

State Specific Schemes

1. Chhattisgarh

Paudha Praday Yojana

This scheme has launched by the State government for the interested beneficiaries living in the district headquarters. Under this scheme, the beneficiaries living in the district headquarters can raise the demand for the sapling of the desired species to undertake any afforestation in their premises.

The interested persons can raise their demand for the plants to the designated officers/ nodal officers of the divisional forest office, which shall be home delivered by the forest department free of cost. It is envisaged that this scheme shall help raise awareness about urban plantations and shall further help in improving the tree cover in the urban environment

Hariyali Prasar Yojana

The Hariyali Prasar Scheme has been launched to promote agroforestry and the economic enhancement of the village communities in the State of Chhattisgarh. Under the Scheme, the beneficiaries identified from among the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and General category would be given minimum of 50 and maximum of 5000 plants of their selected tree species for undertaking plantation on their waste and fallow lands.

Under the Scheme, the cost for the digging of pits as per specifications shall be borne by the beneficiaries. The scheme will however provide the maintenance costs at the rate of Rs.1/- per plant/year for the next two years. Khamhar (*Gmelina arborea*), Bans (*Bambusa balcooa*), Sagaun (*Tectona grandis*), Amla (*Embilica officinalis*), Kathal (*Artocarpus heterophyllus*), Nilgiri (*Eucalyptus globulus*), Shisham (*Dalbergia sissoo*), Munga (*Moringa oleifera*), Siras (*Albizzia procera*) etc would be the species preferred and promoted for planting under the scheme. The beneficiaries under the scheme shall be identified through the local Village Panchayat/JFMCs.

The amount of Rs. 15/plant for normal plants and Rs.17/plant for the clonal plants shall be provided which shall include planting preparation costs, transit costs for saplings/seedlings, planting, and tending and costs for fertilizer application for the first year and also the costs for fertilizer application for the second and the third years including the grant for the plants survived. The selection of the species to be planted shall be done by the JFMC of the beneficiary. The details of the plantation shall be incorporated under the land records as per the rules under the Land Revenue Act, so as to mitigate any problem faced by the beneficiary in harvesting of the planted trees at maturity.

Mukhyamantri Bans Vikas Yojna

Depending on the availability of plants for planting on farmers' farmland and agricultural land, bamboo plants of high quality and fast growing (preferably tissue culture plants) will be given as per their demand. For planting work in first planting year Rs. 53.20 per plant will be spent for pit digging, composting, pesticides, propagation, planting, fertilizers, pesticides etc. After planting, grant will be given for maintenance of plants for the next two years, at the rate of Rs. 5/- per plant based on number of surviving plants.

Proposed species for planting: -

Bambusa balcooa, *Bambusa tulda*, *Bambusa nutans*, *Bambusa vulgaris*(green), *Dendrocalamus longispathus*, *Dendrocalamus stocksii*, *Dendrocalamus brandisii*, *Dendrocalamus strictus* etc. and other suitable bamboo species based on agro-climatic zones.

Bamboo Processing Unit Scheme

The main objective of setting up of Bamboo Processing Centers is to ensure livelihood enhancement for the Bamboo artisans. Basod and traditional community associated with bamboo and bamboo craftsmen are being trained for advanced designs, upgrade skills and provide continuous employment. Funds are provided to the centers for the smooth operation of the established bamboo processing centers, bamboo product manufacturing and skill up-gradation of the craftsmen.

A total of 28 Bamboo Processing Centers have been established in the state from the year 2007-08 to 2009-10. In order to provide a better market, a Bamboo Emporium Center has been established in Raipur on 02 November 2010 for sale and marketing of bamboo products of artisans. Operation and promotion of this scheme from the financial year 2020-21 is being done by State Forest Development Corporation Limited, Naya Raipur.

Ecosystem Services Improvement Project (ESIP)

Ecosystem Services Improvement Project (ESIP) strives to support and influence Green India Mission (GIM), through its innovative and demonstrative interventions aiming for an increased forest/ tree cover, improve/enhance ecosystem services like carbon sequestration and storage, hydrological services and biodiversity along with other provisioning services like fuel, fodder, and timber and non-timber forest produce. The project also seeks to bring about an improvement in the overall well-being of the small and marginal farmers, and the forest dependent communities living within or at the periphery of the forests. ESIP demonstrates adaptation model-based mitigation through Sustainable Land and Ecosystem Management (SLEM) and livelihood benefits to stakeholders. The project also seeks to address the monitoring of land degradation, desertification and drought (DLDD) at national level by setting up of a web based national system.

The activities under the ESIP project are categorized under -

- a.) **Strengthening capacity of government institutions in Forestry and Land Management Programs**, enhancing the capacity and skills of the state forest and natural resources management agencies for improved management of forest and land resources and ensuring the delivery of sustainable benefits to local communities that depend on these resources. This component also provides technical assistance to develop, test and pilot nation-wide systems for measuring and monitoring forest carbon stocks.
- b.) **Investments for Improving Forest Quality in Selected Landscapes**, to improve the quality and productivity of the existing forests to ensure sustained flows of ecosystem services, carbon sequestration and sustainable harvesting and value addition of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs). It also complements the ongoing activities of GIM through selective demonstrative investments, besides facilitating the mainstreaming of biodiversity in the government's program with specific reference to degraded forestlands and non-forestlands, primarily focusing on initiating and strengthening sustainable forest and land management in the project areas, and
- c.) **Scaling up Sustainable Land and Ecosystem Management (SLEM) in selected landscapes**, targeting arresting land degradation and enhancing food security through preventing land degradation and desertification and increase above-ground forest carbon stock. The component focusses on implementing and scaling up tried- and-tested SLEM best practices, and increasing national capacity for monitoring land degradation besides generating knowledge exchange on SLEM approaches to benefit small and marginal farmers and other rural poor.

2. Maharashtra

Atal Bamboo Samruddhi Yojana

Bamboo is an evergreen plant found ubiquitously in almost all types of forests, and is also sometimes referred to as the Green Gold.

Atal Bamboo Samruddhi Scheme has been started to increase the overall area under the bamboo plantations and also to augment the incomes of the farmers/beneficiaries from undertaking such plantations. This scheme involves the planting of bamboo plants on the farmlands and the farm bunds of the beneficiaries. Farmers with land area less than 4 hectares shall be provided subsidy for maximum 1-hectare area under the scheme. The amount of subsidy shall be deposited directly into the bank accounts of the beneficiaries through Direct Bank Transfer (DBT). Besides the local varieties of bamboo like Manvel, Katang and Manga, more than 5 hybrid varieties have also been chosen for planting under the scheme.

The benefits of the scheme can be availed by directly contacting the Maharashtra Bamboo Development Board.

3. Odisha

Green Mahanadi Mission

The main objective of the mission is to stop soil erosion on river banks and recharge the groundwater reserve. It also aims to protect the Mahanadi River and keep it alive. Under this mission, more than 5 crore saplings will be planted over an area of 41,000 hectares along the banks of Mahanadi river and its tributaries Ib and Tel rivers. It will be implemented jointly by States Departments of Forest, Horticulture and Watershed Development. Mainly fruit-bearing trees like mango, jackfruit and jamun will be planted within one km radius of the river bank.

Odisha Mineral Bearing Areas Development Corporation (OMBADC)

OMBADC was formed as a Section 25 company as per the directive of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India for undertaking specific tribal welfare and area development works so as to ensure inclusive growth of the mineral bearing areas. As per the mandate, OMBADC will finance projects executed by Line Departments relating to livelihood intervention, health, water supply, sanitation, education etc' from the funds maintained in PL Account of OMBADC.

The Line Departments, Heads of Departments, Subordinate Offices and State Level PSUs, Autonomous Agencies under their administrative control shall execute the projects as per the terms and conditions mentioned hereinafter and approved by OMBADC Board. OMBADC shall monitor the project progress and implementation.

OFSDP-JICA

The OFSDP model of project implementation provided an example of beginning of socio-economic returns and benefits to the communities from forest ecosystem through Micro-planning & execution by VSS members in deeply poverty-stricken forest fringe villages. Against the imminent need for replication of OFSDP model of Sustainable Forest Management through capacity building of stakeholders with wider coverage in Odisha, the Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project Phase II was initiated with a goal to enhance forest ecosystem along with sustainable livelihood of local people by improving sustainable forest management, sustainable biodiversity conservation and community development, thereby contributing to harmonization between environmental conservation and socio-economic development in the Project area in Odisha.

The Project overall seeks to enhance forest ecosystem along with sustainable livelihood of local people by improving sustainable forest management, sustainable biodiversity conservation and community development, thereby contributing to harmonization between environmental conservation and socio-economic development in the Project area in Odisha.

The project works through a Bottom-up approach through a community-based model where a micro-plan is required to be developed as a Community Development Plan by Strengthening convergence. Strengthening of Self-Help Groups (SHGs), Gender Mainstreaming, and creating models for Community Based Measurement, Reporting, Verification, system for Sustainable Forest Management for Odisha

The project through its approach seeks to restore degraded forest and augment forest resources, secure sustainable forest management by improving forest administration, community organizations and other stakeholders, conservation and scientific management of the biodiversity, promoting inter-sectoral convergence, and the improvement income of target forest dependents and their livelihood options

Ama Jangala Yojana (AJY)

Ama Jangala Yojana is an endeavour of the Government of Odisha, Forest & Environment Department, being implemented through Odisha Forestry Sector Development Society to promote sustainable forest management in the state with emphasis on livelihood support for the communities living in the forest fringe villages in VSS mode.

The objectives of the yojana are to

- Conserve and restore degraded forests through active participation of local communities.
- To strengthen the community level institutions involved in protection of forest.
- To empower forest dependent communities by capacity building for sustainable management of forest.
- To improve the livelihood opportunities of the forest dependent communities through skill development and promotion of income generation activities to reduce pressure on forest.

AJY is proposed to be implemented in 30 Territorial & Wildlife Divisions covering 7,000 VSSs/ EDCs, which have not been covered under OFSDP Phase-I or are not proposed to be included in OFSDP Phase - II. The scheme envisages further strengthening of the participatory forest management in the state by way of bringing the informal village level institutions/ bodies involved in the protection and management of forest resources under the fold of AJY in addition to creation of new VSSs. The scheme will be implemented by the State Forest Department through Odisha Forestry Sector Development Society (OFSDS), in partnership with selected NGOs and VSS members at the field level, by involving the Divisional Management Units and Forest Management Units.

The tenure of the project is 6 Years i.e. 2016-17 to 2021-22. The scheme would be implemented through 7000vss in 30 Forest Divisions.

Catchment Area Treatment Plan (CATP)

The Catchment Area Treatment Plan is being implemented in the two river catchments – the Upper Indravati Catchment and Upper Kolab Catchment with a vision to develop a healthy and sustainable ecosystem, through proactive participation of catchment stakeholder aiming at silt reduction in reservoirs as well as enhancement of livelihood and biodiversity conservation.

The plan seeks to achieve a Proactive and holistic treatment of both the catchment through minimizing soil erosion and maximising the production potential of catchment resources for poverty eradication in a participatory mode, through undertaking

- Soil and moisture conservation in the catchment area, reduction in surface run-off and thereby reducing silt accumulation in the reservoirs

- Conservation of bio diversity and increase in bio-mass production
- Diversified agriculture (integrated farming system) and productivity enhancement
- Promotion of livelihood diversity
- To reduce biotic pressure on natural resources
- Promotion of sustainable participatory and community based natural resource management
- Poverty reduction

This shall be achieved through comprehensive Ridge Area Treatment, Drainage line treatment, construction of water harvesting structures raising of nurseries, land development measures, NTFP, Horticultural development, Pasture development, sericulture, agro-forestry including block plantations, etc. and the promotion of productivity enhancement and livelihood activities.

4. Manipur

Green Manipur Mission

The mission has been introduced to develop and protect forests in each village of the state. An open gym each worth Rs. 5-6 lakhs would be installed at each village as an incentive who are willing to dedicate and set aside at least 5 acres of land for the creation of such village forest.

Pradhan Mantri Van Dhan Yojana

The Van Dhan Scheme is an initiative of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and TRIFED. It was launched on 14th April, 2018 and seeks to improve tribal incomes through value addition of tribal products. The scheme is being implemented through Ministry of Tribal Affairs as Nodal Department at the Central Level and TRIFED as Nodal Agency at the National Level. At State level, the State Nodal Agency for MFPs and the District collectors are envisaged to play a pivot role in scheme implementation at grassroot level. Locally the Kendras are proposed to be managed by a Managing Committee (an SHG) consisting of representatives of Van Dhan SHGs in the cluster.

Key Highlights of Van Dhan Initiative

- At unit level, aggregation of produce would be done by SHGs having about 30 members each forming Van Dhan Vikas 'Samuh'. The SHGs would also undertake primary value addition of the MFPs using equipment such as small cutting and sieving tools, decorticator, dryer, packaging tool etc based on MFPs available in the area.
- A cluster of ten such SHGs within the same village shall form a Van Dhan Vikas Kendra. Subject to successful operations of the samuhs in a Kendra, common infrastructure facilities (pucca Kendra) may be provided to the Kendra in the next phase in terms of building, warehouse, etc. for use of the samuh members
- An illustrative list of major MFPs which may be covered under the initiative are tamarind, mahua flower, mahua seed, hill broom, chironjee, honey, sal seed, sal leaves, bamboo split, myrobalan, mango (amchur), aonla (churan/candy), seed lac, tez patta, cardamom, black pepper, turmeric, dry ginger, cinnamon, coffee, tea, sea buckthorn tea, etc. Apart from these, any other MFP with potential for value addition may be included.
- Under Van Dhan, 10 Self Help Groups of 30 Tribal gatherers is constituted. The establishment of "Van Dhan Vikas Kendra" is for providing skill upgradation and capacity building training and setting up of primary processing and value addition facility. They are then trained and provided with working capital to add value to the products, which they collect from the jungle. Training and technical support is provided by TRIFED. It is proposed to develop 3,000 such centres in the country.
- Value addition assumes critical importance in ensuring remunerative prices to the tribals in this approach. Three stage value addition would be the corner stone for enhancing incomes of the tribals under the scheme. The grass root level procurement is proposed to be undertaken through Self Help Groups associated with implementing agencies. Convergence and Networking with other Govt. departments/scheme shall be undertaken to utilise the services of existing SHGs like Ajeevika, etc.

5. Andhra Pradesh

Mission Haritha Andhra Pradesh

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has launched "Mission Haritha Andhra Pradesh "(MHAP) during 2016 with a goal to achieve tree cover over 50 per cent of the total geographical area of the State by 2029 under "Vanam-Manam". As part of this ambitious programme, about 50 Crore seedlings have been planted, with Raised block plantations over an area of 26,853 ha, and 1523 km of Avenue Plantations.

As a part of "Prakruti Pilustondi" awareness programme department conducted 13,717 events (like green runs, cycle rallies, trekking, visits to natural forest areas, debates, group discussions, elocutions, seminars, essay writing, quiz competitions on nature and environment etc.) to create awareness among the public and 10,29,104 students / public participated and 1,07,87,582 seedlings were planted.

The subsidiary schemes forming a part of Mission Haritha Andhra Pradesh are:

Vanam Manam (Afforestation)

Plantation in and outside forest areas will be taken up in a big way involving all Departments, Institutions, and common people in general. This year 25 cr seedlings under different components such as Shelter belt, Avenue, Mangrove, Hills, Tanks, Institutions etc will be taken up. The state government will pool funds from all possible sources and ensure that the plantations are done successfully. This year total Rs 20.654 Crores have been earmarked in the budget for afforestation programmes.

VanaSanjeevani (SMC works)

Under new concept of Vana Sanjeevani scheme, Elephant proof Trenches/Water Absorption trenches, Peripheral trenches, Mini-percolation tanks, check dams, Rock fill dams and other SMC works will be taken up with an objective to enhance water table, arrest desertification and assist natural regeneration. The proposed SMC works slow down the moving waters and supports in recharging ground water table.

Nagaravanams (City Forests)

For providing wholesome living environment and contributing to Smart, Clean, Green and Healthy Cities Nagaravanams (City Forests) are being set up in the State. This scheme was started in the year 2018-19. The state government is committed to promoting it further and as such has provided financial out lay of 25 Crore to develop and strengthen Nagaravanams in the entire State.

VanVihari (Eco Tourism)

The state has started Eco-Tourism initiatives by taking up creation of new community based eco-tourism centres and strengthening the existing Eco-Tourism centers by involving local tribals in the implementation. For the very first time, for the year 2018-19, Rs 10 Crore has been proposed for developing Ecotourism.

Van Samrakshana (Forest Protection)

The State is committed to protecting its forests especially Red Sanders which is pride of Andhra Pradesh. Strengthening of Base camps, establishment of striking force, installation of CCTV cameras and Command Control units, check posts modernization, maintenance of roads, fire protection in Red sanders bearing areas in Kadapa, Chittoor, Kurnool and Nellore Districts with a financial outlay of Rs 25 crores will be taken up in 2018-19. Such a huge amount for Red Sanders protection has been allocated for the first time in the State.

6. Himachal Pradesh

Himachal Pradesh Forest Ecosystem Services (HP-FES) Project

GIZ is implementing the HP-FES Project on behalf of the Expected Results FES Approach: Forest Management that aims at the sustainable provision of a set of prioritised ecosystem services based on stakeholder choices since, April 2016.

The Himachal Pradesh Working Plan Code 2014 has triggered a paradigm shift in the state government policies to manage forests for the services they provide. Himachal Pradesh is the first Indian state that has a policy on Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) in place. This project applies the Forest Ecosystem Services (FES) approach. In this approach, the forests are managed for the supply of specific services as prioritised by the stakeholders. The HP-FES project supports the management of forests of H.P for a sustainable flow of FES, and to enable the State Forest Department to introduce FES approach in the Forest Management systems of the state.

The main objectives of the project are to enable

- Improved and protected biodiversity by the communities of the selected demonstration sites.
- Improved living conditions for the communities in the project areas of H.P are reached by new FES methods.
- Enable the implementation of efficient management practices for sustainable and economical use of natural resources of the forest sector, e.g. NTFPs in H.P.
- Other Western Himalayan states to test and use H.P's implementation experiences on FES for further dissemination.

HP Integrated Development Project

Our Mission is to improve upstream watershed management and increase agricultural water productivity in selected Gram Panchayats in Himachal Pradesh.

Himachal Pradesh Forests for Prosperity Project

Himachal Pradesh Forests for Prosperity Project strives to improve forest management and communities' access to markets in selected watersheds in Himachal Pradesh. Short- to medium-term outcomes are expected to contribute to improved water flow and sediment regulation in the targeted watersheds in the long term. The critical aspects in this objective are the institutional improvements and the institutional development approach to address the issues mentioned before. These two elements will contribute to building the momentum for reforming the forest sector. The project will contribute to improving forest quality in the state of Himachal Pradesh by strengthening the core functions and service delivery of the HP Forest Department; and facilitating participation of communities and private sector in forest sector activities. This will ensure the sustainable delivery of key ecosystem services from forest land while contributing to the state's economic development goals. A more inclusive institutional regime will enable the provision of incentives for community participation in forest and pasture management. The project also focusses on increasing benefits from sustainable managed value chains of Non-Timber Forest products (NTFPs).

The HP Forests for Prosperity Project is designed to address:

- i) the poor quality and density of HP's forests (caused by increasing pressure on the forests and the low technical and institutional capacity of the HPFD), through a combination of institutional reform of the HPFD (while encouraging greater cooperation and synergy of all institutions involved in watershed management), capacity building and investments in the field targeted through a watershed management-based approach; and,
- ii) the limited community participation and benefit sharing from forest and pasture management.

The project has following 4 broad components which are further disaggregated into sub-components and activities.

1. **Institutional Reform and Capacity Building for Integrated Watershed Management (IWM) and Improved Forest Management**
2. **Improved Investments in Participatory and Sustainable Land and Water Management**
3. **Strengthened and Inclusive Value Chains for NTFPs and Other Commodities**
4. **Institutional Coordination and Project Management**

7. J&K

Green Jammu and Kashmir Drive

Green J&K drive, launched on 8th July 2019, is a major Afforestation initiative of Government of Jammu and Kashmir for planting 50 lakh saplings in one year. The drive is being organized by the Department of Forest, Environment and Ecology with the involvement of all stakeholders to plant tree saplings on degraded forest lands, areas retrieved from encroachments, roadside areas, canal side and areas available on state as well as private lands. The Scheme aims for the afforestation of degraded and denuded lands within and outside forests in order to bring maximum geographical area under forest and tree cover.

The drive shall cover

- Planting of trees along roads, railway lines, rivers, streams, canals and other available lands under State, Institutional or Private ownership.
- Development of tree crops and fodder species on community lands in partnership with local people.
- Encouraging farm-forestry and agro-forestry by providing quality planting stock and other technical inputs to farmers and developing market linkages for proper sale of their produce.
- Panchayats, Defence Forces, NGOs, Educational institutions, Civil Society, Paramilitary Forces to be the main drivers of this drive.

In the initial phase, 9.00 lakh plants were to be planted in monsoon region of Jammu division in the earmarked areas of degraded forests, areas retrieved from encroachment, roadside / canal side plantations, Institutional areas etc. It shall be followed by plantation in Kashmir region during November-December and March-April and 50 lakh plants were to be planted in the UT by June, 2020.

8. Karnataka

Sirichandanavana

The main objective of this state sector scheme is to maintain and protect sandal plantations and natural sandal-bearing areas in natural forest. The scheme provides for rigid protection of the plantation or the sandal-bearing area with strong barricade such as chain-link mesh fence or stone/brick wall, day-and-night watch and ward, soil and moisture conservation works, dibbling of seeds, cultural operations including climber-cutting and canopy-manipulation, fire protection, etc.

Daivivana/Devarakadu

The scheme Daivivana/Devarakadu was launched by Karnataka Forest Department during 2011-12. The state sector scheme envisages development of a forest nearer to a temple to conserve local biodiversity. It also involves creation of Rashivana, Nakshatravana, Navagravana, Panchayat vana, Asthadikkapalakvana, etc. with planting of a number of species having religious significance such as Ala, Arali, Athi, Bevu, Banni, Tare, Bilvapatre, Goni, Nerale, Nagasampige, Kaggali, Yekke, etc. along with other local flowering and fruit yielding trees. Visitors coming to temple are motivated to learn conservation of forests and wildlife. Under the Daivivana scheme, an extent of about 100 ha is planted and developed over a period of 3 years and thereafter further maintained for 2 years. Protection is given by chain-link mesh fence. It is proposed to develop Daivivana covering about 300 ha in every district. Civic amenities such as walking path, eco trails and taxonomic labeling are provided within the Daivivanas to create awareness and interest, especially among children, regarding conservation of forest and wildlife.

Raising of Seedlings for Public Distribution (RSPD)

Under the programme 'Raising of Seedlings for Public Distribution (RSPD)', seedlings are raised for distribution among general public at subsidized rates to plant them in their non-agricultural lands. For this purpose, seedlings of suitable species are raised and kept in the nurseries of the Forest Department. The seedlings are made available in poly-bags of size 6"x9" and 8"x12".

Tree Park

Tree Park is an area having predominantly tree growth, both natural and planted, along with herbs, shrubs, climbers etc. The purpose of creating Tree Parks in or near urban locations is to provide urban dwellers an opportunity to experience nature at accessible distance. Further basic public amenities such as walking path, nature trails, drinking water facilities, children's play area, toilets etc., are developed for the benefit of general public in Tree Parks. Tree Park scheme aims to provide natural environment to the urban dwellers at accessible distance to enhance appreciation about nature among them. Tree Parks have been established near cities/ towns so that urban dwellers can experience nature as well as engage in activities such as walking, jogging, cycling, Yoga, meditation etc., which will help improve their health and general well being. In most of the Tree Parks Children's play areas have been developed for their enjoyment and physical activities.

Maguvigonda Mara Shalegonda Vana

The aim of the state sector scheme 'Maguvigonda Mara Salegonda Vana (A sapling for each child and a forest for each school) is to create awareness about ecology and environment among school children and to encourage them to plant trees voluntarily. Seedlings are supplied free of cost to the school children to plant them in their school compounds and in the open space of their residential premises. With the co-ordination of the Education Department, students from the level of primary schools to colleges all over the state are involved in the tree planting programme. In order to give more focus to the concept of tree planting in schools, a new programme "Talukigonda Hasiru Shala Vana" has been launched with the objective of having at least one school forest in each taluk.

Chinnara Vana Darshana

A new scheme called "Chinnara Vana Darshana" was initiated during the financial year 2014-15 vide Government Order No. FEE 88 FAP 2015 dated: 15-07-2015. The objective of the scheme was to create awareness among High School students (IX standard) of the State for sensitizing them towards conservation of Forests and Wildlife. Children in their formative years, once sensitized about the role and importance of forests, will be partners in future conservation efforts. Further the scope of the scheme was enhanced to include students of 6th, 7th and 8th Standards through the Government Order No. FEE 33 FAP 2017 dated: 22-02-2017.

Krushi Aranya Protsaha Yojane

Karnataka Forest Department initiated 'Krushi Aranya Protsaha Yojane (KAPY)' in 2011-12 in order to promote the co-operation of farmers and general public in the task of increasing forest and tree cover. As per the programme, farmers are provided seedlings at subsidized rates from the nearest nurseries of the Forest Department for planting in their lands. The farmers are paid an amount of Rs 30 as incentive for every surviving seedling at the end of the first year. A sum of Rs 30 and Rs 40 per seedling is provided for each surviving seedling after completion of second and third year respectively. The incentive is given to encourage the farmer not only to plant the seedlings but also to nurture them at least for three years. The total amount of money provided (Rs 100/- per seedling) more than compensates the cost incurred by the farmer in procuring and planting the seedling. The incentive is quite substantial when the farmer plants a greater number of seedlings. Apart from getting the financial incentive, the farmers are entitled to get handsome returns from the grown-up trees in various forms such as fruits, seeds, fodder, firewood, pole, timber, etc.

9. Madhya Pradesh

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10. Sikkim

Sikkim Biodiversity Conservation and Forest Management Project (SBFP)

The SBFP is a project to strengthen the biodiversity conservation activities and the forest management capacity, and to improve livelihood for the local people who are dependent on forests by promoting sustainable biodiversity conservation, afforestation and income generation activities including eco-tourism for the community development, thereby contributing environment conservation and harmonized socio-economic development of Sikkim.

11. West Bengal

Namami Gange Program

Namami Gange Programme', is an Integrated Conservation Mission, approved as 'Flagship Programme' by the Union Government in June 2014 with budget outlay of Rs.20,000 Crore to accomplish the twin objectives of effective abatement of pollution, conservation and rejuvenation of National River Ganga.

The main activities under the program include creation of sewerage treatment infrastructure, River-Front Development, River-Surface Cleaning, conservation and propagation of Bio-Diversity, Undertaking Afforestation and Plantation activities, generating Public Awareness, undertaking Industrial Effluent Monitoring and establishment of Ganga Grams

National Mission for Clean Ganga, endeavours to deploy best available knowledge and resources across the world for Ganga rejuvenation. Clean Ganga has been a perennial attraction for many international countries that have expertise in river rejuvenation. Countries such as Australia, United Kingdom, Germany, Finland, Israel etc. have shown interest in collaborating with India for Ganga rejuvenation. Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) were signed with various Central Ministries viz.- Ministry of Human Resource Development, Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Railways, Ministry of Shipping, Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Ayush, Ministry of Petroleum, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation and Ministry of Agriculture for synergizing the Government schemes.

Sabujshree

“Sabuj Shree” scheme was launched during 2016-17 to inculcate the consciousness and create the emotional bonding with the younger generation, with the objectives to

- Increase the Green Cover of the state through plantation of more than 15 lakh seedlings per year.
- To develop emotional and personal bonding between the child and the plant as it grows along with the child
- To generate social awareness and concern for environment
- To create asset for the child for meeting future needs.

The scheme is being implemented in the entire state of West Bengal including both the rural and the urban areas.

Under the Scheme, every child on birth in West Bengal is being gifted with a seedling of valuable species suitable to the terrain like Mahogany, Teak, Gamar, Sisoo, Red Sander, Rose Wood will be gifted to the parents of the child at the time of birth. Along with the sapling, a packet of manure, pamphlet with a note of plantation method and care to be taken will also be provided. As every birth gets registered with competent authority like Municipalities, Gram Panchayats, Hospitals etc., a certificate of gift is presented to the parents, mentioning the address of the parents, contact details and the delivery point of the sapling.

Each seedling is delivered in customized jute bag with a packet of manure and a leaflet providing details of the planting procedure and care to be taken. The registration authority (Gram Panchayat/Municipality) will inform the designated nearest forest office. The forest office provides the saplings to the notified authority i.e. Gram Panchayat/Municipality, assisted by Aranya Bandhu/Asha worker. The actual handing over will be done by the concerned notified authority on 14th of every month.

State plan Afforestation Schemes

Afforestation activities are being undertaken under the State development plans with the main area of activity is creation, maintenance and preservation of plantations on both degraded forest land, non-forest Government land and private lands through the following sub-schemes.

- **Economic Plantation:** This scheme is meant for the plains of Dooars in North Bengal and comprise of plantations of timber producing species.
- **Plantation of Quick Growing Species:** Under this scheme mainly industrial plantations over laterite zone are created along with maintenance of older plantations.
- **Coastal Shelterbelt Plantation:** Mainly plantations in Coastal areas are taken up under this

program with the objective of mitigating the fury of cyclones along the coastal areas. This program is taken up mainly in Midnapur district and some areas of 24 Parganas South.

- **Mangrove Treatment:** The scheme aims at rehabilitation of mangrove forests in Sunderban areas by taking afforestation in saline blank patches, newly accreted areas on account of deltaic accretion of lands, sandy blanks etc.
- **Forestry Treatment:** In view of a very wide range of Agro-ecological conditions prevailing in this state, altogether 12 treatment models have been adopted, which are grouped in two broad categories, namely
 - **Rehabilitation of degraded forest lands** which constitutes the largest component of the treatment models involving JFM with FPC's including regeneration of degraded Sal forests in SW Bengal from viable root stocks and partly in North Bengal for similar areas. Enrichment planting is also undertaken in blank pockets within these areas and
 - **Forestry development on Non Forest Lands** the principal focus of which is on the Farm Forestry, which is directed towards small and marginal Farmers. This also includes promotion of Agro-Forestry systems. f. Strip Plantation/Farm Forestry: This scheme is meant for a part of the area that has been earmarked for strip plantation along national highways, canal embankments, roadside plantations etc