



Nagar Van Scheme

Why in News

The government has announced implementation of the **Nagar Van Scheme** on the occasion of the [World Environment Day \(5th June\)](#).

- The theme of World Environment Day 2020 is '**Celebrating Biodiversity**'—a concern that is **both urgent and existential** but India has decided to focus on **Nagar Van (Urban Forests)** in **addition to the official theme**.
- The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) has also released a **brochure on the best practices on Urban Forests**.

Key Points

▪ Description:

- The Nagar Van (Urban Forests) aims to develop **200 Urban Forests across the country** in the next **five years**.
 - **Warje Urban Forest in Pune (Maharashtra)** will be considered as a role model for the Scheme.
- The Scheme enforces **people's participation and collaboration** between the Forest Department, Municipal bodies, NGOs, Corporates and local citizens.
- These urban forests will primarily be on the **existing forest land in the City or any other vacant land** offered by local urban local bodies.

▪ Finances:

- The finances for the scheme will be paid for by the [CAMPAs \(Compensatory Afforestation Fund \(CAF\) Act, 2016\)](#) funds.
 - The CAF Act was enacted to manage the funds collected for **compensatory afforestation** which till then was managed by ad hoc Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPAs).
 - Compensatory afforestation means that every time forest land is diverted for non-forest purposes such as mining or industry, the user agency pays for planting forests over an equal area of non-forest land, or when such land is not available, twice the area of degraded forest land.
 - As per the rules, **90% of the CAF money** is to be given to the **states** while **10%** is to be **retained by the Centre**.

[Source:PIB](#)

