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Overall Grading For Territorial Forest Division – Pinjore Morni

Excellent



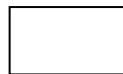
Good

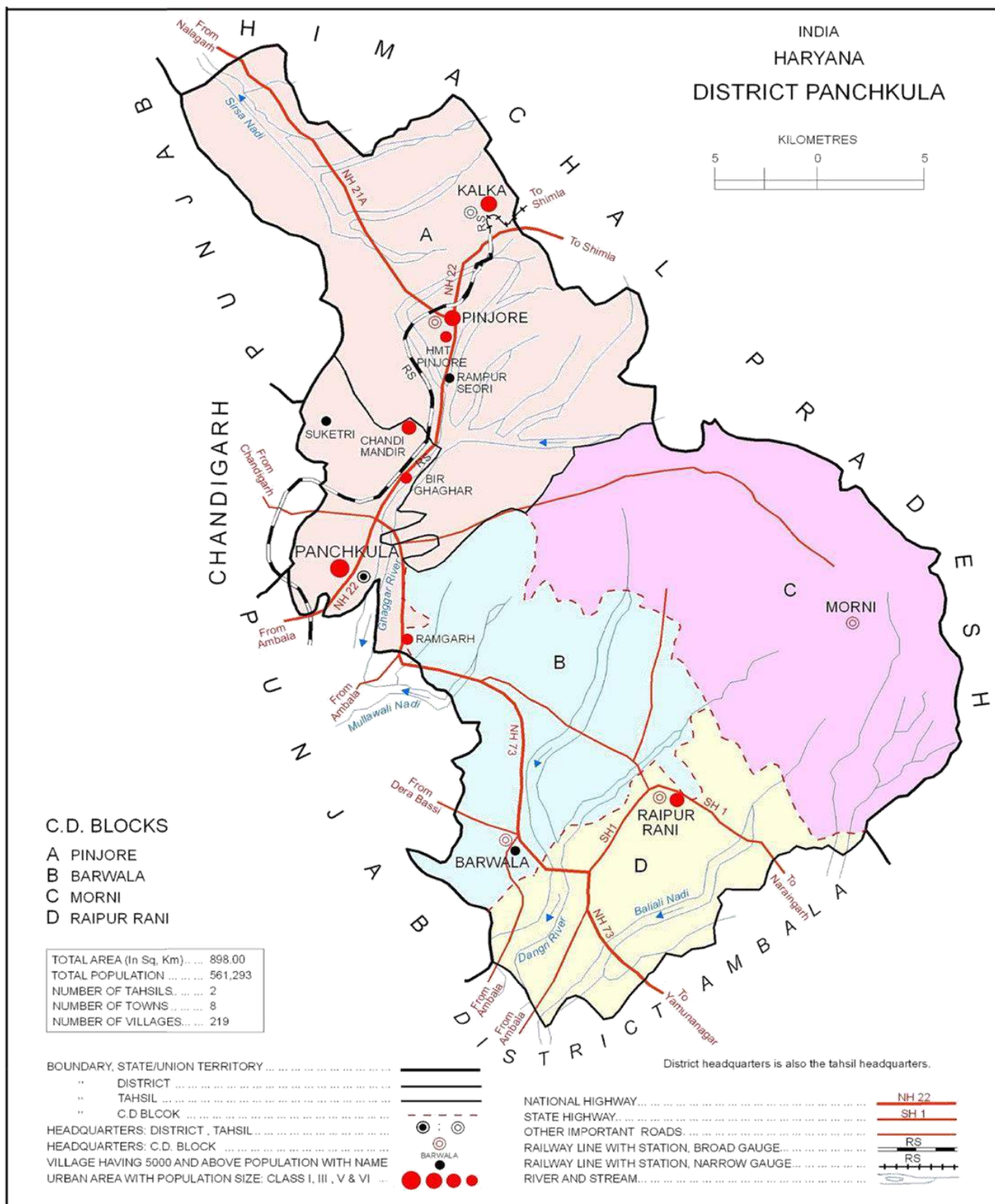


Satisfactory



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 |

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 user-agencies towards Compensatory Afforestation, additional Compensatory Afforestation, Penal Compensatory Afforestation, Net present value of forest land, catchment area treatment plan funds, etc. shall 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 activities.

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	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

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 except 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;
- l) **“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 and 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 (53 of 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;
- l) 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 undertaken 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 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 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 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

YEAR: 2017-18

Type	Hectare		RKM		Total no. of Plants	Total no. of plants alive
	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements		
CA-TP	30	10	80	80	30000	24850
NH			20	20	5000	4600
Beautification			10	10	2500	2075
Herbal Forestry	165	165			90900	76534
Total	195	175	110	110	128400	108059

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. .
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 brought 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.



S

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



INPUT

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



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



Division- Morni-Pinjore

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**



Division- Morni-Pinjore

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**



Division- Morni-Pinjore

Wing- Territorial

Year- 2017-2018

Range- Kalka

Scheme- CAMPA

**Name of the component- Soil Conservation
work (CCS)**

Name of the site- Johluwala Village



Division- Morni-Pinjore

Wing- Territorial

Year- 2017-2018

Range- Kalka

Scheme- CAMPA

**Name of the component- Soil Conservation
Work(CCS)**

Name of the site- Johluwala Village

Morni-Pinjore Forest Division																								
Annual Plan of Operation 2016-17 for Compensatory Afforestation (Tall Plants)																								
Sr. No.	Name of Scheme	Name of Range	Name of Block	Name of Beat	Location	Physical Target Fixed				Physical Target Achieved				Species	Plants/Planted in No.	Total No. of alive Plants	Success%	Height		Girth(cm)		GPS Reading		
						HA	RKM	No.	Km	HA	RKM	No.	Km					Max	Min	Max	Min	Latitude	Longitude	
1	CA-TP	Pinjore	Chiken	Janouli	R-63	0	40			0	40			Papri	6500	5495	85%	5	3.5	7	5	30 47 95.10	76 55 61.20	
														Dek	3500	2905	83%	18	7	27	12			
														Total	10000	8400	84%							
2	CA-TP	Pinjore	Mallah	Mallah	R-68 C-2	0	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			
														Arjun	250	213	85%	4.5	3.5	6	5			
														Sita Ashok	250	198	79%	5	4	6.5	5			
														Total	5000	4100	82%							
3	CA-TP	Pinjore	Mallah	Jabrot	DP-243	0	20			0	20			Shisham	2000	1597	80%	8	3.5	6	3	30 46 04.64	76 58 40.99	
														Papri	2000	1660	83%	10	5	10	6			
														Hathiphal	750	585	78%	5.5	4	7	6.5			
														Dek	250	208	83%	12	7	20	12			
														Total	5000	4050	81%							
4	CA-TP	Pinjore	Mallah	Bhogpur	DP-235 C	10	0			10	0			Papri	7000	5960	85%	8	5	8.5	6	30 47 52.25	76 56 52.49	
														Sagwan	3000	2340	78%	4	3	10	8			
														Total	10000	8300	83%							
						G.Total CA-TP				10	80	0	0	10	80	0	0							
Sr. No.	Name of Scheme	Name of Range	Name of Block	Name of Beat	Location	Physical Target Fixed				Physical Target Achieved				Species	Plants/Planted in No.	Total No. of alive Plants	Success%	Height		Girth(cm)		GPS Reading		
						HA	RKM	No.	Km	HA	RKM	No.	Km					Max	Min	Max	Min	Latitude	Longitude	
1	NH	Raipur rani	Ripur rani	Mouli	NH-73	0	20	0	0	0	20	0	0	Shisham	1160	1102	95%	12	7	17	9			
														Awala	100	92	92%	4.5	3	5	3			
														Pilkhan	80	68	85%	12	5.5	12	7			
														Chakrasia	50	43	86%	12	5.5	12	8			
														Jamun	61	50	82%	12	6	30	13			
														Toon	280	238	85%	12	4	17	10			
														Kadam	25	20	80%	14	5	24	12			
														S/oak	11	9	82%	17	10	27	15			
														Siris	207	184	89%	17	10	27	15			
														Arjun	1400	1330	95%	9	4	17	8			
														KanakChampa	300	261	87%	6.5	3	11	4			
														Dank	200	172	86%	14	7	23	10			
														Kusum	14	12	86%	11	4.5	17	9			
														Molseri	173	157	91%	11	4.5	17	9			
														Gullar	7	6	86%	16	7	36	4			
														Gulabi Toon	70	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	50	43	86%	18	10	28	15			
													Total	5000	4600	92%								
						0	20	0	0	0	20	0	0		5000	4600	92%							
Sr. No.	Name of Scheme	Name of Range	Name of Block	Name of Beat	Location	Physical Target Fixed				Physical Target Achieved				Species	Plants/Planted in No.	Total No. of alive Plants	Success%	Height (ft.)		Girth(cm)		GPS Reading		
						HA	RKM	No.	Km	HA	RKM	No.	Km					Max	Min	Max	Min	Latitude	Longitude	
1	Beautification of District/ City Road	Morni	Bhuri	Bhuri, Bidhana	Pkl Morni Road	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	Shami	300	265	88%	3.5	2.5	2.5	2	30 42 16.53	77 03 03.61	
													Putrenjiva	100	80	80%	2.7	1.5	4	3				
														Nimboo	100	82	82%	3	1.5	2	2			
														Chandani	400	345	86%	2.5	2	1.5	2			
														Aam	200	168	84%	4	2.5	5	3			
														Dehu	100	80	80%	6	5	7	6			
														Imli	200	179	90%	3	3.5	4	3			
														Amatas	50	42	84%	9	7	7	5			
														Mahu	50	41	82%	4.5	3	2.5	2			
														Kingoo	100	80	80%	4	2	2	2			
														Orange	50	41	82%	2.5	2	1.5	1			
														Total	1650	1403	85%							
2		Beautification of District/ City Road	Morni	Morni	Tikri, Morni	Pkl Morni Road	0	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	Shami	50	40	80%	4	2	1.5	1	30 41 56.73	77 04 28.47
															Putrenjiva	50	40	80%	5	3	2.7	2		
															Nimboo	200	170	85%	3.5	2	1.5	1		
															Chandani	450	348	77%	3	2.5	2	1.5		
															Molseri	50	40	80%	11	4.5	17	9		
															Orange	50	42	84%	3	2	1.5	1		
															Total	850	680	80%						
						G.Total Beautification of District				0	10	0	0	0	10	0	0							
Sr. No.	Name of Scheme	Name of Range	Name of Block	Name of Beat	Location	Physical Target Fixed				Physical Target Achieved				Species	Plants/Planted in No.	Total No. of alive Plants	Success%	Height (ft.)		Girth(cm)		GPS Reading		
						HA	RKM	No.	Km	HA	RKM	No.	Km					Max	Min	Max	Min	Latitude	Longitude	

						HA	RKM	No.	Km	HA	RKM	No.	Km					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	30 42 49.70	76 58 48.11
								0	0	0		0	0	0	Sita Ashok	880	730	83%	7	6	7	5		
								0	0	0		0	0	0	Ritha	115	97	84%	7	6	6	6		
								0	0	0		0	0	0	Galo Bel	150	129	86%	20	10	8	6		
															Total	3650	3103	85%						
	Herbal Forestry	Pinjore	Thapli	Thapl i	C-116	6.3	0	0	0	6.3	0	0	0	Jatti Khati	800	616	77%	4.2	2.5	6	4	30 43 80.30	77 00 62.90	
								0	0	0		0	0	0	Beri	1850	1621	88%	3.4	2.5	5	3		
								0	0	0		0	0	0	Jangal Badam	50	41	82%	5	3.5	5	2.5		
								0	0	0		0	0	0	Galo Bel	300	240	80%	10	8	6	4		
								0	0	0		0	0	0	Bamboo	150	128	85%	7	5	10	5		
															Total	3150	2646	84%						
	Herbal Forestry	Pinjore	Thapli	Chan di	C-111	11	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	Sain	320	256	80%	5	3.5	6	5	30 44 77.70	76 58 59.35	
								0	0	0		0	0	0	Shahtut	680	578	85%	4.5	2.5	6	3		
								0	0	0		0	0	0	Tat Badhanga	1005	857	85%	3	2.5	4	3		
								0	0	0		0	0	0	Sita Phal	65	53	82%	4	3	6	4		
								0	0	0		0	0	0	Shikakay	60	47	78%	4	3	5	3		
								0	0	0		0	0	0	Toon	600	504	84%	6	4	6	5		
								0	0	0		0	0	0	Bahera	850	680	80%	7	5	8	6		
								0	0	0		0	0	0	Harad	900	757	84%	5	4	7	5		
								0	0	0		0	0	0	Amla	850	697	82%	6	4	7	5		
								0	0	0		0	0	0	Dehu	170	136	80%	6	5	7	6		
															Total	5500	4565	83%						
	Herbal Forestry	Pinjore	Thapli	Thapl i	C-113	5.4	0	0	0	5.4	0	0	0	Khair	1600	1349	84%	4	3.5	3	2	30 44 00 17	76 59 87.90	
								0	0	0		0	0	0	kikar	1100	946	86%	3	2.5	2	1.5		
															Total	2700	2295	85%						
															G.Total									
2	Herbal Forestry	Panchkul a	Balouti	Bunga a	C-101	10	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	Pilkhan	1050	830	79%	12	5.5	12	7	30 41 11.0	76 57 58.7	
														Siris	1000	830	83%	5	4	9	8			
								0	0	0		0	0	0	Bahera	2000	1623	81%	6	4	6	3		
								0	0	0		0	0	0	Shisham	950	817	86%	6	4.5	7	2		
															Total	5000	4100	82%						
	Herbal Forestry	Panchkul a	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	
								0	0	0		0	0	0	Imli	2000	1740	87%	7	4	6	5		
								0	0	0		0	0	0	Kusum	400	316	79%	5	3	3	2.5		
								0	0	0		0	0	0	Gudhal	1100	891	81%	4	3	2	2		
															Total	5500	4620	84%						
															G.Total									
3	Herbal Forestry	Morni	Bhuri	Bhuri	C-88	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	Harar	500	425	85%	4	2.5	7	2.5	30 42 36.7	77 02 27.87	
								0	0	0		0	0	0	Amla	500	420	84%	4	2.5	5	3		
								0	0	0		0	0	0	Bahera	500	430	86%	5	3.5	7	4		
								0	0	0		0	0	0	Bel Pattar	1000	850	85%	4	3	5	5		
															Total	2500	2125	85%						
	Herbal Forestry	Morni	Bhuri	Bidhna	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	C-223	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	
								0	0	0		0	0	0	Nimboo	850	723	85%	3	1.5	2	2		
								0	0	0		0	0	0	Anar	500	442	88%	3.3	1	2	1		
															Total	2500	2100	84%						
	Herbal Forestry	Morni	Morni	Gajha n	C-39	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	Jamun	1500	1275	85%	4.5	3	5	3.5	30 39 47.35	77 05 30.34	
								0	0	0		0	0	0	Mahua	1000	850	85%	2	1.5	4	2		
															Total	2500	2125	85%						
	Herbal Forestry	Morni	Morni	Morni	C-133	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	Chandan	450	374	83%	1.5	1.3	1.8	1	30 41 00.09	77 04 34.79	
								0	0	0		0	0	0	Dhehu	550	435	79%	2	1	3	1.5		
								0	0	0		0	0	0	Amla	1500	1266	84%	5	3	5	4		
															Total	2500	2075	83%						
	Herbal Forestry	Morni	Morni	Tikri	C-129	10	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	Harar	2500	2175	87%	5	3	8	5	30 42 22.28	77 04 01.40	
								0	0	0		0	0	0	Arjun	2500	2125	85%	6	4.7	8	6		
															Total	5000	4300	86%						
	Herbal Forestry	Morni	Barwa	Barwa	C-210	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	Putran Jeeva	1000	815	82%	2.7	1.5	4	3	30 43 10.68	77 04 26.199	
								0	0	0		0	0	0	Aam	1000	875	88%	2.5	2	4	2.5		
								0	0	0		0	0	0	Tat Badnga	500	410	82%	2	0.75	1	1		
															Total	2500	2100	84%						
	Herbal Forestry	Morni	Barwa	Darar a	C-216	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	
								0	0	0		0	0	0	Lohkat	1000	822	82%	4	2.5	4	2		
								0	0	0		0	0	0	Kinoo	500	395	79%	4.5	2	3	2		
								0	0	0		0	0	0	Orange	500	400	80%	2	1.5	3	1		
								0	0	0		0	0	0	Mousami	500	415	83%	2	1.5	2	1		

Morni-Pinjore Forest Division												
Annual Plan of Operation 2016-17 for Soil & Moisture Work												
Final APO of works carried out during the year 2017-18.										GPS		
S. No. -	Range	Name of Block	Name of Beat	No. And Name of SMC work done	Name of Reach /Forest Where SMC work done	SMC Work Approved as per	Previous	Current	Actual Expd Till Date 31-03-2018	Remarks	Latitude	Longitude
1	Ripur Rani	Trilokpur	Trilokpur	WIRE CRATE STRUCTURE No.1 PROPOSED IN PLASRA KA	WIRE CRATE STRUCTURE No.1	####			346000	Completed	30 41	77 2 41E
2	do	do	do	WIRE CRATE STRUCTURE No.2	WIRE CRATE	####			249000	Completed	30 30	77 2
3	do	do	do	WIRE CRATE STRUCTURE No.3 PROPOSED IN PLASRA KA KHALA OF (C-76), TIRLOKPUR	WIRE CRATE STRUCTURE No.3 PROPOSED IN PLASRA	####	Divisional Forest Officer		346000	Completed	30 41 22	77 2 39E
4	do	do	do	WIRE CRATE STRUCTURE No.4 PROPOSED IN PLASRA KA KHALA OF (C-76), TIRLOKPUR FOREST BLOCK	WIRE CRATE STRUCTURE No.4 PROPOSED IN PLASRA KA KHALA OF (C-76),	####	Morni-Pinjore Forest Division,		334000	Completed	30 41 21 N	77 2 39E

5	do	do	do	WIRE CRATE STRUCTURE No.5 PROPOSED IN PLASRA KA	WIRE CRATE STRUCTURE No.5	####	Pinjore.		498000	Completed	30	77 2 38
6	do	do	do	WIRE CRATE STRUCTURE No.6	WIRE CRATE	####			346000	Completed	30	77 2
7	do	do	do	WIRE CRATE STRUCTURE No.7	WIRE CRATE	####			498000	Completed	30	77 2
8	do	do	do	WIRE CRATE STRUCTURE No.8 PROPOSED IN PLASRA KA	WIRE CRATE STRUCTURE No.8	####			345000	Completed	30	77 2
9	do	do	do	WIRE CRATE STRUCTURE No.8A PROPOSED IN PLASRA	WIRE CRATE STRUCTURE No.8A	####			154000	Completed	30	77 2
10	do	do	do	WIRE CRATE STRUCTURE	WIRE CRATE	####			346000	Completed	30	77 2
11	do	do	do	WIRE CRATE STRUCTURE	WIRE CRATE	####			346500	Completed	30	77 2
12	do	do	do	WIRE CRATE STRUCTURE	WIRE CRATE	####			297000	Completed	30	77 2
13	do	do	do	WIRE CRATE STRUCTURE	WIRE CRATE	####			387000	Completed	30	77 2
14	do	do	do	C.S.M.S. NO. 2 PROPOSED AT KHARONI KA KHALA (C-20) AT	C.S.M.S. NO. 2 PROPOSED AT KHARONI KA KHALA	####			453893	Completed	30	77 7
15	do	Bhood	Bhood	C.S.M.S. PROPOSED AT NEAR FIELD OF SH. MAMRAJ AT VILL.	C.S.M.S. PROPOSED AT NEAR FIELD OF SH.	####			352591	Completed	30	77 7
16	do	do	do	C.S.M.S. PROPOSED AT NEAR FIELD OF SH. MAMRAJ AT VILL.	C.S.M.S. PROPOSED AT NEAR FIELD OF SH.	####			363591	Completed	30	77 7
17	do	do	do	C.S.M.S. NO. 1 PROPOSED AT JINGAN WALA KHALA (C-20)	C.S.M.S. NO. 1 PROPOSED AT JINGAN WALA KHALA	####			412633	Completed	30	77 7
18	do	do	do	C.S.M.S. NO. 2 PROPOSED AT JINGAN WALA KHALA (C-20)	C.S.M.S. NO. 2 PROPOSED AT JINGAN WALA KHALA	####			423217	Completed	30	77 7
19	do	do	do	WIRE CRATE STRUCTURE PROPOSED AT BELE WALI	WIRE CRATE STRUCTURE PROPOSED	####			445000	Completed	30	77 10
20	do	do	do	WIRE CRATE STRUCTURE NO. 1 PROPOSED AT BELE WALI	WIRE CRATE STRUCTURE NO. 1	####			213000	Completed	30	77 10
21	do	do	do	C.S.M.S. NO. 1 PROPOSED AT BHUDION KA KHALA (C-9),	C.S.M.S. NO. 1 PROPOSED AT BHUDION KA KHALA	####			479377	Completed	30	77 7
22	do	do	do	C.S.M.S. NO. 2 PROPOSED AT BHUDION KA KHALA (C-9),	C.S.M.S. NO. 2 PROPOSED AT BHUDION KA KHALA	####			374238	Completed	30	77 7
23	do	do	do	C.S.M.S. PROPOSED AT CHIL WALI KHALI (C-12),	C.S.M.S. PROPOSED AT CHIL WALI KHALI (C-12),	####			398206	Completed	30	77 8
24	do	do	do	WIRE CRATE STRUCTURE PROPOSED AT LAMBOO WALI	WIRE CRATE STRUCTURE PROPOSED	####			112000	Completed	30	77 6
25	do	do	do	C.S.M.S. PROPOSED AT KOOLAN WALI KHALI (C-2),	C.S.M.S. PROPOSED AT KOOLAN WALI KHALI (C-	####			479277	Completed	30	77 8
26	do	do	do	C.S.M.S. PROPOSED AT NAAR SINGH KI KHALI (C-2), TURON	C.S.M.S. PROPOSED AT NAAR SINGH KI KHALI (C-	####			388053	Completed	30	77 8
27	do	do	do	C.S.M.S. PROPOSED AT CHILLA WALA KHALA (C-160),	C.S.M.S. PROPOSED AT CHILLA WALA KHALA (C-	####			390051	Completed	30	77 9
28	do	do	do	C.S.M.S. NO. 1 PROPOSED AT NEAR HOUSE OF SH. SATPAL	C.S.M.S. NO. 1 PROPOSED AT NEAR HOUSE OF SH.	####			337362	Completed	30	77 6
29	do	do	do	C.S.M.S. NO. 2 PROPOSED AT NEAR HOUSE OF SH. SATPAL	C.S.M.S. NO. 2 PROPOSED AT NEAR HOUSE OF SH.	####			394535	Completed	30	77 6
30	do	do	Masumpur	C.S.M.S. PROPOSED AT DHOLI DHANG KI KHALI (C-29), AT	C.S.M.S. PROPOSED AT DHOLI DHANG KI KHALI	####			363207	Completed	30	77 5
31	do	do	Mirpur	WIRE CRATE STRUCTURE NO.1 PROPOSED AT BANDADE KA	WIRE CRATE STRUCTURE NO.1	####			242500	Completed	30	77 3
32	do	do	do	WIRE CRATE STRUCTURE NO.2 PROPOSED AT BANDADE KA	WIRE CRATE STRUCTURE NO.2	####			215500	Completed	30	77 3
33	do	do	do	WIRE CRATE STRUCTURE NO.3 PROPOSED AT BANDADE KA	WIRE CRATE STRUCTURE NO.3	####			277500	Completed	30	77 3
34	do	do	Masumpur	WIRE CRATE STRUCTURE NO.1 PROPOSED AT DHOLI DHANG	WIRE CRATE STRUCTURE NO.1	####			200500	Completed	30	77 5
35	do	do	do	WIRE CRATE STRUCTURE NO.2 PROPOSED AT DHOLI DHANG	WIRE CRATE STRUCTURE NO.2	####			201500	Completed	30	77 5
36	do	do	do	WIRE CRATE STRUCTURE NO.3 PROPOSED AT DHOLI DHANG	WIRE CRATE STRUCTURE NO.3	####			267500	Completed	30	77 5
37	do	do	do	CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.1 PROPOSED AT THATHER WALI	CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.1 PROPOSED AT THATHER	####			176500	Completed	30	77 5
38	do	do	do	CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.2 PROPOSED AT THATHER WALI	CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.2 PROPOSED AT THATHER	####			176000	Completed	30	77 5
39	do	do	do	CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.3 PROPOSED AT THATHER WALI	CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.3 PROPOSED AT THATHER	####			177000	Completed	30	77 5
40	do	do	do	CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.4 PROPOSED AT THATHER WALI	CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.4 PROPOSED AT THATHER	####			176500	Completed	30	77 5
41	do	do	do	CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.5 PROPOSED AT THATHER WALI	CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.5 PROPOSED AT THATHER	####			177000	Completed	30	77 5
42	do	do	do	CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.1 PROPOSED AT MASUMPUR	CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.1 PROPOSED AT	####			176000	Completed	30	77 4
43	do	do	do	CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.2 PROPOSED AT MASUMPUR	CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.2 PROPOSED AT	####			177000	Completed	30	77 4
44	do	do	do	CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.3 PROPOSED AT MASUMPUR	CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.3 PROPOSED AT	####			176000	Completed	30	77 4
45	do	do	do	CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.4 PROPOSED AT MASUMPUR	CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.4 PROPOSED AT	####			176000	Completed	30	77 4
46	do	do	do	CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.5 PROPOSED AT MASUMPUR	CRATE WIRE SPUR NO.5 PROPOSED AT	####			177000	Completed	30	77 4
47	do	do	Govindpur	WIRE SPUR NO.1 PROPOSED AT THATHER NADI (C-33), AT	WIRE SPUR NO.1 PROPOSED AT THATHER	####			176500	Completed	30	77 5
48	do	do	do	WIRE SPUR NO.2 PROPOSED AT THATHER NADI (C-33), AT	WIRE SPUR NO.2 PROPOSED AT THATHER	####			175000	Completed	30	77 5

91	do	do	do	CWS No-2 Baru wala Choe Nanakpur	CWS No-2 Baru wala Choe Nanakpur	####			271000	Completed	30	76 48 51	4.10
92	do	do	do	CWS No-3 Baru wala Choe Nanakpur	CWS No-3 Baru wala Choe Nanakpur	####			204600	Completed	30	76 48 51	8.75
93	do	do	do	CWS No-4 Baru wala Choe Nanakpur	CWS No-4 Baru wala Choe Nanakpur	####			219500	Completed	30	76 48 51	8.36
94	do	do	do	CWS No-5 Baru wala Choe Nanakpur	CWS No-5 Baru wala Choe Nanakpur	####			182000	Completed	30	76 48 51	8.02
95	do	do	do	CWS No-1 Phutha Wala Choe, Marranwala	CWS No-1 Phutha Wala Choe, Marranwala	####			182000	Completed	30	76 48 52	6.37
96	do	do	do	CWS No-2 Phutha Wala Choe, Marranwala	CWS No-2 Phutha Wala Choe, Marranwala	####			199500	Completed	30	76 48 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	Work in Progress	50	76 50 51	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	50	76 50 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	50	76 50 50	48.4
##	do	do	do	Construction of SpillwayGhati Wala Choe R-71 C-4	Construction of SpillwayGhati Wala Choe R-	####			90184	Work in Progress	50	76 50 50	48.4
##	do	do	do	Construction of Spillway of SDD No 3Bad Wala Choe C-4	Construction of Spillway of SDD No 3Bad Wala Choe C-	####			0	Work in Progress	50	76 50 50	42.6
##	do	do	do	Raising/Repair of SDD No 4 Bad Wali Choe	Raising/Repair of SDD No 4 Bad Wali Choe	####			0	Work in Progress	50	76 50 50	42.6
##	do	do	do	Construction of Spillway Bad Wali Choe	Construction of Spillway Bad Wali Choe	####			0	Work in Progress	50	76 50 50	42.6
##	do	do	do	C.C. Studd, N0-3 Johluwala Village	C.C. Studd, N0-3 Johluwala Village	####			267093	Work in Progress	51	76 51 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	53	76 53 53	3.97
##	do	do	do	C.C. Studd, N0-7, Lehroundi Village	C.C. Studd, N0-7, Lehroundi Village	####			1716416	Work in Progress	30	76 49 53	01.75
##	do	do	do	C.C. Studd, (Studd 1 to 4), Ghaggar River R-71, C-3	C.C. Studd, (Studd 1 to 4), Ghaggar River R-71, C-3	####			356124	Work in Progress	47	76 47 47	5.43
##	do	do	do	C.C. Studd, (Studd 1 to 4). School Wala choe R-71, C-5	C.C. Studd, (Studd 1 to 4). School Wala choe R-71, C-5	####			356124	Work in Progress	30	76 48 48	29.27
##	do	do	do	C.C. Studd, (Studd 1 to 3), Kiratpur River R-71, C-6	C.C. Studd, (Studd 1 to 3), Kiratpur River R-71, C-6	####			267092	Work in Progress	30	76 50 50	19.87
##	do	do	do	CSMS No.1Baru Wala Choe, Kalka Range	CSMS No.1Baru Wala Choe, Kalka Range	####			286825	Completed	30	76 48 51	6.50
##	do	do	do	CSMS No.2 Putha Choe, Kalka Range	CSMS No.2 Putha Choe, Kalka Range	####			286825	Completed	30	76 48 53	4.84
##	do	do	do	Crate Wire Structure N0-1 Chandi	Crate Wire Structure N0-1	####			351000	Completed	30	76 44 44	70.54
##	do	do	do	Crate Wire Structure N0-2 Chandi	Crate Wire Structure N0-2	####			284000	Completed	30	76 44 44	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	Completed	30	77 44 20	37.89
2	do	do	do	Const. Retaining wall Rd 0 to 25, 135 to 150 and 175 to 200 Sky lark Rest House Morni		####			824905	Completed	30	77 44 19	39.93
3	do	do	do	Const. of Retaining wall RD 235 to 310 and 395 to 410 Sky lark Rest House Morni		####			854494	Completed	30	77 44 22	34.57
4	do	do	do	Const. of Retaining wall RD 411 to 420 and 402 to 44.2.50 Sky lark Rest House Morni		####			697500	Completed	30	77 44 24	29.52
5	do	do	do	Const of Breast wall RD 300 to 375, 375 to 393, 395 to 475 Sky lark Rest House Morni		####			921000	Completed	30	77 44 24	31.33
6	do	do	do	Const. of breast wall RD 500 to525, 525 to 675 Sky lark Rest House Morni		####			992485	Completed	30	77 44 23	70.04
				Total Morni		####	0	0	5281861				
				G.Total Morni Range		####	0	0	5281861				
				G.Total Soil Conservation Work CAMPA		5E+07	0	0	34552811				

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Overall Grading For Territorial Forest Division - Ambala

Excellent



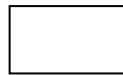
Good



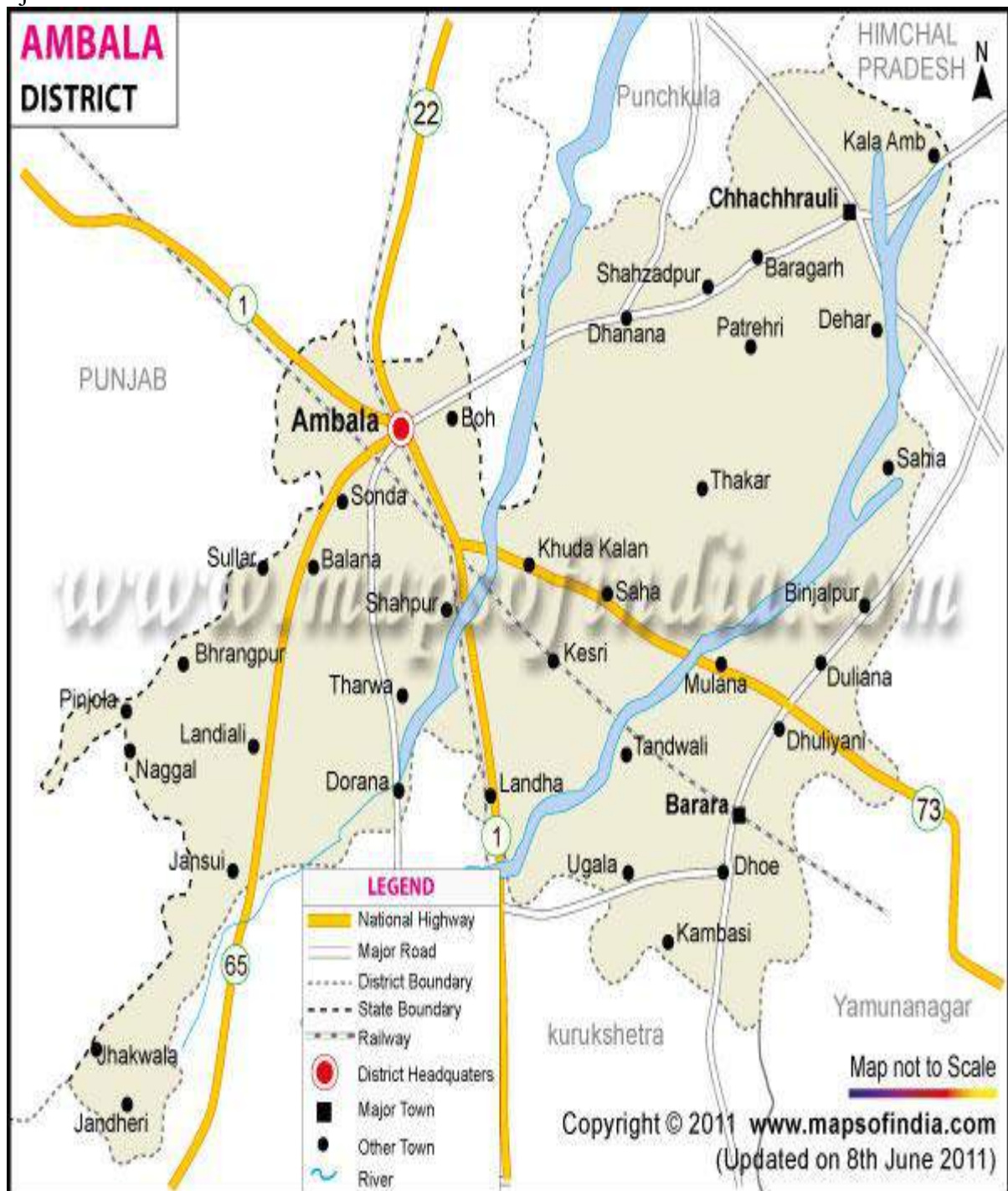
Satisfactory



Poor



kj



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 alluvium. 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..

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

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 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
x.	Capacity building and strengthening of village level forestry institution	No
xi.	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:

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 except 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;
- l) **“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 and 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 (53 of 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;
 - l) 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 non-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 undertaken 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 Ambala 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)

Type	Hectare		RKM		Total Plant Planted	Total no of alive plants
	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements		
CA-TP	30	0	120	120	30000	24635
NH			55	55	18150	14825
Beautification			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.

Ambala Forest Division																					
Annual Plan of Operation 2016-17 for Compensatory Afforestation (Tall Plants)																					
Sr. No.	Type of land/ Forest Land)	Name of Scheme/Comp onent	Name of Range			Name of Site	Khasra No. KM/RD	Plantation Month	Target Achieved RKM	Spacing (m)	Name of Species	Total No. of Plants planted	Total No. of alive Plants	Success%	Height (Ft)		Girth(cm)		GPS Readings		
			Range	Block	Beat										Max	Min	Max	Min	Latitude(N)	Longitude(E)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	11	12	13	14							15	16	
1		RF	CA-TP	Narangarh	Narangarh	Hamidpur	Hamidpur R.F.	-	Jul-17	10	4x4	Teak	1500	1220	81%	9.5	4	9	4		
												Shisham-	1000	880	88%	9	4	9.8	3		
												Total	2500	2100	84%						
							Total C.A. Reserve Forest Plantation					10	2500								
2		Rail	CA-TP	Ambala	Ambala East	Mohra	D.U.K Railway Line	Km. 189-191	Jul-17	4	4x4	Shisham	1000	850	85%	9	5	9	7	30°15'26.3"	76°51'13.8"
												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°12'04.80"	77°01'45.69"
												Casia Cernia	100	79	79%	10	6	15	8	30°12'11.07"	77°01'07.28"
												Total	250	205	82%						
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"	77°06'58.94"
												Kachnar	30	24	80%	8.5	5	12	6	30°17'26.77"	77°06'54.28"
												Total	70	57	82%						
5		Road	CA-TP	Saha	Mullana	Dhanoura	Jaffarpur Link Road	Km 0-Tail	Jul-17	0.4	4x4	Shisham	80	65	81%	9	6	12	6	30°18'46.47"	77°09'03.02"
												B. Brush	20	17	85%	7	3.5	7	6	30°18'58.09"	77°08'45.52"
												Total	100	82	82%						
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"	77°09'09.85"
												B. Brush	20	16	80%	6	3	5.5	5	30°19'02.95"	77°08'53.51"
												Total	80	63	79%						
7		Road	CA-TP	Saha	Mullana	Dhanoura	Sardehi-Tapno Link Road	Km 0-3	Jul-17	1	4x4	Shisham	200	174	87%	9	7	13	7	30°19'01.22"	77°32'32.18"
												B. Brush	27	20	74%	7	5	6	5.5	30°18'39.78"	77°11'19.68"
												Daink	23	18	78%	8.5	4	6	5		
												Total	250	212	85%						
8		Road	CA-TP	Saha	Mullana	Mullana	Rollaheri Link Road	Km 0-Tail	Jul-17	0.5	4x4	Shisham	125	105	84%	9	6	12	8	30°16'45.87"	77°02'35.23"
												Total	125	105	84%					30°16'26.85"	77°02'38.76"
9		Road	CA-TP	Ambala	Ambala East	Khudda	Manglai Link Road	Km. 0-2 L/R Side	Jul-17	2.5	4x4	Alstonia	125	91	73%	6.5	5	20	14	30°19'20.6"	76°53'22.1"
												Shisham	500	415	83%	12	6	22	14	30°18'22.9"	76°52'13.6"
												Total	625	506	81%						
10		Road	CA-TP	Ambala	Ambala East	Khudda	Salarheri Road		Jul-17	3.5	4x4	Shisham	500	390	78%	8	4.2	11	5.5	30°19'46.0"	76°53'22.1"
												Alstonia	200	160	80%	6.5	5	20	14	30°19'19.3"	76°52'13.6"
												Kachnar	175	150	86.00%	9	5	12	6		
												Total	875	700	80%						
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"	76°53'12.5"
												Total	625	493	79%					30°17'01.1"	76°52'45.5"
12		Road	CA-TP	Ambala	Ambala East	Khudda	Haripur Road	Km. 0-2	Jul-17	2	4x4	Silver Oak	500	395	79%	10	5	9	3	30°17'2.8"	76°52'45.0"
												Total	500	395	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"	76°50'30.4"
												Total	625	518	83%					30°24'34.4"	76°49'53.9"
14		Road	CA-TP	Ambala	Ambala East	Shahpur	G.T Road	Km. 195-96	Jul-17	2	4x4	Silver Oak	125	108	86.40%	10	5	9	3	30°18'1.4"	76°50'39.4"
												Molsen	125	101	80.80%	6	4	3	2	30°18'20.70"	76°50'34.47"
												B.Brush	125	105	84%	6.5	3	7	6		
												Putranjeeva	125	96	77.00%	5	3	6	3		
												Total	500	410	82%						
15		Road	CA-TP	Ambala	Ambala East	Mohra	Mohra to Kot Kachwa	Road Km. 0-3	Jul-17	2.5	4x4	Shisham	500	410	82%	11	6	15	10	30°16'16.1"	76°50'46.3"
												P.Paperi	125	108	86%	8	5	15	8	30°16'48.3"	76°50'11.9"
												Total	625	518	83%						
16		Road	CA-TP	Ambala	Ambala East	Mohra	G.T Road	Km. 190-95 L/R Side	Jul-17	4	4x4	Silver Oak	300	260	86%	6	5	8	6	30°15'16.6"	76°51'10.4"
												Putranjeeva	300	250	83%	6	3	6	5	30°17'41.1"	76°50'47.2"
												Shisham	400	340	85%	8	4.5	10	5		
												Total	1000	850	85%						
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"	76°50'47.2"
												Molsen	50	42	84%	7.5	5	4	3	30°20'22.7"	76°49'43.8"
												B.Brush	100	87	87%	6.5	5	7	5		
												Total	250	210	84%						
18		Road	CA-TP	Ambala	Ambala East	Shahpur	Ghasipur Road	Km. 0-2	Jul-17	2.5	4x4	Shisham	625	518	83%	8	5	9	5	30°18'23.2"	76°50'51.9"
												Total	625	518	83%					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	Molsen	75	60	80%	10.8	7	6	4	30°19'11.5"	76°50'20.5"
												B.Brush	100	88	88%	6	3	7	6	30°18'1.4"	76°50'39.4"
												Toom	100	80	80%	7	4	5	4		
												Silver Oak	100	79	79%	7	5	10	7		
												Total	375	307	82%						
20		Road	CA-TP	Ambala	Ambala West	Ambala	Old Ludhiana Road	Km. 0-3	Jul-17	3	4x4	Shisham	350	285	81%	7	5	11	6	30°23'27.31"	76°45'15.11"
												Arjun	400	345	86%	9	5	17	6	30°23'13.34"	76°44'00.25"
												Total	750	630	84%						
21		Road	CA-TP	Ambala	Jansui	Naggal	Adho Majra to Sakraon Road	Km. 0-4	Jul-17	4	4x4	Shisham	1000	820	82%	8	4	10	5	30°15'32.62"	76°43'16.42"
												Total	1000	820	82%					30°14'19.42"	76°43'52.38"
							Total C.A. Road Plantation					37	9,250								
22		Canal	CA-TP	Saha	Barara	Adhoya	Dadpur Nalvi Canal	KM 33-37	Jul-17	4	4x4	Shisham	1000	810	81%	9	6	12	8	30°11'38.05"	77°04'42.02"
												Total	1000	810	81%					30°11'50.84"	77°02'07.33"
23		Canal	CA-TP	Saha	Barara	Adhoya	Dadpur Nalvi Canal	KM 39-42	Jul-17	2	4x4	Shisham	500	415	83%	10	6	16	8	30°11'50.98"	

26	Bundh	CA-TP	Saha	Mullana	Mullana	Tangal Bundh			Jul-17	2.5	4x4	Shisham	625	525	84%	8	6	6	6	30° 16' 45.87"	77° 02' 35.23"	
												Total	625	525	84%					30° 16' 26.85"	77° 02' 38.76"	
27	Bundh	CA-TP	Ambala	Ambala East	Khudda	Kapoori Bundh (Pikahn to Rataneheri Bundh)			Jul-17	4	4x4	Shisham	1000			9	5.5	8.4	5	30°21'41.7"	76°56'33.2"	
												Total	1000	790	79%					30°22'11.6"	76°56'41.4"	
28	Bundh	CA-TP	Ambala	Ambala East	Khudda	Khekipur Bundh, Brahman Majra Bundh			Jul-17	2	4x4	Shisham	500	405	81%	6.5	4		11	5	30°19'42.2"	76°52'7.8"
												Total	500	405	81%					30°19'26.2"	76°52'1.3"	
																			30°18'41.0"	76°52'21.4"		
																			30°18'41.0"	76°52'28.5"		
29	Bundh	CA-TP	Ambala	Ambala East	Mohra	Haripur Bundh			Jul-17	2.5	4x4	Shisham	625			6.5	5.5	9	6	30°18'22.1"	76°51'40.2"	
												Total	625	487	78%					30°17'46.6"	76°50'46.2"	
30	Bundh	CA-TP	Ambala	Ambala East	Khudda	Lucky Farm to Manglai Bundh			Jul-17	9	4x4	Shisham	2250	1845	82%	6	4	4	2	30°19'6.3"	76°55'27.1"	
												Total	2250	1845	82%					30°18'53.1"	76°55'21.9"	
31	Bundh	CA-TP	Ambala	Ambala West	Baroula	Tangri Right Marginal Bundh R.D 26-32			Jul-17	5	4x4	Shisham	800	675	84%	8	5	8	4	30°15'13.2"	76°46'54.05"	
																			30°14'42.85"	76°46'7.79"		
												Neem	150	125	83%	7	5	5	4			
												Lasoori	300	237	79%	6.5	5	13	5			
												Total	1250	1037	83%							
						Total C.A. Bundh Plantation				31			7,750									
32	Sec. 4 & 5	CA-TP	Naraingarh	Naraingarh	Blurewala	Lahu Sec 4&5	-		Jul-17	15	4x4	Shisham	2550	2135	84%	9	8	7	6	30° 28'15.06"	77°04'52.61"	
												Toon	300	240	80%	8	5	5	4			
												Teak	900	775	86%	16	13	15	12			
												Total	3750	3150	84%							
33	Sec. 4 & 5	CA-TP	Naraingarh	Naraingarh	Blurewala	Khanpur Sec 4&5	-		Jul-17	5	4x4	Shisham	1150	937	81%	10	8	8	6			
												Teak	100	75	75%	18	12	15	10			
												Total	1250	1012	81%							
34	Sec 4&5	CA-TP	Naraingarh	Naraingarh	Naraingarh	Barri Rasoor Sec 4&5			Jul-17	10	4x4	Shisham	2000	1600	80%	10	8.5	7	5			
												Arjun	200	170	85%	12	9	15	10			
												Chukrasia	200	220	77%	8	6.5	11.5	9.5			
												Total	2500	2000	80%							
						Total C.A. Sec 4&5 Plantation				30			7500									
						G.Total CA-TP				120			30000	24635	82.10%							
Sr. No.	Type of land(Forest Land)	Name of Scheme/Comp onent	Name of Range			Name of Site	Khasra No. KM/RD	Plantation Month	Target Achieved RKM	Spacing (m)	Name of Species	Total No. of Plants planted	Total No. of alive Plants	Success%	Height(Ft)		Girth(cm)		GPS Readings			
			Range	Block	Beet										Max	Min	Max	Min	Latitude(N)	Longitude(E)		
1	Road	Beautification of District Roads 10 RKM @ 750 per Plants	Naraingarh	Shahzadpur	Shahzadpur	NH-73 side & Shahzadpur By Pass	KM. 143.5 to 148 LR	Jul-17	9	2x2 4x4	Silveroak	375	308	82%	8	5.6	10	8	30°29'31.21"	77° 03'1.28" 77° 1'39.04"E		
											Pilkhan	305	244	80%	5.1	4	10	7				
											Arjun	150	130	86%	8	4	9	8				
											Chikrasia	350	292	83%	8	6	12	9				
											Legestonia	170	145	85%	7	5	10.5	8				
											Mohgani	620	520	84%	6.3	5	10	7				
											Kadam	80	65	81%	7	5	12	8				
											Toon	200	172	86%	6	4	9	4				
											Botlebrush	1400	1190	85%	8	6	12	8				
											Godhal	3100	2671	86%	8	6	9	7				
											Total	6750	5737	85%								
2	Road		Naraingarh	Naraingarh	Naraingarh	Raipur Rani-Naraingarh Road km.	-	Jul-17	1	2x2 4x4	Chikrasia	250	205	82%	12	8	14	8	30°29'32.97"	77° 7'24.93"		
											Tikmasa	500	415	83%	6	4	7	5				
											Total	750	630	84%								
			G.Total Beautification of District Road Plantation						10			7,500	6367	85%								
Sr. No.	Type of land(Forest Land)	Name of Scheme/Comp onent	Name of Range			Name of Site	Khasra No. KM/RD	Plantation Month	Target Achieved RKM	Spacing (m)	Name of Species	Total No. of Plants planted	Total No. of alive Plants	Success%	Height(Ft)		Girth(cm)		GPS Readings			
			Range	Block	Beet										Max	Min	Max	Min	Latitude(N)	Longitude(E)		
1	Road	Plantation of National Highway 44 RKM @ 330-	Naraingarh	Shahzadpur	Shahzadpur	NH-73 side & New Shahzadpur By Pass	km. 129.5 to 138 LR	Jul-17	15	3x3	Shisham	3330	2791	83%	10	6	18	8	30°25'8.04"	77° 1'37.89" 76°59'41.08"		
											Neem	935	757	81%	5.9	4.4	7	5				
											Kachnar	85	68	80%	6.6	4.6	5.5	6				
											Arjun	600	492	82%	7.86	4.4	11	6				
											Total	4950	4108	83%								
2	Road		Ambala	Jansui	Naggal	Adho Majra to Sakraon Road	Km. 0-4	Jul-17	1	3x3	Shisham	330	264	80%	7.6	6	9	8	30°14'19.42"	76°43'52.38"		
											Total	330	264	80%					30°14'48.97"	76°43'44.95"		
3	Road		Ambala	Jansui	Naggal	Approach Road Bedsahn	-	Jul-17	3	3x3	Shisham	990	782	79%	9	8	12	9	30°13'99.14"	76°44'45.83"		
											Total	990	782	79%					30°14'24.95"	76°45'40.49"		
4	Road		Ambala	Ambala East	Mohra	Badola to Malwa Road	Km. 0-2	Jul-17	5		Shisham	1650	1337	81%	9	8	8	7	30°12'29.6"	76°45'28.2"		
											Total	1650	1337	81%					30°11'49.9"	76°45'15.9"		
5	Road		Ambala	Ambala West	Ballana	Ambala-Hissor Road & Matheri By Pass	Km. 10-16	Jul-17	20	3x3	Jamun	1500	1215	81%	10	8	12	9	30°30'68.92"	76°72'31.92"		
																		30°31'78.96"	76°71'77.40"			
											Jamoa	2000	1660	83%								
											Arjun	2000	1640	82%	8	7	10	9				
											B.Brush	800	656	82%	9	7	13	8				
											Gulmohar	300	240	80%	10	8	15	10				
											Total	6600	5411	82%								
			Total National Highway Road Plantation						44			14,520	11902									
6	Canal	Plantation of National Highway 11 RKM @ 330-	Ambala	Jansui	Jansui	Jansui Distributory	RD 20-30	Jul-17	8	3x3	Arjun	1320	1056	80%	9	6	12	9	30°11'40.37"	76°39'25.46"		
																		30°10'40.37"	76°38'60.93"			
											Alotonia	1320	1056	80%	8	6.5	12.5	10				
											Total	2640	2112	80%								
7	Canal		Ambala	Jansui	Jansui	Thaska Minor	RD 0-7	Jul-17	3	3x3	Shisham	300	240	80%	12	9	15	12	30°12'26.65"	76°42'30.31"		
																		30°11'29.80"	76°42'39.53"			
											Arjun	400	336	84%	10	8.5	12	10.5				
											Siris	200	165	82%	11	9	11.5	8.5				
											Alotonia	90	70	78%	10	8.5	15	12				
											Total	990	811	82%								
												3,630	2923	81%								
												18,150	14825	82%								
			Annual Plan of Operation 2016-17 for Soil & Moisture Work																			
	Sr. No.	Block	Beet	Location	Type Of Work	GPS Readings																
						Latitude	Longitude															
	1	Narasimh	Hamidpur	Sansoni P E	C C' Stud No.-1	30°39'47.24"	77°49'59.19"															

		2				C.C Stud No -2	30°2940.82"	77° 9'59.59"
		3				C.C Stud No -3	30°2939.41"	77° 9'59.50"
		4				C.C Stud No -4	30°2938.05"	77° 9'58.88"
		5			Rao Majra P	C.C Stud No -1	30°2846.98"	77° 9'45.85"
		6				C.C Stud No -2	30°2846.29"	77° 9'45.60"
		7				C.C Stud No -3	30°2851.09"	77° 9'38.17"
		8				C.C Stud No -4	30°2853.34"	77° 9'36.00"
		9				C.C Stud No -5	30°2856.44"	77° 9'33.40"
		10				C.C Stud No -6	30°2837.88"	77° 9'33.44"
		11				C.C Stud No -7	30°2836.29"	77° 9'32.91"
		12				C.C Stud No -8	30°2834.84"	77° 9'32.11"
		13				C.C Stud No -9	30°2833.54"	77° 9'31.62"
		14				C.C Stud No -10	30°2813.52"	77° 9'41.03"
		15			Hamidpur P	C.C Stud No -1	30°2911.03"	77° 10'12.77"
		16				C.C Stud No -2	30°291.23"	77° 10'11.64"
		17				C.C Stud No -3	30°291.54"	77° 10'9.83"
		18				C.C Stud No -4	30°291.36"	77° 10'8.44"
		19				C.C Stud No -5	30°291.04"	77° 10'7.55"
		20			Barri Rasour	C.C Stud No -1	30°27'30"	77° 09'55"
		21				C.C Stud No -2	30°27'29"	77° 09'54"
		22				C.C Stud No -3	30°27'28"	77° 09'53"
		23				C.C Stud No -4	30°27'28"	77° 09'52"
		24				C.C Stud No -5	30°27'27"	77° 09'51"
		25				C.C Stud No -6	30°27'25"	77° 09'50"
		26	Naraingarh	Jechi Majra	Crate Wire	C.C Stud No -1	30°3046.54"	77° 9'56.73"
		27				C.C Stud No -2	30°3044.73"	77° 9'56.70"
		28				C.C Stud No -3	30°3043.60"	77° 9'56.50"
		29				C.C Stud No -4	30°3041.96"	77° 9'55.49"
		30	Shehzadpu	Bari Bassi	Bari Kohdi P	C.C Stud No -1	30°2950.20"	77° 4'59.41"
		31				C.C Stud No -2	30°2949.81"	77° 4'55.96"
		32				C.C Stud No -3	30°2949.00"	77° 4'52.22"
		33				C.C Stud No -4	30°2948.47"	77° 4'50.82"
		34				C.C Stud No -5	30°2948.40"	77° 4'49.51"
		35				C.C Stud No -6	30°2947.81"	77° 4'48.61"
		36				C.C Stud No -7	30°2946.88"	77° 4'46.85"
		37			Kherki Man	C.C Stud No -1	30°2942.37"	77° 4'37.42"
		38				C.C Stud No -2	30°2941.63"	77° 4'35.88"
		39				C.C Stud No -3	30°2940.16"	77° 4'35.13"
		40				C.C Stud No -4	30°2939.21"	77° 4'34.13"
		41				C.C Stud No -5	30°2937.91"	77° 4'33.42"
		42			Barri kohri P.F. Cement Structure	C.S.M.S No - 1	30°3053.06"N	77° 3'30.99"E
		43	Shahzadpu	Bari Bassi	Kherki Man	C.C Stud No -14	30°299.06"	77° 4'21.57"
		44				C.C Stud No -13	30°2910.28"	77° 4'22.05"
		45				C.C Stud No -12	30°2912.27"	77° 4'23.86"
		46				C.C Stud No -11	30°2912.25"	77° 4'23.95"
		47				C.C Stud No -10	30°2913.15"	77° 4'25.15"
		48				C.C Stud No -9	30°2913.70"	77° 4'26.05"
		49				C.C Stud No -8	30°2925.98"	77° 4'34.54"
		50				C.C Stud No -7	30°2927.45"	77° 4'34.38"
		51				C.C Stud No -6	30°2928.99"	77° 4'34.19"

CONTENT

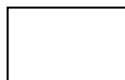
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Overall Grading For Territorial Forest Division - Bhiwani

Excellent



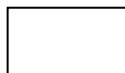
Good



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**

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.

Chapter - 1

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 28.7752⁰ North latitudes and 75.9928⁰ 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.

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

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 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
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.

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.

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 except 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;
- l) **“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 and 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 (53 of 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;
 - l) 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;
 - 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 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.

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.

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.

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 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.

Chapter-6

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

Type	Hectare		RKM		Total Plant Plantation/ Planted	Total no. of plants alive
	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements		
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

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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 brought 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.

Bhiwani Forest Di

Annual Plan of Operation 2016-17 for Compe

Sr. No.	Name of Scheme/ Component	Name of Range/ Block/Beat	Name of Site	Kahsara No./km & RD	Plantation Month	Target		Spacing (M)	Name of Species	Total No. of Plants
						Ha.	RKM			
1	CA-TP	Bhiwani	Gujrani Distry	RD 0-17		0	6.42		P.Papri	1550
									Arjun	55
									Total	1605
2	CA-TP	Bhiwani	Rohtak Bhiwani Railway Line	Km. 27-28		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	60
									Total	3750
4	CA-TP	Bhiwani	Jui Feedar	RD 88-135		0	0.95		Arjun	240
									Total	240
5	CA-TP	Loharu	Bks Railway Line	Km. 173-190	Sep-16	0	16.92	5x4	Siris	500
									Shisham	900
									Neem	2000
									Papri	800
									Lasoor	30
									Total	4230
6	CA-TP	Loharu	Swai Madhopur Railway Line	Km. 0-4	Sep-16	0	17	5x4	Siras	1500
									P.Papri	1700
									Neem	800
									Bakain	200
									Peepal	50
									Total	4250

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

16	CA-TP	Dadri	Rankoli Sub Mr.	RD 0 to Sankroad Road L&R		0	5	4x4	P.Papri	400
									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
									Jamun	400
									Arjun	250
									Pilkhan	200
									Total	1250
18	CA-TP	Dadri	Sonf-Sanwar Road	Km. 0-4 L&R		0	5	4x4	P.Papri	100
									Dalthoth	800
									Pilkhan	150
									Balamkhir a	100
									Gulmohar	50
									Gular	50
									Total	1250
									G.Total CA-TP	0 120
										30002
Sr. No.	Name of Scheme/ Component	Name of Range/ Block/Beat	Name of Site	Kahsara No./km & RD	Plantation Month	Target		Spacing	Name of Species	Total No. of Plants
						Ha.	RKM			
1	NH	Siwani	NH -52 KM	150-158 R/ Side	Jul-17	0	30	3x3	Lasora	500
									Shisham	2400
									P.Papri	3000
									Neem	3000
									Bakain	1000
									Total	9900
									Total Plantation on National Highway	0 30 9900

Division

nsatory Afforestation (Tall Plants)

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]



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 21st 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 28° 48' 15" to 29° 17' 10" North latitudes and 76° 28' 40" to 77° 12' 45" East longitude covering an area of 2490 sq.km. The district is surrounded by Punjab state in the north, Jind district in the east, Sirsa district in the west direction, Hissar 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 29.52°N 75.45°E. It has an average elevation of 208 metres (682 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.

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

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	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
x	Capacity building and strengthening of village level forestry institution	No
xi.	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.

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.

Chapter- 3

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 except 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;
- l) **“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 and 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 (53 of 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;
 - l) 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 Departments and other associated agencies and organizations involved in utilization of these monies, as per prioritized by the state Government for execution in forest and non-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 assist 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;
- 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.

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;
3. 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.

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 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.

Chapter- 6

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)

Type	Hectare		RKM		Plantation Target / Achieved	Rs. (Amt. in lacks)	
	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements		Target	Achievements
CA-TP			261.88	261.88	65472		
Beatification			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

Campa Monitoring & Evalution Report Forest Work Executed in 2017-18																					
Wing :- Teritorrial																					
District/Division :- Fatehabad																					
Year Implemented in 2017-18																					
Sr. No.	Type of Land (Forest/N on-Forest Land)	Name of Plantatio n (Road/Ca nal/Panc)	Range	Block	Beat	Location with exact Khasra No./Km/Rd	Name of Species	No. of Plants	total No of alive Plants	Succes s %	Hight (Ft.)		Gurth (cm.)		Target		End Point				
											Max	Min	Max	Min	Ha	RK M	Longitu de	Latitude			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	21	22		
Compensatory Afforestation (Tall Plants)																					
1	Forest Land	Canal CA-TP	Fatehabad	Bahma nwala	Nanga l	Badalgarh Distry.RD 70 to 90, L/R Side	Arjun	1300	1123			4	1.5	9	4	0	12	29°46'2 8.48"N	75°28'37 7"E		
							Shisham	700	627			7.5	4.2	16	8						
							Papri	550	448			5.3	3	9.6	6						
							Neem	300	228			8.3	3.9	10.3	6						
							Kajulinia	150	124			6	4	7	3						
							Total	3000	2550			85%									
2	Forest Land	Canal CA-TP	Fatehabad	Bhattu	Bhatt u	Gigorani Distry.	Shisham	397	348			8	4	8.7	5	2	29°22'1 75°17'41.3				
							Papri	103	67			9	4.6	10.2	5.3						
							Total	500	415			83%									
3	Forest Land	Canal CA-TP	Fatehabad	Bhattu	Bhatt u	Fatehabad Branch RD 272 to 282, R/Side	Shisham	815	725			9	4	11	6	0	4	29°23'5 75°16'55.0			
							Papri	185	85			6	4.1	9.8	5						
							Total	1000	810			81%									
4	Forest Land	Canal CA-TP	Fatehabad	Bhattu	Bigha r	Fatehabad Branch RD 213 to 218, R/Side	Papri	500	453			7.3	5.2	13	7	0	4	29°24'3 75°27'26.5			
							Shisham	500	337			8.5	4.7	11	8						
							Total	1000	790			79%									
5	Forest Land	Canal CA-TP	Fatehabad	Bhattu	Dhing sara	Manawali Minor RD 0 to 24, L/Side	Shisham	430	3500			7	5	8.5	3.8	0	2	29°28'9 .11"N	75°21'0.06 "E		
							Papri	55	36			8.5	4	7	4.1						
							Neem	10	10			6.4	3	8	2.4						
							Putranjiva	5	4			7	5	8.5	4						
							Total	500	400			80%									
6	Forest Land	Canal CA-TP	Fatehabad	Fatehab ad	Dariy apur	Mochiwali Minor RD 0 to 12, L/R Side	Shisham	1000	760			10	6	14	5	0	8	29°31'1 .50"N	75°19'29.8 0"E		
							Arjun	500	420			10	6	14	5						
							Jamun	250	220			8	4	12	5						
							Papri	250	200			8.6	5	10	6						
							Total	2000	1600			80%									
7	Forest Land	Canal CA-TP	Fatehabad	Fatehab ad	Hizra nwan	Munshiwalla Minor RD 50 to 74, L/R	Arjun	1800	1712			3	1	10	8	0	10	29°36'3 75°33'9.52			
							Jamun	700	513			2	1	9	6						
							Total	2500	2225			89%									
8	Forest Land	Canal CA-TP	Fatehabad	Ratia	Chim mo	Ghaswa Drain (Lamba Drain) RD 0 to 4, L/R Side	Shisham	3700	3500			7	4	18	7	0	18	29°41'9 75°40'52.8			
							Neem	800				8	4	10	4						
							Total	4500	3500			81%									
9	Forest Land	Canal CA-TP	Fatehabad	Ratia	Ratia	Ratia Sub Branch RD 34 to 64, L/R Side	Shisham	1110	1004			9.6	5	12.2	6	0	20	29°41'0 .26"N	75°29'55.5 6"E		
							Arjun	4000	3390			9	4	10.2	5						
							Total	5110	4394			86%									
10	Forest Land	Canal CA-TP	Fatehabad	Fatehab ad	Hizra nwan	Kundan Distry. RD 40 to 65, L/R Side	Arjun	250	180			3	1	10	8	0	8	29°38'9 .93"N	75°20'16.9 8"E		
							Shisham	1500	1410			3	1	12	6						
							Jamun	250	210			3	1	13	7						
							Total	2000	1800			90%									
G. Total CA-TP								22110	18484	84%	88										
Road Side Plantation																					
11	Forest Land	Road CA-TP	Fatehabad	Bahma nwala	Bahm anwal a	Bahmanwala to Reyond Road Km. 0 to 2, L/R Side	Arjun	300	245			7	3.4	9	6	0	3.4	29°45'4 9.63"N	75°33'12.9 6"E		
							Shisham	300	256			8.3	4.3	9.2	5.1						
							Papri	250	213			8	4	10.2	5						
							Total	850	714			84%									
12	Forest Land	Road CA-TP	Fatehabad	Bahma nwala	Bahm anwal	Bhunderwas to Bara Road Km. 0 to 3, L/R	Shisham	400	252			7.6	3.5	8.2	4.1	0	4.8	29°43'3 2.56"N	75°36'37.4 9"E		
							Arjun	800	436			7.2	4	8.6	4.8						
							Total	1200	688			81%									
13	Forest Land	Road CA-TP	Fatehabad	Bahma nwala	Bahm anwal	Bhunderwas to Nikuwana Road	Shisham	300	318			6.7	4.1	5	3	0	2.4	29°44'7 .32"N	75°36'39.6 4"E		
							Arjun	300	210			7.8	3.8	10.1	6						
							Total	600	528			88%									
14	Forest Land	Road CA-TP	Fatehabad	Bahma nwala	Nanga l	Ladhuwas to Mandra Road Km. 0 to 2, L/R Side	Shisham	1000	820			9	4	12	6.5	0	4.00	29°47'4 3.03"N	75°27'52.7 6"E		
							Total	1000	820			82%									
15	Forest Land	Road CA-TP	Fatehabad	Bahma nwala	Nanga l	Ladhuwas to Bhimra Road Km. 0 to 2, L/R	Bakain	100	88			12	5	13.2	7	0	1.9	29°47'3 2.89"N	75°28'21.0 4"E		
							Shisham	375	320			7	4	9	4						
							Total	475	408			86%									
16	Forest Land	Road CA-TP	Fatehabad	Bhattu	Bhatt u	Ban Mandori to Thuian Road Km. 0 to 4, L/R Side	Arjun	810	688			7	3.9	7.3	5	0	6.7	29°21'5 0.28"N	75°17'22.9 0"E		
							Papri	174	136			8.3	4	13	5.2						
							Frans	655	568			7	5	8	3.4						
							Neem	36	31			8	4	10	4						
							Total	1675	1423			85%									
17	Forest Land	Road CA-TP	Fatehabad	Bhattu	Dhing sara	Fatehabad to Bhattu Road Km. 4 to 16, L/R Side	Neem	215	207			8	4	10	4	0	12	29°27'3 9.69"N	75°23'7.44 "E		
							Shisham	1298	1046			7.2	4.2	8	6						
							Lesua	138	102												
							Papri	1273	958			6.8	3.5	8.3	7.1						
							Jamun	40	31			8	3.2	7	5						
							Putranjiva	20	15			7	6	8	2						
							Pilkhan	11	6			7	3	10.2	6						
							Bakain	2	2			13	6	15.3	8						
							Shahtoot	3	3			5	3	6	3.1						
							Total	3000	2370			79%									
18	Forest Land	Road CA-TP	Fatehabad	Bhattu	Dhing sara	Dhingsara to Bara Road Km. 2 to 4, L/R	Papri	325	261			8.2	3.9	9.5	6	0	2.5	29°26'2 75°22'41.1			
							Lesua	35	29			6	3	8	4						
							Total	360	290			80%									

Beautification of District Road Plantation

3	Forest Land	Road CA-TP	Tohana	Tohana	Tohana	Hisar-Chandigarh Road	Km. 65 to 70, L/R	Papri Kaner	750 1500	638 1276		20 7	9 4	15 10	7 6	0	3	29°42'18"N	75°54'21"E
								Total	2250	1914	85%								
4	Forest Land	Road CA-TP	Tohana	Tohana	Tohana	Tohana to Maniyana Road	Km. 0 to 2, L/R	Arjun Kaner	250 500	198 396		10 8	8 5	10 8	6 7	0	1	29°43'30"N	75°54'25"E
								Total	750	594	79%								
5	Forest Land	Road CA-TP	Tohana	Tohana	Tohana	Tohana to Baliyala Road	Km. 0 to 4, L/R Side	Arjun Kaner Dek	500 500 500	450 450 450		14 10 12	6 5 7	10 8 9	8 6 7	0	2	29°43'31"N	75°54'45"E
								Total	1500	1350	90%								
6	Forest Land	Road CA-TP	Tohana	Tohana	Tohana	Tohana to Bhuna Road	Km. 0 to 5, L/R Side	Shisham Arjun Kaner	550 700 1000	477 602 860		12 10 8	9 7 8	12 10 7	8 7 5	0	3	29°42'31"N	75°53'58"E
								Total	2250	1939	86%								
7	Forest Land	Road CA-TP	Tohana	Tohana	Tohana	Tohana to Simbal, ITI Road	Km. 0 to 4, L/R Side	Jamun C. Samia Kaner Dek	250 250 1500 250	213 212 1275 212		14 9 7 15	10 7 5 10	16 9 9 15	11 7 7 10	0	3	29°43'39"N	75°54'00"E
								Total	2250	1912	85%								
8	Forest Land	Road CA-TP	Tohana	Bhuna	Bhuna	Bhuna-Fatehabad Bus Stand Road		Kaner Sangwan	500 250	450 225		9 10	7 9	10 8	6 4	0	1	29°54'8"N	75°70'88"E
								Total	750	675	90%								
9	Forest Land	Road CA-TP	Tohana	Tohana	Tohana	Tohana-Ratia Road	Km. 0 to 4, L/R Side	Shisham Papri Kaner	300 200 1000	261 174 870		18 17 11	9 9 7	18 14 10	9 8 7	0	2	29°42'33"N	75°53'46"E
								Total	1500	1305	87%								
10	Forest Land	Road CA-TP	Tohana	Tohana	Tohana	Tohana-Saniyana Road		Shisham Kaner	500 1000	405 810		9 7	5 4	12 8	9 6	0	2	29°42'33"N	75°54'01"E
								Total	1500	1215	81%								
G.Total Beautification of District Road Plantation									15000	12741	###					0	20		
Plantation on National Highways																			
1	Forest Land	Road CA-TP	Fatehabad	Fatehabad	Fatehabad	NH-9 Km. 209 to 216, L/R Side		Neem Arjun Jamun Papri Belpathar Kachnar	500 500 300 790 200 20	450 420 250 644 115 15		8 9.5 7.5 10 8 10.8	4 5 4 6.2 5 6.1	13 13 9.8 15 11 12	9 6 5.1 8 6 6	0	7	29°28'14.48"N	75°30'29.66"E
								Total	2310	1894									
2	Forest Land	Road CA-TP	Fatehabad	Fatehabad	Bado pal	NH-9 Km. 192 to 195, R/Side Km. 195 to 205 First Row along with Road and Patch Planting Km. 205 to 207.3, R/Side Km. 192 to 203, L/Side		Arjun Jamun Molsan Neem Papri Pilkhan Chakrasia Shisham Frans	95 626 519 1194 2652 7 374 4513 250	77 513 425 987 2173 7 306 3700 200		10 10 8 8 8 12 10.5 10	6 6 3 4 4 7 6 6.8	16 14 13 12 12 15 14.2 12	5 5 6 4 5 6 7.2 5	0	31	29°23'31.67"N	75°34'4.38"E
								Total	10230	8388									
3	Forest Land	Road CA-TP	Fatehabad	Fatehabad	Dariyapur	NH-9 Km. 220 to 224, L/R Side Km. 226 to 231, L/R Side		Shisham Papri Belpathar Arjun Jamun Neem	2300 800 600 110 900 900	2090 650 459 95 650 600		12 8 8 10 10 8	6 4 6 6 6 6	16 14 16 14 16 16	5 5 5 5 5 5	0	17	29°34'4.38"E	75°21'56.38"E
								Total	5610	4544									
						Total		18150	14826	#####						0	55		
Total of CAMPA (NPV) - Plantation on National Highway									18150	14826	#####					0	55		

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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. shall 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 activities.

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. No.	Component	Yes / No
A	Compensatory afforestation	No
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 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

Gurugram 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 28.4595° North latitudes and 77.0266° 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 penetrates 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

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. 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.

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 except 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;
- l) **“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 and 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 (53 of 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;
 - l) 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 non-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 undertaken 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.

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 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 Gurugram 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 Gurugram, 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.

Chapter-6

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)

Type	Hectare		RKM		Total Plant Plantati on/ Planted	Rs. (Amt. in lacks)	
	Target s	Achievements	Targets	Achievements		Target	Achievements
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.

Campa Monitoring & Evaluation Report Forest Work Executed in 2017-18																				
Wing :- Teritorial																				
District/Division :- Gurugram																				
Year Implemented in 2017-18																				
Sr. No.	Type of land forest/non forest	Name of Component	Name of Range	Name of Block	Name of Beat	Location with exact Khasra	Species	No. of Plants	total No of alive Plants	Success %	Hight (Ft.)		Gurth (cm.)		Target		Start Point		End Point	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
NPV (Tall Plants)																				
1	Govt. Land	Tall Plantation	Gurugram	Gurugram	Bandhwar i	Gurugram-Faridabad Road	Papri 300,	300	267	425	8.3	5.6	10	3	0	2	28 28' 0.703 N	77 6' 35.4132 E		
							P.Papri 50	50	43		3.9	3	4	3						
							Gulmohar 100	100	88		7.8	4	9	6						
							Bahera	20	0											
							Siras 30	30	12		8.6	6.1	9	6						
							Total	500	410	82%										
2	Govt. Land	Tall Plantation	Sohna	Sohna	Ghangola	Nimoth Rahaka Sirmathla Road KM 0-2	Papri 275,	275	218		7	4.6	14	8	0	2.5	28 16' 21.35 N	77 09' 27.48 E		
							Kajelia 150,	150	102		13	6.11	18	13						
							Alastonia 130,	130	135		8	6	20	17						
							Bahera 30	30	23		6.2	5.11	8.5	8						
							Kusum 40	40	34		replace									
							Total	625	512	82%										
%																				
3		Tall Plantatio	Sohna	Raisian	Ghamdoj	Ghamdoj Aravalli	Shishem	375	300						0	1.5				
							Total	375	300	80%										
4	Govt. Land	Tall Plantatio	Hailyman di	Inchhapuri	Pataudi	Sports Stadium, Mau	Neem 125	125	97		6.5	3.7	7	5	0	2.4	28 14' 11.28 N	76 46' 27.58 E		
							P.Papri 110	110	95		8.3	4.3	5.3	3						
							Lahsora 55,	55	45		7	5	8	4						
							Bakain 50,	50	41		10.5	3.4	9	3.5						
							P.Papri 30	30	25		5	4	5	4						
							Siris 230	230	213		11	5.5	13.5	5						
							Total	600	516	86%										
5	Govt. Land	Tall Plantatio	Hailyman di	Inchhapuri	Pataudi	Temple Land, Mau	Neem 45,	45	39		7.6	6	11	7	0	0.8	28 14' 27.93 N	76 46' 32.66 E		
							Jamun 30,	30	28		5	4.2	3.5	3						
							Bakain 45,	45	27		13	6	14	5						
							Lahsora 45,	45	35		5.5	3.5	12	7						
							B.Papri 35	35	31		5	4	5	4						
							Total	200	160	80%										
6	Govt. Land	Tall Plantatio	Hailyman di	Inchhapuri	Pataudi	Mau Malpura Road	Neem 75,	75	65		5.6	3	5	3	0	0.8	28 14' 16.44 N	76 46' 34.93 E		
							Lahsora 50,	50	43		7	5	8	5						
							Bakain 40,	40	36		10.5	3.4	9	3.5						
							P.Papri 10,	10	6		12	6	18	8						
							B.Papri 25	25	16		8	4.3	5.3	3						
							Total	200	166	83%										
							Total NPV (Tall Plants)		2500	2064						0	10.0			
Eco-Restoration																				
1	Govt. Land	Plantation in Aravalli area (Eco Restoration)	Sohna	Gairatpur bas	Gairatpu rbas	Bhondsi Sec.4&5	Total Land				Base meter	Top Inch	Hight meter	Length meter	10	0	28 20' 30.36 N	77 3' 17.60 E		
										1.25										
2	Govt. Land	Plantation in Aravalli area (Eco Restoration)	Sohna	Sohna	Harchan dpur	Badshahp ur Tehthar Aravalli Area	Total Land				Base meter	Top Inch	Hight meter	Length meter	10	0	28 18' 25.0 N	77 0' 9.44 E		
										1.25										
						Total Eco-Restoration					1.25	0.75	1.25	1250	20	0	0			

CONTENT

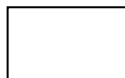
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Overall Grading For Territorial Forest Division - Hisar

Excellent



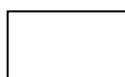
Good

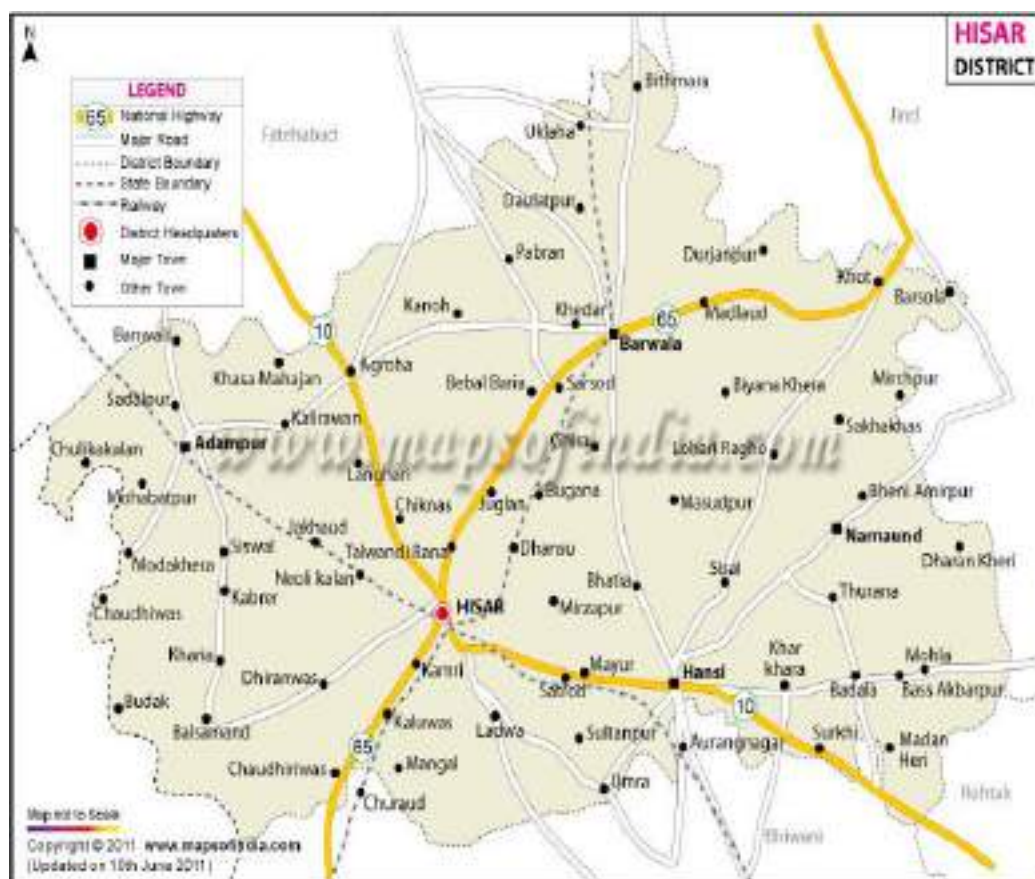


Satisfactory



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**

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 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. shall 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 activities.

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 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 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 29°05'5" north latitude and 75°04'55" 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 clusters. Geomorphology 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 brings rain 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

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

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

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

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 except 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;
- l) **“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 and 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 (53 of 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;
 - l) 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 non-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 undertaken 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 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 are 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;
3. 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: Territorial Range

YEAR: 2017-18

Type	Hectare		RKM		Total no of plants	Total no. of alive plants
	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements		
CA-TP	39.38	0	157.52	157.52	39380	31832
NH			230	230	75900	62293
Beautification			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. .
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 brought 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 Forest Division																					
Annual Plan of Operation 2016-17 for Compensatory Afforestation (Tall Plants)																					
Sr. No.	Type of Land	Name of Component	Name of Range			Name of Site	Km/RD	Plantati on Month	Target Ach.		Spacin g	Species	No.of Plants	Total No. of alive Plants	Success %	Height (Ft.)		Girth(cm)		GPS Coordinates	
			Range	Block	Beat				Ha.	RKM						Max	Min	Max	Min	Latitud e	Longitude
1	2	3	5			6	7		8	9	10	11	12							13	14
1	Forest	CA-TP	Hansi	Hansi	Petwar	Hansi to petwar road	9-18 1/2 side	9/17 & 10/17	0	20.00	4x4	Arjun	2500	2020	80%	12	7	15	8	29°7'32".4084"	76°2'48.8544"
												Jamun	600	456	76%	10	6	7	3.5		
												Aam	500	390	78%	7	5	8	4		
												Papri	800	664	83%	7	6	7	4		
												Frans	400	312	78%	7	4	8	4		
												Pipal	200	158	79%	6.2	3	4.5	2.5		
												Total	5000	4000	80%						
2		CA-TP	Hansi	Hansi	Dhanipal	Hansi to petwar road	0-9	Sep-17	0	10.00	4x4	Neem	800	666	83%	8	5	9	7	29°6'40".5144"	75°59'2.2272"
												Jamun	250	195	78%	10	7	12	7		
												Aam	100	78	78%	6	4	5.5	3		
												Papri	100	84	84%	8	7	8	5		
												Arjun	1100	935	85%	10	6	10	7		
												Frans	150	117	78%	7	4	8	4		
												Total	2500	2075	83%						
						Total Road CA-TP			0	30			7500								
1	Forest Land	CA-TP	Hansi	Hansi	Hansi	Depal Minor sub minor	0-tail	Aug-17	0	32.00	4x4	Shisham	500	410	82%	10	8	11	7	29°5'10".914"	75°58'11.9028"
												Jamun	2000	1560	78%	11	6	10	6		
												Papri	5000	4095	82%	9	7	12	8		
												Neem	500	415	83%	9	5	7	3		
												Total	8000	6480	81%						
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
												Jamun	500	385	77%	10	7	9	4		
												Neem	50	42	84%	9	6	8	4		
												Total	1250	1037	83%						
3	Forest Land	CA-TP	Hansi	Narnond	Lahori	Masudpur distry.		Aug-17	0	10.00	4x4	Neem	1400	1125	80%	7	5	10	7	29°12'23.583"	75°58'33.533"
												Shisham	500	415	83%	10	7	10	7		
												Papri	600	510	85%	8	6	15	5		
												Total	2500	2050	82%						
4	Forest Land	CA-TP	Hansi	Narnond	Narnond	Hisar major distry.	10-32 1/2 side		0	13.00	4x4	Arjun	550	440	80%	7	6	7	4	29°15'5".423"	76°11'24.388"
												Aam	2000	1548	77%	7	5	8	4		
												Papri	450	355	79%	10	7	13	8		
												Jamun	250	192	77%	10	6	10	6		
												Total	3250	2535	78%						
5	Forest Land	CA-TP	Hansi	Narnond	Pali	Hisar major distry.	32-70	9/17 to 11/17	0	26.52	4x4	Neem	800	656	82%	9	5	8	3	29°12'26.829"	76°7'35.012"
												Jamun	2650	2083	79%	6	3	7.5	6		
												Aam	500	385	77%	8	6	9	4		
												Papri	200	168	84%	8	4	7	3		
												Arjun	2480	2078	84%	12	8	8	5		
												Total	6630	5370	81%						
6	Forest Land	CA-TP	Hansi	Hansi	Dhanipal	Hisar major distry.		Nov-17	0	10.00	4x4	Neem	250	210	84%	10	5	12	6	29°8'30".336"	76°1'37.452"
												Jamun	1700	1343	79%	8	7	10	7		
												Arjun	550	472	86%	12	8	12	6		
												Total	2500	2025	81%						
7	Forest Land	CA-TP	Hansi	Hansi	Hansi	Siwani feeder	100-141 L&R	Oct-17	0	6.00	4x4	Neem	350	274	78%	10	6	9	4	29°5'41".0748"	75°59'53.5488"
												Jamun	150	115	77%	8	3	7	3		
												Aam	200	156	78%	6	2	5	3		
												Papri	800	640	80%	7	5	10	5		
												Total	1500	1185	79%						
8	Forest Land	CA-TP	Hansi	Bass	Garhi	Garhi Minor	0-tail L/R side	Oct-17	0	6.00	4x4	Jamun	500	381	76%	9	3	7	3	29.113	76.09628
												Arjun	700	588	84%	8	3	8	3		
												Neem	300	246	82%	10	5	12	6		
												Total	1500	1215	81%						
9	Forest Land	CA-TP	Hansi	Sarsana	Chanot	Kulana Minor	0-tail L/R side	Oct-17	0	12.00	4x4	Semal	1100	900	82%	7	4	4.5	3	29.212	75.89519
												Lasocora	700	546	78%	12	6	30	24		
												Neem	500	426	85%	9	5	8	4		
												Shisham	700	588	84%	8	5	10	7		
												Total	3000	2460	82%						
10	Forest Land	CA-TP	Hansi	Bass	Garhi	1 R sisar Minor	0 to tail L/R side		0	7.00	4x4	Lasocora	1500	1188	79%	12	7.5	35	24	29.04424	76.14308
												Siras	250	212	85%	13	6	12	6	29.06	76.13599
												Total	1750	1400	80%						
							Total Hansi Range		0.00	127.52				31880							
							G.Total CA-TP		0.00	157.52				39380	31832.00	81%					

Sr. No.	Type of Land	Name of Component	Range	Block	Beat	Name of Site	Km./RD	Plantation Month	Target Ach.		Spacing	Species	No. of Plants	Total No. of alive Plants	Success %	Height (Ft.)		Girth (cm)		GPS Coordinates	
									Ha.	RKM						Max	Min	Max	Min	Latitude	Longitude
1	2	3	5			6	7		8	9	10	11	12							13	14
1	Forest	NPV-NH	Hisar	Hisar I	Talwandi Rana	NH-9 Talwandi Beat	Talwandi Beat 185 Km R/S	Sep-17	0	3	3x3	Neem	300	258	86%	10	5	12	6	29°12'27"	75°40'58"
												Arjun	150	123	82%	4.5	3.5	4	3		
												Frans	150	118	79%	11.6	6.3	11	7		
												Papri	100	84	84%	6.5	6.2	12	8		
												Shisham	100	80	80%	6	5.5	10	6		
												Siras	100	77	77%	13	6	12	6		
												Bakain	50	40	80%	13	5	13	9		
												Silvar Oak	40	31	78%	10	7	6.5	5		
												Total	990	811	82%						
2	Forest Land	NPV-NH	Hisar	Hisar I	Talwandi Rana	NH-52 Talwandi Beat	83-90 Km L/R	9/2017, 10/2017	0	22	3x3	Shisham	4000	3334	83%	14	5	29	10	29°13'39"	75°44'31"
												Belpatar	1000	750	75%	4.8	2.4	6	6		
												Kachnar	400	328	82%	7.5	6	13	6		
												Arjun	500	402	80%	7.4	5.9	16	6		
												Neem	1060	848	80%	9.5	6.3	15	16		
												Puterjeva	150	98	78%	4	3.5	7	6		
												Botal Brush	150	120	80%	6.5	6	9	6		
												Total	7260	5880	81%						
3	Forest Land	NPV-NH	Hisar	Hisar I	Satroad	NH-9 Satroad Beat	161-175 Km L/R	09/2017, 10/2017, 1/2018	0	9	3x3	Shisham	770	663	86%	11.9	3.3	11	4	29°09'22"	75°46'53"
												Kachnar	112	95	85%	11.8	5.3	11	3		
												Bakain	270	231	86%	11.5	5	12	4		
												Ashok	50	43	86%	4.3	4	5	4		
												Alastoni	60	49	82%	5	2.8	4	3		
												Papri	530	445	84%	7.2	4	11.5	3.5		
												Arjun	324	280	86%	12	6.1	10	7		
												Gular	120	100	83%	10	4	10	5		
												Frans	192	152	79%	6	4	3	7		
												Gulmoha	40	34	85%	10	6	18	10		
												Jamun	345	273	79%	4.5	2	10	4		
												Tota	40	34	85%	3.5	2.5	3	3		
												Molsiri	57	46	81%	8.1	5	5	6		
												Siras	60	50	83%	9.9	5.6	8	6		
												Total	2970	2495	84%						
4	Forest Land	NPV-NH				NH-52 Gabipur Beat R/L	57-67 Km L/R	9/2017, 10/2017, 1/2018	0	24	3x3	Shisham	1000	800	80%	10.5	6	13	8	29°29'5"	75°55'31"
												Neem	1500	1245	83%	8	5.2	10	13		
												Sehtoot	450	355	79%	6	4	9	7		
												Lasoor	500	385	77%	6.5	4.6	12	14		
												Papri	2000	1640	82%	4.7	2.9	7	6		
												Kachnar	1520	1231	81%	9.8	4.8	19	10		
												Botal Brush	500	410	82%	7.2	5.7	6	4		
												Puteranjiva	300	231	77%	5.3	4.4	9	9		
												Balam Kheera	50	38	76%	6.4	5	9	6		
												Bar	10	7	78%	6.4	5	1	4		
												Pipal	10	7	76%	8.4	6.4	10	8		
												Pilkhan	80	61	77%	4	3.8	6	5		
												Total	7920	6177	78%						
5	Forest Land	NPV-NH	Hisar	Barwala	Sarsod	NH-52 Sarsod Beat	15-25 Km L/R Old	9/2017, 10/2017, 01/2018	0	14	3x3	Kachnar	770	642	83%	9	5.4	12	9	29°32'1"	75°83'45"
												B. Brush	160	135	84%	10.5	5.4	7	5		
												Balam Kheera	200	165	82%	11	9.5	17	13		
												Kejurina	350	295	84%	19	7	14	13		
												Neem	1350	1147	85%	11	4	17	6		
												Alastoni	160	130	81%	5.8	4.9	11	9		
												Puternjiv	180	145	80%	3.1	2.6	10	7		
												Shisham	1160	985	84%	7	5.6	15	6		
												Sehtoot	70	55	79%	10.6	6	14	6		
												Arjun	60	51	85%	9.3	5.5	14	6		
												Lagestro nia	60	50	83%	6	4	10	6		
												Siras	20	16	80%	13	5	18	8		
												Lasoor	50	39	78%	12	7.5	35	24		
												Jamoa	30	25	83%	4	3	6	4		
												Total	4620	3880	84%						
6	Forest Land	NPV-NH	Hisar	Barwala	Barwa	NH-52 Barwala Beat	25-35 Km L/R Old	9/2017, 10/2017, 01/2018	0	22	3x3	Papri	250	205	82%	9.2	7	7	9	29°23'0"	75°54'49"
												P.Papri	1250	1050	84%	8.5	7.4	14	9		
												Kejurina	100	80	80%	9	4.7	8	6		
												Shisham	1600	1328	83%	8.5	6.3	9	6		
												Bakain	490	417	85%	6.4	5.3	9	7		
												Kachnar	1300	1074	82%	8.9	4.7	14	7		
												Neem	450	373	83%	10.2	4	9	6		
												Botal Brush	700	560	80%	7.3	3.5	9	6		
												Ragestro nia	50	39	78%	7	5.8	10	6		

													Balam Kheera	20		79%	10.5	4	10	9		
													Lasoor	50		38	77%	8	4	14	6	
													Alastoni	50		39	77%	9.2	4.5	9	11	
													Puternjiv	50		40	79%	3	2.4	6	8	
													Belpatar	900	695	77%	3	2	2	5		
													Total	7260	5953	82%						
7	Forest Land	NPV-NH	Hisar	Hisar II	Hisar	NH-9 Hisar Beat	72-76Km	Oct-17	0	6	4x4	Pahari Papri	1980				9	8	12	8	29°10'16"	75°44'58"
												Total	1980	1584	80%							
						G.Total NPV-NH Hisar Range			0	100	0		33000									
1	Forest Land	NPV-NH	Hansi	Hansi	Puthi	Nh-9 (DHS)	119-130	Aug-17	0	4	3x3	Arjun	495	426	86%	12	8	23	12	29.005	76.211161	
												Kachnar	625	532	85%	9	5	7	6			
												Lagestro nia	100	82	82%	5	4.2	4	4			
												Frans	50	40	80%	10	5	11	7			
												Neem	50	42	84%	9	5	8.5	6			
												Total	1320	1122	85%							
2	Forest Land	NPV-NH	Hansi	Bass	Garhi	Nh-9 (DHS)	130-144.5	Aug-17	0	27	3x3	Arjun	4500	3805	85%	10	8	18	12	29.028	76.16606	
												Kachnar	2500	2075	83%	9	6	8.5	6			
												Lejestoni ya	910	710	78%	5	4.2	4	4			
												Frans	500	395	79%	11.6	6.3	11	7			
												Neem	500	410	82%	8.5	6	10	6			
												Total	8910	7395	83%							
3	Forest Land	NPV-NH	Hansi	Hansi	Hansi	Nh-9 (DHS)	144.5-156.5-162	Aug-17	0	15	3x3	Arjun	2000	1688	84%	13	8	24	12	29°6'30.4344"	75°55'48.4176"	
												Kachnar	1500	1260	84%	10	7	10	7			
												Papri	350	300	86%	11	5.5	16	6			
												Neem	800	664	83%	13	7	25	10			
												Jamun	300	246	82%	8	7	5.5	5			
												Total	4950	4158	84%							
4	Forest Land	NPV-NH	Hansi	Hansi	Dhanipal	Nh-9 (DHS)	146.5-156.5	Aug-17	0	25	3x3	Arjun	3200	2740	86%	14	8	18	5	29°5'45.6504"	75°59'56.4252"	
												Kachnar	1800	1530	85%	6	4	10	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			
												Total	8250	7012	85%							
						G. Total NPV-NH Hansi			71	0		23430										
1	Forest Land	NPV-NH	Adampur	Agroha	Jagan	NH-9	Rd Km 186 to 186 L/R	8 &9/17	0	24	3x3	Belpatar	100	78	78%	4.8	2.4	6	6	29.254	75.6600534	
												Papri	2500	2000	80%	7.9	6.1	13	8.5	29.309	75.641367	
												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			
												Lasoor	100	75	75%	6.7	4.11	15	9			
												Pilkhan	100	76	76%	7.2	5.5	13	8			
												Total	7920	6336	80%							
2	Forest Land	NPV-NH	Adampur	Agroha	Agroh	NH-9	Rd Km 186 to 192 L/R	8 &9/17	0	6	3x3	Papri	773	647	84%	8.3	6.3	14	10	29.336	75.620242	
												Neem	260	208	80%	9.8	8.11	16	11	29.348	75.605136	
												Shisham	203	171	84%	9.6	7.8	14	11			
												Kachnar	465	395	85%	8.11	4.1	15	4			
												Molsiri	90	71	79%	7.11	4.1	8	5			
												Belpatar	9	7	78%	7.6	6.2	12	10			
												Bargad	4	3	75%	7.9	3.2	13	4			
												Pipal	1	1	100%	6.2	1.6	4.5	2			
												Bakain	116	93	80%	18	6.3	17	8			
												Balam Kheera	11	9	82%	4.3	3.2	6	2			
												Arjun	2	2	100%	4.1	1.9	9	2			
												Jivanputr	17	13	76%	6.5	4.1	8	6			
												Botal Brush	20	16	80%	4.7	3.8	9	5			
												Jamun	9	7	78%	7.2	4.11	10	6			
												Total	1980	1643	83%							
3	Forest Land	NPV-NH	Adampur	Balsamand	Arya Nagar	NH-52 By Pass		8 &9/17	0	29	3x3	Shisham	6170	5130	83%	12.3	9.4	14	9	29.107	75.67014937	
												Neem	300	246	82%	9.6	6.5	10	8	29.158	75.62946686	
												Jamun	100	79	79%	4.7	3.1	8	6			
												Papri	1000	815	82%	9.2	7.2	13	8			
												Gulmoha	750	579	77%	11.3	7.4	10	8			
												C. Gulka	750	593	79%	6.3	4.4	9	7			
												Kachnar	500	405	81%	9.2	7.3	12	8			
												Total	9570	7847	82%							
						G. Total NPV-NH Adampur Range			59	230		19470										
						G.Total NPV-NH			0	230		75900	62293	82%								
Sr. No.	Type of Land	Name of Component	Range	Block	Beat	Name of Site	Khasra No. Km./RD	Plantati on Month	Target Ach.		Specin g	Species	No.of Plants	Total No. of alive Plants	Success %	Height (Ft.)		Girth(cm)		GPS Coordinates		
									Ha.	RKM						Max	Min	Max	Min	Latitud e	Longitud e	
1	2	3	5	Hisar	Hisar II	Hisar	6	7	8	9	10	11	12							13	14	
1	Forest	Beautific ation of Distt.				Aviation Club Road, Hisar (Mill Gate)	Hisar 0-2 Km L/R		0	2	4*4, 2*2	Lezestonia	350	292	83%	5	4.2	4	4	29°10'16"	75°44'23"	
												Manireh ara	400	332	83%	8	3.8	7	6			
												Kaner	400	336	84%	3.5	2.5	3	3			
												Botal Brush	350	300	86%	4.7	3.8	9	5			
												Total	1500	1260	84%							

2	Forest	Beautification of Distt.	Hisar	Uklana	Uklan	Uklana to Hansawala Road	2-5 KM L/R	Feb.	0	3	4*4	Kachnar	600	504	84%	8.5	5	14	6	29°32'0	75°52'55"
												Pahari Papri	150	122	82%	5.9	4.5	8	6		
												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.Total Beautification Hisar			0	5			3750								
1	Forest Land	Beautification of Distt.	Hansi	Hansi	Hansi	D.H.S Road		Sep-17	0	3	4x4/2x2	Kachnar				9	5.5	10	8	29°5'14.8992"	76°0'10.6272"
												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 Land	Beautification of Distt.	Hansi	Hansi	Dhanipal	Hansi to Barwala road & Hansi Data road		10 & 11/17	0	10	4x4/2x2	Kachnar	1100	915	83%	11	5	7	3	29°8'48.0984"	76°0'10.6272"
												Molsiri	600	480	80%	10	7	8	5		
												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. Samiya	1800	1404	78%	5	3	5	3		
												Total	7500	5925	79%						
						G.Total Beautification Hansi Range			0	13			9750								
1	Forest Land	Beautification of Distt.	Adampur	Adampur	Adampur	Agroha to Adampur Road Km 15 to 16 & Adampur to Siswal Rd 0 to 3 L/R		Feb-18	0	2		Gudal	300	240	80%	4	1.1	4	3	29°17'12.90"	75°29'38.68"
												Kaner	400	327	82%	5.1	3.8	6	4	29°16'55.20"	75°29'2.04"
												Rukmani	300	247	82%	2	1.5	3	2	29°16'34.21"	75°28'27.84"
												Lezestonia	200	165	83%	3.4	2.9	3	2.5	29°15'2.85"	75°28'36.80"
												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 Beautification 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 27.02.2019. 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.

Executive Summary

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. shall 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 activities.

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.Krishna Kumar , Range Forest officer Shri. Matanhail Hosiya 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

Jhajjar is one of the 21st 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

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 Sub-recent age cap the plains. The sediments comprise of clay, sand and Kankar mixed in different proportions. No exposure of hard rock forming 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 18½ inches and 23½ 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

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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

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 except 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;
- l) **“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 and 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;
 - 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 (53 of 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 non-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;
 - 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.

Data Analysis
Inventory of the plantations:

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)

Type	Hectare		RKM		Plantation Target / Achieved	Rs. (Amt. in lacks)	
	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements		Target	Achievements
CA TP	-	-	91.50	91.50	22875-		
NPV - TP	-	-	25	25	6250		
	-	-			-		
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 good 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

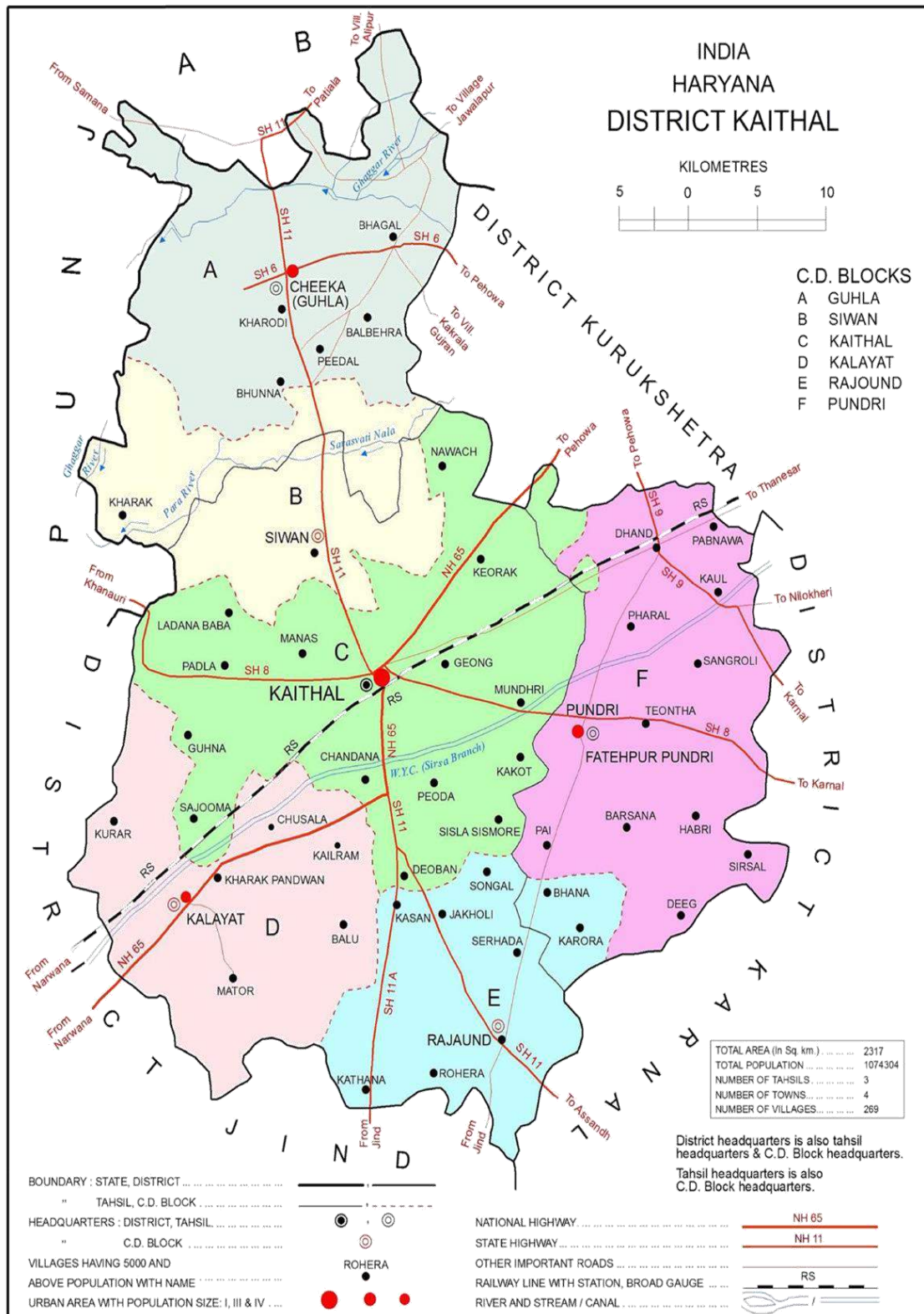
Technological Points:

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 Monitoring & Evaluation Report Forest Work Executed in 2017-18																		
Wing :- Teritorial																		
District/Division :- Jhajjar																		
Year Implemented in 2017-18																		
Sr. No.	Type of Land (Forest/Non-Forest)	Name of Scheme	Name of Range/Block/Beat	Location with exact Kharsa No.	Species	Total No. of Plants	Total No. of alive Plants	Success %	Height (Ft.)		Girth (cm.)		Target Achieved		GPS Coordinates			
									Max	Min	Max	Min	Ha.	Rkm	Start Point		End Point	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Compensatory Afforestation (Tall Plants)																		
1	Forest Land	CA-TP	Matanhail/ Khampur/ Sasoli	Sasoli Road Km 2 to 4	P.Papri	350	303		7	5	8	9	-	2	E 076° 23' 30.02"	N 28° 33' 18.10"	E 076° 21' 89.01"	N 28° 34' 89.08"
					Bakain	100	85		6	5	10	8						
					Shisham	50	37		8	6	8	8						
					Total	500	425	85%										
2	Forest Land	CA-TP	Matanhail/ Khampur/ Bahu	Jhamri Khorda Road Km 0 to 2	P.Papri	900	782		6	4	10	8	-	5	E 076° 18' 14.02"	N 28° 29' 04.01"	E 076° 20' 16.34"	N 28° 29' 56.01"
					Dak	200	138		5	4	9	8						
					Siras	150	105		6	5	12	11						
					Total	1250	1025	82%										
3	Forest Land	CA-TP	B. garh/ Badli/ Dhansa	Badli Road	Papri	250	215		7.3	5.4	11	6	-	1	E 076° 50' 07.61"	N 28° 33' 98.59"	E 076° 51' 47.17"	N 28° 33' 43.40"
					Total	250	215	86%										
4	Forest Land	CA-TP	B. garh/ Badli/ Badli (S)	Deverkhana to Lohat Road	Shisham	500	452		8.1	5.2	12	7	-	4	E 076° 50' 27.18"	N 28° 31' 99.55"	E 076° 51' 16.27"	N 28° 32' 90.43"
					Arjun	150	113		7.3	5.2	11	6						
					Papri	100	80		6.5	5.1	10	7						
					Bakain	250	205		8.5	6.2	14	7						
					Total	1000	850	85%										
5	Forest Land	CA-TP	Jhajjar/ Farukhnagar/ Kot	Jhajjar Farukhnagar Road	P.Papri	635	562		13	6	20	7	-	8	E 076° 40' 34.84"	N 28° 34' 59.83"	E 076° 43' 37.13"	N 28° 31' 37.63"
					Neem	1365	1058		11	6.5	16	12						
					Total	2000	1620	81%										
6	Forest Land	CA-TP	Jhajjar/ Farukhnagar/ Dadri Toi	Jhajjar Farukhnagar Road	Neem	1800	1552		12	6.2	24	8	-	12	E 076° 43' 37.36"	N 28° 31' 37.20"	E 076° 48' 17.54"	N 28° 28' 37.23"
					P.Papri	1000	865		6.5	5	12	8						
					Siras	200	163		16	13	34	18						
					Total	3000	2580	86%										
7	Forest Land	CA-TP	Jhajjar/ Machhrol/ Patoda	Patoda Karola Road	Shisham	820	726		10	8	19	12	-	6	E 076° 41' 00.03"	N 28° 24' 20.13"	E 076° 43' 23.93"	N 28° 24' 27.31"
					P.Papri	680	504		11	5	17	8						
					Total	1500	1230	82%										
8	Forest Land	CA-TP	Jhajjar/ Beri/ Jhazgarh	Jhazgarh Beri Road	Arjun	80	68						-	1	E 076° 33' 35.95"	N 28° 38' 33.33"	E 076° 33' 54.66"	N 28° 39' 53.41"
					P.Papri	170	147		7	5	18.5	7						
					Total	250	215	86%										
9	Forest Land	CA-TP	Matanhail/ Matanhail/ RD 0 to 2	Matanhail RD 0 to 2	Khachhrol/ Minor	1900	1498		7	6	12	8	-	8	E 076° 27' 53.06"	N 28° 35' 2.74"	E 076° 29' 57.15"	N 28° 33' 57.67"
					Bakain	100	82		8	6	11	7						
					Total	2000	1580	79%										
10	Forest Land	CA-TP	Matanhail/ Khampur/ Sasoli	Matanhail RD 20 to tail	P.Papri	1500	1295		6	5	10	8	-	8	E 076° 23' 51.01"	N 28° 35' 3.04"	E 076° 21' 09.10"	N 28° 36' 90.07"
					Bakain	300	238		7	6	11	8						
					Shisham	150	95		6	5	10	8						
					Siras	50	32		7	6	11	9						
					Total	2000	1660	83%										
11	Forest Land	CA-TP	Matanhail/ Khampur/ Sahlawas	JLN Feeder RD 102 to 104.5	P.Papri	2000	1826		8	6	10	8	-	13	E 076° 28' 55.03"	N 28° 28' 3.05"	E 076° 28' 54.11"	N 28° 26' 41.03"
					Shisham	1000	911		6	5	8	8						
					Dak	200	152		12	6	12	10						
					Jamun	50	36		8	8	12	10						
					Total	3250	2925	90%										
12	Forest Land	CA-TP	B. garh/ Badli/ Drain	KCB Drain	Neem	1250	1087		12.5	6.5	21	12	-	5	E 076° 45' 06.28"	N 28° 38' 26.82"	E 076° 44' 85.22"	N 28° 39' 44.72"
					Total	1250	1087											
13	Forest Land	CA-TP	B. garh/ Badli/ Jahangirpur 1L	Jahangirpur 1L	Neem	500	425		7.8	5.2	10	7	-	2	E 076° 46' 45.96"	N 28° 36' 26.95"	E 076° 47' 04.80"	N 28° 33' 71.68"
					Total	500	425											
14	Forest Land	CA-TP	B. garh/ B. garh W/ Chhara	Rewari Khera Minor	Arjun	200	168		8.2	5.4	11	8	-	1				
					Papri	50	27		6.4	4.2	8	6						
					Total	250	195	78%										
15	Forest Land	CA-TP	B. garh/ B. garh W/ Assouda	GWS Canal	Arjun	350	290		7.3	5.2	10.5	6	-	1.5				
					Neem	25	21		11	6.2	24	8						
					Total	375	311	83%										
16	Forest Land	CA-TP	B. garh/ B. garh E/	West Jua Drain	Arjun	500	400		9.2	6.3	12	8	-	2				
					Total	500	400											
17	Forest Land	CA-TP	B. garh/ Badli/ Sidpur	Surkhpur Minor	Papri	220	190		7.5	5.3	10	6	-	1				
					Jamun	30	23		8.2	5.5	12	7						
					Total	250	213	85%										
18	Forest Land	CA-TP	B. garh/ Badli/ Rampura	Ghubana Minor	Shisham	250	220		7.2	5.2	11	6	-	1	E 076° 49' 04.10"	N 28° 35' 82.87"	E 076° 51' 38.59"	N 28° 36' 60.19"
					Total	250	220	88%										
19	Forest Land	CA-TP	Jhajjar/ Jhajjar W/	Rampura Minor	Jamun	1000	780		10	2.9	14	8	-	4	E 076° 38' 21.89"	N 28° 39' 19.49"	E 076° 39' 05.49"	N 28° 37' 57.10"
					Total	1000	780	78%										
20	Forest Land	CA-TP	Jhajjar/ Beri/ Beri E	Jhajjar Distributry RD 0 to 25	Neem	400	315		16	8	25	15	-	6	E 076° 35' 38.52"	N 28° 43' 24.35"	E 076° 35' 46.65"	N 28° 40' 39.99"
					Arjun	100	85		10	7	19	13						
					Shisham	1000	845		10	8	19	15						
					Total	1500	1245	83%										
G. Total Compensatory Afforestation (Tall)						22875	19201	#####	0	91.50								
Net Present Value (TP)																		
Sr. No.	Type of Land (Forest/Non-Forest)	Name of Scheme	Name of Range/Block/Beat	Location with exact Kharsa No.	Species	Total No. of Plants	Total No. of alive Plants	Success %	Height (Ft.)		Girth (cm.)		Target Achieved		GPS Coordinates			
									Max	Min	Max	Min	Ha.	RKM	Start Point		End Point	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Forest Land	NPV/ TP	Jhajjar/ Kheri/ Jhajjar W/	Jhajjar W/ Khumar Minor	Jamun	500	500		8.5	5	10	6	-	2	E 076° 37' 59.77"	N 28° 39' 39.28"	E 076° 37' 22.49"	N 28° 38' 44.93"
					Total	500	500	82%										
2	Forest Land	NPV/ TP	Jhajjar/ Jhajjar W/	Surakhpur	Arjun	250	212		8.9	6.3	12	8.6	-	1	E 076° 42' 24.42"	N 28° 38' 44.70"	E 076° 43' 05.87"	N 28° 38' 25.50"
					Total	250	212	85%										
3	Forest Land	NPV/ TP	Jhajjar/ Beri/ Beri	Jhajjar/ Jhazgarh	Arjun	250	202		9	7	17	10	-	1	E 076° 34' 24.67"	N 28° 41' 35.69"	E 076° 33' 55.33"	N 28° 39' 54.29"
					Total	250	202	81%										
4	Forest Land	NPV/ TP	Jhajjar/ Bahu/ Jhajjar W/	Jhajjar Bahu Road Km 0 to 2	Shisham	200	182		7	4	12	9	-	4	E 076° 39' 16.74"	N 28° 35' 44.88"	E 076° 38' 20.73"	N 28° 34' 17.85"
					Neem	200	183		8.4	5	13	9						
					P.Papri	600	475		7	5	18.5	7						
					Total	1000	840	84%										
5	Forest Land	NPV/ TP	Matanhail/ Matanhail/ Ladian	Ladian RD 0 to 4	Pikhan/ Papri	750	748		8	5	20	10	-	10	E 076° 28' 51.01"	N 28° 28' 41.01"	E 076° 26' 52.01"	N 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

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. shall 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 activities.

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

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. 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 forest 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 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

Chapter - 1

Introduction

District Kaithal, Haryana

Kaithal 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 29.7857⁰ North latitudes and 76.3685⁰ 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 except 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;
- l) **“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 and 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;
 - 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 (53 of 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;
 - l) 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 Departments and other associated agencies and organizations involved in utilization of these monies, as per prioritized by the state Government for execution in forest and non-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 assist 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;
- 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 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, hybrid, Azadirachta indica, Albizia procera, Delonix regia, Cassia siamese. 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 **Febury 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

Data Analysis

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

WING: Territorial Forest Division Kaithal

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

Type	Hectare		RKM		Total Plant Plantation / Planted	Rs. (Amt. in lacks)	
	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements		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



Division Name	:	KAITHAL
Year	:	2018-19
Range	:	Kaithal
Site Name	:	Kaithal New By-pass 0-4 L & R
Component	:	N.H. Plantation
Target	:	34- RKM



Division Name	:	KAITHAL
Year	:	2018-19
Range	:	Kaithal
Site Name	:	Kaithal New By-pass 0-4 L & R
Component	:	N.H. Plantation, Fencing
Target	:	26 Hectare



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



Division Name	:	KAITHAL
Year	:	2018-19
Range	:	Pundri
Site Name	:	Fatehpur Escape C-5
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



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



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



Division Name	:	KAITHAL
Year	:	2018-19
Range	:	Kaithal
Site Name	:	Franswala t o Kutubpur Road 0-2 L & R 0-6 L & R
Component	:	NPV-TP
Target	:	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

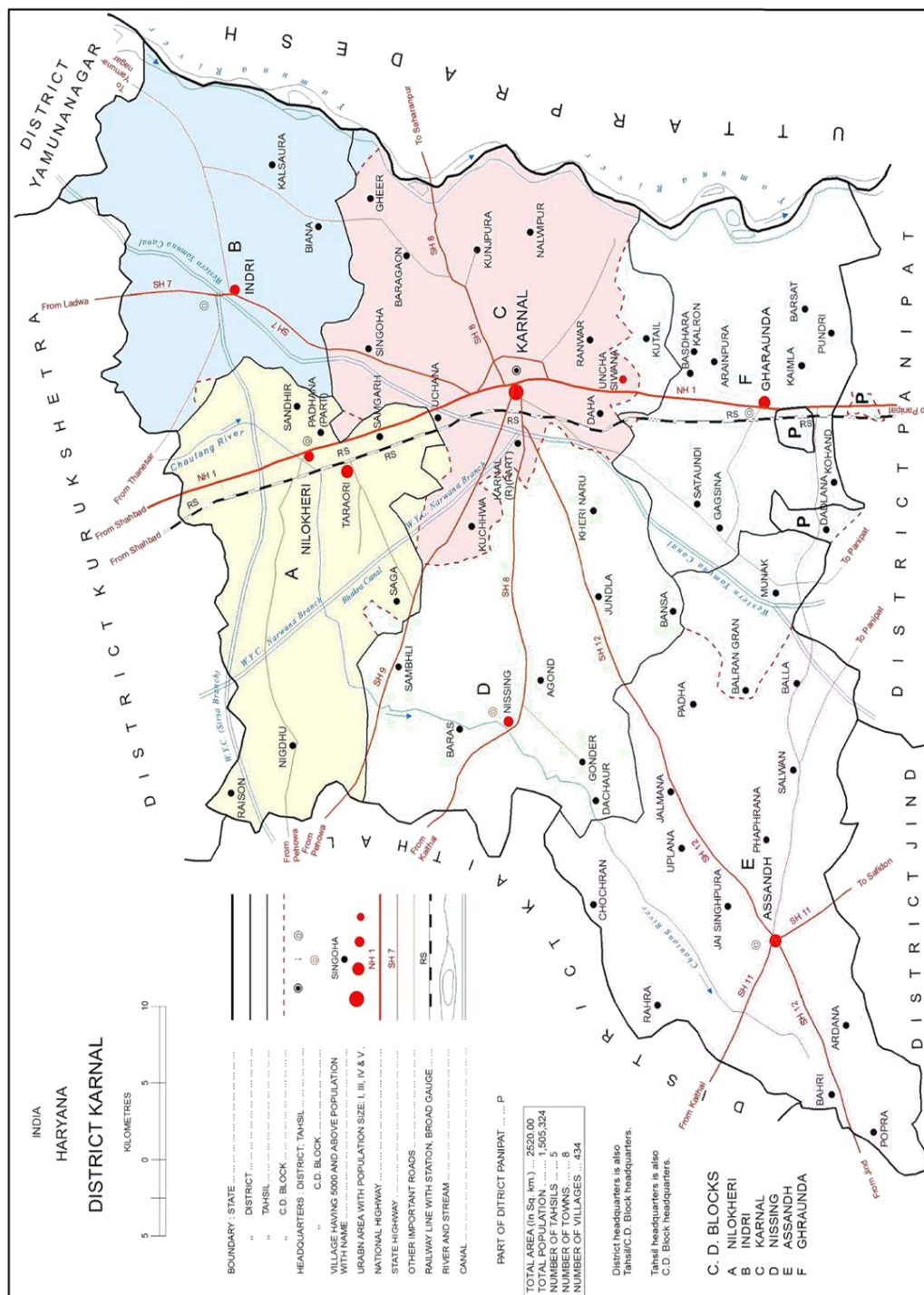


Division Name	:	KAITHAL
Year	:	2018-19
Range	:	Saraswati
Site Name	:	R.F.Kublikheera Rect No. 43, 44
Component	:	CA-TP
Target	:	10 Hect.

Campa Monitoring & Evaluation Report Forest Work Executed in 2017-18																					
Wing :- Teritorial																					
District/Division :- Kaithal																					
Year Implemented in 2017-18																					
Sr . No	Type of land	Name of Scheme/	Name of Range			Name of Site Khasra No. KM/RD		Name of Species	No. of Plants	total No of alive Plants	Success %	Height (Ft.)		irth (cm.)		Targ		Start Point		End Point	
			Ra nge	Block	Beat							Max	Min	Max	Min	H a.	R K M	Latitu de	Longi tude	Latit ude	Longitude
1	2																				
Compensatory Afforestation (Tall Plants)																					
1	Govt. land	Campa /C.A. Tall Plants	Kaithal	Kaithal	Teek	Jadola to Dhand Road	0-4 L&R	Arjun	500	400	80%	12	8	16	9	0	3	29°52'51.28" N	76°36'35.81" E	29°52'54.80"N	76°36'29.73"E
								Total	500	400											
2	Govt. land	Campa /C.A. Tall Plants	Kaithal	Kaithal	Teek	Jadola to Bandrana	0-4 L&R	Shisham	250	185		10	8	7	4	0	5				
								Shisham	250	213		13	8	11	4			29°53'29.052	76°32'38.46"E		
								Arjun	###	892		12	7	8	4						
								Total	###	1290	86%										
3	Govt. land	Campa /C.A. Tall Plants	Kaithal	Kaithal	Kaithal	Kaithal to Karnal Road	0-2 L&R	Kadam	220	185		20	10	17	12	0	1	29°48'14.66" N	76°24'15.77" E	29°47'53.18"N	76°32'21.84"E
								Moul sari	10	7		10	8	10	4						
								Alustonia	20	15		9	7	9	3						
								Total	250	207	83%										
4	Govt. land	Campa /C.A. Tall Plants	Kaithal	Kaithal	Keora k	Keora k to Dhand Road	0-5 L&R	Shisham	550	492		18	9	17	6	0	5	29°51'48.02" N	76°28'19.50" E	29°49'54.52"N	76°28'17.77"E
								Arjun	700	570		15	8	12	4						
								Total	###	1062	85%										
5	Govt. land	Campa /C.A. Tall Plants	Kaithal	Kaithal	Keora k	A.H. Road to Dehora	0-2 L&R	Shisham	100	85		18	8	14	7	0	2	29°51'20.04" N	76°27'08.83" E	29°51'59.83"N	76°26'41.22"E
								Arjun	400	315		16	7	12	4						
								Total	500	400	80%										
6	Govt. land	Campa /C.A. Tall Plants	Kaithal	Dev ban	Jakholi	Balu to Songri Road	3.5-6 L&R	Shisham	###	985		17	9	18	8	0	5	29°35'36.084"N	76°22'38.412"E	29°35'38.03"N	76°22'38.7"E
								Kadam	150	102		13	7	15	7						
								Total	###	1087	87%										
7	Govt. land	CAT P	Kaithal	Kala yat	Badsikri	Balu to Songri Road	0-3 L&R	Shisham	800	705		18	9	20	8	0	5	29°38'43.8"N	76°22'11.0"E	29°37'09.6"N	76°22'34.8"E
								Kadam	100	65		11	6	15	6						
		Campa /C.A. Tall Plants						Arjun	350	230		13	7								
								Total	###	1000	80%										
8	Govt. land	Campa /C.A. Tall Plants	Kaithal	Kala yat	Kurar	Sajuma to Kurar	0-5 L&R	Arjun	###	1365		16	10	20	16	0	10	29°43'76°15'	29°43'	76°12'45.6"E	
								Kadam	100	78		25	14	28	14						

						Road		Shisham	900	632		18	6	19	9								
								Total	###	2075	83%												
9	Govt	Camp	Kaitbal	Siwan	Sirta	Kheri Gula m to Attelara Road	0-2.5 L&R	Shisham	950	793		15	9	23	13	0	4	29°50'57.53"	76°17'25.2"E	29°51'15.7"	76°17'45.7"E		
								Alustonia	25	20		10	6	16	5								
								Arjun	25	17		14	3	15	2								
								Total	###	830	83%												
10	Govt. land	Camp /C.A. Tall Plants	Saraswati	Kharan	Kharkada	Mastgarh Thebutana Dera	0-10 L&R	Gum Shisham	700	678		9	4	14	8	0	13	29.57'4	76°	29.57'	76°15'00.8"E		
								Shisham	###	1052		15	6	25	7								
								Jamun	600	433		10	5.5	10	7								
								Arjun	750	632		18	7	19	9								
								Total	###	2795	86%												
11			Saraswati	Kharan	Kharkada	Kharkada Sair Road	0-3 L&R	Gumbhari	300	255		11	4.5	18	5.5	0	3	29.963 627N	076.28 7808E	56' 14."	76° 17' 43.6"E		
								Arjun	250	201		7	3	7.5	4								
								Jamun	150	102		10	5	8	3								
								Shisham	50	42		10	6	13	6								
								Total	750	600	80												
12	Govt. land	CATP	Saraswati	Cheeka	Harnoli	Gagerpur Jodwara Road	0-4 L&R	Shisham	###	830		10	5	14	6	0	4	30.139 0274N	076.41 12955 E	08' 01."	76° 24' 30.2"E		
								Total	###	830	83%												
13		CATP	Saraswati	Cheeka	Guhla	Hamumajra Dasar pur Road	0-2 L&R	Shisham	###	860		11	5.5	14	8	0	4	30.042 3671N	076.26 83803 E	01' 55."	76° 15' 45.8"E		
								Total	###	860	86%												
14	Govt.	CATP	Sarasw	Cheeka	Cheeka	Bhagal Bushala Mang	0-10 L&R	Shisham	###	979		10	5	20	11	0	14	30.075 642N	076.43 1981E	.07'18"	76° 26'22.7"		
								Arjun	###	856		18	6	23	13								
								Jamun	###	1000		13	6	20	12								
								Total	###	2835	81%												
15	Govt.	CATP	Sarasw	Cheeka	Guhla	Harigarh Badsu	0-3	Shisham	485	412		18	5	17	6	0	2	30.00 2240N	076. 3 70600	*03'38"	076° 22' 20.0" E		
								Jamun	15	13		9	5	7	3	0	0						
								Total	500	425	85%												
16	Govt. land	Camp /C.A. Tall Plants	Pundri	Kaul	Rasina	Karnal Kaithal Road	42-49 L&R	Shisham	###	279	93%	6.3	4	18	12	0		29°44' 22.43"	76°41' 37.12"				
								Arjun	718	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										0			
								Jamun	261									0					
								Raher	155									0					
								Noam	104									0					
								Chak	100									0					
								Pilkh	12									0					
								Total	###	300	279	93%											
17	Govt. land	CATP	Pundri	Pundri	Pundri	Karnal Kaithal	49-54 L&R	Shisham	###									29°46'	76°38'				
								Raher	100	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										0			
								Jamun	150														
								Arjun	250														
								Total	###														
18	Govt	CATP	Pundri	Pundri	Fateh	Karnal	57-66	Shisham	###									29°46' 20.23"	76°33' 9.61"E				

[illegible]



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 **Karnal** 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. 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 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

Chapter - 1

Introduction

District Karnal, Haryana

Karnal 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° North latitudes and 76.9182° 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 except 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;
- l) **“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 and 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;
 - 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 (53 of 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;

- l) 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 non-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;
- 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 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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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 camp 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, hybrid, 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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10. Development of infrastructure, capacity building and other activities
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- G. To improve the growing stock by protection, regeneration and planning of local indigenous species.
- 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 **Data Analysis**

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)

Type	Hectare		RKM		Total Plant Planted	Rs. (Amt. in lacks)	
	Targets	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.

Campa Monitoring & Evaluation Report Forest Work Executed in 2017-18																						
Wing :- Teritorial																						
District/Division :- Karnal																						
Year Implemented in 2017-18																						
S.NO.	E OF LAND	Name of scheme /	Name of Range/	Block	Beat	Khasra Nos.	KM/RD	Name of Species	No. of plants	total No of alive Plants	Success %	Hight (Ft.)		Gurth (cm.)		Target		Start Point		End Point		
												Max	Min	Max	Min	Ha	RKM	Latitude	Longitude	Latitude	Longitude	
NPV-(Tall Plants)																						
1	Forest	CAMP A	Indri,	Nilokher	Shaymgarh	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	
2	GOVT. Land	CAMP A NPV	Assandh,	Nissing,	Nissing	Karnal-Kachwa	KM 28-30 L&R	Total	1250	1024	81.92											
								Draik,	130	108		8	5	5	4	0	1	076°73'0470" E	29°79'0.550" N	076°43'15.2" E	29°47'38.0" N	
								Toon	120	105		9	7	6	5							
								Total	250	213	85%											
3	GOVT. Land	CAMP A NPV TP	Assandh,	Jundla,	Jalmana	Uplana-Uplani Road	KM 0-5 L&R	Shisham	400	310		12	7	12	6.9	0	5	076°40'11.5" E	29°37'04.7" N	076°40'11.5" E	29°35'35.5" N	
								pahari papri	500	375		10.5	3.5	18	7							
								Kajelia	200	156		12	3.6	18	6							
								Alostonia	125	103		7	6	27	12							
								losora	25	16		12	7	32	19							
								Total	1250	960	79%											
4	GOVT. Land	CAMP A NPV TP	Assandh,	Assand,	Assand(N)	Sirsal Road.	KM 0-4 L&R	Shisham	600	479		12	4.5	19	7	0	6	076°37'6" E	29°33'31" N	076°37'08.2" E	29°33'30.1" N	
								pahadi papri	600	505		10	5	15	5							
								Kajelia	150	127		7	4.5	11	10							
								Alostonia	150	134		5.5	3	13	6							
								Total	1500	1245	83%											
5	GOVT. Land	CAMP A NPV TP	Assandh,	Jundla,	Jani	Badhota Drain	WJC to Hansi Road	Shisham	470	405		10	3.5	14	6	0	5	076°93'0037" E	29°61'61.53" N	076°55'19.3" E	29°37'23.4" N	
								pahari	600	520		10	5	14	9							
								Arjun	180	150		13	6	18	6							
								Total	1250	1075	86%											
6	GOVT. Land	CAMP A NPV TP	KNL	Munak	Khorakheri	Khorakheri to Shekhpura road	0 to 5 tail.	Shisham	600	516		9	4	13	6	0	4	076°558'214.8" E	29°144'53.20" N	076°54'31.00" E	29°31'43.6" N	
								Pilkhan	200	164		8	5	10	7							
								Gullar,	200	120		5	3	6	3							
								Total	1000	800	80%											
7	GOVT. Land	CAMP A NPV TP	KNL	GHD	Kutail	Kutail to Amritpura road	Km.0.5 to 2.5	Ghumhar,	400	380		9	5	22	7	0	2	076°558'214.8" E	29°144'54.21" N	076°58'53.4" E	29°36'23.6" N	
								Arjun	100	50												
								Total	500	430	86%											
								G. Total NPV (Tall 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 viz Herbal Park, Mahendragarh, Naggal Chaudhary and Namaulin Mahendragarh 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 Mahendragarh Shri, Narender Kumar Range Forest officer Shri. Rajnish Kumar Yadav 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. 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 forest 200 plants per ha.	No
iv	Plantation of tall plantation in linear forests 250 plants per RKM including brush wood round fence.	No
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

Chapter – 1 Introduction

District Mahendergarh, Haryana

Mahendergarh 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 upto 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 except 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;
- l) **“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;
 - 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 (53 of 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;

- l) 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 non-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 assist 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;
- 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 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, hybrid, 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 Mahendergarh 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 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 Yadav 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 **Data Analysis**

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

Type	Hectare		RKM		Plant to be Planted/ Plant Planted	Rs. (Amt. in lacks)	
	Tar get s	Achievements	Targets	Achievements		Target	Achievements
CA-TP	35	35			35000		
NPV-TP			15	15	3750		
NH	-		23	12	3960		
Beautification	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 Monitoring & Evaluation Report Forest Work Executed in 2017-18																					
Wing :- Teritorial																					
District/Division :- Mahendergarh																					
Year Implemented in 2017-18																					
Sr. No	Type of Land (Forest)	Name of Scheme / Project	Name of			Name of Site	Kms. a No. Km/R.D.	Name of Species Planted	Total No. of Plants species sown	Total No of alive Plants	Success %	Height (Ft.)		Gurth (cm.)		Target Achived		Start Point		End Point	
			Range	Block	Beat							Max	Min	Max	Min	Ha.	RKM	Longitude	Latitude	Longitude	Latitude
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Compensatory Afforestation (Tall Plants)																					
1	Reserve Forest	CA T.P.	M/Garh	Satnali	Nangal Mala	RF Nangal Mala	55/19	Neem (Azadirachta indica)	20	18		9.5	5	14	5	0.02	0			28°22'12.17"N	76°34'0.59"E
								Total	20	18	89%										
2	Reserve Forest	CA T.P.	M/Garh	M/Garh	Salimabad	RF Salimabad	38/20, 15,11 39/6,7	Gular	177	165		10.6	5.5	15	5.4	1	0			28°16'21.31"N	76°9'37.95"E
								Bar (Ficus benghalensis)	6	5		7	4	10	6						
								Pipal (Ficus religiosa)	6	4		9	4	8	5						
								Shamool (Morus alba)	50	47		8	4	7	6						
								P.Papri(Holoptelia integrifolia)	220	198		7.2	3.4	6	3						
								Neem (Azadirachta indica)	350	303		9	4	10	4.1						
								Gundan	191	172		11	7	14	3						
								Total	1000	930	93%										
3	Reserve Forest	CA T.P.	M/Garh	Duloth	Sohla	RF Budin	96	Neem (Azadirachta indica)	2854	2148		6.5	5.5	12.5	5.5	5	0			28°13'8.64"N	76°3'39.16"E
								Lasroa (Cordia dicotoma)	30	24		5	3	7	4.5						
								Gundan	7	5		7	6	10	6						
								Bar (Ficus benghalensis)	4	3		9	6	12	8						
								Pipal (Ficus religiosa)	5	5		7	3	9	6.2						
								Jaal	2100	1915		6.5	3.5	8.5	3.8						
								Total	5000	4100	82%	0									
4	Sec. - 4&5 Area	CA T.P.	M/Garh	Nangal Sirohi	Beri Bhandor	Jasawas Sec. 4 &5 Area	98 Min, 219	Neem	1186	955		12.5	5.6	18.5	7.5	2.5	0			28°13'36.89"N	76°09'34.86"E
								Shisham	295	271		8	5	7	4						
								Beri	110	95		7	3	10	4						
								Bar	3	3		6	2.3	8.3	6						
								Pipal	3	3		6	3	8	3.2						
								P.Papri	648	628		8	4	13	7						
								Kajalia	52	48		9	8	6	3						
								Gular	203	195		7	6	13	7						
								Total	2390	2198	92										
5	Reserve Forest	CA T.P.	M/Garh	M/Garh	Salimabad	RF Salimabad		Neem (Azadirachta indica)	150	145		9.5	9	15	8	1	0				
								P.Papri(Holoptelia integrifolia)	750	690		6	5.5	5	4						
								Gundan	50	42		7	5	12	5						
								Total	50	43		3	2	4	2						
6	Reserve Forest	CA T.P.	NCH	Nizampur	Naya Gaon	RF Niyazalipur		Neem (Azadirachta indica)	10	2198		4	2	7	3	0.085	0			27°54'47.26"N	76°00'25.13"E
								P.Papri(Holoptelia integrifolia)	75			3.5	2	4	2.5						
7	Reserve Forest	CA T.P.	Namaul	Narnaul	Rasulpur RF	Rasulpur RF	187	Total	2390	72	85%										
								Neem (Azadirachta indica)	390	297		10	8	16	8	0.7	0			28°03'20.96"N	76°04'42.40"
								Bargad	10	6		5	4.5	3	3						
								Pipal	10	7		5	4	3	3						
								P.Papri	290	236		5.5	5	5.5	5						
8	Reserve Forest	CA T.P.	Namaul	Narnaul	Mukandpura	Mukandpura R/F	214, 215/2	10625P.Papri,	10625	9030	85%	5.5	5	11	6	12.625	0			27°57'45.36"N	76°03'37.91"
								2000 Neem	2000	1700		10	5.5	17	8						
9	Canal	C.A. T.P.	Narnaul	Bachhod	Sihma	Mitterpura Minor	K.M. 0 to tail	1000 P.Papri	1000	750	75%	5.5	5	3	3	1	0			28°06'03.62"N	76°07'04.21"
								Total	1000	750											
10	Road	C.A. T.P.	Narnaul	Bachhod	Sihma	Sihma to Rampura Road	K.M 0 to 4	700Shisham,...	1700	1574		8	5.5	15	8	4	0			28°08'54.36"N	76°09'45.01"
								1900 Neem	1900	1557		12	6	19	10						
								Kajelia, 50	50	41		11	6	12	7						
								P.Papri 100	100	82		6	5.5	5	4						
								Arjun 100	100	123		8	5	5	4						
								Jamun 150	150	83		8	5	4	3.5						
								Total	4000	3460	###										
11	Road	C.A. T.P.	Narnaul	Narnaul	Gujarwas	Ateli to Kachina	K.M 4 to 5	P. Papri	70	68	98%	5.5	5	12	9	0.07	0			28°08'54.36"N	76°09'45.01"
								Total	70	68											
12	Sec-4 &5	C.A. T.P.	Narnaul	Narnaul	Resulpur	Thana section 4 &5	63	Gugal,	1400	1050		3	2.5	2	1	7	0			28°03'10.49"N	76°02'11.89"
								Neem	3000	2250		17	9	15	8						
								Badam Papri,	400	300		4	4	8	6						
								Pilkhan,	600	450		5.5	5	7	5						
								Kachnar,	1000	750		5	4	7	6						

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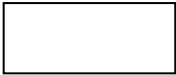
2	Aravali Hills	Eco-Restoration	NCH	Nizampur	Panchnota	Panchnota Aravali Area	Total Land	1. Save natural Plants 2. Conserve Natural wildlife 3. Soil Conservation 4. Conserve Plants from Grazing Animal	Base Meter	pp Inch	Hight Meter	Length Meter	10	0	0	27°52'56.62 "N	75°59'08.91" E	
21	Aravali Hills	Eco-Restoration	NCH	N. Dargu	Golwa	Dokhera Aravali Area		Total Land	1. Save natural Plants 2. Conserve Natural wildlife 3. Soil Conservation 4. Conserve Plants from Grazing Animal	Base Meter	pp Inch	Hight Meter	Length Meter	10	0	0	27°51'04.02 "N	76°02'33.7"E
22	Aravali Hills	Eco-Restoration	NCH	N.Dargu	Bayal	Bayal Aravali Area			Total Land	1. Save natural Plants 2. Conserve Natural wildlife 3. Soil Conservation 4. Conserve Plants from Grazing Animal	Base Meter	pp Inch	Hight Meter	Length Meter	10	0	0	27°52'22.55 "N
Total of Eco-Restoration								0						30	0	0		

Overall Grading for Territorial forest Division - Mewat

Excellent



Good

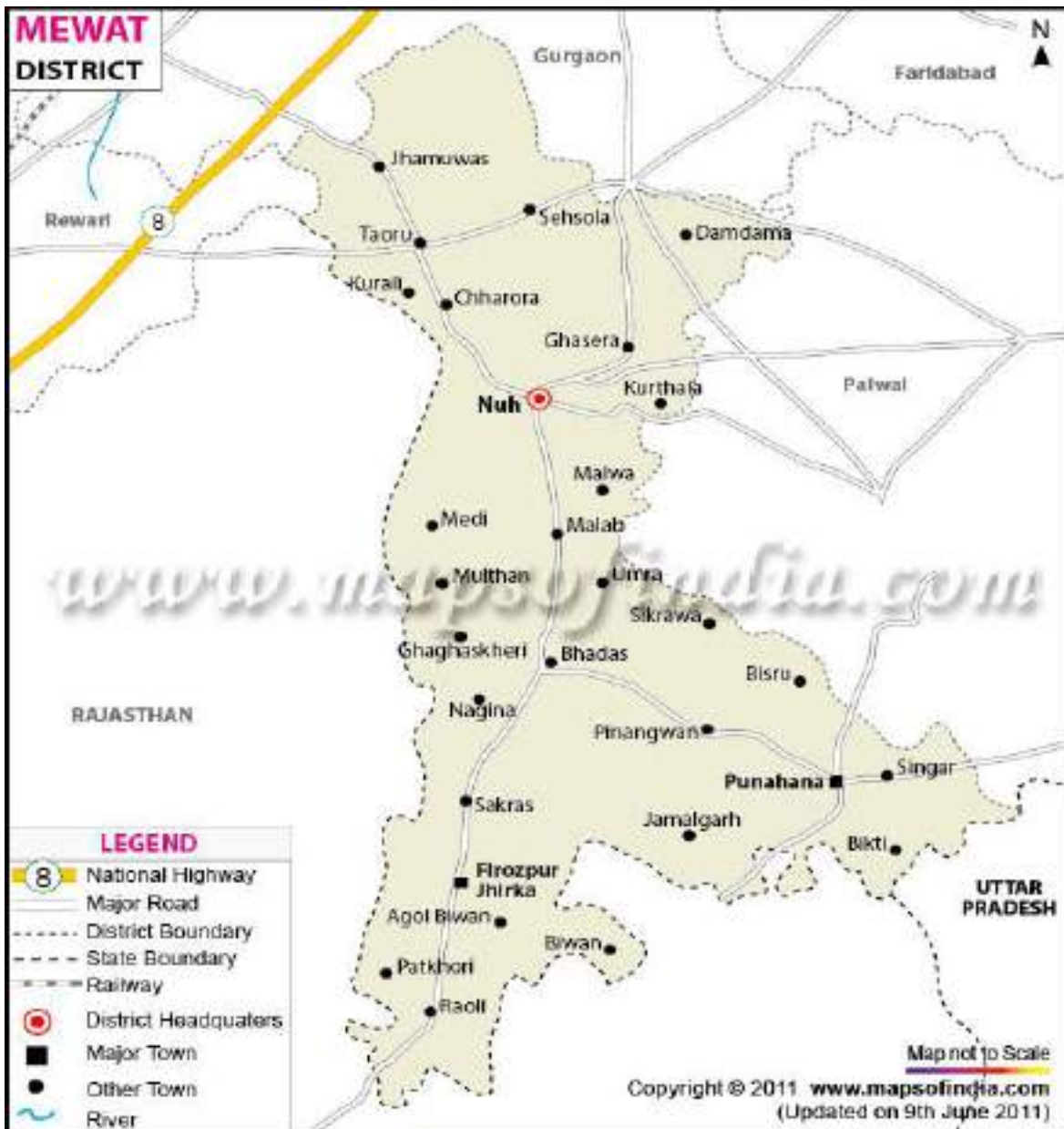


Satisfactory



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 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

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

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. shall 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 activities.

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

Mewat is one of the 21st 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 MBBlock 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 (27° 51'45", 77° 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
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	No
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. 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 except 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;
- l) **“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 and 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;
 - 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 (53 of 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;
 - l) 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 non-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;
 - 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 except 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;
- ll) **“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 and 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 non-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;
- l) 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;
- 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;
- 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 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;

- 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.
 - l) 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;
 - 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.
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INFORMATION ABOUT THE CAMPA SCHEME / PROJECT

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

- eee) **“Act”** means the compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016
- 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;
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- 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;
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- 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).
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 - 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 Departments and other associated agencies and organizations involved in utilization of these monies, as per prioritized by the state Government for execution in forest and non-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:-
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 - 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 assist regular staff of State Forest Department for works for protection of forest and wildlife undertaken from State Fund;
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 - bb) Awareness for forestry and allied activities undertaken from the State fund;
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 - 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 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;
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- 18) The monies referred in sub rule (1) shall not be used for following activities, namely
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 - v) Undertaking foreign visits;
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 - 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
 - aa) 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, hybrid, 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

Type	Hectare		RKM		Plantation Target / Achieved	Rs. (Amt. in lacks)	
	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements		Target	Achievements
CA-TP			172	172	45000		
NPV-TP			15	15	3750		
NH			23	23	5750		
Eco- restoration	87	87					
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:

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 & Evaluation Report Forest Work Executed in 2017-18																		
Wing :- Teritorial																		
District/Division :- NUH (Mewat)																		
Year Implemented in 2017-18																		
Sr.No.	Type of land	Name of Componen	Name of Range	Name of Block	Name of Beat	Name of Reach	Name of Species with No. of	No. of Plants to	Total No of alive	Succes %	Hight (Ft.)		Gurth (cm.)		Targets Achieved		GPS coordiante	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Max	Min	Max	Min	Ha.	RKM	Longitude	Latitude
											12	13	14	15	16	17	20	21
Compensatory Afforestation (Tall Plants)																		
1	Govt. Land	Plantation of Tall Plants @ 250 Plants per RKM.	Nuh	Nuh	Nalhar	Tapkan Sec. 4&5	Neem 57	57	50	80%	7	6	9	8	0	28	N 28 ^o 14' 86.26"	E 76 ^o 97' 60.12"
							Papari 5300	5300	4690		6	5.5	9	8				
							Shisham 150	150	110		7	6	9	7				
							Dhak 1493	1493	750		6	5	8	7				
							Total	7000	5600									
2	Govt. Land	Plantation of Tall Plants @ 250 Plants per RKM.	Nuh	Tauru	Khoru	Rathiwas Sec. 4&5	Neem 800	800	630	79%	7	6	10	9	0	12	N 28 ^o 09' 31.8"	E 77 ^o 06' 5.74"
							Papari 1000	1000	820		6.5	5.5	9	8				
							Shisham 400	400	320		7	6	9	7				
							Lehsooda 500	500	400		7	6	10	9				
							Arjun 300	300	200		7	6	9	7				
							Total	3000	2370									
3	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 ^o 01' 30"	E 76 ^o 05' 95"
							Total	3500	3010									
4	Govt. Land	Plantation of Tall Plants @ 250 Plants per RKM.	Nuh	Malab	Ujina	Kotla Drain RD 0 to 4 L&R	Neem 1600	1600	1264	81%	7	6	9	8	0	24	N 28 ^o 01' 37.28"	E 77 ^o 03' 37.45"
							Papari 2500	2500	2026		6	5.5	9	8				
							Shisham 800	800	600		7	6	9	7				
							Pilkhan 500	500	470		8	7	10	9				
							B. Papari 600	600	500		7	6	9	8				
							Total	6000	4860									
5	Govt. Land	Plantation of Tall Plants @ 250 Plants per RKM.	Nuh	Rewasan	Gangoli	Uleta Minor 0 to Tail	Neem 2500	2500	2000	79%	7	6	9	8	0	18	N 28 ^o 00' 10.53"	E 77 ^o 06' 57.4"
							Papari 500	500	450		6	5	9	8				
							Shisham 600	600	550		7	6	9	7				
							kali Siras 300	300	155		8	7	9	8				
							Arjun 600	600	400		7	6	9	8				
							Total	4500	3555									
6	Govt. Land	Plantation of Tall Plants @ 250 Plants per RKM.	Nuh	Rewasan	Indari	Nuh Sub Branch RD 35 to 39 L&R	Neem 500	500	421	85%	7	6	9	8	0	4	N 28 ^o 21' 52.72"	E 77 ^o 08' 37.27"
							Papari 300	300	264		6	5.5	9	7				
							Shisham 200	200	166		8	7	10	9				
							Total	1000	851									
7	Govt. Land	Plantation of Tall Plants @ 250 Plants per RKM.	Nuh	Rewasan	Indari	Indari Distributory RD 0 to Tail	Neem 2500	2500	1755	81%	7	6	9	8	0	18	N 28 ^o 12' 45.9"	E 77 ^o 05' 51.7"
							Papari 1500	1500	1490		6	5	9	7				
							Shisham 500	500	420		7	6	9	7				
							Total	4500	3665									
8	Govt. Land	Plantation of Tall Plants @ 250 Plants per RKM.	Nuh	Rewasan	Gangoli	Gurgaon Canal RD 0 to Tail	Neem 2000	2000	1670	84%	7	6	10	9	0	10	N 28 ^o 12' 5.3"	E 77 ^o 10' 3.11"
							Papari 250	250	220		6	5	9	8				
							Shisham 250	250	210		7	6	10	9				
							Total	2500	2100									
9	Govt. Land	Plantation of Tall Plants @ 250 Plants per RKM.	Nuh	Rewasan	Indari	Nuh Sub Branch RD 20 to 29 L&R	Neem 3000	3000	2560	#####	8	7	9	6	0	24	N 28 ^o 21' 15.3"	E 77 ^o 07' 60.9"
							Papari 2500	2500	2130		7.3	6.1	10	6.5				
							Shisham 500	500	436		8	6.2	10.5	7				
							Total	6000	5126									
10	Govt. Land	Plantation of Tall Plants @ 250 Plants per RKM.	Punhana	Punhana	Sahachok a	Ujina Drain	Neem 1200	1200	1105	85%	8	6	11	8	0	10	N 27 ^o 47' 46.71"	E 77 ^o 06' 33.91"
							Siras 700	700	564		11	6	12	6				
							Imli 600	600	456		6	5	8.1	6				
							Total	2500	2125									
11	Govt. Land	Plantation of Tall Plants @ 250 Plants per RKM.	Nuh	Rewasan	Gangoli	Silani-Mandkora Road	Neem 1500	1500	1200	83%	8	7	10	9	0	10	N 28 ^o 13' 20.7"	E 77 ^o 09' 53.6"
							Papari 1000	1000	875		6	5.5	9	8		172		
							Total	2500	2075						0			
G.Total CA Plantation of Tall Plants @ 250 Plants per Ha. - Road Side Plantation								43000	35337	#####						172		
Net Plants Value (NPV)																		
10	Govt. Land	N.P.V/ Campa	Punhana	Shikrawa	Rehpua	Hodal-Nagina Road km. 22 to 27 L&R	Neem 1600	1600	1326	83%	8	6	11.2	5	0	15	N 27 ^o 53' 25.44"	E 77 ^o 08' 01.22"
							Shisham 200	200	142		9	7	9	5.7				
							Papari 250	250	195		7	5	9.2	4.9				
							Arjun 260	260	203		9	6	12	6				
							Siras 1440	1440	1250		11	5	16	7				
							Total	3750	3116									
			G.Total NPV (Tall Plants)				3750	3116	83%						0	15		
National Highways (NH)																		
Sr.No.	Type of land (Forest/	Name of Scheme Componen	Name of Range	Name of Block	Name of Beat	Name of Reach	Name of Species with No. of	No. of Plants to be Planted	Total No of alive Plants	Succes %	Hight (Ft.)		Gurth (cm.)		Targets Achieved		GPS Reading	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Max	Min	Max	Min	Ha.	RKM	Latitude	Longitude
1	Govt. Land	N.P.V/ Campa Plantation on National Highways	FP. Jhirka	FP. Jhirka	Jhir	Gurgaon-Alwar Km. 81 to 83 L&R	Gulmohar 400	400	345	83%	12	5.7	15	10	0	6	N 27 ^o 47' 27.9"	E 76 ^o 57' 0.35"
							Katta 150	150	96		12	9	12	9				
							Neem 150	150	103		11	8	12	9				
							Siras 200	200	195		15	9	15	10				
							Lehsooda 400	400	321		15	12	20	6.5				
							Alastoniya 200	200	185		9	8	12	9				
							Total	1500	1245									

2	Govt. Land	N.P.V/ Campa Plantation on National Highways	Nuh	Nuh	Nuh	Gurgaon to Alwar Km.	Neem 650	650	540	86%	8	7	10	9	0	6	N 28 ⁰ 14' 30.72"	E 77 ⁰ 12' 10.62"
							Siras 400	400	382		9	8	10	9				
							Shisham 250	250	205		8	7	9	8				
							Papari 200	200	163		6	5.5	7	6				
							Total	1500	1290									
3	Govt. Land	N.P.V/ Campa Plantation on National Highways	Nuh	Rewasan	Rewasan	Gurgaon to Alwar Km. 28 to 38 I & R	Arjun 700	700	588	85%	7	6	9	8	0	6.5	N 28 ⁰ 12'	E 77 ⁰ 03' 45"
							Neem 275	275			8	7	10	9				
							Papri 500	500			6	5.5	9	8				
							Sires 150	150			8	7	10	9				
							Total	1625	1382									
4	Govt. Land	N.P.V/ Campa Plantation on National Highways	Nuh	Malab	Malab	Gurgaon to Alwar Km. 47 to 50 & 52 to 58 I & R	Molsari 80	80	68	83%	7	6	10	9	0	4.5	N 28 ⁰ 05' 04.29"	E 77 ⁰ 00' 29.57"
							Neem 450	450	362		8	7	10	9				
							Shisham 145	145	125		8	7	10	9				
							B. Papari 200	200	175		7	6	9	8				
							Papari 250	250	203		6	5.5	8	8				
							Total	1125	933	933						23		
							G.Total Plantation on National Highway		5750	4850	#####					0	23	

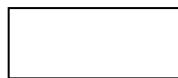
Eco-Restoration																		
1	Govt. Land (Forest land)	Eco-Restoration Model under Rehabilitati	FP. Jhirka	FP. Jhirka	Pathkhori	Bhond Sec. 4&5					Length Meter	Base Meter	Hight Meter	Top (Inch)	37	0		
											4625	1.25	1.25	75				
2	Govt. Land (Forest land)	Eco-Restoration Model under Rehabilitati on of	FP. Jhirka	Nagina	Mandikh era	Nangal Mubarik pur Sec. 4&5					Length Meter	Base Meter	Hight Meter	Top (Inch)	15	0		
											1875	1.25	1.25	75				
3	Govt. Land (Forest land)	Eco-Restoration Model under Rehabilitati	Nuh	Tauru	Mohd.Pu r	Bissar Akbarpu r Sec. 4&5					Length Meter	Base Meter	Hight Meter	Top (Inch)	10	0		
											1250	1.25	1.25	75				
4	Govt. Land (Forest land)	Eco-Restoration Model under Rehabilitati	Nuh	Rewasan	Basai	Mahon Sec. 4&5					Length Meter	Base Meter	Hight Meter	Top (Inch)	10	0		
											1250	1.25	1.25	75				
5	Govt. Land (Forest land)	Eco-Restoration Model under Rehabilitati	Punhana	Punhana	Luhinga Kalan	Luhinga Kalan Aravalli Hills					Length Meter	Base Meter	Hight Meter	Top (Inch)	15	0		
											1875	1.25	1.25	75				
							Total of Eco-Restoration								87	0		

Overall Grading for Territorial forest Division - Palwal

Excellent



Good



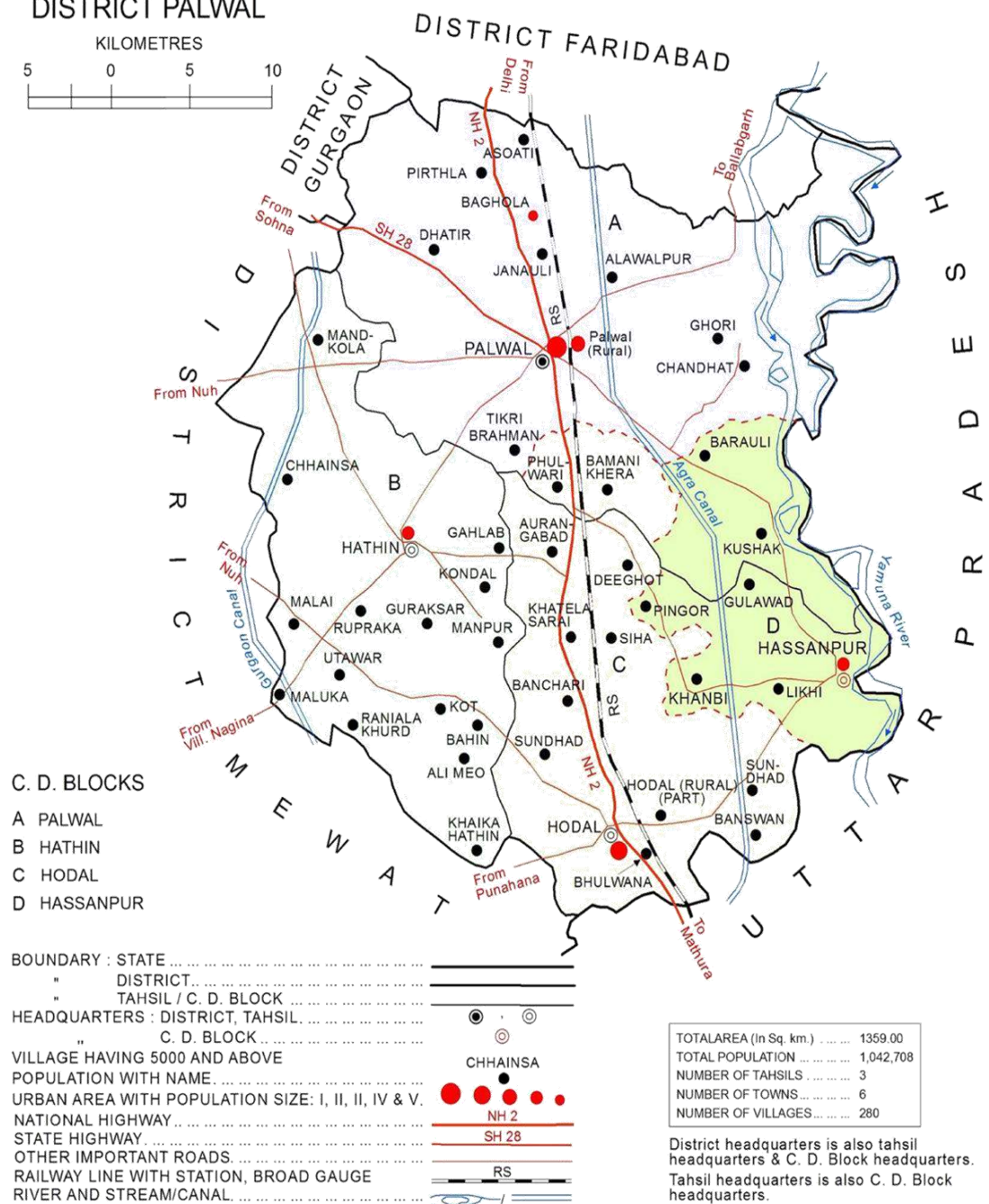
Satisfactory



Poor



INDIA
HARYANA
DISTRICT PALWAL



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

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. shall 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 activities.

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

Palwal 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 28.1487⁰ North latitudes and 77.3320⁰ 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 are 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 northern 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 alluvium. 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 except 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;
- l) **“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 and 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;

- 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 (53 of 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;
 - l) 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 non-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;
 - 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.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE CAMPA SCHEME / PROJECT

6. Short title, extent and commencement.-

- (4) These rules may be called the compensatory Afforestation Fund Rules, 2018.
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- 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;
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- 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;
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- 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 and 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;
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in accordance with the accounting procedure prepared under section 7.

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

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 - p) Protection of plantations and forests;
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 - 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 non-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;
 - l) 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;
- o) Engagement of local people or labors to assist 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 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;

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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
 - 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.
 - l) 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;
- 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, 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, hybrid, Azadirachta indica, Albizia procera, Delonix regia, Cassia siamese. 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)

Type	Hectare		RKM		Total Plant Plantation / Planted	Rs. (Amt. in lacks)	
	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements		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.

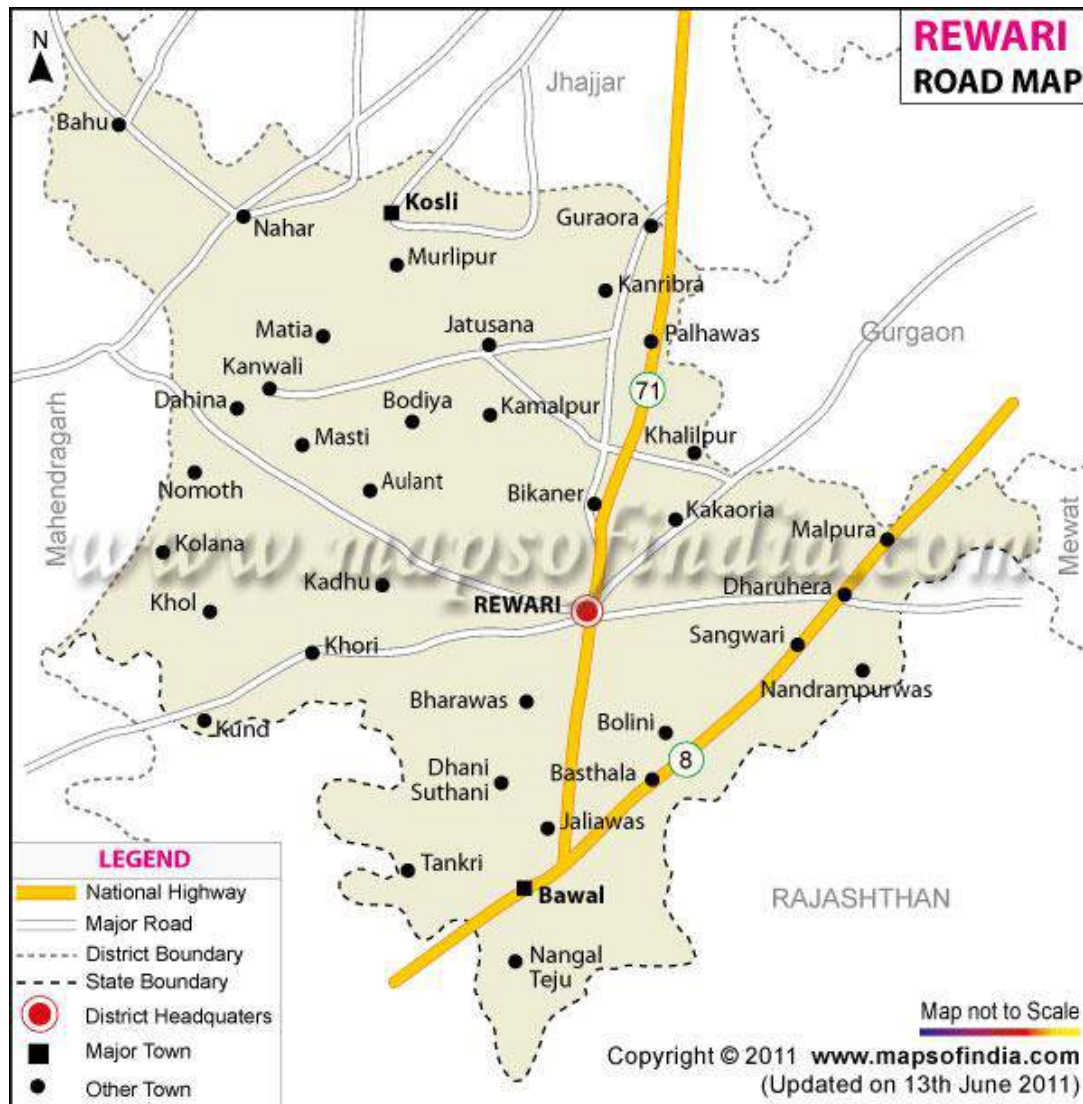
Technological Points:

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 Monitoring & Evalution Report Forest Work Executed in 2017-18																					
Wing :- Teritorrial																					
District/Division :- Palwal																					
Year Implemented in 2017-18																					
Sr. No.	Type of land (Forest/	Sche me/ Com	Name of			Location with exact Khasra	Species	No of Plants	Total No of alive Plants	Success %	Hight (Ft.)		Gurth (cm.)		Target Achieved		Start Point		End Point		
			Range	Block	Beat						Max	Min	Max	Min	Ha.	RK M	Longi tude	Lati tude	Longitude	Latitude	
1		3	4	5	6	7										11	12	14	15	17	18
Net Present Value (NPV)																					
1	Govt. land	NPV (TP)	Hodal	Hassan pur	Sultan pur	Rasulpur- Kushak- Hassanpur road Km. 10 19 L&R	Siris	225	203		8	6	13	9	0	10.5			28°01'53.4 "	77°28'31.4 "	
							Pilkhan	800	668		6	4	12	10							
							Papri	1000	835		10	5	20	10							
							Kadam	100	76		6	4	9	7							
							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%											
			Total NPV (Tall Plants)				2625	2178	82.97%					0	10.5						
Beautification of District Road Plantation																					
Sr. No	Type of land (Forest/ Non Forest	Nam e of Sche me / Com	Name of			Location with exact Khasra No./Km/R d	Species	No of Plants	Total No of alive Plants	Success %	Hight (Ft.)		Gurth (cm.)		Target Achived		Start Point		End Point		
			Range	Block	Beat						Max	Min	Max	Min	Ha.	RK M	Longi tude	Lati tude	Longitude	Latitude	
1		3	4	5	6	7										10	11	14	15	16	17
1	Govt. land	Beau tifica tion of distri	Palwal	Palwal	Palwal	Palwal City	B.Papri	300	256		8.5	3.5	9	5.5	0	5			28°08'32.4 "	77°19'40.7 "	
							Alestownia	300	273		7.5	5	17	7.5							
							Neem	350	229		6	3.6	5	3.3							
							Pilkhan	300	279		8.1	6	6.5	5							
							Total	1250	1037	88%											
			Total Beautification of District Road				1250	1037	82.96%					0	5						



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

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. shall 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 activities.

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.

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.

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
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	No
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. 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 except 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;
- l) **“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 and 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;

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 (53 of 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;

l) 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 non-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;
 - 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.

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 except 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;
- ll) **“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 and 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 (53 of 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;
 - l) 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;
 - 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;
 - 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 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;

- 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.
 - l) 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;
 - 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, hybrid, 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)

Type	Hectare		RKM		Plantation Target / Achieved	Rs. (Amt. 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 Monitoring & Evaluation Report Forest Work Executed in 2017-18																				
Wing :- Teritorial																				
District/Division :- Rewari																				
Year Implemented in 2017-18																				
Sr. N O.	Type of land (Forest/Non Forest)	Scheme	Range	Block	Beat	Location with exact Khasra No./Km/Rd	Species	No of Plants	Total No of alive Plants	Success %	Hight (Ft.)		Gurth (cm.)		Target		Start Point		End Point	
											Max	Min	Max	Min	Ha	RKM	Longitude	Latitude	Longitude	Latitude
Compensatory Afforestation (Tall Plants)																				
1	Govt. land	CA - TP	Rewari	Dahina	Siha	Didoli Sec. 4&5	Shisham	300	265	85%	9	3.9	13	5	0	36	76°26'18.7	28°18'13.0		
							Neem	300	282		10.6	7.6	10	9						
							Papri	8400	7103		8	5.6	9	4.9						
							Total	9000	7650											
2	Govt. land	CA - TP	Rewari	Khol	Pali	Chita Dunga App. Road;Pali App. Road;Gothra	Papri	1800	1490	83%	8.6	3.8	9.6	4	0	8	76°26'0.	28°7'43.0		
							Bakain	100	86		16	6	21	9						
							Aliston	100	84		9.6	6	10.5	7						
							Total	2000	1660											
3	Govt. land	CA - TP	Rewari	Dharuh era	Nikhri	Khatawali Minor	Bakain	1900	1520	80.00%	12	5	19.2	8.6	0	16	76°42'21.03	28°12'59.73		
							Papri	2100	1680		8	4	9.6	4						
							Total	4000	3200						0					
4	Govt. land	CA - TP	NAHAR	NAHAR	JHAR ODA	KOSLI REWARI RD KM 0 TO 5 L&R	Papri	1600	1250	1422	9	3.9	14	12		8	E 76° 26' 2.865"E 76° 26'	N 28° 23' 46.142"N 28° 21' 11.832"		
							Balam khira	50	37		7	3	9	6						
							Sires	200	158											
							Bakain	150	135		14	5	16	8						
							Total	2000	1580											
											79%									
5	Govt. land	CA - TP	8	KOSLI	kosli	JLN CANAL KM 0-4 L&R	Papri	1870	1700		7	5	10	7		10	E 76° 28' 53.037"E 76° 28' 52.441"	N 28° 26' 24.808' N 28° 25' 24.343'		
							Bakain	175	50		10	8	12	9						
							Neem	305	210		10	7	13	10						
							Shisham	150	165		12	8	15	12						
							Total	2500	2125											
											85%									
6	Govt. land	CA - TP	Nahar	Nahar	Nahar	Bhrangi Muntazpur Rd km 0-3 L&R	Bakain	130	115		10	7	14	7		4	E 76° 21' 57.866"E 76° 23' 19.44"	N 28° 25' 17.892" N 28° 25' 15.038"		
							Papri	780	575		7	6	9	5						
							Alustonia	80	62		9	6	11	7						
							Balam khira	10	8		8	5	11	7						
							Total	1000	760											
											76%									
7	Govt. land	C.A	Nahar	2100	Phalawas	Phalawas Choki Rd Km 0-3 L&R	Balam khira	100	85		13	6	19	10		8	E 76° 37' 36.77"E 76° 39'	N 28° 21' 17.47' N 28° 20' 59.29"		
							Papri	1390	1071		10	4	22	6						
							Bakain	500	336		17	5.5	28	13						
							Kajurina	10	8		8	6	10	8						
							Total	2000	1500											
											75%									
8	Govt. land	CA - TP	Nahar	Nahar	Nahar	Bhurthal Minor Km 0 to 3 L&R	Papri	2100	1597		6	4	9	7		10	E 76° 25' 8.204"E 76° 25'	N 28° 25' 41.125" N 28° 24'		
							Bakain	100	103		8	5	10	8						
							Neem	300	200		8	5	10	8						
							Total	2500	1900											
9	Govt. land	CA - TP	Nahar	Jausana	Phalawas	Phalawas Minor km 0-5 L&R	Shisham	100	86	NILL	6	3	8	4		10	E 76° 36' 10.09"E 76° 36'	N 28° 21' 55.47"N 28° 19' 58.67"		
							Gulmo har	0	NILL											
							Simbal	0	NILL											
							Bakain	0	NILL											
							Siris	50	44		9	4	12	6						
							Papri	2350	1770		5.5	3.8	7	5						
							Total	2500	1900											
10	Govt. land	CA - TP	Nahar	Jausana	Phalawas	Hasawas Minor 0-5 L&R	Bakain	800	575		7	3	9	6		10	E 76° 36' 10.03'	N 28° 21' 57.96	E 76° 37' 5	N 28° 23' 22.47"
							Siris	600	436		9	6	14	8						
							Gulmo har	600	450		5.6	4.9	8	9						
							Shisham	200	153		7	4	9	6						
							Papri	300	261		6	3.8	12	7						
							Total	2500												
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		
							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		
							Total	3000							0	140				
			G.Total Compensatory Afforestation (Tall Plants)						35000	23995	68.55%						140			
Net Present Value (NPV)																				
Sr. N O.	Type of land forest/non forest	Name of Com	Range	Block	Beat	Location with exact Khasre no/Km/RD	Species	No. of Plants	total No of alive Plants	Success %	Hight (Ft.)		Gurth (cm.)		Target		Start Point		End Point	
											Max	Min	Max	Min	Ha	RKM	Latitude	Longitude	Latitude	Longitude
							Papri	1100	819		10	6	16	9						

1	Govt. land	Camp a NPV	Nahar	Nahar	Bisoha	Luki Bisoha Ghari Bawward km 0-5 L&R	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"		
							Shisham	30	20		10	5.5	16	9						
							Simbal	20	13		9	4.2	11	6						
							Total	1250	937	75%										
2	Govt. land	Strip	Rewari	Dharuhera	Kakodiya	Chhilar to Noorpur Road	Papri-	1250	1063	85%	10	6	19	9	0	5	28°16'19.39	76°39'52.14		
							Total	1250	1063											
3	Govt. land	TP NPV	Bawal	Bawal	Badhrana	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 NPV (Tall Plants)		3750	3087	82.32%						0	15			

National Highways (NH)

Sr. No.	Type of land forest/non forest	Name of Com	Range	Block	Beat	Location with exact Khasra No/Km/RD	Species	No. of Plants	Total No of alive Plants	Success %	Hight (Ft.)		Gurth (cm.)		Target		Start Point		End Point	
											Max	Min	Max	Min	Hact	Rkm	Latitude	Longitude	Longitude	Latitude
1	Govt. land	TP on National Highway NPV	Bawal	Bawal	Bawal	NH-8 KM 99-107.25 L&R	Bakine Kaijaliya Lasora Papri	2500	2175	87%	6.8	5.9	11	9	0	10	28.078009 28.016736	76.566406 76.475039		
							Total	2500	2175											
2	Govt. land	NHW	Rewari	Dharuhera	Nikhri	NH-8 Km. 75 To 83 L&R	Alistonia Papari- Shisham	1100 1300 350	943 1059 225	2227	9	6	11	7	0	11	28°11'56.84	76°44'25.69		
							Total	2750	2227	81%										
3	Govt. land	NHW	Rewari	Dharuhera	Dhruhera	NH-8 Km.67 To 75 L&R	Papri-	1000	830	83%	8	5.5	9	5	0	4	28°12'14.09	76°46'15.21		
							Total	1000	830											
						Total Plantation on National Highway		6250	5232	83.71%						25				

Eco-Restoration

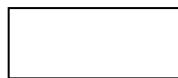
Sr. No.	Type of land forest/non forest	Scheme/Component	Range	Block	Beat	Location with exact Khasra No./Km/Rd	Species	No of Plants	Total No of alive Plants	Success %	Hight (Ft.)		Gurth (cm.)		Target		Start Point		End Point	
											Max	Min	Max	Min	Ha	RKM	Longitude	Latitude	Longitude	Latitude
1	Govt. land	Restoration under Rehab	Rewari	Dahina	Siha	Maseet Sec. 4&5					Length Meter	Base Meter	Hight Meter	Top (Inch)	20	0	76°25'42.188	28°17'36.47		
											2500	1.25	1.25	75						
2	Govt. land	-do-	Rewari	Dahina	Siha	Didoli Sec. 4&5					Length Meter	Base Meter	Hight Meter	Top (Inch)	22.24	0				
											2780	1.25	1.25	75						
3	Govt. land	-do-	Rewari	Khol	Khol	Khol Sec. 4&5					Length Meter	Base Meter	Hight Meter	Top (Inch)	17.76	0				
											2220	1.25	1.25	75						
						Total Eco-Restoration									60	0				

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. shall 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 activities.

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 south east of Haryana state. It is bound by Jind and Sonapat districts on the north, Jhajjar district on the south, Jhajjar and Sonapat 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 sub-humid 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 Upper Ghaggar 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.

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 except 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;
- l) **“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 and 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 (53 of 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;
 - l) 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 non-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;
 - 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.

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 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)

Type	Hectare		RKM		Total Plant Plantation/ Planted	Rs. (Amt. in lacks)	
	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements		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.

Campa Monitoring & Evalution Report Forest Work Executed in 2017-18																			
Wing :- Teritorrial																			
District/Division :- Rohtak																			
Year Implemented in 2017-18																			
Sr. No.	Type of Land (Forest/Non-Forest Land)	Name of schemem Compone	Name of Range/Block/Bea t	Name of Site Khasra	Name & No. of Species	Total No. of Plants Planted	total No of alive Plants	Succe ss %	Hight (FL)		Gurth (cm.)		Target		Start Point		End Point		
									Max	Min	Max	Min	Ha.	Rkm	Latitude	Longitude	Latitud e	Longitud e	
1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
Compensatory Afforestation (Tall Plants)																			
1	Forest Land	CA (TP)	Meham/Meham/Madina N	Raja Kachha Gohar	Arjun	1750	0	This Target are Damage due to Road Widening						7	28°58'17.42"N	76°23'5.63"E			
					Total	1750	0												
2	Forest Land	CA (TP)	Meham/Meham/Meham	D.H.S Road	P.papri	750	653		10.5	6	15	10		6	28°58'17.42"N	76°23'5.63"			
					Neem	750	652		10	5.5	16	9							
					Total	1500	1305	87%											
3	Forest Land	CA (TP)	Meham/Meham/B.C. pal	Meham to Saman Road	P.papri	1000	888	1100	9	6	14	9		5	28°00'16.98"N	76°17'11.21			
					Shisham	250	212		8	4.5	8	5							
					Total	1250	1100	88%											
4	Forest Land	CA (TP)	Meham/Meham/Madina S	D.H.S Road	Arjun	1000	884	1760	10	5	17	8		8	28°55'34.49"N	76°26'43.76			
					Bakain	500	486		12	5.5	28	6							
					Jamun	500	390		10	3.5	17	5							
					Total	2000	1760	88%											
5	Forest Land	CA (TP)	Meham/Kalanour/Kalanour	Rohtak to Bhiwani road	Arjun	500	466		9	7.5	18	14		5	28°58'17.42"N	76°23'5.63"			
					Neem	570	485		9	7	16	10							
					Bakain	180	136		12	9.5	20	15							
					Total	1250	1087	87%											
6	Forest Land	CA (TP)	Meham/Kalanour/Katesara	Kalanour to Gudhan Katesara Road	Neem	600	556		9.6	6.1	16	9		6	28°58'17.42"N	76°23'5.63"			
					Arjun	300	245		9.11	6.9	18	11							
					Shisham	200	140		10	5.5	12	6							
					P.papri	100	87		9.6	7.5	16	14							
					Siras	150	136		12.8	6.4	20	14							
					Bakain	150	126												
					Total	1500	1290	86%											
7	Forest Land	CA (TP)	Meham/Kalanour/Katesara	Katesara to Pilana Road	Neem	950	865		9.6	6.4	18	14		8	28°58'17.42"N	76°23'5.63"			
					Arjun &Shisham	0	0		0	0	0	0							
					Bakain	250	185		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 Road	Arjun	700	600		9.9	7.5	17	11		3	28°58'17.42"N	76°23'5.63"			
					Neem	50	22		9.5	6.6	16	11							
					Total	750	622	83%											
9	Forest Land	CA (TP)	Meham/Kalanour/Dobh	Baniyani Patwapur to Gaddi Road	Arjun	900	750		9.9	7.5	16	10		8	28°58'17.42"N	76°23'5.63"			
					Shisham	500	390		9.5	6.4	14	10							
					P.papri	500	375		9.6	6.4	12	10							
					Bakain	100	85		13	6.6	20	14							
					Total	2000	1600	80%											
10	Forest Land	CA (TP)	Meham/Kalanour/Dobh	Dobh to Maroudi Road	Arjun	1200	1105		9.6	6.11	14	10		6	28°58'17.42"N	76°23'5.63"			
					Shisham	300	200		6.4	4	16	7							
					Total	1500	1305	87%											
11	Forest Land	CA (TP)	Meham/Kalanour/Dobh	Rohtak to Bhiwani Road	Arjun	700	603		9.5	6.3	16	9		3	28°58'17.42"N	76°23'5.63"			
					Neem	50	42		8.5	6.2	14	8							
					Total	750	645	86%											
12	Forest Land	CA (TP)	Meham/Kalanour/Kahanour	Kahanour to Nigana Road	Shisham	50	35		9.5	6.4	17	11		4					
					P.papri	700	623		7.5	6.4	15	9			28°58'17.42"N	76°23'5.63"			
					Bakain	250	202		9.6	7	18	10							
					Total	1000	860	86%											
13	Forest Land	CA (TP)	Rohtak / Sampla / Kharawar	Kharawar to Dighal-Chuliana	Shisham	1100	950		8	4	17	16	0	8	76°40'46.86"E	28°49'41.19"			
					Papri	900	850		6	3	18	15							
					Total	2000	1800	90%											
14	Forest Land	CA (TP)	Rohtak / Rohtak N / Makrouli	Brahmanwas to Dhamar	Neem	500	445		7.5	7.1	16	15	0	3	76°40'17.14"E	28°58'4.20"			
					Shisham	250	215		10.2	6.1	17	16							
					Total	750	660	88%											
15	Forest Land	CA (TP)	Rohtak / Rohtak N / Makrouli	Makrouli to Dhamar Road	Jamoa	120	110		7	3.8	17	15	0	1	76°38'48.91"E	28°57'5.77"			
					Shisham	50	40		7.5	7.3	16	14							
					Arjun	80	40		7.5	3.1	18	16							
					Total	250	190	76%											
16	Railway	CA (TP)	Meham/Kalanour/Kalanour	Rohtak to Bhiwani Railway Line	Arjun	1450	1300		10.9	7.7	16	10		8	28°58'17.42"N	76°23'5.63"			
					Shisham	370	280		9.9	6.6	18	14							
					Neem	180	140		9.5	6.4	18	12							
					Total	2000	1720	86%											
17	Forest Land	CA (TP)	Meham/Meham/Madina N	Madina Minor	Shisham	750	675		13	7.6	20	10		3	28°00'16.98"N	76°17'11.21"E			
					Total	750	675	90%											
18	Forest Land	CA (TP)	Meham/Meham/Madina N	B.S.B Canal	Arjun	250	230		13	6.6	21	11		2	28°00'16.98"N	76°17'11.21"E			
					Cut Sanghwan	250	210	88%	9.6	6.6	20	9							
					Total	500	440												
19	Forest Land	CA (TP)	Meham/Meham/B.C.Pal	Meham Minor	Arjun	50	45		9.4	7.4	16	8		2	28°00'16.98"N	76°17'11.21			
					Shisham	400	364		10.7	3.6	21	17							
					Neem	50	46		9.11	7.4	18	9							
					Total	500	455	91%											
20	Forest Land	CA (TP)	Meham/Meham/Madina S	B.S.B. Canal	Arjun	250	175		9.9	7.2	16	10		3	28°00'16.98"N	76°17'11.21			
					Neem	50	35		9	7	16	10							

					Lajerstonia	200	152		9.3	6.1	14	10							
					Jamun	100	63		6	6	12	8							
					Chakrasia	150	135		9.5	6	16	12							
					Total	750	560	88%											
21	Forest Land	CA (TP)	Meham/Meham/Farmana	Meham Minor RD 0 to 5 L & R	Arjun	500	445		9.6	6.9	17	14		2	28°00'16.98"N	76°17'11.21"			
					Total	500	445	89%											
22	Forest Land	CA (TP)	Meham/L/Majra/Chandi	Titoli Minor	Arjun	250	225		9.8	6.9	18	10		4	28°00'16.98"N	76°17'11.21"			
					Shisham	250	203		9.5	6.1	19	9							
					Jamun	200	183		9.6	6.4	17	10							
					Jamoya	150	135		6	3.2	9	6							
					Chakrasia	150	134		8.5	5.9	14	8							
					Total	1000	880	88%											
23	Forest Land	CA (TP)	Meham/L/Majra/Bainsi	Meham Minor	Shisham	800	642		9.6	6.5	19	16		6	28°00'16.98"N	76°17'11.21"			
					Arjun	600	548		9.8	6.2	17	9							
					kanchnar	100	85		6.5	6	17	9							
					Total	1500	1275	85%											
24	Forest Land	CA (TP)	Rohtak / Rohtak S / Garnawathi	JLN Feeder RD 179 to 196	Arjun	500	430		7.9	7.5	15	13	0	3	76°34'31.79"E	28°49'26.81"			
					Jamoa	250	230		7.5	6.7	14	12							
					Total	750	660	88%											
25	Forest Land	CA (TP)	Rohtak / Rohtak S / Garnawathi	J.S.B. RD 23 to Behrana	Shisham	250	290		7.5	6.9	15	13	0	2	76°34'33.2"E	28°49'27.86"			
					Jamoa	250	125		8	4.5	14	8							
					Total	500	415	83%											
26	Forest Land	CA (TP)	Rohtak / Rohtak S / Sunaria	JLN Feeder RD 156 to 179	Shisham	500	420		7.11	7.4	15	13	0	4	76°37'13.06"E	28°51'43.38"			
					Jamoa	500	410		7.4	6.8	14	12							
					Total	1000	830	83%											
27	Forest Land	CA (TP)	Rohtak / Rohtak S / Sunaria	J.S.B. RD 0 to 23 (L/side)	Shisham	750	688		7.9	7.5	15	13	0	3	76°37'13.42"E	28°51'42.61"			
					Total	750	688	91%											
28	Forest Land	CA (TP)	Rohtak / Rohtak N / Kilo	Bhaloth Minor RD 0 to tail	Shisam	1750	1452		10.5	6	9.8	5.8	0	7	76°41'0.76"E	28°55'32.32" N			
					Total	1750	1452	83%											
29	Forest Land	CA (TP)	Rohtak / Rohtak N / Kilo	BSB RD 102 to 122 L/side	Arjun,	500	450		7.2	6.9	16	15	0	3	76°41'6.19"E	28°58'19.00 92"N			
					Shisham	50	25		15	6	28	13							
					Papdi	200	125		11	8	6	7							
					Neem	0	0		11	5	12.1	6.5							
					Total	750	600	80%											
30	Forest Land	CA (TP)	Rohtak / Rohtak N / Kilo	Bhaloth Minor RD Kilo Head to Baliyana	Arjun,	50	40		7	6.9	17	16	0	3	76°41'0.76"E	28°55'32.32"			
					Shisham,	200	150		9	4	8.5	4.9							
					Papdi	500	400		7.5	6.4	15	9							
					Total	750	590	79%											
G.Total Compensatory Afforestation (Tall Plants)						34000	27649	#####						136					
Net Present Value (NPV)																			
Sr. No.	Type of Land (Forest/Non-Forest Land)	Component	Name of Range/Block/Bea	Name of Site Khasra No.	Name of Species	Total No of Plants	total No of alive Plants	Succe ss %	Hight (Ft.)		Garth (cm.)		Target		Start Point		End Point		
1	2	3	4	5					Max	Min	Max	Min	Ha.	Rkm	Latitude	Longitude	Latitude	Longitude	
1	Forest Land	TP	Rohtak / Sampla / Kharawar	HSIIDC Kheri Sadh	Amltas	1100	900		3.9	6.4	15	14	0	10	76°40'24.59"E	28°51'47.21"			
					Papri	1100	1000		3.9	3.7	15	14							
					Neem	75	70		6.1	5.7	15	13							
					Arjun	75	70		7.1	3.8	18	16							
					Cut Sangwan	150	110		9.6	6.9	17	15							
					Total	2500	2150	86%											
2	Forest Land	TP	Rohtak / Rohtak S / Sunaria	PTC, Sunaria	P. Papri	2000	1800		12	4.5	18	6	0	15	76°32'46.46"E	28°50'11.8"			
					Neem	750	730		15	6	28	13							
					Jamoa	500	450		15	6	32	10							
					Shisham	500	450		16	6	20	10							
					Total	3750	3430	90%											
G. Total						6250	5580	#####						25					

CONTENT

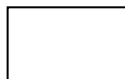
S.NO	Title	Page No
1.	Foreword	5-6
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Overall Grading For Territorial Forest Division - Sirsa

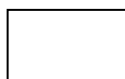
Excellent



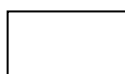
Good



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 |

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. shall 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 activities.

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 Dabwali- **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.

Chapter - 1

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 Ashatadhyayi 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

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

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	No
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 except 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;
- l) **“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 and 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 (53 of 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;
 - l) 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 non-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 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

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 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.

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 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.

Chapter- 5

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

YEAR: 2017-18

Type	Hectare		RKM		Total no. of plants	Total no. of alive plants
	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements		
CA-TP	34.53	0	138.11	138.11	32506	28165
NH			90	90	29700	25119
Beautification			10	10	7500	6400
Total	34.53	0	238.11	238.11	69706	59684

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 brought 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.

Sirsa Forest Division																						
Annual Plan of Operation 2016-17 for Compensatory Afforestation (Tall Plants)																						
Sr. No.	Type of Land	Name of Scheme /	Name of Range			Name of Site	Khasra No. Km/RD	Plantation Month	Plantation		Spacing	Name of Species	No. of Plants	Total No. of alive Plants	Success %	Height (Ft.)		Girth (cm.)		GPS Coordinates		
			Range	Block	Beat				Ha.	RKM						max	min	max	min	Latitude	Longitude	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14							15	16	
	Road																					
1	Road	CA-TP	Kalanwali	Kalanwali	Kalanwali	Jhoradnali-Ottu Feeder Kachi Jarnail Road	0-2 L&R	09/2017	0	7	4x4	Shisham	1350	1136	84%	23	6	27	8	29°33'34.81"	74°56'11.97"	
												Neem	300	249	83%	10	5	10	8			
												Arjun	100	85	85%	14	9	20	11			
													1750	1470	84%							
												TOTAL										
2	Forest Land	CA-TP	Rania	Rania	Rania	Sirsa-Rania-JiwanNagar	Km 24-25 L/R Side	Aug-17	0	1.088	4x4	Neem	62	49	79%	12	5.5	5	4	29°28'02.3N	74°41'42"E	
												Shisham	50	42	84%	16	5	22	5			
												Arjun	50	40	80%	10	7	20	8			
													272-110-162	131	81%	Note:- 110 Plants get destroyed due to Widening of Road						
												TOTAL										
						Total CA TP 2017-18				0	8.088		Total	2022								
1	Canal	CA-TP	Kalanwali	Khairkan	Khairkan	Ottu Feeder	0-45 L&R	09/2017	0	33	4x4	Neem	2000	1640	82%	13	6	5	4	29°36'35.64"	74°58'48.95"	
												Papri	750	638	85%	11	4.5	21	12			
												Arjun	800	656	82%	15	7	27	11			
												B.Dek	1000	805	81%	24	10	51	16			
												Shisham	3500	2707	77%	18	8	24	10			
												Lasora	200	154	77%	8.5	5	12	7			
												TOTAL	8250	6600	80%							
2	Canal	CA-TP	Kalanwali	Khairkan	Khairkan	Abotgarh Mr.	14-57 L&R	09/2017	0	10	4x4	Shisham	1800	1512	84%	16	5	20	7	29°35'54.05"	75°00'00.77"	
												B.Dek	700	563	81%	12	6	20	5			
												TOTAL	2500	2075	83%							
3	Canal	CA-TP	Kalanwali	Khairkan	Bappan	Rori Branch	86-109 L&R	09/2017	0	15.46	4x4	Shisham	3000	2345	78%	11	6	12	6	29°38'39.01"	75°03'25.93"	
												Belpattar	300	234	78%	5	3.5	4	4			
												Jamun	200	158	79%	10	4	11	3			
												Neem	365	278	76%	8	3.5	10	4			
												TOTAL	3865	3015	78%							
4	Canal	CA-TP	Kalanwali	Khairkan	Bappan	Saharani Mr.	56-72 L&R	09/2017	0	4	4x4	Shisham	800	643	80%	16	10	7	6	29°39'04.34"	75°04'27.12"	
												Jamun	50	40	79%	6	3	7	4			
												Belpattar	50	39	77%	5	4	4.5	4			
												Neem	100	78	78%	12	5.5	5	4			
												TOTAL	1000	800	80%							
5	Canal	CA-TP	Kalanwali	Khairkan	Jodhpura	Sultanpura Mr.	0-15 L&R	09/2017	0	2	4x4	Shisham	300	242	81%	10	5	14	6	29°48'27.05"	74°59'57.21"	
												Neem	200	168	84%	10	5.5	5	3.5			
												TOTAL	500	410	82%							
6	Canal	CA-TP	Kalanwali	Kalanwali	Kalanwali	Kaluana Disty.	40-60 L/s	09/2017	0	8	4x4	Shisham	1800	1440	80%	14	9	8	6	29°48'28.59"	75°00'41.09"	
												Neem	200	160	80%	12	5.5	5	4			
												TOTAL	2000	1600	80%							
	Forest Land	CA-TP	Rania	Ellenabad	Partap Nagar	Ellenabad Disty	0-20 L/R	Aug-17	0	12	4x4	Neem	700	588	84%	14	7.5	18	12	29°28'02.3N	74°41'42"E	
												Shisham	2000	1690	85%	17	10	8	6			
												Jamun	100	78	78%	5	3	7	4			
												200	164	82%	6	5	12	10				
												TOTAL	3000	2520	84%							
2	Forest Land	CA-TP	Rania	Ellenabad	Ellenabad	Ellenabad Disty	20-45 L/R	Aug-17	0	27	4x4	Neem	3000	2560	85%	13	6.2	13	9	29°27'03.3N	74°38'01"E	
												Shisham	2500	2152	86%	15	9	16	10			
												Jamun	50	41	82%	7	5	12	10			
												P. Papri	1100	902	82%	10	6	13	8			
												Arjun	100	83	83%	14	9	20	11			
												TOTAL	6750	5738	85%							
	Forest Land	CA-TP	Sirsa	Nathuara	Randhawa	Banmandori Disty.	RD 60 to Tail L&R	Aug-18	0	18.564	4x4	Shisham	1500	1232	82%	8	5.8	9	6	29°26'34.24"	75°09'58.09"	
												Shehtoot	0	0								
												Papri	0	0								
												Neem	441	353	80%	11.5	4	16	6			
												B. Dek	900	765	85%	14	6.5	12	6			
												Lesura	400	316	79%	5	3	6	2.5			
												Jamun	600	468	78%	5	2	8	5			
												Arjun	800	672	84%	10	9	8.5	6			
												TOTAL	4641	3806	82%							
			Total Plantation on Canal							0	130.02			32506	28165	87%						
			Total Compensatory Afforestation (Tall)							0	138.1			32506	28165	87%						
Sr. No.	Type of Land	Name of Scheme / Common	Name of Range			Name of Site	Khasra No. Km/RD	Plantation Month	Plantation target to be		Spacing	Name of Species	No. of Plants	Total No. of alive Plants	Success %	Height (Ft.)		Girth (cm.)		GPS Coordinates		
			Range	Block	Beat				Ha.	RKM						max	min	max	min	Latitude	Longitude	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14							15	16	
1	Notified Forest Land	NH	Dabwali	Odhan	Khuiyan	DHS road (Now NH-9)	296-306 L/s , 302-306 R/s	08/09/2017	0	37		Shisham	4363	3796	87%	13	5	16	7	29°55'27.64"	74°45'13.50"	
												Neem	2664	2230	84%	15	6	26	10			
												Sahtoot	427	343	80%	10	8	12	7			
												B.dek	2437	2145	88%	14	6	19	9			
												Siras	110	87	79%	15	10	16	9			
												Baheda	267	219	82%	8.5	4	9	7			
												Papri	1942	1681	87%	14	7	16	9			
												TOTAL	12210	10501	86%							
2	Notified Forest Land	NH	Dabwali	Dabwali	Dabwali	DHS road (Now NH-9)	306-310 R/s	08/09/2017	0	8		Shisham	800	664	83%	16	5	21	6	29°52'36.94"	74°47'49.80"	
												Neem	640	525	82%	12	6	11	9			

		Forest Land					9)							Papri	600	504	84%	13	6	14	12		
													B.dek	600	498	83%	17	9	25	12			
													TOTAL	2640	2191	83%							
1	Forest Land	NH	Sirsa	Ding	Suchan	DHS Road	Km. 238-242 L&R	7/2017, 8/2017	0	9	4x4	Shisham	1070	910	85%	11.5	5.2	10	6	29°31'57.02"	75°12'23.00"		
												Shehtoot	0	0	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 Land	NH	Sirsa	Ding	Ding	DHS Road	Km 231-238 L&R	7/2017, 8/2017	0	16	4x4	Shisham	2000	1730	87%	9	8	13	8	29°31'33.90"	75°16'26.17"		
												Shehtoot	0	0	0%								
												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				
												Jamun	800	656	82%	9.5	7.5	12	9				
												Arjun	900	774	86%	12	5.5	13	8				
												TOTAL	5280	4488	85%								
7	Forest Land	NH	Kalanwal i	Baragudha	Sahuwala	DHS road	267-274 L&R	09/2017	0	15.15	4x4	Shisham	2000	1642	82%	11	9	13	11	29°38'15.97"	74°59'02.50"		
												Neem	1200	960	80%	11	6	13	8				
												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 Land	NH	Kalanwal i	Khairakan	Khairkan	DHS road	261-65 L&R	01/2017	0	4.85	4x4	Shisham	1200	1000	83%	13	4	15	9	29°34'56.47"	74°02'24.10"		
												B.Dek	400	344	86%	15	7	36	21				
												TOTAL	1600	1344	84%								
						Total Plantation on National Highway				0	90			29700	25119	85%							
Sr. No.	Type of Land (Forest/Non-Forest Land)	Name of Scheme / Component	Name of Range			Name of Site	Khasra No. Km/RD	Plantation Month	Plantation target to be achieved		Spacing	Name of Species	No. of Plants	Total No. of alive Plants	Success %	Height (Ft.)		Girth (cm.)		GPS Coordinates			
			Range	Block	Beet				Ha.	RKM						max	min	max	min	Latitude	Longitude		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14							15	16		
1	Forest Land	Beautification	Rania	Ellenabad	Sureran	Sirsa-Ellenbad Road	30-40 L/R Side	Feb-18	0	10	4x4	Gulmohar	850	706	83%	8	7	11	9	29°25'24"N	74°43'42"E		
												Botel Brush	600	524	87%	7	5	6	4				
												P.Papri	450	378	84%	7	5	12	9				
												Ficus	600	492	82%	10	6	9	7				
												TOTAL	2500	2100	84%								
											2x2	Durmta	500	425	85%	3	2	4	2.5				
												Chandni	600	522	87%	4	3	5	3.5				
												Chakrasia	410	349	85%	7	4	6	5				
												Gudhal	200	172	86%	4.5	2	5	4				
												Kaner	240	209	87%	5	3.5	6	4				
												Buganbel	370	318	86%	8	4	9	4				
												Tikoma	500	436	87%	9	4	10	6				
												Halikas	425	366	86%	6	5	9	6				
												Sawani	400	348	87%	4	2	6	5				
												Gulab	800	680	85%	2.5	2	3	3				
												Motia	405	344	85%	3.5	2.5	2	2				
												Kaner	150	131	87%	5	4	8	6				
												TOTAL	5000	4300	86%								
			G. Total Beautification of District Road Plantation						0	10			7500	6400	85%								

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Overall Grading For Territorial Forest Division - Sonipat

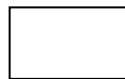
Excellent



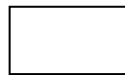
Good



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**

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 user-agencies towards Compensatory Afforestation, additional Compensatory Afforestation, Penal Compensatory Afforestation, Net present value of forest land, catchment area treatment plan funds, etc. shall 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 activities.

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 Sonapat, 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 28° 48'15" to 29° 17'10" North latitude and 76° 28'40" to 77° 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 gauge 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 (29° 08'22"N & 76° 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

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 21.3o C and mean daily minimum temp 7.3oC. May is the hottest month with mean daily maximum temp 26.6oC. In May and June, the 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
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

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 except 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;
- l) “**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 and 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 (53 of 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;
 - l) 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 non-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 undertaken 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 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 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 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

YEAR: 2017-18

Type	Hectare		RKM		Plantation Target / Achieved	Total no. of plants alive
	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements		
CA -TP	50	0	200	200	50000	39702
NPV -TP			25	25	6250	4996
Beautification			10	0		
City Forestry					9610	8841
Total	50	0	235	225	65860	53539

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 brought 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

Target- 114 acre of land



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

Target- 20 RKM



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

Sonipat Forest Division																						
Annual Plan of Operation 2016-17 for Compensatory Afforestation (Tall Plants)																						
Sr. No.	Type of land (Forest/ Non Forest land)	Scheme/ Component	Name of Range/ Block/	Name of Site	Khasra No. RD/Km	Plantation Month	Target Allotted Ha	Target RKM	No. of Plants	Target Achieved Ha	RKM	Spacing (M)	Name & No. of Species	Total No. of Plants Planted	Total no. of alive Plants	Success %	Height (Ft.)	Girth (cm.)	GPS Reading			
1	Forest land	CA-TP	Gohana Moi	Moi to Kahnee Road	-	08, 09/2017	0	6	1500	0	6	4x4	Bakain	400	321	80%	15	8	29°03'32.53"	76°70'23.92"		
													C.Gulka	200	158	79%	8	6	10	8		
													Arjun	500	390	78%	8	4.5	9	5		
													Shisham	250	200	80%	10	6	16	10		
													Siras	150	116	77%	9	5.5	13	7		
													TOTAL	1500	1185	79%						
2	Forest land		Gohana Moi	Kharkhoda Road	-	08, 09/2017	0	5	1250	0	5	4x4	Kachnar	100	84	84%	11	4	10	5	29°06'59.81"	76°74'00.27"
													Siras	200	158	79%	10	3.5	12	3		
													Amalthas	100	77	77%	8	5	16	7.5		
													Neem	250	205	82%	6	4	10	7		
													Bakain	300	246	82%	15	8	19	9		
													Arjun	300	243	81%	11	8	12	6		
													TOTAL	1250	1013	81%						
3	Forest land		Gohana Moi	Kharkhoda Road	-	08, 09/2017	0	5	1250	0	5	4x4	Arjun	300	255	85%	9	5	8	6	29°03'36.65"	76°77'65.92"
													Bakain	300	232	77%	12	6	15	8		
													Shisham	200	160	80%	10	6	15	6		
													Paperi	200	164	82%	15	9	22	11		
													Jamun	250	189	77%	15	9	22	11		
													TOTAL	1250	1000	80%						
4	Forest land		Gohana Moi	Drain No. 4	-	08, 09/2017	0	10	2500	0	10	4x4	Arjun	850	648	76%	8.5	6	12	10	29°16'41.34"	76°77'34.38"
													Bakain	750	573	76%	9.5	4	11	8		
													Shisham	450	360	80%	10	6	15	5		
													Paperi	450	369	82%	8	3.5	10	6		
													Jamun	0	0	0%	7	5	6	4		
													TOTAL	2500	1950	78%						
5	Forest land		Gohana Ranga	Rangarb Minor	-	08, 09/2017	0	12	3000	0	12	4x4	Arjun	750	576	77%	7	5	9	6.5	29°17'59.67"	76°81'85.31"
			Gohana Khanpur										Paperi	850	636	75%	9	5	10	7		
													Bakain	1000	860	86%	11	8	15	9		
													Kachnar	400	328	82%	8	5	5.5	5		
													TOTAL	3000	2400	80%						
6	Forest land		Gohana Bichpuri	Chetara Jagti Road	-	08, 09/2017	0	4	1000	0	4	4x4	C.Gulka	250	198	79%	9	6	12	10	29°23'39.04"	76°40'36.4"
													Arjun	250	205	82%	9	6	9.5	7		
													Siras	250	184	74%	12	8	8	5.7		
													Bakain	250	203	81%	12	7	10	8.5		
													TOTAL	1000	790	79%						
7	Forest land		Gohana Ahulana	Ahulana Minor	-	08, 09/2017	0	20	5000	0	20	4x4	Arjun	2000	1485	74%	8	5.2	10	6	29°09'53.83"	76°65'38.64"
													Bakain	2500	1920	77%	5	3.5	7	4		
													P.Paperi	500	395	79%	6	4	3	2.5		
													TOTAL	5000	3800	76%						
													Arjun	200	168	84%	8.5	3	12	10	29°11'04.59"	76°75'35.89"
8	Forest land		Gohana Moi	Majra Minor	-	08, 09/2017	0	3	750	0	3	4x4	Arjun	200	168	84%	8.5	3	12	10	29°11'04.59"	76°75'35.89"
													Bakain	350	270	77%	15	6	22	9		
													Shisham	100	79	79%	7.5	5	7	11		
													Paperi	100	83	83%	11	4	15	7		
													TOTAL	750	600	80%						
9	Forest land	CA-TP	Gohana Bichpuri	Ishapur Khari Drain	-	08, 09/2017	0	15	3750	0	15	4x4	Arjun	1000	850	85%	6	4.5	5	4.5	29°22'51.77"	76°61'57.01"
													Neem	550	435	79%	6	4	3.5	3		
													Paperi	750	608	81%	8	5	5	4.5		
													Bhain	1000	798	80%	9	7	10	9		
													Siras	450	347	77%	12	7	9	7.5		
													TOTAL	3750	3038	81%						
10	Forest land	CA-TP	Gohana Kathura	Butana Branch, BSB	-	08, 09/2017	0	10	2500	0	10	4x4	Arjun	650	499	77%	8	5	6	5.5	29°18'53.63"	76°52'69.12"
													Paperi	750	550	73%	9	6	6	4.5		
													Bakain	700	581	83%	12	9	9	7		
													Neem	400	320	80%	6	4	5	3.5		
													TOTAL	2500	1950	78%						
11	Forest land	CA-TP	Sonipat Dubbeta	Guhna Minor	RD Gohana-Sonipat road to tail L&R	08, 09/2017	0	7	1750	0	7	4x4	Neem	80	67	84%	6	4.5	4	2.7	29°04'13.29"	76°84'62.38"
													J.Jamroya	230	177	77%	8	5	6	3.5		
													Arjun	220	180	82%	9	4.5	6	4.6		
													Siras	230	186	81%	11	8	7	5		
													Paperi	200	162	81%	8	6	6	3.5		
													Bakain	200	166	83%	10	7	5	4.5		
													Dal Moth	240	185	77%	12	7	7	5.5		
													Shisham	350	277	79%	8.5	6	5	4		
													TOTAL	1750	1400	80%						
12	Forest land	CA-TP	Sonipat Ganaur	Datanb-Bega Road	KM 5-7 L&R	08, 09/2017	0	2	500	0	2	4x4	P.Paperi	120	92	77%	9	5.8	10	5	29°09'24.86"	77°05'23.20"
													Neem	150	119	80%	6	4.5	5	4.5		
													Dal Moth	50	38	76%	10	7	9	8		
													Bakain	150	118	79%	8	6	10	6		
													Gulfer	30	23	75%	14	9	14	10		
													TOTAL	500	390	78%						
13	Forest land	CA-TP	Sonipat Ganaur	Ghasoh-Piphi Khara via Umedgarh road	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°06'29.80"
													Lacundo	200	142	71%	4.6	3	5	4		
													Gulfer	150	119	79%	5	3	4	3		
													Dal Moth	160	128	80%	14	8	7	5		
													J.Jamroya	100	77	77%	7	5	6	3		
													Arjun	100	84	84%	5	4	6	3.5		
													Neem	140	115	82%	6.5	4	5	3.5		
													P.Paperi	100	83	83%	10	7.5	7.5	3		
													TOTAL	1250	1000	80%						
14	Forest land	CA-TP	Sonipat Ganaur	Shahpur-Taga-Ghasoli Road	KM 2-5 L&R	08, 09/2017	0	2	500	0	2	4x4	Bakain	100	79	79%	12	8	10	7.5	29°08'05.36"	77°04'28.76"
													Lacundo	80	62	77%	8	5	6	4.5		
													Dal Moth	80	60	75%	13	7	9	5		
													Gulfer	50	40	79%	7	5	4.5	3		

15	Forest land	CA-TP	Sonipat Ganaur Atal	Ganaur Minor	-	08, 09/2017	0	3	750	0	3	4x4	P.Paper	400	309	77%	12	6	8	4	29°13'05.54"	76°56'32.65"
													Bakain	100	78	78%	13.5	8	9	8		
													Dal Moth	50	39	77%	11	7	6.5	5		
													Siris	100	80	80%	9	6	4	3.6		
													Guller	100	79	79%	7	4.5	6	4		
													TOTAL	750	585	78%						
16	Forest land	CA-TP	Sonipat Ganaur Atal	Ganaur-Shahpur Road	KM 0-1 L&R	08, 09/2017	0	1	250	0	1	4x4	P.Paper	100	82	82%	9	7	5	4.5	29°08'28.25"	76°56'33.54"
													Bakain	50	40	80%	12	5	9	8		
													Dal Moth	50	39	78%	14	8	9	6		
													Siris	20	15	77%	13	6	8	5.5		
													Guller	30	24	79%	8	5	5	4		
													TOTAL	250	200	80%						
17	Forest land	CA-TP	Sonipat Ganaur Atal	Ganaur-Chulkana Road	KM 0-2 L&R	08, 09/2017	0	1	250	0	1	4x4	P.Paper	100	87	87%	8	6	5	4	29°11'12.95"	76°59'01.53"
													Bakain	50	40	80%	13	6	22	9		
													Dal Moth	50	39	77%	15	8	20	12		
													Siris	20	16	79%	14	9	19	10		
													Guller	30	23	75%	7	4	6	5		
													TOTAL	250	205	82%						
18	Forest land	CA-TP	Sonipat Sonipat	Sonipat By Pass Phase-II	KM 0-2 L&side	08, 09/2017	0	2	500	0	2	4x4	Bakain	200	172	86%	10	6	11	5	29°02'02.30"	77°00'16.00"
													Dal Moth	100	80	80%	9	7	10	6		
													Guller	100	85	85%	8	6	9	5		
													Bottom Bush	50	43	85%	8	6	10	5		
													Chakrosia	50	40	80%	10	6	12	8		
													TOTAL	500	420	84%						
19	Forest land	CA-TP	Sonipat Sonipat	Kams-Jabri Road	Km 0-3 L&R	08, 09/2017	0	2	500	0	2	4x4	Bakain	100	84	84%	12	8	10	6.7	29°02'01.67"	77°00'41.13"
													Siris	100	78	78%	14	11	7	6.8		
													P.Paper	100	82	82%	8	5.5	5	4		
													Chakrosia	100	84	84%	9	7	7	4.7		
													Dal Moth	100	82	82%	15	9	9	7.5		
													TOTAL	500	410	82%						
20	Forest land	CA-TP	Sonipat Sonipat Devroo	Devroo Approach Road	Km 0-3 L&R	08, 09/2017	0	2	500	0	2	4x4	Bakain	100	84	84%	10	6	9	5	29°01'37.57"	77°02'34.36"
													Siris	100	79	79%	9	5	8	4		
													Dal Moth	100	78	78%	10	6	10	5		
													P.Paper	100	84	84%	7	5	9	4		
													Chakrosia	50	42	83%	9	5.5	8	4.5		
													Guller	50	38	75%	9	4	5	3.5		
													TOTAL	500	78	81%						
21	Forest land	CA-TP	Sonipat Sonipat Muthal	Sonipat-Kams Road	Km 0-6 L&R	08, 09/2017	0	4	1000	0	4	4x4	Bakain	400	318	80%	7	5	12	5	29°02'39.58"	77°01'07.41"
													Dal Moth	200	156	78%	6	4	11	4		
													Alstonia	100	75	75%	8	5	12	4		
													Bottom Bush	60	50	83%	6	4	9	5		
													Chandria	50	39	78%	8	5	13	4		
													Gudhal	50	40	80%	7	4	4	3.5		
													Chakrosia	140	112	80%	6	5	9	4		
													TOTAL	1000	790	79%						
22	Forest land	CA-TP	Sonipat Sonipat Muthal	Bakhtawarpur-Jamuna Bundh	-	08, 09/2017	0	4	1000	0	4	4x4	Bakain	400	320	80%	9	7	11	8	29°03'04.55"	77°07'46.04"
													arjun	100	80	80%	12	8	11	10		
													guller	200	144	72%	6	4	3.5	3		
													jamun	100	80	80%	5	2.7	6	9		
													chakrosia	150	107	72%	14	8	14	8		
													neem	50	39	77%	7	3.6	10	3		
													TOTAL	1000	770	77%						
23	Forest land	CA-TP	Sonipat Sonipat Muthal	Muthal Mahendipur & Nandnaur road	Km 0-4 L&R	08, 09/2017	0	9	2250	0	9	4x4	Bak	400	361	91%	14	8.5	30	19	29°02'27.98"	77°06'00.16"
													pillkhan	850	633	75%	5	4	3.5	4		
													Arjun	200	176	88%	12	8	11	10		
													p.paper	300	258	86%	9	6.4	12	11		
													kadam	200	168	84%	7	6	9	5		
													ladhola	100	85	85%	6.5	4	4	2.5		
													jamun	200	164	82%	8.2	5.6	10	10		
													TOTAL	2250	1845	82%						
24	Forest land	CA-TP	Sonipat Sonipat Muthal	Bakhtawarpur to Jaipur Road	KM 0-2 L&R	08, 09/2017	0	2	500	0	2	4x4	Bakain	100	84	84%	12	7	9	8.4	29°03'07.02"	77°07'06.59"
													Arjun	150	110	73%	6.3	4.3	4	2		
													guller	50	38	77%	8	5	6	4		
													jamun	100	79	79%	15	8	14	6		
													chakrosia	50	40	80%	14	8	14	8		
													neem	50	39	78%	8	5	12	5		
													TOTAL	500	390	78%						
25	Forest land	CA-TP	Sonipat Sonipat Muthal	Mahendipur-Machhola Road	KM 0-2 L&R	08, 09/2017	0	2	500	0	2	4x4	Bakain	100	84	84%	8	5	12	6	29°02'25.07"	77°07'15.78"
													Siris	100	78	78%	7	4	11	5		
													Dal Moth	100	78	78%	6	4.5	9	5		
													P.Paper	100	83	83%	6.5	4	9	3		
													Chakrosia	50	39	78%	6	5	10	4		
													Guller	50	38	75%	5.5	4.5	9	3.5		
													TOTAL	500	400	80%						
26	Forest land	CA-TP	Sonipat Sonipat Muthal	Tajpur-Jaipur Tikoh Road	KM 0-3 L&R	08, 09/2017	0	2	500	0	2	4x4	Bakain	100	85	85%	9	5	10	7	29°03'24.54"	77°07'20.44"
													Siris	100	79	79%	9	6.5	8	5		
													Dal Moth	100	75	75%	6.5	4	7	4.5		
													P.Paper	100	83	83%	7	4	6	5.5		
													Chakrosia	50	39	78%	8	5	5	4.5		
													Guller	50	39	78%	5	3.5	5	4.5		
													TOTAL	500	400	80%						
27	Forest land	CA-TP	Sonipat Bhutgaon Bhutgaon	Bhutgaon-Barwasi Road	-	08, 09/2017	0	2	500	0	2	4x4	P.Paper	150	126	84%	9	5.8	13	8	28°59'35.50"	76°54'47.54"
													Arjun	100	85	85%	5	4	6	4		
													Dal Moth	50	39	77%	10	6	8	6.5		
													Siris	50	40	79%	13	7	28	8		
													Neem	50	42	84%	7.5	4.5	8	8		
													Jamoya	100	78	78%	7	4	7	4		
													TOTAL	500	410	82%						
28	Forest land	CA-TP	Sonipat Sonipat Farnana	Farnana-Jasrana Road	-	08, 09/2017	0	2	500	0	2	4x4	Bakain	50	40	80%	10	6	12	7	28.987027	76.827008

[illegible]

														Arjun	80	64	80%	8	5	7	5.5		
														P.Pipal	80	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 Bahugarh Khewra	Old MS Road	-	08/2017	0	5	1250	0	5	4.54	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%							
														6250	4996	80%							
Sr. No.	Type of land (Forest/ Non Forest land)	Scheme/ Component	Name of Range/ Block/ Beat	Name of Site	Khasra No. RD/Km	Plantation in Month	Target Allotted		No. of Plants	Target Achieved		Spacing (M)	Name & No. of Species	Total No. of Plants Planted	Total no. of alive Plants	Success %	Height (Ft.)		Girth (cm.)		GPS Reading		
							Ha.	RKM			Ha.						RKM						Maxi
1	City Murthal	City Forestry	Sonipat	City Forest Murth	City Forest Murthal								Bahera				12	5	12	5	29°02'43.9"	077°06'9.4"	
													Harar				5	4	6	4	29°03'43.4"	077°06'06.4"	
													Amla				14	9	14	8			
													Neem				11	6	18	15			
													Badd				4.5	3.5	9	8			
													Peepal				17	8	16	6			
													TOTAL	9610	8841	92%							

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Overall Grading For Territorial Forest Division – Yamuna Nagar

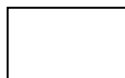
Excellent



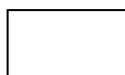
Good

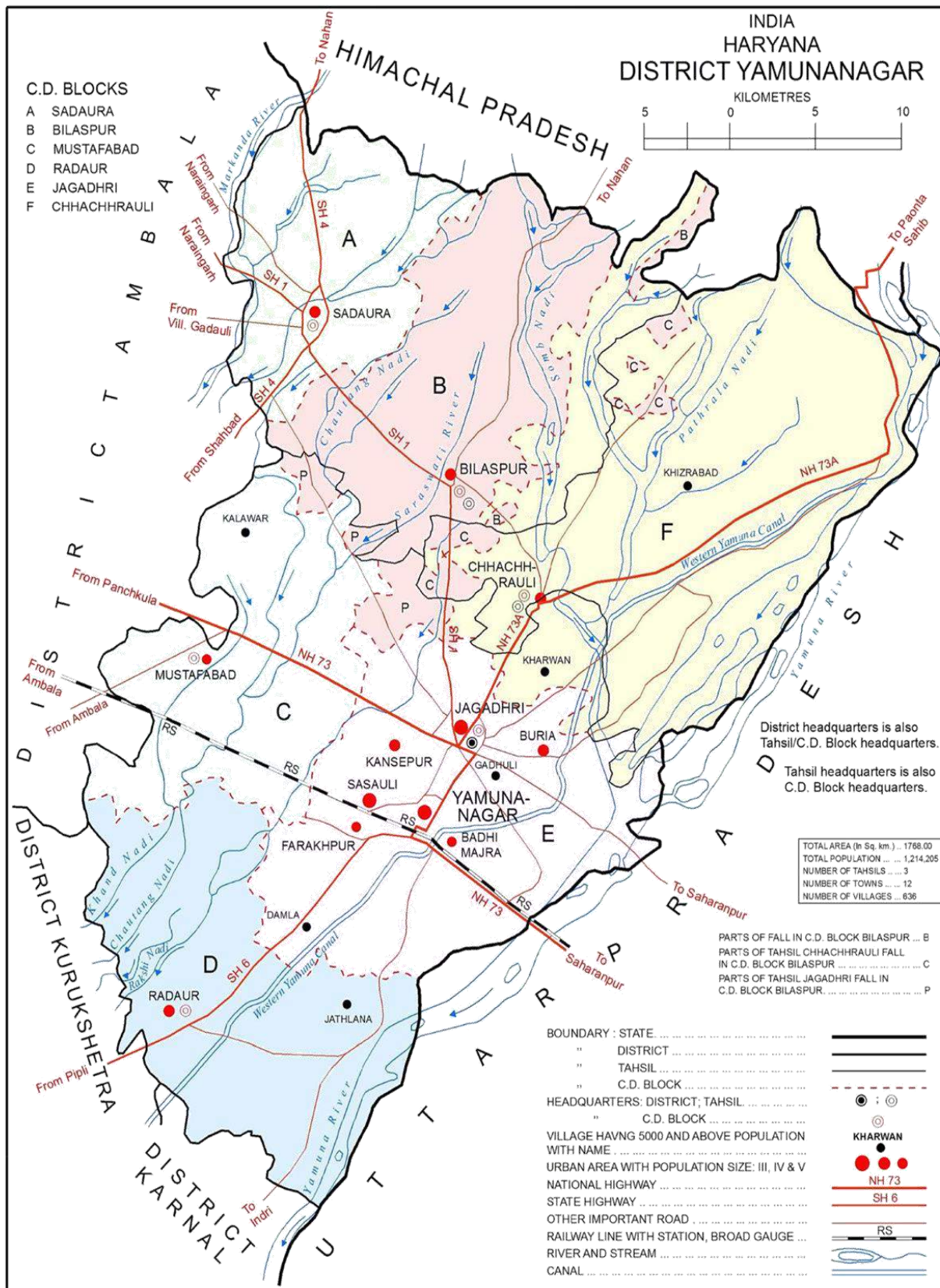


Satisfactory



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**

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 user-agencies towards Compensatory Afforestation, additional Compensatory Afforestation, Penal

Compensatory Afforestation, Net present value of forest land, catchment area treatment plan funds, etc. shall 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 activities.

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 573 persons 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.

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

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

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 except 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;
- l) **“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 and 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 (53 of 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;
 - l) 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;
 - 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 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 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 *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

Type	Hectare		RKM		Total Plant Plantation/ Planted	Total no. of plants alive
	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements		
CA-TP	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

Target- Cement Structure No 2



Division- Yamuna Nagar

Wing- Territorial

Year- 2017-2018

Range- Chhachhrauli

Scheme- CAMPA

Name of the component- Soil Conservation Work (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 Conservation Work (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

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- 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- Bhagwargarh 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. 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 letter 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

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. shall 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 activities.

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-2017-18 is 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. 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 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

Chapter - 1

Introduction

District Kurukshetra, Haryana

Kurukshetra 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° North latitudes and 76.8783° 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 Yamuna 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 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 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 except 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;
- l) **“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 and 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 (53 of 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;

- l) 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 non-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;
 - 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 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, hybrid, 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

Type	Hectare		RKM		Total Plant Plantation/ Planted	Rs. (Amt. in lacks)	
	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements		Target	Achievements
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 Monitoring & Evaluation Report Forest Work Executed in 2017-18																				
Wing :- Teritorial																				
District/Division :- Kurukshetra																				
Year Implemented in 2017-18																				
Sr. No.	Type of land forest/no n	Name of Scheme/ Component	Name of Range	Name of Block	Name of Beat	Location with exact Khasre no./Km/RD	Species	Total No. of Plants	total No of alive Plants	Success %	Hight (Ft.)		Gurth (cm.)		Target Achieved		Start Point		End Point	
											Max	Min	Max	Min	Ha	RKM	Latitude	Longitude	Latitude	Longitude
Compensatory Afforestation (Tall Plants)																				
1	Govt. Land	CA_TP	Pehowa	Pehowa	Bhor Saidan	Nikatpura Jungle	Shisham	2500	2295		10	5	11	6.5	0	18	29°56'22.10" N	76°40'45.39" E	76°40'58.61" E	29°56'13.20" N
							Shisham	2000	1305		10	5	14	9						
							Total	4500	3600	80%										
2	Govt. Land	CA_TP	Pehowa	Bahurakh	Deewana	Markandanda Bundh R.D. 46-72 L+R & Markanda Bund R.D. Tankar to	Arjun	3700	4700	3998	9	5	7	3	0	30.5	30°04'08.87" N	76°28'49.98" E	76°33'30.44" E	30°02'54.88" N
							Shisham	2630	2460		9	6	11	6						
							Kanak Champa	300	256		10	5	11.2	6.5						
							Total	7630	6714	88%				Observation						
3	Forest land	CA_TP	Pehowa	Seonsar	Bakhli	R.F.Bakhli Rect. No. 187, 22	Pukhan	320	230		13	6	20	7	0	35	76°30'58.610" E	29°59'6.198" N	76°30'47.275" E	29°59'10.740" N
							Arjun	2740	2156		8	3	4	6						
							Arjun	3030	2205		8	4	7	3						
							Imali	170	152		3	1	3	1						
							Awala	135	116		3.5	4	8	6						
							Neem	450	352		3	2	6	2						
							Behra	1000	690		7	4	7	3						
							Gular	270	136		10	8	13	6						
							Pipal	40	33		6	5	13	5						
							Bad	140	96		6	4	18	14						
							Belpatnar	185	60		8	6	8	4						
							Toon	270	74		7	4	9	6						
							Total	8750	6300	72%										
4	Forest land	CA_TP	Pehowa	Ramgarh	Seonsar Tower	R.F.Seonsar Tower Rect .No. 101,102, 117, 94	Siras	500	430		11	5	10.2	3.6	0	34	29°58'39.354" N	76°28'15.606" E	29°58'33.365" N	76°28'6.804" E
							Jamun & Jamoa	5000	4230		7	3	6	6						
							Gular	300	253		12	5	10	6						
							Imali	300	265		4	1.5	3	1.2						
							Behra	300	246		6	5	6	4						
							Lasuda	600	423		8	6	9	5						
							Arjun	500	392		7	4	10	6						
							Shisham	400	328											
							Neem	200	195		9	4	12	3						
							Pukhan	400	208		9	3	10.2	4						
							Total	8500	6970	82%					0	117.5				
5															0	117.5				
6	Govt. Land	CA_TP	Thanesar	Shahabad	Shahbad (N)	Damir Bundh RD 0 to 22 L/R, Markanda Round Bundh RD	Shisham	4000	3280		14	10	25	18	0	16	30°10'25.3" N	76°51'47.9" E	30°11'38.2" N	76°54'43.2" E
							Total	4000	3280	82%										
7	Govt. Land	CA_TP	Thanesar	Shahabad	Shahbad (N)	Ramnagar Bundh RD 22-47 L/R	Shisham	3000	2580		13	10	24	17	0	12	30°10'40.0" N	76°51'51.5" E	30°10'20.4" N	76°53'05.0" E
							Total	3000	2580	86%										
8	Govt. Land	CA_TP	Thanesar	Shahabad	Shahbad (N)	Barana road Km. 5 to 8 L&R	Shisham	800	662		14	6	24	7	0	4	30°10'51.4" N	76°55'29.0" E	30°10'56.9" N	76°56'47.0" E
							Chakrasiya	200	158		10	5	20	6						
							Total	1000	820	82%										
9	Govt. Land	CA_TP	Thanesar	Shahabad	Shahbad (S)	G.T. road Km. 180 to 181 R/side	Chakrasiya	100	86		10	8	15	12	0	4	30°9'40.7" N	76°51'50.0" E	30°10'30.4" N	76°51'47.6" E
							KALAMATI	100	77		12	10	12	10						
							GULABOHA	100	86		8	7	9	6						
							ARJUN	200	156		8	6	10	8						
							SHISHAM	500	415		12	10	15	12						
							Total	1000	820	82%										
10	Govt. Land	CA_TP	Thanesar	Ladwa	Ladwa (S)	Muradnagar Tubwell Channel	Shisham	1000	860		10	5	13	6.2	0	4	29°57'71.3" N	077°05'183" E	29°57'035" N	077°04.488" E
							Total	1000	860	86%					0	40				
G.Total Compensatory Afforestation (Tall Plants)								39380	31944						0	157.5				
National Highways (NH)																				
Sr. No.	Type of land forest/no n	Name of Scheme/ Component	Name of Range	Name of Block	Name of Beat	Name of Scheme/ Component	Species	Total No. of Plants	total No of alive Plants	Success %	Hight (Ft.)		Gurth (cm.)		Planting		Start Point		End Point	
											Max	Min	Max	Min	Ha	RKM	Latitude	Longitude	Latitude	Longitude
1	Govt. Land	CA_TP N.H.	Pehowa	Bhaurakh	Jalbera	Plantation on National Highway 330 Plants Per RKM/H Road Km.	Shisham	620	534		9	4.8	10.8	5.6	0	4	76°39'1.722" E	30°3'27.851" N	5°40'3.882" N	30°5'40.362" N
							Arjun	700	654		6.8	4	8.5	6						
							Total	1320	1188	90%					0					
2	Govt. Land	CA_TP N.H.	Thanesar	Shahabad	Shahbad (S)	Plantation on National Highway 250 Plants Per RKM G.T. road Km. 171 to 181	Lejistonmia	1500	1188		14	3	18	9	0	26.5	76°51'50.0" E	30°09'40.7" N	6°052'36.6" N	30°04'32.5" N
							Shisham	5025	4521		14	7	23	6						
							Shisham	1220	1014		11	4	16	9						
							Chakrasiya	1000	885		12	3.5	23	6						
							Total	8745	7608	87%										
	Govt	CA_TP		Shahabad	Shahbad	G.T. Road Km. 187 to	Shisham	3000	2650		14	10	24	20						

3	Govt. Land	CA_TP N.H.	Thanesar	Thanesar	Ismaillabad	A-H road Km. 10 to 190 L&R	Chakrasiya Sivalam Total	1700 1075 5775	1585 616 4851	84%	10 8 6	8 6 12	15 12 7	9 7	0	17.5	76°51'33.3"E	30011°20.7"N	6051°09.6'	30°12'13.5"N
4	Govt. Land	CA_TP N.H.	Thanesar	Thanesar	Pipli	A-H road Km. 152 to 171	Shisham	7260	698	84%	10	6	12.3	6	0	22	76°54'21.5"E	29055°26.6"N	6052°36.7'	30°04'32.1"N
5	Govt. Land	CA_TP N.H.	Thanesar	Thol	Ismaillabad	A-H road Km. 24 to 29 L&R	Shisham	3300	2772	84%	13	7	13	8	0	10	76°42'19.6"E	30011°35.2"N	6040°42.8'	30°08'18.7"N
6	Govt. Land	CA_TP N.H.	Thanesar	Thol	Ismaillabad	A-H road Km. 24 to 29 L&R	Jamun Shisham Arjun Chakrasiya Molsri sitaAshok Gumar Total	6600 280 1000 200 200 100 200 8580	5565 234 823 165 152 85 183 7207	84%	9 12 8 10 9 9 9	7 10 6 8 8 4 4	18 24 18 15 11 10 10	17 24 15 12 9 7 7	0	26	076°42'19.6"E	30011°35.2"N	6076°40.8'	30°08'18.7"N
Total National Highway Plantation								34980	24324	#####					0	106				

Beautification of District Road Plantation

Sr. No.	Type of land forest/no.	Name of Scheme/Component	Name of Range	Name of Block	Name of Beat	Name of Scheme/Component	Species	Total No. of Plants	total No. of alive Plants	Success %	Height (Ft.)		Gurth (cm.)		Planting		Start Point		End Point	
											Max	Min	Max	Min	Ha	RKM	Latitude	Longitude	Latitude	Longitude
1	Govt. Land	C.A. Beautification	Pehowa	Pehowa	Gumthala East	Beautification of District Road 750 Plants Per RKM A/H Road Km. 58-62 L+R	Katam	1000	956	92%	13	4	24	9	0	7	76°32'44.526" E	99°56'31.002" N	73°19'8.17	29°55'17.056" N
							Lezistonia	1300	1221		10	5	21	12						
							Mogon	200	184		10	8	16	12						
							Lezistonia	1000	936		4	3	3	2						
							Red Pink	500	373		8	5	8	4						
							Kaner	500	373		8	6	12	10						
							Gudel	1250	1160											
							Total	5250	4830											
2	Govt. Land	C.A. Beautification	Thanesar	Shahabad	Shahabad (N)	G.T. Road Km. 181-190 L/R	Lezistonia	2500	2345	87%	6	4	10	6	0	6	076°51'33.3" E	30011°20.7" N	6051°09.6	30°15'15.3" N
							Lezistonia	500	395		6	3	10	5						
							Micelinous	1500	1175		13	5	11	6						
							Total	4500	3915											
3	Govt. Land	C.A. Beautification	Thanesar	Thanesar	Pipli	G.T. Road Km. 153-171 L/R	Lezistonia	1000	875	83%	7	4	6.9	3.5	0	7	076054°28.7" E	29055°07.4" N	76052°33.8	30°04'50.2" N
							Chkriasiya & Lezistonia	1500	1220		8.6	5	7.1	5						
							250 Neem	250	125		7	5	10.2	8						
							Total	5250	4150											
G.Total Beautification of District Road Plantation								15000	12895	86					0	13				
															0	20				

Native Species

Sr. No.	Type of land	Name of Scheme/Component	Name of Range	Name of Block	Name of Beat	Name of Scheme/Component Native	Species	Total No. of Plants	total No. of alive Plants	Success %	Height (Ft.)		Gurth (cm.)		Planting		Start Point		End Point				
											Max	Min	Max	Min	Ha	RKM	Latitude	Longitude	Latitude	Longitude			
1	Forest land	CA Native Species	Pehowa	Seonsar	Bakhli	R.F.Bakhli Rect. No. 178,179	Gular 500,	500	415	83%	13	6	13	11	20	0	76°30'50.58" E	29°59'19.73" N	6°30'54.29" N	29°59'23.00" N			
							Neem 200,	200	156		7	6	10	9									
							Jamun & Jamoa 1000	1000	809		9	4.5	9	6									
							Pinus 1000	1000	795		9	5	8	8									
							Bad 50,	50	42		7	6	6	3									
							Pipal 50,	50	35		6	6	6	5									
							Simsam 1200	1200	1068		11	6	10	5									
							Total	4000	3320		3320												
2	Forest land	CA Native Species	Pehowa	Ramgarh	Seonsar	R.F.Seonsar Rect. No. 40,41,42,45, 46,60	Gular 1200,	1200	1035	70%	8	6	9.8	6	30	0	76°28'21.89" E	29°59'43.28" N	6°28'16.28" N	59°34.74" N			
							Pinus 1750	1750	1555		8.2	4	10.2	6									
							Simsam 1500	1500	1285		10	6.2	9	5.8									
							Jamun & Jamoa 1500	1500	1405		8	7	9.3	6.2									
							Bad 50	50			9	4	8.5	4.2									
							Total	6000	5280		70%												
							Total of Native Species							10000							8600	86%	