF&CC may issue further guidelines for managing such woodlands.

8.2 Seeking people's engagement through Community Conserved Areas & Sacred grooves

Community Conserved Areas and Sacred Groves: Community Conserved Areas (CCAs) are defined as "Natural ecosystems (forest/ marine/ wetlands/ grasslands/ others), including those under minimum to substantial human influence, containing significant wildlife and biodiversity value, being conserved by communities for culture, religious, livelihood, or political purposes, using customary laws or other effective means". Examples of CCAs from across the country include many sacred groves. These are scattered all over the country, from scrub forests in the Thar Desert of Rajasthan maintained by the Bishnois, to rain forests in the Kerala Western Ghats, and are referred to by different names in different parts of India. Around 14,000 sacred groves have been documented from all over India; however their total number could be much higher and may run into over a lakh. Sacred groves act as reservoirs of rare fauna, and more often of rare flora, amid rural and even urban settings.

The Mission strongly supports using Sacred Grooves as loci to solicit people's engagement in conservation. The States may draw a list of such sacred grooves /CCA and build use them as centres to solicit people's engagement. The Mission will also support CCAs, including sacred groves, through institutional, policy and legal measures. The CCAs, as part of various landscapes/sub-landscapes prioritized under the Mission, would be given support for protection and conservation, using institutional diversity represented by the CCAs.

8.3 Engaging Schools and Colleges

School-children and college students are a valuable and enthusiastic group to help further the Mission objectives, while in turn receiving real-life learning by their involvement. India has about 1 million recognized schools18 and some 10,000 colleges. Programs such as the National Green Corps (NGC) coordinated by MoEF, NCC and NSS, and many other initiatives taken by State Govts, NGOs have shown a great deal of potential to engage school and college students and teachers in monitoring natural and restored forests and other landscapes as well as in actual "greening" activity. Working in tandem with these programs/initiatives and organisations, the Mission provides a unique opportunity to engage students and teachers in the greening initiatives.

8.4 Engaging NGOs &CSOs

The Mission envisages the role of NGOs as partners in furthering the Mission mandate especially in community mobilization, strengthening of the Gram Sabha and its myriad bodies, in facilitating community ownership and management of natural resources, developing the cadre of skilled community youths etc. NGOs as Process Support Groups would help in strengthening of institutions at various levels, from village level institutions to the State bodies. The Mission will ensure representation of NGOs in decision making bodies at different levels. The Mission will set the process guidelines for engagement of NGOs with proven track record. The State Mission organization, by using the guidelines, will be able to identify such NGOs and provide them with necessary support to help achieve the Mission objectives.

8.5 Private Sector Engagement

The Mission has ambitious target for supporting program of nurseries for raising of "quality seedlings" to meet the demands of farmers, including transportation to villages to provide easy reach and supply in an energy efficient manner. The private sector has a big role in Quality Seedling Production (QSP) and transportation. They may also engage farmers for raising decentralised nursery of quality planting material. The quality seedling so produced would be provided to farmers, the Mission has provisions to incentivising the farmers for planting and successfully raising of quality seedlings. The private sector companies can also enter into buy back agreements with farmers or declare remunerative price, and it should be the choice of farmer to sell the produce wherever he/she gets the best price.

8.6 Landscape Yatra as process tool to engage multiple stakeholders

To make GIM as People's movement, and to engage multiple stakeholders including government agencies, NGOs/CBOs, community representatives, Academia, media, people's representatives etc. Landscape Yatras may be organized to develop deeper understanding of the issues of the landscape/cluster by the planning teams .These are journeys/transect walks through identified areas of landscape, undertaken with multi-disciplinary team(s) including local community representatives, with immediate objective of improved planning and implementation of the program. Landscape Yatra manual will be shortly available on the MoEF&CC website.

Annexure -I

Selecting landscapes – outline of the process

This section provides a brief outline of the suggested process for identifying landscapes at multiple scales/levels

A. **Levels for landscape identification**: The mission aims to identify broad landscapes of importance (L1) as large contiguous areas of forest and non forests lands in a given landform / catchment and narrow down to operational units, usually Milli Watershed of appox 5,000 to 10,000 ha (L2) and the working units, usually micro watersheds and villages/hamlets within Level 2 landscape for actual implementation of the Mission. (L3)

B. **Criteria for Identification** Landscapes will be identified using a combination of criteria at different levels.

   Suggested **criteria** for different landscape levels may include :

   - Land forms /catchments /bio-geographic zones etc. (Data source : SOI /Watershed Atlas / WII)
   - Forest and tree cover giving density class wise details including moderately dense forests as well as open/scrub forests) Data Source : FSI
   - Corridors (wildlife Institute of India)
   - Wastelands (source : Space Application Center)
   - Vulnerability to Climate Change impacts, of forests and communities, (Source : IIS data , provided by FSI)
   - % population of STs / SCs, (Census data)
   - Poverty levels (BPL %) (Census data)

   While some criterion may be suitable to one level for e.g. landform or catchment could be useful for identifying landscapes at L1 level, there may be certain criterion that may the relevant for multiple levels, like forest and tree cover mapping may be useful at all 3 levels to identify and prioritize the landscapes. Special criteria may be added for specific sub-missions / cross-cutting interventions – e.g. sea buckthorn

areas in the western Himalayan states, shifting cultivation area in north east, areas for agro-forestry, urban landscape and catchments supplying drinking water, etc.

Once the criteria have been listed , various maps and spatial and attribute data sets need to be collected from different sources like FSI, Space Application Centres, IIRS, State Departments, Census of India, Dept. of Rural Developments, etc.

C. Identification of Landscape at different levels:

L1-Landscape: At L1 level broad landscapes of interest/importance can be identified using Land forms or catchments as base layer. For e.g. In MP, Satupra ranges, Vindhayan ranges, Malwa Plateau, Narmada Valley, etc are broad land forms. In Uttarakhand, 8 river catchments cover the state. In Haryana, the state has identified the Shiwaliks, the Aravallis and Plains, as key landform.

Next, forest cover and scrub layer can be overlaid on the base map of landforms/bio geographic units/catchments to identify areas of interest under different density classes. For example, areas with substantial moderately dense forest would be appropriate for the sub-mission on enhancing quality of forest cover and to improve ecosystem services. Areas with open and scrub cover would be appropriate for the eco-restoration of degraded open forest.

Identification at L1 level can be easily made with State Maps with landforms / catchments shown on it, to which latest available forest and tree cover layer from FSI can be overlaid. A simple visualisation process thereof can mark large landscapes of interest to the State in different density classes, in conformity with sub mission s. The state may also decide if they would like to work in all the L1 level landscapes or given the resource kitty, prioritisation of the L1 would be required.

Agro forestry (tree cover outside forest layer), urban /periurban layers may be considered to define the landscape at L1 level that cater to these sub missions.

L2-landscape: Once the landscape at L1 have been identified , delineation of L2 level can be done by putting watershed boundaries (Milli watershed/second hierarchy of stream) on the map , and thereby delineating L2 level landscape or the so called

operational units. Thus each L1 landscape will have multiple L2 level landscapes with area varying from about 5000 -10,000 ha.

Prioritisation of the L2 landscape is the most important task. The key criteria for prioritization may include forest and tree cover, vulnerability of forests to climate change, bio-diversity richness, wildlife corridors, along with the socio economic criteria like % of tribal population and incidence of poverty. To get clear prioritization of L2 landscapes, once data sets have been obtained for different criteria, they will have to be aggregated and combined in a way to provide a composite picture. Each criterion can be assigned relative weight, based on the specific requirement and priority of the state. For each criterion, the range of value should be normalised to cover a range of 0-1.

Then the normalized and weighted values can be added together to get a total score. In addition, some criteria for representativeness may also be used to ensure broad coverage, so that specific landscapes of interest or importance which may have small or localized coverage do not get left out – e.g. across forest types, agro-ecological/agro-climatic zones, etc. Similarly particular sub-missions, sub-categories and cross-cutting interventions may also be identified through specific criteria - e.g. for mangroves, urban pockets, drinking water supply catchments.

L3 level-Working Units: Once the L2 operational units are identified above, we can then move to identify the L3- actual Working Units. Based on the Micro-watershed/village boundaries, all the villages along with forest/non-forest area with a given L2 landscape will need to be taken up for treatment.

D. GIS and manual GIS options for aggregation

GIS based analysis: States are encouraged to collect their data sets and undertake their own GIS analysis on the lines indicated above to choose landscapes, sub-landscapes and operational units. Assistance of FSI Dehradun, NRSC, State Remote Sensing Application Centre and academic institutions, NGOs etc with GIS capabilities may be taken as desired.

Manual GIS analysis: An alternate option is to get hard copy map printouts of a few key criteria, and along with existing maps and data, use transparency sheets (or

acetate sheets) to overlay key parameters in a form of manual GIS and choose the landscapes for early implementation.

Role of expert opinion: Either analysis should be supplemented by expert opinion from within the Forest Department and also outside the Forest Department.

Each state will do the exercise using its GIS cell / Regional State Application Centre etc. in consultation with FSI / NRSC/ IIRS as required.

Table 1: Criteria for identification of landscapes at different levels

Criteria	**Layers**	**Rationale**	**Appropriate level**	**Source& Date Type**
Bio-diversity richness & habitat Diversity levels, patch size	Forest bio-diversity, patch size, fragmentation	National level data base that incorporates basic floral biodiversity as well as habitat characteristics such as patch size, fragmentation, presence of invasive species	L2	IIRS (Vector)
Poverty % of BPL Pop. /Total Pop.	Attribute data + district/block boundaries	Supplement % SC/ST with % of BPL as per existing state level data.	L2	States (Attribute)
Forest land	Forest land boundary layer	Representative indicator – the ratio of Forest land to overall area in landscape/range helps identify areas of low, med, high forest levels	L2 and L3	FSI/ State FD (vector)
Forest Type	Forest Type boundary layer	Representative indicator. Will help ensure different forest types and sub-types are well represented in the GIM	L1/L2	FSI Rastor and vector

Use of these criteria can help identify the L2 Operational Units at block/range level within the L1 landscapes that are good candidates for implementing the various sub-missions under the GIM. Situation or problem analysis may be started at L2 level and crystallize as concrete interventions at L3 level (see next para)

The datasets in addition to the ones identified above are likely to include the following:

Table 2: Indicators for consideration

S.No.	Layer	Data Type	Criteria	Source
1	High resolution imagery	Raster	To develop hi-resolution landuse/land cover map as a baseline	
2	Topography - contours	V/ Image	Will help correlate topography with forest cover and identify forests that are under-represented in topographic terms. If available in vector format, could also be used to create 3-D DEMs	SOI
3	Village, forest boundaries	V	All forest and village/hamlet boundaries should be digitized on a priority basis	Revenue /Forest. Dept
4				
5				

Table 3 - **Additional optional indicators for consideration**

S.N.	Layer	Data Type	Criteria	Source
1.	Wetlands / tanks	Vector	Location or Boundary of water bodies	State
2.	Springs	Point	Location of springs (if available)	State
3.	Drinking water supply intake points	Point	Shows points of intake for drinking water schemes - from springs, streams, rivers, wells, handpumps etc. Areas upstream of these will be drinking water catchments (if available)	Water supply depts.
4.	Forest land boundaries	Vector	Show extent of landscape within and outside 'FD' forest land.	FSI/ State FD
5.	JFM, Van Panchayats, KFCS, CFR (FRA), CCAs boundaries	Vector	Areas under local protection and management – likely to have higher chances of success in GIM. Can correlate forest condition within and adjacent to patches managed/protected by communities	State FDs
6.	Forest cover change map – over the last 5/10 years	Raster	This will show recent trajectory of change for forest cover and help identify areas under threat, establish the previous rate of deforestation and help guesstimate future threats of deforestation	FSI

7.	Urban / peri-urban areas	Vector	Boundary of urban areas, to help identify urban/peri-urban forest patches – current and potential	State
8.	Community conserved areas	Vector	A cross-cutting intervention in the GIM	State
9.	Areas already treated	Vector	Help identify extent of investments made in the past (1/5 year)	State
10.	Attribute data + district/ block boundaries	Distance of LPG	Identify areas with high and low LPG penetration	State

Annexure-II

Development of Perspective Landscape (L2) plan:

The various data/information required for perspective planning is given below. The committee may also decide on other factors on which the information would be needed considering the special requirements of the landscape/sub-landscape.

1. **Bio-physical Information** - **(i)** Land use **(ii)** Area of forest/non-forest **(iii)** Vegetation & fauna **(iv)** Biodiversity **(v)** Watershed classification and catchment area **(vi)**Types of forests & regeneration status **(vii)** NTFP resources **(viii)** Surface water and ground water resources **(ix)** Biomass and Carbon stock **(x)** Degraded forest and waste lands **(xi)** Areas needing special attention **(xii)** Fire/erosion prone areas/incidences
2. **Bio-cultural Information**: Areas of incomparable values, indigenous ecological knowledge
3. **Socio-economic information** - **(i)** Administrative **(ii)** Population **(iii)** Landholding pattern **(iv)** Cropping pattern **(v)** Livestock **(vi)** Drinking water **(vii)** Domestic Energy **(viii)** Occupation **(ix)** Infrastructure **(x)** Sources of income **(xi)** Forest-based livelihood enterprises **(xii)** Recreation/eco-tourism
4. **Dependency on forests – (i)** Food **(ii)** Firewood **(iii)** Fodder and grazing **(iv)** NTFP for consumption and trade **(v)** Timber/small timber **(vi)** Drinking water/irrigation **(vii**) Other forest-based Livelihoods
5. **Institutions - (i)** JFMC **(ii)** Other forest-related institutions **(iii)** Watershed Committees **(iv)** FRA committees **(v)** NGOs/CBOs **(vi)** Forest Deptt**. (vii)** Other Govt. Depts. **(viii)** Research/scientific institutions

Note: (*This may be done in a more interesting manner. First describe the attributes of the landscape in totality including bio physical socio cultural and economic; (it like a pen picture of L2) highlighting key values and attributes that the landscape houses (some of such values could include eco system service like water, carbon, biomass, NTFP, biodiversity etc.), the institutional diversity, ethnic/demographic dimension Key challenges /threats that the landscape has vis-à-vis the values/attributes (there could be time series data for different elements like forest degradation etc. to corroborate this). The schemes and programs of multiple agencies have to address the key challenges and the strength and gaps thereof).*

Annexure-III

Constitution of Landscape Level Planning (LSP) Committee at L2 Landscape Level

a) A Landscape Level Committee will be formed to oversee formulation of the perspective plan and monitor its implementation.
b) The Committee may be headed by CF/DFO of the Circle.
c) Will include representatives of the civil society, NGOs, scientific institutions, key lines agency representatives & presidents of JFMCs in the given landscape.
d) This committee will be setup by the SFDA and may be a sub-committee of the revamped FDA.

Functions of the LSP Committee

1. Oversee, guide and monitor the preparation of the Landscape Plan and micro-plans in the landscape.
2. Consider the adequacy of the data/information available for formulation of the perspective plan and decide on the strategy to address information gaps.
3. Commission Landscape yatras, rapid surveys/studies and appoint appropriate facilitators /NGOs/ experts to be engaged for the purpose.
4. Provide mechanism to put basic spatial and attribute data collected in a GIS platform and generate sets of thematic maps for the landscape.
5. Broadly analyze the landscape and devise strategies to address the drivers of degradation, improve/increase forest cover, enhance livelihood options, & ecological services and other desired outcomes.
6. Identify the entities to be involved in formulating micro-plan in every village/administrative unit and provide the guiding principles for the preparation of the micro-plan.
7. Formulation of the perspective plan of the sub landscape and approval from the district planning committee especially in case of convergence issues.

Annexure-IV

Institutional Landscape for GIM: The composition and Roles/Responsibilities

The Mission will have following institutions for planning, implementation and monitoring of various sub-missions and intervention at national, state and local levels.

A. Institutions at National Level

I. National Governing Council: A National Governing Council under the chairmanship of the Minister, Environment, Forests and Climate Change and with the following members shall be constituted. Functions of this Council shall, *inter-alia*, include:

- To provide overall guidance and synergy with other programme;
- To approve the Implementation Guidelines of GIM and make changes as and when necessary; and
- To approve the Annual Report of the Mission.

This committee shall consist of the following members:

(i)	Minister of Environment, Forests & Climate Change	Chairperson
(ii)	Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change	Member
(iii)	Finance Secretary, Ministry of Finance	Member
(iv)	Secretary, Ministry of Science and Technology	Member
(v)	Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development	Member
(vi)	Secretary, Ministry of Panchayati Raj	Member
(vii)	Secretary, Planning Commission	Member
(viii)	Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture	Member
(ix)	DGF&SS, MoEF&CC, Government of India	Member
(x)	ADG (Forest Conservation), MoEF&CC, Government of India	Member
(xi)	ADG (Wild Life) MoEF&CC, Government of India	Member
(xii)	Additional Secretary, MoEF&CC, Climate Change	Member
(xiii)	Financial Advisor, MoEF&CC, Government of India	Member
(xiv)	Three PCCF, one from six regions, to be nominated every year by MoEF&CC on rotation basis	Member
(xv)	IG (Forest Conservation), MoEF&CC, Government of India	Member
(xvi)	Three eminent NGO experts, one each in the field of forestry, wildlife and ecology, for a period of two years subject to not more than two consecutive terms	Member
(xvii)	Mission Director, Green India Mission	Member Secretary

It shall meet at least once a year.

II. **National Executive Council:** The Executive Council chaired by the Secretary (EF&CC) will be vested with following functions:

- To lay down and / or approve rules and procedures for the functioning of the body, subject to the overarching objectives and core principles of GIM;
- To provide Operational Guidelines for the implementation of the Scheme;
- To approve the Perspective Plan for each state;
- To approve the Annual Plan of Operation (APO);
- To monitor the progress of the utilization of funds released by the State GIM; and
- To ensure inter-departmental coordination and convergence.

This committee shall consist of the following members:

(i)	Secretary, MoEF&CC	Chairperson
(ii)	DGF&SS, MoEF&CC, Government of India	Member
(iii)	Director General, ICFRE	Member
(iv)	Director, IIFM	Member
(v)	Financial Advisor, MoEF&CC, Government of India	Member
(vi)	Director General, Forests Survey of India	Member
(vii)	A representative not below the rank of Joint Secretary level, from each of the Ministries of Finance, (Department of Expenditure); Science and Technology; Rural Development including NRLM, Agriculture, Tribal Affairs, Land Resources and Panchayati Raj, Government of India	Members
(viii)	Chairman, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development	Member
(ix)	Three non-Government Experts, one each from the field of forestry, Livelihood and wildlife	Members
(x)	Advisor, Planning Commission	Member
(xi)	Member, National Rainfed Area Authority	Member
(xii)	IG (NAEB)/ IG (EAP)/ IG (FC)	Member
(xiii)	Mission Director, GIM	Member Secretary

It will meet at least twice a year.

III. **Mission Directorate:**

The Mission Director will have the overall responsibility for the Mission deliverables and will be supported by a team of experts and secretarial staff. The Mission Directorate will also provide overall guidelines for implementation of the Mission, scrutiny and sanction of projects and will carry out the monitoring and evaluation. It will also coordinate pilot research projects related to activities envisaged in the Green India Mission and will document and disseminate such results for further improvement.

B. Institutions at State Level

At State level, the following new and revamped committees will oversee planning and implementation of the Mission.

I. Revamped SFDA

A revamped State Forest Development Agency will act as the highest body at the state level to guide the State Mission Directorate and will be chaired by the Chief Minister or a Minister to be nominated by the Chief Minister. It will solicit cross-sectoral representation and will guide all the Mission activities at the State level. It will consist of General body and Executive body to enforce decentralized governance in implementation of the Mission.

(a) General body: The functions of General Body shall *inter-alia, include:*

- To provide for overall guidance for the Mission in achieving Mission goals and objectives.
- To oversee implementation of the broad policy framework in achieving Mission goals and objectives.

This committee shall consist of the following members:

(i) Chief Minister or a Minister nominated by him	Chairperson
(ii) Principal Secretary (Forests)	Member
(iii) PCCF	Member
(iv) Chief Wildlife Warden	Member
(v) Nodal Officer (Forest Conservation)	Member
(vi) Chairman, Executive Committee, all FDAs	Member
(vii) Member Secretary, Executive Committee, all FDAs	Member
(viii) Nodal Officer (State CAMPA)	Member
(ix) Representative of three eminent NGOs of the State	Member

(x) Nodal Officer, GIM — Member Secretary

It will meet at least once a year.

(b) State Level Executive Committee: The functions of the Executive Committee will be as follows:

- Preparation of State APO and its submission to State Screening Committee for finalization;
- Technical approval of District level APOs;
- Preparation of the annual reports of the State GIM;
- Ensuring programmatic convergence at the L1 landscape level
- Providing technical guidance for implementation of GIM

This committee shall consist of the following members:

(i) Principal Secretary (Forests)	Chairperson
(ii) PCCF	Member
(iii) Chief Wildlife Warden	Member
(iv) Nodal Officer (Forest Conservation)	Member
(v) Chairman, Executive Committee of 3 FDAs	Member
(vi) Member Secretary, Executive Committee of 3 FDAs	Member
(vii) Nodal Officer (State CAMPA)	Member
(viii) Director, State Forest Research Institute	Member
(ix) Two representative of Scientific Institutions and Universities	Member
(x) Representative of two eminent NGOs of the State	Member
(xi) A representative from each of the Ministries of Finance, (Department of Expenditure); Science & Technology; Rural Development including NRLM, Agriculture, Tribal Affairs and Panchayati Raj of State Government	Members
(xii) Nodal Officer, GIM	Member Secretary

It will meet at a frequency to be decided by the State Government but at least twice in a year.

II. State Steering Committee: The State Steering Committee chaired by the Chief Secretary will be vested with the overall management of the State Green India Mission. The functions of State Steering Committee shall *inter-alia,* include:

- To provide for overall guidance and synergy with other programmes so that inter-dependent coordination and convergence can be ensured;
- To finalize the Perspective Plan for each L1 landscape in the state and forward it to Govt. of India;

- To finalize the APO of the State Mission and forward it to Govt. of India for approval;
- To monitor the progress of the utilization of funds released by the State GIM;
- To work as Empowered Committee for financial sanctions and approvals at the state level in accordance with guidelines issued by MoEF&CC from time to time.

This committee shall consist of the following members:

(i)	Chief Secretary	Chairperson
(ii)	Principal Secretary (Forests)	Member
(iii)	Principal Secretary (Finance)	Member
(iv)	Principal Secretary (Planning)	Member
(v)	Principal Secretary (Rural Development)	Member
(vi)	Principal Secretary (Agriculture)	Member
(vii)	Principal Secretary (Water Resources)	Member
(viii)	Principal Secretary (Tribal affairs)	Member
(ix)	Principal Secretary (Panchayati Raj Institutions)	Member
(x)	PCCF	Member
(xi)	Chief Wildlife Warden	Member
(xii)	Nodal Officer (SAPCC)	Member
(xiii)	Nodal Officer (Forest Conservation)	Member
(xiv)	A representative of the Ministry of Environment and Forests	Member
(xv)	Two eminent NGO's working in the field of Forest Conservation and livelihood to be nominated by the State Government for a period of 2 years at a time who shall be eligible for re-nomination	Members
(xvi)	Nodal Officer, Green India Mission	Member Secretary

It will meet at least once in six months.

III. Revamped FDA

The Mission implementation will be facilitated by revamped Forest Development Agencies (FDAs) at the District level and will link with District Planning Committee. Like SFDA, it will also consist of General body and Executive body to make decentralized governance in preparation, implementation and convergence of Mission activities with other schemes.

(a) General Body of FDA: The General Body of FDA will be chaired by elected representative/Chairperson of Zilla Panchayat for democratization of the institutions. The Committee's basic functions will be to deal with policy issues pertaining to

cohesion and convergence of different programme at Panchayat level for better efficiency of the Programme. Nominees from cluster level will be part of the General Body.

This committee shall consist of the following members:

(i)	Chairperson (Zilla Panchayat)/ Elected Representative	Chairperson
(ii)	Conservator of Forests in whose jurisdiction the FDA falls	Member
(iii)	DFO (Social Forestry)	Member
(iv)	Range Forest Officers, ACFs/ SDFOs	Members
(v)	Presidents of JFMC General Bodies, not more than 50 at any time, to be nominated by Chairperson on rotational basis for a period of one year , of which 20 would be women representatives In the event adequate number of women chairpersons are not available, the women representatives will be drawn from the members of the General Bodies of JFMCs (at least one member from each cluster)	Members
(vi)	Three non-official representatives to be nominated by the apex institutional framework of Panchayats.	Members
(vii)	DFO (Territorial)	Member Secretary

It will meet at least twice a year.

(a) **Executive Committee of FDA:** The Executive Committee of FDA of a District will be chaired by the Conservator of Forests in whose jurisdiction the district falls. The Committee's basic functions will be to deal with preparation of annual plans for the districts and convergence therein for coordination on other general issues as per guidelines circulated in this regard. This committee will be fully responsible at the district level of proper implementation of GIM in the district. Any problems/issues related with implementation/convergence will be brought to the notice of District Steering Committee and State Level Executive Committee for resolution.

This committee shall consist of the following members:

i.	Conservator of Forests in whose jurisdiction the FDA falls	Chairperson
ii.	DFO (Social Forestry)	Member
iii.	District Development Officer	Member

iv. District level Officers of Agriculture, Rural Development, Animal husbandry, Soil Conservation, Tribal Welfare, Industries, Public Health & Engineering, Welfare, Horticulture, Minor Irrigation, Small Scale Industries/ KVIC, Education Departments and the Lead Bank Officer ADM/AC to be nominated by DC/DM. Members

v. Three non-official representatives to be nominated by the apex institutional framework of Panchayats. Members

vi. Fifteen nominees from the JFMCs, to include minimum of 7 women

vii. DFO (Territorial)-cum-Chief Executive Officer Member Secretary

It will meet at least every quarter in a year.

IV. **District Steering Committee**

To provide for proper coordination and cohesion between implementation structures of like IWMP, NRLM MGNREGs and GIM, a District steering Committee under the Chairmanship of District Collector will be setup. It will have District Collector as Chairman and DFO (Territorial) as Member Secretary.

This committee shall consist of the following members:

i. District Collector Chairperson

ii. Conservator of Forests in whose jurisdiction the FDA falls Member

iii. District level officers of Science and Technology; Rural Development including NRLM, Agriculture, Tribal Affairs and Panchayati Raj, Non-conventional energy dealing with, expenditure in the District and to be nominated by the DC/DM Members

iv. Member Secretary, FDA Member Secretary

V. **Other Committees**

Gram Panchayat/ Gram Sabha, and the various Committees set up by it, will be the key institution for planning and implementation of the GIM at the village level as per procedure followed made under MGNREGS guidelines. A federation of these Committees along with a federation of self-help groups (SHGs)/ User Groups (UGs) at the cluster level will be represented in the revamped FDA at the district level. In urban areas, the ward level committees /RWAs linked to Municipality/Municipal Corporations will facilitate planning and implementation under the Mission.

Annexure-V

Approved Cost Norms

S. No.	Submission/Intervention	Category	Type	Cost (Rs./ha)
A. Cost norms for Sub Missions and Intervention				
1.	Sub Mission 1: Enhancing quality of forest cover and improving ecosystem services (4.9 m ha)	a) Moderately dense forest cover, but showing degradation		15000
		b) Eco-restoration of degraded open forests	Type A	16000
			Type B	30000
			Type C	50000
		c) Restoration of grasslands		35000
2.	Sub Mission 2: Ecosystem restoration and increase in forest cover (1.8 mha)	a) Rehabilitation of Shifting Cultivation Areas		30000
		b) Restoring Scrublands		50000
		c) Restoring/ planting Sea-buckthorn		100000
		d) Restoration of Mangroves		70000
		e) Ravine reclamation		70000
		f) Restoration of adandoned mining area		100000
3.	Sub Mission 3: Enhancing tree cover in Urban & Peri-urban areas (including institutional lands): 0.2mha			100000
4.	Sub Mission 4: Agro-Forestry and Social Forestry (increasing biomass & creating carbon sink): 3 mha	a) Farmer's land including current fallows		20000
		b) Shelterbelt plantations		80000
		c) Highways/Rural roads/Canals/ Tank Bunds		70000
5.	Sub Mission 5: Restoration of Wetlands: 0.1 mha			60000
6.	Promoting alternative fuel energy	Biogas, solar devices, LPG, Biomass-based systems, improved stoves		3300 per house-hold
B. For Support Activities				
	Activities Cost			
7.	Research (2% of A)			
8.	Publicity/Media/outreach activities (1% of A)			
9.	Monitoring and Evaluation (1% of A)			
10.	Livelihood improvement activities, (17% of A)			
11.	Strengthening local-level institutions (5 %)			
12.	Strengthening FDs (5%)			
13.	Mission Organisation, operation and maintenance, contingencies and overheads (4%)			

Annexure-VI

Performance Monitoring Framework (Results Framework)

Expected Results	Indicator	Periodicity	Data Source/Method	Responsibility	Baseline	Milestones				Target
					Y0	**Y3**	**Y 5**	**Y 7**	**Y 9**	**Y10**
1. Forest/tree cover on forest/non-forest lands is enhanced in the Mission Target Area (MTA)[1]	▪ % area with forest cover	Biennial	Forest Survey-Remote Sensing and ground truthing	FSI, NRSA	X%	X+a	X+b	X+c	X+d	28%
	▪ % area in various forest density classes	Biennial	Forest Survey-Remote Sensing and ground truthing	FSI, NRSA	X% in dense	X+a	X+b	X+c	X+d	X+e
2. Quality of forest cover & ecosystem services of forest /non-forests is improved in a. Moderately dense (1.5 mha), b. Open forests (3.0 mha)	a.1. % of forest area naturally regenerating a.2 Shannon Weiner Index a.3 Carbon sequestered a.4 Above ground biomass	Annual	Data from permanent plots	Local FD/local communities						

[1] The total area with its inclusions (scrubs, grasslands etc) needs to be defined here

Expected Results	Indicator	Periodicity	Data Source/Method	Responsibility	Baseline	Milestones				Target
					Y0	Y3	Y5	Y7	Y9	Y10
c. Degraded grassland (0.40 mha) d. Wetlands (0.10)	b.1. % of forest area naturally regenerating b.2 Shannon Weiner Index b.3 Carbon sequestered b.4 Above ground biomass	Annual	Data from permanent plots	Local FD/local communities						
	c. Biomass	Annual	Data from permanent plots	Local FD/local communities						
	d. % Wetland area achieved	Annual	Data from permanent plots	Local FD/local communities						
3. Ecosystems are restored and forest cover is increased in a. Scrub (0.8 mha) b. Shifting cultivation areas (0.6mha) c. Cold deserts (0.10 mha), d. Mangroves (0.10mha)	a. % of area that is adequately stocked/productivity	Annual	Data from permanent plots	Local FD/local communities						
	b. Regeneration of native forestry species									
	c. Regeneration of indicator species									
	d. Regeneration of native									

Expected Results	Indicator	Periodicity	Data Source/Method	Responsibility	Baseline	Milestones				Target
					Y0	Y3	Y5	Y7	Y9	Y10
e. Ravines (0.10 mha) f. Abandoned mining areas (0.10 mha)	species									
	e. % of area reclaimed									
	f. % of area reclaimed									
4. Public forest/ non-forests areas (taken up under the Mission) are managed by the community institutions.[2]	▪ % of area under management of community institutions	Annual	Village survey/survey of the forest area (PRA/RRA)	Local FD/local communities/Facilitating NGO	0					50%
5. Improved fuelwood-use efficiency and alternative energy devices by adopted by households in the Mission Target Area.	▪ % of HH reporting use of alternative energy devices		Sample HH Survey	Local FD/local communities/Facilitating NGO						X+20 %
	▪ % of HH using fuel efficient devices	Annual	Sample HH Survey		X%					
6. Forest/non forest based livelihoods income for	▪ No. of targeted households (HH) reporting atleast 25%	Biennial	Sample HH Survey in the	External agency	0					3 millio

[2] Community institutions refer to institutions mandated by Gram Sabha at the village level (see section/para 5.4.1 for details)

Expected Results	Indicator	Periodicity	Data Source/Method	Responsibility	Baseline	Milestones				Target
					Y0	Y3	Y5	Y7	Y9	Y10
3 million forest dependent households is enhanced in the MTA	increase in real income		target area and estimation	contracted for household survey						n
7. Forest/non forest based livelihoods of about 3 million households living in and around forests are diversified	▪ % of HH reporting diversification of income sources	Annual	Sample HH Survey	Local FD/local communities/Facilitating NGO	0%					3 million
	▪ % of HH reporting increase in number of days of employment in primary occupation	Annual	Sample HH Survey	Local FD/local communities/Facilitating NGO	0%					3 million

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