



Government of Mizoram

R F D

(Results-Framework Document)

for

Department of Environment, Forests & Climate Change(Draft)

(2017-2018)

Section 1: Vision, Mission, Objectives and Functions

Vision

Achieving well-stocked high-quality forests with rich floral and faunal diversity by maintaining ecological balance, environmental stability and ensuring sustainable natural resources while meeting the forest-based needs of present and future generations.

Mission

To increase the area under forest cover and improve the quality of existing forests thereby creating healthy environment for the people through the (1) application of the principles of sustainable management, (2) adoption of effective silvicultural practices, and (3) involvement of the local people actively in our efforts of planning, implementation, and maintaining a balance between conservation and development activities.

Objectives

- 1 Conservation and restoration of degraded forests/ wastelands by artificial regeneration and improvement in quality of existing forest
- 2 Effective implementation of various schemes under State Plan and Centrally sponsored afforestation, cultivation of NTFP such as bamboos and medicinal plants for livelihood support to the local people
- 3 Protection of forests from fire, encroachment and other biotic interferences.
- 4 Strengthening of infrastructure, Efficient use of IT, Research and Extension support for effective management of forests.
- 5 Scientific management of existing forests for sustainability, improvement of forest cover with people's participation
- 6 Protection and development of Fauna in the State by preservation of existing wildlife and its habitats, protection of rivers
- 7 Promotion of eco-tourism through development of potential sites
- 8 Addressing key concerns related to climate change through effective adaptation and mitigation efforts and Monitoring and Evaluation of such activities.
- 9 Control of pollution for better ambient environment through monitoring of air/water quality, and environmental education and awareness

Functions

- 1 Effective implementation of various acts/rules/regulations related to the forests and the wildlife.
- 2 Artificial regeneration through plantation of suitable species over highly degraded forest areas/wastelands and Aided natural regeneration for improving the quality of moderately degraded forests
- 3 Protection of forests from fire through creation and maintenance of firelines and engagement of firewatchers at vulnerable locations with active community participation
- 4 Preparation of Working Plans as per the National Working Plan Code for facilitating scientific management of the forests in Mizoram.
- 5 Habitat improvement for wildlife in protected areas and other forest areas including wetlands.
- 6 Effective implementation of various schemes (under State Plan as well as centrally sponsored) for afforestation and protection of forests such as Green Mizoram Program, National Afforestation Program, Intensification of Forest Management, 14th Finance Commission Share of taxes, Green India Mission, Conservation of Medicinal Plants, etc.
- 7 Regeneration/cultivation and scientific harvesting of Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFPs) particularly bamboos for providing livelihood support to the local people.
- 8 Research and extension support for conservation of the forests and preservation of wildlife.
- 9 Strengthening of Village Forest Development Committees (VFDCs) / Eco-Development Committees (EDCs) for ensuring active and constructive participation of the local people in scientific management of the forests.
- 10 Providing technical support, proper training and financial assistance to VFDCs/EDCs for value-addition to forest produce and establishing long-term strategic linkages to potential markets for value-added forest products.
- 11 Substantially, arranging the forest-based needs of the local people like timber and bamboos through departmental operation i.e. by extracting timber and bamboos on sustained yield basis (as per prescriptions given in the approved working plans), their transportation, and disposal at various Government Depots at the rates approved by the State Government.
- 12 Promoting scientific management of private forests/plantations by providing technical inputs/support whenever required.
- 13 Providing casual/seasonal employment to the local people while implementing various schemes.
- 14 Planning, implementation, and monitoring of suitable schemes aimed at arresting climate change and reducing its impacts.
- 15 Strengthening of institutional arrangements i.e. human resource development and capacity building for key stakeholders involved in scientific management of the forests.
- 16 Regular monitoring and evaluation of impacts/outcomes generated through implementation of schemes for conservation of forests and preservation of wildlife. Timely action on feedbacks received from internal as well as independent agencies engaged for such monitoring exercises.

Section 2: Inter se Priorities among Key Objectives, Success indicators and Targets

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value				
						Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor
						100%	90%	80%	70%	60%
[1] Conservation and restoration of degraded forests/ wastelands by artificial regeneration and improvement in quality of existing forest	10.00	[1.1] Raising of seedlings in nursery	[1.1.1] Naked and polypot seedlings.	Nos.	2.00	900000	810000	720000	630000	540000
			[1.1.2] Survival rate of plantation	%	1.00	95	85	76	66	57
		[1.2] Maintenance of last year plantation (AR) under National Afforestation Programme	[1.2.1] Extent of area maintain	Ha.	2.00	600	540	480	420	360
		[1.3] Maintenance of last year plantation (ANR) under NAP	[1.3.1] Extent of area maintain	Ha.	1.00	300	270	240	210	180
		[1.4] Maintenance of older plantations under NAP	[1.4.1] Vacancy filled area	Ha.	2.00	6000	5400	4800	4200	3600
		[1.5] Involvement of stakeholders in improving forest cover and capacity building under the umbrella of Joint Forest Management (JFM)	[1.5.1] VFDCs/ EDCs involved in afforestation	Nos.	1.00	200	180	160	140	120
			[1.5.2] Training and other capacity building activity.	Nos.	1.00	10	9	8	7	6
[2] Effective implementation of various schemes under State Plan and Centrally sponsored afforestation, cultivation of NTFP such as bamboos and medicinal plants for livelihood support to the local people	10.00	[2.1] Afforestation with tree species under CAMPA and Centrally Sponsored Scheme etc.	[2.1.1] Raising of seedlings in nursery under CAMPA	Nos.	1.00	800000	720000	640000	560000	480000

Section 2: Inter se Priorities among Key Objectives, Success indicators and Targets

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value						
						Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor		
						100%	90%	80%	70%	60%		
			[2.1.2] Extent of older non CA plantation maintain	Ha.	1.00	1000	900	800	700	600		
			[2.1.3] Area of CA older plantations	Ha.	2.00	2000	1800	1600	1400	1200		
		[2.2] Afforestation with bamboo species and maintenance under NABM	[2.2.1] Advance work of raising seedlings	Nos.	0.50	500000	450000	400000	350000	300000		
			[2.2.2] Older bamboo plantation in non-forest area maintained	Ha.	1.00	1200	1080	960	840	720		
			[2.2.3] Older bamboo plantation in forest area maintain	Ha.	1.00	3500	3150	2800	2450	2100		
			[2.2.4] VFDCs involved in afforestation	Nos.	0.50	60	54	48	42	36		
		[2.3] Conservation and augmentation of medicinal plants under NMPB etc.	[2.3.1] No of seedlings in nursery for MPCDA	Nos	1.00	40000	36000	32000	28000	24000		
			[2.3.2] No of seedlings for augmentation of medicinal plants	Nos	1.00	80000	72000	64000	56000	48000		
		[3] Protection of forests from fire, encroachment and other biotic interferences.	9.00	[3.1] Creation of fire line for protection	[3.1.1] Length of fireline	Km.	2.00	100	90	80	70	60
					[3.2] Maintenance of fire line	[3.2.1] Length of old fireline	Km.	1.00	100	90	80	70
[3.3] Engagement of firewatchers	[3.3.1] No of fire watchers			Nos.	2.00	100	90	80	70	60		
	[3.3.2] Fire Protection Squad in Districts			Nos	2.00	8	7	6	5	4		

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Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value				
						Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor
						100%	90%	80%	70%	60%
		[3.4] Patrolling in forest areas	[3.4.1] Ranges covered by Protection Division	Nos.	1.00	60	54	48	42	36
		[3.5] Installation of Controlling System for transit of Forest Produce and watch	[3.5.1] Operation of check post/check gate	Nos.	1.00	6	5	4	3	2
[4] Training, Research and Extension support for effective management of forests.	6.00	[4.1] Publication of Booklets/Pamphlets	[4.1.1] Publications made	Nos.	2.00	7	6	5	4	3
		[4.2] Training of Forest Officers outside and within the State	[4.2.1] No. of Forest Officers trained outside the state	Nos.	2.00	10	9	8	7	6
			[4.2.2] Training to Frontline Staffs at Forest Training School, Aizawl	Nos.	2.00	50	45	40	35	30
[5] Scientific management of existing forests for sustainability, improvement of forest cover with people's participation	8.00	[5.1] Preparation of working plans	[5.1.1] Divisions to cover	Nos.	1.00	4	3	2	1	0
		[5.2] Implementation of Working Plans	[5.2.1] No. of divisions implementing Working Plans	Nos.	1.00	4	3	2	1	0
		[5.3] Observation of States specific programmes for Environmental cause	[5.3.1] No. of seedlings planted/distributed on Green Mizoram Day	Nos.	2.00	300000	270000	240000	21000	180000

Section 2: Inter se Priorities among Key Objectives, Success indicators and Targets

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value				
						Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor
						100%	90%	80%	70%	60%
			[5.3.2] Organising of Fire Prevention Awareness Campaign during fire /dry season	Nos.	2.00	65	58	52	46	40
			[5.3.3] No. of Department involved	Nos.	1.00	30	27	24	21	18
			[5.3.4] No. of District covered	Nos.	1.00	8	7	6	5	4
[6] Protection and development of fauna in the State by preserving existing wildlife and providing healthy habitats	11.00	[6.1] Habitat improvement and implementation of Wildlife Management/Conservation Plan	[6.1.1] Implementation of WL Management/Conservation Plan	Nos.	2.00	10	9	8	7	6
			[6.1.2] Creation of grassland/fodder/fruit plantation	Ha.	0.50	20	18	16	14	12
			[6.1.3] Implementation of effective Anti-poaching scheme	Date	1.00	30/10/2017	30/11/2017	30/12/2017	30/01/2018	28/02/2018
			[6.1.4] Engagement of wildlife guard	Nos.	2.00	100	90	80	70	60
		[6.2] Relocation of families from wildlife sanctuary	[6.2.1] No of families relocated outside PA	Nos.	2.50	145	131	116	102	87
		[6.3] Community involvement in wildlife protection	[6.3.1] No. of EDCs involved in Wildlife management including detection of wildlife crime	Nos.	1.00	70	63	56	49	42
			[6.3.2] Individuals trained in awareness	Nos.	1.00	1200	1080	960	840	720

Section 2: Inter se Priorities among Key Objectives, Success indicators and Targets

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value				
						Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor
						100%	90%	80%	70%	60%
			campaign							
		[6.4] Development of wetlands	[6.4.1] Wetlands covered	Nos.	1.00	2.00	1.80	1.60	1.40	1.20
[7] Promotion of eco-tourism through development of potential sites	3.00	[7.1] Identification of sites for promotion of eco-tourism	[7.1.1] Potential sites to be identified	Nos.	1.00	3.00	2.7	2.4	2.1	1.8
		[7.2] Preparation of plan for development of eco-tourism	[7.2.1] Implementation of development activity	Date	1.00	15/11/2017	15/12/2017	15/01/2018	15/02/2018	15/03/2018
		[7.3] Linkage of Environment & Forest Department with other departments/institutes for	[7.3.1] Collaboration with other line Departments viz. Tourism, R & D etc. for execution of Eco Tourism activity	Date	1.00	25/11/2017	25/12/2017	25/01/2018	25/02/2018	25/03/2018
[8] Addressing key concerns related to climate change through effective adaptation and mitigation efforts , Monitoring and Evaluation of such activities, meeting and seminars/workshops	11.00	[8.1] Implementation of Green India Mission and Climate Change action plan	[8.1.1] Implementation of Perspective Plan	Nos.	1.00	8	7	6	5	4
			[8.1.2] Seedlings raised in nursery	Nos	2.50	8000000	7200000	6400000	5600000	4800000
			[8.1.3] Area of plantation under GIM	Ha	2.50	7000	6300	5700	5000	4300
		[8.2] Involvement of local people	[8.2.1] No. of VFDCs/GIM committee involve	Nos.	1.00	45	40	36	31	27
		[8.3] Arranging Climate Change meetings, workshop and seminars	[8.3.1] Individuals attending meetings/ seminar / workshops	No	1.00	100	90	80	70	60
		[8.4] Meeting of senior forest officers	[8.4.1] No. of Meetings to be held	Nos.	1.00	20	18	16	14	12
		[8.5] Scrutiny of monthly/quarterly/annual reports	[8.5.1]Percentage of Progress Reports to be scrutinized	%	1.00	100	90	80	70	60

Section 2: Inter se Priorities among Key Objectives, Success indicators and Targets

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value				
						Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor
						100%	90%	80%	70%	60%
		[8.6] Monitoring and evaluation of field works	[8.6.1] Percentage of Field Works monitored by higher officials and independent agencies	%	1.00	80	72	64	56	48
[9] Efficient use of IT, improvement in internal efficiency/responsiveness/service delivery etc of the department	11.00	[9.1] Improvement of GIS Cell	[9.1.1] Strengthening of GIS Cell	Nos.	1.00	1.00	0.80	0.60	0.40	0.20
		[9.2] Digitization and generation of improved maps through GIS	[9.2.1] Improvement of digitized map of Reserved Forests	Nos.	1.00	5	4	3	2	1
			[9.2.2] Improvement of digitized map of Protected Areas/Eco-Sensitive Zones	Nos.	1.50	10	9	8	7	6
			[9.2.3] Improvement of digitized map of Riverine Reserved Forests	Nos.	1.50	10	9	8	7	6
			[9.2.4] Mapping and digitization of natural/ community forests	Nos.	1.50	6	5	4	3	2
			[9.2.5] Digitization of CA plantations	Nos.	1.50	40	36	32	28	24
			[9.2.6] Mapping of fire affected areas	Nos.	2.00	900	810	720	630	540
			[9.3] Arranging slide shows ,film show and power point presentations	[9.3.1] Participation and presentations made	Nos.	1.00	10	9	8	7

Section 2: Inter se Priorities among Key Objectives, Success indicators and Targets

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value				
						Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor
						100%	90%	80%	70%	60%
[10] Regeneration/extraction and value-addition to forest produces and linkages to potential markets including reduction in carbon emission through improved technology under state and central projects	5.00	[10.1] Felling, extraction and Marketing of private bamboo	[10.1.1] No. of Bamboos harvest/ extract under the Guidelines	Nos.	1.00	1000000	900000	800000	700000	600000
		[10.2] Provision of technical support to bamboo planters under New Land Use Policy	[10.2.1] No. of beneficiaries under bamboo trade of NLUP	Nos	1.00	190	171	152	133	114
		[10.3] Reduction in carbon emission through efficient use of technology	[10.3.1] No of families receiving improved chulhas under NEDP	Nos.	2.00	220	198	176	154	132
		[10.4] Maintenance of Bamboo Processing Centre and establishing market linkages	[10.4.1] No. of staff and VFDC members given training by experts	Persons	0.50	30	27	24	21	18
			[10.4.2] No. of exhibition organized for bamboo based entrepreneurs	Nos.	0.50	2.00	1.80	1.60	1.40	1.20
[11] Improvement of ambient environment through monitoring of air/water quality, wildlife and environmental education campaigns	7.00	[11.1] Monitoring of air/water quality by State Pollution Control Board	[11.1.1] Water quality monitoring stations operated under NWMP	Nos.	1.00	56	50	44	38	32
			[11.1.2] Frequency of water quality monitoring	Nos.	0.50	12	11	10	9	8
			[11.1.3] Additional water sample test	Nos.	0.50	25	22	20	18	15
			[11.1.4] Air quality monitoring stations operated under NAMP	Nos.	0.50	11	10	9	8	7
			[11.1.5] Frequency of air quality monitoring	Nos.	0.50	104	90	80	70	60
			[11.1.6] Frequency of noise monitoring	Nos.	0.50	10	9	8	7	6

Section 2:

Inter se Priorities among Key Objectives, Success indicators and Targets

	Objective	Actions	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value				
						Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor
						100%	90%	80%	70%	60%
1	Efficient functioning of RFD system	Timely submission of Mid-Term achievement	On-time submission	Date	1	10/10/2017	17/10/2017	24/10/2017	30/10/2017	10/11/2017
		On time submission of Results 2017-18	On-time submission	Date	2	02/05/2018	03/05/2018	04/05/2018	05/05/2018	07/05/2018
2	Updating of Citizen's Charter	Updating of Citizen's Charter	On-time submission	Date	2	01/01/2018	10/01/2018	20/01/2018	30/01/2018	10/02/2018
3	Effective redressal of citizen's grievances	Timely disposal of citizen's grievances lodged through www.mipuiaw.nic.in	Citizen's grievances disposed off through www.mipuiaw.nic.in within 30 days	%	1	100	90	80	70	60
4	Simplification of Internal Procedures for Effective Public Service	Examination & Simplification of Internal Procedures	No of Internal Procedures Simplified	Nos	2	5	4	3	2	1
5	Publication of e-book of important achievements	Timely publication of e-book for the year 2016-17	On-time publication and uploading it in the Departmental websites	Date	2	01/07/2017	10/07/2017	20/07/2017	31/07/2017	10/08/2017
TOTAL WEIGHT FOR MANDATORY SUCCESS INDICATORS					10					

* Mandatory Objective(s)

Section 3 : Acronym

Sl.No	Acronym	Description
1	ANR	ANR stands for Aided Natural Regeneration. It is an afforestation scheme involving enrichment planting of seedlings under growth or open/gap areas to assist natural regeneration of forests
2	AR	AR stands for Artificial Regeneration. It is an afforestation scheme involving clearance of degraded forest/wasteland and planting of seedlings thereon for regeneration of forests
3	EDC	EDC stands for Eco Development Committee. A village committee comprising locals and Forest Department field staffs for better management of forest and wildlife
4	Forests	It consists of statutorily notified forests as well as other Government Forests. As per India State of Forest Report, 2015 of Forest Survey of India, Mizoram has 60.49 % of open forests. A large extent of open forests, particularly in the hilly terrain, can have devastating impact on the normal structure and the delicate inter-dependencies of diverse flora and fauna in the forest eco-system. The situation is likely to be further aggravated by the prevalence of shifting cultivation in the State. These two critical issues the openness in forest canopy and the practice of shifting cultivation call for an urgent need to suitably formulate and effectively implement result-oriented forest conservation strategies. Realizing the need for enforcing effective forest management practices, the Department of Environment and Forests in the State has set an inspiring vision to achieve well-stocked high quality forests with rich bio-diversity for maintaining ecological balance.
5	GIS	GIS stands for Geographical Information System. A geographic information system (GIS) is a computer system designed to capture, store, manipulate, analyze, manage, and present all types of geographical data
6	GPS	GPS stands for Global Positioning System. It is a satellite navigation system used to determine ground position and velocity (location, speed and direction)
7	JFM	JFM stands for Joint Forest Management. A Centrally Sponsored program for management of forest with active participation of local people
8	NAP	NAP stands for National Afforestation Program. It is a centrally sponsored program for afforestation executed under the umbrella of JFM Principle
9	NLUP& NEDP	NLUP stands for New Land Use Policy, NEDP for New Economic Development Policy. They are flagship programmes of current Ministry of Mizoram, whereby each beneficiary will receive financial assistance of about Rs. 1 Lakh for establishment of settled, sustainable and permanent occupation under different trade options .
10	NTFP	NTFP stands for Non Timber Forest Produce. All kinds of forest produces other than timber such as bamboo, cane, broom grass, thatch grass, medicinal plants, aromatic plants, honey etc.
11	VFDC	VFDC stands for Village Forest Development Committee. A village level committee comprising locals and Forest Department staffs constituted under Joint Forest Management (JFM) program for better and meaningful involvement of the local people in forest management
12	Working PLAN	A written document for proper management of forest and wildlife for a particular forest division for a certain period of time, normally 10 years

Section 3: Description and Definition of Success Indicators and Proposed Measurement Methodology

Sl.No	Success indicator	Description	Measurement	General Comments
1	[1.1.1] Seedlings raised in nurseries	Raising of healthy seedlings is key to success of plantation	Seedlings raised in various nurseries of the Department would be counted	Seedlings raised in various nurseries should be healthy and of good quality. Source of data Principal Chief Conservator of Forests Office
2	[1.1.2] Survival rate of seedlings planted	Survival of the seedlings planted depends on the quality of seedlings, and regular weeding of the plantation	The survival rate of the seedlings is how many of them are well established out of the total number of seedlings planted. It is expressed mostly in %	A good survival rate of seedlings is one important key to a successful plantation. Source of data Principal Chief Conservator of Forests Office
3	[1.2.1] Extent of area maintain	Area under well stocked forest cover will increase through plantation on wastelands/degraded forests	Afforested areas will be surveyed, measured and mapped. Geo-coordinates will be recorded for such areas	Planted areas must be maintained for making well-stocked cover. Source of data Principal Chief Conservator of Forests Office
4	[1.3.1] Extent of ANR area maintain	Regular maintenance of older plantations is required for achieving high survival percentage and optimum growth	Weeding and vacancy filling gets confirmed if plantation is found healthy and fast growing with high survival percentage	Weeding and vacancy filling must be done at regular intervals. Source of data Principal Chief Conservator of Forests Office
5	[1.4.1] Vacancy filling and maintenance	A new mutually beneficial relationship is established between the forest, the people and the State through VFDCs/EDCs	Number of VFDCs/EDCs actively participating in forestry activities as well as total members male and female in these committees will reflect the extent of peoples participation in enrichment, protection and sustainable management of the forests	VFDCs/EDCs participation and involvement in various forestry works must be encouraged and facilitated. Source of data Principal Chief Conservator of Forests Office
6	[1.5.1] VFDCs/ EDCs involved in afforestation	Peoples participation is one important feature of JFM for better management of forests and afforestation program	How many VFDCs/EDCs are involved in afforestation program under NAP	Community involvement for better forest management which helps in inculcating a sense of ownership of forests to the public. Source of data Principal Chief Conservator of Forests Office
7	[1.5.2] Training and other capacity building activity given to various stakeholders under JFM	Awareness and education on forest management is essential for sensitization of the people as well as efficient functioning of forest staffs	Training and capacity building program should be organized as much as possible	Conservation and management of forests could be satisfactory only when supplemented by the technical skills and public support. Source of data Principal Chief Conservator of Forests Office
8	[2.1.1] Seedlings raised in nurseries under CAMPA	Raising of adequate quality planting materials of desired species suitable for the target area	Requirement based availability at a given point & time and at a given place will be enumerated	Production of adequate and high grade planting materials is the backbone of success for afforestation works

Section 3: Description and Definition of Success Indicators and Proposed Measurement Methodology

Sl.No	Success indicator	Description	Measurement	General Comments
9	[2.1.2] Extent of Older non-CA plantation	Afforestation of degraded forest by seedling planting in connection with project taken up by state. Maintenance of plantation created under CAMPA other than Compensatory afforestation scheme.	Areas regenerated by planting seedlings through AR and areas enriched through ANR are surveyed, measured and mapped with Geo-coordinates	Open and degraded forests will improve by this. Source of data Principal Chief Conservator of Forests Office
10	[2.1.3] Maintenance of CA older plantations	Regular maintenance of older plantation is required for achieving high survival percentage and optimum growth	Weeding and vacancy filling get confirmed if the forest/plantation is found healthy and fast growing	Weeding and vacancy filling must be done at regular interval. Source of data Principal Chief Conservator of Forests Office
11	[2.2.1] Area of Bamboo Plantation to raise inside forest area	Bamboo Plantation raised by the Department on Government as well as other degraded forest lands. Seedlings are to raise for successful plantations.	Measurement to be made in terms of area coverage in hectare	Poor-mans timber having multi uses in all demographic habitations requires replenishing as it is being exploited indiscriminately
12	[2.2.2] Area of Bamboo Plantation to raise outside forest area	Bamboo Plantation raised by the Department on non forest lands	Measurement to be made in terms of area coverage in hectare	The green Gold is also regenerating by itself. But natural regeneration needs supplement in the form of plantation
13	[2.2.3] Area of older Bamboo Plantation to maintain	Bamboo Plantations raised on forest and non forest lands in the past by the Department	All areas under maintenance will be added and recorded in terms of hectares	Provision of effective after care is a part and parcel for successful plantation
14	[2.2.4] VFDCs involved in afforestation activity under NABM	Mutually beneficial relationship is established between the forest, the people and the State through VFDCs/EDCs	Number of VFDCs actively participating in forestry activities as well as total members male and female	VFDCs/EDCs involvement and participation in various forestry works must be encouraged and facilitated. Source of data Principal Chief Conservator of Forests Office
15	[2.3.1] Raising seedlings for Medicinal Plantation	Quality planting materials and regular maintenance of medicinal plantation is required for high survival percentage and optimum growth	Weeding and vacancy filling are important activities for maintenance of older plantation	Weeding and vacancy filling must be done at regular intervals. Source of data Principal Chief Conservator of Forests Office
16	[2.3.2] Raising seedlings for augmentation of Medicinal Plantation	Quality planting materials and regular maintenance of medicinal plantation is required for high survival percentage and optimum growth	Weeding and vacancy filling are important activities for maintenance of older plantation	Weeding and vacancy filling must be done at regular intervals. Source of data Principal Chief Conservator of Forests Office
17	[3.1.1] Length of Fireline	Cleared area or line to break spreading of jungle fire from one place to another	Approximately 4m wide cleared of vegetation as long as required	Fire line is an essential man made intervention for effective protection of forest from fire outbreak. Source of data Principal Chief Conservator of Forests Office
18	[3.2.1] Length of Fireline to maintain	Maintenance of fireline is required for forest/plantation protection	Length is measured in kilometers with survey equipments	Creation of fireline at relevant location is very essential. Source of data Principal Chief Conservator of Forests Office

Section 3: Description and Definition of Success Indicators and Proposed Measurement Methodology

SI.No	Success indicator	Description	Measurement	General Comments
19	[3.3.1] Fire watchers engaged	Fire watchers are engaged to promptly report the incidence of fire and take all measures to extinguish the fire	Fire watchers are engaged on a daily basis for a few months of dry season in a year and posted at locations which are fire prone area	Forest fire is a big problem and it can be tackled in this manner. Source of data Principal Chief Conservator of Forests Office
20	[3.4.1] Ranges covered by Protection Division and Territorial Division	Intensive and regular patrolling in the forest which are vulnerable to biotic interference is required	Forest areas in various ranges will be identified for patrolling and if needed assistance of territorial field staff or district police may be taken	Maximum number of forest range will be covered under regular patrolling. Source of data Principal Chief Conservator of Forests Office
21	[3.5.1] Operation of check post/check gate	A permanent structure constructed to man by Department staff continuously for controlling illegal flow of forest produce	It will be measured in terms of numbers	One of the most useful methods for effective protection of forest is regular operation of forest check-gates
22	[4.1.1] Publications made	Publication of official documents, journals and reports in the form of book, pamphlets etc. is required for various purposes	Number of publications would be recorded	Publication of journals/leaflets for forest and wildlife extension purposes contribute a lot for achievement of goal
23	[4.2.1] No. of Forest Officers to train	Forest subject, being a life science subject closely associated with environmental issues is a scientific subject changing fast with time. It is therefore, unavoidable to update the officer working with the subject regularly to enable them cope with changing trends	Number of trainings conducted, venue and no. of trainees etc. to be recorded	Capacity building is nowadays one of the most important tools in human resource management. Training is the sub-menu of capacity building
24	[4.2.2] Training to Frontline Staffs at Forest Training School, Aizawl	Despite provisions of fundamental trainings for different levels of frontline staff, regular training courses viz. condensed course, refreshers course, theme based course etc. are necessary to revive and revamp aging staff	Place, period, training theme, number of training, number of trainees etc.	Apart from regular employees, other non-regular employees engaged on contract, muster roll etc. requires training on need base
25	[5.1.1] Divisions to cover	Focus will be on preparation of working plans for ensuring sustainable management of the forests	Emphasis will be made to cover maximum numbers of forest divisions under approved working plans	Approved working plans will help in smooth functioning of the Divisions. Source of data Principal Chief Conservator of Forests Office
26	[5.2.1] No. of divisions implementing Working Plans	Focus will be on preparation of working plans for ensuring sustainable management of the forests	Emphasis will be made to cover maximum numbers of forest Divisions under approved Working Plans	Approved Working Plans will help in smooth functioning of the divisions. Source of data Principal Chief Conservator of Forests Office

Section 3: Description and Definition of Success Indicators and Proposed Measurement Methodology

Sl.No	Success indicator	Description	Measurement	General Comments
27	[5.3.1] No. of seedlings planted/distributed on Green Mizoram Day	Green Mizoram Day is celebrated State wide since 1999 by observing the day with mass planting. It is observed to create Public Awareness on planting of trees and to make the State green. 11th is now selected permanently to observe Green Mizoram Day	Number of seedlings planted on the day and distributed to the general public would be recorded	The programme was initially launched as Green Aizawl Programme enlarged and renamed as Green Mizoram Programme to cover the whole state
28	[5.3.2] Organising of Fire Prevention Awareness Campaign during Fire Prevention Week	State level Fire Prevention Committee yearly select one week duration in February to be observed as Fire Prevention Week. During the week, mass awareness programme is launched to educate the Public	No. of Public Awareness Campaign conducted at various levels would be sum up and recorded	Extensive Awareness Campaign to educate the students, youths and general public yields fruitful results
29	[5.3.3] No. of Department involved	Almost all line Departments are involved in observation of Green Mizoram Day	No. of Departments directly associated with celebration of Green Mizoram Day to be recorded	Working of Govt. Departments under one umbrella Programme bring out good result in all respects
30	[5.3.4] No. of District covered	All districts are covered in Green Mizoram Programme as well as Fire Prevention Awareness Campaigns	Number of Districts covered in the Programme to be counted and recorded	Wide observance throughout the State
31	[6.1.1] Implementation of WL Management/Conservation Plan	Management of protected areas has been made as per plan prepared by efficient manager to protect, conserve and develop Sanctuaries or National Parks on scientific lines	Time period of 10/15 or 20 years as the case may be	Except under circumstances beyond control the manager of Conservation areas should not deviate from the Conservation/Management Plan without approval of the Chief Wildlife Warden. Source of data Principal Chief Conservator of Forests Office
32	[6.1.2] Creation of grassland/fodder/fruit plantation	In order to improve habitat of wildlife, it is necessary to have grasslands of fruit bearing trees for the growing animals	Measurement is to be taken in terms of hectare coverage	Achievement would be based on approval of the management Plan for P.A
33	[6.1.3] Implementation of effective Anti-poaching scheme	Implementation of effective antipoaching Scheme is highly crucial for Wildlife Protection as poaching of wild animals is still rampant in the State	No. of anti-poaching unit run by the Department and anti-poaching Scheme executed to be counted	Establishment and maintenance of anti-poaching squad and implementation of anti-poaching Scheme is expected to reduce poaching incidence
34	[6.1.4] Engagement of wildlife guard	Protected Areas have to be protected effectively from poaching. Wildlife Guards will protect the Protected Areas	No. of Wildlife Guards engaged would be counted	Engagement of Wildlife Guards will enhance protection of wild animals, birds and their habitats

Section 3: Description and Definition of Success Indicators and Proposed Measurement Methodology

Sl.No	Success indicator	Description	Measurement	General Comments
35	[6.3.1] No of families relocated outside protected area.	Under the relocation scheme to create inviolate area for wildlife inhabitants leaving inside the PA are relocated on their will outside the protected area	Villagers are paid certain amount of fund at their will and are shifted outside.	They are free to opt either to move anywhere or to stay in a new location to arrange for them.
36	[6.3.1] No. of EDCs involved in Wildlife management including detection of wildlife crime	Each village or locality forms a community. The community may be big or small depending on the size of households of families residing in the village or town	Community involvement is a key to success for conservation of Wildlife, which has been received from locals, reputed NGOs like YMA (Young Mizo Association), ASEP (Association for Environment Protection) etc.	Community involvement is a key to success for conservation of Wildlife as the Mizos enjoys close- knit society in which every citizen can partake in Wildlife and environmental management. Source of data Principal Chief Conservator of Forests Office
37	[6.3.2] Individuals trained in awareness campaign	Locals are also to be trained for inculcation of importance of wildfire and forest	Focus will be on the training of locals	Awareness campaign is a very important activity for sensitization of the locals to get involved in wildlife management. Source of data Principal Chief Conservator of Forests Office
38	[6.4.1] Wetlands covered	Wetlands will be developed and maintained for attracting migratory birds and providing habitats to wildlife. Wetlands provide home for flora and fauna including micro organisms, threatened plants and animals	Two wetlands Tamdil and Palak are currently being developed and maintained by the department	Wetlands development and maintenance shall be supplemented by developing ecotourism at these sites. Source of data Principal Chief Conservator of Forests Office
39	[7.1.1] Potential sites to be identified	Eco-tourism is eco-friendly and sustainable way of developing the potential areas	Number of sites potential for eco-tourism would be recorded	Development of eco-tourism is a sustainable way of managing forest and other landscapes. With active cooperation of line Departments, good achievement is expected
40	[7.2.1] Implementation of development activity	A good plan is necessary to implement the project cleared by competent authority	Depending on the number of potential sites identified, the number of Master Plan will vary	A good Plan should be workable, need based and best suited for the selected sites
41	[7.3.1] Collaboration with other line Departments viz. Tourism, R & D etc. for execution of Eco Tourism activity	For effective planning and implementation of eco-Tourism Project, good cooperation and coordination with line Departments is very much needed	Number of formal meeting and agreement made between the departments will be recorded	A wider collaboration involving more line departments is expected to give better performance
42	[8.1.1] Implementation of Perspective Plan	It is one of the 8 missions in the National Action Plan for Climate Change formulated in 2008	Target landscapes would be counted and achievement recorder based on the target	GIM not only focus on greening of landscapes, but also greening of economy by improving livelihood opportunities of the rural poor
43	[8.1.1] Implementation of Perspective Plan	It is one of the 8 missions in the National Action Plan for Climate Change formulated in 2008	Target landscapes would be counted and achievement recorder based on the target	GIM not only focus on greening of landscapes, but also greening of economy by improving livelihood opportunities of the rural poor

Section 3: Description and Definition of Success Indicators and Proposed Measurement Methodology

Sl.No	Success indicator	Description	Measurement	General Comments
44	[8.1.2]Seedlings raised in nursery	Green India Mission is sanctioned for some states. It is one of the 8 missions under Climate Change action plan. To increase and improve green area of the country seedlings are to plant in areas covered by the scheme	Target landscapes would be counted and achievement recorder based on the target	GIM not only focus on greening of landscapes, but also greening of economy by improving livelihood opportunities of the rural poor
45	[8.1.3]Area of plantation under GIM	Green India Mission is sanctioned for some states. It is one of the 8 missions under Climate Change action plan. To increase and improve green area of the country seedlings are to plant in areas covered by the scheme	Target landscapes would be counted and achievement recorder based on the target	GIM not only focus on greening of landscapes, but also greening of economy by improving livelihood opportunities of the rural poor
46	[8.2.1] No. of VFDCs to involve	Village Forest Development Committees are expected to play key role in the Project implementation	Identified VFDCs would be recorded and those who play active role would be recorded	VFDCs would form the primary functioning of the project
47	[8.3.1] No. of Meetings to be held	Meeting of Officers to discuss issues pertaining to climate change and related matters needs to be held at frequent intervals	Achievement would be calculated in terms of no. of meeting formally held in a year	Such meeting could be held on need base or at regular intervals
48	[8.5.1] Percentage of Progress Reports to be scrutinized	Various reports on adaption, mitigation efforts and monitoring and evaluation of such activities relating to climate change to be scrutinized	Percentage of submission of such reports would be counted	Careful scrutiny of the reports is necessary to maintain check and balance
49	[8.6.1] Percentage of Field Works to be monitored by higher officials and other independent agencies	Timely and adequate monitoring and evaluation of works executed at field levels is a prime important to achieve the goal	Percentage of works covered by the monitoring and evaluation officer/team to be stated	Effective monitoring and evaluation can enhance the output
50-	[9.1.1] Improvement of GIS Cell	Setting up of GIS Cell is the utmost importance for generating maps and data based on reliable GPS data	The assessment/measurement of plantation area, location of RF, PA and other related matters essential for effective forest management could be obtained	GIS intensifies effective implementation of forestry activities. Source of data GIS, PCCF Office
51	[9.2.1] Improvement of digitized map of Reserved Forests	Digitization of RF and other notified forest helps in survey and demarcation of the areas	Assessment of area, distance of RF could be easily done from digitized RF boundaries	Scientific management of Forest could not be achieved without precise and reliable satellite mapping. Source of data GIS, PCCF Office
52	[9.2.2] Improvement of digitized map of Protected Areas/Eco-Sensitive Zones	The boundaries of Protected Areas are to be digitized using GIS	Number of protected areas digitized	This will help in effective and efficient planning and implementation of various schemes/programs. Source of data GIS, PCCF Office

Section 3: Description and Definition of Success Indicators and Proposed Measurement Methodology

Sl.No	Success indicator	Description	Measurement	General Comments
53	[9.2.3] Improvement of digitized map of Riverine Reserved Forests	Riverine Reserved Forests had been notified along 16 major rivers of the State in 1956. All these Riverine Reserved Forests have to be digitized with GIS Software	Counting of achievement would be recorded in number	Introduction of GIS based decision support systems has necessitated digitization of all forest boundaries
54	[10.1.1] No. of Private Bamboos harvested/extracted under the Guidelines	The Guidelines provides scientific management of non-forest areas	Private bamboo planters earned livelihood support with sustainable management of bamboo forest. Private land owners are allowed to harvest bamboo culms mature enough for utilization under sustainable management	More technical and effective value addition process is required. Source of data General Branch, PCCF Office
55	[10.2.1] No. of beneficiaries under bamboo trade of NLUP	The flagship program (New Land Use Policy) NLUP of the current Ministry in the State is also being implemented under Forest Department	Number of beneficiaries under bamboo trade	Locals are persuaded to take up bamboo plantation under NLUP for sustainable economic improvement. Source of data CF (R& D) & DFO, Forest Resources Division
56	[10.3.1] No of families receiving improved chulhas under NEDP	The flagship programme is followed by NEDP being implemented to uplift the livelihood of poor villagers	Number of beneficiaries presently targeted are to get power saving device from the government	This will go a long way in reducing emission which will give rise to increase sequestration of carbon
57	[10.4.1] No. of staff and VFDC members trained in bamboo model value addition center by experts	Value addition to forest produce will ensure additional income to VFDCs/EDCs	Bamboo value addition center a center of excellencies setup at Lengpui. More such centers may come up in future	Value addition centers to be setup after proper resource and market study. In order to make productive, the stakeholders are to be given proper training on operation. Source of data Planning Cell, PCCF Office
58	[10.4.2] No. of exhibition organized for bamboo based entrepreneurs for marketing	The State is bestowed with a high growing stock of bamboos, spreading in different bamboo bearing areas. Value addition of bamboo is being done in various ways	Total number of such exhibition during the year has to be reported	Exhibition of well designed, cost effective and locally demanded materials would favorably influence its sale
59	[11.1.1] Water quality monitoring stations operated under NWMP	Monitoring of quality of water is being done regularly by Mizoram Pollution Control Board from 6 existing stations. 50 additional stations are approved by CPCB and water quality monitoring is regularly necessary to carry out.	56 stations of water quality monitoring are operated under MPCB	Monitoring of quality of water sample available in the State is important for planning effective measures to improve the same. Source of data Mizoram Pollution Control Board
60	[11.1.2] Frequency of water quality monitoring	Monitoring of quality of water is being done regularly by Mizoram Pollution Control Board	Monthly monitoring of water quality	Monitoring of quality of water sample available in the State is important for planning effective measures to improve the same. Source of data Mizoram Pollution Control Board

Section 3: Description and Definition of Success Indicators and Proposed Measurement Methodology

Sl.No	Success indicator	Description	Measurement	General Comments
61	[11.1.3] Additional water sample test	Mizoram Pollution Control Board conducted random sample tests for water regularly in addition to each regular water quality monitoring	How many water sample are collected randomly for such test	Collection of random water sample being done from water holes/point in local areas. This gives more comprehensive data for monitoring of water quality. Source of data Mizoram Pollution Control Board
62	[11.1.4] Air quality monitoring stations operated under NAMP	Ambient air quality monitoring stations in the State are established in various parts of the State under the CPCBs sponsored National Air Monitoring Programme (NAMP) after due approval of the site by Central Pollution Control Board	Monitoring is performed by modified West and Gaeke method for SO _x , gravimetric method for RSPM and SPM etc. Sodium arsenite Method for NO _x	Monitoring of quality of air sample available in the State is important for planning effective measures to improve the same. Source of data ? Mizoram Pollution Control Board
63	[11.1.5] Frequency of air quality monitoring	Monitoring is done as per the CPCBs prescribed frequency normally twice a week totaling to a minimum of 104 monitoring per year by Mizoram Pollution Control Board	Samples for RSPM and SPM are taken on 8 hourly basis for 24 hours. Gaseous parameters like SO _x , NO _x are being monitored on 4 hourly basis for 24 hours	Monitoring of quality of air in the State is important for planning effective measures to improve the same.
64	[11.1.6] Frequency of noise monitoring	Noise level monitoring is being done from ambient and specific source. Ambient noise monitoring is performed at the 4 NAMP stations in Aizawl (as the board has only 4 noise meter). Data from specific source are being collected from Industrial units. Additional monitoring is done during Diwali and Christmas/New Year festivals	Noise is measured in decibels using the CPCB approved equipments	Studies constitute baseline data for abating noise pollution in the State
65	[11.2.1] Awareness generation campaigns and programs organised	Inculcation of responsibility for environmental protection to students and general public is focused	To how much degree the general public could be mobilized for participation in environmental cause by giving awareness	Awareness campaigns are one of the effective tools for changing the mindset of the public. Source of data Mizoram Pollution Control Board
66	[11.2.2] Organisations/Educational Institutions covered	Various schools, colleges and other educational institutes that will be covered	Number of schools, colleges and other educational institutes covered under such campaigns	These actions will leave a strong impact and provide long term gains towards sustainability. Source of data Mizoram Pollution Control Board & Forest Extension Division
67	[11.2.3] Number of Eco Clubs and Environmental NGOs engaged	Activities of Eco-clubs and NGOs engaged in environmental awareness building and education	Number of such activities carried out	These actions will leave a strong impact and provide long term gains towards sustainability. Source of data Mizoram Pollution Control Board & Forest Extension Division

Section 3: Description and Definition of Success Indicators and Proposed Measurement Methodology

Sl.No	Success indicator	Description	Measurement	General Comments
68	[11.3.1] Consent to establish and operate industries under different categories viz. Red, Orange and Green	As per the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, all industrial units should obtain consent to establish and consent to operate prior to establishment and operation of various industries	Consent is a two tier mechanism. Consent To Establish (CTE) is to be obtained before installation of Industrial Unit and Consent To Operate (CTO) before operation of the same unit. Consent issued by MPCB is based on data furnished by units and inspection for availability of pollution control device and suitability of the site	List of consent granted with other details could be obtained from MPCB
69	[11.4.1] Authorization to Hospitals/Clinics under Bio-Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998	MPCB is the prescribed authority for enforcement of Bio Medical Waste Rules	All HCFs should establish pollution control device as per schedule I of the Bio Medical Waste Rules	List of authorized units with other details could be obtained from the MPCB
70	[11.4.2] Monitoring of vehicular emission under Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989	In order to reduce air pollution, vehicular emission has to be measured and appropriate actions should be taken under Central Motor Vehicle Rules	Total number of vehicles tested for the emission would be available from the MPCB Office	Testing of emission is required for improving ambient air quality

Section 4: Specific Performance Requirements from other Departments

Location Type	State	Organisation Type	Organisation Name	Relevant Success Indicator	What is your requirement from this organisation	Justification for this requirement	Please quantify your requirement from this Organisation	What happens if your requirement is not met.
Central Government		Ministry	Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change	[1.1.1] Seedlings raised in nurseries	Financial Support	Conservation and restoration of degraded forests/wastelands (Artificial Regeneration)	To produce 9 lakh seedlings	The degraded forests/wastelands will not improve
			-do-	[1.2.1] Extent of area maintain	Financial support	Once created it is a committed liability to maintain	For maintaining 600 Ha. plantation	Maintenance operation shall suffer causing failure
			-do-	[1.3.1] Extent of existing forest enriched.	Financial support	Once created it is a committed liability to maintain	For maintaining 300 Ha. plantation	Maintenance operation shall suffer
			-do-	[1.4.1] Vacancy filling and maintenance	Financial support	Casualty needs filling and maintenance	For raising 6000 Ha. plantation	Maintenance operation shall suffer
			-do-	[2.1.2] Raising of seedlings in nursery	Financial support	Afforestation by AR and existing forests improved by ANR	For raising above 1000 Ha. plantaion	Degraded forests/existing forests will not improve
		Ministry of Agriculture	[2.2.1] Advance work of raising seedlings	Financial Support	Restoration of degraded bamboo forests	For Afforestation of 1600 Ha with bamboo species	Degraded bamboo forests will not improve	
		-do-	[2.2.3] Older bamboo plantation in forest area	Financial support	Once created has to maintain for successful afforestation	Maintaining 3500 ha of bamboo plantation	Created successful plantation may fail later	
		Ministry of AYUSH	[2.3.1] Nursery for MPCDA	Financial Support	In-situ and ex-situ conservation of medicinal plants is possible only with quality planting materials	Medicinal area of 400 ha will be created	Loss of valuable diverse medicinal plants	
		Ministry of AYUSH	[2.3.2]Seedlings for augmentation of medicinal plants	Financial sanction	In-situ and ex-situ conservation of medicinal plants is possible only with quality planting materials	Medicinal area of 400 ha will be created	Medicinal plants require augmentation if not highly valued rare plants shall vanish soon	
		Ministry of EF & CC	[3.1.1] Length of Fireline	Financial support	Fire heavily licked and impoverished our vegetation	For creating 100 Kms. fireline	Forest and its wealth is reduced	
-do-	[3.2.1] Length of Fireline to maintain	Fund support	Protection of forests from fire	For maintaining 100 Kms. fireline	Frequent Forest Fire occur			

Section 4: Specific Performance Requirements from other Departments

Location Type	State	Organization Type	Organization Name	Relevant Success Indicator	What is your requirement from this organization	Justification for this requirement	Please quantify your requirement from this Organization	What happens if your requirement is not met.
Central Government		Ministry	Ministry of EF & CC	[3.3.1] Fire watchers engaged	Financial support	Protection of forests from fire, encroachment and other biotic interferences	Funds for engaging 100 labors	Frequent Forest Fires, encroachment and other biotic interferences occur
			-do-	[3.4.1] Fire protection squad	Financial support	Protection from illegalities to prevent, protect and increase forest wealth	Fire Squad shall be placed in 8 districts	Frequent Forest Fires, encroachment and other biotic interference
			-do-	[5.1.1] Divisions to cover	Timely approval of Working Plans	Sustainable management of the forests with peoples participation	To approve Working Plans of 4 forest divisions	Forestry activities have to be carried out without long term planning
			-do-	[6.1.1] Implementation of WL Management/ Conservation Plan	Financial and Technical Support	Conservation of Wildlife in protected areas is to be done as per approved Wildlife Management/Conservation Plan	To implement management plan for 10 protected areas	Loss of Wildlife and their habitats
			-do-	[6.2.1] Relocation of families	Financial and technical support	To make inviolate area of wildlife habitat	Rs 1450 lakh to compensate villagers	Wild animal and their habitats are dwindling fastly
			-do-	[6.3.1] No. of EDCs involved in Wildlife management including detection of wildlife crime	Financial support of MoEF&CC. Moral and man power support from community	Preservation of existing wildlife by providing healthy habitats for them	To activate and motivate 70 nos. Eco Development Committees in wildlife protection	Financial and Community support is a must for successful conservation
			-do-	[6.4.1] Wetlands covered	Financial support	Preservation of existing Wetlands by providing healthy habitats for plants and animals	To manage recognized wetlands	Wildlife habitats degrade
			Min of Tourism and MoEF & CC	[7.2.1] Implementation of developmental activity	Technical and financial support	Tourism is one potential for development of the state	Visitors of thousand foreigners and outsiders are expected	Eco-tourism development shall suffer

Section 4:

Specific Performance Requirements from other Departments

Location Type	State	Organisation Type	Organisation Name	Relevant Success Indicator	What is your requirement from this organisation	Justification for this requirement	Please quantify your requirement from this Organisation	What happens if your requirement is not met.
Central Government		Ministry	MoEF & CC	[8.1.1] Plantation under Green India Mission	Financial sanction	Waste and degraded lands are to develop to mitigate Climate Change impact.	Area covering 7000 ha of community and forest area is being taken up for GIM	Afforestation work to make Green India shall fail.
			-do-	[9.1.1] Strengthening of GIS Cell	Financial and technical	Strengthening of GIS Cell is required for efficient forest management	To strengthen departmental GIS Cell	Lack of modern and updated techniques for forest management
			-do-	[11.1.2] Frequency of water quality monitoring	Financial and technical support	Monitoring of water quality is required for assessment of impurities present	To function all monitoring stations	Lack of proper monitoring of water quality

Section 5: Outcome/Impact of the department

Outcome/Impact of Department/Ministry	Jointly responsible for influencing this outcome / impact with the following department (s) / jointly responsible for influencing this outcome/impact with the following departments/ ministries	Success Indicator	Unit	FY 15/16	FY 16/17	FY 17/18	FY 18/19	FY 19/20
1.Conservation and restoration of degraded forests with tree spp by Artificial Regeneration	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change; State Environment, Forest and Climate Change Department and Local Community	[1.2.1] Extent of degraded forest maintain/ afforest	Ha.	2070	600	600	650	700
2. Improvement in quality of existing forests by Aided Natural Regeneration (ANR)	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Govt. of India the concerned Departments of the State Govt.	[1.3.1] Extent of existing forest restocked/ enriched	Ha.	1065	300	300	700	700
3. Involvement of local communities in scientific management of the forests	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, the State Govt. and the Village Committee	[1.5.1] No. of VFDCs involved in afforestation programs such as NAP, NABM etc.	Nos.	373	250	200	230	240
4. Protection of forest from fire, encroachment and other biotic interferences	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, the State Govt. and the Village Councils	[3.1.1]Creation of fireline	Km	100	100	100	150	180
		[3.3.1] Engaging fire watchers for watch and ward forest	Nos.	-	-	100	120	150
5. Scientific Management of Forests	Regional office of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Shillong	[5.2.1] No. of approved Working Plan under implementation	Nos.	5	4	4	7	8

