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Overall Grading For Territorial Forest Division – Pinjore Morni

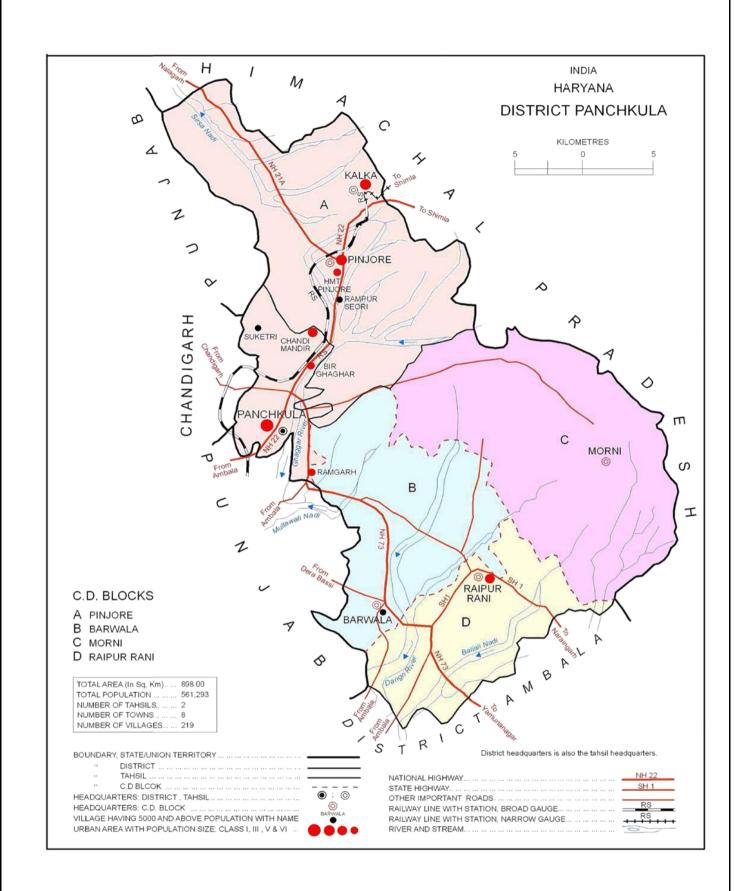
Excellent

Good

 \bigstar

Satisfactory

Poor



List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

1.	CAMPA-	COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION FUND MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING
		AUTHORITY
2.	MoEF	- MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS
3.	MoEF & CC	- MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE
4.	CA	- COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION
5.	NPV	- NET PRESENT VALUE
6.	CAF	- COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION FUND
7.	CAG	- THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL
8.	GPS	- GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEMS

Foreword

The Principal Chief Conservator of forests (PCCF), Haryana, Panchkula engaged **Environmental Research, Monitoring & Conservation Society, Lucknow** for carry out Monitoring and Evaluation of activities of CAMPA scheme during 2017-18 for CAMPA fund in Haryana vide No/CAMPA/2018-19/4091 dated 27/02/2019.

What is CAMPA?

Compensatory Afforestation Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) is a body constituted by the Central government as a consequence of the Supreme Court's order in 2002. The cost of creating the compensatory forest is borne by the 'User Agency' proposing the forest diversion for its project, which can be a public or private sector enterprise or a government body owning the project. Whenever development projects seek land inside a Reserved Forest or a Protected Area (PA), such as a wildlife sanctuary or a national park, certain levies are imposed by the government on the project proponent (the User Agency) towards compensatory afforestation, additional compensatory afforestation, penal compensatory afforestation, net present value of forestland, catchment area treatment plan funds, etc. From such moneys, a huge corpus of over Rs 42,000 crore has accumulated into accounts of Ad hoc CAMPA, a temporary body set up in 2006 by the Supreme Court to manage such funds.

Background

The Supreme court of India directed in month of October, 2002 that a 'Compensatory Afforestation Fund' (CAF) shall be created in which all the monies received from the useragencies towards Compensatory Afforestation, additional Compensatory Afforestation, Penal Compensatory Afforestation, Net present value of forest land, catchment area treatment plan funds, etc. shell be deposited.CAF was to compensate for the loss of tangible as well as intangible benefits from the forest lands which were diverted for non-forest use. Such funds were to be used for natural assisted regeneration, forest management, protection infrastructure development, wildlife protection and management, supply of wood and other forest produce saving devices and other allied activates.

Background of CAMPA in Haryana:

Ministry of Environment and Forest & Climate Change (MoEF&CC), Govt. of India had issued guidelines on 2nd July 2009 for establishing CAMPAs in the States/UTs and putting in place a funding mechanism for enhancing forest and tree cover and conservation and management of wildlife by utilizing funds received towards Compensatory Afforestation (CA), Net Present Value (NPV), etc. currently available with the Ad-hoc CAMPA. The state CAMPA in Haryana was created in the year 2010 vide notification No. 5330-ft-409/511 dated 18-1-2010.

Audit Objectives:

The objective of the compliance audit on Compensatory Afforestation was to examine:

- Whether the diversion of forest land for non-forest was permitted as per extant laws and all condition in this regard was complied with.
- Whether measures taken for conservation, afforestation and preservation of forest lands consequent to diversion of portions of these lands for non-forest use were as per provisos of extant legislation, rules and Supreme Court judgment in this regards;
- Whether the collection, utilization, monitoring, accounting and the arrangement for safeguarding of compensatory afforestation funds was in compliance with applicable legislation, rules and Supreme Court judgments permitting diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes;
- Whether proper financial procedures had been followed in investing funds.

Under CAMPA scheme implementing agency has made sincere efforts to carry out the scheme with the active participation of the people in respective districts. All the quantitative and qualitative aspects of the project along with the mechanism and functioning found satisfactory.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The functioning of Range viz Kalka, Morni, Panchkula, Pinjore, Raipur Rani Division Morni Pinjore (Panchkula) covered under North Circle, Panchkula, based on their performances in terms of formation and representation with special references to their functioning like regularity in holding meeting, decisions processes, and timely fund flow were assessed and found satisfactory. Survival Percentage for Territorial wing for the year 2017-18 is as follows:

Programme	Survival (%) 2017-18	Over All Survival(%)	
Herbal Forestry	84%	84%	
Beautification	83%	83%	
NH	92%	92%	
CA-TP	83%	83%	

During our evaluation we could discuss regarding monitoring with various officer from different wings they are:

As the evaluator we had the opportunity to meet and interact with a good number of different groups and individual and officials. *Wing: - Territorial* Division Forest Officer Morni-Pinjor -Shri Vishal Kaushik, HFS, DFO Range Forest Officer Pinjor - Shri Sunil Kundu, Range Forest Officer Kalka- Shri Shamsher Singh, Range Forest Officer Morni- Shri Sunil Kumar, Range Forest Officer Raipurani- Shri Praveen Kumar Yadav, Range Forest Officer Panchkula- Shri Rakesh Kumar.

We discussed with all of them regarding monitoring evaluation in the entire division. We could monitor plantation, planted in the year of 2017-18 and Soil moisture conservation such as cement structure, Crete wire structure, CC Studd, construction of breast wall, construction of retaining wall.

The overall implementation and performance of the CAMPA SCHEME is quite satisfactory and hence the scheme should be continued.

Chapter - 1

Introduction

District Panchkula, Haryana

Morni Pinjore, in the district of Panchkula is located in Northern part of Haryana State .Himachal Pradesh bound the district, in North in the east by Uttar Pradesh, in west by Ambala district, in south by Karnal and Kurukshetra districts. Total geographical area of the district is 898 sq. km.Panchkula district is divided into two tehsils and four development blocks viz. Pinjore, Barwala, Raipur Rani and Morni. Panchkula is thickly populated district. The total population of the district as per 2011 census is 561293. The population density is 625 persons per sq.km against the state average of 573persons per sq.km.

Location:

Morni Pinjore (Panchkula) district of Haryana lies between 30.6942⁰North latitudes and 76.8606⁰East longitudes. Total geographical area of the district is 898 sq.km.

Climate:

The climate of Panchkula can be classified as subtropical monsoon, mild &dry winter, hot summer and sub-humid which is mainly dry with hot summer and cold winter except during monsoon season when moist air of oceanic origin penetrates into the district.

Area, Population and demographics:

(As of 2011 India census) The district is having an area of 44212 Sq.Km, which is 2.03 % of total area of the state. The total population of the District is 561293, (299679 Men and 261614 Women) as per the Census 2011. Population density is 625people per sq. km.

Males constitute 53.93% of the population and females 46.61%. Morni Pinjore (Panchkula) has an average literacy rate of 81.88%, higher than the national average of 74%: Male literacy is 87.04% and female literacy is 75.99%.

Background of CAMPA in Haryana:

Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF), Govt. of India had issued guidelines on 2nd July 2009 for establishing CAMPAs in the States/UTs and putting in place a funding mechanism for enhancing forest and tree cover and conservation and management of wildlife by utilizing funds received towards Compensatory Afforestation (CA), Net Present Value (NPV), etc. currently available with the Ad-hoc CAMPA. The state CAMPA in Haryana was created in the year 2010 vide notification No. 5330-ft-409/511 dated 18-1-2010.

List of Activities undertaken under CAMPA scheme for the year 2017-18

Sr. No.	Component			
А	Compensatory afforestation	Yes		
В	Proposal of Works Under NPV	Yes		
i.	Conservation, protection and management of Wildlife and its habitat	No		
ii.	Research and Seed Development activities	No		
iii.	Aided natural regeneration in natural forest to improve density of forests 200 plants per ha.	No		
iv.	Plantation of tall plantation in linear forests 250 plants per RKM including brush Wood round fence	Yes		
v.	Plantation on ridges in depression areas in liner forests 500 plants per RKM	No		
vii.	Land reclamation by plantation on farm lands (environmental services) 200 plants per ha.	No		
viii.	Plantation of tree grooves (environmental services) 19/250 tall plants per tree grooves/RKM	No		
ix.	Buildings for frontline staff	No		
Х.	Training of frontline and ministerial staff	No		
xi.	Capacity building and strengthening of village level forestry institution	No		
xii.	Urban forestry plantation of tall plants in Urban areas	No		

Chapter - 2

Description of Intervention

Because natural forests provide a variety of goods and services to different user groups, their importance to each must be clearly understood before making interventions. Natural forests not only act as a savings account for people living in and around them, but they also provide a range of products for subsistence. Before community leaders or other authorities decide to harvest valuable timber species, they should assess the potential of the resources that will remain as these resources provide food, medicines, and wood fuel to residents, especially poor people.

These are the following steps took for forest support intervention:

1. Capacity-building of frontline staff and infrastructure support to Forest Departments:

Forest Department conduct training activities and workshops for three focus areas – patrolling, human wildlife conflict, and legal issues pertaining to conservation. Such as anti-poaching issues, crime control, forensic and wildlife management, better and more efficient patrolling methods, anti-poaching combat techniques etc.

2. Reducing forest dependence:

The division is working in villages in wildlife corridors to reduce their dependence on forest resources such as fuel wood. These villages have been introduced to alternate sources of energy such as biogas. Villagers are encouraged to stall feed their cattle, which helps in the collection of dung, can be used in the biogas.

3. Policy and advocacy:

We work towards promoting broad-based support for conservation by involving the Forest Department, local political leaders and communities. Using the results of our scientific research and studies in the area, we advocate for the adoption of policies favorable to conservation measures, and in many cases stopping developmental activities that would have an irreversible negative impact on the habitat and its wildlife. We assist the Forest Department in developing management plans that include components of corridor conservation, which is a key conservation requirement for this landscape.

4. Raising awareness among local communities:

The division is working in villages to reduce their dependence on forest resources such as fuel wood. These villages have been introduced to alternate sources of energy such as biogas. Villagers are encouraged to stall feed their cattle, which helps in the collection of dung, can be used in the biogas.

Chapter-3

Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management And Planning Authority

Information about the CAMPA Scheme / Project

1. Short title, extent and commencement.-

(1) These rules may be called the compensatory Afforestation Fund Rules, 2018.

(2) They shall extend to the whole of India expect the state of Jammu and Kashmir.

(3) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Definition.- In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires.-

- a) "Act" means the compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016
- b) "annual plan of operations" means the annual plan for physical activities and financial provisions approved by the National Authority or state Authority as the case may be, which described milestone, conditions for success and explains how, a strategic annual plan will be put into operations during the financial year in given budgetary term, and containing inter alia, brief description, estimated cost, basis for cost estimation, agency identified for execution and time schedule of each activity to be executed from state Fund during a year;
- c) **"assisted natural regeneration"** means a process by which forests are restocked by trees that develop from seeds which fall and germinate in situ by providing assistance in such process and planting seedlings wherever required;
- d) "artificial regeneration" means a mechanism for establishing a new forest by planting seedlings or by direct seeding;
- e) **"Forest Department"** means the Department of the state Government dealing with matters relating to conservation and management of forests and wildlife;
- f) "compensatory levies" means mandatory deposits in Indian rupees to be made in the National Fund and State Fund as specified in the approval granted under the provisions of the Forests (conservation) Act 1980 (69 of 1980) and the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 (53 of

1972) and the rules made thereunder and all deposits in compliance of various court orders for diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes which include the costs for the purpose of compensatory afforestation and penal compensatory afforestation, net present value of the forest land diverted, cost of wildlife management plan, cost of catchment area treatment plan and other similar cost;

- g) "committed activities" means those activities which have to be undertaken from the National Fund and State Fund which have been approved by the concerned authority under the forest conservation Act 1980 (69 of 1980) to be implemented as referred in the said approval such as compensatory afforestation, catchment area treatment plan wildlife management plan etc.
- h) "community forest management plan" means the annual plan for physical activities and financial provisions approved by the village community having control over the land other natural resources and described milestone, conditions for success and explains how, a strategic plan will be put into operation during the financial year in given budgetary term containing, inter alia, brief description, estimated cost, basis for cost estimation, agency identified for execution and time schedule of each activity to be executed from a State Fund during a year;
- i) **"Divisional Forest Officer"** means a functional administrative head of the unit of establishment in the state to manage the forest division under his jurisdiction;
- j) "entry point activities" means a set of works identified and executed as a part of community mobilization process to get more and more participation of the community in the forest management;
- k) "financial year" means year commencing on the 1st April in a calendar year;
- "frontline year" means employees of state Forest Department up to the level of Forest Range who are in direct contact with the public;
- m) "Gram sabha" has the same meaning as assigned to it in clause (b) of article 243 of the constitution;
- ministerial staff" means Government servant of a subordinate services whose duties are entirely clerical, and any other class of servant specifically defined as such by general specific order of the Government;
- o) "**nurseries and other planting stock production facilities**" means modern and state of art nurseries, seed production areas, seedling seed orchards, vegetative multiplication gardens

and such other planting stocks production facilities for the purpose of producing quality planting material and seedling for plantation;

- p) "permissible activities" means those activities which can be executed with National Fund and State Fund;
- q) "prohibited activities" means those activities which can't be executed with National Fund and State Fund;
- r) **"Range officer"** means the functional administrative in-charge of the unit establishment in the state to manage the forest range under his jurisdiction;
- s) "Rescue Centre" means an establishment for the long-term care of animal specified in the schedules to the wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 as defined in the Recognition of Zoo Rules, 2009;
- t) "section" means section of the act;
- u) "Site specific activities" means activities which have been approved by the concerned authority under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act to be implemented on specified location referred to in the said approval such as compensatory afforestation, catchment area treatment plan, wildlife management plan, etc.
- v) "Silvi culture operations" means the activities and practice of controlling the establishment, growth, composition, health, and quality of forests to meet diverse needs and values;
- w) "soil and moisture conservation works" means physical works undertaken for in situ conservation of soil and moisture;
- x) "third party monitoring" means monitoring and evaluation of works executed national fund and state Fund by the parties which are external to a project's direct beneficiary chain and management structure having no conflict of interest on parameters of evaluation as determined by central Government over and above the baseline to assess whether desired social, environmental or other impacts are being achieved ans undesirable impacts avoided;
- y) **"Van Sanrakshan Samiti or Village forest committee"** means a committee constituted for joint forest management by the competent authority in the state;
- working plan" means the management plan of forest land prepared under "National Working Plan Code" made by the ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate change for sustainable management of forests and biodiversity in India;
- aa) "Zoo and wildlife safari" means an establishment as referred in the recognition of Zoo

Rules, 2009 made under the wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 (53 of 1972);

- bb) Words and expressions used and not defined in these rules but defined in the compensatory Afforestation Fund Act 2016 (38 of 2016), the India Forest Act 1972 (16 of 1972), Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 (53of 1972) Forest Conservation Act 1980 (69 of 1980) and the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (2 of 2007) shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in those Acts.
- **3.** Management of the National Fund.- The National fund shall be managed according to the provisions of Government Accounting Rule 1990 and the General Financial Rules, 2017 as applicable from time to time and in accordance with the accounting procedure prepared under section 7.
- 4. Management of State Fund.- The State Fund shall be managed according to provisions of the State Financial Rules or any such rules applicable from time to time in the State and in accordance with the accounting procedure notified by the State Government /Union Territory and as per the guidelines issued by the national authority.

5. Manner of utilization of net present value and penal net present value.-

- The monies received toward net present value and penal net present value deposited in State Fund shall be used in a manner prescribed in sub rule (2).
- 2) Eighty per cent of the net present value NPV shall, in a financial year, be used for following permissible activities for the forest and wildlife management in the state, namely:-
- a) Assisted natural regeneration ;
- b) Artificial regeneration (by plantations);
- c) Silvi culture operations in forests;
- d) Protection of plantations and forests;
- e) Pest and disease control in forest;
- f) Forest fire prevention and control operations;
- g) Soil and moisture conservation works in the forest;
- h) Improvement of wildlife habitat as prescribed in the approved wildlife management plan/working plan;
- i) Relocation of villages from protected areas;

- j) Planting and rejuvenation of forest cover on non-forest land falling in wildlife corridors;
- k) Establishment, operations and maintenance of animal rescue center, and veterinary treatment facilities for wild animals;
- Supply of food and other forest produce saving devices as specified by the National Authority from time to time;
- 3) Twenty per cent of the net present value shall in a financial year, shall be utilized for strengthening of the forest and wildlife related infrastructure, capacity building of the personnel of state Forest Department s and other associated agencies and organizations involved in utilization of these monies, as per prioritized by the state Government for execution in forest and nom-forest areas and included in the Annual Plan of Operations for the financial year under consideration.
- 4) The permissible activities to be undertaken for the purpose of sub-rule (3) shall include the following, namely:-
- a) Establishment, up-gradation and maintenance of modern nurseries and other planting stock production facilities with state of arts facilities for production of quality planting material;
- b) Purchase and maintenance of equipment or devices used for communication and information technology, survey, mapping and forest fire control for the purpose of protection of forest and wildlife;
- c) Construction, up-gradation and maintenance of inspection paths, forest roads in forest area, fire lines, watch towers, check posts, timber depots;
- d) Construction of residential and official building in forests for concerned staffs up to the rank of Range Officers deployed for protection of forest and wildlife;
- e) Engagement of local people or labors to assists regular staff of State Forest Department for works for protection of forest and wildlife undertaken from State Fund;
- f) Survey and mapping of forest areas for compensatory afforestation works, soil and moisture conservation, catchment area treatment and wildlife management for preparing annual plans to be executed from the state Fund;
- g) Concurrent monitoring and evaluation of works including third party monitoring of works undertaken from state Fund
- h) Awareness for forestry and allied activities undertaken from the State fund;
- Entry point activities undertaken in forest fringe villages for execution of programme to be undertaken from the state Fund;

 j) Distribution of planting stock for promotion of trees outside forest on government lands promoted by state government;

Providing that in case the activities referred to in sub rules (2) and (4) are to be undertaken in the forest land under the administrative control of the forest Department, then the said activities shall be carried out as per the working plan prepared under national Working plan Code and approved by competent authority;

Providing further that the said activities over forest land under the control of state Forest Department and being managed as per the working plan with participation of local people shall be taken up in consultation with the Gram Sabha or *Van Sanrakshan Samiti* or Village Forest Committee as the case may be, and shall be in consonance with the provisions of the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest rights) Act, 2006 (2 of 2007) and the guidelines issued thereunder, wherever applicable;

Provided also that in case the said activities are to be undertaken in areas not covered by the approved working plan then they shall be taken up in consultation with concerned Gram Sabha or Van Sanrakshan Samiti or Village Forest Committee or any authority having jurisdiction over that area, as the case may be, and shall be in consonance with the provisions of the scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 and guidelines issued thereunder, wherever applicable;

- 5) While preparing the annual plan of operation for activities under rule 5, priority shall be given to under5taken identified activities in those villages which have been affected due to diversion of forest land.
- 6) The monies referred in sub rule (1) shall not be used for following activities, namely
- a) Payment of salary, travelling allowances, medical expenses, etc. to regular employees of the state Forest Department for implementing programme in various forest divisions undertaken from the State Fund.
- b) Undertaking foreign visits;
- c) Payment for legal services for defending cases filed in Tribunals or Courts not related to the management of the State Authority;
- d) Purchase of vehicles or staff cars for officers and heavy vehicles and machines for the state Forest Department for implementing programme in various forest divisions undertaken from the state Fund;
- e) Construction of residential and official building for officers above Forest Range Officers of

the State Forest Department for implementing programmes in various forest division undertaken from the State Fund;

- f) Leasing, hiring and purchase of land for afforestation purposes
- g) Purchase of furniture, office equipment, fixtures including air conditioners, and generator sets for residences and offices of the State Forest department for implementing programmes in various divisions undertaken from the state Fund;
- h) Mandatory afforestation as per the working plan in the forest in blanks created by commercial felling of trees for revenue generation undertaken under working plans prescription;
- Undertaking forest and wildlife conservation and other activities undertaken under other schemes of the Government for the purpose of part financing the scheme for completing left over works or complementary works of such schemes.
- j) Establishment, expansion and up-gradation of Zoo and wildlife safari.

Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF). Govt. of India had issued guidelines on 2nd July, 2009 for establishing CAMPAs in the States/UTs. The State Compensatory Afforestation Fund management and Planning Authority, Haryana Known as State CAMPA. Haryana was constituted in **2010 vide notification No. 5330-ft-409/511 dated 18-1-2010** in accordance with the guidelines of the Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF), Govt. of India

What is CAMPA?

The conservation development and other related activities are being carried out in all 21 districts of the state. These activities are carried out by four wings of the Forest Department viz. Territorial, Community Forestry, Wildlife and Development wings. Territorial wing has four circles, Community Forestry two, Wildlife two and Development wing two circles. There are 21 Territorial Divisions seven Community Forestry Divisions, four Wildlife Divisions and four Development Divisions. Thus there are 35 divisions who carried out various activities with CAMPA Funds.

Major activities include plantations under different models; conservation, protection and management of wildlife and its habitat within and outside protected areas; research and tree improvements; soil and water conservation development of infrastructures; capacity building and other activities.

Aims and Objective

State CAMPA shall seek to promote

1. Conservation protection, regeneration and management of existing natural forests.

2. Compensatory Afforestation.

3. Environmental services, which includes

a. Provision of goods such as wood, non-timber forest product, Fuel fodder, water and provision of services such as grazing, tourism.

b. Regulating services such as climate regulation, disease control, flood moderation detoxification, carbon sequestration and health of soils, air and water regimes.

c. Non-material benefits obtained from eco-system, spiritual, recreational, aesthetic inspiration, educational and symbiotic.

d. Supporting such other services necessary for the production of eco-system services, biodiversity nutrient cycling and primary production.

4. Research, training and capacity building

5. Environment Protection and Sustainable Forest Management

Problem to be addressed:

The area under this district has nearly every type of soils but the maximum areas are under alkaline category. The major species planted in these areas are Kikar, Pipal, Bad, Jamun, Alestonia, Kadam, Arjun, Pahari Papari, Bakain, Gulmohar, Siras etc. However, the distribution depends upon the edaphic factor, although other species are also present in small patches or in scattered form.

Poor people earn their livelihood by selling products of domestic animals, like milk meat and wool. They keep large herds of cattle. It has resulted in a huge increase in grazing pressure on forest areas. Because of pressure land is available for grazing, therefore, grazing by cattle and browsing by sheep and goats is quite serious

Problem in the plantation sites

The degree of damage depends upon weather conditions and incidence of grazing and browsing. All the economically important species like shisham and eucalyptus are highly susceptible to fire and the plantations are damaged more or less completely after break out of a single fire.

Planned Output and General Objectives of Management

The various components of the project, which have been proposed to be carried out during the project period area as follows:

- 1. People participation
- 2. Micro planning
- 3. Compensatory Afforestation and Net Present Value
- 4. Natural regeneration
- 5. Pasture development
- 6. Plantations under different models
- 7. Technology extension
- 8. Conservation, protection and management of forest and its habitat
- 9. Soil and water conservation
- 10. Development of infrastructure, capacity building and other activities
- 11. Monitoring and evaluation

The objectives of the management for this plan period are as under:

To conserve and extend the existing forest and vegetative cover in the district of Morni-

Pinjore for soil and moisture conservation and to preserve the natural biodiversity.

- A. To improve the growing stock by protection, regeneration and planning of local indigenous species.
- B. To conserve the forest habitats critical to biodiversity and protection of eco-system.

- C. To increase carbon sequestration by the forest fauna to mitigate the adverse effects of climate change.
- D. To turn the irregular forest into normal forest with all age gradation, to provide forest produce at sustained basis and make logging planning easier.
- E. To provide employment opportunities to the rural people living near these forests.
- F. To encourage people's participation, especially with involvement of women and weaker sections wherever possible in forest management as per Natural Forest Policy, 1988.

Chapter-4

Evaluation Scope and Objectives

Evaluation Scope:

All projects taken up under CAMPA related to afforestation, soil and moisture conservation, habitat improvement and the like need to be evaluated This evaluation was mainly focused on ascertaining the survival rate of planted seedlings in the plantations. Coverage of all other works was also taken up. As a result, evaluating the afforestation models under CAMPA needs to account for the diverse plantation models taken up in the different Eco regions of the country/state having a wide gradient of local site conditions.

Objectives:

- Whether the diversion of forest land for non-forest was permitted as per extant laws and all condition in this regard were complied with;
- Whether measures taken for conservation, afforestation and preservation of forest lands consequent to diversion of portions of these lands for non-forest use were as per provisos of extant legislation, rules and Supreme Court judgment in this regards;
- Whether the collection, utilization, monitoring, accounting and the arrangement for safeguarding of compensatory afforestation funds was in compliance with applicable legislation, rules and Supreme Court judgments permitting diversion of forest land for nonforest purposes;
- Whether proper financial procedures had been followed in investing funds.

Chapter- 5

Evaluation Approach

The evaluation work was conducted by team of **Environment Research, Monitoring & Conservation Society** under the guidance of expert Mr. Deo Prakash . The evaluation aimed to examine the entire work done under the CAMPA project in the year of 2017-18 in Pinjor, Morni (Panchkula) division.

The evaluation took place in Morni Pinjore (Panchkula) district in the month of **April 2018** the team reviewed all the work implemented under the CAMPA project. Such as plantation, soil moisture conservation, Crete wire structure, check dam, cement structure, SDD, fire line maintenance, seeds, research, wildlife etc. The concern officers and staff were with us to show us the every site wherever the CAPMA work was being done. Also we discussed with various forest officials related to CAMPA were held throughout the field visits.

Monitoring Evaluation

During our evaluation we could discuss regarding monitoring with various officer from different wings they are:-

As the evaluator we had the opportunity to meet and interact with a good number of different groups and individual and officials *Wing: - Territorial* Division *Forest Officer Morni-Pinjor* -Shri Vishal Kaushik, HFS, DFO, Range Forest Officer Kalka- Shri Shamsher Singh, Range Forest Officer Morni- Shri Sunil Kumar, *Range Forest Officer Pinjor* - Shri Sunil Kunddu, Range Forest Officer Raipurani- Shri Praveen Kumar Yadav, Range Forest Officer Panchkula- Shri Rakesh Kumar.

We could monitor plantation, planted in the year 2017-18 are as below.

- a) We could reach out to every site wherever the CAMPA project work was done.
- b) The range officer, forester and forest guard accompanied us during the evaluation.
- c) The work done under the CAMPA project found satisfactory.
- d) Also we have enclosed the photographs of various sites visited.

Overall we found that the CAMPA work done under Morni, Pinjor (Panchkula) was satisfactory.

Key approach of the CAMPA project is to :-

- a) Raising awareness among participants.
- b) Increasing participants among part of SC/ST, women, backward community and farmers.
- c) Capacity Building of all the project participants and beneficiary.

Chapter-6

Data Analysis

The plantation carried out during 2017-18 by the Territorial Division Morni Pinjore (Panchkula) CF North, are as follows:

WING: Territorial Morni Pinjore (Panchkula) Division

Туре	H	ectare	RKM		Total no. of	Total no. of
	Targets	Achieveme	Targe	Achievement	Plants	plants alive
		nts	ts	S		
CA-TP	30	10	80	80	30000	24850
NH			20	20	5000	4600
Beautif						
ication			10	10	2500	2075
Herbal						
Forestr						
У	165	165			90900	76534
Total	195	175	110	110	128400	108059

YEAR: 2017-18

Note: Financial Target achievement details are in annexure A

Findings and Conclusions:

- 1. Maintenance of plantation was good upto mark.
- 2. Plantation was found in less in number than as budgeted.
- 3. Plantation journal was found satisfactory.
- 4. Work of digging up pakka ponds in Kohl ki Raitan, Wildlife Panchkula, Pinjore was in very good condition.
- 5. Quality of ponds was above satisfactory remark.

6. CEMENT STRUCTURE

- According to the estimation of cement structure the measurement found there was absolutely right.
- As per the drawing estimate the whole structure found there was complete and the quality as well as the output was found very good.
- At the time of enumeration the structure was completely filled with silt.
- Due to the construction of cement structure the siltation stopped by the flow of river.
- The Apron part of the structure found fully filled with water by which the water needs of wildlife get fulfilled.
- The objective of construction of apron was accomplished.

7. CRATE WIRE STRUCTURE

- According to the drawing estimate the measurement of the structure was found correct and the quality of the wire found there was very good.
- The stone wiring and output both were found at very good condition.

8. CEMENT CONCRETE STUD

- According to the estimation the quality of the C.C. Studs found there was very good.
- The output of the construction of the studs results in the ceasing of the river bank erosion.

TERRITORIAL PLANTATION

- 1. It was found that Stray animals' causes harm the plantation.
- 2. Farmers have practice of destroying the roots of crop by fire.
- 3. Farmers have practice of destroy the plantation at the boarder of the field.

Suggestion for improvement and recommendations:

In order to improve the performance of the plantation the following suggestions have been made:-

- 1. There should be protection from grazing and browsing of animals along road side and canal sides.
- 2. Cultural operations should be done timely and properly.
- 3. To control the fire timely intervention should be made annually
- 4. A proper study of Air pollution Tolerance Index (APTI) must be done to ensure the best suitable species in tackling air pollution before plantation.

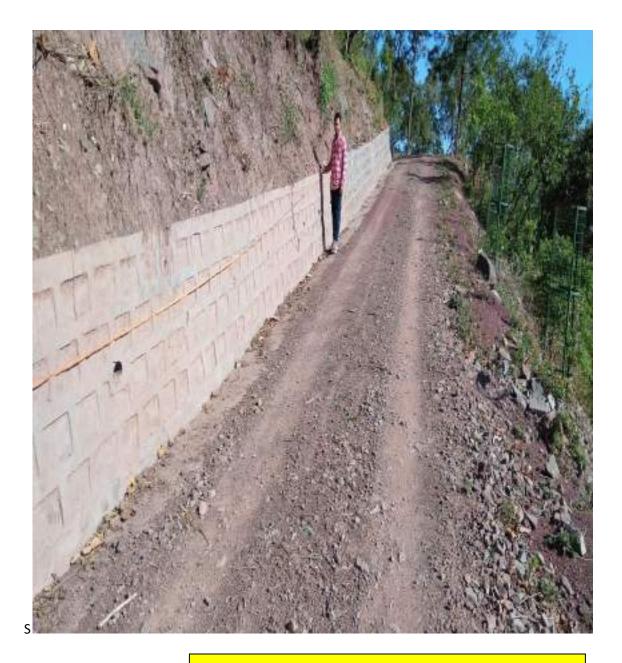
- 5. Integrated and holistic approach is necessary in better sustainability of the plantations
- 6. Checking the invasive species in more scientific manner will help.

Technological Points:

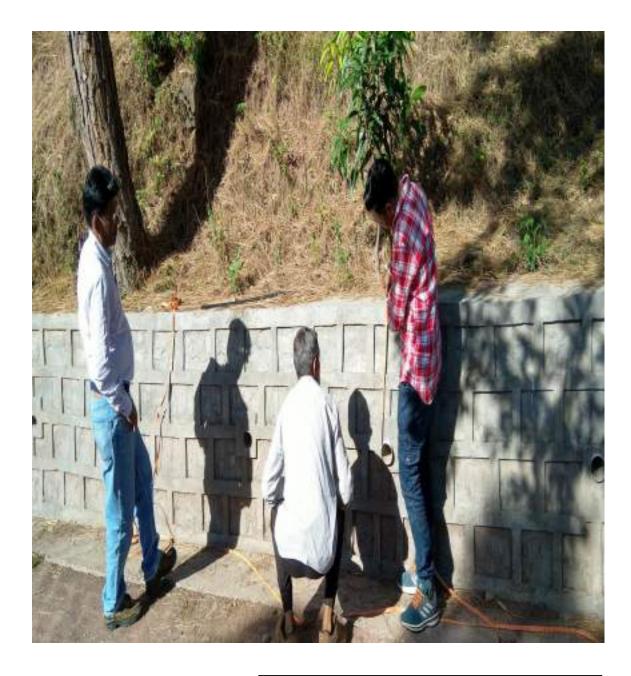
- 1. Seed research must be promoted to yield the better cultivar of plantation which are drought and infestation resistant.
- Attention should be paid for water harvesting and Drip water harvesting and moisture conservation as most of the plantations have been done in moisture deficit conditions.
- 3. Beating up should be done with original species.
- 4. Remote Sensing must be bought into use to check vegetation cover regularly.
- 5. A robust monitoring system should be developed with well connected Information system and sensor based mechanism.
- 6. Bio-Engineering must be followed in slopes and Hills.

Administrative Points:

- 1. There should be timely release of funds.
- 2. The target of plantation should be given in advance to field level officers
- 3. Plantations raised should be maintained for more than three years.
- 4. Villagers should be provided incentives for maintenance of the plantations.
- 5. Illegal grazing in protected areas and reserve forests must be penalized strictly.



Division- Morni-Pinjore Wing- Territorial Year- 2017-2018 Range- Morni Scheme- CAMPA Name of the component- Herbal Forestry Name of the site- C-133 Target- 5 Ha



Division- Morni-Pinjore

Wing- Territorial

Year- 2017-2018

Range- Morni

Scheme- CAMPA

Name of the component- Soil Conservation(Construction of breast wall RD 0 – 200)

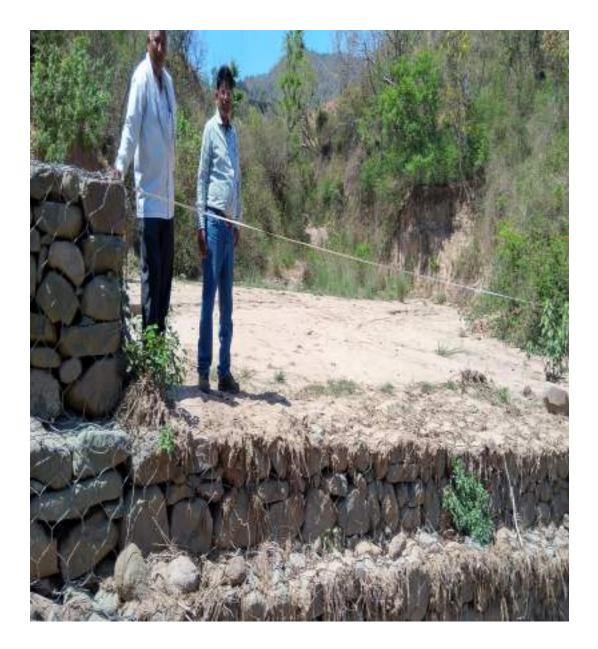
Name of the site- Sky Lark Rest House Morni



Division- Morni-Pinjore Wing- Territorial Year- 2017-2018 Range- Raipur - Rani Scheme- CAMPA Name of the component- Herbal Forestry Name of the site- Tirlokpur C-78 Target- 8 Ha



Division- Morni-Pinjore Wing- Territorial Year- 2017-2018 Range- Raipur -Rani Scheme- CAMPA Name of the component- Herbal Forestry Name of the site- Tirlokpur C-78 Target- 8 Ha



Division- Morni - Pinjore

Wing- Territorial

Year- 2017-2018

Range- Raipur-Rani

Scheme- CAMPA

Name of the component- Soil Conservation Work(Crate Wire Structure)

Name of the site- Plasra ka Khala C-76



Division- Morni-Pinjore

Wing- Territorial

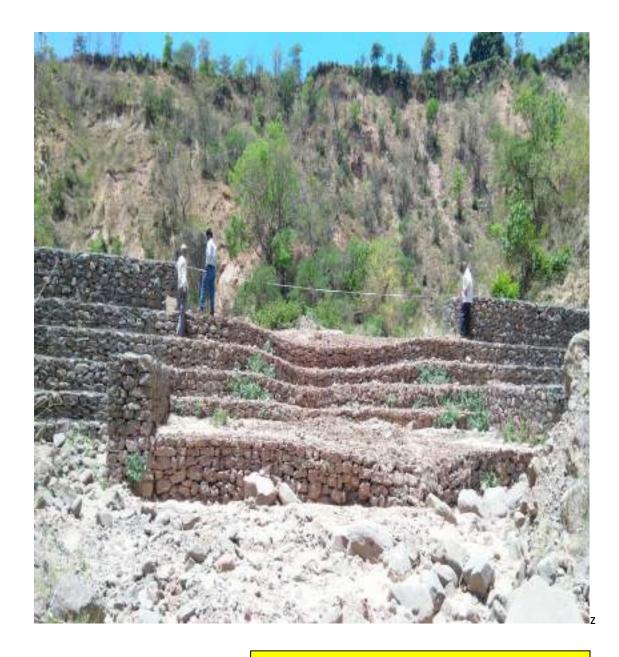
Year- 2017-2018

Range- Raipur- Rani

Scheme- CAMPA

Name of the component- Soil Conservation Work(Crate Wire Structure)

Name of the site- Plasra ka Khala C-76



Division- Morni-Pinjore

Wing- Territorial

Year- 2017-2018

Range- Raipur- Rani

Scheme- CAMPA

Name of the component- Soil Conservation Work(Crate Wire Structure)

Name of the site- Plasra ka Khala C-76

INPUT

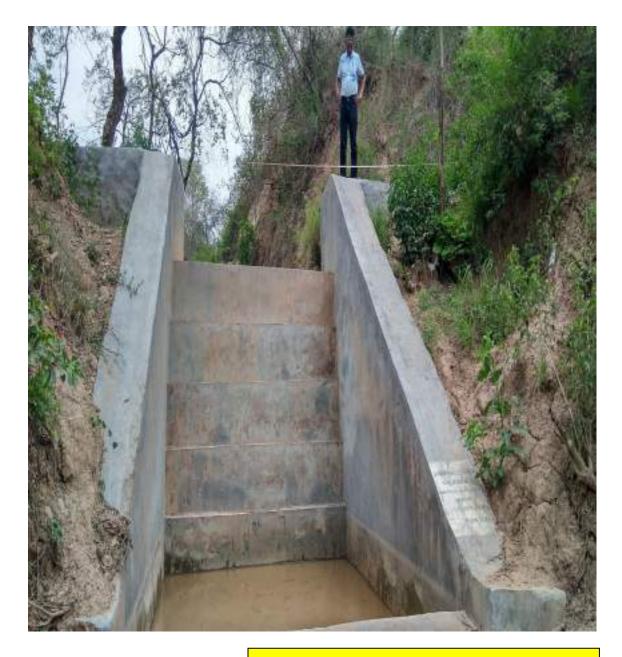


OUTPUT

Division- Morni-Pinjore Wing- Territorial Year- 2017-2018 Range- Raipur- Rani Scheme- CAMPA Name of the component- Soil Conservation Work(Crate Wire Structure) Name of the site- Plasra ka Khala C-76



Division- Morni-Pinjore Wing- Territorial Year- 2017-2018 Range- Raipur-Rani Scheme- CAMPA Name of the component-NH Name of the site- Mouli NH-73 Target- 20 RKM



Wing- Territorial

Year- 2017-2018

Range- Kalka

Scheme- CAMPA

Name of the component- Soil Conservation Work(CSMS)

Name of the site-Tohran wala Main Choe R-71, C-11



Wing- Territorial

Year- 2017-2018

Range- Kalka

Scheme- CAMPA

Name of the component- Soil Conservation Work(CSMS)

Name of the site-Tohran wala Main Choe R-71, C-11



Wing- Territorial

Year- 2017-2018

Range- Kalka

Scheme- CAMPA

Name of the component- Soil Conservation work (CCS)

Name of the site- Johluwala Village



Wing- Territorial

Year- 2017-2018

Range- Kalka

Scheme- CAMPA

Name of the component- Soil Conservation Work(CCS)

Name of the site- Johluwala Village

						Aı	nual Pla	n of C	operatio					<u>Division</u> satory Affo	orestatio	n (Tall Pl	ants)						
Sr.		Name of	Name of	Name	Locat		Physical Ta				sical Targ			Species	Plants/Pl		Success%	Hei		Girth(GPS	Reading
No	Scheme	Range	Block	of	ion	HA	RKM	No.	Km	HA	RKM	No.	Km		anted in	of alive		Ma	Min	Max	Min		Longitu
•	CA TR	D: -	Chilum	Beat	D 62	C	40			0	40				No.	Plants	950/	x	2.5	7	5	de	de
1	CA-TP	Pinjore	Chiken	Janouli	R-63	U	40			0	40			Papri	6500	5495	85%	5	3.5		5	30 47 95.10	76 55 61.20
														Dek	3500	2905	83%	18	7	27	12		
														Total		8400	84%						
2	CA-TP	Pinjore	Mallah	Mallah	R-68 C-2	U U	20			0	20			Shisham	2250	1821	81%	9	3.5	8	3	30 45 32.08	76 59 29.87
														Papri	2250	1868	83%	10	5	10	6	52.00	29.07
														Arjun	250	213	85%	4.5	3.5	6	5		
														Sita Ashok Total	250 5000	198 4100	79% 82%	5	4	6.5	5		
3	CA-TP	Pinjore	Mallah	Jabrot	DP-	0	20			0	20			Shisham	2000	1597	80%	8	3.5	6	3	30 46	76 58
		_			243																	04 64	40.99
														Papri Hathiphal	2000 750	1660	83% 78%	10 5.5	5	10	6.5		
														Dek	250	208	83%	12	7	20	12		
														Total		4050	81%						
4	CA-TP	Pinjore	Mallah	Bhogpu	DP- 235 C	10	0			10	0			Papri	7000	5960	85%	8	5	8.5	6	30 47 52.25	76 56 52.49
					255 C									Sagwan	3000	2340	78%	4	3	10	8	32.23	52.49
														Total		8300	83%		5	10	0		
				. Total (10		0	0	10	80	0	0		30000	24850	83%						
Sr. No	Name of Scheme	Name of Range	Name of Block	Name of	Locat ion		Physic	al Tar	get Fixed	Pł	nysical Ta	arget A	chived	Species	Plants/Pl anted in	Total No. of alive	Success%	Hei ght		Girth(cm)		GPS	Reading
	~	Lunge		Beat	.01	HA	RKM	No.	Km	HA	RKM	No.	Km		No.	Plants		Ma	Min	Max	Min	Latitu	Longitu
																		x				de	de
1	NH	Raipur	Ripur rani	Mouli	NH-	0	20	0	0	0	20	0	0	Shisham	1160	1102	95%	12	7	17	9		
		rani			73									Amala	100	92	0.2%	4.5	2	5	2		
			<u> </u>			1				-				Awala Pilkhan	80	92 68	92% 85%	4.5	5.5	5 12	3		
														Chakrasia	50	43	86%	12	5.5	12	8		
														Jamun	61	50	82%	12	6	30	13		
														Toon Kadam	280 25	238	85% 80%	12 14	4	17 24	10		
														S/oak	11	20	80%	14	10	24	12		
														Siris	207	184	89%	17	10	27	15		
														Arjun	1400	1330	95%	9	4		8		
														KanakCham pa	300	261	87%	6.5	3	11	4		
														Dank		172	86%	14	7	23	10		
														Kusum	14	12	86%	11	4.5	17	9		
														Molseri Gullar	173	157	91% 86%	11 16	4.5	17 36	9		
														Gulabi Toon		62	89%	4	2.5	3	2		
														Enter Lobiya	500	460	92%	3	1.5	4	1		
														Gulmohar	12	11	92%	14	5.5	30	12		
														Hathiphal	300	280	93%	5	2	19	8		
														Pipal Total	50 5000	43 4600	86% 92%	18	10	28	15		
			G.Total	NH Plar	itation	0	20	0	0	0	20	0	0	10141	5000	4600	92%						
Sr.	Name of	Name of	Name of	Name	Locat		Physical Ta	rget Fi	xed	Phys	sical Targ	get Ach	ived	Species	Plants/Pl	Total No.	Success%	Hei		Girth(GPS	Reading
No	Scheme	Range	Block	of	ion										anted in	of alive		ght (Ft.)		cm)			
•				Beat		HA	RKM	No.	Km	HA	RKM	No.	Km		No.	Plants		Ma x	Min	Max	Min	Latitu de	Longitu de
1	Beautifica	Morni	Bhuri	Bhuri,	Pkl	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	Shami	300	265	88%		2.5	2.5	2	30 42	77 03
	tion of Distract/			Bidhan	Morni Road																	16.53	03.61
-	City Road			a	Road	1								Putrenjiva	100	80	80%	2.7	1.5	4	3		
-			1			1	1							Nimboo	100	82		3	1.5	2	2		
														Chandani	400	345	86%	2.5	2	1.5	2		
					1									Aam Dehu	200	168 80	84%	4	2.5	5	3		
												1				80 179	80% 90%	6	5 3.5	7	6		
														Imli	23.00								
														Imli Amatas	50	42	84%	9	7	7	5		
														Amatas Mahu	50 50	42 41	84% 82%	4.5	7 3	7	5		
														Amatas Mahu Kingoo	50 50 100	42 41 80	84% 82% 80%	4.5	7 3 2 2	7 2.5 2	5 2 2		
														Amatas Mahu	50 50 100 50	42 41	84% 82%	4.5	7 3 2 2	7	5 2 2 1		
2		Morni	Morni	Tikri,	Pkl		6	0	0	0	6	0	0	Amatas Mahu Kingoo Orange	50 50 100 50	42 41 80 41	84% 82% 80% 82% 85%	4.5	7 3 2 2 2	7 2.5 2	5 2 2 1 1	30 41	77 04
2		Morni	Morni	Tikri, Morni			6	0	0	0	6	0	0	Amatas Mahu Kingoo Orange Total Shami	50 50 100 50 1650 50	42 41 80 41 1403 40	84% 82% 80% 82% 85% 85%	4.5 4 2.5	7 3 2 2 2 2	7 2.5 2 1.5 1.5	5 2 2 1 1	30 41 56.73	
2		Morni	Morni		Morni		6	0	0	0	6	0	0	Amatas Mahu Kingoo Orange Total Shami Puternjiva	50 50 100 50 1650 50 50	42 41 80 41 1403 40 40	84% 82% 80% 85% 85% 80%	4.5 4 2.5 4 5	2	7 2.5 2 1.5 1.5 2.7	1 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 1		
2		Morni	Morni		Morni		6	0	0	0	6	0	0	Amatas Mahu Kingoo Orange Total Shami Puternjiva Nimboo	50 50 100 50 1650 50 50 200	42 41 80 41 1403 40 40 170	84% 82% 80% 85% 85% 80% 80% 80%	4.5 4 2.5 4 5 3.5	2 3 2	7 2.5 2 1.5 1.5 2.7 1.5	1 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 5		
2		Morni	Morni		Morni		6	0	0	0	6	0	0	Amatas Mahu Kingoo Orange Total Shami Puternjiva	50 50 100 50 1650 50 50	42 41 80 41 1403 40 40	84% 82% 80% 85% 85% 80%	4.5 4 2.5 4 5	2	7 2.5 2 1.5 1.5 2.7	2 2 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1.5 9		
2		Morni	Morni		Morni		6	0	0	0	6	0	0	Amatas Mahu Kingoo Orange Total Shami Puternjiva Nimboo Chandani Molseri Orange	50 50 100 50 1650 50 50 200 450 50 50	42 41 80 41 1403 40 40 170 348 40 42	84% 82% 80% 85% 80% 80% 85% 77% 80% 84%	4.5 4 2.5 4 4 5 3.5 3	2 3 2 2.5	7 2.5 2 1.5 1.5 2.7 1.5 2.7 2.7 2.2	2 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 5 9 1		
2				Morni	Morni Road		6	0	0	0	6			Amatas Mahu Kingoo Orange Total Shami Puternjiva Nimboo Chandani Molseri	50 50 100 50 50 50 200 450 50 50 850	42 41 80 41 1403 40 170 348 40 40 242 680	84% 82% 80% 85% 80% 80% 80% 80% 80% 84% 80%	4.5 4 2.5 4 4 5 3.5 3 11	2 3 2 2.5	7 2.5 2 1.5 2 1.5 2.7 1.5 2.7 1.5 2 17	3 5 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 5 9 1		
2 2 Sr.	Name of		Beautifica	Morni	Morni Road		6 10 Physical Tal	0 0 rget Fi	0	0 0 0 0 0	6 10 sical Targ	0	0	Amatas Mahu Kingoo Orange Total Shami Puternjiva Nimboo Chandani Molseri Orange Total	50 50 100 50 1650 50 50 200 450 50 50	42 41 80 41 1403 40 170 348 40 40 2075	84% 82% 80% 85% 80% 80% 85% 77% 80% 84%	4.5 4 2.5 4 4 5 3.5 3 11	2 3 2 2.5	7 2.5 2 1.5 2 1.5 2.7 1.5 2.7 1.5 2 17	3 5 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 5 9 1	56.73	28.47
22	Name of Scheme	G.Total	Beautifica	Morni	Morni Road		6 10 Physical Ta	0 0 0 0 rget Fi	0 0	0 0 Phys	6 10 sical Targ	0	0	Amatas Mahu Kingoo Orange Total Shami Puternjiva Nimboo Chandani Molseri Orange	50 50 100 50 50 50 50 450 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	42 41 80 41 1403 40 170 348 40 40 2075	84% 82% 80% 85% 80% 80% 80% 80% 80% 80% 84%	4.5 4 2.5 4 4 5 3.5 3 11 3	2 3 2 2.5	7 2.5 2 1.5 1.5 2.7 1.5 2 17 1.5	3 5 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 5 9 1	56.73	

						HA	RKM	No.	Km	HA	RKM	No.	Km]	1			Ma x	Min	Max	Min	Latitu de	Longitu de
1	Herbal Forestry	Pinjore	Thapli	Mand hana	C- 105	7.3	0	0	0	7.3	0	0	0	Bel Pattar	2505	2147	86%	5	4	8	6		76 58 48.11
							0	0	0		0	0	0	Sita Ashok	880	730	83%	7	6	7	5		
							0	0	0		0				115 150	97 129	84% 86%	7 20					
							0	0	0		0	0	0	Galo Bel Total	3650		80% 85%	20	10	8	6		
	Herbal	Pinjore	Thapli	Thapl	C-	6.3	0	0	0	6.3	0	0	0		800	616	77%	4.2	2.5	6	4	30 43	77 00
	Forestry			i	116		0	0	0		0	0	0	Beri	1850	1621	88%	3.4	2.5	5	3	80.30	62.90
							0		0		0				50		82%	5					
														Badam									
							0		0		0				300 150	240 128	80% 85%	10					
							0	0	0		0	0	0	Total	3150		84%	/	5	10	5		
	Herbal	Pinjore	Thapli	Chan	C-	11	0	0	0	11	0	0 0	0		320	256	80%	5	3.5	6	5	30 44	76 58
	Forestry			di	111		0	0	0		0	0	0	Shahtut	680	578	85%	4.5	2.5	6	3	77.70	59.35
							0	0	0		0				1005		85%	3			3		
														Badhanga									
							0		0		0				65		82%	4					
							0		0		0				60 600	47 504	78% 84%	6					
							0		0		0	0	0	Bahera	850	680	80%	7	5	8	6		
					<u> </u>		0	0	0		0				900	757	84%	5					
\vdash							0		0		0				850 170	697 136	82% 80%	6			5		
						L				L				Total	5500		83%			Ĺ			
	Herbal	Pinjore	Thapli	Thapl	C-	5.4	0	0	0	5.4	0	0 0	0	Khair	1600	1349	84%	4	3.5	3	2	30 44	76 59
	Forestry			i	113																	00 17	87.90
							0	0	0		0	0	0		1100	946	86%	3	2.5	2	1.5		
			G.Total			30	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	Total	2700 15000	2295	85%						
2	Herbal	Panchkul	Balouti	Bung	C-	10	0	0	0		0	0	0	Pilkhan	1050	830	79%	12	5.5	12	7	30 41	76 57
	Forestry	a		a	101																	11.0	58.7
							0	0	0		0				1000 2000	830 1623	83% 81%	5					
							0				0				950	817	86%	6					
														Total	5000	4100	82%						
	Herbal Forestry	Panchkul	Balouti	Tibbi	C- 100	11	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	Amrood	2000	1673	84%	5.5	4.5	6	4	30 40 49.7	76 28 34.7
	Forestry	a			100		0	0	0		0	0	0	Imli	2000	1740	87%	7	4	6	5	49.7	
							0				0				400	316	79%	5					
							0	0	0		0	0 0	0		1100	891	81%	4	3	2	2		
			G.Total			21	0	0	0	21	0		0	Total	5500 10500	4620	84%						
3	Herbal	Morni	Bhuri	Bhuri	C-88	21 5	0	0	0		0	0	0	Harar	500	425	85%	4	2.5	7	2.5	30 42	77 02
	Forestry										0				500	120	0.484			~	-	36.7	27.87
-							0	0	0		0				500 500	420 430	84% 86%	4		5	3		
							0	0			0				1000	850	85%	4			5		
														Total	2500		85%	_					
	Herbal Forestry	Morni	Bhuri	Bidhn	C-75	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	Amaltaas	2500	2075	83%	5.5	3	8	5	30 41 59.58	77 03 33.49
														Total	2500	2075	83%						
	Herbal Forestry	Morni	Bhuri	Tipra		5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	Shammi	1150	935	82%	3.5	2.5	2.5	2	30 44 21.37	77 03 59.90
ĽŤ	rorestry				223		0	0	0		0	0	0	Nimboo	850	723	85%	3	1.5	2	2		39.90
\square							0	0	0		0	0 0	0		500	442	88%	3.3	1	2	1		
\vdash	Herbal	Morni	Morni	Gajha	C-39	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	Total Jamun	2500 1500	2100 1275	84% 85%	4.5	3	5	3.5	30 39	77 05
	Forestry	MOIII	MOIII	n	C-39	5																47.35	
Н					<u> </u>		0	0	0		0	0	0		1000	850	85%	2	1.5	4	2		
\vdash	Herbal	Morni	Morni	Morni	C-	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	Total Chandan	2500 450	2125 374	85% 83%	1.5	1.3	1.8	1	30 41	77 04
	Forestry	monii	monii		133				_													00.09	34.79
Н							0	0	0		0				550 1500	435 1266	79% 84%	2		3	1.5		
							0	0	0		0		0	Amla Total	2500		84% 83%	3	3	5	4		
	Herbal	Morni	Morni	Tikri	C-	10	0	0	0	10	0	0	0		2500	2175	87%	5	3	8	5		77 04
\vdash	Forestry				129		0	0	0		0	0	0	Arjun	2500	2125	85%	6	4.7	8	6	22.28	01.40
					L					L				Total	5000		86%		4.7			L	
	Herbal	Morni	Barwa	Barwa	C-	5	0	0	0	5	0	0 0	0	Putran	1000	815	82%	2.7	1.5	4	3		77 04
Н	Forestry				210		0	0	0				0	Jeeva	1000	075	000/	25		A	25	10.68	26.199
\vdash							0		0		0			Aam Tat Badnga	1000	875 410	88% 82%	2.5	2 0.75	4	2.5		
														Total	2500		84%						
T	Herbal	Morni	Barwa	Darar	C-	10	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	Kathal	1000	853	85%	2	2	1.5	1	30 44 24.42	77 04 28.78
\vdash	Forestry			a	216		0	0	0		0	0	0	Lohkat	1000	822	82%	4	2.5	4	2	24.42	28.78
							0				0		0	Kinoo	500	395	79%	4.5	2				
\square							0		0		0			Ų	500	400	80%	2			1		
			1		L		0	0	0		0	0	0	Mousami	500	415	83%	2	1.5	2	1		

							0	0	0		0	0	0	Nashpati	500	410	82%	2	1	2	1.5		
							0	0	0		0	0	0	Apple	500	435	87%	2	1	2	1		
							0	0	0		0	0	0		500	420	84%	2.5	2	2	1.5		
														Total	5000		83%			_			
	Herbal	Morni	Morni	Tikri	C-	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0		4400		82%	5.5	3.2	6	3	30 41	77 04
	Forestry				136						Ŭ	Ŭ	Ŭ			5000	0270	0.0	5.2	Ŭ	2	31.55	53.09
					1.00									Total	4400	3608	82%						
			G.Total			54	0	0	0	54	0	0	0		29400								
			Morni						, v		Ŭ	Ŭ	Ŭ										
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32 do do wRE CRATE STRUCTURE NO.2 PROPOSED AT BANDADE KA STRUCTURE NO.3 WRE CRATE #### #### 215500 Complete d 33 33 33 do do do wrector and the structure no.3 PROPOSED AT BANDADE KA PROPOSED AT BANDADE KA PROPOSED AT BANDADE KA STRUCTURE NO.1 #### 200500 Complete d 33 34 34 do do Masump WRE CRATE STRUCTURE NO.1 WRE CRATE #### 200500 Complete d 33 34 35 do do do Masump WRE CRATE STRUCTURE NO.2 WRE CRATE #### 201500 Complete 33 36 36 do do do WRE CRATE STRUCTURE NO.3 WRE CRATE #### 201500 Complete 33 37 37 do do do do ROPOSED AT DHOLI DHANG PROPOSED AT THATHER WALL PROPOSED AT THATHER WALL PROPOSED AT THATHER WALL PROPOSED AT THATHER WALL PROPOSED AT THATHER WALL PROPOSED AT THATHER WALL #### 176000 Complete 34 36 39 do do do CRATE WRE SPUR NO.3 PROPOSED AT THATHER WALL PROPOSED AT THATHER WALL PROPOSED AT THATHER WALL PROPOSED AT THATHER WALL 176000 Complete 34		nplete	Co	242500		####			Mirpur	do	do	31
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33 do do do wire CRATE STRUCTURE NO.3 PROPOSED AT BANDADE KA STRUCTURE NO.1 #### 277500 Complete d 36 34 do do Masump WIRE CRATE STRUCTURE NO.1 WIRE CRATE #### 200500 Complete d 37 35 do do do WIRE CRATE STRUCTURE NO.2 WIRE CRATE #### 201500 Complete d 37 36 do do do do WIRE CRATE STRUCTURE NO.3 PROPOSED AT DHOLI DHANG PROPOSED AT DHOLI DHANG STRUCTURE NO.3 STRUCTURE NO.1 WIRE CRATE #### 267500 Complete d 36 37 do do do do CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.1 CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.1 CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.2 d 37 38 do do do CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.2 CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.2 #### 176000 Complete d 36 39 do do cRATE WIRE SPUR NO.3 CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.4 #### 176000 Complete d 36 40 do do CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.5 CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.4 #### 176000 Complete d 36 36		•	C	215500		####			do	do	do	32
Image: state of the s			C	277500		####			do	do	do	33
ur PROPOSED AT DHOLI DHANG STRUCTURE NO.1 d d 35 35 do do do do wire CRATE STRUCTURE NO.2 wire CRATE #### 201500 Complete 33 36 do do do wire CRATE STRUCTURE NO.3 Wire CRATE #### 267500 Complete 33 37 do do do cRATE WIRE SPUR NO.1 CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.1 CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.2 #### 176500 Complete 33 38 do do do cRATE WIRE SPUR NO.3 CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.2 #### 176000 Complete 34 39 do do do cRATE WIRE SPUR NO.3 CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.3 #### 177000 Complete 36 40 do do cRATE WIRE SPUR NO.3 CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.4 #### 170700 Complete 36 41 do do do cRATE WIRE SPUR NO.5 CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.4 #### 170700 Complete 36 42 do do do cRATE WIRE SPUR NO.5	37 55	d					STRUCTURE NO.3	PROPOSED AT BANDADE KA				
35 do do WIRE CRATE STRUCTURE NO.2 PROPOSED AT DHOLI DHANG STRUCTURE NO.3 36 WIRE CRATE STRUCTURE NO.2 STRUCTURE NO.2 4 #### 4 201500 Complete d 36 36 do do WIRE CRATE STRUCTURE NO.3 PROPOSED AT DHOLI DHANG PROPOSED AT DHOLI DHANG STRUCTURE NO.3 WIRE CRATE #### 267500 Complete d 36 37 do do do CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.1 PROPOSED AT THATHER WALL PROPOSED AT THATHER 40 176000 Complete d 36 41 do do CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.5 PROPOSED AT THATHER WALL PROPOSED AT THATHER PROPOSED AT MASUMPUR PROPOSED AT MASUMPUR PROPOSED AT PROPOSED AT MASUMPUR PROPOSED AT PROPOSED AT MASUMPUR PROPOSED AT 44 176000 Complete 30 d 36 43 do do CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.5 PROPOSED AT MASUMPUR PROPOSED AT PROPOSED AT MASUMPUR PROPOSED AT 44 176000 Complete 30 d 37 44 do do CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.5 PROPOSED AT MASUMPUR PROPOSED AT 45 do do CRATE WIRE SPUR NO		-	Co	200500		####			*	do	do	34
Image: style in the style			C	201500		####				do	do	35
36 do do WIRE CRATE STRUCTURE NO.3 PROPOSED AT DHOLIDHANG WIRE CRATE #### 267500 Complete 30 37 do do do CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.1 PROPOSED AT THATHER WALL PROPOSED AT THATHER WALL PROPOSED AT THATHER WALL #### 176500 Complete 30 38 do do do CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.2 PROPOSED AT THATHER WALL PROPOSED AT THATHER 176000 Complete 30 39 do do do CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.3 PROPOSED AT THATHER WALL PROPOSED AT THATHER 177000 Complete 30 40 do do cRATE WIRE SPUR NO.4 PROPOSED AT THATHER WALL PROPOSED AT THATHER 170000 Complete 30 40 do do cRATE WIRE SPUR NO.4 PROPOSED AT THATHER WALL PROPOSED AT THATHER 170000 Complete 30 41 do do cRATE WIRE SPUR NO.5 CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.5 #### 170000 Complete 30 42 do do cRATE WIRE SPUR NO.1 PROPOSED AT H### 170000 Complete 30 43 do <td< td=""><td>35 50</td><td>-</td><td></td><td>201500</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>uo</td><td>uo</td><td>uo</td><td>55</td></td<>	35 50	-		201500					uo	uo	uo	55
37 do do cRATE WIRE SPUR NO.1 PROPOSED AT THATHER WALI PROPOSED AT THATHER 40 do do cRATE WIRE SPUR NO.2 PROPOSED AT THATHER WALI PROPOSED AT THATHER PROPOSED AT THATHER WALI PROPOSED AT THATHER 40 do do cRATE WIRE SPUR NO.3 PROPOSED AT THATHER WALI PROPOSED AT THATHER PROPOSED AT THATHER WALI PROPOSED AT THATHER 41 math the spur NO.4 PROPOSED AT THATHER WALI PROPOSED AT THATHER 41 math the spur NO.4 PROPOSED AT THATHER 41 math the spur NO.5 PROPOSED AT THATHER WALI PROPOSED AT THATHER 42 cRATE WIRE SPUR NO.5 PROPOSED AT THATHER WALI PROPOSED AT THATHER 43 cRATE WIRE SPUR NO.5 PROPOSED AT THATHER 44 math the spur NO.1 PROPOSED AT MASUMPUR PROPOSED AT 44 math the spur NO.1 PROPOSED AT MASUMPUR PROPOSED AT 44 math the spur NO.2 PROPOSED AT MASUMPUR PROPOSED AT 45 math the spur NO.3 PROPOSED AT MASUMPUR PROPOSED AT 45 math the spur NO.3 PROPOSED AT MASUMPUR PROPOSED AT 46 math the spur NO.3 PROPOSED AT MASUMPUR PROPOSED AT 47 math the spur NO.4 PROPOSED AT 47 math the spur NO.5 PROPOSED AT MASUMPUR PROPOSED	30 7	nplete	Co	267500		####	WIRE CRATE	WIRE CRATE STRUCTURE NO.3	do	do	do	36
Image: constraint of the second system of	35 49		-									
38 do do CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.2 PROPOSED AT THATHER WALL PROPOSED AT THATHER 176000 Complete 30 39 do do do CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.3 PROPOSED AT THATHER WALL PROPOSED AT THATHER 177000 Complete 30 40 do do CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.4 PROPOSED AT THATHER WALL PROPOSED AT THATHER 177000 Complete 30 40 do do do CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.4 PROPOSED AT THATHER WALL PROPOSED AT THATHER 176500 Complete 30 41 do do do CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.5 PROPOSED AT THATHER WALL PROPOSED AT THATHER 177000 Complete 30 42 do do do CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.1 PROPOSED AT MASUMPUR PROPOSED AT #### 176000 Complete 30 43 do do cRATE WIRE SPUR NO.2 PROPOSED AT MASUMPUR PROPOSED AT #### 176000 Complete 30 44 do do cRATE WIRE SPUR NO.3 PROPOSED AT MASUMPUR PROPOSED AT #### 176000 Complete 30 45 do do C	30 7 36 24	-	C	176500		####			do	do	do	37
Image: constraint of the second system of			C	176000		####			do	do	do	38
Image: constraint of the second state of the second sta	36 24	d					PROPOSED AT THATHER	PROPOSED AT THATHER WALI				
40 do do CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.4 PROPOSED AT THATHER WALL CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.4 PROPOSED AT THATHER WALL #### PROPOSED AT THATHER WALL PROPOSED AT THATHER 176500 Complete 30 41 do do do CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.5 PROPOSED AT THATHER WALL PROPOSED AT THATHER 177000 Complete 30 42 do do do CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.1 PROPOSED AT MASUMPUR PROPOSED AT THATHER 176000 Complete 30 43 do do CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.2 CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.2 #### 177000 Complete 30 44 do do do CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.2 CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.2 #### 177000 Complete 30 45 do do do CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.3 CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.4 #### 176000 Complete 30 46 do do cRATE WIRE SPUR NO.4 CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.3 #### 176000 Complete 30 45 do do CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.4 CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.4 #### 176000 Complete 30 <		•	Co	177000		####			do	do	do	39
41 do do CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.5 PROPOSED AT THATHER WALI PROPOSED AT THATHER WALI PROPOSED AT THATHER 177000 Complete 36 36 42 do do CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.1 PROPOSED AT THATHER WALI PROPOSED AT THATHER 177000 Complete 36 36 43 do do CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.1 PROPOSED AT MASUMPUR CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.1 PROPOSED AT MASUMPUR #### 177000 Complete 30 36 43 do do do CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.2 PROPOSED AT MASUMPUR CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.2 PROPOSED AT #### 177000 Complete 30 36 44 do do do CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.3 PROPOSED AT MASUMPUR PROPOSED AT CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.3 PROPOSED AT MASUMPUR PROPOSED AT #### 176000 Complete 30 45 do do do CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.4 PROPOSED AT CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.3 PROPOSED AT MASUMPUR PROPOSED AT #### 176000 Complete 30 46 do do do CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.4 PROPOSED AT CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.5 PROPOSED AT MASUMPUR PROPOSED AT #### 176000 Complete 30 47 do do do CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.5 PROPOSED AT MASU	36 26 30 7		C	176500		#####			do	de	do	40
41 do do CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.5 PROPOSED AT THATHER WALI CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.5 PROPOSED AT THATHER #### PROPOSED AT THATHER 177000 Complete d 36 42 do do do CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.1 PROPOSED AT THATHER CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.1 PROPOSED AT #### PROPOSED AT 176000 Complete d 36 43 do do do CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.2 PROPOSED AT MASUMPUR CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.2 PROPOSED AT #### 177000 Complete d 36 44 do do do CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.3 PROPOSED AT MASUMPUR CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.3 PROPOSED AT MASUMPUR #### 176000 Complete 30 d 36 45 do do do CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.4 PROPOSED AT CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.4 PROPOSED AT #### 176000 Complete 30 d 36 46 do do do CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.4 PROPOSED AT CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.4 PROPOSED AT #### 176000 Complete 30 d 36 47 do do do Govindp WIRE SPUR NO.1 PROPOSED AT #### 176500 Complete 30 d 36 47 do do <td< td=""><td>36 26</td><td></td><td></td><td>176500</td><td></td><td>####</td><td></td><td></td><td>uo</td><td>do</td><td>uð</td><td>40</td></td<>	36 26			176500		####			uo	do	uð	40
42 do do CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.1 PROPOSED AT MASUMPUR CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.1 PROPOSED AT #### PROPOSED AT 176000 Complete d 36 43 do do do CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.2 CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.2 #### 177000 Complete d 36 44 do do cRATE WIRE SPUR NO.3 CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.3 #### 176000 Complete d 36 45 do do cRATE WIRE SPUR NO.4 CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.4 #### 176000 Complete d 36 46 do do CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.4 CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.4 #### 176000 Complete d 36 47 do do Govindp ur WIRE SPUR NO.1 PROPOSED AT WIRE SPUR NO.1 WIRE SPUR NO.1 PROPOSED AT MASUMPUR PROPOSED AT PROPOSED AT #### 176000 Complete d 36 47 do Govindp ur WIRE SPUR NO.1 PROPOSED AT WIRE SPUR NO.1 #### 176500 Complete d 37 47 do Govindp ur WIRE SPUR NO.1 PROPOSED AT WIRE SPUR NO.1 #### 176500 Complete d 37			Co	177000		####			do	do	do	41
Image: constraint of the system of the sy	36 26											
43 do do CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.2 PROPOSED AT MASUMPUR CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.2 PROPOSED AT #### PROPOSED AT 177000 Complete d 36 44 do do do CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.3 PROPOSED AT MASUMPUR CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.3 PROPOSED AT #### 176000 Complete d 36 45 do do do CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.4 PROPOSED AT MASUMPUR CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.4 PROPOSED AT RATE WIRE SPUR NO.4 PROPOSED AT #### 176000 Complete d 36 46 do do CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.5 PROPOSED AT MASUMPUR CATE WIRE SPUR NO.5 PROPOSED AT MASUMPUR #ROPOSED AT #### 177000 Complete d 36 47 do Govindp WIRE SPUR NO.1 WIRE SPUR NO.1 WIRE SPUR NO.1 #### 176500 Complete d 36 47 do Govindp WIRE SPUR NO.1 (C-33), AT PROPOSED AT THATHER 176500 Complete d 37		-	Co	176000		####			do	do	do	42
Image: constraint of the system of the sy			C	177000		####			do	do	do	43
44 do do CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.3 PROPOSED AT MASUMPUR CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.3 PROPOSED AT #### 176000 Complete d 36 45 do do do CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.4 PROPOSED AT CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.4 PROPOSED AT #### 176000 Complete d 36 46 do do CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.5 PROPOSED AT MASUMPUR PROPOSED AT CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.5 PROPOSED AT MASUMPUR PROPOSED AT #### 177000 Complete d 36 47 do Govindp ur WIRE SPUR NO.1 THATHER NADI (C-33), AT WIRE SPUR NO.1 PROPOSED AT THATHER #### 176500 Complete d 37 <td>36 34</td> <td>-</td> <td></td> <td>1,7000</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>40</td> <td></td> <td></td>	36 34	-		1,7000						40		
45 do do CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.4 PROPOSED AT MASUMPUR CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.4 PROPOSED AT #### 176000 Complete 30 46 do do do CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.5 PROPOSED AT MASUMPUR CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.5 #### 177000 Complete 30 47 do do Govindp ur WIRE SPUR NO.1 PROPOSED AT WIRE SPUR NO.1 WIRE SPUR NO.1 #### 176500 Complete 30 47 do do Govindp ur WIRE SPUR NO.1 PROPOSED AT WIRE SPUR NO.1 WIRE SPUR NO.1 #### 176500 Complete 30 47 do do Govindp WIRE SPUR NO.1 PROPOSED AT WIRE SPUR NO.1 #### 176500 Complete 30	30 7		Co	176000		####	CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.3	CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.3	do	do	do	44
Image: constraint of the sector of the se	36 27		-									
46 do do CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.5 PROPOSED AT MASUMPUR CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.5 PROPOSED AT #### 177000 Complete d 36 47 do do Govindp ur WIRE SPUR NO.1 PROPOSED AT THATHER NADI (C-33), AT WIRE SPUR NO.1 #### 176500 Complete d 37	30 7 36 27	-	C	176000		####			do	do	do	45
Image: Proposed at Masumpur PROPOSED at Masumpur PROPOSED at Masumpur Image: Proposed at Masumpur Proposed at Masumpur 47 do do Govindp WIRE SPUR NO.1 PROPOSED AT MASUMPUR WIRE SPUR NO.1 #### 176500 Complete 30 47 do do Govindp UIRE SPUR NO.1 PROPOSED AT MASUMPUR WIRE SPUR NO.1 #### 176500 Complete 30 47 ur THATHER NADI (C-33), AT PROPOSED AT THATHER d 37			C	177000		####			do	do	do	46
47 do do Govindp ur WIRE SPUR NO.1 PROPOSED AT THATHER NADI (C-33), AT WIRE SPUR NO.1 #### 176500 Complete d 37	36 27	-		1					20	20		
		-	Co	176500		####		WIRE SPUR NO.1 PROPOSED AT	*	do	do	47
175000 Complete 30 at 175000 Complete 30	37 40		6	175000						. و	d.	40
	30 7 37 40			1/5000		####			ao	ao	do	48

49	do	do	do	WIRE SPUR NO.3 PROPOSED AT	WIRE SPUR NO.3	####		177000	Complete	30	77 5
				THATHER NADI (C-33), AT	PROPOSED AT THATHER				d	37	40.7E
50	do	do	do	WIRE SPUR NO.4 PROPOSED AT THATHER NADI (C-33), AT	WIRE SPUR NO.4 PROPOSED AT THATHER	####		176000	Complete d	37	77 5 40.9E
51	do	do	Masump ur	WIRE CRATE STRUCTURE PROPOSED AT PANJALI KA	WIRE CRATE STRUCTURE PROPOSED	####		381000	Complete d	30 35	77 5 30.7E
52	do	do	do	WIRE CRATE GRADER	WIRE CRATE GRADER	####		119000	Complete		77 5
53				PROPOSED AT PANJALI KA Total Raipur Rani Range	PROPOSED AT PANJALI Total Raipur Rani Range	####	0 0	15247231	d	35	30.8E
54	Kalka	Surajpur	Dhamla	CSMS No-1 Nika Wala Choe (Kalka Range	CSMS No-1 Nika Wala Choe (Kalka Range	####		348000	Complete d	30 48	76 51 03.2
55	do	do	do	CSMS No-2 Dhanga Wala Choe (Kalka Range	CSMS No-2 Dhanga Wala Choe (Kalka Range	####		465000	Complete d		76 50 58.83
56	do	do	do	CWS No-1 Nika Wala Choe (Kalka	CWS No-1 Nika Wala Choe (####		213000	Complete	30	76 51
57	do	do	do	Range CWS No-2 Nika Wala Choe (Kalka	Kalka Range CWS No-2 Nika Wala Choe (####		220000	d Complete	49 30	09.8 76 51
58	do	do	do	Range CWS No-3 Nika Wala Choe (Kalka	Kalka Range CWS No-3 Nika Wala Choe (####		195000	d Complete	48 30	04.2 76 51
59	do	do	do	Range CWS No.1 Kahiwala Choe Left Side	Kalka Range CWS No.1 Kahiwala Choe	####		179500	d Complete	48 30	05.7 76 47
60				Branch	Left Side Branch	####		264500	d Complete	53	0.62
	do	do	do	CWS No.1 Kahiwala Choe Right Side Branch	CWS No.1 Kahiwala Choe Right Side Branch				d	53	0.21
61	do	do	do	CWS No.1 Kahiwala Choe Left Side Branch-2 R-71, C-11	CWS No.1 Kahiwala Choe Left Side Branch-2 R-71, C-	####		184500	Complete d	30 53	76 47 1.47
62	do	do	do	CWS No.2 Kahiwala Choe Left Side Branch-2 R-71, C-12	CWS No.2 Kahiwala Choe Left Side Branch-2 R-71, C-	####		179500	Complete d	30 53	76 47 10.7
63	do	do	do	CWS No.2 Kahiwala Choe Right Side Branch	CWS No.2 Kahiwala Choe Right Side Branch	####		240500	Complete d	30 53	76 47 1.17
64	do	do	do	CWS Tohran wala Choe Left Side	CWS Tohran wala Choe Left	####		197500	Complete	30	76 47
65	do	do	do	Branch, R-71 C-11 CWS Tohran wala Choe R-71 C-11	Side Branch, R-71 C-11 CWS Tohran wala Choe R-	####		197600	d Complete		9.44 76 47
66	do	do	do	CSMS No-1 Tohran wala Main	71 C-11 CSMS No-1 Tohran wala	####		326500	d Complete	53 30	8.39 76 47
67	do	do	do	Choe R-71 C-11 CSMS No-2 Tohran wala Main	Main Choe R-71 C-11 CSMS No-2 Tohran wala	####		336491	d Complete	53 30	8.21 76 514
68	do	do	do	Choe R-71 C-12 CSMS No-2 Kahiwala (Left Side	Main Choe R-71 C-12 CSMS No-2 Kahiwala (Left	####		184500	d Complete	53	8.40 76.47
				Branch-2) R-71, C-11	Side Branch-2) R-71, C-11				d	53	1.47
69	do	do	do	Wire Crate Structure No-1 at School wala Choe R-71, C-5	Wire Crate Structure No-1 at School wala Choe R-71, C-5	####		202500	Complete d	30 48	76 51 9.87
70	do	do	do	CSMS No-3 at School wala Choe R- 71, C-5	CSMS No-3 at School wala Choe R-71, C-5	####		354312	Complete d	30 49	76 51 8.82
71	do	do	do	CSMS No-4 at School wala Choe R- 71, C-5		####		323630	Complete d	30 49	76 51 8.46
72	do	do	do	Wire Crate Structure No-1 at Madho	Wire Crate Structure No-1 at	####		202500	Complete		76 51
73	do	do	do	wala Choe R-71, C-5 Wire Crate Structure No-1 at	Madho wala Choe R-71, C-5 Wire Crate Structure No-1 at	####		176500	d Complete	30	9.66 76 52
74	do	do	do	Manakpur wala Choe R-71, C-2 Wire Crate Structure No-2 at	Manakpur wala Choe R-71, C- Wire Crate Structure No-2 at	####		171000	d Complete	47 30	8.19 76 52
75	do	do	do	Manakpur wala Choe R-71, C-2 Wire Crate Structure No-3 at	Manakpur wala Choe R-71, C- Wire Crate Structure No-3 at	####		181500	d Complete	47 30	9.14 76 52
76				Manakpur wala Choe R-71, C-2 CSMS at Manakpur Choe Khala-2,	Manakpur wala Choe R-71, C- CSMS at Manakpur Choe	####		338437	d Complete	47	2.41 76 52
	do	do	Surajpur	R-71, C-2	Khala-2, R-71, C-2				d	47	9.51
77	do	do	do	Wire Crate Structure No- 5 at Manakpur wala Choe Khala R-71,	Wire Crate Structure No- 5 at Manakpur wala Choe Khala	####		171500	Complete d	30 47	76 53 0.46
78	do	Kalka	Thaduga rh	Wire Crate Structure No- 1 at Kuee wala Choe Vill. Dhamolion	Wire Crate Structure No- 1 at Kuee wala Choe Vill.	####		277000	Complete d	30 50	76 56 10.1
79	do	do	do	Wire Crate Structure No-2 at Kuee wala Choe Vill. Dhamolion	Wire Crate Structure No-2 at Kuee wala Choe Vill.	####		254000	Complete d	_	76 56 08.3
80	do	do	Bargoda	Wire Crate Structure No-1 at Nagal	Wire Crate Structure No-1 at	####		206000	Complete	30	76 54
81	do	do	m do	Ruttal Choe Bargodam beat Wire Crate Structure No-2 at Nagal	Nagal Ruttal Choe Wire Crate Structure No-2 at	####		277000	d Complete		45.9 76 54
82	do	do	do	Ruttal Choe Bargodam beat Wire Crate Structure No-1 at Sukha	Nagal Ruttal Choe Wire Crate Structure No-1 at	####		247000	d Complete	52 30	43.11 76 54
83	do	do	do	Panni Choe Bargodam beat Wire Crate Structure No-1 at Thane	Sukha Panni Choe Bargodam Wire Crate Structure No-1 at	####		161000	d Complete	52 30	13.04 76 55
84	do	do	Thaduga	Ki Sher Bargodam beat Retaining Wall No-1 ThadugarhJeep	Thane Ki Sher Bargodam Retaining Wall No-1	####		70073	d Complete	52	27.81 76 56
			rh	Road Khera Sita Ram	ThadugarhJeep Road Khera				d	50	3.99
85	do	do	do	Retaining Wall No-2 ThadugarhJeep Road Khera Sita Ram	Retaining Wall No-2 ThadugarhJeep Road Khera	####		146752	Complete d	50	76 56 4.51
86	do	do	do	Retaining Wall No-3 ThadugarhJeep Road Khera Sita Ram	Retaining Wall No-3 ThadugarhJeep Road Khera	####		79226	Complete d	30 50	76 56 42.40
87	do	do	do	Retaining Wall No-4 ThadugarhJeep Road Khera Sita Ram	Retaining Wall No-4 ThadugarhJeep Road Khera	####		156952	Complete d	30 50	76 56 42.40
88	do	do	do	Retaining Wall No-5 ThadugarhJeep	Retaining Wall No-5	####		108186	Complete		76 56
89	do	do	do	Road Khera Sita Ram Retaining Wall No-6 ThadugarhJeep	ThadugarhJeep Road Khera Retaining Wall No-6	####		201287	d Complete	30	42.40
90	do	Nanakpu	Nanakpu	Road Khera Sita Ram CWS No-1 Baru wala Choe	ThadugarhJeep Road Khera CWS No-1 Baru wala Choe	####		199050	d Complete	50 30	42.40 76 48
		r	r	Nanakpur	Nanakpur				d	54	9.92

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91	do	do	do	CWS No-2 Baru wala Choe Nanakpur	CWS No-2 Baru wala Choe Nanakpur	####			271000	Complete d	30 51	76 48 4.10
92	do	do	do	CWS No-3 Baru wala Choe Nanakpur	CWS No-3 Baru wala Choe Nanakpur	####			204600	Complete d		76 48 8.75
93	do	do	do	CWS No-4 Baru wala Choe	CWS No-4 Baru wala Choe	####			219500	Complete	30	76 48
94	do	do	do	Nanakpur CWS No-5 Baru wala Choe	Nanakpur CWS No-5 Baru wala Choe	####			182000	d Complete		8.36 76 48
95	do	do	do	Nanakpur CWS No-1 Phutha Wala Choe,	Nanakpur CWS No-1 Phutha Wala	####			182000	d Complete	51 30	8.02 76 48
96	do	do	do	Marranwala CWS No-2 Phutha Wala Choe,	Choe, Marranwala CWS No-2 Phutha Wala	####			199500	d Complete	52 30	6.37 76 48
				Marranwala	Choe, Marranwala					d	53	11.71
97	do	do	do	Raising/Repair of SDD No 1 Ghati Wala Choe R-71 C-4	Raising/Repair of SDD No 1 Ghati Wala Choe R-71 C-4	####			0	Progress	50 51.	76 50 52.4
98	do	do	do	Construction of Spillway Ghati Wala Choe R-71 C-4	Construction of Spillway Ghati Wala Choe R-71 C-4	####			87878	Work in Progress	30 50	76 50 52.4
99	do	do	do	Raising/Repair of SDD No 2 Ghati Wala Choe R-71 C-4	Raising/Repair of SDD No 2 Ghati Wala Choe R-71 C-4	####			0	Work in Progress	30 50	76 52 48.4
##	do	do	do	Construction of SpillwayGhati Wala	Construction of	####			90184	Work in	30	76 52
##	do	do	do	Choe R-71 C-4 Construction of Spillway of SDD No		####			0	Progress Work in	50 30	48.4 76 51
##	do	do	do	3Bad Wala Choe C-4 Raising/Repair of SDD No 4 Bad	SDD No 3Bad Wala Choe C- Raising/Repair of SDD No 4	####			0	Progress Work in	50 30	42.6 76 51
##	do	do	do	Wali Choe Construction of Spillway Bad Wali	Bad Wali Choe Construction of Spillway Bad	####			0	Progress Work in	50 30	42.6 76.51
				Choe	Wali Choe					Progress	50	42.6
##	do	do	do	C.C. Studd, N0-3 Johluwala Village	C.C. Studd, N0-3 Johluwala Village	####			267093	Work in Progress	30 51	76 51 07.41
##	do	do	do	C.C. Studd, N0-2, Krananpur Village P- Land	C.C. Studd, N0-2, Krananpur Village P- Land	####			178062	Work in Progress	30 53	76 52 3.97
##	do	do	do	C.C. Studd, N0-7, Lehroundi Village	C.C. Studd, N0-7, Lehroundi Village	####			1716416	Work in Progress	30 53	76 49 01.75
##	do	do	do	C.C. Studd, (Studd 1 to 4), Ghaggar	C.C. Studd, (Studd 1 to 4),	####			356124	Work in	30	76 53
##	do	do	do	River R-71, C-3 C.C. Studd, (Studd 1 to 4). School	Ghaggar River R-71, C-3 C.C. Studd, (Studd 1 to 4).	#####			356124	Progress Work in	47 30	5.43 76 51
##	do	do	do	Wala choe R-71, C-5 C.C. Studd, (Studd 1 to 3), Kiratpur	School Wala choe R-71, C-5 C.C. Studd, (Studd 1 to 3),	####			267092	Progress Work in	48 30	29.27 76 51
##	do	do	do	River R-71, C-6 CSMS No.1Baru Wala Choe, Kalka	Kiratpur River R-71, C-6 CSMS No.1Baru Wala Choe,	####			286825	Progress Complete	50 30	19.87 76.48
##	do	do	do	Range CSMS No.2 Putha Choe, Kalka	Kalka Range CSMS No.2 Putha Choe,	####			286825	d Complete	51	6.50 76 48
				Range	Kalka Range					d	53	4.84
## ##	do do	do do	do do	Crate Wire Structure N0-1 Chandi Crate Wire Structure N0-2 Chandi	Crate Wire Structure N0-1 Crate Wire Structure N0-2	#### ####			351000 284000	Complete Complete	_	76 54 76 54
				Total Kalka Range								
						2E+07			14023719			
				Morni Range								
1	Morni	Morni	Norni	Const. of breast wall RD 0 to 200, Sky lark Rest House Morni		####			991477	Complete d	44	77 04 37.89
											20. 92	
2	do	do	do	Const. Retaining wall Rd 0 to 25, 135 to 150 and 175 to 200 Sky lark		####			824905	Complete d	30 44	77 04 39.93
				Rest House Morni						u	19.	39.93
3	do	do	do	Const. of Retaining wall RD 235 to		####			854494	Complete	52 30	77 04
				310 and 395 to 410 Sky lark Rest House Morni						d	44 22.	34.57
4	do	do	do	Const. of Retaining wall RD 411 to		####			697500	Complete	60 30	77 04
4	uo	uo	uo	420 and 402 to 44.2.50 Sky lark					077500	d	44	29.52
				Rest House Morni							24. 73	
5	do	do	do	Const of Breast wall RD 300 to 375, 375 to 393, 395 to 475 Sky lark Rest		####	T		921000	Complete d	30 44	77 04 31.33
				House Morni							24. 46	
6	do	do	do	Const. of breast wall RD 500 to525,		####			992485	Complete	30	77 04
				525 to 675 Sky lark Rest House Morni						d	44 23.	30.96
\vdash				Total Morni	+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	####	0	0	5281861		47	
				G. Total Morni Range		####	0	0	5281861			
				G.Total Soil Conservation Work CAMPA		5E+07	0	0	34552811			
<u> </u>				1						1		

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CONTENT

Overall Grading For Territorial Forest Division - Ambala

Excellent

Good

Satisfactory

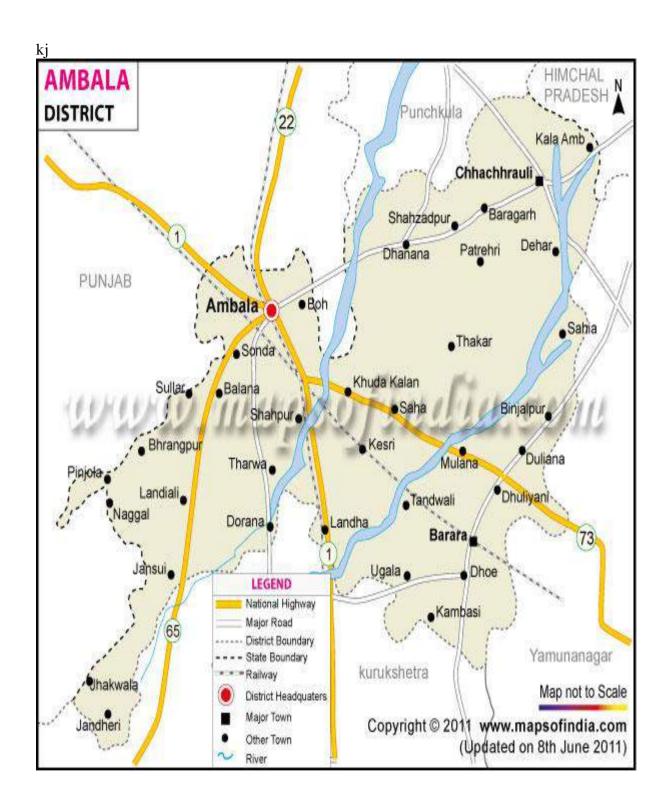
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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

1.	CAMPA-	COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION FUND MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING AUTHORITY
2.	MOEF -	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS
3.	MOEF & CC -	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE
4.	CA-	COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION
5.	NPV -	NET PRESENT VALUE
6.	CAF -	COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION FUND
7.	CAG -	THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL
8.	GPS-	GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEMS

FOREWORD

The Principal Chief Conservator of forests (PCCF), Haryana, Panchkula engaged Environmental Research, Monitoring & Conservation Society, Lucknow for carry out Monitoring and Evaluation of activities of CAMPA scheme during 2017-18 for CAMPA fund in Haryana vide letter No/CAMPA/2018-19/4091 dated 27/02/2019.

The conservation, development and other related activities are being carried out in all 21 districts of the state. These activities are carried out by four wing of the Forest Department viz. Territorial, Wildlife and Development Wing.

What is CAMPA?

Compensatory Afforestation Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) is a body constituted by the Central government as a consequence of the Supreme Court's order in 2002. The cost of creating the compensatory forest is borne by the 'User Agency' proposing the forest diversion for its project, which can be a public or private sector enterprise or a government body owning the project. Whenever development projects seek land inside a Reserved Forest or a Protected Area (PA), such as a wildlife sanctuary or a national park, certain levies are imposed by the government on the project proponent (the User Agency) towards compensatory afforestation, additional compensatory afforestation, penal compensatory afforestation, net present value of forestland, catchment area treatment plan funds, etc.

Background of CAMPA in Haryana:

Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF), Govt. of India had issued guidelines on 2nd July 2009 for establishing CAMPAs in the States/UTs and putting in place a funding mechanism for enhancing forest and tree cover and conservation and management of wildlife by utilizing funds received towards Compensatory Afforestation (CA), Net Present Value (NPV), etc. currently available with the Ad-hoc CAMPA. The state CAMPA in Haryana was created in the year 2010 vide notification No. 5330-ft-409/511 dated 18-1-2010.

Under CAMPA scheme implementing agency has made sincere efforts to carry out the scheme with the active participation of the people in all respective districts. All the quantitative and qualitative aspects of the project along with the mechanism and functioning found satisfactory.

Survival percentage as per Monitoring and Evaluation

The functioning of all Range viz Ambala, Naraingarh and Saha in Ambala Division covered under North Circle Panchkula, based on their performances in terms of formation and representation with special references to their functioning like regularity in holding meeting, decisions processes, and timely fund flow were assessed and found satisfactory. Survival Percentage for Territorial wing for the year 2017-18 is as follows.

Program	Survival 2017-2018(%)	Over all Survival(%)
CA - TP	82.1%	82%
NH	82%	82%
Beautification	85%	85%

As the evaluator we had the opportunity to meet and interact with a good number of different groups and individual and officials. During our evaluation we could discuss regarding monitoring with various officer from different wings they are: - *Wing: - Territorial* Division *Forest Officer: - Shri* Virender Singh Gill, HFS, (DFO). Range Officer Ambala- Shri. Anil Kumar Jangra, Range Forest Officer Saha- Shri Dinesh Kumar Punia and Range Forest Officer Narayangarh- Shri Mohan Lal.

With the full co-operation and availability of officers and people group we could monitor plantation and other works done and planted in the year 2017-18 in the entire division.

The overall implementation and performance of the CAMPA SCHEME is quite satisfactory and hence the scheme should be continued.

Chapter - 1 INTRODUCTION

District Ambala, Haryana

Ambala is one of the district of Haryana state, Ambala District has claims of being one of the Historical famous Districts of Haryana State . The District was explored during British period by A.C.Cunningham and C.Rodgers and later by B.B.Lal and many others. On the basis of various literary and archeological evidences it is possible to give an outline of culture and History of Ambala District. It is said that Ambala District was founded by Amba Rajput during the 14th century A.D.It is 198 Kilometer from Delhi & 47 Kilometer from Chandigarh. The district headquarters is the city Ambala.District Ambala lies on the North-Eastern edge of Haryana between 27-39"-45' North latitude and 74-33"-53' to 76-36"-52' East longitude. It is bounded by the district Yamuna Nagar in the South-East. To its South lies Kurukshetra District, while in its west are situated Patiala and Ropar districts of Punjab and the Union Territory of Chandigarh. The Shivalik Range of Solan and Sirmaur districts of Himachal Pradesh bound the Ambala district in the North and North-East. The average altitude from the sea level is 900 feet approximately. Major towns in the district are Barara ,Naraingarh, Sehazadpur and Saha.

River System & Water Resources:

The district is mainly drained by non-perennial streams and the drainage system of the district comprises of the following:

- 1. The Markanda & its tributaries
- 2. The Dangri (Tangri) & its tributaries
- 3. The Ghagghar & its tributaries

The Markanda and the Dangri streams ultimately drain into the Ghagghar River beyond the territory of the district. The Ghagghar along with its tributaries however constitutes an inland drainage system.

Area, Population and demographics:

(As of 2011 India census) The district is having an area of 1568.85 Sq. Km., which is 3.55 % of total area of the state. The total population of the District is 1136784, (604087 Men and 553697 Women) as per the Census 2011. Population density is 717 person per sq. km.

Males constitute 53.14% of the population and females 46.86%. Ambala has an average literacy rate of 81.70%, higher than the national average of 74%: male literacy is 87.30%, and female literacy is 75.50%. Ambala is predominantly inhabited by people from the Jat, Ahirs and other castes who belong to the Hindu faith. Ahirs mainly came from Delhi and Rewari and claim that they are descended from a great grandson of Prithviraj. They are skilled agriculturists and have many gotras. Jats consists of many clans and most of the villages have one of these clans forming the core along with people from other castes. Social customs are heavily influenced by clannish loyalties.

Geomorphology and soil types:

The district area is occupied by Indo-Gangetic alluvim. There are no surface features worth to mention except that the area is traversed and drained by seasonal streams namely Tangri,

Beghna and Markanda. Physiographically the area is flat terrain. However a little part in the extreme northeastern area of the district is occupied by Siwalik hills, and falls in the zone of "Dissected Rolling Plain". The area slopes towards southwest with an average gradient of 1.5m/km. The general elevation in the district varies between 245 m to 300 m above MSL. The soils are non-calcareous and sandy loam on the surface, and loam to clayey loam at depth, and placed under the classification of soil as Udipsamments/Udorthents.

Climate and Rainfalls:

The climate of Ambala district can be classified as subtropical monsoon, mild & dry winter, hot summer and sub-humid, that is mainly dry with very hot summer and cold winter except during monsoon season when moist air of oceanic origin penetrate into the district. The hot weather season starts from mid-March to last week of the June followed by the south west monsoon which lasts up to September. The transition period from September to November forms the post monsoon season. The winter season starts late in November and remains up to first week of March.

Rainfall:

The normal annual rainfall of the district is 1076 mm, and is unevenly distributed over the area. The average rainy days are 44. The south west monsoon, sets in from last week of June and withdraws in the end of September, contributing about 81% of normal annual rainfall. July and August are the wettest months. Rest 19% rainfall is received during non-monsoon period in the wake of western disturbances and thunderstorms. Generally rainfall in the district increases from southwest to northeast .The mean maximum temperature is 40.8

°C(May & June) and mean minimum is 6.8°C (January) of the district..

Sr. No.	Component	Yes/No
А	Compensatory afforestation	Yes
В	Proposal of Works Under NPV	Yes
i.	Conservation, protection and management of Wildlife and its habitat	No
ii.	Research and Seed Development activities	No
iii.	Aided Natural Regeneration in natural forest to improve density of forests 200 plants per ha.	No
iv.	Plantation of tall plants in linear forests 250 plants per RKM including brush Wood round fence	No
v.	Plantation on ridges in depression areas in liner forests 500 plants per RKM	No
vi.	Land reclamation by plantation on farm lands (environmental services) 200 plants per ha.	No
vii.	Plantation of tree grooves (environmental services) 19/250 tall plants per tree grooves/RKM	No
viii.	Buildings for frontline staff	No
ix.	Training of frontline and ministerial staff	No
х.	Capacity building and strengthening of village level forestry institution	No
xi.	Urban forestry plantation of tall plants in Urban areas	No

List of Activities undertaken under CAMPA scheme for the year 2017-18

Chapter - 2 DESCRIPTION OF INTERVENTION

Because natural forests provide a variety of goods and services to different user groups, their importance to each must be clearly understood before making interventions. Natural forests not only act as a savings account for people living in and around them, but they also provide a range of products for subsistence. Before community leaders or other authorities decide to harvest valuable timber species, they should assess the potential of the resources that will remain as these resources provide food, medicines, and wood fuel to residents, especially poor people.

These are the following steps took for forest support intervention:

1. Monitoring of wild life and key corridors:

Conducts camera trapping exercises in key wildlife corridors to assess the usage of these corridors by wildlife, and thereby prove their functionality.

2. Capacity-building of frontline staff and infrastructure support to Forest Departments:

Forest Department conduct training activities and workshops for three focus areas – patrolling, human wildlife conflict, and legal issues pertaining to conservation. Such as anti-poaching issues, crime control, forensic and wildlife management, better and more efficient patrolling methods, anti-poaching combat techniques etc.

3. Reducing forest dependence:

The division is working in villages in wildlife corridors to reduce their dependence on forest resources such as fuel wood. These villages have been introduced to alternate sources of energy such as biogas. Villagers are encouraged to stall feed their cattle, which helps in the collection of dung, can be used in the biogas.

4. Policy and advocacy:

The division works towards promoting broad-based support for conservation by involving the Forest Department, local political leaders and communities. Using the results of our scientific research and studies in the area, we advocate for the adoption of policies favorable to conservation measures, and in many cases stopping developmental activities that would have an irreversible negative impact on the habitat and its wildlife. Our efforts have resulted in the construction of smart infrastructure in the area, which includes construction of underpasses along with roads for wildlife to pass through unharmed. We assist the Forest Department in developing management plans that include components of corridor conservation, which is a key conservation requirement for this landscape.

5. Raising awareness among local communities:

The division conducts frequent awareness programs for school children as well as members of the local communities, informing and educating them about the importance of wildlife and forests, as well as living in harmony with wildlife.

Chapter- 3 Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management And Planning Authority

Information about the CAMPA Scheme / Project

1. Short title, extent and commencement.-

(1) These rules may be called the compensatory Afforestation Fund Rules, 2018.

(2) They shall extend to the whole of India expect the state of Jammu and Kashmir.

(3) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Definition.- In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires.-

a) "Act" means the compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016

- b) "annual plan of operations" means the annual plan for physical activities and financial provisions approved by the National Authority or state Authority as the case may be, which described milestone, conditions for success and explains how, a strategic annual plan will be put into operations during the financial year in given budetary term, and containing inter alia, brief description, estimated cost, basis for cost estimation, agency identified for execution and time schedule of each activity to be executed from state Fund during a year;
- c) **"assisted natural regeneration"** means a process by which forests are restocked by trees that develop from seeds which fall and germinate in situ by providing assistance in such process and planting seedlings wherever required;
- d) "artificial regeneration" means a mechanism for establishing a new forest by planting seedlings or by direct seeding;
- e) **"Forest Department"** means the Department of the state Government dealing with matters relating to conservation and management of forests and wildlife;
- f) "compensatory levies" means mandatory deposits in Indian rupees to be made in the National Fund and State Fund as specified in the approval granted under the provisions of the Forests (conservation) Act 1980 (69 of 1980) and the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 (53 of 1972) and the rules made thereunder and all deposits in compliance of various court orders

for diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes which include the costs for the purpose of compensatory afforestation and penal compensatory afforestation, net present value of the forest land diverted, cost of wildlife management plan, cost of catchment area treatment plan and other similar cost;

- g) "committed activities" means those activities which have to be undertaken from the National Fund and State Fund which have been approved by the concerned authority under the forest conservation Act 1980 (69 of 1980) to be implemented as referred in the said approval such as compensatory afforestation, catchment area treatment plan wildlife management plan etc.
- h) "community forest management plan" means the annual plan for physical activities and financial provisions approved by the village community having control over the land other natural resources and described milestone, conditions for success and explains how, a strategic plan will be put into operation during the financial year in given budgetary term containing, inter alia, brief description, estimated cost, basis for cost estimation, agency identified for execution and time schedule of each activity to be executed from a State Fund during a year;
- i) **"Divisional Forest Officer"** means a functional administrative head of the unit of establishment in the state to manage the forest division under his jurisdiction;
- j) "entry point activities" means a set of works identified and executed as a part of community mobilization process to get more and more participation of the community in the forest management;
- k) "financial year" means year commencing on the 1st April in a calendar year;
- "frontline year" means employees of state Forest Department up to the level of Forest Range who are in direct contact with the public;
- m) "Gram sabha" has the same meaning as assigned to it in clause (b) of article 243 of the constitution;
- ministerial staff" means Government servant of a subordinate services whose duties are entirely clerical, and any other class of servant specifically defined as such by general specific order of the Government;
- o) "nurseries and other planting stock production facilities" means modern and state of art nurseries, seed production areas, seedling seed orchards, vegetative multiplication gardens and such other planting stocks production facilities for the purpose of producing quality planting material and seedling for plantation;

- p) "permissible activities" means those activities which can be executed with National Fund and State Fund;
- q) "prohibited activities" means those activities which can't be executed with National Fund and State Fund;
- r) **"Range officer"** means the functional administrative in-charge of the unit establishment in the state to manage the forest range under his jurisdiction;
- s) "Rescue Centre" means an establishment for the long-term care of animal specified in the schedules to the wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 as defined in the Recognition of Zoo Rules, 2009;
- t) "section" means section of the act;
- u) "Site specific activities" means activities which have been approved by the concerned authority under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act to be implemented on specified location referred to in the said approval such as compensatory afforestation, catchment area treatment plan, wildlife management plan, etc.
- v) "Silvi culture operations" means the activities and practice of controlling the establishment, growth, composition, health, and quality of forests to meet diverse needs and values;
- w) "soil and moisture conservation works" means physical works undertaken for in situ conservation of soil and moisture;
- x) "third party monitoring" means monitoring and evaluation of works executed national fund and state Fund by the parties which are external to a project's direct beneficiary chain and management structure having no conflict of interest on parameters of evaluation as determined by central Government over and above the baseline to assess whether desired social, environmental or other impacts are being achieved ans undesirable impacts avoided;
- y) "Van Sanrakshan Samiti or Village forest committee" means a committee constituted for joint forest management by the competent authority in the state;
- z) "working plan" means the management plan of forest land prepared under "National Working Plan Code" made by the ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate change for sustainable management of forests and biodiversity in India;
- aa) "Zoo and wildlife safari" means an establishment as referred in the recognition of Zoo Rules, 2009 made under the wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 (53 of 1972);
- bb) Words and expressions used and not defined in these rules but defined in the compensatory Afforestation Fund Act 2016 (38 of 2016), the India Forest Act 1972 (16 of 1972), Wildlife

(Protection) Act 1972 (53of 1972) Forest Conservation Act 1980 (69 of 1980) and the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (2 of 2007) shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in those Acts.

- **3.** Management of the National Fund.- The National fund shall be managed according to the provisions of Government Accounting Rule 1990 and the General Financial Rules, 2017 as applicable from time to time and in accordance with the accounting procedure prepared under section 7.
- 4. Management of State Fund.- The State Fund shall be managed according to provisions of the State Financial Rules or any such rules applicable from time to time in the State and in accordance with the accounting procedure notified by the State Government /Union Territory and as per the guidelines issued by the national authority.

5. Manner of utilization of net present value and penal net present value.-

- The monies received toward net present value and penal net present value deposited in State Fund shall be used in a manner prescribed in sub rule (2).
- 2) Eighty per cent of the net present value NPV shall, in a financial year, be used for following permissible activities for the forest and wildlife management in the state, namely:-
- a) Assisted natural regeneration ;
- b) Artificial regeneration (by plantations);
- c) Silvi culture operations in forests;
- d) Protection of plantations and forests;
- e) Pest and disease control in forest;
- f) Forest fire prevention and control operations;
- g) Soil and moisture conservation works in the forest;
- h) Improvement of wildlife habitat as prescribed in the approved wildlife management plan/working plan;
- i) Relocation of villages from protected areas;
- j) Planting and rejuvenation of forest cover on non-forest land falling in wildlife corridors;
- k) Establishment, operations and maintenance of animal rescue center, and veterinary treatment facilities for wild animals;
- 1) Supply of food and other forest produce saving devices as specified by the National Authority

from time to time;

- 3) Twenty per cent of the net present value shall in a financial year, shall be utilized for strengthening of the forest and wildlife related infrastructure, capacity building of the personnel of state Forest Department s and other associated agencies and organizations involved in utilization of these monies, as per prioritized by the state Government for execution in forest and nom-forest areas and included in the Annual Plan of Operations for the financial year under consideration.
- 4) The permissible activities to be undertaken for the purpose of sub-rule (3) shall include the following, namely:-
- a) Establishment, up-gradation and maintenance of modern nurseries and other planting stock production facilities with state of arts facilities for production of quality planting material;
- b) Purchase and maintenance of equipment or devices used for communication and information technology, survey, mapping and forest fire control for the purpose of protection of forest and wildlife;
- c) Construction, up-gradation and maintenance of inspection paths, forest roads in forest area, fire lines, watch towers, check posts, timber depots;
- d) Construction of residential and official building in forests for concerned staffs up to the rank of Range Officers deployed for protection of forest and wildlife;
- e) Engagement of local people or labors to assists regular staff of State Forest Department for works for protection of forest and wildlife undertaken from State Fund;
- f) Survey and mapping of forest areas for compensatory afforestation works, soil and moisture conservation, catchment area treatment and wildlife management for preparing annual plans to be executed from the state Fund;
- g) Concurrent monitoring and evaluation of works including third party monitoring of works undertaken from state Fund
- h) Awareness for forestry and allied activities undertaken from the State fund;
- Entry point activities undertaken in forest fringe villages for execution of programme to be undertaken from the state Fund;
- j) Distribution of planting stock for promotion of trees outside forest on government lands promoted by state government;

Providing that in case the activities referred to in sub rules (2) and (4) are to be undertaken in the forest land under the administrative control of the forest Department, then the said

activities shall be carried out as per the working plan prepared under national Working plan Code and approved by competent authority;

Providing further that the said activities over forest land under the control of state Forest Department and being managed as per the working plan with participation of local people shall be taken up in consultation with the Gram Sabha or *Van Sanrakshan Samiti* or Village Forest Committee as the case may be, and shall be in consonance with the provisions of the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest rights) Act, 2006 (2 of 2007) and the guidelines issued thereunder, wherever applicable;

Provided also that in case the said activities are to be undertaken in areas not covered by the approved working plan then they shall be taken up in consultation with concerned Gram Sabha or Van Sanrakshan Samiti or Village Forest Committee or any authority having jurisdiction over that area, as the case may be, and shall be in consonance with the provisions of the scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 and guidelines issued thereunder, wherever applicable;

- 5) While preparing the annual plan of operation for activities under rule 5, priority shall be given to under5taken identified activities in those villages which have been affected due to diversion of forest land.
- 6) The monies referred in sub rule (1) shall not be used for following activities, namely
- a) Payment of salary, travelling allowances, medical expenses, etc. to regular employees of the state Forest Department for implementing programme in various forest divisions undertaken from the State Fund.
- b) Undertaking foreign visits;
- c) Payment for legal services for defending cases filed in Tribunals or Courts not related to the management of the State Authority;
- d) Purchase of vehicles or staff cars for officers and heavy vehicles and machines for the state Forest Department for implementing programme in various forest divisions undertaken from the state Fund;
- e) Construction of residential and official building for officers above Forest Range Officers of the State Forest Department for implementing programmes in various forest division undertaken from the State Fund;
- f) Leasing, hiring and purchase of land for afforestation purposes
- g) Purchase of furniture, office equipment, fixtures including air conditioners, and generator sets for residences and offices of the State Forest department for implementing programmes in

various divisions undertaken from the state Fund;

- h) Mandatory afforestation as per the working plan in the forest in blanks created by commercial felling of trees for revenue generation undertaken under working plans prescription;
- i) Undertaking forest and wildlife conservation and other activities undertaken under other schemes of the Government for the purpose of part financing the scheme for completing left over works or complementary works of such schemes.
- j) Establishment, expansion and up-gradation of Zoo and wildlife safari.

Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF). Govt. of India had issued guidelines on 2nd July, 2009 for establishing CAMPAs in the States/UTs. The State Compensatory Afforestation Fund management and Planning Authority, Haryana Known as State CAMPA. Haryana was constituted in **2010 vide notification No. 5330-ft-409/511 dated 18-1-2010** in accordance with the guidelines of the Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF), Govt. of India

What is CAMPA?

The conservation development and other related activities are being carried out in all 21 districts of the state. These activities are carried out by four wings of the Forest Department viz. Territorial, Community Forestry, Wildlife and Development wings. Territorial wing has four circles, Community Forestry two, Wildlife two and Development wing two circles. There are 21 Territorial Divisions seven Community Forestry Divisions, four Wildlife Divisions and four Development Divisions. Thus there are 35 divisions who carried out various activities with CAMPA Funds.

Major activities include plantations under different models; conservation, protection and management of wildlife and its habitat within and outside protected areas; research and tree improvements; soil and water conservation development of infrastructures; capacity building and other activities.

Aims and Objectives:

State CAMPA shall seed to promote

- 1. Conservation protection, regeneration and management of existing natural forests.
- 2. Conservation, protection and management of wildlife and its habitat within and outside protected area including the consolidation of the protected areas.
- 3. Compensatory Afforestation.
- 4. Environmental services, which includes
 - a. Provision of goods such as wood, non-timber forest product, Fuel fodder, water and Provision of services such as grazing, tourism. Wildlife protection and life support.
 - b. Regulating services such as climate regulation, disease control, flood moderation. Detoxification, carbon sequestration and health of soils, air and water regimes.

- c. Non-material benefits obtained from eco-system, spiritual, recreational, aesthetic. Inspiration, educational and symbiotic.
- d. Supporting such other services necessary for the production of eco-system services, biodiversity nutrient cycling and primary production.
- 5. Research, training and capacity building
- 6. Environment Protection and Sustainable Forest Management

Problem to be addressed:

The area under this district has nearly every type of soils but the maximum areas are under alkaline category. The major species planted in these areas are Shisham, Papari, Kusum, Arjun, Kadam, Teak, Dek, Lasura, Mahuwa, Bakain, Moulsari, Botal Brush, Casia Gluka, Kachnar, Jamoa, However, the distribution depends upon the edaphic factor, although other species are also present in small patches or in scattered form.

Poor people earn their livelihood by selling products of domestic animals, like milk. Meat and wool. They keep large herds of cattle. It has resulted in a huge increase in grazing pressure on forest areas. Because of pressure land is available for grazing, therefore, grazing by cattle and browsing by sheep and goats is quite serious

Problem in the plantation sites.

The degree of damage depends upon weather conditions and incidence of grazing and browsing. All the economically important species like shisham and eucalyptus are highly susceptible to fire and the plantations are damaged more or less completely after break out of a single fire.

Planned Output and General Objectives of Management

The various components of the project, which have been proposed to be carried out during the project period area as follows:

- 1. People participation
- 2. Micro planning
- 3. Compensatory Afforestation and Net Present Value
- 4. Natural regeneration
- 5. Pasture development
- 6. Plantations under different models
- 7. Technology extension
- 8. Conservation, protection and management of wildlife and its habitat
- 9. Soil and water conservation
- 10. Development of infrastructure, capacity building and other activities
- 11. Monitoring and evaluation

The objectives of the management for this plan period is as under:

To conserve and extend the existing forest and vegetative cover in the district of Ambala for soil and moisture conservation and to preserve the natural biodiversity.

- A. To improve the growing stock by protection, regeneration and planning of local indigenous species.
- B. To conserve the forest habitats critical to biodiversity and protection of eco-system.
- C. To protect the wildlife by providing them shelter and food.
- D. To increase carbon sequestration by the forest fauna to mitigate the adverse effects of climate change.
- E. To turn the irregular forest into normal forest with all age gradation, to provide forest produce at sustained basis and make logging planning easier.
- F. To provide employment opportunities to the rural people living near these forests.
- G. To encourage the plantation and sustainable harvesting of NTFPs.
- H. To encourage people's participation, especially with involvement of women and weaker sections wherever possible in forest management as per Natural Forest Policy, 1988.

Chapter- 4

EVALUATION SCOPE AND OBJECTIVES

Evaluation Scope:

All projects taken up under CAMPA related to afforestation, soil and moisture conservation, habitat improvement and the like need to be evaluated This evaluation was mainly focused on ascertaining the survival rate of planted seedlings in the plantations. Coverage of all other works was also taken up. As a result, evaluating the afforestation models under CAMPA needs to account for the diverse plantation models taken up in the different Eco regions of the country/state having a wide gradient of local site conditions.

Objectives:

- Whether the diversion of forest land for non-forest was permitted as per extant laws and all condition in this regard were complied with;
- Whether measures taken for conservation, afforestation and preservation of forest lands consequent to diversion of portions of these lands for non-forest use were as per provisos of extant legislation, rules and Supreme Court judgment in this regards;
- Whether the collection, utilization, monitoring, accounting and the arrangement for safeguarding of compensatory afforestation funds was in compliance with applicable legislation, rules and Supreme Court judgments permitting diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes;
- Whether proper financial procedures had been followed in investing funds.

Chapter- 5

EVALUATION APPROACH

The evaluation work was conducted by team of **Environment Research, Monitoring & Conservation Society** under the guidance of expert Mr. Deo Prakash. The evaluation aimed to examine the entire work done under the CAMPA project in the year of 2017-18 in Amabala division.

The evaluation took place in Ambala district in the month of March- 2019 the team reviewed all the work implemented under the CAMPA project. Those are division forest territorial plantation work and division CFP plantation work. The concern officers and staff were with us to show us the every site wherever the CAPMA work was being done. Also we discussed with various forest officials related to CAMPA were held throughout the field visits.

Monitoring Evaluation

As the evaluator we had the opportunity to meet and interact with a good number of different groups and individual and officials., during our evaluation we could discuss regarding monitoring with various officer from different wings they are: - - *Wing: - Territorial* Division *Forest Officer: - Shri* Virender Singh Gill, HFS, (DFO), Range Forest Officer Ambala-

Shri. Anil Kumar Jangra, Range Forest Officer Saha- Shri Dinesh Kumar Punia and Range Forest Officer Narayangarh- Shri Mohan Lal.

We could monitor plantation, planted in the year 2017-18 are as below.

- a) We could reach out to every site wherever the Campa project works were being done.
- b) The range officer, forester and forest guard accompanied us to show the field during the evaluation.
- c) The work done under the campa project was found satisfactory.
- d) Also we have enclosed the photographs of various sites visited.

Overall we found that the CAMPA work done under Ambala was satisfactory.

Key approach of the CAMPA project is to :-

- a) Raising awareness among participants.
- b) Increasing participants among part of SC/ST, women, backward community and farmers.
- c) Capacity Building of all the project participants and beneficiary.

Chapter-6 DATA ANALYSIS

The plantation carried out during 2017-18 by the Territorial Division Ambala, C.F. North are as follows:

WING: Territorial Ambala Division

YEAR: 2017-18 (Details in Annexure: A)

Туре	Н	lectare		RKM	Total Plant Planted	Total no of alive plants		
	Targe Achieveme		Targe Achievement		Tanteu	anve plants		
	ts	nts	ts	S				
CA-TP	30	0	120	120	30000	24635		
NH			55	55	18150	14825		
Beautificat ion			10	10	7500	6367		
Total	30	0	185	185	55650	45827		

Note: - Financial Target achievement details are in Annexure A

Findings and Conclusions:

- 1. Plantation was found in less in numbers than as budgeted.
- 2. Plantation journal was found Satisfactory.
- 3. Maintenance of plantation was good and up to mark.

4. CEMENT STRUCTURE

- According to the estimation of cement structure the measurement found there was absolutely right.
- As per the drawing estimate the whole structure found there was complete and the quality as well as the output was found very good.
- At the time of enumeration the structure was completely filled with silt.
- Due to the construction of cement structure the siltation stopped by the flow of river.
- The Apron part of the structure found fully filled with water by which the water needs of wildlife get fulfilled.
- The objective of construction of apron was accomplished.

5. CRATE WIRE STRUCTURE

- According to the drawing estimate the measurement of the structure was found correct and the quality of the wire found there was very good.
- The stone wiring and output both were found at very good condition.

6. CEMENT CONCRETE STUD

- According to the estimation the quality of the C.C. Studs found there was very good.
- The output of the construction of the studs results in the ceasing of the river bank erosion.

TERRITORIAL PLANTATION

- 1. It was found that Stray animals causes harm the plantation badly.
- 2. Farmers have practice of destroying the roots of crop by fire.
- 3. Farmers have practice of destroy the plantation at the boarder of the field.
- 4. Lack of rain, inappropriate land causes loss in plant survival.

Suggestion for improvement and recommendations:

In order to improve the performance of the plantation the following suggestions have been made:-

- 1. There should be protection from grazing and browsing of animals along road side and canal sides.
- 2. Cultural operations should be done timely and properly.
- 3. To control the fire timely intervention should be made annually
- 4. Plantation journal should be maintained and checked by officials.
- 5. Maintenance should be improved by proper inspection and keeping proper records.

Technological Points:

- 1. Good quality seeding should be planted.
- 2. Attention should be paid for water harvesting and Drip water harvesting and moisture conservation as most of the plantations have been done in moisture deficit conditions.
- 3. Beating up should be done with original species.
- 4. Cultural operations should be done timely.

Administrative Points:

- 1. There should be timely release of funds.
- 2. The target of plantation should be given in advance to field level officers
- 3. Plantations raised should be maintained for more than three years.
- 4. Villagers should be provided incentives for maintenance of the plantations.

							ual Di- ^			t Divisio		otic- T	II PI-							
Sr. No.	Type of	Name of		Name of Ra	nge	Ann Name of Site	Khasra No.	Operation 2016-1 Plantation Month	Target	Spacing	Name of	Total No.	Total No. of	Success%	Heigl	nt(Ft)	Girth	(cm)	GPS	Readings
	land(Forest Land)	Scheme/Comp onent					KM/RD		Achieved RKM	(m)	Species	of Plants planted	alive Plants		Max	Min	Max	Min	Lattitude(N)	Longitude(E)
1	2 RF	3 CA- TP	Range 4 Naraingarh	Block 5 Naraingarh	Beat 6 Hamidpur	7 Hamidpur R.F.	8	9 Jul-17	11 10	12 4x4	13 Teak	14 1500	1220	81%	9.5	4	9	4	15	16
											Shisham-	1000	880	88%	9	4	9.8	3		
	\vdash					Total C.A. Reserve			10		Total	2500 2500	2100	84%						
2	Rail	CA- TP	Ambala	Ambala	Mohra	Forest Plantation D.U.K Railway Line	Km. 189-191	Jul-17	4	4x4	Shisham	1000	850	85%	9	5	9	7	30°15'26.3" 30°15'58.8"	76°51'3.8'
				East							Total	1000	850	85%					30°15'58.8"	76°51'11.1'
						Total C.A. Rail Plantation			4			1000								
3	Road	CA- TP	Saha	Barara	Adhoya	Dahiya Majra Road	KM 0-1	Jul-17	1	4x4	Shisham	150	126	84%	10	6	12	8	30° 12' 04.89"	77° 01' 45.69'
																			30° 12' 11.07"	77° 01' 07.28'
											Casia Cemia Total	100 250	205	79% 82%	10	6	15	8		
4	Road	CA-TP	Saha	Mullana	Dhanoura	Dhanoura Link Road	Km 0-Tail	Jul-17	0.28	4x4	B. Brush	40	33	83%	9	6	11	6	30° 18' 23.01" 30° 17' 26.77"	77° 06' 58.94 77° 06' 54.28
											Kachnar	30	24	80%	8.5	5	12	6		
5	Road	CA-TP	Saha	Mullana	Dhanoura	Jaffarpur Link Road	Km 0-Tail	Jul-17	0.4	4x4	Total	70 80	57 65	82% 81%	9	6	12	6	30° 18' 46.47"	77° 09' 03.02
													17	054		3.5	7		30° 18' 58.09"	77° 08' 45.52
											B. Brush Total	20 100	82	85% 82%	7	3.5	,	6		
6	Road	CA-TP	Saha	Mullana	Dhanoura	Aliyaspur Link Road	Km 0-Tail	Jul-17	0.32	4x4	Shisham	60	47	78.30%	9	6	12	6	30° 18' 49.79" 30° 19' 02.95"	77° 09' 09.85 77° 08' 53.51
											B. Brush	20	16	80%	6	3	5.5	5		
7	Road	CA-TP	Saha	Mullana	Dhanoura	Sardehri-Taprio Link	Km 0-3	Jul-17	1	4x4	Total	80 200	63 174	79% 87%	9	7	13	7	30° 19' 01.22"	77° 32' 32.18
						Road									_				30° 18' 39.78"	77° 11' 19.68
											B. Brush Daink	27	18	74% 78%	8.5	5	6	5.5 5		
8	Road	CA-TP	Saha	Mullana	Mullana	Rollaheri Link Road	Km 0-Tail	Jul-17	0.5	4x4	Total	250 125	212 105	85% 84%	9	6	12	8	30° 16' 45.87"	77° 02' 35.23
																			30° 16' 26.85"	77° 02' 38.76
9	Road	CA-TP	Ambala	Ambala	Khudda	Manglai Link Road	Km. 0-2 L/R	Jul-17	2.5	4x4	Total Alstonia	125 125	105 91	84% 73%	6.5	5	20	14		
				East			Side				Shisham	500	415	83%	12	6	22	14	30°18'22.9"	
10	Road	CA-TP	Ambala	Ambala	Khudda	Salarheri Road		Jul-17	3.5	4x4	Total Shisham	625 500	506 390	81% 78%	8	4.2	11	5.5		76°53'22.1
				East							Alstonia	200		80%	6.5	5	20	14		76°52'13.6
	⊢−−−										Kachnar Total	175	150 700	86.00% 80%	9	5	12	6		
11	Road	CA-TP	Ambala	Ambala East	Khudda	Khudda Dukheri Road	Km. 3-5	Jul-17	2.5	4x4	Kadam	625	493	79%	15	6	20	9.5	30°18'4.8" 30°17'0.1"	76°53'12.5' 76°52'45.5'
12	Road	CA-TP	Ambala	Ambala	Khudda	Haripur Road	Km. 0-2	Jul-17	2	4x4	Total Silver Oak	625 500	493 395	79% 79%	10	5	9	3	30°17'2.8"	76°52'45.0'
				East							Total	500		79%					30°17'42.9"	76°52'45.5'
13	Road	CA-TP	Ambala	Ambala East	Panjokhra	Panjokhra to Jarot Road		Jul-17	2.5	4x4	Shisham	625	518	83%	10	5.5	15	7	30°24'31.5" 30°24'54.4"	76°50'30.4' 76°49'33.9'
14	Road	CA-TP	Ambala	Ambala	Shahpur	G.T Road	Km. 195-96	Jul-17	2	4x4	Total Silver Oak	625 125	518 108	83% 86.40%	10	5	9	3	30°18'1.4"	76°50'39.4
				East							Molseri	125		80.80%	6	4	3	2		76°50'34.47
	├										B.Brush Putranjeeva	125	96	84% 77.00%	6.5 5	3	7	6		[
15	Road	CA-TP	Ambala	Ambala	Mohra	Mohra to Kot Kachwa	Road Km. 0-3	Jul-17	2.5	4x4	Total Shisham	500 500	410 410	82% 82%	11	6	15	10		76°50'46.3
	├───┤			East							P.Papri	125	108	86%	8	5	15	8	30°16'48.3"	76°50'11.9
16	Road	CA-TP	Ambala	Ambala	Mohra	G.T Road	Km. 190-95	Jul-17	4	4x4	Total Silver Oak	625 300	518 260	83% 86%	6	5	8	6	30°15'16.6"	76°51'10.4
	⊢−−−			East			L/R Side				Putranjeeva	300	250	83%	6	3	6	5	30°17'41.1"	76°50'47.2
	— —]										Shisham Total	400	340 850	85% 85%	8	4.5	10	5		
17	Road	CA-TP	Ambala	Ambala East	Shahpur	G.T Road	Km. 195-200 L/R Side	Jul-17	1	4x4	Silver Oak	100	81	81%	10	5	9	3	30°17'41.1" 30°20'22.7"	76°50'47.2 76°49'43.8
	F										Molseri B.Brush	50 100	42	84% 87%	7.5	5	4	3		
18	Road	CA-TP	Ambala	Ambala	Shahpur	Ghasitpur Road	Km. 0-2	Jul-17	2.5	4x4	Total	250 625		84% 83%	8	5	0	4	30°18'23.2"	76°50'51.9
18	Accad	CAH	/ moala	East	onanpur	Consortput R000	Kill 0*2	3ul-1)		444	Total	625			•	3	9		30°18'40.2"	76°51'10.8
19	Road	CA-TP	Ambala	Ambala East	Shahpur	G.T Road	Km. 196-98	Jul-17	1.5	4x4	Molseri	75	60	80%	10.8	7	6	4	30°19'11.5" 30°18'1.4"	76°50'20.5 76°50'39.4
											B.Brush Toon	100		88% 80%	6	3	7	6		
											Silver Oak Total	100	79	79% 82%	7	5	10			
20	Road	CA-TP	Ambala	Ambala West	Ambala	Old Ludhiana Road	Km. 0-3	Jul-17	3	4x4	Shisham	375		82%	7	5	11	6	30°23'27.31" 30°23'13.34"	76°45'15.11 76°44'0.25
				west					<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Arjun Total	400	345	86% 84%	9	5	17	6	JU 23 13.34"	70 440.25
21	Road	CA-TP	Ambala	Jansui	Naggal	Adho Majra to Sakraon Road	Km. 0-4	Jul-17	4	4x4	Shisham	1000	820	84%	8	4	10	5	30°15'32.62" 30°14'19.42"	76°43'16.42 76°43'52.38
						Total C.A. Road			37		Total		820	82%					30 14 19.42	10 43 32.38
22	Canal	CA-TP	Saha	Barara	Adhoya	Total C.A. Road Plantation Dadupur Nalvi Canal	KM 33-37	Jul-17		4x4	Shisham	9,250 1000	810	81%			12		30° 11' 38.05"	77° 04' 42.02
22	Canar	CA-IF	Sana	Darara	Adnoya	Dadupur Natvi Canai	KM 33-37	JUI-1 /	4	434	Shisian	1000	810	8170	9	0	12	•	30° 11' 58.05 30° 11' 50.84"	77° 02' 07.33
23	Canal	CA-TP	Saha	Barara	Adhoya	Dadupur Nalvi Canal	KM 39-42	Jul-17	2	4x4	Total	1000 500	810 415	81% 83%	10	6	16	8	30° 11' 50.98"	76° 02' 02 24
25	Canar	CA-IF	Sana	Darara	Adnoya	Dadupur Natvi Canai	KM 39-42	JUI-1 /	2	434	Shisian	500	415	6376	10	0	10	•	30° 11' 50.98 30° 11' 51.96"	76° 02° 02.24 77° 01' 06.49
24	C '	(* 1 TP	C-1	D	Tor doe 1	Dadpoor Mehri Co	KM 46-50	Jul-17		4x4	Total	500 500	415	83%	10		11	8	30° 13' 44.54"	76° 58' 46.54
24	Canal	CA-TP	Saha	Barara	Tandwal	Dadupur Nalvi Canal	ъм 46-50	Jul-17	2	4x4	Shisham	500			10	6	11	8	30° 13' 44.54" 30° 13' 54.13"	76° 58' 46.54 76° 58' 04.31
						Total C.A. Canal					Total	500 2,000	410	82%				-		
25	Bundh	CA-TP	Saha	Saha	Nagla	Total C.A. Canal Plantation Haryoli-Markanda	RD 20-33	Jul-17	8	4x4	Shisham	2,000	1200	80%			12		30° 13' 02.08"	76° 55' 29.45
25	Banah	CA-IP	Sana	Sana	rvagla	Haryon-Markanda Bundh	KL 20-33	Jul-17	6	4x4	Silisliam	1500	1200	80%	9	6	12		30° 11' 57.12"	76° 53' 55.66
						1					Total	1500	1200	80%						

Image: state								r													
Image: Part of the set	26	Bundh	CA-TP	Saha	Mullana	Mullana	Tangail Bundh		Jul-17	2.5	4x4	Shisham	625	525	84%	8	6	6	6	30° 16' 45.87" 30° 16' 26.85"	77° 02' 35.23' 77° 02' 38.76'
<th< th=""> <th<< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Total</td><td>625</td><td>525</td><td>84%</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></th<<></th<>												Total	625	525	84%						
N N N </td <td>27</td> <td>Bundh</td> <td>CA-TP</td> <td>Ambala</td> <td></td> <td>Khudda</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Jul-17</td> <td>4</td> <td>4x4</td> <td>Shisham</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>9</td> <td>5.5</td> <td>8.4</td> <td>5</td> <td></td> <td>76°56'33.2' 76°56'41.4'</td>	27	Bundh	CA-TP	Ambala		Khudda			Jul-17	4	4x4	Shisham				9	5.5	8.4	5		76°56'33.2' 76°56'41.4'
1 1 <td1< td=""> 1 <td1< td=""></td1<></td1<>					East		to Ratanneri Bundh)													30-2211.6	/6"56'41.4"
N N </td <td>28</td> <td>Bundh</td> <td>CA-TP</td> <td>Ambala</td> <td>Ambala</td> <td>Khudda</td> <td>Khoikipur Bundh.</td> <td></td> <td>Jul-17</td> <td>2</td> <td>4x4</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>6.5</td> <td>4</td> <td>11</td> <td>5</td> <td>30°19'42.2"</td> <td>76°52'7.8'</td>	28	Bundh	CA-TP	Ambala	Ambala	Khudda	Khoikipur Bundh.		Jul-17	2	4x4					6.5	4	11	5	30°19'42.2"	76°52'7.8'
Image Image <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Brahman Majra Bundh</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>30°19'26.2"</td><td>76°52'1.3' 76°52'21.4'</td></t<>							Brahman Majra Bundh													30°19'26.2"	76°52'1.3' 76°52'21.4'
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Image Cont Cont Cont Cont <th< td=""><td>29</td><td>Bundh</td><td>CA-TP</td><td>Ambala</td><td>Ambala</td><td>Mohra</td><td>Haripur Bundh</td><td></td><td>Jul-17</td><td>2.5</td><td>4x4</td><td></td><td></td><td>405</td><td>81%</td><td>6.5</td><td>5.5</td><td>9</td><td>6</td><td>30°18'22.1"</td><td>76°51'40.2'</td></th<>	29	Bundh	CA-TP	Ambala	Ambala	Mohra	Haripur Bundh		Jul-17	2.5	4x4			405	81%	6.5	5.5	9	6	30°18'22.1"	76°51'40.2'
N N N N					East									407	784/					30°17'46.6"	76°50'46.2'
Image Image <t< td=""><td>30</td><td>Bundh</td><td>CA-TP</td><td>Ambala</td><td></td><td>Khudda</td><td></td><td></td><td>Jul-17</td><td>9</td><td>4x4</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>6</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>2</td><td></td><td>76°55'27.1'</td></t<>	30	Bundh	CA-TP	Ambala		Khudda			Jul-17	9	4x4					6	4	4	2		76°55'27.1'
1 1 No No No No <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>East</td> <td></td> <td>Bundh</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Total</td> <td>2250</td> <td>1845</td> <td>82%</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>30°18'53.1"</td> <td>76°55'21.9'</td>					East		Bundh					Total	2250	1845	82%					30°18'53.1"	76°55'21.9'
Image Ima Image Image Image <	31	Bundh	CA-TP	Ambala		Baroula	Tangri Right Marginal		Jul-17	5	4x4					8	5	8	4		76°46'54.05'
Image					West		Bundh R.D 26-32					Neem	150	125	83%	7	5	5	4		76°46'7.79'
No. No. <td></td> <td>6.5</td> <td>5</td> <td>13</td> <td>5</td> <td></td> <td></td>																6.5	5	13	5		
D D										31		Total		1007	0.574						
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Image Image <t< td=""><td>32</td><td>Sec. 4 & 5</td><td>CA-TP</td><td>Naraingarh</td><td>Naraingarh</td><td>Bhurewala</td><td>Laha Sec 4&5</td><td>-</td><td>Jul-17</td><td>15</td><td>4x4</td><td>Shisham</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>9</td><td>8</td><td>7</td><td>6</td><td>30° 28'15.06"</td><td>77°04'52.61'</td></t<>	32	Sec. 4 & 5	CA-TP	Naraingarh	Naraingarh	Bhurewala	Laha Sec 4&5	-	Jul-17	15	4x4	Shisham				9	8	7	6	30° 28'15.06"	77°04'52.61'
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	33	Sec. 4 & 5	CA-TP	Naraingarh	Naraingarh	Bhurewala	Khanpur Sec 4&5	-	Jul-17	5	4x4						8				
Image												Total	1250	1012	81%	13	12	15	10		
Image	34	Sec 4&5	CA-TP	Naraingarh	Naraingarh	Naraingarh	Barri Rasour Sec 4&5		Jul-17	10	4x4							7	5		
												Chukrasia	300	230	77%	8	6.5				
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Image Image <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>KM/RD</td><td></td><td></td><td>(m)</td><td>Species</td><td></td><td>alive Plants</td><td></td><td>Max</td><td>Min</td><td>Max</td><td>Min</td><td>Lattitude(N)</td><td>Longitude(E)</td></t<>								KM/RD			(m)	Species		alive Plants		Max	Min	Max	Min	Lattitude(N)	Longitude(E)
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And	2	land(Forest Land) Road Road	Scheme/Comp onent Plantation of National Highway 44	Range Naraingarh Ambala	Name of Ra Block Shahzadpur Jansui	Plan nge Beat Shahzadpur Naggal	Auton Name of Site NH-73 side & New Shahzadpur By Pass Adho Majra to Sakraon Road Total	KM/RD km. 129.5 to 138 LR	Jul-17	Target Achieved RKM 15	Spacing (m) 3x3 3x3	Total Name of Species Shisham Neem Kachnar Arjun Total Shisham Total	750 7,500 Total No. of Plants planted 3330 935 85 600 4950 330 330	630 6367 Total No. of alive Plants 2791 757 68 492 4108 264 264	84% 85% Success% 83% 81% 80% 82% 80%	Heigh Max 10 5.9 6.6 7.86 7.86	t(Ft) Min 6 4.4 4.6	Girth(Max 18 7 5.5 11 9	cm) Min 8 5 6 6 8	Lattitude(N) 30°25'8.04" 30°21'20.33" 30°14'19.42" 30°14'19.42" 30°14'48.97"	Longitude(E) 77° 1'37.89° 76°59'41.08" 76°43'52.38° 76°43'52.38° 76°43'44.95"
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$ \begin bold here and here a$	1 2 3 4 5	Iand(Forest Land) Road Road Road Road Road Road	Scherne/Comp onert Plantation of National Highway 44 RKM @ 330/-	Range Naraingarh Ambala Ambala Ambala	Name of Ra Block Shahzadpur Jansui Jansui Ambala East Ambala West	Plant nge Beat Shahzadpur Naggal Naggal Mohra Ballana	International In	KM/RD km 129.5 to 138 LR Km 0-4 Km 0-4 Km 0-2 Km 10-16	Jul-17 Jul-17 Jul-17 Jul-17 Jul-17 Jul-17 Jul-17	Target Achieved RKM 15 1 1 3 5 20 44	Spacing (m) 3x3 3x3 3x3 3x3	Total Name of Species Shisham Naem Kachmar Arjun Total Shisham Total Shisham Total Jamun Total Jamun Jashisham Total Guinobar Guinobar Arjun Arjun Total Arjun Total	750 7,500 Total No. of Plants planted 3330 935 85 600 9935 85 600 9930 990 990 1650 1650 1650 1500 2000 2000 2000 2000 6600 6600	630 6367 7011 No. of alive Plants 2791 757 68 264 264 264 264 264 264 264 264 1108 264 264 264 264 264 1337 1215 1660 1640 655 240 241 11902	84% 85% 85% 85% 81% 83% 81% 80% 82% 80% 89% 79% 81% 81% 81% 83% 82% 82% 82% 82% 82% 82%	Heigh Max 10 5.9 6.6 7.86 7.6 9 9 9 10 10 8 8 9 10	t(Ft) Min 6 4.4 4.6 4.4 6 8	Girthy Max 18 7 5.5 11 9 - 12 - 1 - 1	cm) Min 8 5 6 6 7 9 9 9 9 8 10	Latitude(N) 30°258.04* 30°2120.33* 30°120.33* 30°1210.33* 30°1210.42* 30°1248.97* 30°1248.97* 30°1249.97* 30°1229.64* 30°1229.64* 30°1149.97* 30°129.66* 30°1149.57*	Longitude(E) 77° 137,89° 76°5941.08° 76°5941.08° 76°4352.38° 76°4354.09° 76°4354.09° 76°4454.09° 76°4578.2° 76°4578.2° 76°7231.02° 76°7231.02° 76°3925.46°
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image: style	1 2 3 4 5 6	Iand(Forest Land) Road Road Road Road Road Road Canal	Scherne/Comp onerti Plantation of National Highway 44 RKM @ 330/-	Range Naningarh Ambala Ambala Ambala	Name of Ra Block Shahradpu Jansai Jansai Ambala Kest Jansai	Plant nge Shahzadpur Shahzadpur Naggal Naggal Mohra Ballana Ballana	International In	KM/RD km. 129.5 to 138 LR Km. 0-4 Km. 0-4 Km. 0-4 Km. 0-16 Km. 10-16 Km. 10-16 Km. 10-16 Km. 10-16 Km. 10-16 Km. 10-16 Km. 10-16 Km. 10-16 Km. 10-16 Km. 10-30 Km. 10-	Jul-17 Jul-17 Jul-17 Jul-17 Jul-17 Jul-17 dlPattation Jul-17	Target RKM 15 1 3 5 20 44 8	Spacing (m) (m) 3x3 3x3 3x3 3x3 3x3 3x3	Total Name of Species Shisham Neem Kachnar Total Shisham Total Jamoa Jamoa Aigun Jamoa Aigun Aig	750 750 7,50	630 6367 7otal No. of alive Plants 2791 2791 2791 2791 2791 68 492 264 264 264 264 264 264 264 264 264 26	38% 38% 885% 885% Stacess% 81% 81% 83% 83% 83% 83% 83% 83% 83% 83% 83% 83% 83% 83% 83% 83% 83% 83% 83% 83% 83% 80% 83% 80% 83% 80% 80% 80% 80% 80% 84%	Heigh Max 10 5.9 6.6 7.86 7.86 7.86 7.86 7.8 9 9 9 10 10 10 8 8 9 10 10 10 10	4(F) Min 6 4.4.4 4.6 4.6 4.4 6 8 8 8 8 7 7 8 8 6 5 6 5 9 8 5 8 5 9 8 5 8 5 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Girth Max 18 7 5.5 11 12 8 8 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	Min 8 5 6 6 7 7 9 9 9 10 12 10.5	Latitude(N) 30°258.04' 30°2120.33* 30°120.33* 30°1210.33* 30°1270.448.97* 30°1290.14* 30°1290.14* 30°1290.65* 30°11290.57* 30°1040.37* 30°1140.37* 30°1226.65*	Longitude(E) 77° 137,89° 76°59'41.08° 76°59'41.08° 76°43'52,38° 76°43'43,495° 76°43'43,495° 76°43'58,32° 76°43'58,32° 76°45'15,9° 76°45'15,9° 76°72'31,92° 76°72'31,92° 76°39'25,46° 76°39'25,46° 76°39'25,46° 76°39'25,46°
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Image: Second	1 2 3 4 5 6	Iand(Forest Land) Road Road Road Road Road Road Canal	Scherne/Comp onerti Plantation of National Highway 44 RKM @ 330/-	Range Naningarh Ambala Ambala Ambala	Name of Ra Block Shahradpu Jansai Jansai Ambala East Ambala West	Plant nge Shahzadpur Shahzadpur Naggal Naggal Mohra Ballana Ballana	International Content of States State	KM/RD Km. 129.5 to 138 LR Km. 0-4 Km. 0-4 Km. 0-4 Rm. 0-4 Rm. 0-4 Km. 0-4 Rm. 0-7 RD 0-7 RD 0-7 Rm. 0-7 Rm. 0-7 RD 0-7 Rm. 0	Jul-17 Jul-17 Jul-17 Jul-17 Jul-17 Jul-17 Jul-17 Jul-17 Jul-17	Target RKM 15 1 3 20 44 8 3	Spacing (m) 3x3 3x3 3x3 3x3 3x3	Total Name of Species Shisham Neem Kachnar Total Shisham Total Jamoa Jamoa Jamoa Aijun Jamoa Aijun Aij	750 7,500 7,	630 6367 Total No. of alive Plants 2791 757 668 492 4108 264 264 264 264 1037 1337 1337 1337 1337 1355 1660 1640 655 240 5411 1992 1056 2112 240 336 165 70 811	84% 85% Saccess% 83% 83% 83% 83% 83% 83% 83% 83% 83% 83	Helgl Max 10 5.9 6.6 7.6 9 9 9 10 10 8 8 9 10 10 10 10 10 11	((Ft) Min 6 4.4. 4.4 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	Girth Max 18 7 5.5 11 9 9 12 12 8 8 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 15 12 11.5	Min 8 5 6 6 7 9 7 9 10 12 10.5	Latitude(N) 30°258.04' 30°2120.33* 30°120.33* 30°1210.33* 30°1270.448.97* 30°1290.14* 30°1290.14* 30°1290.65* 30°11290.57* 30°1040.37* 30°1140.37* 30°1226.65*	Longitude(E) 77° 137,89° 76°59'41.08° 76°59'41.08° 76°43'52,38° 76°43'43,495° 76°43'43,495° 76°43'58,32° 76°43'58,32° 76°45'15,9° 76°45'15,9° 76°72'31,92° 76°72'31,92° 76°39'25,46° 76°39'25,46° 76°39'25,46° 76°39'25,46°
Image: Second	1 2 3 4 5 6	Iand(Forest Land) Road Road Road Road Road Road Canal	Scherne/Comp onerti Plantation of National Highway 44 RKM @ 330/-	Range Naraingarh Ambala Ambala Ambala	Name of Ra Block Shahradpu Jansai Jansai Ambala East Ambala West	Plant nge Shahzadpur Shahzadpur Naggal Naggal Mohra Ballana Ballana	International Content of Stevensor State S	KM/RD Km. 129.5 to 138 LR Km. 0-4 Km. 0-4 Km. 0-4 Km. 0-2 Km. 10-16 RD 0-7 RD 0-7 RD 0-7 Cmal Plattation	Jul-17 Jul-17 Jul-17 Jul-17 Jul-17 Jul-17 Jul-17 Jul-17	Target Achieved RKM 15 1 3 3 20 20 20 3 3	Spacing (m) 3x3 3x3 3x3 3x3 3x3	Total Name of Species Shisham Neem Kachnar Total Shisham Total Jamoa Jamoa Jamoa Aijun Jamoa Aijun Aij	750 750 7,50	630 630 6307 Total No, of alive Plants 2791 2791 2791 2791 757 68 492 264 264 264 264 782 782 782 1337 1337 1337 1337 1337 1337 1355 1660 1656 240 556 1056 2112 240 336 165 70 811 202	36% 36% Starcess% Starcess% Starcess% Starcess% 83% Starcess%	Helgl Max 10 5.9 6.6 7.6 9 9 9 10 10 8 8 9 10 10 10 10 10 11	((Ft) Min 6 4.4. 4.4 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	Girth Max 18 7 5.5 11 9 9 12 12 8 8 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 15 12 11.5	Min 8 5 6 6 7 9 7 9 10 12 10.5	Latitude(N) 30°258.04' 30°2120.33* 30°120.33* 30°1210.33* 30°1270.448.97* 30°1290.14* 30°1290.14* 30°1290.65* 30°11290.57* 30°1040.37* 30°1140.37* 30°1226.65*	Longitude(E) 77° 137,89° 76°59'41.08° 76°59'41.08° 76°43'52.38° 76°43'43.495° 76°43'43.495° 76°43'58.32° 76°43'58.32° 76°43'58.32° 76°43'58.39° 76°43'58.39° 76°39'25.46° 76°39'25.46° 76°39'25.46° 76°39'25.46°
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1 Naraingart Hamidpur Sangrani P.F. C.C. Stud No -1 30°2942.24" 77° 959.19"	1 2 3 4 5 6	Iand(Forest Land) Road Road Road Road Road Road Canal	Scheme/Comp onerti Plantation of National Highway 44 RKM @ 330/-	Range Naraingath Ambala Ambala Ambala Ambala Ambala	Block Block Shahzadpu Jansui J	Plant nge Beat Shahzadpur Naggal Naggal Mohra Ballana Ballana Jansui Jansui	International Highway C. Total National Highway C. Total Solid-To Soli 4 Solid-Solid	KM/RD Km. 129.5 to 138 LR Km. 0-4 Km. 0-4 Km. 0-4 Km. 0-2 Km. 10-16 RD 20-30 RD 20-30 RD 20-30 Canal Highway Red Canal Phantation ational Highway	Jul-17 Jul-17 Jul-17 Jul-17 Jul-17 Jul-17 Jul-17 Jul-17 Jul-17 Jul-17	Target Achieved RKM 15 1 3 3 20 20 20 3 3	Spacing (m) 3x3 3x3 3x3 3x3 3x3	Total Name of Species Shisham Neem Kachnar Total Shisham Total Jamoa Jamoa Jamoa Aijun Jamoa Aijun Aij	750 750 7,50	630 630 6307 Total No, of alive Plants 2791 2791 2791 2791 757 68 492 264 264 264 264 782 782 782 1337 1337 1337 1337 1337 1337 1355 1660 1656 240 556 1056 2112 240 336 165 70 811 202	38% 38% 88% 88% 81% 88% 81% 83% 83% 83%	Helgl Max 10 5.9 6.6 7.6 9 9 9 10 10 8 8 9 10 10 10 10 10 11	((Ft) Min 6 4.4. 4.4 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	Girth Max 18 7 5.5 11 9 9 12 12 8 8 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 15 12 11.5	Min 8 5 6 6 7 9 7 9 10 12 10.5	Latitude(N) 30°258.04' 30°2120.33* 30°120.33* 30°1210.33* 30°1270.448.97* 30°1290.14* 30°1290.14* 30°1290.65* 30°11290.57* 30°1040.37* 30°1140.37* 30°1226.65*	Longitude(E) 77° 137,89° 76°59'41.08° 76°59'41.08° 76°43'52.38° 76°43'43.495° 76°43'43.495° 76°43'58.32° 76°43'58.32° 76°43'58.32° 76°43'58.39° 76°43'58.39° 76°39'25.46° 76°39'25.46° 76°39'25.46° 76°39'25.46°

	2				C.C Stud No -2	30°29'40.82"	77° 9'59,59"
	3	1			C.C Stud No -3	30°29'39.41"	77° 9'59.50"
	4				C.C Stud No -4	30°29'38.05"	77° 9'58.88"
	5			Rao Maira P	C.C Stud No -1	30°28'46 98"	77° 9'45 85"
	6				C.C Stud No -2	30°28'46.29"	77° 9'45.60"
	7				C.C Stud No -3	30°28'51.09"	77° 9'38.17"
	8				C.C Stud No -4	30°28'53.34"	77° 9'36.00"
	9				C.C Stud No -5	30°28'56.44"	77° 9'33.40"
	10				C.C Stud No -6	30°28'37.88"	77° 9'33.44"
	11				C.C Stud No -7	30°28'36.29"	77° 9'32.91"
	12				C.C Stud No -8	30°28'34.84"	77° 9'32.11"
	13				C.C Stud No -9	30°28'33.54"	77° 9'31.62"
	14				C C Stud No -10	30°28'13.52"	77° 9'41 03"
	15			Hamidpur P.	C.C Stud No -1	30°29'1.03"	77°10'12.77"
	16			manapar r.	C.C Stud No -2	30°29'1.23"	77°10'11.64"
	10				C.C Stud No -3	30°29'1.54"	77°10'9.83"
	17				C.C Stud No -4	30°29'1.36"	77°10'8.44"
	19				C.C Stud No -5	30°29'1.04"	77°10'7.55"
	20	+		Barri Rasour	C.C Stud No -3 C.C Stud No -1	30°27'30"	77°09'55"
	20			Darri Kasoui	C.C Stud No -2	30°27'29"	77°09'54"
	21				C.C Stud No -2 C.C Stud No -3	30°27'29 30°27'28"	77°09'53"
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	23				C.C Stud No -4 C.C Stud No -5	30°27'28 30°27'27"	77°09'51"
	24				C.C Stud No -5 C.C Stud No -6	30°27'27"	77°09'50"
	25	NY - 1		Crate Wire,	C.C Stud No -0	30°30'46.54"	77° 9'56.73"
		Naraingarn	.necni Maji	Crate wire,			
	27	_			C.C Stud No -2	30°30'44.73"	77° 9'56.70"
	28				C.C Stud No -3	30°30'43.60"	77° 9'56.50"
	29				C.C Stud No -4	30°30'41.96"	77° 9'55.49"
	30	Shehzadpu	Bari Bassi	Bari Kohdi F	C.C Stud No -1	30°29'50.20"	77° 4'59.41"
	31				C.C Stud No -2	30°29'49.81	77° 4'55.96"
	32				C.C Stud No -3	30°29'49.00"	77° 4'52.22"
	33				C.C Stud No -4	30°29'48.47"	77° 4'50.82"
	34				C.C Stud No -5	30°29'48.40"	77° 4'49.51"
	35				C.C Stud No -6	30°29'47.81"	77° 4'48.61"
	36				C.C Stud No -7	30°29'46.88"	77° 4'46.85"
	37			Kherki Mana	C.C Stud No -1	30°29'42.37"	77° 4'37.42"
	38				C.C Stud No -2	30°29'41.63"	77° 4'35.88"
	39				C.C Stud No -3	30°29'40.16"	77° 4'35.13"
	40				C.C Stud No -4	30°29'39.21"	77° 4'34.13"
	41				C.C Stud No -5	30°29'37.91"	77° 4'33.42"
	42			Barri kohri P.F. Cement	C.S.M.S No - 1	30°30'53.06"N	77° 3'30.99"E
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		Snanzadpu	Bari Bassi	Knerki Man	C.C Stud No -14	30°29'9.06"	77° 4'21.57" 77° 4'22.05"
	44				C.C Stud No -13	30°29'10.28"	
	45	-			C.C Stud No -12	30°29'12.27"	77° 4'23.86"
	46	-			C.C Stud No -11	30°29'12.25"	77° 4'23.95"
	47				C.C Stud No -10	30°29'13.15"	77° 4'25.15"
	48	-			C.C Stud No -9	30°29'13.70"	77° 4'26.05"
	49				C.C Stud No -8	30°29'25.98"	77° 4'34.54"
	50				C.C Stud No -7	30°29'27.45"	77° 4'34.38"
1	51	1	1		C.C Stud No -6	30°29'28.99"	77° 4'34.19"

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Overall Grading For Territorial Forest Division - Bhiwani

Excellent

Good

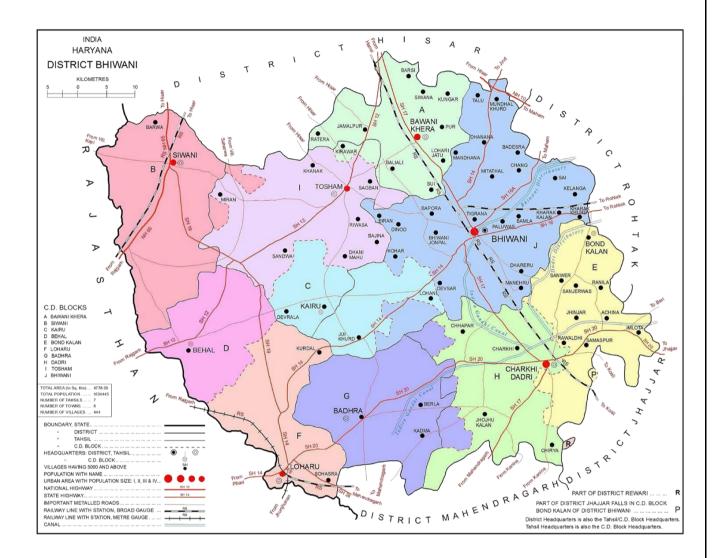
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Satisfactory

Poor







List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

1. CAMPA -COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION FUND MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING AUTHORITY

- 2. MoEF MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS
- 3. MoEF & CC MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE
- 4. CA COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION
- 5. NPV NET PRESENT VALUE
- 6. CAF COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION FUND
- 7. CAG THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL
- 8. GPS GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEMS

Foreword

The Principal Chief Conservator of forests (PCCF), Haryana, Panchkula engaged **Environmental Research, Monitoring & Conservation Society, Lucknow** for carry out Monitoring and Evaluation of activities of CAMPA scheme during 2017-18 for CAMPA fund in Haryana vide letter No/CAMPA/2018-19/4091 dated 27/02/2019.

The conservation, development and other related activities are being carried out in all 21 districts of the state. These activities are carried out by four wing of the Forest Department viz. Territorial, Community Forestry, Wildlife and Development Wing.

What is CAMPA?

Compensatory Afforestation Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) is a body constituted by the Central government as a consequence of the Supreme Court's order in 2002. The cost of creating the compensatory forest is borne by the 'User Agency' proposing the forest diversion for its project, which can be a public or private sector enterprise or a government body owning the project. Whenever development projects seek land inside a Reserved Forest or a Protected Area (PA), such as a wildlife sanctuary or a national park, certain levies are imposed by the government on the project proponent (the User Agency) towards compensatory afforestation, additional compensatory afforestation, penal compensatory afforestation, net present value of forestland, catchment area treatment plan funds, etc.

Background of CAMPA in Haryana:

Ministry of Environment and Forest & Climate Change (MoEF & CC), Govt. of India had issued guidelines on 2nd July 2009 for establishing CAMPAs in the States/UTs and putting in place a funding mechanism for enhancing forest and tree cover and conservation and management of wildlife by utilizing funds received towards Compensatory Afforestation (CA), Net Present Value (NPV), etc. currently available with the Ad-hoc CAMPA. The state CAMPA in Haryana was created in the year 2010 vide notification No. 5330-ft-409/511 dated 18-1-2010.

Survival percentage as per Monitoring and Evaluation

The functioning of Range viz Badhra, Bhiwani,Dadri, Lohara, Siwani and Tohsam in Division Bhiwani covered under West Circle, Hissar, based on their performances in terms of formation and representation with special references to their functioning like regularity in holding meeting, decisions processes, and timely fund flow were assessed and found satisfactory. Survival Percentage for Territorial wing for the year-2017-18 is as follows:

Program	Survival 2017-2018(%)	Over all Survival(%)
CA - TP	78%	78%
NH	85%	85%

During our evaluation we could discuss regarding monitoring with various officer from different wings they are: - *Wing: - Territorial* Division *Forest Officer: - Shri* Rajesh Arya, HFS, (DFO), Range Forest Officer Bhiwani- Shri. Om Prakash ,Range Forest Officer Tosham- Shri Jai Prakash and Range Forest Officer Charkhidadri- Shri Jaipal Rathi, Range Forest Officer Siwani- Shri Manoj Kumar.

With the full cooperation and availability of officers and people group we could monitor plantation and other works done and planted in the year 2017-18 in the entire division.

The overall implementation and performance of the work is quite satisfactory and hence the scheme should be continued.

Introduction

District Bhiwani, Haryana

Bhiwani district came into existence as District on 22th December, 1972. Bhiwani District is surrounded by Hissar District on its North, some area of Jhunjunu & Churu District of Rajasthan on its west, Mahender Garh and Jhunjunu District on its south and District Rohtak on east. It is 124 Kilometer from Delhi & 285 Kilometer from Chandigarh. There is no perennial river passing through the district. Physiographic-ally the district consists of flat and level plain interrupted from place to place by clusters of sand dunes, isolated hillocks and rocky ridges. A few isolated rocky ridges elevated sharply from the plain occur in the south central portion or the district. Dohan River is the only ephemeral stream in the area and flows in direct response to precipitation.

The total population of the district as per 2011 census is 1634445. The population density is 342 persons per sq.km against the state average of 573 persons per sq.km.

Location:

Bhiwani district of Haryana lies between 28.7752^o North latitudes and 75.9928^o East longitudes. Total geographical area of the district is 4778 sq.km and comprises 10.81% of total area of State

Climate:

The climate of Bhiwani district can be classified as tropical steppe, semi-arid and hot which is mainly dry with very hot summer and cold winter except during monsoon season when moist air of oceanic origin penetrate into the district. There are four seasons in a year. The hot weather season starts from mid March to last week of the June followed by the south- west monsoon which lasts upto September. The transition period from September to October forms the post-monsoon season. The winter season starts late in November and remains upto first week of March.

Rainfall:

The normal annual rainfall of the district is 420 mm which is unevenly distributed over the area 22 days. The south west monsoon sets in from last week of June and withdraws in end of September, contributed about 85% of annual rainfall. July and August are the wettest months. Rest 15% rainfall is received during non-monsoon period in the wake of western disturbances and thunder storms. Generally rainfall in the district increases from southwest to northeast.

Area, Population and demographics:

(As of 2011 India census) The district is having an area of 4778 Sq.Km, which is 10.81 % of total area of the state. The total population of the District is 1634445 (866672 Men and 767773 Women) as per the Census 2011. Population density is 342 people per sq. km. Males constitute 53.26% of the population and females 46.74%. Bhiwani has an average literacy rate of 75.21%, higher than the national average of 74%: male literacy is 85.65%, and female literacy is 63.54%.

Background of CAMPA in Haryana:

Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF), Govt. of India had issued guidelines on 2nd July 2009 for establishing CAMPAs in the States/UTs and putting in place a funding mechanism for enhancing forest and tree cover and conservation and management of wildlife by utilizing funds received towards Compensatory Afforestation (CA), Net Present Value (NPV), etc. currently available with the Ad-hoc CAMPA. The state CAMPA in Haryana was created in the year 2010 vide notification No. 5330-ft-409/511 dated 18-1-2010.

Sr. No.	Component	Yes/No					
А	Compensatory afforestation	Yes					
В	Proposal of Works Under NPV	Yes					
i.	Conservation, protection and management of Wildlife and its habitat	No					
ii.	Research and Seed Development activities						
iii.	Aided natural regeneration in natural forest to improve density of forests 200 plants per ha.	No					
iv.	Plantation of tall plant in linear forests 250 plants per RKM including brush Wood round fence	Yes					
v.	Plantation on ridges in depression areas in liner forests 500 plants per RKM	No					
vii.	Land reclamation by plantation on farm lands (environmental services) 200 plants per ha.	No					
viii.	Plantation of tree grooves (environmental services) 19/250 tall plants per tree grooves/RKM	No					
ix.	Buildings for frontline staff	No					
х.	Training of frontline and ministerial staff	No					
xi.	Capacity building and strengthening of village level forestry institution	No					
xii.	Urban forestry plantation of tall plants in Urban areas	No					

List of Activities undertaken under CAMPA scheme for the year 2017-18

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Description of Intervention

Because natural forests provide a variety of goods and services to different user groups, their importance to each must be clearly understood before making interventions. Natural forests not only act as a savings account for people living in and around them, but they also provide a range of products for subsistence. Before community leaders or other authorities decide to harvest valuable timber species, they should assess the potential of the resources that will remain as these resources provide food, medicines, and wood fuel to residents, especially poor people.

These are the following steps took for forest support intervention:

1. Capacity-building of frontline staff and infrastructure support to Forest Departments:

Forest Department conduct training activities and workshops for three focus areas – patrolling, human wildlife conflict, and legal issues pertaining to conservation. Such as anti-poaching issues, crime control, forensic and wildlife management, better and more efficient patrolling methods, anti-poaching combat techniques etc.

1. Reducing forest dependence:

The division is working in villages in wildlife corridors to reduce their dependence on forest resources such as fuel wood. These villages have been introduced to alternate sources of energy such as biogas. Villagers are encouraged to stall feed their cattle, which helps in the collection of dung, can be used in the biogas.

1. Policy and advocacy:

We work towards promoting broad-based support for conservation by involving the Forest Department, local political leaders and communities. Using the results of our scientific research and studies in the area, we advocate for the adoption of policies favorable to conservation measures, and in many cases stopping developmental activities that would have an irreversible negative impact on the habitat and its wildlife. We assist the Forest Department in developing management plans that include components of corridor conservation, which is a key conservation requirement for this landscape.

2. Raising awareness among local communities:

The division is working in villages to reduce their dependence on forest resources such as fuel wood. These villages have been introduced to alternate sources of energy such as biogas. Villagers are encouraged to stall feed their cattle, which helps in the collection of dung, can be used in the biogas.

Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management And Planning Authority

Information about the CAMPA Scheme / Project

1. Short title, extent and commencement.-

- (1) These rules may be called the compensatory Afforestation Fund Rules, 2018.
- (2) They shall extend to the whole of India expect the state of Jammu and Kashmir.
- (3) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.
- 2. Definition.- In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires.-
- a) "Act" means the compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016
- b) "annual plan of operations" means the annual plan for physical activities and financial provisions approved by the National Authority or state Authority as the case may be, which described milestone, conditions for success and explains how, a strategic annual plan will be put into operations during the financial year in given budgetary term, and containing inter alia, brief description, estimated cost, basis for cost estimation, agency identified for execution and time schedule of each activity to be executed from state Fund during a year;
- c) **"assisted natural regeneration"** means a process by which forests are restocked by trees that develop from seeds which fall and germinate in situ by providing assistance in such process and planting seedlings wherever required;
- d) "artificial regeneration" means a mechanism for establishing a new forest by planting seedlings or by direct seeding;
- e) **"Forest Department"** means the Department of the state Government dealing with matters relating to conservation and management of forests and wildlife;
- f) "compensatory levies" means mandatory deposits in Indian rupees to be made in the National Fund and State Fund as specified in the approval granted under the provisions of the Forests (conservation) Act 1980 (69 of 1980) and the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 (53 of 1972) and the rules made thereunder and all deposits in compliance of various court orders for diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes which include the costs for the purpose

of compensatory afforestation and penal compensatory afforestation, net present value of the forest land diverted, cost of wildlife management plan, cost of catchment area treatment plan and other similar cost;

- g) "committed activities" means those activities which have to be undertaken from the National Fund and State Fund which have been approved by the concerned authority under the forest conservation Act 1980 (69 of 1980) to be implemented as referred in the said approval such as compensatory afforestation, catchment area treatment plan wildlife management plan etc.
- h) "community forest management plan" means the annual plan for physical activities and financial provisions approved by the village community having control over the land other natural resources and described milestone, conditions for success and explains how, a strategic plan will be put into operation during the financial year in given budgetary term containing, inter alia, brief description, estimated cost, basis for cost estimation, agency identified for execution and time schedule of each activity to be executed from a State Fund during a year;
- i) **"Divisional Forest Officer"** means a functional administrative head of the unit of establishment in the state to manage the forest division under his jurisdiction;
- j) "entry point activities" means a set of works identified and executed as a part of community mobilization process to get more and more participation of the community in the forest management;
- k) "financial year" means year commencing on the 1st April in a calendar year;
- "frontline year" means employees of state Forest Department up to the level of Forest Range who are in direct contact with the public;
- m) **"Gram sabha"** has the same meaning as assigned to it in clause (b) of article 243 of the constitution;
- ministerial staff" means Government servant of a subordinate services whose duties are entirely clerical, and any other class of servant specifically defined as such by general specific order of the Government;
- o) "nurseries and other planting stock production facilities" means modern and state of art nurseries, seed production areas, seedling seed orchards, vegetative multiplication gardens and such other planting stocks production facilities for the purpose of producing quality planting material and seedling for plantation;
- p) "permissible activities" means those activities which can be executed with National Fund and State Fund;
- q) "prohibited activities" means those activities which can't be executed with National Fund

and State Fund;

- r) **"Range officer"** means the functional administrative in-charge of the unit establishment in the state to manage the forest range under his jurisdiction;
- s) "Rescue Centre" means an establishment for the long-term care of animal specified in the schedules to the wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 as defined in the Recognition of Zoo Rules, 2009;
- t) "section" means section of the act;
- "Site specific activities" means activities which have been approved by the concerned authority under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act to be implemented on specified location referred to in the said approval such as compensatory afforestation, catchment area treatment plan, wildlife management plan, etc.
- v) "Silvi culture operations" means the activities and practice of controlling the establishment, growth, composition, health, and quality of forests to meet diverse needs and values;
- w) "soil and moisture conservation works" means physical works undertaken for in situ conservation of soil and moisture;
- x) "third party monitoring" means monitoring and evaluation of works executed national fund and state Fund by the parties which are external to a project's direct beneficiary chain and management structure having no conflict of interest on parameters of evaluation as determined by central Government over and above the baseline to assess whether desired social, environmental or other impacts are being achieved ans undesirable impacts avoided;
- y) **"Van Sanrakshan Samiti or Village forest committee"** means a committee constituted for joint forest management by the competent authority in the state;
- working plan" means the management plan of forest land prepared under "National Working Plan Code" made by the ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate change for sustainable management of forests and biodiversity in India;
- aa) "Zoo and wildlife safari" means an establishment as referred in the recognition of Zoo Rules, 2009 made under the wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 (53 of 1972);
- bb) Words and expressions used and not defined in these rules but defined in the compensatory Afforestation Fund Act 2016 (38 of 2016), the India Forest Act 1972 (16 of 1972), Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 (53of 1972) Forest Conservation Act 1980 (69 of 1980) and the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (2 of 2007) shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in those Acts.
- 3. Management of the National Fund.- The National fund shall be managed according to the

provisions of Government Accounting Rule 1990 and the General Financial Rules, 2017 as applicable from time to time and in accordance with the accounting procedure prepared under section 7.

4. Management of State Fund.- The State Fund shall be managed according to provisions of the State Financial Rules or any such rules applicable from time to time in the State and in accordance with the accounting procedure notified by the State Government /Union Territory and as per the guidelines issued by the national authority.

5. Manner of utilization of net present value and penal net present value.-

- The monies received toward net present value and penal net present value deposited in State Fund shall be used in a manner prescribed in sub rule (2).
- Eighty per cent of the net present value NPV shall, in a financial year, be used for following permissible activities for the forest and wildlife management in the state, namely:-
- a) Assisted natural regeneration ;
- b) Artificial regeneration (by plantations);
- c) Silvi culture operations in forests;
- d) Protection of plantations and forests;
- e) Pest and disease control in forest;
- f) Forest fire prevention and control operations;
- g) Soil and moisture conservation works in the forest;
- h) Improvement of wildlife habitat as prescribed in the approved wildlife management plan/working plan;
- i) Relocation of villages from protected areas;
- j) Planting and rejuvenation of forest cover on non-forest land falling in wildlife corridors;
- k) Establishment, operations and maintenance of animal rescue center, and veterinary treatment facilities for wild animals;
- Supply of food and other forest produce saving devices as specified by the National Authority from time to time;
- 3) Twenty per cent of the net present value shall in a financial year, shall be utilized for strengthening of the forest and wildlife related infrastructure, capacity building of the personnel of state Forest Department s and other associated agencies and organizations involved in utilization of these monies, as per prioritized by the state Government for execution in forest and nom-forest areas and included in the Annual Plan of Operations for the financial year under consideration.

- 4) The permissible activities to be undertaken for the purpose of sub-rule (3) shall include the following, namely:-
- a) Establishment, up-gradation and maintenance of modern nurseries and other planting stock production facilities with state of arts facilities for production of quality planting material;
- b) Purchase and maintenance of equipment or devices used for communication and information technology, survey, mapping and forest fire control for the purpose of protection of forest and wildlife;
- c) Construction, up-gradation and maintenance of inspection paths, forest roads in forest area, fire lines, watch towers, check posts, timber depots;
- d) Construction of residential and official building in forests for concerned staffs up to the rank of Range Officers deployed for protection of forest and wildlife;
- e) Engagement of local people or labors to assists regular staff of State Forest Department for works for protection of forest and wildlife undertaken from State Fund;
- f) Survey and mapping of forest areas for compensatory afforestation works, soil and moisture conservation, catchment area treatment and wildlife management for preparing annual plans to be executed from the state Fund;
- g) Concurrent monitoring and evaluation of works including third party monitoring of works undertaken from state Fund
- h) Awareness for forestry and allied activities undertaken from the State fund;
- i) Entry point activities undertaken in forest fringe villages for execution of programme to be undertaken from the state Fund;
- j) Distribution of planting stock for promotion of trees outside forest on government lands promoted by state government;

Providing that in case the activities referred to in sub rules (2) and (4) are to be undertaken in the forest land under the administrative control of the forest Department, then the said activities shall be carried out as per the working plan prepared under national Working plan Code and approved by competent authority;

Providing further that the said activities over forest land under the control of state Forest Department and being managed as per the working plan with participation of local people shall be taken up in consultation with the Gram Sabha or *Van Sanrakshan Samiti* or Village Forest Committee as the case may be, and shall be in consonance with the provisions of the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest rights) Act, 2006 (2 of 2007) and the guidelines issued thereunder, wherever applicable;

Provided also that in case the said activities are to be undertaken in areas not covered by the approved working plan then they shall be taken up in consultation with concerned Gram

Sabha or Van Sanrakshan Samiti or Village Forest Committee or any authority having jurisdiction over that area, as the case may be, and shall be in consonance with the provisions of the scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 and guidelines issued thereunder, wherever applicable;

- 5) While preparing the annual plan of operation for activities under rule 5, priority shall be given to under5taken identified activities in those villages which have been affected due to diversion of forest land.
- 6) The monies referred in sub rule (1) shall not be used for following activities, namely
- a) Payment of salary, travelling allowances, medical expenses, etc. to regular employees of the state Forest Department for implementing programme in various forest divisions undertaken from the State Fund.
- b) Undertaking foreign visits;
- c) Payment for legal services for defending cases filed in Tribunals or Courts not related to the management of the State Authority;
- d) Purchase of vehicles or staff cars for officers and heavy vehicles and machines for the state Forest Department for implementing programme in various forest divisions undertaken from the state Fund;
- e) Construction of residential and official building for officers above Forest Range Officers of the State Forest Department for implementing programmes in various forest division undertaken from the State Fund;
- f) Leasing, hiring and purchase of land for afforestation purposes
- g) Purchase of furniture, office equipment, fixtures including air conditioners, and generator sets for residences and offices of the State Forest department for implementing programmes in various divisions undertaken from the state Fund;
- h) Mandatory afforestation as per the working plan in the forest in blanks created by commercial felling of trees for revenue generation undertaken under working plans prescription;
- Undertaking forest and wildlife conservation and other activities undertaken under other schemes of the Government for the purpose of part financing the scheme for completing left over works or complementary works of such schemes.
- j) Establishment, expansion and up-gradation of Zoo and wildlife safari.

Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF). Govt. of India had issued guidelines on 2nd July, 2009 for establishing CAMPAs in the States/UTs. The State Compensatory Afforestation Fund management and Planning Authority, Haryana Known as State CAMPA. Haryana was constituted in **2010 vide notification No. 5330-ft-409/511 dated 18-1-2010** in accordance with the guidelines of the Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF), Govt. of India

What is CAMPA?

The conservation development and other related activities are being carried out in all 21 districts of the state. These activities are carried out by four wings of the Forest Department viz. Territorial, Community Forestry, Wildlife and Development wings. Territorial wing has four circles, Community Forestry two, Wildlife two and Development wing two circles. There are 21 Territorial Divisions seven Community Forestry Divisions, four Wildlife Divisions and four Development Divisions. Thus there are 35 divisions who carried out various activities with CAMPA Funds.

Major activities include plantations under different models; conservation, protection and management of wildlife and its habitat within and outside protected areas; research and tree improvements; soil and water conservation development of infrastructures; capacity building and other activities.

Aims and Objective

State CAMPA shall seek to promote

1. Conservation protection, regeneration and management of existing natural forests.

3. Compensatory Afforestation.

4. Environmental services, which includes

a. Provision of goods such as wood, non-timber forest product, Fuel fodder, water and Provision of services such as grazing, tourism.

b. Regulating services such as climate regulation, disease control, flood moderation. Detoxification, carbon sequestration and health of soils, air and water regimes.

c. Non-material benefits obtained from eco-system, spiritual, recreational, aesthetic. Inspiration, educational and symbiotic.

d. Supporting such other services necessary for the production of eco-system services, biodiversity nutrient cycling and primary production.

4. Research, training and capacity building

5. Environment Protection and Sustainable Forest Management

Problem to be addressed:

The area under this district has nearly every type of soils but the maximum areas are under alkaline category. The major species planted in these areas are Kikar, Pipal, Bad, Jamun, Alestonia, Kadam, Arjun, Pahari Papari, Bakain, Gulmohar, Siras etc. However, the distribution depends upon the edaphic factor, although other species are also present in small patches or in scattered form.

Poor people earn their livelihood by selling products of domestic animals, like milk, meat and wool. They keep large herds of cattle. It has resulted in a huge increase in grazing pressure on forest areas. Because of pressure land is available for grazing, therefore, grazing by cattle and browsing by sheep and goats is quite serious .

Problem in the plantation sites

The degree of damage depends upon weather conditions and incidence of grazing and browsing. All the economically important species like shisham and eucalyptus are highly susceptible to fire and the plantations are damaged more or less completely after break out of a single fire.

Planned Output and General Objectives of Management

The various components of the project, which have been proposed to be carried out during the project period area as follows:

- 1. People participation
- 2. Micro planning
- 3. Compensatory Afforestation and Net Present Value
- 4. Natural regeneration
- 5. Pasture development
- 6. Plantations under different models
- 7. Technology extension
- 8. Conservation, protection and management of forest and its habitat
- 9. Soil and water conservation

- 10. Development of infrastructure, capacity building and other activities
- 11. Monitoring and evaluation

The objectives of the management for this plan period are as under:

To conserve and extend the existing forest and vegetative cover in the district of Bhiwani for soil and moisture conservation and to preserve the natural biodiversity.

- A. To improve the growing stock by protection, regeneration and planning of local indigenous species.
- B. To conserve the forest habitats critical to biodiversity and protection of eco-system.
- C. To increase carbon sequestration by the forest fauna to mitigate the adverse effects of climate change.
- D. To turn the irregular forest into normal forest with all age gradation, to provide forest produce at sustained basis and make logging planning easier.
- E. To provide employment opportunities to the rural people living near these forests.
- F. To encourage people's participation, especially with involvement of women and weaker sections wherever possible in forest management as per Natural Forest Policy, 1988.

Evaluation Scope and Objectives

Evaluation Scope:

All projects taken up under CAMPA related to afforestation, soil and moisture conservation, habitat improvement and the like need to be evaluated This evaluation was mainly focused on ascertaining the survival rate of planted seedlings in the plantations. Coverage of all other works was also taken up. As a result, evaluating the afforestation models under CAMPA needs to account for the diverse plantation models taken up in the different Eco regions of the country/state having a wide gradient of local site conditions.

Audit Objectives

The objective of the compliance audit on Compensatory Afforestation were to examine:

- Whether the diversion of forest land for non-forest was permitted as per extant laws and all condition in this regard were complied with;
- Whether measures taken for conservation, afforestation and preservation of forest lands consequent to diversion of portions of these lands for non-forest use were as per provisos of extant legislation, rules and Supreme Court judgment in this regards;
- Whether the collection, utilization, monitoring, accounting and the arrangement for safeguarding of compensatory afforestation funds was in compliance with applicable legislation, rules and Supreme Court judgments permitting diversion of forest land for nonforest purposes;
- Whether proper financial procedures had been followed in investing funds.

Evaluation Report

The evaluation work was conducted by team of **Environment Research, Monitoring & Conservation Society** under the guidance of expert **Mr. Deo Prakash**. The evaluation aimed to examine the entire work done under the CAMPA project in the year of 2017-18 in Bhiwani division.

The evaluation took place in Bhiwani district in the month of **March 2019** the team reviewed all the work implemented under the CAMPA project. The concern officers and staff were with us to show us the every site wherever the CAPMA work was being done. Also we discussed with various forest officials related to CAMPA were held throughout the field visits.

Monitoring Evaluation

During our evaluation we could discuss regarding monitoring with various officer from different wings they are: - *Wing: - Territorial* Division *Forest Officer: - Shri* Rajesh Arya, HFS, (DFO). Range Officer Bhiwani- Shri. Om Prakash ,Range Forest Officer Tosham- Shri Jai Prakash and Range Forest Officer Charkhidadri- Shri Jaipal Rathi, Range Forest Officer Siwani- Shri Manoj Kumar.

We could monitor plantation, planted in the year 2017-18 are as below.

- a) We could reach out to every site wherever the CAMPA project works were being done.
- b) The range officer, forester and forest guard accompanied us to show the field during the evaluation.
- c) The work done under the CAMPA project was found satisfactory.
- d) Also we have enclosed the photographs of various sites visited.

Overall we found that the CAMPA work done under Bhiwani territorial and CFP was satisfactory.

Key approach of the CAMPA project is to

- a) Raise awareness among the participants.
- b) Increase the participants of SC/ST, women, backward community and farmers.
- c) Capacity Building for all the project participants and beneficiary.

Data Analysis

The plantation carried out during 2017-18 by the Territorial Division Bhiwani, are as follows:

WING: Territorial Bhiwani Division (Annexure A)

YEAR: 2017-18

Туре	E	Iectare	R	КM	Total Plant Plantation/	Total no. of plants alive
Type	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements	Planted	Provins care o
CA TP	30	0	120	120	30002	23347
NH			30	30	9900	8415
Total	30	0	150	150	39902	31762

Note: - Financial Target achievement details are in Annexure A

Findings and Conclusions:

- 1. Plantation was found in less in numbers than as budgeted.
- 2. Plantation journal was found Satisfactory.
- 3. Maintenance of plantation was good and satisfactory

TERRITORIAL PLANTATION

- 1. It was found that Stray animals' causes harm the plantation.
- 2. Farmers have practice of destroying the roots of crop by fire.
- 3. Farmers have practice of destroy the plantation at the boarder of the field.
- 4. Lack of rain, inappropriate land causes loss in plant survival.

Suggestion for improvement and recommendations:

In order to improve the performance of the plantation the following suggestions have been made:-

- 1. There should be protection from grazing and browsing of animals along road side and canal sides.
- 2. Cultural operations should be done timely and properly.
- 3. To control the fire timely intervention should be made annually
- 4. A proper study of Air pollution Tolerance Index (APTI) must be done to ensure the best suitable species in tackling air pollution before plantation.
- 5. Integrated and holistic approach is necessary in better sustainability of the plantations
- 6. Checking the invasive species in more scientific manner will help.

Technological Points:

- 1. Seed research must be promoted to yield the better cultivar of plantation which are drought and infestation resistant.
- 2. Attention should be paid for water harvesting and Drip water harvesting and moisture conservation as most of the plantations have been done in moisture deficit conditions.
- 3. Beating up should be done with original species.
- 4. Remote Sensing must be bought into use to check vegetation cover regularly.
- 5. A robust monitoring system should be developed with well connected Information system and sensor based mechanism.

Administrative Points:

- 1. There should be timely release of funds.
- 2. The target of plantation should be given in advance to field level officers
- 3. Plantations raised should be maintained for more than three years.
- 4. Villagers should be provided incentives for maintenance of the plantations.
- 5. Illegal grazing in protected areas and reserve forests must be penalized strictly.

									hiwani F	
					nual Pla					
Sr. No.	Name of Scheme/ Componen t	Name of Range/ Block/Beat	Site	Kahsara No./km & RD	Plantation Month	Targe Ha.	t RKM	Spacing (M)	Name of Species	Total No. of Plants
1	CA-TP	Bhiwani	Gujrani	RD 0-17		0	6.42		P.Papri	1550
-		2	Distry							
									Arjun	55
									Total	1605
2	CA-TP	Bhiwani	Rohtak Bhiwani Railway Line			0	0.168		Arjun	42
									Total	42
3	CA-TP	Bhiwani	Bamla Mr.	RD 0-47		0	15		Arjun	1345
									P.Papri	1345
									Shisham	700
									Neem	300
									Jamun	
	~ . .								Total	
4	CA-TP	Bhiwani	Jui Feedar	RD 88-135		0	0.95		Arjun	240
									Total	240
5	CA-TP	Loharu	Bks Railway Line	190	· ·	0	16.92	5x4	Siris	500
									Shisham	900
									Neem	2000
									Papri	
									Lasoora	
									Total	
6	CA-TP	Loharu	Swai Madhopur Railway Line		Sep-16	0	17	5x4	Siras	1500
									P.Papri	
									Neem	
									Bakain	
							ļ		Peepal	
									Total	4250

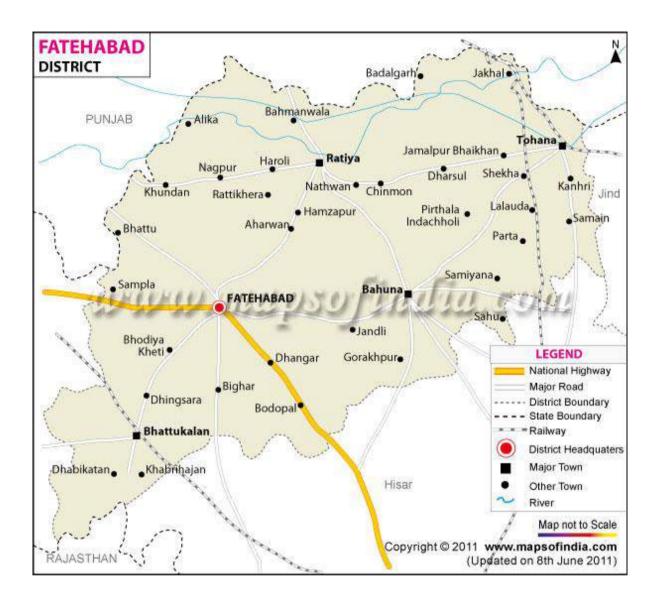
1000	P.Papri	4x4	4	0	Nov-17	Km. 0-4 L&R	Jattu Lohari to Mandhan Road	Tosham	CA-TP	7
1000	Total									
1000	P.Papri	4x4	4	0	Nov-17	Km. 0-4 L&R	Bawani Khera to Baliali Road	Tosham	CA-TP	8
1000	Total									
2500	Neem	4x4	10	0	Dec-17	Km. 20-27 L&R	Hansi to Tosham Road	Tosham	CA-TP	10
2500	Total									
500	Neem	4x4	4	0	Dec-17	Km. 10-13	Bapora to	Tosham	CA-TP	11
500	Neem	434	4	0	Dec-17	L&r	Bapora to Bhani Mahu Road	TOSHAIII	CA-IF	11
500	Siris									
1000	Total									
2000	Neem	4x4	8	0	Dec-17	Km. 3-10 L&R	Sagwan to Dhani Mahu Road	Tosham	CA-TP	12
2000	Total									
640	P.Papri	4x4	3.5	0		Km. 0-5 L&R	Birhi Chappar Road	Dadri	CA-TP	13
235	Jamun									
875	Total									
1000	P.Papri	4x4	10.04	0		R/F	Rawaldhi	Dadri	CA-TP	14
1400	Bakain									
110	Balamkhir a									
2510	Total									
200	Balamkhir	4x4	5	0	Т	RD 70-90	Bond	Dadri	CA-TP	15
450	a Bakain					L/s	Disty.			
430 50	P.Papri									
550	Pilkhan									
1250	Total									

16	CA-TP	Dadri	Rankoli	RD 0 to		0	5	4x4	P.Papri	400
			Sub Mr.	Sankroad					*	
				Road L&R						
									Jamun	400
									Arjun	250
									Pilkhan	200
									Total	1250
17	CA-TP	Dadri	Bond Sub Mr.	RD 0-10 L&R		0	5	4x4	P.Papri	400
				Lak					Jamun	400
									Arjun	
									Pilkhan	200
									Total	1250
18	CA-TP	Dadri	Sonf- Sanwar Road	Km. 0-4 L&R		0	5	4x4	P.Papri	100
			Road						Dalmoth	800
									Pilkhan	150
									Balamkhir a	
									Gulmohar	50
									Gular	50
									Total	1250
				G.To	tal CA-TP	0	120			30002
Sr. No.	Name of	Name of	Name of	Kahsara	Plantation	Targe	t.	Spacing	Name of	Total No.
	Scheme/	Range/	Site	No./km &	Month	Ha.	RKM	1 8	Species	of Plants
	Componen t	Block/Beat		RD						
1	NH	Siwani	NH -52 KM	150-158 R/ Side	Jul-17	0	30	3x3	Lasora	500
				2140					Shisham	2400
							1	1	P.Papri	
									Neem	
									Bakain	1000
									Total	9900
		Tota	al Plantatio	n on Nation	al Highway	0	30			9900

nsatorv	Affores	tatio	n (Ta	II P	ants)						
Total No.		Heigh	t (Ft.)		(cm.)		tude		Longitu	de	
of alive Plants	%		Min	Max			MM	SS.SS	DD	MM	SS.SS
1163	75%	5	3.4	10.9	9	28	53	45.95	76	11	28.0
									,,,		2010
40	73%	6	5	18	15						
1203	75%										
29	70%		5	12	11	28	50	12.62	76	18	36.8
29	70%										
1020	75%	9	5	17	15	28	53	40	76	19	2
1035	77%	5	3.4	10.9	9	28	50	27	76	18	2
525	75%	5.5	4	3.5	3						
228	76%	7	4	5.5	5						
42	70%	6	4	13	11						
2850	76%										
180	75%	6	5	10	9	28	53	25.57	76	11	44.3
180	75%										
375	75%	7	4	3.5	3	28	43	1	75	79	8
631	70.10%	5	3.5	5	4	28	50	12	75	74	8
1568	78%	6	3.5	5.5	4	28	51	1	75	73	1
617	77%	6		8							
23			4.5	3.5	2.5						
3214											
1125	75%	6	3.5	4	3	28	42	68	75	80	2
1274	75%			7				6			
602	75%					28	41	39	75	81	2
150	75%										
36		7	5	4	3.5						
3187	75%										

790	79%	7	3.4	10.9	9	28	54	30.4	76	5	0.82
790	79%										
800	80%	8.5	4.1	15	9	28	55	50.46	76	1	37.68
800	200 /										
800	80%										
1900	76%	6.3	3.5	5.5	5	28	55	25.48	76	56	23.33
1900	76%										
408	82%	5	3.5	6	5	28	45	52.25	75	58	49.9
100	0270	5	5.5	0	5	20	15	52.25	75	50	19.9
392	78.40%	6.5	4	4	3.5	28	45	35.75	75	57	14.97
800	80%										
1640	82%	5	3.5	10	7	28	47	52.7	75	57	45.22
						28	45	35.75	75	57	14.97
1640	82%										
512	80%	8	6	15	10	28	36	10.57	76	8	45.38
188	80%	5	4	14	11	28	37	38.14	76	7	48.22
700	80%										
820	82%	6	4	12	9	28	36	39.08	76	17	28.84
1120	80%	6	5	11	10	28	36	37.12	76	17	36.1
93	84.50%	5	4	17	15						
2033	81%										
150	75%	7	4	19	17	28	39	14.53	76	23	8.2
380	84.40%	6	5	12	10	28	38	56.93	76	18	43.01
40	80%	7	5	15	10						
418	76%	7	6	14	12						
988	78%										

340	85%	6	5	17	15	28	46	40.42	76	17	22.06
330	83%	5	4	14	11	28	45	36.42	76	17	36.24
200	80%	8	5		10						
158	79%	6	5	12	10						
1028	82.33%										
328	82%	6	4	17	16	28	46	43.14	76	17	21.4
323	81%	6	5	16	14	28	45	36.42	76	17	36.24
202	81%	6	5	18	15						
164	82%	7	5	16	14						
1017	81.20%										
85	85%	7	6	17	15	28	41	0.92	76	15	13.48
660	83%	6	4	16	14						
112	75%	6	5	17	15						
79	79%	5	4	19	17						
38	76%	6	4	16	123						
38	76%	7	6	17	14						
988	79.00%										
23347	78%										
	Success	Heigh	t (Ft.)	Girth	(cm.)	Lati	tude		Longitu	de	
of alive Plants	%	Max	Min	Max	Min	DD	ММ	SS.SS	DD	ММ	SS.SS
425	85%	5	4	3.5	3	25	53	33.34	75	35	40.57
2088	87%	5.5	3	3	2.5	28	49	17.38	75	33	40.33
2552	85%	7	6	17	15						
2490	83%	6	3.5	9	7					İ	
860	86%	4.5	3	3	2.5						
8415	85%										
8415	85%			i –		1				i – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – –	



List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

- 1. CAMPA COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION FUND MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING AUTHORITY
- 2. MoEF MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS
- 3. MoEF & CC MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE
- 4. CA COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION
- 5. NPV NET PRESENT VALUE
- 6. CAF COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION FUND
- 7. CAG THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL
- 8. GPS GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEMS
- 9. CFP COMMUNITY FORESTRY PROGRAMME

Foreword

The Principal Chief Conservator of forests (PCCF), Haryana, Panchkula engaged Environmental Research, Monitoring & Conservation Society, Lucknow for carry out Monitoring and Evaluation of activities of CAMPA scheme during 2017-18 for CAMPA fund in Haryana vide No/CAMPA/2017-18/4091 dated 27.02.2019. The conservation, development and other related activities are being carried out in all 21 districts of the state. These activities are carried out by four wing of the Forest Department viz. Territorial Wildlife and Development Wing.

What is CAMPA?

Compensatory Afforestation Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) is a body constituted by the Central government as a consequence of the Supreme Court's order in 2002. The cost of creating the compensatory forest is borne by the 'User Agency' proposing the forest diversion for its project, which can be a public or private sector enterprise or a government body owning the project. Whenever development projects seek land inside a Reserved Forest or a Protected Area (PA), such as a wildlife sanctuary or a national park, certain levies are imposed by the government on the project proponent (the User Agency) towards compensatory afforestation, additional compensatory afforestation, penal compensatory afforestation, net present value of forestland, catchment area treatment plan funds, etc. From such moneys, a huge corpus of over Rs 42,000 crore has accumulated into accounts of Ad hoc CAMPA, a temporary body set up in 2006 by the Supreme Court to manage such funds..

Background of CAMPA in Haryana:

Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF), Govt. of India had issued guidelines on 2nd July 2009 for establishing CAMPAs in the States/UTs and putting in place a funding mechanism for enhancing forest and tree cover and conservation and management of wildlife by utilizing funds received towards Compensatory Afforestation (CA), Net Present Value (NPV), etc. currently available with the Ad-hoc CAMPA. The state CAMPA in Haryana was created in the year 2010 vide notification No. 5330-ft-409/511 dated 18-1-2010.

Audit Objectives

Objective of the compliance audit on Compensatory Afforestation were to examine:

- Whether the diversion of forest land for non-forest was permitted as per extant laws and all condition in this
 regard were complied with;
- Whether measures taken for conservation, afforestation and preservation of forest lands consequent to diversion of portions of these lands for non-forest use were as per provisos of extant legislation, rules and Supreme Court judgment in this regards;
- Whether the collection, utilization, monitoring, accounting and the arrangement for safeguarding of compensatory
 afforestation funds was in compliance with applicable legislation, rules and Supreme Court judgments permitting
 diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes;
- Whether proper financial procedures had been followed in investing funds.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The functioning of all Range viz Fatehabad and Tohana in Fatehabad Division covered under West Circle Hissar, based on their performances in terms of formation and representation with special references to their functioning like regularity in holding meeting, decisions processes, and timely fund flow were assessed and found satisfactory. Survival Percentage for Territorial wing for the year-2017-18 is as follows.

Programme	Survival (%) 20-16-17	Over All Survival
CA-TP	83.54%	84
Beautification	85%	85
NH	82%	82

As the evaluator we had the opportunity to meet and interact with a good number of different groups and individual and officials. *Wing:* - Division *forest Territorial* Shri Mr. Raghuvir Singh, HFS, DFO, Fatehabad Range Forest Officer Shri. Virender Kumar Godara. Tohana Range Forest Officer Shri. Surender Singh

We discussed with him regarding monitoring evaluation in the entire division. We could monitor plantation, planted in the year of 2016.17.

The overall implementation and performance of the CAMPA SCHEME is quite satisfactory and hence the scheme should be continued.

Chapter - 1 Introduction

District - Fatehabad, Haryana

Fatehabad is one of the 21th district of Haryana state, India. Fatehabad district, the areas comprising Fatehabad district made a valuable contribution to the Haryana heritage. Antiquity of the area can be established on the basis of discovery of pre-historic and historical sites at Banawali (14 kms north-west of Fatehabad) and Agroha. The district derives its name from the eponymous headquarters town founded by Firoz Shah Tughlak in the 14th century. He named it after his son Fateh Khan, as Fatehabad. The Fatehabad district was carved out of Hisar district on 15 July 1997. The district headquarter is situated in Fatehabad town at a distance of about 225 km from Delhi. The district of Fatehabad is bounded by 280 48'15" to 290 17'10" North latitudes and 760 28'40" to 770 12'45" East longitude covering an area of 2490 sq.km. The district and Rajasthan state in the South. The district headquarter, Fatehabad is connected by metalled roads with important cities of the state and Delhi. It is also connected by broad gauge railway line with Delhi. Tohana, Ratia, Bhuna and Bhattu Kalan are important towns in the district.

Location:

Fatehabad is located at 29.52ŰN 75.45ŰE. It has an average elevation of 208Å metres (682Å feet). It is located in the south western part of Haryana. It is surrounded by Punjab in North, district Hisar in south, district Jind in East and Rajasthan and district Sirsa in the West.

Area, Population and demographics:

(As of 2011 India census) The district is having an area of 2538 square Kms, which is 5.75 % of total area of the state. The total population of the District is 942011, (495360 Men and 446651 Women) as per the Census 2011. Population density is 371 person per sq. km. Fatehabad is one of the smallest districts in the Haryana State and covers 5.69 % area of the state.

Topography:

Geography of Fatehabad District comprises part of the alluvial or Ghaggar-Yamuna plain and its southern and western portions mark a gradual transition to **Thar Desert in India**. Geographic pattern of the district owes its existence to geomorphic processes having closer affinity with the climatic aridity, both of the recent and past geologic periods. Throughout almost the entire district the dominant feature of topography is the occurrence of Aeolian sand of variable shape and thickness overlying the Pleistocene alluvium which becomes fewer as the eastern border of the district is approached. The only variation from this description is found in the north, a tract locally known as Nali. The mean attitude varies between 210 metres and 220 metres and it generally slopes from north-east to south-west.

Geomorphology and soil types:

The district is located in the Indo-gangetic alluvial Plains, is by and large flat and plain flat terrain is interrupted by the randomly located sand dunes along the Ghaggar river. The land slopes from north to south with elevation difference in eastern part of the district from North to South is about 6m (222-216m above m.s.l.) In the rest of the district it is about 7 m (214.6-207.6m amsl) The two above said slopes result in a master slope towards south west with an average gradient of 0.27 m/km. The soils of the district is sandy loam to loamy sands.

Climate and Rainfalls:

Climate Fatehabad district can be classified into tropical desert& steppe, arid and hot which is mainly dry with very hot summer and cold winter except during monsoon season when moist air of oceanic origin penetrates into the district. The hot weather season starts from mid-March to last week of the June followed by the southwest monsoon which lasts till September. The transition period from September to October forms the post-monsoon season. The winter season starts late in November and remains up to first week of March. Rainfall The normal annual rainfall of the district is 373 mm which is unevenly distributed over the area in 22 days. The south west monsoon sets in from last week of June and withdraws in end of September, contributed about 80% of annual rainfall. July and August are the wettest months. Rest 20% rainfall is received during non-monsoon period in the wake of western disturbances and thunder storms. Generally rainfall in the district increases from southwest to northeast

Background of CAMPA in Haryana:

Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF), Govt. of India had issued guidelines on 2nd July 2009 for establishing CAMPAs in the States/UTs and putting in place a funding mechanism for enhancing forest and tree cover and conservation and management of wildlife by utilizing funds received towards Compensatory Afforestation (CA), Net Present Value (NPV), etc. currently available with the Adhoc CAMPA. The state CAMPA in Haryana was created in the year 2010 vide notification No. 5330-ft-409/511 dated 18-1-2010.

Sr. No.	Component	Yes/No
A	Compensatory afforestation	Yes
В	Proposal of Works Under NPV	Yes
i.	Conservation, protection and management of Wildlife and its habitat	No
ii.	Research and Seed Development activities	No
iii.	Aided natural regeneration in natural forest to improve density of forests 200 plants per ha.	No
iv.	Plantation of tall plantation in linear forests 250 plants per RKM including brush Wood round	No
	fence	
۷.	Plantation on ridges in depression areas in liner forests 500 plants per RKM	No
vi.	Land reclamation by plantation on farm lands (environmental services) 200 plants per ha.	No
vii.	Plantation of tree grooves (environmental services) 19/250 tall plants per tree grooves/RKM	No
viii.	Buildings for frontline staff	No
ix.	Training of frontline and ministerial staff	No
х	Capacity building and strengthening of village level forestry institution	No
xi.	Urban forestry plantation of tall plants in Urban areas	No

List of Activities undertaken under CAMPA scheme for the year 2017-18

Description of Intervention

Because natural forests provide a variety of goods and services to different user groups, their importance to each must be clearly understood before making interventions. Natural forests not only act as a savings account for people living in and around them, but they also provide a range of products for subsistence. Before community leaders or other authorities decide to harvest valuable timber species, they should assess the potential of the resources that will remain as these resources provide food, medicines, and wood fuel to residents, especially poor people.

These are the following steps took for forest support intervention:

1. Capacity-building of frontline staff and infrastructure support to Forest Departments:

Forest Department conduct training activities and workshops for three focus areas – patrolling, human wildlife conflict, and legal issues pertaining to conservation. Such as anti-poaching issues, crime control, forensic and wildlife management, better and more efficient patrolling methods, anti-poaching combat techniques etc.

2. Reducing forest dependence:

The division is working in villages in wildlife corridors to reduce their dependence on forest resources such as fuel wood. These villages have been introduced to alternate sources of energy such as biogas. Villagers are encouraged to stall feed their cattle, which helps in the collection of dung, can be used in the biogas.

3. Policy and advocacy:

We work towards promoting broad-based support for conservation by involving the Forest Department, local political leaders and communities. Using the results of our scientific research and studies in the area, we advocate for the adoption of policies favorable to conservation measures, and in many cases stopping developmental activities that would have an irreversible negative impact on the habitat and its wildlife. We assist the Forest Department in developing management plans that include components of corridor conservation, which is a key conservation requirement for this landscape.

4. Raising awareness among local communities:

The division is working in villages to reduce their dependence on forest resources such as fuel wood. These villages have been introduced to alternate sources of energy such as biogas. Villagers are encouraged to stall feed their cattle, which helps in the collection of dung, can be used in the biogas.

Aims and Objective

State CAMPA shall seek to promote

1. Conservation protection, regeneration and management of existing natural forests.

3. Compensatory Afforestation.

4. Environmental services, which includes

a. Provision of goods such as wood, non-timber forest product, Fuel fodder, water and Provision of services such as grazing, tourism.

b. Regulating services such as climate regulation, disease control, flood moderation. Detoxification, carbon sequestration and health of soils, air and water regimes.

c. Non-material benefits obtained from eco-system, spiritual, recreational, aesthetic. Inspiration, educational and symbiotic.

d. Supporting such other services necessary for the production of eco-system services, biodiversity nutrient cycling and primary production.

4. Research, training and capacity building

5. Environment Protection and Sustainable Forest Management

Problem to be addressed:

The area under this district has nearly every type of soils but the maximum areas are under alkaline category. The major species planted in these areas are Kikar, Pipal, Bad, Jamun, Alestonia, Kadam, Arjun, Pahari Papari, Bakain, Gulmohar, Siras etc. However, the distribution depends upon the edaphic factor, although other species are also present in small patches or in scattered form.

Poor people earn their livelihood by selling products of domestic animals, like milk. Meat and wool. They keep large herds of cattle. It has resulted in a huge increase in grazing pressure on forest areas. Because of pressure land is available for grazing, therefore, grazing by cattle and browsing by sheep and goats is quite serious

Problem in the plantation sites

The degree of damage depends upon weather conditions and incidence of grazing and browsing. All the economically important species like shisham and eucalyptus are highly susceptible to fire and the plantations are damaged more or less completely after break out of a single fire.

Planned Output and General Objectives of Management

The various components of the project, which have been proposed to be carried out during the project period area as follows:

- 1. People participation
- 2. Micro planning
- 3. Compensatory Afforestation and Net Present Value
- 4. Natural regeneration
- 5. Pasture development

- 6. Plantations under different models
- 7. Technology extension
- 8. Conservation, protection and management of forest and its habitat
- 9. Soil and water conservation
- 10. Development of infrastructure, capacity building and other activities
- 11. Monitoring and evaluation

The objectives of the management for this plan period are as under:

To conserve and extend the existing forest and vegetative cover in the district of Fatehabad for soil and moisture conservation and to preserve the natural biodiversity.

- A. To improve the growing stock by protection, regeneration and planning of local indigenous species.
- B. To conserve the forest habitats critical to biodiversity and protection of eco-system.
- C. To increase carbon sequestration by the forest fauna to mitigate the adverse effects of climate change.
- D. To turn the irregular forest into normal forest with all age gradation, to provide forest produce at sustained basis and make logging planning easier.
- E. To provide employment opportunities to the rural people living near these forests.
- F. To encourage people's participation, especially with involvement of women and weaker sections wherever possible in forest management as per Natural Forest Policy, 1988.

Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management

And

Planning Authority

Information about the CAMPA Scheme / Project

1. Short title, extent and commencement.-

Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF). Govt. of India had issued guidelines on 2nd July, 2009 for establishing CAMPAs in the States/UTs. The State Compensatory Afforestation Fund management and Planning Authority, Haryana are Known as State CAMPA. Haryana was constituted in **2010 vide notification No. 5330-ft-409/511 dated 18-1-2010** in accordance with the guidelines of the Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF), Govt. of India

- (1) These rules may be called the compensatory Afforestation Fund Rules, 2018.
- (2) They shall extend to the whole of India expect the state of Jammu and Kashmir.
- (3) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.
- 2. Definition.- In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires.-
- a) "Act" means the compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016
- b) "annual plan of operations" means the annual plan for physical activities and financial provisions approved by the National Authority or state Authority as the case may be, which described milestone, conditions for success and explains how, a strategic annual plan will be put into operations during the financial year in given budgetary term, and containing inter alia, brief description, estimated cost, basis for cost estimation, agency identified for execution and time schedule of each activity to be executed from state Fund during a year;
- c) "assisted natural regeneration" means a process by which forests are restocked by trees that develop from seeds which fall and germinate in situ by providing assistance in such process and planting seedlings wherever required;
- d) "artificial regeneration" means a mechanism for establishing a new forest by planting seedlings or by direct seeding;
- e) "Forest Department" means the Department of the state Government dealing with matters relating to conservation and management of forests and wildlife;
- f) "compensatory levies" means mandatory deposits in Indian rupees to be made in the National Fund and State Fund as specified in the approval granted under the provisions of the Forests (conservation) Act 1980 (69 of 1980) and the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 (53 of 1972) and the rules made thereunder and all deposits in compliance of various court orders for diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes which include the costs for the purpose of compensatory afforestation and penal compensatory afforestation, net present value of the forest land diverted, cost of wildlife management plan, cost of catchment area treatment plan and other similar cost;
- g) "committed activities" means those activities which have to be undertaken from the National Fund and State Fund which have been approved by the concerned authority under the forest conservation Act 1980 (69 of 1980) to be implemented as referred in the said approval such as compensatory afforestation, catchment area

treatment plan wildlife management plan etc.

- h) "community forest management plan" means the annual plan for physical activities and financial provisions approved by the village community having control over the land other natural resources and described milestone, conditions for success and explains how, a strategic plan will be put into operation during the financial year in given budgetary term containing, inter alia, brief description, estimated cost, basis for cost estimation, agency identified for execution and time schedule of each activity to be executed from a State Fund during a year;
- i) **"Divisional Forest Officer"** means a functional administrative head of the unit of establishment in the state to manage the forest division under his jurisdiction;
- j) "entry point activities" means a set of works identified and executed as a part of community mobilization process to get more and more participation of the community in the forest management;
- k) "financial year" means year commencing on the 1st April in a calendar year;
- "frontline year" means employees of state Forest Department up to the level of Forest Range who are in direct contact with the public;
- m) "Gram sabha" has the same meaning as assigned to it in clause (b) of article 243 of the constitution;
- n) "ministerial staff" means Government servant of a subordinate services whose duties are entirely clerical, and any other class of servant specifically defined as such by general specific order of the Government;
- o) "nurseries and other planting stock production facilities" means modern and state of art nurseries, seed production areas, seedling seed orchards, vegetative multiplication gardens and such other planting stocks production facilities for the purpose of producing quality planting material and seedling for plantation;
- p) "permissible activities" means those activities which can be executed with National Fund and State Fund;
- q) "prohibited activities" means those activities which can't be executed with National Fund and State Fund;
- r) **"Range officer"** means the functional administrative in-charge of the unit establishment in the state to manage the forest range under his jurisdiction;
- s) "Rescue Centre" means an establishment for the long-term care of animal specified in the schedules to the wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 as defined in the Recognition of Zoo Rules, 2009;
- t) "section" means section of the act;
- u) "Site specific activities" means activities which have been approved by the concerned authority under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act to be implemented on specified location referred to in the said approval such as compensatory afforestation, catchment area treatment plan, wildlife management plan, etc.
- v) "Silvi culture operations" means the activities and practice of controlling the establishment, growth, composition, health, and quality of forests to meet diverse needs and values;
- w) "soil and moisture conservation works" means physical works undertaken for in situ conservation of soil and moisture;
- x) "third party monitoring" means monitoring and evaluation of works executed national fund and state Fund by the parties which are external to a project's direct beneficiary chain and management structure having no conflict of interest on parameters of evaluation as determined by central Government over and above the baseline to assess whether desired social, environmental or other impacts are being achieved ans undesirable impacts avoided;
- y) **"Van Sanrakshan Samiti or Village forest committee"** means a committee constituted for joint forest management by the competent authority in the state;
- "working plan" means the management plan of forest land prepared under "National Working Plan Code" made by the ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate change for sustainable management of forests and biodiversity in India;
- aa) "Zoo and wildlife safari" means an establishment as referred in the recognition of Zoo Rules, 2009 made under

the wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 (53 of 1972);

- bb) Words and expressions used and not defined in these rules but defined in the compensatory Afforestation Fund Act 2016 (38 of 2016), the India Forest Act 1972 (16 of 1972), Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 (53of 1972) Forest Conservation Act 1980 (69 of 1980) and the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (2 of 2007) shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in those Acts.
- **3. Management of the National Fund.-** The National fund shall be managed according to the provisions of Government Accounting Rule 1990 and the General Financial Rules, 2017 as applicable from time to time and in accordance with the accounting procedure prepared under section 7.
- 4. Management of State Fund.- The State Fund shall be managed according to provisions of the State Financial Rules or any such rules applicable from time to time in the State and in accordance with the accounting procedure notified by the State Government /Union Territory and as per the guidelines issued by the national authority.

5. Manner of utilization of net present value and penal net present value.-

- 1) The monies received toward net present value and penal net present value deposited in State Fund shall be used in a manner prescribed in sub rule (2).
- Eighty per cent of the net present value NPV shall, in a financial year, be used for following permissible activities for the forest and wildlife management in the state, namely:-
- a) Assisted natural regeneration ;
- b) Artificial regeneration (by plantations);
- c) Silvi culture operations in forests;
- d) Protection of plantations and forests;
- e) Pest and disease control in forest;
- f) Forest fire prevention and control operations;
- g) Soil and moisture conservation works in the forest;
- h) Improvement of wildlife habitat as prescribed in the approved wildlife management plan/working plan;
- i) Relocation of villages from protected areas;
- j) Planting and rejuvenation of forest cover on non-forest land falling in wildlife corridors;
- k) Establishment, operations and maintenance of animal rescue center, and veterinary treatment facilities for wild animals;
- I) Supply of food and other forest produce saving devices as specified by the National Authority from time to time;
- 3) Twenty per cent of the net present value shall in a financial year, shall be utilized for strengthening of the forest and wildlife related infrastructure, capacity building of the personnel of state Forest Department s and other associated agencies and organizations involved in utilization of these monies, as per prioritized by the state Government for execution in forest and nom-forest areas and included in the Annual Plan of Operations for the financial year under consideration.
- 4) The permissible activities to be undertaken for the purpose of sub-rule (3) shall include the following, namely:-
- a) Establishment, up-gradation and maintenance of modern nurseries and other planting stock production facilities with state of arts facilities for production of quality planting material;
- b) Purchase and maintenance of equipment or devices used for communication and information technology, survey, mapping and forest fire control for the purpose of protection of forest and wildlife;
- c) Construction, up-gradation and maintenance of inspection paths, forest roads in forest area, fire lines, watch

towers, check posts, timber depots;

- d) Construction of residential and official building in forests for concerned staffs up to the rank of Range Officers deployed for protection of forest and wildlife;
- e) Engagement of local people or labors to assists regular staff of State Forest Department for works for protection of forest and wildlife undertaken from State Fund;
- f) Survey and mapping of forest areas for compensatory afforestation works, soil and moisture conservation, catchment area treatment and wildlife management for preparing annual plans to be executed from the state Fund;
- g) Concurrent monitoring and evaluation of works including third party monitoring of works undertaken from state Fund
- h) Awareness for forestry and allied activities undertaken from the State fund;
- Entry point activities undertaken in forest fringe villages for execution of programme to be undertaken from the state Fund;
- j) Distribution of planting stock for promotion of trees outside forest on government lands promoted by state government;

Providing that in case the activities referred to in sub rules (2) and (4) are to be undertaken in the forest land under the administrative control of the forest Department, then the said activities shall be carried out as per the working plan prepared under national Working plan Code and approved by competent authority;

Providing further that the said activities over forest land under the control of state Forest Department and being managed as per the working plan with participation of local people shall be taken up in consultation with the Gram Sabha or *Van Sanrakshan Samiti* or Village Forest Committee as the case may be, and shall be in consonance with the provisions of the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest rights) Act, 2006 (2 of 2007) and the guidelines issued thereunder, wherever applicable;

Provided also that in case the said activities are to be undertaken in areas not covered by the approved working plan then they shall be taken up in consultation with concerned Gram Sabha or Van Sanrakshan Samiti or Village Forest Committee or any authority having jurisdiction over that area, as the case may be, and shall be in consonance with the provisions of the scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 and guidelines issued thereunder, wherever applicable;

- 5) While preparing the annual plan of operation for activities under rule 5, priority shall be given to under5taken identified activities in those villages which have been affected due to diversion of forest land.
- 6) The monies referred in sub rule (1) shall not be used for following activities, namely
- a) Payment of salary, travelling allowances, medical expenses, etc. to regular employees of the state Forest Department for implementing programme in various forest divisions undertaken from the State Fund.
- b) Undertaking foreign visits;
- c) Payment for legal services for defending cases filed in Tribunals or Courts not related to the management of the State Authority;
- d) Purchase of vehicles or staff cars for officers and heavy vehicles and machines for the state Forest Department for implementing programme in various forest divisions undertaken from the state Fund;
- e) Construction of residential and official building for officers above Forest Range Officers of the State Forest Department for implementing programmes in various forest division undertaken from the State Fund;
- f) Leasing, hiring and purchase of land for afforestation purposes
- g) Purchase of furniture, office equipment, fixtures including air conditioners, and generator sets for residences and offices of the State Forest department for implementing programmes in various divisions undertaken from the state Fund;

- h) Mandatory afforestation as per the working plan in the forest in blanks created by commercial felling of trees for revenue generation undertaken under working plans prescription;
- Undertaking forest and wildlife conservation and other activities undertaken under other schemes of the Government for the purpose of part financing the scheme for completing left over works or complementary works of such schemes.
- j) Establishment, expansion and up-gradation of Zoo and wildlife safari.

Evaluation Scope and Objectives

Evaluation Scope:

All projects taken up under CAMPA related to afforestation, soil and moisture conservation, habitat improvement and the like need to be evaluated This evaluation was mainly focused on ascertaining the survival rate of planted seedlings in the plantations. Coverage of all other works was also taken up. As a result, evaluating the afforestation models under CAMPA needs to account for the diverse plantation models taken up in the different Eco regions of the country/state having a wide gradient of local site conditions.

Objectives:

- 1. Whether the diversion of forest land for non-forest was permitted as per extant laws and all condition in this regard were complied with;
- Whether measures taken for conservation, afforestation and preservation of forest lands consequent to diversion of portions of these lands for non-forest use were as per provisos of extant legislation, rules and Supreme Court judgment in this regards;
- Whether the collection, utilization, monitoring, accounting and the arrangement for safeguarding of compensatory afforestation funds was in compliance with applicable legislation, rules and Supreme Court judgments permitting diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes;
- 4. When there proper financial procedures had been followed in investing funds.

Evaluation Report

The evaluation work was conducted by team of **Environment Research, Monitoring & Conservation Society** under the guidance of expert. Mr.Deo Prakash. The evaluation aimed to examine the entire work done under the CAMPA project in the year of 2017-18 in Fatehabad division.

The evaluation took place in Fatehabad district in the month of **March 2019 the** team reviewed all the work implemented under the CAMPA project. Such as plantation and other work. The concern officers and staff were with us to show us the every site wherever the CAPMA work was being done. Also we discussed with various forest officials related to CAMPA were held throughout the field visits.

Monitoring Evaluation

As the evaluator we had the opportunity to meet and interact with a good number of different groups and individual and officials. *Wing:* - Division *forest Territorial* Shri Mr. Raghuvir Singh, HFS, DFO, Fatehabad Range Forest Officer Shri. Virender Kumar Godara, Tohana Range Forest Officer Shri. Surender Singh

We discussed with them regarding monitoring evaluation in the entire division. We could monitor plantation, planted in the year of 2017-18

We could monitor plantation, planted in the year 2017-18 are as below.

- a) We could reach out to every site wherever the Campa project work was done.
- b) The range officer, forester and forest guard accompanied us during the evaluation.
- c) The work done under the CAMPA project found satisfactory.
- d) Also we have enclosed the photographs of various sites visited.

Overall we found that the CAMPA work done under Fatehabad was satisfactory.

Key approach of the CAMPA project is to :-

- a) Raising awareness among participants.
- b) Increasing participants of SC/ST, women, backward community and farmers.
- c) Capacity Building of all the project participants and beneficiary.

Data Analysis

Inventory of the plantations:

The plantation carried out during 2017-18 by the Territorial Division Fatehabad, C.F. Central are as follows: **WING: Territorial**

YEAR: 2017-18 (Details in Annexure: A)

Туре	Hectare		RKM		Plantation Target / Achieved	Rs. (Amt. in	lacks)
	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements		Target	Achievements
CA-TP			261.88	261.88	65472		
Beatific ation			20	20	15000		
NH			55	55	18150		
Total			336.88	336.88	98622		

Note: Financial target achievement details are in Annexure-A

Findings and Conclusions:

- 1. Plantation was found in less in numbers than as budgeted.
- 2. Plantation journal was found prepared and satisfactory.
- 3. Maintenance of plantation was poor and not up to mark.

TERRITORIAL PLANTATION

- 1. It was found that Stray animals' causes harm the plantation.
- 2. Farmers have practice of destroying the roots of crop by fire.
- 3. Farmers have practice of destroy the plantation at the boarder of the field.
- 4. Lack of rain, inappropriate land causes loss in plant survival.

Suggestion for improvement and recommendations:

In order to improve the performance of the plantation the following suggestions have been made:-

- 4. There should be protection from grazing and browsing of animals along road side and canal sides.
- 5. Cultural operations should be done timely and properly.
- 6. To control the fire timely intervention should be made annually

Technological Points:

- 1. Good quality seeding should be planted.
- 2. Attention should be paid for water harvesting and Drip water harvesting and moisture conservation as most of the plantations have been done in moisture deficit conditions.
- 3. Beating up should be done with original species.
- 4. Cultural operations should be done timely.

Administrative Points:

- 1. There should be timely release of funds.
- 2. The target of plantation should be given in advance to field level officers
- 3. Plantations raised should be maintained for more than six years.

Villagers should be provided incentives for maintenance of the plantations

				Camp	oa Mo	onitoring & E				ork Exec	uted i	n 2017	-18						
						Diat	0	- Teritor											
							rict/Divi Voor Imr		d in 2017-1	8									
	Type of	Name of		1			rear mi	Name of	No. of Plants	0		***						En	d Point
Sr. No.	Land (Forest/N on-Forest	Plantatio n (Road/Ca	Range	Block	Beat	Location with ex	act Khasra No./Km/Rd	Species		total No of alive Plants	Succe ss %	Hiş Max	ht (Ft.) Min	Max	urth (cm.) Min	Ta Ha	rget RK		Latitude
	Land)	nal/Panc		_			-										M	de	
	2 nsatory	3 v Affore	4 estation (1	5 Fall Pl	6 ants	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	21	22
comp	lisatory		station (antis			Arjun	1300	1123		4	1.5	9	4			1	
	Forest	Canal		Bahma	Nanga	Badalgarh Dist	ry.RD 70 to	Shisham	700	627	1 [7.5	4.2	16	8				
1	Land	CA-TP	Fatehabad	nwala	1		0, L/R Side	Papri Neem	550 300	448 228	-	5.3 8.3	3.9	9.6	6	0	12	29°46'2 8.48"N	75°28'37.8 7"E
								Kajulinia	150	124	-	6	4	7	3				
	Forest	Canal		L	Bhatt			Shisham	3000 397	2550 348	85%	8	4	8.7	5	+			
2	Land	CA-TP	Fatehabad	Bhattu	u	Gigorani Distry.		Papri	103	67		9	4.6	10.2	5.3		2	29°22'1	75°17'41.3
							RD 272 to	Total Shisham	500 815	415 725	83%	9	4	11	6	+			
3	Forest Land	Canal CA-TP	Fatehabad	Bhattu	Bhatt u	Fatehabad Branch	282,	Papri	185	85		6	4.1	9.8	5	0	4	29°23'5	75°16'55.0
	Lunu	0.1.11					R/Side RD 213 to	Total Papri	1000 500	810 453	81%	7.3	5.2	13	7				
4	Forest Land	Canal CA-TP	Fatehabad	Bhattu	Bigha	Fatehabad Branch Abd.	213 to 218,	Shisham	500	337	-	8.5	4.7	11	8	0	4	29°24'3	75°27'26.5
	LdIIU	CA-IF			r	ADU.	R/Side	Total	1000	790	79%		_	0 -					
								Shisham Papri	430	3500 36	╎┝	7 8.5	5	8.5	3.8 4.1				75021000
5	Forest	Canal	Fatehabad	Bhattu	Dhing	Manawali Minor	RD 0 to	Neem	10	10		6.4	3	8	2.4	0	2	29°28'9	75°21'0.06 "E
	Land	CA-TP			sara		24, L/Side	Putranjiva	5	4		7	5	8.5	4			.11"N	
								Total	500	400	80%								
	Forest	Canal		Fatehab	Dariy		RD 0 to	Shisham Arjun	1000	760 420	-	10 10	6	14	5	-			75°19'29.8
6	Land	CA-TP	Fatehabad	ad	apur	Mochiwali Minor	12, L/R Side	Jamun	250	220		8	4	12	5	0	8	29°31'1 .50"N	0"E
		-					bilde	Papri Total	250 2000	200 1600	80%	8.6	5	10	6				
7	Forest	Canal	Fatehabad	Fatehab	Hizra	Munshiwala	RD 50 to	Arjun	1800	1712	80%	3	1	10	8	0	10		
1	Land	CA-TP	Fatenabau	ad	nwan	Minor	74, L/R	Jamun	700	513	000/	2	1	9	6	0	10	29°36'3	75°33'9.52
0	Forest	Canal	Established	Detie	Chim	Ghaswa Drain	RD 0 to 4,	Total Shisham	2500 3700	2225 3500	89%	7	4	18	7	0	10		
8	Land	CA-TP	Fatehabad	Ratia	mo	(Lamba Drain)	L/R Side	Neem	800			8	4	10	4	0	18	29°41'9	75°40'52.8
	Forest	Canal					RD 34 to	Total Shisham	4500 1110	3500 1004	81%	9.6	5	12.2	6				
9	Forest Land	Canal CA-TP	Fatehabad	Ratia	Ratia	Ratia Sub Branch	64, L/R Side	Arjun	4000	3390	1	9	4	10.2	5	0	20	0 29°41'0 .26"N	75°29'55.5 6"E
						-	Side	Total	5110	4394	86%							.20 1	0 E
	Forest	Canal		Fatehab	Hizra		RD 40 to	Arjun	250	180		3	1	10	8		_		
10	Land	CA-TP	Fatehabad	ad	nwan	Kundan Distry.	65, L/R Side	Shisham Jamun	1500 250	1410 210	-	3	1	12	6	0	8	29°38'9 .93"N	75°20'16.9 8"E
								Total	2000	1800	90%	2	·	10			88		
Road Side	Plantation	<u>,</u>	G. Tota	CA-TP					22110	18484	84%						88		
	Forest	Road		Bahma	Bahm	Bahmanwala to	Km. 0 to	Arjun	300	245		7	3.4	9	6	Г		29°45'4	75°33'12.9
11	Land	CA-TP	Fatehabad	nwala	anwal a	Reyond Road	2, L/R Side	Shisham	300 250	256 213	-	8.3	4.3	9.2	5.1	0	3.4	9.63"N	6"E
					u		bide	Papri Total	850	714	84%	0	4	10.2	5				
12	Forest Land	Road CA-TP	Fatehabad	Bahma nwala	Bahm anwal	Bhunderwas to Bara Road	Km. 0 to 3, L/R	Shisham	400 800	252 436		7.6 7.2	3.5	8.2 8.6	4.1	0	4.8	29°43'3 2.56"N	75°36'37.4 9"E
	Land	CA-IF		liwala	anwai	Dara Koau	3, L/K	Arjun Total	1200	436 688	81%	1.2	4	8.0	4.8			2.30 N	9 E
13	Forest	Road CA-TP	Fatehabad	Bahma nwala	Bahm anwal	Bhunderwas to Nikuwana Road		Shisham	300	318		6.7 7.8	4.1	5	3	0	2.4	29°44'7 .32"N	75°36'39.6 4"E
	Land	CA-IP		nwala	anwai	INIKUWANA KOAU		Arjun Total	300 600	210 528	88%	7.8	3.8	10.1	6			.32 N	4 E
	Forest	Road		Bahma	Nanga	Ladhuwas to	Km. 0 to											29°47'4	75°27'52.7
14	Land	CA-TP	Fatehabad	nwala	ı	Mandra Road	2, L/R Side	Shisham	1000	820		9	4	12	6.5	0	4.00	3.03"N	6"E
	F .			D.I.	N	T. 11	K O.	Total	1000	820	82%	10		10.0				200 1712	75020121.0
15	Forest Land	Road CA-TP	Fatehabad	Bahma nwala	Nanga l	Ladhuwas to Bhimra Road	Km. 0 to 2, L/R	Bakain Shisham	100 375	88 320	•	12	5	13.2	4	0	1.9	29°47'3 2.89"N	75°28'21.0 4"E
								Total	475	408	86%								
	Forest	Road			Bhatt	Ban Mandori to	Km. 0 to	Arjun Papri	810 174	688 136		7 8.3	3.9	7.3	5.2			29°21'5	75°17'22.9
16	Land	CA-TP	Fatehabad	Bhattu	u	Thuian Road	4, L/R Side	Frans	655	568	1 1	7	5	8	3.4	0	6.7	0.28"N	0"E
								Neem Total	36 1675	31 1423	85%	8	4	10	4				
				1				Neem	215	207	0.570	8	4	10	4			1	<u> </u>
								Shisham	1298 138	1046 102		7.2	4.2	8	6				
							Km. 4 to	Lesua Papri	1273	958		6.8	3.5	8.3	7.1				
17	Forest Land	Road CA-TP	Fatehabad	Bhattu	Dhing sara	Fatehabad to Bhattu Road	16, L/R	Jamun	40	31		8	3.2	7	5	0	12	29°27'3 9.69"N	75°23'7.44 "E
	LdIIU	CA-IF			sdia	Bhattu Koad	Road Side Putranjiva 20 15 7 6 8		Oad		2			9.09 IN	Е				
								Pilkhan	11	6		7	3	10.2	6				
				L				Bakain Shahtoot	3	2	<u>⊦</u> ⊦	13 5	6	15.3	8			L	
					<u> </u>			Total	3000	2370	79%			~ -					
10	Forest	Road	E-4 1 1 1	D	Dhing	Dhingsara to	Km. 2 to	Papri Lesua	325	261 29		8.2	3.9	9.5 8	6			29°26'2	75°22'41.0
18			Fatehahad	 Bhattu 	. °		4 I/R				. L	5	2		· · · ·	0	25	•	

10	Land	CA-TP	1 archaoad	Diana	sara	Sirdhan Road	-, L K	Neem	25	21	1	7	3	9.7	6.1		<i>~</i>	1.31"N	1"E			
	Land	en-m			Sara	Sirdian Road	Side	Shisham	240	195		8	4	10.4	5.2			1.51 1	11			
								Total	625	506	81%											
19	Forest	Road	Fatehabad	Bhattu	Bigha	Bighar to	Km. 0 to	Shisham	250	220		9.2	5	11	7	0	2.00	29°27'0				
	Land	CA-TP			r	Bangaon Road	3, L/R	Papri Total	250 500	183 403	86%	8	4	10.2	5			.63"N	0"E			
							Km. 0 to	Shisham	800	645	80%	8	4	10	4							
20	Forest	Road	Fatehabad	Fatehab		Sarwarpur to	3, L/R	Neem	200	165		8	4	10	4	0	4.4	29°28'6	75°18'3			
	Land	CA-TP		ad	apur	Bodiwali Road	Side	Papri	100	70		5	3	10	4	i I		.87"N	4"E			
								Total	1100	880	80%											
	Forest	Road		Fatehab	Dariy	Dariyapur to	Km. 1 to	Shisham	900	760		9	6	16	8.3				75°18'4			
21	Land	CA-TP	Fatehabad	ad	apur	Bodiwali Road	8, L/R	Neem	500	350		8	4	10	4	0		29°28'4	7"E			
					· ·		Side	Papri	100	90		7	4	9	6			9.74"N				
	Forest	Road		Fatehab	Fateh	Dhani Roop	Km. 0 to	Total	1500 870	1200	80%	8	4	15	10	<u> </u>		29°32'3	75°30'3			
22	Land	CA-TP	Fatehabad	ad	abad	Nagar to Kata	3.5, L/R	Jamun Arjun	630	692 508		6	4	15	9	0	6	2.20"N	1"E			
	Land	0.1 11		uu	uouu	rugui to rutu	5.5, 21	Total	1500	1200	80%	0	-	15	,			2.20 11				
	Б.,			E . I I			Km. 0 to	Shisham	400	375		8.2	3.9	12.4	6.2			2002710	750101			
23	Forest Land	Road CA-TP	Fatehabad	Fatehab ad	Hizra nwan	Theri to Punjab Road	3, L/R	Neem	100	85		7	4	8	4.2	0	3.2	29°37'8 .88"N	75°19'1 "E			
	Land	C/I-II		au	nwan	Road	Side	Arjun	300	244		7	3	8	4			.00 11	L			
								Total	800	704	88%											
24	Forest	Road	Estababad	Fatehab	Hizra	Behbalpur to	Km. 0 to	Shisham	400	320	640	8	6 4	9.6	3.2	0	3.2	29°37'5				
24	Land	CA-TP	Fatehabad	ad	nwan	Bhadolanwali to Punjab Border	3, L/R Side	Neem Arjun	100 300	80 240	640	7.3	4	10	4	0	3.2	5.95"N	6"E			
						i unjub Border	bide	Total	800	640	80%	7.5	4	,	5				1			
	Forest	Road		Fatehab	Jhalan	Bhuthan to Palsar	Km. 0 to	Arjun	600	510	0070	11	6	18	11			29°34'3	75°35"			
25	Land	CA-TP	Fatehabad	ad	ia	Road	5, L/R	Shisham	400	310	L	11	5	16	9	0	4	9.84"N	"Е			
								Total	1000	820	82%											
26	Forest	Road	Fatehabad	Fatehab		Bhirdana to	Km. 0 to	Arjun	400	330		12	6	18	10	0	3	29°33'4				
	Land	CA-TP	audud	ad	ia	Shekhupur Road	2, L/R		350	310		11	5	16	8	5		4.09"N	"Е			
								Total	750	640	#####											
	Forest	Road			Near	Nagpur to Nakta	Km. 0 to	Arjun	600 260	521	1	10	6 4	16	10			29°38'1	75°23'			
27	Land	CA-TP	Fatehabad	Ratia	Nagp ur	Road	7, L/R	Neem Jamun	260	126 42		7.9	4	10	4	0	12	29 58 I 3.51"N				
	Lanu	CA-11			u	Road	Side	Shisham	1990	1689		8.6	4	12	7.3	i I		5.51 1	11			
								Total		2378	82%	0.0	0	15	1.5	Total	81					
					1		Km. 8 to	Neem	2000	1785		7	3.6	8	5							
28	Forest	Railway	Tohana	Tohana	Jamal	Jakhal-Hisar	15, L/R	Bakain	4000	3423		13	6	12	6	0	41	29°41'0	75°51'3			
20	Land	CA-TP	TOnana	Tonana	pur	Railway Line	Side &	Arjun	2500	1952		7	4	8	4.3	0	41	8"N	15 51 2			
							Km. 12 to	Papri	1722	1630		6	3.5	8	6							
								Total	10222	8790	86%											
									Jakhal-Delhi-		Shisham	500	425		8	6	3.5	5	i I			
29	Forest	Railway	Tohana	Chandp	Jakhal	Bathinda Railway	Km. 194	Jamun	500	435		5	4	6	4	0	10	29°80'3	75°49'7			
29	Land	CA-TP	TOnana	ur	Jakilai	Line & Jakhal	to 195	Arjun Gulmohar	1000 300	850 240		6 10	3	11.2	4	0	10	0"N	15 49 1			
						Railway Yard		Papri	200	175		7	4	8.3	4							
								Total	2500	2125	85%	,	2	0.5								
20	Forest	Road	Tohana	DI	DI	Chandrawal Link	Km. 0 to	Shisham	500	445		15	3	17	16			29°52'6	7506115			
30	Land	CA-TP	Tonana	Bhuna	Bhuna	Road	5, L/R	Papri	500	445		10	3	19	7	0	4	8"N	75°61'5			
								Total	1000	890	89%											
	Forest	Road			Saniy	Ambala-	Km. 148	Shisham	500	396		8.2	6.2	4	5.1			29°31'4				
31	Land	CA-TP	Tohana	Tohana	ana	Fatehabad Road	to 152,	Papri	150	123		8	5	12	4	0	3	9"N	75°49'(
							L/R Side	Kachnar	100	66	700/	5.3	3.2	7	4.3	<u> </u>						
								Total Shisham	750 900	585 768	78%	8	6.2	9.8	5.6	<u> </u>			-			
	Forest	Road			Samai	Samain to Nangla	Km. 0 to	Chakarasi				0				i I		29°37'0	,			
32	Land	CA-TP	Tohana	Tohana	n	Road	5, L/R	a	80	66		6	3	9.1	5.3	0	4	9"N	75°55'1			
							Side	Arjun	20	16		8	3	9.8	6	i I						
								Total	1000	850	85%											
					1		Km. 4 to	Jamun	750	635		7	4	13	7		1		1			
33	Forest	Road	Tohana	Chandp		Talwara-	10 I/D	Shisham	750	641	l	7	3	10	5	0	10	29°46'4 7"N	75°46'5			
	Land	CA-TP		ur	pur	Mundliyan Road	Side	Arjun	500	425		6	4	8	5			7"N				
	 				<u> </u>			Siris	500	425	070/	6	3	7	5	\vdash						
					<u> </u>		Km. 2 to	Total Shisham	2500 500	2126 416	85%	8	5	11	4	┝──┦			-			
34	Forest	Road	Tohana	Bhuna	Bhuna	Bhuna-Pabra	12, L/R	Shisham Papri	400	353		8	5 4	9.8	4	0	4.46		75°705			
	Land	CA-TP				Road	Side	Arjun		156		11	4.6	9.8	5.2			376"N	"Е			
				L	L			Total	1115	925	83%						L		L			
							Km. 0 to	Shisham	1000	900		14	4.5	20	4				ľ			
35	Forest	Road	Tohana	Bhuna	Bhuna	Jandli-Nadhori	6, L/R	Papri	700	630		12	3	10	4	0	8	29.542				
	Land	CA-TP				Road	Side	Arjun	200	180	ł	7	3	9	3			325"N	6"H			
								Sangwan	100	90	0001	6	3	5	4	┝──┘						
					<u> </u>			Total Shisham	2000 500	1800	90%	9	4	7	4	┝──┦			-			
	Forest	Road		Chandp	Chand	Bhuna-Jakhal	Km. 6 to	Shisham Arjun	500 1000	450 900	1	9	4	11	4	i		29°444'				
36	Land	CA-TP	Tohana	ur	pur	Road	8, L/R	Siris	250	225	90%	9	4	13	4	0	8	29 444 36"N	75°46'5			
							Side	Jamun	250	225	1	8	4	6	4				1			
								Total		1800						0	94.3					
			G.Total	Compens	satory A	Afforestation (Tall	Plants)		65472	54697	83.54%						261.888					
eautif	ication of	f District	Road Pla	ntation	ı —																	
cuutif	Forest	Road			Tohan	Tohana- Damkora	Km. 0 to	Arjun		200		10	5	12	5			29°42'5				
cuutii		CA-TP	Tohana	Tohana	l onan a	Tonana- Damkora Road	4, L/R	Jamun	250	200		8	4	8	5	0	2	29°42'5 9"N	75°52'			
1	Land	C/1-11			ű	Noau	Side	Kaner	1000	800		6	4	6	4			214	<u> </u>			
	Land			I –	1			Total		1200	80%					\square		1				
	Land														9							
		р. :		1	T 1	Baliyala Head-		Papri	100	85		13	7	16	9			200.421-				
	Forest	Road CA-TP	Tohana	Tohana	Tohan	Chandigarh Road	R/Side	Neem	100	85		11	7 6 3	8	7	0	1	29°42'5 0"N	75°55'2			
1		Road CA-TP	Tohana	Tohana	Tohan a		R/Side						7 6 3		9 7 6	0	1	29°42'5 0"N	75°55'2			

	F .	D I		1	m 1		W (7.			180			0		-	-			2004211	1
3	Forest	Road	Tohana	Tohana	Tohan	Hisar-Chandigarh		Papri	750	638		20	9		5	7	0	3	29°42'1 8"N	75°54'21"E
	Land	CA-TP			а	Road	70, L/R	Kaner	1500 2250	1276	85%	7	4		0	6			8 N	
	F .	D 1			T 1	T 1	V. O.	Total		1914	85%	10	0			_			2004212	
4	Forest	Road CA-TP	Tohana	Tohana	Tohan	Tohana to	Km. 0 to	Arjun	250	198		10	8		0	6	0	1	29°43'3 0"N	75°54'25"E
	Land	CA-IP			а	Maniyana Road	2, L/R	Kaner	500	396		8	5		8	7			0 N	
								Total	750	594	79%									
-	Forest	Road			Tohan	Tohana to	Km. 0 to	Arjun	500	450		14	6		0	8			29°43'3	
5	Land	CA-TP	Tohana	Tohana	а	Baliyala Road	4, L/R	Kaner	500	450		10	5		8	6	0	2	1"N	75°54'45"E
						-	Side	Dek	500	450		12	7		9	7				
								Total	1500	1350	90%				_					
	Forest	Road			Tohan	Tohana to Bhuna	Km. 0 to	Shisham	550	477		12	9		2	8			29°42'3	
6	Land	CA-TP	Tohana	Tohana	а	Road	5, L/R	Arjun	700	602		10	7		0	7	0	3	1"N	75°53'58"E
							Side	Kaner	1000	860		8	8		7	5				
								Total	2250	1939	86%									
							Km. 0 to	Jamun	250	213		14	10		6	11				
7	Forest	Road	Tohana	Tohana	Tohan	Tohana to Simbal,	4, L/R	C. Samia	250	212		9	7		9	7	0	3	29°43'3	75°54'00"E
	Land	CA-TP			а	ITI Road	Side	Kaner	1500	1275		7	5		9	7			9"N	
				I			Little	Dek	250	212		15	10	1	5	10				
								Total	2250	1912	85%									
8	Forest	Road	Tohana	Bhuna	Bhuna	Bhuna-Fatehabad		Kaner	500	450		9	7	1	0	6	0	1	29°54'8	75°70'88"E
0	Land	CA-TP	Tonana	Ditulia	Dilalia	Bus Stand Road		Sangwan	250	225		10	9		8	4	0	1	8"N	75 70 00 L
								Total	750	675	90%					_	_			
	Forest	Road			Tohan	Tohana-Ratia	Km. 0 to	Shisham	300	261		18	9		8	9			29°42'1	
9	Land	CA-TP	Tohana	Tohana	a	Road	4, L/R	Papri	200	174		17	9	1	4	8	0	2	3"N	75°53'46"E
	Lanu	CA-11			a	Koau	Side	Kaner	1000	870		11	7	1	0	7			514	
								Total	1500	1305	87%									
10	Forest	Road	Tohana	Tohana	Tohan	Tohana-Saniyana		Shisham	500	405		9	5		2	9	0	2	29°42'1	75°54'01"E
	Land	CA-TP			а	Road		Kaner	1000	810		7	4		8	6			3"N	
								Total	1500	1215	81%									
			G.Tota	l Beautifie	cation of	f District Road Plant	tation		15000	12741	#####						0	20		
Plantati	ion on Na	ational H	lighways																	
1	Forest	Road	Fatehabad	Fatehab	Fateh	NH-9 Km. 209	to 216, L/R	Neem	500	450		8	4	1	3	9	0	7	29°28'1	75°30'29.6
	Land	CA-TP		ad	abad		Side	Arjun	500	420		9.5	5		3	6			4.48"N	6"E
								Iamun	300	250	82%	7.5	4	9		5.1				
								Papri	790	644	02/0	10	6.2		5	8				
								Belpathar	200	115		8	5	1	1	6				
								Kachnar	20	15		10.8	6.1	1	2	6				
								Total	2310	1894										
								Arjun	95	77		10	6		6	5	0	31	29°23'3	75°34'4.38
						NH-9 Km.	192 to 195.	Jamun	626	513		10	6		4	5			1.67"N	"Е
						R/Side Km. 195		Molsari	519	425		8	3		.3	6				
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2	Land	CA-TP	Fatehabad	ad	pal	Patch Planting		Papri	2652	2173	82%	8	4		2	5				
					L		7.3, R/Side	Pilkhan	7	7		12	7		5	6				
						Km. 192 to 2	203, L/Side	Chakrasia	374	306		10.5	6	14		7.2				1
			1			1			Shisham	4513 250	3700		10	6.8	1	2	5			
						100.192.0020		Frans		200		6	4		9	6				1
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3	Forest Land	Road CA-TP	Fatehabad	Fatehab ad	Dariy apur	NH 9 Km 220	to 224 L/P	Total Shisham Papri	10230 2300 800	8388 2090 650		8	4	1	4	5	0	17	29°34'4	75°21'56.3
3			Fatehabad			NH-9 Km. 220		Total Shisham Papri Belpathar	10230 2300 800 600	8388 2090 650 459	£10/	8	4	1	.4	5	0	17	29°34'4 .38"E	75°21'56.3 8"E
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3			Fatehabad				226 to 231,	Total Shisham Papri Belpathar Arjun	10230 2300 800 600 110	8388 2090 650 459 95	81%	8 8 10	4 6 6	1 1 1 1	4 6 4	5 5 5	0	17		
3			Fatehabad				226 to 231,	Total Shisham Papri Belpathar Arjun Jamun Neem	10230 2300 800 600 110 900 900	8388 2090 650 459 95 650 600	81%	8 8 10	4 6 6	1 1 1 1	4 6 4 6	5 5 5 5	0	17		
3			Fatehabad			Side Km.	226 to 231,	Total Shisham Papri Belpathar Arjun Jamun	10230 2300 800 600 110 900 900 5610	8388 2090 650 459 95 650 600 4544		8 8 10	4 6 6	1 1 1 1	4 6 4 6	5 5 5 5				
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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

- 1. CAMPA- COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION FUND MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING AUTHORITY
- 2. MoEF MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS
- 3. MoEF & CC MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE
- 4. CA COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION
- 5. NPV NET PRESENT VALUE
- 6. CAF COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION FUND
- 7. CAG THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL
- 8. GPS GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEMS
- 9. CFP COMMUNITY FORESTRY PROGRAMME

Foreword

The Principal Chief Conservator of forests (PCCF), Haryana, Panchkula engaged Environmental Research, Monitoring & Conservation Society, Lucknow for carry out Monitoring and Evaluation of activities of CAMPA scheme during 2017-18 for CAMPA fund in Haryana vide latter No/CAMPA/18-19/4091 dated 27.02.2019.

The conservation, development and other related activities are being carried out in all 21 districts of the state. These activities are carried out by four wing of the Forest Department viz. Territorial, , Wildlife and Development Wing.

There are twenty one Territorial Divisions, seven Divisions, four Wildlife Divisions, four Development Divisions and Three Production Divisions worked during Year 2017-18 and. Thus there are 39 Divisions who carried out various activities with CAMPA funds out of 43 Divisions.

What is CAMPA?

Compensatory Afforestation Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) is a body constituted by the Central government as a consequence of the Supreme Court's order in 2002. The cost of creating the compensatory forest is borne by the 'User Agency' proposing the forest diversion for its project, which can be a public or private sector enterprise or a government body owning the project. Whenever development projects seek land inside a Reserved Forest or a Protected Area (PA), such as a wildlife sanctuary or a national park, certain levies are imposed by the government on the project proponent (the User Agency) towards compensatory afforestation, additional compensatory afforestation, penal compensatory afforestation, net present value of forestland, catchment area treatment plan funds, etc. From such moneys, a huge corpus of over Rs 42,000 crore has accumulated into accounts of Ad hoc CAMPA, a temporary body set up in 2006 by the Supreme Court to manage such funds.

Background

The Supreme court of India directed in month of October, 2002 that a 'Compensatory Afforestation Fund' (CAF) shall be created in which all the monies received from the user-agencies towards Compensatory Afforestation, additional Compensatory Afforestation, Penal Compensatory Afforestation, Net present value of forest land, catchment area treatment plan funds, etc. shell be deposited.CAF was to compensate for the loss of tangible as well as intangible benefits from the forest lands which were diverted for non-forest use. Such funds were to be used for natural assisted regeneration, forest management, protection infrastructure development, wildlife protection and management, supply of wood and other forest produce saving devices and other allied activates.

Background of CAMPA in Haryana:

Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF), Govt. of India had issued guidelines on 2nd July 2009 for establishing CAMPAs in the States/UTs and putting in place a funding mechanism for enhancing forest and tree cover and conservation and management of wildlife by utilizing funds received towards Compensatory Afforestation (CA), Net Present Value (NPV), etc. currently available with the Ad-hoc CAMPA. The state CAMPA in Haryana was created in the year 2010 vide notification No. 5330-ft-409/511 dated 18-1-2010.

Audit Objectives:

The objective of the compliance audit on Compensatory Afforestation was to examine:

- Whether the diversion of forest land for non-forest was permitted as per extant laws and all condition in this regard were complied with;
- Whether measures taken for conservation, afforestation and preservation of forest lands consequent to diversion of portions of these lands for non-forest use were as per provisos of extant legislation, rules and Supreme Court judgment in this regards;
- Whether the collection, utilization, monitoring, accounting and the arrangement for safeguarding of compensatory afforestation funds was in compliance with applicable legislation, rules and Supreme Court judgments permitting diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes;
- Whether proper financial procedures had been followed in investing funds.

Under CAMPA scheme implementing agency has made sincere efforts to carry out the scheme with the active participation of the people in all respective districts. All the quantitative and qualitative aspects of the project along with the mechanism and functioning found satisfactory.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The functioning of Range viz Sohna ,Guru gram and Hailimandi in Division Gurugram covered under South Circle, Gurugram, based on their performances in terms of formation and representation with special references to their functioning like regularity in holding meeting, decisions processes, and timely fund flow were assessed and found satisfactory. Survival Percentage for Territorial wing for the year- 2017-18 is as follows:

Programme	Survival (%) 2017-18	Over All Survival
NPV-TP	82.56%	82.56
Eco Restoration	95%	95

As the evaluator we had the opportunity to meet and interact with a good number of different groups and individual and officials. *Wing:* - Division *forest Territorial Shri* Mr. Deepak Nanda, HFS. DFO, Gurugram, Range Forest Officer Shri. Amardeep, Hailymandi Range Forest Officer, Shri. Rakesh Kumar, Sohana Range Forest officer Shri. Rakesh Kumar

. We discussed with all of them regarding monitoring evaluation in the entire division. We could monitor plantation, planted in the year of 2017-18

The overall implementation and performance of the CAMPA SCHEME is quite satisfactory and hence the scheme should be continued.

Sr.	Component	Yes /
No.		No
Α	Compensatory afforestation	No
В	Proposal of Works under NPV	Yes
i	Conservation, protection and management of Wildlife and its habitat	No
ii	Research and seed development activities	No
iii	Aided natural regeneration in natural forest to improve density of forest 200 plants per ha.	Yes
iv	Plantation of tall plantation in linear forests 250 plants per RKM including brush wood round fence.	yes
v	Plantation in ridges in depression areas in linear forests 500 plants per RKM	No
vi	Land reclamation by plantation on farm lands (environmental services) 200 plants per ha.	No
vii	Plantation of tree grooves (environmental services) 19/250 tall plants per tree grooves / RKM	No
Viii	Buildings for frontline staff	No
ix	Training of frontline and ministerial staff	No
X	Capacity building and strengthening of village level forestry institution.	No
Xi	Urban forestry plantation of tall plants in urban areas	No
xii	Eco restoration loos stone walls	Yes

Chapter - 1 Introduction

District- Gurugram, Haryana

Gurgramn district is situated on South eastern part of Haryana state. It is bordered by the Union Territory of Delhi, in the east by Faridabad, in the North West by Jhajjar and Rewari districts of Haryana and in the west by the Alwar district of Rajasthan state and south by the Mewat district of Haryana state. The study area is largely occupied by alluvial plains, traversed by elongated ridges of Delhi quartzite. The area is well connected by roads and railways.

The total population of the district as per 2011 census is 1514432. The population density is 1204 persons per sq.km against the state average of 573 persons per sq.km.

Location:

Gurugram district of Haryana lies between 28.4595⁰ North latitudes and 77.0266⁰ East longitudes. Total geographical area of the district is 1258 sq.km.

Climate:

The climate of the district can be classified as tropical steppe, semi-arid and hot which is mainly characterized by the extreme dryness of the Air except during monsoon months, intensely hot summers and cold winters. During three months of south west monsoon from last week of June to September, the moist air of oceanic origin penetrate into the district and causes high humidity, cloudiness and monsoon rainfall. The period from October to December constitutes post monsoon season. The cold weather season prevails from January to the beginning of March and followed by the hot weather or summer season which prevails upto the last week of June.

Rainfall:

The normal annual rainfall in Gurugram district is about 596 mm spread over 28 days. The south west monsoon sets in the last week of June and withdraws towards the end of September and contributes about 85% of the annual rainfall. July and August are the wettest months. 15% of the annual rainfall occurs during the non-monsoon months in the wake of thunder storms and western disturbances.

Area, Population and demographics:

(As of 2011 India census) The district is having an area of 1258 Sq.Km , which is 2.85 % of total area of the state. The total population of the District is 1514432, (816690 Men and 697742 Women) as per the Census 2011. Population density is 1204 people per sq. km.

Males constitute 53.93% of the population and females 46.07%. Gurugram has an average literacy rate of 84.70%, higher than the national average of 74%: male literacy is 90.46%, and female literacy is 77.98%.

Geomorphology and soil types:

The area is conspicuously flat topography, however, in the north-eastern part small isolated hillocks of Precambrian rocks are exposed. The alluvial plain is formed by the sahibi river which is tributary of River Yamuna. Soils of the Gurugram district are classified as tropical and brown soils, existing in the north western extreme, northern and north eastern parts of the district and water logged and salt affected soils in the southern parts of the district. The soils are medium textured loamy sand is the average texture in Gurugram and Sohna blocks. In Pataudi and Sohna blocks the organic content of soils is lowest, just up to 0.20 per cent (very low category). In the rest of the district, organic contents is 0.2 to 0.40 percent and falls in low category.

Background of CAMPA in Haryana:

Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF), Govt. of India had issued guidelines on 2nd July 2009 for establishing CAMPAs in the States/UTs and putting in place a funding mechanism for enhancing forest and tree cover and conservation and management of wildlife by utilizing funds received towards Compensatory Afforestation (CA), Net Present Value (NPV), etc. currently available with the Ad-hoc CAMPA. The state CAMPA in Haryana was created in the year 2010 vide notification No. 5330-ft-409/511 dated 18-1-2010

Description of Intervention

Because natural forests provide a variety of goods and services to different user groups, their importance to each must be clearly understood before making interventions. Natural forests not only act as a savings account for people living in and around them, but they also provide a range of products for subsistence. Before community leaders or other authorities decide to harvest valuable timber species, they should assess the potential of the resources that will remain as these resources provide food, medicines, and wood fuel to residents, especially poor people.

These are the following steps took for forest support intervention:

1. Capacity-building of frontline staff and infrastructure support to Forest Departments:

Forest Department conduct training activities and workshops for three focus areas – patrolling, human wildlife conflict, and legal issues pertaining to conservation. Such as anti-poaching issues, crime control, forensic and wildlife management, better and more efficient patrolling methods, anti-poaching combat techniques etc.

2. Reducing forest dependence:

The division is working in villages in wildlife corridors to reduce their dependence on forest resources such as fuel wood. These villages have been introduced to alternate sources of energy such as biogas. Villagers are encouraged to stall feed their cattle, which helps in the collection of dung, can be used in the biogas.

3. Policy and advocacy:

We work towards promoting broad-based support for conservation by involving the Forest Department, local political leaders and communities. Using the results of our scientific research and studies in the area, we advocate for the adoption of policies favorable to conservation measures, and in many cases stopping developmental activities that would have an irreversible negative impact on the habitat and its wildlife. Our efforts have resulted in the construction of smart infrastructure in the area, which includes construction of underpasses along with roads for wildlife to pass through unharmed. We assist the Forest Department in developing management plans that include components of corridor conservation, which is a key conservation requirement for this landscape.

4. Raising awareness among local communities:

The division conducts frequent awareness programs for school children as well as members of the local communities, informing and educating them about the importance of wildlife and forests, as well as living in harmony with wildlife.

Aims and Objective

State CAMPA shall seek to promote

1. Conservation protection, regeneration and management of existing natural forests.

3. Compensatory Afforestation.

4. Environmental services, which includes

a. Provision of goods such as wood, non-timber forest product, Fuel fodder, water and Provision of services such as grazing, tourism.

b. Regulating services such as climate regulation, disease control, flood moderation. Detoxification, carbon sequestration and health of soils, air and water regimes.

c. Non-material benefits obtained from eco-system, spiritual, recreational, aesthetic. Inspiration, educational and symbiotic.

d. Supporting such other services necessary for the production of eco-system services, biodiversity nutrient cycling and primary production.

4. Research, training and capacity building

5. Environment Protection and Sustainable Forest Management

Problem to be addressed:

The area under this district has nearly every type of soils but the maximum areas are under alkaline category. The major species planted in these areas are Kikar, Pipal, Bad, Jamun, Alestonia, Kadam, Arjun, Pahari Papari, Bakain, Gulmohar, Siras etc. However, the distribution depends upon the edaphic factor, although other species are also present in small patches or in scattered form.

Poor people earn their livelihood by selling products of domestic animals, like milk. Meat and wool. They keep large herds of cattle. It has resulted in a huge increase in grazing pressure on forest areas. Because of pressure land is available for grazing, therefore, grazing by cattle and browsing by sheep and goats is quite serious

Problem in the plantation sites

The degree of damage depends upon weather conditions and incidence of grazing and browsing. All the economically important species like shisham and eucalyptus are highly susceptible to fire and the plantations are damaged more or less completely after break out of a single fire.

Planned Output and General Objectives of Management

The various components of the project, which have been proposed to be carried out during the project period area as follows:

- 1. People participation
- 2. Micro planning
- 3. Compensatory Afforestation and Net Present Value
- 4. Natural regeneration
- 5. Pasture development

- 6. Plantations under different models
- 7. Technology extension
- 8. Conservation, protection and management of forest and its habitat
- 9. Soil and water conservation
- 10. Development of infrastructure, capacity building and other activities
- 11. Monitoring and evaluation

The objectives of the management for this plan period are as under:

To conserve and extend the existing forest and vegetative cover in the district of Grugrame for soil and moisture conservation and to preserve the natural biodiversity.

- A. To improve the growing stock by protection, regeneration and planning of local indigenous species.
- B. To conserve the forest habitats critical to biodiversity and protection of eco-system.
- C. To increase carbon sequestration by the forest fauna to mitigate the adverse effects of climate change.
- D. To turn the irregular forest into normal forest with all age gradation, to provide forest produce at sustained basis and make logging planning easier.
- E. To provide employment opportunities to the rural people living near these forests.
- F. To encourage people's participation, especially with involvement of women and weaker sections wherever possible in forest management as per Natural Forest Policy, 1988.

Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management

And

Planning Authority

Information about the CAMPA Scheme / Project

- 1. Short title, extent and commencement.-
- (1) These rules may be called the compensatory Afforestation Fund Rules, 2018.
- (2) They shall extend to the whole of India expect the state of Jammu and Kashmir.
- (3) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.
- 2. Definition .- In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires.-
- a) "Act" means the compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016
- b) "annual plan of operations" means the annual plan for physical activities and financial provisions approved by the National Authority or state Authority as the case may be, which described milestone, conditions for success and explains how, a strategic annual plan will be put into operations during the financial year in given budgetary term, and containing inter alia, brief description, estimated cost, basis for cost estimation, agency identified for execution and time schedule of each activity to be executed from state Fund during a year;
- c) "assisted natural regeneration" means a process by which forests are restocked by trees that develop from seeds which fall and germinate in situ by providing assistance in such process and planting seedlings wherever required;
- d) "artificial regeneration" means a mechanism for establishing a new forest by planting seedlings or by direct seeding;
- e) "Forest Department" means the Department of the state Government dealing with matters relating to conservation and management of forests and wildlife;
- f) "compensatory levies" means mandatory deposits in Indian rupees to be made in the National Fund and State Fund as specified in the approval granted under the provisions of the Forests (conservation) Act 1980 (69 of 1980) and the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 (53 of 1972) and the rules made thereunder and all deposits in compliance of various court orders for diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes which include the costs for the purpose of compensatory afforestation and penal compensatory afforestation, net present value of the forest land diverted, cost of wildlife management plan, cost of catchment area treatment plan and other similar cost;
- g) "committed activities" means those activities which have to be undertaken from the National Fund and State Fund which have been approved by the concerned authority under the forest conservation Act 1980 (69 of 1980) to be implemented as referred in the said approval such as compensatory afforestation, catchment area treatment plan wildlife management plan etc.
- h) "community forest management plan" means the annual plan for physical activities and financial provisions approved by the village community having control over the land other natural resources and described milestone, conditions for success and explains how, a strategic plan will be put into operation during the financial year in given budgetary term containing, inter alia, brief description, estimated cost, basis for cost estimation, agency identified for execution and time schedule of each activity to be executed from a State Fund during a year;
- i) **"Divisional Forest Officer"** means a functional administrative head of the unit of establishment in the state to manage the forest division under his jurisdiction;

- j) "entry point activities" means a set of works identified and executed as a part of community mobilization process to get more and more participation of the community in the forest management;
- k) "financial year" means year commencing on the 1st April in a calendar year;
- "frontline year" means employees of state Forest Department up to the level of Forest Range who are in direct contact with the public;
- m) "Gram sabha" has the same meaning as assigned to it in clause (b) of article 243 of the constitution;
- n) "ministerial staff" means Government servant of a subordinate services whose duties are entirely clerical, and any other class of servant specifically defined as such by general specific order of the Government;
- o) "nurseries and other planting stock production facilities" means modern and state of art nurseries, seed production areas, seedling seed orchards, vegetative multiplication gardens and such other planting stocks production facilities for the purpose of producing quality planting material and seedling for plantation;
- p) "permissible activities" means those activities which can be executed with National Fund and State Fund;
- q) "prohibited activities" means those activities which can't be executed with National Fund and State Fund;
- r) **"Range officer"** means the functional administrative in-charge of the unit establishment in the state to manage the forest range under his jurisdiction;
- s) "Rescue Centre" means an establishment for the long-term care of animal specified in the schedules to the wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 as defined in the Recognition of Zoo Rules, 2009;
- t) "section" means section of the act;
- u) "Site specific activities" means activities which have been approved by the concerned authority under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act to be implemented on specified location referred to in the said approval such as compensatory afforestation, catchment area treatment plan, wildlife management plan, etc.
- v) **"Silvi culture operations"** means the activities and practice of controlling the establishment, growth, composition, health, and quality of forests to meet diverse needs and values;
- w) "soil and moisture conservation works" means physical works undertaken for in situ conservation of soil and moisture;
- x) "third party monitoring" means monitoring and evaluation of works executed national fund and state Fund by the parties which are external to a project's direct beneficiary chain and management structure having no conflict of interest on parameters of evaluation as determined by central Government over and above the baseline to assess whether desired social, environmental or other impacts are being achieved ans undesirable impacts avoided;
- y) "Van Sanrakshan Samiti or Village forest committee" means a committee constituted for joint forest management by the competent authority in the state;
- "working plan" means the management plan of forest land prepared under "National Working Plan Code" made by the ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate change for sustainable management of forests and biodiversity in India;
- aa) "Zoo and wildlife safari" means an establishment as referred in the recognition of Zoo Rules, 2009 made under the wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 (53 of 1972);
- bb) Words and expressions used and not defined in these rules but defined in the compensatory Afforestation Fund Act 2016 (38 of 2016), the India Forest Act 1972 (16 of 1972), Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 (53of 1972) Forest Conservation Act 1980 (69 of 1980) and the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (2 of 2007) shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in those Acts.
- 3. Management of the National Fund.- The National fund shall be managed according to the provisions of Government Accounting Rule 1990 and the General Financial Rules, 2017 as applicable from time to time and in

accordance with the accounting procedure prepared under section 7.

4. Management of State Fund.- The State Fund shall be managed according to provisions of the State Financial Rules or any such rules applicable from time to time in the State and in accordance with the accounting procedure notified by the State Government /Union Territory and as per the guidelines issued by the national authority.

5. Manner of utilization of net present value and penal net present value.-

- 1) The monies received toward net present value and penal net present value deposited in State Fund shall be used in a manner prescribed in sub rule (2).
- 2) Eighty per cent of the net present value NPV shall, in a financial year, be used for following permissible activities for the forest and wildlife management in the state, namely:-
- a) Assisted natural regeneration;
- b) Artificial regeneration (by plantations);
- c) Silvi culture operations in forests;
- d) Protection of plantations and forests;
- e) Pest and disease control in forest;
- f) Forest fire prevention and control operations;
- g) Soil and moisture conservation works in the forest;
- h) Improvement of wildlife habitat as prescribed in the approved wildlife management plan/working plan;
- i) Relocation of villages from protected areas;
- j) Planting and rejuvenation of forest cover on non-forest land falling in wildlife corridors;
- k) Establishment, operations and maintenance of animal rescue center, and veterinary treatment facilities for wild animals;
- I) Supply of food and other forest produce saving devices as specified by the National Authority from time to time;
- 3) Twenty per cent of the net present value shall in a financial year, shall be utilized for strengthening of the forest and wildlife related infrastructure, capacity building of the personnel of state Forest Department s and other associated agencies and organizations involved in utilization of these monies, as per prioritized by the state Government for execution in forest and nom-forest areas and included in the Annual Plan of Operations for the financial year under consideration.
- 4) The permissible activities to be undertaken for the purpose of sub-rule (3) shall include the following, namely:-
- a) Establishment, up-gradation and maintenance of modern nurseries and other planting stock production facilities with state of arts facilities for production of quality planting material;
- b) Purchase and maintenance of equipment or devices used for communication and information technology, survey, mapping and forest fire control for the purpose of protection of forest and wildlife;
- c) Construction, up-gradation and maintenance of inspection paths, forest roads in forest area, fire lines, watch towers, check posts, timber depots;
- d) Construction of residential and official building in forests for concerned staffs up to the rank of Range Officers deployed for protection of forest and wildlife;
- e) Engagement of local people or labors to assists regular staff of State Forest Department for works for protection of forest and wildlife undertaken from State Fund;
- f) Survey and mapping of forest areas for compensatory afforestation works, soil and moisture conservation, catchment area treatment and wildlife management for preparing annual plans to be executed from the state Fund;

- g) Concurrent monitoring and evaluation of works including third party monitoring of works undertaken from state Fund
- h) Awareness for forestry and allied activities undertaken from the State fund;
- Entry point activities undertaken in forest fringe villages for execution of programme to be undertaken from the state Fund;
- j) Distribution of planting stock for promotion of trees outside forest on government lands promoted by state government;

Providing that in case the activities referred to in sub rules (2) and (4) are to be undertaken in the forest land under the administrative control of the forest Department, then the said activities shall be carried out as per the working plan prepared under national Working plan Code and approved by competent authority;

Providing further that the said activities over forest land under the control of state Forest Department and being managed as per the working plan with participation of local people shall be taken up in consultation with the Gram Sabha or *Van Sanrakshan Samiti* or Village Forest Committee as the case may be, and shall be in consonance with the provisions of the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest rights) Act, 2006 (2 of 2007) and the guidelines issued thereunder, wherever applicable;

Provided also that in case the said activities are to be undertaken in areas not covered by the approved working plan then they shall be taken up in consultation with concerned Gram Sabha or Van Sanrakshan Samiti or Village Forest Committee or any authority having jurisdiction over that area, as the case may be, and shall be in consonance with the provisions of the scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 and guidelines issued thereunder, wherever applicable;

- 5) While preparing the annual plan of operation for activities under rule 5, priority shall be given to under5taken identified activities in those villages which have been affected due to diversion of forest land.
- 6) The monies referred in sub rule (1) shall not be used for following activities, namely
- Payment of salary, travelling allowances, medical expenses, etc. to regular employees of the state Forest Department for implementing programme in various forest divisions undertaken from the State Fund.
- b) Undertaking foreign visits;
- c) Payment for legal services for defending cases filed in Tribunals or Courts not related to the management of the State Authority;
- d) Purchase of vehicles or staff cars for officers and heavy vehicles and machines for the state Forest Department for implementing programme in various forest divisions undertaken from the state Fund;
- e) Construction of residential and official building for officers above Forest Range Officers of the State Forest Department for implementing programmes in various forest division undertaken from the State Fund;
- f) Leasing, hiring and purchase of land for afforestation purposes
- g) Purchase of furniture, office equipment, fixtures including air conditioners, and generator sets for residences and offices of the State Forest department for implementing programmes in various divisions undertaken from the state Fund;
- Mandatory afforestation as per the working plan in the forest in blanks created by commercial felling of trees for revenue generation undertaken under working plans prescription;
- Undertaking forest and wildlife conservation and other activities undertaken under other schemes of the Government for the purpose of part financing the scheme for completing left over works or complementary works of such schemes.
- j) Establishment, expansion and up-gradation of Zoo and wildlife safari.

Evaluation Scope and Objectives

Evaluation Scope:

All projects taken up under CAMPA related to afforestation, soil and moisture conservation, habitat improvement and the like need to be evaluated This evaluation was mainly focused on ascertaining the survival rate of planted seedlings in the plantations. Coverage of all other works was also taken up. As a result, evaluating the afforestation models under CAMPA needs to account for the diverse plantation models taken up in the different Eco regions of the country/state having a wide gradient of local site conditions.

Objectives:

- Whether the diversion of forest land for non-forest was permitted as per extant laws and all condition in this
 regard were complied with;
- Whether measures taken for conservation, afforestation and preservation of forest lands consequent to diversion
 of portions of these lands for non-forest use were as per provisos of extant legislation, rules and Supreme Court
 judgment in this regards;
- Whether the collection, utilization, monitoring, accounting and the arrangement for safeguarding of compensatory
 afforestation funds was in compliance with applicable legislation, rules and Supreme Court judgments permitting
 diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes;
- Whether proper financial procedures had been followed in investing funds.

Chapter- 5 Evaluation Report

The evaluation work was conducted by team of **Environment Research**, **Monitoring & Conservation Society** under the guidance of expert **Mr. Deo Prakash**. The evaluation aimed to examine the entire work done under the CAMPA project in the year of 2017-18 in Gurgram division.

The evaluation took place in Gurgaon district in the month of **March 2019** the team reviewed all the work implemented under the CAMPA project. Such as plantation, soil moisture conservation,. The concern officers and staff were with us to show us the every site wherever the CAPMA work was being done. Also we discussed with various forest officials related to CAMPA were held throughout the field visits.

Monitoring Evaluation

We monitored and evaluated various wings/ range which are Gurgram, Sohana and Hailimandi during our evaluation we could discuss regarding monitoring with various officer from different wings they are:-*Wing:* - Division *forest Territorial:*- Shri Mr. Deepak Nanda, HFS. DFO, Gurugram Range Forest officer Shri. Amardeep, Hailymandi Range Forest Officer Shri. Rakesh Kumar, Sohana Range Forest officer Shri. Ramesh Kumar

. We discussed with all of them regarding monitoring evaluation in the entire division. We could monitor plantation, planted in the year of 2017-18 and Soil moisture conservation,

We could monitor plantation, planted in the year 2017-18 are as below.

- a) We could reach out to every site wherever the CAMPA project work was done.
- b) The range officer, forester and forest guard accompanied us during the evaluation.
- c) The work done under the CAMPA project found satisfactory.
- d) Also we have enclosed the photographs of various sites visited.

Overall we found that the CAMPA work done under Grugram was satisfactory.

. Key approach of the CAMPA project is to :-

- a) Raising awareness among participants.
- b) Increasing participants of SC/ST, women, backward community and farmers.
- c) Capacity Building of all the project participants and beneficiary.

Data Analysis

The plantation carried out during 2017-18 by the Territorial Division Guru gram, are as follows:

WING: Territorial Guru gram Division

YEAR: 2017-18 (Details in Annexure: A)

Туре		Hectare		RKM	Total Plant Plantati	Rs. (Amt. in lacks)			
	Target	Achievements	Targets	Achievements	on/	Target	Achieveme		
	s				Planted		nts		
NPV-TP			10	10	2500				
Eco Restora tion Loos stone walls	20	20							
	20	20	10	10	2500				

Note :- Financial target achievement details are in annexure A

Findings and Conclusions:

- 1. Plantation was found in less in numbers than as budgeted.
- 2. Plantation journal was found prepared and Satisfactory.
- 3. Maintenance of plantation was satisfactory and up to mark.

TERRITORIAL PLANTATION

- 1. It was found that Stray animals' causes harm the plantation.
- 2. Farmers have practice of destroying the roots of crop by fire.
- 3. Farmers have practice of destroy the plantation at the boarder of the field.
- 4. Lack of rain, inappropriate land causes loss in plant survival.

Suggestion for improvement and recommendations:

In order to improve the performance of the plantation the following suggestions have been made:-

- 1. There should be protection from grazing and browsing of animals along road side and canal sides.
- 2. Cultural operations should be done timely and properly.
- 3. To control the fire timely intervention should be made annually
- 4. Plantation journal should be maintained and checked by officials.

5. Maintenance should be improved by proper inspection and keeping proper records.

Technological Points:

- 1. Good quality seeding should be planted.
- 2. Attention should be paid for water harvesting and Drip water harvesting and moisture conservation as most of the plantations have been done in moisture deficit conditions.
- 3. Beating up should be done with original species.
- 4. Cultural operations should be done timely.

Administrative Points:

- 1. There should be timely release of funds.
- 2. The largest of plantation should be given in advance to field level officers
- 3. Plantations raised should be maintained for more than six years.
- 4. Villagers should be provided incentives for maintenance of the plantations.

					Ca	mpa Mo	onitoring 8	& Evalut	ion Rep	ort Fo	rest Wo	rk Execu	uted in 2	2017-18								
									Wing :- "													
											urugram											
											2017-18											
	rype or	Name of	N. C	N C	NI G	Location	Species		total No	Success		t (Ft.)	Gurt	h (cm.)	Т	arget	Start	Point	End P	oint		
Sr. No.	land forest/n	Compon ent	Name of Range	Name of Block	Name of Beat	with exacl Khasra		No. of Plants	of alive Plants	%	Max	Min	Max	Min	Ha.	RKM	Longitude	Latitude	Longit ude	Lati tude		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
NP	V (Tal	ll Plant	s)																			
							Papri 300,	300	267	425	8.3	5.6	10	3	0	2						
		Tall				0	P.Papri 50	50	43		3.9	3	4	3								
1	Govt.		Gurugram	Gurugram	Bandhwar	Gurugram- Faridabad	Gulmohar		00								28 28' 0.703 M	77 6'				
-	Land	n			i	Road	100	100			7.8	4	9	6				35.4132 E				
							Bahera	20														
							Siras 30	30 500		828/	8.6	6.1	9	6								
							Total		1	82%												
						Nimoth	Papri 275,	275	218		7	4.6	14	8								
	Govt.	Tall				Rahaka	Kajelia 150,	150	102		13	6.11	18	13								
2	Land	Plantatio	Sohna	Sohna	Ghangola	Sirmathla	Alastonia	130	135		8	6	20	17	0	2.5	28 16'21.35 N					
		n				Road KM 0-2	130,						-					27.48 E				
						0-2	Bahera 30 Kusum 40	30 40			6.2	5.11	8.5 lace	8								
%							Total	625		82%		iep	nice									
3		Tall	Sohna	Raisian	Ghamdoj	Ghamdoj	Shishem	375	300						0	1.5						
3		Plantatio	Sonna	Kaisiali	Ghandoj	Aravalli																
							Total Neem 125	375	300 97	80%	(5	3.7	7	5	0	2.4						
							P.Papri 110	125			6.5 8.3	4.3	7 5.3	5	0	2.4	28 14' 11.28 M					
	Govt.	Tall	Hailyman			Sports	Lahsora 55,	55			7	5	8	4								
4	Land	Plantatio n	di	Inchhapuri	Pataudi	Stadium, Mau	Bakain 50,	50			10.5	3.4	9	3.5				28 14' 11.28 M	76 46' 27.58 E			
		n				Mau	P.Papri 30	30			5	4	5	4				27.58 E				
							Siris 230	230	213		11	5.5	13.5	5								
							Total	600		86%												
							Neem 45,	45			7.6	6	11	7	0	0.8						
5	Govt.	Tall Plantatio	Hailyman	Inchhapuri	Pataudi	Temple	Jamun 30, Bakain 45,	30 45			5	4.2 6	3.5 14	3			28 14' 27.93 M	76 46'				
5	Land	n	di	inciniapuri	1 atauti	Land, Mau	Lahsora 45,	45			5.5	3.5	14	5			20 14 27.551	32.66 E				
							B.Papri 35	35			5	4	5	4								
							Total	200		80%												
		I _					Neem 75,	75			5.6	3	5	3	0	0.8						
6	Govt.	Tall Plantatio	Hailyman	Inchhapuri	Pataudi	Mau Malpura	Lahsora 50,	50			7	5	8	5		1	28 14' 16.44 M	76 46'				
0	Land	Plantatio n	di	mennapuri	Pataudi	Road	Bakain 40, P.Papri 10,	40			10.5	3.4 6	9 18	3.5 8			20 14 10.44 1	76 46 34.93 E				
							B.Papri 25	25		1	8	4.3	5.3	3	1	1	1					
							Total	200	166	83%												
				Total NPV	(Tall Plants)		2500	2064						0	10.0						
Eco	Restor	ration																				
		on in														1	1					
		Aravalli		<u>.</u>	C .:	DL					Base	Тор	Hight	Length	10		28 20'	77.01				
1		area	Sohna	Gairatpur bas	Gairatpu rbas	Bhondsi Sec.4&5	Total Land				meter	Inch	meter	meter	10	0	30.36 N	77 3' 17.60 E				
		(Eco		Uas	TUas	3CC.4003												17.00 E				
	Govt.	Restorat									1.25	0.75	1.25	1250		1				\vdash		
	Land	Plantau									1.43	0.75	1.25	1230		1	1			\vdash		
		on in				Badshahp					_			1_		1						
2		Aravalli area	Sohna	Sohna	Harchan	ur Tehthar	Total Land				Base meter	Top Inch	Hight meter	Length meter	10	0	28 18' 25.0	77 0' 9.44				
4		(Eco	Sonna	Sonna	dpur	Aravalli	Total Land				meter	men	meter	meter		1	N	Е				
		Restorat				Area																
		ion									1.25	0.75	1.25	1250	L	<u> </u>				\square		
		1	1	Total	l Eco-Resto	ration	1		I		1		1	I	20	0	0	1		1		

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Overall Grading For Territorial Forest Division - Hisar

Excellent

Good

Satisfactory

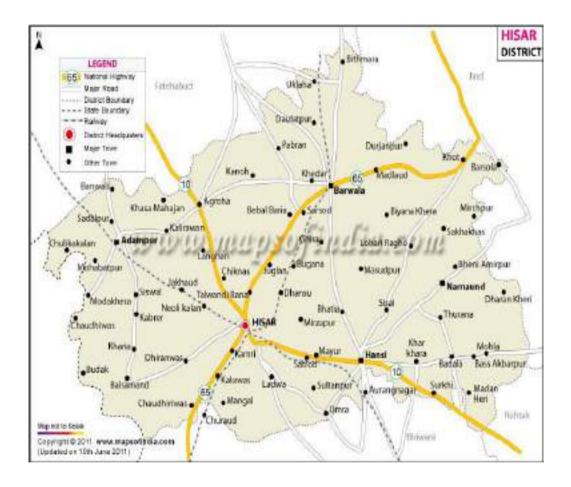
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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations:

1.	CAMPA	- COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION FUND MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING
		AUTHORITY
2.	MoEF	- MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS
3.	MoEF & CC	- MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE
4.	CA	- COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION
5.	NPV	- NET PRESENT VALUE
6.	CAF	- COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION FUND
7.	CAG	- THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL

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8. GPS - GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEMS

Foreword

The Principal Chief Conservator of forests (PCCF), Haryana, Panchkula engaged **Environmental Research, Monitoring & Conservation Society, Lucknow** for carry out Monitoring and Evaluation of activities of CAMPA scheme during 2017-18 for CAMPA fund in Haryana vide latter No/CAMPA/2018-19/ 4091dated 27/02/2019.

The conservation, development and other related activities are being carried out in all 21 districts of the state. These activities are carried out by four wing of the Forest Department viz. Territorial, Wildlife and Development Wing.

There are twenty one Territorial Divisions, seven Community Forestry Divisions, four Wildlife Divisions, four Development Divisions and Three Production Divisions worked during Year 2017-18. Thus there are 39 Divisions who carried out various activities with CAMPA funds out of 43 Divisions.

What is CAMPA?

Compensatory Afforestation Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) is a body constituted by the Central government as a consequence of the Supreme Court's order in 2002. The cost of creating the compensatory forest is borne by the 'User Agency' proposing the forest diversion for its project, which can be a public or private sector enterprise or a government body owning the project. Whenever development projects seek land inside a Reserved Forest or a Protected Area (PA), such as a wildlife sanctuary or a national park, certain levies are imposed by the government on the project proponent (the User Agency) towards compensatory afforestation, additional compensatory afforestation, penal compensatory afforestation, net present value of forestland, catchment area treatment plan funds, etc. From such moneys, a huge corpus of over Rs 42,000 crore has accumulated into accounts of Ad hoc CAMPA, a temporary body set up in 2006 by the Supreme Court to manage such funds.

Background

The Supreme court of India directed in month of October, 2002 that a 'Compensatory Afforestation Fund' (CAF) shall be created in which all the monies received from the user-

agencies towards Compensatory Afforestation, additional Compensatory Afforestation, Penal Compensatory Afforestation, Net present value of forest land, catchment area treatment plan funds, etc. shell be deposited. CAF was to compensate for the loss of tangible as well as intangible benefits from the forest lands which were diverted for non-forest use. Such funds were to be used for natural assisted regeneration, forest management, protection infrastructure development, wildlife protection and management, supply of wood and other forest produce saving devices and other allied activates.

Background of CAMPA in Haryana:

Ministry of Environment and Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC), Govt. of India had issued guidelines on 2nd July 2009 for establishing CAMPAs in the States/UTs and putting in place a funding mechanism for enhancing forest and tree cover and conservation and management of wildlife by utilizing funds received towards Compensatory Afforestation (CA), Net Present Value (NPV), etc. currently available with the Ad-hoc CAMPA. The state CAMPA in Haryana was created in the year 2010 vide notification No. 5330-ft-409/511 dated 18-1-2010.

Audit Objectives:

The objective of the compliance audit on Compensatory Afforestation were to examine:

- Whether the diversion of forest land for non-forest was permitted as per extant laws and all condition in this regard were complied with;
- Whether measures taken for conservation, afforestation and preservation of forest lands consequent to diversion of portions of these lands for non-forest use were as per provisos of extant legislation, rules and Supreme Court judgment in this regards;
- Whether the collection, utilization, monitoring, accounting and the arrangement for safeguarding of compensatory afforestation funds was in compliance with applicable legislation, rules and Supreme Court judgments permitting diversion of forest land for nonforest purposes;
- Whether proper financial procedures had been followed in investing funds.

Under CAMPA scheme implementing agency has made sincere efforts to carry out the scheme with the active participation of the people in all respective district. All the quantitative and qualitative aspects of the project along with the mechanism and functioning found satisfactory.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The functioning of all Range viz Adampur, Hansi and Hisar in Hisar Division covered under West Circle Hisar, based on their performances in terms of formation and representation with special references to their functioning like regularity in holding meeting, decisions processes, and timely fund flow were assessed and found satisfactory. Survival Percentage for Territorial wing and CFP Wing for the year-2017-18 is as follows.

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Programme	Survival (%) 2016-17	Over All Survival
CA-TP	81%	81%
NH	82%	82%
Beautification	80.20%	80.20%

As the evaluator we had the opportunity to meet and interact with a good number of different groups and individual and officials. *Wing: - Territorial* Division *Forest Officer Hisar -* Shri.Ved Prakash (DFO) Range Forest Officer Hisar -Shri Mangu Ram, Range Forest Officer Hansi- Shri Pawan Kumar, Range Forest Officer Adampur- Shri Sudhir Kumar. We discussed with all of them regarding monitoring evaluation in the entire division. We could monitor plantation work, FR office Hansi, in the year of 2017-18.

Overall the implementation and performance of the CAMPA SCHEME is quite satisfactory and hence the scheme should be continued.

Chapter - 1

Introduction

District Hisar, Haryana

Hisar is one of the 21th district of Haryana state, India. The present city of Hisar, one of the important cities of North India, is located at 2905'5" north latitude and 75045'55" east longitudes. It is situated one hundred sixty four kilometers west to Delhi on the National Highway number ten.

The city of Hisar was founded by a Muslim ruler, Firozshah Tughlaq in 1354 A.D. 'Hisar' is an Arabic word which means 'Fort'. The city, which we know today as 'Hisar', was originally called 'Hisar Firoza (also Hisar-e-Firoza) or in other words the 'Fort of Firoz'. But as the days rolled by, the very word 'Firoza' was dropped from its original name. The construction work of the Hisar city was started in the year 1354 A.D.

Hisar city is one of the important and fast growing urban centers of Haryana. It has grown to a vital position on the urban map of Haryana. It has come up because of location factors. Its location is such that for any development away from the G.T. Road Hisar draws the attention. The city is catering to the needs of not only the population of the district but also to the population of adjoining areas of Rajasthan and Punjab. People from Punjab and Rajasthan come here for medical treatment, for the purchase of good quality seeds, cows, buffaloes, bullocks and sheep etc. and also to get good education.

Location:

Hisar is located at 29.09°N 75.04°E in western Haryana. It has an average elevation of 215 m (705 ft) above mean sea level. The region is part of the alluvial Ghaggar-Yamuna plain and its southern and western portions mark a gradual transition to the desert. Ghaggar and Drishadvati Rivers once flowed through the city. According to tectonic map, the district lies on Delhi-Lahore Ridge which is bounded by thrusts and no earthquake of any significance has originated in the zone in the past. Only one instance has been recorded of a famine occurring in the city in 1837–38.

Area, Population and demographics:

(As of 2011 India census) The district is having an area of 3983 square Kms, which is 9.00 % of total area of the state. The total population of the District is 1743931, (931562 Men and 812369 Women) as per the Census 2011. Population density is 438 person per sq. km. Males constitute 53.42% of the population and females 46.58%. Hisar has an average literacy rate of 73.90%. Male literacy is 82.2%, and female literacy is 62.30%

Topography:

The district area forms a part of Indo-Gangetic plain. The area as a whole is almost flat alluvial plain dotted with sand hummocks and sand dunes. The general altitude of the area varies from 203 to 225 m amsl and having a gentle slope towards south-westerly direction. Physiographically, the district is characterized by two distinct features i.e. upland plain and Sand dune clustersGeomorphology and soil types:

Climate:

The climate of Hisar owes to its continental location on the outer margins of the south-west (SW) monsoon region. It has tropical monsoonal climate and is characterized as arid type of climate. The district has characteristically four seasons during the year viz., summer (March to May), SW Monsoon (June to September), Post-Monsoon (October to November) and winter (December to February) season. SW monsoon also known as summer monsoon bringsrain during last week of June to mid-September. The period from October onward until next June remains almost dry except, few light showers received due to westerly depressions/western disturbances (WDs). The summers are generally quite hot and winters are fairly cool. The main characteristics of climate of in the district are its dryness, extremes of temperature and scanty rainfall.

Rainfall:

The normal annual rainfall of the district is 330 mm which is unevenly distributed over the area 22 days .Around 75 to 80 per cent of the annual rainfall is received during South West Monsoon season (June to September) with 50 per cent coefficient of variation (CV). The

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average annual rainfall is around 450 mm, of which the average monthly rainfall received during July and August months is 133.4 and 116.2 mm, respectively. The average monthly rainfall during September is 54.5 mm and June 49.8 mm. The average rainfall received during normal monsoon season is 283 mm. Generally rainfall in the district increases from southwest to northeast.

Background of CAMPA in Haryana:

Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF), Govt. of India had issued guidelines on 2nd July 2009 for establishing CAMPAs in the States/UTs and putting in place a funding mechanism for enhancing forest and tree cover and conservation and management of wildlife by utilizing funds received towards Compensatory Afforestation (CA), Net Present Value (NPV), etc. currently available with the Adhoc CAMPA. The state CAMPA in Haryana was created in the year 2010 vide notification No. 5330-ft-409/511 dated 18-1-2010

Sr.	Component	Yes/No
No.		
А	Compensatory afforestation	Yes
В	Proposal of Works Under NPV	Yes
i.	Conservation, protection and management of Wildlife and its habitat	No
ii.	Research and Seed Development activities	No
iii.	Aided natural regeneration in natural forest to improve density of forests 200 plants	No
	per ha.	
iv.	Plantation of tall plantation in linear forests 250 plants per RKM including brush	Yes
	Wood round fence	
v.	Plantation on ridges in depression areas in liner forests 500 plants per RKM	No
vii.	Land reclamation by plantation on farm lands (environmental services) 200 plants	No
	per ha.	
viii.	Plantation of tree grooves (environmental services) 19/250 tall plants per tree	No
	grooves/RKM	
ix.	Buildings for frontline staff	No
X.	Training of frontline and ministerial staff	No
xi.	Capacity building and strengthening of village level forestry institution	No
xii.	Urban forestry plantation of tall plants in Urban areas	No

List of Activities undertaken under CAMPA scheme for the year 2017-18 in Hisar

Chapter - 2

Description of Intervention

Because natural forests provide a variety of goods and services to different user groups, their importance to each must be clearly understood before making interventions. Natural forests not only act as a savings account for people living in and around them, but they also provide a range of products for subsistence. Before community leaders or other authorities decide to harvest valuable timber species, they should assess the potential of the resources that will remain as these resources provide food, medicines, and wood fuel to residents, especially poor people.

These are the following steps took for forest support intervention:

1. Capacity-building of frontline staff and infrastructure support to Forest Departments:

Forest Department conduct training activities and workshops for three focus areas – patrolling, human wildlife conflict, and legal issues pertaining to conservation. Such as anti-poaching issues, crime control, forensic and wildlife management, better and more efficient patrolling methods, anti-poaching combat techniques etc.

2. Reducing forest dependence:

The division is working in villages in wildlife corridors to reduce their dependence on forest resources such as fuel wood. These villages have been introduced to alternate sources of energy such as biogas. Villagers are encouraged to stall feed their cattle, which helps in the collection of dung, can be used in the biogas.

3. Policy and advocacy:

We work towards promoting broad-based support for conservation by involving the Forest Department, local political leaders and communities. Using the results of our scientific research and studies in the area, we advocate for the adoption of policies favorable to conservation measures, and in many cases stopping developmental activities that would have an irreversible negative impact on the habitat and its wildlife. We assist the Forest Department in developing management plans that include components of corridor conservation, which is a key conservation requirement for this landscape.

4. Raising awareness among local communities:

The division is working in villages to reduce their dependence on forest resources such as fuel wood. These villages have been introduced to alternate sources of energy such as biogas. Villagers are encouraged to stall feed their cattle, which helps in the collection of dung, can be used in the biogas.

Chapter-3

Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management And Planning Authority

Information about the CAMPA Scheme / Project

1. Short title, extent and commencement.-

- (1) These rules may be called the compensatory Afforestation Fund Rules, 2018.
- (2) They shall extend to the whole of India expect the state of Jammu and Kashmir.
- (3) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.
- 2. Definition.- In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires.-
- a) "Act" means the compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016
- b) "annual plan of operations" means the annual plan for physical activities and financial provisions approved by the National Authority or state Authority as the case may be, which described milestone, conditions for success and explains how, a strategic annual plan will be put into operations during the financial year in given budgetary term, and containing inter alia, brief description, estimated cost, basis for cost estimation, agency identified for execution and time schedule of each activity to be executed from state Fund during a year;
- c) "assisted natural regeneration" means a process by which forests are restocked by trees that develop from seeds which fall and germinate in situ by providing assistance in such process and planting seedlings wherever required;
- d) "artificial regeneration" means a mechanism for establishing a new forest by planting seedlings or by direct seeding;
- e) **"Forest Department"** means the Department of the state Government dealing with matters relating to conservation and management of forests and wildlife;
- f) "compensatory levies" means mandatory deposits in Indian rupees to be made in the National Fund and State Fund as specified in the approval granted under the provisions of the Forests (conservation) Act 1980 (69 of 1980) and the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 (53 of 1972) and the rules made thereunder and all deposits in compliance of various court orders

for diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes which include the costs for the purpose of compensatory afforestation and penal compensatory afforestation, net present value of the forest land diverted, cost of wildlife management plan, cost of catchment area treatment plan and other similar cost;

- g) "committed activities" means those activities which have to be undertaken from the National Fund and State Fund which have been approved by the concerned authority under the forest conservation Act 1980 (69 of 1980) to be implemented as referred in the said approval such as compensatory afforestation, catchment area treatment plan wildlife management plan etc.
- h) "community forest management plan" means the annual plan for physical activities and financial provisions approved by the village community having control over the land other natural resources and described milestone, conditions for success and explains how, a strategic plan will be put into operation during the financial year in given budgetary term containing, inter alia, brief description, estimated cost, basis for cost estimation, agency identified for execution and time schedule of each activity to be executed from a State Fund during a year;
- i) **"Divisional Forest Officer"** means a functional administrative head of the unit of establishment in the state to manage the forest division under his jurisdiction;
- j) "entry point activities" means a set of works identified and executed as a part of community mobilization process to get more and more participation of the community in the forest management;
- k) "financial year" means year commencing on the 1st April in a calendar year;
- "frontline year" means employees of state Forest Department up to the level of Forest Range who are in direct contact with the public;
- m) **"Gram sabha"** has the same meaning as assigned to it in clause (b) of article 243 of the constitution;
- n) "ministerial staff" means Government servant of a subordinate services whose duties are entirely clerical, and any other class of servant specifically defined as such by general specific order of the Government;
- o) "nurseries and other planting stock production facilities" means modern and state of art nurseries, seed production areas, seedling seed orchards, vegetative multiplication gardens and such other planting stocks production facilities for the purpose of producing quality planting material and seedling for plantation;

- p) "permissible activities" means those activities which can be executed with National Fund and State Fund;
- q) "prohibited activities" means those activities which can't be executed with National Fund and State Fund;
- r) **"Range officer"** means the functional administrative in-charge of the unit establishment in the state to manage the forest range under his jurisdiction;
- s) "Rescue Centre" means an establishment for the long-term care of animal specified in the schedules to the wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 as defined in the Recognition of Zoo Rules, 2009;
- t) "section" means section of the act;
- u) "Site specific activities" means activities which have been approved by the concerned authority under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act to be implemented on specified location referred to in the said approval such as compensatory afforestation, catchment area treatment plan, wildlife management plan, etc.
- v) "Silvi culture operations" means the activities and practice of controlling the establishment, growth, composition, health, and quality of forests to meet diverse needs and values;
- w) "soil and moisture conservation works" means physical works undertaken for in situ conservation of soil and moisture;
- x) "third party monitoring" means monitoring and evaluation of works executed national fund and state Fund by the parties which are external to a project's direct beneficiary chain and management structure having no conflict of interest on parameters of evaluation as determined by central Government over and above the baseline to assess whether desired social, environmental or other impacts are being achieved ans undesirable impacts avoided;
- y) "Van Sanrakshan Samiti or Village forest committee" means a committee constituted for joint forest management by the competent authority in the state;
- working plan" means the management plan of forest land prepared under "National Working Plan Code" made by the ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate change for sustainable management of forests and biodiversity in India;
- aa) "Zoo and wildlife safari" means an establishment as referred in the recognition of Zoo Rules, 2009 made under the wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 (53 of 1972);
- bb) Words and expressions used and not defined in these rules but defined in the compensatory Afforestation Fund Act 2016 (38 of 2016), the India Forest Act 1972 (16 of 1972), Wildlife

(Protection) Act 1972 (53of 1972) Forest Conservation Act 1980 (69 of 1980) and the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (2 of 2007) shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in those Acts.

- **3. Management of the National Fund.-** The National fund shall be managed according to the provisions of Government Accounting Rule 1990 and the General Financial Rules, 2017 as applicable from time to time and in accordance with the accounting procedure prepared under section 7.
- 4. Management of State Fund.- The State Fund shall be managed according to provisions of the State Financial Rules or any such rules applicable from time to time in the State and in accordance with the accounting procedure notified by the State Government /Union Territory and as per the guidelines issued by the national authority.

5. Manner of utilization of net present value and penal net present value.-

- The monies received toward net present value and penal net present value deposited in State Fund shall be used in a manner prescribed in sub rule (2).
- 2) Eighty per cent of the net present value NPV shall, in a financial year, be used for following permissible activities for the forest and wildlife management in the state, namely:-
- a) Assisted natural regeneration ;
- b) Artificial regeneration (by plantations);
- c) Silvi culture operations in forests;
- d) Protection of plantations and forests;
- e) Pest and disease control in forest;
- f) Forest fire prevention and control operations;
- g) Soil and moisture conservation works in the forest;
- h) Improvement of wildlife habitat as prescribed in the approved wildlife management plan/working plan;
- i) Relocation of villages from protected areas;
- j) Planting and rejuvenation of forest cover on non-forest land falling in wildlife corridors;
- k) Establishment, operations and maintenance of animal rescue center, and veterinary treatment facilities for wild animals;
- 1) Supply of food and other forest produce saving devices as specified by the National Authority

from time to time;

- 3) Twenty per cent of the net present value shall in a financial year, shall be utilized for strengthening of the forest and wildlife related infrastructure, capacity building of the personnel of state Forest Department s and other associated agencies and organizations involved in utilization of these monies, as per prioritized by the state Government for execution in forest and nom-forest areas and included in the Annual Plan of Operations for the financial year under consideration.
- 4) The permissible activities to be undertaken for the purpose of sub-rule (3) shall include the following, namely:-
- a) Establishment, up-gradation and maintenance of modern nurseries and other planting stock production facilities with state of arts facilities for production of quality planting material;
- b) Purchase and maintenance of equipment or devices used for communication and information technology, survey, mapping and forest fire control for the purpose of protection of forest and wildlife;
- c) Construction, up-gradation and maintenance of inspection paths, forest roads in forest area, fire lines, watch towers, check posts, timber depots;
- d) Construction of residential and official building in forests for concerned staffs up to the rank of Range Officers deployed for protection of forest and wildlife;
- e) Engagement of local people or labors to assists regular staff of State Forest Department for works for protection of forest and wildlife undertaken from State Fund;
- f) Survey and mapping of forest areas for compensatory afforestation works, soil and moisture conservation, catchment area treatment and wildlife management for preparing annual plans to be executed from the state Fund;
- g) Concurrent monitoring and evaluation of works including third party monitoring of works undertaken from state Fund
- h) Awareness for forestry and allied activities undertaken from the State fund;
- Entry point activities undertaken in forest fringe villages for execution of programme to be undertaken from the state Fund;
- j) Distribution of planting stock for promotion of trees outside forest on government lands promoted by state government;

Providing that in case the activities referred to in sub rules (2) and (4) are to be undertaken in the forest land under the administrative control of the forest Department, then the said

activities shall be carried out as per the working plan prepared under national Working plan Code and approved by competent authority;

Providing further that the said activities over forest land under the control of state Forest Department and being managed as per the working plan with participation of local people shall be taken up in consultation with the Gram Sabha or *Van Sanrakshan Samiti* or Village Forest Committee as the case may be, and shall be in consonance with the provisions of the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest rights) Act, 2006 (2 of 2007) and the guidelines issued thereunder, wherever applicable; Provided also that in case the said activities are to be undertaken in areas not covered by the approved working plan then they shall be taken up in consultation with concerned Gram Sabha or Van Sanrakshan Samiti or Village Forest Committee or any authority having jurisdiction over that area, as the case may be, and shall be in consonance with the provisions of the scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 and guidelines issued thereunder, wherever applicable;

- 5) While preparing the annual plan of operation for activities under rule 5, priority shall be given to under5taken identified activities in those villages which have been affected due to diversion of forest land.
- 6) The monies referred in sub rule (1) shall not be used for following activities, namely
- a) Payment of salary, travelling allowances, medical expenses, etc. to regular employees of the state Forest Department for implementing programme in various forest divisions undertaken from the State Fund.
- b) Undertaking foreign visits;
- c) Payment for legal services for defending cases filed in Tribunals or Courts not related to the management of the State Authority;
- d) Purchase of vehicles or staff cars for officers and heavy vehicles and machines for the state Forest Department for implementing programme in various forest divisions undertaken from the state Fund;
- e) Construction of residential and official building for officers above Forest Range Officers of the State Forest Department for implementing programmes in various forest division undertaken from the State Fund;
- f) Leasing, hiring and purchase of land for afforestation purposes
- g) Purchase of furniture, office equipment, fixtures including air conditioners, and generator sets for residences and offices of the State Forest department for implementing programmes in

various divisions undertaken from the state Fund;

- Mandatory afforestation as per the working plan in the forest in blanks created by commercial felling of trees for revenue generation undertaken under working plans prescription;
- Undertaking forest and wildlife conservation and other activities undertaken under other schemes of the Government for the purpose of part financing the scheme for completing left over works or complementary works of such schemes.
- j) Establishment, expansion and up-gradation of Zoo and wildlife safari.

Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF). Govt. of India had issued guidelines on 2nd July, 2009 for establishing CAMPAs in the States/UTs. The State Compensatory Afforestation Fund management and Planning Authority, Haryana Known as State CAMPA. Haryana was constituted in **2010 vide notification No. 5330-ft-409/511 dated 18-1-2010** in accordance with the guidelines of the Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF), Govt. of India

What is CAMPA?

The conservation development and other related activities are being carried out in all 21 districts of the state. These activities are carried out by four wings of the Forest Department viz. Territorial, Community Forestry, Wildlife and Development wings. Territorial wing has four circles, Community Forestry two, Wildlife two and Development wing two circles. There are 21 Territorial Divisions seven Community Forestry Divisions, four Wildlife Divisions and four Development Divisions. Thus there are 35 divisions who carried out various activities with CAMPA Funds.

Major activities include plantations under different models; conservation, protection and management of wildlife and its habitat within and outside protected areas; research and tree improvements; soil and water conservation development of infrastructures; capacity building and other activities.

Aims and Objective

State CAMPA shall seek to promote

1. Conservation protection, regeneration and management of existing natural forests.

- 3. Compensatory Afforestation.
- 4. Environmental services, which includes

a. Provision of goods such as wood, non-timber forest product, Fuel fodder, water and Provision of services such as grazing, tourism.

b. Regulating services such as climate regulation, disease control, flood moderation. Detoxification, carbon sequestration and health of soils, air and water regimes.

c. Non-material benefits obtained from eco-system, spiritual, recreational, aesthetic. Inspiration, educational and symbiotic.

d. Supporting such other services necessary for the production of eco-system services, biodiversity nutrient cycling and primary production.

- 4. Research, training and capacity building
- 5. Environment Protection and Sustainable Forest Management

Problem to be addressed:

The area under this district has nearly every type of soils but the maximum areas are under alkaline category. The major species planted in these areas are Kikar, Pipal, Bad, Jamun, Alestonia, Kadam, Arjun, Pahari Papari, Bakain, Gulmohar, Siras etc. However, the distribution depends upon the edaphic factor, although other species are also present in small patches or in scattered form.

Poor people earn their livelihood by selling products of domestic animals, like milk. Meat and wool. They keep large herds of cattle. It has resulted in a huge increase in grazing pressure on forest areas. Because of pressure land is available for grazing, therefore, grazing by cattle and browsing by sheep and goats is quite serious

Problem in the plantation sites

The degree of damage depends upon weather conditions and incidence of grazing and browsing. All the economically important species like shisham and eucalyptus are highly susceptible to fire and the plantations are damaged more or less completely after break out of a single fire.

Planned Output and General Objectives of Management

The various components of the project, which have been proposed to be carried out during the project period area as follows:

- 1. People participation
- 2. Micro planning
- 3. Compensatory Afforestation and Net Present Value
- 4. Natural regeneration
- 5. Pasture development
- 6. Plantations under different models
- 7. Technology extension
- 8. Conservation, protection and management of forest and its habitat
- 9. Soil and water conservation
- 10. Development of infrastructure, capacity building and other activities
- 11. Monitoring and evaluation

The objectives of the management for this plan period are as under:

To conserve and extend the existing forest and vegetative cover in the district of Hisar for soil and moisture conservation and to preserve the natural biodiversity.

- A. To improve the growing stock by protection, regeneration and planning of local indigenous species.
- B. To conserve the forest habitats critical to biodiversity and protection of eco-system.
- C. To increase carbon sequestration by the forest fauna to mitigate the adverse effects of climate change.
- D. To turn the irregular forest into normal forest with all age gradation, to provide forest produce at sustained basis and make logging planning easier.
- E. To provide employment opportunities to the rural people living near these forests.
- F. To encourage people's participation, especially with involvement of women and weaker sections wherever possible in forest management as per Natural Forest Policy, 1988.

Chapter-4

Evaluation Scope and Objectives

Evaluation Scope:

All projects taken up under CAMPA related to afforestation, soil and moisture conservation, habitat improvement and the like need to be evaluated This evaluation was mainly focused on ascertaining the survival rate of planted seedlings in the plantations. Coverage of all other works was also taken up. As a result, evaluating the afforestation models under CAMPA needs to account for the diverse plantation models taken up in the different Eco regions of the country/state having a wide gradient of local site conditions.

Objectives:

- 1. Whether the diversion of forest land for non-forest was permitted as per extant laws and all condition in this regard were complied with;
- 2. Whether measures taken for conservation, afforestation and preservation of forest lands consequent to diversion of portions of these lands for non-forest use were as per provisos of extant legislation, rules and Supreme Court judgment in this regards;
- Whether the collection, utilization, monitoring, accounting and the arrangement for safeguarding of compensatory afforestation funds was in compliance with applicable legislation, rules and Supreme Court judgments permitting diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes;
- 4. Whether proper financial procedures had been followed in investing funds.

Chapter-5

Evaluation Report

The evaluation work was conducted by team of **Environment Research, Monitoring & Conservation Society** under the guidance of expert Mr. Deo Prakash. The evaluation aimed to examine the entire work done under the CAMPA project in the year of 2017-18 in Hisar division.

The evaluation took place in Hisar district in the month of **March 2019** the team reviewed all the work implemented under the CAMPA project. The concern officers and staff were with us to show us the every site wherever the CAPMA work was being done. Also we discussed with various forest officials related to CAMPA were held throughout the field visits.

Monitoring Evaluation

As the evaluator we had the opportunity to meet and interact with a good number of different groups and individual and officials *Wing: - Territorial* Division *Forest Officer Hisar -* Shri.Ved Prakash (DFO) Range Forest Officer Hisar -Shri Mangu Ram, Range Forest Officer Hansi- Shri Pawan Kumar, Range Forest Officer Adampur- Shri Sudhir Kumar. We discussed with all of them regarding monitoring evaluation in the entire division.

We could monitor plantation, planted in the year 2017-18 are as below.

- a) We could reach out to every site wherever the CAMPA project work was done.
- b) The range officer, forester and forest guard accompanied us during the evaluation.
- c) The work done under the CAMPA project found satisfactory.
- d) Also we have enclosed the photographs of various sites visited.

Overall we found that the CAMPA work done under Hisar was satisfactory.

Key approach of the CAMPA project is to :-

- a) Raising awareness among participants.
- b) Increasing participants of SC/ST, women, backward community and farmers.
- c) Capacity Building of all the project participants and beneficiary.

Chapter- 5

Data Analysis

Inventory of the plantations:

The plantation carried out during 2017-18 by the Territorial Division Hisar, C.F. West is as follows:

WING: Terr	ritorial Range
YEAR:	2017-18

Туре	Hectare	e	RKM		Total no of	Total no. of				
	Targe ts	Achievem ents	Targets	Achievem ents	plants	alive plants				
СА-ТР	39.38	0	157.52	157.52	39380	31832				
NH			230	230	75900	62293				
Beautifica										
tion			20	20	15000	12037				
Total	39.38	0	407.52	407.52	130280	106162				

Note: Financial target achievements details are in annexure A.

Findings and Conclusions

- 1. All species were satisfactory.
- 2. Maintenance work of plantation was good.

TERRITORIAL PLANTATION

- 1. It was found that Stray animals' causes harm the plantation.
- 2. Farmers have practice of destroying the roots of crop by fire.
- 3. Farmers have practice of destroy the plantation at the boarder of the field.
- 4. Lack of rain, inappropriate land causes loss in plant survival.

Suggestion for improvement and recommendations:

In order to improve the performance of the plantation the following suggestions have been made:-

- 1. There should be protection from grazing and browsing of animals along road side and canal sides.
- 2. Cultural operations should be done timely and properly.
- 3. To control the fire timely intervention should be made annually
- 4. A proper study of Air pollution Tolerance Index (APTI) must be done to ensure the best suitable species in tackling air pollution before plantation.
- 5. Integrated and holistic approach is necessary in better sustainability of the plantations
- 6. Checking the invasive species in more scientific manner will help.

Technological Points:

- 1. Seed research must be promoted to yield the better cultivar of plantation which are drought and infestation resistant.
- Attention should be paid for water harvesting and Drip water harvesting and moisture conservation as most of the plantations have been done in moisture deficit conditions.
- 3. Beating up should be done with original species.
- 4. Remote Sensing must be bought into use to check vegetation cover regularly.
- 5. A robust monitoring system should be developed with well connected Information system and sensor based mechanism.

Administrative Points:

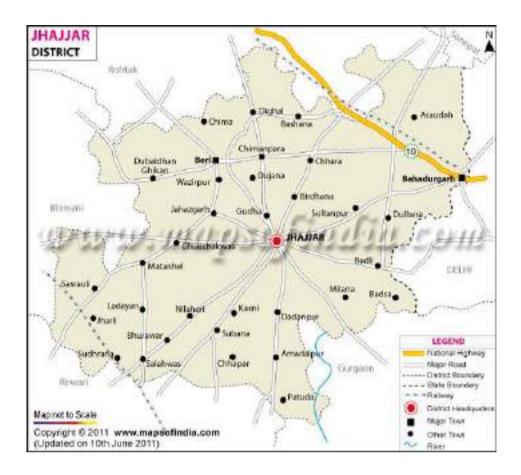
- 1. There should be timely release of funds.
- 2. The target of plantation should be given in advance to field level officers
- 3. Plantations raised should be maintained for more than three years.
- 4. Villagers should be provided incentives for maintenance of the plantations.
- 5. Illegal grazing in protected areas and reserve forests must be penalized strictly.

										Hisar F											
						Annual	Plan of	Opera	tion 20	016-17 fo	r Con	pensat	ory Affo	restation (Tall Pla	nts)					
Sr. No.	Type of Land	Name of Compon ent	Na Range	me of Ran Block	ge Beat	Name of Site	Km./RD	Plantati on	Tarş	get Ach.	Spacin g	Species	No.of Plants	Total No. of alive Plants	Success %	Heigh	nt (Ft.)	Girth	(cm)	GPS Co	ordinates
								Month	На.	RKM						Max	Min	Max	Min	Latidut e	Longitude
1	2 Forest	3 CA-TP	5 Hansi	Hansi	Petwa	6 Hansi to	7 9-18 l/r	9/17 &	8	9 20.00	10 4x4	11 Arjun	12 2500	2020	80%	12	7	15	8	13 29°7'32	14 76°2'48.8544"
•	Torest	0.1111			гениа	petwar road	side	10/17	Ŭ	20.00								7		.4084"	70 2 10:05 11
												Jamun Aam	600 500	456 390	76% 78%	10	5	8	3.5		
												Papri Frans	800 400	664 312	83% 78%	7	6	7	4		
												Pipal	200	158	79%	6.2	3	4.5	2.5		
2		CA-TP	Hansi	Hansi	Dhani	Hansi to	0-9 L/r	Sep-17	0	10.00	4x4	Total Neem	5000 800	4000 666	80% 83%	8	5	9	7	29°6'40	75°59'2.2272''
					pal		side													.5144"	
												Jamun	250	195	78%	10		12	7		
												Aam Papri	100	78	78% 84%	6	4	5.5	3		
												Arjun	1100	935	85%	10	6	10	7		
												Frans Total	150 2500	117 2075	78% 83%	7	4	8	4		
		İ		İ		Total Road CA-TP			0	30			7500								
1	Forest	CA-TP	Hansi	Hansi	Hansi	Depal Minor	0-tail	Aug-17	0	32.00	4x4	Shisham	500	410	82%	10	8	11	7	29°5'10	75°58'11.9028"
	Land					,sub minor						Jamun	2000	1560	78%	11	6	10	6	.914"	
												Papri	5000	4095	82%	9	7	12	8		
												Neem Total	500 8000	415 6480	83% 81%	9	5	7	5		
2	Forest Land	CA-TP	Hansi	Bass	Bass	Bas Minor	0-tail	Aug-17	0	5.00	4x4	Arjun	700	610	86%	12	7	10	5	29.093	76.19968
	Land											Jamun	500	385	77%	10	7	9	4		
												Neem Total	50 1250	42 1037	84% 83%	9	6	8	4		
3	Forest	CA-TP	Hansi	Narnond	Lahori	Masudpur		Aug-17	0	10.00	4x4	Neem	1400	1125	80%	7	5	10	7	29°12'2	75°58'33.533"
	Land					distry.						Shisham	500	415	83%	10	7	10	7	3.583"	
												Papri	600	510	85%	8	6	15	5		
4	Forest	CA-TP	Hansi	Narnond	Narno	Hisar major	10-32 l/r		0	13.00	4x4	Total Arjun	2500 550	2050 440	82% 80%	7	6	7	4	29°15'5	76°11'24.388"
	Land				nd	distry .	side					Aam	2000	1548	77%	7	5	8	Δ	.423"	
												Papri	450	355	79%	10	7	13			
												Jamun Total	250 3250	192 2535	77% 78%	10	6	10	6		
5	Forest	CA-TP	Hansi	Narnond	Pali	Hisar major	32-70	9/17 to 11/17	0	26.52	4x4	Neem	800	656	82%	9	5	8	3	29°12'2	76°7'35.012"
	Land					distry .		11/1/				Jamun	2650	2083	79%	6	3	7.5	6	6.829"	
												Aam Papri	500 200	385 168	77% 84%	8	6	9	4		
												Arjun	2480	2078	84%	12	7 8	8	5		
6	Forest	CA-TP	Hansi	Hansi	Dhani	Hisar major		Nov-17	0	10.00	4x4	Total Neem	6630 250	5370 210	81% 84%	10	5	12	6	29°8'30	76°1'37.452"
3	Land	CA-II	. 101151	1 41151	pal	distry .		1.01-17	0	10.00	744									.336"	.5 1 51.432
		<u> </u>		<u> </u>								Jamun Arjun	1700 550	1343 472	79% 86%	8	7	10			
7	Forest	CA-TP	Hansi	Hansi	Hansi	Siwani feeder	100-141	Oct-17	0	6.00	4x4	Total Neem		2025 274	81% 78%	10	6	9		29°5'41	75°59'53.5488"
'	Land	CA-IP	riansi	rialist	riansi	Siwani leeder	100-141 L&R	Oct-1/	0	0.00	434						c		4	.0748"	15 57 55.5488
												Jamun Aam	150 200	115	77% 78%	8	3	7	3		
												Papri	800	640	80%	7	5	10			
8	Forest	CA-TP	Hansi	Bass	Garhi	Garhi Minor	0 -tail	Oct-17	0	6.00	4x4	Total Jamun	1500 500	1185 381	79% 76%	9	3	7	3	29.113	76.09628
	Land	<u> </u>		<u> </u>			L/R side					Arjun	700	588	84%	8		8	2		
												Neem	300	246	82%	10	5	12	6		
9	Forest	CA-TP	Hansi	Sarsana	Chano	Kulana Minor	0-tail	Oct-17	0	12.00	4x4	Total Semal	1500 1100	1215 900	81% 82%	7	4	4.5	3	29.212	75.89519
-	Land	2.1-11		Juliourid	t		L/R side	Ju-1/	0	12.00	144										,5.07517
		<u> </u>		<u> </u>								Lasoora Neem	700 500	546 426	78% 85%	12	5	30	24		
												Shisham	700	588	84%	8	5	10	7		
10	Forest	CA-TP	Hansi	Bass	Garhi	1 R sisar	0 to tail		0	7.00	4x4	Total Lasoora	3000 1500	2460 1188	82% 79%	12	7.5	35	24	29.0442	76.14308
	Land					Minor	L/R side					Siras	250	212	85%	13	6	12	6	4 29.06	76.13599
												Total	1750	1400	80%						
		<u> </u>			G	.Total CA-TP	Total Han	si Range	0.00 0.00	127.52 157.52			31880 39380	31832.00	81%						
	I	I]		I		1	l	I	I	L					

Sr. No.	Type of Land	Name of Compon	Range	Block	Beat	Name of Site	Km./RD	Plantati on	Tar	get Ach.	Spacin g	Species	No.of Plants	Total No. of alive Plants	Success %	Heigh	nt (Ft.)	Girth	(cm)	GPS	Coordinates
		ent						Month	Ha.	RKM						Max	Min	Max	Min	Latidut e	Longitude
1	2	3	5			6	7		8	9	10	11	12							13	14
1	Forest	NPV-NH	Hisar	Hisar I		NH-9		Sep-17	0	3	3x3	Neem	300	258	86%	10	5	12	6	29°12'2 7"	75°40'58'
					ndi Rana	Talwandi Beat														1	
							R/S					Arjun	150	123	82%	4.5	3.5	4			
												Frans Papri	150 100	118	79% 84%	11.6 6.5	6.3 6.2	11			
												Shisham	100	80	80%	6		10			
												Siras	100	77	77%	13	6	12			
												Bakain Silvar	50 40		80% 78%	13	5	13 6.5	9		
												Oak	40	51	7070	10	,	0.5	5		
-	Frank	NDV NU	11	11	T. 1	2010	82.00	0/2017	0		2.2	Total	990		82%	14		20	10	2001212	750441211
2	Forest Land	NPV-NH	Hisar	Hisar I	Talwa ndi	NH-52 Talwandi		9/2017 ,10/201	0	22	3x3	Shisham	4000	3334	83%	14	5	29	10	29°13'3 9"	75°44'31'
					Rana	Beat		7													
												Belpatar Kachnar	1000 400	750	75% 82%	4.8	2.4	6			
												Arjun	500	402	80%	7.4	5.9	16	_		
												Neem	1060	848	80%	9.5	6.3	15	16		
												Puterjeva Botal	150 150	98 120	78% 80%	4 6.5	3.5	7	6		
												Brush				0.5	0	9	0		
_	F.	NIDY			a .	NH C C	161.17	00/2011				Total	7260	5880	81%					20000-11	
3	Forest Land	NPV-NH	Hisar	Hisar I	Satroa d	NH-9 Satroad Beat		09/2017 ,10/201	0	9	3x3	Shisham	770	663	86%	11.9	3.3	11	4	29°09'2 2"	75°46'53'
								7,				Kachnar	112		85%	11.8	5.3	11			
								1/2018				Bakain	270	231 43	86% 86%	11.5 4.3	5	12	4		
												Ashok Alastoni	60		80%	4.5	2.8	4	4		
												Papri	530	445	84%	7.2	4	11.5	3.5		
												Arjun	324	280	86% 83%	12	6.1	10			
\rightarrow												Gular Frans	120	100	83% 79%	10	4	10	5		
												Gulmoha	40		85%	10	6	18	10		
												Jamun	345	273	79%	4.5	2	10			
												Tota Molsiri	40	34 46	85% 81%	3.5 8.1	2.5	3	3		
												Siras	60		83%	9.9	5.6	8	6		
												Total	2970		84%						
4	Forest Land	NPV-NH				NH-52 Gabipur Beat		9/2017, 10/2017	0	24	3x3	Shisham Neem	1000	800	80% 83%	10.5	6 5.2	13		29°29'5	75°55'31'
						R/L		,1/2018				Sehtoot	450	355	79%	6		9			
												Lasoora	500	385	77%	6.5	4.6	12	14		
												Papri Kachnar	2000	1640	82% 81%	4.7 9.8	2.9	7	6 10		
												Botal	500	410	81%	7.2	4.8	6	_		
$ \rightarrow $												Brush									
												Puteranji va	300	231	77%	5.3	4.4	9	9		
												Balam	50	38	76%	6.4	5	9	6		
												Kheera Bar	10	7	78%	6.4	5	1	4		
												Pipal	10		76%	8.4	6.4	10	8		
												Pilkhan	80		77%	4	3.8	6	5		
5	Forest	NPV-NH	Hisar	Barwala	Sarsod	NH-52 Sarsod	15-25	9/2017	0	14	3x3	Total Kachnar	7920 770		78% 83%	9	5.4	12	9	29°32'1	75°83'45'
	Land		inodi	iou wald		Beat	Km L/R	10/2017	0	14	575	B. Brush	160	135	84%	10.5	5.4	7		27 32 1	15 05 45
						1	Old	01/2018		Γ		Balam	200	165	82%	11	9.5	17	13		
-+							1					Kheera Kejurina	350	295	84%	19	7	14	13		
							1					Neem	1350	1147	85%	11	4	17	6		
\dashv							4					Alastoni	160		81%	5.8	4.9	11			
-+							1					Puternjiv Shisham	180 1160	145 985	80% 84%	3.1	2.6	10			
							1					Sehtoot	70	55	79%	10.6	6	13			
							-					Arjun	60		85%	9.3	5.5	14			
												Lagestro nia	60	50	83%	6	4	10	6		
							1					Siras	20		80%	13	5	18			
							4					Lasoora	50		78%	12	7.5	35	24		
												Jamoa Total	30 4620		83% 84%	4	3	6	4		
\dashv		1	Hisar	Barwala	Barwa	NH-52			0	22	3x3	Papri	250	205	82%	9.2	7	7		29°23'0	75°54'49'
6	Forest	NPV-NH			r	Barwala Beat	KM L/R	10/2017				P.Papri	1250	1050	84%	8.5	7.4	14			
6	Forest Land	NPV-NH								1	1	Kejurina	100	80	80%	9	4.7	8	6		
6		NPV-NH						01/2018							830/						
6		NPV-NH						01/2018				Shisham Bakain	1600 490	1328 417	83% 85%	8.5 6.4	6.3	9	6		
6		NPV-NH						01/2018				Shisham	1600 490 1300	1328 417 1074	85% 82%	8.5 6.4 8.9	6.3	9	6 7		
6		NPV-NH						01/2018				Shisham Bakain Kachnar Neem	1600 490 1300 450	1328 417 1074 373	85% 82% 83%	8.5 6.4 8.9 10.2	6.3 5.3 4.7 4	9 9 14 9	6 7 7 6		
6		NPV-NH						01/2018				Shisham Bakain Kachnar	1600 490 1300	1328 417 1074 373	85% 82%	8.5 6.4 8.9	6.3 5.3 4.7	9 9 14	6 7 7 6		

	1	1	-		1		1	I I			-	Balam	20		79%	10.5	4	10		0	
												Balam Kheera	20	15	79%	10.5	4	10	9	9	
												Lasoora	50		77%	8	4	14	6	6	
												Alastoni	50	39	77%	9.2	4.5	9	11	1	
												Puternjiv	50	40	79%	3	2.4	6	8	8	
												Belpatar	900		77%	3	2	2	5	5	
												Total	7260	5953	82%						
7	Forest	NPV-NH	Hisar	Hisar II	Hisar	NH-9 Hisar	72-76Km	Oct-17	0	6	4x4	Pahari	1980			9	8	12	8		
	Land					Beat						Papri Total	1980	1584	80%					-	5"
			-		C Tot	al NPV-NH Hi	cor Dongo			100		Totai	33000	1584	80%						
1	Forest	NPV-NH	Hansi	Hansi		Nh-9 (DHS)		Aug-17	0	100	- 3x3	Arjun	495	426	86%	12	8	23	12	2 29.00	76.211161
•	Land	141 9-141	Titalisi	Titulisi	1 uun	14II-9 (15IIS)	117-150	Aug-17	0	-	515	Aujun	475	420	0070	12	0	25	12	2 27.00	/0.211101
												Kachnar	625	532	85%	9	5	7	6	6	
												Lagestro	100		82%	5	4.2	4	4	4	
												nia									
												Frans	50	40	80%	10	5	11	7	7	
												Neem	50		84%	9	5	8.5	6	6	
												Total	1320	1122	85%						
2	Forest	NPV-NH	Hansi	Bass	Garhi	Nh-9 (DHS)	130-	Aug-17	0	27	3x3	Arjun	4500	3805	85%	10	8	18	12	2 29.02	76.16606
	Land						144.5														
												Kachnar	2500	2075	83%	9	6	8.5	6	6	
												Lejestoni	910	710	78%	5	4.2	4	4	4	
												ya	500	205	2004		()			-	_
		 			ļ							Frans	500		79%	11.6	6.3	11		1	-
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>				<u> </u>					Neem	500	410	82%	8.5	6	10	6	0	
	Г	NIDY	L			NIL C (TTT		A		· .		Total	8910		83%					0 007 1	7505514
3	Forest	NPV-NH	Hansi	Hansi	Hansi	Nh-9 (DHS)	144.5- 146.5	Aug-17	0	15	3x3	Arjun	2000	1688	84%	13	8	24	12	2 29°6'3 .434	
	Land	<u> </u>					146.5 156.5-					Kachna-	1500	1260	84%	10	7	10	7	.454	*
\vdash							156.5-					Kachnar	350	300	84%	10	5.5	10		, 6	
		<u> </u>										Papri Neem	350	300 664	86%	11	5.5	25		0	+
⊢ -		ł					1					Jamun	300	246	8.5%	13	7	5.5		5	+
																0	/	3.3	5	5	
4	Forest	NPV-NH	Hansi	Hansi	Dhani	Nh-9 (DHS)	146.5-	Aug-17	0	25	3x3	Total Arjun	4950 3200	4158 2740	84% 86%	14	0	18	-	5 29°5'4	5 75°59'56.4252"
7	Land	141 9-141	Titalisi	Titulisi	pal	14II-9 (15IIS)	156.5	Aug-17	0	25	575	Aujun	5200	2140	0070	14	0	10	5	.650	
					r							Kachnar	1800	1530	85%	6	4	10	6	6	
												Jamun	1500	1270	85%	9	7	6		6	
												Papri	1500	1260	84%	15	5	11		2	
												Neem	250	212	85%	12	8	9	4	4	
												Total	8250	7012	85%						
						G. Total NPV-	NH Hansi			71	0		23430								
1	Forest	NPV-NH	Adampu	Agroha		NH-9	Rd Km	8 & 9/17	0	24	- 3x3	Belpatar	100	78	78%	4.8	2.4	6	6	6 29.2	4 75.6600534
-	Land			8	8		179 to					Papri	2500	2000	80%	7.9	6.1	13	8.5	_	
							186 L/R					Shisham	2720	2200	81%	11.8	7	7		5	
												Neem	2000	1580	79%	7.6	5.5	11		7	
												Kachnar	400	327	82%	6.1	4	11		8	
		1				1	İ				1	Lasoora	100	75	75%	6.7	4.11	15		-	1
		1					<u> </u>					Pilkhan	100		76%	7.2	5.5	13		8	1
		1				1	İ				1	Total	7920	6336	80%		2.0			1	1
2	Forest	NPV-NH	Adampu	Agroha	Agroh	NH-9	Rd Km	8 & 9/17	0	6	3x3	Papri	773	647	84%	8.3	6.3	14	10	0 29.33	6 75.620242
	Land			<i>a</i>	<i></i>		186 to		3			Neem	260	208	80%	9.8	8.11	16		_	
	1	<u> </u>			1		192 L/R				1	Shisham	203	171	84%	9.6	7.8	14		_	
	1	<u> </u>			1		<u> </u>				1	Kachnar	465	395	85%	8.11	4.1	15			1
	1	1				1	1				1	Molsiri	90		79%	7.11	4.1	8		5	
	1	1				1	1				1	Belpatar	9		78%	7.6	6.2	12		0	
	1	1					1				1	Bargad	4	. 3	75%	7.9	3.2	13		4	
												Pipal	1	1	100%	6.2	1.6	4.5	2	2	
												Bakain	116	93	80%	18	6.3	17	8	8	
	1	1					1				1	Balam	11		82%	4.3	3.2	6	2	2	
												Kheera									
												Arjun	2	2	100%	4.1	1.9	9	2	2	
												Jivanputr	17			6.5	4.1	8		6	
		1										Botal	20	16	80%	4.7	3.8	9	5	5	
		 			ļ						<u> </u>	Brush	0	-					<u> </u>	_	+
		 			ļ							Jamun	,	,	78%	7.2	4.11	10	6	o	-
_	E	NDV ST	A.2	D. L.		NUL 20 F		0 0000				Total	1980		83%	10.0		·	-	0 20 1	75.67014937
3	Forest Land	INP V-NH	Adampu	Balsama nd		NH-52 By Pass		8 &9/17	0	29	3x3		6170	5130	83%	123	9.4	14		9 29.10	
<u> </u>	Lanu			iid	ragdi	1 488	 	<u> </u>			<u> </u>	Neem	300	246	82% 79%	9.6 4.7	6.5	10	8	8 29.1	/ 3.02940080
<u> </u>								<u> </u>			<u> </u>	Jamun	100		79%		3.1		6	0	
	1	<u> </u>										Papri Gulmoha	1000		82% 77%	9.2	7.2	13		8	+
-			4				<u> </u>	<u> </u>			<u> </u>							10	- 8	7	
<u> </u>		-			1		1					C. Gulka	750 500		79% 81%	6.3 9.2	4.4	12	8	/ 0	
												Kachnar			81% 82%	9.2	1.3	12	8	0	
					~	Totel MDX7 N	U A Ja	m Dor -		P.0		Total	9570		02 /6						
						. Total NPV-N	H Adampi	ır Range		59		Total	19470								
S	Tupo de	Norra	Banar	Pleak	G.T	otal NPV-NH			0	230			19470 75900	62293	82%	Unie ¹	+ (F +)	C:	(0m)		PS Coordinates
Sr. No.	Type of Land		Range	Block	G.T		Khasra	Plantati	0 Targ		Specin		19470 75900 No.of	62293 Total No. of	82%	Heigh	ıt (Ft.)	Girth	(cm)	G	PS Coordinates
Sr. No.	Type of Land	Name of Compon ent	Range	Block	G.T	otal NPV-NH				230 get Ach.			19470 75900	62293	82%						-
		Compon	Range	Block	G.T	otal NPV-NH	Khasra No.	Plantati on	0 Targ Ha.	230	Specin		19470 75900 No.of	62293 Total No. of	82%	Heigh	nt (Ft.) Min	Girth Max	(cm) Min	Latitu	-
		Compon	Range	Block	G.T	otal NPV-NH	Khasra No.	Plantati on		230 get Ach.	Specin		19470 75900 No.of	62293 Total No. of	82%						-
		Compon	Range	Block	G.T	otal NPV-NH	Khasra No.	Plantati on		230 get Ach.	Specin		19470 75900 No.of	62293 Total No. of	82%					Latitu	-
No.	Land	Compon ent		Block Hisar II	G.1 Beat	Total NPV-NH Name of Site	Khasra No. Km./RD	Plantati on	Ha.	230 get Ach. RKM	Specin g	Species	19470 75900 No.of Plants	62293 Total No. of alive Plants	82%					Latitu e 13	d Longitude
No.	Land 2	Compon ent 3	5 Hisar		G.1 Beat	Cotal NPV-NH Name of Site 6 Aviatation Club Road,	Khasra No. Km./RD	Plantati on	Ha.	230 get Ach. RKM	Specin g 10	Species 11	19470 75900 No.of Plants 12 350	Control Contro	82% Success %	Max	Min		Min	Latitu e 13 4 29°10	d Longitude
No.	Land 2	Component ent Beautific	5 Hisar		G.1 Beat	6 Aviatation Club Road, Hisar (Mill	Khasra No. Km./RD 7 Hisar 0-2	Plantati on	Ha.	230 get Ach. RKM	Specin g 10 4*4,	Species I1 Lezeston	19470 75900 No.of Plants 12	Control Contro	82% Success %	Max	Min		Min	Latitu e 13 4 29°10	d Longitude 14 '1 75°44'23"
No.	Land 2	Component ent 3 Beautific ation of	5 Hisar		G.1 Beat	Cotal NPV-NH Name of Site 6 Aviatation Club Road,	Khasra No. Km./RD 7 Hisar 0-2	Plantati on	Ha.	230 get Ach. RKM	Specin g 10 4*4,	Species 11 Lezeston ia Manireh ara	19470 75900 No.of Plants 12 350 400	62293 Total No. of alive Plants 292 332	82% Success % 83% 83%	Max 5 8	Min 4.2 3.8		Min	Latitu e 13 4 29°10	d Longitude 14 '1 75°44'23"
No.	Land 2	Component ent 3 Beautific ation of	5 Hisar		G.1 Beat	6 Aviatation Club Road, Hisar (Mill	Khasra No. Km./RD 7 Hisar 0-2	Plantati on	Ha.	230 get Ach. RKM	Specin g 10 4*4,	Species II Lezeston ia Manireh ara Kaner	19470 75900 No.of Plants 12 350 400 400	62293 Total No. of alive Plants 292 332 336	82% Success % 83% 83% 84%	Max 5	Min 4.2 3.8 2.5		Min	Latitu e 13 4 29°10	d Longitude 14 '1 75°44'23"
No.	Land 2	Component ent 3 Beautific ation of	5 Hisar		G.1 Beat	6 Aviatation Club Road, Hisar (Mill	Khasra No. Km./RD 7 Hisar 0-2	Plantati on	Ha.	230 get Ach. RKM	Specin g 10 4*4,	Species 11 Lezeston ia Manireh ara Kaner Botal	19470 75900 No.of Plants 12 350 400	62293 Total No. of alive Plants 292 332	82% Success % 83% 83%	Max 5 8	Min 4.2 3.8		Min	Latitu e 13 4 29°10	d Longitude 14 '1 75°44'23"
No.	Land 2	Component ent 3 Beautific ation of	5 Hisar		G.1 Beat	6 Aviatation Club Road, Hisar (Mill	Khasra No. Km./RD 7 Hisar 0-2	Plantati on	Ha.	230 get Ach. RKM	Specin g 10 4*4,	Species II Lezeston ia Manireh ara Kaner	19470 75900 No.of Plants 12 350 400 400	62293 Total No. of alive Plants 292 332 336 300	82% Success % 83% 83% 84%	Max 5	Min 4.2 3.8 2.5		Min	Latitu e 13 4 29°10	d Longitude 14 '1 75°44'23"

2	Forest	Beautific	Hisar	Uklana	Uklan	Uklana to	2-5 KM	Feb.	0	3	4*4,	Kachnar	600	504	84%	8.5	5	14	6	29°32'0	75°52'55"
		ation of				Hansawala	L/R					Pahari	150	122	82%	5.9	4.5	8	6		
		Distt.				Road						Papri									
												Gudal	1200	940	78%	5.6	3.5	8	4		
												Himalya	300	234	78%	4.2	3.5	4	4		
												TOTAL	2250	1800	80%						
				G.Tota	l Beaut	ification Hisar			0	5			3750								
1	Forest	Beautific	Hansi	Hansi	Hansi	D.H.S Road		Sep-17	0	3	4x4/2x	Kachnar				9	5.5	10	8	29°5'14	76°0'10.6272"
	Land	ation of						-			2									.8992"	
		Distt.																			
												Gulmor				8	6	5	1.5		
												Kaner				8	3	4	1.3		
												Tikoma	2250	1822	81%	2.5	1	2	1		
												TOTAL	2250	1822	81%						
2	Forest	Beautific	Hansi	Hansi	Dhani	Hansi to		10 &	0	10		Kachnar	1100	915	83%	11	5	7	3	29°8'48	76°0'10.6272"
	Land	ation of			pal	Barwala road		11/17			/2x2									.0984"	
		Distt.				& Hansi						Molsiri	600	480	80%	10	7	8	5		
						Data road						Gulmoha	800	632	79%	8	4	6	2		
												Kaner	2000	1570	79%	5	3	5	2		
												Tikoma	1200	924	77%	3	1	3	1		
												K.	1800	1404	78%	5	3	5	3		
												Samiya									
												Total	7500	5925	79%						
				G Tota	Beauti	ification Hansi			0	13			9750								
						Range			-												
1	Forest	Beautific	Adampu	Adampur	Adam	Agroha to		Feb-18	0	2		Gudal	300	240	80%					29°17'1	75°29'38.68'
	Land	ation of	r		pur											4	1.1	4	3	2.90"	
		Distt.				Road Km 15						Kaner	400	327	82%	5.1	3.8		4	29°16'5	75°29'2.04''
						to 16 &										5.1	5.8	6	4	5.20"	
						Adampur to						Rukmani	300	247	82%	2	1.5	3	2	29°16'3	75°28'27.84"
						Siswal Rd 0										2	1.5	5	2	4.21"	
						to 3 L/R						Lezeston	200	165	83%	3.4	2.9	3	2.5	29°15'2	75°28'36.80"
												ia						-		.85"	
		-										Kachnar	200	168	84%	3.1	1.5	5	3		
												Tikoma	100	83	83%	11	3.9	7	3		
												Total	1500	1230	82%						
		(G.Total I	Beautificat	tion of	District Road			0	20			15000	12037	80.20%						



List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

1.	CAMPA	- COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION FUND MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING
		AUTHORITY
2.	MoEF	- MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS
3.	MoEF & CC	- MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE
4.	CA	- COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION
5.	NPV	- NET PRESENT VALUE
6.	CAF	- COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION FUND
7.	CAG	- THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL
8.	GPS	- GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEMS
9.	CFP	- COMMUNITY FORESTRY PROGRAMME

Foreword

The Principal Chief Conservator of forests (PCCF), Haryana, Panchkula engaged Environmental Research, Monitoring & Conservation Society, Lucknow for carry out Monitoring and Evaluation of activities of CAMPA scheme during 2017-18 for CAMPA fund in Haryana vide latter No/CAMPA/18-19/4091 dated 27.02.2019The conservation, development and other related activities are being carried out in all 21 districts of the state. These activities are carried out by four wing of the Forest Department viz. Territorial, , Wildlife and Development Wing.

What is CAMPA?

Compensatory Afforestation Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) is a body constituted by the Central government as a consequence of the Supreme Court's order in 2002. The cost of creating the compensatory forest is borne by the 'User Agency' proposing the forest diversion for its project, which can be a public or private sector enterprise or a government body owning the project. Whenever development projects seek land inside a Reserved Forest or a Protected Area (PA), such as a wildlife sanctuary or a national park, certain levies are imposed by the government on the project proponent (the User Agency) towards compensatory afforestation, additional compensatory afforestation, penal compensatory afforestation, net present value of forestland, catchment area treatment plan funds, etc. From such moneys, a huge corpus of over Rs 42,000 crore has accumulated into accounts of Ad hoc CAMPA, a temporary body set up in 2006 by the Supreme Court to manage such funds.

Executive Summary

Background

he Supreme court of India directed in month of October, 2002 that a 'Compensatory Afforestation Fund' (CAF) shall be created in which all the monies received from the user-agencies towards Compensatory Afforestation, additional Compensatory Afforestation, Penal Compensatory Afforestation, Net present value of forest land, catchment area treatment plan funds, etc. shell be deposited. CAF was to compensate for the loss of tangible as well as intangible benefits from the forest lands which were diverted for non-forest use. Such funds were to be used for natural assisted regeneration, forest management, protection infrastructure development, wildlife protection and management, supply of wood and other forest produce saving devices and other allied activates.

Background of CAMPA in Haryana:

Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF), Govt. of India had issued guidelines on 2nd July 2009 for establishing CAMPAs in the States/UTs and putting in place a funding mechanism for enhancing forest and tree cover and conservation and management of wildlife by utilizing funds received towards Compensatory Afforestation (CA), Net Present Value (NPV), etc. currently available with the Ad-hoc CAMPA. The state CAMPA in Haryana was created in the year 2010 vide notification No. 5330-ft-409/511 dated 18-1-2010.

Audit Objectives:

The objective of the compliance audit on Compensatory Afforestation were to examine:

Whether the diversion of forest land for non-forest was permitted as per extant laws and all condition in this regard were complied with;

Whether measures taken for conservation, afforestation and preservation of forest lands consequent to diversion of portions of these lands for non-forest use were as per provisos of extant legislation, rules and Supreme Court judgment in this regards;

Whether the collection, utilization, monitoring, accounting and the arrangement for safeguarding of compensatory afforestation funds was in compliance with applicable legislation, rules and Supreme Court judgments permitting diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes;

Whether proper financial procedures had been followed in investing funds.

Under CAMPA scheme implementing agency has made sincere efforts to carry out the scheme with the active participation of the people in all respective district. All the quantitative and qualitative aspects of the project along with the mechanism and functioning found satisfactory.

The functioning of all Range viz Bahadurgarh, Jhajjar and Matanhail in jhajjar Division covered under Central Circle Rohtak, based on their performances in terms of formation and representation with special references to their functioning like regularity in holding meeting, decisions processes, and timely fund flow were assessed and found satisfactory. Survival Percentage for Territorial wing for the year-2017-18 is as follows.

Programme	Survival (%) 2017-18	Over All Survival (Both Year)				
CA-TP	83.93%	84				
NPV-TP	86.60%	87				

As the evaluator we had the opportunity to meet and interact with a good number of different groups and individual and officials. *Wing:* - Division *forest Territorial Jhajjar Shri. Raj Kumar Yadav IFS (DFO) Range officer Forest Jhajjar Shri.K rishna Kumar , Range Forest officer Shri. Matanhail Hosiyar Singh and Range Forest officer Bahadurgarh Shri. Bhagwan Dhaka*

We discussed with all of them regarding monitoring evaluation in the entire division. We could monitor plantation, planted in the year of 2017-18.

The overall implementation and performance of the CAMPA SCHEME is quite satisfactory and hence the scheme should be continued.

Chapter-1 Introduction

District Jhajjar, Haryana

Thajjar is one of the 21th district of Haryana state, India. Jhajjar district, Haryana was carved out of Rohtak district on July 15, 1997. The district headquarter is situated in Jhajjar town at a distance of about 65 km from Delhi. The town is said to have been founded by one Chhaju and Chhajunagar was changed to Jhajjar. It is also derived from Jharnaghar, a natural fountain. A third derivation is from Jhajjar, a water vessel, because the surface drainage of the country for miles around runs into the town as into a sink. Other towns in the district are Bahadurgarh and Beri. Bahadurgarh was founded by Rathi Jats and formerly known as Sharafabad. It is situated 29 km from Delhi and had developed into an important of industrial centre.

Location:

The district lies in the south east of Haryana state. Jhajjar District is one among the important districts of Haryana State and the district Headquarter lies on the National Highway No. 71 and is situated at a distance of 65 km from Delhi, the national capital of India. This district lies between 28.6176° N, 76.6875° E. On its north lies the Rohtak Subdivision of Rohtak District and in the South lies the Subdivision Rewari of Rewari District. In the East lies, Tikri border of National Capital of India and in the West lies Charkhi Dadri Sub Division of Bhiwani District.

The altitude of the Distt. Is about 715 above mean sea level (MSL) and a slope from South to North from Rewari towards Jhajjar is around 40 feet. In the eastern part of district, the area is considerably even. Some area is uneven and suffers from inundation and water logging during Monsoon season. The district falls within the classified arid and semi-arid zones. Broadly, four types of soil are available in the District viz. clay, loamy clay, and loamy sandy and sandy. It is alluvial in nature and fertile. However, the soil is deficient in Nitrogen. Hot summer, cold winter and meager rainfall are the main climatic characteristics of Jhajjar District.

Area, Population and demographics:

(As of 2011 India census) The district is having an area of 1834 square Kms, which is 4.05 % of total area of the state. The total population of the District is 958405, (514667 Men and 443738 Women) as per the Census 2011. Population density is 523 person per sq. km.

Males constitute 54% of the population and females 46%. Jhajjar has an average literacy rate of 80.83%, higher than the national average of 74%: male literacy is 89.44%, and female literacy is 70.16%. Jhajjar is predominantly inhabited by people from the Jat, Ahirs and other castes who belong to the Hindu faith. Ahirs mainly came from Delhi and Rewari and claim that they are descended from a great grandson of Prithviraj. They are skilled agriculturists and have many gotras. Jats consists of many clans and most of the villages have one of these clans forming the core along with people from other castes. Social customs are heavily influenced by clannish loyalties.

Topography:

The overall Topography of the area is marked by alluvial plain and at some places by undulating dunes. The average plain elevation of the Dist. is about 222 meters above mean sea level. There is a gentle slope from North South. The Hydraulic

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gradient of ground water is very gentle. Ground water movement in the North Western part is from S.E. to N.W. in the South Western part is from S.W. to N.E.

Geomorphology and soil types:

The area forms a part of Indo- Gangetic alluvial plain ranging from Pleistocene to recent in age Aeolian deposits of Subrecent age cap the plains. The sediments comprise of clay, sand and Kankar mixed in different proportions. No exposure of hard rock farming the basement is seen in the area. Physiographically, the district area is dotted with sand dunes and very small isolated hill in southwestern part and rest is alluvial plain. Alluvial plains are by and large flat. And elevation in the district ranges from 212 to 222m above MSL. However, the elevation ranges upto 276m above MSL at places in the SW part of the district. The general slope is northeast to south west, and is of the order of 0.48m/ km. from north to south and increases towards southwest. In absence of natural drainage the area is drained by main drain No.8 of the district. The canal system of the district, if required, is also utilized to drain rainwater during rainy season.

The soils of the district are fine to medium textured. It comprises sand to sandy loam in north eastern part covering Bahadurgarh, and Jhajjar blocks. The soil contains massive beds of pale reddish brown coloured clay in the southern eastern parts of the area. The nitrogen contents are low in the soils of the area. Potassium and phosphorous is medium in Salhawas block whereas high potassium, medium phosphorus occur in the soils of the district. The soils of the district are classified as arid brown (Solonized) and sierozem.

Climate and Rainfalls:

The climate is semi-arid, but is generally more temperate than that of the Punjab proper. The heat in summer and the cold in winter are less extreme. The summer, usually, sets in by the end of March. From April to June the heat is oppressive, day temperatures commonly exceed 100 F. Dust storms frequently occur during the summer months. The hot weather usually ends with the rains and from October the spell of cold begins to be felt. Bracing and congenial climate prevails in the area under consideration only in the months of November and March.

The period between December and February is characterized by an extreme type of cold. The average annual rainfall in the region is reported to vary between 18¹/₂ inches and 23¹/₂ inches. Host of the precipitation occurs from June to September. The winter rains are both scanty and uncertain

Background of CAMPA in Haryana:

Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF), Govt. of India had issued guidelines on 2nd July 2009 for establishing CAMPAs in the States/UTs and putting in place a funding mechanism for enhancing forest and tree cover and conservation and management of wildlife by utilizing funds received towards Compensatory Afforestation (CA), Net Present Value (NPV), etc. currently available with the Adhoc CAMPA. The state CAMPA in Haryana was created in the year 2010 vide notification No. 5330-ft-409/511 dated 18-1-2010

List of Activities undertaken under CAMPA scheme for the year 2017-18 in Jhajjar

• Sr. No.	• Component	• Yes/No		
• A	Compensatory afforestation	• Yes		
• B	Proposal of Works Under NPV	• Yes		
• i.	• Conservation, protection and management of Wildlife and its habitat	• No		
• ii.	Research and Seed Development activities	• No		
• iii.	• Aided natural regeneration in natural forest to improve density of forests 200 plants per ha.	• No		
• iv.	Plantation of tall plantation in linear forests 250 plants per RKM including brush Wood round fence	• Yes		
• v.	• Plantation on ridges in depression areas in liner forests 500 plants per RKM	• No		
• vii.	• Land reclamation by plantation on farm lands (environmental services) 200 plants per ha.	• No		
• viii.	Plantation of tree grooves (environmental services) 19/250 tall plants per tree grooves/RKM	• No		
• ix.	Buildings for frontline staff	• No		
• X.	Training of frontline and ministerial staff	• No		
• xi.	Capacity building and strengthening of village level forestry institution	• No		
• xii.	Urban forestry plantation of tall plants in Urban areas	• No		

Chapter - 2 Description of Intervention

B ecause natural forests provide a variety of goods and services to different user groups, their importance to each must be clearly understood before making interventions. Natural forests not only act as a savings account for people living in and around them, but they also provide a range of products for subsistence. Before community leaders or other authorities decide to harvest valuable timber species, they should assess the potential of the resources that will remain as these resources provide food, medicines, and wood fuel to residents, especially poor people.

These are the following steps took for forest support intervention:

1. Monitoring of wild life and key corridors:

Conducts camera trapping exercises in key wildlife corridors to assess the usage of these corridors by wildlife, and thereby prove their functionality.

2. Capacity-building of frontline staff and infrastructure support to Forest Departments:

Forest Department conduct training activities and workshops for three focus areas – patrolling, human wildlife conflict, and legal issues pertaining to conservation. Such as anti-poaching issues, crime control, forensic and wildlife management, better and more efficient patrolling methods, anti-poaching combat techniques etc.

3. Reducing forest dependence:

The division is working in villages in wildlife corridors to reduce their dependence on forest resources such as fuel wood. These villages have been introduced to alternate sources of energy such as biogas. Villagers are encouraged to stall feed their cattle, which helps in the collection of dung, can be used in the biogas.

4. Policy and advocacy:

We work towards promoting broad-based support for conservation by involving the Forest Department, local political leaders and communities. Using the results of our scientific research and studies in the area, we advocate for the adoption of policies favorable to conservation measures, and in many cases stopping developmental activities that would have an irreversible negative impact on the habitat and its wildlife. Our efforts have resulted in the construction of smart infrastructure in the area, which includes construction of underpasses along with roads for wildlife to pass through unharmed. We assist the Forest Department in developing management plans that include components of corridor conservation, which is a key conservation requirement for this landscape.

5. Raising awareness among local communities:

The division conducts frequent awareness programs for school children as well as members of the local communities, informing and educating them about the importance of wildlife and forests, as well as living in harmony with wildlife.

Chapter-3

COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION FUND MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING AUTHORITY

INFORMATION ABOUT THE CAMPA SCHEME / PROJECT

1. Short title, extent and commencement.-

- (1) These rules may be called the compensatory Afforestation Fund Rules, 2018.
- (2) They shall extend to the whole of India expect the state of Jammu and Kashmir.
- (3) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.
- 2. Definition.- In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires.-
- a) "Act" means the compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016
- b) **"annual plan of operations"** means the annual plan for physical activities and financial provisions approved by the National Authority or state Authority as the case may be, which described milestone, conditions for success and explains how, a strategic annual plan will be put into operations during the financial year in given budgetary term, and containing inter alia, brief description, estimated cost, basis for cost estimation, agency identified for execution and time schedule of each activity to be executed from state Fund during a year;
- c) **"assisted natural regeneration"** means a process by which forests are restocked by trees that develop from seeds which fall and germinate in situ by providing assistance in such process and planting seedlings wherever required;
- d) "artificial regeneration" means a mechanism for establishing a new forest by planting seedlings or by direct seeding;
- e) **"Forest Department"** means the Department of the state Government dealing with matters relating to conservation and management of forests and wildlife;
- f) "compensatory levies" means mandatory deposits in Indian rupees to be made in the National Fund and State Fund as specified in the approval granted under the provisions of the Forests (conservation) Act 1980 (69 of 1980) and the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 (53 of 1972) and the rules made thereunder and all deposits in compliance of various court orders for diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes which include the costs for the purpose of compensatory afforestation and penal compensatory afforestation, net present value of the forest land diverted, cost of wildlife management plan, cost of catchment area treatment plan and other similar cost;
- g) **"committed activities"** means those activities which have to be undertaken from the National Fund and State Fund which have been approved by the concerned authority under the forest conservation Act 1980 (69 of 1980) to be implemented as referred in the said approval such as compensatory afforestation, catchment area treatment plan wildlife management plan etc.
- h) "community forest management plan" means the annual plan for physical activities and financial provisions approved by the village community having control over the land other natural resources and described milestone, conditions for success and explains how, a strategic plan will be put into operation during the financial year in given budgetary term containing, inter alia, brief description, estimated cost, basis for cost estimation, agency identified for execution and time schedule of each activity to be executed from a State Fund during a year;
- i) **"Divisional Forest Officer"** means a functional administrative head of the unit of establishment in the state to manage the forest division under his jurisdiction;
- j) **"entry point activities"** means a set of works identified and executed as a part of community mobilization process to get more and more participation of the community in the forest management;
- k) "financial year" means year commencing on the 1st April in a calendar year;
- 1) **"frontline year"** means employees of state Forest Department up to the level of Forest Range who are in direct contact with the public;
- m) "Gram sabha" has the same meaning as assigned to it in clause (b) of article 243 of the constitution;
- n) **"ministerial staff"** means Government servant of a subordinate services whose duties are entirely clerical, and any other class of servant specifically defined as such by general specific order of the Government;

 $\frac{11}{11}$

- o) **"nurseries and other planting stock production facilities"** means modern and state of art nurseries, seed production areas, seedling seed orchards, vegetative multiplication gardens and such other planting stocks production facilities for the purpose of producing quality planting material and seedling for plantation;
- p) "permissible activities" means those activities which can be executed with National Fund and State Fund;
- q) "prohibited activities" means those activities which can't be executed with National Fund and State Fund;
- r) **"Range officer"** means the functional administrative in-charge of the unit establishment in the state to manage the forest range under his jurisdiction;
- s) **"Rescue Centre"** means an establishment for the long-term care of animal specified in the schedules to the wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 as defined in the Recognition of Zoo Rules, 2009;
- t) **"section"** means section of the act;
- u) "site specific activities" means activities which have been approved by the concerned authority under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act to be implemented on specified location referred to in the said approval such as compensatory afforestation, catchment area treatment plan, wildlife management plan, etc.
- v) **"silvi culture operations"** means the activities and practice of controlling the establishment, growth, composition, health, and quality of forests to meet diverse needs and values;
- w) **"soil and moisture conservation works"** means physical works undertaken for in situ conservation of soil and moisture;
- x) "third party monitoring" means monitoring and evaluation of works executed national fund and state Fund by the parties which are external to a project's direct beneficiary chain and management structure having no conflict of interest on parameters of evaluation as determined by central Government over and above the baseline to assess whether desired social, environmental or other impacts are being achieved ans undesirable impacts avoided;
- y) **"Van sanrakshansamiti or Village forest committee"** means a committee constituted for joint forest management by the competent authority in the state;
- working plan" means the management plan of forest land prepared under "National Working Plan Code" made by the ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate change for sustainable management of forests and biodiversity in India;
- aa) **"Zoo and wildlife safari"** means an establishment as referred in the recognition of Zoo Rules, 2009 made under the wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 (53 of 1972);
- bb) Words and expressions used and not defined in these rules but defined in the compensatory Afforestation Fund Act 2016 (38 of 2016), the India Forest Act 1972 (16 of 1972), Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 (53of 1972) Forest Conservation Act 1980 (69 of 1980) and the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (2 of 2007) shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in those Acts.
- **3. Management of the National Fund.-** The National fund shall be managed according to the provisions of Government Accounting Rule 1990 and the General Financial Rules, 2017 as applicable from time to time and in accordance with the accounting procedure prepared under section 7.
- 4. Management of State Fund.- The State Fund shall be managed according to provisions of the State Financial Rules or any such rules applicable from time to time in the State and in accordance with the accounting procedure notified by the State Government /Union Territory and as per the guidelines issued by the national authority.

5. Manner of utilization of net present value and penal net present value.-

- 1) The monies received toward net present value and penal net present value deposited in State Fund shall be used in a manner prescribed in sub rule (2).
- 2) Eighty per cent of the net present value NPV shall, in a financial year, be used for following permissible activities for the forest and wildlife management in the state, namely:-
- a) Assisted natural regeneration ;
- b) Artificial regeneration (by plantations);
- c) Silvi culture operations in forests;
- d) Protection of plantations and forests;
- e) Pest and disease control in forest;
- f) Forest fire prevention and control operations;
- g) Soil and moisture conservation works in the forest;
- h) Improvement of wildlife habitat as prescribed in the approved wildlife management plan/working plan;
- i) Relocation of villages from protected areas;
- j) Planting and rejuvenation of forest cover on non-forest land falling in wildlife corridors;
- k) Establishment, operations and maintenance of animal rescue center, and veterinary treatment facilities for wild animals;

- 1) Supply of food and other forest produce saving devices as specified by the National Authority from time to time;
- 3) Twenty per cent of the net present value shall in a financial year, shall be utilized for strengthening of the forest and wildlife related infrastructure, capacity building of the personnel of state Forest Department s and other associated agencies and organizations involved in utilization of these monies, as per prioritized by the state Government for execution in forest and nom-forest areas and included in the Annual Plan of Operations for the financial year under consideration.
- 4) The permissible activities to be undertaken for the purpose of sub-rule (3) shall include the following, namely:-
- a) Establishment, up-gradation and maintenance of modern nurseries and other planting stock production facilities with state of arts facilities for production of quality planting material;
- b) Purchase and maintenance of equipment or devices used for communication and information technology, survey, mapping and forest fire control for the purpose of protection of forest and wildlife;
- c) Construction, up-gradation and maintenance of inspection paths, forest roads in forest area, fire lines, watch towers, check posts, timber depots;
- d) Construction of residential and official building in forests for concerned staffs up to the rank of Range Officers deployed for protection of forest and wildlife;
- e) Engagement of local people or labors to assists regular staff of State Forest Department for works for protection of forest and wildlife undertaken from State Fund;
- f) Survey and mapping of forest areas for compensatory afforestation works, soil and moisture conservation, catchment area treatment and wildlife management for preparing annual plans to be executed from the state Fund;
- g) Concurrent monitoring and evaluation of works including third party monitoring of works undertaken from state Fund
- h) Awareness for forestry and allied activities undertaken from the State fund;
- i) Entry point activities undertaken in forest fringe villages for execution of programme to be undertaken from the state Fund;
- j) Distribution of planting stock for promotion of trees outside forest on government lands promoted by state government;

Providing that in case the activities referred to in sub rules (2) and (4) are to be undertaken in the forest land under the administrative control of the forest Department, then the said activities shall be carried out as per the working plan prepared under national Working plan Code and approved by competent authority;

Providing further that the said activities over forest land under the control of state Forest Department and being managed as per the working plan with participation of local people shall be taken up in consultation with the Gram Sabha or *Van SanrakshanSamiti*or Village Forest Committee as the case may be, and shall be in consonance with the provisions of the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest rights) Act, 2006 (2 of 2007) and the guidelines issued thereunder, wherever applicable;

Provided also that in case the said activities are to be undertaken in areas not covered by the approved working plan then they shall be taken up in consultation with concerned Gram Sabha or Van SanrakshanSamiti or Village Forest Committee or any authority having jurisdiction over that area, as the case may be, and shall be in consonance with the provisions of the scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 and guidelines issued thereunder, wherever applicable;

- 5) While preparing the annual plan of operation for activities under rule 5, priority shall be given to under5taken identified activities in those villages which have been affected due to diversion of forest land.
- 6) The monies referred in sub rule (1) shall not be used for following activities, namely
- a) Payment of salary, travelling allowances, medical expenses, etc. to regular employees of the state Forest Department for implementing programme in various forest divisions undertaken from the State Fund.
- b) Undertaking foreign visits;
- c) Payment for legal services for defending cases filed in Tribunals or Courts not related to the management of the State Authority;
- d) Purchase of vehicles or staff cars for officers and heavy vehicles and machines for the state Forest Department for implementing programme in various forest divisions undertaken from the state Fund;
- e) Construction of residential and official building for officers above Forest Range Officers of the State Forest Department for implementing programmes in various forest division undertaken from the State Fund;
- f) Leasing, hiring and purchase of land for afforestation purposes
- g) Purchase of furniture, office equipment, fixtures including air conditioners, and generator sets for residences and offices of the State Forest department for implementing programmes in various divisions undertaken from the state Fund;
- h) Mandatory afforestation as per the working plan in the forest in blanks created by commercial felling of trees for revenue generation undertaken under working plans prescription;
- i) Undertaking forest and wildlife conservation and other activities undertaken under other schemes of the

Government for the purpose of part financing the scheme for completing left over works or complementary works of such schemes.

j) Establishment, expansion and up-gradation of Zoo and wildlife safari.

Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF). Govt. of India had issued guidelines on 2nd July, 2009 for establishing CAMPAs in the States/UTs. The State Compensatory Afforestation Fund management and Planning Authority, Haryana Known as State CAMPA. Haryana was constituted in **2010 vide notification No. 5330-ft-409/511 dated 18-1-2010** in accordance with the guidelines of the Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF), Govt. of India

What is CAMPA?

The conservation development and other related activities are being carried out in all 21 districts of the state. These activities are carried out by four wings of the Forest Department viz. Territorial, Community Forestry, Wildlife and Development wings. Territorial wing has four circles, Community Forestry two, Wildlife two and Development wing two circles. There are 21 Territorial Divisions seven Community Forestry Divisions, four Wildlife Divisions and four Development Divisions. Thus there are 35 divisions who carried out various activities with CAMPA Funds.

Major activities include plantations under different models; conservation, protection and management of wildlife and its habitat within and outside protected areas; research and tree improvements; soil and water conservation development of infrastructures; capacity building and other activities.

Aims and Objectives: State CAMPA shall seed to promote

1. Conservation protection, regeneration and management of existing natural forests.

2. Conservation, protection and management of wildlife and its habitat within and outside protected area including the consolidation of the protected areas.

3. Compensatory Afforestation.

4. Environmental services, which includes

a. Provision of goods such as wood, non-timber forest product, Fuel fodder, water and Provision of services such as grazing, tourism. Wildlife protection and life support.

b. Regulating services such as climate regulation, disease control, flood moderation. Detoxification, carbon sequestration and health of soils, air and water regimes.

c. Non-material benefits obtained from eco-system, spiritual, recreational, aesthetic. Inspiration, educational and symbiotic.

d. Supporting such other services necessary for the production of eco-system services, biodiversity nutrient cycling and primary production.

4. Research, training and capacity building

5. Environment Protection and Sustainable Forest Management

Problem to be addressed:

The area under this district has nearly every type of soils but the maximum areas are under alkaline category. The major species planted in these areas are Amala, Dek, Kachnar, Kadam, Gulabi Toon, Imli, Arjun, Gular, Papri, Shisham, Molsari, Mango, Silveroak, Narnagi Sadabahar Bel Pather, Bar, Pipal, Neem, Teak, Bad, chil, Jhingan, Lasuda, Etc. However, the distribution depends upon the edaphic factor, although other species are also present in small patches or in scattered form.

Poor people earn their livelihood by selling products of domestic animals, like milk. Meat and wool. They keep large herds of cattle. It has resulted in a huge increase in grazing pressure on forest areas. Because of pressure land is available for grazing, therefore, grazing by cattle and browsing by sheep and goats is quite serious

Problem in the plantation sites.

The degree of damage depends upon weather conditions and incidence of grazing and browsing. All the economically important species like shisham and eucalyptus are highly susceptible to fire and the plantations are damaged more or less completely after break out of a single fire.

Planned Output and General Objectives of Management

The various components of the project, which have been proposed to be carried out during the project period area as follows:

- 1. People participation
- 2. Micro planning
- 3. Compensatory Afforestation and Net Present Value
- 4. Natural regeneration
- 5. Pasture development
- 6. Plantations under different models
- 7. Technology extension

- 8. Conservation, protection and management of wildlife and its habitat
- 9. Soil and water conservation
- 10. Development of infrastructure, capacity building and other activities
- 11. Monitoring and evaluation

The objectives of the management for this plan period is as under:

To conserve and extend the existing forest and vegetative cover in the district of Jhajjar for soil and moisture conservation and to preserve the natural biodiversity.

- A. To improve the growing stock by protection, regeneration and planning of local indigenous species.
- B. To conserve the forest habitats critical to biodiversity and protection of eco-system.
- C. To protect the wildlife by providing them shelter and food.
- D. To increase carbon sequestration by the forest fauna to mitigate the adverse effects of climate change.
- E. To turn the irregular forest into normal forest with all age gradation, to provide forest produce at sustained basis and make logging planning easier.
- F. To provide employment opportunities to the rural people living near these forests.
- G. To encourage the plantation and sustainable harvesting of NTFPs.
- H. To encourage people's participation, especially with involvement of women and weaker sections wherever possible in forest management as per Natural Forest Policy, 1988.

Chapter- 4 Evaluation Scope and Objectives

Evaluation Scope:

All projects taken up under CAMPA related to afforestation, soil and moisture conservation, habitat improvement and the like need to be evaluated. This evaluation was mainly focused on ascertaining the survival rate of planted seedlings in the plantations. Coverage of all other works was also taken up. As a result, evaluating the afforestation models under CAMPA needs to account for the diverse plantation models taken up in the different Eco regions of the country having a wide gradient of local site conditions.

Objectives:

- Whether the diversion of forest land for non-forest was permitted as per extant laws and all condition in this regard were complied with;
- Whether measures taken for conservation, afforestation and preservation of forest lands consequent to diversion of portions of these lands for non-forest use were as per provisos of extant legislation, rules and Supreme Court judgment in this regards;
- Whether the collection, utilization, monitoring, accounting and the arrangement for safeguarding of compensatory afforestation funds was in compliance with applicable legislation, rules and Supreme Court judgments permitting diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes;
- Whether proper financial procedures had been followed in investing funds

Chapter- 5 Evaluation Approach

The evaluation work was conducted by team of **Environment Research, Monitoring & Conservation Society** under the guidance of expert. Mr. Deo Prakash The evaluation aimed to examine the entire work done under the CAMPA project in the year of 2017-18 in Jhajjar Forest division.

The evaluation took place in JHAJJAR district in the month of **March 2019** the team reviewed all the work implemented under the CAMPA project. Such as plantation as the concern officers and staff were with us to show us the every site wherever the CAPMA work was being done. Also we discussed with various forest officials related to CAMPA were held throughout the field visits.

Monitoring Evaluation

As the evaluator we had the opportunity to meet and interact with a good number of different groups and individual and officials. *Wing:* - Division forest Territorial Shri. Raj Kumar Yadav IFS (DFO) Range Forest officer Jhajjar Shri. Krishna Kumar, Range Forest officer Matanhail Shri. Hosiyar Singh and Range Forest officer Bahadurgarh Shri. Bhagwan Dhaka

- a) We could reach out to every site wherever the CAMPA project work was done.
- b) The range officer, forester and forest guard accompanied us during the evaluation.
- c) The work done under the CAMPA project found satisfactory.
- d) Also we have enclosed the photographs of various sites visited.

Overall we found that the CAMPA work done under JHAJJAR was satisfactory.

Key approach of the CAMPA project is to :-

a)	Raising awareness among participants.
b)	Increasing participants of SC/ST, women, backward community and farmers.

c) Capacity Building of all the project participants and beneficiary.

<u>Data Analysis</u> <u>Inventory of the plantations:</u>

The plantation carried out during 2017-18 by the Territorial Division Jhajjar, C.F. Central are as follows:

WING: Territorial Forest Division, Jhajjar

YEAR: 2017-18 (Details in Annexure: A)

Туре	F	lectare		RKM	Plantation Target / Achieved	(A	Rs. amt. in lacks)
	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements		Target	Achievements
CA TP	-	-	91.50	91.50	22875-		
NPV -	-	-	25	25	6250		
TP							
	-	-			-		
Total	-	-	116.50	116.50	29125		

Note: - Financial target achievement details are in annexure A

Findings and Conclusions

- 1. Plantation was found in less in numbers than as budgeted.
- 2. Plantation journal was found satisfactory.
- 3. Maintenance of plantation was god and up to mark.

Territorial plantation

- 1. It was found that Stray animals causes harm the plantation badly.
- 2. Farmers have practice of destroying the roots of crop by fire.
- 3. Farmers have practice of destroy the plantation at the boarder of the field.
- 4. Lack of rain, inappropriate land causes loss in plant survival.

Suggestion for improvement and recommendations:

In order to improve the performance of the plantation the following suggestion have been made:-

- 1. There should be protection from grazing and browsing of animals along road side and canal sides.
- 2. Cultural operations should be done timely and properly.
- 3. To control the fire timely intervention should be made annually

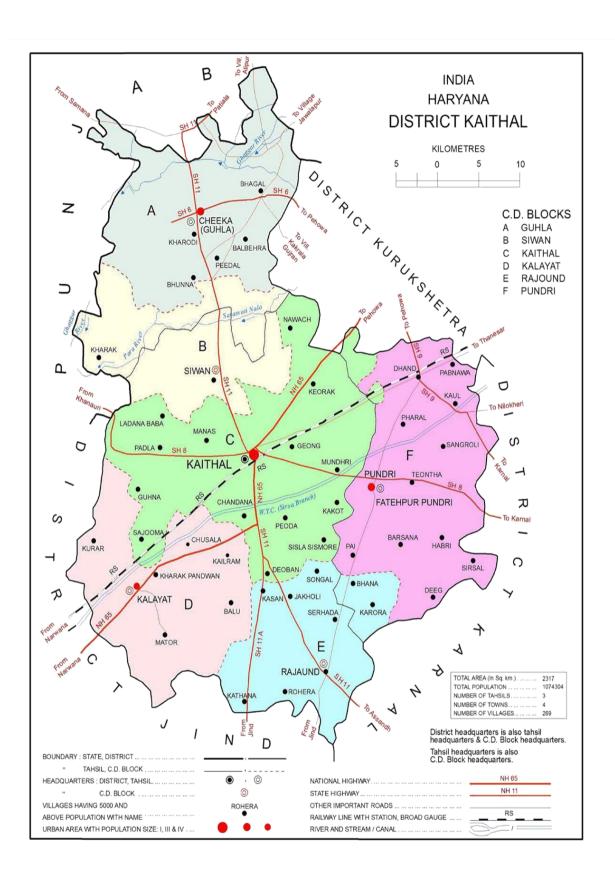
Technological Points:

- 1. Good quality seeding should be planted.
- 2. Attention should be paid for water harvesting and Drip water harvesting and moisture conservation as most of the plantations have been done in moisture deficit conditions.
- 3. Beating up should be done with original species.
- 4. Cultural operations should be done timely.

Administrative Points:

- 1. There should be timely release of funds.
- 2. The target of plantation should be given in advance to field level officers
- 3. Plantations raised should be maintained for more than Six years.
- 4. Villagers should be provided incentives for maintenance of the plantations.

						C	ampa M	onitor						ork Exe	cuted in	2017-18		
										Wing : rict/Di								
													in 2017-:	18				
Sr. No	Type of land (Name of	Name of Range/Blo	Locatio n with	Species	Total No. of Plants	total No of	Success	Hig	ht (Ft.)	Gurth	1 (cm.)		et Achieved			PS Coordinates	
	Forest/	Schem	ck/ Beat	exact		of Flams	alive Plants	%	Max	Min	Max	Min	Ha.	Rkm	Star	t Point Latitude	End Longitude	Point Latitude
	Non- Forest	e/ Comp		Khasra No.														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Ċ	Forest	·	y Affor Matanhail/	estatio Sasroli		II Plants 350	303		-									
1	Land	CA-TP	Khanpur/	Dadri	P.Papri Bakain	350	303		7	5	8	9 8	-	2	E 076 ⁰ 23' 30.02"	N 28 ⁰ 33' 18.10"	E 076 ⁰ 21' 89.01"	N 28 ⁰ 34' 89.08"
			Sasroli	Road Km 2 to	Shisham Total	50 500	37 425	85%	8	6	8	8						
2	Forest	CA-TP	Matanhail/	Jhamri	P.Papri	900	782	0.5%	6	4	10	8	-	5	E 076 ⁰ 18'	N 28 ⁰ 29'	E 076 ⁰ 20' 16.34"	N 28 ⁰ 29' 56.01"
	Land		Khanpur/ Bahu	Khorda Road	Dak Siras	200	138 105		5	4	9	8			14.02"	04.01"		
				Km 0 to	Total	1250	1025	82%									-	-
3	Forest Land	CA-TP	B_garh/ Badli/	Badli Dhansa	Papri Total	250 250	215 215	86%	7.3	5.4	11	6	-	1	E 076 ⁰ 50' 07.61"	N 28 ⁰ 33' 98.59"	E 076 ⁰ 51' 47.17"	N 28 ⁰ 33' 43.40"
4	Forest Land	CA-TP	B_garh/ Badli/	Deverkh ana to	Shisham Arjun	500 150	452 113		8.1 7.3	5.2 5.2	12	7	-	4	E 076 ⁰ 50' 27.18"	N 28 ⁰ 31' 99.55"	E 076 ⁰ 51' 16.27"	N 28º 32' 90.43"
	Laiki		Badli (S)	Lohat Road	Papdi	100	80		6.5	5.2	11	7			27.18	99.55		
				Road	Bakain Total	250 1000	205 850	85%	8.5	6.2	14	7						
5	Forest	CA-TP	Jhajjar/	Jhajjar Farukhn	P.Papri	635	562	05 /6	13	6	20	7	-	8	E 076 ⁰ 40'	N 28 ⁰ 34'	E 076 ⁰ 43' 37.13"	N 28 ⁰ 31' 37.63"
	Land		Jhajjar E/ Kot	agar	Neem Total	1365 2000	1058 1620	81%	11	6.5	16	12			34.84"	59.83"		
6	Forest	CA-TP	Jhajjar/	Road Jhajjar	Neem	1800	1552	01/0	12	6.2	24	8	-	12	E 076 ⁰ 43'	N 28 ⁰ 31'	E 076 ⁰ 48' 17.54"	N 28 ⁰ 28' 37.23"
	Land		Jhajjar E/ Dadri Toi	Farukhn agar	P.Papri Siras	1000 200	865 163		6.5 16	5	12	8 18			37.36"	37.20"		
	-	a		Road	Total	3000	2580	86%										
7	Forest Land	CA-TP	Jhajjar/ Machhroli/	Patoda Karola	Shisham P.Papri	820 680	726 504		10	8	19	12	-	6	E 076 ⁰ 41' 00.03"	N 28 ⁰ 24' 20.13"	E 076 ⁰ 43' 23.93"	N 28 ⁰ 24' 27.31"
C	E	C+	Patoda	Road	Total	1500	1230	82%		5	.,							
8	Forest Land	CA-TP	Jhajjar/ Jhajjar W/	Jhazgarh Beri	Arjun P.Papri	80 170	68 147		7	5	18.5	7	-	1	E 076 ⁰ 33' 35.95"	N 28 ⁰ 38' 33.33"	E 076 ⁰ 33' 54.66"	N 28 ⁰ 39' 53.41"
9	Forest	CA-TP	Jhazgarh Matanhail/	Road Khachhr	Total P.Papri	250 1900	215 1498	86%	-	6	12	8			E 076 ⁰ 27'	N 20 ⁰	E 076 ⁰ 29' 57.15"	N 28 ⁰ 22
9	Land	CA-IP	Matanhail/	oli Minor	Bakain	100	82		8	6	12	7	-	8	E 076° 27' 53.06"	N 28 ⁰ 35' 2.74"	E. 076 29 57.15"	N 28 ⁰ 33' 57.67
10	Forest	CA-TP	Matanhail Matanhail/	RD 0 to Khachhr	Total P.Papri	2000 1500	1580 1295	79%	6	-	10	8		•	E 076 ⁰ 23'	N 28 ⁰ 35'	E 076 ⁰ 21' 09.10"	N 28º 36' 90.07
10	Land	c	Khanpur/	oli Minor	Bakain	300	238		7	6	11	8	_	0	E 076 23 51.01"	N 28 35 3.04"	E 076 21 09.10	N 28 36 90.07
			Sasroli	RD 20 to tail	Shisham Siras	150	95 32		6	5	10	8						
					Total	2000	1660	83%										
11	Forest Land	CA-TP	Matanhail/ Khanpur/	JLN Feeder	P.Papri Shisham	2000	1826		8	6	10	8	-	13	E 076 ⁰ 28' 55.03"	N 28 ⁰ 28' 3.05"	E 076 ⁰ 28' 54.1"	N 28 ⁰ 26' 41.03'
			Sahlawas	RD 102 to 104.5	Dak	200	152		12	6	12	10						
					Jamun Total	50 3250	36 2925	90%	8	8	12	10						
12	Forest Land	CA-TP	B_garh/ Badli/	KCB Drain	Neem	1250	1087	87%	12.5	6.5	21	12	-	5	E 076 ⁰ 45'	N 28 ⁰ 38' 26.82"	E 076 ⁰ 44' 85.22"	N 28 ⁰ 39' 44.72'
13	Forest	CA-TP	B_garh/	Jahangir	Total Neem	1250 500	1087 425	85%	7.8	5.2	10	7	-	2	06.28" E 076 ⁰ 46'	26.82" N 28 ⁰ 36'	E 076 ⁰ 47' 04.80"	N 28 ⁰ 33' 71.68'
	Land		Badli/	pur 1L	Total	500	425								45.96"	26.95"		
14	Forest Land	CA-TP	B_garh/ B_garh W/	Rewari Khera	Arjun Papri	200 50	168 27		8.2 6.4	5.4 4.2	11	8	-	1				
15	Forest	CA-TP	Chhara B_garh/	Minor GWS	Total	250 350	195 290	78%	7.3	5.2	10.5	6		1.5				
15	Land	CA-IF	B_garh W/	Cannal	Arjun Neem	25	290		11	6.2	24	8	-	1.5				
16	Forest	CA-TP	Assouda B_garh/	West Jua	Total Arjun	375 500	311 400	83% 80%	9.2	6.3	12	8		2				
	Land		B_garh E/	Drain	Total	500	400	00%				0		~				
17	Forest Land	CA-TP	B_garh/ Badli/	Surkhpur Minor	Papri Jamun	220	190 23	85%	7.5	5.3 5.5	10	6	-	1				
			Sidipur		Total	250	213										-	
18	Forest Land	CA-TP	B_garh/ Badli/	Ghubana Minor	Shisham Total	250 250	220 220	88%	7.2	5.2	11	6	-	1	E 076 ⁰ 49' 04.10"	N 28 ⁰ 35' 82.87"	E 076 ⁰ 51' 38.59"	N 28 ⁰ 36' 60.19'
19	Forest Land	CA-TP	Jhajjar/ Jhajjar W/	Rampura Minor	Jamun	1000	780	704	10	2.9	14	8	-	4	E 076 ⁰ 38'	N 28 ⁰ 39'	E 076 ⁰ 39' 05.49"	N 28 ⁰ 37' 57.10'
20	Land Forest	CA-TP	Jhajjar/	Minor Jhajjar	Total Neem	1000 400	780 315	78%	16	8	25	15		6	21.89" E 076 ⁰ 35'	19.49" N 28 ⁰ 43'	E 076° 35' 46.65"	N 28 ⁰ 40' 39.99"
	Land		Beri/ Beri E	Distribut ry RD 0	Arjun Shisham	100	85		10	7	19 19	13			38.52"	24.35"		
_				to 25	Total	1500	845 1245	83%	10	8	19	15						
NT.			ensatory A		n (Tall	22875	19201	######					0	91.50				
Sr.	Type of		Name of) Locatio	Species	Total No.	total No of	Success	Hig	ht (Ft.)	Gurth	1 (cm.)	Targ	et Achieved		G	PS Coordinates	
No	land (Forest/	of Schem	Range/Blo ck/ Beat	n with exact		of Plants	alive Plants	%	Max	Min	Max	Min	Ha.		Star Longitude	t Point		Point Latitude
1	2	3	4	5	10	11	Plants						на. 9	8	Longitude 13	Latitude 14	Longitude 15	Latitude 16
1	Forest Land	NPV / TP	Jhajjar/ Jhajjar W/	Kheri Khumar	Jamun	500	500		8.5	5	10	6	-	2	E 076 ⁰ 37' 59.77"	N 28 ⁰ 39' 39.28"	E 076 ⁰ 37' 22.49"	N 28º 38' 44.93'
			Jhajjar W	Minor	Total	500	500	82%							J9.11	39.28		
2	Forest Land	NPV / TP	Jhajjar/ Jhajjar W/	Surakhp ur	Arjun	250	212		8.9	6.3	12	8.6	-	1	E 076 ⁰ 42'	N 28 ⁰ 38'	E 076 ⁰ 43' 05.87"	N 28º 38' 25.50'
3	Forest	NPV /	Jhajjar/	Beri	Total Arjun	250 250	212 202	85%	9	7	17	10	-	1	24.42" E 076 ⁰ 34'	44.70" N 28 ⁰ 41'	E 076 ⁰ 33' 55.33"	N 28 ⁰ 39' 54.29'
4	Land Forest	TP NPV/	Beri/Beri Jhajjar/	Jhazgarh Jhajjar	Total Shisham	250 200	202 182	81%	7		12	9			24.67"	35.69"		
*	Land	NPV / TP	Jhajjar W/	Babra	Neem	200	183		8.4	4	13	9	-	4	E 076 ⁰ 39' 16.74"	N 28 ⁰ 35' 44.88"	E 076 ⁰ 38' 20.73"	N 28 ⁰ 34' 17.85
			Jhajjar W	Road Km 0 to	P.Papri Total	600 1000	475 840	84%	7	5	18.5	7						
5	Forest	NPV /	Matanhail/	Ladian	Pilkhan/	750	748	0470	8	5	20	10	-	10	E 076 ⁰ 28'	N 28 ⁰ 28'	E 076 ⁰ 26' 52.01"	N 28 ⁰ 29' 52.06
	Land	TP	Matanhail/ Ladian	Minor RD 0 to	Papri Jamun	1000	775		8	4	10	6			51.01"	41.01"		
				4	Arjun	750	627		9	6	22	15						
6	Forest	NPV/	B_garh/	Dariyapu	Total Shisham	2500 250	2150 235	86%	8.2	5.3	13	7		3	E 076 ⁰ 49'	N 28 ⁰ 33'	E 076 ⁰ 50' 95.42"	N 28 ⁰ 32' 76.68
	Land	TP	Badli/ Badli (S)	r Lohat Road	Neem	250	215		7.1	5.2	11	6			93.06"	52.22"		
					Bakain Total	250 750	210 660	88%	7.3	5.3	12	/						
7	Forest Land	NPV / TP	B_garh/ B_garh W/	Rewari Khera	Papri Arjun	250 400	215 356		6.5 8.5	5	12	8	-	4	E 076 ⁰ 44' 69.39"	N 28 ⁰ 41' 59.79"	E 076 ⁰ 45' 06.79"	N 28 ⁰ 39' 53.75'
			Chhara	Kheri	hatisphu	250	205		9.5	5.5	20	13			07.39	39.19		
	i i	1	1	Assara	Bakain	100	74		7.5	5	12	9					1	1
				Road	Total	1000	850	85%	ļ									



List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

- 1. CAMPA- COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION FUND MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING AUTHORITY
- 2. MoEF MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS
- 3. Moef & CC MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE
- 4. CA COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION
- 5. NPV NET PRESENT VALUE
- 6. CAF COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION FUND
- 7. CAG THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL
- 8. GPS GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEMS
- 9. CFP COMMUNITY FORESTRY PROGRAMME

Foreword

The Principal Chief Conservator of forests (PCCF), Haryana, Panchkula engaged Environmental Research, Monitoring & Conservation Society, Lucknow for carry out Monitoring and Evaluation of activities of CAMPA scheme during 2017-18 for CAMPA fund in Haryana vide latter No/CAMPA/18-19/4091 dated 27.02.2019

The conservation, development and other related activities are being carried out in all 21 districts of the state. These activities are carried out by four wing of the Forest Department viz. Territorial, Wildlife and Development Wing.

What is CAMPA?

Compensatory Afforestation Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) is a body constituted by the Central government as a consequence of the Supreme Court's order in 2002. The cost of creating the compensatory forest is borne by the 'User Agency' proposing the forest diversion for its project, which can be a public or private sector enterprise or a government body owning the project. Whenever development projects seek land inside a Reserved Forest or a Protected Area (PA), such as a wildlife sanctuary or a national park, certain levies are imposed by the government on the project proponent (the User Agency) towards compensatory afforestation, additional compensatory afforestation, penal compensatory afforestation, net present value of forestland, catchment area treatment plan funds, etc. From such moneys, a huge corpus of over Rs 42,000 crore has accumulated into accounts of Ad hoc CAMPA, a temporary body set up in 2006 by the Supreme Court to manage such funds.

Background

He Supreme court of India directed in month of October, 2002 that a 'Compensatory Afforestation Fund' (CAF) shall be created in which all the monies received from the user-agencies towards Compensatory Afforestation, additional Compensatory Afforestation, Penal Compensatory Afforestation, Net present value of forest land, catchment area treatment plan funds, etc. shell be deposited.CAF was to compensate for the loss of tangible as well as intangible benefits from the forest lands which were diverted for non-forest use. Such funds were to be used for natural assisted regeneration, forest management, protection infrastructure development, wildlife protection and management, supply of wood and other forest produce saving devices and other allied activates.

Background of CAMPA in Haryana:

Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF), Govt. of India had issued guidelines on 2nd July 2009 for establishing CAMPAs in the States/UTs and putting in place a funding mechanism for enhancing forest and tree cover and conservation and management of wildlife by utilizing funds received towards Compensatory Afforestation (CA), Net Present Value (NPV), etc. currently available with the Ad-hoc CAMPA. The state CAMPA in Haryana was created in the year 2010 vides notification No. 5330-ft-409/511 dated 18-1-2010.

Survival percentage as per Monitoring

Under CAMPA scheme implementing agency has made sincere efforts to carry out the scheme with the active participation of the people in respective districts. All the quantitative and qualitative aspects of the project along with the mechanism and functioning found satisfactory.

The functioning of Range viz Kaithal ,Pundri and Saraswati in Division Kaithal covered under North Circle, Panchkula, based on their performances in terms of formation and representation with special references to their functioning like regularity in holding meeting, decisions processes, and timely fund flow were assessed and found satisfactory. Survival Percentage for Territorial wing for the year-2017-18 is as follows:

Programme	Survival (%) 2017-18	Over All Survival
CA-TP	84.78%	85
Native Species	80.33%	80
Beautification	87%	87
NH	83.59%	84

As the evaluator we had the opportunity to meet and interact with a good number of different groups and individual and officials. *Wing:* - Division *forest Territorial Mrs. Rajiv Tejyan IFS (DFO)* Range viz Kaithal ,Pundri and Saraswati in Division Kaithal. We had meeting with DFO and all three Rang Forest officers (Kaithal- Shri. Anil Sheoran, Pundry – Shri. Rishiraj Vishnoi and Sarswati – Shri. Munir Gupta.

We discussed with all of them regarding monitoring evaluation in the entire division. We could monitor plantation, planted Tube well and fire lines work done in the year of 2017-18.

The overall implementation and performance of the CAMPA SCHEME is quite satisfactory and hence the scheme should be continued.

Sr.	Component	Yes /
No.		No
Α	Compensatory afforestation	Yes
В	Proposal of Works under NPV	Yes
i	Conservation, protection and management of Wildlife and its habitat	No
ii	Research and seed development activities	No
iii	Aided natural regeneration in natural forest to improve density of forest 200 plants per ha.	No
iv	Plantation of tall plantation in linear forests 250 plants per RKM including brush wood	yes
	round fence.	
V	Plantation in ridges in depression areas in linear forests 500 plants per RKM	No
vi	Land reclamation by plantation on farm lands (environmental services) 200 plants per ha.	No
vii	Plantation of tree grooves (environmental services) 19/250 tall plants per tree grooves /	No
	RKM	
Viii	Buildings for frontline staff	No
ix	Training of frontline and ministerial staff	No
X	Capacity building and strengthening of village level forestry institution.	No
Xi	Urban forestry plantation of tall plants in urban areas	No

Chapter - 1 Introduction

District Kaithal, Haryana

Aithal is a city and a municipal council in Kaithal district in the Indian state of Haryana. Kaithal was previously a part of Karnal District and later, Kurukshetra District until 1 November 1989, when it became the headquarters of the Kaithal District of Haryana. Kaithal shares common boundary with Patiala (Punjab), Kurukshetra, Jind and Karnal. Kaithal district is situated in the North-West of the Haryana state. Its North-West boundaries which include Guhla-Cheeka are attached to Punjab State. The average altitude from the sea level is 761 feet approximately. Administratively, the district is under control of Ambala division and it has four tehsils and divided into six development blocks namely Gulha at Cheeka, Kaithal, Pundari, Kalayat, Rajound and Siwan. The district headquarter is at Kaithal. It has four towns namely Kaithal, Cheeka, Kalayat and Pundari.

Location:

Kaithal district of Haryana lies between 29.7857^o North latitudes and 76.3685^o East longitudes. Total geographical area of the district is 2317 sq.km. Administratively, Kaithal is the district Headquarter of the district. It is divided into 4 Tehsils namely Kaithal, Guhla, Pundri and Kalayat.

Climate:

The climate of Kaithal district can be classified as tropical steppe, semi- arid and hot which is mainly dry with very hot summer and cold winter except during monsoon season when moist air of oceanic origin penetrate into the district. There are four seasons in a year. The hot weather season starts from mid March to last week of the June followed by the south west monsoon which lasts up to September. The transition period from September to October forms the post-monsoon season. The winter season starts late in November and remains up to first week of March.

Rainfall:

The normal annual rainfall of the district is 511 mm which is unevenly distributed over the area 30 days. The south west monsoon sets in from last week of June and withdraws in end of September, contributed about 85% of annual rainfall.

River System & Water Resources:

The Ghaggar and Markanda rivers are important seasonal rivers in the district and flows through the northern part of the district covering Guhla block in westerly direction and enters Patiala district of Punjab. River Ghaggar sometimes gets flooded during monsoon and causes extensive damage to crops and property. Besides Sirsa branch which is part of Western Yamuna canal system, is the most important canal passing through the Pundri, Kaithal and Kalayat blocks area. Depletion in ground water resources are the major concern of the district.

Area, Population and demographics:

(As of 2011 India census) The district is having an area of 2317 Sq.Km , which is 5.24 % of total area of the state. The total population of the District is 1074304, (571003 Men and 503301 Women) as per the Census 2011. Population density is 468 people per sq. km.

Males constitute 53.15% of the population and females 46.85%. Kaithal has an average literacy rate of 69.15%, lower than the national average of 74%: male literacy is 77.98%, and female literacy is 59.24%.

Background of CAMPA in Haryana:

Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF), Govt. of India had issued guidelines on 2nd July 2009 for establishing CAMPAs in the States/UTs and putting in place a funding mechanism for enhancing forest and tree cover and conservation and management of wildlife by utilizing funds received towards Compensatory Afforestation (CA), Net Present Value (NPV), etc. currently available with the Ad-hoc CAMPA. The state CAMPA in Haryana was created in the year 2010 vide notification No. 5330-ft-409/511 dated 18-1-2010

Chapter - 2 Description of Intervention

Because natural forests provide a variety of goods and services to different user groups, their importance to each must be clearly understood before making interventions. Natural forests not only act as a savings account for people living in and around them, but they also provide a range of products for subsistence. Before community leaders or other authorities decide to harvest valuable timber species, they should assess the potential of the resources that will remain as these resources provide food, medicines, and wood fuel to residents, especially poor people.

These are the following steps took for forest support intervention:

1. Monitoring of wild life and key corridors:

Conducts camera trapping exercises in key wildlife corridors to assess the usage of these corridors by wildlife, and thereby prove their functionality.

2. Capacity-building of frontline staff and infrastructure support to Forest Departments:

Forest Department conduct training activities and workshops for three focus areas – patrolling, human wildlife conflict, and legal issues pertaining to conservation. Such as anti-poaching issues, crime control, forensic and wildlife management, better and more efficient patrolling methods, anti-poaching combat techniques etc.

3. Reducing forest dependence:

The division is working in villages in wildlife corridors to reduce their dependence on forest resources such as fuel wood. These villages have been introduced to alternate sources of energy such as biogas. Villagers are encouraged to stall feed their cattle, which helps in the collection of dung, can be used in the biogas.

4. Policy and advocacy:

We work towards promoting broad-based support for conservation by involving the Forest Department, local political leaders and communities. Using the results of our scientific research and studies in the area, we advocate for the adoption of policies favorable to conservation measures, and in many cases stopping developmental activities that would have an irreversible negative impact on the habitat and its wildlife. Our efforts have resulted in the construction of smart infrastructure in the area, which includes construction of underpasses along with roads for wildlife to pass through unharmed. We assist the Forest Department in developing management plans that include components of corridor conservation, which is a key conservation requirement for this landscape.

5. Raising awareness among local communities:

The division conducts frequent awareness programs for school children as well as members of the local communities, informing and educating them about the importance of wildlife and forests, as well as living in harmony with wildlife.

Chapter- 3

COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION FUND MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING AUTHORITY

INFORMATION ABOUT THE CAMPA SCHEME / PROJECT

1. Short title, extent and commencement.-

- (1) These rules may be called the compensatory Afforestation Fund Rules, 2018.
- (2) They shall extend to the whole of India expect the state of Jammu and Kashmir.
- (3) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.
- 2. Definition.- In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires.-
- a) "Act" means the compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016
- b) "annual plan of operations" means the annual plan for physical activities and financial provisions approved by the National Authority or state Authority as the case may be, which described milestone, conditions for success and explains how, a strategic annual plan will be put into operations during the financial year in given budgetary term, and containing inter alia, brief description, estimated cost, basis for cost estimation, agency identified for execution and time schedule of each activity to be executed from state Fund during a year;
- c) "assisted natural regeneration" means a process by which forests are restocked by trees that develop from seeds which fall and germinate in situ by providing assistance in such process and planting seedlings wherever required;
- d) "artificial regeneration" means a mechanism for establishing a new forest by planting seedlings or by direct seeding;
- e) **"Forest Department"** means the Department of the state Government dealing with matters relating to conservation and management of forests and wildlife;
- f) "compensatory levies" means mandatory deposits in Indian rupees to be made in the National Fund and State Fund as specified in the approval granted under the provisions of the Forests (conservation) Act 1980 (69 of 1980) and the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 (53 of 1972) and the rules made thereunder and all deposits in compliance of various court orders for diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes which include the costs for the purpose of compensatory afforestation and penal compensatory afforestation, net present value of the forest land diverted, cost of wildlife management plan, cost of catchment area treatment plan and other similar cost;
- g) "committed activities" means those activities which have to be undertaken from the National Fund and State Fund which have been approved by the concerned authority under the forest conservation Act 1980 (69 of 1980) to be implemented as referred in the said approval such as compensatory afforestation, catchment area treatment plan wildlife management plan etc.
- h) "community forest management plan" means the annual plan for physical activities and financial provisions approved by the village community having control over the land other natural resources and described milestone, conditions for success and explains how , a strategic plan will be put into operation during the financial year in given budgetary term containing, inter alia, brief description, estimated cost, basis for cost estimation, agency identified for execution and time schedule of each activity to be executed from a State Fund during a year;
- i) **"Divisional Forest Officer"** means a functional administrative head of the unit of establishment in the state to manage the forest division under his jurisdiction;
- j) **"entry point activities"** means a set of works identified and executed as a part of community mobilization process to get more and more participation of the community in the forest management;
- k) "financial year" means year commencing on the 1st April in a calendar year;
- "frontline year" means employees of state Forest Department up to the level of Forest Range who are in direct contact with the public;
- m) "Gram sabha" has the same meaning as assigned to it in clause (b) of article 243 of the constitution;
- n) **"ministerial staff"** means Government servant of a subordinate services whose duties are entirely clerical, and any other class of servant specifically defined as such by general specific order of the Government;

- o) "nurseries and other planting stock production facilities" means modern and state of art nurseries, seed production areas, seedling seed orchards, vegetative multiplication gardens and such other planting stocks production facilities for the purpose of producing quality planting material and seedling for plantation;
- p) "permissible activities" means those activities which can be executed with National Fund and State Fund;
- q) "prohibited activities" means those activities which can't be executed with National Fund and State Fund;
- r) **"Range officer"** means the functional administrative in-charge of the unit establishment in the state to manage the forest range under his jurisdiction;
- s) **"Rescue Centre"** means an establishment for the long-term care of animal specified in the schedules to the wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 as defined in the Recognition of Zoo Rules, 2009;
- t) "section" means section of the act;
- u) "site specific activities" means activities which have been approved by the concerned authority under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act to be implemented on specified location referred to in the said approval such as compensatory afforestation, catchment area treatment plan, wildlife management plan, etc.
- v) "silvi culture operations" means the activities and practice of controlling the establishment, growth, composition, health, and quality of forests to meet diverse needs and values;
- w) "soil and moisture conservation works" means physical works undertaken for in situ conservation of soil and moisture;
- x) "third party monitoring" means monitoring and evaluation of works executed national fund and state Fund by the parties which are external to a project's direct beneficiary chain and management structure having no conflict of interest on parameters of evaluation as determined by central Government over and above the baseline to assess whether desired social, environmental or other impacts are being achieved ans undesirable impacts avoided;
- y) **"Van sanrakshansamiti or Village forest committee"** means a committee constituted for joint forest management by the competent authority in the state;
- "working plan" means the management plan of forest land prepared under "National Working Plan Code" made by the ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate change for sustainable management of forests and biodiversity in India;
- aa) **"Zoo and wildlife safari"** means an establishment as referred in the recognition of Zoo Rules, 2009 made under the wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 (53 of 1972);
- bb) Words and expressions used and not defined in these rules but defined in the compensatory Afforestation Fund Act 2016 (38 of 2016), the India Forest Act 1972 (16 of 1972), Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 (53of 1972) Forest Conservation Act 1980 (69 of 1980) and the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (2 of 2007) shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in those Acts.
- **3.** Management of the National Fund.- The National fund shall be managed according to the provisions of Government Accounting Rule 1990 and the General Financial Rules, 2017 as applicable from time to time and in accordance with the accounting procedure prepared under section 7.
- 4. Management of State Fund.- The State Fund shall be managed according to provisions of the State Financial Rules or any such rules applicable from time to time in the State and in accordance with the accounting procedure notified by the State Government /Union Territory and as per the guidelines issued by the national authority.

5. Manner of utilization of net present value and penal net present value.-

- 1) The monies received toward net present value and penal net present value deposited in State Fund shall be used in a manner prescribed in sub rule (2).
- 2) Eighty per cent of the net present value NPV shall, in a financial year, be used for following permissible activities for the forest and wildlife management in the state, namely:-
- a) Assisted natural regeneration ;
- b) Artificial regeneration (by plantations);
- c) Silvi culture operations in forests;
- d) Protection of plantations and forests;
- e) Pest and disease control in forest;
- f) Forest fire prevention and control operations;
- g) Soil and moisture conservation works in the forest;
- h) Improvement of wildlife habitat as prescribed in the approved wildlife management plan/working plan;
- i) Relocation of villages from protected areas;

- j) Planting and rejuvenation of forest cover on non-forest land falling in wildlife corridors;
- k) Establishment, operations and maintenance of animal rescue center, and veterinary treatment facilities for wild animals;
- I) Supply of food and other forest produce saving devices as specified by the National Authority from time to time;
- 3) Twenty per cent of the net present value shall in a financial year, shall be utilized for strengthening of the forest and wildlife related infrastructure, capacity building of the personnel of state Forest Department s and other associated agencies and organizations involved in utilization of these monies, as per prioritized by the state Government for execution in forest and nom-forest areas and included in the Annual Plan of Operations for the financial year under consideration.
- 4) The permissible activities to be undertaken for the purpose of sub-rule (3) shall include the following, namely:-
- a) Establishment, up-gradation and maintenance of modern nurseries and other planting stock production facilities with state of arts facilities for production of quality planting material;
- b) Purchase and maintenance of equipment or devices used for communication and information technology, survey, mapping and forest fire control for the purpose of protection of forest and wildlife;
- c) Construction, up-gradation and maintenance of inspection paths, forest roads in forest area, fire lines, watch towers, check posts, timber depots;
- d) Construction of residential and official building in forests for concerned staffs up to the rank of Range Officers deployed for protection of forest and wildlife;
- e) Engagement of local people or labors to assists regular staff of State Forest Department for works for protection of forest and wildlife undertaken from State Fund;
- f) Survey and mapping of forest areas for compensatory afforestation works, soil and moisture conservation, catchment area treatment and wildlife management for preparing annual plans to be executed from the state Fund;
- g) Concurrent monitoring and evaluation of works including third party monitoring of works undertaken from state Fund
- h) Awareness for forestry and allied activities undertaken from the State fund;
- i) Entry point activities undertaken in forest fringe villages for execution of programme to be undertaken from the state Fund;
- j) Distribution of planting stock for promotion of trees outside forest on government lands promoted by state government;

Providing that in case the activities referred to in sub rules (2) and (4) are to be undertaken in the forest land under the administrative control of the forest Department, then the said activities shall be carried out as per the working plan prepared under national Working plan Code and approved by competent authority;

Providing further that the said activities over forest land under the control of state Forest Department and being managed as per the working plan with participation of local people shall be taken up in consultation with the Gram Sabha or *Van SanrakshanSamitior* Village Forest Committee as the case may be, and shall be in consonance with the provisions of the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest rights) Act, 2006 (2 of 2007) and the guidelines issued thereunder, wherever applicable;

Provided also that in case the said activities are to be undertaken in areas not covered by the approved working plan then they shall be taken up in consultation with concerned Gram Sabha or Van SanrakshanSamiti or Village Forest Committee or any authority having jurisdiction over that area, as the case may be, and shall be in consonance with the provisions of the scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 and guidelines issued thereunder, wherever applicable;

- 5) While preparing the annual plan of operation for activities under rule 5, priority shall be given to under5taken identified activities in those villages which have been affected due to diversion of forest land.
- 6) The monies referred in sub rule (1) shall not be used for following activities, namely
- a) Payment of salary, travelling allowances, medical expenses, etc. to regular employees of the state Forest Department for implementing programme in various forest divisions undertaken from the State Fund.
- b) Undertaking foreign visits;
- c) Payment for legal services for defending cases filed in Tribunals or Courts not related to the management of the State Authority;
- d) Purchase of vehicles or staff cars for officers and heavy vehicles and machines for the state Forest Department for implementing programme in various forest divisions undertaken from the state Fund;
- e) Construction of residential and official building for officers above Forest Range Officers of the State Forest Department for implementing programmes in various forest division undertaken from the State Fund;
- f) Leasing, hiring and purchase of land for afforestation purposes

- Purchase of furniture, office equipment, fixtures including air conditioners, and generator sets for residences and offices of the State Forest department for implementing programmes in various divisions undertaken from the state Fund;
- h) Mandatory afforestation as per the working plan in the forest in blanks created by commercial felling of trees for revenue generation undertaken under working plans prescription;
- Undertaking forest and wildlife conservation and other activities undertaken under other schemes of the Government for the purpose of part financing the scheme for completing left over works or complementary works of such schemes.
- j) Establishment, expansion and up-gradation of Zoo and wildlife safari.

Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF). Govt. of India had issued guidelines on 2nd July, 2009 for establishing CAMPAs in the States/UTs. The State Compensatory Afforestation Fund management and Planning Authority, Haryana Known as State CAMPA. Haryana was constituted in **2010 vide notification No. 5330-ft-409/511 dated 18-1-2010** in accordance with the guidelines of the Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF), Govt. of India

What is CAMPA?

The conservation development and other related activities are being carried out in all 21 districts of the state. These activities are carried out by four wings of the Forest Department viz. Territorial, Community Forestry, Wildlife and Development wings. Territorial wing has four circles, Community Forestry two, Wildlife two and Development wing two circles. There are 21 Territorial Divisions seven Community Forestry Divisions, four Wildlife Divisions and four Development Divisions. Thus there are 35 divisions who carried out various activities with CAMPA Funds.

Major activities include plantations under different models; conservation, protection and management of wildlife and its habitat within and outside protected areas; research and tree improvements; soil and water conservation development of infrastructures; capacity building and other activities.

Aims and Objectives:

State CAMPA shall seed to promote

1. Conservation protection, regeneration and management of existing natural forests.

2. Conservation, protection and management of wildlife and its habitat within and outside protected area including the consolidation of the protected areas.

3. Compensatory Afforestation.

4. Environmental services, which includes

a. Provision of goods such as wood, non-timber forest product, Fuel fodder, water and Provision of services such as grazing, tourism. Wildlife protection and life support.

b. Regulating services such as climate regulation, disease control, flood moderation. Detoxification, carbon sequestration and health of soils, air and water regimes.

c. Non-material benefits obtained from eco-system, spiritual, recreational, aesthetic. Inspiration, educational and symbiotic.

d. Supporting such other services necessary for the production of eco-system services, biodiversity nutrient cycling and primary production.

4. Research, training and capacity building

5. Environment Protection and Sustainable Forest Management

Problem to be addressed:

The area under this district have nearly every type of soils but the maximum areas is under alkaline category. The major species planted in these areas are Dalbergia sissoo, Acacia nilotica, hybird, Azadirachta indica, Albizia procera, Delonix regia, Cassia siames. Melia azadirachta, Terminalia arjuna etc. However, the distribution depends upon the edaphic factor, although other species are also present in small patches or in scattered form. The areas have failed to regenerate due to adverse soils having high content of salts and waterlogged area. Excessive grazing and biotic pressure and inappropriate technique of plantations.

Poor people earn their livelihood by selling products of domestic animals, like milk. Meat and wool. They keep large herds of cattle. It has resulted in a huge increase in grazing pressure on forest areas. Because of pressure land is available for grazing, therefore, grazing by cattle and browsing by sheep and goats is quite serious **Problem in the plantation sites.**

The degree of damage depends upon weather conditions and incidence of grazing and browsing. All the economically important species like shisham and eucalyptus are highly susceptible to fire and the plantations are damaged more or less completely after break out of a single fire.

Planned Output and General Objectives of Management

The various components of the project, which have been proposed to be carried out during the project period area as follows:

- 1. People participation
- 2. Micro planning
- 3. Compensatory Afforestation and Net Present Value
- 4. Natural regeneration
- 5. Pasture development
- 6. Plantations under different models
- 7. Technology extension
- 8. Conservation, protection and management of wildlife and its habitat
- 9. Soil and water conservation
- 10. Development of infrastructure, capacity building and other activities
- 11. Monitoring and evaluation

The objectives of the management for this plan period is as under:

To conserve and extend the existing forest and vegetative cover in the district of kaithal for soil and moisture conservation and to preserve the natural biodiversity.

- A. To improve the growing stock by protection, regeneration and planning of local indigenous species.
- B. To conserve the forest habitats critical to biodiversity and protection of eco-system.

- C. To protect the wildlife by providing them shelter and food.
- D. To increase carbon sequestration by the forest fauna to mitigate the adverse effects of climate change.
- E. To turn the irregular forest into normal forest with all age gradation, to provide forest produce at sustained basis and make logging planning easier.
- F. To provide employment opportunities to the rural people living near these forests.
- G. To encourage the plantation and sustainable harvesting of NTFPs.
- H. To encourage people's participation, especially with involvement of women and weaker sections wherever possible in forest management as per Natural Forest Policy, 1988.

Chapter- 4 Evaluation Scope and Objectives

Evaluation Scope:

All projects taken up under CAMPA related to afforestation, soil and moisture conservation, habitat improvement and the like need to be evaluated This evaluation was mainly focused on ascertaining the survival rate of planted seedlings in the plantations. Coverage of all other works was also taken up. As a result, evaluating the afforestation models under CAMPA needs to account for the diverse plantation models taken up in the different Eco regions of the country having a wide gradient of local site conditions.

Objectives:

- Whether the diversion of forest land for non-forest was permitted as per extant laws and all condition in this regard were complied with;
- Whether measures taken for conservation, afforestation and preservation of forest lands consequent to diversion of portions of these lands for non-forest use were as per provisos of extant legislation, rules and Supreme Court judgment in this regards;
- Whether the collection, utilization, monitoring, accounting and the arrangement for safeguarding of compensatory afforestation funds was in compliance with applicable legislation, rules and Supreme Court judgments permitting diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes;
- Whether proper financial procedures had been followed in investing funds.

Chapter- 5 Evaluation Approach

The evaluation work was conducted by team of **Environment Research**, **Monitoring & Conservation Society** under the guidance of our expert.Mr. Deo Prakash The evaluation aimed to examine the entire work done under the CAMPA project in the year of 2017-18 in Kaithal division.

The evaluation took place in Kaithal district in the month of *Fabury 2019* the team reviewed all the work implemented under the CAMPA project. We could monitor plantation, planted Tube well and fire lines work done in the year of 2017-18.

Monitoring Evaluation

As the evaluator we had the opportunity to meet and interact with a good number of different groups and individual and officials. *Wing:* - Division *forest Territorial Mrs. Rajiv Tejyan IFS (DFO)* Range viz Kaithal ,Pundri and Saraswati in Division Kaithal. We had meeting with DFO and all three Rang Forest officers (Kaithal-Shri. Anil Sheoran, Pundry – Shri. Rishiraj Vishnoi and Sarswati – Shri. Munir Gupta.

We monitored and evaluated various wings which are Range viz Kaithal ,Pundri and Saraswati in Division Kaithal . During our evaluation we could discuss regarding monitoring with various officer from different wings and ranges. We could monitor plantation, planted done in the year of 2017-18

- a) We could reach out to every site wherever the CAMPA project work was done.
- b) The range officer, forester and forest guard accompanied us during the evaluation.
- c) The work done under the CAMPA project found satisfactory.
- d) Also we have enclosed the photographs of various sites visited.

Overall we found that the CAMPA work done under Kaithal was satisfactory.

Key approach of the CAMPA project is to :-

- a) Raising awareness among participants.
- b) Increasing participants of SC/ST, women, backward community and farmers.
- c) Capacity Building of all the project participants and beneficiary.

Chapter**-6** <u>Data Analysis</u>

The plantation carried out during 2017-18by the Territorial Forest Division Kaithal, are as follows: **WING: Territorial Forest Division Kaithal**

YEAR: 2017-18 (Details in Annexure: A)

Туре	Hectare		RKM		Total Plant Plantation / Planted	Rs. (Amt. in lacks)		
	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements	/ Flamed	Target	Achievements	
CA TP			20	120	23200			
Native Speci es	30	30	-	-	6000			
NH			75	75	24750			
Beaut ificati on			10	10	7500			
Total	30	30	105	105	61450			

Note: - Financial target achievement details are in annexure A

Findings and Conclusions:

- 1. Plantation was found in less in numbers than as budgeted.
- 2. Plantation journal was found satisfactory.
- 3. Maintenance of plantation was found good and up to mark and satisfactory.

TERRITORIAL PLANTATION

- 1. It was found that Stray animals' causes harm the plantation badly.
- 2. Farmers have practice of destroying the roots of crop by fire.
- 3. Farmers have practice of destroy the plantation at the boarder of the field.
- 4. Lack of rain, inappropriate land causes loss in plant survival.

Suggestion for improvement and recommendations:

In order to improve the performance of the plantation the following suggestion have been made:-

- 1. There should be protection from grazing and browsing of animals along road side and canal sides.
- 2. Cultural operations should be done timely and properly.
- 3. To control the fire timely intervention should be made annually
- 4. Plantation journal should be maintained and checked by officials.
- 5. Maintenance should be improved by proper inspection and keeping proper records.

Technological Points:

- 1. Good quality seeding should be planted.
- 2. Attention should be paid for water harvesting and Drip water harvesting and moisture conservation as most of the plantations have been done in moisture deficit conditions.
- 3. Beating up should be done with original species.
- 4. Cultural operations should be done timely.

Administrative Points:

- 1. There should be timely release of funds.
- 2. The Target of plantation should be given in advance to field level officers
- 3. Plantations raised should be maintained for more than six years.
- 4. Villagers should be provided incentives for maintenance of the plantations.

Observation

I All this target was diverted Wide PCCF Latter no Admin-D-3-8245 (1720 Dt-8-8-18 in faver PWD Haryana only 300 Plants Left out of 2500 from this CA-TP Target 10 RKM Karnal Kaithal Road (42-49 KM. L&R

All this target was diverted Wide PCCF Latter no Admin-D-3-8245 (1720 Dt-8-8-18 in faver PWD Haryana only No Plants Left from this CA-TP Target 8 RKM Karnal Kaithal Road (49-54KM. L&R)

All this target was diverted Wide PCCF Latter no Admin-D-3-8245 (1720 Dt-8-8-18 in faver PWD Haryana only 400 Plants Left out of 3000 from this CA-TP Target 12 RKM Karnal Kaithal Road (57-66 KM. L&R



:	KAITHAL
:	2018-19
:	Kaithal
:	Kaithal New By-pass 0-4 L & R
:	N.H. Plantation
:	34- RKM





Division Name	:	KAITHAL
Year	:	2018-19
Range	:	Kaithal
Site Name	:	Dhand Road to Khanoda 0-4 L & R
Component	:	CA-TP
Target	:	1.50 Hectare



Division Name	:	KAITHAL
Year	:	2018-19
Range	:	Kaithal
Site Name	:	N.K. Railway Line K.M. 50-52 L & R
Component	:	CA – Small Plant
Target	:	7.50 Hectare



-5

Division Name	:	KAITHAL
Year	:	2018-19
Range	:	Pundri
Site Name	:	Fatehpur Escape C
Component	:	NPV-TP
Target	:	20 RKM



Division Name	:	KAITHAL
Year	:	2018-19
Range	:	Pundri
Site Name	:	Ambala Hisar Road (Kaithal By-pass)
		K.M. 84.1 – 88.5
Component	:	NPV-NH
Target	:	12 R.K.M
Range Site Name Component	::	Pundri Ambala Hisar Road (Kaithal By-pass) K.M. 84.1 – 88.5 NPV-NH



Division Name	:	KAITHAL
Year	:	2018-19
Range	:	Kaithal
Site Name	:	Padla Guhna Road to Dhundrehri Road
		0-6 L & R
Component	:	NPV-TP
Target	:	8 RKM



:	KAITHAL
:	2018-19
:	Kaithal
:	Padla Guhna Road to Dhundrehri Road
	0-6 L & R
:	NPV-TP
:	8 RKM
	: : :



:	KAITHAL
:	2018-19
:	Kaithal
:	Franswala t o Kutubpur Road 0-2 L & R
	0-6 L & R
:	NPV-TP
:	4 RKM
	:



Division Name	:	KAITHAL
Year	:	2018-19
Range	:	Kaithal
Site Name	:	Kaithal New By Pass 15 – 22 L & R
Component	:	NPV-NH
Target	:	36 RKM



Division Name	:	KAITHAL
Year	:	2018-19
Range	:	Kaithal
Site Name	:	Titram to Kleram Road 0-4 L & R
Component	:	NPV-TP
Target	:	7 RKM



Division Name	:	KAITHAL
Year	:	2018-19
Range	:	Saraswati
Site Name	:	R.F. Bichhian Rect. No. 53, 55, 56
Component	:	NPV-Native Species @ 500 Plants Per Ha.
Target	:	15 Hect.



Division Name	:	KAITHAL
Year	:	2018-19
Range	:	Saraswati
Site Name	:	R.F. Kakyor Rect. No. 28, 29
Component	:	NPV-Native Species
Target	:	10 Hect.



Division Name	:	KAITHAL
Year	:	2018-19
Range	:	Saraswati
Site Name	:	R.F. Nauch Rect. No. 34, 35
Component	:	NPV-Native Species
Target	:	10 Hect.



Division Name	:	KAITHAL
Year	:	2018-19
Range	:	Saraswati
Site Name	:	Gaggar Bundh RD 99-112 L & R
Component	:	NPV-TP
Target	:	7 RKM



Division Name	:	KAITHAL
Year	:	2018-19
Range	:	Saraswati
Site Name	:	A ground Majri Road
Component	:	NPV-TP
Target	:	3 RKM



Division Name	:	KAITHAL
Year	:	2018-19
Range	:	Saraswati
Site Name	:	Majri Padtha Road
Component	:	NPV-TP
Target	:	3 RKM



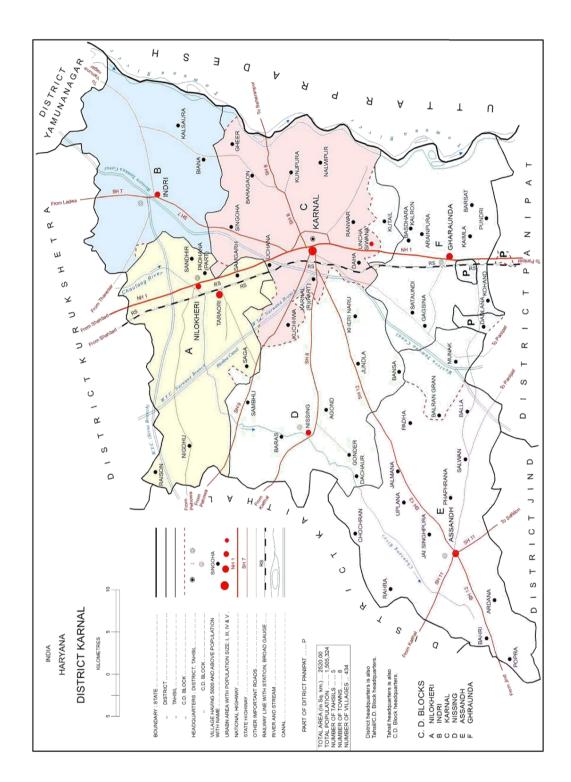
Division Name	:	KAITHAL
Year	:	2018-19
Range	:	Saraswati
Site Name	:	R.F.Kublikheera Rect No. 43, 44
Component	:	CA-TP
Target	:	10 Hect.

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

- 1. CAMPA- COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION FUND MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING AUTHORITY
- 2. MoEF MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS
- 3. Moef & CC MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE
- 4. CA COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION
- 5. NPV NET PRESENT VALUE
- 6. CAF COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION FUND
- 7. CAG THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL
- 8. GPS GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEMS
- 9. CFP COMMUNITY FORESTRY PROGRAMME

Foreword

The Principal Chief Conservator of forests (PCCF), Haryana, Panchkula engaged Environmental Research, Monitoring & Conservation Society, Lucknow for carry out Monitoring and Evaluation of activities of CAMPA scheme during 2014-15 and 2015-16 for CAMPA fund in Haryana vide latter No/CAMPA/18-19/4091 dated

27.02.2019

The conservation, development and other related activities are being carried out in all 21 districts of the state. These activities are carried out by four wing of the Forest Department viz. Territorial,, Wildlife and Development Wing.

What is CAMPA?

Compensatory Afforestation Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) is a body constituted by the Central government as a consequence of the Supreme Court's order in 2002. The cost of creating the compensatory forest is borne by the 'User Agency' proposing the forest diversion for its project, which can be a public or private sector enterprise or a government body owning the project. Whenever development projects seek land inside a Reserved Forest or a Protected Area (PA), such as a wildlife sanctuary or a national park, certain levies are imposed by the government on the project proponent (the User Agency) towards compensatory afforestation, additional compensatory afforestation, penal compensatory afforestation, net present value of forestland, catchment area treatment plan funds, etc. From such moneys, a huge corpus of over Rs 42,000 crore has accumulated into accounts of Ad hoc CAMPA, a temporary body set up in 2006 by the Supreme Court to manage such funds.

Background of CAMPA in Haryana:

Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF), Govt. of India had issued guidelines on 2nd July 2009 for establishing CAMPAs in the States/UTs and putting in place a funding mechanism for enhancing forest and tree cover and conservation and management of wildlife by utilizing funds received towards Compensatory Afforestation (CA), Net Present Value (NPV), etc. currently available with the Ad-hoc CAMPA. The state CAMPA in Haryana was created in the year 2010 vide notification No. 5330-ft-409/511 dated 18-1-2010.

Under CAMPA scheme implementing agency has made sincere efforts to carry out the scheme with the active participation of the people in all respective districts. All the quantitative and qualitative aspects of the project along with the mechanism and functioning found satisfactory.

Survival percentage as per Monitoring and Evaluation

The functioning of Range viz Asandh, Indri and Karnal in Division Karnal covered under Central Circle, Rohtak, based on their performances in terms of formation and representation with special references to their functioning like regularity in holding meeting, decisions processes, and timely fund flow were assessed and found satisfactory. Survival Percentage for Territorial wing for the year-2017-18 is as follows:

Programme	Survival (%) 2017-18	Over All Survival
NPV-TP	82.10	82
Total	82.10	82

As the evaluator we had the opportunity to meet and interact with a good number of different groups and individual and officials. *Wing:* - Division *forest Territorial* Shri. Vijender Singh HFS (DFO) Range forest officer Karanal Shri. Subhash , Range forest officer Indri Shri. Ranpal Singh and Range forest officer Asandh Shri. Surender Pal

We discussed with all of them regarding monitoring evaluation in the entire division. We could monitor plantation, work done in the year of 2017-18.

The overall implementation and performance of the CAMPA SCHEME is quite satisfactory and hence the scheme should be continued.

Sr.	Component	Yes /
No.		No
Α	Compensatory afforestation	Yes
В	Proposal of Works under NPV	Yes
i	Conservation, protection and management of Wildlife and its habitat	No
ii	Research and seed development activities	No
iii	Aided natural regeneration in natural forest to improve density of forest 200 plants per ha.	Yes
iv	Plantation of tall plantation in linear forests 250 plants per RKM including brush wood round fence.	yes
V	Plantation in ridges in depression areas in linear forests 500 plants per RKM	No
vi	Land reclamation by plantation on farm lands (environmental services) 200 plants per ha.	No
vii	Plantation of tree grooves (environmental services) 19/250 tall plants per tree grooves / RKM	No
Viii	Buildings for frontline staff	No
ix	Training of frontline and ministerial staff	No
х	Capacity building and strengthening of village level forestry institution.	No
Xi	Urban forestry plantation of tall plants in urban areas	No

Chapter - 1 Introduction

District Karnal, Haryana

arnal district is one of the 21 districts of Haryana state in northern India. Karnal town is the administrative headquarters of the district. It is one of the 21 Districts which constitute the National Capital Region (NCR) of India. The district is named after the town of Karnal which according to legends owes its name to Raja Karna who, although an elder brother of the Pandavas born to Kunti of God Sun before marriage, was a very close associate of Duryodhana and fought for him in the great Mahabharata war. A tank in the city also bears the name Karna Tal and a town gate is called Karna gate after him. The average altitude from the sea level is 630 feet approximately. Major towns in the district are Assandh, Gharaunda,Nilokheri, karnal itself , Indri .

Location:

Karnal district of Haryana lies between 29.7820^o North latitudes and 76.9182^o East longitudes. Total geographical area of the district is 2520 Sq.Km. Administratively; Karnal is the district Headquarter of the district. The district area is bounded on western side kaitha district, North side by Kurukshetra and Yamuna Nagar and UP at East Side.

Area, Population and Demographics:

(As of 2011 India census) The district is having an area of 2520 Sq.Km, which is 5.69 % of total area of the state. The total population of the District is 1505324, (797712 Men and 707612 Women) as per the Census 2011. Population density is 597 people per sq. km. Males constitute 53% of the population and females 47%.

Climate and Rainfalls:

The climate of Karnal district can be classified as tropical steppe, semiarid and hot which is mainly characterized by the extreme dryness of the Air except during monsoon months. During three months of south west monsoon from last week of June to September, the moist air of oceanic penetrate into the district and causes high humidity, cloudiness and monsoon rainfall. The period from October to December constitutes post monsoon season. The cold weather season prevails from January to the beginning of March and followed by the hot weather or summer season which prevails up to the last week of June.

Rainfall:

The normal annual rainfall in Karnal district is about 547 mm spread over 27 days. The south west monsoon sets in the last week of June and withdraws towards the end of September and contributes about 85% of the annual rainfall. July and August are the wettest months 15% of the annual rainfall occurs during the non-monsoon months in the wake of thunder storms and western disturbances.

Background of CAMPA in Haryana:

Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF), Govt. of India had issued guidelines on 2nd July 2009 for establishing CAMPAs in the States/UTs and putting in place a funding mechanism for enhancing forest and tree cover and conservation and management of wildlife by utilizing funds received towards Compensatory Afforestation (CA), Net Present Value (NPV), etc. currently available with the Ad-hoc CAMPA. The state CAMPA in Haryana was created in the year 2010 vide notification No. 5330-ft-409/511 dated 18-1-2010.

Chapter - 2 Description of Intervention

Because natural forests provide a variety of goods and services to different user groups, their importance to each must be clearly understood before making interventions. Natural forests not only act as a savings account for people living in and around them, but they also provide a range of products for subsistence. Before community leaders or other authorities decide to harvest valuable timber species, they should assess the potential of the resources that will remain as these resources provide food, medicines, and wood fuel to residents, especially poor people.

These are the following steps took for forest support intervention:

1. Monitoring of wild life and key corridors:

2. Conducts camera trapping exercises in key wildlife corridors to assess the usage of these corridors by wildlife, and thereby prove their functionality.

3. Capacity-building of frontline staff and infrastructure support to Forest Departments:

Forest Department conduct training activities and workshops for three focus areas – patrolling, human wildlife conflict, and legal issues pertaining to conservation. Such as anti-poaching issues, crime control, forensic and wildlife management, better and more efficient patrolling methods, anti-poaching combat techniques etc.

4. Reducing forest dependence:

The division is working in villages in wildlife corridors to reduce their dependence on forest resources such as fuel wood. These villages have been introduced to alternate sources of energy such as biogas. Villagers are encouraged to stall feed their cattle, which helps in the collection of dung, can be used in the biogas.

5. Policy and advocacy:

We work towards promoting broad-based support for conservation by involving the Forest Department, local political leaders and communities. Using the results of our scientific research and studies in the area, we advocate for the adoption of policies favorable to conservation measures, and in many cases stopping developmental activities that would have an irreversible negative impact on the habitat and its wildlife. Our efforts have resulted in the construction of smart infrastructure in the area, which includes construction of underpasses along with roads for wildlife to pass through unharmed. We assist the Forest Department in developing management plans that include components of corridor conservation, which is a key conservation requirement for this landscape.

6. Raising awareness among local communities:

The division conducts frequent awareness programs for school children as well as members of the local communities, informing and educating them about the importance of wildlife and forests, as well as living in harmony with wildlife.

Chapter- 3

COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION FUND MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING AUTHORITY

INFORMATION ABOUT THE CAMPA SCHEME / PROJECT

1. Short title, extent and commencement.-

- (1) These rules may be called the compensatory Afforestation Fund Rules, 2018.
- (2) They shall extend to the whole of India expect the state of Jammu and Kashmir.
- (3) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.
- 2. Definition.- In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires.-
- a) "Act" means the compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016
- b) "annual plan of operations" means the annual plan for physical activities and financial provisions approved by the National Authority or state Authority as the case may be, which described milestone, conditions for success and explains how, a strategic annual plan will be put into operations during the financial year in given budgetary term, and containing inter alia, brief description, estimated cost, basis for cost estimation, agency identified for execution and time schedule of each activity to be executed from state Fund during a year;
- c) "assisted natural regeneration" means a process by which forests are restocked by trees that develop from seeds which fall and germinate in situ by providing assistance in such process and planting seedlings wherever required;
- d) "artificial regeneration" means a mechanism for establishing a new forest by planting seedlings or by direct seeding;
- e) **"Forest Department"** means the Department of the state Government dealing with matters relating to conservation and management of forests and wildlife;
- f) "compensatory levies" means mandatory deposits in Indian rupees to be made in the National Fund and State Fund as specified in the approval granted under the provisions of the Forests (conservation) Act 1980 (69 of 1980) and the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 (53 of 1972) and the rules made thereunder and all deposits in compliance of various court orders for diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes which include the costs for the purpose of compensatory afforestation and penal compensatory afforestation, net present value of the forest land diverted, cost of wildlife management plan, cost of catchment area treatment plan and other similar cost;
- g) "committed activities" means those activities which have to be undertaken from the National Fund and State Fund which have been approved by the concerned authority under the forest conservation Act 1980 (69 of 1980) to be implemented as referred in the said approval such as compensatory afforestation, catchment area treatment plan wildlife management plan etc.
- h) "community forest management plan" means the annual plan for physical activities and financial provisions approved by the village community having control over the land other natural resources and described milestone, conditions for success and explains how , a strategic plan will be put into operation during the financial year in given budgetary term containing, inter alia, brief description, estimated cost, basis for cost estimation, agency identified for execution and time schedule of each activity to be executed from a State Fund during a year;
- i) **"Divisional Forest Officer"** means a functional administrative head of the unit of establishment in the state to manage the forest division under his jurisdiction;
- j) **"entry point activities"** means a set of works identified and executed as a part of community mobilization process to get more and more participation of the community in the forest management;
- k) "financial year" means year commencing on the 1st April in a calendar year;
- "frontline year" means employees of state Forest Department up to the level of Forest Range who are in direct contact with the public;
- m) "Gram sabha" has the same meaning as assigned to it in clause (b) of article 243 of the constitution;
- n) **"ministerial staff"** means Government servant of a subordinate services whose duties are entirely clerical, and any other class of servant specifically defined as such by general specific order of the Government;
- o) "nurseries and other planting stock production facilities" means modern and state of art nurseries, seed production areas, seedling seed orchards, vegetative multiplication gardens and such other planting stocks

production facilities for the purpose of producing quality planting material and seedling for plantation;

- p) "permissible activities" means those activities which can be executed with National Fund and State Fund;
- q) "prohibited activities" means those activities which can't be executed with National Fund and State Fund;
- r) **"Range officer"** means the functional administrative in-charge of the unit establishment in the state to manage the forest range under his jurisdiction;
- s) **"Rescue Centre"** means an establishment for the long-term care of animal specified in the schedules to the wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 as defined in the Recognition of Zoo Rules, 2009;
- t) "section" means section of the act;
- u) "site specific activities" means activities which have been approved by the concerned authority under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act to be implemented on specified location referred to in the said approval such as compensatory afforestation, catchment area treatment plan, wildlife management plan, etc.
- v) "silvi culture operations" means the activities and practice of controlling the establishment, growth, composition, health, and quality of forests to meet diverse needs and values;
- w) "soil and moisture conservation works" means physical works undertaken for in situ conservation of soil and moisture;
- x) "third party monitoring" means monitoring and evaluation of works executed national fund and state Fund by the parties which are external to a project's direct beneficiary chain and management structure having no conflict of interest on parameters of evaluation as determined by central Government over and above the baseline to assess whether desired social, environmental or other impacts are being achieved ans undesirable impacts avoided;
- y) **"Van sanrakshansamiti or Village forest committee"** means a committee constituted for joint forest management by the competent authority in the state;
- "working plan" means the management plan of forest land prepared under "National Working Plan Code" made by the ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate change for sustainable management of forests and biodiversity in India;
- aa) **"Zoo and wildlife safari"** means an establishment as referred in the recognition of Zoo Rules, 2009 made under the wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 (53 of 1972);
- bb) Words and expressions used and not defined in these rules but defined in the compensatory Afforestation Fund Act 2016 (38 of 2016), the India Forest Act 1972 (16 of 1972), Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 (53of 1972) Forest Conservation Act 1980 (69 of 1980) and the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (2 of 2007) shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in those Acts.
- **3.** Management of the National Fund.- The National fund shall be managed according to the provisions of Government Accounting Rule 1990 and the General Financial Rules, 2017 as applicable from time to time and in accordance with the accounting procedure prepared under section 7.
- 4. Management of State Fund.- The State Fund shall be managed according to provisions of the State Financial Rules or any such rules applicable from time to time in the State and in accordance with the accounting procedure notified by the State Government /Union Territory and as per the guidelines issued by the national authority.

5. Manner of utilization of net present value and penal net present value.-

- 1) The monies received toward net present value and penal net present value deposited in State Fund shall be used in a manner prescribed in sub rule (2).
- 2) Eighty per cent of the net present value NPV shall, in a financial year, be used for following permissible activities for the forest and wildlife management in the state, namely:-
- a) Assisted natural regeneration ;
- b) Artificial regeneration (by plantations);
- c) Silvi culture operations in forests;
- d) Protection of plantations and forests;
- e) Pest and disease control in forest;
- f) Forest fire prevention and control operations;
- g) Soil and moisture conservation works in the forest;
- h) Improvement of wildlife habitat as prescribed in the approved wildlife management plan/working plan;
- i) Relocation of villages from protected areas;
- j) Planting and rejuvenation of forest cover on non-forest land falling in wildlife corridors;
- k) Establishment, operations and maintenance of animal rescue center, and veterinary treatment facilities for

wild animals;

- I) Supply of food and other forest produce saving devices as specified by the National Authority from time to time;
- 3) Twenty per cent of the net present value shall in a financial year, shall be utilized for strengthening of the forest and wildlife related infrastructure, capacity building of the personnel of state Forest Department s and other associated agencies and organizations involved in utilization of these monies, as per prioritized by the state Government for execution in forest and nom-forest areas and included in the Annual Plan of Operations for the financial year under consideration.
- 4) The permissible activities to be undertaken for the purpose of sub-rule (3) shall include the following, namely:-
- a) Establishment, up-gradation and maintenance of modern nurseries and other planting stock production facilities with state of arts facilities for production of quality planting material;
- b) Purchase and maintenance of equipment or devices used for communication and information technology, survey, mapping and forest fire control for the purpose of protection of forest and wildlife;
- c) Construction, up-gradation and maintenance of inspection paths, forest roads in forest area, fire lines, watch towers, check posts, timber depots;
- d) Construction of residential and official building in forests for concerned staffs up to the rank of Range Officers deployed for protection of forest and wildlife;
- e) Engagement of local people or labors to assists regular staff of State Forest Department for works for protection of forest and wildlife undertaken from State Fund;
- f) Survey and mapping of forest areas for compensatory afforestation works, soil and moisture conservation, catchment area treatment and wildlife management for preparing annual plans to be executed from the state Fund;
- g) Concurrent monitoring and evaluation of works including third party monitoring of works undertaken from state Fund
- h) Awareness for forestry and allied activities undertaken from the State fund;
- i) Entry point activities undertaken in forest fringe villages for execution of programme to be undertaken from the state Fund;
- j) Distribution of planting stock for promotion of trees outside forest on government lands promoted by state government;

Providing that in case the activities referred to in sub rules (2) and (4) are to be undertaken in the forest land under the administrative control of the forest Department, then the said activities shall be carried out as per the working plan prepared under national Working plan Code and approved by competent authority;

Providing further that the said activities over forest land under the control of state Forest Department and being managed as per the working plan with participation of local people shall be taken up in consultation with the Gram Sabha or *Van Sanrakshan Samiti*or Village Forest Committee as the case may be, and shall be in consonance with the provisions of the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest rights) Act, 2006 (2 of 2007) and the guidelines issued there under, wherever applicable;

Provided also that in case the said activities are to be undertaken in areas not covered by the approved working plan then they shall be taken up in consultation with concerned Gram Sabha or Van Sanrakshan Samiti or Village Forest Committee or any authority having jurisdiction over that area, as the case may be, and shall be in consonance with the provisions of the scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 and guidelines issued there under, wherever applicable;

- 5) While preparing the annual plan of operation for activities under rule 5, priority shall be given to under5taken identified activities in those villages which have been affected due to diversion of forest land.
- 6) The monies referred in sub rule (1) shall not be used for following activities, namely
- a) Payment of salary, travelling allowances, medical expenses, etc. to regular employees of the state Forest Department for implementing programme in various forest divisions undertaken from the State Fund.
- b) Undertaking foreign visits;
- c) Payment for legal services for defending cases filed in Tribunals or Courts not related to the management of the State Authority;
- d) Purchase of vehicles or staff cars for officers and heavy vehicles and machines for the state Forest Department for implementing programme in various forest divisions undertaken from the state Fund;
- e) Construction of residential and official building for officers above Forest Range Officers of the State Forest Department for implementing programmes in various forest division undertaken from the State Fund;
- f) Leasing, hiring and purchase of land for afforestation purposes
- g) Purchase of furniture, office equipment, fixtures including air conditioners, and generator sets for residences and offices of the State Forest department for implementing programmes in various divisions undertaken from

the state Fund;

- h) Mandatory afforestation as per the working plan in the forest in blanks created by commercial felling of trees for revenue generation undertaken under working plans prescription;
- Undertaking forest and wildlife conservation and other activities undertaken under other schemes of the Government for the purpose of part financing the scheme for completing left over works or complementary works of such schemes.
- j) Establishment, expansion and up-gradation of Zoo and wildlife safari.

Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF). Govt. of India had issued guidelines on 2nd July, 2009 for establishing CAMPAs in the States/UTs. The State Compensatory Afforestation Fund management and Planning Authority, Haryana Known as State CAMPA. Haryana was constituted in **2010 vide notification No. 5330-ft-409/511 dated 18-1-2010** in accordance with the guidelines of the Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF), Govt. of India

What is CAMPA?

The conservation development and other related activities are being carried out in all 21 districts of the state. These activities are carried out by four wings of the Forest Department viz. Territorial, Community Forestry, Wildlife and Development wings. Territorial wing has four circles, Community Forestry two, Wildlife two and Development wing two circles. There are 21 Territorial Divisions seven Community Forestry Divisions, four Wildlife Divisions and four Development Divisions. Thus there are 35 divisions who carried out various activities with CAMPA Funds.

Major activities include plantations under different models; conservation, protection and management of wildlife and its habitat within and outside protected areas; research and tree improvements; soil and water conservation development of infrastructures; capacity building and other activities.

Aims and Objective

State CAMPA shall see to promote

- 1. Conservation protection, regeneration and management of existing natural forests.
- 3. Compensatory Afforestation.
- 4. Environmental services, which includes

a. Provision of goods such as wood, non-timber forest product, Fuel fodder, water and Provision of services such as grazing, tourism.

b. Regulating services such as climate regulation, disease control, flood moderation. Detoxification, carbon sequestration and health of soils, air and water regimes.

c. Non-material benefits obtained from eco-system, spiritual, recreational, aesthetic. Inspiration, educational and symbiotic.

d. Supporting such other services necessary for the production of eco-system services, biodiversity nutrient cycling and primary production.

- 4. Research, training and capacity building
- 5. Environment Protection and Sustainable Forest Management

Problem to be addressed:

The area under this district has nearly every type of soils but the maximum areas are under alkaline category. The major species planted in these areas are Kikar, Pipal, Bad, Jamun, Alestonia, Kadam, Arjun, Pahari Papari, Bakain, Gulmohar, Siras etc. However, the distribution depends upon the edaphic factor, although other species are also present in small patches or in scattered form.

Poor people earn their livelihood by selling products of domestic animals, like milk. Meat and wool. They keep large herds of cattle. It has resulted in a huge increase in grazing pressure on forest areas. Because of pressure land is available for grazing, therefore, grazing by cattle and browsing by sheep and goats is quite serious

Problem in the plantation sites

The degree of damage depends upon weather conditions and incidence of grazing and browsing. All the economically important species like shisham and eucalyptus are highly susceptible to fire and the plantations are damaged more or less completely after break out of a single fire.

Planned Output and General Objectives of Management

The various components of the project, which have been proposed to be carried out during the project period area as follows:

- 1. People participation
- 2. Micro planning
- 3. Compensatory Afforestation and Net Present Value
- 4. Natural regeneration
- 5. Pasture development
- 6. Plantations under different models
- 7. Technology extension
- 8. Conservation, protection and management of forest and its habitat

- 9. Soil and water conservation
- 10. Development of infrastructure, capacity building and other activities
- 11. Monitoring and evaluation

The objectives of the management for this plan period is as under:

To conserve and extend the existing forest and vegetative cover in the district of Karnal for soil and moisture conservation and to preserve the natural biodiversity.

- A. To improve the growing stock by protection, regeneration and planning of local indigenous species.
- B. To conserve the forest habitats critical to biodiversity and protection of eco-system.
- C. To increase carbon sequestration by the forest fauna to mitigate the adverse effects of climate change.
- D. To turn the irregular forest into normal forest with all age gradation, to provide forest produce at sustained basis and make logging planning easier.
- E. To provide employment opportunities to the rural people living near these forests.
- F. To encourage people's participation, especially with involvement of women and weaker sections wherever possible in forest management as per Natural Forest Policy, 1988.

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State campa shall seed to promote

1. Conservation protection, regeneration and management of existing natural forests.

2. Conservation, protection and management of wildlife and its habitat within and outside protected area including the consolidation of the protected areas.

3. Compensatory Afforestation.

4. Environmental services, which includes

a. Provision of goods such as wood, non-timber forest product, Fuel fodder, water and Provision of services such as grazing, tourism. Wildlife protection and life support.

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c. Non-material benefits obtained from eco-system, spiritual, recreational, aesthetic. Inspiration, educational and symbiotic.

d. Supporting such other services necessary for the production of eco-system services, biodiversity nutrient cycling and primary production.

4. Research, training and capacity building

5. Environment Protection and Sustainable Forest Management

Problem to be addressed:

The area under this district have nearly every type of soils but the maximum areas is under alkaline category. The major species planted in these areas are Dalbergia sissoo, Acacia nilotica, hybird, Azadirachta indica, Albizia procera, Delonix regia, Cassia siames. Melia azadirachta, Terminalia arjuna etc. However, the distribution depends upon the edaphic factor, although other species are also present in small patches or in scattered form. The areas have failed to regenerate due to adverse soils having high content of salts and waterlogged area. Excessive grazing and biotic pressure and inappropriate technique of plantations.

Poor people earn their livelihood by selling products of domestic animals, like milk. Meat and wool. They keep large herds of cattle. It has resulted in a huge increase in grazing pressure on forest areas. Because of pressure land is available for grazing, therefore, grazing by cattle and browsing by sheep and goats is quite serious

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The degree of damage depends upon weather conditions and incidence of grazing and browsing. All the economically important species like shisham and eucalyptus are highly susceptible to fire and the plantations are damaged more or less completely after break out of a single fire.

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- H. To conserve the forest habitats critical to biodiversity and protection of eco-system.
- I. To protect the wildlife by providing them shelter and food.
- J. To increase carbon sequestration by the forest fauna to mitigate the adverse effects of climate change.
- K. To turn the irregular forest into normal forest with all age gradation, to provide forest produce at sustained basis and make logging planning easier.
- L. To provide employment opportunities to the rural people living near these forests.
- M. To encourage the plantation and sustainable harvesting of NTFPs.
- N. To encourage people's participation, especially with involvement of women and weaker sections wherever possible in forest management as per Natural Forest Policy, 1988.

Chapter- 4 Evaluation Scope and Objectives

Evaluation Scope:

All projects taken up under CAMPA related to afforestation, soil and moisture conservation, habitat improvement and the like need to be evaluated This evaluation was mainly focused on ascertaining the survival rate of planted seedlings in the plantations. Coverage of all other works was also taken up. As a result, evaluating the afforestation models under CAMPA needs to account for the diverse plantation models taken up in the different Eco regions of the country having a wide gradient of local site conditions.

Objectives:

- Whether the diversion of forest land for non-forest was permitted as per extant laws and all condition in this regard were complied with;
- Whether measures taken for conservation, afforestation and preservation of forest lands consequent to diversion of portions of these lands for non-forest use were as per provisos of extant legislation, rules and Supreme Court judgment in this regards;
- Whether the collection, utilization, monitoring, accounting and the arrangement for safeguarding of compensatory afforestation funds was in compliance with applicable legislation, rules and Supreme Court judgments permitting diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes;
- Whether proper financial procedures had been followed in investing funds.

Chapter- 5 Evaluation Approach

The evaluation work was conducted by team of **Environment Research, Monitoring & Conservation Society** under the guidance of our expert. Mr. Deo Prakash The evaluation aimed to examine the entire work done under the CAMPA project in the year of **2017-18** in Kanal division.

The evaluation took place in Karnal district in the month of March 2019 the team reviewed all the work implemented under the CAMPA project. Those are division forest territorial plantation work and division CFP plantation work. The concern officers and staff were with us to show us the every site wherever the CAPMA work was being done. Also we discussed with various forest officials related to CAMPA were held throughout the field visits.

Monitoring Evaluation

As the evaluator we had the opportunity to meet and interact with a good number of different groups and individual and officials. *Wing:* - Division *forest Territorial* Shri. Vijender Singh HFS (DFO) Range officer Karanal Shri. Subhash , Range officer Indri Shri. Ranpal Singh and Range officer Asandh Shri. Surender Pal

We discussed with all of them regarding monitoring evaluation in the entire division. We could monitor plantation, planted Tube well and fire lines work done in the year of 2017-18.

- a) We could reach out to every site wherever the CAMPA project work was done.
- b) The range officer, forester and forest guard accompanied us during the evaluation.
- c) The work done under the CAMPA project found satisfactory.
- d) Also we have enclosed the photographs of various sites visited.

Overall we found that the CAMPA work done under Karnal was satisfactory.

Key approach of the CAMPA project is to :-

- a) Raising awareness among participants.
- b) Increasing participants of SC/ST, women, backward community and farmers.
- c) Capacity Building of all the project participants and beneficiary.

Chapter-6 <u>Data Analysis</u>

The plantation carried out during 2017-18 by the Territorial Forest Division Karnal, are as follows: **WING:** Territorial Forest Division Karnal,

YEAR: 2017-18 (Details in Annexure: A)

Туре	Hectare		RKM		Total Plant Planted	Rs. (Amt. in lacks)				
	Targe ts	Achievements	Targets	Achievements		Target	Achievements			
NPV -TP			28	28	7000					
Total			28	28	700					

Findings and Conclusions:

- 1. Plantation was found in less in numbers than as budgeted.
- 2. Plantation journal was found satisfactory.
- 3. Maintenance of plantation was good and up to mark.
- 4.

TERRITORIAL PLANTATION

- 1. It was found that Stray animals causes harm the plantation badly.
- 2. Farmers have practice of destroying the roots of crop by fire.
- 3. Farmers have practice of destroy the plantation at the boarder of the field.
- 4. Lack of rain, inappropriate land causes loss in plant survival.

Suggestion for improvement and recommendations:

In order to improve the performance of the plantation the following suggestions have been made:-

- 1. There should be protection from grazing and browsing of animals along road side and canal sides.
- 2. Cultural operations should be done timely and properly.
- 3. To control the fire timely intervention should be made annually
- 4. Plantation journal should be maintained and checked by officials.
- 5. Maintenance should be improved by proper inspection and keeping proper records.

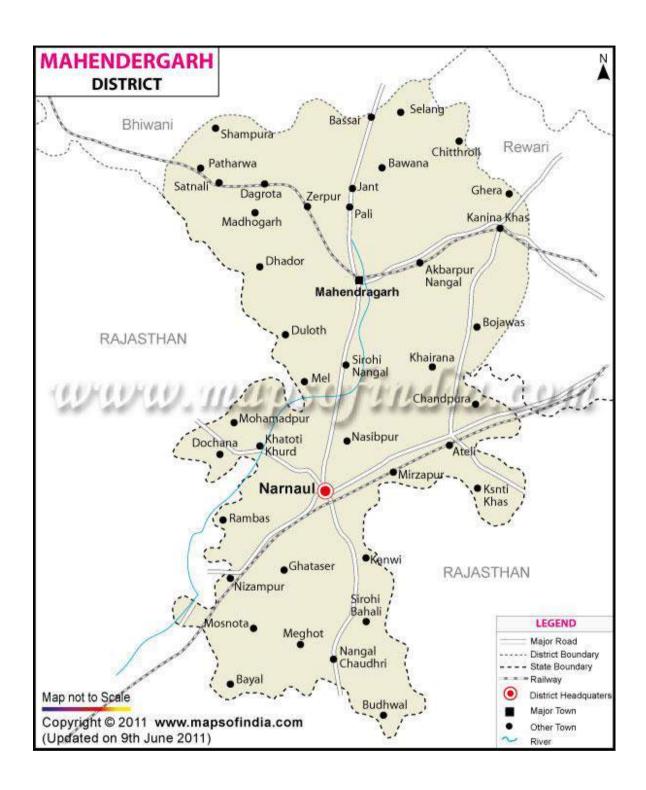
Technological Points:

- 1. Good quality seeding should be planted.
- 2. Attention should be paid for water harvesting and Drip water harvesting and moisture conservation as most of the plantations have been done in moisture deficit conditions.
- 3. Beating up should be done with original species.
- 4. Cultural operations should be done timely.

Administrative Points:

- 1. There should be timely release of funds.
- 2. The Target of plantation should be given in advance to field level officers
- 3. Plantations raised should be maintained for more than six years.
- 4. Villagers should be provided incentives for maintenance of the plantations.

						c	Campa N	1onitorir	ng & Eva				Wor	k Exe	cuted in	ı 201	7-18					
											/	ritorrial										
												on :- Kar										
									Ye	ear Impl	ement	ted in 201	17-18									
	E OF	of	Name of	Bloc	_			Name of	No, of	total No	Succe	High	t (Ft.)	G	urth (cm.)		Target	Start	Point	End P	oint	
5. NO.	LAN	scheme /	Range/	k	Beat	Khasra N	os. KM/RD	Species	plants	of alive Plants	ss %	Max	Min	Max	Min	Ha	RKM	Latitude	Longitude	Latitude	Longitude	
										NPV	(Tall	Plants)										
1	Fores t	CAM PA	Indri,	Nilo kher	Shaymga rh	G.T.Road	KM 132- 136 L&R	Shisham	1250	1024		13	6	20	12	0	5	076°58'14.8 " E	29°44',53,0" N	076°57'31.2" E	29°46',46,2 N	
								Total	1250	1024	81.92											
2	GOV	CAMP	Assandh,	Niss	Nissing	Karnal-	KM 28-30	Draik,	130	108		8	5	5	4	0	1	076°73'0470		076°43'15.2" E	29°47',38.0	
-	Τ.	A NPV		ing,		Kachwa	L&R	Toon	120	105		9	7	6	5			" E	" N	515 15 15 15 E	N	
								Total	250	213	85%											
								Shisham	400	310		12	7	12	6.9	0	5					
3	GOV T.	CAMP A NPV	Assandh,	Jund	Jalmana	Uplana- Uplani	KM 0-5	pahari papri	500	375		10.5	3.5	18	7			076°40'11.5		076°40'11.5" E	29°35',35.5	
2	Land	TP	, issuituit,	la,	Jumana	Road	L&R	Kajelia	200	156		12	3.6	18	6			" E	N	0/0 101115 2	N	
								Alostonia	125	103		7	6	27	12							
								losora	25	16		12	7	32	19							
								Total	1250	960	79%				_							
	GOV	CAMP		Ass	Assand(Sirsal	KM 0-4	Shisham pahadi	600 600	479		12	4.5	19 15	7	0	6	076°37',6"	29°33'.31"	29°33',31"		29°33',30.1
4	T.	A NPV	Assandh,	and,	N)	Road.	L&R	papri										Е	Ν	076°37',08.2" E	Ν	
	Land	TP						Kajelia	150	127		7	4.5	11 13	10							
								Alostonia Total	150 1500	134	83%	5.5	5	13	ь							
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5	СОV Т.	A NPV	Assandh.	Jund	Jani	Badhota	Hansi	pahari	600	520		10	5.5	14	9	0	5	076°93',003	29°61',61.53	076°55',19.3" E	29°37',23.4	
5	Land	TP	Assandin,	la,	Jam	Drain	Road	Arjun	180	150		10	5	14	6			7" E	" N	070 55,19.5 E	N	
	Land						Roud	Total	1250	1075	86%	15	0	10	0							
	GOV	CAMP		Mun	Khorakh	Khorakhe ri to		Shisham	600	516	0070	9	4	13	6	0	4	076°558'214	29°144' 53 2	076°54 '31.00"	29°31 43.6	
6	Τ.	A NPV	KNL	ak	eri	Shekhpura	0 to 5 tail.	Pilkhan	200	164		8	5	10	7			.8" E	0" N	E	25 51 15.0 N	
	Land	TP				road		Gullar.	200	120		5	3	6	3							
								Total	1000	800	80%											
7	GOV T.	CAMP A NPV	KNL	GH D	Kutail	Kutail to Amritpura	Km.0.5 to 2.5	Ghumhar,	400	380		9	5	22	7	0	2	076°558'214 .8" E	29°144',54,2 1" N	076°58'53.4." E	29°36',23.6 N	
	Land	TP				road		Arjun	100	50												
								Total	500	430	86%											
					G. Tot	al NPV (Tal	l Plants)		7000	5747	#######					0	28					



List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

- 1. CAMPA- COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION FUND MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING AUTHORITY
- 2. MoEF MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS
- 3. Moef & CC ministry of environment and forests and climate change
- 4. CA COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION
- 5. NPV NET PRESENT VALUE
- 6. CAF COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION FUND
- 7. CAG THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL
- 8. GPS GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEMS
- 9. CFP COMMUNITY FORESTRY PROGRAMME

Foreword

The Principal Chief Conservator of forests (PCCF), Haryana, Panchkula engaged Environmental Research, Monitoring & Conservation Society, Lucknow for carry out Monitoring and Evaluation of activities of CAMPA scheme during 2017-18 for CAMPA fund in Haryana vide latter No/CAMPA/18-19/4091 dated 27.02.2019

The conservation, development and other related activities are being carried out in all 21 districts of the state. These activities are carried out by four wing of the Forest Department viz. Territorial, Wildlife and Development Wing.

What is CAMPA?

Compensatory Afforestation Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) is a body constituted by the Central government as a consequence of the Supreme Court's order in 2002. The cost of creating the compensatory forest is borne by the 'User Agency' proposing the forest diversion for its project, which can be a public or private sector enterprise or a government body owning the project. Whenever development projects seek land inside a Reserved Forest or a Protected Area (PA), such as a wildlife sanctuary or a national park, certain levies are imposed by the government on the project proponent (the User Agency) towards compensatory afforestation, additional compensatory afforestation, penal compensatory afforestation, net present value of forestland, catchment area treatment plan funds, etc. From such moneys, a huge corpus of over Rs 42,000 crore has accumulated into accounts of Ad hoc CAMPA, a temporary body set up in 2006 by the Supreme Court to manage such funds.

Background of CAMPA in Haryana:

Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF), Govt. of India had issued guidelines on 2nd July 2009 for establishing CAMPAs in the States/UTs and putting in place a funding mechanism for enhancing forest and tree cover and conservation and management of wildlife by utilizing funds received towards Compensatory Afforestation (CA), Net Present Value (NPV), etc. currently available with the Ad-hoc CAMPA. The state CAMPA in Haryana was created in the year 2010 vide notification No. 5330-ft-409/511 dated 18-1-2010.

Under CAMPA scheme implementing agency has made sincere efforts to carry out the scheme with the active participation of the people in respective districts. All the quantitative and qualitative aspects of the project along with the mechanism and functioning found satisfactory.

Survival percentage as per Monitoring and Evaluation

The functioning of all Range vizHerbal Park, Mahendragarh, Naggal Chadhary and Narnaulin Mahendergarh Division covered under South Circle Gurgaon, based on their performances in terms of formation and representation with special references to their functioning like regularity in holding meeting, decisions processes, and timely fund flow were assessed and found satisfactory. Survival Percentage for Territorial wing for the year-2014-15 and 2015-16 is as follows.

Programme	Survival (%) 2017-18	Over All Survival
CA-TP	78.12	78
NPV-TP	88.66	89
NH	78.30	78
Beautification	87.42	87
Eco Restoration	95	95

As the evaluator we had the opportunity to meet and interact with a good number of different groups and individual and officials. *Wing:* - Division *forest Territorial* Shri. Rajesh Kumar HFS (DFO) Range Forest officer Mahendergarh Shri, Narender Kumar Range Forest officer Shri. Rajnish Kumar Yadev and Range Forest officer Naggal Chaudhary, Shri.Banta Singh

We discussed with all of them regarding monitoring evaluation in the entire division. We could monitor plantation, planted in the year 2017-18.

The overall implementation and performance of the campa scheme is quite satisfactory and hence the scheme should be continued.

Sr.	Component	Yes /
No.		No
Α	Compensatory afforestation	Yes
В	Proposal of Works under NPV	Yes
i	Conservation, protection and management of Wildlife and its habitat	No
ii	Research and seed development activities	No
iii	Aided natural regeneration in natural forest to improve density of forest 200 plants per ha.	No
iv	Plantation of tall plantation in linear forests 250 plants per RKM including brush wood	No
	round fence.	
V	Plantation in ridges in depression areas in linear forests 500 plants per RKM	No
vi	Land reclamation by plantation on farm lands (environmental services) 200 plants per ha.	No
vii	Plantation of tree grooves (environmental services) 19/250 tall plants per tree grooves /	No
	RKM	
Viii	Buildings for frontline staff	No
ix	Training of frontline and ministerial staff	No
х	Capacity building and strengthening of village level forestry institution.	No
Xi	Urban forestry plantation of tall plants in urban areas	No

Chapter – 1 Introduction

District Mahendergarh, Haryana

An ahendergarh is one of the district of Haryana state, The district takes its name from the town of Mahendragarh. Previously it was known as Kanaud which took its name from the Kanaudia group of Brahmans. It was founded by Malik Mahdud Khan, a. servant of Babar. There is a fort at Mehendragarh which was built by Maratha ruler, Tantia Tope during the 17th century. The above fort was named as Mahendragarh in 1861 by Narinder Singh, the then ruler of the erstwhile princely State of Patiala, in honour of his son, Mohinder Singh and consequently the town came to be known as Mahendragarh.

Location:

Mahendragarh is located at 28.28°N 76.15°E. It has an average elevation of 262 metres (859 feet). Mahendragarh district is bounded on the north by Bhiwani and Rohtak districts, on the east by Rewari district and Alwar district of Rajasthan, on the south by Alwar, Jaipur and Sikar districts of Rajasthan, and on the west by Sikar and Jhunjhunu districts of Rajasthan. It has three tehsils of Narnaul, Kanina and Mahendergarh.

Area, Population and demographics:

(As of 2011 India census) The district is having an area of 1899 Sq. Km., which is 4.30 % of total area of the state. The total population of the District is 922088, (486665 Men and 435423 Women) as per the Census 2011. Population density is 486 person per sq. km.

Males constitute 52.77% of the population and females 47.22%. Mahendergarh has an average literacy rate of 77.7%, higher than the national average of 74%: male literacy is 89.7%, and female literacy is 64.6%.

Geomorphology and soil types:

The area forms the part of Indo - Gangetic plains and has vast alluvial and sandy tracts. It is interspersed with strike ridges which are occasionally covered by blown sands. South western part of the district is occupied by blown sand and alluvium. The sand dunes attain heights unto 30m but on an average they attain height of about 7m with respect to surrounding. The hill ranges are marked features of the district and are part of great Aravali chain. The Dhosi hill touches the height of 7090m amsl. The master slope of the area is north ward. The main streams of the district are Dohan & Krishnawati which flow from south to north.

Climate and Rainfalls:

The climate of Mahendergarh district can be classified as tropical steppe, semi-arid and hot which is mainly dry with very hot summer and cold winter except during monsoon season when moist air of oceanic origin penetrates into the district. There are four seasons in a year. The hot weather season starts from mid-March to last week of the June followed by the south- west monsoon which lasts up to September. The transition period from September to October forms the post-monsoon season. The winter season starts late in November and remains up to first week of March. The normal annual rainfall of the district is 500 mm which is unevenly distributed over the area 26 days.

Background of CAMPA in Haryana:

Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF), Govt. of India had issued guidelines on 2nd July 2009 for establishing CAMPAs in the States/UTs and putting in place a funding mechanism for enhancing forest and tree cover and conservation and management of wildlife by utilizing funds received towards Compensatory Afforestation (CA), Net Present Value (NPV), etc. currently available with the Ad-hoc CAMPA. The state CAMPA in Haryana was created in the year 2010 vide notification No. 5330-ft-409/511 dated 18-1-2010.

Chapter - 2 Description of Intervention

Because natural forests provide a variety of goods and services to different user groups, their importance to each must be clearly understood before making interventions. Natural forests not only act as a savings account for people living in and around them, but they also provide a range of products for subsistence. Before community leaders or other authorities decide to harvest valuable timber species, they should assess the potential of the resources that will remain as these resources provide food, medicines, and wood fuel to residents, especially poor people.

These are the following steps took for forest support intervention:

1. Monitoring of wild life and key corridors:

Conducts camera trapping exercises in key wildlife corridors to assess the usage of these corridors by wildlife, and thereby prove their functionality.

2. Capacity-building of frontline staff and infrastructure support to Forest Departments:

Forest Department conduct training activities and workshops for three focus areas – patrolling, human wildlife conflict, and legal issues pertaining to conservation. Such as anti-poaching issues, crime control, forensic and wildlife management, better and more efficient patrolling methods, anti-poaching combat techniques etc.

3. Reducing forest dependence:

The division is working in villages in wildlife corridors to reduce their dependence on forest resources such as fuel wood. These villages have been introduced to alternate sources of energy such as biogas. Villagers are encouraged to stall feed their cattle, which helps in the collection of dung, can be used in the biogas.

4. Policy and advocacy:

We work towards promoting broad-based support for conservation by involving the Forest Department, local political leaders and communities. Using the results of our scientific research and studies in the area, we advocate for the adoption of policies favorable to conservation measures, and in many cases stopping developmental activities that would have an irreversible negative impact on the habitat and its wildlife. Our efforts have resulted in the construction of smart infrastructure in the area, which includes construction of underpasses along with roads for wildlife to pass through unharmed. We assist the Forest Department in developing management plans that include components of corridor conservation, which is a key conservation requirement for this landscape.

5. Raising awareness among local communities:

The division conducts frequent awareness programs for school children as well as members of the local communities, informing and educating them about the importance of wildlife and forests, as well as living in harmony with wildlife.

Chapter- 3

COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION FUND MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING AUTHORITY

INFORMATION ABOUT THE CAMPA SCHEME / PROJECT

1. Short title, extent and commencement.-

- (1) These rules may be called the compensatory Afforestation Fund Rules, 2018.
- (2) They shall extend to the whole of India expect the state of Jammu and Kashmir.
- (3) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.
- 2. Definition.- In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires.-
- a) "Act" means the compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016
- b) "annual plan of operations" means the annual plan for physical activities and financial provisions approved by the National Authority or state Authority as the case may be, which described milestone, conditions for success and explains how, a strategic annual plan will be put into operations during the financial year in given budgetary term, and containing inter alia, brief description, estimated cost, basis for cost estimation, agency identified for execution and time schedule of each activity to be executed from state Fund during a year;
- c) "assisted natural regeneration" means a process by which forests are restocked by trees that develop from seeds which fall and germinate in situ by providing assistance in such process and planting seedlings wherever required;
- d) "artificial regeneration" means a mechanism for establishing a new forest by planting seedlings or by direct seeding;
- e) **"Forest Department"** means the Department of the state Government dealing with matters relating to conservation and management of forests and wildlife;
- f) "compensatory levies" means mandatory deposits in Indian rupees to be made in the National Fund and State Fund as specified in the approval granted under the provisions of the Forests (conservation) Act 1980 (69 of 1980) and the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 (53 of 1972) and the rules made there under and all deposits in compliance of various court orders for diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes which include the costs for the purpose of compensatory afforestation and penal compensatory afforestation, net present value of the forest land diverted, cost of wildlife management plan, cost of catchment area treatment plan and other similar cost;
- g) "committed activities" means those activities which have to be undertaken from the National Fund and State Fund which have been approved by the concerned authority under the forest conservation Act 1980 (69 of 1980) to be implemented as referred in the said approval such as compensatory afforestation, catchment area treatment plan wildlife management plan etc.
- h) "community forest management plan" means the annual plan for physical activities and financial provisions approved by the village community having control over the land other natural resources and described milestone, conditions for success and explains how , a strategic plan will be put into operation during the financial year in given budgetary term containing, inter alia, brief description, estimated cost, basis for cost estimation, agency identified for execution and time schedule of each activity to be executed from a State Fund during a year;
- i) **"Divisional Forest Officer"** means a functional administrative head of the unit of establishment in the state to manage the forest division under his jurisdiction;
- j) **"entry point activities"** means a set of works identified and executed as a part of community mobilization process to get more and more participation of the community in the forest management;
- k) "financial year" means year commencing on the 1st April in a calendar year;
- "frontline year" means employees of state Forest Department up to the level of Forest Range who are in direct contact with the public;
- m) "Gram sabha" has the same meaning as assigned to it in clause (b) of article 243 of the constitution;
- n) **"ministerial staff"** means Government servant of a subordinate services whose duties are entirely clerical, and any other class of servant specifically defined as such by general specific order of the Government;
- o) "nurseries and other planting stock production facilities" means modern and state of art nurseries, seed production areas, seedling seed orchards, vegetative multiplication gardens and such other planting stocks

production facilities for the purpose of producing quality planting material and seedling for plantation;

- p) "permissible activities" means those activities which can be executed with National Fund and State Fund;
- q) "prohibited activities" means those activities which can't be executed with National Fund and State Fund;
- r) **"Range officer"** means the functional administrative in-charge of the unit establishment in the state to manage the forest range under his jurisdiction;
- s) **"Rescue Centre"** means an establishment for the long-term care of animal specified in the schedules to the wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 as defined in the Recognition of Zoo Rules, 2009;
- t) "section" means section of the act;
- u) "site specific activities" means activities which have been approved by the concerned authority under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act to be implemented on specified location referred to in the said approval such as compensatory afforestation, catchment area treatment plan, wildlife management plan, etc.
- v) "silvi culture operations" means the activities and practice of controlling the establishment, growth, composition, health, and quality of forests to meet diverse needs and values;
- w) "soil and moisture conservation works" means physical works undertaken for in situ conservation of soil and moisture;
- x) "third party monitoring" means monitoring and evaluation of works executed national fund and state Fund by the parties which are external to a project's direct beneficiary chain and management structure having no conflict of interest on parameters of evaluation as determined by central Government over and above the baseline to assess whether desired social, environmental or other impacts are being achieved an undesirable impacts avoided;
- y) **"Van sanrakshansamiti or Village forest committee"** means a committee constituted for joint forest management by the competent authority in the state;
- "working plan" means the management plan of forest land prepared under "National Working Plan Code" made by the ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate change for sustainable management of forests and biodiversity in India;
- aa) **"Zoo and wildlife safari"** means an establishment as referred in the recognition of Zoo Rules, 2009 made under the wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 (53 of 1972);
- bb) Words and expressions used and not defined in these rules but defined in the compensatory Afforestation Fund Act 2016 (38 of 2016), the India Forest Act 1972 (16 of 1972), Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 (53of 1972) Forest Conservation Act 1980 (69 of 1980) and the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (2 of 2007) shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in those Acts.
- **3.** Management of the National Fund.- The National fund shall be managed according to the provisions of Government Accounting Rule 1990 and the General Financial Rules, 2017 as applicable from time to time and in accordance with the accounting procedure prepared under section 7.
- 4. Management of State Fund.- The State Fund shall be managed according to provisions of the State Financial Rules or any such rules applicable from time to time in the State and in accordance with the accounting procedure notified by the State Government /Union Territory and as per the guidelines issued by the national authority.

5. Manner of utilization of net present value and penal net present value.-

- 1) The monies received toward net present value and penal net present value deposited in State Fund shall be used in a manner prescribed in sub rule (2).
- 2) Eighty per cent of the net present value NPV shall, in a financial year, be used for following permissible activities for the forest and wildlife management in the state, namely:-
- a) Assisted natural regeneration ;
- b) Artificial regeneration (by plantations);
- c) Silvi culture operations in forests;
- d) Protection of plantations and forests;
- e) Pest and disease control in forest;
- f) Forest fire prevention and control operations;
- g) Soil and moisture conservation works in the forest;
- h) Improvement of wildlife habitat as prescribed in the approved wildlife management plan/working plan;
- i) Relocation of villages from protected areas;
- j) Planting and rejuvenation of forest cover on non-forest land falling in wildlife corridors;
- k) Establishment, operations and maintenance of animal rescue center, and veterinary treatment facilities for

wild animals;

- I) Supply of food and other forest produce saving devices as specified by the National Authority from time to time;
- 3) Twenty per cent of the net present value shall in a financial year, shall be utilized for strengthening of the forest and wildlife related infrastructure, capacity building of the personnel of state Forest Department s and other associated agencies and organizations involved in utilization of these monies, as per prioritized by the state Government for execution in forest and nom-forest areas and included in the Annual Plan of Operations for the financial year under consideration.
- 4) The permissible activities to be undertaken for the purpose of sub-rule (3) shall include the following, namely:-
- a) Establishment, up-gradation and maintenance of modern nurseries and other planting stock production facilities with state of arts facilities for production of quality planting material;
- b) Purchase and maintenance of equipment or devices used for communication and information technology, survey, mapping and forest fire control for the purpose of protection of forest and wildlife;
- c) Construction, up-gradation and maintenance of inspection paths, forest roads in forest area, fire lines, watch towers, check posts, timber depots;
- d) Construction of residential and official building in forests for concerned staffs up to the rank of Range Officers deployed for protection of forest and wildlife;
- e) Engagement of local people or labors to assists regular staff of State Forest Department for works for protection of forest and wildlife undertaken from State Fund;
- f) Survey and mapping of forest areas for compensatory afforestation works, soil and moisture conservation, catchment area treatment and wildlife management for preparing annual plans to be executed from the state Fund;
- g) Concurrent monitoring and evaluation of works including third party monitoring of works undertaken from state Fund
- h) Awareness for forestry and allied activities undertaken from the State fund;
- i) Entry point activities undertaken in forest fringe villages for execution of programme to be undertaken from the state Fund;
- j) Distribution of planting stock for promotion of trees outside forest on government lands promoted by state government;

Providing that in case the activities referred to in sub rules (2) and (4) are to be undertaken in the forest land under the administrative control of the forest Department, then the said activities shall be carried out as per the working plan prepared under national Working plan Code and approved by competent authority;

Providing further that the said activities over forest land under the control of state Forest Department and being managed as per the working plan with participation of local people shall be taken up in consultation with the Gram Sabha or *Van SanrakshanSamitior* Village Forest Committee as the case may be, and shall be in consonance with the provisions of the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest rights) Act, 2006 (2 of 2007) and the guidelines issued thereunder, wherever applicable;

Provided also that in case the said activities are to be undertaken in areas not covered by the approved working plan then they shall be taken up in consultation with concerned Gram Sabha or Van SanrakshanSamiti or Village Forest Committee or any authority having jurisdiction over that area, as the case may be, and shall be in consonance with the provisions of the scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 and guidelines issued thereunder, wherever applicable;

- 5) While preparing the annual plan of operation for activities under rule 5, priority shall be given to under5taken identified activities in those villages which have been affected due to diversion of forest land.
- 6) The monies referred in sub rule (1) shall not be used for following activities, namely
- a) Payment of salary, travelling allowances, medical expenses, etc. to regular employees of the state Forest Department for implementing programme in various forest divisions undertaken from the State Fund.
- b) Undertaking foreign visits;
- c) Payment for legal services for defending cases filed in Tribunals or Courts not related to the management of the State Authority;
- d) Purchase of vehicles or staff cars for officers and heavy vehicles and machines for the state Forest Department for implementing programme in various forest divisions undertaken from the state Fund;
- e) Construction of residential and official building for officers above Forest Range Officers of the State Forest Department for implementing programmes in various forest division undertaken from the State Fund;
- f) Leasing, hiring and purchase of land for afforestation purposes
- g) Purchase of furniture, office equipment, fixtures including air conditioners, and generator sets for residences and offices of the State Forest department for implementing programmes in various divisions undertaken from

the state Fund;

- h) Mandatory afforestation as per the working plan in the forest in blanks created by commercial felling of trees for revenue generation undertaken under working plans prescription;
- Undertaking forest and wildlife conservation and other activities undertaken under other schemes of the Government for the purpose of part financing the scheme for completing left over works or complementary works of such schemes.
- j) Establishment, expansion and up-gradation of Zoo and wildlife safari.

Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF). Govt. of India had issued guidelines on 2nd July, 2009 for establishing CAMPAs in the States/UTs. The State Compensatory Afforestation Fund management and Planning Authority, Haryana Known as State CAMPA. Haryana was constituted in **2010 vide notification No. 5330-ft-409/511 dated 18-1-2010** in accordance with the guidelines of the Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF), Govt. of India

What is CAMPA?

The conservation development and other related activities are being carried out in all 21 districts of the state. These activities are carried out by four wings of the Forest Department viz. Territorial, Community Forestry, Wildlife and Development wings. Territorial wing has four circles, Community Forestry two, Wildlife two and Development wing two circles. There are 21 Territorial Divisions seven Community Forestry Divisions, four Wildlife Divisions and four Development Divisions. Thus there are 35 divisions who carried out various activities with CAMPA Funds.

Major activities include plantations under different models; conservation, protection and management of wildlife and its habitat within and outside protected areas; research and tree improvements; soil and water conservation development of infrastructures; capacity building and other activities.

Aims and Objectives:

State campa shall seed to promote

1. Conservation protection, regeneration and management of existing natural forests.

2. Conservation, protection and management of wildlife and its habitat within and outside protected area including the consolidation of the protected areas.

3. Compensatory Afforestation.

4. Environmental services, which includes

a. Provision of goods such as wood, non-timber forest product, Fuel fodder, water and Provision of services such as grazing, tourism. Wildlife protection and life support.

b. Regulating services such as climate regulation, disease control, flood moderation. Detoxification, carbon sequestration and health of soils, air and water regimes.

c. Non-material benefits obtained from eco-system, spiritual, recreational, aesthetic. Inspiration, educational and symbiotic.

d. Supporting such other services necessary for the production of eco-system services, biodiversity nutrient cycling and primary production.

- 4. Research, training and capacity building
- 5. Environment Protection and Sustainable Forest Management

Problem to be addressed:

The area under this district have nearly every type of soils but the maximum areas is under alkaline category. The major species planted in these areas are Dalbergia sissoo, Acacia nilotica, hybird, Azadirachta indica, Albizia procera, Delonix regia, Cassia siames. Melia azadirachta, Terminalia arjuna etc. However, the distribution depends upon the edaphic factor, although other species are also present in small patches or in scattered form. The areas have failed to regenerate due to adverse soils having high content of salts and waterlogged area. Excessive grazing and biotic pressure and inappropriate technique of plantations.

Poor people earn their livelihood by selling products of domestic animals, like milk. Meat and wool. They keep large herds of cattle. It has resulted in a huge increase in grazing pressure on forest areas. Because of pressure land is available for grazing, therefore, grazing by cattle and browsing by sheep and goats is quite serious

Problem in the plantation sites.

The degree of damage depends upon weather conditions and incidence of grazing and browsing. All the economically important species like shisham and eucalyptus are highly susceptible to fire and the plantations are damaged more or less completely after break out of a single fire.

Planned Output and General Objectives of Management

The various components of the project, which have been proposed to be carried out during the project period area as follows:

- 1. People participation
- 2. Micro planning
- 3. Compensatory Afforestation and Net Present Value
- 4. Natural regeneration
- 5. Pasture development
- 6. Plantations under different models
- 7. Technology extension
- 8. Conservation, protection and management of wildlife and its habitat
- 9. Soil and water conservation
- 10. Development of infrastructure, capacity building and other activities
- 11. Monitoring and evaluation

The objectives of the management for this plan period are as under:

to conserve and extend the existing forest and vegetative cover in the district of Mahendergarhfor soil and moisture conservation and to preserve the natural biodiversity.

- A. To improve the growing stock by protection, regeneration and planning of local indigenous species.
- B. To conserve the forest habitats critical to biodiversity and protection of eco-system.
- C. To protect the wildlife by providing them shelter and food.
- D. To increase carbon sequestration by the forest fauna to mitigate the adverse effects of climate change.

- E. To turn the irregular forest into normal forest with all age gradation, to provide forest produce at sustained basis and make logging planning easier.
- F. To provide employment opportunities to the rural people living near these forests.
- G. To encourage the plantation and sustainable harvesting of NTFPs.
- H. To encourage people's participation, especially with involvement of women and weaker sections wherever possible in forest management as per Natural Forest Policy, 1988.

Chapter - 4 Evaluation Scope and Objectives

Evaluation Scope:

All projects taken up under CAMPA related to afforestation, soil and moisture conservation, habitat improvement and the like need to be evaluated This evaluation was mainly focused on ascertaining the survival rate of planted seedlings in the plantations. Coverage of all other works was also taken up. As a result, evaluating the afforestation models under CAMPA needs to account for the diverse plantation models taken up in the different Eco regions of the country having a wide gradient of local site conditions.

Objectives:

- Whether the diversion of forest land for non-forest was permitted as per extant laws and all condition in this regard were complied with;
- Whether measures taken for conservation, afforestation and preservation of forest lands consequent to diversion of portions of these lands for non-forest use were as per provisos of extant legislation, rules and Supreme Court judgment in this regards;
- Whether the collection, utilization, monitoring, accounting and the arrangement for safeguarding of compensatory afforestation funds was in compliance with applicable legislation, rules and Supreme Court judgments permitting diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes;
- Whether proper financial procedures had been followed in investing funds.

Chapter- 5 Evaluation Approach

The evaluation work was conducted by team of **Environment Research, Monitoring & Conservation Society** under the guidance of our expert. Mr. Deo Prakash The evaluation aimed to examine the entire work done under the CAMPA project in the year of 2017-18 in Mahendergarh division.

The evaluation took place in Mahendergarh district in the month of March 2019 the team reviewed all the work implemented under the CAMPA project. We discussed with various forest officials related to CAMPA were held throughout the field visits

Monitoring Evaluation

As the evaluator we had the opportunity to meet and interact with a good number of different groups and individual and officials. *Wing: -* Division *forest Territorial* Shri. Rajesh Kumar HFS (DFO) Range Forest officer Mahendergarh Shri, Narender Kumar Range Forest officer Shri. Rajnish Kumar Yadev and Range Forest officer Naggal Chaudhary;- Shri.Banta Singh

We monitored and evaluated various wings which are Range Herbal Park, Mahendragarh, Naggal Chadhary and Narnaul in Mahendergarh Division. During our evaluation we could discuss regarding monitoring with various officer from different wings . The range officer, forester and forest guard accompanied us during the evaluation.

- a) The work done under the CAMPA project found satisfactory.
- b) Also we have enclosed the photographs of various sites visited.

Overall we found that the CAMPA work done under Mahendergarh was satisfactory.

Key approach of the CAMPA project is to:-

- a) Raising awareness among participants.
- b) Increasing participants of SC/ST, women, backward community and farmers.
- c) Capacity Building of all the project participants and beneficiary.

Chapter-6 <u>Data Analysis</u>

The plantation carried out during 2017-18 by the **Territorial Forest Division Mahendergarh** C.F. South are as follows:

WING: Territorial Mahendergarh Division

YEAR2017-18 (Details in Annexure: B)Data taken from Expenditure against APO 2017-18

Туре	Hectare		F	κM	Plant to be Planted/ Plant Planted	Rs. (Amt. in lacks)		
	Tar get s	Achievements	Targets	Achieveme nts	. Interest	Target	Achieveme nts	
CA-TP	35	35			35000			
NPV-TP			15	15	3750			
NH	-		23	12	3960			
Beautificati on	10	7	-	-	1750			
Eco restoration Loose stone wall	30	30			-			
	75	72	38	27	44460			

Findings and Conclusions:

- 1. Plantation in Range-Mahendergarh, Block/Beat-Nangal Sirohi, Site- RF Dairy Beri Bhandor Jaswas Sec. 4 & 5 under 25 Hec. Component CA-TP-found Excellent with 92% survival.
- 2. Plantation was found in less in numbers than as budgeted.
- 3. Plantation journal was found prepared.
- 4. Maintenance of plantation was good and up to mark.
- 5.

TERRITORIAL PLANTATION

- 1. Farmers have practice of destroying the roots of crop by fire.
- 2. Farmers have practice of destroy the plantation at the boarder of the field.
- 3. Lack of rain, inappropriate land causes loss in plant survival.

Suggestion for improvement and recommendations:

In order to improve the performance of the plantation the following suggestions have been made:-

- 1. There should be protection from grazing and browsing of animals along road side and canal sides.
- 2. Cultural operations should be done timely and properly.
- 3. To control the fire timely intervention should be made annually

Technological Points:

- 1. Good quality seeding should be planted.
- 2. Attention should be paid for water harvesting and Drip water harvesting and moisture conservation as most of the plantations have been done in moisture deficit conditions.
- 3. Beating up should be done with original species.
- 4. Cultural operations should be done timely.

Administrative Points:

- 1. There should be timely release of funds.
- 2. The target of plantation should be given in advance to field level officers
- 3. Plantations raised should be maintained for more than six years.
- 4. Villagers should be provided incentives for maintenance of the plantations.

Recommendations:

- 1. Plantation journal should be maintained and checked by officials.
- 2. Maintenance should be improved by proper inspection and keeping proper records.
- 3. Neem, Papari, & Jamun species should be planted where irrigation society of nominal and termite can destroy plantation.
- 4. Drip irrigation technology should be encouraged in others also.
- 5. Electricity connection of tube wells should be converted in agricultural category.

						Campa	Moni	toring & Evalu				/ork	Execu	ited in	2017	-18					
										Teritor											
									t/Divisio r Implen												
	Type of	Nam	N	ame of		N 6	Knasr		1 otar no.	Total No			ht (Ft.)	Gurt	h (cm.)	Target	Achived	Star	t Point	End	Point
Sr. No	Land (Forest	e of Sche	Range	Block	Beat	Name of Site	a No. Km/R	Name of Species Planted	of Plants species	of alive	Succes	Max	Min	Max	Min	Ha.	RKM		t Latitu	Longitude	Latitude
1	(Pocorvo 2	3	4	5	6	7	- D - 8	9	wico 10	Plants 11			14	15		17	18	uae	de 20	21	22
Com	pensat	ory .	Affores	tation	(Tall	Plants)															
								Neem (Azadirachta											1		76°
1	Reserve Forest	CA T.P.	M/Garh	Satnali	Nangal Mala	RF Nangal Mala	55//19	indica)	20	18		9.5	5	14	5	0.02	0)		28°22'12.17 "N	3'40.59"E
								Total	20	18	89%										
								Gular	177	165		10.6	5.5	15	5.4	1	0)		28°16'21.31	76° 9'37.95"E
								Bar (Ficus benghalensis)	6	5		7	4	10	6						
							38//20,	snantoot (worus	6	4		9	4	8	5						
2	Reserve Forest	CA T.P.	M/Garh	M/Garh	Salimab ad	RF Salimabad	15,11	P.Papri(Holoptelia	50	47		8	4	7	6			-			
							39//6,7	integrefolia)	220	198		7.2	3.4	6	3						
								Neem (Azadirachta indica)	350	303		9	4	10	4.1						
								Gundan	191	172	020/	11	7	14	3						
								Total Neem (Azadirachta	2854	930 2148	93%	65	= -	12.5	= =				+	28°13'8.64"	76°
								indica) Lasroa (Cordia	2854			6.5	5.5	12.5	5.5	5	0	<u> </u>		20 13 8.04" M	3'39.16"E
								dicotoma)	30	24		5	3	7	4.5				1		
3	Reserve Forest	CA T.P.	M/Garh	Duloth	Sohla	RF Budin	96	Gudan Bar (Ficus	7	5		7	6	10	6			-			
								benghalensis)	4	3		9	6	12	8						
								Jaal	2100	5 1915		6.5	3.5	9	6.2 3.8						
								Total	5000	4100	82%	0								28-13 30.89	76-09 54.8
								Neem Shisham	1186 295	955 271		12.5	5.6	18.5	7.5	2.5	0)			0"
	Sec					Jasawas	98	Beri	110	95		7	3	10	4					2001611 62"	/6° 0'50 00"E
4	4&5	CA T.P.	M/Garh	Nangal Sirohi	Beri Bhandor	Sec. 4 &5 Area	Min, 219	Bar Pipal	3	3		6	2.3	8.3	6 3.2						
	Area					4 des Alea	219	P.Papri	648	628		8	4	13	7						
								Kaijalia Gular	52 203	48		9	8	13	3						
								Total	2390	2198	92								1		
								(Azadirachta	150	145		9.5	9	15	8	1	0)			
5	Reserve Forest	CA T.P.	M/Garh	M/Garh	Salimab ad	RF Salimabad		P.Papri(Holoptelia integrefolia)	750	690		6	5.5	5	4						
								Gudan	50	42	l	7	5	12	5						
								Gullar Total	50 1000	43 920	92%	3	2	4	2						
								Neem (Azadirachta	10	2198		4	2	7	2	0.085	0			27°54'47.26	76°
6	Reserve Forest	CA T.P.	NCH	Nizamp ur	Naya Gaon	RF Niyazalipur		indica)	10	2198		4	2	,	3	0.085	0	,		27 34 47.20 "N	00'25.13"E
								P.Papri(Holoptelia integrefolia)	75			3.5	2	4	2.5						
									85	72											
								Total Neem (Azadirachta	2390 390	72 297	85%	10	0	16	0	0.7	0			28802120.07	76°
	Dagamia	CA.		Nomen	Booulau	Beenlaur		(Azadirachta Bargad	10		78%		8 4.5	3	8	0.7	0	,		28°03'20.96	04'42.40"
7	Reserve Forest	T.P.	Narnaul	Narnau 1	Rasulpu r RF	Rasulpur RF	187	Pipal	10	7	7 8 70	5	4.3	3	3						
								P.Papri Total	290 700	236 546		5.5	5	5.5	5			-			
	D	<i>a</i> .					ar :									10.15			1	00000000	76°
8	Reserve Forest	CA T.P.	Narnaul	Narnau 1	Mukand pura	Mukandpur a R/F	214, 215/2	10625P.Papri,	10625	9030	85%	5.5	5	11	6	12.625	0)		27°57'45.36 "N	03'37.91"
				<u> </u>				2000 Neem Total	2000 12625	1700 9030		10	5.5	17	8						
9	Canal	C.A.	Narnaul	Bachho	Sihma		K.M. 0	1000 P.Papri	12625	9030 750	75%	5.5	5	3	3	1	0		1	28 ⁰ 06'03.6	
Ļ,	Juntu	T.P.		d		Minor	to tail	Total	1000	750	1570	5.5	5	5		1	0			2"	1"
	1			1	1	1		700Shisham,,,	1700	1574		8	5.5	15	8	4	0)		28-08-54.5	76°09'45.0
		C.A.		Bachho		Sihma to	K.M 0	1900 Neem Kajelia, 50	1900 50	1557 41		12	6	19 12	10				+		
10	Road	С.А. Т.Р.	Narnaul	d	Sihma	Rampura Road	to 4	,P.Papri 100	100	82		6	5.5	5	4						
								Arjun 100 Jamun 150	100	123		8	5	5	4						
								Total	4000		#####		5	4	3.3						
11	Road	С.А. Т.Р	Narnaul	Narnau 1	Gujjarw	Atel1 to Kanina	K.M 4 to 5	P. Papri	70		98%	5.5	5	12	9	0.07	0)		28°08'54.5 28°08'28.6	1.0
<u> </u>				<u> </u>				Total Gugal,	70											28 08 28.0 28°03'10.4	4"
								_	1400			3	2.5	2	1	7	0)		28 03 10.4 9"	9"
12	Sec-4		Narnaul		Resulpu	Thana section 4	63	Neem Badam Papri,	3000 400	2250 300		17	9 4	15	8						
	&5	T.P.		1	r	&5		Pilkhan,	600	450		5.5	5	7	5						
I	I	I		I	I	I	l	Kachnar,	1000	750	l	5	4	7	6			<u> </u>	I	<u> </u>	

1		I I	1	I	i -	i i	I	Lehsuda	600	450		4	3	5	4		1	1	1		1
								Total	7000	5250	75%	4	3	3	4				-	-	
	C T	atal (omnensato	rv Affo	restation	n (Tall Plaı	nts)	Total	35000	27342	#####					35		0		-	
Not P			e (NPV)	<i>n y 1</i> 110	restation		1(3)	10141	55000	21342	mmmm					55		0			
110011	coent	v aruv	(1117)		r	NINT											r	T	Т	T	1
1		NPV TP	M/Garh	M/Garh	Jhagroli	NNL Branch Pathera Pump House to Railway Line		P.Papri(Holoptelia integrefolia)	1050	950		11	5	18	10	0		5		28°19'23.40 " N	8" E
								Neem (Azadirachta indica)	200	175		12	6	13	7					28°17'43.88 " N	76°11'58.1 8"E
								Total	1250	1125	90%										
								P.Papri(Holoptelia integrefolia)	695	582		9.5	5	12	5.5	0	1	0	1	28°15'9.43" N	76°16'22.4
		NDV		N	Distant	Denter	e	Shantoot (worus	709	638		9	4	11	6.1						
2		NPV TP	M/Garh	Nangal Sirohi	Bhojaw as	Rambass Distbutry	5 to Tail	Gundan	125	103		8.4	3.8	12	7						
				Show	4.5	Distouty	Tan	Shisham (Dalbergia Sissoo	551	482		6	3	9	6						
								SIIS (Albizia	420	395		10	5	13	8						
								Total	2500	2200	88%										
				I NPV (I	all Plant	s)			3750	3325	88.66%					0	1	5			
Natio	nal Hig	ghwa	ys (NH)																		
		Plant						Neem 660	660	495		10	6	17	9						
1	Road NPV	ation along Natio nal High ways (220	Narnaul	Ateli	Ateli	Rewari to Narnaul Road	K.M 28 to 40.5	P.Papri 660	660	502		5.5	5	8	7	0		4		28 ⁰ 08'1.39"	, 76 ⁰ 20'47.2 0."
								Total	1320	997	76%										
								660 Neem	660	514		8	6	12	8	0		2		28"05'30.9	76°12'29.0
								Total	660	514	78										
	Road NPV		Narnaul	Narnau 1	Resulpu r	Maksuspur to Hassanpur Road	K.M. 0 to 4	1980 P.Papri,	1980	1584	80%78	5.5	5	10	7	0		6		28 ⁰ 02'27.8 5"	76 ⁰ 01'31.7 8"
								Total	1980	1584										<u> </u>	
			Total Planta	ation on	National	Highway		Total	3960	3095	#####					0	12	2			
Beaut	tificatio																				
	р. ;	Beuat ificati			D 1			, Pilkhan , 200	200	177		8	5.5	8	7	0		6		28 ⁰ 04'17.9 4"	76 ⁰ 05'16.9 6"
1	Road NPV	on of distri	Narnaul	Narnau 1	Resulpu r	Narnaul By Pass	K.M. 0 to 6	Neem 1100	1100	1029	87%	10	5.5	18	10						
	141 4	ct				1 435	100	Siras, 100	100	14		9	6	14	9						
		roads						Shisham 100	100	85		8	5.5	13	8						
		roads																			
		roads						Total	1500	1305					-					201131-2	76916:45 4
		NPV						Total 220 Neem, 12 Jakranda,	1500 220 12	1305 198 11		12	6	19	10			1		28-03-31.3	76°06'45.4

2			Narnaul	1	wati	Secterait	on	15 Kadam 1 Barged, 2 Pipal Total			90%	5 4.5 5	4.5 3 4.5	11 4.5 4.3	6 4.5 4.3	0	7			
Eco-F	Restora	tion																		
20	Aravali Hills	Eco- Resto ration	NCH	Nizamp ur	Panchno ta	Panchnota Aravali Area		Total Land	N Conservati	ral Plants 2. latural wildli on 4. Conser from Grazin	fe 3. Soil ve Plants	Met er	op Inch 75	Hight Meter 1.25		10	0	0	27°52'56.62 " N	75°59'08.9 1" E
21	Aravali Hills	Eco- Resto ration	NCH	N. Dargu		Dokhera Aravali Area		Total Land	1. Save natur N Conservation	ral Plants 2. latural wildli on 4. Conser from Grazin	Conserve fe 3. Soil ve Plants	Base Met er		Hight Meter	Lengt	10	0	0	27°51'04.02 "N	76°02'33.7 7"E
22	Aravali Hills	Eco- Resto ration	NCH	N.Darg u	Bayal	Bayal Aravali Area		Total Land	1. Save natur N Conservation	ral Plants 2. latural wildli on 4. Conser from Grazin	Conserve fe 3. Soil ve Plants	Base Met er		1.25 Hight Meter 1.25	Lengt	10	0	0	27°52'22.55 "N	75°58'45.9 0"E
			Tota	al of Eco	-Restor	ation			0							30	0	0		

Overall Grading for Territorial forest Division - Mewat

Excellent

Good

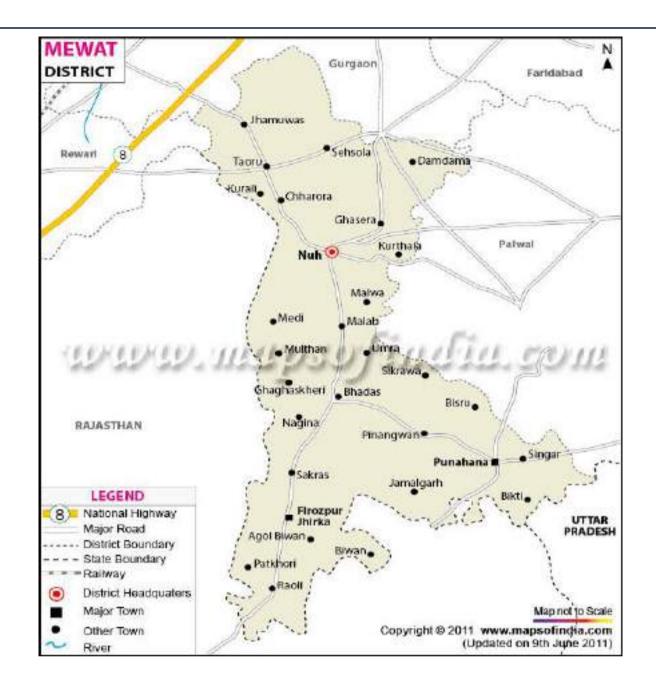




Satisfactory

Poor





1.	CAMPA	- COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION FUND MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING
		AUTHORITY
2.	MoEF	- MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS
3.	MoEF & CC	- MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE
4.	CA	- COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION
5.	NPV	- NET PRESENT VALUE
6.	CAF	- COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION FUND
7.	CAG	- THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL

- 8. GPS GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEMS
- 9. CFP COMMUNITY FORESTRY PROGRAMME

Foreword

The Principal Chief Conservator of forests (PCCF), Haryana, Panchkula engaged Environmental Research, Monitoring & Conservation Society, Lucknow for carry out Monitoring and Evaluation of activities of CAMPA scheme during 2016-17 for CAMPA fund in Haryana vide latter No/CAMPA/2018-19/4091 dated 27/02/2019.

The conservation, development and other related activities are being carried out in all 21 districts of the state. These activities are carried out by four wing of the Forest Department viz. Territorial, Wildlife and Development Wing.

What is CAMPA?

The conservation development and other related activities are being carried out in all 21 districts of the state. These activities are carried out by four wings of the Forest Department viz. Territorial, Wildlife and Development wings. Territorial wing has four circles, Community Forestry two, Wildlife two and Development wing two circles. There are 21 Territorial Divisions seven Community Forestry Divisions, four Wildlife Divisions and four

 $\mathbf{2}$

Development Divisions. Thus there are 35 divisions who carried out various activities with CAMPA Funds.

Major activities include plantations under different models; conservation, protection and management of wildlife and its habitat within and outside protected areas; research and tree improvements; soil and water conservation development of infrastructures; capacity building and other activities.

Executive Summary

Background

he Supreme court of India directed in month of October, 2002 that a 'Compensatory Afforestation Fund' (CAF) Tshall be created in which all the monies received from the user-agencies towards Compensatory Afforestation, additional Compensatory Afforestation, Penal Compensatory Afforestation, Net present value of forest land, catchment area treatment plan funds, etc. shell be deposited. CAF was to compensate for the loss of tangible as well as intangible benefits from the forest lands which were diverted for non-forest use. Such funds were to be used for natural assisted regeneration, forest management, protection infrastructure development, wildlife protection and management, supply of wood and other forest produce saving devices and other allied activates.

Background of CAMPA in Haryana:

Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF), Govt. of India had issued guidelines on 2nd July 2009 for establishing CAMPAs in the States/UTs and putting in place a funding mechanism for enhancing forest and tree cover and conservation and management of wildlife by utilizing funds received towards Compensatory Afforestation (CA), Net Present Value (NPV), etc. currently available with the Ad-hoc CAMPA. The state CAMPA in Haryana was created in the year 2010 vide notification No. 5330-ft-409/511 dated 18-1-2010.

Survival percentage as per Monitoring and Evaluation

Under CAMPA scheme implementing agency has made sincere efforts to carry out the scheme with the active participation of the people in respective districts. All the quantitative and qualitative aspects of the project along with the mechanism and functioning found satisfactory.

The functioning of all Range viz Firozpur Jhirka, Nuh and Punhana in Mewat Forest Division covered under South Circle Gurgaon, based on their performances in terms of formation and representation with special references to their functioning like regularity in holding meeting, decisions processes, and timely fund flow were assessed and found satisfactory. Survival Percentage for Territorial wing for the year-2017-18 is as follows:

Programme	Survival (%) 2017-18	Over All Survival (Both Year)
CA-TP	82.17	78
NPV-TP	83	83
Eco-restoration loose stone wall	95	95
NH	84.34	84

As the evaluator we had the opportunity to meet and interact with a good number of different groups and individual and officials. *Wing:* - Division *forest Territorial* Shri.Dilip Singh, HFS (DFO) Range Forest Officer Nuh, Mewat Shri. Dev Kumar, Range Forest Officer Firozpur Jhirka Shri. Ramesh Kumar and Range Forest Officer Punhana Shri. Kamal Yadav

We discussed with all of the concern officers regarding monitoring evaluation in the entire division. We could monitor plantation and other work in the year of 2018-19.

The overall implementation and performance of the campa scheme is quite satisfactory and hence the scheme should be continued.

Chapter - 1

Introduction

District Mewat, Haryana

ewat is one of the 21th district of Haryana state, India. Mewat district is one of the 21 districts of Haryana state in northern India. The district was carved as the 20th district of Haryana from erstwhile Gurgaon and Hathin MBlock of Faridabad districts on 4 April 2005. Though Hathin Sub Division was shifted to New district Palwal in 2008. It is bounded by Gurgaon district on the north, Rewari district on the west and Faridabad and Palwal districts on the east. Nuh town is the headquarters of this district. The district occupies an area of 1859.61 km². The district has a population of 10,89,263 (2011 census). Mewat is populated by the Meos, who are agriculturalists. Nuh town is Mewat district's headquarter. The district comprises Nuh, Taoru, Nagina, Firozpur Jhirka and Punhana blocks.

Location:

Nuh is located at 28.12°N 77.02°E.It has an average elevation of 199 metres (652 feet). It is 70 km from the capital New Delhi. It is located in the far south west area of Haryana. Gurgaon district bounds it on its North, while Rewari district lies to its West and Palwal district to its East. On South, the district shares its boundary with the State of Rajasthan. NUH district is largely comprises of planes. Inconsistency in NUH topography is evident from its patches of land with hills and hillock of the Aravali Mountain on the one hand and plains on the other. Thus, physio-graphically the area is divided into two tracts- upland and low land.

Area, Population and demographics:

(As of 2011 India census) The district is having an area of 1507 square Kms, which is 3.41 % of total area of the state. The total population of the District is 1089263, (571162 Men and 518101 Women) as per the Census 2011. Population density is 526 person per sq. km. Males constitute 52.44% of the population and females 47.59%. Mewat has an average literacy rate of 54.1%, quite lower than the national average of 74%, male literacy is 69.90%, and female literacy is 36.60%.

Geomorphology and soil types:

The district area has undulating topography and is more or less bowl shaped. The sporadic ridges and hillocks make a semi- circle to the west, south and east of Punhana (270 51'45", 770 12'30"). The area does not have a general slope and rather shows distinct altitude differences in certain domains. The general slope in the area is NW-SE in the western part, NE-SW in north-eastern part. The central part is more or less flat. Seasonal streams from the hills west of Nuh drain flow towards southeast and fill up the natural depressions in central part of the district. Some topographic depressions in the area give rise to natural lakes. Soils of the Mewat district are mostly salt affected. The soils are medium textured loamy sand and falls in low to medium category with 0.2 % to 0.75 % organic content. The average conductivity of the soil is not more than (0.80 u mhos/cm) and the average pH of the soil is between 6.5 to 8.7. Soils of the district are suitable for cultivation of variety of crops.

Climate and Rainfalls:

The climate of the district can be classified as tropical steppe, semi-arid and hot which is mainly characterized by the extreme dryness of the Air except during monsoon months, intensely hot summers and cold winters. During three months of south west monsoon from July to September, the moist air of oceanic origin penetrate into the district and causes high humidity, cloudiness and monsoon rainfall. The period from October to December constitutes post monsoon season. The cold weather season prevails from January to the beginning of March and followed by the hot weather or summer season which prevail up to the last week of June.

Background of CAMPA in Haryana:

Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF), Govt. of India had issued guidelines on 2nd July 2009 for establishing CAMPAs in the States/UTs and putting in place a funding mechanism for enhancing forest and tree cover and conservation and management of wildlife by utilizing funds received towards Compensatory Afforestation (CA), Net Present Value (NPV), etc. currently available with the Adhoc CAMPA. The state CAMPA in Haryana was created in the year 2010 vide notification No. 5330-ft-409/511 dated 18-1-2010

List of Activities undertaken under CAMPA scheme for the year 2017-18

Sr. No.	Component	Yes/No
А	Compensatory afforestation	Yes
В	Proposal of Works Under NPV	Yes
i.	Conservation, protection and management of Wildlife and its habitat	No
ii.	Research and Seed Development activities	No
iii.	Aided natural regeneration in natural forest to improve density of forests 200 plants per ha.	No
iv.	Plantation of tall plantation in linear forests 250 plants per RKM including brush Wood round	No
	fence	
۷.	Plantation on ridges in depression areas in liner forests 500 plants per RKM	No
vii.	Land reclamation by plantation on farm lands (environmental services) 200 plants per ha.	No
viii.	Plantation of tree grooves (environmental services) 19/250 tall plants per tree grooves/RKM	No
ix.	Buildings for frontline staff	No
Х.	Training of frontline and ministerial staff	No
xi.	Capacity building and strengthening of village level forestry institution	No
xii.	Urban forestry plantation of tall plants in Urban areas	No

Chapter - 2 Description of Intervention

Because natural forests provide a variety of goods and services to different user groups, their importance to each must be clearly understood before making interventions. Natural forests not only act as a savings account for people living in and around them, but they also provide a range of products for subsistence. Before community leaders or other authorities decide to harvest valuable timber species, they should assess the potential of the resources that will remain as these resources provide food, medicines, and wood fuel to residents, especially poor people.

These are the following steps took for forest support intervention:

1. Monitoring of wild life and key corridors:

Conducts camera trapping exercises in key wildlife corridors to assess the usage of these corridors by wildlife, and thereby prove their functionality.

2. Capacity-building of frontline staff and infrastructure support to Forest Departments:

Forest Department conduct training activities and workshops for three focus areas – patrolling, human wildlife conflict, and legal issues pertaining to conservation. Such as anti-poaching issues, crime control, forensic and wildlife management, better and more efficient patrolling methods, anti-poaching combat techniques etc.

3. Reducing forest dependence:

The division is working in villages in wildlife corridors to reduce their dependence on forest resources such as fuel wood. These villages have been introduced to alternate sources of energy such as biogas. Villagers are encouraged to stall feed their cattle, which helps in the collection of dung, can be used in the biogas.

4. Policy and advocacy:

We work towards promoting broad-based support for conservation by involving the Forest Department, local political leaders and communities. Using the results of our scientific research and studies in the area, we advocate for the adoption of policies favorable to conservation measures, and in many cases stopping developmental activities that would have an irreversible negative impact on the habitat and its wildlife. Our efforts have resulted in the construction of smart infrastructure in the area, which includes construction of underpasses along with roads for wildlife to pass through unharmed. We assist the Forest Department in developing management plans that include components of corridor conservation, which is a key conservation requirement for this landscape.

5. Raising awareness among local communities:

The division conducts frequent awareness programs for school children as well as members of the local communities, informing and educating them about the importance of wildlife and forests, as well as living in harmony with wildlife.

Chapter- 3

COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION FUND MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING AUTHORITY

INFORMATION ABOUT THE CAMPA SCHEME / PROJECT

1. Short title, extent and commencement.-

- (1) These rules may be called the compensatory Afforestation Fund Rules, 2018.
- (2) They shall extend to the whole of India expect the state of Jammu and Kashmir.
- (3) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.
- 2. Definition.- In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires.-
- a) "Act" means the compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016
- b) "annual plan of operations" means the annual plan for physical activities and financial provisions approved by the National Authority or state Authority as the case may be, which described milestone, conditions for success and explains how, a strategic annual plan will be put into operations during the financial year in given budgetary term, and containing inter alia, brief description, estimated cost, basis for cost estimation, agency identified for execution and time schedule of each activity to be executed from state Fund during a year;
- c) "assisted natural regeneration" means a process by which forests are restocked by trees that develop from seeds which fall and germinate in situ by providing assistance in such process and planting seedlings wherever required;
- d) "artificial regeneration" means a mechanism for establishing a new forest by planting seedlings or by direct seeding;
- e) "Forest Department" means the Department of the state Government dealing with matters relating to conservation and management of forests and wildlife;
- f) "compensatory levies" means mandatory deposits in Indian rupees to be made in the National Fund and State Fund as specified in the approval granted under the provisions of the Forests (conservation) Act 1980 (69 of 1980) and the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 (53 of 1972) and the rules made thereunder and all deposits in compliance of various court orders for diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes which include the costs for the purpose of compensatory afforestation and penal compensatory afforestation, net present value of the forest land diverted, cost of wildlife management plan, cost of catchment area treatment plan and other similar cost;
- g) "committed activities" means those activities which have to be undertaken from the National Fund and State Fund which have been approved by the concerned authority under the forest conservation Act 1980 (69 of 1980) to be implemented as referred in the said approval such as compensatory afforestation, catchment area treatment plan wildlife management plan etc.
- h) "community forest management plan" means the annual plan for physical activities and financial provisions approved by the village community having control over the land other natural resources and described milestone, conditions for success and explains how, a strategic plan will be put into operation during the financial year in given budgetary term containing, inter alia, brief description, estimated cost, basis for cost estimation, agency identified for execution and time schedule of each activity to be executed from a State Fund during a year;
- i) **"Divisional Forest Officer"** means a functional administrative head of the unit of establishment in the state to manage the forest division under his jurisdiction;
- j) "entry point activities" means a set of works identified and executed as a part of community mobilization process to get more and more participation of the community in the forest management;
- k) "financial year" means year commencing on the 1st April in a calendar year;
- I) "frontline year" means employees of state Forest Department up to the level of Forest Range who are in direct contact with the public;
- m) "Gram sabha" has the same meaning as assigned to it in clause (b) of article 243 of the constitution;
- n) "ministerial staff" means Government servant of a subordinate services whose duties are entirely clerical, and any other class of servant specifically defined as such by general specific order of the Government;
- o) "nurseries and other planting stock production facilities" means modern and state of art nurseries, seed production areas, seedling seed orchards, vegetative multiplication gardens and such other planting stocks production facilities for the purpose of producing quality planting material and seedling for plantation;
- p) "permissible activities" means those activities which can be executed with National Fund and State Fund;
- q) "prohibited activities" means those activities which can't be executed with National Fund and State Fund;
- r) "Range officer" means the functional administrative in-charge of the unit establishment in the state to manage the forest range under his jurisdiction;
- s) "Rescue Centre" means an establishment for the long-term care of animal specified in the schedules to the wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 as defined in the Recognition of Zoo Rules, 2009;
- t) "section" means section of the act;
- u) "site specific activities" means activities which have been approved by the concerned authority under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act to be implemented on specified location referred to in the said

approval such as compensatory afforestation, catchment area treatment plan, wildlife management plan, etc.

- v) "silvi culture operations" means the activities and practice of controlling the establishment, growth, composition, health, and quality of forests to meet diverse needs and values;
- w) "soil and moisture conservation works" means physical works undertaken for in situ conservation of soil and moisture;
- "third party monitoring" means monitoring and evaluation of works executed national fund and state Fund by the parties which are external to a project's direct beneficiary chain and management structure having no conflict of interest on parameters of evaluation as determined by central Government over and above the baseline to assess whether desired social, environmental or other impacts are being achieved ans undesirable impacts avoided;
- y) **"Van sanrakshansamiti or Village forest committee"** means a committee constituted for joint forest management by the competent authority in the state;
- "working plan" means the management plan of forest land prepared under "National Working Plan Code" made by the ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate change for sustainable management of forests and biodiversity in India;
- aa) "Zoo and wildlife safari" means an establishment as referred in the recognition of Zoo Rules, 2009 made under the wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 (53 of 1972);
- bb) Words and expressions used and not defined in these rules but defined in the compensatory Afforestation Fund Act 2016 (38 of 2016), the India Forest Act 1972 (16 of 1972), Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 (53of 1972) Forest Conservation Act 1980 (69 of 1980) and the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (2 of 2007) shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in those Acts.
- 3. Management of the National Fund.- The National fund shall be managed according to the provisions of Government Accounting Rule 1990 and the General Financial Rules, 2017 as applicable from time to time and in accordance with the accounting procedure prepared under section 7.
- 4. Management of State Fund.- The State Fund shall be managed according to provisions of the State Financial Rules or any such rules applicable from time to time in the State and in accordance with the accounting procedure notified by the State Government /Union Territory and as per the guidelines issued by the national authority.

5. Manner of utilization of net present value and penal net present value.-

- 1) The monies received toward net present value and penal net present value deposited in State Fund shall be used in a manner prescribed in sub rule (2).
- 2) Eighty per cent of the net present value NPV shall, in a financial year, be used for following permissible activities for the forest and wildlife management in the state, namely:-
- a) Assisted natural regeneration;
- b) Artificial regeneration (by plantations);
- c) Silvi culture operations in forests;
- d) Protection of plantations and forests;
- e) Pest and disease control in forest;
- f) Forest fire prevention and control operations;
- g) Soil and moisture conservation works in the forest;
- h) Improvement of wildlife habitat as prescribed in the approved wildlife management plan/working plan;
- i) Relocation of villages from protected areas;
- j) Planting and rejuvenation of forest cover on non-forest land falling in wildlife corridors;
- k) Establishment, operations and maintenance of animal rescue center, and veterinary treatment facilities for wild animals;
- I) Supply of food and other forest produce saving devices as specified by the National Authority from time to time;
- 3) Twenty per cent of the net present value shall in a financial year, shall be utilized for strengthening of the forest and wildlife related infrastructure, capacity building of the personnel of state Forest Department s and other associated agencies and organizations involved in utilization of these monies, as per prioritized by the state Government for execution in forest and nom-forest areas and included in the Annual Plan of Operations for the financial year under consideration.
- 4) The permissible activities to be undertaken for the purpose of sub-rule (3) shall include the following, namely:-
- a) Establishment, up-gradation and maintenance of modern nurseries and other planting stock production facilities with state of arts facilities for production of quality planting material;
- b) Purchase and maintenance of equipment or devices used for communication and information technology, survey, mapping and forest fire control for the purpose of protection of forest and wildlife;
- c) Construction, up-gradation and maintenance of inspection paths, forest roads in forest area, fire lines, watch towers, check posts, timber depots;
- d) Construction of residential and official building in forests for concerned staffs up to the rank of Range Officers deployed for protection of forest and wildlife;
- e) Engagement of local people or labors to assists regular staff of State Forest Department for works for protection of forest and wildlife undertaken from State Fund;
- f) Survey and mapping of forest areas for compensatory afforestation works, soil and moisture conservation, catchment area treatment and wildlife management for preparing annual plans to be executed from the state Fund;

- g) Concurrent monitoring and evaluation of works including third party monitoring of works undertaken from state Fund
- h) Awareness for forestry and allied activities undertaken from the State fund;
- i) Entry point activities undertaken in forest fringe villages for execution of programme to be undertaken from the state Fund;
- j) Distribution of planting stock for promotion of trees outside forest on government lands promoted by state government;

Providing that in case the activities referred to in sub rules (2) and (4) are to be undertaken in the forest land under the administrative control of the forest Department, then the said activities shall be carried out as per the working plan prepared under national Working plan Code and approved by competent authority;

Providing further that the said activities over forest land under the control of state Forest Department and being managed as per the working plan with participation of local people shall be taken up in consultation with the Gram Sabha or *Van SanrakshanSamiti*or Village Forest Committee as the case may be, and shall be in consonance with the provisions of the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest rights) Act, 2006 (2 of 2007) and the guidelines issued thereunder, wherever applicable;

Provided also that in case the said activities are to be undertaken in areas not covered by the approved working plan then they shall be taken up in consultation with concerned Gram Sabha or Van SanrakshanSamiti or Village Forest Committee or any authority having jurisdiction over that area, as the case may be, and shall be in consonance with the provisions of the scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 and guidelines issued thereunder, wherever applicable;

- 5) While preparing the annual plan of operation for activities under rule 5, priority shall be given to under5taken identified activities in those villages which have been affected due to diversion of forest land.
- 6) The monies referred in sub rule (1) shall not be used for following activities, namely
- a) Payment of salary, travelling allowances, medical expenses, etc. to regular employees of the state Forest Department for implementing programme in various forest divisions undertaken from the State Fund.
 b) Undertaking foreign visite:
- b) Undertaking foreign visits;
- c) Payment for legal services for defending cases filed in Tribunals or Courts not related to the management of the State Authority;
- d) Purchase of vehicles or staff cars for officers and heavy vehicles and machines for the state Forest Department for implementing programme in various forest divisions undertaken from the state Fund;
- e) Construction of residential and official building for officers above Forest Range Officers of the State Forest Department for implementing programmes in various forest division undertaken from the State Fund;
- f) Leasing, hiring and purchase of land for afforestation purposes
- g) Purchase of furniture, office equipment, fixtures including air conditioners, and generator sets for residences and offices of the State Forest department for implementing programmes in various divisions undertaken from the state Fund;
- h) Mandatory afforestation as per the working plan in the forest in blanks created by commercial felling of trees for revenue generation undertaken under working plans prescription;
- i) Undertaking forest and wildlife conservation and other activities undertaken under other schemes of the Government for the purpose of part financing the scheme for completing left over works or complementary works of such schemes.
- j) Establishment, expansion and up-gradation of Zoo and wildlife safari.

Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF). Govt. of India had issued guidelines on 2nd July, 2009 for establishing CAMPAs in the States/UTs. The State Compensatory Afforestation Fund management and Planning Authority, Haryana Known as State CAMPA. Haryana was constituted in **2010 vide notification No. 5330-ft-409/511 dated 18-1-2010** in accordance with the guidelines of the Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF), Govt. of India

COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION FUND MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING AUTHORITY

INFORMATION ABOUT THE CAMPA SCHEME / PROJECT

6. Short title, extent and commencement.-

- (4) These rules may be called the compensatory Afforestation Fund Rules, 2018.
- (5) They shall extend to the whole of India expect the state of Jammu and Kashmir.
- (6) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.
- 7. Definition.- In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires.-
- cc) "Act" means the compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016
- dd) "annual plan of operations" means the annual plan for physical activities and financial provisions approved by the National Authority or state Authority as the case may be, which described milestone, conditions for success

and explains how, a strategic annual plan will be put into operations during the financial year in given budgetary term, and containing inter alia, brief description, estimated cost, basis for cost estimation, agency identified for execution and time schedule of each activity to be executed from state Fund during a year;

- ee) "assisted natural regeneration" means a process by which forests are restocked by trees that develop from seeds which fall and germinate in situ by providing assistance in such process and planting seedlings wherever required;
- ff) "artificial regeneration" means a mechanism for establishing a new forest by planting seedlings or by direct seeding;
- gg) "Forest Department" means the Department of the state Government dealing with matters relating to conservation and management of forests and wildlife;
- hh) "compensatory levies" means mandatory deposits in Indian rupees to be made in the National Fund and State Fund as specified in the approval granted under the provisions of the Forests (conservation) Act 1980 (69 of 1980) and the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 (53 of 1972) and the rules made thereunder and all deposits in compliance of various court orders for diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes which include the costs for the purpose of compensatory afforestation and penal compensatory afforestation, net present value of the forest land diverted, cost of wildlife management plan, cost of catchment area treatment plan and other similar cost;
- ii) "committed activities" means those activities which have to be undertaken from the National Fund and State Fund which have been approved by the concerned authority under the forest conservation Act 1980 (69 of 1980) to be implemented as referred in the said approval such as compensatory afforestation, catchment area treatment plan wildlife management plan etc.
- jj) "community forest management plan" means the annual plan for physical activities and financial provisions approved by the village community having control over the land other natural resources and described milestone, conditions for success and explains how, a strategic plan will be put into operation during the financial year in given budgetary term containing, inter alia, brief description, estimated cost, basis for cost estimation, agency identified for execution and time schedule of each activity to be executed from a State Fund during a year;
- kk) "Divisional Forest Officer" means a functional administrative head of the unit of establishment in the state to manage the forest division under his jurisdiction;
- II) "entry point activities" means a set of works identified and executed as a part of community mobilization process to get more and more participation of the community in the forest management;
- mm)"financial year" means year commencing on the 1st April in a calendar year;
- nn) "frontline year" means employees of state Forest Department up to the level of Forest Range who are in direct contact with the public;
- oo) "Gram sabha" has the same meaning as assigned to it in clause (b) of article 243 of the constitution;
- pp) "ministerial staff" means Government servant of a subordinate services whose duties are entirely clerical, and any other class of servant specifically defined as such by general specific order of the Government;
- qq) "nurseries and other planting stock production facilities" means modern and state of art nurseries, seed production areas, seedling seed orchards, vegetative multiplication gardens and such other planting stocks production facilities for the purpose of producing quality planting material and seedling for plantation;
- rr) "permissible activities" means those activities which can be executed with National Fund and State Fund;
- ss) "prohibited activities" means those activities which can't be executed with National Fund and State Fund;
- tt) **"Range officer"** means the functional administrative in-charge of the unit establishment in the state to manage the forest range under his jurisdiction;
- uu) "Rescue Centre" means an establishment for the long-term care of animal specified in the schedules to the wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 as defined in the Recognition of Zoo Rules, 2009;
- vv) "section" means section of the act;
- ww) "site specific activities" means activities which have been approved by the concerned authority under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act to be implemented on specified location referred to in the said approval such as compensatory afforestation, catchment area treatment plan, wildlife management plan, etc.
- xx) "**silvi culture operations**" means the activities and practice of controlling the establishment, growth, composition, health, and quality of forests to meet diverse needs and values;
- yy) "soil and moisture conservation works" means physical works undertaken for in situ conservation of soil and moisture;
- zz) "third party monitoring" means monitoring and evaluation of works executed national fund and state Fund by the parties which are external to a project's direct beneficiary chain and management structure having no conflict of interest on parameters of evaluation as determined by central Government over and above the baseline to assess whether desired social, environmental or other impacts are being achieved ans undesirable impacts avoided;
- aaa) **"Van sanrakshansamiti or Village forest committee"** means a committee constituted for joint forest management by the competent authority in the state;
- bbb) **"working plan"** means the management plan of forest land prepared under "National Working Plan Code" made by the ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate change for sustainable management of forests and biodiversity in India;
- ccc) "Zoo and wildlife safari" means an establishment as referred in the recognition of Zoo Rules, 2009 made under the wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 (53 of 1972);
- ddd) Words and expressions used and not defined in these rules but defined in the compensatory Afforestation Fund Act 2016 (38 of 2016), the India Forest Act 1972 (16 of 1972), Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972

(53of 1972) Forest Conservation Act 1980 (69 of 1980) and the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (2 of 2007) shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in those Acts.

- 8. Management of the National Fund.- The National fund shall be managed according to the provisions of Government Accounting Rule 1990 and the General Financial Rules, 2017 as applicable from time to time and in accordance with the accounting procedure prepared under section 7.
- 9. Management of State Fund.- The State Fund shall be managed according to provisions of the State Financial Rules or any such rules applicable from time to time in the State and in accordance with the accounting procedure notified by the State Government /Union Territory and as per the guidelines issued by the national authority.

10. Manner of utilization of net present value and penal net present value.-

- 7) The monies received toward net present value and penal net present value deposited in State Fund shall be used in a manner prescribed in sub rule (2).
- 8) Eighty per cent of the net present value NPV shall, in a financial year, be used for following permissible activities for the forest and wildlife management in the state, namely:-
- m) Assisted natural regeneration ;
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- p) Protection of plantations and forests;
- q) Pest and disease control in forest;
- r) Forest fire prevention and control operations;
- s) Soil and moisture conservation works in the forest;
- t) Improvement of wildlife habitat as prescribed in the approved wildlife management plan/working plan;
- u) Relocation of villages from protected areas;
- v) Planting and rejuvenation of forest cover on non-forest land falling in wildlife corridors;
- w) Establishment, operations and maintenance of animal rescue center, and veterinary treatment facilities for wild animals;
- x) Supply of food and other forest produce saving devices as specified by the National Authority from time to time;
- 9) Twenty per cent of the net present value shall in a financial year, shall be utilized for strengthening of the forest and wildlife related infrastructure, capacity building of the personnel of state Forest Department s and other associated agencies and organizations involved in utilization of these monies, as per prioritized by the state Government for execution in forest and nom-forest areas and included in the Annual Plan of Operations for the financial year under consideration.
- 10) The permissible activities to be undertaken for the purpose of sub-rule (3) shall include the following, namely:-
- k) Establishment, up-gradation and maintenance of modern nurseries and other planting stock production facilities with state of arts facilities for production of quality planting material;
- I) Purchase and maintenance of equipment or devices used for communication and information technology, survey, mapping and forest fire control for the purpose of protection of forest and wildlife;
- m) Construction, up-gradation and maintenance of inspection paths, forest roads in forest area, fire lines, watch towers, check posts, timber depots;
- n) Construction of residential and official building in forests for concerned staffs up to the rank of Range Officers deployed for protection of forest and wildlife;
- engagement of local people or labors to assists regular staff of State Forest Department for works for protection of forest and wildlife undertaken from State Fund;
- p) Survey and mapping of forest areas for compensatory afforestation works, soil and moisture conservation, catchment area treatment and wildlife management for preparing annual plans to be executed from the state Fund;
- q) Concurrent monitoring and evaluation of works including third party monitoring of works undertaken from state Fund
- r) Awareness for forestry and allied activities undertaken from the State fund;
- s) Entry point activities undertaken in forest fringe villages for execution of programme to be undertaken from the state Fund;
- t) Distribution of planting stock for promotion of trees outside forest on government lands promoted by state government;

Providing that in case the activities referred to in sub rules (2) and (4) are to be undertaken in the forest land under the administrative control of the forest Department, then the said activities shall be carried out as per the working plan prepared under national Working plan Code and approved by competent authority;

Providing further that the said activities over forest land under the control of state Forest Department and being managed as per the working plan with participation of local people shall be taken up in consultation with the Gram Sabha or *Van SanrakshanSamiti*or Village Forest Committee as the case may be, and shall be in consonance with the provisions of the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest rights) Act, 2006 (2 of 2007) and the guidelines issued thereunder, wherever applicable;

Provided also that in case the said activities are to be undertaken in areas not covered by the approved working plan then they shall be taken up in consultation with concerned Gram Sabha or Van SanrakshanSamiti or Village Forest Committee or any authority having jurisdiction over that area, as the case may be, and shall be in

consonance with the provisions of the scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 and guidelines issued thereunder, wherever applicable;

- 11) While preparing the annual plan of operation for activities under rule 5, priority shall be given to under5taken identified activities in those villages which have been affected due to diversion of forest land.
- 12) The monies referred in sub rule (1) shall not be used for following activities, namely
- k) Payment of salary, travelling allowances, medical expenses, etc. to regular employees of the state Forest Department for implementing programme in various forest divisions undertaken from the State Fund.
- I) Undertaking foreign visits;
- m) Payment for legal services for defending cases filed in Tribunals or Courts not related to the management of the State Authority;
- n) Purchase of vehicles or staff cars for officers and heavy vehicles and machines for the state Forest Department for implementing programme in various forest divisions undertaken from the state Fund;
- c) Construction of residential and official building for officers above Forest Range Officers of the State Forest Department for implementing programmes in various forest division undertaken from the State Fund;
- p) Leasing, hiring and purchase of land for afforestation purposes
- Purchase of furniture, office equipment, fixtures including air conditioners, and generator sets for residences and offices of the State Forest department for implementing programmes in various divisions undertaken from the state Fund;
- r) Mandatory afforestation as per the working plan in the forest in blanks created by commercial felling of trees for revenue generation undertaken under working plans prescription;
- s) Undertaking forest and wildlife conservation and other activities undertaken under other schemes of the Government for the purpose of part financing the scheme for completing left over works or complementary works of such schemes.
- t) Establishment, expansion and up-gradation of Zoo and wildlife safari.

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COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION FUND MANAGEMENT

AND PLANNING AUTHORITY

INFORMATION ABOUT THE CAMPA SCHEME / PROJECT

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- fff) "annual plan of operations" means the annual plan for physical activities and financial provisions approved by the National Authority or state Authority as the case may be, which described milestone, conditions for success and explains how, a strategic annual plan will be put into operations during the financial year in given budgetary term, and containing inter alia, brief description, estimated cost, basis for cost estimation, agency identified for execution and time schedule of each activity to be executed from state Fund during a year;
- ggg) **"assisted natural regeneration"** means a process by which forests are restocked by trees that develop from seeds which fall and germinate in situ by providing assistance in such process and planting seedlings wherever required;
- hhh) "artificial regeneration" means a mechanism for establishing a new forest by planting seedlings or by direct seeding;
- iii) **"Forest Department"** means the Department of the state Government dealing with matters relating to conservation and management of forests and wildlife;
- jjj) "compensatory levies" means mandatory deposits in Indian rupees to be made in the National Fund and State Fund as specified in the approval granted under the provisions of the Forests (conservation) Act 1980 (69 of 1980) and the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 (53 of 1972) and the rules made thereunder and all deposits in compliance of various court orders for diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes which include the costs for the purpose of compensatory afforestation and penal compensatory afforestation, net present value of the forest land diverted, cost of wildlife management plan, cost of catchment area treatment plan and other similar cost;
- kkk) "committed activities" means those activities which have to be undertaken from the National Fund and State

Fund which have been approved by the concerned authority under the forest conservation Act 1980 (69 of 1980) to be implemented as referred in the said approval such as compensatory afforestation, catchment area treatment plan wildlife management plan etc.

III) "community forest management plan" means the annual plan for physical activities and financial provisions approved by the village community having control over the land other natural resources and described milestone, conditions for success and explains how, a strategic plan will be put into operation during the financial year in given budgetary term containing, inter alia, brief description, estimated cost, basis for cost estimation, agency identified for execution and time schedule of each activity to be executed from a State Fund during a year;

mmm) "Divisional Forest Officer" means a functional administrative head of the unit of establishment in the state to manage the forest division under his jurisdiction;

- nnn) **"entry point activities"** means a set of works identified and executed as a part of community mobilization process to get more and more participation of the community in the forest management;
- ooo) "financial year" means year commencing on the 1st April in a calendar year;
- ppp) "frontline year" means employees of state Forest Department up to the level of Forest Range who are in direct contact with the public;
- (qqq) "Gram sabha" has the same meaning as assigned to it in clause (b) of article 243 of the constitution;
- rrr) "ministerial staff" means Government servant of a subordinate services whose duties are entirely clerical, and any other class of servant specifically defined as such by general specific order of the Government;
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- ttt) "permissible activities" means those activities which can be executed with National Fund and State Fund;

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- vvv) **"Range officer"** means the functional administrative in-charge of the unit establishment in the state to manage the forest range under his jurisdiction;
- www) **"Rescue Centre"** means an establishment for the long-term care of animal specified in the schedules to the wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 as defined in the Recognition of Zoo Rules, 2009;
- xxx) "section" means section of the act;
- yyy) "site specific activities" means activities which have been approved by the concerned authority under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act to be implemented on specified location referred to in the said approval such as compensatory afforestation, catchment area treatment plan, wildlife management plan, etc.
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- aaaa) "soil and moisture conservation works" means physical works undertaken for in situ conservation of soil and moisture;
- bbbb) "third party monitoring" means monitoring and evaluation of works executed national fund and state Fund by the parties which are external to a project's direct beneficiary chain and management structure having no conflict of interest on parameters of evaluation as determined by central Government over and above the baseline to assess whether desired social, environmental or other impacts are being achieved ans undesirable impacts avoided;
- cccc) **"Van sanrakshansamiti or Village forest committee"** means a committee constituted for joint forest management by the competent authority in the state;
- dddd) **"working plan"** means the management plan of forest land prepared under "National Working Plan Code" made by the ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate change for sustainable management of forests and biodiversity in India;
- eeee) **"Zoo and wildlife safari"** means an establishment as referred in the recognition of Zoo Rules, 2009 made under the wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 (53 of 1972);
- ffff) Words and expressions used and not defined in these rules but defined in the compensatory Afforestation Fund Act 2016 (38 of 2016), the India Forest Act 1972 (16 of 1972), Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 (53of 1972) Forest Conservation Act 1980 (69 of 1980) and the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (2 of 2007) shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in those Acts.
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- 14. Management of State Fund. The State Fund shall be managed according to provisions of the State Financial Rules or any such rules applicable from time to time in the State and in accordance with the accounting procedure notified by the State Government /Union Territory and as per the guidelines issued by the national authority.

15. Manner of utilization of net present value and penal net present value.-

- 13) The monies received toward net present value and penal net present value deposited in State Fund shall be used in a manner prescribed in sub rule (2).
- 14) Eighty per cent of the net present value NPV shall, in a financial year, be used for following permissible activities for the forest and wildlife management in the state, namely:-
- y) Assisted natural regeneration ;

- z) Artificial regeneration (by plantations);
- aa) Silvi culture operations in forests;
- bb) Protection of plantations and forests;
- cc) Pest and disease control in forest;
- dd) Forest fire prevention and control operations;
- ee) Soil and moisture conservation works in the forest;
- ff) Improvement of wildlife habitat as prescribed in the approved wildlife management plan/working plan;
- gg) Relocation of villages from protected areas;
- hh) Planting and rejuvenation of forest cover on non-forest land falling in wildlife corridors;
- ii) Establishment, operations and maintenance of animal rescue center, and veterinary treatment facilities for wild animals;
- jj) Supply of food and other forest produce saving devices as specified by the National Authority from time to time;
- 15) Twenty per cent of the net present value shall in a financial year, shall be utilized for strengthening of the forest and wildlife related infrastructure, capacity building of the personnel of state Forest Department s and other associated agencies and organizations involved in utilization of these monies, as per prioritized by the state Government for execution in forest and nom-forest areas and included in the Annual Plan of Operations for the financial year under consideration.
- 16) The permissible activities to be undertaken for the purpose of sub-rule (3) shall include the following, namely:-
- u) Establishment, up-gradation and maintenance of modern nurseries and other planting stock production facilities with state of arts facilities for production of quality planting material;
- v) Purchase and maintenance of equipment or devices used for communication and information technology, survey, mapping and forest fire control for the purpose of protection of forest and wildlife;
- w) Construction, up-gradation and maintenance of inspection paths, forest roads in forest area, fire lines, watch towers, check posts, timber depots;
- x) Construction of residential and official building in forests for concerned staffs up to the rank of Range Officers deployed for protection of forest and wildlife;
- y) Engagement of local people or labors to assists regular staff of State Forest Department for works for protection of forest and wildlife undertaken from State Fund;
- Survey and mapping of forest areas for compensatory afforestation works, soil and moisture conservation, catchment area treatment and wildlife management for preparing annual plans to be executed from the state Fund;
- aa) Concurrent monitoring and evaluation of works including third party monitoring of works undertaken from state Fund
- bb) Awareness for forestry and allied activities undertaken from the State fund;
- cc) Entry point activities undertaken in forest fringe villages for execution of programme to be undertaken from the state Fund;
- dd) Distribution of planting stock for promotion of trees outside forest on government lands promoted by state government;

Providing that in case the activities referred to in sub rules (2) and (4) are to be undertaken in the forest land under the administrative control of the forest Department, then the said activities shall be carried out as per the working plan prepared under national Working plan Code and approved by competent authority;

Providing further that the said activities over forest land under the control of state Forest Department and being managed as per the working plan with participation of local people shall be taken up in consultation with the Gram Sabha or *Van SanrakshanSamiti*or Village Forest Committee as the case may be, and shall be in consonance with the provisions of the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest rights) Act, 2006 (2 of 2007) and the guidelines issued thereunder, wherever applicable;

Provided also that in case the said activities are to be undertaken in areas not covered by the approved working plan then they shall be taken up in consultation with concerned Gram Sabha or Van SanrakshanSamiti or Village Forest Committee or any authority having jurisdiction over that area, as the case may be, and shall be in consonance with the provisions of the scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 and guidelines issued thereunder, wherever applicable;

- 17) While preparing the annual plan of operation for activities under rule 5, priority shall be given to under5taken identified activities in those villages which have been affected due to diversion of forest land.
- 18) The monies referred in sub rule (1) shall not be used for following activities, namely
- u) Payment of salary, travelling allowances, medical expenses, etc. to regular employees of the state Forest Department for implementing programme in various forest divisions undertaken from the State Fund.
- v) Undertaking foreign visits;
- w) Payment for legal services for defending cases filed in Tribunals or Courts not related to the management of the State Authority;
- x) Purchase of vehicles or staff cars for officers and heavy vehicles and machines for the state Forest Department for implementing programme in various forest divisions undertaken from the state Fund;
- y) Construction of residential and official building for officers above Forest Range Officers of the State Forest Department for implementing programmes in various forest division undertaken from the State Fund;
- z) Leasing, hiring and purchase of land for afforestation purposes
- Purchase of furniture, office equipment, fixtures including air conditioners, and generator sets for residences and offices of the State Forest department for implementing programmes in various divisions undertaken from the state Fund;

- bb) Mandatory afforestation as per the working plan in the forest in blanks created by commercial felling of trees for revenue generation undertaken under working plans prescription;
- cc) Undertaking forest and wildlife conservation and other activities undertaken under other schemes of the Government for the purpose of part financing the scheme for completing left over works or complementary works of such schemes.
- dd) Establishment, expansion and up-gradation of Zoo and wildlife safari.

Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF). Govt. of India had issued guidelines on 2nd July, 2009 for establishing CAMPAs in the States/UTs. The State Compensatory Afforestation Fund management and Planning Authority, Haryana Known as State CAMPA. Haryana was constituted in **2010 vide notification No. 5330-ft-409/511 dated 18-1-2010** in accordance with the guidelines of the Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF), Govt. of India.

What is CAMPA?

The conservation development and other related activities are being carried out in all 21 districts of the state. These activities are carried out by four wings of the Forest Department viz. Territorial, Wildlife and Development wings. Territorial wing has four circles, Community Forestry two, Wildlife two and Development wing two circles. There are 21 Territorial Divisions seven, four Wildlife Divisions and four Development Divisions. Thus there are 35 divisions who carried out various activities with CAMPA Funds. Major activities include plantations under different models; conservation, protection and management of wildlife and its habitat within and outside protected areas; research and tree improvements; soil and water conservation development of infrastructures; capacity building and other activities.

Aims and Objectives: State campa shall seed to promote

1. Conservation protection, regeneration and management of existing natural forests.

2. Conservation, protection and management of wildlife and its habitat within and outside protected area including the consolidation of the protected areas.

3. Compensatory Afforestation.

4. Environmental services, which includes

a. Provision of goods such as wood, non-timber forest product, Fuel fodder, water and Provision of services such as grazing, tourism. Wildlife protection and life support.

b. Regulating services such as climate regulation, disease control, flood moderation. Detoxification, carbon sequestration and health of soils, air and water regimes.

c. Non-material benefits obtained from eco-system, spiritual, recreational, aesthetic. Inspiration, educational and symbiotic.

d. Supporting such other services necessary for the production of eco-system services, biodiversity nutrient cycling and primary production.

- 4. Research, training and capacity building
- 5. Environment Protection and Sustainable Forest Management

Problem to be addressed:

The maximum areas is under alkaline category but overall area under this district have nearly every type of soils. the distribution of soils depends upon the edaphic factor. Although other species are also present in small patches or in scattered form. The major species planted in these areas are Dalbergia sissoo, Acacia nilotica, hybird, Azadirachta indica, Albizia procera, Delonix regia, Cassia siames. Melia azadirachta, Terminalia arjuna etc. The areas have failed to regenerate due to adverse soils having high content of salts and waterlogged area. Excessive grazing and biotic pressure and inappropriate technique of plantations.

Poor people earn their livelihood by selling products of domestic animals, like milk. Meat and wool. They keep large herds of cattle. It has resulted in a huge increase in grazing pressure on forest areas. Because of pressure land is available for grazing, therefore, grazing by cattle and browsing by sheep and goats is quite serious

Problem in the plantation sites.

The degree of damage depends upon weather conditions and incidence of grazing and browsing. All the economically important species like shisham and eucalyptus are highly susceptible to fire and the plantations are damaged more or less completely after break out of a single fire.

Planned Output and General Objectives of Management

The various components of the project, which have been proposed to be carried out during the project period area as follows:

- 1. People participation
- 2. Micro planning
- 3. Compensatory Afforestation and Net Present Value
- 4. Natural regeneration
- 5. Pasture development
- 6. Plantations under different models
- 7. Technology extension
- 8. Conservation, protection and management of wildlife and its habitat
- 9. Soil and water conservation
- 10. Development of infrastructure, capacity building and other activities
- 11. Monitoring and evaluation

The objectives of the management for this plan period is as under:

To conserve and extend the existing forest and vegetative cover in the district of Mewat for soil and moisture conservation and to preserve the natural biodiversity.

- A. To improve the growing stock by protection, regeneration and planning of local indigenous species.
- B. To conserve the forest habitats critical to biodiversity and protection of eco-system.
- C. To protect the wildlife by providing them shelter and food.
- D. To increase carbon sequestration by the forest fauna to mitigate the adverse effects of climate change.

- E. To turn the irregular forest into normal forest with all age gradation, to provide forest produce at sustained basis and make logging planning easier.
- F. To provide employment opportunities to the rural people living near these forests.
- G. To encourage the plantation and sustainable harvesting of NTFPs.
- H. To encourage people's participation, especially with involvement of women and weaker sections wherever possible in forest management as per Natural Forest Policy, 1988.

Chapter- 4 Evaluation Scope and Objectives

Evaluation Scope:

All projects taken up under CAMPA related to afforestation, soil and moisture conservation, habitat improvement and the like need to be evaluated This evaluation was mainly focused on ascertaining the survival rate of planted seedlings in the plantations. Coverage of all other works was also taken up. As a result, evaluating the afforestation models under CAMPA needs to account for the diverse plantation models taken up in the different Eco regions of the country having a wide gradient of local site conditions.

Objectives:

- Whether the diversion of forest land for non-forest was permitted as per extant laws and all condition in this regard were complied with;
- Whether measures taken for conservation, afforestation and preservation of forest lands consequent to diversion of portions of these lands for non-forest use were as per provisos of extant legislation, rules and Supreme Court judgment in this regards;
- Whether the collection, utilization, monitoring, accounting and the arrangement for safeguarding of compensatory afforestation funds was in compliance with applicable legislation, rules and Supreme Court judgments permitting diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes;
- Whether proper financial procedures had been followed in investing funds.

Chapter- 5 Evaluation Approach

The evaluation work was conducted by team of **Environment Research, Monitoring & Conservation Society** under the guidance of expert Mr. Deo Prakash. The evaluation aimed to examine the entire work done under the CAMPA project in the year of 2017-18 in Mewat division.

The evaluation took place in Mewat district in the month of **March**, **2019** the team reviewed all the work implemented under the CAMPA project. We discussed with all of the concern officers regarding monitoring evaluation in the entire division. We could monitor plantation and other work in the year of 2016-17. The concern officers and staff were with us to show us the every site wherever the CAPMA work was being done. Also we discussed with various forest officials related to CAMPA were held throughout the field visits.

Monitoring Evaluation

As the evaluator we had the opportunity to meet and interact with a good number of different groups and individual and officials. *Wing:* - Division *forest Territorial* Shri.Dilip Singh, HFS (DFO) Range Forest Officer Nuh, Mewat Shri. Dev Kumar, Range Forest Officer Firozpur Jhirka Shri. Ramesh Kumar and Range Forest Officer Punhana Shri. Kamal Yadav

We discussed with all of the concern officers regarding monitoring evaluation in the entire division. We could monitor plantation and other work in the year of 2017-18

- a) We could reach out to every site wherever the CAMPA project work was done.
- b) The range officer, forester and forest guard accompanied us during the evaluation.
- c) The work done under the CAMPA project found satisfactory.
- d) Also we have enclosed the photographs of various sites visited.

Overall we found that the CAMPA work done under Mewat was satisfactory.

Key approach of the CAMPA project is to :-

- a) Raising awareness among participants.
- b) Increasing participants of SC/ST, women, backward community and farmers.
- c) Capacity Building of all the project participants and beneficiary.

Chapter- 6

Data Analysis

Inventory of the plantations:

The plantation carried out during 2017-18 by the Territorial Division Mewat, C.F. South are as follows:

WING: Territorial Mewat Division, Annexure – A

YEAR: 2017-18

Туре	Hectare			RKM	Plantation	Rs.			
					Target /	(Amt. in lacks)			
					Achieved				
	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements		Target	Achievements		
CA-TP			172	172	45000				
NPV-TP			15	15	3750				
NH			23	23	5750				
Eco-	87	87							
restoration									
Total	87	87	210	210	54500				

Findings and Conclusions

- 1. Plantation was found in less in numbers than as budgeted.
- 2. Plantation journal was not prepared by the samiti.
- 3. Maintenance of plantation was poor and up to mark.

TERRITORIAL PLANTATION

- 1. Farmers have practice of destroying the roots of crop by fire.
- 2. Farmers have practice of destroy the plantation at the boarder of the field.
- 3. Lack of rain, inappropriate land causes loss in plant survival.

Suggestion for improvement and recommendations:

In order to improve the performance of the plantation the following suggestion have been made:-

- 1. There should be protection from grazing and browsing of animals along road side and canal sides.
- 2. Cultural operations should be done timely and properly.
- 3. To control the fire timely intervention should be made annually

Technological Points:

20

- 1. Good quality seeding should be planted.
- 2. Attention should be paid for water harvesting and Drip water harvesting and moisture conservation as most of the plantations have been done in moisture deficit conditions.
- 3. Beating up should be done with original species.
- 4. Cultural operations should be done timely.

Administrative Points:

- 1. There should be timely release of funds.
- 2. The target of plantation should be given in advance to field level officers
- 3. Plantations raised should be maintained for more than six years.
- 4. Villagers should be provided incentives for maintenance of the plantations.

	Campa Monitoring & Evalution Report Forest Work Executed in 2017-18																	
							D'.4		- Terito		(4)							
								ict/Divisi ar Imple										
Sr.No.	Type of	Name of	Name of	Name of	Name of	Name of	Name of Species	No. of				Hight (Ft.)	G	urth (cm.)	Targets Ac			ordinate
1	land 2	Componen 3	Range 4	Block 5	Beat 6	Reach 7	with No. of	Plants to	of alive 10		Max 12	Min 13	Max 14	Min 15	Ha. 16	RKM 17	Longitude 20	Latitude 21
				tion (Ta			0	9	10	11	12	15	14	15	10	17	20	21
Con	препза	Plantation	Toresta	1011 (14	11 1 1a1	11.5)	Neem 57	57	50		7	6	9	8	0	28	N 28 ⁰ 14'	E 76 ⁰ 97' 60.12"
	Govt.	of Tall				Tapkan											86.26"	270 77 00.12
1	Land	Plants @ 250 Plants	Nuh	Nuh	Nalhar	Sec. 4&5	Papari 5300 Shisham 150	5300 150	4690	80%	6		9	8				
		per RKM.					Dhak 1493	1493	750		6		8	7				
							Total	7000	5600		7		10		0	10	0	0
		Plantation					Neem 800	800	630		/	6	10	9	0	12	N 28 ⁰ 09' 31.8"	E 77 ⁰ 06' 5.74"
2	Govt.	of Tall Plants @	Nuh	Tauru	Khori	Rathiwas	Papari 1000	1000	820	79%	6.5	5.5	9	8				
	Land	250 Plants				Sec. 4&5	Shisham 400 Lehsooda 500	400 500	320 400		7	6	9 10	7				
		per RKM.					Arjun 300	300	200		7		9	7				
3	Cont	Distation	NJ1-	D	D	D - #	Total	3000	2370	960/			0	0	0	14	x aol o	7 - -0 - -
2	Govt. Land	Plantation of Tall Plants @ 250 Plants per RKM.	Nuh	Rewasan	Rewasan	Badka Sec. 4&5	Papari 3500	3500	3010	86%	6	5	9	8	0	14	N 28 ⁰ 01' 30"	E 76 ⁰ 05' 95"
							Total	3500	3010								N 28 ⁰ 01'	
		Plantation of Tall				Kotla	Neem 1600	1600	1264		7	6	9	8	0	24	N 28 01 37.28"	E77 ⁰ 03' 37.45"
4	Govt. Land	Plants @	Nuh	Malab	Ujina	Drain RD 0 to	Papari 2500 Shisham 800	2500 800	2026	81%	6		9	8				
		250 Plants per RKM.				4 L&R	Pilkhan 500	500	600 470	t I	8		9	9				
							B. Papari 600	600	500		7	6	9	8				
							Total	6000	4860								N 28 ⁰ 00'	<u>^</u>
		Plantation of Tall				Uleta	Neem 2500	2500	2000		7	6	9	8	0	18	10.53"	E 77 ⁰ 06' 57.4"
5	Govt. Land	Plants @	Nuh	Rewasan	Gangoli	Minor 0	Papari 500 Shisham 600	500 600	450 550	79%	6	5	9	8				
		250 Plants per RKM.				to Tail	kali Siras 300	300	155	İ	8		9	8				
		•					Arjun 600	600	400		7	6	9	8				
		Plantation				Nuh Sub	Total	4500									N 28 ⁰ 21'	0
6	Govt.	of Tall Plants @	Nuh	Rewasan	Indari	Branch RD 35	Neem 500	500	421	85%	7	6	9	8	0	4	5272"	E 77 ⁰ 08' 37.27"
	Land	Land 250 Plants			to 39 L&R	Papari 300 Shisham 200	300 200	264 166		6	5.5	9 10	7					
		per RKM.				Læk	Total	1000	851				10					
	Cout	Plantation of Tall				Indari Distribut	Neem 2500	2500	1755		7	6	9	8	0	18	N 28 ⁰ 12' 45.9"	E 77 ⁰ 05' 51.7"
7	Govt. Land	Plants @ 250 Plants	Nuh	Rewasan	Indari	ory RD	Papari 1500	1500	1490	81%	6	5	9	7			43.9	
		per RKM.				0 to Tail	Shisham 500	500	420		7	6	9	7				
		Plantation				Gurgaon	Total Neem 2000	4500 2000	3665 1670		7	6	10	9	0	10	N 28° 12'	E 77 ⁰ 10' 3.11"
8	Govt. Land	of Tall Plants @	Nuh	Rewasan	Gangoli	Canal RD 0 to	Papari 250	250	220	84%	6	5	9	8	0	10	2.2"	E // 10 5.11
		250 Plants				Tail	Shisham 250	250	210 2100		7	6	10	9				
		Plantation				Nuh Sub	Total										N 28 ⁰ 21'	0
9	Govt.	of Tall Plants @	Nuh	Rewasan	Indari	Branch RD 20	Neem 3000		2560		8	7	9	6	0	24	15.3"	E 77 ⁰ 07' 60.9"
	Land	250 Plants per RKM.				to 29 L&R	Papari 2500 Shisham 500	2500 500	2130 436		7.3	6.1	10 10.5	6.5				
						Lan	Total		5126									
	Cout	Plantation of Tall			Cabaabal	Ulino	Neem 1200	1200	1105		8	6	11	8	0	10	N 27 ⁰ 47'	E 77 ⁰ 06' 33.91"
10	Govt. Land	Plants @ 250 Plants	Punhana	Punhana	Sahachok a	Ujina Drain	Siras 700	700	564	85%	11	6	12	6			46.71"	
		per RKM.				L	Imli 600	600	456		6	5	8.1	6				
11	Govt.	Plantation	Nuh	Rewasan	Gangoli	Silani-	Total Neem 1500	2500 1500	2125 1200		8	7	10	9	0	10	N 28 ⁰ 13'	E 77 ⁰ 09' 53.6"
	Land	of Tall Plants @				Mandkol a Road		+	08-	83%						-	20.7"	
		050 DI				Z O	Papari 1000 Total	1000 2500	875 2075		6	5.5	9	8	0	172		
G.	Total CA	Plantation of	of Tall Plant	s @ 250 Plar	nts per Ha	Road S	ide Plantation	43000		#######						177		
Net I	Plants V	alue (N	PV)					1		1			<u> </u>			172		1
			,			11-1-1	Neem 1600	1600	1326		8	6	11.2	5	0	15	N 27 ⁰ 53'	E77 ⁰ 08' 01.22"
	Cart	N.P.V/				Hodal- Nagina	Shisham 200	200	142		9	7	9	5.7			25.44"	
10	Govt. Land	N.P.V/ Campa	Punhana	Shikrawa	Rehpua	Road km. 22 to	Papari 250		142		7		9.2	4.9				
						27 L&R	Arjun 260	260	203	Į	9		12	6				
							Siras 1440 Total	1440 3750	1250 3116		11	5	16	7				
				Total NPV (Tall Plants	5)		3750	3116						0	15		
		ighways	· · · ·	Nome	Norma	Norma	Name of Succi	No -P	Total No						Targets Ac	hiorod	C	S Paading
5r.N0.	Type of land	Name of Scheme	Name of Range	Name of Block	Name of Beat	Name of Reach	Name of Species with No. of	Plants to	of alive	Succe		Hight (Ft.)	G	urth (cm.)				S Reading
-	(Forest/	Componen	4	-		-	Plants		Plants	ss %	Max	Min	Max	Min			Latitude	Longitude
1		2	4	5	6	7	13 Gulmohar 400	12 400	345		12	5.7	15	10	10 0	11 6	14 N 27 ⁰ 47'	15 E 76 ⁰ 57' 0.35"
		N.P.V/				Gurgaon-							_				27.9"	
1	Govt.	Campa Plantation	FP. Jhirka	FP. Jhirka	Jhir	Alwar Km. 81	Katta 150 Neem 150	150 150	96 103		12		12	9			1	
	Land	on National	11. Junka		54111	to 83	Siras 200	200	195	İ	15	9	15	10				
		Highways				L&R	Lehsooda 400	400	321		15		20	6.5				
							Alastoniya 200 Total	200 1500	185 1245		9	8	12	9				
	I	l .	1	I	I.	1	iotai	1 1000	1 1-10	I	·	· · · · · ·		1			1	1

		N.P.V/					Neem 650	650	5.40		8	7	10	9	0	6	N 28 ⁰ 14'	E 77 ⁰ 12' 10.62"
	Govt.	Campa				Gurgaon		650	540								30.72"	
2	Land	Plantation	Nuh	Nuh	Nuh	to Alwar	Siras 400	400	382	86%	9	8	10	9				
	Land	on National				Km.	Shisham 250	250	205		8	7	9	8				
		Highways					Papari 200	200	163		6	5.5	7	6				
							Total		1290									
3	Govt.	N.P.V/	Nuh	Rewasan	Rewasan	Gurgaon	Arjun 700	700	588		7	6	9	8	0	6.5	N 28 ⁰ 12'	E 77 ⁰ 03' 45"
	Land	Campa				to	Neem	275	275	85%	8	7	10	9				
		Plantation on National				Alwar Km 28	Papri		500	0570	6	5.5	9	8				
		Highways				to 38	Sires	150	150		8	7	10	9				
		mgiinuyo				L&R.	Total	1625	1382									
		N.P.V/				Gurgaon to	Molsari 80	80	68		7	6	10	9	0	4.5	N 28 ⁰ 05' 04.29"	E77 ⁰ 00' 29.57" E 77 ⁰ 00' 41.72"
4	Govt.	Campa Plantation	Nuh	Malab	M-1-1	Alwar Km. 47	Neem 450	450	362	83%	8	7	10	9				
4	Land	on National	INUN	watab	Malab	Km. 4/ to 50 &	Shisham 145	145	125	83%	8	7	10	9				
		Highways				52 to 58	B. Papari 200	200	175		7	6	9	8				
		8 .				L&R	Papari 250	250	203		6	5.5	8	8				
							Total	1125	933	933						23		
		G.T	otal Plantati	on on Nation	nal Highwa	ay		5750	4850	######					0	23		
Eco-	Restor	ation															-	
1	Govt.	Eco-	FP. Jhirka	FP. Jhirka	Pathkhori						T a	-	Hight	-	37	0		
	Land (Forest	Restoration Model				Sec. 4&5					Length Meter	Base Meter	Mete	Тор				
	(Porest land)	under									Meter	weter	r	(Inch)				
	iand)	Rehabilitati									4625	1.25	1.25	75				
2	Govt.	Eco-	FP. Jhirka	Nagina	Mandikh	Nangal									15	0		
	Land	Restoration			era	Mubarik					Length	Base	Hight	Тор				
	(Forest	Model				pur Sec.					Meter	Meter	Mete	(Inch)				
	land)	under Rehabilitati				4&5							r					
		on of									1875	1.25	1.25	75				
3	Govt.	Eco-	Nuh	Tauru	Mohd.Pu	Bissar							Hight		10	0	1	
	Land	Restoration			r	Akbarpu					Length	Base	Mete	Тор				
	(Forest	Model				r Sec.					Meter	Meter	r	(Inch)				
	land)	under Rehabilitati				4&5					1250	1.25	1.25	75				
4	Govt.	Eco-	Nuh	Rewasan	Basai	Mahon							Hight		10	0		1
	Land	Restoration				Sec. 4&5					Length	Base	Mete	Тор				
	(Forest	Model									Meter	Meter	r	(Inch)				
	land)	under									1250	1.25	1.25	75				
5	Govt.	Eco-	Punhana	Punhana	Luhinga	Luhinga					_		Hight		15	0		
	Land	Restoration			Kalan	Kalan					Length	Base	Mete	Тор				
	(Forest	Model				Aravalli					Meter	Meter	r	(Inch)				
	land)	under Rehabilitati				Hills					1875	1.25	1.25	75				

Overall Grading for Territorial forest Division - Palwal

Excellent

Good

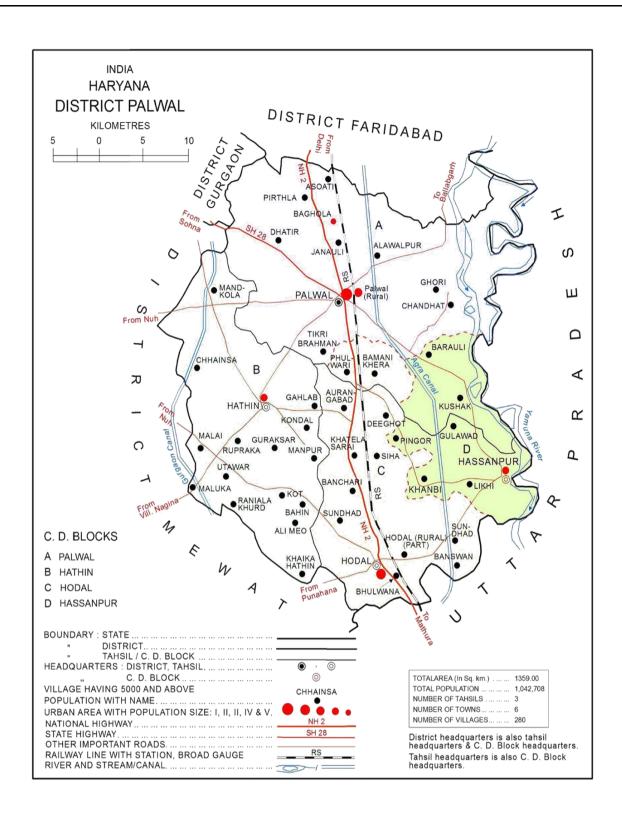




Satisfactory

Poor





List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

- 1. CAMPA- COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION FUND MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING AUTHORITY
- 2. MoEF MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS
- 3. Moef & CC MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE
- 4. CA COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION
- 5. NPV NET PRESENT VALUE
- 6. CAF COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION FUND
- 7. CAG THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL
- 8. GPS GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEMS
- 9. CFP COMMUNITY FORESTRY PROGRAMME

Foreword

The Principal Chief Conservator of forests (PCCF), Haryana, Panchkula engaged Environmental Research, Monitoring & Conservation Society, Lucknow for carry out Monitoring and Evaluation of activities of CAMPA scheme during 2017-18 for CAMPA fund in Haryana vide latter No/CAMPA/2018-19/4091 dated 27.02.2019.

The conservation, development and other related activities are being carried out in all 21 districts of the state. These activities are carried out by four wing of the Forest Department viz. Territorial, Wildlife and Development Wing.

What is campa ?

Compensatory Afforestation Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) is a body constituted by the Central government as a consequence of the Supreme Court's order in 2002. The cost of creating the compensatory forest is borne by the 'User Agency' proposing the forest diversion for its project, which can be a public or private sector enterprise or a government body owning the project. Whenever development projects seek land inside a Reserved Forest or a Protected Area (PA), such as a wildlife sanctuary or a national park, certain levies are imposed by the government on the project proponent (the User Agency) towards compensatory afforestation, additional compensatory afforestation, penal compensatory afforestation, net present value of forestland, catchment area treatment plan funds, etc. From such moneys, a huge corpus of over Rs 42,000 crore has accumulated into accounts of Ad hoc CAMPA, a temporary body set up in 2006 by the Supreme Court to manage such funds.

Background

He Supreme court of India directed in month of October, 2002 that a 'Compensatory Afforestation Fund' (CAF) shall be created in which all the monies received from the user-agencies towards Compensatory Afforestation, additional Compensatory Afforestation, Penal Compensatory Afforestation, Net present value of forest land, catchment area treatment plan funds, etc. shell be deposited.CAF was to compensate for the loss of tangible as well as intangible benefits from the forest lands which were diverted for non-forest use. Such funds were to be used for natural assisted regeneration, forest management, protection infrastructure development, wildlife protection and management, supply of wood and other forest produce saving devices and other allied activates.

Background of CAMPA in Haryana:

Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF), Govt. of India had issued guidelines on 2nd July 2009 for establishing CAMPAs in the States/UTs and putting in place a funding mechanism for enhancing forest and tree cover and conservation and management of wildlife by utilizing funds received towards Compensatory Afforestation (CA), Net Present Value (NPV), etc. currently available with the Ad-hoc CAMPA. The state CAMPA in Haryana was created in the year 2010 vide notification No. 5330-ft-409/511 dated 18-1-2010.

Under CAMPA scheme implementing agency has made sincere efforts to carry out the scheme with the active participation of the people in all respective districts. All the quantitative and qualitative aspects of the project along with the mechanism and functioning found satisfactory.

Survival percentage as per Monitoring and Evaluation

The functioning of Range viz Hodal and Palwal in Division Palwal covered under South Circle, Gurgram, based on their performances in terms of formation and representation with special references to their functioning like regularity in holding meeting, decisions processes, and timely fund flow were assessed and found satisfactory. Survival Percentage for Territorial wing for the year-2017-18 is as follows:

Programme	Survival (%) 2017-18	Over All Survival
NPV-TP	82.97	83
Beautification	82.96	83

As the evaluator we had the opportunity to meet and interact with a good number of different groups and individual and officials. *Wing:* - Division *forest Territorial* Mrs. Mohan Lal Verma HFS (DFO) Palwal Range Forest Officer Shri Karamveer singh , Range Forest Officer Hodal Shri Ram Kishor .

We discussed with all of them regarding monitoring evaluation in the entire division. We could monitor plantation work done in the year of 2017-18.

The overall implementation and performance of the CAMPA SCHEME is quite satisfactory and hence the scheme should be continued.

Chapter-1 Introduction

District Palwal, Haryana

Alwal is one of the district of Haryana state, Palwal city is the headquarters of this district. The city is situated at a distance of 60 kms. from Delhi on the Delhi-Mathura highway (NH-2). It is a place of great antiquity; supposed to figure in the earliest Aryan traditions under the name of Apelava, part of the Pandava kingdom of Indraprastha, which was later restored by Vikramaditya. The district headquarters is the city Palwal. District Palwal is located in the southern part of Haryana and the western part of India, being a part of the National Capital Region. It shares a geographical boundary with Mewat, Aligarh, Gurgaon, Faridabad and Delhi. National Highway - 2 passes through the Palwal district. Apart from the perennial river Yamuna flowing, a 136 km long Kundli - Manesar - Palwal Expressway is being planned to run through the district. The average altitude from the sea level is 620 feet approximately. Major towns in the district are Palwal itself and Hassanpur, Hathin, Hodal.

Location:

Palwal district of Haryana lies between 28.1487^o North latitudes and 77.3320^o East longitudes. Total geographical area of the district is 1364.55 sq.km. Administratively, Palwal is the district Headquarter of the district. It is divided into 4 development blocks namely Palwal, Hathin, Hodal and Hassanpur. The district area is bounded on western side Mewet district, Eastern side by U.P. state.

River System & Water Resources:

There vare two main canals Agra canal and Gurgaon canal which passes through western and central part of the district respectively from north to south. In the northeren part of the district Budia nala is flowing from east to west and discharges its rainy water in river Yamuna. The Gaunchi main drain passes through north south direction of the district running in between Agra canal and Gurgaon canal.

Area, Population and demographics:

(As of 2011 India census) The district is having an area of 1364.55 sq.km , which is 3.07 % of total area of the state. The total population of the District is 1042708, (554497 Men and 488211 Women) as per the Census 2011. Population density is 767 people per sq. km.

Males constitute 53.18% of the population and females 46.82%. Palwal has an average literacy rate of 69.32%, lower than the national average of 74%: male literacy is 82.66%, and female literacy is 54.23%.

Geomorphology and soil types:

The district area is occupied by Indo-Gangetic alluvim. There are no surface features worth to mention except that the area is traversed and drained by seasonal streams namely Tangri, Beghna and Markanda. Physiographically the area is flat terrain. However a little part in the extreme northeastern area of the district is occupied by Siwalik hills, and falls in the zone of "Dissected Rolling Plain". The area slopes towards southwest with an average gradient of 1.5m/km. The general elevation in the district varies between 245 m to 300 m above MSL. The soils are non-calcareous and sandy loam on the surface, and loam to clayey loam at depth, and placed under the classification of soil as Udipsamments/Udorthents.

Climate and Rainfalls:

The climate of Palwal district can be classified as tropical steppe, semiarid and hot which is mainly characterized by the extreme dryness of the Air except during monsoon months. During three months of south west monsoon from last week of June to September, the moist air of oceanic penetrate into the district and causes high humidity, cloudiness and monsoon rainfall. The period from October to December constitutes post monsoon season. The cold weather season prevails from January to the beginning of March and followed by the hot weather or summer season which prevails up to the last week of June.

Rainfall:

The normal annual rainfall in Palwal district is about 542 mm spread over 27 days. The south west monsoon sets in the last week of June and withdraws towards the end of September and contributes about 85% of the annual rainfall. July and August are the wettest months 15% of the annual rainfall occurs during the non-monsoon months in the wake of thunder storms and western disturbances.

Background of CAMPA in Haryana:

Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF), Govt. of India had issued guidelines on 2nd July 2009 for establishing CAMPAs in the States/UTs and putting in place a funding mechanism for enhancing forest and tree cover and conservation and management of wildlife by utilizing funds received towards Compensatory Afforestation (CA), Net Present Value (NPV), etc. currently available with the Ad-hoc CAMPA. The state CAMPA in Haryana was created in the year 2010 vide notification No. 5330-ft-409/511 dated 18-1-2010

Chapter - 2 Description of Intervention

Because natural forests provide a variety of goods and services to different user groups, their importance to each must be clearly understood before making interventions. Natural forests not only act as a savings account for people living in and around them, but they also provide a range of products for subsistence. Before community leaders or other authorities decide to harvest valuable timber species, they should assess the potential of the resources that will remain as these resources provide food, medicines, and wood fuel to residents, especially poor people.

These are the following steps took for forest support intervention:

1. Monitoring of wild life and key corridors:

Conducts camera trapping exercises in key wildlife corridors to assess the usage of these corridors by wildlife, and thereby prove their functionality.

2. Capacity-building of frontline staff and infrastructure support to Forest Departments:

The division conducts frequent awareness programs for school children as well as members of the local communities, informing and educating them about the importance of wildlife and forests, as well as living in harmony with wildlife.

3. Reducing forest dependence:

The division is working in villages in wildlife corridors to reduce their dependence on forest resources such as fuel wood. These villages have been introduced to alternate sources of energy such as biogas. Villagers are encouraged to stall feed their cattle, which helps in the collection of dung, can be used in the biogas.

4. Policy and advocacy:

We work towards promoting broad-based support for conservation by involving the Forest Department, local political leaders and communities. Using the results of our scientific research and studies in the area, we advocate for the adoption of policies favorable to conservation measures, and in many cases stopping developmental activities that would have an irreversible negative impact on the habitat and its wildlife. Our efforts have resulted in the construction of smart infrastructure in the area, which includes construction of underpasses along with roads for wildlife to pass through unharmed. We assist the Forest Department in developing management plans that include components of corridor conservation, which is a key conservation requirement for this landscape.

5. Raising awareness among local communities:

The division conducts frequent awareness programs for school children as well as members of the local communities, informing and educating them about the importance of wildlife and forests, as well as living in harmony with wildlife.

Chapter- 3

COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION FUND MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING AUTHORITY

INFORMATION ABOUT THE CAMPA SCHEME / PROJECT

- 1. Short title, extent and commencement.-
- (1) These rules may be called the compensatory Afforestation Fund Rules, 2018.
- (2) They shall extend to the whole of India expect the state of Jammu and Kashmir.
- (3) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.
- 2. Definition.- In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires.-
- a) "Act" means the compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016
- b) "annual plan of operations" means the annual plan for physical activities and financial provisions approved by the National Authority or state Authority as the case may be, which described milestone, conditions for success and explains how, a strategic annual plan will be put into operations during the financial year in given budgetary term, and containing inter alia, brief description, estimated cost, basis for cost estimation, agency identified for execution and time schedule of each activity to be executed from state Fund during a year;
- c) "assisted natural regeneration" means a process by which forests are restocked by trees that develop from seeds which fall and germinate in situ by providing assistance in such process and planting seedlings wherever required;
- d) "artificial regeneration" means a mechanism for establishing a new forest by planting seedlings or by direct seeding;
- e) **"Forest Department"** means the Department of the state Government dealing with matters relating to conservation and management of forests and wildlife;
- f) "compensatory levies" means mandatory deposits in Indian rupees to be made in the National Fund and State Fund as specified in the approval granted under the provisions of the Forests (conservation) Act 1980 (69 of 1980) and the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 (53 of 1972) and the rules made thereunder and all deposits in compliance of various court orders for diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes which include the costs for the purpose of compensatory afforestation and penal compensatory afforestation, net present value of the forest land diverted, cost of wildlife management plan, cost of catchment area treatment plan and other similar cost;
- g) "committed activities" means those activities which have to be undertaken from the National Fund and State Fund which have been approved by the concerned authority under the forest conservation Act 1980 (69 of 1980) to be implemented as referred in the said approval such as compensatory afforestation, catchment area treatment plan wildlife management plan etc.
- h) **"community forest management plan"** means the annual plan for physical activities and financial provisions approved by the village community having control over the land other natural resources and described

milestone, conditions for success and explains how , a strategic plan will be put into operation during the financial year in given budgetary term containing, inter alia, brief description, estimated cost, basis for cost estimation, agency identified for execution and time schedule of each activity to be executed from a State Fund during a year;

- i) **"Divisional Forest Officer"** means a functional administrative head of the unit of establishment in the state to manage the forest division under his jurisdiction;
- j) **"entry point activities"** means a set of works identified and executed as a part of community mobilization process to get more and more participation of the community in the forest management;
- k) "financial year" means year commencing on the 1st April in a calendar year;
- "frontline year" means employees of state Forest Department up to the level of Forest Range who are in direct contact with the public;
- m) "Gram sabha" has the same meaning as assigned to it in clause (b) of article 243 of the constitution;
- n) **"ministerial staff"** means Government servant of a subordinate services whose duties are entirely clerical, and any other class of servant specifically defined as such by general specific order of the Government;
- o) "nurseries and other planting stock production facilities" means modern and state of art nurseries, seed production areas, seedling seed orchards, vegetative multiplication gardens and such other planting stocks production facilities for the purpose of producing quality planting material and seedling for plantation;
- p) "permissible activities" means those activities which can be executed with National Fund and State Fund;
- q) "prohibited activities" means those activities which can't be executed with National Fund and State Fund;
- r) **"Range officer"** means the functional administrative in-charge of the unit establishment in the state to manage the forest range under his jurisdiction;
- s) **"Rescue Centre"** means an establishment for the long-term care of animal specified in the schedules to the wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 as defined in the Recognition of Zoo Rules, 2009;
- t) "section" means section of the act;
- u) "site specific activities" means activities which have been approved by the concerned authority under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act to be implemented on specified location referred to in the said approval such as compensatory afforestation, catchment area treatment plan, wildlife management plan, etc.
- v) "silvi culture operations" means the activities and practice of controlling the establishment, growth, composition, health, and quality of forests to meet diverse needs and values;
- w) "soil and moisture conservation works" means physical works undertaken for in situ conservation of soil and moisture;
- x) "third party monitoring" means monitoring and evaluation of works executed national fund and state Fund by the parties which are external to a project's direct beneficiary chain and management structure having no conflict of interest on parameters of evaluation as determined by central Government over and above the baseline to assess whether desired social, environmental or other impacts are being achieved ans undesirable impacts avoided;
- You sanrakshansamiti or Village forest committee" means a committee constituted for joint forest management by the competent authority in the state;

- "working plan" means the management plan of forest land prepared under "National Working Plan Code" made by the ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate change for sustainable management of forests and biodiversity in India;
- aa) "Zoo and wildlife safari" means an establishment as referred in the recognition of Zoo Rules, 2009 made under the wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 (53 of 1972);
- bb) Words and expressions used and not defined in these rules but defined in the compensatory Afforestation Fund Act 2016 (38 of 2016), the India Forest Act 1972 (16 of 1972), Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 (53of 1972)
 Forest Conservation Act 1980 (69 of 1980) and the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (2 of 2007) shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in those Acts.
- **3.** Management of the National Fund.- The National fund shall be managed according to the provisions of Government Accounting Rule 1990 and the General Financial Rules, 2017 as applicable from time to time and in accordance with the accounting procedure prepared under section 7.
- 4. Management of State Fund.- The State Fund shall be managed according to provisions of the State Financial Rules or any such rules applicable from time to time in the State and in accordance with the accounting procedure notified by the State Government /Union Territory and as per the guidelines issued by the national authority.

5. Manner of utilization of net present value and penal net present value.-

- 1) The monies received toward net present value and penal net present value deposited in State Fund shall be used in a manner prescribed in sub rule (2).
- 2) Eighty per cent of the net present value NPV shall, in a financial year, be used for following permissible activities for the forest and wildlife management in the state, namely:-
- a) Assisted natural regeneration ;
- b) Artificial regeneration (by plantations);
- c) Silvi culture operations in forests;
- d) Protection of plantations and forests;
- e) Pest and disease control in forest;
- f) Forest fire prevention and control operations;
- g) Soil and moisture conservation works in the forest;
- h) Improvement of wildlife habitat as prescribed in the approved wildlife management plan/working plan;
- i) Relocation of villages from protected areas;
- j) Planting and rejuvenation of forest cover on non-forest land falling in wildlife corridors;
- k) Establishment, operations and maintenance of animal rescue center, and veterinary treatment facilities for wild animals;
- Supply of food and other forest produce saving devices as specified by the National Authority from time to time;

- 3) Twenty per cent of the net present value shall in a financial year, shall be utilized for strengthening of the forest and wildlife related infrastructure, capacity building of the personnel of state Forest Department s and other associated agencies and organizations involved in utilization of these monies, as per prioritized by the state Government for execution in forest and nom-forest areas and included in the Annual Plan of Operations for the financial year under consideration.
- 4) The permissible activities to be undertaken for the purpose of sub-rule (3) shall include the following, namely:-
- a) Establishment, up-gradation and maintenance of modern nurseries and other planting stock production facilities with state of arts facilities for production of quality planting material;
- b) Purchase and maintenance of equipment or devices used for communication and information technology, survey, mapping and forest fire control for the purpose of protection of forest and wildlife;
- c) Construction, up-gradation and maintenance of inspection paths, forest roads in forest area, fire lines, watch towers, check posts, timber depots;
- d) Construction of residential and official building in forests for concerned staffs up to the rank of Range Officers deployed for protection of forest and wildlife;
- e) Engagement of local people or labors to assists regular staff of State Forest Department for works for protection of forest and wildlife undertaken from State Fund;
- f) Survey and mapping of forest areas for compensatory afforestation works, soil and moisture conservation, catchment area treatment and wildlife management for preparing annual plans to be executed from the state Fund;
- g) Concurrent monitoring and evaluation of works including third party monitoring of works undertaken from state Fund
- h) Awareness for forestry and allied activities undertaken from the State fund;
- i) Entry point activities undertaken in forest fringe villages for execution of programme to be undertaken from the state Fund;
- j) Distribution of planting stock for promotion of trees outside forest on government lands promoted by state government;

Providing that in case the activities referred to in sub rules (2) and (4) are to be undertaken in the forest land under the administrative control of the forest Department, then the said activities shall be carried out as per the working plan prepared under national Working plan Code and approved by competent authority;

Providing further that the said activities over forest land under the control of state Forest Department and being managed as per the working plan with participation of local people shall be taken up in consultation with the Gram Sabha or *Van SanrakshanSamitior* Village Forest Committee as the case may be, and shall be in consonance with the provisions of the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest rights) Act, 2006 (2 of 2007) and the guidelines issued thereunder, wherever applicable;

Provided also that in case the said activities are to be undertaken in areas not covered by the approved working plan then they shall be taken up in consultation with concerned Gram Sabha or Van SanrakshanSamiti or Village Forest Committee or any authority having jurisdiction over that area, as the case may be, and shall

be in consonance with the provisions of the scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 and guidelines issued thereunder, wherever applicable;

- 5) While preparing the annual plan of operation for activities under rule 5, priority shall be given to under5taken identified activities in those villages which have been affected due to diversion of forest land.
- 6) The monies referred in sub rule (1) shall not be used for following activities, namely
- a) Payment of salary, travelling allowances, medical expenses, etc. to regular employees of the state Forest Department for implementing programme in various forest divisions undertaken from the State Fund.
- b) Undertaking foreign visits;
- c) Payment for legal services for defending cases filed in Tribunals or Courts not related to the management of the State Authority;
- d) Purchase of vehicles or staff cars for officers and heavy vehicles and machines for the state Forest Department for implementing programme in various forest divisions undertaken from the state Fund;
- e) Construction of residential and official building for officers above Forest Range Officers of the State Forest Department for implementing programmes in various forest division undertaken from the State Fund;
- f) Leasing, hiring and purchase of land for afforestation purposes
- g) Purchase of furniture, office equipment, fixtures including air conditioners, and generator sets for residences and offices of the State Forest department for implementing programmes in various divisions undertaken from the state Fund;
- h) Mandatory afforestation as per the working plan in the forest in blanks created by commercial felling of trees for revenue generation undertaken under working plans prescription;
- Undertaking forest and wildlife conservation and other activities undertaken under other schemes of the Government for the purpose of part financing the scheme for completing left over works or complementary works of such schemes.
- j) Establishment, expansion and up-gradation of Zoo and wildlife safari.

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- u) Relocation of villages from protected areas;
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- 9) Twenty per cent of the net present value shall in a financial year, shall be utilized for strengthening of the forest and wildlife related infrastructure, capacity building of the personnel of state Forest Department s and other associated agencies and organizations involved in utilization of these monies, as per prioritized by the state Government for execution in forest and nom-forest areas and included in the Annual Plan of Operations for the financial year under consideration.
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- m) Construction, up-gradation and maintenance of inspection paths, forest roads in forest area, fire lines, watch towers, check posts, timber depots;

- n) Construction of residential and official building in forests for concerned staffs up to the rank of Range Officers deployed for protection of forest and wildlife;
- o) Engagement of local people or labors to assists regular staff of State Forest Department for works for protection of forest and wildlife undertaken from State Fund;
- p) Survey and mapping of forest areas for compensatory afforestation works, soil and moisture conservation, catchment area treatment and wildlife management for preparing annual plans to be executed from the state Fund;
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- 11) While preparing the annual plan of operation for activities under rule 5, priority shall be given to under5taken identified activities in those villages which have been affected due to diversion of forest land.
- 12) The monies referred in sub rule (1) shall not be used for following activities, namely
- Payment of salary, travelling allowances, medical expenses, etc. to regular employees of the state Forest
 Department for implementing programme in various forest divisions undertaken from the State Fund.
- I) Undertaking foreign visits;
- m) Payment for legal services for defending cases filed in Tribunals or Courts not related to the management of the State Authority;
- n) Purchase of vehicles or staff cars for officers and heavy vehicles and machines for the state Forest Department for implementing programme in various forest divisions undertaken from the state Fund;
- o) Construction of residential and official building for officers above Forest Range Officers of the State Forest

Department for implementing programmes in various forest division undertaken from the State Fund;

- p) Leasing, hiring and purchase of land for afforestation purposes
- q) Purchase of furniture, office equipment, fixtures including air conditioners, and generator sets for residences and offices of the State Forest department for implementing programmes in various divisions undertaken from the state Fund;
- Mandatory afforestation as per the working plan in the forest in blanks created by commercial felling of trees for revenue generation undertaken under working plans prescription;
- s) Undertaking forest and wildlife conservation and other activities undertaken under other schemes of the Government for the purpose of part financing the scheme for completing left over works or complementary works of such schemes.
- t) Establishment, expansion and up-gradation of Zoo and wildlife safari.

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What is CAMPA?

The conservation development and other related activities are being carried out in all 21 districts of the state. These activities are carried out by four wings of the Forest Department viz. Territorial, Community Forestry, Wildlife and Development wings. Territorial wing has four circles, Community Forestry two, Wildlife two and Development wing two circles. There are 21 Territorial Divisions seven Community Forestry Divisions, four Wildlife Divisions and four Development Divisions. Thus there are 35 divisions who carried out various activities with CAMPA Funds.

Major activities include plantations under different models; conservation, protection and management of wildlife and its habitat within and outside protected areas; research and tree improvements; soil and water conservation development of infrastructures; capacity building and other activities.

Aims and Objectives State campa shall seed to promote

1. Conservation protection, regeneration and management of existing natural forests.

2. Conservation, protection and management of wildlife and its habitat within and outside protected area including the consolidation of the protected areas.

3. Compensatory Afforestation.

4. Environmental services, which includes

a. Provision of goods such as wood, non-timber forest product, Fuel fodder, water and Provision of services such as grazing, tourism. Wildlife protection and life support.

b. Regulating services such as climate regulation, disease control, flood moderation. Detoxification, carbon sequestration and health of soils, air and water regimes.

c. Non-material benefits obtained from eco-system, spiritual, recreational, aesthetic. Inspiration, educational and symbiotic.

d. Supporting such other services necessary for the production of eco-system services, biodiversity nutrient cycling and primary production.

4. Research, training and capacity building

5. Environment Protection and Sustainable Forest Management

Problem to be addressed:

The area under this district have nearly every type of soils but the maximum areas is under alkaline category. The major species planted in these areas are Dalbergia sissoo, Acacia nilotica, hybird, Azadirachta indica, Albizia procera, Delonix regia, Cassia siames. Melia azadirachta, Terminalia arjuna etc. However, the distribution depends upon the edaphic factor, although other species are also present in small patches or in scattered form. The areas have failed to regenerate due to adverse soils having high content of salts and waterlogged area. Excessive grazing and biotic pressure and inappropriate technique of plantations.

Poor people earn their livelihood by selling products of domestic animals, like milk. Meat and wool. They keep large herds of cattle. It has resulted in a huge increase in grazing pressure on forest areas. Because of pressure land is available for grazing, therefore, grazing by cattle and browsing by sheep and goats is quite serious

Problem in the plantation sites.

The degree of damage depends upon weather conditions and incidence of grazing and browsing. All the economically important species like shisham and eucalyptus are highly susceptible to fire and the plantations are damaged more or less completely after break out of a single fire.

Planned Output and General Objectives of Management

The various components of the project, which have been proposed to be carried out during the project period area as follows:

- 1. People participation
- 2. Micro planning
- 3. Compensatory Afforestation and Net Present Value
- 4. Natural regeneration
- 5. Pasture development
- 6. Plantations under different models
- 7. Technology extension
- 8. Conservation, protection and management of wildlife and its habitat
- 9. Soil and water conservation
- 10. Development of infrastructure, capacity building and other activities

11. Monitoring and evaluation

The objectives of the management for this plan period is as under:

to conserve and extend the existing forest and vegetative cover in the district of Palwal for soil and moisture conservation and to preserve the natural biodiversity.

- A. To improve the growing stock by protection, regeneration and planning of local indigenous species.
- B. To conserve the forest habitats critical to biodiversity and protection of eco-system.
- C. To protect the wildlife by providing them shelter and food.
- D. To increase carbon sequestration by the forest fauna to mitigate the adverse effects of climate change.
- E. To turn the irregular forest into normal forest with all age gradation, to provide forest produce at sustained basis and make logging planning easier.
- F. To provide employment opportunities to the rural people living near these forests.
- G. To encourage the plantation and sustainable harvesting of NTFPs.
- H. To encourage people's participation, especially with involvement of women and weaker sections wherever possible in forest management as per Natural Forest Policy, 1988.

Chapter- 4 Evaluation Scope and Objectives

Evaluation Scope:

All projects taken up under CAMPA related to afforestation, soil and moisture conservation, habitat improvement and the like need to be evaluated This evaluation was mainly focused on ascertaining the survival rate of planted seedlings in the plantations. Coverage of all other works was also taken up. As a result, evaluating the afforestation models under CAMPA needs to account for the diverse plantation models taken up in the different Eco regions of the country having a wide gradient of local site conditions.

Objectives:

- Whether the diversion of forest land for non-forest was permitted as per extant laws and all condition in this regard were complied with;
- Whether measures taken for conservation, afforestation and preservation of forest lands consequent to diversion of portions of these lands for non-forest use were as per provisos of extant legislation, rules and Supreme Court judgment in this regards;
- Whether the collection, utilization, monitoring, accounting and the arrangement for safeguarding of compensatory afforestation funds was in compliance with applicable legislation, rules and Supreme Court judgments permitting diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes;
- Whether proper financial procedures had been followed in investing funds.

Chapter- 5 Evaluation Approach

The evaluation work was conducted by team of **Environment Research, Monitoring & Conservation Society** under the guidance of expert Mr. Deo Prakash. The evaluation aimed to examine the entire work done under the CAMPA project in the year of 2017-18 in Palwal division.

The evaluation took place in Palwal district in the month of **March 2019** the team reviewed all the work implemented under the CAMPA project. Such as plantation, soil moisture conservation, the concern officers and staff were with us to show us the every site wherever the CAPMA work was being done. Also we discussed with various forest officials related to CAMPA were held throughout the field visits.

Monitoring Evaluation

As the evaluator we had the opportunity to meet and interact with a good number of different groups and individual and officials. *Wing:* - Division *forest Territorial* Mrs. Mohan Lal Verma HFS (DFO) Palwal, Range Forest Officer Shri Karamveer singh, Range Forest Officer Hodal Shri Ram Kishor.

We monitored and evaluated various wings which are Range Hodal and Palwal in Division Palwal during our evaluation we could discuss regarding monitoring with various officer from different wings. We discussed with all of them regarding monitoring evaluation in the entire division. We could monitor plantation work done in the year of 2016.

- a) We could reach out to every site wherever the CAMPA project work was done.
- b) The range officer, forester and forest guard accompanied us during the evaluation.
- c) The work done under the CAMPA project found satisfactory.
- d) Also we have enclosed the photographs of various sites visited.

Overall we found that the CAMPA work done under Palwal was satisfactory.

Key approach of the CAMPA project is to :-

- a) Raising awareness among participants.
- b) Increasing participants of SC/ST, women, backward community and farmers.
- c) Capacity Building of all the project participants and beneficiary.

Chapter-6 Data Analysis

The plantation carried out during 2017-18 by the Territorial Division Palwal, are as follows: WING: Territorial Palwal Division

YEAR 2017-18 (Details in Annexure: A)

Туре		Hectare		RKM	Total Plant Plantation	Rs. (Amt. in lacks)			
	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements	/ Planted	Target	Achievements		
NPV-TP			10.50	10.50	2625				
Beautifica tion			5	5	1250				
Total			15.50	15.50	3875				

Note:- Financial target achievement details are in Annexure - A

Findings and Conclusions:

- 1. Plantation was found in less in numbers than as budgeted.
- 2. Plantation journal was found satisfactory.
- 3. Maintenance of plantation was satisfactory.

TERRITORIAL PLANTATION

- 1. It was found that Stray animals causes harm the plantation badly.
- 2. Farmers have practice of destroying the roots of crop by fire.
- 3. Farmers have practice of destroy the plantation at the boarder of the field.
- 4. Lack of rain, inappropriate land causes loss in plant survival.

Suggestion for improvement and recommendations:

In order to improve the performance of the plantation the following suggestions have been made:-

- 1. There should be protection from grazing and browsing of animals along road side and canal sides.
- 2. Cultural operations should be done timely and properly.
- 3. To control the fire timely intervention should be made annually
- 4. Plantation journal should be maintained and checked by officials.
- 5. Maintenance should be improved by proper inspection and keeping proper records.

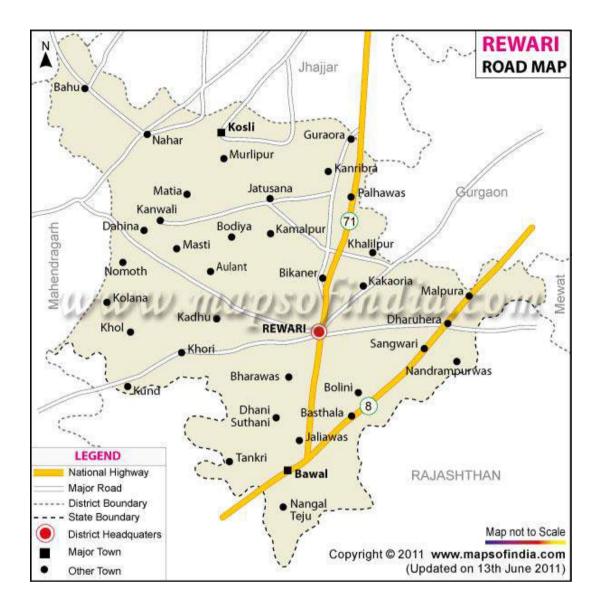
Technological Points:

- 1. Good quality seeding should be planted.
- 2. Attention should be paid for water harvesting and Drip water harvesting and moisture conservation as most of the plantations have been done in moisture deficit conditions.
- 3. Beating up should be done with original species.
- 4. Cultural operations should be done timely.

Administrative Points:

- 1. There should be timely release of funds.
- 2. The Target of plantation should be given in advance to field level officers
- 3. Plantations raised should be maintained for more than six years.
- 4. Villagers should be provided incentives for maintenance of the plantations.

						Campa I	Monitor	ing & Ev	alution	Repor	t For	est Wor	k Execu	ted in 2	017-18					
									Win	g :- Te	ritorr	ial								
									District	/Divisio	on :- I	Palwal								
								J	ear Imp	lement	ed in	2017-18								
Sr.	Type of			Name of		Location		No of	Total No	Success]	Hight (Ft.)	0	Gurth (cm.)	Target Acl					Point
No.	land (Forest/		Range	Block	Beat	with exact Khasra	Species	Plants	of alive Plants	%	Max	Min	Max	Min	Ha.		Longi tude	Lati tude	Longitude	Latitude
1		3	4	5	6	7									11	12	14	15	17	18
Net	Net Present Value (NPV)																			
							Siris	225	203		8	6	13	9	0	10.5			28°01'53.4 "	77°28'31.4 "
						Rasulpur-	Pilkhan	800	668		6	4	12	10						
	Govt.	NPV	Hodal	Hassan	Sultan	Kushak-	Papri	1000	835		10	5	20	10						
1	land	(TP)	Hodai	pur	pur	Hassanpur road Km. 10-	Kadam	100	76		6	4	9	7						
						19 L&R	Shisham	200	155		6	5	10	8						
							Neem	200	156		6	5	14	10						
							Arjun	100	85		6	4	10	8						
							Total	2625	2178	83%										
		Tot	tal NPV	(Tall Pl	lants)			2625	2178	82.97%					0	10.5				
Bea	autifica	ation	of Di	strict	Road	Plantatio	n													
Sr.	Type of			Name of	-	Location]	Hight (Ft.)	6	Gurth (cm.)	Target A		Start			Point
No	Non	me /	Range	Block	Beat	with exact Khasra No./Km/R d	Species	No of Plants	Total No of alive Plants	Success %	Max	Min	Max	Min	Ha.	RK M	Longi tude		Longitude	Latitude
1		3	4	5	6	7									10	11	14	15	16	17
		Beua tifica					B.Papri	300	256		8.5	3.5	9	5.5	0	5			28 ⁰ 08'32.4	77 ⁰ 19'40.7
1	Govt.	tion	Palwal	Palwal	Palwal	Palwal City	Alestonia	300	273		7.5	5	17	7.5						
-	land	of					Neem	350	229		6	3.6	5	3.3						
		distri					Pilkhan	300	279		8.1	6	6.5	5						
							Total	1250	1037	88%										
		Tota	l Beau	tificatio	n of Di	strict Road		1250	1037	82.96%					0	5				



List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

1.	CAMPA	- COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION FUND MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING	AUTHORITY
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- 2. MoEF MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS
- 3. Moef & CC MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE
- 4. CA COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION
- 5. NPV NET PRESENT VALUE
- 6. CAF COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION FUND
- 7. CAG THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL
- 8. GPS GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEMS
- 9. CFP COMMUNITY FORESTRY PROGRAMME

Foreword

The Principal Chief Conservator of forests (PCCF), Haryana, Panchkula engaged Environmental Research, Monitoring & Conservation Society, Lucknow for carry out Monitoring and Evaluation of activities of CAMPA scheme during 2017-18 for CAMPA fund in Haryana vide latter No/CAMPA/2018-19/4091 dated 27.02.2019

The conservation, development and other related activities are being carried out in all 21 districts of the state. These activities are carried out by four wing of the Forest Department viz. Territorial, Wildlife and Development Wing.

What is CAMPA?

Compensatory Afforestation Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) is a body constituted by the Central government as a consequence of the Supreme Court's order in 2002. The cost of creating the compensatory forest is borne by the 'User Agency' proposing the forest diversion for its project, which can be a public or private sector enterprise or a government body owning the project. Whenever development projects seek land inside a Reserved Forest or a Protected Area (PA), such as a wildlife sanctuary or a national park, certain levies are imposed by the government on the project proponent (the User Agency) towards compensatory afforestation, additional compensatory afforestation, penal compensatory afforestation, net present value of forestland, catchment area treatment plan funds, etc. From such moneys, a huge corpus of over Rs 42,000 crore has accumulated into accounts of Ad hoc CAMPA, a temporary body set up in 2006 by the Supreme Court to manage such funds.

Background

he Supreme court of India directed in month of October, 2002 that a 'Compensatory Afforestation Fund' (CAF) shall be created in which all the monies received from the user-agencies towards Compensatory Afforestation, additional Compensatory Afforestation, Penal Compensatory Afforestation, Net present value of forest land, catchment area treatment plan funds, etc. shell be deposited. CAF was to compensate for the loss of tangible as well as intangible benefits from the forest lands which were diverted for non-forest use. Such funds were to be used for natural assisted regeneration, forest management, protection infrastructure development, wildlife protection and management, supply of wood and other forest produce saving devices and other allied activates.

Background of CAMPA in Haryana:

Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF), Govt. of India had issued guidelines on 2nd July 2009 for establishing CAMPAs in the States/UTs and putting in place a funding mechanism for enhancing forest and tree cover and conservation and management of wildlife by utilizing funds received towards Compensatory Afforestation (CA), Net Present Value (NPV), etc. currently available with the Ad-hoc CAMPA. The state CAMPA in Haryana was created in the year 2010 vide notification No. 5330-ft-409/511 dated 18-1-2010.

Under CAMPA scheme implementing agency has made sincere efforts to carry out the scheme with the active participation of the people in all respective district. All the quantitative and qualitative aspects of the project along with the mechanism and functioning found satisfactory.

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Survival percentage as per Monitoring and Evaluation

The functioning of all Range viz Bawal, Nahar and Rewari in Rewari Division covered under South Circle Gurgaon, based on their performances in terms of formation and representation with special references to their functioning like regularity in holding meeting, decisions processes, and timely fund flow were assessed and found satisfactory. Survival Percentage for Territorial wing for the year-2017-18 is as follows.

Programme	Survival (%) 2017-18	Over All Survival)				
CA-TP	68.55	69				
NPV-TP	82.25	82				
NH	83.71	84				
Eco-restoration loose stone wall	95	95				

As the evaluator we had the opportunity to meet and interact with a good number of different groups and individual and officials. *Wing:* - Division *forest Territorial* Shri.Sunder Lal HFS (DFO) Rewari, Range Forest Officer Rewari Shri. Sandeep Yadav, Range Forest Officer Nahar Shri. Abhay Singh and Range Forest Officer Bawal Shri. Pream Kumar.

We discussed with all of them regarding monitoring evaluation in the entire division. We could monitor plantation, work done in the year of 2017-18.

The overall implementation and performance of the CAMPA SCHEME is quite satisfactory and hence the scheme should be continued.

Chapter - 1 Introduction

District Rewari, Haryana

Rewari is one of the 21th district of Haryana state, India. The History of the district Rewari is contemporary to the history of Delhi. During MAHABHARTA period there was a king named Rewat He had a daughter whose name was Rewati. But the king used to call her Rewa lovingly. The king founded and established a city named "Rewa wadi" after the name of her daughter. Later on Rewa got married with Balram, elder brother of Lord Krishna and the king donated the city "Rewa wadi"as dowry to her daughter. Later the city Rewa wadi became REWARI. Rewari was accorded the status of a district by the Government of Haryana on November, 1, 1989. It is divided into 2 sub-divisions, Rewari and Kosli. It is further divided into 3 revenue tehsils, that is Rewari, Bawal & Kosli and 5 CD Blocks namely Rewari, Bawal, Khol, Jatusana & Nahar. The whole district consists of 412 villages and 348 Panchayats.

Location:

The district lies in the south east of Haryana state. Its geographical boundaries have district Jhajjar in its north, Mahendergarh district in its west and district Gurgaon in its east & north-east directions. This district lies between 28.1928° N, 76.6239° E. Rewari town is situated at the height of 241.95 meters above sea level.

Area, Population and demographics:

(As of 2011 India census) The district is having an area of 1594 square Kms, which is 3.61 % of total area of the state. The total population of the District is 900332, (474335 Men and 425997 Women) as per the Census 2011. Population density is 565 person per sq. km. Males constitute 52.68% of the population and females 47.32%. Rewari has an average literacy rate of 81%, higher than the national average of 74%: male literacy is 91.40%, and female literacy is 69.60%.

Geomorphology and soil types:

The district broadly forms part of Indo-Gangetic alluvial plain of Yamuna sub basin. It has vast alluvial and sandy tracts and is interspersed strike ridges which are occasionally covered with blown sand. The Sand dunes attain a height of 30m but on an average they have height of 7 m with respect to surroundings. Some of the dunes support light vegetation where as others are of shifting nature depending upon the direction of wind. The hill ranges are part of great Aravalli chain and contain valuable mineral deposits and natural meadows. The elevation of land in the area varies from 232 m in the north to 262 m above mean sea level in south. The master slope of the area is towards the north.

Climate and Rainfalls:

The climate of Rewari district can be classified as tropical steppe, Semi- arid and hot which is mainly dry with very hot summer and cold winter except during monsoon when moist air of oceanic origin penetrates into the district. There are four seasons in a year. The hot weather season starts from mid March to last week of the June followed by the south west monsoon which lasts upto September. The transition period from September to October forms the post monsoon season. The winter season starts late in November and remains upto first week of March.

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Background of CAMPA in Haryana:

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List of Activities undertaken under CAMPA scheme for the year 2017-18

Sr. No.	Component	Yes/No	
А	Compensatory afforestation	Yes	
В	Proposal of Works Under NPV	Yes	
i.	Conservation, protection and management of Wildlife and its habitat	No	
ii.	Research and Seed Development activities	No	
iii.	Aided natural regeneration in natural forest to improve density of forests 200 plants per ha.	No	
iv.	Plantation of tall plantation in linear forests 250 plants per RKM including brush Wood	No	
	round fence		
v.	Plantation on ridges in depression areas in liner forests 500 plants per RKM	No	
vii.	Land reclamation by plantation on farm lands (environmental services) 200 plants per ha.	No	
viii.	Plantation of tree grooves (environmental services) 19/250 tall plants per tree	No	
	grooves/RKM		
ix.	Buildings for frontline staff	No	
X.	Training of frontline and ministerial staff	No	
xi.	Capacity building and strengthening of village level forestry institution	No	
xii.	Urban forestry plantation of tall plants in Urban areas	No	

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Chapter - 2 Description of Intervention

Because natural forests provide a variety of goods and services to different user groups, their importance to each must be clearly understood before making interventions. Natural forests not only act as a savings account for people living in and around them, but they also provide a range of products for subsistence. Before community leaders or other authorities decide to harvest valuable timber species, they should assess the potential of the resources that will remain as these resources provide food, medicines, and wood fuel to residents, especially poor people.

These are the following steps took for forest support intervention:

1. Monitoring of wild life and key corridors:

Conducts camera trapping exercises in key wildlife corridors to assess the usage of these corridors by wildlife, and thereby prove their functionality.

2. Capacity-building of frontline staff and infrastructure support to Forest Departments:

Forest Department conduct training activities and workshops for three focus areas – patrolling, human wildlife conflict, and legal issues pertaining to conservation. Such as anti-poaching issues, crime control, forensic and wildlife management, better and more efficient patrolling methods, anti-poaching combat techniques etc.

3. Reducing forest dependence:

The division is working in villages in wildlife corridors to reduce their dependence on forest resources such as fuel wood. These villages have been introduced to alternate sources of energy such as biogas. Villagers are encouraged to stall feed their cattle, which helps in the collection of dung, can be used in the biogas.

4. Policy and advocacy:

We work towards promoting broad-based support for conservation by involving the Forest Department, local political leaders and communities. Using the results of our scientific research and studies in the area, we advocate for the adoption of policies favorable to conservation measures, and in many cases stopping developmental activities that would have an irreversible negative impact on the habitat and its wildlife. Our efforts have resulted in the construction of smart infrastructure in the area, which includes construction of underpasses along with roads for wildlife to pass through unharmed. We assist the Forest Department in developing management plans that include components of corridor conservation, which is a key conservation requirement for this landscape.

5. Raising awareness among local communities:

The division conducts frequent awareness programs for school children as well as members of the local communities, informing and educating them about the importance of wildlife and forests, as well as living in harmony with wildlife.

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Chapter-3

COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION FUND MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING AUTHORITY

INFORMATION ABOUT THE CAMPA SCHEME / PROJECT

1. Short title, extent and commencement.-

- (1) These rules may be called the compensatory Afforestation Fund Rules, 2018.
- (2) They shall extend to the whole of India expect the state of Jammu and Kashmir.
- (3) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.
- 2. Definition.- In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires.-
- a) "Act" means the compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016
- b) "annual plan of operations" means the annual plan for physical activities and financial provisions approved by the National Authority or state Authority as the case may be, which described milestone, conditions for success and explains how, a strategic annual plan will be put into operations during the financial year in given budgetary term, and containing inter alia, brief description, estimated cost, basis for cost estimation, agency identified for execution and time schedule of each activity to be executed from state Fund during a year;
- c) "assisted natural regeneration" means a process by which forests are restocked by trees that develop from seeds which fall and germinate in situ by providing assistance in such process and planting seedlings wherever required;
- d) "artificial regeneration" means a mechanism for establishing a new forest by planting seedlings or by direct seeding;
- e) **"Forest Department"** means the Department of the state Government dealing with matters relating to conservation and management of forests and wildlife;
- f) "compensatory levies" means mandatory deposits in Indian rupees to be made in the National Fund and State Fund as specified in the approval granted under the provisions of the Forests (conservation) Act 1980 (69 of 1980) and the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 (53 of 1972) and the rules made thereunder and all deposits in compliance of various court orders for diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes which include the costs for the purpose of compensatory afforestation and penal compensatory afforestation, net present value of the forest land diverted, cost of wildlife management plan, cost of catchment area treatment plan and other similar cost;
- g) "committed activities" means those activities which have to be undertaken from the National Fund and State Fund which have been approved by the concerned authority under the forest conservation Act 1980 (69 of 1980) to be implemented as referred in the said approval such as compensatory afforestation, catchment area treatment plan wildlife management plan etc.
- h) "community forest management plan" means the annual plan for physical activities and financial provisions

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approved by the village community having control over the land other natural resources and described milestone, conditions for success and explains how , a strategic plan will be put into operation during the financial year in given budgetary term containing, inter alia, brief description, estimated cost, basis for cost estimation, agency identified for execution and time schedule of each activity to be executed from a State Fund during a year;

- i) **"Divisional Forest Officer"** means a functional administrative head of the unit of establishment in the state to manage the forest division under his jurisdiction;
- j) **"entry point activities"** means a set of works identified and executed as a part of community mobilization process to get more and more participation of the community in the forest management;
- k) "financial year" means year commencing on the 1st April in a calendar year;
- "frontline year" means employees of state Forest Department up to the level of Forest Range who are in direct contact with the public;
- m) "Gram sabha" has the same meaning as assigned to it in clause (b) of article 243 of the constitution;
- n) **"ministerial staff"** means Government servant of a subordinate services whose duties are entirely clerical, and any other class of servant specifically defined as such by general specific order of the Government;
- o) "nurseries and other planting stock production facilities" means modern and state of art nurseries, seed production areas, seedling seed orchards, vegetative multiplication gardens and such other planting stocks production facilities for the purpose of producing quality planting material and seedling for plantation;
- p) "permissible activities" means those activities which can be executed with National Fund and State Fund;
- q) "prohibited activities" means those activities which can't be executed with National Fund and State Fund;
- r) **"Range officer"** means the functional administrative in-charge of the unit establishment in the state to manage the forest range under his jurisdiction;
- s) **"Rescue Centre"** means an establishment for the long-term care of animal specified in the schedules to the wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 as defined in the Recognition of Zoo Rules, 2009;
- t) "section" means section of the act;
- u) "site specific activities" means activities which have been approved by the concerned authority under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act to be implemented on specified location referred to in the said approval such as compensatory afforestation, catchment area treatment plan, wildlife management plan, etc.
- v) **"silvi culture operations"** means the activities and practice of controlling the establishment, growth, composition, health, and quality of forests to meet diverse needs and values;
- w) "soil and moisture conservation works" means physical works undertaken for in situ conservation of soil and moisture;
- x) "third party monitoring" means monitoring and evaluation of works executed national fund and state Fund by the parties which are external to a project's direct beneficiary chain and management structure having no conflict of interest on parameters of evaluation as determined by central Government over and above the baseline to assess whether desired social, environmental or other impacts are being achieved ans undesirable impacts avoided;
- y) "Van sanrakshansamiti or Village forest committee" means a committee constituted for joint forest

management by the competent authority in the state;

- "working plan" means the management plan of forest land prepared under "National Working Plan Code" made by the ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate change for sustainable management of forests and biodiversity in India;
- aa) "Zoo and wildlife safari" means an establishment as referred in the recognition of Zoo Rules, 2009 made under the wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 (53 of 1972);
- bb) Words and expressions used and not defined in these rules but defined in the compensatory Afforestation Fund Act 2016 (38 of 2016), the India Forest Act 1972 (16 of 1972), Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 (53of 1972) Forest Conservation Act 1980 (69 of 1980) and the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (2 of 2007) shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in those Acts.
- **3.** Management of the National Fund.- The National fund shall be managed according to the provisions of Government Accounting Rule 1990 and the General Financial Rules, 2017 as applicable from time to time and in accordance with the accounting procedure prepared under section 7.
- 4. Management of State Fund.- The State Fund shall be managed according to provisions of the State Financial Rules or any such rules applicable from time to time in the State and in accordance with the accounting procedure notified by the State Government /Union Territory and as per the guidelines issued by the national authority.

5. Manner of utilization of net present value and penal net present value.-

- 1) The monies received toward net present value and penal net present value deposited in State Fund shall be used in a manner prescribed in sub rule (2).
- 2) Eighty per cent of the net present value NPV shall, in a financial year, be used for following permissible activities for the forest and wildlife management in the state, namely:-
- a) Assisted natural regeneration ;
- b) Artificial regeneration (by plantations);
- c) Silvi culture operations in forests;
- d) Protection of plantations and forests;
- e) Pest and disease control in forest;
- f) Forest fire prevention and control operations;
- g) Soil and moisture conservation works in the forest;
- h) Improvement of wildlife habitat as prescribed in the approved wildlife management plan/working plan;
- i) Relocation of villages from protected areas;
- j) Planting and rejuvenation of forest cover on non-forest land falling in wildlife corridors;
- k) Establishment, operations and maintenance of animal rescue center, and veterinary treatment facilities for wild animals;
- I) Supply of food and other forest produce saving devices as specified by the National Authority from time to

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time;

- 3) Twenty per cent of the net present value shall in a financial year, shall be utilized for strengthening of the forest and wildlife related infrastructure, capacity building of the personnel of state Forest Department s and other associated agencies and organizations involved in utilization of these monies, as per prioritized by the state Government for execution in forest and nom-forest areas and included in the Annual Plan of Operations for the financial year under consideration.
- 4) The permissible activities to be undertaken for the purpose of sub-rule (3) shall include the following, namely:-
- a) Establishment, up-gradation and maintenance of modern nurseries and other planting stock production facilities with state of arts facilities for production of quality planting material;
- b) Purchase and maintenance of equipment or devices used for communication and information technology, survey, mapping and forest fire control for the purpose of protection of forest and wildlife;
- c) Construction, up-gradation and maintenance of inspection paths, forest roads in forest area, fire lines, watch towers, check posts, timber depots;
- d) Construction of residential and official building in forests for concerned staffs up to the rank of Range Officers deployed for protection of forest and wildlife;
- e) Engagement of local people or labors to assists regular staff of State Forest Department for works for protection of forest and wildlife undertaken from State Fund;
- f) Survey and mapping of forest areas for compensatory afforestation works, soil and moisture conservation, catchment area treatment and wildlife management for preparing annual plans to be executed from the state Fund;
- g) Concurrent monitoring and evaluation of works including third party monitoring of works undertaken from state Fund
- h) Awareness for forestry and allied activities undertaken from the State fund;
- i) Entry point activities undertaken in forest fringe villages for execution of programme to be undertaken from the state Fund;
- j) Distribution of planting stock for promotion of trees outside forest on government lands promoted by state government;

Providing that in case the activities referred to in sub rules (2) and (4) are to be undertaken in the forest land under the administrative control of the forest Department, then the said activities shall be carried out as per the working plan prepared under national Working plan Code and approved by competent authority;

Providing further that the said activities over forest land under the control of state Forest Department and being managed as per the working plan with participation of local people shall be taken up in consultation with the Gram Sabha or *Van SanrakshanSamitior* Village Forest Committee as the case may be, and shall be in consonance with the provisions of the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest rights) Act, 2006 (2 of 2007) and the guidelines issued thereunder, wherever applicable;

Provided also that in case the said activities are to be undertaken in areas not covered by the approved working plan then they shall be taken up in consultation with concerned Gram Sabha or Van SanrakshanSamiti or Village Forest Committee or any authority having jurisdiction over that area, as the case may be, and shall

be in consonance with the provisions of the scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 and guidelines issued thereunder, wherever applicable;

- 5) While preparing the annual plan of operation for activities under rule 5, priority shall be given to under5taken identified activities in those villages which have been affected due to diversion of forest land.
- 6) The monies referred in sub rule (1) shall not be used for following activities, namely
- a) Payment of salary, travelling allowances, medical expenses, etc. to regular employees of the state Forest Department for implementing programme in various forest divisions undertaken from the State Fund.
- b) Undertaking foreign visits;
- c) Payment for legal services for defending cases filed in Tribunals or Courts not related to the management of the State Authority;
- d) Purchase of vehicles or staff cars for officers and heavy vehicles and machines for the state Forest Department for implementing programme in various forest divisions undertaken from the state Fund;
- e) Construction of residential and official building for officers above Forest Range Officers of the State Forest Department for implementing programmes in various forest division undertaken from the State Fund;
- f) Leasing, hiring and purchase of land for afforestation purposes
- g) Purchase of furniture, office equipment, fixtures including air conditioners, and generator sets for residences and offices of the State Forest department for implementing programmes in various divisions undertaken from the state Fund;
- h) Mandatory afforestation as per the working plan in the forest in blanks created by commercial felling of trees for revenue generation undertaken under working plans prescription;
- Undertaking forest and wildlife conservation and other activities undertaken under other schemes of the Government for the purpose of part financing the scheme for completing left over works or complementary works of such schemes.
- j) Establishment, expansion and up-gradation of Zoo and wildlife safari.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE CAMPA SCHEME / PROJECT

- 6. Short title, extent and commencement.-
- (4) These rules may be called the compensatory Afforestation Fund Rules, 2018.
- (5) They shall extend to the whole of India expect the state of Jammu and Kashmir.
- (6) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.
- 7. Definition.- In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires.-
- cc) "Act" means the compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016
- dd) "annual plan of operations" means the annual plan for physical activities and financial provisions approved by the National Authority or state Authority as the case may be, which described milestone, conditions for success and explains how, a strategic annual plan will be put into operations during the financial year in given budgetary term, and containing inter alia, brief description, estimated cost, basis for cost estimation, agency identified for execution and time schedule of each activity to be executed from state Fund during a year;
- ee) "assisted natural regeneration" means a process by which forests are restocked by trees that develop from seeds which fall and germinate in situ by providing assistance in such process and planting seedlings wherever

required;

- ff) "artificial regeneration" means a mechanism for establishing a new forest by planting seedlings or by direct seeding;
- gg) **"Forest Department"** means the Department of the state Government dealing with matters relating to conservation and management of forests and wildlife;
- hh) "compensatory levies" means mandatory deposits in Indian rupees to be made in the National Fund and State Fund as specified in the approval granted under the provisions of the Forests (conservation) Act 1980 (69 of 1980) and the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 (53 of 1972) and the rules made thereunder and all deposits in compliance of various court orders for diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes which include the costs for the purpose of compensatory afforestation and penal compensatory afforestation, net present value of the forest land diverted, cost of wildlife management plan, cost of catchment area treatment plan and other similar cost;
- ii) "committed activities" means those activities which have to be undertaken from the National Fund and State Fund which have been approved by the concerned authority under the forest conservation Act 1980 (69 of 1980) to be implemented as referred in the said approval such as compensatory afforestation, catchment area treatment plan wildlife management plan etc.
- jj) "community forest management plan" means the annual plan for physical activities and financial provisions approved by the village community having control over the land other natural resources and described milestone, conditions for success and explains how, a strategic plan will be put into operation during the financial year in given budgetary term containing, inter alia, brief description, estimated cost, basis for cost estimation, agency identified for execution and time schedule of each activity to be executed from a State Fund during a year;
- kk) **"Divisional Forest Officer"** means a functional administrative head of the unit of establishment in the state to manage the forest division under his jurisdiction;
- "entry point activities" means a set of works identified and executed as a part of community mobilization process to get more and more participation of the community in the forest management;
- mm) "financial year" means year commencing on the 1st April in a calendar year;
- nn) **"frontline year"** means employees of state Forest Department up to the level of Forest Range who are in direct contact with the public;
- oo) "Gram sabha" has the same meaning as assigned to it in clause (b) of article 243 of the constitution;
- pp) **"ministerial staff"** means Government servant of a subordinate services whose duties are entirely clerical, and any other class of servant specifically defined as such by general specific order of the Government;
- qq) **"nurseries and other planting stock production facilities"** means modern and state of art nurseries, seed production areas, seedling seed orchards, vegetative multiplication gardens and such other planting stocks production facilities for the purpose of producing quality planting material and seedling for plantation;
- rr) "permissible activities" means those activities which can be executed with National Fund and State Fund;
- ss) "prohibited activities" means those activities which can't be executed with National Fund and State Fund;
- tt) "Range officer" means the functional administrative in-charge of the unit establishment in the state to

manage the forest range under his jurisdiction;

- uu) **"Rescue Centre"** means an establishment for the long-term care of animal specified in the schedules to the wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 as defined in the Recognition of Zoo Rules, 2009;
- vv) "section" means section of the act;
- ww)"site specific activities" means activities which have been approved by the concerned authority under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act to be implemented on specified location referred to in the said approval such as compensatory afforestation, catchment area treatment plan, wildlife management plan, etc.
- xx) **"silvi culture operations"** means the activities and practice of controlling the establishment, growth, composition, health, and quality of forests to meet diverse needs and values;
- yy) "soil and moisture conservation works" means physical works undertaken for in situ conservation of soil and moisture;
- zz) "third party monitoring" means monitoring and evaluation of works executed national fund and state Fund by the parties which are external to a project's direct beneficiary chain and management structure having no conflict of interest on parameters of evaluation as determined by central Government over and above the baseline to assess whether desired social, environmental or other impacts are being achieved ans undesirable impacts avoided;
- aaa)**"Van sanrakshansamiti or Village forest committee"** means a committee constituted for joint forest management by the competent authority in the state;
- bbb) **"working plan"** means the management plan of forest land prepared under "National Working Plan Code" made by the ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate change for sustainable management of forests and biodiversity in India;
- ccc) "Zoo and wildlife safari" means an establishment as referred in the recognition of Zoo Rules, 2009 made under the wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 (53 of 1972);
- ddd) Words and expressions used and not defined in these rules but defined in the compensatory Afforestation Fund Act 2016 (38 of 2016), the India Forest Act 1972 (16 of 1972), Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 (53of 1972) Forest Conservation Act 1980 (69 of 1980) and the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (2 of 2007) shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in those Acts.
- 8. Management of the National Fund.- The National fund shall be managed according to the provisions of Government Accounting Rule 1990 and the General Financial Rules, 2017 as applicable from time to time and in accordance with the accounting procedure prepared under section 7.
- **9.** Management of State Fund.- The State Fund shall be managed according to provisions of the State Financial Rules or any such rules applicable from time to time in the State and in accordance with the accounting procedure notified by the State Government /Union Territory and as per the guidelines issued by the national authority.

10. Manner of utilization of net present value and penal net present value.-

- 7) The monies received toward net present value and penal net present value deposited in State Fund shall be used in a manner prescribed in sub rule (2).
- 8) Eighty per cent of the net present value NPV shall, in a financial year, be used for following permissible activities for the forest and wildlife management in the state, namely:-
- m) Assisted natural regeneration ;
- n) Artificial regeneration (by plantations);
- o) Silvi culture operations in forests;
- p) Protection of plantations and forests;
- q) Pest and disease control in forest;
- r) Forest fire prevention and control operations;
- s) Soil and moisture conservation works in the forest;
- t) Improvement of wildlife habitat as prescribed in the approved wildlife management plan/working plan;
- u) Relocation of villages from protected areas;
- v) Planting and rejuvenation of forest cover on non-forest land falling in wildlife corridors;
- w) Establishment, operations and maintenance of animal rescue center, and veterinary treatment facilities for wild animals;
- x) Supply of food and other forest produce saving devices as specified by the National Authority from time to time;
- 9) Twenty per cent of the net present value shall in a financial year, shall be utilized for strengthening of the forest and wildlife related infrastructure, capacity building of the personnel of state Forest Department s and other associated agencies and organizations involved in utilization of these monies, as per prioritized by the state Government for execution in forest and nom-forest areas and included in the Annual Plan of Operations for the financial year under consideration.
- 10) The permissible activities to be undertaken for the purpose of sub-rule (3) shall include the following, namely:-
- k) Establishment, up-gradation and maintenance of modern nurseries and other planting stock production facilities with state of arts facilities for production of quality planting material;
- Purchase and maintenance of equipment or devices used for communication and information technology, survey, mapping and forest fire control for the purpose of protection of forest and wildlife;
- m) Construction, up-gradation and maintenance of inspection paths, forest roads in forest area, fire lines, watch towers, check posts, timber depots;
- n) Construction of residential and official building in forests for concerned staffs up to the rank of Range Officers deployed for protection of forest and wildlife;
- Engagement of local people or labors to assists regular staff of State Forest Department for works for protection of forest and wildlife undertaken from State Fund;
- p) Survey and mapping of forest areas for compensatory afforestation works, soil and moisture conservation, catchment area treatment and wildlife management for preparing annual plans to be executed from the state Fund;
- q) Concurrent monitoring and evaluation of works including third party monitoring of works undertaken from

state Fund

- r) Awareness for forestry and allied activities undertaken from the State fund;
- s) Entry point activities undertaken in forest fringe villages for execution of programme to be undertaken from the state Fund;
- t) Distribution of planting stock for promotion of trees outside forest on government lands promoted by state government;

Providing that in case the activities referred to in sub rules (2) and (4) are to be undertaken in the forest land under the administrative control of the forest Department, then the said activities shall be carried out as per the working plan prepared under national Working plan Code and approved by competent authority;

Providing further that the said activities over forest land under the control of state Forest Department and being managed as per the working plan with participation of local people shall be taken up in consultation with the Gram Sabha or *Van SanrakshanSamitior* Village Forest Committee as the case may be, and shall be in consonance with the provisions of the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest rights) Act, 2006 (2 of 2007) and the guidelines issued thereunder, wherever applicable;

Provided also that in case the said activities are to be undertaken in areas not covered by the approved working plan then they shall be taken up in consultation with concerned Gram Sabha or Van SanrakshanSamiti or Village Forest Committee or any authority having jurisdiction over that area, as the case may be, and shall be in consonance with the provisions of the scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 and guidelines issued thereunder, wherever applicable;

- 11) While preparing the annual plan of operation for activities under rule 5, priority shall be given to under5taken identified activities in those villages which have been affected due to diversion of forest land.
- 12) The monies referred in sub rule (1) shall not be used for following activities, namely
- Payment of salary, travelling allowances, medical expenses, etc. to regular employees of the state Forest
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- I) Undertaking foreign visits;
- m) Payment for legal services for defending cases filed in Tribunals or Courts not related to the management of the State Authority;
- n) Purchase of vehicles or staff cars for officers and heavy vehicles and machines for the state Forest Department for implementing programme in various forest divisions undertaken from the state Fund;
- c) Construction of residential and official building for officers above Forest Range Officers of the State Forest Department for implementing programmes in various forest division undertaken from the State Fund;
- p) Leasing, hiring and purchase of land for afforestation purposes
- q) Purchase of furniture, office equipment, fixtures including air conditioners, and generator sets for residences and offices of the State Forest department for implementing programmes in various divisions undertaken from the state Fund;
- r) Mandatory afforestation as per the working plan in the forest in blanks created by commercial felling of trees for revenue generation undertaken under working plans prescription;
- s) Undertaking forest and wildlife conservation and other activities undertaken under other schemes of the

Government for the purpose of part financing the scheme for completing left over works or complementary works of such schemes.

t) Establishment, expansion and up-gradation of Zoo and wildlife safari.

Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF). Govt. of India had issued guidelines on 2nd July, 2009 for establishing CAMPAs in the States/UTs. The State Compensatory Afforestation Fund management and Planning Authority, Haryana Known as State CAMPA. Haryana was constituted in **2010 vide notification No. 5330-ft-409/511 dated 18-1-2010** in accordance with the guidelines of the Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF), Govt. of India.

What is CAMPA?

The conservation development and other related activities are being carried out in all 21 districts of the state. These activities are carried out by four wings of the Forest Department viz. Territorial, Wildlife and Development wings. Territorial wing has four circles, Community Forestry two, Wildlife two and Development wing two circles. There are 21 Territorial Divisions four Wildlife Divisions and four Development Divisions. Thus there are 35 divisions who carried out various activities with CAMPA Funds.

Major activities include plantations under different models; conservation, protection and management of wildlife and its habitat within and outside protected areas; research and tree improvements; soil and water conservation development of infrastructures; capacity building and other activities.

Aims and Objectives:

State campa shall seed to promote

1. Conservation protection, regeneration and management of existing natural forests.

2. Conservation, protection and management of wildlife and its habitat within and outside protected area including the consolidation of the protected areas.

3. Compensatory Afforestation.

4. Environmental services, which includes

a. Provision of goods such as wood, non-timber forest product, Fuel fodder, water and Provision of services such as grazing, tourism. Wildlife protection and life support.

b. Regulating services such as climate regulation, disease control, flood moderation. Detoxification, carbon sequestration and health of soils, air and water regimes.

c. Non-material benefits obtained from eco-system, spiritual, recreational, aesthetic. Inspiration, educational and symbiotic.

d. Supporting such other services necessary for the production of eco-system services, biodiversity nutrient cycling and primary production.

4. Research, training and capacity building

5. Environment Protection and Sustainable Forest Management

Problem to be addressed:

The maximum areas is under alkaline category but overall area under this district have nearly every type of soils. the distribution of soils depends upon the edaphic factor. Although other species are also present in small patches or in scattered form. The major species planted in these areas are Dalbergia sissoo, Acacia nilotica, hybird, Azadirachta indica, Albizia procera, Delonix regia, Cassia siames. Melia azadirachta, Terminalia arjuna etc. The areas have failed to regenerate due to adverse soils having high content of salts and waterlogged area. Excessive grazing and biotic pressure and inappropriate technique of plantations.

people earn their livelihood by selling products of domestic animals, like milk. Meat and wool. They keep large herds of cattle. It has resulted in a huge increase in grazing pressure on forest areas. Because of pressure land is available for grazing, therefore, grazing by cattle and browsing by sheep and goats is quite serious

Problem in the plantation sites.

The degree of damage depends upon weather conditions and incidence of grazing and browsing. All the economically important species like shisham and eucalyptus are highly susceptible to fire and the plantations are damaged more or less completely after break out of a single fire.

Planned Output and General Objectives of Management

The various components of the project, which have been proposed to be carried out during the project period area as follows:

- 1. People participation
- 2. Micro planning
- 3. Compensatory Afforestation and Net Present Value
- 4. Natural regeneration
- 5. Pasture development
- 6. Plantations under different models
- 7. Technology extension
- 8. Conservation, protection and management of wildlife and its habitat
- 9. Soil and water conservation
- 10. Development of infrastructure, capacity building and other activities
- 11. Monitoring and evaluation

The objectives of the management for this plan period is as under:

To conserve and extend the existing forest and vegetative cover in the district of Rewari for soil and moisture conservation and to preserve the natural biodiversity.

- A. To improve the growing stock by protection, regeneration and planning of local indigenous species.
- B. To conserve the forest habitats critical to biodiversity and protection of eco-system.
- C. To protect the wildlife by providing them shelter and food.
- D. To increase carbon sequestration by the forest fauna to mitigate the adverse effects of climate change.

- E. To turn the irregular forest into normal forest with all age gradation, to provide forest produce at sustained basis and make logging planning easier.
- F. To provide employment opportunities to the rural people living near these forests.
- G. To encourage the plantation and sustainable harvesting of NTFPs.
- H. To encourage people's participation, especially with involvement of women and weaker sections wherever possible in forest management as per Natural Forest Policy, 1988.

Chapter- 4 Evaluation Scope and Objectives

Evaluation Scope:

All projects taken up under CAMPA related to afforestation, soil and moisture conservation, habitat improvement and the like need to be evaluated This evaluation was mainly focused on ascertaining the survival rate of planted seedlings in the plantations. Coverage of all other works was also taken up. As a result, evaluating the afforestation models under CAMPA needs to account for the diverse plantation models taken up in the different Eco regions of the country having a wide gradient of local site conditions.

Objectives:

- Whether the diversion of forest land for non-forest was permitted as per extant laws and all condition in this regard were complied with;
- Whether measures taken for conservation, afforestation and preservation of forest lands consequent to diversion of portions of these lands for non-forest use were as per provisos of extant legislation, rules and Supreme Court judgment in this regards;
- Whether the collection, utilization, monitoring, accounting and the arrangement for safeguarding of compensatory afforestation funds was in compliance with applicable legislation, rules and Supreme Court judgments permitting diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes;
- Whether proper financial procedures had been followed in investing funds.

Chapter- 5 Evaluation Approach

The evaluation work was conducted by team of **Environment Research, Monitoring & Conservation Society** under the guidance of our expert. The evaluation aimed to examine the entire work done under the CAMPA project in the year of 2017-18 in Rewari division.

The evaluation took place in Rewari district in the month of **March 2019** the team reviewed all the work implemented under the CAMPA project. Plantation, work done in the year of 2017-18.. The concern officers and staff were with us to show us the every site wherever the CAPMA work was being done. Also we discussed with various forest officials related to CAMPA were held throughout the field visits.

Monitoring Evaluation

As the evaluator we had the opportunity to meet and interact with a good number of different groups and individual and officials. *Wing:* - Division *forest Territorial* Shri.Sunder Lal HFS (DFO) Rewari, Range Forest Officer Rewari Shri. Sandeep Yadav, Range Forest Officer Nahar Shri. Abhay Singh and Range Forest Officer Bawal Shri. Pream Kumar.

We discussed with all of them regarding monitoring evaluation in the entire division. We could monitor plantation, work done in the year of 2017-18.

- a) We could reach out to every site wherever the CAMPA project work was done.
- b) The range officer, forester and forest guard accompanied us during the evaluation.
- c) The work done under the CAMPA project found satisfactory.
- d) Also we have enclosed the photographs of various sites visited.

Overall we found that the CAMPA work done under Rewari was satisfactory.

Key approach of the CAMPA project is to:-

- a) Raising awareness among participants.
- b) Increasing participants of SC/ST, women, backward community and farmers.
- c) Capacity Building of all the project participants and beneficiary.

Chapter- 6 Data Analysis

Inventory of the plantations:

The plantation carried out during 2017-18 by the Territorial Division Rewari, C.F. South are as follows:

WING: Territorial

YEAR: 2017-18 (Details in Annexure: A)

Туре	F	lectare		RKM	Plantation Target / Achieved	(A	Rs. mt. in lacks)
	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements		Target	Achievements
CA TP			140	140	35000		
NPV TP			15	15	3750		
NH			25	25	6250		
Eco- restorati on	60	60					
Total	60	60	180	180	45000		

Findings and Conclusions

- 1. Plantation was found in less in numbers than as budgeted.
- 2. Plantation journal was not prepared by the samiti.
- 3. Maintenance of plantation was poor and up to mark.

TERRITORIAL PLANTATION

- 1. It was found that Stray animals causes harm the plantation badly.
- 2. Farmers have practice of destroying the roots of crop by fire.
- 3. Farmers have practice of destroy the plantation at the boarder of the field.
- 4. Lack of rain, inappropriate land causes loss in plant survival.

Suggestion for improvement and recommendations:

In order to improve the performance of the plantation the following suggestion have been made:-

- 1. There should be protection from grazing and browsing of animals along road side and canal sides.
- 2. Cultural operations should be done timely and properly.
- 3. To control the fire timely intervention should be made annually

Technological Points:

- 1. Good quality seeding should be planted.
- 2. Attention should be paid for water harvesting and Drip water harvesting and moisture conservation as most of the plantations have been done in moisture deficit conditions.
- 3. Beating up should be done with original species.
- 4. Cultural operations should be done timely.

Administrative Points:

- 1. There should be timely release of funds.
- 2. The target of plantation should be given in advance to field level officers
- 3. Plantations raised should be maintained for more than six years.
- 4. Villagers should be provided incentives for maintenance of the plantations.

						Campa	Mon	itoring &					Execute	ed in 201	7-18					
											eritorrial ion :- Rev									
											ted in 20									
	land	Sche	Denes	Di	Dest	Location with exact Khasra	Specie	No of	Total No	Success	I	light (Ft.)	G	urth (cm.)		Target		Start Point	End Point	
N O.	(Forest/ Non Forest	me	Range	Block	веат	exact Knasra No./Km/Rd	s	Plants	of alive Plants	%	Max	Min	Max	Min	На	RKM	Longitude	Latitude	Longitude	Latitude
Co	mpensa	atory	Affore	statio	n (Tal	l Plants)														
		CA -				Didoli Sec.	Shisha m-	300	265		9	3.9	13	5						
1	Govt. land	TP	Rewari	Dahina	Siha	4&5	Neem-	300	282		10.6	7.6	10		0	36	76°26'18.7	28°18'13.0		
							Papri- Total	8400 9000	7103 7650	85%	8	5.6	9	4.9						
						Chita Dungra	Papri-	1800	1490	0376	8.6	3.8	9.6		0	8	76°26'0.	28°7'43.0		
2	Govt. land	CA - TP	Rewari	Khol	Pali	App.Road;Pali App.	Bakain- Aliston	100	86		16	6	21	9	-					
						Road;Gothra	ia-	100	84		9.6	6	10.5	7						
							Total Bakain	2000	1660	83%										<u> </u>
3	Govt. land	CA -	Rewari	Dharuh	Nikhri	Khatawali Minor	,	1900	1520		12	5	19.2	8.6	0	16	76°42'21.0 3	28°12'59.73		
		IP		era		Total	Papri-	2100 4000	1680 3200	80.00%	8	4	9.6	4	0					
																	E 76° 26'	N 28° 23'		
						KOSLI	Papri	1600	1250		9	3.9	14	12		8	2.865"E 76° 26'	46.142"N 28° 21' 11.832"		
4	Govt. land	CA - TP	NAHAR	NAHA R		REWARI RD KM 0 TO 5	Balam khira	50	37	1422	7	3	9	6						
						L&R	Sires	200	158											
							Bakain	150	135		14	5	16	8						
							Total Papri	2000 1870	1580 1700	79%	7	5	10	7		10				
		CA -				JLN CANAL	Bakain	175	50		10	8	12	9		10	E 76° 28' 53.037"	N 28° 26'		
5	Govt. land	TP	8	KOSLI	kosli	KM 0-4 L&R	Neem Shisha	305	210		10	7	13	10			E 76° 28'	24.808' N 28° 25' 24.343'		<u> </u>
							m	150	165		12	8	15	12		L	52.441"	, = 1070		
							Total	2500	2125	85%							E 76° 21'	N 28° 25'		
							Bakain	130	115		10	7	14	7		4	57.866" E	17.892" N		
		<u>.</u>				Bhrangi											76° 23' 19.44"	28° 25' 15.038''		
6	Govt. land	CA - TP	Nahar	Nahar	Nahar	Mumtazpur Rd	Papri	780	575		7	6	9	5						
						km 0-3 L&R	Alusto nia	80	62		9	6	11	7						
							Balam	10	8		8	5	11	7						
							khira Total	1000	760	76%										
							Balam	100	85		13	6	19	10		8	E 76° 37' 36.77" E	N 28° 21' 17.47' 'N 28°		
					Phalaw	Phalawas	khira					0				0	76° 39'	20' 59.29"		
7	Govt. land	C.A	Nahar	2100	as	Choki Rd Km 0-3 L&R	Papri Bakain	1390 500	1071 336		10	4 5.5	22 28	6						
							Kajuri	10	8		8	6	10							
							na Total	2000	1500	75%				_						
						Bhurthal	Papri	2100	1597		6	4	9	7		10	E 76° 25' 8.204"E	N 28° 25' 41.125'' N		
8	Govt. land	CA - TP	Nahar	Nahar	Nahar	Minor Km 0 to						-				10	76° 25'	28° 24		
						3 L&R	Bakain Neem	100 300	103 200		8	5	10							
							Total	2500	1900	76%							5.500.00	N 200 21		
							Shisha	100	86		6	3	8	4		10	E 76° 36' 10.09"E	N 28° 21' 55.47''N 28°		
						Dholo	m										76° 36'	19' 58.67"		<u> </u>
9	Govt. land	CA -	Nahar	Jausana		Phalawas Minor km 0-5	Gulmo har	0	NILL	NILL										L
		11'				L&R	Simbal	0	NILL	NILL										
							Bakain Siris	0 50	NILL 44	NILL	9	4	12	6		L				
				 	 		Papri	2350	1770		5.5	3.8	7							
				<u> </u>	<u> </u>		Total	2500	1900	76%							E 7 (0.0.7	N 200 C		UN 200 5 -
							Bakain	800	575		7	3	9	6			E 76° 36' 10.03'	N 28° 21' 57.96	'E 76° 37' 5	"N 28° 23 22.47"
		CA.			Photom	Hasawas	Siris	600	436		9	6	14	8		1				L
10	Govt. land	TP	Nahar	Jausana	Phalaw as	Minor 0-5 L&R	Gulmo	600	450		5.6	4.9	8			10				
						LAR	har Shisha	200	153		7	4	9			1				<u> </u>
							m Papri	300	261		6	3.8	12			ł				<u> </u>
							1 apri	2500	201		0	3.8	12							
11	Govt. land	CA - TP	Bawal	Jhabua	RF Jhabua	Comp. NO. 5	Papri	2000	1720	86%	5.5	4.2	8	6	0	8	76.39013	28.00415		
					Jinabud		Total	2000	1720											
12	Govt. land	CA - TP	Bawal	Bawal	Tankri	Tankri Sec 4&5 area	Papri	3000	2670	89%	5.5	4.5	9	6	0	12	76.32463	28.084576		
				1	L	Total		3000							0	140				
Net	t Present				y Affore:	station (Tall Pla	nts)	35000	23995	68.55%			l			140	l	I	I	L
Sr.	Type of land	Name				Location with	Specie	No. of	total No	Success	H	light (Ft.)	G	urth (cm.)		Target		Start Point	End Point	
	forest/non	of Com	Range	Block	Beat	exact Khasre no/Km/RD	specie	Plants	of alive Plants	Success %	Max	Min	Max	Min	На	RKM		Longitude	Latitude	Longitude
<i></i>	ropect	com	1				Papri	1100	819		10	6	16	9						

																			1	
1	Govt. land	Camp a NPV	Nahar	Nahar	Bisoha	Luki Bisoha Ghari Bawwa rd km 0-5	Balam khira	100	85		9	5	14	7	0	5	N 28° 23' 23.759" N 28° 23' 45.217"	E 76° 21' 51.389" E 76° 19' 23.953"		
		INI V				L&R	Shisha m	30	20		10	5.5	16	9						
							Simbal	20	13		9	4.2	11	6						
							Total	1250	937	75%										
2	Govt. land	Strip	Rewari	Dharuh era	Kakodi va	Chhilar to Noorpur Road	Papri-	1250	1063	85%	10	6	19	9	0	5	28°16'19.3 9	76°39'52.14		
							Total	1250	1063											
3	Govt. land	TP NPV	Bawal	Bawal	Badhra na	Kanuka P/L Sec 4&5	Papri-	1250	1087	87%	5.5	5	14	7	0	5	28.07515 28.07529	76.29376 76.29436		
							Total	1250	1087											
				Total NF	PV (Tall F	lants)		3750	3087	82.32%					0	15				
N	tional H	ighw	avs (NH)																
Sr.	туре ог	Name		Í		Location with	6	N	total No	6]	Hight (Ft.)	G	urth (cm.)		Target		Start Point	End Point	
N O.	land forest/non	of Com	Range	Block	Beat	exact Khasre no/Km/RD	Specie s	No. of Plants	of alive Plants	Success %	Max	Min	Max	Min	Hact	Rkm			Longitude	Latitude
	Iorest	TP on Natio					Bakine				6.8	5.9	11	9	0		28.078009 28.016736	76.566406 76.475039		
1	Govt. land	nal High	Bawal	Bawal	Bawal	NH-8 KM 99- 107.25 L&R	Kaijali va	2500	2175	87%	6.8	5.5	12	9		10		10.115055		
		way				107.25 Ecci	Lasora				6.5	5.2	12	8						
		NPV					Papri				5.9	5.5	9							
							Total	2500	2175		4.12									
							Aliston ia	1100	943		9	6	11	7	0	11	28°11'56.8	76°44'25.69		
2	Govt. land	NHW	Rewari	Dharuh	Nikhri	NH-8 Km. 75	Papari-	1300	1059	2227	7	6	9	5						
				era		To 83 L&R	Shisha m	350	225		10	5.5	16	9						
							Total	2750	2227	81%										
3	Govt. land	NHW	Rewari	Dharuh era	Dhruhe ra	NH-8 Km.67 To 75 L&R	Papri-	1000	830	83%	8	5.5	9	5	0	4	28°12'14.0 9	76°46'15.21		
							Total	1000	830											
			Total Plant	ation on N	ational F	lighway		6250	5232	83.71%						25				
Ec	o-Restor	ation																		
	1 ype or	Sche				Location with	<i>a</i>		Total No	a	1	Hight (Ft.)	G	urth (cm.)		Target		Start Point	End Point	
No	land forest/non	me/C ompo	Range	Block	Beat	exact Khasra No./Km/Rd	Specie s	No of Plants	of alive Plants	Success %	Max	Min	Max	Min	На	RKM			Longitude	Latitude
1	Govt. land	Restor	Rewari	Dahina	Siha	Maseet Sec. 4&5					Length Meter	Base Meter	Hight Meter		20	0	76°25'42.1 88	28°17'36.47		
1		Rehab									2500	1.25	1.25	75						
2	Govt. land		Rewari	Dahina	Siha	Didoli Sec.					Length Meter	Base Meter	Hight Meter		22.24	0				
1						4&5					2780	1.25	1.25	75						
3	Govt. land	-do-	Rewari	Khol	Khol	Khol Sec. 4&5					Length Meter	Base Meter	Hight Meter		17.76	0				
1											2220	1.25	1.25	75						
			Total Eco-	Restora	tion										60	0				1

Overall Grading for Territorial forest Division - Rohtak

Excellent

Good

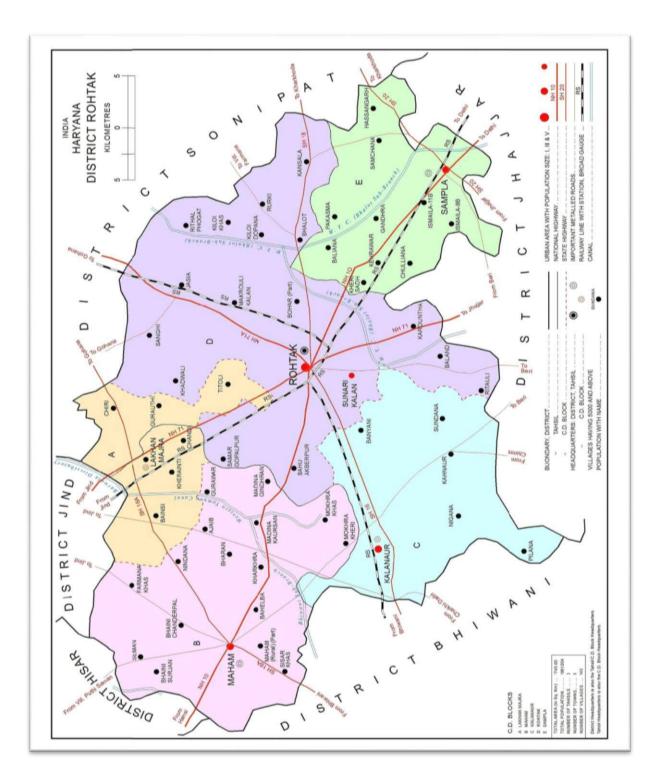




Satisfactory

Poor





List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

- 1. CAMPA- COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION FUND MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING AUTHORITY
- 2. MoEF MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS
- 3. MoEF & CC MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE
- 4. CA COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION
- 5. NPV NET PRESENT VALUE
- 6. CAF COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION FUND
- 7. CAG THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL
- 8. GPS GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEMS
- 9. CFP COMMUNITY FORESTRY PROGRAMME

Foreword

The Principal Chief Conservator of forests (PCCF), Haryana, Panchkula engaged Environmental Research, Monitoring & Conservation Society, Lucknow for carry out Monitoring and Evaluation of activities of CAMPA scheme during 2017-18 for CAMPA fund in Haryana vide latter No/CAMPA/2018-19/4091 dated 27.02.2019.

The conservation, development and other related activities are being carried out in all 21 districts of the state. These activities are carried out by four wing of the Forest Department viz. Territorial, Wildlife and Development Wing.

There are twenty one Territorial Divisions, seven Divisions, four Wildlife Divisions, four Development Divisions and Three Production Divisions worked during Year 2017-18. Thus there are 39 Divisions who carried out various activities with CAMPA funds out of 43 Divisions.

What is CAMPA?

Compensatory Afforestation Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) is a body constituted by the Central government as a consequence of the Supreme Court's order in 2002. The cost of creating the compensatory forest is borne by the 'User Agency' proposing the forest diversion for its project, which can be a public or private sector enterprise or a government body owning the project. Whenever development projects seek land inside a Reserved Forest or a Protected Area (PA), such as a wildlife sanctuary or a national park, certain levies are imposed by the government on the project proponent (the User Agency) towards compensatory afforestation, additional compensatory afforestation, penal compensatory afforestation, net present value of forestland, catchment area treatment plan funds, etc. From such moneys, a huge corpus of over Rs 42,000 crore has accumulated into accounts of Ad hoc CAMPA, a temporary body set up in 2006 by the Supreme Court to manage such funds.

Background

The Supreme court of India directed in month of October, 2002 that a 'Compensatory Afforestation Fund' (CAF) shall be created in which all the monies received from the user-agencies towards Compensatory Afforestation, additional Compensatory Afforestation, Penal Compensatory Afforestation, Net present value of forest land, catchment area treatment plan funds, etc. shell be deposited.CAF was to compensate for the loss of tangible as well as intangible benefits from the forest lands which were diverted for non-forest use. Such funds were to be used for natural assisted regeneration, forest management, protection infrastructure development, wildlife protection and management, supply of wood and other forest produce saving devices and other allied activates.

Background of CAMPA in Haryana:

Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF), Govt. of India had issued guidelines on 2nd July 2009 for establishing CAMPAs in the States/UTs and putting in place a funding mechanism for enhancing forest and tree cover and conservation and management of wildlife by utilizing funds received towards Compensatory Afforestation (CA), Net Present Value (NPV), etc. currently available with the Ad-hoc CAMPA. The state CAMPA in Haryana was created in the year 2010 vide notification No. 5330-ft-409/511 dated 18-1-2010.

Audit Objectives:

The objective of the compliance audit on Compensatory Afforestation was to examine:

- Whether the diversion of forest land for non-forest was permitted as per extant laws and all condition in this regard were complied with;
- Whether measures taken for conservation, afforestation and preservation of forest lands consequent to diversion of portions of these lands for non-forest use were as per provisos of extant legislation, rules and Supreme Court judgment in this regards;
- Whether the collection, utilization, monitoring, accounting and the arrangement for safeguarding of compensatory afforestation funds was in compliance with applicable legislation, rules and Supreme Court judgments permitting diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes;
- Whether proper financial procedures had been followed in investing funds.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The functioning of Range viz Meham, and Rohtak in Division Rohtak covered under Central Circle, Rohtak, based on their performances in terms of formation and representation with special references to their functioning like regularity in holding meeting, decisions processes, and timely fund flow were assessed and found satisfactory. Survival Percentage for Territorial wing for the year-2017-18 is as follows:

Programme	Survival (%) 2017-18	Over All Survival
CA-TP	81.32	81
NPV-TP	89.28	89

As the evaluator we had the opportunity to meet and interact with a good number of different groups and individual and officials. *Wing:* - Division *forest Territorial* Mrs. Renu Bala IFS (DFO) Rohtak, Range Forest Officer Rohtak- Rakesh Kumar Guliya and Range Forest Officer Mahem Shri Naval Kishor

The overall implementation and performance of the CAMPA SCHEME is quite satisfactory and hence the scheme should be continued.

Chapter - 1

Introduction

District Rohtak, Haryana

Rohtak district, lies in the sourth east of Haryana state. It is bound by Jind and Sonipat districts on the north, Jhajjar district on the south, Jhajjar and Sonipat district on the east and Hisar and Bhiwani districts on the west side. Administratively, Rohtak division controls the district. It is divided into two tehsils namely Rohtak and Meham, and sub-divided into 5 development blocks namely Kalanaur, LakhanMajra. Meham Rohtak and Sampla. The total population of the district as per 2011 census is 1061204. The population density is 608 persons per sq.km against the state average of 573 persons per sq.km.

Location:

Rohtak district of Haryana lies between 28.8955[°] North latitudes and 76.6066[°] East longitudes. Total geographical area of the district is 1745 sq.km.

Climate:

The climate of Rohtak district can be classified as subtropical monsoon, mild &dry winter, hot summer and subhumid which is mainly dry with very hot summer and cold winter except during monsoon season when moist air of oceanic origin penetrates into the district. The hot weather season starts from mid March to last week of the June followed by the south west monsoon which lasts upto September. The transition period from September to November forms the post monsoon season. The winter season starts late in November and remains upto first week of March.

Rainfall:

The normal annual rainfall in Rohtak district is about 592 mm spread over 23 days. The south west monsoon sets in the last week of June and withdraws towards the end of September and contributes about 84% of the annual rainfall. July and August are the wettest months. 16% of the annual rainfall occurs during the non-monsoon months in the wake of thunder storms and western disturbances.

River System & Water Resources:

The district area falls in Yamuna subbasin of Ganga basin, and is mainly drained by the artificial drain No. 8 which flows from north to south. JawaharLal Nehru feeder and Bhalaut sub Branch are main canals of the district. Bhalaut sub branch irrigate the area falling in Kalanaur, Rohtak and Sampla blocks. The Bhiwani sub branch and Kahnaur distributary irrigates the areas covering Kalanaur, Meham and LakhanMajra blocks. Area under Canal irrigation is about 84193 hact. in the district. CGWB has carried out ground water exploration besides other hydro geological and geophysical studies in the district.

Area, Population and demographics:

(As of 2011 India census) The district is having an area of 1745 Sq.Km , which is 3.95 % of total area of the state. The total population of the District is 1061204, (568479 Men and 492725 Women) as per the Census 2011. Population density is 608 people per sq. km.

Males constitute 53..57% of the population and females 46.43%. Rohtak has an average literacy rate of 80.22%, higher than the national average of 74%: male literacy is 87.65%, and female literacy is 71.72%.

Geomorphology and soil types:

The area represents almost flat alluvial plain without any conspicuous topographical features. It forms a part of the vast Indo-Gangetic alluvial plains. The average elevation of the plain varies from 274 to 241 m above mean sea level. The general slope of the land is from north-east to south-west wards. The district falls in two basins i.e UpperGhaggar Basin and the Upper Yamuna Basin. A small portion in south-east part of the district falls in Upper Yamuna basin and the rest of the area falls in Upper Ghaggar basin. The district is devoid of any perennial river. The only river Markanda flows in the north-western part of the district which originates in Nahan hills. The river flows in south western direction. The other geomorphologic features of the district are Chautang, Khad and Omla nalas are of local existence which drains the district. The entire district of Kurukshetra is covered by tropical arid brown soils. These soils are very pale brown in colour. They do not have well defined horizons. In general these soils are deep and imperfectly drained. The permeability of these soils is low to moderate. These soils are mildly alkaline to strongly alkaline in reaction. The available moisture holding capacity of these soils is medium to high. These soils are medium to high in organic matter. Three soil types viz sandy loam, loam and clay loam are commonly met within this group. Rainfall and seepage, canal networks and irrigation is the principal source of ground water recharge in the area.

Background of CAMPA in Haryana:

Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF), Govt. of India had issued guidelines on 2nd July 2009 for establishing CAMPAs in the States/UTs and putting in place a funding mechanism for enhancing forest and tree cover and conservation and management of wildlife by utilizing funds received towards Compensatory Afforestation (CA), Net Present Value (NPV), etc. currently available with the Ad-hoc CAMPA. The state CAMPA in Haryana was created in the year 2010 vide notification No. 5330-ft-409/511 dated 18-1-2010

Chapter - 2

Description of Intervention

Because natural forests provide a variety of goods and services to different user groups, their importance to each must be clearly understood before making interventions. Natural forests not only act as a savings account for people living in and around them, but they also provide a range of products for subsistence. Before community leaders or other authorities decide to harvest valuable timber species, they should assess the potential of the resources that will remain as these resources provide food, medicines, and wood fuel to residents, especially poor people.

These are the following steps took for forest support intervention:

1. Capacity-building of frontline staff and infrastructure support to Forest Departments:

Forest Department conduct training activities and workshops for three focus areas – patrolling, human wildlife conflict, and legal issues pertaining to conservation. Such as anti-poaching issues, crime control, forensic and wildlife management, better and more efficient patrolling methods, anti-poaching combat techniques etc.

2. Reducing forest dependence:

The division is working in villages in wildlife corridors to reduce their dependence on forest resources such as fuel wood. These villages have been introduced to alternate sources of energy such as biogas. Villagers are encouraged to stall feed their cattle, which helps in the collection of dung, can be used in the biogas.

3. Policy and advocacy:

We work towards promoting broad-based support for conservation by involving the Forest Department, local political leaders and communities. Using the results of our scientific research and studies in the area, we advocate for the adoption of policies favorable to conservation measures, and in many cases stopping developmental activities that would have an irreversible negative impact on the habitat and its wildlife. We assist the Forest Department in developing management plans that include components of corridor conservation, which is a key conservation requirement for this landscape.

4. Raising awareness among local communities:

The division is working in villages to reduce their dependence on forest resources such as fuel wood. These villages have been introduced to alternate sources of energy such as biogas. Villagers are encouraged to stall feed their cattle, which helps in the collection of dung, can be used in the biogas.

Aims and Objective

State CAMPA shall seek to promote

1. Conservation protection, regeneration and management of existing natural forests.

3. Compensatory Afforestation.

4. Environmental services, which includes

a. Provision of goods such as wood, non-timber forest product, Fuel fodder, water and Provision of services such as grazing, tourism.

b. Regulating services such as climate regulation, disease control, flood moderation. Detoxification, carbon sequestration and health of soils, air and water regimes.

c. Non-material benefits obtained from eco-system, spiritual, recreational, aesthetic. Inspiration, educational and symbiotic.

d. Supporting such other services necessary for the production of eco-system services, biodiversity nutrient cycling and primary production.

4. Research, training and capacity building

5. Environment Protection and Sustainable Forest Management

Problem to be addressed:

The area under this district has nearly every type of soils but the maximum areas are under alkaline category. The major species planted in these areas are Kikar, Pipal, Bad, Jamun, Alestonia, Kadam, Arjun, Pahari Papari, Bakain, Gulmohar, Siras etc. However, the distribution depends upon the edaphic factor, although other species are also present in small patches or in scattered form.

Poor people earn their livelihood by selling products of domestic animals, like milk. Meat and wool. They keep large herds of cattle. It has resulted in a huge increase in grazing pressure on forest areas. Because of pressure land is available for grazing, therefore, grazing by cattle and browsing by sheep and goats is quite serious

Problem in the plantation sites

The degree of damage depends upon weather conditions and incidence of grazing and browsing. All the economically important species like shisham and eucalyptus are highly susceptible to fire and the plantations are damaged more or less completely after break out of a single fire.

Planned Output and General Objectives of Management

The various components of the project, which have been proposed to be carried out during the project period area as follows:

- 1. People participation
- 2. Micro planning
- 3. Compensatory Afforestation and Net Present Value
- 4. Natural regeneration
- 5. Pasture development
- 6. Plantations under different models
- 7. Technology extension
- 8. Conservation, protection and management of forest and its habitat
- 9. Soil and water conservation
- 10. Development of infrastructure, capacity building and other activities
- 11. Monitoring and evaluation

The objectives of the management for this plan period are as under:

To conserve and extend the existing forest and vegetative cover in the district of Rohtak for soil and moisture conservation and to preserve the natural biodiversity.

- A. To improve the growing stock by protection, regeneration and planning of local indigenous species.
- B. To conserve the forest habitats critical to biodiversity and protection of eco-system.
- C. To increase carbon sequestration by the forest fauna to mitigate the adverse effects of climate change.
- D. To turn the irregular forest into normal forest with all age gradation, to provide forest produce at sustained basis and make logging planning easier.
- E. To provide employment opportunities to the rural people living near these forests.
- F. To encourage people's participation, especially with involvement of women and weaker sections wherever possible in forest management as per Natural Forest Policy, 1988.

Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management And

Planning Authority

Information about the campa Scheme / Project

1. Short title, extent and commencement.-

- (1) These rules may be called the compensatory Afforestation Fund Rules, 2018.
- (2) They shall extend to the whole of India expect the state of Jammu and Kashmir.
- (3) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.
- 2. Definition.- In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires.-
- a) "Act" means the compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016
- b) "annual plan of operations" means the annual plan for physical activities and financial provisions approved by the National Authority or state Authority as the case may be, which described milestone, conditions for success and explains how, a strategic annual plan will be put into operations during the financial year in given budgetary term, and containing inter alia, brief description, estimated cost, basis for cost estimation, agency identified for execution and time schedule of each activity to be executed from state Fund during a year;
- c) "assisted natural regeneration" means a process by which forests are restocked by trees that develop from seeds which fall and germinate in situ by providing assistance in such process and planting seedlings wherever required;
- d) "artificial regeneration" means a mechanism for establishing a new forest by planting seedlings or by direct seeding;
- e) "Forest Department" means the Department of the state Government dealing with matters relating to conservation and management of forests and wildlife;
- f) "compensatory levies" means mandatory deposits in Indian rupees to be made in the National Fund and State Fund as specified in the approval granted under the provisions of the Forests (conservation) Act 1980 (69 of 1980) and the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 (53 of 1972) and the rules made thereunder and all deposits in compliance of various court orders for diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes which include the costs for the purpose of compensatory afforestation and penal compensatory afforestation, net present value of the forest land diverted, cost of wildlife management plan, cost of catchment area treatment plan and other similar cost;
- g) "committed activities" means those activities which have to be undertaken from the National Fund and State Fund which have been approved by the concerned authority under the forest conservation Act 1980 (69 of 1980) to be implemented as referred in the said approval such as compensatory afforestation, catchment area treatment plan wildlife management plan etc.
- h) "community forest management plan" means the annual plan for physical activities and financial provisions approved by the village community having control over the land other natural resources and described milestone, conditions for success and explains how, a strategic plan will be put into operation during the financial year in given budgetary term containing, inter alia, brief description, estimated cost, basis for cost estimation, agency identified for execution and time schedule of each activity to be executed from a State Fund during a year;
- i) **"Divisional Forest Officer"** means a functional administrative head of the unit of establishment in the state to manage the forest division under his jurisdiction;
- j) "entry point activities" means a set of works identified and executed as a part of community mobilization

process to get more and more participation of the community in the forest management;

- k) "financial year" means year commencing on the 1st April in a calendar year;
- "frontline year" means employees of state Forest Department up to the level of Forest Range who are in direct contact with the public;
- m) "Gram sabha" has the same meaning as assigned to it in clause (b) of article 243 of the constitution;
- n) **"ministerial staff"** means Government servant of a subordinate services whose duties are entirely clerical, and any other class of servant specifically defined as such by general specific order of the Government;
- o) "nurseries and other planting stock production facilities" means modern and state of art nurseries, seed production areas, seedling seed orchards, vegetative multiplication gardens and such other planting stocks production facilities for the purpose of producing quality planting material and seedling for plantation;
- p) "permissible activities" means those activities which can be executed with National Fund and State Fund;
- q) "prohibited activities" means those activities which can't be executed with National Fund and State Fund;
- r) **"Range officer"** means the functional administrative in-charge of the unit establishment in the state to manage the forest range under his jurisdiction;
- s) "Rescue Centre" means an establishment for the long-term care of animal specified in the schedules to the wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 as defined in the Recognition of Zoo Rules, 2009;
- t) "section" means section of the act;
- u) "Site specific activities" means activities which have been approved by the concerned authority under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act to be implemented on specified location referred to in the said approval such as compensatory afforestation, catchment area treatment plan, wildlife management plan, etc.
- v) "Silvi culture operations" means the activities and practice of controlling the establishment, growth, composition, health, and quality of forests to meet diverse needs and values;
- w) "soil and moisture conservation works" means physical works undertaken for in situ conservation of soil and moisture;
- "third party monitoring" means monitoring and evaluation of works executed national fund and state Fund by the parties which are external to a project's direct beneficiary chain and management structure having no conflict of interest on parameters of evaluation as determined by central Government over and above the baseline to assess whether desired social, environmental or other impacts are being achieved ans undesirable impacts avoided;
- y) **"Van Sanrakshan Samiti or Village forest committee"** means a committee constituted for joint forest management by the competent authority in the state;
- "working plan" means the management plan of forest land prepared under "National Working Plan Code" made by the ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate change for sustainable management of forests and biodiversity in India;
- aa) "Zoo and wildlife safari" means an establishment as referred in the recognition of Zoo Rules, 2009 made under the wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 (53 of 1972);
- bb) Words and expressions used and not defined in these rules but defined in the compensatory Afforestation Fund Act 2016 (38 of 2016), the India Forest Act 1972 (16 of 1972), Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 (53of 1972) Forest Conservation Act 1980 (69 of 1980) and the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (2 of 2007) shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in those Acts.
- **3. Management of the National Fund.-** The National fund shall be managed according to the provisions of Government Accounting Rule 1990 and the General Financial Rules, 2017 as applicable from time to time and in accordance with the accounting procedure prepared under section 7.
- 4. Management of State Fund.- The State Fund shall be managed according to provisions of the State Financial Rules or any such rules applicable from time to time in the State and in accordance with the accounting

procedure notified by the State Government /Union Territory and as per the guidelines issued by the national authority.

5. Manner of utilization of net present value and penal net present value.-

- 1) The monies received toward net present value and penal net present value deposited in State Fund shall be used in a manner prescribed in sub rule (2).
- 2) Eighty per cent of the net present value NPV shall, in a financial year, be used for following permissible activities for the forest and wildlife management in the state, namely:-
- a) Assisted natural regeneration ;
- b) Artificial regeneration (by plantations);
- c) Silvi culture operations in forests;
- d) Protection of plantations and forests;
- e) Pest and disease control in forest;
- f) Forest fire prevention and control operations;
- g) Soil and moisture conservation works in the forest;
- h) Improvement of wildlife habitat as prescribed in the approved wildlife management plan/working plan;
- i) Relocation of villages from protected areas;
- j) Planting and rejuvenation of forest cover on non-forest land falling in wildlife corridors;
- k) Establishment, operations and maintenance of animal rescue center, and veterinary treatment facilities for wild animals;
- I) Supply of food and other forest produce saving devices as specified by the National Authority from time to time;
- 3) Twenty per cent of the net present value shall in a financial year, shall be utilized for strengthening of the forest and wildlife related infrastructure, capacity building of the personnel of state Forest Department s and other associated agencies and organizations involved in utilization of these monies, as per prioritized by the state Government for execution in forest and nom-forest areas and included in the Annual Plan of Operations for the financial year under consideration.
- 4) The permissible activities to be undertaken for the purpose of sub-rule (3) shall include the following, namely:-
- a) Establishment, up-gradation and maintenance of modern nurseries and other planting stock production facilities with state of arts facilities for production of quality planting material;
- b) Purchase and maintenance of equipment or devices used for communication and information technology, survey, mapping and forest fire control for the purpose of protection of forest and wildlife;
- c) Construction, up-gradation and maintenance of inspection paths, forest roads in forest area, fire lines, watch towers, check posts, timber depots;
- d) Construction of residential and official building in forests for concerned staffs up to the rank of Range Officers deployed for protection of forest and wildlife;
- e) Engagement of local people or labors to assists regular staff of State Forest Department for works for protection of forest and wildlife undertaken from State Fund;
- f) Survey and mapping of forest areas for compensatory afforestation works, soil and moisture conservation, catchment area treatment and wildlife management for preparing annual plans to be executed from the state Fund;
- g) Concurrent monitoring and evaluation of works including third party monitoring of works undertaken from state Fund
- h) Awareness for forestry and allied activities undertaken from the State fund;
- Entry point activities undertaken in forest fringe villages for execution of programme to be undertaken from the state Fund;
- j) Distribution of planting stock for promotion of trees outside forest on government lands promoted by state government;

Providing that in case the activities referred to in sub rules (2) and (4) are to be undertaken in the forest land under the administrative control of the forest Department, then the said activities shall be carried out as per the working plan prepared under national Working plan Code and approved by competent authority;

Providing further that the said activities over forest land under the control of state Forest Department and being managed as per the working plan with participation of local people shall be taken up in consultation with the Gram Sabha or *Van Sanrakshan Samiti* or Village Forest Committee as the case may be, and shall be in consonance with the provisions of the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest rights) Act, 2006 (2 of 2007) and the guidelines issued thereunder, wherever applicable;

Provided also that in case the said activities are to be undertaken in areas not covered by the approved working plan then they shall be taken up in consultation with concerned Gram Sabha or Van Sanrakshan Samiti or Village Forest Committee or any authority having jurisdiction over that area, as the case may be, and shall be in consonance with the provisions of the scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 and guidelines issued thereunder, wherever applicable;

- 5) While preparing the annual plan of operation for activities under rule 5, priority shall be given to under5taken identified activities in those villages which have been affected due to diversion of forest land.
- 6) The monies referred in sub rule (1) shall not be used for following activities, namely
- a) Payment of salary, travelling allowances, medical expenses, etc. to regular employees of the state Forest Department for implementing programme in various forest divisions undertaken from the State Fund.
- b) Undertaking foreign visits;
- c) Payment for legal services for defending cases filed in Tribunals or Courts not related to the management of the State Authority;
- Purchase of vehicles or staff cars for officers and heavy vehicles and machines for the state Forest Department for implementing programme in various forest divisions undertaken from the state Fund;
- e) Construction of residential and official building for officers above Forest Range Officers of the State Forest Department for implementing programmes in various forest division undertaken from the State Fund;
- f) Leasing, hiring and purchase of land for afforestation purposes
- g) Purchase of furniture, office equipment, fixtures including air conditioners, and generator sets for residences and offices of the State Forest department for implementing programmes in various divisions undertaken from the state Fund;
- Mandatory afforestation as per the working plan in the forest in blanks created by commercial felling of trees for revenue generation undertaken under working plans prescription;
- Undertaking forest and wildlife conservation and other activities undertaken under other schemes of the Government for the purpose of part financing the scheme for completing left over works or complementary works of such schemes.
- j) Establishment, expansion and up-gradation of Zoo and wildlife safari.

Evaluation Scope and Objectives

Evaluation Scope:

All projects taken up under CAMPA related to afforestation, soil and moisture conservation, habitat improvement and the like need to be evaluated This evaluation was mainly focused on ascertaining the survival rate of planted seedlings in the plantations. Coverage of all other works was also taken up. As a result, evaluating the afforestation models under CAMPA needs to account for the diverse plantation models taken up in the different Eco regions of the country/state having a wide gradient of local site conditions.

Objectives:

- Whether the diversion of forest land for non-forest was permitted as per extant laws and all condition in this
 regard were complied with;
- Whether measures taken for conservation, afforestation and preservation of forest lands consequent to diversion
 of portions of these lands for non-forest use were as per provisos of extant legislation, rules and Supreme Court
 judgment in this regards;
- Whether the collection, utilization, monitoring, accounting and the arrangement for safeguarding of compensatory
 afforestation funds was in compliance with applicable legislation, rules and Supreme Court judgments permitting
 diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes;
- Whether proper financial procedures had been followed in investing funds.

Evaluation Report

The evaluation work was conducted by team of **Environment Research**, **Monitoring & Conservation Society** under the guidance of our expert. The evaluation aimed to examine the entire work done under the CAMPA project in the year of 2017-18 in Rohtak division.

The evaluation took place in Rohtak district in the month of **March 2019** the team reviewed all the work implemented under the Interpretation. The concern officers and staff were with us to show us the every site wherever the CAPMA work was being done. Also we discussed with various forest officials related to CAMPA were held throughout the field visits.

Monitoring Evaluation

As the evaluator we had the opportunity to meet and interact with a good number of different groups and individual and officials. *Wing:* - Division *forest Territorial* Mrs. Renu Bala IFS (DFO) Rohtak, Range Forest Officer Rohtak- Rakesh Kumar Guliya and Range Forest Officer Mahem Shri Naval Kishor.

We could monitor plantation, planted in the year 2017-18 are as below

- a) We could reach out to every site wherever the CAMPA project work was done.
- b) The range officer, forester and forest guard accompanied us during the evaluation.
- c) The work done under the CAMPA project found satisfactory.
- d) Also we have enclosed the photographs of various sites visited.

Overall we found that the CAMPA work done under Rohtak was satisfactory.

Key approach of the CAMPA project is to :-

- a) Raising awareness among participants.
- b) Increasing participants of SC/ST, women, backward community and farmers.
- c) Capacity Building of all the project participants and beneficiary.

Chapter-6 Data Analysis

The plantation carried out during 2017-18 by the Territorial Division Rohtak, are as follows: WING: Territorial Rohtak Division

YEAR: 2017-18 (Details in Annexure: A)

Туре			RKM		Total Plant Plantatio	Rs. (Amt. in lacks)			
	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements	n/ Planted	Target	Achievements		
CA-TP			340	136	34000				
NPV-TP			25	25	6250				
Total			365	365	40250				

Note : Financial target achievement details are in Annexure - A

Findings and Conclusions:

- 1. Plantation was found in less in numbers than as budgeted.
- 2. Plantation journal was found prepared and satisfactory.
- 3. Maintenance of plantation was satisfactory and up to mark.

TERRITORIAL PLANTATION

- 1. It was found that Stray animals' causes harm the plantation.
- 2. Farmers have practice of destroying the roots of crop by fire.
- 3. Farmers have practice of destroy the plantation at the boarder of the field.
- 4. Lack of rain, inappropriate land causes loss in plant survival.

Suggestion for improvement and recommendations:

In order to improve the performance of the plantation the following suggestions have been made:-

- 1. There should be protection from grazing and browsing of animals along road side and canal sides.
- 2. Cultural operations should be done timely and properly.
- 3. To control the fire timely intervention should be made annually
- 4. Plantation journal should be maintained and checked by officials.
- 5. Maintenance should be improved by proper inspection and keeping proper records.

Technological Points:

- 1. Good quality seeding should be planted.
- 2. Attention should be paid for water harvesting and Drip water harvesting and moisture conservation as most of the plantations have been done in moisture deficit conditions.
- 3. Beating up should be done with original species.

4. Cultural operations should be done timely.

Administrative Points:

- 1. There should be timely release of funds.
- 2. The Target of plantation should be given in advance to field level officers
- 3. Plantations raised should be maintained for more than six years.
- 4. Villagers should be provided incentives for maintenance of the plantations.

				po 1	/lonitori			:- Te						0				
						1	Wing District/l											
							District/I ear Impl				8							
Sr. No.	Type of Land	Name of	Name of	Name of	Name &	Total No.	total No			2017-1 ht (Ft.)		urth (cm.)		Target	Start I	Point	Epr	d Point
	(Forest/Non-	schemem	Range/Block/Bea	Site	No. of	of Plants	of alive	ss %					Ha.	Rkm	Latitude	Longitude		
	Forest Land)	Compone	t	Khasra	Species	Planted	Plants		Max	Min	Max	Min				-	e	e
1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Comj	pensatory	Affore	station (Tall	l Plants)													
1	Forest Land	CA (TP)	Meham/Meham/M adina N	Raja Kachha	Arjun	1750	0		This T	arget are l	Damage due	to Road Wic	lening	7	28°58'17.42"N	76°23'5.63" E		
			adina N	Gohar	Total	1750	0	[Е		
2	Forest Land	CA (TP)	Meham/Meham/M	D.H.S	P.papri	750	653		10.5	6	15	10		6	28°58'17.42"N	76°23'5.63"		
			eham	Road	Neem	750	652		10	5.5	16	9						
3	Forest Land	CA (TP)	Meham/Meham/	Meham to	Total P.papri	1500 1000	1305 888	87% 1100	9	6	14	0		5	28°00'16.98"N	76°17'11.21		
5	Torest Land	CA(II)	B.C. pal	Saman	Shisham	250	212	1100	8	4.5	8	5		5	28 00 10.98 1	70 17 11.21		
				Road	Total	1250	1100	88%										
4	Forest Land	CA (TP)	Meham/Meham/M	D.H.S	Arjun	1000	884	1760	10	5	17	8		8	28°55'34.49"N	76°26'43.76		
			adina S	Road	Bakain Jamun	500 500	486 390	-	12	5.5 3.5	28 17	6						
					Total	2000	1760	88%	10	3.5	17	5						
5	Forest Land	CA (TP)	Meham/Kalanour/	Rohtak to	Arjun	500	466	0070	9	7.5	18	14		5	28°58'17.42"N	76°23'5.63"		
			Kalanour	Bhiwani	Neem	570	485		9	7	16	10						
				road	Bakain	180 1250	136 1087	87%	12	9.5	20	15					 	
6	Forest Land	CA (TP)	Meham/Kalanour/	Kalanour	Total Neem	600	556	0/%	9.6	6.1	16	Q	\vdash	6	28°58'17.42"N	76°23'5.63"		+
-			Katesara	to Gudhan	Arjun	300	245	ŀ	9.11	6.9	18	11						
				Katesara Road	Shisham	200	140	ļ	10	5.5	12	6						
				Noau	P.papri	100	87	ļ	9.6	7.5	16 20	14	\square					<u> </u>
					Siras Bakain	150 150	136 126	ŀ	12.8	6.4	20	14						
					Total	1500	1290	86%										
7	Forest Land	CA (TP)	Meham/Kalanour/	Katesara to	Neem	950	865		9.6	6.4	18	14		8	28°58'17.42"N	76°23'5.63"		
			Katesara	Pilana Road	Arjun	0	0		0	0	0	0						
				Road	&Shisham Bakain	250	185	ŀ	9.11	6.9	20	10						
					P.papri	800	690		9.4	6.2	15	10						
					Total	2000	1740	87%										
8	Forest Land	CA (TP)	Meham/Kalanour/ /Lahli	Rohtak to Bhiwani	Arjun Neem	700 50	600	-	9.9 9.5	7.5	17	11		3	28°58'17.42"N	76°23'5.63"		
			,	Road	Total	750	622	83%	9.5	0.0	10	11						
9	Forest Land	CA (TP)	Meham/Kalanour/	Baniyani	Arjun	900	750		9.9	7.5	16	10		8	28°58'17.42"N	76°23'5.63"		
			Patwapur to Gaddi	Shisham	500	390	[9.5	6.4	14	10							
				Road	P.papri Bakain	500 100	375 85	-	9.6 13	6.4 6.6	12	10						
					Total	2000	1600	80%	15	0.0	20	14						
10	10 Forest Land CA (T	CA (TP)	Meham/Kalanour/	Dobh to	Arjun	1200	1105		9.6	6.11	14	10		6	28°58'17.42"N	76°23'5.63"		
			Dobh	Maroudi Road	Shisham	300	200		6.4	4	16	7						
11		CA (TP)	Meham/Kalanour/	Rohtak to	Total Arjun	1500 700	1305 603	87%	9.5	6.3	16	9		2	28°58'17.42"N	76°23'5.63"		
11	11 Forest Land CA	CA(IF)	Dobh	Bhiwani	Neem	50	42	ŀ	9.5	6.2	10	9		3	20 J0 17.42 IN	10 23 3.05		
				Road	Total	750	645	86%										
12	Forest Land	CA (TP)	Meham/Kalanour/	Kahanour	Shisham	50	35		9.5	6.4	17	11		4				
			Kahanour	to Nigana Road	P.papri Bakain	700 250	623 202	-	7.5 9.6	6.4	15	9			28°58'17.42"N	76°23'5.63"		
					Total	1000	860	86%	9.0	1	10	10						
13	Forest Land	CA (TP)	Rohtak / Sampla /	Kharawar	Shisham	1100	950	0070	8	4	17	16	0	8	76°40'46.86"E	28°49'41.19"		1
			Kharawar	to Dighal-	Papri	900	850		6	3	18	15						
14	Er an et L an A	CA (TD)	Delete / Delete	Chuliana	Total	2000	1800	90%	7.6	7.1	16	15	0	2	76940117 1485	2005014 201		
14	Forest Land	CA (TP)	Rohtak / Rohtak N / Makrouli	Brahmanw as to	Neem Shisham	500 250	445 215	ŀ	7.5	7.1 6.1	16 17	15	0	3	76°40'17.14"E	28°58'4.20"		
				Dhamar	Total	750	660	88%	10.2	5.1	17	10			-		1	1
15	Forest Land	CA (TP)	Rohtak / Rohtak	Makrouli	Jamoa	120	110		7	3.8	17	15	0	1	76°38'48.91"E	28°57'5.77"		
			N / Makrouli	to Dhamar Road	Shisham	50	40	-	7.5	7.3	16	14						
				rtoud	Arjun Total	80 250	40 190	76%	7.5	3.1	18	16						
16	Railway	CA (TP)		Rohtak to	Arjun	1450	1300	, 0 /0	10.9	7.7	16	10		8	28°58'17.42"N	76°23'5.63"		1
			Meham/Kalanour/	Bhiwani	Shisham	370	280	ľ	9.9	6.6	18	14						
			Kalanour	Railway Line	Neem	180	140	0	9.5	6.4	18	12	\square					<u> </u>
17	Forest Land	CA (TP)	Meham/Meham/M		Total Shisham	2000 750	1720 675	86%	13	7.6	20	10		2	28°00'16.98"N	76°17'11.21		
.,	. orest Edilu	CA(IF)	Meham/Meham/M adina N	Madina Minor	manan	750	075		13	7.0	20	10		3	20 00 10.98 N	76-1711.21 "E	1	1
	Ĺ				Total	750	675	90%										[
18	Forest Land	CA (TP)	Meham/Meham/M adina N	B.S.B Canal	Arjun	250	230		13	6.6	21	11		2	28°00'16.98"N	76°17'11.21 "E	1	1
	1		aunia in	Callai	Cut	250	210	88%	9.6	6.6	20	9				Е		<u> </u>
					Sanghwan				2.0		20	-						
10	For	CA (The	Mahan M	Mate	Total	500	440		e :	/		~		~	20000117 0007	76017011 01		
19 F	Forest Land	CA (TP)	Meham/Meham/B. C.Pal	Meham Minor	Arjun Shisham	50 400	45 364	ŀ	9.4	7.4	16	8	\vdash	2	28°00'16.98"N	/6~1/11.21		├
17					Saisnaill			ŀ					-				+	+
17					Neem	50	46	l	9.11	7.4	18	9						
20	Forest Land		Meham/Meham/M	B.S.B.	Neem Total Arjun	50 500 250	46 455 175	91%	9.11	7.4	18	9			28°00'16.98"N	76°17'11.21		

	-											-						
					Lajerstonia	200	152		9.3	6.1	14	10						
					,	100	62				10	0						
					Jamun	100	63		6		12							
					Chakrasia	150	135	000	9.5	6	16	12						
1		(1. (TTD)		Menam	Total	750	560 445	88%	0.6	6.0	10				2000011 6 00031	R (01 R 1 1 01		
21	Forest Land	CA (TP)	Meham/Meham/F armana	Minor RD	Arjun	500		000	9.6	6.9	17	14		2	28°00'16.98"N	76°17'11.21		
22	Forest Land	CA (TP)	Meham/L/Majra/	0 to 5 L&R Titoli	Total	500 250	445 225	89%	9.8	6.9	18	10		4	28°00'16.98"N	76°17'11.21		
22	Folest Lanu	CA(IF)	Chandi	Minor	Arjun Shisham	250	223		9.8	6.1	18		_	4	28 00 10.98 N	/0 1/11.21		
			Cintanda		Jamun	200	183		9.6	6.4	17							
					Jamoya	150	135		9.0		9							
					Chakrasia	150	133		8.5	5.9	14							
					Total	1000	880	88%	0.5	5.9	14	0						
23	Forest Land	CA (TP)	Meham/L/Majra/B	Meham	Shisham	800	642	0070	9.6	6.5	19	16		6	28°00'16.98"N	76°17'11.21		
20	T OFCOT LAINE	0.1(11)	ainsi	Minor	Arjun	600	548		9.8	6.2	17			0	20 00 10.00 11	/0 1/11.21		
					kanchnar	100	85		6.5	6.2	17							
					Total	1500	1275	85%	0.5	0	17							
24	Forest Land	CA (TP)	Rohtak / Rohtak S	W N F 1	Arjun	500	430	0570	7.9	7.5	15	13	0	3	76°34'31.79"E	28°49'26.81"		
1 ² .	- Stear Land		/ Garnawathi	JLN Feeder RD 179 to			230						0	2		20 10 20:01		
			1	196	Jamoa Total	250 750	230 660	88%	7.5	6.7	14	12						
25	Forest Land	CA (TP)	Rohtak / Rohtak S	J.S.B. RD	Total Shisham	250	660 290	88%	7.5	6.9	15	13	0	2	76°34'33.2"E	28°49'27.86"		
23	rorest Land	CA(IP)	/ Garnawathi	23 to	Jamoa	250	290		7.5	4.5	15		0	2	10 54 55.2 E	20 49 21.80		
			, Sanawauii	Behrana	Jamoa Total	250 500	415	83%	8	4.3	14	8			ł			
26	Forest Land	CA (TP)	Rohtak / Rohtak S		Shisham	500	415	0.3%	7.11	7.4	15	13	0	4	76°37'13.06"E	28°51'43.38"		
20	Porest Lanu	CA(II)	/ Sunaria	RD 156 to	Jamoa	500	420		7.4	6.8	13			+	70 57 15.00 E	28 51 45.58		
			, building	179	Total	1000	830	83%	7.4	0.8	14	12						
27	Forest Land	CA (TP)	Rohtak / Rohtak S	J.S.B. KD	Shisham	750	688	8.370	7.9	7.5	15	13	0	3	76°37'13.42"E	28°51'42.61"		
27	T Ofest Land	CA(II)	/ Sunaria	0 to 23	Total	750	688	91%	1.5	1.5	15	15	0	5	70 57 15.42 L	20 51 42.01		
28	Forest Land	CA (TP)	Rohtak / Rohtak	(L/side)	Shisam	1750	1452	7170	10.5	6	9.8	5.8	0	7	76°41'0.76"E	28°55'32.32"		
20	T OFCOT LANC	0.1(11)	N / Kiloi	Bhaloth	omouni	1750	1152		10.5	0	2.0	5.0	0		10 11 0.10 2	N		
				Minor RD 0 to tail														
				0 to tail	Total	1750	1452	83%										
29	Forest Land	CA (TP)	Rohtak / Rohtak		Arjun,	500	450		7.2	6.9	16	15	0	3	76°41'6.19"E	28°58'19.00		
			N / Kiloi	BSB RD	01 : 1	50			1.5		20	10				92"N		
				102 to 122	Shisham	50	25		15									
				L/side	,Papdi ,	200	125		11	8	6	,						
					Neem	0	0	000	11	5	12.1	6.5						
30	E I I	CA (TD)	Data ta / Data ta	D1-1-4	Total	750 50	600	80%	7	6.0	17	16	0	2	7694110 7600	20055122.228		
50	Forest Land	CA (TP)	Rohtak / Rohtak N / Kiloi	Bhaloth Minor RD	Arjun,		40		9	6.9	17 8.5		0	3	76°41'0.76"E	28°55'32.32"		
			NY KIO	Kiloi Head	Shisham, Papdi,	200 500	150 400		7.5	4 6.4	8.5							
				to Baliyana	rapui,	500	400		1.5	0.4	15	9						
					Total	750	590	79%										
	C Total Con	noncotory	Afforestation (7	Call Plante)	Iotai	34000		######						136				
	G. Fotal Col	upensatory	Antorestation ()	an Fiants)			Net Pres		oluo (NDV)				100				
C. N.	T	C	Nama	Name of	Name				<u>`</u>		6	(marth (mart)		Tourst	Edward T)	End	Dulat
Sr. 180.	Type of Land (Forest/Non-	Compone nt	Name of Range/Block/Bea	Site	Name of Species	Total No of Plants	total No of alive	Succe	nig	sht (Ft.)	G	urth (cm.)	P.	Target		1		l Point
1	Forest Land)	m	t	Khasra	opecies	or r faits	of alive Plants	ss %	Max	Min	Max	Min	Ha.	Rkm	Latitude	Longitude	Latitud	0
1	2	3	4	No. 5			riants						8	0	11	12	e 13	е 14
1	Forest Land	TP	A Rohtak / Sampla /	HSIIDC	Amltas	1100	900		3.9	6.4	15	14					15	14
	1 STON Lallu		Kharawar	Kheri Sadh	Papri	1100	1000		3.9	3.7	15			10	10 40 24.59 E	20 31 47.21		
					Neem	75	70	[6.1	5.7	15							
			1		Arjun	75	70	[7.1	3.8	13							
			1		Cut	150	110	[9.6	6.9	13							
			1		Sangwan	100			2.0									
			1		Total	2500	2150	86%										
2	Forest Land	TP	Rohtak / Rohtak S	PTC,	P. Papri	2000	1800		12	4.5	18	6	0	15	76°32'46.46"E	28°50'11.8"		
			/ Sunaria	Sunaria	Neem	750	730		15	6	28							
			1		Jamoa	500	450		15	6	32							
1			1		Shisham	500	450		16	6	20	10						
					Total	3750	3430	90%										
			(G. Total		6250	5580	#####						25				

CONTENT

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Overall Grading For Territorial Forest Division - Sirsa

Excellent

Good

od

 \bigstar

Poor

2



List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

1. CAMPA - COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION FUND MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING AUTHORITY

4

- 2. MoEF MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS
- 3. MoEF & CC MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE
- 4. CA COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION
- 5. NPV NET PRESENT VALUE
- 6. CAF COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION FUND
- 7. CAG THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL
- 8. GPS GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEMS

Foreword

The Principal Chief Conservator of forests (PCCF), Haryana, Panchkula engaged **Environmental Research, Monitoring & Conservation Society, Lucknow** for carry out Monitoring and Evaluation of activities of CAMPA scheme during 2017-18 for CAMPA fund in Haryana vide latter **No/CAMPA/2018-2019/4091** dated 27/02/2019.

The conservation, development and other related activities are being carried out in all 21 districts of the state. These activities are carried out by four wing of the Forest Department viz. Territorial, Community Forestry, Wildlife and Development Wing.

There are twenty one Territorial Divisions, seven Community Forestry Divisions, four Wildlife Divisions, four Development Divisions and Three Production Divisions worked during Year 2017-18. Thus there are 39 Divisions who carried out various activities with CAMPA funds out of 43 Divisions.

What is CAMPA?

Compensatory Afforestation Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) is a body constituted by the Central government as a consequence of the Supreme Court's order in 2002. The cost of creating the compensatory forest is borne by the 'User Agency' proposing the forest diversion for its project, which can be a public or private sector enterprise or a government body owning the project. Whenever development projects seek land inside a Reserved Forest or a Protected Area (PA), such as a wildlife sanctuary or a national park, certain levies are imposed by the government on the project proponent (the User Agency) towards compensatory afforestation, additional compensatory afforestation, penal compensatory afforestation, net present value of forestland, catchment area treatment plan funds, etc. From such moneys, a huge corpus of over Rs 42,000 crore has accumulated into accounts of Ad hoc CAMPA, a temporary body set up in 2006 by the Supreme Court to manage such funds.

Background

The Supreme court of India directed in month of October, 2002 that a 'Compensatory Afforestation Fund' (CAF) shall be created in which all the monies received from the user-

agencies towards Compensatory Afforestation, additional Compensatory Afforestation, Penal Compensatory Afforestation, Net present value of forest land, catchment area treatment plan funds, etc. shell be deposited. CAF was to compensate for the loss of tangible as well as intangible benefits from the forest lands which were diverted for non-forest use. Such funds were to be used for natural assisted regeneration, forest management, protection infrastructure development, wildlife protection and management, supply of wood and other forest produce saving devices and other allied activates.

Background of CAMPA in Haryana:

Ministry of Environment and Forest & Climate Change (MoEF&CC), Govt. of India had issued guidelines on 2nd July 2009 for establishing CAMPAs in the States/UTs and putting in place a funding mechanism for enhancing forest and tree cover and conservation and management of wildlife by utilizing funds received towards Compensatory Afforestation (CA), Net Present Value (NPV), etc. currently available with the Ad-hoc CAMPA. The state CAMPA in Haryana was created in the year 2010 vide notification No. 5330-ft-409/511 dated 18-1-2010.

Audit Objectives:

The objective of the compliance audit on Compensatory Afforestation were to examine:

- Whether the diversion of forest land for non-forest was permitted as per extant laws and all condition in this regard were complied with;
- Whether measures taken for conservation, afforestation and preservation of forest lands consequent to diversion of portions of these lands for non-forest use were as per provisos of extant legislation, rules and Supreme Court judgment in this regards;
- Whether the collection, utilization, monitoring, accounting and the arrangement for safeguarding of compensatory afforestation funds was in compliance with applicable legislation, rules and Supreme Court judgments permitting diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes;
- Whether proper financial procedures had been followed in investing funds.

Under CAMPA scheme implementing agency has made sincere efforts to carry out the scheme with the active participation of the people in all respective district. All the quantitative and qualitative aspects of the project along with the mechanism and functioning found satisfactory.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The functioning of all Range viz Dabwali, Kalanwali, Rania and Sirsa in Sirsa Division covered under West Circle Hissar, based on their performances in terms of formation and representation with special references to their functioning like regularity in holding meeting, decisions processes, and timely fund flow were assessed and found satisfactory. Survival Percentage for Territorial wing for the year-2017-18 is as follows:

Programme	Survival (%) 2017-18	Over All Survival
CA-TP	87%	87%
NH	85%	85%
Beautification	85%	85%

As the evaluator we had the opportunity to meet and interact with a good number of different groups and individual and officials. *Wing: - Territorial* Division *Forest Officer Sirsa-* Shri. Ram Kumar Jangra, HFS ,DFO, Range Forest Officer Sirsa- Shri Punit Kumar , Range Forest Officer Dabbwali- Shri Ranjit Singh , Range Forest Officer Kalanwali- Shri Raman Kumar, Range Forest Officer Rania- Prem Kumar.

The overall implementation and performance of the CAMPA SCHEME is quite satisfactory and hence the scheme should be continued.

Introduction

District Sirsa, Haryana

Sirsa is one of the 21th district of Haryana state, India. The name of the district is derived from its headquarters Sirsa. It is said to be one of the oldest places of North India and its ancient name was Sairishaka, which finds mention in Mahabharata, Panini's Ashatadhayayi and Divyavadan. In Mahabharata, Sairishaka is described as being taken by Nakula in his conquest of the western quarter. It must have been a flourishing city in the 5th century B.C. as it has been mentioned by Panini.

Location:

The district lies between 29 14 and 30 0 north latitude and 74 29 and 75 18 east longitudes, forming the extreme west corner of Haryana. It is bounded by the districts of Faridkot and Bathinda of Punjab in the north and north east, Ganga Nagar district of Rajasthan in the west and south and Hisar district in the east. Thus it touches the interstate boundaries on three sides and is connected with its own state only in the eastern side.

Area, Population and demographics:

(As of 2011 India census) The district is having an area of 4277 square Kms, which is 9.67 % of total area of the state. The total population of the District is 1295189, (682582 Men and 612607 Women) as per the Census 2011. Population density is 261 person per sq. km. Males constitute 52.70% of the population and females 47.30%. Sirsa has an average literacy rate of 68.8%, quite lower than the national average of 74%, male literacy is 78.40%, and female literacy is 60.40%.

Geomorphology and soil types:

The terrain of Sirsa district may be broadly classified from north to south into three major types i.e. Haryana Plain, alluvial bed of Ghaggar or Nali and Sand dune tract. The characteristics of the three are briefly described below:

Haryana Plain - The Haryana Plain is a vast surface of flat to rolling terrain and extends southward to the northern boundary of the alluvial bed of the Ghaggar. It covers over 65 percent of the area of the District. The elevation of the surface from east to west varies from 190 to 210 meters above the mean sea level. The most diagnostic feature of the Haryana Plain is the presence of palaeo channels which set the occurrence of sand dunes in this terrain unit apart from those in the dune tract. The plain is traversed by numerous dune complexes and shifting sands.

Alluvial bed of Ghaggar - Nali : A clayey surface of almost flat, featureless plain bordered in the north and west by the Haryana Plain and in the south along the sound dune tract, is a manifestation of the misfit nature of the present day Ghaggar. Waterlogging is a serious problem in many parts of this flat surface of impervious clay of great thickness. At places, swamps support a high density of tall grass.

Sand dune tract - Third tract covers the southernmost part of the district. The area is northward extension of the sand dunes of Hisar District and GangaNagar District of Rajasthan. The dunes are locally called tibbas. Tibbas around Ellenabad are 9 Meters high; Naugaza Tibba at the border of Rajasthan is 17 Meters high; Tikonta tibba is some 14 Meters high and one south of Shahpuria is 13 Meters high. All tibbas are broad based transverse ridges, some more than 3 Kilometers long without a break. Linear to complex ridges, short to fairly long but narrow at the crests, and generally 2 to 5 Meters high are also present throughout the sandy stretch of the land.

Climate and Rainfall:

The climate of this district is characterized by its dryness and extremes of temperature and scanty rainfall. The year may be divided into four seasons. The cold season from November to March is followed by the Summer season which lasts up to the end of June. The period from July to about the middle of September and from the middle of September to October constitute the south west monsoon and post-monsoon seasons respectively.

Records of rainfall in the district are available for Sirsa only for sufficiently long periods. The average annual rainfall in the district is 32-53 mm. The rainfall in the district increases generally from west to east. About 72 percent of the annual normal rainfall in the district is received during the short south east monsoon period, July to September, July and August

being the rainiest months. There is significant amount of rainfall in the month of June, mostly in the form of thunder showers.

Background of CAMPA in Haryana:

Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF), Govt. of India had issued guidelines on 2nd July 2009 for establishing CAMPAs in the States/UTs and putting in place a funding mechanism for enhancing forest and tree cover and conservation and management of wildlife by utilizing funds received towards Compensatory Afforestation (CA), Net Present Value (NPV), etc. currently available with the Adhoc CAMPA. The state CAMPA in Haryana was created in the year 2010 vide notification No. 5330-ft-409/511 dated 18-1-2010

Sr.	Component	Yes/No
No.		
А	Compensatory afforestation	Yes
В	Proposal of Works Under NPV	Yes
i.	Conservation, protection and management of Wildlife and its habitat	No
ii.	Research and Seed Development activities	No
iii.	Aided natural regeneration in natural forest to improve density of forests	No
	200 plants per ha.	
iv.	Plantation of tall plantation in linear forests 250 plants per RKM including	No
	brush Wood round fence	
v.	Plantation on ridges in depression areas in liner forests 500 plants per RKM	No
vii.	Land reclamation by plantation on farm lands (environmental services) 200	No
	plants per ha.	
viii.	Plantation of tree grooves (environmental services) 19/250 tall plants per	No
	tree grooves/RKM	
ix.	Buildings for frontline staff	No
х.	Training of frontline and ministerial staff	No
xi.	Capacity building and strengthening of village level forestry institution	No
xii.	Urban forestry plantation of tall plants in Urban areas	No

List of Activities undertaken under CAMPA scheme for the year 2017-18

Description of Intervention

Because natural forests provide a variety of goods and services to different user groups, their importance to each must be clearly understood before making interventions. Natural forests not only act as a savings account for people living in and around them, but they also provide a range of products for subsistence. Before community leaders or other authorities decide to harvest valuable timber species, they should assess the potential of the resources that will remain as these resources provide food, medicines, and wood fuel to residents, especially poor people.

These are the following steps took for forest support intervention:

1. Capacity-building of frontline staff and infrastructure support to Forest Departments:

Forest Department conduct training activities and workshops for three focus areas – patrolling, human wildlife conflict, and legal issues pertaining to conservation. Such as anti-poaching issues, crime control, forensic and wildlife management, better and more efficient patrolling methods, anti-poaching combat techniques etc.

2. Reducing forest dependence:

The division is working in villages in wildlife corridors to reduce their dependence on forest resources such as fuel wood. These villages have been introduced to alternate sources of energy such as biogas. Villagers are encouraged to stall feed their cattle, which helps in the collection of dung, can be used in the biogas.

3. Policy and advocacy:

We work towards promoting broad-based support for conservation by involving the Forest Department, local political leaders and communities. Using the results of our scientific research and studies in the area, we advocate for the adoption of policies favorable to conservation measures, and in many cases stopping developmental activities that would have an irreversible negative impact on the habitat and its wildlife. We assist the Forest Department in developing management plans that include components of corridor conservation, which is a key conservation requirement for this landscape.

4. Raising awareness among local communities:

The division is working in villages to reduce their dependence on forest resources such as fuel wood. These villages have been introduced to alternate sources of energy such as biogas. Villagers are encouraged to stall feed their cattle, which helps in the collection of dung, can be used in the biogas.

Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management And Planning Authority

Information about the CAMPA Scheme / Project

1. Short title, extent and commencement.-

- (1) These rules may be called the compensatory Afforestation Fund Rules, 2018.
- (2) They shall extend to the whole of India expect the state of Jammu and Kashmir.
- (3) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.
- 2. Definition.- In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires.-
- a) "Act" means the compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016
- b) "annual plan of operations" means the annual plan for physical activities and financial provisions approved by the National Authority or state Authority as the case may be, which described milestone, conditions for success and explains how, a strategic annual plan will be put into operations during the financial year in given budgetary term, and containing inter alia, brief description, estimated cost, basis for cost estimation, agency identified for execution and time schedule of each activity to be executed from state Fund during a year;
- c) **"assisted natural regeneration"** means a process by which forests are restocked by trees that develop from seeds which fall and germinate in situ by providing assistance in such process and planting seedlings wherever required;
- d) "artificial regeneration" means a mechanism for establishing a new forest by planting seedlings or by direct seeding;
- e) **"Forest Department"** means the Department of the state Government dealing with matters relating to conservation and management of forests and wildlife;
- f) "compensatory levies" means mandatory deposits in Indian rupees to be made in the National Fund and State Fund as specified in the approval granted under the provisions of the Forests (conservation) Act 1980 (69 of 1980) and the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 (53 of 1972) and the rules made thereunder and all deposits in compliance of various court orders

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for diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes which include the costs for the purpose of compensatory afforestation and penal compensatory afforestation, net present value of the forest land diverted, cost of wildlife management plan, cost of catchment area treatment plan and other similar cost;

- g) "committed activities" means those activities which have to be undertaken from the National Fund and State Fund which have been approved by the concerned authority under the forest conservation Act 1980 (69 of 1980) to be implemented as referred in the said approval such as compensatory afforestation, catchment area treatment plan wildlife management plan etc.
- h) "community forest management plan" means the annual plan for physical activities and financial provisions approved by the village community having control over the land other natural resources and described milestone, conditions for success and explains how, a strategic plan will be put into operation during the financial year in given budgetary term containing, inter alia, brief description, estimated cost, basis for cost estimation, agency identified for execution and time schedule of each activity to be executed from a State Fund during a year;
- i) **"Divisional Forest Officer"** means a functional administrative head of the unit of establishment in the state to manage the forest division under his jurisdiction;
- j) "entry point activities" means a set of works identified and executed as a part of community mobilization process to get more and more participation of the community in the forest management;
- k) "financial year" means year commencing on the 1st April in a calendar year;
- "frontline year" means employees of state Forest Department up to the level of Forest Range who are in direct contact with the public;
- m) **"Gram sabha"** has the same meaning as assigned to it in clause (b) of article 243 of the constitution;
- ministerial staff" means Government servant of a subordinate services whose duties are entirely clerical, and any other class of servant specifically defined as such by general specific order of the Government;
- o) "nurseries and other planting stock production facilities" means modern and state of art nurseries, seed production areas, seedling seed orchards, vegetative multiplication gardens and such other planting stocks production facilities for the purpose of producing quality planting material and seedling for plantation;

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- p) "permissible activities" means those activities which can be executed with National Fund and State Fund;
- q) "prohibited activities" means those activities which can't be executed with National Fund and State Fund;
- r) **"Range officer"** means the functional administrative in-charge of the unit establishment in the state to manage the forest range under his jurisdiction;
- s) "Rescue Centre" means an establishment for the long-term care of animal specified in the schedules to the wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 as defined in the Recognition of Zoo Rules, 2009;
- t) "section" means section of the act;
- "Site specific activities" means activities which have been approved by the concerned authority under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act to be implemented on specified location referred to in the said approval such as compensatory afforestation, catchment area treatment plan, wildlife management plan, etc.
- v) "Silvi culture operations" means the activities and practice of controlling the establishment, growth, composition, health, and quality of forests to meet diverse needs and values;
- w) "soil and moisture conservation works" means physical works undertaken for in situ conservation of soil and moisture;
- x) "third party monitoring" means monitoring and evaluation of works executed national fund and state Fund by the parties which are external to a project's direct beneficiary chain and management structure having no conflict of interest on parameters of evaluation as determined by central Government over and above the baseline to assess whether desired social, environmental or other impacts are being achieved ans undesirable impacts avoided;
- y) **"Van Sanrakshan Samiti or Village forest committee"** means a committee constituted for joint forest management by the competent authority in the state;
- working plan" means the management plan of forest land prepared under "National Working Plan Code" made by the ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate change for sustainable management of forests and biodiversity in India;
- aa) "Zoo and wildlife safari" means an establishment as referred in the recognition of Zoo Rules, 2009 made under the wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 (53 of 1972);
- bb) Words and expressions used and not defined in these rules but defined in the compensatory Afforestation Fund Act 2016 (38 of 2016), the India Forest Act 1972 (16 of 1972), Wildlife

(Protection) Act 1972 (53of 1972) Forest Conservation Act 1980 (69 of 1980) and the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (2 of 2007) shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in those Acts.

- **3. Management of the National Fund.-** The National fund shall be managed according to the provisions of Government Accounting Rule 1990 and the General Financial Rules, 2017 as applicable from time to time and in accordance with the accounting procedure prepared under section 7.
- 4. Management of State Fund.- The State Fund shall be managed according to provisions of the State Financial Rules or any such rules applicable from time to time in the State and in accordance with the accounting procedure notified by the State Government /Union Territory and as per the guidelines issued by the national authority.
- 5. Manner of utilization of net present value and penal net present value.-
- The monies received toward net present value and penal net present value deposited in State Fund shall be used in a manner prescribed in sub rule (2).
- Eighty per cent of the net present value NPV shall, in a financial year, be used for following permissible activities for the forest and wildlife management in the state, namely:-
- a) Assisted natural regeneration ;
- b) Artificial regeneration (by plantations);
- c) Silvi culture operations in forests;
- d) Protection of plantations and forests;
- e) Pest and disease control in forest;
- f) Forest fire prevention and control operations;
- g) Soil and moisture conservation works in the forest;
- h) Improvement of wildlife habitat as prescribed in the approved wildlife management plan/working plan;
- i) Relocation of villages from protected areas;
- j) Planting and rejuvenation of forest cover on non-forest land falling in wildlife corridors;
- k) Establishment, operations and maintenance of animal rescue center, and veterinary treatment facilities for wild animals;
- Supply of food and other forest produce saving devices as specified by the National Authority from time to time;

- 3) Twenty per cent of the net present value shall in a financial year, shall be utilized for strengthening of the forest and wildlife related infrastructure, capacity building of the personnel of state Forest Department s and other associated agencies and organizations involved in utilization of these monies, as per prioritized by the state Government for execution in forest and nom-forest areas and included in the Annual Plan of Operations for the financial year under consideration.
- 4) The permissible activities to be undertaken for the purpose of sub-rule (3) shall include the following, namely:-
- a) Establishment, up-gradation and maintenance of modern nurseries and other planting stock production facilities with state of arts facilities for production of quality planting material;
- b) Purchase and maintenance of equipment or devices used for communication and information technology, survey, mapping and forest fire control for the purpose of protection of forest and wildlife;
- c) Construction, up-gradation and maintenance of inspection paths, forest roads in forest area, fire lines, watch towers, check posts, timber depots;
- d) Construction of residential and official building in forests for concerned staffs up to the rank of Range Officers deployed for protection of forest and wildlife;
- e) Engagement of local people or labors to assists regular staff of State Forest Department for works for protection of forest and wildlife undertaken from State Fund;
- f) Survey and mapping of forest areas for compensatory afforestation works, soil and moisture conservation, catchment area treatment and wildlife management for preparing annual plans to be executed from the state Fund;
- g) Concurrent monitoring and evaluation of works including third party monitoring of works undertaken from state Fund
- h) Awareness for forestry and allied activities undertaken from the State fund;
- Entry point activities undertaken in forest fringe villages for execution of programme to be undertaken from the state Fund;
- j) Distribution of planting stock for promotion of trees outside forest on government lands promoted by state government;

Providing that in case the activities referred to in sub rules (2) and (4) are to be undertaken in the forest land under the administrative control of the forest Department, then the said activities shall be carried out as per the working plan prepared under national Working plan Code and approved by competent authority; Providing further that the said activities over forest land under the control of state Forest Department and being managed as per the working plan with participation of local people shall be taken up in consultation with the Gram Sabha or *Van Sanrakshan Samiti* or Village Forest Committee as the case may be, and shall be in consonance with the provisions of the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest rights) Act, 2006 (2 of 2007) and the guidelines issued there under, wherever applicable; Provided also that in case, the foresaid activities are to be undertaken in areas not covered by the approved working plan then they shall be taken up in consultation with concerned Gram Sabha or Van Sanrakshan Samiti or Village Forest Committee or any authority having jurisdiction over that area, as the case may be, and shall be in consonance with the provisions of the scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 and guidelines issued thereunder, wherever applicable;

- 5) While preparing the annual plan of operation for activities under rule 5, priority shall be given to under5taken identified activities in those villages which have been affected due to diversion of forest land.
- 6) The monies referred in sub rule (1) shall not be used for following activities, namely
- a) Payment of salary, travelling allowances, medical expenses, etc. to regular employees of the state Forest Department for implementing programme in various forest divisions undertaken from the State Fund.
- b) Undertaking foreign visits;
- c) Payment for legal services for defending cases filed in Tribunals or Courts not related to the management of the State Authority;
- d) Purchase of vehicles or staff cars for officers and heavy vehicles and machines for the state Forest Department for implementing programme in various forest divisions undertaken from the state Fund;
- e) Construction of residential and official building for officers above Forest Range Officers of the State Forest Department for implementing programmes in various forest division undertaken from the State Fund;
- f) Leasing, hiring and purchase of land for afforestation purposes
- g) Purchase of furniture, office equipment, fixtures including air conditioners, and generator sets for residences and offices of the State Forest department for implementing programmes in various divisions undertaken from the state Fund;
- h) Mandatory afforestation as per the working plan in the forest in blanks created by commercial

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felling of trees for revenue generation undertaken under working plans prescription;

- Undertaking forest and wildlife conservation and other activities undertaken under other schemes of the Government for the purpose of part financing the scheme for completing left over works or complementary works of such schemes.
- j) Establishment, expansion and up-gradation of Zoo and wildlife safari.

Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF). Govt. of India had issued guidelines on 2nd July, 2009 for establishing CAMPAs in the States/UTs. The State Compensatory Afforestation Fund management and Planning Authority, Haryana Known as State CAMPA. Haryana was constituted in **2010 vide notification No. 5330-ft-409/511 dated 18-1-2010** in accordance with the guidelines of the Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF), Govt. of India

What is CAMPA?

The conservation development and other related activities are being carried out in all 21 districts of the state. These activities are carried out by four wings of the Forest Department viz. Territorial, Community Forestry, Wildlife and Development wings. Territorial wing has four circles, Community Forestry two, Wildlife two and Development wing two circles. There are 21 Territorial Divisions seven Community Forestry Divisions, four Wildlife Divisions and four Development Divisions. Thus there are 35 divisions who carried out various activities with CAMPA Funds.

Major activities include plantations under different models; conservation, protection and management of wildlife and its habitat within and outside protected areas; research and tree improvements; soil and water conservation development of infrastructures; capacity building and other activities.

Aims and Objective

State CAMPA shall seek to promote

1. Conservation protection, regeneration and management of existing natural forests.

- 3. Compensatory Afforestation.
- 4. Environmental services, which includes

a. Provision of goods such as wood, non-timber forest product, Fuel fodder, water and Provision of services such as grazing, tourism.

b. Regulating services such as climate regulation, disease control, flood moderation.

Detoxification, carbon sequestration and health of soils, air and water regimes.

c. Non-material benefits obtained from eco-system, spiritual, recreational, aesthetic. Inspiration, educational and symbiotic.

d. Supporting such other services necessary for the production of eco-system services, biodiversity nutrient cycling and primary production.

4. Research, training and capacity building

5. Environment Protection and Sustainable Forest Management

Problem to be addressed:

The area under this district has nearly every type of soils but the maximum areas are under alkaline category. The major species planted in these areas are Kikar, Pipal, Bad, Jamun, Alestonia, Kadam, Arjun, Pahari Papari, Bakain, Gulmohar, Siras etc. However, the distribution depends upon the edaphic factor, although other species are also present in small patches or in scattered form.

Poor people earn their livelihood by selling products of domestic animals, like milk. Meat and wool. They keep large herds of cattle. It has resulted in a huge increase in grazing pressure on forest areas. Because of pressure land is available for grazing, therefore, grazing by cattle and browsing by sheep and goats is quite serious

Problem in the plantation sites

The degree of damage depends upon weather conditions and incidence of grazing and browsing. All the economically important species like shisham and eucalyptus are highly susceptible to fire and the plantations are damaged more or less completely after break out of a single fire.

Planned Output and General Objectives of Management

The various components of the project, which have been proposed to be carried out during the project period area as follows:

1. People participation

- 2. Micro planning
- 3. Compensatory Afforestation and Net Present Value
- 4. Natural regeneration
- 5. Pasture development
- 6. Plantations under different models
- 7. Technology extension
- 8. Conservation, protection and management of forest and its habitat
- 9. Soil and water conservation
- 10. Development of infrastructure, capacity building and other activities
- 11. Monitoring and evaluation

The objectives of the management for this plan period are as under:

To conserve and extend the existing forest and vegetative cover in the district of Sirsa for soil and moisture conservation and to preserve the natural biodiversity.

- A. To improve the growing stock by protection, regeneration and planning of local indigenous species.
- B. To conserve the forest habitats critical to biodiversity and protection of eco-system.
- C. To increase carbon sequestration by the forest fauna to mitigate the adverse effects of climate change.
- D. To turn the irregular forest into normal forest with all age gradation, to provide forest produce at sustained basis and make logging planning easier.
- E. To provide employment opportunities to the rural people living near these forests.
- F. To encourage people's participation, especially with involvement of women and weaker sections wherever possible in forest management as per Natural Forest Policy, 1988.

Evaluation Scope and Objectives

Evaluation Scope:

All projects taken up under CAMPA related to afforestation, soil and moisture conservation, habitat improvement and the like need to be evaluated This evaluation was mainly focused on ascertaining the survival rate of planted seedlings in the plantations. Coverage of all other works was also taken up. As a result, evaluating the afforestation models under CAMPA needs to account for the diverse plantation models taken up in the different Eco regions of the country/state having a wide gradient of local site conditions.

Objectives:

- Whether the diversion of forest land for non-forest was permitted as per extant laws and all condition in this regard were complied with;
- Whether measures taken for conservation, afforestation and preservation of forest lands consequent to diversion of portions of these lands for non-forest use were as per provisos of extant legislation, rules and Supreme Court judgment in this regards;
- Whether the collection, utilization, monitoring, accounting and the arrangement for safeguarding of compensatory afforestation funds was in compliance with applicable legislation, rules and Supreme Court judgments permitting diversion of forest land for nonforest purposes;
- Whether proper financial procedures had been followed in investing funds.

Evaluation Report

The evaluation work was conducted by team of **Environment Research, Monitoring & Conservation Society** under the guidance of expert Mr. Deo Prakash. The evaluation aimed to examine the entire work done under the CAMPA project in the year of 2017-18 in Sirsa division.

The evaluation took place in Sirsa district in the month of **March 2019** the team reviewed all the work implemented under the CAMPA project. Such as plantation, We could monitor plantation and other work done in the year of 2017-18. The concern officers and staff were with us to show us the every site wherever the CAPMA work was being done. Also we discussed with various forest officials related to CAMPA were held throughout the field visits.

Monitoring Evaluation

As the evaluator we had the opportunity to meet and interact with a good number of different groups and individual and officials. . *Wing: - Territorial* Division *Forest Officer Sirsa*-Shri. Ram Kumar Jangra, HFS ,DFO, Range Forest Officer Sirsa-Shri Punit Kumar , Range Forest Officer Dabbwali- Shri Ranjit Singh , Range Forest Officer Kalanwali- Shri Raman Kumar, Range Forest Officer Rania- Prem Kumar.

We discussed with all of them regarding monitoring evaluation in the entire division. We could monitor plantation and other work done in the year of 2017-18

We could monitor plantation, planted in the year 2017-18 are as below.

- a) We could reach out to every site wherever the CAMPA project work was done.
- b) The range officer, forester and forest guard accompanied us during the evaluation.
- c) The work done under the CAMPA project found satisfactory.
- d) Also we have enclosed the photographs of various sites visited.

Overall we found that the CAMPA work done under Sirsa was satisfactory.

Key approach of the CAMPA project is to :-

- a) Raising awareness among participants.
- b) Increasing participants of SC/ST, women, backward community and farmers.
- c) Capacity Building of all the project participants and beneficiary.

Data Analysis

Inventory of the plantations:

The plantation carried out during 2017-18 by the Territorial Division Sirsa, C.F. West is as follows:

WING: Territorial

	H	lectare		RKM	Total no.	Total no.	
Туре	Targe	Achieveme	Targe	Achievement	of plants	of alive	
	ts	nts	ts	S		plants	
CA-TP	34.53	0	138.11	138.11	32506	28165	
NH			90	90	29700	25119	
Beautif			10	10	7500	6400	
ication							
Total	34.53	0	238.11	238.11	69706	59684	

YEAR: 2017-18

Note: - Financial Target achievement details are in Annexure A

Findings and Conclusions

- 1. Plantation was found in less in numbers than as budgeted.
- 2. Plantation journal was prepared and found satisfactory.
- 3. Maintenance of plantation was Satisfactory and up to mark.

TERRITORIAL PLANTATION

1. It was found that Stray animals' causes harm the plantation.

2. Farmers have practice of destroying the roots of crop by fire.

3. Farmers have practice of destroy the plantation at the boarder of the field.

4. Lack of rain, inappropriate land causes loss in plant survival.

Suggestion for improvement and recommendations:

In order to improve the performance of the plantation the following suggestions have been made:-

- 1. There should be protection from grazing and browsing of animals along road side and canal sides.
- 2. Cultural operations should be done timely and properly.
- 3. To control the fire timely intervention should be made annually
- 4. A proper study of Air pollution Tolerance Index (APTI) must be done to ensure the best suitable species in tackling air pollution before plantation.
- 5. Integrated and holistic approach is necessary in better sustainability of the plantations
- 6. Checking the invasive species in more scientific manner will help.

Technological Points:

- 1. Seed research must be promoted to yield the better cultivar of plantation which are drought and infestation resistant.
- 2. Attention should be paid for water harvesting and Drip water harvesting and moisture conservation as most of the plantations have been done in moisture deficit conditions.
- 3. Beating up should be done with original species.
- 4. Remote Sensing must be bought into use to check vegetation cover regularly.
- 5. A robust monitoring system should be developed with well connected Information system and sensor based mechanism.

Administrative Points:

- 1. There should be timely release of funds.
- 2. The target of plantation should be given in advance to field level officers

- 3. Plantations raised should be maintained for more than three years.
- 4. Villagers should be provided incentives for maintenance of the plantations.
- 5. Illegal grazing in protected areas and reserve forests must be penalized strictly.

Land Scheme 1 2 3 Road - 1 Road - 1 Road CA-TP A 2 Forest CA-TP A 1 Land CA-TP A 2 Forest CA-TP Ka					Annual	Dlon of	Onorat	ion I			est Divisi		forestation	(Tall Dia	ntc)					
No. of of of \overline{P} 1 2 3 1 Road CA-TP Ka 1 Road CA-TP Ka 1 Road CA-TP Ka 2 Land CA-TP Ka 1 Canal CA-TP Ka 1 Canal CA-TP Ka 1 Canal CA-TP Ka 2 Canal CA-TP Ka 3 Canal CA-TP Ka 4 Canal CA-TP Ka 5 Canal CA-TP Ka 6 Canal CA-TP Ka 6 Canal CA-TP Ka 6 Canal CA-TP Ka 6 Canal CA-TP Ka 7 Forest CA-TP Ka 6 Canal CA-TP Ka 7 Forest Ca </th <th>Na</th> <th>Name</th> <th>of Ran</th> <th>ge</th> <th>Name of</th> <th></th> <th>Plantatio</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>No. of</th> <th>Total No. of</th> <th></th> <th>Height (</th> <th>Ft.)</th> <th>Girt</th> <th>h (cm.)</th> <th>GPS Co</th> <th>ordinates</th>	Na	Name	of Ran	ge	Name of		Plantatio					No. of	Total No. of		Height (Ft.)	Girt	h (cm.)	GPS Co	ordinates
Road A I Road CA-TP Ka I Road CA-TP Ka I Canal CA-TP I	Range		lock	Beat	Site	No. Km/RD	n Month	Ha.	RKM	ng	Species	Plants	alive Plants		max	min	max	min		Longitude
I Road CA-TP Ka 2 Forest CA-TP I 1 Canal CA-TP Ka 1 Canal CA-TP Ka 1 Canal CA-TP Ka 2 Canal CA-TP Ka 3 Canal CA-TP Ka 3 Canal CA-TP Ka 4 Canal CA-TP Ka 5 Canal CA-TP Ka 6 Canal CA-TP Ka 6 Canal CA-TP Ka 6 Canal CA-TP Ka 1 Canal CA-TP Ka 5 Canal CA-TP Ka 6 Canal CA-TP Ka 7 Forest CA-TP Ka 6 Forest CA-TP Ka 7 Forest CA-TP Ka 8 Forest	4	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14							15	16
2 Forest CA-TP 2 Land CA-TP 3 Canal CA-TP 1 Canal CA-TP 2 Canal CA-TP 3 Canal CA-TP 4 Canal CA-TP 5 Canal CA-TP 6 Canal CA-TP 6 Canal CA-TP 7 Forest CA-TP 6 Canal CA-TP 7 Forest CA-TP 6 Canal CA-TP 7 Forest CA-TP 1 Forest CA-TP <	Kalanwal	anwal Ka	alanw l	Kalanwali	Jhoradnali-	0-2 L&R	09/2017	0	7	4x4	Shisham	1350	1136	84%	23	6	27	8	29°33'34.8	74°56'11.9
Land Jores Controls in the section of the section o	i	i	ali		Ottu						Neem	300	249	83%	10	5	10	8	1"	7"
Land A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A					Feeder Kachi						Arjun	100	85	85%	14	9	20	11		
Land A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A					Jarnaily							1750	1470	84%						
Land A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A					Road						TOTAL									
I I <thi< th=""> I <thi< th=""> I <thi< th=""> <thi< th=""> <thi< <="" td=""><td>Rania</td><td>Rania F</td><td>Rania</td><td>Rania</td><td>Sirsa- Rania-</td><td>Km 24- 25 L/R</td><td>Aug-17</td><td>0</td><td>1.088</td><td>4x4</td><td>Neem</td><td>62</td><td>49</td><td>79%</td><td>12</td><td>5.5</td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>29°28'02" N</td><td>74°41'42"E</td></thi<></thi<></thi<></thi<></thi<>	Rania	Rania F	Rania	Rania	Sirsa- Rania-	Km 24- 25 L/R	Aug-17	0	1.088	4x4	Neem	62	49	79%	12	5.5	5	4	29°28'02" N	74°41'42"E
2 Canal CA-TP Ka 3 Canal CA-TP Ka 4 Canal CA-TP Ka 5 Canal CA-TP Ka 6 Canal CA-TP Ka 6 Canal CA-TP Ka 6 Canal CA-TP Ka 7 Forest CA-TP Ka 9 Forest CA-TP Ka 1 Forest CA-TP Ka 9 Forest CA-TP Ka 1 Forest CA-TP Ka 1 Forest CA-TP Forest 1 Tope of tar CA-TP Forest 1 Tope of tar CA-TP Forest 1 Forest CA-TP Forest					JiwanNaga	Side					Shisham Arjun	50 50	42	84% 80%	16 10	5	22 20	5	1	
2 Canal CA-TP Ka 3 Canal CA-TP Ka 4 Canal CA-TP Ka 5 Canal CA-TP Ka 6 Canal CA-TP Ka 6 Canal CA-TP Ka 6 Canal CA-TP Ka 7 Forest CA-TP Ka 9 Forest CA-TP Ka 1 Forest CA-TP Ka 9 Forest CA-TP Ka 1 Forest CA-TP Ka 1 Forest CA-TP Forest 1 Tope of tar CA-TP Forest 1 Tope of tar CA-TP Forest 1 Forest CA-TP Forest					r						TOTAL	272- 110=162	131	81%	Note-: 110 Plants get destroyed due to Widening of Road					
2 Canal CA-TP Ka 3 Canal CA-TP Ka 3 Canal CA-TP Ka 4 Canal CA-TP Ka 5 Canal CA-TP Ka 6 Canal CA-TP Ka 6 Canal CA-TP Ka 7 Forest CA-TP Ka 1 Forest CA-TP Ka 1 Notifie Manuel Forest 1 Notifie Numel Total 1 Notifie Numel Total 1 Notifie Numel Total					Total CA	ГР 2017-18		0	8.088		Total	2022	101	0170	or House					
2 Canal CA-TP Ka 3 Canal CA-TP Ka 3 Canal CA-TP Ka 4 Canal CA-TP Ka 5 Canal CA-TP Ka 6 Canal CA-TP Ka 6 Canal CA-TP Ka 7 Forest CA-TP Ka 1 Forest CA-TP Ka 1 Notifie Manuel Forest 1 Notifie Numel Total 1 Notifie Numel Total 1 Notifie Numel Total	IZ . 1 1	1 171		IZI - 1 I	0	0.451.80	00/2017	0	22	4.4	N	2000	1640	220/	12		6		20+2(125.(74-50140.0
3 Canal CA-TP Kai 4 Canal CA-TP Kai 5 Canal CA-TP Kai 6 Canal CA-TP Kai 6 Canal CA-TP Kai 7 Forest CA-TP Kai 1 Forest CA-TP Kai 1 Notifie Notifie Notifie 1 Notifie Notifie Notifie 1 Notifie Notifie Notifie	narafiwal i	urwal Kh i	airek an	Khairkan	Ottu Feeder	0-45 L&R	09/2017	0	33	4x4	Neem Papri	2000 750	1640 638	82% 85%	13	4.5	21	4	29°36'35.6 4''	74°58'48.9 5"
3 Canal CA-TP Kai 4 Canal CA-TP Kai 5 Canal CA-TP Kai 6 Canal CA-TP Kai 6 Canal CA-TP Kai 7 Forest CA-TP Kai 1 Forest CA-TP Kai 1 Notifie Notifie Notifie 1 Notifie Notifie Notifie 1 Notifie Notifie Notifie											Arjun	800	656	82%	15	7	27	11		
3 Canal CA-TP Kai 4 Canal CA-TP Kai 5 Canal CA-TP Kai 6 Canal CA-TP Kai 6 Canal CA-TP Kai 7 Forest CA-TP Kai 1 Forest CA-TP Kai 1 Notifie Notifie Notifie 1 Notifie Notifie Notifie 1 Notifie Notifie Notifie											B.Dek	1000	805	81%	24	10	51	16		
3 Canal CA-TP Kai 4 Canal CA-TP Kai 5 Canal CA-TP Kai 6 Canal CA-TP Kai 6 Canal CA-TP Kai 7 Forest CA-TP Kai 1 Forest CA-TP Kai 1 Notifie Notifie Notifie 1 Notifie Notifie Notifie 1 Notifie Notifie Notifie											Shisham	3500	2707	77%	18	8	24	10		
3 Canal CA-TP Kai 4 Canal CA-TP Kai 5 Canal CA-TP Kai 6 Canal CA-TP Kai 6 Canal CA-TP Kai 7 Forest CA-TP Kai 1 Forest CA-TP Kai 1 Notifie Notifie Notifie 1 Notifie Notifie Notifie 1 Notifie Notifie Notifie											Lasoora TOTAL	200 8250	154 6600	77% 80%	8.5	5	12	7		
4 Canal CA-TP Kal 5 Canal CA-TP Kal 6 Canal CA-TP Kal 6 Canal CA-TP Kal 7 Forest CA-TP Kal 1 Forest CA-TP Kal 1 Notifie Name Name 1 Notifie NH D 1 Notifie NH D	Kalanwal	anwal Kh	nairek	Khairkan	Abootgarh	14-57	09/2017	0	10	4x4	Shisham	1800	1512	84%	16	5	20	7	29°35'54.0	75°00'00.7
4 Canal CA-TP Kal 5 Canal CA-TP Kal 6 Canal CA-TP Kal 6 Canal CA-TP Kal 7 Forest CA-TP Kal 1 Forest CA-TP Kal 1 Notifie Name Name 1 Notifie NH D 1 Notifie NH D	i	i	an		Mr.	L&R					B.Dek	700	563	81%	12	6	20	5	5"	7"
4 Canal CA-TP Kal 5 Canal CA-TP Kal 6 Canal CA-TP Kal 6 Canal CA-TP Kal 7 Forest CA-TP Kal 1 Canal CA-TP Kal 1 Notifie Notifie Notifie 1 Notifie Notifie Notifie 1 Notifie Notifie Notifie											TOTAL	2500	2075	83%						
5 Canal CA-TP Ka 6 Canal CA-TP Ka 6 Canal CA-TP Ka 7 Forest CA-TP Land 2 Forest CA-TP Land 2 Forest CA-TP Land 3 Forest CA-TP Land 4 Canal Canal Land 5 Forest CA-TP Land 5 Tanal Canal Land 6 Canal Canal Land 7 Tanal Scheme Canal 6 Canal Canal Land 1 Notifie NH D 1 Notifie NH D	Kalanwal i	anwal Kh	airek an	Bappan	Rori Branch	86-109 L&R	09/2017	0	15.46	4x4	Shisham	3000 300	2345	78% 78%	11	6 3.5	12	6	29°38'39.0 1"	75°03'25.9
5 Canal CA-TP Ka 6 Canal CA-TP Ka 6 Canal CA-TP Ka 7 Forest CA-TP Land 2 Forest CA-TP Land 2 Forest CA-TP Land 3 Forest CA-TP Land 4 Canal Canal Land 5 Forest CA-TP Land 5 Tanal Canal Land 6 Canal Canal Land 7 Tanal Scheme Canal 6 Canal Canal Land 1 Notifie NH D 1 Notifie NH D					Brunen	Lun					Belpattar Jamun	200	158	78%	10	3.5	4	4		5
5 Canal CA-TP Ka 6 Canal CA-TP Ka 6 Canal CA-TP Ka 7 Forest CA-TP Land 2 Forest CA-TP Land 2 Forest CA-TP Land 3 Forest CA-TP Land 4 Canal Canal Land 5 Forest CA-TP Land 5 Tanal Canal Land 6 Canal Canal Land 7 Tanal Scheme Canal 6 Canal Canal Land 1 Notifie NH D 1 Notifie NH D											Neem	365	278	76%	8	3.5	10	4		
5 Canal CA-TP Ka 6 Canal CA-TP Ka 6 Canal CA-TP Ka 7 Forest CA-TP Land 2 Forest CA-TP Land 2 Forest CA-TP Land 3 Forest CA-TP Land 4 Canal Canal Land 5 Forest CA-TP Land 5 Tanal Canal Land 6 Canal Canal Land 7 Tanal Scheme Canal 6 Canal Canal Land 1 Notifie NH D 1 Notifie NH D											TOTAL	3865	3015	78%						
6 Canal CA-TP Kal 6 Forest CA-TP Land 7 Forest CA-TP Land 7 Forest CA-TP Land 8 Forest CA-TP Land 9 Forest CA-TP Land 1 Canal Canal Canal 1 Notifie Net 1 Notifie Net	Kalanwal	anwal Kh		Bappan	Saharani	56-72	09/2017	0	4	4x4	Shisham	800	643	80%	16	10	7	6	29°39'04.3	
6 Canal CA-TP Kal 6 Forest CA-TP Land 7 Forest CA-TP Land 7 Forest CA-TP Land 8 Forest CA-TP Land 9 Forest CA-TP Land 1 Canal Canal Canal 1 Notifie Net 1 Notifie Net	1	1	an		Mr.	L&R					Jamun	50 50	40	79% 77%	6	3	7 4.5	4	4"	2"
6 Canal CA-TP Kal 6 Forest CA-TP Land 7 Forest CA-TP Land 7 Forest CA-TP Land 8 Forest CA-TP Land 9 Forest CA-TP Land 1 Canal Canal Canal 1 Notifie Net 1 Notifie Net 1 Notifie Net											Belpattar Neem	100		77%	12	5.5	4.5	4		
6 Canal CA-TP Kal 6 Forest CA-TP Land 7 Forest CA-TP Land 7 Forest CA-TP Land 8 Forest CA-TP Land 9 Forest CA-TP Land 1 Canal Canal Canal 1 Notifie Net 1 Notifie Net 1 Notifie Net											TOTAL	1000	800	80%			-			
Forest CA-TP Land CA-TP LAND CA-T	Kalanwal	anwal Kh	airek	Jodhpuria	Sultanpuri	0-15 L&R	09/2017	0	2	4x4	Shisham	300	242	81%	10	5	14	6	29°48'27.0	74°59'57.2
Forest CA-TP Land CA-TP LAND CA-T	i	i	an		a Mr.						Neem	200	168	84%	10	5.5	5	3.5	5"	1"
Forest CA-TP Land CA-TP LAND CA-T	K 1 1	1 17	1 1	K.1	K.I.	40 CO I /	00/2017	0	0		TOTAL	500	410	82% 80%	14	9	0		20-49/20 5	75-00141-0
Land Porest CA-TP Land CA-TP CA-	Kalanwal	inwai Ka	alanw l ali	Kalanwali	Kaluana Disty.	40-60 L/s	09/2017	0	8	4x4	Shisham Neem	1800	1440 160	80%	14	5.5	8 5	6	29°48'28.5 9"	75°00'41.0 9"
Land Porest CA-TP Land CA-TP CA-					-						TOTAL	2000	1600	80%		5.5	5			
Forest CA-TP Land CA-TP Land CA-TP Land CA-TP Land CA-TP Land CA-TP Land CA-TP Tota Tota CA-TP Land CA-TP Land CA-TP Tota Tota Tota Tota Tota Tota Tota Tota	Rania	Rania Ell	lenab	Partap	Ellenabad	0-20 L/R	Aug-17	0	12	4x4	Neem	700	588	84%	14	7.5	18	12	29°28'02"	74°41'42"E
Land Forest Forest Land Forest Forest CA-TP Land Forest Forest CA-TP Land Forest			ad	Nagar	Disty						Shisham	2000	1690	85%	17	10	8	6	N	
Forest CA-TP Land CA-TP Land CA-TP Land CA-TP Tota Sr. Type Name of Sr. Type Name / 1 Cana CA-TP Tota Tota CA-TP Tota CA-TP Tota Tota Tota CA-TP											Jamun	100 200	78 164	78% 82%	5	3	7	4		
Land Forest Forest Land Forest Forest CA-TP Land Forest Forest CA-TP Land Forest											TOTAL	3000	2520	82% 84%	0	2	12	10		
Forest CA-TP Land CA-TP Land CA-TP Total Sr. Type Name 7 1 2 3 1 Notifie A Forest NB	Rania	Rania Ell	lenab	Ellenabad	Ellenabad	20-45 L/R	Aug-17	0	27	4x4	Neem	3000	2560	85%	13	6.2	13	9	29°27'03"	74°38'01"E
Land Land Land Land Land Land Land Land Land Land			ad		Disty						Shisham	2500	2152	86%	15	9	16	10	N	
Land Land Land Land Land Land Land Land Land Land											Jamun	50	41	82%	7	5	12	10		
Land Land Land Land Land Land Land Land Land Land											P. Papri	1100	902	82% 83%	10	6	13	8		
Land Land Land Land Land Land Land Land Land Land											TOTAL	6750	5738	85%	14	9	20	11		<u> </u>
Image: Type Tots Sr. Type Name of of Image: Type Land Scheme R Common Common Image: Type 1 2 3 1 Notifie NH D Genest Stress Stress Stress	Sirsa	Sirsa Nat	thusa I	Randhawa	Banmando	RD 60 to	Aug-18	0	18.564	4x4	Shisham	1500	1232	82%	8	5.8	9	6	29°26'34.2	75°09'58.0
Sr. Type Name No. of of Land Scheme R / Commo 1 1 2 3 Notifie NH D Grorest H D			ri		ri Disty.	Tail L&R					Shehtoot	0	0						4"	9"
Sr. Type Name No. of of Land Scheme R / Commo 1 1 2 3 Notifie NH D Grorest H D											Papri Neem	0 441	0 353	80%	11.5	-	16			1
Sr. Type Name No. of of Land Scheme R / Commo 1 1 2 3 Notifie NH D Grorest H D											B. Dek	900	765	85%	11.5	6.5	10	6		
Sr. Type Name No. of of Land Scheme R / Commo 1 1 2 3 Notifie NH D Grorest H D											Lesura	400	316	79%	5	3	6	2.5		1
Sr. Type Name No. of of Land Scheme R / Commo 1 1 2 3 Notifie NH D Grorest H D											Jamun	600	468	78%	5	2	8	5		
Sr. Type Name No. of of Land Scheme R / Commo 1 1 2 3 Notifie NH D Grorest H D											Arjun	800	672	84%	10	9	8.5	6		
Sr. Type Name No. of of Land Scheme R / Commo 1 1 2 3 Notifie NH D Grorest H D			Total	Plantatio	n on Canal			0	130.02		TOTAL	4641 32506	3806 28165	82%						
Sr. Type Name No. of of Land Scheme R / Commo 1 1 2 3 Notifie NH D Grorest H D	otal Com	Compe			n on Canal ation (Tall			0	130.02			32506	28165	87% 87%			\vdash			<u> </u>
Land Scheme / Commo R 1 2 3 1 Notifie d Forest NH D			of Ran		Name of		Plantatio		tation	Spaci	Name of	No. of	Total No. of	Success %	Height (Ft.)	Girt	h (cm.)	GPS Co	ordinates
1 2 3 1 Notifie NH D d Forest	Range	nge Ri	lock	Beat	Site	No. Km/RD	n Month	targe Ha.	t to be RKM	ng	Species	Plants	alive Plants		max	min	max	min	Lattitude	Longitude
1 2 3 1 Notifie NH D d Forest Image: Constant of the second s	ge															41		4		
d Forest	4		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14							15	16
	Dabwali	bwali O	Odhan	Khuiyan	DHS road	296-306	08,09/20	0	37		Shisham	4363	3796	87%	13	5	16	7	29°55'27.6	74 ⁰ 45'13.5
					(Now NH- 9)	L/s , 302- 306 R/s	17				Neem Sahtoot	2664 427	2230	84% 80%	15	6	26	10	4	0
					- /						B.dek	2437	2145	80%	10	8	12) Q		1
											Siras	110	87	79%	15	10	16	9		1
											Baheda	267	219	82%	8.5	4	9	7		1
											Papri	1942	1681	87%	14	7	16	9		1
2 Notifie NH D	Dabwali	hwali Do	abwal	Dabwali	DHS road	306-310	08,09/20	0	8		TOTAL Shisham	12210 800	10501 664	86% 83%	16	5	21	6	29 ⁰ 52'36.9	74 ⁰ 47'49.8
d d			i	_ ac (vail	(Now NH-	800-510 R/s	17	0	0		Neem	640	525	82%	12	6	11	9	27 32 30.9 4	/+ +/ 49.8

	Forest Land					9)						Papri	600	504	84%	13	6	14	12		
	Land											B.dek	600	498	83%	17	9	25	12		
												TOTAL	2640	2191	83%						
1	Forest	NH	Sirsa	Ding	Suchan	DHS Road	Km. 238-	7/2017,	0	9	4x4	Shisham	1070	910	85%	11.5	5.2	10	6	29°31'57.0	75°12'23.0
	Land						242 L&R	8/2017				Shehtoot	0	0	0%					2"	0"
												Papri	0	0	0%						
												Neem	450	376	84%	12	5.5	5	4		
												B. Dek	350	298	85%	14	5.8	18	5		
												Lesura	200	158	79%	15	7	24	10		
												Jamun	400	328	82%	10	7.2	6	3		
												Arjun	500	425	85%	12.5	7	18	10		
												TOTAL	2970	2495	84%						
2	Forest	NH	Sirsa	Ding	Ding	DHS Road	Km 231-	7/2017,	0	16	4x4	Shisham	2000	1730	87%	9	8	13	8		75°16'26.1
	Land						238 L&R	8/2017				Shehtoot	0	0	0%					0"	7"
												Papri	0	0	0%						
												Neem	480	408	85%	6	4.5	3	2		
												B. Dek	700	588	84%	7	4.5	4	2		
												Lesura	400	332	83%	15	7	24	10		
1											1	Jamun	800	656	82%	9.5	7.5	12	9		
1											1	Arjun	900	774	86%	12	5.5	13	8		
1											1	TOTAL	5280	4488	85%						
7	Forest	NH	Kalanwal	Baragu	Sahuwala	DHS road	267-274	09/2017	0	15.15	4x4	Shisham	2000	1642	82%	11	9	13	11	29°38'15.9	74°59'02.5
1	Land		i	dha			L&R					Neem	1200	960	80%	11	6	13	8	7"	0''
												Papri	800	656	82%	11	6	21	16		
												Arjun	200	168	84%	12	6	14	8		
												B.Dek	700	595	85%	15	7	24	10		
												Sahtoot	100	79	79%	6.5	4.5	5	3		
												TOTAL	5000	4100	82%						
8	Forest	NH	Kalanwal	Khairek	Khairkan	DHS road	261-65	01/2017	0	4.85	4x4	Shisham	1200	1000	83%	13	4	15	9	29°34'56.4	74°02'24.1
	Land		i	an			L&R						400					36	21	7"	0"
												B Dek		544							
1												B.Dek TOTAL		344 1344	86% 84%	15	/	50	21		
					Total	Plantation	on National	Highway	0	90		B.Dek TOTAL	1600 29700	344 1344 25119	80% 84% 85%	15	/	50	21		
Sr.	Туре	Name	Na	nme of Ra		Plantation Name of	on National Khasra	Highway Plantatio	0 Plan	90 tation	Spaci	TOTAL	1600	1344	84%		/ Ft.)		h (cm.)	GPS Coo	ordinates
Sr. No.	Type of	Name of	Na	nme of Ra				• • •		20	Spaci ng	TOTAL Name of	1600 29700	1344 25119	84% 85%	Height (7 Ft.)			GPS Coo	ordinates
	of Land	of Scheme	Na	ume of Ra		Name of	Khasra	Plantatio	targe	tation		TOTAL Name of	1600 29700 No. of	1344 25119 Total No. of	84% 85%		7 Ft.)			GPS Coo	ordinates
	of Land (Fores	of Scheme /			inge	Name of	Khasra No.	Plantatio	targe ach	tation et to be ieved		TOTAL Name of	1600 29700 No. of	1344 25119 Total No. of	84% 85%	Height (Girt	h (cm.)		-
	of Land (Fores t/Non-	of Scheme / Compo	Na Range	ame of Ra Block		Name of	Khasra No.	Plantatio	targe	tation t to be		TOTAL Name of	1600 29700 No. of	1344 25119 Total No. of	84% 85%		Ft.)			GPS Coo	
	of Land (Fores t/Non- Forest	of Scheme /			inge	Name of	Khasra No.	Plantatio	targe ach	tation et to be ieved		TOTAL Name of	1600 29700 No. of	1344 25119 Total No. of	84% 85%	Height (Girt	h (cm.)		
	of Land (Fores t/Non-	of Scheme / Compo			inge	Name of	Khasra No.	Plantatio	targe ach	tation et to be ieved		TOTAL Name of	1600 29700 No. of	1344 25119 Total No. of	84% 85%	Height (Girt	h (cm.)		-
	of Land (Fores t/Non- Forest	of Scheme / Compo nent		Block	Beat	Name of	Khasra No.	Plantatio	targe ach Ha.	tation et to be ieved RKM		TOTAL Name of Species	1600 29700 No. of	1344 25119 Total No. of	84% 85%	Height (Girt	h (cm.)		Longitude
No.	of Land (Fores t/Non- Forest Land) 2	of Scheme / Compo nent	Range 4	Block 5	Beat	Name of Site 7	Khasra No. Km/RD	Plantatio n Month 9	targe ach	RKM	ng 12	TOTAL Name of Species	1600 29700 No. of Plants 14	1344 25119 Total No. of alive Plants	84% 85% Success %	Height (Girt	h (cm.)	Lattitude 15	Longitude 16
No.	of Land (Fores t/Non- Forest Land)	of Scheme / Compo nent	Range	Block	Beat	Name of Site	Khasra No. Km/RD	Plantatio n Month	targe ach Ha.	tation et to be ieved RKM	ng 12	TOTAL Name of Species	1600 29700 No. of Plants 14 850	1344 25119 Total No. of alive Plants	84% 85% Success % 83%	Height (max		Girt	h (cm.)	Lattitude 15	Longitude
No.	of Land (Fores t/Non- Forest Land) 2 Forest	of Scheme / Compo nent 3 Beautifi	Range 4	Block 5 Ellenab	Beat	Name of Site 7 Sirsa-	Khasra No. Km/RD 8 30-40	Plantatio n Month 9	targe ach Ha.	RKM	ng 12	TOTAL Name of Species 13 Gulmohar Botel	1600 29700 No. of Plants 14	1344 25119 Total No. of alive Plants	84% 85% Success %	Height (max	min 7	Girt max	h (cm.)	Lattitude 15 29°25'24"	Longitude 16
No.	of Land (Fores t/Non- Forest Land) 2 Forest	of Scheme / Compo nent 3 Beautifi	Range 4	Block 5 Ellenab	Beat	Name of Site 7 Sirsa- Ellenbad	Khasra No. Km/RD 8 30-40	Plantatio n Month 9	targe ach Ha.	RKM	ng 12	TOTAL Name of Species 13 Gulmohar Botel Brush	1600 29700 No. of Plants 14 850	1344 25119 Total No. of alive Plants	84% 85% Success % 83%	Height (max	min 7	Girt max	h (cm.)	Lattitude 15 29°25'24"	Longitude 16
No.	of Land (Fores t/Non- Forest Land) 2 Forest	of Scheme / Compo nent 3 Beautifi	Range 4	Block 5 Ellenab	Beat	Name of Site 7 Sirsa- Ellenbad	Khasra No. Km/RD 8 30-40	Plantatio n Month 9	targe ach Ha.	RKM	ng 12	TOTAL Name of Species 13 Gulmohar Botel Brush P.Papri	1600 29700 No. of Plants 14 850 600	1344 25119 Total No. of alive Plants 706 524	84% 85% Success % 83% 87%	Height (max 8 7 7	min 7	Girt max 111 6	h (cm.)	Lattitude 15 29°25'24"	Longitude 16
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Overall Grading For Territorial Forest Division - Sonipat

Excellent	

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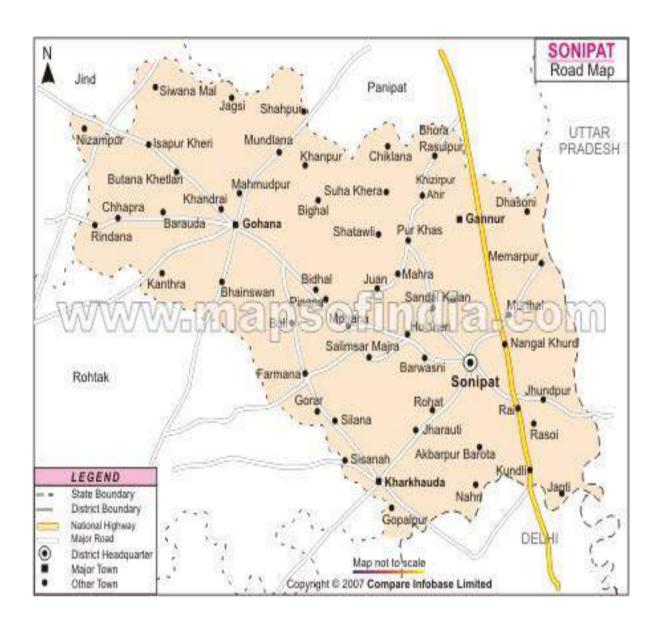
Good

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Satisfactory

Poor





List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

1.	CAMPA	- COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION FUND MANAGEMENT AND
		PLANNING AUTHORITY
2.	MoEF	- MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS
3.	MoEF & CC	-MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND CLIMATE
		CHANGE
4.	CA	- COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION
5.	NPV	- NET PRESENT VALUE
6.	CAF	- COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION FUND
7.	CAG	- THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL
8.	GPS	- GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEMS

Foreword

The Principal Chief Conservator of forests (PCCF), Haryana, Panchkula engaged **Environmental Research, Monitoring & Conservation Society, Lucknow** for carry out Monitoring and Evaluation of activities of CAMPA scheme during 2017-18 for CAMPA fund in Haryana vide latter No/CAMPA/2018-19/4091 dated 27/02/2019.

The conservation, development and other related activities are being carried out in all 21 districts of the state. These activities are carried out by four wing of the Forest Department viz. Territorial and Development Wing.

There are twenty one Territorial Divisions, seven Community Forestry Divisions, four Wildlife Divisions, four Development Divisions and Three Production Divisions worked during Year 2017-18. Thus there are 39 Divisions who carried out various activities with CAMPA funds out of 43 Divisions.

What is CAMPA?

Compensatory Afforestation Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) is a body constituted by the Central government as a consequence of the Supreme Court's order in 2002. The cost of creating the compensatory forest is borne by the 'User Agency' proposing the forest diversion for its project, which can be a public or private sector enterprise or a government body owning the project. Whenever development projects seek land inside a Reserved Forest or a Protected Area (PA), such as a wildlife sanctuary or a national park, certain levies are imposed by the government on the project proponent (the User Agency) towards compensatory afforestation, additional compensatory afforestation, penal compensatory afforestation, net present value of forestland, catchment area treatment plan funds, etc. From such moneys, a huge corpus of over Rs 42,000 crore has accumulated into accounts of Ad hoc CAMPA, a temporary body set up in 2006 by the Supreme Court to manage such funds.

Background

The Supreme court of India directed in month of October, 2002 that a 'Compensatory Afforestation Fund' (CAF) shall be created in which all the monies received from the useragencies towards Compensatory Afforestation, additional Compensatory Afforestation, Penal Compensatory Afforestation, Net present value of forest land, catchment area treatment plan funds, etc. shell be deposited. CAF was to compensate for the loss of tangible as well as intangible benefits from the forest lands which were diverted for non-forest use. Such funds were to be used for natural assisted regeneration, forest management, protection infrastructure development, wildlife protection and management, supply of wood and other forest produce saving devices and other allied activates.

Background of CAMPA in Haryana:

Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF), Govt. of India had issued guidelines on 2nd July 2009 for establishing CAMPAs in the States/UTs and putting in place a funding mechanism for enhancing forest and tree cover and conservation and management of wildlife by utilizing funds received towards Compensatory Afforestation (CA), Net Present Value (NPV), etc. currently available with the Ad-hoc CAMPA. The state CAMPA in Haryana was created in the year 2010 vide notification No. 5330-ft-409/511 dated 18-1-2010.

Audit Objectives:

The objectives of the compliance audit on Compensatory Afforestation were to examine:

- Whether the diversion of forest land for non-forest was permitted as per extant laws and all condition in this regard were complied with;
- Whether measures taken for conservation, afforestation and preservation of forest lands consequent to diversion of portions of these lands for non-forest use were as per provisos of extant legislation, rules and Supreme Court judgment in this regards;
- Whether the collection, utilization, monitoring, accounting and the arrangement for safeguarding of compensatory afforestation funds was in compliance with applicable legislation, rules and Supreme Court judgments permitting diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes;
- Whether proper financial procedures had been followed in investing funds.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The functioning of all Range viz Guhana, Rai and Sonipat in Sonipat Division covered under Central Circle Rohtak, based on their performances in terms of formation and representation with special references to their functioning like regularity in holding meeting, decisions processes, and timely fund flow were assessed and found satisfactory. Survival Percentage for Territorial wing for the year-2016 is as follows.

Programme	Survival (%) 2017-18	Over All Survival (%)
CA-TP	79.40%	79.40%
NPV	80%	80%
City Forestry	92%	92%

As the evaluator we had the opportunity to meet and interact with a good number of different groups and individual and officials. *Wing: - Territorial* Division *Forest Officer Sonipat-*Shri. Rajesh Vats, HFS,DFO, Range Forest Officer Sonipat - Shri Sandeep mor,Range Forest Officer Guhana- Shri Jaitender khokhar, Range Forest Officer Rai- Shri Ashok Kumar.

We discussed with all of them regarding monitoring evaluation in the entire division. We could monitor plantation and other work done in the year of 2017-18.

The overall implementation and performance of the CAMPA SCHEME is quite satisfactory and hence the scheme should be continued.

Chapter - 1

Introduction

District Sonipat, Haryana

Sonipat is one of the 21th district of Haryana state, India. Sonipat also spelled as Sonepat, is an ancient town and a municipal council in Sonipat District in the state of Haryana, India. It is believed that it was founded as Suvarnaprastha by the five Pandava brothers during the times of Mahabharata. Another legend ascribed it to Raja Soni, the thirteenth descendent of Arjuna, one of the Pandava brothers. Sonipat district is a part of the Eastern Haryana Plain. The name of the district is derived after its headquarters town, Sonipat.

Location:

The district of Sonipat is bounded by 280 48'15" to 290 17'10" North latitude and 760 28'40" to 770 12'45" East longitude. It falls in the survey of India topo sheets no.53C, 53D, 53G & 53H covering an area of 2122 sq.km. Sonipat is one of the smallest district in Haryana State and covers 4.8 % area of the state. The district is surrounded by Panipat district in the north, Jind district in the west, Rohtak district in the S.W direction and Delhi in the South. The district headquarter, Sonipat is connected by metalled roads with important cities of the state and to Delhi. It is also connected by broad gouge railway line with Delhi and Chandigarh. Gohana, Ganaur, Rai & Kundli are the other important towns in the district.

Area, Population and demographics:

(As of 2011 India census) The district is having an area of 2122 square Kms, which is 4.8 % of total area of the state. The total population of the District is 1450001, (781299 Men and 668702 Women) as per the Census 2011. Population density is 603 person per sq. km. Males constitute 53.88% of the population and females 46.11%. Mewat has an average literacy rate of 79.1%, higher than the national average of 74%, male literacy is 87.20%, and female literacy is 69.8%.

Geomorphology and soil types:

The area forms a part of the Indo-Gangetic plains and exhibits flat terrain with general slope from North to South. The area is devoid of any prominent topographic features. However, a natural depression exists in North & Northwest of Gohana (290 08'22"N & 760 42'55"E). The maximum elevation of the plain is 230m above msl. Topographically the district can be divided into the following units.

1. Active flood plains along the present day course of the river Yamuna in eastern part of the district

2. Abandoned flood plains of recent past. These are generally bordering the active flood plains and are wider, low lying flat tracts. 3. Upland plains representing the relatively older river deposits. The western Yamuna canal has been roughly aligned along the ridge formed by upland plains

Psammaquents and Haplaquepts-

These soils are found in Yamuna Plains • Haplaquept- These soils are non-saline, alkalinity hazards are classified as typic ustochrepts but water logged soils with loam to clay loam texture showing the effect of glazing, are classified as aeric/ typic Haplaquepts. Areas as aeridic soil moisture have soils classified as camborthics and torropsamments.

Climate and Rainfalls:

The climate of the district is characterized by the dryness of the air with an intensely hot summer and a cold winter. The cold season starts by late November and extends to about the middle of March. It is followed by hot season, which continues to about the end of June when the southwest monsoon arrives over the district. The period from July to September is the southwest monsoon season.

Rainfall:

The normal annual rainfall of the district, based on the record for the period 1901-1980 is 567 mm recorded in 30 rainy days in a year. There is no meteorological observatory in the district, so the climatological data of the nearby observatory at Delhi has been taken as

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representative of the climatological conditions of the district. About 76% of the annual rainfall is recorded during the southwest monsoon from June-September. July is the wettest month of the year with 7.5 rainy days and 169 mm rainfall. During the period 1901-80, deficient to scanty rainfall was recorded in 18 years. The probability of occurrence of rainfall in the range 400- 700 mm is 0.65. January is the coldest month with mean daily maximum temperature 21.30 C and mean daily minimum temp 7.30C. May is the hottest month with mean daily maximum temperature sometimes reaches about 47oC.

Background of CAMPA in Haryana:

Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF), Govt. of India had issued guidelines on 2nd July 2009 for establishing CAMPAs in the States/UTs and putting in place a funding mechanism for enhancing forest and tree cover and conservation and management of wildlife by utilizing funds received towards Compensatory Afforestation (CA), Net Present Value (NPV), etc. currently available with the Adhoc CAMPA. The state CAMPA in Haryana was created in the year 2010 vide notification No. 5330-ft-409/511 dated 18-1-2010.

List of Activities undertaken under CAMPA scheme for the year 2017-18.

Sr. No.	Component	Yes/No
A	Compensatory afforestation	Yes
В	Proposal of Works Under NPV	Yes
i.	Conservation, protection and management of Wildlife and its habitat	No
ii.	Research and Seed Development activities	No
iii.	Aided natural regeneration in natural forest to improve density of forests 200 plants per ha.	No
iv.	Plantation of tall plantation in linear forests 250 plants per RKM including brush Wood round fence	Yes
v.	Plantation on ridges in depression areas in liner forests 500 plants per RKM	No
vii.	Land reclamation by plantation on farm lands (environmental services) 200 plants per ha.	No

viii.	Plantation of tree grooves (environmental services) 19/250 tall plants per tree grooves/RKM	No
ix.	Buildings for frontline staff	No
X.	Training of frontline and ministerial staff	No
xi.	Capacity building and strengthening of village level forestry institution	No
xii.	Urban forestry plantation of tall plants in Urban areas	No

Chapter - 2

Description of Intervention

Because natural forests provide a variety of goods and services to different user groups, their importance to each must be clearly understood before making interventions. Natural forests not only act as a savings account for people living in and around them, but they also provide a range of products for subsistence. Before community leaders or other authorities decide to harvest valuable timber species, they should assess the potential of the resources that will remain as these resources provide food, medicines, and wood fuel to residents, especially poor people.

These are the following steps took for forest support intervention:

1. Capacity-building of frontline staff and infrastructure support to Forest Departments:

Forest Department conduct training activities and workshops for three focus areas – patrolling, human wildlife conflict, and legal issues pertaining to conservation. Such as anti-poaching issues, crime control, forensic and wildlife management, better and more efficient patrolling methods, anti-poaching combat techniques etc.

2. Reducing forest dependence:

The division is working in villages in wildlife corridors to reduce their dependence on forest resources such as fuel wood. These villages have been introduced to alternate sources of energy such as biogas. Villagers are encouraged to stall feed their cattle, which helps in the collection of dung, can be used in the biogas.

3. Policy and advocacy:

We work towards promoting broad-based support for conservation by involving the Forest Department, local political leaders and communities. Using the results of our scientific research and studies in the area, we advocate for the adoption of policies favorable to conservation measures, and in many cases stopping developmental activities that would have an irreversible negative impact on the habitat and its wildlife. We assist the Forest Department in developing management plans that include components of corridor conservation, which is a key conservation requirement for this landscape.

4. Raising awareness among local communities:

The division is working in villages to reduce their dependence on forest resources such as fuel wood. These villages have been introduced to alternate sources of energy such as biogas. Villagers are encouraged to stall feed their cattle, which helps in the collection of dung, can be used in the biogas.

Chapter-3

Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management And Planning Authority

Information about the CAMPA Scheme / Project

1. Short title, extent and commencement.-

- (1) These rules may be called the compensatory Afforestation Fund Rules, 2018.
- (2) They shall extend to the whole of India expect the state of Jammu and Kashmir.
- (3) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.
- 2. Definition.- In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires.-
- a) "Act" means the compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016
- b) "annual plan of operations" means the annual plan for physical activities and financial provisions approved by the National Authority or state Authority as the case may be, which described milestone, conditions for success and explains how, a strategic annual plan will be put into operations during the financial year in given budgetary term, and containing inter alia, brief description, estimated cost, basis for cost estimation, agency identified for execution and time schedule of each activity to be executed from state Fund during a year;
- c) "assisted natural regeneration" means a process by which forests are restocked by trees that develop from seeds which fall and germinate in situ by providing assistance in such process and planting seedlings wherever required;
- d) "artificial regeneration" means a mechanism for establishing a new forest by planting seedlings or by direct seeding;
- e) **"Forest Department"** means the Department of the state Government dealing with matters relating to conservation and management of forests and wildlife;
- f) "compensatory levies" means mandatory deposits in Indian rupees to be made in the National Fund and State Fund as specified in the approval granted under the provisions of the Forests (conservation) Act 1980 (69 of 1980) and the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 (53 of 1972) and the rules made thereunder and all deposits in compliance of various court orders for diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes which include the costs for the purpose

of compensatory afforestation and penal compensatory afforestation, net present value of the forest land diverted, cost of wildlife management plan, cost of catchment area treatment plan and other similar cost;

- g) "committed activities" means those activities which have to be undertaken from the National Fund and State Fund which have been approved by the concerned authority under the forest conservation Act 1980 (69 of 1980) to be implemented as referred in the said approval such as compensatory afforestation, catchment area treatment plan wildlife management plan etc.
- h) "community forest management plan" means the annual plan for physical activities and financial provisions approved by the village community having control over the land other natural resources and described milestone, conditions for success and explains how, a strategic plan will be put into operation during the financial year in given budgetary term containing, inter alia, brief description, estimated cost, basis for cost estimation, agency identified for execution and time schedule of each activity to be executed from a State Fund during a year;
- i) **"Divisional Forest Officer"** means a functional administrative head of the unit of establishment in the state to manage the forest division under his jurisdiction;
- j) "entry point activities" means a set of works identified and executed as a part of community mobilization process to get more and more participation of the community in the forest management;
- k) "financial year" means year commencing on the 1st April in a calendar year;
- "frontline year" means employees of state Forest Department up to the level of Forest Range who are in direct contact with the public;
- m) "Gram sabha" has the same meaning as assigned to it in clause (b) of article 243 of the constitution;
- ministerial staff" means Government servant of a subordinate services whose duties are entirely clerical, and any other class of servant specifically defined as such by general specific order of the Government;
- o) "nurseries and other planting stock production facilities" means modern and state of art nurseries, seed production areas, seedling seed orchards, vegetative multiplication gardens and such other planting stocks production facilities for the purpose of producing quality planting material and seedling for plantation;
- p) "permissible activities" means those activities which can be executed with National Fund

and State Fund;

- q) "prohibited activities" means those activities which can't be executed with National Fund and State Fund;
- r) **"Range officer"** means the functional administrative in-charge of the unit establishment in the state to manage the forest range under his jurisdiction;
- s) "Rescue Centre" means an establishment for the long-term care of animal specified in the schedules to the wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 as defined in the Recognition of Zoo Rules, 2009;
- t) "section" means section of the act;
- u) "Site specific activities" means activities which have been approved by the concerned authority under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act to be implemented on specified location referred to in the said approval such as compensatory afforestation, catchment area treatment plan, wildlife management plan, etc.
- v) "Silvi culture operations" means the activities and practice of controlling the establishment, growth, composition, health, and quality of forests to meet diverse needs and values;
- w) "soil and moisture conservation works" means physical works undertaken for in situ conservation of soil and moisture;
- x) "third party monitoring" means monitoring and evaluation of works executed national fund and state Fund by the parties which are external to a project's direct beneficiary chain and management structure having no conflict of interest on parameters of evaluation as determined by central Government over and above the baseline to assess whether desired social, environmental or other impacts are being achieved ans undesirable impacts avoided;
- y) **"Van Sanrakshan Samiti or Village forest committee"** means a committee constituted for joint forest management by the competent authority in the state;
- working plan" means the management plan of forest land prepared under "National Working Plan Code" made by the ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate change for sustainable management of forests and biodiversity in India;
- aa) "Zoo and wildlife safari" means an establishment as referred in the recognition of Zoo Rules, 2009 made under the wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 (53 of 1972);
- bb) Words and expressions used and not defined in these rules but defined in the compensatory Afforestation Fund Act 2016 (38 of 2016), the India Forest Act 1972 (16 of 1972), Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 (53of 1972) Forest Conservation Act 1980 (69 of 1980) and the

Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (2 of 2007) shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in those Acts.

- **3.** Management of the National Fund.- The National fund shall be managed according to the provisions of Government Accounting Rule 1990 and the General Financial Rules, 2017 as applicable from time to time and in accordance with the accounting procedure prepared under section 7.
- 4. Management of State Fund.- The State Fund shall be managed according to provisions of the State Financial Rules or any such rules applicable from time to time in the State and in accordance with the accounting procedure notified by the State Government /Union Territory and as per the guidelines issued by the national authority.
- 5. Manner of utilization of net present value and penal net present value.-
- The monies received toward net present value and penal net present value deposited in State Fund shall be used in a manner prescribed in sub rule (2).
- 2) Eighty per cent of the net present value NPV shall, in a financial year, be used for following permissible activities for the forest and wildlife management in the state, namely:-
- a) Assisted natural regeneration ;
- b) Artificial regeneration (by plantations);
- c) Silvi culture operations in forests;
- d) Protection of plantations and forests;
- e) Pest and disease control in forest;
- f) Forest fire prevention and control operations;
- g) Soil and moisture conservation works in the forest;
- h) Improvement of wildlife habitat as prescribed in the approved wildlife management plan/working plan;
- i) Relocation of villages from protected areas;
- j) Planting and rejuvenation of forest cover on non-forest land falling in wildlife corridors;
- k) Establishment, operations and maintenance of animal rescue center, and veterinary treatment facilities for wild animals;
- Supply of food and other forest produce saving devices as specified by the National Authority from time to time;
- 3) Twenty per cent of the net present value shall in a financial year, shall be utilized for

strengthening of the forest and wildlife related infrastructure, capacity building of the personnel of state Forest Department s and other associated agencies and organizations involved in utilization of these monies, as per prioritized by the state Government for execution in forest and nom-forest areas and included in the Annual Plan of Operations for the financial year under consideration.

- 4) The permissible activities to be undertaken for the purpose of sub-rule (3) shall include the following, namely:-
- a) Establishment, up-gradation and maintenance of modern nurseries and other planting stock production facilities with state of arts facilities for production of quality planting material;
- b) Purchase and maintenance of equipment or devices used for communication and information technology, survey, mapping and forest fire control for the purpose of protection of forest and wildlife;
- c) Construction, up-gradation and maintenance of inspection paths, forest roads in forest area, fire lines, watch towers, check posts, timber depots;
- d) Construction of residential and official building in forests for concerned staffs up to the rank of Range Officers deployed for protection of forest and wildlife;
- e) Engagement of local people or labors to assists regular staff of State Forest Department for works for protection of forest and wildlife undertaken from State Fund;
- f) Survey and mapping of forest areas for compensatory afforestation works, soil and moisture conservation, catchment area treatment and wildlife management for preparing annual plans to be executed from the state Fund;
- g) Concurrent monitoring and evaluation of works including third party monitoring of works undertaken from state Fund
- h) Awareness for forestry and allied activities undertaken from the State fund;
- Entry point activities undertaken in forest fringe villages for execution of programme to be undertaken from the state Fund;
- j) Distribution of planting stock for promotion of trees outside forest on government lands promoted by state government;

Providing that in case the activities referred to in sub rules (2) and (4) are to be undertaken in the forest land under the administrative control of the forest Department, then the said activities shall be carried out as per the working plan prepared under national Working plan Code and approved by competent authority; Providing further that the said activities over forest land under the control of state Forest Department and being managed as per the working plan with participation of local people shall be taken up in consultation with the Gram Sabha or *Van Sanrakshan Samiti* or Village Forest Committee as the case may be, and shall be in consonance with the provisions of the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest rights) Act, 2006 (2 of 2007) and the guidelines issued thereunder, wherever applicable; Provided also that in case the said activities are to be undertaken in areas not covered by the approved working plan then they shall be taken up in consultation with concerned Gram Sabha or Van Sanrakshan Samiti or Village Forest Committee or any authority having jurisdiction over that area, as the case may be, and shall be in consonance with the provisions of the scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 and guidelines issued thereunder, wherever applicable;

- 5) While preparing the annual plan of operation for activities under rule 5, priority shall be given to under5taken identified activities in those villages which have been affected due to diversion of forest land.
- 6) The monies referred in sub rule (1) shall not be used for following activities, namely
- a) Payment of salary, travelling allowances, medical expenses, etc. to regular employees of the state Forest Department for implementing programme in various forest divisions undertaken from the State Fund.
- b) Undertaking foreign visits;
- c) Payment for legal services for defending cases filed in Tribunals or Courts not related to the management of the State Authority;
- d) Purchase of vehicles or staff cars for officers and heavy vehicles and machines for the state Forest Department for implementing programme in various forest divisions undertaken from the state Fund;
- e) Construction of residential and official building for officers above Forest Range Officers of the State Forest Department for implementing programmes in various forest division undertaken from the State Fund;
- f) Leasing, hiring and purchase of land for afforestation purposes
- g) Purchase of furniture, office equipment, fixtures including air conditioners, and generator sets for residences and offices of the State Forest department for implementing programmes in various divisions undertaken from the state Fund;
- h) Mandatory afforestation as per the working plan in the forest in blanks created by commercial

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felling of trees for revenue generation undertaken under working plans prescription;

- Undertaking forest and wildlife conservation and other activities undertaken under other schemes of the Government for the purpose of part financing the scheme for completing left over works or complementary works of such schemes.
- j) Establishment, expansion and up-gradation of Zoo and wildlife safari.

Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF). Govt. of India had issued guidelines on 2nd July, 2009 for establishing CAMPAs in the States/UTs. The State Compensatory Afforestation Fund management and Planning Authority, Haryana Known as State CAMPA. Haryana was constituted in **2010 vide notification No. 5330-ft-409/511 dated 18-1-2010** in accordance with the guidelines of the Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF), Govt. of India

What is CAMPA?

The conservation development and other related activities are being carried out in all 21 districts of the state. These activities are carried out by four wings of the Forest Department viz. Territorial, Community Forestry, Wildlife and Development wings. Territorial wing has four circles, Community Forestry two, Wildlife two and Development wing two circles. There are 21 Territorial Divisions seven Community Forestry Divisions, four Wildlife Divisions and four Development Divisions. Thus there are 35 divisions who carried out various activities with CAMPA Funds.

Major activities include plantations under different models; conservation, protection and management of wildlife and its habitat within and outside protected areas; research and tree improvements; soil and water conservation development of infrastructures; capacity building and other activities.

Aims and Objective

State CAMPA shall seek to promote

1. Conservation protection, regeneration and management of existing natural forests.

- 3. Compensatory Afforestation.
- 4. Environmental services, which includes:

a. Provision of goods such as wood, non-timber forest product, Fuel fodder, water and Provision of services such as grazing, tourism.

b. Regulating services such as climate regulation, disease control, flood moderation, detoxification, carbon sequestration and health of soils, air and water regimes.

c. Non-material benefits obtained from eco-system, spiritual, recreational, aesthetic, inspirational, educational and symbiotic.

d. Supporting such other services necessary for the production of eco-system services, biodiversity nutrient cycling and primary production.

5. Research, training and capacity building

6. Environment Protection and Sustainable Forest Management

Problem to be addressed:

The area under this district has nearly every type of soils but the maximum areas are under alkaline category. The major species planted in these areas are Kikar, Pipal, Bad, Jamun, Alestonia, Kadam, Arjun, Pahari Papari, Bakain, Gulmohar, Siras etc. However, the distribution depends upon the edaphic factor, although other species are also present in small patches or in scattered form.

Poor people earn their livelihood by selling products of domestic animals, like milk. Meat and wool. They keep large herds of cattle. It has resulted in a huge increase in grazing pressure on forest areas. Because of pressure land is available for grazing, therefore, grazing by cattle and browsing by sheep and goats is quite serious

Problem in the plantation sites

The degree of damage depends upon weather conditions and incidence of grazing and browsing. All the economically important species like shisham and eucalyptus are highly susceptible to fire and the plantations are damaged more or less completely after break out of a single fire.

Planned Output and General Objectives of Management

The various components of the project, which have been proposed to be carried out during the project period area as follows:

1. People participation

- 2. Micro planning
- 3. Compensatory Afforestation and Net Present Value
- 4. Natural regeneration
- 5. Pasture development
- 6. Plantations under different models
- 7. Technology extension
- 8. Conservation, protection and management of forest and its habitat
- 9. Soil and water conservation
- 10. Development of infrastructure, capacity building and other activities
- 11. Monitoring and evaluation

The objectives of the management for this plan period are as under:

To conserve and extend the existing forest and vegetative cover in the district of Sonipat for soil and moisture conservation and to preserve the natural biodiversity.

- A. To improve the growing stock by protection, regeneration and planning of local indigenous species.
- B. To conserve the forest habitats critical to biodiversity and protection of eco-system.
- C. To increase carbon sequestration by the forest fauna to mitigate the adverse effects of climate change.
- D. To turn the irregular forest into normal forest with all age gradation, to provide forest produce at sustained basis and make logging planning easier.
- E. To provide employment opportunities to the rural people living near these forests.
- F. To encourage people's participation, especially with involvement of women and weaker sections wherever possible in forest management as per Natural Forest Policy, 1988.

Chapter-4

Evaluation Scope and Objectives

Evaluation Scope:

All projects taken up under CAMPA related to afforestation, soil and moisture conservation, habitat improvement and the like need to be evaluated This evaluation was mainly focused on ascertaining the survival rate of planted seedlings in the plantations. Coverage of all other works was also taken up. As a result, evaluating the afforestation models under CAMPA needs to account for the diverse plantation models taken up in the different Eco regions of the country/state having a wide gradient of local site conditions.

Objectives:

- Whether the diversion of forest land for non-forest was permitted as per extant laws and all condition in this regard were complied with;
- Whether measures taken for conservation, afforestation and preservation of forest lands consequent to diversion of portions of these lands for non-forest use were as per provisos of extant legislation, rules and Supreme Court judgment in this regards;
- Whether the collection, utilization, monitoring, accounting and the arrangement for safeguarding of compensatory afforestation funds was in compliance with applicable legislation, rules and Supreme Court judgments permitting diversion of forest land for nonforest purposes;
- Whether proper financial procedures had been followed in investing funds.

Chapter- 5

Evaluation Report

The evaluation work was conducted by team of **Environment Research, Monitoring & Conservation Society** under the guidance of our expert **Mr Deo Prakash**. The evaluation aimed to examine the entire work done under the CAMPA project in the year of 2017-18 in Sonipat division.

The evaluation took place in Sonipat district in the month of **March,2019** the team reviewed all the work implemented under the CAMPA project. We could monitor plantation and other work done in the year of 2017-18. The concern officers and staff were with us to show us the every site wherever the CAPMA work was being done. Also we discussed with various forest officials related to CAMPA were held throughout the field visits.

Monitoring Evaluation

As the evaluator we had the opportunity to meet and interact with a good number of different groups and individual and officials. *Wing: - Territorial* Division *Forest Officer Sonipat*-Shri. Rajesh Vatsa, HFS,DFO, Range Forest Officer Sonipat - Shri Sandeep mor,Range Forest Officer Guhana- Shri Jaitender khokhar, Range Forest Officer Rai- Shri Ashok Kumar.

We discussed with all of them regarding monitoring evaluation in the entire division. We could monitor plantation and other work done in the year of 2017-18.

We monitored and evaluated various wings which are Range Guhana, Rai and Sonipat in Sonipat Division.

. During our evaluation we could discuss regarding monitoring with various officer from different wings they are.

We could monitor plantation, planted in the year 2017-18 are as below.

a) We could reach out to every site wherever the CAMPA project work was done.

- b) The range officer, forester and forest guard accompanied us during the evaluation.
- c) The work done under the CAMPA project found satisfactory.
- d) Also we have enclosed the photographs of various sites visited.

Overall we found that the CAMPA work done under Sonipat was satisfactory.

Key approach of the CAMPA project is to:-

- a) Raise awareness among the participants.
- b) Increase the participants of SC/ST, women, backward community and farmers.
- c) Capacity Building for all the project participants and beneficiary.

Chapter- 5

Data Analysis

Inventory of the plantations:

The plantation carried out during 2017-18 by the Territorial Division Sonipat, C.F. Central is as follows:

WING: Territorial

Туре	Hec	tare		RKM	Plantation	Total no. of	
	Targets	Achieve	Targets	Achievements	Target /	plants alive	
		ments			Achieved		
CA –TP	50	0	200	200	50000	39702	
NPV -TP			25	25	6250	4996	
Beautifica							
tion			10	0			
City							
Forestry					9610	8841	
Total	50	0	235	225	65860	53539	

YEAR: 2017-18

Note:- Financial Target Achievement details are in Annexure A

Findings and Conclusions

- 1. Plantation was found in less in numbers than as budgeted.
- 2. Plantation journal was found prepared and satisfactory.
- 3. Maintenance of plantation was satisfactory and up to mark.

TERRITORIAL PLANTATION

- 1. It was found that Stray animals causes harm the plantation.
- 2. Farmers have practice of destroying the roots of crop by fire.
- 3. Farmers have practice of destroy the plantation at the boarder of the field.

4. Lack of rain, inappropriate land causes loss in plant survival.

Suggestion for improvement and recommendations:

In order to improve the performance of the plantation the following suggestions have been made:-

- 1. There should be protection from grazing and browsing of animals along road side and canal sides.
- 2. Cultural operations should be done timely and properly.
- 3. To control the fire timely intervention should be made annually
- 4. A proper study of Air pollution Tolerance Index (APTI) must be done to ensure the best suitable species in tackling air pollution before plantation.
- 5. Integrated and holistic approach is necessary in better sustainability of the plantations
- 6. Checking the invasive species in more scientific manner will help.

Technological Points:

- 1. Seed research must be promoted to yield the better cultivar of plantation which are drought and infestation resistant.
- 2. Attention should be paid for water harvesting and Drip water harvesting and moisture conservation as most of the plantations have been done in moisture deficit conditions.
- 3. Beating up should be done with original species.
- 4. Remote Sensing must be bought into use to check vegetation cover regularly.
- 5. A robust monitoring system should be developed with well connected Information system and sensor based mechanism.

Administrative Points:

- 1. There should be timely release of funds.
- 2. The target of plantation should be given in advance to field level officers

- 3. Plantations raised should be maintained for more than three years.
- 4. Villagers should be provided incentives for maintenance of the plantations.
- 5. Illegal grazing in protected areas and reserve forests must be penalized strictly.



Division- Sonipat
Wing- Territorial
Year- 2017-2018
Range- Sonipat
Scheme- CAMPA
Name of the component- City Forest Murthal
Name of the site- Murthal Sonipat
Target- 114 acre of land



Division- Sonipat Wing- Territorial Year- 2017-2018 Range- Sonipat Scheme- CAMPA Name of the component- City Forest Murthal Name of the site- Murthal Sonipat



Division- Sonipat Wing- Territorial Year- 2017-2018 Range- Rai Scheme- CAMPA Name of the component- CA-TP Name of the site- Jattola Minor Target- 20 RKM



Division- Sonipat Wing- Territorial Year- 2017-2018 Range- Rai Scheme- CAMPA Name of the component- CA-TP Name of the site- Jattola Minor



Division- Sonipat Wing- Territorial Year- 2017-2018 Range- Gohana Scheme- CAMPA Name of the component- CA- TP Name of the site- Ishapur Kheri Drain Target- 15 RKM



Division- Sonipat Wing- Territorial Year- 2017-2018 Range- Gohana Scheme- CAMPA Name of the component- CA- TP Name of the site- Majra Minor Target- 3 RKM



Division- Sonipat Wing- Territorial Year- 2017-2018 Range- Sonipat Scheme- CAMPA Name of the component- CA- TP Name of the site- Tajpur- Jainpur Tikola Road Target- 2 RKM



Division- Sonipat Wing- Territorial Year- 2017-2018 Range- Sonipat Scheme- CAMPA Name of the component- CA – TP Name of the site- Kami Road 0-6 L&R Target- 4 RKM



Division- Sonipat Wing- Territorial Year- 2017-2018 Range- Sonipat Scheme- CAMPA Name of the component- NPV- TP Name of the site- Bhatgaon- Barwasni Road Target- 5 RKM



Division- Sonipat

Wing- Territorial

Year- 2017-2018

Range- Sonipat

Scheme- CAMPA

Name of the component- CA- TP

Name of the site- Shahpur- Taga -Ghasoli Road

Target- 2 RKM

											est Divisio											
Sr. No.	Type of land	Scheme/	Name of	Name of Site	Khasra No.	Plantation	Target .	Allotted	eration 2016- No. of Plants	17 for C Targe	ompensato	ry Affor Spacing	Name &	Total No.	Total no. of	Success %	Height	(Ft.)	Girth ((cm.)	GPS	Reading
	(Forest/ Non Forest land)	Component CA-TP	Range/ Block/	Moi to Kahnee	RD/Km	Month 08.	Ha	RKM	1500	1	Ha RKM	(M) 4x4	No. of Species Bakain	of Plants Planted 400	alive Plants 321	80%	15	0	22	13	29°03'32.53	76°70'23.92
1	Forest land	CA-IP	Gohana Moi Moi	Not to Kannee Road	-	09/2017	0	0	1500	0	6	434	Dakain	400	521	80%	15	8	22	15	29.03.32.33	16-10 23.92
													C.Gulca Arjun	200 500	158 390	79% 78%	8	6 4.5	10	8		
													Shisham Siras	250	200	80%	10	6	16	10		
			Gohana	W1 11 1 R 1					10.00			4x4	TOTAL	1500	1185	79% 84%				1	2000/000 01	B-08-000 AB
2	Forest land		Gohana Moi Moi	Kharkhoda Road	-	08, 09/2017	0	5	1250	0	5	4x4	Kachnar	100	84	84%	11	4	10	5	29°06'99.81	76°74'00.27
			MO										Siras	200	158	79%	10	3.5	12	3		
													Amalthas Neem	100 250	205	77% 82%	6	4	16 10	7.5		
													Bakain Arjun	300 300	243	82% 81%	15 11	8	19 12	9		
3	Forest land		Gohana	Kharkhoda Road	-	08,	0	5	1250	0	5	4x4	TOTAL Arjun	1250 300	1013 255	81% 85%	9	5	8	6	29°03'36.65	76°77'65.92
			Moi Moi			09/2017															-	
													Bakain Shisham	300 200	160	77% 80%	12	6	15	8		
													Papri Jamun	200 250	164 189	82% 77%	15 15	9	22 22	11		
4	Forest land		Gohana	Drain No. 4	-	08,	0	10	2500	0	10	4x4	TOTAL Arjun	1250 850	1000 648	80% 76%	8.5	6	12	10	29'16'41.34	76*77'34.3
			Moi Lath			09/2017															-	
													Bakain Shisham	750 450	573 360	76% 80%	9.5 10	4	11	8		
													Papri Jamun	450		82%	8	3.5	10	6		
	Forest land		Gohana	Ramgarh Minor		08,	0	12	3000	~	12	4x4	TOTAL	2500 750	1950	78%	,	,	0	6.5	29'17'59.67	76"81'85.3
5	rorest land		Gohana Gohana Khanpur	Rangarh Minor	-	08, 09/2017	0	12		0	12	4x4	Arjun	/50	576	1 1%	,	5	9	6.5	29 17 59.67	/0 81/85.3
			snanpur										Papri Bakain	850 1000	636 860	75% 86%	9	5	10	7		
_												_	KAchnar	400	328	82%	11	5		5		
6	Forest land		Gohana	Chetera Jagsi Road	-	08,	0	4	1000	0	4	4x4	TOTAL C.Gulca	3000 250	2400	80% 79%	9	6	12	10	29°23'39.04	76°40'36.
			Bichpari Simanka	-		09/2017												_				
				-									Arjun Siras	250 250	184	82% 74%	9 12	6	9.5 8	7 5.7		
													Bakain TOTAL	250 1000	203	81% 79%	12	7	10	8.5		
7	Forest land		Gohana Kathura	Ahulana Minor	-	08, 09/2017	0	20	5000	0	20	4x4	Arjun	2000		74%	8	5.2	10	6	29'09'53.83	76°65'38.6
			Ahulana			0,72017							Bakain	2500	1920	77%	5	3.5	7	4		
													P.Papri	500	395	79%	6	4	3	2.5		
8	Forest land		Gohana Moi	Majra Minor	-	08, 09/2017	0	3	750	0	3	4x4	TOTAL Arjun	5000 200	3800 168	76% 84%	8.5	3	12	10	29'11'04.59	76*75'35.8
			Lath			09/2017							Bakain	350	270	77%	15	6	22	0		
													Shisham	100	79	79%	7.5	5	7	11		
	_												Papri TOTAL	100 750	83 600	83% 80%	11	4	15	1		
9	Forest land	CA-TP	Gohana Bichpari	Ishapur Kheri Drain	-	08, 09/2017	0	15	3750	0	15	4x4	Arjun	1000	850	85%	6	4.5	5	4.5	29'22'91.77	76°61'57.01
			Ishapurkhe ri												101							
													Neem Papri	550 750	608	79% 81%	8	4	5	3 4.5		
													Bkain Siras	1000 450	347	80% 77%	9 12	7		9 7.5		
10	Forest land	CA-TP	Gohana	Butana Branch,		08,	0	10	2500	0	10	4x4	TOTAL Arjun	3750 650	3038 499	81% 77%	s	5	6	5.5	29'18'93.63	76*52'69.1
			Kathura Kathura	BSB		09/2017															-	
													Papri	750	550	73%	9	6	6	4.5		
													Bakain Neem	700 400	581	83% 80%	12	9	9	7		
11	Forest land	CA-TP	Sonipat	Guhna Minor	RD Gohana-	08.	0	7	1750	0	7	4x4	TOTAL	2500 80		78% 84%	6	4.5	4	2.7	29.041329	76.84623
.1	. orest faild	CAM	Dubheta Road	Guina Millor	Sonipat road to tail L&R	09/2017	0	,	1730	0	,	444	weein		07	0478	0	4.3		2.7	27.041323	70.8402.
													J/Jamoya Arjun	230 220		77% 82%	8	5		3.5 4.6		
									I				Siris Papri	230	186	81%	11		7	4.0 5 3.5		
													Bakain Dal Moth	200 200 240	166	83%	8 10 12	7	5	4.5		
													Shisham	350	277	79%	12 8.5	7	7	5.5		
12	Forest land	CA-TP	Sonipat	Datauli-Bega Road	KM 5-7 L&R	08,	0	2	500	0	2	4x4	TOTAL P.Papri	1750 120		80% 77%	9	5.8	10	5	29°09'24.86"	77°05'23.2
			Ganaur Shahpur			09/2017																
													Neem Dal Moth	150 50	38	80% 76%	6 10	4.5 7	9	4.5 8		
													Bakain Guller	150 30	118	79% 75%	8 14	6	10 14	6 10		
													TOTAL	500		78%		,		10		
13	Forest land	CA-TP	Sonipat Ganaur	Ghasoli-Pipli Khera via	Km 0-5 L&R	08, 09/2017	0	5	1250	0	5	4x4	Bakain	300	252	84%	6.8	5	6	3	29°07'29.80"	77°06'29.8
	┝───┤		Shahpur	Umedgarh road									Lasauda	200	142	71%	4.6	3	<	4		
													Guller Dal Moth	200 150 160	119	79%	4.0 5 14	3	4	3		
													J/Jamoya	100	77	77%	7	5	6	3		
													Arjun Neem	100 140	115	84% 82%	5 6.5	4	5	3.5 3.5		
													P.Papri TOTAL	100 1250	1000	83% 80%	10	7.5		3		
				01.1 00	KM 2-5 L&R	08,	0	2	500	0	2	4x4	Bakain	100		79%	12	8	10	7.5	29°08'05.36"	77°04'28.7
14	Forest land	CA-TP	Sonipat Ganaur	Shahpur-Taga- Ghasoli Road		09/2017																
14	Forest land	CA-TP	Sonipat Ganaur Shahpur	Shahpur-Taga- Ghasoli Road		09/2017							Lasauda	80		77%	8	5	6	4.5		
14	Forest land	CA-TP	Ganaur	Shahpur-Taga- Ghasoli Road		09/2017							Dal Moth	80	60	77% 75% 79%	8 13 7	5	6 9 4.5	4.5		
14	Forest land	CA-TP	Ganaur	Shahpur-1aga Ghasoli Road		09/2017							Dal Moth Guller Neem	80 50 50	60 40 41	75% 79% 82%	13 7 9	5 7 5 4	9	4.5 5 3 3.5 4		
14	Forest land	CA-TP	Ganaur	Shahpur-I aga- Ghasoli Road		09/2017							Dal Moth Guller	80 50	60 40 41 34 39	75% 79%	13	5 7 5 4 6 8	9	5		

Image Ima Image Image	15	Forest land	CA-TP		Ganaur Minor	-	08,	0	3	750	0	3	4x4 P.	Papri	400 30	9 77%	12	6	5 8	4	29°13'05.54"	76°56'32.65"
				Ganaur Atail			09/2017															
													B	Moth	50 3	9 77%	11	7		1		
I Note <														Siris iuller	100 8 100 7						i.	
	16	Forest land	CA-TP	Sonipat	Ganaur-Shahpur	KM 0-1 L&R	08,	0	1	250	0	1	4x4 P.	TAL ' Papri	750 58 100 8		9	7	5	4.5	29°08'28.25"	76°56'33.54"
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Image Image <													В	akain r	50 4	0 80%	12	5	5 9	5		
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	18	Forest land	CA-TP	Sonipat	Sonipat By Pass Phase-II	KM 0-2 L/side		0	2	500	0	2	4x4 B	akain	200 17	2 86%	10	6	5 11	5	29°02'02.30"	77°00'16.00"
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>> Part of part																	15	9	9	7.5		
I I	20	Forest land	CA-TP		Devroo Aproach Road	Km 0-3 L&R		0	2	500	0	2		akain	100 8		10	6	5 9		29°01'37.57"	77°02'34.36"
Image: Sector in the sector in the	L													Siris	100 7	9 79%	9	4	8	4		
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22 Poot al CAP Same Balance of Particip Particip													Chal	rosia			6	5	5 9	4	-	
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Image Image <th< td=""><td>24</td><td>Forest land</td><td>CA-TP</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>08,</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>500</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td></td><td>akain 2</td><td></td><td></td><td>12</td><td>7</td><td>9</td><td>8.4</td><td>29°03'07.02"</td><td>77*07'06.59"</td></th<>	24	Forest land	CA-TP				08,	0	2	500	0	2		akain 2			12	7	9	8.4	29°03'07.02"	77*07'06.59"
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Image Number	25	Forest land	CA-TP	Sonipat	Mahendipur-	KM 0-2 L&R	08,	0	2	500	0	2		TAL	500 39	0 78%	8	5			29°02'25.07"	77*07'15.78"
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26 Forest Ind CA-TP Songar Murtual Table Road 08, 09.2017 0 2 500 0 2 4.4 Balain 100 85 855 9 55 10 77 270324.54 770720.44* 1													(Guller	50 3	8 75%						
interplant interplant <td>26</td> <td>Forest land</td> <td>CA-TP</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>KM 0-3 L&R</td> <td>08,</td> <td>0</td> <td>2</td> <td>500</td> <td>0</td> <td>2</td> <td>4x4 B</td> <td>TAL :</td> <td>500 40 100 8</td> <td>0 80% 5 85%</td> <td>9</td> <td>5</td> <td>10</td> <td>1</td> <td>29°03'24.54"</td> <td>77*07*20.44*</td>	26	Forest land	CA-TP			KM 0-3 L&R	08,	0	2	500	0	2	4x4 B	TAL :	500 40 100 8	0 80% 5 85%	9	5	10	1	29°03'24.54"	77*07*20.44*
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1 1	27	Forest land	CA-TP	Bhatgaon	Bhatgaon- Barwasni Road	-		0	2	500	0	2	4x4 P.	Papri	150 12	o 84%	9	5.8	13	8	28"59'35.50"	76*54'47.54"
Image: state of the state o	<u> </u>			Bhatgaon																		
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Bhatgaon Road 09/2017	20	Forest land	CA-TP	Sopiner	Farmana-Jacrono		08	0	2	\$00	0	-	то	TAL	500 41	0 82%					28 987027	76 877000
	28	- or est faild	CAMP	Bhatgaon	Road	-		J	2		0	2	D			00%	10		12	ĺ '	23.701027	10.027008
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													Jamoya Arjun	250	193	77% 82%	11 8.5	5	12	2 :	8	
													Dal Moth	50	42	84%	12	8	17	1	>	
													Pars Pipal	50	40	79%	9	5.5	12	2 .	7	
											s		TOTAL	500	395	79%						
29	Forest land	CA-TP	Sonipat Dubheta	BSB	RD 0-25 L/side	08, 09/2017	0	5	1250	0	5	4x4	Neem	350	276	79%	7.5	5	e	5 3.:	29.164908	76.90232
			Khubru			0,72017																
													P.Papri	400	320 125	80% 83%	8	6		5	3	
													Arjun Siris	150		79%	12	4		3	5	
													Bakain	200	160	80%	13	7		5 4.:	5	
30	Forest land	CA-TP	Sonipat	Ganaur-Shahpur	RD 10-16	08,	0	6	1500	0	6	4x4	TOTAL Dal Moth	1250 250		80% 77%	12	7			7 29°10'12.02"	76°53'27.6
50	Porest land	CA-IF	Dubheta	Canaur-Snanpur Road	KD 10-18 L&R	09/2017	0	0	1500	0	0	434	Dai Moth	250	192	11%	12	/	c c		29 10 12.02	10.33.21.0
			Khubru										N	100		84%						
													Neem P.Papri	700		84%	5	3	6	5 4.:	1	
													Guller	50	38	75%	6	4		3.	3	
													Lasauda	50		79%	8	6		5 1 3.:	3	
													Arjun Siris	200		80% 80%	12	4	4	3		
													Bkain	100	80	80%	11	7	7	1 :	5	
31	Forest land	CA-TP	Sonipat	D-B-D	RD 133 to 140	08	0	,	1250	0	,	4x4	TOTAL Neem	1500 400	1170 328	78% 82%	0	5		5 4.:	5 29.185318	76.9158
51	rorest land	CAM	Dubheta	Denn Branch	R/Side	09/2017	0	,	1250	0	,	4.54	iveein	400	328	0279	0	5		,	29.105510	70.9158
			Khubru										P.Papri	250	210	84%	8.3	4		3.7		
													P.Papri Arjun	150		84%	8.5	4		5	3	
													Bakain	150	126	84%	11	6	10)	5	
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	1												Dal Moth TOTAL	150 1250			9.6	6	7	1 :	2	
32	Forest land	CA-TP	Rai	Jattola Minor	-	09/2017	0	20	5000	0	20	4x4		1230	1023	0.278	10	8	9		28°53'56.20"	76°55'48.9
			Kharkhoda Jharoth		1															1		
			molii										Bakain Simbal	500 400	420	84% 87%	7	5.5			5	
													Simbal Jamun	400 500		87%	15	8	14		5	
													J.Jalebi	500	430	86%	7.5	6	8	3 :	5	
													Arjun	1200		84%	9	5.5			5	
	1												Chakrosia Kadam	500 600	430 500	86% 83%	14	8			5	
													shisham	300	252	84%	4	5	3	8	5	
	_	-		-							-		Kachnar	500	430	86%	9	6	8	3	5	-
33	Forest land	CA-TP	Rai	Sisana Minor	RD 35-70	08/2017	n	10	2500	0	10	4x4	TOTAL	5000	4250	85% 84%	0	5.5	11		5 28°55'10.83"	76°51'16.2
	mild	CA-11	Kharkhoda	a come reality			0	.0	2000	0	10		Bakain	600	504	0476	1	5.5		'		
			Sisana										Shisham	500	400	80%		5	3		5	
													Shisham Bad	500		80%	4	1.5		5	2	
													Pipal	20	15	75%	5	2	5.5		3	
						<u> </u>							Pilkhan	300	237	79%	5	4		5	1	
	1												Arjun Mango	150		84% 80%	5	2.5		/	2	
													Jamun	450	362	80%	8	5	11		5	
		-	-										Papri	150	123	82%	9	4.5	10) :	5	
							L						Simbal	300		78%	8.5	4.5	15		5	
34	Forest land	CA-TP	Rai	Mitindu Morkheri	Km 4-9	08/2017	0	4	1000	0	4	4x4	TOTAL	2500	2025	81%	11	7	20		28°52'30.28"	76°52'00.1
			Kharkhoda	road									Bakain									
			Sisana											200		84%						
													Pilkhan Amaltas	200 200		80% 80%	5.8 5.5	3.5			7	
													Jamun	200	170	85%		4.5	6	5	5	
													P.Papri	100	84		7	4				
													Frans TOTAL	100			9	4.5	10) :	, 	
35	Forest land	CA-TP	Rai	Matindu Garhi	-	08/2017	0	3.5	875	0	3.5	4x4	IOIAL	200	168	84%	3	2.5	2	2 :	28°52'16.54"	76°51'57.2
			Kharkhoda Sisana	road																		
													Shisham								20 02 10:04	10 51 512
													Shisham Jamun	200	156	78%	4.5	3	5	3.:		10 01 012
													Jamun Arjun	200	165	83%	4.5	3	3	5 3.		10 01 01 2
													Jamun Arjun Siras	200 275	165	83% 80%	4.5 5 5	3 7 3	3	5 3. 8		10 31 31 2
36	Forest land	CA-TP		Sisana Bakheta		08/2017	0	2.5	625	0	2.5	4x4	Jamun Arjun	200 275 875	165 220 709	83% 80% 81%	4.5 5 5	3 7 3 7 7 7 7	3	1	5	
36	Forest land	CA-TP	Rai Kharkhoda	Sisana Bakheta road		08/2017	0	2.5	625	0	2.5	4x4	Jamun Arjun Siras	200 275	165 220 709	83% 80%	4.5 5 5	3 7 3 7	3 3 4 3	1		
36	Forest land	CA-TP	Rai			08/2017	0	2.5	625	0	2.5	4x4	Jamun Arjun Siras TOTAL Bahera	200 275 875 100	165 220 709 83	83% 80% 81%	4.5 5 5 4	3 7 3 7 2.5	3	1	5 3 3 2 28°54'48.44"	
36	Forest land	CA-TP	Rai Kharkhoda			08/2017	0	2.5	625	0	2.5	4x4	Jamun Arjun Siras TOTAL Bahera Amaltash Kachnar	200 275 875 100 100 100	165 220 709 83 85 85 83	83% 80% 81% 83% 85% 85%	4.5 5 5 5	7 3 7 2.5 7	3 4 3 3 2 3 3	00 ···································	5 3 3 2 28°54'48.44"	
36	Forest land	CA-TP	Rai Kharkhoda			08/2017	0	2.5	625	0	2.5	4x4	Jamun Arjun Siras TOTAL Bahera Amaltash Kachnar Chakrosia	200 275 875 100 100 100 200	165 220 709 83 85 85 83 160	83% 80% 81% 83% 85% 85% 83% 80%	4.5 5 5 4 5 3	7 3 7 2.5 7 2.5	3 4 3 2 2 3 6	8 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	5 3 3 2 28°54'48.44"	
36	Forest land	CA-TP	Rai Kharkhoda			08/2017	0	2.5	625	0	2.5	4x4	Jamun Arjun Siras TOTAL Bahera Amaltash Kachnar Chakrosia Neem	200 275 875 100 100 100 200 50	165 220 709 83 85 85 83 160 42	83% 80% 81% 83% 85% 83% 80% 83%	5 5 4 5 3 8	7 3 7 2.5 7	3 4 3 2 3 3 6 12	8 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	5 3 3 2 28°54'48.44"	
36	Forest land	CA-TP	Rai Kharkhoda Sisana	road			0			0		4x4	Jamun Arjun Siras TOTAL Bahera Amaltash Kachnar Chakrosia	200 275 875 100 100 200 50 50 625	165 220 709 83 85 85 83 160 42 41 494	83% 80% 81% 83% 85% 83% 83% 83% 83% 83% 79%	5 5 4 5 3 8 4.5	7 3 7 2.5 7 2.5 5	3 4 3 2 3 3 6 12	8 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	5 3 3 2 28°54'48.44"	
36			Rai Kharkhoda Sisana Total	road		all Plants)	0	200	50000	0	200		Jamun Arjun Siras TOTAL Bahera Amaltash Kachnar Chakrosia Neem Arjun TOTAL	200 275 875 100 100 200 50 50 625 50000	165 220 709 83 85 85 85 85 160 42 41 41 494 39702	83% 80% 81% 83% 85% 83% 83% 83% 83% 82% 79% 79%	5 5 4 3 8 4.5	7 3 7 2.5 7 2.5 5 3	3 4 3 3 6 12 6		5 8 2 2 2 2 2 8 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	76°50'35.9i
36 Sr. No.	Type of land	Scheme/	Rai Kharkhoda Sisana Total Name of Range/	road	forestation (T Khasra No. RD/Km		Target A	200 Allotted			200 t Achieved		Jamun Arjun Siras TOTAL Bahera Amaltash Kachnar Chakrosia Neem Arjun TOTAL Name & No. of	200 275 875 100 100 200 50 50 625 50000 50 625 50000 70tal No. of Plants	165 220 709 83 85 85 85 85 160 42 41 494 494 39702 Total no. of	83% 80% 81% 83% 85% 83% 83% 83% 83% 82% 79% 79%	5 5 4 5 3 8 4.5	7 3 7 2.5 7 2.5 5 3	3 4 3 3 6 12 6	8 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	5 3 3 2 28°54'48.44" 5 3 3 5 5 3 3 6 5 5 3 6 6 9 6 9 6 9 9 6 9 9 6 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	76°50'35.90
36 Sr. No.			Rai Kharkhoda Sisana <u>Total</u> Name of Range/ Block/	road	Khasra No.	all Plants)		200	50000	0 0 Targe Ha.	200	Spacing	Jamun Arjun Siras TOTAL Bahera Amaltash Kachnar Chakrosia Neem Arjun TOTAL	200 275 875 100 100 200 50 50 625 50000 Total No.	165 220 709 83 85 85 85 85 160 42 41 41 494 39702	83% 80% 81% 83% 85% 83% 83% 83% 83% 82% 79% 79%	5 5 4 3 8 4.5	7 3 7 2.5 7 2.5 5 3	3 4 3 3 6 12 6		5 8 2 2 2 2 2 8 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	76°50'35.9i
36	Type of land (Forest/ Non	Scheme/	Rai Kharkhoda Sisana Total Name of Range/	road	Khasra No.	all Plants)	Target A	200 Allotted	50000		200 t Achieved	Spacing	Jamun Arjun Siras TOTAL Bahera Amaltash Kachnar Chakrosia Neem Arjun TOTAL Name & No. of	200 275 875 100 100 200 50 50 625 50000 50 625 50000 70tal No. of Plants	165 220 709 83 85 85 85 85 160 42 41 494 494 39702 Total no. of	83% 80% 81% 83% 85% 83% 83% 83% 83% 82% 79% 79%	5 5 4 3 8 4.5	7 3 7 2.5 7 2.5 5 3	3 4 3 3 6 12 6		5 3 3 2 28°54'48.44" 5 3 3 5 5 3 3 6 5 5 3 6 6 9 6 9 6 9 9 6 9 9 6 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	76°50'35.90
36	Type of land (Forest/Non Forest land)	Scheme/ Component	Rai Kharkhoda Sisana Total Name of Range/ Block/ Beat	road	Khasra No. RD/Km	all Plants) Plantation Month	Target A Ha.	200 Allotted	50000 No. of Plants		200 t Achieved	Spacing (M)	Jamun Arjun Siras TOTAL Bahera Amaltash Kachnar Chakrosia Neem Arjun TOTAL Name & Name	200 275 875 100 100 200 50 50 625 50000 50 625 50000 70tal No. of Planted	165 220 709 83 85 83 160 42 411 494 39702 Total no. of alive Plants	83% 80% 81% 83% 85% 83% 82% 79% 79.40% Success %	5 5 4 3 8 4.5	7 3 7 2.5 7 2.5 5 3	3 4 3 3 6 6 12 6 6 6 6 6	8	5 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	76°50'35.90 Reading Longitude
36 Sr. No.	Type of land (Forest/ Non	Scheme/	Rai Kharkhoda Sisana Total Name of Range/ Block Beat Gohana	road	Khasra No. RD/Km	all Plants) Plantation Month	Target A	200 Allotted	50000		200 t Achieved	Spacing	Jamun Arjun Siras TOTAL Bahera Amaltash Kachnar Chakrosia Neem Arjun TOTAL Name & No. of	200 275 875 100 100 200 50 50 625 50000 50 625 50000 70tal No. of Plants	165 220 709 83 85 85 85 85 160 42 41 494 494 39702 Total no. of	83% 80% 81% 83% 85% 83% 83% 83% 83% 82% 79% 79%	5 5 4 3 8 4.5	7 3 7 2.5 7 2.5 5 3	3 4 3 3 6 12 6	8	5 3 3 2 28°54'48.44" 5 3 3 5 5 3 3 6 5 5 3 6 6 9 6 9 6 9 9 6 9 9 6 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	76°50'35.90 Reading Longitude
36 Sr. No.	Type of land (Forest/Non Forest land)	Scheme/ Component	Rai Kharkhoda Sisana Total Name of Range/ Block/ Beat	road	Khasra No. RD/Km	all Plants) Plantation Month	Target A Ha.	200 Allotted	50000 No. of Plants		200 t Achieved	Spacing (M)	Jamun Arjun Siras TOTAL Bahera Amaltash Kachnar Chakrosia Neem Arjun TOTAL Name & No. of Name Arjun	200 275 875 100 100 200 50 50 625 50000 Total No. of Planted 450	165 220 7099 833 160 422 41 41 494 494 494 39702 Total no. of alive Plants 365	83% 80% 81% 83% 83% 83% 83% 83% 83% 82% 79% 79.40% Success % 81%	5 5 5 4 4 5 3 3 8 4.5 Height 7	7 3 7 2.5 7 2.5 5 3 (Ft.)	3 4 2 3 6 12 12 6 6 6 6 10 10 10	8	5 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	76°50'35.90 Reading Longitude
36 Sr. No.	Type of land (Forest/Non Forest land)	Scheme/ Component	Rai Kharkhoda Sisana Total Name of Range/ Block/ Beat Gohana Bichpari	road	Khasra No. RD/Km	all Plants) Plantation Month	Target A Ha.	200 Allotted	50000 No. of Plants		200 t Achieved	Spacing (M)	Jamun Arjun Siras TOTAL Bahera Amaltash Kachnar Chakrosia Neem Arjun TOTAL Name & Name Arjun Arjun	200 275 875 100 100 200 50 50000 Total No. of Plants Planted 450 350	165 220 7099 83 1600 42 41 39702 Total no. of alive Plants 365	83% 80% 81% 83% 83% 83% 83% 83% 83% 83% 83% 83% 79% 0% 82% 81% 81%	5 5 5 4 4 5 3 8 4.5 7 7 7 7 5.5	7 3 7 2.5 5 3 (Ft.) 5 4	3 4 3 3 6 12 6 12 6 6 6 6 6 7 0 7	8	5 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	76°50'35.90 Reading Longitude
36 Sr. No.	Type of land (Forest/Non Forest land)	Scheme/ Component	Rai Kharkhoda Sisana Total Name of Range/ Block/ Beat Gohana Bichpari	road	Khasra No. RD/Km	all Plants) Plantation Month	Target A Ha.	200 Allotted	50000 No. of Plants		200 t Achieved	Spacing (M)	Jamun Arjun Siras TOTAL Bahera Amaltash Kachnar Chakrosia Neem Arjun TOTAL Name & No. of Name Arjun	200 275 875 100 100 200 50 50 50 625 50000 50 625 50000 70tal No. of Plants Planted 450 3500 500	165 220 709 83 85 85 83 160 42 41 494 39702 Total no. of alive Plants 365 365 287 420	83% 80% 81% 83% 83% 83% 83% 83% 83% 82% 79% 79.40% Success % 81%	5 5 3 4 5 3 3 8 4.5 Height 7 7 5.5	7 3 7 2.5 7 2.5 5 3 (Ft.)	3 4 3 3 6 12 6 12 6 6 6 6 6 7 0 7	8	5 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	76°50'35.90 Reading Longitude
36 Sr. No.	Type of land (Forest/Non Forest land)	Scheme/ Component NPV-TP	Rai Kharkhoda Sisana Total Name of Range/ Block/ Beat Gohana Bichpari	Compensatory A Name of Site	Khasra No. RD/Km	all Plants) Plantation Month	Target A Ha.	200 Allotted	50000 No. of Plants		200 t Achieved	Spacing (M)	Jamun Arijun Siras TOTAL Bahera Amaltash Kachnar Chakrosia Neem Arijun TOTAL Name & Name Arjun Name	200 275 875 100 100 200 50 50000 Total No. of Plants Planted 450 350	165 220 7099 83 160 42 41 41 494 494 494 494 494 494 494 39702 7041 Pto 0 alive Plants 365 2877 420	83% 80% 81% 83% 83% 83% 83% 83% 83% 80% 83% 80% 84% 84%	5 5 5 4 4 5 3 8 4.5 7 7 7 7 5.5	7 3 7 2.5 5 3 (Ft.) 5 4	3 4 3 3 6 12 6 12 6 6 6 6 6 7 0 7	8	5 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	76*50735.90 : Reading Longitude 76*58708.73
36 Sr. No.	Type of land (Forest/Non Forest land)	Scheme/ Component	Rai Kharkhoda Sisana Total Name of Range/ Bloge/ Beat Gohana Bichpari Bichpari	road	Khasra No. RD/Km	all Plants) Plantation Month 09/2017	Target A Ha.	200 Allotted	50000 No. of Plants		200 t Achieved	Spacing (M)	Jamun Arjun Siras TOTAL Bahera Amaltash Kachnar Chakrosia Neem Arjun TOTAL No. of Name Arjun Mame Arjun Siras	200 275 875 100 100 200 50 500 5000 Total No, of Plants Planted 450 350 5000 200	165 220 709 83 85 85 833 160 42 41 949 97 701 701 160 160 160 160 160 160 160 160 160 1	83% 80% 81% 83% 83% 83% 83% 83% 82% 52% 52% 52% 52% 52% 52% 52% 52% 52% 5	5 5 3 4 5 3 3 8 4.5 Height 7 7 5.5	7 3 7 2.5 5 3 (Ft.) 5 4	3 4 3 3 6 12 6 12 6 6 6 6 6 7 0 7	s	5 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	76*50735.90 : Reading Longitude 76*58708.73
36 Sr. No.	Type of land (Forest/Non Forest land)	Scheme/ Component NPV-TP	Rai Kharkhoda Sisana Total Name of Range/ Block/ Block/ Block/ Block/ Block/ Bloch/ Bl	Compensatory A Name of Site	Khasra No. RD/Km	all Plants) Plantation Month 09/2017	Ha. 0	200 Allotted	50000 No. of Plants 1500		200 t Achieved RKM 6	Spacing (M) 4x4	Jamun Arjun Siras TOTAL Bahera Amaltash Kachnar Chakrosia Neem Arjun TOTAL Name & No. of Name Arjun Arjun Meem Bakain Siras	200 215 875 100 100 200 50 625 50000 50 625 50000 70tal No. of Plants Planted 450 350 500 2000 21500	165 220 709 83 85 85 833 160 42 41 949 97 701 701 160 160 160 160 160 160 160 160 160 1	83% 80% 81% 83% 83% 83% 83% 83% 83% 83% 83% 83% 84% 81% 81% 82% 82% 82%	5 5 3 4 5 3 3 8 4.5 Height 7 7 5.5	7 3 7 2.5 7 2.5 3 3 (Ft.) 5 4 8 7	33 4 3 6 6 12 12 6 6 6 10 10 10 10 10 7 7 8 8	s	5 5 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	76°50'35.94 : Reading Longitude 76°58'08.71
36 Sr. No.	Type of land (Forest/Non Forest land)	Scheme/ Component NPV-TP	Rai Kharkhoda Sisana Total Name of Range/ Block/ Beat Gohana Bichpari	road	Khasra No. RD/Km	all Plants) Plantation Month 09/2017	Ha. 0	200 Allotted	50000 No. of Plants 1500		200 t Achieved RKM 6	Spacing (M) 4x4	Jamun Arjun Siras TOTAL Bahera Chakroia Amulash Kachur TOTAL Name & No. of Name Arjun Name & Arjun Satur Siras TOTAL Jamun	200 275 875 100 100 200 50 5000 625 50000 Total No. of Planted 450 350 350 350 350 350 350	165 220 709 83 85 85 83 160 422 41 39702 704 10,0 174 10,0 10,0 10,0 10,0 10,0 10,0	83% 80% 81% 83% 83% 83% 83% 83% 83% 83% 83% 83% 83	5 5 4 5 3 3 8 4.5 Height 7 7 5.5 11 11 10 0 8	7 7 3 3 7 7 7 7 3 3 7 7 7 7 5 5 7 7 7 7	3 3 3 3 6 12 6 6 12 6 6 11 6 11 7 7 5 8 8 8 10	8	5 5 2 25*5448.44* 5 5 5 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	76°50'35.94 : Reading Longitude 76°58'08.71
36 Sr. No.	Type of land (Forest/Non Forest land)	Scheme/ Component NPV-TP	Rai Kharkhoda Sisana Total Name of Range/ Block/ Beat Gohana Bichpari	road	Khasra No. RD/Km	all Plants) Plantation Month 09/2017	Ha. 0	200 Allotted	50000 No. of Plants 1500		200 t Achieved RKM 6	Spacing (M) 4x4	Anyon Arjun Siras TOTAL Bahera Amalauh Kachnar Chukrois Kachnar Arjun TOTAL Name & Neem Arjun No, of Name Arjun Koem Bakain Siras Siras Siras Siras	2000 2015 875 100 2000 2000 2000 2000 500 500 6225 50000 7 Total No. 6225 50000 7 Total No. 6425 50000 7 Total No. 7 State 3500 3500 3500 3500 3500 3500 3500 350	165 2200 709 83 85 83 1600 42 41 494 39702 Total no. of alive Plants 365 287 422 158 1230 268 2700	83% 80% 81% 83% 83% 83% 83% 83% 83% 79.40% Success % 81% 81% 82% 79% 82% 77%	5 5 5 4 5 3 3 8 4 5 5 7 8 4 5 5 7 7 7 7 7 7 5.5 5 11 11 10 8 8 6 6	7733 772557772555 533 (Ft.) 6 6 4	3 4 3 6 122 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 10 10 10 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 10 10 10 7 7 7 7	s	228°54'48.44" 228°54'48.44" 238°54'48.44" 2 3 3 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	76°50'35.9 : Reading Longitude 76°58'08.7
36 Sr. No.	Type of land (Forest/Non Forest land)	Scheme/ Component NPV-TP	Rai Kharkhoda Sisana Total Name of Range/ Block/ Beat Gohana Bichpari	road	Khasra No. RD/Km	all Plants) Plantation Month 09/2017	Ha. 0	200 Allotted	50000 No. of Plants 1500		200 t Achieved RKM 6	Spacing (M) 4x4	Jamun Arjun Siras TOTAL Bahera Chakroia Amulash Kachur TOTAL Name & No. of Name Arjun Name & Arjun Satur Siras TOTAL Jamun	200 275 875 100 100 200 50 5000 625 50000 Total No. of Planted 450 350 350 350 350 350 350	165 2200 200 709 83 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85	83% 80% 81% 83% 83% 83% 82% 79.40% 82% 81% 81% 81% 82% 77% 84%	5 5 5 4 5 3 3 8 4 5 5 7 8 4 5 5 7 7 7 7 7 7 5.5 5 11 11 10 8 8 6 6	7 7 3 3 7 7 7 7 3 3 7 7 7 7 5 5 7 7 7 7	3 4 3 6 122 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 10 10 10 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 10 10 10 7 7 7 7	8	228°54'48.44" 228°54'48.44" 238°54'48.44" 2 3 3 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	76°50'35.9 : Reading Longitude 76°58'08.7
	Type of land (Forest/Non Forest land)	Scheme/ Component NPV-TP	Rail Kharkhoda Sisana Total Name of Range/ Beat Golunna Bichpari Bichpari Bichpari Schupari Schupari Schupari	road	Khasra No. RD/Km	all Plants) Plantation Month 09/2017 08, 09/2017 08, 09/2017	Ha. 0	200 Allotted	50000 No. of Plants 1500		200 t Achieved RKM 6	Spacing (M) 4x4	Jamum Arijun Surasa TOTAL Bahera Chakrosia Amallash <u>Kachura</u> Chakrosia Neem Arijun Neem Arijun Name & Noem Bakaian Siras Siras Siras Jamoya	200002 275 8757 100 100 200 200 200 55 50000 55 50000 704 No. 455 704 No. 3500 3500 3500 3500 3500 3500 3500 350	165 2200 2709 83 85 85 83 85 85 83 160 42 41 494 94 94 94 94 94 94 16 17 01 8 10 16 1 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	83% 80% 81% 83% 83% 83% 82% 79.40% 82% 81% 81% 81% 82% 77% 84%	5 5 5 4 5 3 3 8 4 5 5 7 8 4 5 5 7 7 7 7 7 7 5.5 5 11 11 10 8 8 6 6	7733 772557772555 533 (Ft.) 6 6 4	3 4 3 3 6 6 6 6 6 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12		228°54'48.44" 228°54'48.44" 238°54'48.44" 2 3 3 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	76*5035.9 Reading Longitude 76*5808.7 76*5522.9
	Type of land (Forest Non Forest land) Forest land	Scheme/ Component NPV-TP	Rai Kharkhoda Sisana Total Name of Blacky Blacky Blacky Blachpari Blachpari Blachpari Blachpari Shaparthe ri Sonipat	road	Khasra No. RD/Km	all Plants) Plantation Month 09/2017 08, 09/2017	Ha. 0	200 Allotted	50000 No. of Plants 1500		200 t Achieved RKM 6	Spacing (M)	Jamun Arijun Siras TOTAL Bahera Anullash Kachma Arijun TOTAL Name & Arijun Bakain Siras Siras TOTAL Jamun Bakain	200002 2755 87575 100 100 100 100 100 50 500 500 500 500	165 2200 2709 83 85 85 83 85 85 83 160 42 41 494 94 94 94 94 94 94 16 17 01 8 10 16 1 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	83% 80% 81% 83% 83% 83% 83% 83% 79% 77.40% 82% 82% 81% 82% 77% 82% 77% 82% 77%	5 5 5 4 5 3 3 8 4 5 5 7 8 4 5 5 7 7 7 7 7 7 5.5 5 11 11 10 8 8 6 6	7 7 3 3 7 7 7 2.5 5 7 7 7 2.5 5 5 3 3 7 7 2.5 5 5 7 7 7 2.5 5 6 7 7 7 2.5 5 7 7 7 2.5 5 7 7 7 2.5 5 7 7 7 2.5 5 7 7 7 2.5 5 7 7 7 2.5 5 7 7 7 7 2.5 5 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	3 4 3 3 6 6 6 6 6 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12		228°54'48.44" 228°54'48.44" 238°54'48.44" 5 5 6 7 6 7 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	76*5035.9 Reading Longitude 76*5808.7 76*5522.9
	Type of land (Forest Non Forest land) Forest land	Scheme/ Component NPV-TP	Rail Kharkhoda Sisana Total Name of Range/ Beat Golunna Bichpari Bichpari Bichpari Schupari Schupari Schupari	road	Khasra No. RD/Km	all Plants) Plantation Month 09/2017 08, 09/2017 08, 09/2017	Ha. 0	200 Allotted	50000 No. of Plants 1500		200 t Achieved RKM 6	Spacing (M)	Jamun Arjun Sirasi TOTAL Bahera Anultash Kachuru TOTAL Name & Arjun TOTAL Name & Arjun TOTAL Jamoya Jamoya Jamoya Jamoya Jamoya Jamoya Jamoya Jamoya	200003 2075 875 875 100 100 100 500 500 500 500 500 500 62 55 50000 704 80 50000 704 80 50000 704 80 50000 705 80 500 500 500 500 500 500 500 500 50	165554 2202020 2000 83 83 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 9 0 00 97 97 97 90 97 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90	33% 3 30% 30% 30% 30% 30% 30% 30% 30% 30% 30%	5 5 5 4 5 3 3 8 4 5 5 7 8 4 5 5 7 7 7 7 7 7 5.5 5 11 11 10 8 8 6 6	7733 77 2.5555 33 (FL) 6 4 4 8 8 77 6 6 6 4 4 4 8 8 77	3 3 2 3 3 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 10 10 10 7 7 8 8 8 10 10 7 7 8 8 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	1 1 2 1 3 1 4 1 5 1 5 1 6 1 7 1 8 1 9 1 10 1 10 1 11 1 12 1 13 1 14 1	2 28"54'48.44" 2 28"54'48.44" 3 3 3 3 4 29'1761.14 5 5 5 5 5 5 2 28"59'31.00"	76*5035.9 Reading Longitude 76*5808.7 76*5522.9
	Type of land (Forest Non Forest land) Forest land	Scheme/ Component NPV-TP	Rai Kharkhoda Sisana Total Name of Blacky Blacky Blacky Blachpari Blachpari Blachpari Blachpari Shaparthe ri Sonipat	road	Khasra No. RD/Km	all Plants) Plantation Month 09/2017 08, 09/2017 08, 09/2017	Ha. 0	200 Allotted	50000 No. of Plants 1500		200 t Achieved RKM 6	Spacing (M)	Jamun Arjum Siras Siras TOTAL Bahera Anultash Kachtari TOTAL Name & No. of Name & No. of Name & Arjun Bakain Siras Jamoya Jamoya Jamoya Jamoya Jamoya Papari	200002 2075 8755 100 100 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000	165554 2202020 2000 83 83 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 9 0 00 97 97 97 90 97 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90	33% 30% 30% 30% 33% 33% 33% 33% 33% 33%	5 5 5 4 5 3 3 8 4 5 5 7 8 4 5 5 7 7 7 7 7 7 5.5 5 11 11 10 8 8 6 6	7 7 3 7 7 2.5 5 3 3 (FL) 6 4 4 8 7 7 6 6 4 8 5,7	3 3 2 3 3 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 10 10 10 7 7 8 8 8 10 10 7 7 8 8 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	1 1 2 1 3 1 4 1 5 1 5 1 6 1 7 1 8 1 9 1 10 1 10 1 11 1 12 1 13 1 14 1	2 28"54'48.44" 2 28"54'48.44" 3 3 3 3 4 29'1761.14 5 5 5 5 5 5 2 28"59'31.00"	76*5035.9 Reading Longitude 76*5808.7 76*5522.9
36 Sr. No. 1 2 3	Type of land (Forest Non Forest land) Forest land	Scheme/ Component NPV-TP	Rai Kharkhoda Sisana Total Name of Blacky Blacky Blacky Blachpari Blachpari Blachpari Blachpari Solipari Ishiparin	road	Khasra No. RD/Km	all Plants) Plantation Month 09/2017 08, 09/2017 08, 09/2017	Ha. 0	200 Allotted	50000 No. of Plants 1500		200 t Achieved RKM 6	Spacing (M)	Janun Arjum Siras Siras TOTAL Babera Ansultobi Kachnar Arjun TOTAL Chakrosia Neem TOTAL Name & Arjun Name & Arjun Bakain Siras Siras Siras Siras TOTAL Janun Janunya Bakain Janunya Janunya Janunya Janunya Papai	200003 2075 875 875 100 100 100 500 500 500 500 500 500 62 55 50000 704 80 50000 704 80 50000 704 80 50000 705 80 500 500 500 500 500 500 500 500 50	16552 22020 22020 22020 33 35 38 1600 3972 365 2000 365 2000 365 2000 365 2000 365 2000 365 2000 365 2000 365 2000 365 2000 365 2000 168 375 375	33% 3 30% 30% 30% 30% 30% 30% 30% 30% 30% 30%	5 5 5 4 5 3 3 8 4 5 5 7 8 4 5 5 7 7 7 7 7 7 5.5 5 11 11 10 8 8 6 6	7733 77 2.5555 33 (FL) 6 4 4 8 8 77 6 6 6 4 4 4 8 8 77	3 4 4 3 3 2 3 3 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 8 8 10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		228°54'48.44" 228°54'48.44" 228°54'48.44" 2 3 3 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	76*5035.9 Reading Longitude 76*5808.7 76*5522.9
36 Sr. Na. 1 2 3	Type of land (Forest Non Forest land) Forest land	Scheme/ Component NPV-TP	Rai Kharkhoda Sisana Total Name of Blacky Blacky Blacky Blachpari Blachpari Blachpari Blachpari Solipari Ishiparin	road	Khasra No. RD/Km	all Plants) Plantation Month 09/2017 08, 09/2017 08, 09/2017	Ha. 0	200 Allotted	50000 No. of Plants 1500		200 t Achieved RKM 6	Spacing (M)	Janun Arjun Siras Siras Siras Siras Kachura Anullob Kachura Arjun TOTAL Name & Arjun Name & Arjun Name & Arjun Bakain Siras Si	200003 20757 875 875 100 100 1000 500 500 500 500 500 500 70tal No. 50000 70tal No. 3500 70tal No. 35000 70tal No. 3500 70tal No. 35000 70tal No. 35000 70tal No. 35000 700	16552 22020 220700 83 83 1600 3970 2302 242 41 3970 242 44 3970 242 444 3970 242 365 365 2377 2422 2422 2423 256 22707 200 2150 257 268 2707 200 2015 168 383 1230 1240 1250 25150	33% 30% 30% 30% 31% 33% 35% 35% 35% 35% 35% 35% 35% 35% 35	5 5 5 5 5 4 5 3 3 8 4 5 3 3 8 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 1 11 10 10 10 12 2 9 9 6 6 8 8 7 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	7 7 7 3 2.5 5 5 3 (Ft.) (Ft.) 6 6 4 8 8 7 5.7 6 6 4 3.3 3.5 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	3 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 4 4 3 3 6 6 6 7 10 10 7 7 5 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10		2 28"54"48.44" 2 28"54"48.44" 3 3 4 5 5 5 6 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	76*5035.9 Reading Longitude 76*5808.7 76*5522.9
36 Sr. No. 1 2 3	Type of land (Forest Non Forest land) Forest land	Scheme/ Component NPV-TP	Rai Kharkhoda Sisana Total Name of Blacky Blacky Blacky Blachpari Blachpari Blachpari Blachpari Solipari Ishiparin	road	Khasra No. RD/Km	all Plants) Plantation Month 09/2017 08, 09/2017 08, 09/2017	Ha. 0	200 Allotted	50000 No. of Plants 1500		200 t Achieved RKM 6	Spacing (M)	Jamun Arjun Siras TOTAL Bahera Amaltabi Kachnar Arjun TOTAL Neem Arjun TOTAL Neem Arjun Arjun Siras Toras Toras Toras Jamoya Pathores Path	2000004 207578 875 875 1000 1000 2000 500 5000 5000 5000 5000	16552 2202 2202 2202 280 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 50 20 70 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90	33% 30% 30% 30% 30% 33% 33% 33% 33% 33%	5 5 5 5 3 5 4 4 4 5 3 3 8 4 5 3 8 4 5 5 5 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 (FL) 6 6 4 4 8 8 8 7 7 7 6 6 6 4 3 3 3 5 5 5 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	3 3 4 4 4 3 5 6 6 6 7 7 6 8 8 10 7 7 8 8 10 7 8 8 8 10 7 9 11 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12		2 28"54"48.44" 2 28"54"48.44" 3 3 4 5 5 5 6 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	76*5035.9 Reading Longitude 76*5808.7 76*5522.9
36 37 57. Na. 1 1 2 2 3 3	Type of land (Forest Non Forest land) Forest land	Scheme/ Component NPV-TP	Rai Kharkhoda Sisana Total Name of Blacky Blacky Blacky Blachpari Blachpari Blachpari Blachpari Solipari Ishiparin	road	Khasra No. RD/Km	all Plants) Plantation Month 09/2017 08, 09/2017 08, 09/2017	Ha. 0	200 Allotted	50000 No. of Plants 1500		200 t Achieved RKM 6	Spacing (M)	Jamun Aijun Siras Siras TOTAL Bahera Amaltab Kachuar Amathera Amathera Name Amathera Name Anjun Bakain Jamoya Bakat Jamoya Bakat Papar Para Para Para Para Para Para Par	200000 2015 875 875 875 975 900 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	16553 700 700 83 83 160 42 44 494 494 494 494 494 494	33% 30% 30% 30% 31% 35% 35% 35% 35% 35% 35% 35% 35% 35% 35	5 5 5 5 5 4 4 5 3 8 4 5 3 8 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	7 7 7 7 7 7 2.5 5 5 3 3 (FL) 4 4 8 8 4 4 8 8 5.7 6 6 4 3.3 3.3 5.7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	3 3 2 2 3 3 6 6 6 6 7 12 12 12 6 6 6 6 7 16 16 16 17 17 18 18 14 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11		228°54'48.44" 228°54'48.44" 228°54'48.44" 2 3 3 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	76*5035.9 Reading Longitude 76*5808.7 76*5522.9
36 Sr. Nn. 1 2 3 3	Type of land (Forest Non Forest land) Forest land	Scheme/ Component NPV-TP	Rai Kharkhoda Sisana Total Name of Blacky Blacky Blacky Blachpari Blachpari Blachpari Blachpari Solipari Ishiparin	road	Khasra No. RD/Km	all Plants) Plantation Month 09/2017 08, 09/2017 08, 09/2017	Ha. 0	200 Allotted	50000 No. of Plants 1500		200 t Achieved RKM 6	Spacing (M)	Jamun Arjun Siras TOTAL Bahera Amaltabi Kachnar Arjun TOTAL Neem Arjun TOTAL Neem Arjun Arjun Siras Toras Toras Toras Jamoya Pathores Path	2000004 207578 875 875 1000 1000 2000 500 5000 5000 5000 5000	16552 22020 22020 300 83 301 401 404 404 404 404 404 404 404 404 4	33% 30% 30% 30% 31% 33% 33% 33% 33% 33% 33% 33% 33% 33	5 5 5 5 3 5 4 4 4 5 3 3 8 4 5 3 8 4 5 5 5 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 (FL) 6 6 4 4 8 8 8 7 7 7 6 6 6 4 4 3.3 3 5.5 5 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	3 3 2 2 3 3 6 6 6 7 12 12 12 6 6 6 6 16 16 16 16 17 18 18 10 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11		228°54'48.44" 228°54'48.44" 228°54'48.44" 2 3 3 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	76*5035.9 Reading Longitude 76*5808.7 76*5522.9 77.0005
	Type of land (Forest Non Forest land) Forest land	Scheme/ Component NPV-TP	Raia Range/ Bleck/ Beat Golana Bichpari Bichya Golana Bichya i Golana Bichya i Bichya Bic	Compensatory A Compensatory A GUDHA MINOR GUDHA MINOR BARODA MINOR Bhargaon- Barwani Road Gunaur-Gathi	Khasra No. RD/Km	088, 09/2017	Ha. 0	200 Allotted	50000 No. of Plants 1500		200 t Achieved RKM 6	Spacing (M)	Jamun Arjun Siras Siras TOTAL Bahera Amaltaba Amathera Amathera Amathera Amathera Amathera Amathera Arjun Meen Arjun Jamoya Jamoya Dakain Jamoya Paras Pepal Arjun Paras	200000 200000 2075 875 875 50000 5000 5000 5000 5000 50	16552 2202 2202 2302 2302 2302 2302 2302 2	33% 30% 30% 30% 31% 33% 33% 33% 33% 33% 33% 33% 33% 33	5 5 5 5 5 4 4 5 3 8 4 5 3 8 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	7 7 7 7 7 7 2.5 5 5 3 3 (FL) 4 4 8 8 4 4 8 8 5.7 6 6 4 3.3 3.3 5.7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	3 3 4 2 3 3 6 6 7 12 2 6 6 6 7 12 2 7 5 5 5 8 8 10 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11		228°54'48.44" 228°54'48.44" 228°54'48.44" 2 3 3 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	76*5035.9 Reading Longitude 76*5808.7 76*5522.9 77.0005
	Type of land (Forest/Nan Forest land) Forest land Forest land	Scheme/ Component NPV-TP NPV-TP	Total Name of Description Block/ Block/ Beat Golunas Bichpari Bichpari Bichpari Bichpari Bichpari Bichpari Bichpari Sonipation Bhatgaon	Compensatory A Name of Site	Khasra No. RD/Km	all Plants) Neath 092017 092017	Ha. 0	200 Allotted	50000 No. of Plants 1500 1000 1250		200 t Achieved RKM 6	Spacing (M) 4x4 4x4 4x4	Annun Aijun Siras Siras TOTAL Bahera Annulab Kachuar Annun Name Anjun Bakain Siras TOTAL Jamoya Bakain Siras TOTAL Jamoya Bakain Siras TOTAL Jamoya Bakain Siras TOTAL Jamoya Bakain Siras TOTAL Jamoya Bakain Siras TOTAL Jamoya Bakain Siras Siras TOTAL Jamoya Bakain Siras	2000005 207575 8757 8757 8757 9000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 200	16552 2202 2202 2302 2302 2302 2302 2302 2	33% 30% 30% 30% 31% 35% 35% 35% 35% 35% 35% 35% 35% 35% 35	5 5 5 5 5 4 4 5 3 8 4 5 3 8 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	7 7 2.5 5 7 7 2.5 5 3 3 3 (FL) 4 4 8 8 7 7 6 6 4 4 8 8 7 7 5.7 6 6 4 4 8 8 7 7 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	3 3 4 2 3 3 6 6 7 12 2 6 6 6 7 12 2 7 5 5 5 8 8 10 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11		2 28*54'48.44" 2 28*54'48.44" 3 3 4 5 5 5 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	76*5035.90
	Type of land (Forest/Nan Forest land) Forest land Forest land	Scheme/ Component NPV-TP NPV-TP	Raia Range/ Bleck/ Beat Golana Bichpari Bichya Golana Bichya i Golana Bichya i Bichya Bic	Compensatory A Compensatory A GUDHA MINOR GUDHA MINOR BARODA MINOR Bhargaon- Barwani Road Gunaur-Gathi	Khasra No. RD/Km	088, 09/2017	Ha. 0	200 Allotted	50000 No. of Plants 1500 1000 1250		200 t Achieved RKM 6	Spacing (M) 4x4 4x4 4x4	Annun Aijun Siras Siras TOTAL Bahera Annulab Kachuar Annun Name Anjun Bakain Siras TOTAL Jamoya Bakain Siras TOTAL Jamoya Bakain Siras TOTAL Jamoya Bakain Siras TOTAL Jamoya Bakain Siras TOTAL Jamoya Bakain Siras TOTAL Jamoya Bakain Siras Siras TOTAL Jamoya Bakain Siras	2000005 207575 8757 8757 8757 9000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 200	16552 2202 2202 2302 2302 2302 2302 2302 2	33% 30% 30% 30% 31% 35% 35% 35% 35% 35% 35% 35% 35% 35% 35	5 5 5 5 5 4 4 5 3 8 4 5 3 8 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	7 7 2.5 5 7 7 2.5 5 3 3 3 (FL) 4 4 8 8 7 7 6 6 4 4 8 8 7 7 5.7 6 6 4 4 8 8 7 7 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	3 3 4 2 3 3 6 6 7 12 2 6 6 6 7 12 2 7 5 5 5 8 8 10 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11		2 28*54'48.44" 2 28*54'48.44" 3 3 4 5 5 5 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	76*5035.90
36 36 57. No. 1 2 2 2 3 3 3	Type of land (Forest/Nan Forest land) Forest land Forest land	Scheme/ Component NPV-TP NPV-TP	Total Name of Description Block/ Block/ Beat Golunas Bichpari Bichpari Bichpari Bichpari Bichpari Bichpari Bichpari Sonipation Bhatgaon	Compensatory A Name of Site	Khasra No. RD/Km	088, 09/2017	Ha. 0	200 Allotted	50000 No. of Plants 1500 1000 1250		200 t Achieved RKM 6	Spacing (M) 4x4 4x4 4x4	Jamun Aijun Siras TOTAL Bahera Amultabi Kachnar Chukrota Name Arjun Name & Name Arjun Bakain Bakain Jamoya Bakain Jamoya Bakain Papagi Papagi Papagi Namoya Bakain Jamoya Bakain Jamoya Bakain Jamoya Bakain Jamoya Bakain Jamoya Bakain Jamoya Bakain Jamoya Bakain Jamoya Bakain Jamoya Bakain Jamoya Bakain TOTAL Jamoya Bakain Siras TOTAL Jamoya Bakain ToTAL Jamoya Bakain ToTAL Jamoya Bakain ToTAL Jamoya Bakain ToTAL Jamoya Bakain ToTAL Jamoya Bakain Bakain ToTAL Jamoya Bakain Bakain ToTAL Jamoya Bakain Jamoya Bakain ToTAL Jamoya Bakain Jamoya Bakain Jamoya Bakain Jamoya Bakain Jamoya Bakain Jamoya Jam	200003 201000 201000 201000 200000 200000 200000 200000000	16552 2202 220 220 33 365 365 365 287 362 365 3700 380 381 381 382 383 383 384 384 384 384 384 384 384 384	33% 30% 30% 30% 31% 33% 33% 33% 33% 33% 33% 33% 33% 33	5 5 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 5 3 3 8 4 5 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	7 7 2.5 5 7 7 2.5 5 3 3 3 (FL) 4 4 8 8 7 7 6 6 4 4 8 8 7 7 5.7 6 6 4 4 8 8 7 7 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	3 3 4 2 3 3 6 6 7 12 2 6 6 6 7 12 2 7 5 5 5 8 8 10 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11		2 28"54'48.44" 2 28"54'48.44" 3 3 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	76*5035.9 Reading Longitude 76*5808.7 76*5522.9 77.0005
36 36 Sr. No. 2 2 3 3	Type of land (Forest/Nan Forest land) Forest land Forest land	Scheme/ Component NPV-TP NPV-TP	Total Name of Description Block/ Block/ Beat Golunas Bichpari Bichpari Bichpari Bichpari Bichpari Bichpari Bichpari Sonipation Bhatgaon	Compensatory A Name of Site	Khasra No. RD/Km	088, 09/2017	Ha. 0	200 Allotted	50000 No. of Plants 1500 1000 1250		200 t Achieved RKM 6	Spacing (M) 4x4 4x4 4x4	Jamun Aijun Siras Siras Kachuar Amultabi Kachuar Arijun Name & Name & Name & Arijun Bakain Bakain Jamoya Bakain Jamoya Bakain Papagi Dal Modi Rama Siras Sir	200003 201000000000000000000000000000000	16552 2202 2203 2203 365 365 365 365 287 365 365 365 367 365 375 375 380 380 390 390	33% 30% 30% 30% 31% 33% 33% 33% 33% 33% 33% 33% 33% 33	5 5 5 5 5 4 4 5 3 3 8 4 5 3 8 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7 2.5.5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 5 5 5 5 5 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 5 7 7 7 7	3 3 4 4 4 5 3 6 4 7 1 10 2 7 6 8 8 7 7 8 8 10 2 7 8 8 8 10 2 11 2 12 2 10 10 2 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10		2 28"54'48.44" 2 28"54'48.44" 2 28"54'48.44" 3 4 5 5 6 7 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	76°50'35.90 Reading Longitude 76°58'08.72 76°55'22.94 77.00052
	Type of land (Forest/Nan Forest land) Forest land Forest land	Scheme/ Component NPV-TP NPV-TP	Total Name of Description Block/ Block/ Beat Golunas Bichpari Bichpari Bichpari Bichpari Bichpari Bichpari Bichpari Sonipation Bhatgaon	Compensatory A Name of Site	Khasra No. RD/Km	088, 09/2017	Ha. 0	200 Allotted	50000 No. of Plants 1500 1000 1250		200 t Achieved RKM 6	Spacing (M) 4x4 4x4 4x4	Annun Aijun Kachuar Siras Sira	200000 201000 2017 2017 2017 2017 2017 2	16552 700 22020 22020 83 83 1600 42 41 347 42 44 39702 212 212 212 2252 2252 2252 2252 2012 1230 268 270700 2021 2252 2120 2121 1230 1555 1200 1212 1212 1212 1212 1212 1212 1212 1212 1212 1212 1212 1212 1213 1216 1131 168 99 99 99 <td>33% 3 30% 30% 30% 30% 30% 30% 30% 30% 30% 30%</td> <td>5 5 5 5 3 5 4 4 5 7 3 8 4 5 5 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7</td> <td>7 7 7 7 2.5 7 7 7 2.5 3 3 3 4 8 4 8 7 7 6 4 4.3.3 3.5 5.5 3.5 5.5 5.5</td> <td>5 5 4 4 4 2 3 3 6 6 6 12 12 12 6 6 6 12 12 12 12 5 8 8 16 17 17 12 26 8 8 14 11 11 11 11 11 12 12 12 26 12 d></td> <td>28*54'48.44" 28*54'48.44" 28*54'48.44" Latitude Latitude 29'17'61.14 29'17'61.14 29'17'61.14 28'59'31.00" 38'59'31.00" 38'59'31.00" 38'59'59'31.00" 38'59'31.00" 38</td> <td>76°50'35.90 Reading Longitude 76°55'22.94 77:00052</td>	33% 3 30% 30% 30% 30% 30% 30% 30% 30% 30% 30%	5 5 5 5 3 5 4 4 5 7 3 8 4 5 5 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7 2.5 7 7 7 2.5 3 3 3 4 8 4 8 7 7 6 4 4.3.3 3.5 5.5 3.5 5.5 5.5	5 5 4 4 4 2 3 3 6 6 6 12 12 12 6 6 6 12 12 12 12 5 8 8 16 17 17 12 26 8 8 14 11 11 11 11 11 12 12 12 26 12	28*54'48.44" 28*54'48.44" 28*54'48.44" Latitude Latitude 29'17'61.14 29'17'61.14 29'17'61.14 28'59'31.00" 38'59'31.00" 38'59'31.00" 38'59'59'31.00" 38'59'31.00" 38	76°50'35.90 Reading Longitude 76°55'22.94 77:00052	
36 36 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37	Type of land (Forest/Nan Forest land) Forest land Forest land	Scheme/ Component NPV-TP NPV-TP	Total Name of Description Block/ Block/ Beat Golunas Bichpari Bichpari Bichpari Bichpari Bichpari Bichpari Bichpari Sonipation Bhatgaon	Compensatory A Name of Site	Khasra No. RD/Km	088, 09/2017	Ha. 0	200 Allotted	50000 No. of Plants 1500 1000 1250		200 t Achieved RKM 6	Spacing (M) 4x4 4x4 4x4	Jamun Aijun Siras Siras Kachnar Amultabi Kachnar Arijun Name & Name & Name & Arijun Bakain Bakain Jamoya Bakain Jamoya Bakain Papagi Dal Modi Rama Siras Sir	200003 201000000000000000000000000000000	16552 2202 2203 2203 3655 3755 3755 3755 3755 3755 3755 3755 3755 3755 3755 3755 3755 3755 3755 3755 3755	33% 30% 30% 30% 30% 33% 33% 33% 33% 33%	5 5 5 5 3 3 8 4 5 3 3 8 4 5 5 3 3 8 4 5 5 3 8 4 5 5 10 11 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	7 7 7 7 2.5.5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 5 5 5 5 5 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 5 7 7 7 7	3 3 4 4 4 3 4 4 7 3 7 4 7 4 7 6 6 6 7 7 8 8 8 10 7 8 8 8 10 7 8 8 8 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 12 6 6 6 7 8 8 8 8 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12		2 28"54'48.44" 2 28"54'48.44" 2 28"54'48.44" 3 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	76°50'35.90

													Arjun	80	64	80%	8	5	7	5.5		
													P.Pipal		60	75%	9	7	8	6		
													Dal Moth	250	193	77%	13	9	18	12		
													TOTAL	1250	988	79%						
5	Forest land	NPV-TP	Rai Bahalgarh Khewra	Old MS Road	-	08/2017	0	5	1250	0	5	4x4	Chakrasia	400	302	76%	5	3	4.5	2	28°56'58.25"	
													Kachnar	300	252	84%	9	5	12	7		
													Bakain	200	150	75%	11	7	20	7		
													Dalmoth	150	117	78%	8	5	7	5		
													Lajestonia	200	154	77%	7.1	5	10	6		
													TOTAL	1250	975	78%						
				G.Total N	PV (Tall Plants)		0	25	6250	0	25			6250	4996	80%						
Sr. No.	Type of land (Forest/ Non Forest land)	Scheme/ Component	Name of Range/ Block/	Name of Site	Khasra No. RD/Km	Plantation in Month	Target /	Allotted	No. of Plants	Targe	t Achieved	Spacing (M)	Name & No. of Species	Total No. of Plants Planted	Total no. of alive Plants	Success %	Height	t (FL)	Girth	(cm.)	GPS	Reading
			Beat				Ha.	RKM		Ha.	RKM		opera				Maxi	Min	Max	Min	Latitude	Longitude
1	City Murthal	City Forestry		City Forest Murth	City Forest Mu	urthal	Ha.	RKM		Ha.	RKM		Bahera				Maxi 12	Min 5	Max 12		Latitude 29°02'43.9"	_
1	City Murthal	City Forestry		City Forest Murth	City Forest Mt	urthal	Ha.	RKM		Ha.	RKM							Min 5 4		5		077°06'9.4"
1	City Murthal	City Forestry		City Forest Murth	City Forest Mi	urthal	Ha.	RKM		Ha.	RKM		Bahera					Min 5 4 9		5	29°02'43.9"	077°06'9.4"
1	City Murthal	City Forestry		City Forest Murth	City Forest Mt	urthal	Ha.	RKM		Ha.	RKM		Bahera Harar				12	Min 5 4 9 6	12	5	29°02'43.9"	077°06'9.4"
1	City Murthal	City Forestry		City Forest Murth	City Forest Mt	urthal	Ha.	RKM		Ha.	RKM		Bahera Harar Amla				12 5 14	Min 5 4 9 6 3.5	12 6 14	5	29°02'43.9"	077°06'9.4"
1	City Murthal	City Forestry		City Forest Murth	City Forest Mt	urthal	Ha.	RKM		Ha	RKM		Bahera Harar Amla Neem				12 5 14 11	5 4 9 6	12 6 14 18	5 4 8 15	29°02'43.9"	077°06'9.4"

CONTENT										
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Overall Grading For Territorial Forest Division – Yamuna Nagar

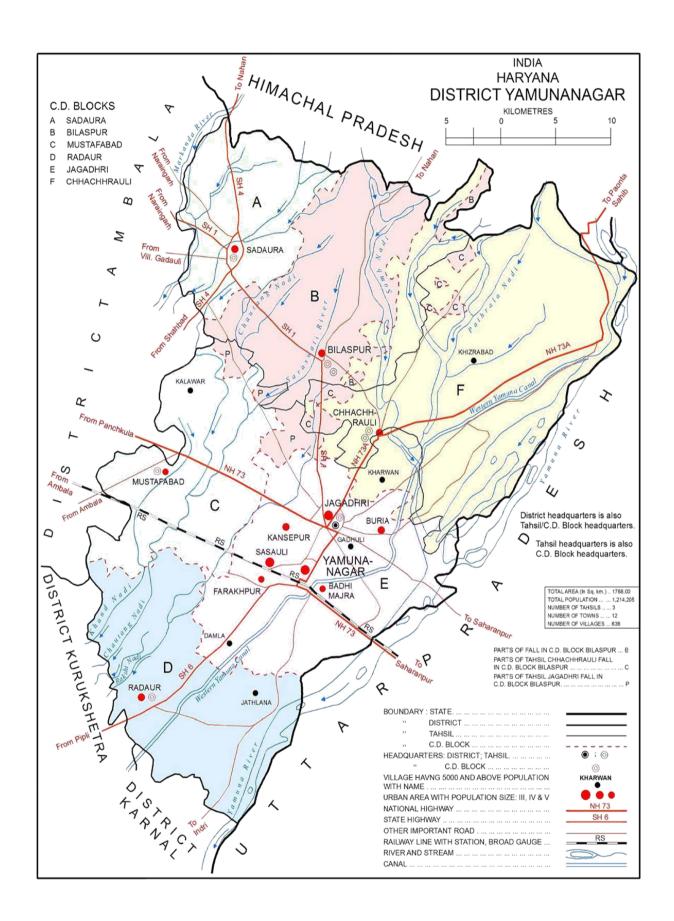
Excellent	
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\bigstar



Satisfactory

Good



List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

- 1. CAMPA- COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION FUND MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING AUTHORITY
- 2. MoEF MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS
- 3. MoEF & CC MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE
- 4. CA COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION
- 5. NPV NET PRESENT VALUE
- 6. CAF COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION FUND
- 7. CAG THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL
- 8. GPS GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEMS

Foreword

The Principal Chief Conservator of forests (PCCF), Haryana, Panchkula engaged **Environmental Research, Monitoring & Conservation Society, Lucknow** for carry out Monitoring and Evaluation of activities of CAMPA scheme during 2017-18 for CAMPA fund in Haryana vide No/CAMPA/2018-19/4091 dated 27/02/2019.

The conservation, development and other related activities are being carried out in all 21 districts of the state. These activities are carried out by four wing of the Forest Department viz. Territorial Wing.

There are twenty one Territorial Divisions, seven Community Forestry Divisions, four Wildlife Divisions, four Development Divisions and Three Production Divisions worked during Year 2017-18. Thus there are 39 Divisions who carried out various activities with CAMPA funds out of 43 Divisions.

What is CAMPA?

Compensatory Afforestation Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) is a body constituted by the Central government as a consequence of the Supreme Court's order in 2002. The cost of creating the compensatory forest is borne by the 'User Agency' proposing the forest diversion for its project, which can be a public or private sector enterprise or a government body owning the project. Whenever development projects seek land inside a Reserved Forest or a Protected Area (PA), such as a wildlife sanctuary or a national park, certain levies are imposed by the government on the project proponent (the User Agency) towards compensatory afforestation, additional compensatory afforestation, penal compensatory afforestation, net present value of forestland, catchment area treatment plan funds, etc. From such moneys, a huge corpus of over Rs 42,000 crore has accumulated into accounts of Ad hoc CAMPA, a temporary body set up in 2006 by the Supreme Court to manage such funds.

Background

The Supreme court of India directed in month of October, 2002 that a 'Compensatory Afforestation Fund' (CAF) shall be created in which all the monies received from the useragencies towards Compensatory Afforestation, additional Compensatory Afforestation, Penal Compensatory Afforestation, Net present value of forest land, catchment area treatment plan funds, etc. shell be deposited.CAF was to compensate for the loss of tangible as well as intangible benefits from the forest lands which were diverted for non-forest use. Such funds were to be used for natural assisted regeneration, forest management, protection infrastructure development, wildlife protection and management, supply of wood and other forest produce saving devices and other allied activates.

Background of CAMPA in Haryana:

Ministry of Environment and Forest & Climate Change (MoEF&CC), Govt. of India had issued guidelines on 2nd July 2009 for establishing CAMPAs in the States/UTs and putting in place a funding mechanism for enhancing forest and tree cover and conservation and management of wildlife by utilizing funds received towards Compensatory Afforestation (CA), Net Present Value (NPV), etc. currently available with the Ad-hoc CAMPA. The state CAMPA in Haryana was created in the year 2010 vide notification No. 5330-ft-409/511 dated 18-1-2010.

Audit Objectives:

The objective of the compliance audit on Compensatory Afforestation was to examine:

- Whether the diversion of forest land for non-forest was permitted as per extant laws and all condition in this regard were complied with;
- Whether measures taken for conservation, afforestation and preservation of forest lands consequent to diversion of portions of these lands for non-forest use were as per provisos of extant legislation, rules and Supreme Court judgment in this regards;
- Whether the collection, utilization, monitoring, accounting and the arrangement for safeguarding of compensatory afforestation funds was in compliance with applicable legislation, rules and Supreme Court judgments permitting diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes;
- Whether proper financial procedures had been followed in investing funds.

Under CAMPA scheme implementing agency has made sincere efforts to carry out the scheme with the active participation of the people in all respective districts. All the quantitative and qualitative aspects of the project along with the mechanism and functioning found satisfactory.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The functioning of Range viz Jagadhari, Kalesar, kalsia and Sadhora in Division Yamuna Nagar covered under North Circle, Yamuna Nagar, based on their performances in terms of formation and representation with special references to their functioning like regularity in holding meeting, decisions processes, and timely fund flow were assessed and found satisfactory. Survival Percentage for Territorial wing for the year-2017-18 is as follows:

Programme	Survival (%) 2017- 18	Over All Survival(%)
CA-TP	81%	81%
NH	83%	83%

As the evaluator we had the opportunity to meet and interact with a good number of different groups and individual and officials. *Wing: - Territorial* Division *Forest Officer Yamuna Nagar- Shri Suraj Bhan, HFS, DFO*, Range Forest Officer Jagadhari- Shri Ram Pal Singh, Range Forest Officer Kalesar- Shri Kuldeep Singh , Range Forest Officer kalsia/Chichroli-Shri Shushil Sharma , Range Forest Officer Sadhora- Shri Hari Kant Sharma .

We discussed with all of them regarding monitoring evaluation in the entire division. We could monitor plantation, and other work in the year of 2017-18.

The overall implementation and performance of the CAMPA SCHEME is quite satisfactory and hence the scheme should be continued.

Chapter – 1

Introduction

District Yamuna Nagar, Haryana

Yamuna Nagar district, came into existence as District on Ist November, 1989. The district is bounded, in north by Himachal Pradesh, in the east by Uttar Pradesh, in west by Ambala district, in south by Karnal and Kurukshetra districts. Total geographical area of the district is 1756 sq.km and comprises 4% of total area of State. Yamuna Nagar district is divided into one sub-division and six-development blocks viz. Bilaspur, Chachrauli, Jagadhri, Mustafa bad, Radaur and Sadhaura. Yamuna Nagar is thickly populated district..The total population of the district as per 2011 census is 1214205.The population density is 687 persons per sq.km against the state average of 573persons per sq.km.

Location:

Yamuna Nagar district of Haryana lies between 30.1290⁰ North latitudes and 77.2674⁰ East longitudes. Total geographical area of the district is 1768 sq.km.

Climate:

The climate of Yamuna Nagar district can be classified as subtropical monsoon, mild &dry winter, hot summer and sub-humid which is mainly dry with hot summer and cold winter except during monsoon season when moist air of oceanic origin penetrates into the district. There are four seasons in a year. The hot weather season starts from mid March to last week of the June followed by the southwest monsoon which lasts up to September. The transition period from September to November forms the post monsoon season. The winter season starts late in November and remains up to first week of March.

Rainfall:

The normal annual rainfall of the district is 1107 mm, which is unevenly distributed over the area in 43 days. The south west monsoon sets in from last week of June and withdraws in end of September, contributed about 81% of annual rainfall. July and August are the wettest

months. Rest 19% rainfall is received during non-monsoon period in the wake of western disturbances and thunderstorms.

River System & Water Resources:

The district is mainly drained by the rivers Yamuna, Markanda and its tributaries. Markanda is tributary of river Ghaggar and drains major part of the district. The high land between Markanda River and small rivulets of River Yamuna acts as basin boundary between west flowing rivers of Indus system and east flowing rivers of Ganga basin. River Yamuna drains eastern part of the district and acts as boundary between Haryana and Uttar Pradesh State.

Area, Population and demographics:

(As of 2011 India census) The district is having an area of 1768 Sq.Km, which is 4.00 % of total area of the state. The total population of the District is 1214205 (646718 Men and 567487 Women) as per the Census 2011. Population density is 687 people per sq. km. Males constitute 53.26% of the population and females 46.74%. Yamuna Nagar has an average literacy rate of 77.99%, higher than the national average of 74%: male literacy is 83.84%, and female literacy is 71.38%.

Background of CAMPA in Haryana:

Ministry of Environment and Forest & Climate change (MoEF&CC), Govt. of India had issued guidelines on 2nd July 2009 for establishing CAMPAs in the States/UTs and putting in place a funding mechanism for enhancing forest and tree cover and conservation and management of wildlife by utilizing funds received towards Compensatory Afforestation (CA), Net Present Value (NPV), etc. currently available with the Ad-hoc CAMPA. The state CAMPA in Haryana was created in the year 2010 vide notification No. 5330-ft-409/511 dated 18-1-2010.

Sr. No.	Component	Yes/No
А	Compensatory afforestation	Yes
В	Proposal of Works Under NPV	Yes
i.	Conservation, protection and management of Wildlife and its habitat	No
ii.	Research and Seed Development activities	No
iii.	Aided natural regeneration in natural forest to improve density of forests 200 plants per ha.	No
iv.	Plantation of tall plantation in linear forests 250 plants per RKM including brush Wood round fence	Yes
v.	Plantation on ridges in depression areas in liner forests 500 plants per RKM	No
vii.	Land reclamation by plantation on farm lands (environmental services) 200 plants per ha.	No
viii.	Plantation of tree grooves (environmental services) 19/250 tall plants per tree grooves/RKM	No
ix.	Buildings for frontline staff	No
х.	Training of frontline and ministerial staff	No
xi.	Capacity building and strengthening of village level forestry institution	No
xii.	Urban forestry plantation of tall plants in Urban areas	No

List of Activities undertaken under CAMPA scheme for the year 2017-18

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Chapter - 2

Description of Intervention

Because natural forests provide a variety of goods and services to different user groups, their importance to each must be clearly understood before making interventions. Natural forests not only act as a savings account for people living in and around them, but they also provide a range of products for subsistence. Before community leaders or other authorities decide to harvest valuable timber species, they should assess the potential of the resources that will remain as these resources provide food, medicines, and wood fuel to residents, especially poor people.

These are the following steps took for forest support intervention:

1. Capacity-building of frontline staff and infrastructure support to Forest Departments:

Forest Department conduct training activities and workshops for three focus areas – patrolling, human wildlife conflict, and legal issues pertaining to conservation. Such as anti-poaching issues, crime control, forensic and wildlife management, better and more efficient patrolling methods, anti-poaching combat techniques etc.

2. Reducing forest dependence:

The division is working in villages in wildlife corridors to reduce their dependence on forest resources such as fuel wood. These villages have been introduced to alternate sources of energy such as biogas. Villagers are encouraged to stall feed their cattle, which helps in the collection of dung, can be used in the biogas.

3. Policy and advocacy:

We work towards promoting broad-based support for conservation by involving the Forest Department, local political leaders and communities. Using the results of our scientific research and studies in the area, we advocate for the adoption of policies favorable to conservation measures, and in many cases stopping developmental activities that would have an irreversible negative impact on the habitat and its wildlife. We assist the Forest Department in developing management plans that include components of corridor conservation, which is a key conservation requirement for this landscape.

4. Raising awareness among local communities:

The division is working in villages to reduce their dependence on forest resources such as fuel wood. These villages have been introduced to alternate sources of energy such as biogas. Villagers are encouraged to stall feed their cattle, which helps in the collection of dung, can be used in the biogas.

Chapter-3

Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management And Planning Authority

Information about the CAMPA Scheme / Project

1. Short title, extent and commencement.-

- (1) These rules may be called the compensatory Afforestation Fund Rules, 2018.
- (2) They shall extend to the whole of India expect the state of Jammu and Kashmir.
- (3) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.
- 2. Definition.- In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires.-
- a) "Act" means the compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016
- b) "annual plan of operations" means the annual plan for physical activities and financial provisions approved by the National Authority or state Authority as the case may be, which described milestone, conditions for success and explains how, a strategic annual plan will be put into operations during the financial year in given budgetary term, and containing inter alia, brief description, estimated cost, basis for cost estimation, agency identified for execution and time schedule of each activity to be executed from state Fund during a year;
- c) **"assisted natural regeneration"** means a process by which forests are restocked by trees that develop from seeds which fall and germinate in situ by providing assistance in such process and planting seedlings wherever required;
- d) "artificial regeneration" means a mechanism for establishing a new forest by planting seedlings or by direct seeding;
- e) **"Forest Department"** means the Department of the state Government dealing with matters relating to conservation and management of forests and wildlife;
- f) "compensatory levies" means mandatory deposits in Indian rupees to be made in the National Fund and State Fund as specified in the approval granted under the provisions of the Forests (conservation) Act 1980 (69 of 1980) and the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 (53 of 1972) and the rules made thereunder and all deposits in compliance of various court orders for diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes which include the costs for the purpose of compensatory afforestation and penal compensatory afforestation, net present value of the

forest land diverted, cost of wildlife management plan, cost of catchment area treatment plan and other similar cost;

- g) "committed activities" means those activities which have to be undertaken from the National Fund and State Fund which have been approved by the concerned authority under the forest conservation Act 1980 (69 of 1980) to be implemented as referred in the said approval such as compensatory afforestation, catchment area treatment plan wildlife management plan etc.
- h) "community forest management plan" means the annual plan for physical activities and financial provisions approved by the village community having control over the land other natural resources and described milestone, conditions for success and explains how , a strategic plan will be put into operation during the financial year in given budgetary term containing, inter alia, brief description, estimated cost, basis for cost estimation, agency identified for execution and time schedule of each activity to be executed from a State Fund during a year;
- i) **"Divisional Forest Officer"** means a functional administrative head of the unit of establishment in the state to manage the forest division under his jurisdiction;
- j) "entry point activities" means a set of works identified and executed as a part of community mobilization process to get more and more participation of the community in the forest management;
- k) "financial year" means year commencing on the 1st April in a calendar year;
- "frontline year" means employees of state Forest Department up to the level of Forest Range who are in direct contact with the public;
- m) "Gram sabha" has the same meaning as assigned to it in clause (b) of article 243 of the constitution;
- ministerial staff" means Government servant of a subordinate services whose duties are entirely clerical, and any other class of servant specifically defined as such by general specific order of the Government;
- o) "nurseries and other planting stock production facilities" means modern and state of art nurseries, seed production areas, seedling seed orchards, vegetative multiplication gardens and such other planting stocks production facilities for the purpose of producing quality planting material and seedling for plantation;
- p) "permissible activities" means those activities which can be executed with National Fund and State Fund;
- q) "prohibited activities" means those activities which can't be executed with National Fund and State Fund;

- r) **"Range officer"** means the functional administrative in-charge of the unit establishment in the state to manage the forest range under his jurisdiction;
- s) "Rescue Centre" means an establishment for the long-term care of animal specified in the schedules to the wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 as defined in the Recognition of Zoo Rules, 2009;
- t) "section" means section of the act;
- u) "Site specific activities" means activities which have been approved by the concerned authority under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act to be implemented on specified location referred to in the said approval such as compensatory afforestation, catchment area treatment plan, wildlife management plan, etc.
- v) "Silvi culture operations" means the activities and practice of controlling the establishment, growth, composition, health, and quality of forests to meet diverse needs and values;
- w) "soil and moisture conservation works" means physical works undertaken for in situ conservation of soil and moisture;
- x) "third party monitoring" means monitoring and evaluation of works executed national fund and state Fund by the parties which are external to a project's direct beneficiary chain and management structure having no conflict of interest on parameters of evaluation as determined by central Government over and above the baseline to assess whether desired social, environmental or other impacts are being achieved ans undesirable impacts avoided;
- y) **"Van Sanrakshan Samiti or Village forest committee"** means a committee constituted for joint forest management by the competent authority in the state;
- working plan" means the management plan of forest land prepared under "National Working Plan Code" made by the ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate change for sustainable management of forests and biodiversity in India;
- aa) "Zoo and wildlife safari" means an establishment as referred in the recognition of Zoo Rules, 2009 made under the wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 (53 of 1972);
- bb) Words and expressions used and not defined in these rules but defined in the compensatory Afforestation Fund Act 2016 (38 of 2016), the India Forest Act 1972 (16 of 1972), Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 (53of 1972) Forest Conservation Act 1980 (69 of 1980) and the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (2 of 2007) shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in those Acts.
- **3. Management of the National Fund.-** The National fund shall be managed according to the provisions of Government Accounting Rule 1990 and the General Financial Rules, 2017 as

applicable from time to time and in accordance with the accounting procedure prepared under section 7.

4. Management of State Fund.- The State Fund shall be managed according to provisions of the State Financial Rules or any such rules applicable from time to time in the State and in accordance with the accounting procedure notified by the State Government /Union Territory and as per the guidelines issued by the national authority.

5. Manner of utilization of net present value and penal net present value.-

- The monies received toward net present value and penal net present value deposited in State Fund shall be used in a manner prescribed in sub rule (2).
- 2) Eighty per cent of the net present value NPV shall, in a financial year, be used for following permissible activities for the forest and wildlife management in the state, namely:-
- a) Assisted natural regeneration ;
- b) Artificial regeneration (by plantations);
- c) Silvi culture operations in forests;
- d) Protection of plantations and forests;
- e) Pest and disease control in forest;
- f) Forest fire prevention and control operations;
- g) Soil and moisture conservation works in the forest;
- h) Improvement of wildlife habitat as prescribed in the approved wildlife management plan/working plan;
- i) Relocation of villages from protected areas;
- j) Planting and rejuvenation of forest cover on non-forest land falling in wildlife corridors;
- k) Establishment, operations and maintenance of animal rescue center, and veterinary treatment facilities for wild animals;
- Supply of food and other forest produce saving devices as specified by the National Authority from time to time;
- 3) Twenty per cent of the net present value shall in a financial year, shall be utilized for strengthening of the forest and wildlife related infrastructure, capacity building of the personnel of state Forest Department s and other associated agencies and organizations involved in utilization of these monies, as per prioritized by the state Government for execution in forest and nom-forest areas and included in the Annual Plan of Operations for the financial year under consideration.
- 4) The permissible activities to be undertaken for the purpose of sub-rule (3) shall include the

following, namely:-

- a) Establishment, up-gradation and maintenance of modern nurseries and other planting stock production facilities with state of arts facilities for production of quality planting material;
- b) Purchase and maintenance of equipment or devices used for communication and information technology, survey, mapping and forest fire control for the purpose of protection of forest and wildlife;
- c) Construction, up-gradation and maintenance of inspection paths, forest roads in forest area, fire lines, watch towers, check posts, timber depots;
- d) Construction of residential and official building in forests for concerned staffs up to the rank of Range Officers deployed for protection of forest and wildlife;
- e) Engagement of local people or labors to assists regular staff of State Forest Department for works for protection of forest and wildlife undertaken from State Fund;
- f) Survey and mapping of forest areas for compensatory afforestation works, soil and moisture conservation, catchment area treatment and wildlife management for preparing annual plans to be executed from the state Fund;
- g) Concurrent monitoring and evaluation of works including third party monitoring of works undertaken from state Fund
- h) Awareness for forestry and allied activities undertaken from the State fund;
- Entry point activities undertaken in forest fringe villages for execution of programme to be undertaken from the state Fund;
- j) Distribution of planting stock for promotion of trees outside forest on government lands promoted by state government;

Providing that in case the activities referred to in sub rules (2) and (4) are to be undertaken in the forest land under the administrative control of the forest Department, then the said activities shall be carried out as per the working plan prepared under national Working plan Code and approved by competent authority;

Providing further that the said activities over forest land under the control of state Forest Department and being managed as per the working plan with participation of local people shall be taken up in consultation with the Gram Sabha or *Van Sanrakshan Samiti* or Village Forest Committee as the case may be, and shall be in consonance with the provisions of the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest rights) Act, 2006 (2 of 2007) and the guidelines issued thereunder, wherever applicable;

Provided also that in case the said activities are to be undertaken in areas not covered by the approved working plan then they shall be taken up in consultation with concerned Gram Sabha or Van Sanrakshan Samiti or Village Forest Committee or any authority having

jurisdiction over that area, as the case may be, and shall be in consonance with the provisions of the scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 and guidelines issued thereunder, wherever applicable;

- 5) While preparing the annual plan of operation for activities under rule 5, priority shall be given to under5taken identified activities in those villages which have been affected due to diversion of forest land.
- 6) The monies referred in sub rule (1) shall not be used for following activities, namely
- Payment of salary, travelling allowances, medical expenses, etc. to regular employees of the state Forest Department for implementing programme in various forest divisions undertaken from the State Fund.
- b) Undertaking foreign visits;
- c) Payment for legal services for defending cases filed in Tribunals or Courts not related to the management of the State Authority;
- d) Purchase of vehicles or staff cars for officers and heavy vehicles and machines for the state Forest Department for implementing programme in various forest divisions undertaken from the state Fund;
- e) Construction of residential and official building for officers above Forest Range Officers of the State Forest Department for implementing programmes in various forest division undertaken from the State Fund;
- f) Leasing, hiring and purchase of land for afforestation purposes
- g) Purchase of furniture, office equipment, fixtures including air conditioners, and generator sets for residences and offices of the State Forest department for implementing programmes in various divisions undertaken from the state Fund;
- h) Mandatory afforestation as per the working plan in the forest in blanks created by commercial felling of trees for revenue generation undertaken under working plans prescription;
- Undertaking forest and wildlife conservation and other activities undertaken under other schemes of the Government for the purpose of part financing the scheme for completing left over works or complementary works of such schemes.
- j) Establishment, expansion and up-gradation of Zoo and wildlife safari.

Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF). Govt. of India had issued guidelines on 2nd July, 2009 for establishing CAMPAs in the States/UTs. The State Compensatory Afforestation Fund management and Planning Authority, Haryana Known as State CAMPA. Haryana was constituted in **2010 vide notification No. 5330-ft-409/511 dated 18-1-2010** in accordance with the guidelines of the Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF), Govt. of India

What is CAMPA?

The conservation development and other related activities are being carried out in all 21 districts of the state. These activities are carried out by four wings of the Forest Department viz. Territorial, Community Forestry, Wildlife and Development wings. Territorial wing has four circles, Community Forestry two, Wildlife two and Development wing two circles. There are 21 Territorial Divisions seven Community Forestry Divisions, four Wildlife Divisions and four Development Divisions. Thus there are 35 divisions who carried out various activities with CAMPA Funds.

Major activities include plantations under different models; conservation, protection and management of wildlife and its habitat within and outside protected areas; research and tree improvements; soil and water conservation development of infrastructures; capacity building and other activities.

Aims and Objective

State CAMPA shall seek to promote

1. Conservation protection, regeneration and management of existing natural forests.

3. Compensatory Afforestation.

4. Environmental services, which includes

a. Provision of goods such as wood, non-timber forest product, Fuel fodder, water and Provision of services such as grazing, tourism.

b. Regulating services such as climate regulation, disease control, flood moderation. Detoxification, carbon sequestration and health of soils, air and water regimes.

c. Non-material benefits obtained from eco-system, spiritual, recreational, aesthetic. Inspiration, educational and symbiotic.

d. Supporting such other services necessary for the production of eco-system services, biodiversity nutrient cycling and primary production.

4. Research, training and capacity building

5. Environment Protection and Sustainable Forest Management

Problem to be addressed:

The area under this district has nearly every type of soils but the maximum areas are under alkaline category. The major species planted in these areas are Kikar, Pipal, Bad, Jamun, Alestonia, Kadam, Arjun, Pahari Papari, Bakain, Gulmohar, Siras etc. However, the distribution depends upon the edaphic factor, although other species are also present in small patches or in scattered form.

Poor people earn their livelihood by selling products of domestic animals, like milk. Meat and wool. They keep large herds of cattle. It has resulted in a huge increase in grazing pressure on forest areas. Because of pressure land is available for grazing, therefore, grazing by cattle and browsing by sheep and goats is quite serious

Problem in the plantation sites

The degree of damage depends upon weather conditions and incidence of grazing and browsing. All the economically important species like shisham and eucalyptus are highly susceptible to fire and the plantations are damaged more or less completely after break out of a single fire.

Planned Output and General Objectives of Management

The various components of the project, which have been proposed to be carried out during the project period area as follows:

- 1. People participation
- 2. Micro planning
- 3. Compensatory Afforestation and Net Present Value
- 4. Natural regeneration
- 5. Pasture development
- 6. Plantations under different models
- 7. Technology extension
- 8. Conservation, protection and management of forest and its habitat
- 9. Soil and water conservation

- 10. Development of infrastructure, capacity building and other activities
- 11. Monitoring and evaluation

The objectives of the management for this plan period are as under:

To conserve and extend the existing forest and vegetative cover in the district of Yamuna Nagar for soil and moisture conservation and to preserve the natural biodiversity.

- A. To improve the growing stock by protection, regeneration and planning of local indigenous species.
- B. To conserve the forest habitats critical to biodiversity and protection of eco-system.
- C. To increase carbon sequestration by the forest fauna to mitigate the adverse effects of climate change.
- D. To turn the irregular forest into normal forest with all age gradation, to provide forest produce at sustained basis and make logging planning easier.
- E. To provide employment opportunities to the rural people living near these forests.
- F. To encourage people's participation, especially with involvement of women and weaker sections wherever possible in forest management as per Natural Forest Policy, 1988.

Chapter-4

Evaluation Scope and Objectives

Evaluation Scope:

All projects taken up under CAMPA related to afforestation, soil and moisture conservation, habitat improvement and the like need to be evaluated This evaluation was mainly focused on ascertaining the survival rate of planted seedlings in the plantations. Coverage of all other works was also taken up. As a result, evaluating the afforestation models under CAMPA needs to account for the diverse plantation models taken up in the different Eco regions of the country/state having a wide gradient of local site conditions.

Objectives:

- Whether the diversion of forest land for non-forest was permitted as per extant laws and all condition in this regard were complied with;
- Whether measures taken for conservation, afforestation and preservation of forest lands consequent to diversion of portions of these lands for non-forest use were as per provisos of extant legislation, rules and Supreme Court judgment in this regards;
- Whether the collection, utilization, monitoring, accounting and the arrangement for safeguarding of compensatory afforestation funds was in compliance with applicable legislation, rules and Supreme Court judgments permitting diversion of forest land for nonforest purposes;
- Whether proper financial procedures had been followed in investing funds.

Chapter-5

Evaluation Report

The evaluation work was conducted by team of **Environment Research**, **Monitoring & Conservation Society** under the guidance of expert **Mr. Deo Prakash**. The evaluation aimed to examine the entire work done under the CAMPA project in the year of 2017-18 in *Yamuna Nagar* division.

The evaluation took place in *Yamuna Nagar* district in the month of **March 2019** the team reviewed all the work implemented under the CAMPA project. Such as plantation, soil moisture conservation, The concern officers and staff were with us to show us the every site wherever the CAPMA work was being done. Also we discussed with various forest officials related to CAMPA were held throughout the field visits.

Monitoring Evaluation

As the evaluator we had the opportunity to meet and interact with a good number of different groups and individual and officials. *Wing: - Territorial* Division *Forest Officer Yamuna Nagar- Shri Suraj Bhan, HFS, DFO*, Range Forest Officer Jagadhari- Shri Ram Pal Singh, Range Forest Officer Kalesar- Shri Kuldeep Singh , Range Forest Officer kalsia/Chichroli-Shri Shushil Sharma , Range Forest Officer Sadhora- Shri Hari Kant Sharma .

We discussed with all of them regarding monitoring evaluation in the entire division. We could monitor plantation and other work such as guard hut, FR residents, IV quarter and Tube well (Kalesar and Jagadhari) in the year of 2017-18.

We monitored and evaluated various wings which are Range viz Jagadhari, Kalesar, kalsia and Sadhora in Division During our evaluation we could discuss regarding monitoring with various officer from different wings they are:-

We could monitor plantation, planted in the year 2017-18 are as below.

- a) We could reach out to every site wherever the CAMPA project work was done.
- b) The range officer, forester and forest guard accompanied us during the evaluation.
- c) The work done under the CAMPA project found satisfactory.
- d) Also we have enclosed the photographs of various sites visited.

Overall we found that the CAMPA work done under Morni, Pinjor (Panchkula) was satisfactory.

Key approach of the CAMPA project is to:-

- a) Raising awareness among participants.
- b) Increasing participants of SC/ST, women, backward community and farmers.
- c) Capacity Building of all the project participants and beneficiary.

Chapter-6

Data Analysis

The plantation carried out during 2017-18 by the Territorial Division Yamuna Nagar CF North, are as follows:

WING: Territorial Yamuna Nagar Division

YEAR: 2017-18

Туре]	Hectare		RKM	Total Plant Plantation/	Total no. of plants alive	
турс	Targets Achievements		Targets	Achievements	Planted	Prairie and C	
СА-ТР	30	0	120	120	30000	24198	
NH			20	20	6600	5467	
Total	30	0	140	140	36600	29665	

Note Financial Target achievement details are in annexure A

Findings and Conclusions

- 1. Plantation was found in less in numbers than as budgeted.
- 2. Plantation journal was prepared and found satisfactory.
- 3. Maintenance of plantation was satisfactory and up to mark.

4. CEMENT STRUCTURE

- According to the estimation of cement structure the measurement found there was absolutely right.
- As per the drawing estimate the whole structure found there was complete and the quality as well as the output was found very good.
- At the time of enumeration the structure was completely filled with silt.
- Due to the construction of cement structure the siltation stopped by the flow of river.
- The Apron part of the structure found fully filled with water by which the water needs of wildlife get fulfilled.
- The objective of construction of apron was accomplished.

5. CRATE WIRE STRUCTURE

- According to the drawing estimate the measurement of the structure was found correct and the quality of the wire found there was very good.
- The stone wiring and output both were found at very good condition.

6. CEMENT CONCRETE STUD

• According to the estimation the quality of the C.C. Studs found there was very good.

• The output of the construction of the studs results in the ceasing of the river bank erosion.

TERRITORIAL PLANTATION

- 1. It was found that Stray animals' causes harm the plantation.
- 2. Farmers have practice of destroying the roots of crop by fire.
- 3. Farmers have practice of destroy the plantation at the boarder of the field.
- 4. Lack of rain, inappropriate land causes loss in plant survival.

Suggestion for improvement and recommendations:

In order to improve the performance of the plantation the following suggestions have been made:-

- 1. There should be protection from grazing and browsing of animals along road side and canal sides.
- 2. Cultural operations should be done timely and properly.
- 3. To control the fire timely intervention should be made annually
- 4. A proper study of Air pollution Tolerance Index (APTI) must be done to ensure the best suitable species in tackling air pollution before plantation.
- 5. Integrated and holistic approach is necessary in better sustainability of the plantations
- 6. Checking the invasive species in more scientific manner will help.

Technological Points:

- 1. Seed research must be promoted to yield the better cultivar of plantation which are drought and infestation resistant.
- 2. Attention should be paid for water harvesting and Drip water harvesting and moisture conservation as most of the plantations have been done in moisture deficit conditions.
- 3. Beating up should be done with original species.
- 4. Remote Sensing must be bought into use to check vegetation cover regularly.

5. A robust monitoring system should be developed with well connected Information system and sensor based mechanism.

Administrative Points:

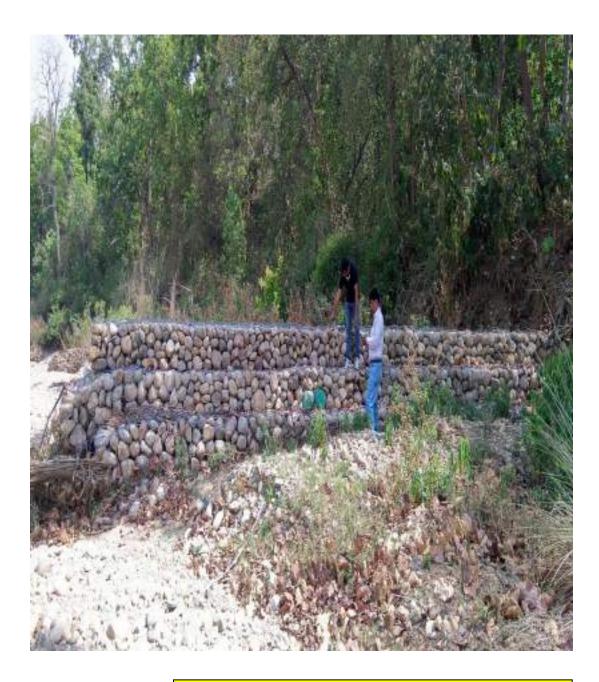
- 1. There should be timely release of funds.
- 2. The target of plantation should be given in advance to field level officers
- 3. Plantations raised should be maintained for more than three years.
- 4. Villagers should be provided incentives for maintenance of the plantations.
- 5. Illegal grazing in protected areas and reserve forests must be penalized strictly.



Division- Yamuna Nagar Wing- Territorial Year- 2017-2018 Range- Kalesar Scheme- CAMPA Name of the component- CA- TP Name of the site- Mandewala PF C-1 Target- 10 RKM



Division- Yamuna Nagar Wing- Territorial Year- 2017-2018 Range- Kalesar Scheme- CAMPA Name of the component- Soil Conservation Work Name of the site- Sukhrao River RIJ C- 16 Target- Crate Wire Structure No 5



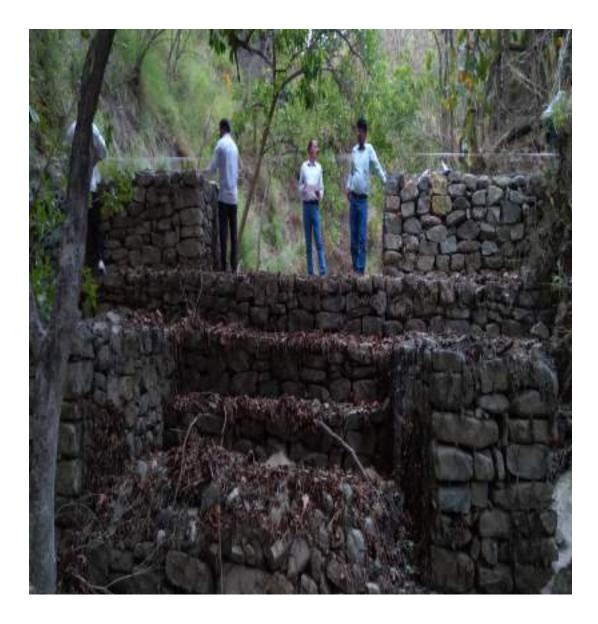
Division- Yamuna Nagar Wing- Territorial Year- 2017-2018 Range- Kalesar Scheme- CAMPA Name of the component- Soil Conservation Work Name of the site- Sukhrao River RIJ C- 16 Target- Crate Wire Structure No 8



Division- Yamuna Nagar Wing- Territorial Year- 2017-2018 Range- Kalesar Scheme- CAMPA Name of the component- Soil Conservation (C.S.M.S. No.1)) Name of the site- Kla Kund Wala Khala Target- Cement Structure No 1



Division- Yamuna Nagar
Wing- Territorial
Year- 2017-2018
Range- Kalesar
Scheme- CAMPA
Name of the component- Soil Conservation (C.S.M.S. No 2)
Name of the site- Kala Kund Wala Khala
Farget- Cement Structure No 2



Division- Yamuna Nagar

Wing- Territorial

Year- 2017-2018

Range- Chhachhrauli

Scheme- CAMPA

Name of the component- Soil ConservationWork (Crate Wire Structure No 6)

Name of the site- Nagli Sandhan

Target- Crate Wire Structure No 6



Division- Yamuna Nagar

Wing- Territorial

Year- 2017-2018

Range- Chhachhrauli

Scheme- CAMPA

Name of the component- Soil ConservationWork (C.S.M.S. No 1)

Name of the site- Khade Wala Khala Nagli PF

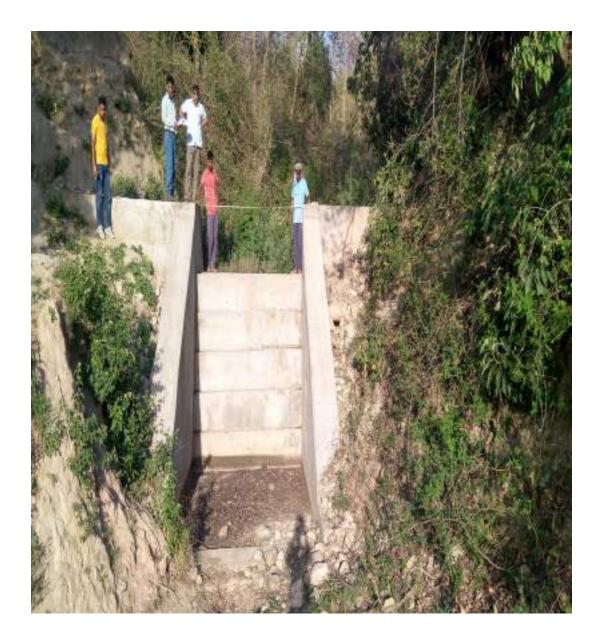
Target- Cement Structure No 1



Division- Yamuna Nagar Wing- Territorial Year- 2017-2018 RangeSadhaura Scheme- CAMPA Name of the component- CA- TP Name of the site- Bilaspur Kacha Road Target- 5 RKM



Division- Yamuna Nagar Wing- Territorial Year- 2017-2018 Range - Sadhaura Scheme- CAMPA Name of the component- CA- TP Name of the site- Bilaspur Kacha Road Target- 5 RKM



Division- Yamuna Nagar Wing- Territorial Year- 2017-2018 Range - Sadhaura Scheme- CAMPA Name of the component- Soil Conservation Work(C.S.M.S. No 1 Name of the site- Panniwala Sec. 4& 5 Target- Cement Structure No.1



Division- Yamuna Nagar

Wing- Territorial

Year- 2017-2018

Range - Sadhaura

Scheme- CAMPA

Name of the component- Soil Conservation Work(C C Stud No.3

Name of the site- Kathgarh at Somnadi

Target- C C Stud No.3



Division- Yamuna Nagar Wing- Territorial Year- 2017-2018 Range - Jagadhri Scheme- CAMPA Name of the component- CA- TP Name of the site- Dadupur Nalvi Canal L& R



Division- Yamuna Nagar Wing- Territorial Year- 2017-2018 Range - Jagadhri Scheme- CAMPA Name of the component- CA- TP Name of the site- Dadupur Nalvi Canal L& R Target- 13 RKM



Division- Yamuna Nagar Wing- Territorial Year- 2017-2018 Range - Jagadhri Scheme- CAMPA Name of the component- CA- TP Name of the site- Dadupur Nalvi Canal L& R Target- 13 RKM



Division- Yamuna Nagar

Wing- Territorial

Year- 2017-2018

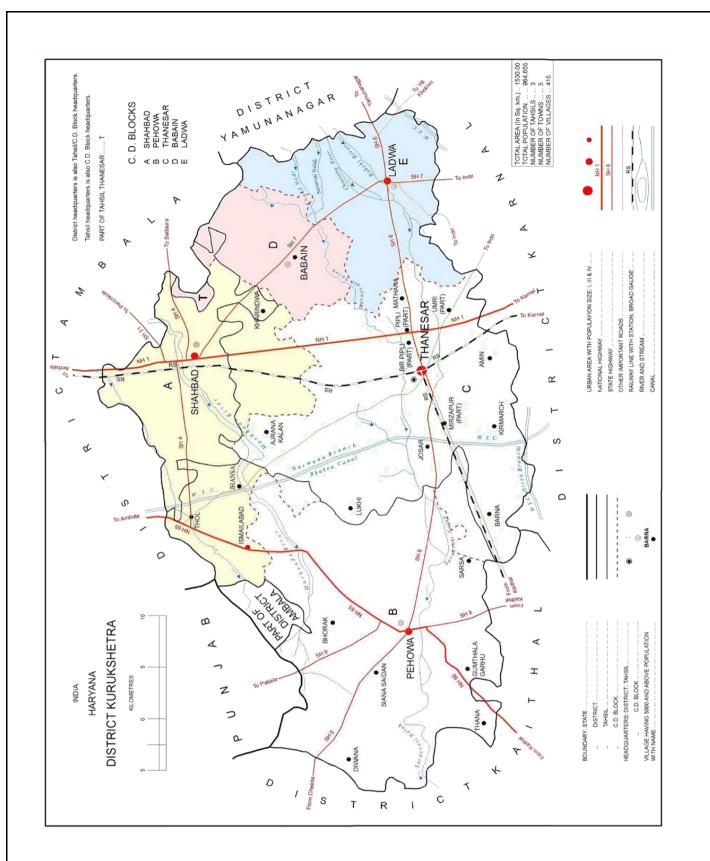
Range - Jagadhri

Scheme- CAMPA

Name of the component- Soil Conservation Work (C C Stud No.3)

Name of the site- Bhagwangarh Bir Tapu

Target- C C Stud No.3



List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

- 1. CAMPA- COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION FUND MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING AUTHORITY 2. MoEF - MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS 3. MoEF & CC - MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE 4. CA - COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION 5. NPV - NET PRESENT VALUE 6. CAF - COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION FUND 7. - THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL CAG
- 8. GPS GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEMS
- 9. CFP COMMUNITY FORESTRY PROGRAMME

Foreword

The Principal Chief Conservator of forests (PCCF), Haryana, Panchkula engaged Environmental Research, Monitoring & Conservation Society, Lucknow for carry out Monitoring and Evaluation of activities of CAMPA scheme during 2017-18for CAMPA fund in Haryana vide latter No/CAMPA/18-19/4091 dated 27.02.2019

The conservation, development and other related activities are being carried out in all 21 districts of the state. These activities are carried out by four wing of the Forest Department viz. Territorial, Community Forestry, Wildlife and Development Wing.

What is CAMPA?

Compensatory Afforestation Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) is a body constituted by the Central government as a consequence of the Supreme Court's order in 2002. The cost of creating the compensatory forest is borne by the 'User Agency' proposing the forest diversion for its project, which can be a public or private sector enterprise or a government body owning the project. Whenever development projects seek land inside a Reserved Forest or a Protected Area (PA), such as a wildlife sanctuary or a national park, certain levies are imposed by the government on the project proponent (the User Agency) towards compensatory afforestation, additional compensatory afforestation, penal compensatory afforestation, net present value of forestland, catchment area treatment plan funds, etc. From such moneys, a huge corpus of over Rs 42,000 crore has accumulated into accounts of Ad hoc CAMPA, a temporary body set up in 2006 by the Supreme Court to manage such funds.

Background

He Supreme court of India directed in month of October, 2002 that a 'Compensatory Afforestation Fund' (CAF) shall be created in which all the monies received from the user-agencies towards Compensatory Afforestation, additional Compensatory Afforestation, Penal Compensatory Afforestation, Net present value of forest land, catchment area treatment plan funds, etc. shell be deposited.CAF was to compensate for the loss of tangible as well as intangible benefits from the forest lands which were diverted for non-forest use. Such funds were to be used for natural assisted regeneration, forest management, protection infrastructure development, wildlife protection and management, supply of wood and other forest produce saving devices and other allied activates.

Background of CAMPA in Haryana:

Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF), Govt. of India had issued guidelines on 2nd July 2009 for establishing CAMPAs in the States/UTs and putting in place a funding mechanism for enhancing forest and tree cover and conservation and management of wildlife by utilizing funds received towards Compensatory Afforestation (CA), Net Present Value (NPV), etc. currently available with the Ad-hoc CAMPA. The state CAMPA in Haryana was created in the year 2010 vide notification No. 5330-ft-409/511 dated 18-1-2010.

Under CAMPA scheme implementing agency has made sincere efforts to carry out the scheme with the active participation of the people in all respective districts. All the quantitative and qualitative aspects of the project along with the mechanism and functioning found satisfactory.

Survival percentage as per Monitoring and Evaluation

The functioning of Range viz Pehowa and Thanesar in Division Kurukshetra covered under North Circle, Panchkula, based on their performances in terms of formation and representation with special references to their functioning like regularity in holding meeting, decisions processes, and timely fund flow were assessed and found satisfactory. Survival Percentage for Territorial wing for the year-2017-18is as follows:

Programme	Survival (%) 2017-18	Over All Survival
CA-TP	81.11	81
NH	69.53	70
Beautification	85.96	86
Native species	86	86

As the evaluator we had the opportunity to meet and interact with a good number of different groups and individual and officials. *Wing: -* Division *forest Territorial* Shri. Neeraj Kadyaan IFS (DFO) Range Forest officer Thanesar Shri. Samser Singh, Range forest officer Pehowa Shri. Ajay Neam.

We discussed with all of them regarding monitoring evaluation in the entire division. We could monitor plantation, tube well and fire line work done in the year of 2017-18.

The overall implementation and performance of the campa scheme is quite satisfactory and hence the scheme should be continued.

Sr.	Component	Yes /
No.		No
Α	Compensatory afforestation	Yes
В	Proposal of Works under NPV	Yes
i	Conservation, protection and management of Wildlife and its habitat	No
ii	Research and seed development activities	No
iii	Aided natural regeneration in natural forest to improve density of forest 200 plants per ha.	Yes
iv	Plantation of tall plantation in linear forests 250 plants per RKM including brush wood	yes
	round fence.	
V	Plantation in ridges in depression areas in linear forests 500 plants per RKM	No
vi	Land reclamation by plantation on farm lands (environmental services) 200 plants per ha.	No
vii	Plantation of tree grooves (environmental services) 19/250 tall plants per tree grooves /	No
	RKM	
Viii	Buildings for frontline staff	No
ix	Training of frontline and ministerial staff	No
Х	Capacity building and strengthening of village level forestry institution.	No
Xi	Urban forestry plantation of tall plants in urban areas	No

Chapter - 1 Introduction

District Kurukshetra, Haryana

urukshetra district, falls in the north-east part of the Haryana State. The district is bordered by districts of Haryana State namely Karnal district in the south and south eastern, Kaithal district in the south western and Ambala district in the north. The district is also bordered by Patiala district of Punjab State in the north-west. Administratively the district comes under Ambala division and it has three tahsils, three sub-tahsils and six blocks. The tahsils are Thanesar, Pehowa and Shahabad and the blocks are Ladwa, Pehowa, Shahabad, Thanesar, Babain and newly created block Ismailabad. The district is well connected by roads and railways. The district headquarter is at Kurukshetra. The main townships are Kurukshetra, Shahabad, Babain, Ladwa and Pehowa. The towns are also well connected by roads. The total population of the district as per 2011 census is 964231. The population density is 630 persons per sq.km against the state average of 573persons per sq.km.

Location:

Kurukshetra district of Haryana lies between 29.9695^o North latitudes and 76.8783^o East longitudes. Total geographical area of the district is 1530 sq.km.

Climate:

The climate of Kurukshetra district is mainly dry with very hot summer and cold winter except during monsoon season when moist air of oceanic origin penetrates into the district.

Rainfall:

The normal annual rainfall of the district is 582 mm which is unevenly distributed over the area. The south west monsoon, sets in from last week of June and withdraws in end of September, contributed about 81% of annual rainfall. July and August are the wettest months. Rest 19% rainfall is received during non-monsoon period in the wake of western disturbances and thunder storms. In general, rainfall in the district increases from southwest to northeast.

River System & Water Resources:

The eastern parts of the district falls in the Upper Y a m u n a Basin and western parts falls in Ghaggar basin. The river Markanda provides the major drainage in the area. Irrigation in the district is done by surface water as well as ground water. Depletion in ground water resources are the major concern of the district.

Area, Population and demographics:

(As of 2011 India census) The district is having an area of 1530 Sq.Km , which is 3.46 % of total area of the state. The total population of the District is 965655, (510976 Men and 453679 Women) as per the Census 2011.

Population density is 630 people per sq. km. Males constitute 52.96% of the population and females 47.03%. Kurukshetra has an average literacy rate of 76.31%, higher than the national average of 74%: male literacy is 83.02%, and female literacy is 68.84%.

Geomorphology and soil types:

The district falls in two basins i.e Upper Ghaggar Basin and the Upper Yamuna Basin. A small portion in southeast part of the district falls in Upper Yamuna basin and the rest of the area falls in Upper Ghaggar basin. The district is devoid of any perennial river. The only river Markanda flows in the north-western part of the district which originates in Nahan hills. The river flows in south western direction. The other geomorphological features of the district are Chautang, Khad and Omla nalas are of local existence which drains the district. The entire district of Kurukshetra is covered by tropical arid brown soils.. Three soil types viz sandy loam, loam and clay loam are commonly met within this group. Rainfall and seepage, canal networks and irrigation is the principal source of ground water recharge in the area.

Background of CAMPA in Haryana:

Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF), Govt. of India had issued guidelines on 2nd July 2009 for establishing CAMPAs in the States/UTs and putting in place a funding mechanism for enhancing forest and tree cover and conservation and management of wildlife by utilizing funds received towards Compensatory Afforestation (CA), Net Present Value (NPV), etc. currently available with the Ad-hoc CAMPA. The state CAMPA in Haryana was created in the year 2010 vide notification No. 5330-ft-409/511 dated 18-1-2010.

Chapter - 2 Description of Intervention

Because natural forests provide a variety of goods and services to different user groups, their importance to each must be clearly understood before making interventions. Natural forests not only act as a savings account for people living in and around them, but they also provide a range of products for subsistence. Before community leaders or other authorities decide to harvest valuable timber species, they should assess the potential of the resources that will remain as these resources provide food, medicines, and wood fuel to residents, especially poor people.

These are the following steps took for forest support intervention:

1. Monitoring of wild life and key corridors:

Conducts camera trapping exercises in key wildlife corridors to assess the usage of these corridors by wildlife, and thereby prove their functionality.

2. Capacity-building of frontline staff and infrastructure support to Forest Departments:

Forest Department conduct training activities and workshops for three focus areas – patrolling, human wildlife conflict, and legal issues pertaining to conservation. Such as anti-poaching issues, crime control, forensic and wildlife management, better and more efficient patrolling methods, anti-poaching combat techniques etc.

3. Reducing forest dependence:

The division is working in villages in wildlife corridors to reduce their dependence on forest resources such as fuel wood. These villages have been introduced to alternate sources of energy such as biogas. Villagers are encouraged to stall feed their cattle, which helps in the collection of dung, can be used in the biogas.

4. Policy and advocacy:

We work towards promoting broad-based support for conservation by involving the Forest Department, local political leaders and communities. Using the results of our scientific research and studies in the area, we advocate for the adoption of policies favorable to conservation measures, and in many cases stopping developmental activities that would have an irreversible negative impact on the habitat and its wildlife. Our efforts have resulted in the construction of smart infrastructure in the area, which includes construction of underpasses along with roads for wildlife to pass through unharmed. We assist the Forest Department in developing management plans that include components of corridor conservation, which is a key conservation requirement for this landscape.

5. Raising awareness among local communities:

The division conducts frequent awareness programs for school children as well as members of the local communities, informing and educating them about the importance of wildlife and forests, as well as living in harmony with wildlife.

Chapter- 3

COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION FUND MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING AUTHORITY

INFORMATION ABOUT THE CAMPA SCHEME / PROJECT

1. Short title, extent and commencement.-

- (1) These rules may be called the compensatory Afforestation Fund Rules, 2018.
- (2) They shall extend to the whole of India expect the state of Jammu and Kashmir.
- (3) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.
- 2. Definition.- In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires.-
- a) "Act" means the compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016
- b) "annual plan of operations" means the annual plan for physical activities and financial provisions approved by the National Authority or state Authority as the case may be, which described milestone, conditions for success and explains how, a strategic annual plan will be put into operations during the financial year in given budgetary term, and containing inter alia, brief description, estimated cost, basis for cost estimation, agency identified for execution and time schedule of each activity to be executed from state Fund during a year;
- c) "assisted natural regeneration" means a process by which forests are restocked by trees that develop from seeds which fall and germinate in situ by providing assistance in such process and planting seedlings wherever required;
- d) "artificial regeneration" means a mechanism for establishing a new forest by planting seedlings or by direct seeding;
- e) **"Forest Department"** means the Department of the state Government dealing with matters relating to conservation and management of forests and wildlife;
- f) "compensatory levies" means mandatory deposits in Indian rupees to be made in the National Fund and State Fund as specified in the approval granted under the provisions of the Forests (conservation) Act 1980 (69 of 1980) and the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 (53 of 1972) and the rules made thereunder and all deposits in compliance of various court orders for diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes which include the costs for the purpose of compensatory afforestation and penal compensatory afforestation, net present value of the forest land diverted, cost of wildlife management plan, cost of catchment area treatment plan and other similar cost;
- g) "committed activities" means those activities which have to be undertaken from the National Fund and State Fund which have been approved by the concerned authority under the forest conservation Act 1980 (69 of 1980) to be implemented as referred in the said approval such as compensatory afforestation, catchment area treatment plan wildlife management plan etc.
- h) "community forest management plan" means the annual plan for physical activities and financial provisions approved by the village community having control over the land other natural resources and described milestone, conditions for success and explains how , a strategic plan will be put into operation during the financial year in given budgetary term containing, inter alia, brief description, estimated cost, basis for cost estimation, agency identified for execution and time schedule of each activity to be executed from a State Fund during a year;
- i) **"Divisional Forest Officer"** means a functional administrative head of the unit of establishment in the state to manage the forest division under his jurisdiction;
- j) **"entry point activities"** means a set of works identified and executed as a part of community mobilization process to get more and more participation of the community in the forest management;
- k) "financial year" means year commencing on the 1st April in a calendar year;
- "frontline year" means employees of state Forest Department up to the level of Forest Range who are in direct contact with the public;
- m) "Gram sabha" has the same meaning as assigned to it in clause (b) of article 243 of the constitution;
- n) **"ministerial staff"** means Government servant of a subordinate services whose duties are entirely clerical, and any other class of servant specifically defined as such by general specific order of the Government;
- o) "nurseries and other planting stock production facilities" means modern and state of art nurseries, seed production areas, seedling seed orchards, vegetative multiplication gardens and such other planting stocks

production facilities for the purpose of producing quality planting material and seedling for plantation;

- p) "permissible activities" means those activities which can be executed with National Fund and State Fund;
- q) "prohibited activities" means those activities which can't be executed with National Fund and State Fund;
- r) **"Range officer"** means the functional administrative in-charge of the unit establishment in the state to manage the forest range under his jurisdiction;
- s) **"Rescue Centre"** means an establishment for the long-term care of animal specified in the schedules to the wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 as defined in the Recognition of Zoo Rules, 2009;
- t) "section" means section of the act;
- u) "site specific activities" means activities which have been approved by the concerned authority under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act to be implemented on specified location referred to in the said approval such as compensatory afforestation, catchment area treatment plan, wildlife management plan, etc.
- v) "silvi culture operations" means the activities and practice of controlling the establishment, growth, composition, health, and quality of forests to meet diverse needs and values;
- w) "soil and moisture conservation works" means physical works undertaken for in situ conservation of soil and moisture;
- x) "third party monitoring" means monitoring and evaluation of works executed national fund and state Fund by the parties which are external to a project's direct beneficiary chain and management structure having no conflict of interest on parameters of evaluation as determined by central Government over and above the baseline to assess whether desired social, environmental or other impacts are being achieved ans undesirable impacts avoided;
- y) **"Van sanrakshan samiti or Village forest committee"** means a committee constituted for joint forest management by the competent authority in the state;
- "working plan" means the management plan of forest land prepared under "National Working Plan Code" made by the ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate change for sustainable management of forests and biodiversity in India;
- aa) **"Zoo and wildlife safari"** means an establishment as referred in the recognition of Zoo Rules, 2009 made under the wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 (53 of 1972);
- bb) Words and expressions used and not defined in these rules but defined in the compensatory Afforestation Fund Act 2016 (38 of 2016), the India Forest Act 1972 (16 of 1972), Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 (53of 1972) Forest Conservation Act 1980 (69 of 1980) and the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (2 of 2007) shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in those Acts.
- **3.** Management of the National Fund.- The National fund shall be managed according to the provisions of Government Accounting Rule 1990 and the General Financial Rules, 2017 as applicable from time to time and in accordance with the accounting procedure prepared under section 7.
- 4. Management of State Fund.- The State Fund shall be managed according to provisions of the State Financial Rules or any such rules applicable from time to time in the State and in accordance with the accounting procedure notified by the State Government /Union Territory and as per the guidelines issued by the national authority.

5. Manner of utilization of net present value and penal net present value.-

- 1) The monies received toward net present value and penal net present value deposited in State Fund shall be used in a manner prescribed in sub rule (2).
- 2) Eighty per cent of the net present value NPV shall, in a financial year, be used for following permissible activities for the forest and wildlife management in the state, namely:-
- a) Assisted natural regeneration ;
- b) Artificial regeneration (by plantations);
- c) Silvi culture operations in forests;
- d) Protection of plantations and forests;
- e) Pest and disease control in forest;
- f) Forest fire prevention and control operations;
- g) Soil and moisture conservation works in the forest;
- h) Improvement of wildlife habitat as prescribed in the approved wildlife management plan/working plan;
- i) Relocation of villages from protected areas;
- j) Planting and rejuvenation of forest cover on non-forest land falling in wildlife corridors;
- k) Establishment, operations and maintenance of animal rescue center, and veterinary treatment facilities for

wild animals;

- I) Supply of food and other forest produce saving devices as specified by the National Authority from time to time;
- 3) Twenty per cent of the net present value shall in a financial year, shall be utilized for strengthening of the forest and wildlife related infrastructure, capacity building of the personnel of state Forest Department s and other associated agencies and organizations involved in utilization of these monies, as per prioritized by the state Government for execution in forest and nom-forest areas and included in the Annual Plan of Operations for the financial year under consideration.
- 4) The permissible activities to be undertaken for the purpose of sub-rule (3) shall include the following, namely:-
- a) Establishment, up-gradation and maintenance of modern nurseries and other planting stock production facilities with state of arts facilities for production of quality planting material;
- b) Purchase and maintenance of equipment or devices used for communication and information technology, survey, mapping and forest fire control for the purpose of protection of forest and wildlife;
- c) Construction, up-gradation and maintenance of inspection paths, forest roads in forest area, fire lines, watch towers, check posts, timber depots;
- d) Construction of residential and official building in forests for concerned staffs up to the rank of Range Officers deployed for protection of forest and wildlife;
- e) Engagement of local people or labors to assists regular staff of State Forest Department for works for protection of forest and wildlife undertaken from State Fund;
- f) Survey and mapping of forest areas for compensatory afforestation works, soil and moisture conservation, catchment area treatment and wildlife management for preparing annual plans to be executed from the state Fund;
- g) Concurrent monitoring and evaluation of works including third party monitoring of works undertaken from state Fund
- h) Awareness for forestry and allied activities undertaken from the State fund;
- i) Entry point activities undertaken in forest fringe villages for execution of programme to be undertaken from the state Fund;
- j) Distribution of planting stock for promotion of trees outside forest on government lands promoted by state government;

Providing that in case the activities referred to in sub rules (2) and (4) are to be undertaken in the forest land under the administrative control of the forest Department, then the said activities shall be carried out as per the working plan prepared under national Working plan Code and approved by competent authority;

Providing further that the said activities over forest land under the control of state Forest Department and being managed as per the working plan with participation of local people shall be taken up in consultation with the Gram Sabha or *Van SanrakshanSamitior* Village Forest Committee as the case may be, and shall be in consonance with the provisions of the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest rights) Act, 2006 (2 of 2007) and the guidelines issued thereunder, wherever applicable;

Provided also that in case the said activities are to be undertaken in areas not covered by the approved working plan then they shall be taken up in consultation with concerned Gram Sabha or Van SanrakshanSamiti or Village Forest Committee or any authority having jurisdiction over that area, as the case may be, and shall be in consonance with the provisions of the scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 and guidelines issued thereunder, wherever applicable;

- 5) While preparing the annual plan of operation for activities under rule 5, priority shall be given to under5taken identified activities in those villages which have been affected due to diversion of forest land.
- 6) The monies referred in sub rule (1) shall not be used for following activities, namely
- a) Payment of salary, travelling allowances, medical expenses, etc. to regular employees of the state Forest Department for implementing programme in various forest divisions undertaken from the State Fund.
- b) Undertaking foreign visits;
- c) Payment for legal services for defending cases filed in Tribunals or Courts not related to the management of the State Authority;
- d) Purchase of vehicles or staff cars for officers and heavy vehicles and machines for the state Forest Department for implementing programme in various forest divisions undertaken from the state Fund;
- e) Construction of residential and official building for officers above Forest Range Officers of the State Forest Department for implementing programmes in various forest division undertaken from the State Fund;
- f) Leasing, hiring and purchase of land for afforestation purposes
- g) Purchase of furniture, office equipment, fixtures including air conditioners, and generator sets for residences and offices of the State Forest department for implementing programmes in various divisions undertaken from

the state Fund;

- h) Mandatory afforestation as per the working plan in the forest in blanks created by commercial felling of trees for revenue generation undertaken under working plans prescription;
- Undertaking forest and wildlife conservation and other activities undertaken under other schemes of the Government for the purpose of part financing the scheme for completing left over works or complementary works of such schemes.
- j) Establishment, expansion and up-gradation of Zoo and wildlife safari.

Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF). Govt. of India had issued guidelines on 2nd July, 2009 for establishing CAMPAs in the States/UTs. The State Compensatory Afforestation Fund management and Planning Authority, Haryana Known as State CAMPA. Haryana was constituted in **2010 vide notification No. 5330-ft-409/511 dated 18-1-2010** in accordance with the guidelines of the Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF), Govt. of India

What is campa?

The conservation development and other related activities are being carried out in all 21 districts of the state. These activities are carried out by four wings of the Forest Department viz. Territorial, Community Forestry, Wildlife and Development wings. Territorial wing has four circles, Community Forestry two, Wildlife two and Development wing two circles. There are 21 Territorial Divisions seven Community Forestry Divisions, four Wildlife Divisions and four Development Divisions. Thus there are 35 divisions who carried out various activities with CAMPA Funds.

Major activities include plantations under different models; conservation, protection and management of wildlife and its habitat within and outside protected areas; research and tree improvements; soil and water conservation development of infrastructures; capacity building and other activities.

Aims and Objectives:

State campa shall seed to promote

1. Conservation protection, regeneration and management of existing natural forests.

2. Conservation, protection and management of wildlife and its habitat within and outside protected area including the consolidation of the protected areas.

3. Compensatory Afforestation.

4. Environmental services, which includes

a. Provision of goods such as wood, non-timber forest product, Fuel fodder, water and Provision of services such as grazing, tourism. Wildlife protection and life support.

b. Regulating services such as climate regulation, disease control, flood moderation. Detoxification, carbon sequestration and health of soils, air and water regimes.

c. Non-material benefits obtained from eco-system, spiritual, recreational, aesthetic. Inspiration, educational and symbiotic.

d. Supporting such other services necessary for the production of eco-system services, biodiversity nutrient cycling and primary production.

- 4. Research, training and capacity building
- 5. Environment Protection and Sustainable Forest Management

Problem to be addressed:

The area under this district have nearly every type of soils but the maximum areas is under alkaline category. The major species planted in these areas are Dalbergia sissoo, Acacia nilotica, hybird, Azadirachta indica, Albizia procera, Delonix regia, Cassia siames. Melia azadirachta, Terminalia arjuna etc. However, the distribution depends upon the edaphic factor, although other species are also present in small patches or in scattered form. The areas have failed to regenerate due to adverse soils having high content of salts and waterlogged area. Excessive grazing and biotic pressure and inappropriate technique of plantations.

Poor people earn their livelihood by selling products of domestic animals, like milk. Meat and wool. They keep large herds of cattle. It has resulted in a huge increase in grazing pressure on forest areas. Because of pressure land is available for grazing, therefore, grazing by cattle and browsing by sheep and goats is quite serious

Problem in the plantation sites.

The degree of damage depends upon weather conditions and incidence of grazing and browsing. All the economically important species like shisham and eucalyptus are highly susceptible to fire and the plantations are damaged more or less completely after break out of a single fire.

Planned Output and General Objectives of Management

The various components of the project, which have been proposed to be carried out during the project period area as follows:

- 1. People participation
- 2. Micro planning
- 3. Compensatory Afforestation and Net Present Value
- 4. Natural regeneration
- 5. Pasture development
- 6. Plantations under different models
- 7. Technology extension
- 8. Conservation, protection and management of wildlife and its habitat
- 9. Soil and water conservation
- 10. Development of infrastructure, capacity building and other activities
- 11. Monitoring and evaluation

The objectives of the management for this plan period are as under:

To conserve and extend the existing forest and vegetative cover in the district of Kurukshetra for soil and moisture conservation and to preserve the natural biodiversity.

- A. To improve the growing stock by protection, regeneration and planning of local indigenous species.
- B. To conserve the forest habitats critical to biodiversity and protection of eco-system.
- C. To protect the wildlife by providing them shelter and food.

- D. To increase carbon sequestration by the forest fauna to mitigate the adverse effects of climate change.
- E. To turn the irregular forest into normal forest with all age gradation, to provide forest produce at sustained basis and make logging planning easier.
- F. To provide employment opportunities to the rural people living near these forests.
- G. To encourage the plantation and sustainable harvesting of NTFPs.
- H. To encourage people's participation, especially with involvement of women and weaker sections wherever possible in forest management as per Natural Forest Policy, 1988.

Chapter- 4 Evaluation Scope and Objectives

Evaluation Scope:

All projects taken up under CAMPA related to afforestation, soil and moisture conservation, habitat improvement and the like need to be evaluated This evaluation was mainly focused on ascertaining the survival rate of planted seedlings in the plantations. Coverage of all other works was also taken up. As a result, evaluating the afforestation models under CAMPA needs to account for the diverse plantation models taken up in the different Eco regions of the country having a wide gradient of local site conditions.

Objectives:

- Whether the diversion of forest land for non-forest was permitted as per extant laws and all condition in this regard were complied with;
- Whether measures taken for conservation, afforestation and preservation of forest lands consequent to diversion of portions of these lands for non-forest use were as per provisos of extant legislation, rules and Supreme Court judgment in this regards;
- Whether the collection, utilization, monitoring, accounting and the arrangement for safeguarding of compensatory afforestation funds was in compliance with applicable legislation, rules and Supreme Court judgments permitting diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes;
- Whether proper financial procedures had been followed in investing funds.

Chapter- 5 Evaluation Approach

The evaluation work was conducted by team of **Environment Research**, **Monitoring & Conservation Society** under the guidance of our expert.Mr. Deo Prakash The evaluation aimed to examine the entire work done under the CAMPA project in the year of 2017-18 in Kurukshetra division.

The evaluation took place in Kurukshetra district in the month of **March 2019.** the team reviewed all the work implemented under the CAMPA project. The concern officers and staff were with us to show us the every site wherever the CAPMA work was being done. Also we discussed with various forest officials related to CAMPA were held throughout the field visits.

Monitoring Evaluation

As the evaluator we had the opportunity to meet and interact with a good number of different groups and individual and officials *Wing:* - Division *forest Territorial* Shri. Neeraj Kadyaan IFS (DFO) Range Forest officer Thanesar Shri. Samser Singh, Range forest officer Pehowa Shri. Ajay Neam. We discussed with all of them regarding monitoring evaluation in the entire division. We could monitor plantation, tube well and fire line work done in the year of 2017-18.

- a) We could reach out to every site wherever the CAMPA project work was done.
- b) The range officer, forester and forest guard accompanied us during the evaluation.
- c) The work done under the CAMPA project found satisfactory.
- d) Also we have enclosed the photographs of various sites visited.

Overall we found that the CAMPA work done under Kurukshetra was satisfactory.

Key approach of the CAMPA project is to :-

- a) Raising awareness among participants.
- b) Increasing participants of SC/ST, women, backward community and farmers.
- c) Capacity Building of all the project participants and beneficiary.

Chapter-6 Data Analysis

The plantation carried out during 2017-18 by the Territorial Forest Division Kurukshetra

, are as follows:

WING: Territorial Forest Division Kurukshetra

YEAR: 2017-18

Туре	Hectare	e	RKM		Total Plant Plantation/ Planted	Rs. (Amt. in lacks)				
	Targe	Achievements	Target	Achievements		Target	Achievements			
	ts		S							
CA-TP			157.50	157.50	39380					
NH	-	-	106	106	34980					
Beautification			20	20-	15000					
Native species	50	50			10000					
Total	50	50	283.5	283.5	99360					

Note: - Financial target achievement details are in annexure A

Findings and Conclusions:

- 1. Plantation was found in less in numbers than as budgeted.
- 2. Plantation journal was found satisfactory.
- 3. Maintenance of plantation was satisfactory.

TERRITORIAL PLANTATION

- 1. It was found that Stray animals causes harm the plantation badly.
- 2. Farmers have practice of destroying the roots of crop by fire.
- 3. Farmers have practice of destroy the plantation at the boarder of the field.
- 4. Lack of rain, inappropriate land causes loss in plant survival.

Suggestion for improvement and recommendations:

In order to improve the performance of the plantation the following suggestions have been made:-

- 1. There should be protection from grazing and browsing of animals along road side and canal sides.
- 2. Cultural operations should be done timely and properly.
- 3. To control the fire timely intervention should be made annually
- 4. Plantation journal should be maintained and checked by officials.
- 5. Maintenance should be improved by proper inspection and keeping proper records.

Technological Points:

- 1. Good quality seeding should be planted.
- 2. Attention should be paid for water harvesting and Drip water harvesting and moisture conservation as most of the plantations have been done in moisture deficit conditions.
- 3. Beating up should be done with original species.
- 4. Cultural operations should be done timely.

Administrative Points:

- 1. There should be timely release of funds.
- 2. The Target of plantation should be given in advance to field level officers
- 3. Plantations raised should be maintained for more than six years.
- 4. Villagers should be provided incentives for maintenance of the plantations.

						Campa	Monito	ring & E			oort Fore		k Execut	ted in 2	017-1	8				
										_	Teritorri									
											on :- Kurı		ı							
	I type of	Name of		1		Location					ented in 2				_		a.			
Sr. No.	land	Scheme/	Name of	Name of	Name of	with exact	Species	Total No.	total No of alive	Succ ess		light (Ft.)		urth (cm.)	Target . Ha		Latitude	rt Point Longitude	Latitude	Point Longitu
	forest/no	Compo nent	Range	Block	Beat	Khasre no/Km/RD	•	of Plants	Plants	%	Max	Min	Max	Min			Lutitude	Longitude	Lunuat	e
Com	pensat	ory A	fforest	tation	(Tall P	lants)														
1	Govt.	0 Plants	Pehowa	Pehowa	Bhor	Nikatpura	Shisham 2500,	2500	2295		10	5	11	6.5	0	18	29°56'22.10" N	76°40'45.39" E	76°40'58.6 1" E	29°56'13. 0" N
1	Land	Per RKM	renowa	renowa	Saidan	Jungle	2300, Kauam	2000	1305		10	5	14	9	0	18	IN		I E	0 1
						маткнанца	Total	4500	3600	80%										
	<i>a</i> .			n		Bundh R.D.	Arjun 3700, Snisnam	4700 2630	3998 2460		9	5	7	3			2000 400 075		7 (000000 4	20002154
2	2 Govt. Land CA_TP Pehowa	Bahurak h	Deewana	46-72 L+R & Markanda	Kanak					0		0	0	30.5	30°04'08.87" N	76°28'49.98" E	76°33'30.4 4" E	30°02'54. 8" N		
						Bund R.D.	Champa 300	300	256		10	5	11.2	6.5						
							Total	7630	6714	88%				Observation						
							Piiknan			0070	10							-		
							Jahih	320 2740	230 2156		13	6	20	6						
							Arjun 3030	3030	2205		8	4	7	3						
							Imali 170,	170	152		3	1	3	1						
	Forest					R.F.Bakhli	Awala 135, Neem 450	135 450	116 352		3.5	4	8	6					76°30'47.2	2005010
3	land	CA_TP	Pehowa	Seonsar	Bakhli	Rect .No.	Benra	1000	690		7	4	7	3	0	35	76°30'58.610 " E	29°59'6.198" N	75" E	40" N
						187, 22	Gular 270	270	136	1	10	8	13	6			Ľ		1	
							Pipal 40,	40		ł	6	5	13	5					1	
							Bad 140, Belpatnar	140	96 60		6	4	18	14					1	
							Toon 270,	270	74		7	4	9	6						
							Total	8750	6300	72%										
							Siras 500 , Jamun &	500	430		11	5	10.2	3.6					1	
							Jamoa	5000	4230		7	3	6	6						
						R.F.Seonsar	Gular 300,	300	253		12	5	10	6			29°58'39.354			
4	Forest		Pehowa	Ramgar	Seonsar	Tower Rect .No.	Imali 300, Behra 300,	300 300	265 246		4	1.5	3	1.2	0	34	" N	29°58'33.365" N 76°28'6.804"		
-	land	CA_II	renowa	h	Tower	101,102,	Lasuda 600,	600	423		8	6	9	4	0		76°28'15.606 " E	E		
						117, 94	Arjun 500,	500	392		7	4	10	6			E			
							3111SHEIII	400	328		-		10							
							Neem 200 Pliknan	200 400	195 208		9	4	12	4						
5							Total	8500	6970	82%					0	117.5				
						Damin									0	16	ao0. ora a ara r	aoli 100 aur 1		
						Bundh RD 0									0	16	30 ⁰ 10'25.3"N 76 ⁰ 51'47.9"E			
6	Govt. Land	CA_TP	Thanesar		Shahbad (N)	to 22 L7R, Markanda	Shisham	4000	3280		14	10	25	18			70 J147.9 L	70 5445.2 E		
				-	(-)	Round														
						Pundh PD	Total	4000	3280	82%										
						Ramnagar									0	12	30 ⁰ 10'40.0"N			
7	Govt. Land	CA_TP		Shahaba d	Shahbad (N)	Bundh RD	Shisham	3000	2580		13	10	24	17			76 ⁰ 51'51.5"E	76 ⁰ 53'05.0"E		
	Land			u	(14)	22-47 L/R														
						barara road	Total	3000	2580	86%							_			
8	Govt. Land	CA_TP	Thanesar	Shahaba d	Shahbad (N)	Km. 5 to 8	Chakrasiya.	800	662 158		14	6	24	7	0	4	30 ⁰ 10'51.4"N	30 ⁰ 10'56.9"N		
	Lanu			u	(14)	I&R	Total	200	820	82%	10	5	20	6			76 ⁰ 55'29.0"E	76 ⁰ 56'47.0"E		
							Chakrasiya.	1000	86	0270	10	8	15	12	0	4	30 ⁰ 9'40.7"N	30 ⁰ 10'30.4"N	1	
	Govt.			Shahaba	Shahbad	G.T. road	GULMOHÂ	100	77		12	10	12	10			76 ⁰ 51'50.0"E	76 ⁰ 51'47.6"E		
9	Land	CA_TP	Thanesar	d	(S)	Km. 180 to 181 R/side	P 100	100	86 156		8	7	9	6						
							ARJUN 200 SHISHEM	200 500			12	6 10		12					1	
							Total	1000	820			-								
					_	Muradnagar					I T				0	4	29 ⁰ 57'71.3"N		1	
10	Govt. Land	CA_TP	Thanesar	Ladwa	Ladwa (S)	Tubwell	Shisham	1000	860		10	5	13	6.2			077 05 183 "E	077 ⁰ 04.488'E	1	
						Channel														
	CT	tol Corr	anecto	Affan	station (Tal	Planta)	Total	1000 39380	860 31944		\vdash				0	40 157.5		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Natio	nal Hig			AHOPES	statiofi (12)	n riants)	I	39380	31944		II				0	137.5	I	L	I	1
	1 ype of land	Name of		Name		Name of			total No of	Succ	H	light (Ft.)	G	urth (cm.)		Planting		rt Point	End	Point
Sr. No.	forest/no	Scheme/ Compo	Name of Range	of	Name of Beat	Scheme/	Species	Total No. of Plants	alive	ess	Max	Min	Max	Min	Ha	RKM	Latitude	Longitude	Latitude	
	n forestTvn	nent		Block		Component			Plants	%	wax									e
					_	Plantation on National	Shishem620	620	534		9	4.8	10.8	5.6	0	4		_	1	
	Govt.	CA_TP		Bhaurak		Highway											76°39'1.72?"	30°3'27.851" N		30°5'40.3
1	Land	N.H.	Pehowa	h	Jalbera	330 Plants Per	Arjun 700	700	654		6.8	4	8.5	6			E	30°3′27.851" N	vp ⁻ 40'3.882'	2" N
						RKMA/H														
						Road Km.	Total	1320	1188	90%					0			<u> </u>	-	
	1					Plantation on	Lejistomia.				14	-	18	~					1	1
						National Highway	1500, Snisnam	1500	1188	ł		3		9						
2	Govt.	CA_TP	Thanesar	Shahaba		250 Plants	SIIVarðík	5025 1220	4521 1014	1	14	7	23	6	0	26.5	76 ⁰ 51'50.0" F	30009'40.7''N	6052'36.6"	30 ⁰ 04'32.:
	Land	N.H.		d	(S)	Per RKM G.T. road	Chakrasiya			1		4		,						N
						Km. 171 to	1000	1000	885		12	3.5	23	6						
l	-	1	1		1	181	Total	8745	7608	87%								1	<u> </u>	1

3	GOVL	CA_II	Thanesar	SilailaUa	Silailuau	KIII. 102 IU	Chakrasiya	1700	1585	1	10	8	15	9	0	17.5	76 ⁰ 51'33.3" E	30011'20.7''N	6051'09.6'	30 13 13.3
	Land	N.H.		d	(N)	190 L&R/side	Suvaroik	1075	616		8	6	12							N
						L&R/side	Total	5775	4851	84%										
4	GOVI.	CA_IP	Thanesar	Thanesa	Pipli	G.1. Road	Shisham	7260	698	0470	10	6	12.3	6	0	22	76 ⁰ 54'01 5" E	29055'26.6''N	6052'36 7'	30 04 32.1
	Lond	NU	Thanesa		ripii	Vm 152 171	Total	7260	698 698	84%	10	0	12.3	0	0	22	70 3421.3 E	2505520.0 1	0032 30.7	N
				-		A-H road	Totai	7200	098	04 /0					0	10				0
5	Govt.	CA_TP	Thanesar	Thol	Ismailabad	Km. 24 to 29	Shisham	3300	2772		13	7	13	8	0	10	76 ⁰ 42'19.6"E	30011'35.2"N	6040'42.8'	30 ⁰ 08'18.
	Land	N.H.		-		I &D														"N
							Total Jamun	3300	2772	84%										
							×	6600	5565		9	7	18							1
							Shisham.	280	234		12	10	24							
	Govt.	CA_TP	тр			A-H road	,Arjun.	1000	823		8	6	18				076042'19 6"	30011'35.2''N		3000818
6	Land	N.H.	Thanesar	Thol	Ismailabad		,Chakrasiya.	200	165		10	8	15		0	26	E	30011'35.2''N	6076'40.8	N N
						L&R	,Molsri	200	152		9	8	11							
							sitaAshok.	100 85	9	4	10									
							Gumar.	200	183		9	4	10	7						
							Total	8580	7207							0				
					Total Nat	ional Highway	Plantation	34980	24324	#####					0	106				
Beau	tificatio	on of D	istrict l	Road I	Plantatio	n														
	Type of	Name of		Name		Name of			total No of	Succ		Hight (Ft.)	6	Jurth (cm.)		Planting	Star	t Point	End	Point
Sr. No.	land	Scheme/	Name of	of	Name of	Scheme/	Species	Total No.	alive	ess		0		1		- 0	Latitude	Longitude	Latitude	
	forest/no	· ·	Range	Block	Beat	Component		of Plants	Plants	%	Max	Min	Max	Min	Ha	RKM	Builduc	Longitude	Lunuae	e
	D	nent				Beautificati	Kauam	1000	956		13	4	24	9						- č
						on of	Lejistônia	1300	1221		10	5	21	12						
						District	Mognl 200	200	184		10	8	16							
	Govt.	C.A.			Gumthala	Road 750	Lejistoffia			92%	10	Ű	10		0	7				29°55'17.
1	Land	Beautif	Pehowa	Pehowa	East	Plants Per	Red Pink	1000	936		4	3	3	2				29°56'31.002" r	°31'19.817	56" N
		cation			Last	RKM A/H Road Km.	Kaner 500,	500	373		8	5	8	4			" E			
						58-62 L+R	Gudel 1250	1250	1160		8	6	12	10			,			1
						58-02 L+R	Total	5250	4830	4830	0	0	12	10	0	7				
				Shahaba Shaha		OT D I	2500	2500	2345	40.50		4	10	6	v				16051'00 6'	
2	Govt.	C.A. Beautifi	Thanesar		a Shahabad	G.T. Road Km. 181-190	C300	2300	2343		0	4	10	0	0	6	076051'33.3"	30011'20.7''N		30°15'15.
2	Land	cation	Inanesar	d	(N)	Km. 181-190 L/R	T and stands				6	3		3	0	0	E	3001120.7 N	005109.6	Ν
		cation				L/K	Micelinous	1500	1175		13	5	11	6						
							Total	4500	3915	87%										
							Curtherl	2500	1930		7	4	6.9	3.5	0	7				
		C.A.				G.T. Road	1000	1000	875		4.8	3	8	4						
3	Govt.	Beautifi	Thanesar	Thanesa	Pipli	Km. 153-171	Lezistomia,	1000	015		1.0	2	0				076054'28.7"	29055'07.4''N	76052'33.8	30°04'50.1
	Land				1	L/R	C11 : 0													
		cation	1 nane sa	r		LAK		1500	1220		8.6	5	7.1	5			E			N
	1	cation	rnaicsa	r		Lin	Chkrasiya &	1500	1220		8.6	5	7.1	5			E			N
		cation	Thanesar	r		DR	250 Neem	250	125		8.6	5	7.1	5			E			N
							250 Neem Total	250 5250	125 4150	83%	7	5		5	0	13	E			N
					on of Distr	ict Road Pla	250 Neem Total	250	125	83% 86	7	5		5	0	13 20	E			N
Native	e Specie	G.1			on of Distr	ict Road Pla	250 Neem Total	250 5250	125 4150		7	5		5			E			N
Native		G.7 CS Name or	Fotal Bea		1	ict Road Pla	250 Neem Total	250 5250 15000	125 4150	86	7	5 5 Hight (Ft.)	10.2	5 8 Gurth (cm.)	0			t Point		Point
Native Sr. No.	Type of	G.1 es Name or Scheme/	Fotal Bea	utificati Name of	Name of	ict Road Pla Name of Scheme/	250 Neem Total	250 5250 15000 Total No.	125 4150 12895 total No of alive	86	7	5 Hight (Ft.)	10.2		0	20 Planting		t Point Longitude		Point
		G.7 CS Name or	Fotal Bea	utificati Name	1	ict Road Pla	250 Neem Total	250 5250 15000	125 4150 12895 total No of	86 Succ	7	5	10.2	5 8 Gurth (cm.) Min	0	20	Star		End	Point
	Type of	G.7 Compo	Fotal Bea	utificati Name of	Name of	ict Road Pla Name or Scheme/ Component	250 Neem Total	250 5250 15000 Total No.	125 4150 12895 total No of alive	86 Succ ess	7	5 Hight (Ft.)	10.2	Min	0	20 Planting	Star		End	Point
	Type of	G.7 Compo	Fotal Bea	utificati Name of	Name of	ict Road Pla Name or Scheme/ Component	250 Neem Total ntation Species	250 5250 15000 Total No. of Plants	125 4150 12895 total No of alive Plants	86 Succ ess	7 	5 Hight (Ft.) Min	10.2 0 Max	Min	0	20 Planting	Star		End	Point
	Type of	G.1 PS Name of Scheme/ Compo nent	Fotal Bea	utificati Name of	Name of	ict Road Pla Name of Scheme/ Component Native	250 Neem Total ntation Species Gular 500,	250 5250 15000 Total No. of Plants 500 200	125 4150 12895 total No of alive Plants 415 156	86 Succ ess	7 	5 5 Hight (Ft.) Min 6 6	10.2 C Max 13	Min	0	20 Planting	Star		End	Point
Sr. No.	Type of land	G.1 Scheme/ Compo nent CA	Cotal Bea	utificati Name of Block	Name of Beat	ict Road Pla Name of Scheme/ Component Native R.F.Bakhli	250 Neem Total ntation Species Gular 500, Neem 200, Jamun &	250 5250 15000 Total No. of Plants 500	125 4150 12895 total No of alive Plants 415	86 Succ ess %	7 	5 Hight (Ft.) Min	10.2 C Max 13	Min	0 Ha	20 Planting RKM	Star Latitude	Longitude	End Latitude	N Point Longitu e
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Sr. No.	Type of land	G.1 Scheme/ Compo nent CA	Cotal Bea	utificati Name of Block	Name of Beat	ict Road Pla Name of Scheme/ Component Native R.F.Bakhli	Species Gular 500, Neem 200, Neem 200, Jamun & Jamoa 1000 PIRNam	250 5250 15000 Total No. of Plants 500 200 1000	125 4150 12895 total No of alive Plants 415 156 809 795	86 Succ ess %	7 Max 13 7 9	5 5 Hight (Ft.) Min 6 6	10.2 C Max 13	Min	0 Ha	20 Planting RKM	Star Latitude 76°30'50.58"	Longitude	End Latitude	N Point Longitu e 29°59'25
Sr. No.	Type of land	G.1 25 Name of Scheme/ Compo nent CA Native	Cotal Bea	utificati Name of Block	Name of Beat	ict Road Pla Name of Scheme/ Component Native R.F.Bakhli Rect.No.	250 Neem 250 Neem Total ntation Species Gular 500, Neem 200, Jamun & Jamoa 1000 Pirkhan 1000 Bad 50, Pipal 50, Pipal 50,	250 5250 15000 Total No. of Plants 500 200 1000	125 4150 12895 total No of alive Plants 415 156 809	86 Succ ess %	7 Max 13 7 9	5 5 Hight (Ft.) Min 6 6	10.2 C Max 13	Min	0 Ha	20 Planting RKM	Star Latitude 76°30'50.58"	Longitude	End Latitude	N Point Longitu e 29°59'25
Sr. No.	Type of land	G.1 25 Name of Scheme/ Compo nent CA Native	Cotal Bea	utificati Name of Block	Name of Beat	ict Road Pla Name of Scheme/ Component Native R.F.Bakhli Rect.No.	Species Gular 500, Neem 200, Neem 200, Jamun & Jamoa 1000 PIRNam	250 5250 15000 Total No. of Plants 500 200 1000 1000 50	125 4150 12895 total No of alive Plants 415 156 809 795 42	86 Succ ess %	7 Max 13 7 9 9 9 7	Hight (Ft.) Min 6 6 4.5 5 6	10.2 C Max 13	Min 11 9 6 8 8 3 5	0 Ha	20 Planting RKM	Star Latitude 76°30'50.58"	Longitude	End Latitude	N Point Longitu e 29°5925
Sr. No.	Type of land	G.1 25 Name of Scheme/ Compo nent CA Native	Cotal Bea	utificati Name of Block	Name of Beat	ict Road Pla Name of Scheme/ Component Native R.F.Bakhli Rect.No.	Linet 250 Neem Total ntation Species Gular 500, Neem 200, Jamoa 1000 Jamua & Jamoa 1000 Pirkhan Bad 50, Pirkl 50, Shitshan	250 5250 15000 Total No. of Plants 500 200 1000 1000 50 50	125 4150 12895 total No of alive Plants 415 1566 809 795 422 355	86 Succ ess % 83%	7 Max 13 7 9 9 9 7 6	Hight (Ft.) Min 6 6 4.5 5 6 6 6	10.2 Max 13 10 9 88 66 66	Min 11 9 6 8 8 3 5	0 Ha	20 Planting RKM	Star Latitude 76°30'50.58"	Longitude	End Latitude	N Point Longitu e 29°59'25
Sr. No.	Type of land	G.1 25 Name of Scheme/ Compo nent CA Native	Cotal Bea	utificati Name of Block	Name of Beat	ict Road Pla Name of Scheme/ Component Native R.F.Bakhli Rect.No.	Li	250 5250 15000 Total No. of Plants 500 2000 1000 1000 50 50 50 200 4000	125 4150 12895 total No of alive Plants 415 156 809 795 42 355 42 355 1068 3320	86 Succ ess % 83%	7 Max 13 7 9 9 9 7 6	Hight (Ft.) Min 6 6 4.5 5 6 6 6	10.2 Max 13 10 9 8 8 6 6 6 6 10	Min 11 9 6 8 8 3 5	0 Ha	20 Planting RKM	Star Latitude 76°30'50.58"	Longitude	End Latitude	N Point Longitu e 29°5925
Sr. No.	Type of land	G.1 Scheme/ Component CA Native Species	Cotal Bea	utificati Name of Block	Name of Beat	R.F.Bakhli Ret. No. 178,179	250 Neem 250 Neem Total Itation Species Gular 500, Neem 200, Jamon 100, Jamon 200, Jamon 200, Jamon 200, Jamon 200, Jamon 200, Bad 50, Pipal 50, Silisiana 400, Silista 400, Silista 400, Silista 400, Silista 300, Silista 300, Silista 300, Silista 300, Silista 30	250 5259 15000 Total No. of Plants 500 200 1000 1000 50 50 1200 4000 1200	125 4150 12895 total No of alive Plants 415 156 809 795 422 35 1068 3320 1035	86 Succ ess % 83%	7 Max 13 77 99 99 77 6 111 88	5 5 Min 6 4.5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	10.2 Max 13 10 9 8 8 6 6 6 6 10 9,8	Min 11 9 6 8 3 5 5 5	0 Ha	20 Planting RKM	Star Latitude 76°30'50.58"	Longitude	End Latitude	N Point Longitu e 29°5925
Sr. No.	Type of land	G.1 25 Name of Scheme/ Compo nent Compo Scheme/ Species	Fotal Bea	utificati Name of Block	Name of Beat	R.F.Seonsar	Li	250 5259 15000 Total No. of Plants 500 200 1000 50 50 1200 4000 1200 1200	125 4150 12895 total No of alive Plants 415 156 809 795 795 422 355 1068 3320 1055 1555	86 Succ ess % 83% 3320	7 Max 13 7 9 9 9 7 7 6 111 11 8 8 8.2	Hight (Ft.) Min 6 6 4.5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 4	10.2 Max 13 10 9 8 8 6 6 6 6 10	Min 111 99 66 88 33 55 55 56 66 66	0 Ha 20	20 Planting RKM	Star Latitude 76°30'50.58" E	Longitude 29*59'19.73" N	End Latitude 5°30'54.29'	N Point Longitt e 29°5925 0" N
Sr. No.	Type of land Forest land	G.1 Scheme/ Compo nent CA Native Species	Cotal Bea	utificati Name of Block Seonsar	Name of Beat	R.F. Bakhli R.F. Bakhli Rect. No. 178,179	250 Neem 250 Neem Total ttation Species Gular 500, Neem 200, Jamoa 1000 Pipal 50, Pipal 50, Pipal 50, Total Gunar 1200, Pipal 10, Constantion Species Total Species Total Species Spe	250 5250 15000 Total No. of Plants 500 200 1000 50 1200 4000 1200 1200 1200	125 4150 12895 total No of alive Plants 415 156 809 795 422 35 1068 3320 1035	86 Succ ess % 83%	7 Max 13 77 99 99 77 6 111 88	5 5 Min 6 4.5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	10.2 Max 13 10 9 8 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 0 10 9 8 8 10.2 9 9	Min 11 9 6 8 3 5 5 5	0 Ha	20 Planting RKM	Star Latitude 76°30'50.58"	Longitude	End Latitude 5°30'54.29'	N Point Longitt e 29°5925 0" N
Sr. No.	Type of land	G.1 25 Name of Scheme/ Compo nent Compo Scheme/ Species	Fotal Bea	utificati Name of Block	Name of Beat	R.F.Bachhi R.F.Bachhi R.F.Bachhi Rect.No. 178,179	250 Neem Total ntation Species Gular 500, Neem 200, Janua & Jamoa 1000 Phipal 50, Siltistan Total Cuntar 1200, , Pinknan Total Substantion	250 5259 15000 Total No. of Plants 500 200 1000 50 50 1200 4000 1200 1200	125 4150 12895 total No of alive Plants 415 156 809 795 795 422 355 1068 3320 1055 1555	86 Succ ess % 83% 3320	7 Max 13 7 9 9 9 7 7 6 111 11 8 8 8.2	Hight (Ft.) Min 6 6 4.5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 4	10.2 Max 13 10 9 8 6 6 6 10 9 9.8 10.2	Min 111 99 66 88 33 55 55 56 66 66	0 Ha 20 30	20 Planting RKM	Star Latitude 76°30'50.58" E	Longitude 29*59'19.73" N	End Latitude 5°30'54.29'	N Point Longitu e 29°5925 0" N
Sr. No.	Type of land Forest land	G.1 Scheme/ Compo nent CA Native Species	Fotal Bea	utificati Name of Block Seonsar	Name of Beat	R.F. Bakhli R.F. Bakhli Rect. No. 178,179	250 Neem Total Total Itation Species Gular 500, Neem 200, Jamua & Jamoa 1000 Jamoa 1000 Jamoa 1000 Orgal 50, Shishian 1000 Digal 50, Shishian 1000 Total Gunar 1200, Shishian Jamoa 1500	250 5250 15000 Total No. of Plants 500 200 1000 50 1200 4000 1200 1200 1200 1200	125 4150 12895 total No of alive Plants 415 156 809 795 422 355 1068 3320 10355 1555 1285	86 Succ ess % 83% 3320	7 Max 13 7 9 9 9 7 6 11 11 8 8 8.2 10	Hight (Ft.) Min 6 6 4.5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	10.2 Max 13 10 9 8 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 10 10 2 9 8 8 10.2 9 9 9 3	Min 11 9 6 8 8 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 5.8 6.2	0 Ha 20 30	20 Planting RKM	Star Latitude 76°30'50.58" E	Longitude 29*59'19.73" N	End Latitude 5°30'54.29'	N Point Longitu e 29°59'25 0" N
Sr. No.	Type of land Forest land	G.1 Scheme/ Compo nent CA Native Species	Fotal Bea	utificati Name of Block Seonsar	Name of Beat	R.F.Bachhi R.F.Bachhi R.F.Bachhi Rect.No. 178,179	250 Neem Total ntation Species Gular 500, Neem 200, Janua & Jamoa 1000 Phipal 50, Siltistan Total Cuntar 1200, , Pinknan Total Substantion	250 5250 15000 Total No. of Plants 500 200 1000 50 1200 4000 1200 1200 1200	125 4150 12895 total No of alive Plants 415 156 809 795 422 355 1068 3320 10355 1555 1285	86 Succ ess % 83% 3320	7 Max 13 7 9 9 9 7 6 11 11 8 8 8.2 10	Hight (Ft.) Min 6 6 4.5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	10.2 Max 13 10 9 8 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 0 10 9 8 8 10.2 9 9	Min 111 9 6 8 8 3 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	0 Ha 20 30	20 Planting RKM	Star Latitude 76°30'50.58" E	Longitude 29*59'19.73" N	End Latitude 5°30'54.29'	N Point Longitu e 29°59'25. 0" N