

APPROVED ANNUAL PLAN OF OPERATION FOR 2018-19

COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION,

NET PRESENT VALUE,

CAT, KHEP

& WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

AGAINST STATE APOs OF

2017-18 & 2018-19

ARUNACHAL PRADESH STATE

COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION FUND

MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING AUTHORITY

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS

GOVERNMENT OF ARUNACHAL PRADESH

**ANNUAL PLAN OF OPERATION FOR COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION, NET
PRESENT VALUE, CATCHMENT AREA TREATMENT, KHEP AND WILDLIFE
CONSERVATION FOR 2017-18 & 2018-19**

Introduction

Arunachal Pradesh is strategically located in the extreme North-Eastern part of India having international border on three sides, Bhutan in the West, China and Tibet in the North and North-East, and Myanmar in the East, and nationally with Assam in the South and Nagaland in the South-East. It has a geographical area of 83,743 sq. km., which constitutes 2.54% of the total area of the country, with rugged terrain of deep valleys and high mountains of the Eastern Himalayan Ranges. The wide ranging elevations from about 100 m adjoining Assam plains with Shiwalik Hill Ranges to a great height of 7000 m in the Greater Himalayas with snow capped peaks give rise to wide variations in topography, soil, river systems (Siang, Kameng, Subansiri, Lohit, Tirap, Dibang and their tributaries), climatic conditions with varying temperature, rainfall, humidity and accompanied diverse vegetation with unparallel bio-diversity of flora and fauna. Of the total geographical area, about 12% is under permanent snow cover and glaciers. Rainfall varies from 1000 mm in the higher reaches to 5750 mm in the foothill areas, spread over 8-9 months except drier days in winter.

Floral and Faunal Diversity

Nature has been exceedingly kind and has endowed this beautiful State with diverse forests and magnificent wildlife. The state is a home of myriad life forms coexisting in diverse ecological situations in their pristine glory. The frontier state is today known for its rich bio-diversity. Floristically, there are more than 5000 species of flowering plants, 600 species of orchids, 89 species of bamboos, 18 species of canes, 400 species of ferns, 24 species of gymnosperms and an equally high number of unexplored algae, fungi, lichens, bryophytes, and micro-organisms inhabiting the state. Thus, this Eastern Himalayan State harbours more than 33% of the total Indian flora with unique taxa and a large number of genetic resources making it a “ **Cradle of speciation**” and center of origin of a number of cultivated plants. Faunistically, the state is also rich in having more than 100 species of mammals, 650 birds, 83 reptiles, 130 fishes and 7 non-human primates and innumerable species of insects, micro-organisms and other life forms. Thus, the rich bio-diversity both of flora and fauna have contributed to its recognition as one of the 18 “Biodiversity Hotspots” in the world. Such an unparalleled occurrence of life forms can be attributed to the peculiar location of the State which is at the

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