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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATION

**CAMPA - COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION FUND MANAGEMENT
AND PLANNING AUTHORITY**

MoEF - MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS

**MoEF& CC - MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND
CLIMATE CHANGE**

CA - COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION

NPV - NET PRESENT VALUE

CAF - COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION FUND

CAG - THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL

GPS - GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEMS

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 2018-19 for CAMPA fund in Haryana vide letter **No/CAMPA/2019-20/1332 Dated 30.10.2019**

The conservation, development and other related activities are being carried out in all 22 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 vides 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 Ballabgarh and Faridabad 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-2018-19 is as follows.

| Program 2018-19 | Survival (%) | Over All Survival |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------------|
| CA-TP | 87% | 87% |
| NPV-TP | 78% | 82% |
| Native species | 77% | 77% |

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 Mr. Suresh Kumar Punia ,HFS, Range Forest Officer Faridabad Shri. Vikram Singh, Range Forest Officer Bahadurgarh Shri. Ravinder Singh.*

We discussed with them regarding monitoring and evaluation in the entire division. We could monitor plantation, planted and Soil moisture conservation maintenance 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 Faridabad, Haryana

Faridabad is one of the district of Haryana Sttes. Faridabad was founded in A.D. 1607 by Shaikh Farid, treasurer of Jahangir, with the object of protecting the highway which passed through the town. Shaikh Farid built a fort, a tank and a mosque which are in runins. Later, it becomes the headquarters of a pargana which was held in Jagir by the Ballabgarh ruler. The District Faridabad came on the map of Haryana on 15th August, 1979 as the 12th District of the state. The new District was carved out from erstwhile Gurgoan District.

Location:

Faridabad is about 25 Kilometers from Delhi in 28° 25' 16" North Latitude and 77° 18' 28" East Longitude. It is bounded by Union Territory of Delhi (National Capital) on its north, Palwal District in the south, Gurgaon District on the west and State of Utter Pradesh on its east. The river Yamuna separates the District Boundary on eastern side with UP State. Delhi-Agra National Highway No.2 (Shershah Suri Marg) passes through centre of District. There are three railway stations (viz. Faridabad Main, New Town and Ballabgarh) on the Delhi-Mathura triple track broad-gauge line of the Indian Railway.

Rainfall and Climate:

The climate of Faridabad 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. The normal annual rainfall in Faridabad 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.

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 having an approximate area of 742.90 Sq.Km. accommodates a population of 17,98,954 (2011 Population census figures) 7.10 percent of the state population. Almost 80% population of the District is urbanized. The district has almost flat plains. The river Yamuna flows on its entire eastern boundary. Its sex ratio according to 2011 population census is 871 against 877 in the state while literacy rate is 83.0 against 76.64 in the state. It is the most densely populated district in the state.

Geomorphology and soil types:

Soils of Faridabad district are classified as tropical and brown soils, existing in major parts of the district. In Hathin block the organic content of soils ranging from 0.41 to 0.75 percent which is of medium category. In rest of the area organic contents is 0.2 to 0.4 percent and falls in Low category. The average conductivity of the soil is not more than 0.80 μ mhos /cm and the average pH of the soil is between 6.5 and 8.7. The area comprises almost flat plains traversed by one ridge running N-S to NNE-SSW direction, divides the alluvium into two parts. The major river is Yamuna which is a perennial river.

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 2018-19

| Sr. No. | Component | Yes/No |
|----------------|---|---------------|
| 8 | | |
| 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. | Yes |
| 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 |
| 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

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

potential of the resources that will remain as these resources provide food, medicines, and wood fuel to residents, especially poor people.

These are the following steps took for forest support intervention:

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

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

2. Reducing forest dependence:

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.

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. Our efforts have resulted in the construction of smart infrastructure in the area, which includes construction of underpasses along with roads. 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 forests.

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 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 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 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 22 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 22 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.**
- 2. 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 Faridabad 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 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 2018-19 in Faridabad division.

The evaluation took place in Faridabad district in the month of January 2020 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 group of people and individual and officials. *Wing: - Division forest forest*

Territorial Mr. Suresh Kumar Punia, HFS, Range Forest Officer - Faribdabad Shri. Vikram Singh, Range Forest Officer Ballabgarh Shri. Ravinder Singh.

We discussed with them regarding all the work done under the CAMPA scheme in the entire division. We could monitor plantation and Soil moisture conservation maintenance work done in the year of 2018-19

We could monitor plantation, planted in the year 2018-19 are as below.

We could reach out to every site wherever the CAMPA project work was done.

The range officer, forester and forest guard accompanied us during the evaluation.

The work done under the CAMPA project found satisfactory.

Also we have enclosed the photographs of various sites visited.

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

Key approach of the CAMPA project is to :-

Raising awareness among participants.

Increasing participants of SC/ST, women, backward community and farmers.

Capacity Building of all the project participants and beneficiary.

Chapter-6

Data Analysis

The plantation carried out during 2018-19 by the Territorial Division Faridabad, C.F. South are as follows:

WING: Territorial Faridabad

YEAR: 2018-19 (Details in Annexure: A)

| Type | Hectare | | RKM | | Total Plant Planted | Amount | |
|--|-------------|------------------|-----------|------------------|------------------------|--------|------------------|
| | Target s | Achieveme nts | Targets | Achievemen ts | | Target | Achievement s |
| CA-TP | | | 24 | 24 | 6000 | | |
| NPV -TP | | | 50 | 50 | 12500 | | |
| Native species | 40 | 40 | | | 20000 | | |
| Eco- restoration Loose stone wall | 55 | 55 | | | | | |
| Fancing | | | 10 | 5 | | | |
| Total | 95 | 95 | 84 | 79 | 38500 | | |

Note: - Financial target achievement details are in annexure A

Finding and Conclusions:

1. Plantation was found good in numbers as budgeted.
2. Plantation journal was found satisfactory.
3. Maintenance of plantation was good and up to mark.
4. During the investigation of Eco-restoration Base, Height, Top, Length was found complete.

Finding and Observation

He said that the previous plantation had died, so a new plantation has been done in the month of November 2019. 3. Pali section 4 and 5, year 2018 - 19, target 34 hectares: GPS Cordinates N 28 ° 24/50 of this plantation area. 80 "or E 77 ° 13 53. 22". According to departmental norms in this area, the target was to plant a total of 17000 saplings, on the spot calculation, only 14821 pits were found, thus 2179 pits were found to be less economical. Of these, a total of 8266 plants stand alive and 6555 pits were found empty. Regarding the lesser earthwork, the Incharge stated that the tank was dug from JCB to protect the plantation. The pits were destroyed while digging the tench. Plantation success percentage 48. Is 62. After the inquiry, the following signatures wanted to know about the expenses incurred on the said plantation, the record was not made available. It is sent for further action in your service.

TERRITORIAL PLANTATION

It was found that Stray animal's causes harm the plantation badly.

Farmers have practice of destroying the roots of crop by fire.

Farmers have practice of destroy the plantation at the boarder of the field.

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:-

There should be protection from grazing and browsing of animals along road side and canal sides.

Cultural operations should be done timely and properly.

To control the fire timely intervention should be made annually

Technological Points:

Good quality seeding should be planted.

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.

Beating up should be done with original species.

Cultural operations should be done timely.

Administrative Points:

There should be timely release of funds.

The target of plantation should be given in advance to field level officers

Plantations raised should be maintained for more than Six years.

Villagers should be provided incentives for maintenance of the plantations.



Division Name : Faridabad
Year : 2018-19
Range : Ballabgarh
Site Name : Ballabgarh City Area & Sector
Village Sikari & Payala
Component : NPV-TP
Target : 25 RKM



Division Name : Faridabad
Year : 2018-19
Range : Ballabgarh
Site Name : Ballabgarh City Area & Sector
Village Sikari & Payala
Component : NPV-TP
Target : 25 RKM



Division Name : Faridabad
Year : 2018-19
Range : Ballabhgarh
Site Name : Ballabhgarh City Area & Sector
Village Sikari & Payala
Component : NPV-TP
Target : 25 RKM



Division Name : Faridabad
Year : 2018-19
Range : Ballabhgarh
Site Name : Ballabahgarh City Area & Sector
Village Sikari & Payala
Component : NPV-TP
Target : 25 RKM



Division Name : Faridabad
Year : 2018-19
Range : Ballabgarh
Site Name : Ballabgarh City Area & Sector
Village Sikari & Payala
Component : NPV-TP
Target : 25 RKM



Division Name : Faridabad
Year : 2018-19
Range : Faridabad
Site Name : Tilpat Firing Range
Component : NPV-TP
Target : 25 RKM



Division Name : Faridabad
Year : 2018-19
Range : Ballabagarh
Site Name : Chhainsa Naryana Road
Component : CA-TP
Target : 6 RKM



Division Name : Faridabad
Year : 2018-19
Range : Ballabagarh
Site Name : Sotai Behbalpur Road
Component : CA-TP
Target : 3 RKM



Division Name : Faridabad
Year : 2018-19
Range : Ballabgarh
Site Name : Sotai Dayalpur Road
Component : CA-TP
Target : 2 RKM



Division Name : Faridabad
Year : 2018-19
Range : Faridabad
Site Name : Pali Section 4 & 5 Area
Component : CA-TP
Target : 12 RKM



Division Name : Faridabad
Year : 2018-19
Range : Faridabad
Site Name : Pali Section 4 & 5 Area
Component : CA-TP
Target : 12 RKM



Division Name : Faridabad
Year : 2018-19
Range : Faridabad
Site Name : Pali Section 4 & 5 Area
Component : NPV-Native Species
Target : 34 Hectare



Division Name : Faridabad
Year : 2018-19
Range : Faridabad
Site Name : Pali Section 4 & 5 Area
Component : Native Species
Target : 34 Hectare



Division Name : Faridabad
Year : 2018-19
Range : Faridabad
Site Name : Mohtabad Section 4 & 5 Area
Component : Eco Restoration Aravali Hills
(Loose Stone Wall)
Target : 30 Hectare



Division Name : Faridabad
Year : 2018-19
Range : Faridabad
Site Name : Mohtabad Section 4 & 5 Area
Component : Eco Restoration Aravali Hills
(Loose Stone Wall)
Target : 30 Hectare



Division Name : Faridabad
Year : 2018-19
Range : Ballabagarh
Site Name : Kot & Srendi Sect. 4&5
Component : Restoration Aravali Hills
(Lose Stone Wall)
Target : 25 Hectare



Division Name : Faridabad
Year : 2018-19
Range : Ballabagarh
Site Name : Kot & Srendi Sect. 4&5
Component : Restoration Aravali Hills
(Lose Stone Wall)
Target : 25 Hectare

CAMPA MONITORING & EVALUATION REPORT FOREST WORKS EXECUTED IN 2018-19
WING: TERRITORIAL
DISTRICT / DIVISION: FARIDABAD
YEAR OF PLANTATION, 2018 - 19

| Compensatory Afforestation (Tall Plants) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------------|----------------------------------|
| Sr. No. | Name of Scheme | Name of Range | Name of Block | Name of Beat | Name of Reach/ Village | Target Achieved | | Plants planted | Species | Total no. of Plants | Alive Plants | Height | | Girth | | Success in % | GPS REF |
| | | | | | | Ha. | RKM | | | | | Max. | Min. | Max. | Min. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| 1 | CA - TP | Faridabad | Pali | Pali | Pali section 4&5 Area | 0.00 | 12.00 | 3000 | Papri | 1630 | | 4.70 | 3.20 | 7.00 | 6.00 | | 28 22 01. 60 |
| | | | | | | | | | Cut Sagwan | 780 | | 18.00 | 12.00 | 28.00 | 16.00 | | 28 24 28. 42 |
| | | | | | | | | | Sirsh | 590 | | 4.3 | 4 | 9 | 7 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Total | | 2886 | | | | | 96% | |
| 2 | CA - TP | B/garh | Dayalpur | Dayalpur | Sotai Dayalpur road | 0.00 | 2.00 | 500 | Neem | 100 | | 5.70 | 3.20 | 7.00 | 5.00 | | N-28°29'48.41" E-77°36'41.31" |
| | | | | | | | | | Siris | 100 | | 4.6 | 4 | 12 | 11 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Jamun | 100 | | 4.9 | 3.5 | 12 | 11 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | p papri | 100 | | 9 | 6 | 12 | 8 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | arjun | 100 | | 9 | | 14 | 10 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Total | | 344 | | | | | 86% | |
| 3 | CA - TP | | | | Sotai Behbalpur road | 0.00 | 3.00 | 750 | neem | 100 | | 4.8 | 4.5 | 6 | 5 | | N-28°29'47.29" E-77°36'41.78" |
| | | | | | | | | | Siris | | | 7 | 6 | 13 | 9 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Jamun | 150 | | 4.9 | 3.5 | 12 | 11 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | p papri | 150 | | 8.3 | 6 | 13 | 8 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | arjun | 150 | | 6.2 | 4.7 | 9 | 7 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | alstonia | 100 | | 6 | 5 | 10 | 4 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Total | 750 | 622 | | | | | 83% | |
| 4 | CA - TP | | | | Bahbalpur Dayalpur road | 0.00 | 1.00 | 250 | papdi | 100 | | 7.4 | 3.5 | 12 | | | N-28°27'76.61" E-77°37'57.81" |
| | | | | | | | | | arjun | 100 | | 7 | 4 | 15 | 7 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | neem | 50 | | 6.2 | 5.5 | 10 | 6 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Total | 250 | 192 | | | | | 77% | |
| 5 | CA - TP | | | | chhainsa naryana road | 0.00 | 6.00 | 1500 | neem | 200 | | 7.6 | 5 | 12 | 9 | | N-28°25'68.28" E-77°45'73.27" |
| | | | | | | | | | siris | 200 | | 4.9 | 3 | 8 | 6 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | jamun | 300 | | 6 | 4 | 12 | 11 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | p. papri | 300 | | 9 | 6 | 12 | 8 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | arjun | 300 | | 8 | 6 | 13 | 10 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | alstonia | 200 | | 3.6 | 2 | 6 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Total | 1500 | 1185 | | | | | 79% | |
| Total Compensatory Afforestation (Tall Plants) | | | | | | 0.00 | 24.00 | 6000 | | | 5229 | | | | | 87% | |

| Net Present Value (Tall Plants) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|------------------------|-----------------|-----|----------------|---------|-------|--------|------|-------|------|--------------|---------|--|
| Sr. No. | Name of Scheme | Name of Range | Name of Block | Name of Beat | Name of Reach/ Village | Target Achieved | | Plants planted | Species | Alive | Height | | Girth | | Success in % | GPS REF | |
| | | | | | | Ha. | RKM | | | | Max. | Min. | Max. | Min. | | | |
| N: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------|------------------------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|--------------------------|
| 1 | NPV- TP | Faridabad | Faridabad | Palla | Tilpat Firing Range | 0.00 | 25.00 | 6250 | Papri | 4000 | | 3.50 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 3.00 | 28 27 03.157 |
| | | | | | | | | | kajelia | 2000 | | 4.00 | 2.50 | 8.00 | 7.00 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Shisham | 250 | | 3 | 2.5 | 3 | 2.5 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Total | 6250 | 4875 | | | | 78 | |
| 2 | NPV- TP | Ballabgarh | Ballabgarh | Sikri | Ballabgarh City area And Sector 59 | 0.00 | 25.00 | 6250 | Neem | 600 | | 12.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 8.00 | 28 16 38.3 28 20 40.2 |
| | | | | | | | | | siris | 600 | | 8.00 | 7.00 | 12.00 | 11.00 | |
| | | | | | | | | | jamun | 550 | | 6.00 | 6.00 | 13.00 | 5.00 | |
| | | | | | | | | | alstronia | 900 | | 9.00 | 7.00 | 20.00 | 11.00 | |
| | | | | | | | | | cut sagwan | 1400 | | 18.00 | 12.00 | 28.00 | 16.00 | |
| Total | 6250 | 4937 | | | | 79 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total NPV (Tall Plants) | | | | | | 0.00 | 50.00 | 12500 | | 12500 | 9812 | | | | 78 | |

Native Species Plantation

| Sr. No. | Name of Scheme | Name of Range | Name of Block | Name of Beat | Name of Reach/ Village | Target Achieved | | Plants planted | Species | | Alive | Height | | Girth | | Success in % | GPS READING |
|--|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------------------------|-----------------|------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------|------|-------|-----------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | | | | | | Ha. | RKM | | | | | Max. | Min. | Max. | Min. | | |
| 1 | Native Species Plantation | Faridabad | Bhupani | Jassana | R.F. Alipur (6 Ha) | 6.00 | 0.00 | 3000 | Papri | 1860 | | 3.5 | 2.2 | 3.5 | 3 | 28 24 45.6 28 24 48.3 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Shisham | 1140 | | 3 | 2.5 | 3 | 2.5 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Total | 3000 | 2280 | | | | 76 | | |
| 2 | Native Species Plantation | Faridabad | Pali | Pali | PaliSection 4 & 5 (34 Ha) | 34.00 | 0.00 | 17000 | Papri | 11300 | | 8.00 | 4.00 | 9.00 | 6.00 | 28 24 16.235 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Pilkhan | 3000 | | 7.60 | 6.00 | 10.00 | 8.00 | 28 24 30.015 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Gular | 1900 | | 9.00 | 6.50 | 10.20 | 7.70 | 28 24 51.004 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Moleshri | 600 | | 4.3 | 4 | 11 | 9 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Kanak Champa | 200 | | 5.5 | 5 | 10 | 8 | | |
| Total | 17000 | 8266 | | | | 48.62 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Native Species Plantation | | | | | | 40.00 | | 20000 | | 20000 | 15540 | | | | 77 | | |

Eco-restoration of Aravali Hills

| Sr. | Name of | Name of | Name of Block | Name of | Name of Reach/ Village | Target | | Base | Height | Top | Length | GPS READING | | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|------------|---------------|---------|------------------------------|--------------|-------------|------|--------|-----|-------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | Ha. | RKM | | | | | Mtr. | Mtr. | | | |
| 1 | Eco-restoration of Aravali Hills | Faridabad | Pali | Pali | Mohtabad Section 4&5 | 30.00 | 0.00 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 75 | 3750 | | | | | |
| 2 | Eco-restoration of Aravali Hills | Ballabgarh | Sikrona | Dhauj | village kot section 4 & 5 | 20.00 | 0.00 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 75 | 2500 | 28 18 56.1 & 28 18 56.1 | 077 9 34.5 & 077 9 29.3 | | | |
| 3 | Eco-restoration of Aravali Hills | Ballabgarh | Sikrona | Dhauj | village sirohi section 4 & 5 | 5.00 | 0.00 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 75 | 625 | 28 19 6.7 | 077 10 9.0 | | | |
| Total Eco-Restoration Plantation (NPV) | | | | | | 55.00 | 0.00 | | | | 6875 | | | | | |

LOADING

E:

19

077 10 39. 27

077 10 52. 26

N-28°30'24.27"
E-77°36'41.31"

N-28°27'76.60"
E-77°37'57.80"

N-28°29'52.44"
E-77°38'49.64"

N-28°25'28.41"
E-77°42'20.94"

LOADING

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| 077 20 16.538 |
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| LOADING |
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| 077 26 57.3 |
| 077 26 59.3 |
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| 077 14 25.290 |
| 077 13 48.056 |
| 077 14 04.008 |
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MONITORING EVALUATION REPORTS
OF
WORK CARRIED OUT DURING YEAR
2018-19
COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION
FUND MANAGEMENT
AND
PLANNING AUTHORITY (STATE CAMPA HARYANA)
IN
CHARKHI DADRI



Evaluated by:

Environmental Research, Monitoring &
Conservation Society
Empanelled Agency with: Government of India
Ministry of Environment & Forests Climate Change (NAEB)
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Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh _ 226010
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MONITORING EVALUATION REPORTS
OF
WORK CARRIED OUT DURING YEAR
2018-19
UNDER
COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION
FUND MANAGEMENT
AND
PLANNING AUTHORITY (CAMPA)
IN
CHARKHI DADRI
2020

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Overall Grading For Territorial Forest Division – Charkhi Dadri

Excellent

Good

Satisfactory

Poor

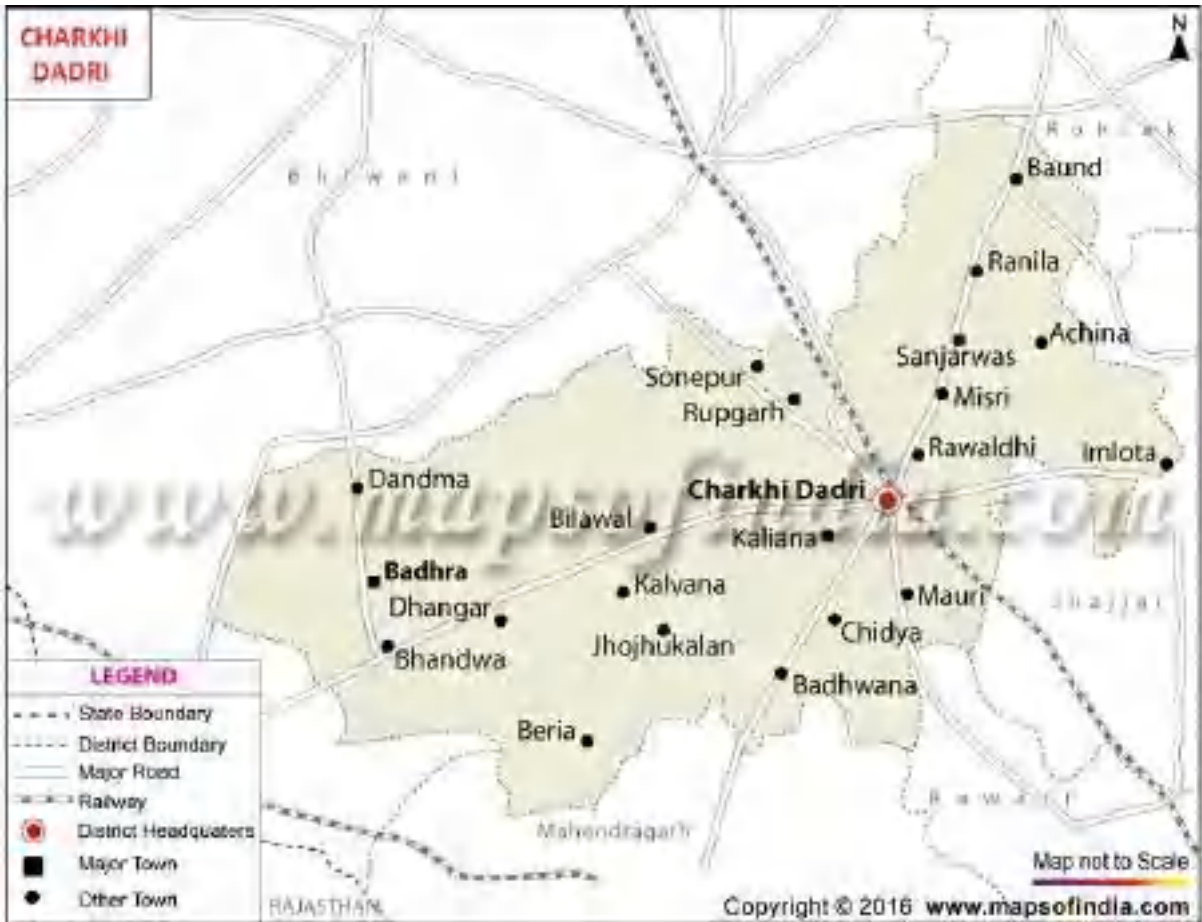
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***Target and Achievements**
***Evaluator Team Members**
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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

1. **CAMPA- COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION FUND MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING AUTHORITY**
2. **M o E F - MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS**
3. **M o E F & 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 2018-19 for CAMPA fund in Haryana vide letter **No/CAMPA/2019-20/1332 dated 30.10.2019**

The conservation, development and other related activities are being carried out in all **22 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 Ranges viz Ch.Dadri and Badhra Division Charkhi Dadri 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 2018-19 is as follows:

| Programme Year- 2018-19 | Survival (%) | Over All Survival% |
|----------------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| CA-TP | 71% | 71% |
| NPV - TP | 81% | 81% |
| Eco-Restoration | 89% | 89% |
| | | |
| Total | | |

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 Charkhi Dadri, Ranges - Ch. Dadri and Badhra in Division Charkhi Dadri. We had meeting with Division Forest Officer-Territorial, Mr. Subhash Yadav, HFS, DFO and both Range Forest Officers – Ch. Dadri- Shri Kailash Chand and Badhra – Shri Sudhir Moond.**

We discussed with all of them regarding monitoring evaluation in the entire division. We could monitor plantation and Eco-Restoration work done in the year of Year- 2018-19.

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

Programme Year 2018-19:

| S. No. | Components: | Status |
|---------------|--|---------------|
| A | Compensatory afforestation | Yes |
| B | Proposal of Works under NPV | Yes |
| I | Conservation, protection and management of Wildlife and its habitat | Yes |
| li | Research and seed development activities | No |
| lii | 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 |
| Xii | Eco – Restoration AP | Yes |

Chapter – 1

Introduction

District Charkhi Dadri, Haryana

Charhi Dadri is one of the 22 districts of Haryana **state** in northern India. The Government of Haryana state officially notified Charkhi Dadri as 22th district of Haryana on 1 December 2016. District Charkhi Dadri comprises of two sub-divisions (Charkhi Dadri and Badhra), two tahsils (charkha Dadri and Badhra) and one sub-tahsil (Bondkalan).

Location:

Charkhi Dadri district of Haryana is located between 28.5921^o North latitudes and 76.2653^o East longitudes respectively. Total geographical area of the district is 1370.11sq.km. It is located 112.6 Km.of Indian capital New Delhi and 295 Km. of Haryana capital Chandigarth.

Climate:

The climate of Ch.Dadri 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 oceanic air-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 temperature of this district varies 2-45 degree in C.

Minerals like building stones, Gypsum or flexible stones are found at Kalirjana Village of Ch.District.

Rainfall:

The rainfall of this district is scanty. The normal annual rainfall of the district is 483 mm mainly in month of July -August which is unevenly distributed over the area 30 days.

Crops and Vegetation:

***Crops like Bajara, cotton in Kharif and wheat & Sarason / Mustered in Rabi, are produced by the farmers.**

*** Vegetation mainly thorny trees like Babool, Jandi, Khair along with Neem, Sheesham, Peepal etc. grown up in this district.**

Area, Population and demographics:

The geographical area of district is 1370.11 Sq.Km. The total population of the District is 502276, (Male: 265949 and Female: 236327) as per the Census 2011. The literacy rate of district is 67.04% and its language is Hindi.

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 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 **22** 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 **22** 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:

Promotional action of State - CAMPA for seeds:

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, inspirational, 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 type of soils of this district has approx every variety. The major species planted in these areas are Dalbergiasissoo, Acacia nilotica, hybrid, Azadirachta indica, Albiziaprocera, Delonixregia, Cassiasiames. Meliaazadirachta, Terminaliaarjuna 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

Problems 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 planning-management is as under:

To conserve and extend the existing forest and vegetative cover in the district of Ch. Dadri is 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

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

(Forest Conservation Division)

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 20th November, 2018

G.S.R. 1133(E).—Whereas, the Central Government in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 30 of the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016 (38 of 2016), published the accounting procedure as required under section 7 of the said Act vide the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change number G.S.R. 782(E), dated the 17th August, 2018, in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), for inviting objections and suggestions from persons likely to be affected thereby, before the expiry of thirty days from the date on which copies of the Gazette containing the said notification were made available to the general public;

And whereas, copies of the Gazette in which the said notification was published, were made available to the general public on the 17th August, 2018;

And whereas, the objections and suggestions received in respect of the said draft rules within the specified period have been considered by the Central Government;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 30 of the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016 (38 of 2016) (hereafter in this notification referred to as the said Act), the Central Government in consultation with the State Government hereby makes the following rules, namely:-

1. (1) These rules may be called the Compensatory Afforestation Fund (Accounting Procedure) Rules, 2018.
(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Gazette.
2. The accounting procedure to regulate the manner of crediting the monies to the National Fund and State Fund in a year shall be in such manner as given below:
 - (1) Consequent upon issue of notification in the Official Gazette for establishment of the 'National Compensatory Afforestation Fund' by the Central Government in terms of sub-section (1) of section 3 and in terms of sub-section (3) of section 3 of the said Act all the monies collected by the State Governments and Union territory Administrations which has been placed under the *ad hoc* Authority and deposited in the nationalised bank shall be transferred to the interest bearing section of Public Account of India under a distinct Minor Head with the nomenclature 'National Compensatory Afforestation Deposits' below the 'Major Head 8336- Civil Deposits' and Sub-Head opened thereunder for each State and Union territory.

Note : This is a Deposit Account as 90 percent of the monies transferred from the *ad hoc* Authority belong to State Governments and Union territories and not the Central Government.

- (2) While remitting money, the *ad hoc* Authority shall provide detailed State wise break-up for which the Office of the Controller General of Accounts should, in consultation with the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change propose standard sub heads or detailed head for this purpose so that said standard heads are reflected under Major Heads 8336-Civil Deposits, 8121- General and other Reserve Funds and 2406-Forestry and Wildlife.

- (3) The one-time 10 percent share of the Central Government shall be credited/transferred to National Fund under interest bearing section of Public Account of India under a distinct minor head 'National Compensatory Afforestation Fund (NCAF)' for the purpose below the 'Major Head 8121- General and other Reserve Funds'.
- (4) Consequent upon issue of notification for establishment of respective State Compensatory Afforestation Funds by the concerned State Governments in terms of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Act, State share (90 percent of the monies with *ad hoc* Authority) so credited to the National Compensatory Afforestation Deposits under Major Head 8336-Civil Deposits, shall be transferred to State Compensatory Afforestation Fund (SCAF) as per each State share.
- (5) While transferring respective State share to State Fund, breakup shall be provided at an appropriate level below the Minor Head 'State Compensatory Afforestation Fund (SCAF)' and these heads of accounts shall be uniformly applicable across all the States/Union Territories.
- (6) The monies received by the State Governments from the User Agencies shall be credited in 'State Compensatory Afforestation Deposits' at Minor Head level below 'Major Head 8336-Civil Deposit' in Public Account of State. Out of which 90 percent shall be transferred to the Major Head 8121 in Public Account of State and 10 percent credited into the National Fund on yearly basis as per sub-section (4) of section 3 of the Act; provided that, the credit of 10 percent Central share of funds should be ensured on monthly basis so that the same is transferred to the National Fund.
- (7) The expenditure of the National Authority shall be provided for under the Detailed Demand for Grants of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and the specific schemes to be financed from the National Fund shall be formulated by the National Authority and provisions shall be made for the same in the Ministry's Budget.
- (8) Similarly, the State Budget shall have provision for State Schemes financed from State Fund based on the Annual Plan of Operation of the State Authority.
- (9) The Pay and Accounts officer of the Ministry or the State treasury, as the case may be, shall debit the concerned Functional Head under Consolidated Fund of India/Consolidated Fund of State and thereafter make the accounting adjustment at regular intervals with the National Compensatory Afforestation Fund or State Compensatory Afforestation Fund as deduct recoveries and this ensures that the expenditure is adjusted from the National Fund or the State Fund, as the case may be, and the balance continues to remain in the interest bearing, non-lapsable fund in Public Account.

3. Detailed Accounting Entries.-

The accounting entries for transfer of the existing monies with *ad-hoc* Authority shall be as below:-

- (i) Initially, amount lying with *ad hoc* Authority shall be transferred to distinct minor head below 'MH 8336-Civil Deposits' under interest bearing section of Public Account of India.

| Debit | | | |
|---------------|------------|------------|---|
| Major Head | Existing | 8658 | Suspense Accounts |
| Minor Head | Existing | 108/138 | Public Sector Bank Suspense/Other Nominated Banks (Private) Sector Banks Suspense |
| Credit | | | |
| Major Head | Existing | 8336 | Civil Deposits |
| Minor Head | New | 102 | National Compensatory Afforestation Deposits |
| Sub Head | New | XX | State /UT |

Note 1: Each State or Union territory shall be a separate Sub-Head. Each Sub-Head may be divided into Detailed Head for various activities viz. Compensatory Afforestation, Net Present Value of Forest Land, Catchment Area Treatment Plan, Interest etc.

Note 2: While remitting money, the *ad hoc* Authority shall provide detailed State wise breakup.

(ii) **At the time of payment of 90 percent share to State Government or Union territory, the accounting entry shall be as follows:**

| Debit | | | |
|---------------|------------|------------|---|
| Major Head | Existing | 8336 | Civil Deposits |
| Minor Head | New | 102 | National Compensatory Afforestation Deposits |
| Sub Head | New | XX | State /UT |
| Credit | | | |
| Major Head | Existing | 8658 | Suspense Account |
| Minor Head | Existing | 110 | Reserve Bank Suspense –CAO |

(iii) Respective States shall credit the amounts to dedicated Minor Head ‘129-State Compensatory Afforestation Fund (SCAF)’ below Major Head ‘8121-General and other Reserve Funds’ and this Minor Head may be divided into Sub-Head for various activities, namely the Compensatory Afforestation, Catchment Area Treatment Plan, Net Present Value of Forest Land, Interest etc and these heads of accounts shall be uniformly applicable across the States.

Note 1: The applicable rate of interest on balances available under ‘National Compensatory Afforestation Deposits’ under ‘8336-Civil Deposits’ and ‘National Compensatory Afforestation Fund’ under 8121-General and other Reserve Funds shall be as per the rate declared by the Central Government on year to year basis.

Note 2: The applicable rate of interest on balances available under ‘State Compensatory Afforestation Deposits’ under ‘8336-Civil Deposits’ and ‘State Compensatory Afforestation Fund’ under 8121-General and other Reserve Funds shall be as per the rate declared by the Central Government on year to year basis.

(iv) **At the time of transfer of 10 percent share to National Fund:** 10 percent share pertaining to Central Government shall be transferred to National Compensatory Afforestation Fund under Public Account of India from National Compensatory Afforestation Deposits below Major Head 8336-Civil Deposits and the accounting entry shall be-

| Debit | | | |
|---------------|------------|------------|--|
| Major Head | Existing | 8336 | Civil Deposits |
| Minor Head | New | 102 | National Compensatory Afforestation Deposits |
| Sub Head | New | XX | State /UT |
| Credit | | | |
| Major Head | Existing | 8121 | General and other Reserve Funds |
| Minor Head | New | 128 | National Compensatory Afforestation Fund (NCAF) |

(v) **Accounting entry for 10 percent yearly receipts transferred from the User Agencies.-** I. The yearly receipts transferred from the user agencies shall initially be accounted by States in the below mentioned head :-

| | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------|--|
| Major Head | Existing | 8336 | Civil Deposits |
| Minor Head | New | 103 | State Compensatory Afforestation Deposits |

Provided that this Minor Head may be divided into Sub-Head for various activities and thereafter, 90 percent of the receipts shall be transferred to **Minor Head '129-State Compensatory Afforestation Fund (SCAF)'** under the Major Head 8121—General and other Reserve Funds in Public Account; provided further that break up shall be maintained and provided at **Sub-Head level under new Minor Head '8121.129 – State Compensatory Afforestation Fund (SCAF)'** and these heads of accounts shall be uniformly applicable across the States.

II. Balance 10 percent shall be transferred to the National Fund by the States from their Deposit Head of Account on monthly basis.

III. The following accounting entry shall be made in the books of the Central Government on receipt of the same.

| Credit | | | |
|---------------|------------|------------|--|
| Major Head | Existing | 8121 | General and other Reserve Funds |
| Minor Head | New | 128 | National Compensatory Afforestation Fund (NCAF) |

4. Expenditure from the Fund-

After due appropriation of funds, the expenditure on schemes to be financed from National Fund shall be incurred from the Major Head 2406.

- (i) On the basis of sanctions issued, the Pay and Accounts Officer shall make the payment by debiting government account as below:

| Debit | | | |
|----------------|------------|------------|--|
| Major Head | Existing | 2406 | Forestry and Wild Life |
| Sub Major Head | Existing | 04 | Afforestation and Ecology Development |
| Minor Head | New | 102 | National Compensatory Afforestation (NCA) |
| Sub Head | New | 01 | National Authority |
| Credit | | | |
| Major Head | Existing | 8670 | Cheques and Bills |
| Minor Head | Existing | 102 | PAO cheques |

Note: Appropriate primary units of appropriations shall be opened as per Delegation of Financial Power Rules, 1978 under National Authority.

- (ii) A new Minor Head '103-State Compensatory Afforestation (SCA)' is opened under Major Head '2406-Forestry and Wildlife' below Sub-Major Head '04-Afforestation and Ecology Development' and the appropriate head of accounts and primary units of appropriation shall be opened under State Authority.

5. Recoupment from National Fund/State Fund-

- (i) The Pay and Account Officer of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change shall make the accounting adjustment with the National Fund as deduct recoveries and this ensures that the expenditure is adjusted from the National Fund and the balance continues to remain in the interest bearing, non-lapsable fund in Public Account.

(ii) The following entry shall be made in the books of Pay and Accounts Officer-

| Debit | | Code | Description |
|-----------------|----------|------|--|
| Major Head | Existing | 8121 | General and other Reserve Funds |
| Minor Head | New | 128 | National Compensatory Afforestation Fund (NCAF) |
| (-Debit) | | | |
| Major Head | Existing | 2406 | Forestry & Wild Life |
| Sub Major Head | Existing | 04 | Afforestation and Ecology Development |
| Minor Head | Proposed | 903 | Deduct Amount met from National Compensatory Afforestation Fund (NCAF) |
| Object Head | | 70 | Deduct recoveries |

Note: The arrangement for State Government(s) shall be similar to that of Central Government and the Minor Head for “Deduct Amount met from State Compensatory Afforestation Fund (SCAF)” is ‘904’.

6. Budget of the National Authority-

The National Authority shall prepare its budget showing the estimated receipts and expenditure of the National Authority and forward the same to the Central Government, in such form and at such time in each financial year as may be prescribed and **similar arrangement shall be applicable in respect of the State Authorities also.**

7. Accounts of National Authority-

- (i) The Pay and Accounts Office, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change shall maintain a broadsheet of receipts and payments from the National Fund and effect reconciliation on monthly basis with the National Authority and it should be ensured that there are no adverse balances under the Reserve Fund at any time.
- (ii) The Comptroller and Auditor-General shall, within a period of six months from the date of commencement of the Act, audit the accounts of all the monies collected by the State Governments and Union territory Administrations, which has been placed under the *ad hoc* Authority and deposited in the nationalised banks and submit the report to the Central Government.

8. Audit of National Authority.-

- (i) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India has the power to conduct the audit including special audit or performance audit of State or National Fund and State or National Authority.
- (ii) The Internal Audit Wing under Chief Controller of Accounts shall also conduct audit at regular intervals of the National Fund and National Authority.

[F. No. 11-100/2015-FC (Vol. III)]

DEEPAK KUMAR SINHA, Inspector General of Forest

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

- I. To improve the growing stock by protection, regeneration and planning of local indigenous species.
- J. To conserve the forest habitats critical to biodiversity and protection of eco-system.
- K. To increase carbon sequestration by the forest fauna to mitigate the adverse effects of climate change.
- L. To turn the irregular forest into normal forest with all age gradation, to provide forest produce at sustained basis and make logging planning easier.
- M. To provide employment opportunities to the rural people living near these forests.
- 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- 5

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- 6

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 2018-19 in Ch.Dadri division.

The evaluation took place in Ch.Dadri district in the month of **March-2020** 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 **2018-19**.

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 Mr. Subhash Yadav HFS (DFO), Ranges viz Charkhi Dadri and Bagdhra in Division Charkhi Dadri. We had meeting with DFO and both Range Forest Officers Ch.Dadri – Shri Kailash Chand and Badhra – Shri Sudhir Moond.

We monitored and evaluated various wings which are Ranges viz Ch.Dadri and Badhra in Division Ch.Dadri.. During our evaluation we could discuss regarding monitoring with various officers from different wings and ranges. We could monitor plantation, planted done in the year of 2018-19.

- 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 Charkhi Dadri was satisfactory.

Key approach of the CAMPA project is-

- a) To raise awareness among participants.
- b) Increasing participants of SC/ST, women, backward community and farmers.
- c) Enhancing Capacity building of all the project participants and beneficiaries but its needed for more efforts regarding updated and appropriate mechanism.

Chapter-7 **Data Analysis**

The plantation carried out during 2018-19 by the Territorial Forest Division Ch.Dadri, are as follows:

WING: Territorial Forest Division Charkhi Dadri

YEAR: 2018-19 (Details in Annexure: A)

| Type | Hectare | | RKM | | Total Plant Plantation / Planted | Rs. (Amt. in lacks) | |
|-----------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| | Targets | Achievements | Targets | Achievements | | Target | Achievements |
| CA-TP | | | 60 | 60 | 15000 | | |
| NPV-TP | | | 22 | 22 | 5500 | | |
| Eco-Restoration | 82 | 82 | | | | | |
| Fencing | | | | | | | |
| Total | 82 | 82 | 82 | 82 | 20500 | | |

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.
4. During the investigation of fencing Pillar, Iron wall and length found as per norms.
5. Eco Restoration Work is Done.

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.
-

Images of field visit



Division Name : Charkhi Dadri
Year : 2018-19
Range : Ch. Dadri
Site Name : Balkara-Chillar-Changrod RD
Component : NPV - TP
Target : 12- RKM



Division Name : Charkh Dadri (HR)
Year : 2018-19
Range : Ch. Dadri
Site Name : Rankoli Sub Minor RD7-Tail
Component : CAMPA - CA .TP.
Target : 5 RKM



Division Name : Charkhi Dadri
Year : 2018-19
Range : Ch. Dadri
Site Name : Phogat Minor RD 0-5
Component : CAMPA-CA.TP.
Target : 1 RKM



Division Name : Charkhi Dadri
Year : 2018-19
Range : Ch. Dadri
Site Name : Dadri Distributery RD 35-50 L & R
Component : CA-TP
Target : 4 RKM



Division Name : Charkhi Dadri
Year : 2018-19
Range : Ch. Dadri
Site Name : Sanga Minor RD 0-28 L & R
Component : CA – TP
Target : 8 RKM



Division Name : Charkhi Dadri
Year : 2018-19
Range : Ch. Dadri
Site Name : Loharwara – Bhagvi Road, RD 0-5
Component : CA-TP
Target : 9 RKM



Division Name : Charkhi Dadri
Year : 2018-19
Range : Ch. Dadri
Site Name : Loharwara – Jhinjar Road, 0-3 Km, L & R
Component : CA - TP
Target : 3 RKM



Division Name : Charkhi Dadri
Year : 2018-19
Range : Badhra
Site Name : Sorra Disty.
10-22 L & R
Component : CA-TP
Target : 8 RKM



Division Name : Charkhi Dadri
Year : 2018-19
Range : Badhra
Site Name : Pichopa Minor RD 0-17 L & R
Component : CA-TP
Target : 8 RKM



Division Name : Charkhi Dadri
Year : 2018-19
Range : Badhra
Site Name : Nangla Minor 2 – 15 L & R
Component : CA-TP
Target : 10 RKM



Division Name : Charkhi Dadri
Year : 2018-19
Range : Badhra
Site Name : Mandhi Hariya Harodi Km0-10 L & R
Component : NPV-TP
Target : 8 RKM



Division Name : Charkhi Dadri
Year : 2018-19
Range : Badhra
Site Name : Nangla Minor RD 17-19 L& R
Component : CA-TP
Target : 4 RKM



Division Name : Charkhi Dadri
Year : 2018-19
Range : Badhra
Site Name : Kadma Village Aravali
Component : Eco- Restoration AP
Target : 12 Hect.



Division Name : Charkhi Dadri
Year : 2018-19
Range : Badhra
Site Name : Badrai Village 119-148
Component : Eco- Restoration AP
Target : 24 Ha



Division Name : Charkhi Dadri
Year : 2018-19
Range : Ch. Dadri
Site Name : Jhojhu Assawari Pahad
Component : Eco – Restoration AP
Target : 6 Ha



Division Name : Charkhi Dadri
Year : 2018-19
Range : Badhra
Site Name : Nourangawas Village Aravali Hills
Component : Eco- Restoration AP
Target : 11 Ha



Division Name : Charkhi Dadri

Year : 2018-19

Site Name : Tiwala Pahad

Component : Eco-Restoration AP

Target : 11 Ha

Division Name : Charkhi Dadri

Year : 2018-19

Site Name : Jhojhu Pahad

Component : Eco – Restoration AP

Target : 18 Ha



CAMPA MONITORING & EVALUATION REPORT FOREST WORKS EXECUTED IN 2018-19
WING: TERRITORIAL
DISTRICT : CHARKHI DADRI (HARYANA)
YEAR OF PLANTATION, 2018 - 19

| Compensatory Afforestation (Small Plants) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--|---------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------|------|--------------|
| Sr. No | Name of scheme Component | Type of Land (Forest/ Non-Forest Land) | Name of Range/ Block/Beat | Name of Site | Khasra No. KM/RD | Plantation Month | Target Achieved | | Spacing (m) | Name of Species | Total No. of Plants | Alive Plants | Total No. of empty Pits | Height | | Girth | | Success in % |
| | | | | | | | Ha. | RKM | | | | | | Max. | Min. | Max. | Min. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| Reserve Forests | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | CA - TP | Forest Land | Ch.Dadri / Dadri/ Loharwara | Loharwara-Bhagvi Road | RD 0-5 | July'18 | | 9.00 | 4x4 | Siras | 50 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Papari | 650 | | | Cm. | 110Cm. | 18cm | 9cm | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Neem | 350 | | | 80 Cm. | 50Cm. | 8cm | 9cm | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Shisham | 750 | | | 98 Cm. | 72Cm. | 17cm | 6cm | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Arjun | 300 | | | Cm. | 65Cm. | 25cm | 9cm | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Jamun | 250 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | Total | 9.00 | | | 2250 | 1860 | | | | | | 83 |
| 2 | CA - TP | forest Lan | Ch.Dadri / Dadri/ Loharwara | Loharwara-Jhinjar Road | 0-3Km L& R | July'18 | | 3.00 | 4x4 | Arjun | 300 | | | 86 Cm. | 65Cm. | 14cm | 7cm | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Papri | 250 | | | 61 Cm. | 56Cm. | 14cm | 10cm | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Neem | 150 | | | 70 Cm. | 54Cm. | 11cm | 10cm | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Shisham | 50 | | | 95 Cm. | 56Cm. | 13cm | 12cm | |
| | | | | | | | Total | 3.00 | | | 750 | 586 | | | | | | 78 |
| 3 | CA - TP | Forest Lan | / Sanjarwas/ Sanjarwas | Sanga Minor RD | RD 0-28 | July'18 | | 8 | 4x4 | Shisham | 1735 | | | 202Cm | 169Cm | 9cm | 6cm | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Lasura | 107 | | | 304Cm | 206Cm | 17cm | 8cm | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Jamun. | 40 | | | 309Cm | 270Cm | 21cm | 14cm | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Bakain | 118 | | | 416Cm | 309Cm | 21cm | 8cm | |
| | | | | | | | Total | 8 | | | 2000 | 1640 | | | | | | 82 |
| 4 | CA - TP | forest Lan | Ch.Dadri / Sanjarwas/ Sanjarwas | Dadri Distributer y RD 35-50 | RD 35-50 | July'18 | | 4.00 | 4x4 | Shisham | 230 | | | 262Cm | 129Cm | 9cm | 5cm | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Tun | 200 | | | 150Cm | 132CM | 6cm | 5cm | |
| | | | | | | | | | | siras | 270 | | | 228Cm | 138Cm | 8cm | 6cm | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Arjun | 300 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | Total | 4.00 | | | 1000 | 778 | | | | | | 78 |
| 5 | CA - TP | forest Lan | / Sanjarwas/ | Phogat Mnr | RD 0-5 | July'18 | | 1.00 | 4x4 | siras | 150 | | | 260Cm | 139Cm | 9cm | 4cm | |
| | | | | | | | | | | tun | 100 | | | 267Cm | 257Cm | 15cm | 9cm | |
| | | | | | | | Total | 1.00 | | | 250 | 210 | | | | | | 84 |
| 6 | CA - TP | forest Lan | Ch.Dadri / Sanjarwas/ Bond | Rankoli SubMnr | RD7-Tai | July'18 | | 5.00 | 4x4 | Arjun | 250 | | | 285Cm | 180Cm | 17cccm | 4cm | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Papari | 250 | | | 304Cm | 228Cm | 15ccm | 4cm | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Lasoora | 250 | | | 139Cm | 46Cm | 13cm | 7cm | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Shisham | 500 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | Total | 5.00 | | | 1250 | 1060 | | | | | | 85 |
| 7 | CA - TP | forest Lan | Badhra/ Kadma/ Kadma | Sorra Disty. RD | 0-22 L& | July'18 | | 8.00 | 4x4 | Jamun. | 50 | 1320 | 255 | 7.6Fit | 6Fit | 6Cm | 5Cm | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Siris | 1555 | 26 | 10 | 7.6Fit | 6Fit | 6Cm | 5Cm | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Neem | 36 | 300 | 59 | 7Fit | 4Fit | 6Cm | 4Cm | |
| | | | | | | | | | | p.papri | 359 | 300 | 59 | 7Fit | 4Fit | 6Cm | 4Cm | |
| | | | | | | | Total | 8.00 | | | 2000 | 1646 | 374 | | | | | 82 |
| 8 | | | Badhra/ Kadma/ | Pichopa | 0-17 | | | | | Bakain | 50 | 35 | 15 | 10ft | 5ft | 15cm | 9cm | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Siras | 300 | 210 | 90 | 8ft | 4ft | 15cm | 7cm | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Neem | 650 | 350 | 300 | 5ft | 4ft | 8 | 5Cm | |
| | | | | | | | | | | P.Papri | 360 | 310 | 50 | 5ft | 4ft | 13cm | 6cm | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Shisham | 500 | 400 | 100 | 8ft | 5ft | 14cm | 8cm | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Jamun. | 70 | 10 | 60 | 6ft | 4.5ft | 12 | 6cm | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---------|-------------|---------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|--------|--------------|-------|-----|----------------|------------|-------|------|-------|-------|-----|-----|--|-------|
| | CA - TP | Forest Land | Kadma | Mnr | L&R | Jul'18 | | 8.00 | 4x4 | Toot | 70 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | Total | 8.00 | | | 2000 | 1325 | 675 | | | | | | 66.25 |
| 9 | | | Badhra/ Badhra/ Dudiwal | Nangla Mnr | RD 2- 15 L&R | Jul'18 | | 10.00 | 4x4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | CA - TP | Forest Land | | | | | | | | Siras | 600 | 510 | 90 | 7ft | 6.5ft | 6cm | 4cm | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Neem | 400 | 340 | 60 | 8ft | 6ft | 8cm | 5cm | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | P.Papri | 1000 | 850 | 150 | 12ft | 6ft | 8cm | 6cm | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Jamun, Beri | 300 200 | 0 | 300 | 9ft | 6.5ft | 8cm | 5cm | | |
| | | | | | | | Total | 10.00 | | | 2500 | 1700 | 600 | | | | | | 68 |
| 10 | | | Bandhra/ Bandhra/ Dudiwal | Nangla Mnr | RD 17-14 | Aug'18 | | 4.00 | 4x4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | CA - TP | Forest Land | | | | | | | | Siris | 500 | 400 | 100 | 5Fit | 4ft | 5Cm | 4cm | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | P.Papri | 400 | 350 | 50 | 6ft | 4ft | 6cm | 4cm | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Beri | 100 | 50 | 50 | 6.5ft | 5ft | 7cm | 5cm | | |
| | | | | | | | Total | 4.00 | | | 1000 | 800 | 200 | | | | | | 80 |
| | CA - TP | | | | | | G. TOT AL | 60.00 | | | 15000 | 10617 | 1849 | | | | | | 71 |

Net Present Value (Tall Plants)

| Sr. No | Name of scheme Component | Type of Land (Forest/ Non-Forest) | Name of Range/Block/Beat | Name of Site | Khasra No. KM/RD | Plantation Month | Target | | Spacing (m) | Name of Species | Total No. of Plants | Alive Plants | Total No. of emnt | Height | | Girth | | Success in % |
|--------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------|------------------|--------|-----|-------------|-----------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------|--------|-------|------|--------------|
| | | | | | | | Ha. | RKM | | | | | | Max. | Min. | Max. | Min. | |
| 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 18 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Siras | 83 | | | 5.5fit | 4fit | 6cm | 5cm | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Papari | 153 | | | 6.5fit | 5fit | 8cm | 4cm | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Neem | 726 | | | 10fit | 6fit | 15cm | 9cm | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Shisham | 834 | | | 6.5fit | 4.5fit | 7cm | 3cm | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Jamun | 56 | 0 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Bakain | 362 | | | 9.5fit | 4fit | 8cm | 3cm | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Lasoura | 544 | | | 9.5fit | 5fit | 12cm | 4cm | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Toot | 85 | | | 7fit | 3fit | 6cm | 2cm | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dalmoth | 132 | | | 7.5fit | 4.5fit | 9cm | 5cm | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Jamua | 25 | 0 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 3000 | 2460 | | | | | | 82 |
| 2 | | | | | | | | | | Siras | 1,000 | 800 | 200 | 12fit | 7fit | 16cm | 12cm | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Bakain | 150 | 120 | 30 | 7fit | 6ft | 6cm | 4cm | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Jamun | 100 | 80 | 20 | 10fit | 5fit | 14cm | 14cm | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Neem | 100 | 80 | 20 | 5fit | 4ft | 8cm | 10cm | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Papari | 1150 | 920 | 230 | 12fit | 4fit | 16cm | 8cm | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 2500 | 2000 | 500 | | | | | 80 |
| | | | | | | | | | | NPV - TP | | | | | | | | 81 |

ECO RESTORATION

| Sr.No. | Name of scheme Component | Type of Land (Forest/ Non-Forest) | Name of Range/Block/Beat | Name of Site | Khasra No. KM/RD | Plantation Month | Target Achieved | | Base (m) | Top (m) | Height (m) | Length (m) | Plants | Height | | Girth | | Success in % |
|--------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|---|-------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----|----------|---------|------------|------------|-------------|--------|------|-------|------|--------------|
| | | | | | | | Ha. | RKM | | | | | | Max. | Min. | Max. | Min. | |
| 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 18 |
| 1 | | GP Land | Badhra/ Kadma/ N.Bas | Badrai Village | 119- 148 | | 24 Ha | - | 1.25 | 0.75 | 1.25 | 0(24x125) | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 2 | | GP Land | Dadri, Jhojhu, Birhi | Tiwala Pahad | | Oct'18 | 11Ha | | 1.25 | 0.75 | 1.25 | 5(11x125) | 2200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 3 | | Aravali Land | Badhra, Kadma | Kadma village aravali | 237&2 38 | Oct'18 | 12Ha | | 1.25 | 0.75 | 1.25 | 0(12x125) | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 4 | | Aravali Land | Ch. Dadri/ Jhojhu | Assawari Pahad | | Sept'18 | 6 Ha | | 1.25 | 0.75 | 1.25 | 0(6x125) | 1200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 5 | | Aravali Land | Ch. Dadri/ Jhojhu | Dadri, Jhojhu | Jhojhu Pahad | Dec'18 | 18Ha | | 1.25 | 0.75 | 1.25 | 0(18x125) | 3600 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 6 | | | | Nouranga wa-s Village aravali hills | 201/1,2 02/2,20 0 | Jul'18 | 11Ha | | 1.25 | 0.75 | 1.25 | 5(11x125) | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | ECO restoration | | | | | G. Total | 82.00 | | | | | | 7000 | | | | | |

MONITORING EVALUATION REPORTS
OF
WORK CARRIED OUT DURING YEAR
2018-19
COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION
FUND MANAGEMENT
AND
PLANNING AUTHORITY (STATE CAMPA HARYANA)
IN
YAMUNA NAGAR



Evaluated by:

Environmental Research, Monitoring &
Conservation Society
Empanelled Agency with: Government of India
Ministry of Environment & Forests Climate Change (NAEB)
C-4/290, VineetKhand, Gomti Nagar
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MONITORING EVALUATION REPORTS
OF
WORK CARRIED OUT DURING YEAR
2018-19
UNDER
COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION
FUND MANAGEMENT
AND
PLANNING AUTHORITY (CAMPA)
IN
YAMUNA NAGAR
2020

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Overall Grading For Territorial Forest Division – Yamuna Nagar

Excellent



Good

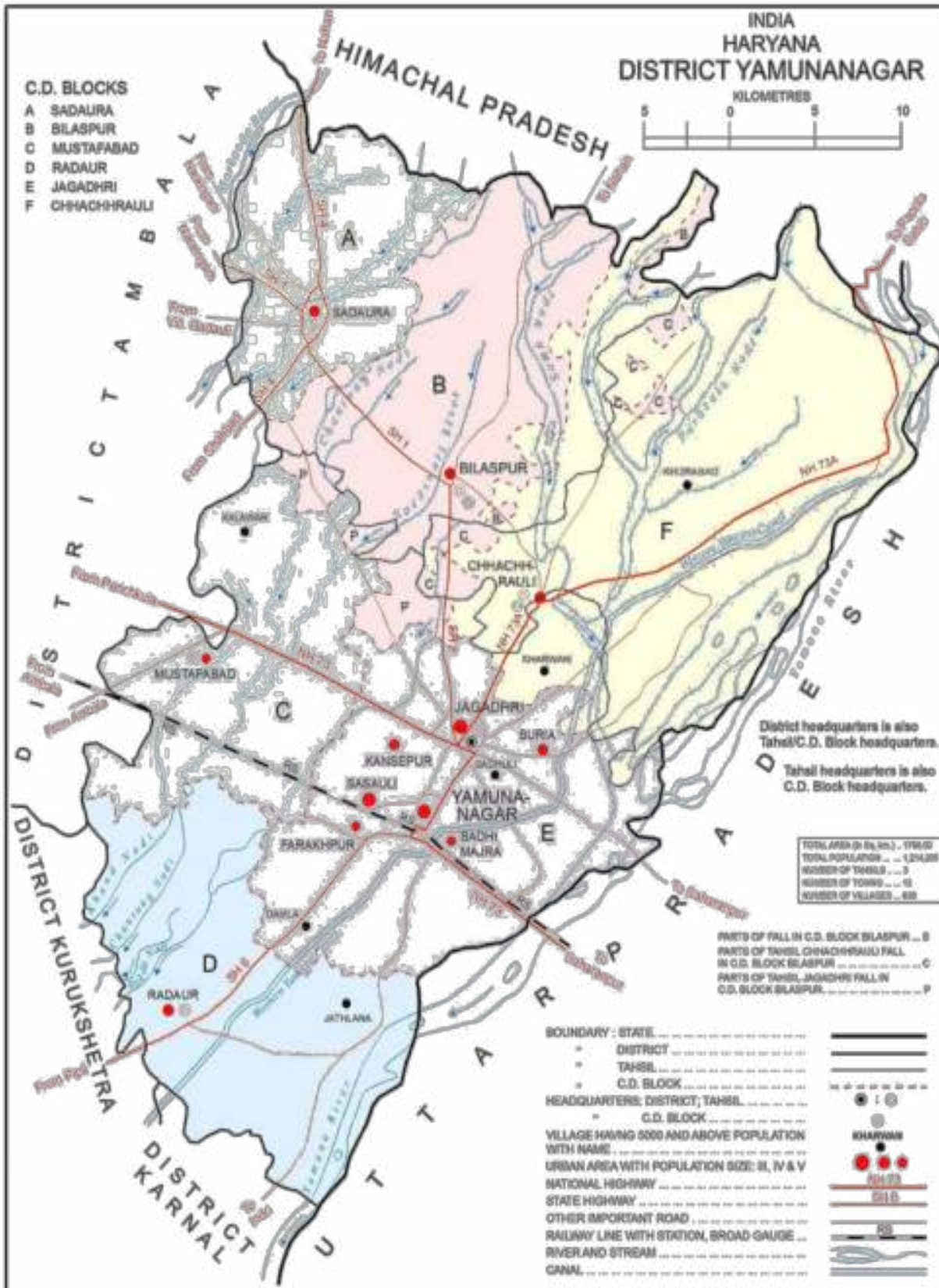


Satisfactory



Poor





List of

1. **CAMPA- COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION FUND MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING AUTHORITY**
2. **Mo EF - MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS**
3. **Mo EF & 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 2018-19 for CAMPA fund in Haryana vide Letter No/CAMPA/2019-20/1332 dated 30.10.2019.

The conservation, development and other related activities are being carried out in all 22 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, four Wildlife Divisions, four Development Divisions and Three Production Divisions worked during Year 2018-19. 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 invest 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-2018-19 is as follows:

| Programme | Survival (%) 2019-19 | Over All Survival (%) |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| C.A-SP | 79.10% | 79.10% |
| CA -TP | 85.39% | 85.39% |
| NPV-TP | 84.61% | 84.61% |
| NPV-NH-TP | 90.2% | 90.2% |
| NPV-NH-SP | 84.16% | 84.16% |
| NPV-Fencing | 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: - Territorial Division Forest Officer Yamuna Nagar- Shri Suraj Bhan**, HFS, DFO, **Range Forest Officer Jagadhari- Shri Sanjeev Kashyap**, **Range Forest Officer Kalesar- Shri Kuldeep Singh** , **Range Forest Officer kalsia/Chichroli- Shri Shushil Kumar** , **Range Forest Officer Sadhora- Shri Praveen Kumar Yadav**

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 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 Yamuna Nagar, Haryana

Yamuna Nagar district, came into existence as District on 1st 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 (Mo EF&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 2018-19

| 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 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 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 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 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 (Mo EF), 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

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

(Forest Conservation Division)

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 20th November, 2018

G.S.R. 1133(E).—Whereas, the Central Government in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 30 of the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016 (38 of 2016), published the accounting procedure as required under section 7 of the said Act vide the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change number G.S.R. 782(E), dated the 17th August, 2018, in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), for inviting objections and suggestions from persons likely to be affected thereby, before the expiry of thirty days from the date on which copies of the Gazette containing the said notification were made available to the general public;

And whereas, copies of the Gazette in which the said notification was published, were made available to the general public on the 17th August, 2018;

And whereas, the objections and suggestions received in respect of the said draft rules within the specified period have been considered by the Central Government;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 30 of the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016 (38 of 2016) (hereafter in this notification referred to as the said Act), the Central Government in consultation with the State Government hereby makes the following rules, namely:-

1. (1) These rules may be called the Compensatory Afforestation Fund (Accounting Procedure) Rules, 2018.
(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Gazette.
2. The accounting procedure to regulate the manner of crediting the monies to the National Fund and State Fund in a year shall be in such manner as given below:
 - (1) Consequent upon issue of notification in the Official Gazette for establishment of the ‘National Compensatory Afforestation Fund’ by the Central Government in terms of sub-section (1) of section 3 and in terms of sub-section (3) of section 3 of the said Act all the monies collected by the State Governments and Union territory Administrations which has been placed under the *ad hoc* Authority and deposited in the nationalised bank shall be transferred to the interest bearing section of Public Account of India under a distinct Minor Head with the nomenclature ‘National Compensatory Afforestation Deposits’ below the ‘Major Head 8336- Civil Deposits’ and Sub-Head opened thereunder for each State and Union territory.

Note : This is a Deposit Account as 90 percent of the monies transferred from the *ad hoc* Authority belong to State Governments and Union territories and not the Central Government.

- (2) While remitting money, the *ad hoc* Authority shall provide detailed State wise break-up for which the Office of the Controller General of Accounts should, in consultation with the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change propose standard sub heads or detailed head for this purpose so that said standard heads are reflected under Major Heads 8336-Civil Deposits, 8121- General and other Reserve Funds and 2406-Forestry and Wildlife.

- (3) The one-time 10 percent share of the Central Government shall be credited/transferred to National Fund under interest bearing section of Public Account of India under a distinct minor head 'National Compensatory Afforestation Fund (NCAF)' for the purpose below the 'Major Head 8121- General and other Reserve Funds'.
- (4) Consequent upon issue of notification for establishment of respective State Compensatory Afforestation Funds by the concerned State Governments in terms of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Act, State share (90 percent of the monies with *ad hoc* Authority) so credited to the National Compensatory Afforestation Deposits under Major Head 8336-Civil Deposits, shall be transferred to State Compensatory Afforestation Fund (SCAF) as per each State share.
- (5) While transferring respective State share to State Fund, breakup shall be provided at an appropriate level below the Minor Head 'State Compensatory Afforestation Fund (SCAF)' and these heads of accounts shall be uniformly applicable across all the States/Union Territories.
- (6) The monies received by the State Governments from the User Agencies shall be credited in 'State Compensatory Afforestation Deposits' at Minor Head level below 'Major Head 8336-Civil Deposit' in Public Account of State. Out of which 90 percent shall be transferred to the Major Head 8121 in Public Account of State and 10 percent credited into the National Fund on yearly basis as per sub-section (4) of section 3 of the Act; provided that, the credit of 10 percent Central share of funds should be ensured on monthly basis so that the same is transferred to the National Fund.
- (7) The expenditure of the National Authority shall be provided for under the Detailed Demand for Grants of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and the specific schemes to be financed from the National Fund shall be formulated by the National Authority and provisions shall be made for the same in the Ministry's Budget.
- (8) Similarly, the State Budget shall have provision for State Schemes financed from State Fund based on the Annual Plan of Operation of the State Authority.
- (9) The Pay and Accounts officer of the Ministry or the State treasury, as the case may be, shall debit the concerned Functional Head under Consolidated Fund of India/Consolidated Fund of State and thereafter make the accounting adjustment at regular intervals with the National Compensatory Afforestation Fund or State Compensatory Afforestation Fund as deduct recoveries and this ensures that the expenditure is adjusted from the National Fund or the State Fund, as the case may be, and the balance continues to remain in the interest bearing, non-lapsable fund in Public Account.

3. Detailed Accounting Entries.-

The accounting entries for transfer of the existing monies with *ad-hoc* Authority shall be as below:-

- (i) Initially, amount lying with *ad hoc* Authority shall be transferred to distinct minor head below 'MH 8336-Civil Deposits' under interest bearing section of Public Account of India.

| Debit | | | |
|---------------|------------|------------|---|
| Major Head | Existing | 8658 | Suspense Accounts |
| Minor Head | Existing | 108/138 | Public Sector Bank Suspense/Other Nominated Banks (Private) Sector Banks Suspense |
| Credit | | | |
| Major Head | Existing | 8336 | Civil Deposits |
| Minor Head | New | 102 | National Compensatory Afforestation Deposits |
| Sub Head | New | XX | State /UT |

Note 1: Each State or Union territory shall be a separate Sub-Head. Each Sub-Head may be divided into Detailed Head for various activities viz. Compensatory Afforestation, Net Present Value of Forest Land, Catchment Area Treatment Plan, Interest etc.

Note 2: While remitting money, the *ad hoc* Authority shall provide detailed State wise breakup.

(ii) **At the time of payment of 90 percent share to State Government or Union territory, the accounting entry shall be as follows:**

| Debit | | | |
|---------------|----------|------------|---|
| Major Head | Existing | 8336 | Civil Deposits |
| Minor Head | New | 102 | National Compensatory Afforestation Deposits |
| Sub Head | New | XX | State /UT |
| Credit | | | |
| Major Head | Existing | 8658 | Suspense Account |
| Minor Head | Existing | 110 | Reserve Bank Suspense –CAO |

(iii) Respective States shall credit the amounts to dedicated Minor Head ‘129-State Compensatory Afforestation Fund (SCAF)’ below Major Head ‘8121-General and other Reserve Funds’ and this Minor Head may be divided into Sub-Head for various activities, namely the Compensatory Afforestation, Catchment Area Treatment Plan, Net Present Value of Forest Land, Interest etc and these heads of accounts shall be uniformly applicable across the States.

Note 1: The applicable rate of interest on balances available under ‘National Compensatory Afforestation Deposits’ under ‘8336-Civil Deposits’ and ‘National Compensatory Afforestation Fund’ under 8121-General and other Reserve Funds shall be as per the rate declared by the Central Government on year to year basis.

Note 2: The applicable rate of interest on balances available under ‘State Compensatory Afforestation Deposits’ under ‘8336-Civil Deposits’ and ‘State Compensatory Afforestation Fund’ under 8121-General and other Reserve Funds shall be as per the rate declared by the Central Government on year to year basis.

(iv) **At the time of transfer of 10 percent share to National Fund:** 10 percent share pertaining to Central Government shall be transferred to National Compensatory Afforestation Fund under Public Account of India from National Compensatory Afforestation Deposits below Major Head 8336-Civil Deposits and the accounting entry shall be-

| Debit | | | |
|---------------|----------|------------|--|
| Major Head | Existing | 8336 | Civil Deposits |
| Minor Head | New | 102 | National Compensatory Afforestation Deposits |
| Sub Head | New | XX | State /UT |
| Credit | | | |
| Major Head | Existing | 8121 | General and other Reserve Funds |
| Minor Head | New | 128 | National Compensatory Afforestation Fund (NCAF) |

(v) **Accounting entry for 10 percent yearly receipts transferred from the User Agencies.- I.** The yearly receipts transferred from the user agencies shall initially be accounted by States in the below mentioned head :-

| | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------|--|
| Major Head | Existing | 8336 | Civil Deposits |
| Minor Head | New | 103 | State Compensatory Afforestation Deposits |

Provided that this Minor Head may be divided into Sub-Head for various activities and thereafter, 90 percent of the receipts shall be transferred to **Minor Head '129-State Compensatory Afforestation Fund (SCAF)'** under the Major Head 8121—General and other Reserve Funds in Public Account; provided further that break up shall be maintained and provided at **Sub-Head level under new Minor Head '8121.129 – State Compensatory Afforestation Fund (SCAF)'** and these heads of accounts shall be uniformly applicable across the States.

II. Balance 10 percent shall be transferred to the National Fund by the States from their Deposit Head of Account on monthly basis.

III. The following accounting entry shall be made in the books of the Central Government on receipt of the same.

| | | | |
|---------------|------------|------------|--|
| Credit | | | |
| Major Head | Existing | 8121 | General and other Reserve Funds |
| Minor Head | New | 128 | National Compensatory Afforestation Fund (NCAF) |

4. Expenditure from the Fund-

After due appropriation of funds, the expenditure on schemes to be financed from National Fund shall be incurred from the Major Head 2406.

- (i) On the basis of sanctions issued, the Pay and Accounts Officer shall make the payment by debiting government account as below:

| | | | |
|----------------|------------|------------|--|
| Debit | | | |
| Major Head | Existing | 2406 | Forestry and Wild Life |
| Sub Major Head | Existing | 04 | Afforestation and Ecology Development |
| Minor Head | New | 102 | National Compensatory Afforestation (NCA) |
| Sub Head | New | 01 | National Authority |
| Credit | | | |
| Major Head | Existing | 8670 | Cheques and Bills |
| Minor Head | Existing | 102 | PAO cheques |

Note: Appropriate primary units of appropriations shall be opened as per Delegation of Financial Power Rules, 1978 under National Authority.

- (ii) A new Minor Head '103-State Compensatory Afforestation (SCA)' is opened under Major Head '2406-Forestry and Wildlife' below Sub-Major Head '04-Afforestation and Ecology Development' and the appropriate head of accounts and primary units of appropriation shall be opened under State Authority.

5. Recoupment from National Fund/State Fund-

- (i) The Pay and Account Officer of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change shall make the accounting adjustment with the National Fund as deduct recoveries and this ensures that the expenditure is adjusted from the National Fund and the balance continues to remain in the interest bearing, non-lapsable fund in Public Account.

(ii) The following entry shall be made in the books of Pay and Accounts Officer-

| Debit | | Code | Description |
|-----------------|------------|------------|--|
| Major Head | Existing | 8121 | General and other Reserve Funds |
| Minor Head | New | 128 | National Compensatory Afforestation Fund (NCAF) |
| (-Debit) | | | |
| Major Head | Existing | 2406 | Forestry & Wild Life |
| Sub Major Head | Existing | 04 | Afforestation and Ecology Development |
| Minor Head | Proposed | 903 | Deduct Amount met from National Compensatory Afforestation Fund (NCAF) |
| Object Head | | 70 | Deduct recoveries |

Note: The arrangement for State Government(s) shall be similar to that of Central Government and the Minor Head for “Deduct Amount met from State Compensatory Afforestation Fund (SCAF)” is ‘904’.

6. Budget of the National Authority-

The National Authority shall prepare its budget showing the estimated receipts and expenditure of the National Authority and forward the same to the Central Government, in such form and at such time in each financial year as may be prescribed and **similar arrangement shall be applicable in respect of the State Authorities also.**

7. Accounts of National Authority-

- (i) The Pay and Accounts Office, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change shall maintain a broadsheet of receipts and payments from the National Fund and effect reconciliation on monthly basis with the National Authority and it should be ensured that there are no adverse balances under the Reserve Fund at any time.
- (ii) The Comptroller and Auditor-General shall, within a period of six months from the date of commencement of the Act, audit the accounts of all the monies collected by the State Governments and Union territory Administrations, which has been placed under the *ad hoc* Authority and deposited in the nationalised banks and submit the report to the Central Government.

8. Audit of National Authority.-

- (i) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India has the power to conduct the audit including special audit or performance audit of State or National Fund and State or National Authority.
- (ii) The Internal Audit Wing under Chief Controller of Accounts shall also conduct audit at regular intervals of the National Fund and National Authority.

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DEEPAK KUMAR SINHA, Inspector General of Forest

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 Panipat 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- 5

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 invest funds.

Chapter- 6

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 **2018-19** in **Yamuna Nagar** division.

The evaluation took place in **Yamuna Nagar** district in the month of **March 2020** 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. We also 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 Sanjeev Kashyap, **Range Forest Officer Kalesar-** Shri Kuldeep Singh , **Range Forest Officer kalsia/Chichroli-** Shri Shushil Kumar , **Range Forest Officer Sadhora-** Shri Praveen Yadav.

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 **2018-19**.

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 2018-19 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 Yamuna Nagar was satisfactory.

Key approach of the CAMPA project is to:

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

Chapter-7

Data Analysis

The plantation carried out during 2018-19 by the Territorial Division Yamuna Nagar CF North, are as follows:

WING: Territorial Yamuna Nagar Division

YEAR: 2018-19

| Type | Hectare | | RKM | | Total Plant Plantation/ Planted | Total no. of plants alive |
|-----------------|-----------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | Targets | Achievements | Targets | Achievements | | |
| CA- SP | 41 | 41 | - | - | 45100 | 35674 |
| CA - TP | - | - | 1242 | 868 | 217000 | 185314 |
| NPV TP | - | - | 200 | 200 | 50000 | 42306 |
| NPV-NH TP | - | - | 60 | 60 | 15000 | 13537 |
| NPV-NH- SP | - | - | 30 | 30 | 15000 | 12624 |
| NPV- Fencing | - | - | 32.80 | 32.80 | - | - |
| Total | 41 | 41 | 1564.8 | 1190.8 | 342100 | 289455 |

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 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.

| CAMPA MONITORING & EVALUATION REPORT FOREST WORKS EXECUTED IN 2018-19 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------|-----|-------------|-----------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------|-----|-------------|-----|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|--|--|--|--|
| WING: TERRITORIAL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DISTRICT : YAMUNA NAGAR (HARYANA) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| YEAR OF PLANTATION, 2018 - 19 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sr. No | Type of Land (Forest Non-Forest Land) | Name of Scheme/ Component | Name of Range / Block / Beat | Name of Site | Khasra No. Km/RD | Plantation Month | Target achieved | | | Spacing (M) | Name of Species | No. of Plants Planted | No. of Alive Plants | No. of empty pits | Height in Ft | | Girth in cm | | Survival % | GPS Coordinates | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | Ha. | RKM | | | | | | | Max | Min | Max | Min | | Latitude (30°) | Longitude (77°) | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | | | | | | | | 13 | 14 | | | | | |
| 1 | PF | CA/RDF @ 1100 / per hect. | Sadhaura/ Rasulpur/ Salehpur | Salehpur PF | PF | Jul/ Ags/ Sep. | 14.00 | 0.00 | 3X3 | Papri | 4400 | 12640 | 2760 | 9 | 5 | 12 | 7 | 82 | 30°27'49.1" | 77°14'40.9" | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Khair | 11000 | | | 3 | 1 | 4 | 3 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Total | | | 14.00 | 0.00 | | | 15400 | 12640 | 2760 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | PF | CA/RDF @ 1100 / per hect. | Chhachhrau/ I Darpur / Cheiken South | Danda Sahzadwala PF | | 07/18 | 12.00 | 0.00 | 3X3 | Khair | 2500 | 10824 | 2760 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 82 | 30°21'26.9" | 77°27'89.1" | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Anwla | 2200 | | | 7 | 4 | 9 | 6 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Sangwan | 1800 | | | 10 | 5 | 13 | 7 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Papri | 5600 | | | 7 | 4 | 10 | 6 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Siras | 600 | | | 8 | 5 | 10 | 7 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Cut Sangwan | 500 | | | 7 | 4 | 9 | 6 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Total | | | 12.00 | 0.00 | | | 13200 | | | 10824 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Forest Land Plantation | CA/RDF @ 1100 / per hect. | Kalesar/ Khizrabad/ Ariyanwala | C-4 | | | 15.00 | 0.00 | 3x3 | Khair | 8600 | 12210 | 4290 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 74 | 30°18'79.2" | 77°32'87.8" | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Bamboo | 4170 | | | 15 | 7 | 12 | 9 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Shiras | 3100 | | | 11 | 6 | 13 | 7 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Awala | 200 | | | 9 | 5 | 11 | 6 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Imli | 280 | | | 6 | 4 | 7 | 5 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Jamun | 150 | | | 7 | 4 | 9 | 5 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | TOTAL | | | 15.00 | 0.00 | | | 16500 | | | 12210 | 4290 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Compensatory Afforestation (Small Plants) | | | | | | | 41.00 | 0.00 | | | 45100 | 35674 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Annual Plan of Operation 2018-19 for Compensatory Afforestation (Tall Plants) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sr. No | Type of Land (Forest Non-Forest Land) | Name of Scheme/ Component | Name of Range / Block / Beat | Name of Site | Khasra No. Km/RD | Plantation Month | Target achieved | | | Spacing (M) | Name of Species | No. of Plants Planted | | | | | | | | GPS Coordinates | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | Ha. | RKM | | | | | | | | | | | | Latitude (30°) | Longitude (77°) | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | | | | | | | | | 13 | 14 | | | | |
| 1 | Reserve Forest | CA TP | Sadhaura/ Bilaspur/ Sandhai | Ramgarh Sawai RF | RF | Jul/ Ags/ Sep. | 0.00 | 10.00 | 3X3 | Shisham | 1500 | 2209 | 291 | 12 | 6 | 14 | 7 | 88 | 30°22'39.0" | 77°20'52.6" | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Arjun | 205 | | | 7 | 4 | 9 | 6 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Papri | 345 | | | 7 | 4 | 9 | 6 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Jamun | 450 | | | 8 | 5 | 10 | 6 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Total | | | | | | | 2500 | 2209 | 291 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | do | CA TP | Sadhaura/ Bilaspur/ M.Bangar | Malikpur Bangar RF | RF | Jul/ Ags/ Sep. | 0.00 | 15.00 | 3X3 | Shisham | 3750 | 3452 | 298 | 12 | 6 | 15 | 7 | 92 | 30°18'8.191" | 77°20'34.837" | | | | | |
| | | | | Total | | | | | | | 3750 | 3452 | 298 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | CA TP | Sadhaura/ Rasulpur/ Doomawala | Doomawala RF | RF | Jul/ Ags/ Sep. | 0.00 | 5.00 | 3X3 | Shisham | 700 | 1062 | 188 | 12 | 5 | 14 | 6 | 85 | 30°25'13.8" | 77°10'16.5" | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Papri | 550 | | | 7 | 4 | 9 | 5 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Total | | | | | | | 1250 | 1062 | 188 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | Sadhaura/ Rasulpur/ Asgarpur | Nizampur RF | RF | Jul/ Ags/ Sep. | 0.00 | 5.00 | 3X3 | Shisham | 650 | 1025 | 225 | 13 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 82 | 30°28'26.0" | 77°12'13.8" | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Papri | 600 | | | 11 | 6 | 7 | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Total | | | | | | | 1250 | 1025 | 225 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | CA TP | Sadhaura/ Ranjitpur/ S.B.Pur | S.B.pur RF | RF | Jul/ Ags/ Sep. | 0.00 | 10.00 | 3X3 | Shisham | 2125 | 2050 | 450 | 11 | 5 | 12 | 7 | 82 | 30°23'50.0" | 77°22'36.6" | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Anwla | 125 | | | 8 | 4 | 9 | 5 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Toon | 50 | | | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Neem | 10 | | | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Arjun | 80 | | | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Jamun | 110 | | | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Total | | | | | | | 2500 | 2050 | 450 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | | CA TP | Sadhaura/ Ranjitpur/ Mugalwali | Mugalwali RF | RF | Jul/ Ags/ Sep. | 0.00 | 5.00 | 3X3 | Shisham | 900 | 2050 | 450 | 7 | 4 | 9 | 6 | 80 | 30°23'40.55" | 77°19'05.31" | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Anwla | 150 | | | 7 | 4 | 9 | 5 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Papri | 150 | | | 6 | 4 | 8 | 5 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Jamun | 50 | | | 6 | 4 | 7 | 5 | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | 1250 | 1000 | 250 | | | | | | | | |
|----|----------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|------|-------|-----|--------------|-------------|-------------|------------|----|---|----|---|--|----|---------------|---------------|
| | Comapct | | | Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | CA TP | Sadhaura/ Sadhaura/ Thaska | Thaska PF | PF | Jul/ Aug/ Sep. | 0.00 | 20.50 | 3X3 | Shisham | 4800 | | | 15 | 7 | 18 | 9 | | 89 | 30°27'24.5" | 77°15'11.9" |
| | | | | | | | | | Awmla | 325 | | | 9 | 6 | 12 | 7 | | | | |
| | | | | Total | | | | | Total | 5125 | 4561 | 564 | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | CA TP | Sadhaura/ Sadhaura/ Sadikpur | Gari Viram PF | PF | Jul/ Aug/ Sep. | 0.00 | 15.00 | 3x3 | Chakrasia | 200 | | | 13 | 7 | 18 | 9 | | 96 | 30°25'15.4" | 77°14'32.3" |
| | | | | | | | | | Jamoa | 270 | | | 8 | 4 | 10 | 6 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Jamun | 100 | | | 7 | 3 | 9 | 5 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Awmla | 20 | | | 9 | 5 | 11 | 7 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Belpathar | 20 | | | 6 | 4 | 8 | 6 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Molsari | 20 | | | 6 | 4 | 8 | 5 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Shisham | 3120 | | | 12 | 5 | 15 | 7 | | | | |
| | | | | Total | | | | | Total | 3750 | 3600 | 150 | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | CA TP | Sadhaura/ Sadhaura/ Gullapur | Gullapur PF | PF | Jul/ Aug/ Sep. | 0.00 | 5.00 | 3x3 | Shisham | 900 | | | 12 | 5 | 14 | 7 | | 84 | 30°25'58.9" | 77°16'7.5" |
| | | | | | | | | | Jamun Jamoa | 250 | | | 7 | 4 | 9 | 5 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Kachnar | 50 | | | 9 | 5 | 11 | 6 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | L/Stonia | 50 | | | 7 | 4 | 9 | 6 | | | | |
| | | | | Total | | | | | Total | 1250 | 1050 | 200 | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | CA TP | Sadhaura/ Bilaspur/ Sandhai | Sandhai PF | PF | Jul/ Aug/ Sep. | 0.00 | 26.80 | 3x3 | Shisham | 3990 | | | 12 | 5 | 15 | 7 | | 90 | 30°21'26.7" | 77°19'09.8" |
| | | | | | | | | | Arjun | 920 | | | 7 | 5 | 10 | 7 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Bahera | 190 | | | 7 | 4 | 9 | 6 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Awmla | 1050 | | | 8 | 4 | 11 | 5 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Papri | 150 | | | 7 | 4 | 9 | 5 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | K/Champa | 150 | | | 6 | 4 | 8 | 5 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Belpathar | 50 | | | 6 | 4 | 9 | 6 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Toon | 200 | | | 8 | 5 | 11 | 7 | | | | |
| | | | | Total | | | | | Total | 6700 | 6030 | 670 | | | | | | | | |
| | Rail | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Road | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | CA TP | Sadhaura/ Bilaspur/ M.Bangar | Rukali Link Road | Road Km 0 to Tail | Jul/ Aug/ Sep. | 0.00 | 1.50 | 3X3 | Jamun Jamoa | 275 | | | 8 | 4 | 10 | 5 | | 86 | 30°18'38.494" | 77°20'56.261" |
| | | | | | | | | | Arjun | 10 | | | 9 | 5 | 12 | 6 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | K/Champa | 10 | | | 7 | 4 | 9 | 5 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Shisham | 75 | | | 14 | 6 | 16 | 8 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Mango | 5 | | | 8 | 4 | 11 | 5 | | | | |
| | | | | Total | | | | | Total | 375 | 322 | 53 | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | CA TP | Sadhaura/ Bilaspur/ M.Bangar | Dharamkot Link Road | Road Km 0 to Tail | Jul/ Aug/ Sep. | 0.00 | 1.00 | 3X3 | Jamun Jamoa | 145 | | | 7 | 4 | 9 | 5 | | 88 | 30°17'24.247" | 77°19'24.069" |
| | | | | | | | | | Molsari | 55 | | | 6 | 4 | 7 | 5 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Shisham | 50 | | | 10 | 5 | 12 | 6 | | | | |
| | | | | Total | | | | | Total | 250 | 220 | 30 | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | CA TP | Sadhaura/ Bilaspur/ Bilaspur | Sadhaura Bilaspur Road | KM 5.4 to 12.7 | Jul/ Aug/ Sep. | 0.00 | 4.80 | 3X3 | Shisham | 540 | | | 8 | 5 | 9 | 6 | | 84 | 30°16'38.01" | 77°17'55.24" |
| | | | | | | | | | Jamun | 60 | | | 6 | 4 | 7 | 5 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Toon | 400 | | | 7 | 4 | 9 | 5 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Belpathar | 5 | | | 6 | 3 | 8 | 5 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Neem | 45 | | | 8 | 4 | 10 | 4 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Mango | 20 | | | 7 | 4 | 9 | 5 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | K/Champa | 120 | | | 8 | 4 | 9 | 6 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Papri | 10 | | | 7 | 4 | 8 | 6 | | | | |
| | | | | Total | | | | | Total | 1200 | 1008 | 192 | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | CA TP | Sadhaura/ Bilaspur/ Bilaspur | Bilaspur Dhanoura Road | Km 15 to 25 | Jul/ Aug/ Sep. | 0.00 | 3.20 | 3X3 | Arjun | 40 | | | 7 | 4 | 10 | 6 | | 81 | 30°19'40.129" | 77°19'31.398" |
| | | | | | | | | | Jamun | 285 | | | 7 | 4 | 8 | 5 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Toon | 390 | | | 9 | 6 | 11 | 5 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Belpathar | 10 | | | 6 | 4 | 8 | 6 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Neem | 30 | | | 7 | 4 | 9 | 5 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Mango | 15 | | | 6 | 4 | 8 | 6 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Pilkhan | 30 | | | 7 | 5 | 8 | 6 | | | | |
| | | | | Total | | | | | Total | 800 | 648 | 152 | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | CA TP | Sadhaura/ Rasulpur/ Doomawala | Naraingarh Sadhaura Kachha Road | KM 0 to 3 L&R | Jul/ Aug/ Sep. | 0.00 | 5.00 | 3X3 | Papri | 550 | | | 8 | 5 | 11 | 7 | | 82 | 30°25'45.4" | 77°10'44.5" |
| | | | | | | | | | Belpathar | 50 | | | 6 | 4 | 9 | 4 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Teak | 50 | | | 11 | 6 | 13 | 7 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Putranjeva | 20 | | | 6 | 4 | 8 | 5 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Shisham | 580 | | | 12 | 6 | 15 | 8 | | | | |
| | | | | Total | | | | | Total | 1250 | 1025 | 225 | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | CA TP | Sadhaura/ Bilaspur/ Sandhai | Rampur Manglour Road | KM 0 to Tail | Jul/ Aug/ Sep. | 0.00 | 1.20 | 3X3 | Chakrasia | 150 | | | 10 | 5 | 12 | 7 | | 85 | 30°22'24.1" | 77°19'42.2" |
| | | | | | | | | | Moulsari | 150 | | | 7 | 4 | 9 | 5 | | | | |
| | | | | Total | | | | | Total | 300 | 255 | 45 | | | | | | | | |

| Forests U/S 4 & 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------|-------|---------------|---------------|--------------|-----------|---------|---------|--------------|-----|----|----|-----|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | | | | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | | 0 | | | | 0 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Total Sadhaura Range | | | | 0.00 | | 134.00 | | 0 | | | | 33500 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | Reserve Forest | C.A./T.P. @ 250 / per RKM. | Chhachhrauli/Kot/Jaitpur | Beer Taharpur RF | | 09/18 | 0.00 | 10.00 | 4X4 | Neem | 500 | | | 11 | 5 | 14 | 7 | 83 | 30°22'32.622" | 30°24'25.086" | | | | |
| | | | Shisham | 2000 | | | 15 | 7 | 18 | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Total | 2500 | 2075 | 425 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | C.A./T.P. @ 250 / per RKM. | Chhachhrauli/Chhachhrauli/Ledi | Khanuwala RF | | | 07/18 | 0.00 | 10.00 | 4X4 | Arjun | 1035 | 600 | | | 10 | 8 | 9 | 6.5 | 92 | 30°18'16.894" | 77°22'5.916" | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Jamun | 580 | 500 | | | 9 | 7 | 8 | 5.5 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Shisham | 885 | 1200 | | | 10 | 9 | 8 | 6 | | | | | |
| | | C.A./T.P. @ 250 / per RKM. | Chhachhrauli/Chhachhrauli | Chhachhrauli RF | | | 07/18 | 0.00 | 15.00 | 4X4 | Shisham | 2900 | | | | 12 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 94 | 30°15'34.790" | 77°22'19.308" | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Bahera | 300 | | | | 11 | 8 | 8 | 6 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Neem | 500 | | | | 10 | 8 | 7 | 5 | | | | | |
| | | C.A./T.P. @ 250 / per RKM. | Chhachhrauli/Chhachhrauli | Ganouli RF C-II | | | 07/18 | 0.00 | 20.00 | 4X4 | Harar | 50 | | | | 11 | 8 | 7.5 | 6 | 95 | 30°16'94.44" | 77°22'5.858" | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Shisham | 2500 | | | | 10 | 8 | 8 | 6 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Jamun | 1700 | | | | 9 | 7 | 7 | 6.5 | | | | | |
| | | 18 | Reserve Forest | C.A./T.P. @ 250 / per RKM. | Chhachhrauli/ Nagli /Nagli Sandhan | Nagli PF C-6 | | 07/18 | -- | 10.00 | 4X4 | Kachnar | 200 | | | | 10 | 6 | 8 | 5.5 | 80 | 30°25'17.9" | 77°26'44.2" | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Aam | 150 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Anwla | 300 | | | | 8 | 6 | 6.5 | 4.5 | | | | |
| | | | | C.A./T.P. @ 250 / per RKM. | Chhachhrauli/ Nagli /Nagli Bonga | Nagli PF C-10 | | | 07/18 & 09/18 | -- | 15.00 | 4X4 | Neem | 150 | | | | 8 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 83 | 30°25'2.0" | 77°25'18.8" |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Shisham | 2500 | | | | 10 | 8 | 8 | 6 | | | |
| Jamun | 1700 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 7 | 7 | 6.5 | | | | | |
| C.A./T.P. @ 250 / per RKM. | Chhachhrauli/ Nagli / Salempur Kohi | | | Salempur Kohi C-1 | | | 07/18 | -- | 10.00 | 4x4 | Anwla | 750 | | | | 8 | 4 | 11 | 6 | 84 | 30°24'31.8" | 77°24'29.0" | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Papri | 300 | | | | 7 | 3 | 10 | 5 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Arjun | 720 | | | | 7 | 5 | 11 | 7 | | | | | |
| C.A./T.P. @ 250 / per RKM. | Chhachhrauli/ Kot /Bansantour | | | Bansantor PF C-1 | | | 07/18 | -- | 9.00 | 4X4 | Bahera | 730 | | | | 6 | 4 | 9 | 6 | 84 | 30°21'14.7" | 77°25'33.00" | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Shisham | 600 | | | | 13 | 6 | 16 | 8 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Jamun | 600 | | | | 6 | 4 | 8 | 6 | | | | | |
| C.A./T.P. @ 250 / per RKM. | Chhachhrauli/ Kot /Bansantour | | | Bansantor PF C-II | | | 07/18 | -- | 9.00 | 4X4 | Suhanjana | 250 | | | | 8 | 4 | 11 | 6 | 92 | 30°20'2.802" | 77°24'20.00" | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Kachnar | 100 | | | | 9 | 5 | 12 | 7 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Bahera | 150 | | | | 6 | 3 | 9 | 5 | | | | | |
| C.A./T.P. @ 250 / per RKM. | Chhachhrauli/Kot /Jaitour | | | Gohrabani PF | | | 07/18 | -- | 14.00 | 4X4 | Anwla | 400 | | | | 7 | 4 | 9 | 5 | 84 | 30°23'10.761" | 77°24'6.334" | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Toon | 150 | | | | 8 | 5 | 10 | 7 | | | | | |
| | | Total | 2250 | | | | | | | | 1890 | 360 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| C.A./T.P. @ 250 / per RKM. | Chhachhrauli/ Kot /Jaitour | Gohrabani PF | | | 07/18 | -- | 14.00 | 4X4 | Arjun | 400 | | | | 8 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 84 | 30°23'10.761" | 77°24'6.334" | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Jamun | 400 | | | | 8 | 5 | 5 | 4 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Anwla | 470 | | | | 8 | 5 | 5 | 4 | | | | | | | |
| C.A./T.P. @ 250 / per RKM. | Chhachhrauli/ Kot /Jaitour | Gohrabani PF | | | 07/18 | -- | 14.00 | 4X4 | Shisham | 530 | | | | 12 | 8 | 18 | 13 | 92 | 30°20'2.802" | 77°24'16.00" | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Kachnar | 210 | | | | 13 | 6.5 | 19 | 10 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Bahera | 220 | | | | 13 | 6.5 | 19 | 10 | | | | | | | |
| C.A./T.P. @ 250 / per RKM. | Chhachhrauli/ Kot /Jaitour | Gohrabani PF | | | 07/18 | -- | 14.00 | 4X4 | Molsari | 20 | | | | 13 | 6.5 | 19 | 10 | 92 | 30°20'2.802" | 77°24'16.00" | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Total | 2030 | 1868 | 162 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Shisham | 2300 | | | | 13 | 6 | 16 | 7 | | | | | | | |
| C.A./T.P. @ 250 / per RKM. | Chhachhrauli/ Kot /Jaitour | Gohrabani PF | | | 07/18 | -- | 14.00 | 4X4 | Suhanjana | 200 | | | | 9 | 5 | 11 | 7 | 84 | 30°23'10.761" | 77°24'6.334" | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Bahera | 200 | | | | 6 | 4 | 8 | 5 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Total | 2030 | 1868 | 162 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | Total | | 0.00 | | 55.00 | | Total | | 13750 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | Total Kalesar | | | 0.00 | 300.00 | | 75000 | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----------------|--------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|------|--------|----------------------------------|---|--|--|--|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----|--|--|
| 29 | Reserve Forest | C.A.TP | Jagadhri/ Bhagwargarh/Manakpur | MANAKPUR(RF) | RF | July/Augest | 0.00 | 10.00 | 4x4 | JAMUN SHISAM TOTAL | 80 2420 2500 | | | 7 12 | 4 5 | 9 15 | 5 7 | 86 | 30°11'25.95466 | 77°19'32.264 |
| 30 | | C.A.TP | Jagadhri/ Bhagwargarh/Kalanour | Kalanour RF | RF | July/Augest | 0.00 | 7.00 | 4x4 | JAMOWA NASURA SHISAM TEAK TOTAL | 600 260 450 440 1750 | | | 6 6 14 11 | 3 4 5 | 9 9 17 14 | 5 7 7 6 | 84 | 30°49'27.833 30°41'2.20315 | 77°20'15.74084 77°20'23.9118 |
| 31 | Comapct | C.A.TP | Jagadhri/ Dadupur/ Muzadwala | Devdhar PF | PF | July/ Augest | 0.00 | 11.00 | 4MX4M | SHISAM PAPRI TOTAL | 1900 850 2750 | | | 11 6 | 5 4 | 14 8 | 6 5 | 86 | 30°13'50.892* 30°13'50.406* 30°13'51.63* | 77°28'56.178* 77°28'59.706* 77°29'4.218* |
| 32 | | C.A.TP | Jagadhri/ Dadupur/ Muzadwala | Muzadwala PF | PF | July/ Augest | 0.00 | 11.00 | 4MX4M | SHISAM ARJUN TOTAL | 1950 800 2750 | | | 12 8 | 5 5 | 15 11 | 7 7 | 83 | 30°13'12.87* 30°13'12.738* 30°13'12.288* | 77°28'44.46* 77°28'44.136* 77°28'43.17* |
| 33 | | C.A.TP | Jagadhri/ Bhagwargarh/Kait | Sugh PF | PF | July/Augest | | 30.00 | 4MX4M | ARJUN SHISAM JAMUN NEEM TOTAL | 2000 4000 1300 200 7500 | | | 8 14 6 10 | 4 5 4 5 | 11 16 8 14 | 7 7 5 7 | 80 | 30°8'14.69756 30°8'27.85924 | 77°20'59.72568 77°20'29.05174 |
| 34 | Rail | C.A.TP | Jagadhri/ Yamuna Nagar/ Harnoul | KHERA RAILWAY LINE | 0 to 3 | July/Augest | 0.00 | 9.00 | 4MX4M | SHISHAM TEAK TOTAL | 1800 450 2250 | | | 14 11 | 6 5 | 17 14 | 7 7 | 84 | 30°9'23.5* | 77°13'36.1* |
| 35 | | C.A.TP | Jagadhri/ Jagadhri/ Jagadhri | KHERA RAILWAY LINE KM | 4 to 6 | July/Augest | 0.00 | 5.00 | 4MX4M 4MX4M 4MX4M Total | SHISHAM MANGO ARJUN 1250 | 800 50 400 1025 | | | 15 6 8 | 5 4 5 | 19 9 11 | 7 5 6 | 82 | 30°9'52.02361 30°9'12.8549 | 77°15'15.41122 77°14'41.04086 |
| 36 | Road | C.A.TP | Jagadhri/ Bhagwargarh/Kait | RAJ GHAT ROAD | 2 to 5 | July/Augest | 0.00 | 4.00 | 4MX4M | LEGESTRONIA ARJUN PLKHAM MOULSARI CHAKRASIA PUTRENJEEVA NEEM TOTAL | 330 330 50 100 50 100 40 1000 | | | 6 7 8 6 8 6 10 | 4 5 4 4 4 4 5 | 8 9 10 8 9 7 14 | 5 7 5 5 5 5 7 | 80 | 30°8'27.04812 | 77°19'21.75085 |
| 37 | | C.A.TP | Jagadhri/ Yamuna Nagar/ YNR East | S.K.Road KM | 26 to 28 | July/ Augest | 0.00 | 0.11 | 4MX4M | Magistria Moulsari Total | 17 10 27 | | | 7 6 | 4 4 | 8 7 | 5 5 | 82 | 30°06'003* | 77°13'36'39.8* |
| 38 | | C.A.TP | Jagadhri/ Jagadhri/ Jagadhri | Jagadhri Ambala road Km 0 to 17.6 | 0 to 17.6 | July/Augest | 0.00 | 0.54 | 4MX4M 4MX4M Total | ARJUN Dek 136 | 86 50 114 | | | 8 12 | 4 5 | 11 15 | 6 7 | 84 | 30°11'14.54117 30°11'19.81192 | 77°15'12.20786 77°15'3.84218 |
| 39 | | C.A.TP | Jagadhri/ Bhagwargarh/Kait | Amadalpur Road | 5.8 to 10 | July/Augest | 0.00 | 0.08 | 4MX4M | ARJUN TOTAL | 20 20 | | | 9 | 5 | 12 | 7 | 85 | 30°08'06* | 77°21'50* |
| 40 | | C.A.TP | Jagadhri/ Yamuna Nagar/ YNR East | Jathlana Road | 6 to 7 | July/Augest | 0.00 | 0.16 | 4MX4M 4MX4M Total | Neem MOULSARI 40 | 20 20 32 | | | 11 6 | 5 4 | 13 7 | 6 5 | 82 | 30°00.5180 30°00.4808 | 77°12.8786 77°12.2856 |
| 41 | | C.A.TP | Jagadhri/ Yamuna Nagar/ YNR East | Khajuri Jathlana Road | 7 to 8 | July/Augest | 0.00 | 0.11 | 4MX4M | Mahuwa Total | 27 27 | | | 7 | 4 | 9 | 5 | 80 | 30°04'46* | 77°16'22* |
| 42 | Canal | C.A.TP | Jagadhri/ Bhagwargarh/Kait | WJC RD | 32 to 63 | July/Augest | | 6.00 | 4MX4M | ARJUN JAMOWA TOTAL | 880 620 1500 | | | 8 6 | 5 4 | 11 8 | 6 5 | 79 | 30°7'46.95179 | 77°7'51.53546 |
| 43 | | C.A.TP | Jagadhri/ Radaur/ Radaur | WJC | 107 to 114 | July/Augest | 0.00 | 8.00 | 4MX4M | SHISHAM JAMUN KACHNAR TOTAL | 1130 340 530 2000 | | | 10 6 7 | 5 4 4 | 12 9 8 | 7 5 5 | 80 | 30°03.4989 30°02.5160 | 77°10.9724 77°10.7602 |
| 44 | | C.A.TP | Jagadhri/ Radaur/ WJC | WJC | 138 to 143.5 R/Side | July/ Augest | 0.00 | 5.00 | 4MX4M | SHISHAM JAMUN | 950 50 | | | 12 6 | 4 4 | 15 8 | 6 5 | 80 | 29°59.8491 | 77°07.9178 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|--------|------------------------------|---|------------|-------------|------|-------|-------|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|----|---|----|---|--|---------------|---------------|
| | | | Jathlana | | 128 to WJC | July/Augest | 0.00 | 1.00 | 4MX4M | LEGISTRONIA | 200 | | | 6 | 4 | 7 | 5 | | 29°59.3754 | 77°07.5041 |
| | | | | | | | | | | CHAKRASIA | 50 | | | 8 | 5 | 10 | 7 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL | 1250 | 1000 | 250 | | | | | | | |
| 45 | | C.A.TP | Jagadhri/ Jagadhri/ Darazpur | DADUPUR NALVI CANAL | | July/Augest | 0.00 | 1.00 | 4MX4M | JAMUN | 250 | | | 7 | 4 | 10 | 6 | | 30°9'48.59449 | 77°9'38.02138 |
| | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL | 250 | 197 | 53 | | | | | | 30°9'36.64969 | 77°0'48.68517 |
| 46 | | C.A.TP | Jagadhri/ Radaur/ Radaur | CHATANG DRAIN | 128 to WJC | July/Augest | | 6.00 | 4MX4M | SHISHAM | 1500 | | | 15 | 6 | 19 | 6 | | 30° 88.93 | 77°07.0048 |
| | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL | 1500 | 1200 | 300 | | | | | | 29°59.8555 | 77°07.9972 |
| 47 | | C.A.TP | Jagadhri/ Radaur/ Gundiana | CHATANG DRAIN(KHERI LAKHA SINGH - BUBKA HEAD) | | July/Augest | 0.00 | 20.00 | 4MX4M | SHISHAM | 3000 | | | 12 | 5 | 15 | 6 | | 30°06.8494 | 77°07.9476 |
| | | | | | | | | | | JAMUN | 520 | | | 6 | 4 | 8 | 6 | | 30°00.8893 | 77°07.0048 |
| | | | | | | | | | | KACHNAR | 570 | | | 7 | 5 | 9 | 6 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | BAHERA | 250 | | | 6 | 4 | 8 | 5 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | ANWALA | 40 | | | 7 | 5 | 9 | 7 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | NEEM | 130 | | | 11 | 5 | 14 | 7 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | KADAM | 350 | | | 15 | 7 | 20 | 9 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | CHAKRASIA | 140 | | | 9 | 5 | 11 | 6 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL | 5000 | 4000 | 1000 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 33500 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 0.00 | 134.00 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 0.00 | 868.00 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 217000 | 185314 | #REF! | | | | | | | |

Annual Plan of Operation 2018-19 for Tall Plants under Net Present Value (NPV)

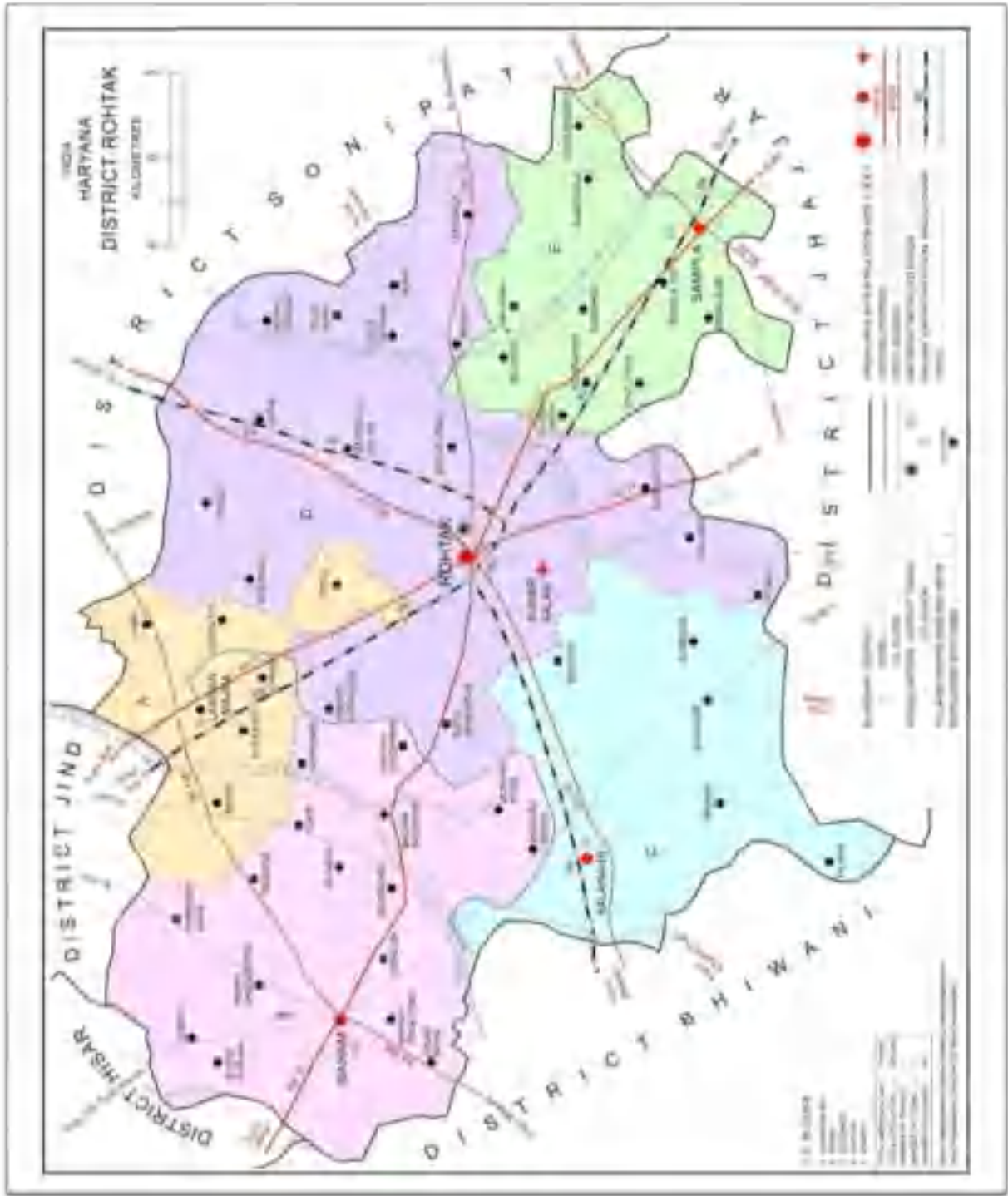
| Sr. No | Type of Land (Forest Non-Forest Land) | Name of Scheme/ Component | Name of Range / Block / Beat | Name of Site | Khasra No. Km/RD | Plantation Month | Target achieved | | Spacing (M) | Name of Species | No. of Plants Planted | | | | | | | | GPS Coordinates | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------|--------------|----------|----------------|----|------|------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------|---------|-----|--|--|----|---|----|---|--|----|-----------|-----------|
| | | | | | | | Ha. | RKM | | | | | | | | | | | Latitude (30°) | Longitude (77°) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | | | | | | | | 13 | 14 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | CAMPA | NPV TP | JAGADHRI | JAGADHRI | JARODA CUT NALI | | 0.00 | 15.00 | 4MX4M | SHISAM | 1950 | | | 11 | 5 | 13 | 7 | | 83 | 30°11'43.11414 | 77°18'19.67456° | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | ARJUN | 1600 | | | 9 | 5 | 11 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | TEAK | 200 | | | 12 | 6 | 15 | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL | 3750 | 3112 | 638 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | CAMPA | NPV TP | JAGADHRI | DARAJPUR | MUSTAFABAD RAILWAY YARD | | 0.00 | 12.00 | 4MX4M | SHISAM | 2200 | | | 12 | 6 | 15 | 7 | | 80 | 30°0'38.90518 | 77°26.37575 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | ARJUN | 300 | | | 8 | 5 | 11 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | TEAK | 500 | | | 12 | 6 | 15 | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL | 3000 | 2400 | 600 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | CAMPA | NPV TP | JAGADHRI | DARAJPUR | DARAZPUR RAILWAY YARD | | 0.00 | 4.00 | 4MX4M | SHISHAM | 400 | | | 14 | 6 | 17 | 7 | | 81 | 30°9'41.73092 | 77°11'51.62355 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | ARJUN | 300 | | | 8 | 5 | 11 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | JAMUN | 300 | | | 7 | 5 | 9 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL | 1000 | 810 | 190 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | CAMPA | NPV TP | YAMUNA NAGAR | HARNOUL | RAILWAY YARD JAGADHRI WORK SHOP | | 0.00 | 17.00 | 4MX4M | ARJUN | 440 | | | 8 | 5 | 10 | 6 | | 83 | 30°08'13.7" | 77°14'20.0" | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | SHISHAM | 826 | | | 14 | 5 | 16 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | JAMOVA | 2130 | | | 6 | 5 | 9 | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | PIPAL | 1 | | | 7 | 5 | 9 | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | NEEM | 130 | | | 12 | 5 | 15 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | PILKHAN | 258 | | | 7 | 4 | 10 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | MANGO | 165 | | | 7 | 5 | 9 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | MOULSARI | 100 | | | 7 | 4 | 9 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | TOON | 100 | | | 9 | 5 | 11 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | CHAKRASIA | 50 | | | 11 | 5 | 13 | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | PUTRENJEVA | 50 | | | 7 | 4 | 9 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL | 4250 | 3527 | 723 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 5 | CAMPA | NPV TP | YAMUNA NAGAR | YNR EAST | GULABGARH (TC) | | 0.00 | 5.00 | | | | 4MX4M | ARJUN | 600 | | | 7 | 5 | 10 | 7 | | 83 | 30°05'44" | 77°16'06" |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | SHISHAM | 450 | | | 12 | 5 | 15 | 7 | | | | |
| JAMOWA | 200 | | | 6 | 4 | 9 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 1250 | 723 | 527 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | CAMPA | NPV TP | YAMUNA NAGAR | YNR EAST | JAIPUR ROAD KM 2 TO 8 L/R | | 0.00 | 5.00 | 4MX4M | SHISHAM | 700 | | | 13 | 5 | 16 | 6 | | 82 | 30°04'01.8" | 77°13'32.1" | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | AMLA | 100 | | | 7 | 4 | 9 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | JAMOWA | 35 | | | 6 | 4 | 8 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | ARJUN | 365 | | | 8 | 5 | 10 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | TEAK | 50 | | | 11 | 5 | 15 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL | 1250 | 1025 | 225 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | CAMPA | NPV TP | YAMUNA NAGAR | YNR EAST | NH-344 KM 72-82 L/R | | 0.00 | 35.00 | 4MX4M | SHISHAM | 5756 | | | 14 | 6 | 18 | 8 | | 81 | 30°04'58.8 | 77°18'39.6" | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | ARJUN | 849 | | | 12 | 4 | 15 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | JAMUN | 705 | | | 7 | 4 | 10 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | CHAKRASIA | 698 | | | 9 | 5 | 12 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | KACHNAR | 90 | | | 8 | 4 | 12 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL | 1250 | 1025 | 225 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Annual Plan of Operation 2018-19 for Plantation on National Highways

| Sr. No | Type of Land (Forest Non-Forest Land) | Name of Scheme/Component | Name of Range / Block / Beat | Name of Site | Khasra No. Km/RD | Plantation Month | Target achieved | | Spacing (M) | Name of Species | No. of Plants Planted | | | | | | | GPS Coordinates | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|----------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------|-------------|----|----|----|---|-----------------|---|----|---|
| | | | | | | | Ha. | RKM | | | | | | | | | | Latitude (30°) | Longitude (77°) | | |
| 1 | Campa | NH TP | Jagadhri | Jagadhri | NH-344 KM 90-96 L/R | 0 | 0.00 | 35.00 | 4MX4M | NEEM | 150 | | | 14 | 6 | 16 | 8 | 90 | 30.1588970 77.236382 30°12'7.8574 77°13'7.13914 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | ARJUN | 2291 | | | 11 | 5 | 16 | 7 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | SHISHAM | 3300 | | | 18 | 7 | 23 | 9 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | JAMUN | 1000 | | | 9 | 4 | 14 | 7 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | KACHNAR | 200 | | | 11 | 5 | 13 | 7 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | CHAKRASIA | 50 | | | 12 | 9 | 15 | 11 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | KANAK | 100 | | | 9 | 4 | 12 | 6 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | CHAMPA | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | BUD | 4 | | | 8 | 4 | 12 | 6 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | PIPAL | 2 | | | 8 | 5 | 13 | 6 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | MANGO | 150 | | | 6 | 4 | 8 | 5 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | BOTEL BUSH | 98 | | | 9 | 5 | 11 | 7 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | PUTRAMIWA | 125 | | | 7 | 4 | 10 | 5 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | KADAM | 940 | | | 14 | 7 | 19 | 11 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | MOULSARI | 40 | | | 7 | 4 | 10 | 6 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | AMLA | 100 | | | 6 | 4 | 9 | 7 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | LASOORA | 200 | | | 7 | 4 | 13 | 8 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | TOTAL | 8750 | 7875 | 875 | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Campa | NH TP | Jagadhri | CHHAPPER | NH-344 KM 96-104 L/R | 0 | 0.00 | 25.00 | 4MX4M | NEEM | 200 | | | 14 | 5 | 17 | 7 | | | 89 | 30°12'48'574 77°13'7.13914 30°13'43'8874 77°8'58.54181 |
| | | | | | | | | | ARJUN | 200 | | | 12 | 4 | 15 | 5 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | SHISHAM | 3500 | | | 16 | 6 | 20 | 8 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | JAMUN | 1740 | | | 7 | 4 | 11 | 6 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | KACHNAR | 130 | | | 9 | 5 | 14 | 7 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | CHAKRASIA | 250 | | | 11 | 6 | 14 | 8 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | KANAK | 30 | | | 8 | 5 | 13 | 7 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | CHAMPA | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | DEK | 100 | | | 13 | 5 | 17 | 8 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | JEGISTROMIA | 100 | | | 7 | 5 | 13 | 7 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | TOTAL | 6250 | 5662 | 875 | | | | | | | | | |
| Total NPV NH Tall Plantation @ 250 Plants Per RKM | | | | | | | 0.00 | 60.00 | | | 15000 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Campa | NH SHURB | Jagadhri | Jagadhri | NH-344 KM 90-96 L/R | 0 | 0.00 | 17.50 | | BOTEL BUSH | 200 | | | 9 | 5 | 11 | 7 | 85 | 30.1588970 77.236382 30°12'7.8574 77°13'7.13914 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | TIKOMA | 685 | | | 7 | 5 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | GULMOHRI | 220 | | | 10 | 5 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | KALENDRA | 260 | | | 7 | 4 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | RAAT KI RANI | 800 | | | 6 | 3 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | U FORBIYA | 150 | | | 6 | 4 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | SAFED | 300 | | | 5 | 4 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | KACHNARI | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | CASIA | 190 | | | 5 | 3 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | GALUKA | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | GUDDHAL | 2580 | | | 8 | 4 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | SHIWANI | 1720 | | | 5 | 3 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | KANER | 320 | | | 5 | 3 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | CHANDNI | 325 | | | 6 | 3 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | THAMBARJIY A | 1000 | | | 6 | 4 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | TOTAL | 8750 | 7437 | 1313 | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Campa | NH SHURB | Jagadhri | CHHAPPER | NH-344 KM 96-104 L/R | 0 | 0.00 | 12.50 | | GUDDHAL | 1725 | | | 6 | 3 | | | 83 | 30°12'48'574 77°13'7.13914 30°13'43'8874 77°8'58.54181 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | BOTEL BUSH | 700 | | | 9 | 4 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | CASIA | 400 | | | 6 | 3 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | GALUKA | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | U FORBIYA | 550 | | | 5 | 3 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | HAVELIYA | 400 | | | 6 | 4 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | GULMOHRI | 260 | | | 5 | 3 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | KACHNARI | 100 | | | 4 | 3 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | KANER | 220 | | | 5 | 3 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | KALENDRA | 220 | | | 6 | 3 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | TIKOMA | 300 | | | 5 | 4 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | RAAT KI RANI | 625 | | | 5 | 3 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | INDICA | 750 | | | 5 | 3 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | TOTAL | 6250 | 5187 | 1063 | | | | | | | | | |
| Total NPV NH Shrubs@500 Plants Per RKM | | | | | | | 0.00 | 30.00 | | | 15000 | 12624 | 2376 | | | | | | | | |

A.P.O.Campa Fencing 2018-19 Yamuna Nagar Division

| Sr. No. | Component | Range/ Block/ Beat | Target | Name of Reach | Name of work | No. of Pillars | Status | G.P.S.Coordinat es | |
|---------|--------------|--|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | Campa NH. | Jagadhri /Jagadhri/Ja gadhi | 4 Km. Fencing | NH 344 KM 94 to 96 L/R | Fencing | 1000 No. | 95% | 30° 11' 40.42" | 77° 13' 59.48" |
| | | | | | | | | 30° 11' 49.32" | 77° 13' 40.43" |
| | | | | | | | | 30° 11' 55.78" | 77° 13' 25.06" |
| | | | | | | | | 30° 11' 42.40" | 77° 13' 59.53" |
| | | | | | | | | 30° 11' 50.19 " | 77° 13' 41.36" |
| | | | | | | | | 30° 11' 56.75" | 77° 13' 25.75" |
| | Campa NH | Jagadhri /Jagadhri/C hhapper | 16 Km. Fencing | NH 344 KM 96 to 104 L/R | Fencing | 4000 No. | 95% | 30° 11' 58.13" | 77° 13' 19.95" |
| | | | | | | | | 30° 12' 11.28" | 77° 12' 49.57" |
| | | | | | | | | 30° 12' 19.89" | 77° 12' 29.75" |
| | | | | | | | | 30° 13' 21.79" | 77° 09' 57.47" |
| | | | | | | | | 30° 13' 46.71" | 77° 08' 53.43" |
| | | | | | | | | 30° 11' 58.95" | 77° 13' 20.21" |
| | | | | | | | | 30° 12' 12.26" | 77° 12' 50.62" |
| | | | | | | | | 30° 12' 20.90" | 77° 12' 30.70" |
| | | | | | | | | 30° 13' 22.99" | 77° 09' 58.39" |
| | | | | | | | | 30° 13' 47.94" | 77° 8' 54.56" |
| | Total | | 20 Km. Fencing | | | 5000 No. | | | |
| 2 | Campa NPV | Jagadhri /Yamuna Nagar/YNR West | 5 Km. Fencing | NH 344 KM 82 to 84.5 L/R | Fencing | 1250 No. | 95% | 30° 05' 29.55" | 77° 14' 26.79" |
| | | | | | | | | 30° 05' 25.77" | 77° 14' 23.16" |
| | | | | | | | | 30° 05' 32.51" | 77° 14' 11.58" |
| | | | | | | | | 30° 05' 38.11" | 77° 13' 13.63" |
| | | | | | | | | 30° 06' 06.01" | 77° 13' 37.96" |
| | | | | | | | | 30° 07' 10.02" | 77° 13' 11.02 " |
| | | | | | | | | 30° 05' 3330" | 77° 14' 24.84" |
| | | | | | | | | 30° 06' 07.76 " | 77° 13' 38.68" |
| | | | | | | | | 30° 07' 10.14 " | 77° 13' 12.76" |
| | | | | | | | | 30° 03' 10.17" | 77° 13' 12.80" |
| | Campa NPV | Jagadhri /Yamuna Nagar/ Harnoul | 7.80 Km. Fencing | NH 344 KM 84.5 to 88.4 L/R | Fencing | 1950 No. | 95% | 30° 07' 15.81" | 77° 13' 10.08" |
| | | | | | | | | 30° 07' 41.18" | 77° 13' 04.04" |
| | | | | | | | | 30° 08' 04.04" | 77° 12' 59.56" |
| | | | | | | | | 30° 08' 33.95" | 77° 13' 04.72" |
| | | | | | | | | 30° 07' 15.97" | 77° 13' 11.71" |
| | | | | | | | | 30° 07' 41.18" | 77° 13' 05.32" |
| | | | | | | | | 30° 08' 04.56" | 77° 13' 01.20" |
| | | | | | | | | 30° 08' 33.16" | 77° 13' 06.56" |
| | Total | | 12.80 Km. Fencing | | | 3200 No. | | | |



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 2018-19 for CAMPA fund in Haryana vide letter **No/CAMPA/2019-20/1332 Dated 30.10.2019**

The conservation, development and other related activities are being carried out in all 22 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 2018-19. 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-2018-19 is as follows:

| Programme 2018-19 | Survival (%) | Over All Survival |
|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| CA-TP | 81.19% | 81.19% |
| NPV-TP | 80.3% | 80.3% |

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* Mis. 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^o North latitudes and 76.6066^o 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 & 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

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 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 conditions 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 regard;
- 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 2018-19 in Rohtak division.

The evaluation took place in Rohtak district in the month of November **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 2018-19 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 2018-19 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 n/ Planted | Rs. (Amt. in lacks) | |
|--------------|---------|--------------|------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| | Targets | Achievements | Targets | Achievements | | Target | Achievements |
| CA-TP | | | 176 | 50 | 12500 | | |
| NPV-TP | | | 60 | 60 | 15000 | | |
| Total | | | 236 | 110 | 27500 | | |

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 & EVALUATION REPORT FOREST WORKS EXECUTED IN 2018-19
WING: TERRITORIAL
DISTRICT: ROHTAK
YEAR OF PLANTATION: 2018-19

| Compensatory Afforestation (Tall Plants) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------|---------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------|--------|------|-------|------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Sr. No. | Type of Land (Forest/Non-Forest) | Name of Scheme of Component | Name of Range/Block/Beat | Name of Site | Khasra No. KM/RD | Plantation Month/Year | Target Achieved | | Spacing | Name of Species | Total No of Plants | Alive Plants | Height | | Girth | | Success in % | GPS Coordinates | |
| | | | | | | | Ha. | Rkm | | | | | Min. | Max. | Min. | Max. | | Longitude | Latitude |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| Rail | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Forest Land | CA-TP | Meham/Kalanour/Lahli | Rohtak to Bhiwani Railway Line | 13.100 to 14 L/Side | July/Aug | 0 | 0.86 | 4x4 | Arjun | 170 | | 6 | 4.5 | 9 | 4 | | 28°45'736.42" N | 76°45'592.21"E |
| | | | | | | | | | | Shisham | 20 | | 5.3 | 4 | 10 | 8 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Neem | 25 | | 4.3 | 3.6 | 9 | 7 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 215 | 180 | | | | | | | 84 |
| 2 | Forest Land | CA-TP | Rohtak / Rohtak (N) / Jassia | Rohtak-Gohana Railway Line | | 2018 - 19 | 0 | 2 | 4 x 4 | Bottal Brush | 200 | | 7 | 5 | 10 | 8 | | 29°01'01.35"N | 76°39'15.36"E |
| | | | | | | | | | | Neem | 300 | | 4.3 | 3.6 | 9 | 7 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 500 | 390 | | | | | | | 78 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total Rail | | | | | | | | | 79.7 |
| Road | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Forest Land | CA-TP | Meham/Meham/Farmana | Meham to Farmana Road | | July/Aug | 0 | 2 | 4x4 | P.papri | 400 | | 8 | 5 | 11 | 6 | | 29°02'14.69"N | 76°24'15.12"E |
| | | | | | | | | | | Neem | 100 | | 4.3 | 3.6 | 9 | 7 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 500 | 405 | | | | | | | 81 |
| 2 | Forest Land | CA-TP | Meham/Kalanaur/Kahanaur | Meham Beri road Km 7-17 | | July/Aug | 0 | 6 | 4x4 | P.papri | 300 | | 8 | 5 | 11 | 6 | | 28°47'22.95"N | 76°28'43.98"E |
| | | | | | | | | | | Neem | 450 | | 4.3 | 3.6 | 9 | 7 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Arjun | 750 | | 6 | 4.5 | 9 | 4 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 1500 | 1176 | | | | | | | 78.4 |
| 3 | Forest Land | CA-TP | Meham/Kalanour/Kalanaur | Rohtak - Bhiwani Road km 24-25 | | July/Aug | 0 | 0.08 | 4x4 | Neem | 10 | | 4.3 | 3.6 | 9 | 7 | | 28°50'33.78"N | 76°25'34.67"E |
| | | | | | | | | | | Arjun | 10 | | 6 | 4.5 | 9 | 4 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 20 | 17 | | | | | | | 86 |
| 4 | Forest Land | CA-TP | Meham/Kalanour/Katesara | Beri to Mehama Road km 20-21 L/Side | | July/Aug | 0 | 0.08 | 4x4 | Neem | 10 | | 6 | 5 | 10 | 9 | | 28°49'47.98"N | 76°26'10.28"E |
| | | | | | | | | | | P.papri | 10 | | 8 | 5 | 11 | 6 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 20 | 15 | | | | | | | 79 |
| 5 | Forest Land | CA-TP | Meham/Kalanour/Kalanaur | Kherari to Dadri Road | | July/Aug | 0 | 0.084 | 4x4 | Arjun | 11 | | 6 | 4.5 | 9 | 4 | | 28°49'04.36"N | 76°20'55.68"E |
| | | | | | | | | | | Neem | 10 | | 4.3 | 3.6 | 9 | 7 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 21 | 17 | | | | | | | 81 |
| 6 | Forest Land | CA-TP | Meham/l.majra/B.akbarpur | DHS Road km 79 to 80 L&R side | | July/Aug | 0 | 2.64 | 4x4 | Arjun | 200 | | 6 | 4.5 | 9 | 4 | | 28°90'65.2"N | 76°49'56.2"E |
| | | | | | | | | | | Shisham | 200 | | 6 | 4 | 11 | 5 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Bakain | 260 | | 4.3 | 3.6 | 9 | 7 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 660 | 554 | | | | | | | 84 |
| 7 | Forest Land | CA-TP | Meham/Meham/Meham | Meham to Beri Road km 7-8 R / side | | July/Aug | 0 | 0.092 | 4x4 | Arjun | 23 | | 6 | 4.5 | 9 | 4 | | 28°54'18.10"N | 76°20'58.20"E |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 23 | 18 | | | | | | | 80 |
| 8 | Forest Land | CA-TP | Meham/Meham/B.C.Pal | Meham to Julana Road km 1 to 2 | | July/Aug | 0 | 0.08 | 4x4 | P.papri | 20 | | 8 | 5 | 11 | 6 | | 28°58'59.59"N | 76°17'56.93"E |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 20 | 15 | | | | | | | 78 |
| 9 | Forest Land | CA-TP | Meham/Meham/Farmana | Meham to Julana Road km 14-15 L/Side | | July/Aug | 0 | 0.08 | 4x4 | Bakain | 20 | | 5 | 3.6 | 9 | 7 | | 29°04'14.93"N | 76°22'01.66"E |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 20 | 17 | | | | | | | 86 |
| 10 | Forest Land | CA-TP | Rohtak / Rohtak (N) / Kansala | Rohtak Sonipat Road Km 13 - 15 R/s | | 2018 - 19 | 0 | 0.4 | 4 x 4 | Arjun | 100 | | 6 | 4.5 | 9 | 4 | | 28°54'12.35"N | 76°43'08.69"E |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 100 | 81 | | | | | | | 81 |
| 11 | Forest Land | CA-TP | Rohtak / Rohtak (N) / Makrouli | Ladhoth Approach Road Km 6 - 7 L&R | | 2018 - 19 | 0 | 0.088 | 4 x 4 | Papri | 15 | | 7 | 6 | 18 | 11 | | 28°55'42.98"N | 76°38'06.27"E |
| | | | | | | | | | | Arjun | 7 | | 5 | 3.6 | 9 | 7 | | | |

| Compensatory Afforestation (Tall Plants) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----|---------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------|--------|------|-------|------|--------------|-----------------|----------|
| Sr. No. | Type of Land (Forest/Non-Forest) | Name of Scheme of Component | Name of Range/Block/Beat | Name of Site | Khasra No. KM/RD | Plantation Month/Year | Target Achieved | | Spacing | Name of Species | Total No of Plants | Alive Plants | Height | | Girth | | Success in % | GPS Coordinates | |
| | | | | | | | Ha. | Rkm | | | | | Min. | Max. | Min. | Max. | | Longitude | Latitude |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 22 | 17 | 6 | 4.5 | 9 | 4 | 78 | | |

Compensatory Afforestation (Tall Plants)

| Sr. No. | Type of Land (Forest/Non-Forest) | Name of Scheme/Component | Name of Range/Block/Beat | Name of Site | Khasra No. KM/RD | Plantation Month/Year | Target Achieved | | Spacing | Name of Species | Total No of Plants | Alive Plants | Height | | Girth | | Success in % | GPS Coordinates | |
|--------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|--|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------|---------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------|--------|------|-------|------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|
| | | | | | | | Ha. | Rkm | | | | | Max. | Min. | Max. | Min. | | Longitude | Latitude |
| 12 | Forest Land | CA-TP | Rohtak / Sampla / Samchana | Hassangarh Khurrampur Road Km 1 - 2 | | 2018 - 19 | 0 | 0.08 | 4 x 4 | Arjun | 8 | | 5 | 3.6 | 9 | 7 | | 28°50'09.22"N | 76°50'49.76"E |
| | | | | | | | | | | Pilkhan | 8 | | 6 | 4 | 10 | 9 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Amaltash | 4 | | 7.9 | 8 | 10 | 8 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 20 | 16 | | | | | 81 | | |
| 13 | Forest Land | CA-TP | Rohtak / Sampla / Kharawar | Sampla to Dighal Road Km 4 - 5 | | 2018 - 19 | 0 | 0.08 | 4 x 4 | Jamun | 15 | | 7.6 | 6 | 12 | 10 | | 28°46'23.77"N | 76°45'23.02"E |
| | | | | | | | | | | Pilkhan | 5 | | 6 | 4 | 11 | 6 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 20 | 18 | | | | | 90 | | |
| 14 | Forest Land | CA-TP | Rohtak / Sampla / Samchana | Hassangarh to Matindu Sisana Road | | 2018 - 19 | 0 | 0.32 | 4 x 4 | Arjun | 40 | | 6 | 4.5 | 9 | 4 | | 28°51'62.70"N | 76°51'13.91"E |
| | | | | | | | | | | Pilkhan | 35 | | 7.9 | 6.4 | 12 | 10 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Amaltash | 5 | | 4.5 | 4 | 10 | 8 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 80 | 62 | | | | | 78 | | |
| 15 | Forest Land | CA-TP | Rohtak / Rohtak N / Kansala | Roorki to Bhaloth Road Km 3 - 4 L/s | | 2018 - 19 | 0 | 0.084 | 4 x 4 | Arjun | 21 | | 6 | 4.5 | 9 | 4 | | 28°55'75"N | 76°43'05"E |
| | | CA-TP | | | | | | | | Total | 21 | 16 | | | | | 80 | | |
| 16 | Forest Land | CA-TP | Rohtak / Sampla / Samchana | Bhainsru to Samchana Morkheri Road | | 2018 - 19 | 0 | 0.08 | 4 x 4 | Shisham | 20 | | 6 | 4 | 11 | 5 | | 28°49'12.73"N | 76°48'6376"E |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 20 | 15 | | | | | 78 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total CA Road | 3067 | 2459 | | | | | 80 | | |
| Canal | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Forest Land | CA-TP | Meham/Meham/Madina N | Pilana Minor | | July/Aug | 0 | 8 | 4x4 | Shisham | 850 | | 6 | 4 | 11 | 5 | | 28°46'06.75"N | 76°27'31.26"E |
| | | | | | | | | | | papri | 650 | | 5 | 3.6 | 9 | 7 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dek | 250 | | 3.5 | 3.2 | 10 | 8 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Jamun | 50 | | 5.6 | 4 | 10 | 7 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Lesua | 200 | | 3.6 | 3 | 8 | 7 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 2000 | 1720 | | | | | 86 | | |
| 2 | Forest Land | CA-TP | Meham/Kalanour/Kalanour | Gudhan Minor | | July/Aug | 0 | 5 | 4x4 | papri | 1000 | | 5 | 3.6 | 9 | 7 | | 28°49'57.62"N | 76°20'19.70"E |
| | | | | | | | | | | Shisham | 250 | | 6 | 4 | 11 | 5 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 1250 | 963 | | | | | 79 | | |
| 3 | Forest Land | CA-TP | Meham/Meham/B.C. Pal | Meham Minor RD Behlamba pull to DHS Road | | July/Aug | 0 | 0.136 | 4x4 | P.papri | 34 | | 8 | 5 | 11 | 6 | | 28°57'47.17"N | 76°19'49.73"E |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 34 | 29 | | | | | 86 | | |
| 4 | Forest Land | CA-TP | Meham/Meham/Lahli | Kahanaur Distributory | | July/Aug | 0 | 2.5 | 4x4 | Arjun | 300 | | 6 | 4.5 | 9 | 4 | | 28°85'83.2"N | 76°47'17.6"E |
| | | | | | | | | | | shisham | 325 | | 6 | 4 | 11 | 5 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 625 | 525 | | | | | 84 | | |
| 5 | Forest Land | CA-TP | Rohtak / Rohtak (S) / Sunaria | JSB Canal | | July/Aug | 0 | 12 | 4 x 4 | Arjun | 2300 | | 6 | 4.5 | 9 | 4 | | 28°57'0"N | 76°34'47"E |
| | | | | | | | | | | Kadam | 200 | | 4.6 | 4 | 10 | 7 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Jamoa | 300 | | 5.7 | 5 | 9 | 8 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | J. Jalebi | 200 | | 3.5 | 3 | 10 | 8 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 3000 | 2520 | | | | | 84 | | |
| 6 | Forest Land | CA-TP | Rohtak / Sampla / Sampla South | Dulhera Distry RD 67 - 68 & 68 - 69 | | July/Aug | 0 | 0.216 | 4 x 4 | Pilkhan | 30 | | 6 | 4 | 11 | 6 | | 28°46'04.28"N | 76°46'0.61"E |
| | | | | | | | | | | Jamun | 10 | | 5.1 | 4 | 10 | 7 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Arjun | 14 | | 6 | 4.5 | 9 | 4 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 54 | 43 | | | | | 80 | | |

Compensatory Afforestation (Tall Plants)

| Sr. No. | Type of Land (Forest/Non-Forest) | Name of Scheme of Component | Name of Range/Block/Beat | Name of Site | Khasra No. KM/RD | Plantation Month/Year | Target Achieved | | Spacing | Name of Species | Total No of Plants | Alive Plants | Height | | Girth | | Success in % | GPS Coordinates | |
|--------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|--|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------|--------|------|-------|------|--------------|------------------|------------------|
| | | | | | | | Ha. | Rkm | | | | | Max. | Min. | Max. | Min. | | Longitude | Latitude |
| 7 | Forest Land | CA-TP | Rohtak / Rohtak (N) / Chamaria | Rohtak Distry. | | July/Aug | 0 | 0.4 | 4 x 4 | Papri | 80 | | 7.2 | 7 | 11 | 9 | | 28°58'49.27"N | 76°36'24.74"E |
| | | | | | | | | | | Shisham | 20 | | 6 | 4 | 11 | 5 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 100 | 79 | | | | | 79 | | |
| 8 | Forest Land | CA-TP | Rohtak / Sampla / Samchana | Gandhra Drain RD Pakasma Drain to Gijhi Samchana Pul | | July/Aug | 0 | 0.2 | 4 x 4 | Shisham | 50 | | 6.4 | 6 | 12 | 10 | | 28°48'53.96"N | 76°46'18.06"E |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 50 | 39 | | | | | 78 | | |
| 9 | Forest Land | CA-TP | Rohtak / Rohtak S / Bohar | J.L.N. Feeder RD 157 - 158 | | July/Aug | 0 | 2.5 | 4 x 4 | Arjun | 500 | | 6 | 4.5 | 9 | 4 | | 28°52'4.39"N | 76°37'28.09"E |
| | | | | | | | | | | Papri | 75 | | 7.1 | 6.3 | 10 | 9 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Neem | 50 | | 4.3 | 3.6 | 9 | 7 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 625 | 506 | | | | | 80 | | |
| 10 | Forest Land | CA-TP | Rohtak / Rohtak S / Bohar | Pehrawar Link Drain | | 2018 - 19 | 0 | 0.5 | 4 x 4 | Arjun | 80 | | 7.5 | 6 | 11 | 8 | | 28°51'17.26"N | 76°38'20.96"E |
| | | | | | | | | | | Papri | 20 | | 6.9 | 6 | 10 | 7 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Neem | 25 | | 7 | 5 | 12 | 8 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 125 | 103 | | | | | 83 | | |
| 11 | Forest Land | CA-TP | Rohtak / Rohtak N / Kansala | Jasrana Minor RD 40 to 42 L/s | | 2018 - 19 | 0 | 0.388 | 4 x 4 | Arjun | 50 | | 6 | 4.5 | 9 | 4 | | 28°53'22.4808" N | 76°47'22.5456" E |
| | | | | | | | | | | Papri | 22 | | 7 | 6 | 18 | 11 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | B. Brush | 25 | | 4.1 | 4 | 9 | 8 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 97 | 84 | | | | | 87 | | |
| 12 | Forest Land | CA-TP | Rohtak / Sampla / Samchana | Jasrana Minor RD 68 to 70 L/s | | 2018 - 19 | 0 | 0.424 | 4 x 4 | Shisham | 80 | | 6 | 4 | 11 | 5 | | 28°51'49.7736" N | 76°48'20.178"E |
| | | | | | | | | | | B. Brush | 20 | | 7.1 | 6.5 | 12 | 9 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Jamun | 6 | | 4.6 | 4.1 | 11 | 9 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 106 | 89 | | | | | 84 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total CA Canal | | | | | | | 83 | | |
| | | | | | | | 0 | 32.264 | | | 8066 | 6700 | | | | | 83 | | |
| Bundh | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Forest Land | CA-TP | Rohtak / Rohtak (N) / Chamaria | Suraksha Bundh No. 1 | | 2018 - 19 | 0.00 | 2.00 | 4 x 4 | Papri | 150 | | 7 | 6 | 18 | 11 | | 28°56'11.80"N | 76°35'19.66"E |
| | | | | | | | | | | Shisham | 100 | | 6 | 4 | 9 | 5 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Neem | 150 | | 4.3 | 3.6 | 9 | 7 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Bottal Brush | 100 | | 4.3 | 4 | 6 | 5 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 500 | 420 | | | | | 84 | | |
| | | | | | | | 0.00 | 2.00 | | | 500 | 420 | | | | | 84 | | |
| | | | | | | | 0.00 | 50.00 | | | 12500 | 10149 | | | | | 81 | | |
| | | | | | | | 0.00 | 50.00 | | | 12500 | 10149 | | | | | 81 | | |

Net Present Value -Tall Plants

| Sr. No. | Type of Land (Forest/Non-Forest) | Name of Scheme of Component | Name of Range/Block/Beat | Name of Site | Khasra No. KM/RD | Plantation Month/Year | Target Achieved | | Spacing | Name of Species | Total No of Plants | Alive Plants | Height | | Girth | | Success in % | GPS Coordinates | |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|------|---------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------|--------|------|-------|------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|
| | | | | | | | Ha. | Rkm | | | | | Max. | Min. | Max. | Min. | | Longitude | Latitude |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| NPV Scheme | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Road | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Forest Land | NPV-TP | Meham/Meham/Framana | Farmana-Bedwa-Samain Road | | July/Aug | 0.00 | 6.00 | 4x4 | P.Papri | 420 | | 8 | 5 | 11 | 6 | | 29°03'09.95"N | 76°20'26.21"E |
| | | | | | | | | | | Shisham | 350 | | 6 | 4 | 11 | 5 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | B.Dak | 730 | | 4.1 | 4 | 10 | 9 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 1500 | 1170 | | | | | 78 | | |

Compensatory Afforestation (Tall Plants)

| Sr. No. | Type of Land (Forest/Non-Forest) | Name of Scheme of Component | Name of Range/Block/Beat | Name of Site | Khasra No. KM/RD | Plantation Month/Year | Target Achieved | | Spacing | Name of Species | Total No of Plants | Alive Plants | Height | | Girth | | Success in % | GPS Coordinates | |
|---------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|------|---------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------|--------|------|-------|------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|
| | | | | | | | Ha. | Rkm | | | | | Max. | Min. | Max. | Min. | | Longitude | Latitude |
| 2 | Forest Land | NPV-TP | Meham/L.majra/Bainsi | Bainsi to Ajaib road | | July/Aug | 0.00 | 3.00 | 4x4 | Arjun | 700 | | 6 | 4.5 | 9 | 4 | | 29°02'83.92"N | 76°41'60.13"E |
| | | | | | | | | | | B.Dak | 50 | | 4 | 3 | 9 | 6 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 750 | 600 | | | | | 80 | | |
| 3 | Forest Land | NPV-TP | Meham/L.majra/Bainsi | Bainsi to Girawar road | | July/Aug | 0.00 | 3.00 | 4x4 | Arjun | 680 | | 6 | 4.5 | 9 | 4 | | 29°52'81.68"N | 76°24'56.50"E |
| | | | | | | | | | | Shisham | 20 | | 6 | 4 | 11 | 5 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | B.Buresh | 50 | | 3.4 | 3.2 | 9 | 7 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 750 | 585 | | | | | 78 | | |
| 4 | Forest Land | NPV-TP | Meham/Meham/Farmana | Farmana to Bainsy Road | | July/Aug | 0.00 | 4.00 | 4x4 | P.Papri | 320 | | 8 | 5 | 11 | 6 | | 29°02'51.50"N | 76°21'33.86"E |
| | | | | | | | | | | Arjun | 680 | | 6 | 4.5 | 9 | 4 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 1000 | 840 | | | | | 84 | | |
| 5 | Forest Land | NPV-TP | Meham/Meham/Madina(N) | Khranti to Girawar Road | | July/Aug | 0.00 | 2.00 | 4x4 | Shisham | 250 | | 6 | 4 | 11 | 5 | | 29°00'58.23"N | 76°28'10.13"E |
| | | | | | | | | | | P.Papri | 200 | | 8 | 5 | 11 | 6 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Arjun | 50 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 500 | 390 | | | | | 78 | | |
| 6 | Forest Land | NPV-TP | Meham/Kalanour/Kalanaur | Kahnaur to Jatpur Balamb Road | | July/Aug | 0.00 | 3.00 | 4x4 | Arjun | 300 | | 6 | 4.5 | 9 | 4 | | 28°46'34.22"N | 76°28'26.67"E |
| | | | | | | | | | | P.Papri | 350 | | 8 | 5 | 11 | 6 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Shisham | 50 | | 6 | 4 | 11 | 5 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Neem | 50 | | 4.3 | 3.6 | 9 | 7 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 750 | 610 | | | | | 81.4 | | |
| 7 | Forest Land | NPV-TP | Meham/L.majra/Bakbarpur | Sunderpur to Sisroli Road | | July/Aug | 0.00 | 1.00 | 4x4 | Arjun | 250 | | 6 | 4.5 | 9 | 4 | | 28°94'52.7"N | 76°56'43.7"E |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 250 | 195 | | | | | 78 | | |
| 8 | Forest Land | NPV-TP | Rohtak / Rohtak (S) / Sunaria | Garnawathi to Sundana Road | | 2018 - 19 | 0.00 | 3.00 | 4 x 4 | Kachnar | 200 | | 4.6 | 3 | 8 | 6 | | 28°49'27"N | 76°34'05"E |
| | | | | | | | | | | Jamoa | 140 | | 5.4 | 4 | 9 | 8 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Arjun | 100 | | 6 | 4.5 | 9 | 4 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Casurina | 300 | | 4.2 | 4 | 9 | 7 | | | |

| Compensatory Afforestation (Tall Plants) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------|---------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------|--------|------|-------|------|--------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Sr. No. | Type of Land (Forest/Non-Forest) | Name of Scheme of Component | Name of Range/Block/Beat | Name of Site | Khasra No. KM/RD | Plantation Month/Year | Target Achieved | | Spacing | Name of Species | Total No of Plants | Alive Plants | Height | | Girth | | Success in % | GPS Coordinates | |
| | | | | | | | Ha. | Rkm | | | | | Min. | Max. | Min. | Max. | | Longitude | Latitude |
| | | | | | | | | | | Pilkhan | 10 | | | 4 | 11 | 6 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 750 | 630 | | | | | 84 | | |
| 9 | Forest Land | NPV-TP | Rohtak / Sampla / Samchana | Hassangarh to Samchana Matindu Road | | 2018 - 19 | 0.00 | 5.00 | 4 x 4 | Shisham | 1250 | | 6 | 4 | 11 | 5 | | 28°51'59.69"N | 76°51'13.91"E |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 1250 | 975 | | | | | 78 | | |
| | | | | | | | 0.00 | 30.00 | | | 7500 | 5995 | | | | | 79.9 | | |
| Canal | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Forest Land | NPV-TP | Meham/Meham/Madina(N) | Madina Minor | | July/Aug | 0.00 | 5.00 | 4x4 | P.Papri | 100 | | 8 | 5 | 11 | 6 | | 28°55'23.43"N | 76°27'44.50"E |
| | | | | | | | | | | Sires | 800 | | 4.6 | 4 | 8 | 6 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Neem | 350 | | 5.6 | 4 | 9 | 8 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 1250 | 1053 | | | | | 84.3 | | |
| 2 | Forest Land | NPV-TP | Rohtak / Rohtak (N) / Kansala | Assan Minor | | 2018 - 19 | 0.00 | 1.00 | 4 x 4 | Arjun | 140 | | 6 | 4.5 | 9 | 4 | | 28°53'9.9672" N | 76°45'17.4816" E |
| | | | | | | | | | | Shisham | 110 | | 6 | 4 | 11 | 5 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 250 | 220 | | | | | 88 | | |
| | | | | | | | 0.00 | 6.00 | | | 1500 | 1273 | | | | | 84 | | |
| Any Other Land | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Non Forest | NPV-TP | Rohtak / Sampla / Kharawar | HSI IDC, Kheri Sadh | | 2018 - 19 | 0.00 | 11.00 | 4 x 4 | Papri | 2200 | | 7 | 6 | 18 | 11 | | 28°51'39.24"N | 76°40'12.84"E |
| | | | | | | | | | | Amaltash | 550 | | 6 | 4 | 11 | 5 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 2750 | 2145 | | | | | 78 | | |
| 2 | Non Forest | NPV-TP | Rohtak / Rohtak (S) / Sunaria | IIM Sunaria | | 2018 - 19 | 0.00 | 13.00 | 4 x 4 | Molasri | 1550 | | 4.5 | 4 | 10 | 6 | | 28°51'15"N | 76°32'40"E |
| | | | | | | | | | | Kadam | 90 | | 4 | 3 | 8 | 6 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Pilkhan | 750 | | 6 | 4 | 11 | 6 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Bakain | 600 | | 6 | 5 | 9 | 7 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Kachnar | 140 | | 5.4 | 4 | 8 | 6 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Jamun | 120 | | 6.4 | 5.6 | 9 | 7 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 3250 | 2632 | | | | | 81 | | |
| | | | | | | | 0.00 | 24.00 | | | 6000 | 4777 | | | | | 82.3 | | |
| | | | | | | | 0.00 | 60.00 | | | 15000 | 12045 | | | | | 80 | | |
| Total NPV (Tall Plants) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

INDIA
HARYANA
DISTRICT PALWAL



- C. D. BLOCKS**
 A PALWAL
 B HATHIN
 C HODAL
 D HASSANPUR

- BOUNDARY : STATE
 " DISTRICT
 " TAHSIL / C. D. BLOCK
 HEADQUARTERS : DISTRICT, TAHSIL,
 " C. D. BLOCK
 VILLAGE HAVING 5000 AND ABOVE POPULATION WITH NAME
 URBAN AREA WITH POPULATION SIZE: I, II, III, IV & V
 NATIONAL HIGHWAY
 STATE HIGHWAY
 OTHER IMPORTANT ROADS
 RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, BROAD GAUGE
 RIVER AND STREAM/CANAL

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| TOTAL AREA (in Sq. km.) | 1358.00 |
| TOTAL POPULATION | 1,042,766 |
| NUMBER OF TAHSILS | 3 |
| NUMBER OF TOWNS | 6 |
| NUMBER OF VILLAGES | 290 |

District headquarters is also tahsil headquarters & C. D. Block headquarters.
 Tahsil headquarters is also C. D. Block headquarters.

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 2018-19 for CAMPA fund in Haryana vide **letter No/CAMPA/2019-20/1332 Dated 30.10.2019**. The conservation, development and other related activities are being carried out in all 22 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-2018-19 is as follows:

| Programme 2018-19 | Survival (%) | Over All Survival |
|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| CA-TP | 79.6% | 79.6% |
| NPV-TP | 78.8% | 78.8% |

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* Mr. Deepak Kumar Patil, IFS (DFO) Palwal Range Forest Officer Shri Amardeep Singh , Range Forest Officer- Hodal- Shri . Ram Kishan

We discussed with all of them regarding monitoring evaluation in the entire division. We could monitor plantation work done 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 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 28.1487^o North latitudes and 77.3320^o East longitudes. Total geographical area of the district is 1364.55 sq.km. Administratively, Palwal is the district Headquarter of the district. It is divided into 4 development blocks namely Palwal, Hathin, Hodal and Hassanpur. The district area is bounded on western side Mewet district, Eastern side by U.P. state.

River System & Water Resources:

There 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 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.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE CAMPA SCHEME / PROJECT

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

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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 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;

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 undertaken 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 22 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 22 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 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 2018-19 in Palwal division.

The evaluation took place in Palwal district in the month of **January 2020** 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* Mr. Deepak Kumar Patil IFS (DFO) Palwal, Range Forest Officer Shri Amardeep Singh , Range Forest Officer- Hodal- Shri Ram kishan.

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 2018-19 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 |
| CA-TP | | | 38.70 | 38.50 | 9625 | | |
| NPV-TP | | | 30 | 30 | 7500 | | |
| Total | | | 68.7 | 68.5 | 17125 | | |

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.



Division Name : PALWAL
Year : 2018-19
Range : PALWAL
Site Name : Baghpur – Shekhpur Nanglia Road
K.M. 0-8 L & R
Component : NPV-TP
Target : 8- RKM



Division Name : PALWAL
Year : 2018-19
Range : PALWAL
Site Name : Rajupur-Dostpur Road, Baghpur Solra Road
K.M. 0-3 L & R, K.M. 4-6 L & R
Component : NPV-TP
Target : 7- RKM



Division Name : PALWAL
Year : 2018-19
Range : PALWAL
Site Name : Rajupur-Dostpur Road, Baghpur Solra Road
K.M. 0-3 L & R, K.M. 4-6 L & R
Component : NPV-TP
Target : 7- RKM



Division Name : PALWAL
Year : 2018-19
Range : PALWAL
Site Name : Sultanpur R.F.
Component : CA-TP
Target : 25.9 RKM



Division Name : PALWAL
Year : 2018-19
Range : PALWAL
Site Name : Sultanpur R.F.
Component : CA-TP
Target : 25.9 RKM



Division Name : PALWAL
Year : 2018-19
Range : Hodal
Site Name : Aurangabd Manpur Road
K.M. 0-4 L & R
Component : NPV-TP
Target : 4- RKM



Division Name : PALWAL
Year : 2018-19
Range : Hodal
Site Name : Aurangabd Manpur Road
K.M. 0-4 L & R
Component : NPV-TP
Target : 4- RKM



Division Name : PALWAL
Year : 2018-19
Range : Hodal
Site Name : Bahin – Sevali Road
K.M. 0-4 L & R
Component : NPV-TP
Target : 4- RKM



Division Name : PALWAL
Year : 2018-19
Range : Hodal
Site Name : Bhiduki – Pengalon Road
K.M. 0-4 L & R
Component : NPV-TP
Target : 4- RKM



Division Name : PALWAL
Year : 2018-19
Range : Hodal
Site Name : Bhiduki – Pengalon Road
K.M. 0-4 L & R
Component : NPV-TP
Target : 4- RKM

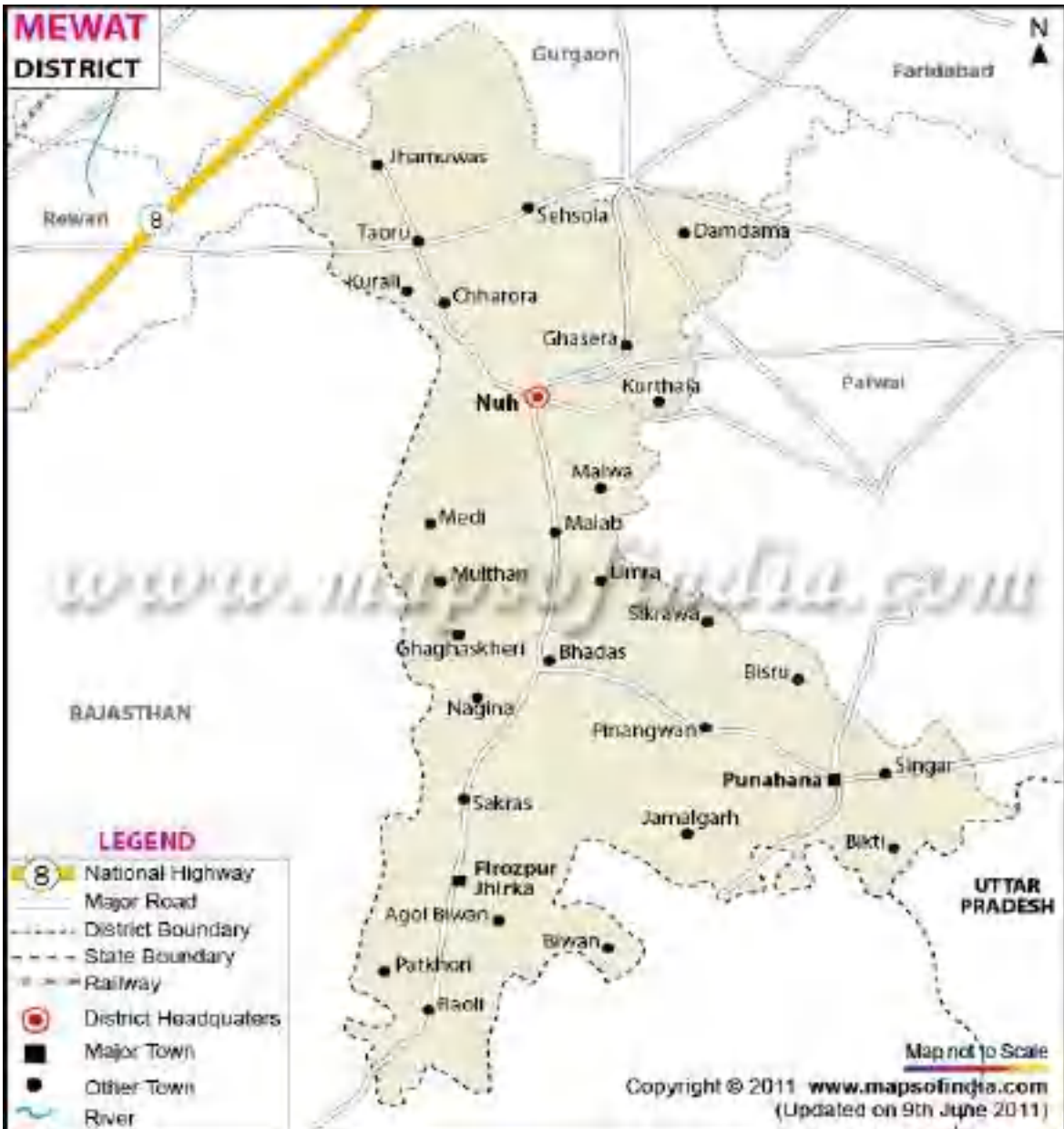


Division Name : PALWAL
Year : 2018-19
Range : Hodal
Site Name : Hassanpur Un-classed Forest
Component : CA-TP
Target : 12.6 RKM

CAMPA MONITORING & EVALUATION REPORT FOREST WORKS EXECUTED IN 2018-19
WING: TERRITORIAL
DISTRICT: PALWAL
YEAR OF PLANTATION: 2018-19

| Compensatory Afforestation (Tall Plants) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|-------------|--------|------|-------|------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|
| S. No. | Type of Land (Forest/N) | Name of Scheme / Component | Name of Range/Block/Beat | Name of Site | Khasra No. Km/RD | Plantation Month | Target achieved | | Spa-cing (m) | Species | Total no. of Plants | Alive | Height | | Girth | | Success in % | GPS Coordinates | |
| | | | | | | | Ha. | RKM | | | | | Max. | Min. | Max. | Min. | | 19 | 20 |
| 1 | Reserve | CA-TP | Palwal/Ghuri/Rasulp | Sultanpur | | 9/2018 | 0 | 25.90 | 4x4 | Pipal | 455 | | 8 | 5 | 8 | 5 | | 28°04' 31.6" | 077°29' 07.3" |
| | | | | | | | | | | Siris | 40 | | 8 | 5 | 6 | 4 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Neem | 80 | | 12 | 6 | 10 | 5 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | B.Papri | 2400 | | 7 | 4 | 5 | 4 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Shisham | 3500 | | 8 | 6 | 5 | 4 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 6475 | 5115 | | | | | | | 79 |
| 2 | Un-Classed | CA-TP | Hodal/Hassanpur/Hassanpur | Hassanpur Un- | | 8/2018 | 0 | 12.60 | 4x4 | Arjun | 1319 | | 3.5 | 3 | 3 | 2 | | 27°57' 13.9" | 077°31' 50.5" |
| | | | | | | | | | | Pipal | 200 | | 8 | 6 | 10 | 8 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Neem | 300 | | 7 | 4.5 | 6 | 3 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Kada, | 46 | | 4.3 | 3 | 6 | 5 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Shisham | 1285 | | 8 | 4 | 5 | 3 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 3150 | 2551 | | | | | | | 81 |
| Total Compensatory Afforestation (Tall Plants) | | | | | | | 0 | 38.50 | | | 9625 | 7666 | | | | | | | 79.6 |
| Net Present Value (Tall Plants) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| S. No. | Type of Land (Forest/N) | Name of Scheme / Component | Name of Range/Block/Beat | Name of Site | Khasra No. Km/RD | Plantation Month | Target achieved | | Spa-cing (m) | Species | Total no. of Plants | Alive | Height | | Girth | | Success in % | GPS Coordinates | |
| | | | | | | | Ha. | RKM | | | | | Max. | Min. | Max. | Min. | | 19 | 20 |
| 1 | Road | NPV-TP | Hodal/Hodal/Bamni | Aurangabad- Manpur road | km. 0-4, L&R | 8/2018 | 0.00 | 4.00 | 4x4 | Arjun | 400 | | 10 | 5 | 18 | 8 | | 28°01' 22" | 077°19' 35" |
| | | | | | | | | | | D. Papri | 300 | | 7 | 6 | 15 | 7 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | B.Papri | 200 | | 8 | 5 | 12 | 5 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Neem | 50 | | 6 | 4 | 7 | 4 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Siris | 50 | | 9 | 5 | 7 | 4 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 1000 | 810 | | | | | | | 81 |
| 2 | Road | NPV-TP | Hodal/Hodal/Hodal | Karman road | km. 0-0.5, L&R | 8/2018 | 0.00 | 1.00 | 4x4 | Arjun | 200 | | 8 | 6 | 7 | 5 | | 28°40' 18" | 076°47' 30" |
| | | | | | | | | | | B. Papri | 50 | | 7 | 4 | 8 | 4 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 250 | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Road | NPV-TP | Hodal/Hathin/Bahin | Bahin-Sevali road | km. 0-4, L&R | 8/2018 | 0.00 | 4.00 | 4x4 | Arjun | 350 | | 7 | 4 | 5 | 3 | | 27°57' 49" | 077°15' 09" |
| | | | | | | | | | | Shisham | 85 | | 7 | 4 | 5 | 4 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | B. Papri | 200 | | 8 | 4 | 7 | 3 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Siris | 200 | | 6 | 4.5 | 4 | 3 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Lasoora | 115 | | 6 | 3 | 4 | 3 | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|------|--------|---------------------|--|----------------------------|--------|-------------|--------------|-----|--------------|-------------|-------------|----|---|----|----|-------------|------------|-------------|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | D. Papri | 50 | | 5 | 3 | 4 | 3 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 1000 | 800 | | | | | 80 | | | |
| 4 | Road | NPV-TP | Hodal/Hassanpur/Bhi | Bhiduki-Pengaltu road | km. 0-4, L&R | 8/2018 | 0.00 | 6.00 | 4x4 | B. Papri | 310 | | 8 | 5 | 9 | 5 | | 27°57'49" | 077°15'09" | |
| | | | | | | | | | | P. Papri | 1190 | | 11 | 6 | 16 | 6 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 1500 | 1170 | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Road | NPV-TP | Palwal/Ghori/Amarp | Baghpur-Shekhpur Nanglia road | km. 0-8, L&R | 8/2018 | 0.00 | 8.00 | 4x4 | Jamun | 800 | | 9 | 6 | 14 | 8 | | 28°12.755' | 077°29.862' | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Arjun | 500 | | 12 | 9 | 22 | 10 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Neem | 50 | | 10 | 6 | 15 | 7 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | D. Papri | 650 | | 9 | 5 | 14 | 12 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 2000 | 1680 | | | | | 84 | | | |
| 6 | Road | NPV-TP | Palwal/Ghori/Amarp | Rajupur-Dostpur road, Baghpur-Solra road | km. 0-3, L&R, km. 4-6, L&R | 8/2018 | 0.00 | 7.00 | 4x4 | Arjun | 200 | | 12 | 5 | 13 | 7 | | 28°10.848' | 077°29.529' | |
| | | | | | | | | | | D.Papri | 1000 | | 14 | 6 | 14 | 6 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Neem | 100 | | 7 | 5 | 10 | 6 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | B.Papri | 90 | | 10 | 5 | 8 | 5 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Pilkhan | 210 | | 14 | 9 | 13 | 8 | | | | |
| | | S | | | | | | | | Jamun | 150 | | 9 | 5 | 10 | 6 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 1750 | 1452 | | | | | 83 | | | |
| Total NPV (Tall Plants) | | | | | | | 0.00 | 30.00 | | | 7500 | ### | | | | | 78.8 | | | |



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 2018-19 for CAMPA fund in Haryana vide latter **No/CAMPA/2019-20/1332 Dated 30.10.2019**

The conservation, development and other related activities are being carried out in all 22 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 22 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 22 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-2018-19 is as follows:

| Programme 2018-19 | Survival (%) | Over All Survival |
|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| CA-TP | 71.5% | 71.5% |
| NPV-TP | 79.6% | 79.6% |
| Native species | 81.5% | 81.5% |
| | | |

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 Sunil Jain 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 22 th district of Haryana state, India. Mewat district is one of the 22 districts of Haryana state in northern India. The district was carved as the 20th district of Haryana from erstwhile Gurgaon and Hathin MBlock of Faridabad districts on 4 April 2005. Though Hathin Sub Division was shifted to New district Palwal in 2008. It is bounded by Gurgaon district on the north, Rewari district on the west and Faridabad and Palwal districts on the east. Nuh town is the headquarters of this district. The district occupies an area of 1859.61 km². The district has a population of 10,89,263 (2011 census). Mewat is populated by the Meos, who are agriculturalists. Nuh town is Mewat district's headquarter. The district comprises Nuh, Taoru, Nagina, Firozpur Jhirka and Punhana blocks.

Location:

Nuh is located at 28.12°N 77.02°E. It has an average elevation of 199 metres (652 feet). It is 70 km from the capital New Delhi. It is located in the far south west area of Haryana. Gurgaon district bounds it on its North, while Rewari district lies to its West and Palwal district to its East. On South, the district shares its boundary with the State of Rajasthan. NUH district is largely comprises of planes. Inconsistency in NUH topography is evident from its patches of land with hills and hillock of the Aravali Mountain on the one hand and plains on the other. Thus, physio-graphically the area is divided into two tracts- upland and low land.

Area, Population and demographics:

(As of 2011 India census) The district is having an area of 1507 square Kms, which is 3.41 % of total area of the state. The total population of the District is 1089263, (571162 Men and 518101 Women) as per the Census 2011. Population density is 526 person per sq. km. Males constitute 52.44% of the population and females 47.59%. Mewat has an average literacy rate of 54.1%, quite lower than the national average of 74%, male literacy is 69.90%, and female literacy is 36.60%.

Geomorphology and soil types:

The district area has undulating topography and is more or less bowl shaped. The sporadic ridges and hillocks make a semi- circle to the west, south and east of Punhana (270 51'45", 770 12'30"). The area does not have a general slope and rather shows distinct altitude differences in certain domains. The general slope in the area is NW-SE in the western part, NE-SW in north-eastern part. The central part is more or less flat. Seasonal streams from the hills west of Nuh drain flow towards southeast and fill up the natural depressions in central part of the district. Some topographic depressions in the area give rise to natural lakes. Soils of the Mewat district are mostly salt affected. The soils are medium textured loamy sand and falls in low to medium category with 0.2 % to 0.75 % organic content. The average conductivity of the soil is not more than (0.80 u mhos/cm) and the average pH of the soil is between 6.5 to 8.7. Soils of the district are suitable for cultivation of variety of crops.

Climate and Rainfalls:

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

Background of CAMPA in Haryana:

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

List of Activities undertaken under CAMPA scheme for the year 2018-19

| 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 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

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

(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 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.

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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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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 - 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;
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 - 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;
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COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION FUND MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING AUTHORITY

INFORMATION ABOUT THE CAMPA SCHEME / PROJECT

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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.

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- bbbb) **“third party monitoring”** means monitoring and evaluation of works executed national fund and state Fund by the parties which are external to a project's direct beneficiary chain and management structure having no conflict of interest on parameters of evaluation as determined by central Government over and above the baseline to assess whether desired social, environmental or other impacts are being achieved and undesirable impacts avoided;
- cccc) **“Van sanrakshansamiti or Village forest committee”** means a committee constituted for joint forest management by the competent authority in the state;
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 - ee) Soil and moisture conservation works in the forest;
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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 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.
- 16) The permissible activities to be undertaken for the purpose of sub-rule (3) shall include the following, namely:-
- u) Establishment, up-gradation and maintenance of modern nurseries and other planting stock production facilities with state of arts facilities for production of quality planting material;
 - v) Purchase and maintenance of equipment or devices used for communication and information technology, survey, mapping and forest fire control for the purpose of protection of forest and wildlife;
 - w) Construction, up-gradation and maintenance of inspection paths, forest roads in forest area, fire lines, watch towers, check posts, timber depots;
 - x) Construction of residential and official building in forests for concerned staffs up to the rank of Range Officers deployed for protection of forest and wildlife;
 - y) Engagement of local people or labors to assists regular staff of State Forest Department for works for protection of forest and wildlife undertaken from State Fund;
 - z) Survey and mapping of forest areas for compensatory afforestation works, soil and moisture conservation, catchment area treatment and wildlife management for preparing annual plans to be executed from the state Fund;
 - aa) Concurrent monitoring and evaluation of works including third party monitoring of works undertaken from state Fund
 - bb) Awareness for forestry and allied activities undertaken from the State fund;
 - cc) Entry point activities undertaken in forest fringe villages for execution of programme to be undertaken from the state Fund;
 - dd) Distribution of planting stock for promotion of trees outside forest on government lands promoted by state government;
- Providing that in case the activities referred to in sub rules (2) and (4) are to be undertaken in the forest land under the administrative control of the forest Department, then the said activities shall be carried out as per the working plan prepared under national Working plan Code and approved by competent authority;
- Providing further that the said activities over forest land under the control of state Forest Department and being managed as per the working plan with participation of local people shall be taken up in consultation with the Gram Sabha or *Van 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;
- 17) While preparing the annual plan of operation for activities under rule 5, priority shall be given to under5taken identified activities in those villages which have been affected due to diversion of forest land.
- 18) The monies referred in sub rule (1) shall not be used for following activities, namely
- u) Payment of salary, travelling allowances, medical expenses, etc. to regular employees of the state Forest Department for implementing programme in various forest divisions undertaken from the State Fund.
 - v) Undertaking foreign visits;
 - w) Payment for legal services for defending cases filed in Tribunals or Courts not related to the management of the State Authority;
 - x) Purchase of vehicles or staff cars for officers and heavy vehicles and machines for the state Forest Department for implementing programme in various forest divisions undertaken from the state Fund;
 - y) Construction of residential and official building for officers above Forest Range Officers of the State Forest Department for implementing programmes in various forest division undertaken from the State Fund;
 - z) Leasing, hiring and purchase of land for afforestation purposes
 - 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 22 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 22 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 2018-19 in Mewat division.

The evaluation took place in Mewat district in the month of **February, 2020** 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 2018-19. 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 2018-19

- 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 2018-19 by the Territorial Division Mewat, C.F. South are as follows:

WING: Territorial Mewat Division, Annexure – A

YEAR: 2018-19

| Type | Hectare | | RKM | | Plantation Target / Achieved | Rs. (Amt. in lacks) | |
|---------------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| | Targets | Achievements | Targets | Achievements | | Target | Achievements |
| CA-TP | | | 320 | 310 | 77500 | | |
| NPV-TP | | | 50 | 50 | 12500 | | |
| Native species | 60 | 60 | | | 30000 | | |
| Eco- restoration | 113 | 113 | | | | | |
| Fancing | | | 10 | 00 | | | |
| Total | 173 | 173 | 380 | 360 | 120000 | | |

Findings and Objervation

(CA-TP) @250 Plants Per RKM Range- FP. Jhirka -Block- Alipur – Tigra -Reach-Jhimrawat Basai Khanjada Bundh, Km. 0 to 2 L&R 8/ 2018-19 10.00 (RKM) Plantstion not Work and not Voucher charge

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 up to mark.
4. During the investigation of Eco-restoration Base, Height, Top, Length was found complete.

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.



Division Name : MEWAT
Year : 2018-19
Range : Nuh
Site Name : Palla R.F
Component : CA-TP
Target : 25 RKM



Division Name : MEWAT
Year : 2018-19
Range : Nuh
Site Name : Palla R.F
Component : CA-TP
Target : 25 RKM



Division Name : MEWAT
Year : 2018-19
Range : Nuh
Site Name : Nalhar Sec. 4 & 5
Component : Eco Restoration Arawali Hills
(Loose Stone Wall)
Target : 14 Hectare



Division Name : MEWAT
Year : 2018-19
Range : Nuh
Site Name : Nalhar Sec. 4 & 5
Component : Eco Restoration Arawali Hills
(Loose Stone Wall)
Target : 14 Hectare



Division Name : MEWAT
Year : 2018-19
Range : Nuh
Site Name : Seshola Aravali Area
Component : Native Species
Target : 20 Hectare



Division Name : MEWAT
Year : 2018-19
Range : Nuh
Site Name : Seshola Aravali Area
Component : Native Species
Target : 20 Hectare



Division Name : MEWAT
Year : 2018-19
Range : Nuh
Site Name : Sundha Aravali Area (2 parts)
Component : Native Species
Target : 20 Hectare



Division Name : MEWAT
Year : 2018-19
Range : Nuh
Site Name : Mehrola Sec. 4 & 5
Component : CA-TP
Target : 35 RKM



Division Name : MEWAT
Year : 2018-19
Range : Nuh
Site Name : Mehrola Sec. 4 & 5
Component : CA-TP
Target : 35 RKM



Division Name : MEWAT
Year : 2018-19
Range : Nuh
Site Name : Mehrola Sec. 4 & 5
Component : NPV-Barbed Wire fencing
Target : 3 K.M.



Division Name : MEWAT
Year : 2018-19
Range : Nuh
Site Name : Kotla Sec. 4 & 5
Component : Eco Restoration
Target : 14 Hectare



Division Name : MEWAT
Year : 2018-19
Range : Nuh
Site Name : Barka Sec. 4 & 5
Component : NPV-TP
Target : 20 RKM



Division Name : MEWAT
Year : 2018-19
Range : Nuh
Site Name : Barka Sec. 4 & 5
Component : NPV- Barbed Wire Fencing
Target : 5 KM



Division Name : MEWAT
Year : 2018-19
Range : Nuh
Site Name : Basai Khanjada Bundh K.M
Component : CA-TP
Target : 10 RKM



Division Name : MEWAT
Year : 2018-19
Range : Nuh
Site Name : Basai Khanjada Bundh K.M
Component : CA-TP
Target : 10 RKM

CAMPA MONITORING & EVALUATION REPORT FOREST WORKS EXECUTED IN 2018-19

WING: TERRITORIAL

DISTRICT: MEWAT

YEAR OF PLANTATION: 2018-19

Compensatory Afforestation (Tall Plants)

| 0 | Type of Land (For est/ | Name of Scheme/ Component | Name of Range | Name of Block | Name of Beat | Name of Reach | Km. / RD/ Khasra No. | Plantation month/ Year | Target Achieved | | Spacing (m) | Name of Species | N. of Plants | Alive Plants | Height | | Girth | | Success in % | GPS Reading | |
|---------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------|------|-------|------|--------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | Ha. | RKM | | | | | Max. | Min. | Max. | Min. | | Latitude | Longitude |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| CAMPA Scheme | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | | TP (CA)@250 Plants Per RKM | Punhana | Punhana | Punhana | Punhana to Jamalgarh road km | 1-13 L&R | 8/2018 | 0.00 | 10.00 | 4x4 | Neem | 1000 | | 5.5 | 2.3 | 5.3 | 4.1 | | N 27°48'08.10" N 27° 51' 26.36" | E77°08'12.43" E77° 11' 56.06" |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Papri | 1500 | | 8.6 | 5.3 | 10 | 8 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Total | 2500 | 2025 | | | | | 81 | | |
| 2 | | TP (CA)@250 | FP. Jhirka | FP. Jhirka | Jhir | Firozpur Jhirka to Tizara Road | 0-6 L&R | 8/2018 | 0.00 | 15.00 | 4x4 | Papri | 3000 | | 6 | 4.2 | 8.5 | 6 | | N 27°47'43.5" N 27° 47' 41.9" | E76°56'48.9" E76° 55' 47.5" |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Semal | 200 | | 12 | 4.2 | 8.5 | 6 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Toot | 200 | | 6 | 4 | 8 | 6 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | B.Papri | 200 | | 6 | 5 | 9 | 7 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Neem | 150 | | 10 | 6 | 9 | 5 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Total | 3750 | 2925 | | | | | 78 | | |
| 3 | | TP (CA)@250 Plants Per | FP. Jhirka | Alipur Tigra | Biwan | Firozpur Jhirka to Biwan Road km | 0-14.5 L&R | 8/2018 | 0.00 | 15.00 | 4x4 | Papri | 1500 | | 6 | 3 | 10 | 4 | | N 27° 47' 00.9" N 27° 46' 13.5" | E76°57'11.7" E76° 54' 00.8" |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Siris | 250 | | 4.4 | 4.7 | 4 | 6 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Kattta | 250 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Neem | 1000 | | 7.4 | 2.7 | 8 | 4 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Kachnar | 250 | | 8 | 7 | 12 | 6 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | P.Papri | 500 | | 5.7 | 2.7 | 7 | 5 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Total | 3750 | 3187 | | | | | 85 | | |
| 4 | | TP (CA)@250 | Nuh | Tauru | Tauru | Tauru to Pachgaon Road | 0 to 5 L&R | 07/2018 | 0.00 | 12.00 | 4X4 | Shisham | 3000 | | 12 | 4 | 13 | 6 | | N28°12'17.661" E76°57'19.328" | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Total | 3000 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Total Road (CAMPA Scheme) | | | | | | | | 63 | |
| 5 | | TP (CA)@250 Plants Per | Nuh | Nuh | Nallhar | Palla R.F | | 07/2018 | 0.00 | 25.00 | 4X4 | Neem | 2500 | | 7.4 | 2.7 | 8 | 4 | | N 28°07'34.5" E77°58'7.2" | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Papri | 3750 | | 5 | 2.1 | 9 | 6 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Reserve Forests (CAMPA) | | | | | | | | | Total |
| | | | | | | | | | 0.00 | 25.00 | | | 6250 | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | | TP (CA)@250 | Punhana | Punhana | Pinagwan | Pinagwan Sec. 4&5 | | 8/2018 | 0.00 | 30.00 | 4x4 | Papri | 7500 | | 4.2 | 3.6 | 4 | 2 | | N 27°52'20.06" E 77°04'12.15" | |

| 0 | Type of Land (For est/ | Name of Scheme/ Component | Name of Range | Name of Block | Name of Beat | Name of Reach | Km. / RD/ Khasra No. | Plantation month/ Year | Target Achieved | | Spacing (m) | Name of Species | N. of Plants | Alive Plants | Height | | Girth | | Success in % | GPS Reading | | | |
|----|------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|---|-------|-------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|--------|------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|------------------|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | | Ha. | RKM | | | | | Max. | Min. | Max. | Min. | | Latitude | Longitude | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Total | 7500 | 6150 | | | | | 82 | | | | |
| 7 | | TP (CA)@250 Plants Per | FP. Jhirka | Alipur Tigra | Biwan | Reegarh Sec. 4&5 | | 8/2018 | 0.00 | 30.00 | 4x4 | Papri | 7000 | | 3.8 | 3 | 2.5 | 2 | | N 27° 44' 52.9" | E76° 58' 33.4" | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Neem | 500 | | 3 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 2 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Total | 7500 | 5880 | | | | | 78.4 | | | | |
| 8 | | TP (CA)@250 | FP. Jhirka | FP. Jhirka | Agaon | Agaon Sec. 4&5 | | 8/2018 | 0.00 | 20.00 | 4x4 | Papri | 4600 | | 6 | 2.75 | 9 | 4.5 | | N 27° 43' 07.3" | E76° 55' 04.9" | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Neem | 200 | | 7 | 5 | 10 | 8 | | N 27° 43' 11.6" | E76° 59' 25.4" | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Siris | 200 | | 7 | 5.6 | 11 | 9 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Total | 5000 | 4150 | | | | | 83 | | | | |
| 9 | | TP (CA)@250 Plants Per | FP. Jhirka | Alipur Tigra | Biwan | Ghata Shamshabad Sec. 4&5 | | 8/2018 | 0.00 | 34.00 | 4x4 | Papri | 7000 | | 4.4 | 2.8 | 6 | 4 | | N 27° 46' 04.3" | E77° 01' 05.9" | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Imli | 1000 | | 3.6 | 2.9 | 5 | 4 | | N 27° 46' 10.4" | E77° 01' 10.8" | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Siris | 500 | | 6 | 4.4 | 6 | 4 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Total | 8500 | 6740 | | | | | 79.3 | | | | |
| 10 | | TP (CA)@250 Plants Per | FP. Jhirka | Alipur Tigra | Chittora | Mahu Sec. 4&5 | | 8/2018 | 0.00 | 10.00 | 4x4 | Papri | 1250 | | 4 | 3.3 | 6 | 5 | | N 27° 50' 23.6" | E77° 03' 04.7" | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Neem | 700 | | 8 | 5 | 14 | 11 | | N 27° 50' 17.7" | E77° 02' 57.0" | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Siris | 400 | | 6.3 | 5.7 | 12 | 9 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Arjun | 150 | | 8 | 6.7 | 13 | 9 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Total | 2500 | 2000 | | | | | 80 | | | | |
| 11 | | TP (CA)@250 | FP. Jhirka | FP. Jhirka | Jhir | Jhir Sec. 4&5 M.C Area | No. 2,3 | 8/2018 | 0.00 | 17.00 | 4x4 | Papri | 4250 | | 10 | 2.4 | 11 | 6 | | N 27° 47' 53.0" | E76° 56' 18.1" | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Total | 4250 | 3612 | | | | | 85 | N 27° 47' 49.7" | E76° 55' 40.5" | | |
| 12 | | TP (CA)@250 | Nuh | Rewasan | Khod | Mehrola Sec. 4&5 | | 07/2018 | 0.00 | 35.00 | 4X4 | Neem | 1500 | | 5.6 | 4.8 | 11 | 7 | | N 28° 12' 4" | E77° 2' 45" | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Bakain | 1500 | | 9 | 8 | 12 | 9 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Papri | 5750 | | 6.4 | 3.5 | 18 | 10 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Total | 8750 | 6833 | | | | | 78.1 | | | | |
| 13 | | TP (CA)@250 Plants Per RKM | Nuh | Tauru | Mohd.Pur | Bissar Akbarpur Sec. 4&5 | | 07, 08 / 2018 | 0.00 | 35.00 | 4X4 | Neem | 2000 | | 6.7 | 6 | 11 | 9 | | N 28° 18' 44.18" | E 76° 56' 29.56" | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Papri | 4000 | | 4 | 2 | 10 | 8 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Siris | 2750 | | 6.2 | 5.6 | 10 | 7 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Total | 8750 | 7175 | | | | | 82 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Total Forests U/S 4&5 (CAMPA CA TP@250 | | | | 0.00 | 211.00 | | | 52750 | 42540 | | | 80 | | |
| 14 | | TP (CA)@250 | FP. Jhirka | Nagina | Bhadas | Kotla Bundh RD | 0 to 3700 | 8/2018 | 0.00 | 19.00 | 4x4 | Neem | 1500 | | 6.9 | 4.5 | 13 | 12 | | N 27° 56' 55.4" | E77° 00' 04.6" | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | N 27° 57' 33.3" | E77° 01' 22.0" | | |

| 0 | Type of Land (Forest/) | Name of Scheme/Component | Name of Range | Name of Block | Name of Beat | Name of Reach | Km. / RD/ Khasra No. | Plantation month/Year | Target Achieved | | Spacing (m) | Name of Species | N. of Plants | Alive Plants | Height | | Girth | | Success in % | GPS Reading | | |
|----|------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------|---|--------|------|-------|------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | | | | | | | | Ha. | RKM | | | | | Max. | Min. | Max. | Min. | | Latitude | Longitude | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Siris | 1000 | | 8 | 4.4 | 11 | 10 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Papri | 1000 | | 6 | 3.6 | 9 | 7 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Arjun | 1200 | | 8 | 7 | 16 | 18 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Alstonia | 50 | | 9 | 7.5 | 13 | 10.6 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Total | 4750 | 3942 | | | | | | | 83 | |
| 15 | | TP (CA)@250 | FP. Jhirka | FP. Jhirka | Jhir | Jhir Bundh | | 8/2018 | 0.00 | 3.00 | 4x4 | Papri | 750 | | 6 | 4.2 | 11 | 8 | | N 27°47'53.0" | E 76°56'18.1" | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Total | 750 | 637 | | | | | | | N 27°47'49.7" | E 76°55'40.5" |
| 16 | | TP (CA)@250 Plants Per | FP. Jhirka | Alipur Tigra | Jhimraw at | Basai Khanjada Bundh Km. | 0 to 2 L&R | 8/2018 | 0.00 | 10.00 | 4x4 | Papri | 2000 | Plantstion not Work and NO Voucher charge | | | | | | | N 27°57'46.1" | E 77°02'44.5" |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Neem | 500 | | | | | | | | N 27°53'06.3" | E 77°03'44.7" |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Total | 2500 | | | | | | | | | 78 |
| | | | | | | Total Bundh | | | 0.00 | 32.00 | | | 8000 | 4579 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Total Compensatory Afforestation | | | 0.00 | #### | | | 80000 | 57206 | | | | | | | | 72 |

Net Present Value (Tall Plants)

| Sr. No. | Type of Land | Name of Scheme/Component | Name of Range | Name of Block | Name of Beat | Name of Reach | Km. / RD/ Khasra | Plantation month/Year | Target Achieved | | Spacing (m) | Name of Species | N. of Plants | Alive Plants | Height | | Girth | | Success in % | GPS Reading | | |
|---------|--------------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------|------|-------|------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------|
| | | | | | | | | | Ha. | RKM | | | | | Max. | Min. | Max. | Min. | | Latitude | Longitude | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | |
| 1 | | TP (NPV)@250 | Punhana | Punhana | Luhinga Kalan | Baded Sec. 4&5 | | 07, 08 / 2018 | 0.00 | 20.00 | 4X4 | Papri | 5000 | | 5.5 | 4 | 8 | 6 | | N 27°47'47.89" | E 77°04'25.84" | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Total | 5000 | 4050 | | | | | | | | 81 |
| 2 | | TP (NPV)@250 | Nuh | Tauru | Mohd.Pur | Mohd.pur Sec. 4&5 | | 07, 08 / 2018 | 0.00 | 10.00 | 4X4 | Neem | 800 | | 4 | 3 | 8 | 4 | | N 28°17'38.26" | E 076°59'42.51" | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Siris | 800 | | 8 | 5 | 9 | 5 | | N 28°17'41.79" | E 076°59'43.54" | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Papri | 900 | | 4 | 2.6 | 8 | 5 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Total | 2500 | 1950 | | | | | | | | 78 |
| 3 | | TP (NPV)@250 | Nuh | Rewasan | Rewasan | Barka Sec. 4&5 | | 7,8/2018 | 0.00 | 20.00 | 4X4 | Neem | 1000 | | 8 | 5 | 9 | 5 | | N 28°10'27.54" | E 76°59'54.20" | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Bakain | 1500 | | 7.6 | 6 | 10 | 8 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Papri | 1500 | | 5.3 | 2.2 | 12 | 5 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Lasoor | 1000 | | 6.3 | 5 | 10 | 9 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Total | 5000 | 3950 | | | | | | | | 79 |
| | | | | | | Total NPV (Tall Plants) | | | 0.00 | 50.00 | | | 12500 | 9950 | | | | | | | | 80 |

| Sr. No. | Type of Land | Name of Scheme/Component | Name of Range | Name of Block | Name of Beat | Name of Reach | Km. / RD/ Khasra | Plantation month/Year | Target Achieved | | Spacing (m) | Name of Species | N. of Plants | Alive Plants | Height | | Girth | | Success in % | GPS Reading | |
|---------|--------------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----|-------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------|------|-------|------|--------------|-------------|-----------|
| | | | | | | | | | Ha. | RKM | | | | | Max. | Min. | Max. | Min. | | Latitude | Longitude |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |

| 0 | Type of Land (Forest/ | Name of Scheme/ Component | Name of Range | Name of Block | Name of Beat | Name of Reach | Km. / RD/ Khasra No. | Plantation month/ Year | Target Achieved | | Spacing (m) | Name of Species | N. of Plants | Alive Plants | Height | | Girth | | Success in % | GPS Reading | |
|---|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------|------|-------|------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | | | | | | | | Ha. | RKM | | | | | Max. | Min. | Max. | Min. | | Latitude | Longitude |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| 1 | | Native Species | FP. Jhirka | FP. Jhirka | Jhir | Jhir Sec. 4&5 | | 8/2018 | 10.00 | 0.00 | 4X5 | Neem | 1500 | | 4 | 3 | 5 | 4 | | N 27°49'18.9" | E 76°54'48.6" |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Siris | 1000 | | 8 | 5 | 9 | 5 | | N 27°49'24.4" | E 76°54'56.8" |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Imli | 1000 | | 5.5 | 2.3 | 5.3 | 4.1 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Amaltas | 500 | | 8.6 | 5.3 | 10 | 8 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Lasoora | 500 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Gondhi | 500 | | 6 | 4.2 | 8.5 | 6 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Total | 5000 | 4050 | | | | | 81 | | |
| 2 | | Native Species | Nuh | Tauru | Sundh | Sundh Aravali Area | | 8,9/2018 | 20.00 | 0.00 | 4X5 | Amaltas | 1000 | | 6 | 4 | 8 | 6 | | N 28°07'44.05" | E 76°56'43.2" |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Neem | 4500 | | 6 | 5 | 9 | 7 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Siris | 4500 | | 10 | 6 | 9 | 5 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Total | 10000 | 7900 | | | | | 79 | | |
| 3 | | Native Species | Nuh | Tauru | Sehsola | Sehsola Aravali Area | | 8,9/2018 | 20.00 | 0.00 | 4X5 | Amaltas | 500 | | 6 | 3 | 10 | 4 | | N 28°14'35.99" | E 77°01'41.91" |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Neem | 6000 | | 4.4 | 4.7 | 4 | 6 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Siris | 3500 | | 8 | 3 | 11 | 6 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Total | 10000 | 8300 | | | | | 83 | | |
| 4 | | Native Species | Punhana | Punhana | Luhinga Kalan | Luhinga Kalan Sec. 4&5 | | 8,9/2018 | 10.00 | 0.00 | 4X5 | Papri | 3000 | | 4 | 2 | 5 | 3 | | N 28°50'13.55" | E 77°03'10.99" |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Neem | 1750 | | 5.9 | 3 | 5 | 3 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Siris | 250 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Total | 5000 | 4200 | | | | | 84 | | |
| | | | | | | Total Native Species | | | 60.00 | 0.00 | | | 30000 | 24450 | | | | | 82 | | |

30000

| Sr. No. | Type of Land (Forest/ Non- | Name of Scheme/ Compone | Name of Range | Name of Block | Name of Beat | Name of Reach | Km. / RD/ Khasr | Plantation mont | Target Achieved | | Base (mtr) | Height (mtr) | Top (cm) | Length (mtr) | | Succ | GPS Reading | | |
|---------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------|------------|--------------|----------|--------------|--|------|-------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | | | | | | | | Ha. | RKM | | | | | | | Latitude | Longitude | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | | | | | | 20 | 21 | 22 | |
| 1 | NPV/ CAMPA | Eco-Restoration Model under | Nuh | Nuh | Nalhar | Nalhar Sec. 4&5 | | 7, 8/2018 | 0.00 | 14.00 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 75 | 1750 | | | | N 28°06'31.94" | E 76°57'39.05" |
| 2 | NPV/ CAMPA | Eco-Restoration Model under | Nuh | Malab | Kotla | Kotla Sec. 4&5 (Bangali | | 7, 8/2018 | 0.00 | 14.00 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 75 | 1750 | | | | N 28°00'762" | E 76°56'956" |
| Sr. No. | 3 | NPV/ CAMPA | Eco-Restoration Model under | Nuh | Rewasan | Basai | Basai Sec. 4&5 (Chima | 7, 8/2018 | 0.00 | 10.00 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 75 | 1250 | | | | N 28°12'05.55" | E 77°01'36.93" |

| 0 | Type of Land (For est/ | Name of Scheme/ Component | Name of Range | Name of Block | Name of Beat | Name of Reach | Km. / RD/ Khasra No. | Plantat ion month/ Year | Target Achieved | | Spacing (m) | Name of Species | N. of Plants | Alive Plants | Height | | Girth | | Succes s in % | GPS Reading | | |
|---|------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|--------------|------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------|-------|------|---------------|-------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | Ha. | RKM | | | | | Max. | Min. | Max. | Min. | | Latitude | Longitude | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | |
| | 4 | NPV/ CAMPA | Eco-Restoratio n Model under | Nuh | Rewasa n | Basai | Basai Sec. 4&5 (Lambi | | 7, 8/201 8 | 0.00 | 10.00 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 75 | 1250 | | | | | | N 28°12'05.53" | E77°01'36.93" |
| | 5 | NPV/ CAMPA | Eco-Restoratio n Model under | Nuh | Rewasa n | Basai | Basai Sec. 4&5 (Bhutan | | 7, 8/201 8 | 0.00 | 10.00 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 75 | 1250 | | | | | | N 28°11'41.80" | E77°01'36.05" |
| | 6 | NPV/ CAMPA | Eco-Restoratio n Model under | FP. Jhirka | Nagina | Ghagas | Ghagas Sec. 4&5 | | ##### | 0.00 | 15.00 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 75 | 1875 | | | | | | N 27° 57' 42.10.9" | E76°56'14.8" E76° 56' 15.8" |
| | 7 | NPV/ CAMPA | Eco-Restoratio n Model under | FP. Jhirka | FP. Jhirka | FP. Jhirka | Dhadoli Khurd Sec. 4&5 | | ##### | 0.00 | 40.00 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 75 | 5000 | | | | | | N 27° 46' 37.6" | E76°53'46.8" E76° 55' 34.8" |
| | | | | | | Total Eco-Restoration | | | | 0.00 | 113.00 | | | | 14125 | | | | | | | |



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 2018-19 for CAMPA fund in Haryana vide latter No/CAMPA/2019-[20/1332dated 30.10.2019 The conservation, development and other related activities are being carried out in all 22 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 2018-19 | Survival (%) | Over All Survival |
|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| CA-TP | 80% | 80% |
| NPV-TP | 76% | 76% |

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 Hosiyar Singh and Range Forest officer Bahadurgarh Shri. Bhagwan Singh Dhaka.*

We discussed with all of them regarding monitoring evaluation in the entire division. We could monitor plantation, planted 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 Jhajjar, Haryana

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

Location:

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

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

Area, Population and demographics:

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

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

Topography:

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

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

List of Activities undertaken under CAMPA scheme for the year 2018-19 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 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* 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.

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 2018-19 in Jhajjar Forest division.

The evaluation took place in JHAJJAR district in the month of **December 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 Singh 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 2018-19 by the Territorial Division Jhajjar, C.F. Central are as follows:

WING: Territorial Forest Division, Jhajjar

YEAR: 2018-19 (Details in Annexure: A)

| Type | Hectare | | RKM | | Plantation Target / Achieved | Rs. (Amt. in lacks) | |
|-----------------|---------|--------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| | Targets | Achievements | Targets | Achievements | | Target | Achievements |
| CA TP | - | - | 52.11 | 52.11 | 13028 | | |
| NPV - TP | - | - | 60 | 60 | 15000 | | |
| Fencing (NPV | - | - | 5 | 4 | - | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| Total | - | - | 117.11 | 116.11 | 28028 | | |

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 animal's 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.



Division Name : JHAJJAR
Year : 2018-19
Range : Matanhail
Site Name : Chhuchhakwas Minor
Component : CA-TP
Target : 20 RKM



Division Name : JHAJJAR
Year : 2018-19
Range : Matanhail
Site Name : Chhuchhakwas Minor
Component : CA-TP
Target : 20 RKM



Division Name : JHAJJAR
Year : 2018-19
Range : Matanhail
Site Name : Chhuchhakwas Minor
Component : CA-TP
Target : 20 RKM



Division Name : JHAJJAR
Year : 2018-19
Range : Matanhail
Site Name : Nahar to Bahu Road 0-9 KM
Component : NPV-TP
Target : 10 RKM



Division Name : JHAJJAR
Year : 2018-19
Range : Jhajjar
Site Name : Barani App. Road
Component : NPV-TP
Target : 2 RKM



Division Name : JHAJJAR
Year : 2018-19
Range : Jhajjar
Site Name : Kot Jahangirpur Road KM 0-4
Component : NPV-TP
Target : 3 RKM



Division Name : JHAJJAR
Year : 2018-19
Range : Jhajjar
Site Name : Khungai Pull to Ladpur Suhra Pull
Component : CA-TP
Target : 2 RKM



Division Name : JHAJJAR
Year : 2018-19
Range : Jhajjar
Site Name : Dullana Naurangur Road
Component : NPV-TP
Target : 5 RKM



Division Name : JHAJJAR
Year : 2018-19
Range : Badhurgarh
Site Name : Chhudani to Khaarman App. Road
Component : NPV-TP
Target : 4 RKM



Division Name : JHAJJAR
Year : 2018-19
Range : Bahadurgarh
Site Name : Kherka Gujjar Pull to Rohad Badli Road
Pull L & R
Component : CA-TP
Target : 7 RKM

CAMPA MONITORING & EVALUATION REPORT FOREST WORKS EXECUTED IN 2018-19

WING: TERRITORIAL

DISTRICT: JHAJJAR

YEAR OF PLANTATION, 2018 - 19

Compensatory Afforestation (Tall Plants)

| Sr. No. | Type of land (Forest/ Non-Forest) | Name of Schem e/ Comp | Name of Range/Block/ Beat | Name of Site | Locatio n with exact Khasra No. | Planta tion Month /Year | Target Achieved | | Species | Total No. of Plants | Spaci ng (m) | Alive Plants | Height | | Girth | | Succe ss in | GPS Coordinates | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|--------------|---|---|--------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|--|--|
| | | | | | | | Ha. | RK M | | | | | Max. | Min. | Max. | Min. | | Start Point | | End Point | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Longitude | Latitude | Longitude | Latitude | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | | |
| 1 | Forest Land | CA-TP | Matanhail/Matanhail/ Matanhail/ | Ladian Mundahe ra Road | Km 0 to 4 | Jul-18 | 0.00 | 5.00 | Jamun Arjun Total | 650 600 1250 | 4x4 | 1025 | 7 10 | 6 6.5 | 11 17 | 6 13 | | E 076° 28' 56.71" | N 28° 29' 54.05" | E 076° 30' 20.62" | N 28° 30' 36.18" | | |
| 2 | Forest Land | CA-TP | Matanhail/Matanhail/ | Ladian Mundahe ra road to | Km 1 to 3 | Jul-18 | 0.00 | 3.00 | Jamun Arjun Total | 400 350 750 | 4x4 | 670 | 7 9 | 5.6 4.3 | 12 16 | 7 7 | | E 076° 28' 57.34" | N 28° 29' 13.17" | E 076° 29' 59.09" | N 28° 30' 15.58" | | |
| 3 | Forest Land | CA-TP | B_garh/ B_Garh W/ Mandothi | Tandaheri to DHS Road | Km 0 to 6 | Jul-18 | 0.00 | 5.00 | Papri Bakain Arjun Total | 1150 50 50 1250 | 4x4 | 975 | 9 6 5 | 6 5 4.3 | 10 6 5 | 7 4 4 | | E 076° 52' 05.11" | N 28° 48' 13.75" | E 076° 51' 48.33" | N 28° 41' 62.28" | | |
| 4 | Forest Land | CA-TP | B_garh/ Badli/ | Badli Gurgram | Km 3 to 4 | ##### | 0.00 | 0.11 | Bakain Total | 0 | 4x4 | | 5 | 4.6 | 6 | 5 | | E 076° 52' 05.11" | N 28° 48' 13.75" | E 076° 51' 48.33" | N 28° 41' 62.28" | | |
| 5 | Forest Land | CA-TP | Jhajjar/ Jhajjar E/ Jhajjar E | Kot Suhra Road | Km 0 to 5 | Jul-18 | 0.00 | 6.00 | Jamun Arjun Neem Sohajana Total | 400 600 450 50 1500 | 4x4 | 1230 | 7 9 8 15 | 5 6 6 8 | 11 13 14 33 | 7 8 9 15 | | E 076° 42' 30.44" | N 28° 34' 46.55" | E 076° 43' 45.78" | N 28° 33' 49.93" | | |
| Total Road | | | | | | | 0.00 | 19.11 | | 4750 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CANAL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Forest Land | CA-TP | Matanhail/ Matanhail/ Ch_was | Chhuchhakwas Minor | RD 0 to 20 | Jul-18 | 0.00 | 20.00 | Jamun Arjun Papri Total | 1250 750 3000 5000 | 4x4 | 4015 | 7 10 8.4 | 6 6 5.4 | 11 17 13 | 6 13 12 | | E 076° 29' 42.12" | N 28° 36' 10.45" | E 076° 31' 49.23" | N 28° 34' 2.80" | | |
| 2 | Forest Land | CA-TP | Matanhail/ Subana/ | SLC | RD 54 to 56 | Jul-18 | 0.00 | 2.00 | Papri Total | 500 500 | 4x4 | 395 | 8 | 5 | 11 | 12 | 79 | E 076° 32' 10.54" | N 28° 27' 29.17" | E 076° 35' 04.62" | N 28° 29' 20.49" | | |
| 3 | Forest Land | CA-TP | B_garh/ Badli/ Nuna Majra | KCB Drain | Badli Road pull to Surkhpur Mr. Pull | ##### | 0.00 | 2.00 | Neem Papri Hathiphthal Bakain Shisham Siras Arjun Total | 100 100 100 50 50 50 500 | 4x4 | 405 | 7 10 6 5 13 7 5.1 | 6 6.5 5 4.6 8 5 4 | 11 17 12 11 18 12 11 | 6 13 5 6 9 12 | 81 | E 076° 29' 42.12" | N 28° 36' 10.45" | E 076° 31' 49.23" | N 28° 34' 2.80" | | |
| 4 | Forest Land | CA-TP | B_garh/ Badli/ Dulhera | KCB Drain | Kherka Gujar pull to Rohad | ##### | 0.00 | 7.00 | Neem Shisham Dak Total | 1000 700 50 1750 | 4x4 | 1393 | 7 13 6 | 6 8 5 | 11 17 12 | 6 12 10 | 79.6 | E 076° 29' 42.12" | N 28° 36' 10.45" | E 076° 31' 49.23" | N 28° 34' 2.80" | | |
| 5 | Forest Land | CA-TP | Jhajjar/ Jhajjar E/ Jhajjar E | Jahangirpur Minor | Khungai Pull to Ladpur Suhra | Jul-18 | 0.00 | 2.00 | P.Papri Neem Shisham Total | 350 50 100 500 | 4x4 | 405 | 8.4 7 13 | 5.4 6 8 | 13 11 17 | 12 6 12 | 81 | E 076° 45' 50.20" | N 28° 35' 52.72" | E 076° 44' 46.43" | N 28° 34' 16.22" | | |
| TOTAL CANAL | | | | | | | 0.00 | 33.00 | | 8250 | | 6613 | | | | | | 80 | | | | | |
| Total Compensatory Afforestation | | | | | | | 0.00 | 52.11 | 0 | 13000 | | 10513 | | | | | | | 80 | | | | |

Net Present Value (Tall Plants)

| Sr. No. | Type of land (Forest/ Non-Forest) | Name of Schem e/ | Name of Range/Block/ Beat | Name of Site | Locatio n with exact Khasra | Planta tion Month /Year | Target Achieved | | Species | Total No. of Plants | Spaci ng (m) | Alive Plants | Height | | Girth | | Succe ss in | GPS Coordinates | | | |
|---------|-----------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|----|---------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--------|------|-------|------|-------------|-----------------|----------|-----------|----------|
| | | | | | | | Ha. | RK | | | | | Max. | Min. | Max. | Min. | | Start Point | | End Point | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Longitude | Latitude | Longitude | Latitude |

| Sr. No. | Type of land (Forest/ Non-Forest) | Name of Scheme/ Comp | Name of Range/Block/ Beat | Name of Site | Location with exact Khasra No. | Plantation Month / Year | Target Achieved | | Species | Total No. of Plants | Spacing (m) | Alive Plants | Height | | Girth | | Success in | GPS Coordinates | | | |
|---------|------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-------|--------------|---------------------|-------------|--------------|--------|------|-------|------|------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | | | | | | | Ha. | RK M | | | | | Max. | Min. | Max. | Min. | | Start Point | | End Point | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Longitude | Latitude | Longitude | Latitude |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| 3 | Forest Land | NPV/TP | Matanhai/Khanpur/Bahu | Nahar to Bahu Road | Km 0 to 9 | Jul-18 | 0.00 | 10.00 | Papri | 750 | 4x4 | | 12 | 8 | 16 | 10 | | E 076° 37' 83.13" | 8 | E 076° 33' 08.66" | N 28° 45' 31.63" |
| | | | | | | | | | B_Dak | 1500 | | | 8 | 5.4 | 14 | 8 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Shisham | 250 | | | 13 | 8 | 17 | 12 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Total | 2500 | | 2025 | | b | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Forest Land | NPV/TP | Matanhai/Matanhai/Sundrethi | Himaypur to Sundrethi | Km 0 to 3 | Sep-18 | 0.00 | 2.00 | Shisham | 250 | 4x4 | | 12 | 9 | 16 | 14 | | E 076° 26' 14.12" | N 28° 29' 14.56" | E 076° 25' 52.12" | N 28° 30' 02.82" |
| | | | | | | | | | Alastonia | 250 | | | 8 | 6 | 14 | 11 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Total | 500 | | 395 | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Forest Land | NPV/TP | Matanhai/Subana | Subana Dhakla | Km 0 to 5 | Jul-18 | 0.00 | 8.00 | Papri | 2000 | 4x4 | | 12 | 8 | 16 | 10 | | E 076° 51' 29.82" | N 28° 26' 28.32" | E 076° 35' 04.53" | N 28° 26' 22.18" |
| | | | | | | | | | Total | 2000 | | 1560 | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Forest Land | NPV/TP | B_garh/B_Garh E/Nilothe | Jassorkheri Mandothi Road | Km 0 to 4 | Jul-18 | 0.00 | 4.00 | Shisham | 400 | 4x4 | | 12 | 9 | 17 | 12 | | E 076° 51' 31.39" | N 28° 46' 39.97" | E 076° 50' 52.08" | N 28° 45' 36.02" |
| | | | | | | | | | Arjun | 250 | | | 6.5 | 5.5 | 7 | 6 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Papri | 250 | | | 11 | 9 | 16 | 11 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Hathiphal | 50 | | | 7 | 5 | 9 | 7 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | S_Billo | 50 | | | 78 | 5 | 10 | 7 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Total | 1000 | | 790 | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Forest Land | NPV/TP | B_garh/B_Garh E/Nilothe | Jassorkheri Kulasi Road | Km 0 to 4 | ##### | 0.00 | 3.00 | Arjun | 325 | 4x4 | | 6.5 | 5.5 | 7 | 6 | | E 076° 52' 24.47" | N 28° 46' 48.81" | E 076° 53' 57.28" | N 28° 46' 37.91" |
| | | | | | | | | | Papri | 250 | | | 10 | 8 | 14 | 9 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Shisham | 125 | | | 12 | 8 | 16 | 10 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Alastonia | 50 | | | 7 | 6 | 14 | 11 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Total | 750 | | 607 | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Forest Land | NPV/TP | B_garh/B_Garh W/ | Rohad Badli Road to | Km 0 to 2 | ##### | 0.00 | 1.00 | Papri | 200 | 4x4 | | 12 | 9 | 16 | 11 | | E 076° 49' 34.23" | N 28° 40' 71.46" | E 076° 51' 21.17" | N 28° 41' 32.68" |
| | | | | | | | | | Arjun | 50 | | | 8 | 7 | 16 | 12 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Total | 250 | | 195 | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | Forest Land | NPV/TP | B_garh/B_Garh W/ Mandothi | Mandhipur to Nuna Majra Road | Km 0 to 2.5 | ##### | 0.00 | 1.00 | Papri | 100 | 4x4 | | 11 | 9 | 13 | 12 | | E 076° 50' 66.57" | N 28° 40' 67.17" | E 076° 51' 82.70" | N 28° 40' 54.52" |
| | | | | | | | | | Arjun | 50 | | | 9 | 8 | 15 | 10 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Neem | 50 | | | 8 | 5.6 | 14 | 8 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Bakain | 50 | | | 7 | 6.4 | 12 | 9 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Total | 250 | | 197 | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | Forest Land | NPV/TP | B_garh/B_Garh E/ | Old Barahi Road | Km 2 to 5 | ##### | 0.00 | 3.00 | Arjun | 70 | 4x4 | | 9 | 8 | 15 | 10 | | | N 28° 43' 39.38" | E 076° 55' 7.30" | N 28° 42' 40.87" |
| | | | | | | | | | Papri | 680 | | | 11 | 8 | 14 | 9 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Total | 750 | | 600 | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | Forest Land | NPV/TP | B_garh/Badli/Dulhera | Chhudani to Kharman | Km 0 to 2.5 | ##### | 0.00 | 4.00 | Siras | 400 | 4x4 | | 8 | 7 | 12 | 9 | | E 076° 39' 55.43" | N 28° 45' 50.54" | E 076° 40' 19.33" | N 28° 46' 12.81" |
| | | | | | | | | | Papri | 600 | | | 9 | 7 | 12 | 8 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Total | 1000 | | 790 | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | Forest Land | NPV/TP | B_garh/Badli/Dulhera | Beri B_garh Road to Tandaheri Road | Sarai Road to Tandaheri Road | ##### | 0.00 | 1.00 | P.Papri | 150 | 4x4 | | 7 | 6 | 8 | 6 | | E 076° 53' 15.33" | N 28° 41' 13.77" | E 076° 51' 44.18" | N 28° 41' 20.43" |
| | | | | | | | | | Shisham | 50 | | | 9 | 7 | 10 | 7 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Bakain | 50 | | | 11 | 9 | 12 | 7 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Total | 250 | | 207 | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | Forest Land | NPV/TP | Jhajjar/Jhajjar W/Jhajgarh | Barani App. Road | Km 0 to 2 | Jul-18 | 0.00 | 2.00 | Arjun | 380 | 4x4 | | 9 | 8 | 15 | 10 | | E 076° 23' 23.09" | N 28° 34' 30.49" | E 076° 32' 41.89" | N 28° 37' 30.10" |
| | | | | | | | | | P.Papri | 118 | | | 9 | 7 | 11 | 8 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Shisham | 2 | | | 9 | 7 | 10 | 9 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Total | 500 | | 393 | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | Forest Land | NPV/TP | Jhajjar/Jhajjar | Jhajjar Rankhand | Km 0 to 3 | Jul-18 | 0.00 | 3.00 | P.Papri | 750 | 4x4 | | 9 | 7 | 11 | 8 | | E 076° 37' 43.12" | N 28° 36' 02.33" | E 076° 36' 31.49" | N 28° 35' 05.10" |
| | | | | | | | | | Total | 750 | | 611 | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | Forest Land | NPV/TP | Jhajjar/Jhajjar E/Jhajjar E | Kot Jahangirpur Road | Km to 4 | Jul-18 | 0.00 | 3.00 | Neem | 300 | 4x4 | | 8 | 5.6 | 14 | 12 | | E 076° 42' 35.72" | N 28° 34' 58.12" | E 076° 43' 50.72" | N 28° 35' 05.06" |
| | | | | | | | | | Arjun | 150 | | | 9 | 8 | 15 | 10 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Jamun | 150 | | | 6 | 5 | 9 | 8 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Shisham | 150 | | | 1 | 7 | 10 | 8 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Total | 750 | | 630 | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | Forest Land | NPV/TP | Jhajjar/Jhajjar E/Kot | Dulina Naurangur Road | Km to 4 | Jul-18 | 0.00 | 5.00 | P.Papri | 100 | 4x4 | | 10 | 9 | 12 | 9 | | E 076° 42' 42.35" | N 28° 32' 57.45" | E 076° 43' 07.01" | N 28° 31' 18.92" |
| | | | | | | | | | Shisham | 500 | | | 9 | 7 | 10 | 8 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Neem | 650 | | | 8 | 8 | 10 | 8 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Total | 1250 | | 1037 | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | Forest Land | NPV/TP | Jhajjar/Jhajjar E/Kot | Silani to Babra Road | Km 0 to 2 | Jul-18 | 0.00 | 4.00 | Shisham | 400 | 4x4 | | 7 | 6 | 11 | 8 | | E 076° 40' 02.92" | N 28° 33' 58.95" | E 076° 38' 23.16" | N 28° 34' 04.34" |
| | | | | | | | | | Neem | 600 | | | 8 | 5.6 | 14 | 12 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Total | 1000 | | 840 | | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | Forest | NPV/TP | Jhajjar/Kheri to | Kheri to | Km 0 to | Sep-18 | 0.00 | 3.00 | Neem | 200 | 4x4 | | 8 | 5.7 | 14 | 13 | | E 076° 40' 02.92" | N 28° 25' 58.95" | E 076° 41' 23.16" | N 28° 25' 04.34" |

| Sr. No. | Type of land (Forest/ Non-Forest) | Name of Scheme/ Comp | Name of Range/Block/ Beat | Name of Site | Location with exact Khasra No. | Plantation Month / Year | Target Achieved | | Species | Total No. of Plants | Spacing (m) | Alive Plants | Height | | Girth | | Success in | GPS Coordinates | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|---------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | | | | | | | Ha. | RKM | | | | | Max. | Min. | Max. | Min. | | Start Point | | End Point | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Longitude | Latitude | Longitude | Latitude |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| | Land | TP | Machhrol i/ Kulana | Amadapur Road | 3 | | | | P.Papri | 50 | | | 10 | 9 | 12 | 9 | | 11.49" | 35.32" | 26.26" | 34.37" |
| | | | | | | | | | Siras | 500 | | | 8 | 5 | 10 | 8 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Total | 750 | | 615 | | | | | 82 | | | | |
| 22 | Forest Land | NPV/ TP | Jhajjar / Machhrol i/ Patoda | Patoda to Nurgarh Road | Km 3 to 5 | Sep-18 | 0.00 | 3.00 | P.Papri | 200 | 4x4 | | 13 | 8 | 12 | 9 | | E 076° 40' 30.08" | N 28° 23' 39.08" | E 076° 40' 34.27" | N 28° 21' 10.52" |
| | | | | | | | | | Shisham | 550 | | | 10 | 7 | 11 | 8 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Total | 750 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total NPV (Tall Plants) | | | | | | | 0.00 | ### | | 15000 | | 11492 | | | | | 76 | | | | |
| Fencing (NPV) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sr. No. | Type of land (Forest/ Non-Forest) | Name of Scheme/ Comp | Name of Range/Block/ Beat | Name of Site | Location with exact Khasra No. | Plantation Month / Year | Target Achieved | | Species | Total No. of Plants | Spacing (m) | Alive Plants | GPS | | Success in | GPS Coordinates | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | Ha. | RKM | | | | | Start | End Point | | Start Point | | End Point | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Longitude | Latitude | Longitude | Latitude | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| 1 | Forest Land | NPV-Fencing | Matanhail/Ch_was | Chhuchhwas Minor | RD 0 to 20 | Feb-19 | 0.00 | 5.00 | | | | | E 076° 49' 49.57" | N 28° 59' 99.43" | E 076° 53' 21.46" | N 28° 56' 59.57" | | | | | |
| Total Fencing (NPV) | | | | | | | 0.00 | 5.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

MONITORING EVALUATION REPORTS
OF
WORK CARRIED OUT DURING YEAR
2018-19
COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION
FUND MANAGEMENT
AND
PLANNING AUTHORITY (STATE CAMPA HARYANA)
IN
HISAR



Evaluated by:

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Conservation Society
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MONITORING EVALUATION REPORTS
OF
WORK CARRIED OUT DURING YEAR
2018-19
UNDER
COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION
FUND MANAGEMENT
AND
PLANNING AUTHORITY (CAMPA)
IN
HISAR
2020

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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. **Mo EF** - **MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS**
3. **Mo EF & 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 2018-19 for CAMPA fund in Haryana vide latter No/CAMPA/2019-20/1332dated 30.10.2019.

The conservation, development and other related activities are being carried out in all 22 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 2018-19. 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 (Mo EF&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 is to be 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 invest 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 Hisar for the year - 2018-19 is as follows.

-.

| Programme | Survival (%) 2018-19 | Over All Survival |
|---------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| CA-TP | 75% | 75% |
| NPV – TP | 70% | 70% |
| NH - SHURB | 71% | 71% |
| NH-TP | 86% | 86% |
| NATIVE SPECES | 59% | 59% |
| FENCING | 85% | 85% |
| SEED | | |
| RESEARCH | | |
| WILD LIFE | | |

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 B.S. Raghav, HFS,(DFO), Range Forest Officer Hisar -Shri Sudhir Kumar Bishnoie, Range Forest Officer Hansi- Shri Pawan Kumar, Range Forest Officer Adampur- Shri Kashmeer Singh.** 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 2018-19.

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 persons 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 (Mo EF), 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 2018-19 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 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 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 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

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 area as follows:

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

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

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

- A. To improve the growing stock by protection, regeneration and planning of local indigenous species.
- B. To conserve the forest habitats critical to biodiversity and protection of eco-system.
- C. To increase carbon sequestration by the forest fauna to mitigate the adverse effects of climate change.
- D. To turn the irregular forest into normal forest with all age gradation, to provide forest produce at sustained basis and make logging planning easier.
- E. To provide employment opportunities to the rural people living near these forests.

F. To encourage people's participation, especially with involvement of women and weaker sections wherever possible in forest management as per Natural Forest Policy, 1988.

Chapter- 4

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

(Forest Conservation Division)

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 20th November, 2018

G.S.R. 1133(E).—Whereas, the Central Government in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 30 of the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016 (38 of 2016), published the accounting procedure as required under section 7 of the said Act vide the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change number G.S.R. 782(E), dated the 17th August, 2018, in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), for inviting objections and suggestions from persons likely to be affected thereby, before the expiry of thirty days from the date on which copies of the Gazette containing the said notification were made available to the general public;

And whereas, copies of the Gazette in which the said notification was published, were made available to the general public on the 17th August, 2018;

And whereas, the objections and suggestions received in respect of the said draft rules within the specified period have been considered by the Central Government;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 30 of the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016 (38 of 2016) (hereafter in this notification referred to as the said Act), the Central Government in consultation with the State Government hereby makes the following rules, namely:-

1. (1) These rules may be called the Compensatory Afforestation Fund (Accounting Procedure) Rules, 2018.
(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Gazette.
2. The accounting procedure to regulate the manner of crediting the monies to the National Fund and State Fund in a year shall be in such manner as given below:
 - (1) Consequent upon issue of notification in the Official Gazette for establishment of the ‘National Compensatory Afforestation Fund’ by the Central Government in terms of sub-section (1) of section 3 and in terms of sub-section (3) of section 3 of the said Act all the monies collected by the State Governments and Union territory Administrations which has been placed under the *ad hoc* Authority and deposited in the nationalised bank shall be transferred to the interest bearing section of Public Account of India under a distinct Minor Head with the nomenclature ‘National Compensatory Afforestation Deposits’ below the ‘Major Head 8336- Civil Deposits’ and Sub-Head opened thereunder for each State and Union territory.

Note : This is a Deposit Account as 90 percent of the monies transferred from the *ad hoc* Authority belong to State Governments and Union territories and not the Central Government.

- (2) While remitting money, the *ad hoc* Authority shall provide detailed State wise break-up for which the Office of the Controller General of Accounts should, in consultation with the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change propose standard sub heads or detailed head for this purpose so that said standard heads are reflected under Major Heads 8336-Civil Deposits, 8121- General and other Reserve Funds and 2406-Forestry and Wildlife.
- (3) The one-time 10 percent share of the Central Government shall be credited/transferred to National Fund under interest bearing section of Public Account of India under a distinct minor head ‘National Compensatory Afforestation Fund (NCAF)’ for the purpose below the ‘Major Head 8121- General and other Reserve Funds’.
- (4) Consequent upon issue of notification for establishment of respective State Compensatory Afforestation Funds by the concerned State Governments in terms of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Act, State share (90 percent of the monies with *ad hoc* Authority) so credited to the National Compensatory Afforestation Deposits under Major Head 8336-Civil Deposits, shall be transferred to State Compensatory Afforestation Fund (SCAF) as per each State share.
- (5) While transferring respective State share to State Fund, breakup shall be provided at an appropriate level below the Minor Head ‘State Compensatory Afforestation Fund (SCAF)’ and these heads of

accounts shall be uniformly applicable across all the States/Union Territories.

- (6) The monies received by the State Governments from the User Agencies shall be credited in 'State Compensatory Afforestation Deposits' at Minor Head level below 'Major Head 8336-Civil Deposit' in Public Account of State. Out of which 90 percent shall be transferred to the Major Head 8121 in Public Account of State and 10 percent credited into the National Fund on yearly basis as per sub-section (4) of section 3 of the Act; provided that, the credit of 10 percent Central share of funds should be ensured on monthly basis so that the same is transferred to the National Fund.
- (7) The expenditure of the National Authority shall be provided for under the Detailed Demand for Grants of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and the specific schemes to be financed from the National Fund shall be formulated by the National Authority and provisions shall be made for the same in the Ministry's Budget.
- (8) Similarly, the State Budget shall have provision for State Schemes financed from State Fund based on the Annual Plan of Operation of the State Authority.
- (9) The Pay and Accounts officer of the Ministry or the State treasury, as the case may be, shall debit the concerned Functional Head under Consolidated Fund of India/Consolidated Fund of State and thereafter make the accounting adjustment at regular intervals with the National Compensatory Afforestation Fund or State Compensatory Afforestation Fund as deduct recoveries and this ensures that the expenditure is adjusted from the National Fund or the State Fund, as the case may be, and the balance continues to remain in the interest bearing, non-lapsable fund in Public Account.

3. Detailed Accounting Entries.-

The accounting entries for transfer of the existing monies with *ad-hoc* Authority shall be as below:-

- (i) Initially, amount lying with *ad hoc* Authority shall be transferred to distinct minor head below 'MH 8336-Civil Deposits' under interest bearing section of Public Account of India.

| Debit | | | |
|---------------|------------|------------|--|
| Major Head | Existing | 8658 | Suspense Accounts |
| Minor Head | Existing | 108/138 | Public Sector Bank Suspense/Other Nominated Banks (Private) Sector Banks Suspense |
| Credit | | | |
| Major Head | Existing | 8336 | Civil Deposits |
| Minor Head | New | 102 | National Compensatory Afforestation Deposits |
| Sub Head | New | XX | State /UT |

Note 1: Each State or Union territory shall be a separate Sub-Head. Each Sub-Head may be divided into Detailed Head for various activities viz. Compensatory Afforestation, Net Present Value of Forest Land, Catchment Area Treatment Plan, Interest etc.

Note 2: While remitting money, the *ad hoc* Authority shall provide detailed State wise breakup.

(ii) **At the time of payment of 90 percent share to State Government or Union territory, the accounting entry shall be as follows:**

| Debit | | | |
|---------------|------------|------------|---|
| Major Head | Existing | 8336 | Civil Deposits |
| Minor Head | New | 102 | National Compensatory Afforestation Deposits |
| Sub Head | New | XX | State /UT |
| Credit | | | |
| Major Head | Existing | 8658 | Suspense Account |
| Minor Head | Existing | 110 | Reserve Bank Suspense –CAO |

(iii) Respective States shall credit the amounts to dedicated Minor Head ‘129-State Compensatory Afforestation Fund (SCAF)’ below Major Head ‘8121-General and other Reserve Funds’ and this Minor Head may be divided into Sub-Head for various activities, namely the Compensatory Afforestation, Catchment Area Treatment Plan, Net Present Value of Forest Land, Interest etc and these heads of accounts shall be uniformly applicable across the States.

Note 1: The applicable rate of interest on balances available under ‘National Compensatory Afforestation Deposits’ under ‘8336-Civil Deposits’ and ‘National Compensatory Afforestation Fund’ under 8121-General and other Reserve Funds shall be as per the rate declared by the Central Government on year to year basis.

Note 2: The applicable rate of interest on balances available under ‘State Compensatory Afforestation Deposits’ under ‘8336-Civil Deposits’ and ‘State Compensatory Afforestation Fund’ under 8121-General and other Reserve Funds shall be as per the rate declared by the Central Government on year to year basis.

(iv) **At the time of transfer of 10 percent share to National Fund:** 10 percent share pertaining to Central Government shall be transferred to National Compensatory Afforestation Fund under Public Account of India from National Compensatory Afforestation Deposits below Major Head 8336-Civil Deposits and the accounting entry shall be-

| Debit | | | |
|---------------|------------|------------|--|
| Major Head | Existing | 8336 | Civil Deposits |
| Minor Head | New | 102 | National Compensatory Afforestation Deposits |
| Sub Head | New | XX | State /UT |
| Credit | | | |
| Major Head | Existing | 8121 | General and other Reserve Funds |
| Minor Head | New | 128 | National Compensatory Afforestation Fund (NCAF) |

(v) **Accounting entry for 10 percent yearly receipts transferred from the User Agencies.-** I. The yearly receipts transferred from the user agencies shall initially be accounted by States in the below mentioned head :-

| | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------|--|
| Major Head | Existing | 8336 | Civil Deposits |
| Minor Head | New | 103 | State Compensatory Afforestation Deposits |

Provided that this Minor Head may be divided into Sub-Head for various activities and thereafter, 90 percent of the receipts shall be transferred to **Minor Head '129-State Compensatory Afforestation Fund (SCAF)'** under the Major Head 8121—General and other Reserve Funds in Public Account; provided further that break up shall be maintained and provided at **Sub-Head level under new Minor Head '8121.129 – State Compensatory Afforestation Fund (SCAF)'** and these heads of accounts shall be uniformly applicable across the States.

II. Balance 10 percent shall be transferred to the National Fund by the States from their Deposit Head of Account on monthly basis.

III. The following accounting entry shall be made in the books of the Central Government on receipt of the same.

| Credit | | | |
|---------------|------------|------------|--|
| Major Head | Existing | 8121 | General and other Reserve Funds |
| Minor Head | New | 128 | National Compensatory Afforestation Fund (NCAF) |

4. Expenditure from the Fund-

After due appropriation of funds, the expenditure on schemes to be financed from National Fund shall be incurred from the Major Head 2406.

- (i) On the basis of sanctions issued, the Pay and Accounts Officer shall make the payment by debiting government account as below:

| Debit | | | |
|----------------|------------|------------|--|
| Major Head | Existing | 2406 | Forestry and Wild Life |
| Sub Major Head | Existing | 04 | Afforestation and Ecology Development |
| Minor Head | New | 102 | National Compensatory Afforestation (NCA) |
| Sub Head | New | 01 | National Authority |
| Credit | | | |
| Major Head | Existing | 8670 | Cheques and Bills |
| Minor Head | Existing | 102 | PAO cheques |

Note: Appropriate primary units of appropriations shall be opened as per Delegation of Financial Power Rules, 1978 under National Authority.

- (ii) A new Minor Head '103-State Compensatory Afforestation (SCA)' is opened under Major Head '2406-Forestry and Wildlife' below Sub-Major Head '04-Afforestation and Ecology Development' and the appropriate head of accounts and primary units of appropriation shall be opened under State Authority.

5. Recoupment from National Fund/State Fund-

- (i) The Pay and Account Officer of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change shall make the accounting adjustment with the National Fund as deduct recoveries and this ensures that the expenditure is adjusted from the National Fund and the balance continues to remain in the interest bearing, non-lapsable fund in Public Account.

(ii) The following entry shall be made in the books of Pay and Accounts Officer-

| Debit | | Code | Description |
|----------------|----------|------|--|
| Major Head | Existing | 8121 | General and other Reserve Funds |
| Minor Head | New | 128 | National Compensatory Afforestation Fund (NCAF) |
| (-Debit) | | | |
| Major Head | Existing | 2406 | Forestry & Wild Life |
| Sub Major Head | Existing | 04 | Afforestation and Ecology Development |
| Minor Head | Proposed | 903 | Deduct Amount met from National Compensatory Afforestation Fund (NCAF) |
| Object Head | | 70 | Deduct recoveries |

Note: The arrangement for State Government(s) shall be similar to that of Central Government and the Minor Head for “Deduct Amount met from State Compensatory Afforestation Fund (SCAF)” is ‘904’.

6. Budget of the National Authority-

The National Authority shall prepare its budget showing the estimated receipts and expenditure of the National Authority and forward the same to the Central Government, in such form and at such time in each financial year as may be prescribed and **similar arrangement shall be applicable in respect of the State Authorities also.**

7. Accounts of National Authority-

- (i) The Pay and Accounts Office, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change shall maintain a broadsheet of receipts and payments from the National Fund and effect reconciliation on monthly basis with the National Authority and it should be ensured that there are no adverse balances under the Reserve Fund at any time.
- (ii) The Comptroller and Auditor-General shall, within a period of six months from the date of commencement of the Act, audit the accounts of all the monies collected by the State Governments and Union territory Administrations, which has been placed under the *ad hoc* Authority and deposited in the nationalised banks and submit the report to the Central Government.

8. Audit of National Authority.-

- (i) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India has the power to conduct the audit including special audit or performance audit of State or National Fund and State or National Authority.
- (ii) The Internal Audit Wing under Chief Controller of Accounts shall also conduct audit at regular intervals of the National Fund and National Authority.

[F. No. 11-100/2015-FC (Vol. III)]

DEEPAK KUMAR SINHA, Inspector General of Forest

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

- 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 increase carbon sequestration by the forest fauna to mitigate the adverse effects of climate change.
- J. To turn the irregular forest into normal forest with all age gradation, to provide forest produce at sustained basis and make logging planning easier.
- K. To provide employment opportunities to the rural people living near these forests.
- L. 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- 5

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 invest funds.

Chapter- 6

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 **2018-19** in Hisar division.

The evaluation took place in Hisar district in the month of **March 2020** 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.V.S.Raghav HFS/(DFO) Range Forest Officer Hisar -Shri Sudhir Kumar Vishnoie, Range Forest Officer Hansi- Shri Pawan Kumar, Range Forest Officer Adampur- Shri Kashmeer Singh.* We discussed with all of them regarding monitoring & evaluation in the entire division.

*We could monitor plantation, planted in the year **2018-19** 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) Raise awareness among participants.
- b) Increase participants of SC/ST, women, backward community and farmers.
- c) Build Capacity of all the project participants and beneficiary.

Chapter- 7
Data Analysis

Inventory of the plantations:

The plantation carried out during 2018-19 by the Territorial Division Hisar, C.F. West is as follows:

WING: Territorial

YEAR: 2018-19

Annexure -A

| Type | Hectare | | RKM | | Total no of plants | Total no. of alive plants |
|---------------|-----------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| | Tar gets | Achievem ents | Targets | Achievem ents | | |
| CA-TP | 0 | 0 | 300 | 300 | 75000 | 56354 |
| NPV – TP | 0 | 0 | 125 | 125 | 31250 | 22091 |
| NH - SHURB | 0 | 0 | 25 | 25 | 12500 | 8813 |
| NH-TP | 0 | 0 | 50 | 50 | 12500 | 10724 |
| NATIVE SPECES | 25 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 12500 | 7325 |
| FENCING | 10 | 10/ 2500 Pillar | 20 | 20/ 5000 Pillar | | |
| SEED | | | | | | |
| RESEARC H | | | | | | |
| WILD LIFE | | | | | | |
| Total | 35 | | 520 | | 143750 | 105307 |

WING: Wild Life

YEAR: 2018-19

Annexure –B

| Sr No. | Name of Work | Place | Total Expdt. |
|---------------|---|----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Purchase of Rescue Vehicle-3 Nos for Sirsa, Jind & Charkhi Dadri | Sirsa, Jind& Charkhi Dadri | 1514185 |
| 2 | Purchase of Moter cycle for petrolling for field Staff-4 Nos | Hisar Division | 255034 |
| 3 | Construction of Boundary wall Fencing Bir Bara Ban Coservation Jind | Jind | 2491000 |
| 4 | Awareness Camps | Hisar Divisions | 100000 |
| 5 | Construction of IWL Residence Hisar | Hisar | 749559 |
| 6 | Construction of IWL Residence Sirsa | Sirsa | 749559 |
| 7 | Construction of IWL Residence Charkhi Dadri | Charkhi Dadri | 138647 |
| 8 | Construction of IWL Office Bhiwani Zoo | Mini Zoo Bhiwani | 49300 |
| | Total | | 6491884 |

Findings and Conclusions

Observations:-

1. Adampur/Balsamund/Neoli Hisar Major RD 180 to 205 L&R 9 Rkm plantation Campa CA .Total 2250 plants planted.Out of this 1580 are alive with 70% success rate.Due to maintenance work of Minor the plantation got damaged.
2. Hisar/Hisar/ Talwandi Sukar Farm ,Hisar 6 Rkm plantation Campa NPV TP .Total 1500 plants planted.Out of this 706 are alive with 47% success rate.The plantation area is a total failure due to heavy grazing . Domestic cattle was found even on the date of inspection .The replacement was found to be done 80%.Just one spp of Papdi was there.
3. Hisar/Bir Hisar ,compact area 13.5 Ha plantation Campa NPV(Native Spp. component) .Total 6750 plants planted.Out of this 2596 are alive with 38% success rate.The plantation area is a total failure.Only the root stock of Jand and Beri showed some sprouting.
4. Hisar/Barwala/Barwala Rajli Minor RD 0-20 L&R.Campa CA TP 7 RKM plantation .Total 1750 plants planted.Out of this 760 are alive with 43% success rate.The plantation success is poor due to lack of cultural operations and poor maintenance.
5. Hisar/Uklana/Daulatpur Old Balak Nehar RD 0-24 L&R.Campa CA TP 20 RKM plantation .Total 5000 plants planted.Out of this 2438 are alive with 49% success rate.The plantation success is poor due to lack of cultural operations and poor maintenance.
6. Hisar/Hisar/Satrod Hisar major distrib. RD 117-156 L&R.Campa CA TP 12 RKM plantation .Total 3000 plants planted.Out of this 1492 are alive with 50% success rate.The plantation success is poor due to lack of cultural operations and poor maintenance.
7. Adampur/Adampur/Maudakhera Chaudhary Minor RD 56-74 L&R.Campa CA TP 12 RKM plantation .Total 1500 plants planted.Out of this 910 are alive with 61% success rate.The plantation success is poor due to lack of cultural operations and poor maintenance.

8.Hisar/Hisar/Talwandi Hisar GLF Section-1.Campa NPV TP 4 RKM plantation .Total 1000 plants planted.Out of this 568 are alive with 57% success rate.The plantation success is poor due to lack of cultural operations and poor maintenance.

9.Hisar/Hisar/Talwandi Hisar CSF Hisar.Campa NPV TP 5 RKM plantation .Total 1250 plants planted.Out of this 558 are alive with 45% success rate.The plantation success is poor due to lack of cultural operations and poor maintenance.

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.
5. All work is done of Territorial Plantation in Hisar Division.

Wild Life Work

1. Animal Ambulanse,2 Wheeler, Wild Life Inspector Ressidence, Office, All Work Is Done in Hisar Division.

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 Name : Hisar
Year : 2018-19
Range : Hisar
Site Name : Old Balak Nahar
Component : CA - TP
Target : 20- RKM



Division Name : Hisar
Year : 2018-19
Range : Hisar
Site Name : Sukar Farm Hisar
Component : NPV - TP
Target : 6- RKM



Division Name : Hisar
Year : 2018-19
Range : Adampur
Site Name : Hisar Major RD 180 to 205 L/R
Component : CA- TP
Target : 9- RKM



Division Name : Hisar
Year : 2018-19
Range : Hisar
Site Name : Bir Compect Area
Component : Native Species
Target : 13.50- RKM



Division Name : Hisar
Year : 2018-19
Range : Hisar
Site Name : Bir Compect Area
Component : Native Species
Target : 13.50- RKM



Division Name : Hisar
Year : 2018-19
Range : Hisar
Site Name : Bir Compect Area
Component : Native Species
Target : 13.50- RKM



Division Name : Hisar
Year : 2018-19
Range : Hisar
Site Name : Sukar Farm Hisar
Component : NPV - TP
Target : 6- RKM



Division Name : Hisar
Year : 2018-19
Range : Adampur Range
Site Name : Choudhary Minor RD 56 to 74 L/R
Component : NPV TP
Target : 6- RKM



Division Name : Hisar
Year : 2018-19
Range : Adampur
Site Name : NRCE Hisar
Component : NPV TP
Target : 6- RKM



Division Name : Hisar
Year : 2018-19
Range : Adampur
Site Name : NH 52 Bai Pas KM 107 to 110 L/R
Component : NH TP
Target : 10 - RKM



Division Name : Hisar
Year : 2018-19
Range : Adampur
Site Name : NH 52 Bai Pas KM 107 to 110 L/R
Component : NH TP
Target : 5 - RKM



Division Name : Hisar
Year : 2018-19
Range : Adampur
Site Name : NH 52 Hisar Talwandi Rana Km 10 to 15 L//R
Component : NH TP
Target : 10 - RKM

CAMPA MONITORING & EVALUATION REPORT FOREST WORKS EXECUTED IN 2018-19

WING: TERRITORIAL

DISTRICT : HISAR (HARYANA)

YEAR OF PLANTATION, 2018 - 19

| Sr. No. | Type of Land | Name of scheme Component | Name of Range/Block/Beat | Name of Site | Km./RD | Plantation Month | Target Ach. | | Specing | Species | No.of Plants | Alive Plants | Total no. of empty | Height | | Girth | | Success in % | GPS Coordinates | | | | | | |
|---------|--------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------|-----|---------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|--------|------|-------|------|--------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|--|--|-----------|--|
| | | | | | | | Ha. | RKM | | | | | | Max. | Min. | Max. | Min. | | Latitude | Longitude | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | | | | | |
| 1 | Forest Land | CA - TP | Hisar/Barwala/Barwala | Hansi to Barwala Road | Km 23 to 27 L&R | 10/2018 | 0 | 8 | 4X4 | Shisham | 1000 | | | | 10 | 8 | 11 | 8 | | L.S.Pt N-29°20'22" | L.S.Pt E-75°54'31" | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Neem | 500 | | | | 8 | 5 | 9 | 6 | | R.S.Pt N-29°20'22" | R.S.Pt E-75°54'30" | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Papri | 250 | | | | 8 | 6 | 8 | 4 | | L.E.Pt N-29°18'46" | L.E.Pt E-75°54'36" | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Bakain | 250 | | | | 9 | 7 | 10 | 6 | | R.E.Pt N-29°18'46" | R.E.Pt E-75°54'35" | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 2000 | 1585 | 415 | | | | | | | | | | | 79 | |
| 2 | Forest Land | CA - TP | Hisar/Uklana/Uklana" | Bithmara to kaloda Road | Km 0-5 L/R | 10/2018 | 0 | 5 | 4X4 | Shisham | 500 | | | | 15 | 20 | 13 | 5 | | S.pt N-29°32'38" | S.Pt E-75°55'49" | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Neem | 250 | | | | 9 | 6 | 10 | 10 | | E.Pt N-29°33'51" | E.Pt E-75°58'60" | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Bakain | 250 | | | | 10 | 10 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Papri | 50 | | | | 9 | 6 | 15 | 12 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Jamun | 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Arjun | 50 | | | | 9 | 5 | 14 | 10 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Shoot | 50 | | | | 18 | 15 | 12 | 10 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Suhanjana | 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Total | 1250 | 945 | 305 | | | | | | | | | | | | 76 | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Forest Land | CA - TP | Hisar/Uklana/Uklana" | Parbhumala to NH-52 Road | Km 0-2 L/R | 11/2018 | 0 | 4 | 4X4 | Shisham | 250 | | | | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | | S.Pt N-29°29'25" | S.Pt E-75°55'36" | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Neem | 100 | | | | 9 | 8 | 5 | 6 | | E.Pt N-29°29'52" | E.Pt E-75°55'35" | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Emlia | 150 | | | | 6 | 5 | 8 | 7 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Bakain | 100 | | | | 8 | 7 | 8 | 8 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Shoot | 100 | | | | 6 | 6 | 5 | 7 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Siras | 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Arjun | 50 | | | | 6 | | 6 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Papri | 150 | | | | 8 | | 16 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Total | 1000 | 801 | 199 | | | | | | | | | | | | 80 | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Forest Land | CA - TP | Hisar/Hisar/Niyana | Mirzapur kharar Road | Rd 0-8 L/R | 07/2018 | 0 | 12 | 4X4 | Shisham | 900 | | | | 12 | 7 | 16 | 8 | | S.Pt N-29°11'20" | S.Pt E-75°49'5" | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Neem | 500 | | | | 9 | 7 | 12 | 6 | | E.Pt N-29°8'24" | E.Pt E-75°52'10" | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Papri | 400 | | | | 8 | 6 | 12 | 7 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Jamun | 600 | | | | 5 | 6 | 10 | 5 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Bakain | 200 | | | | 9 | 7 | 11 | 6 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Arjun | 200 | | | | 11 | 6 | 14 | 8 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Kachnar | 100 | | | | 8 | 6 | 12 | 7 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Sirs | 100 | | | | 9 | 7 | 10 | 6 | | | | | | | |
| | | | Total | 3000 | 2461 | 539 | | | | | | | | | | | | 82 | | | | | | | |

| Sr. No. | Type of Land | Name of scheme Component | Name of Range/Block/Beat | Name of Site | Km./RD | Plantation Month | Target Ach. | | Specing | Species | No.of Plants | Alive Plants | Total no. of empty | Height | | Girth | | Success in % | GPS Coordinates | |
|------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------|-----------|---------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|--------|------|------------|------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------|
| | | | | | | | Ha. | RKM | | | | | | Max. | Min. | Max. in cm | Min. in cm | | Latitude | Longitude |
| Sub Total Hisar CA TP | | | | | | | 0 | 29 | | | 7250 | 5792 | 1458 | | | | | 80 | | |
| 5 | Forest Land | CA - TP | Hansi/Sarsana/Sarsana | Sarsana to Panihari Road | Km 0-3 L/r | 07/2018 | 0 | 4 | 4X4 | Shisham | 300 | | | 15 | 7 | 4 | 2 | | 29.358122 | 76.22994" |
| | | | | | | | | | | Neem | 100 | | | 13 | 6 | 4 | 1 1/2 | | 76.03994 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Bakain | 200 | | | 17 | 8 | 5 | 2 | | 5 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Lesura | 400 | | | 14 | 7 | 5 | 2 | | 2 | |
| | | | Total | 1000 | 850 | 150 | | | | | | | | | | | 85 | | | |
| 6 | Forest Land | CA - TP | Hansi/Sarsana/Chanot | Hansi Barwala to Khanpur Data Road | Km 0-7 L/R | 07/2018 | 0 | 12 | 4X4 | Arjun | 700 | | | 13 | 9 | 14 | 8 | | 29.16'5.74 | 75.59'24. |
| | | | | | | | | | | Shisham | 1500 | | | 18 | 9 | 16 | 9 | | 8244" | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Neem | 600 | | | 12 | 8 | 12 | 7 | | 75.54'38. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Bakain | 200 | | | 12 | 7 | 11 | 8 | | 6064" | |
| | | | Total | 3000 | 2700 | 300 | | | | | | | | | | | 90 | | | |
| 7 | Forest Land | CA - TP | Hansi/Sarsana/Chanot | Masudpur to Chanot Road | km 0-6 L/r side | 07/2018 | 0 | 10 | 4X4 | Neem | 1000 | | | 12 | 8 | 12 | 7 | | 29.13'28.1 | 75.8'8.23 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Siras | 500 | | | 20 | 10 | 14 | 8 | | 44" | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Bakain | 300 | | | 11 | 8 | 11 | 7 | | 75.55'15. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Shisham | 700 | | | 12 | 7 | 10 | 6 | | 988" | 582" |
| | | | Total | 2500 | 2100 | 400 | | | | | | | | | | | 84 | | | |
| 8 | Forest Land | CA - TP | Hansi/Sarsana/Gurana | Data To Gurana Road | Km 0- 5 L/R side | 07/2018 | 0 | 5 | 4X4 | Shisham | 900 | | | 13 | 8 | 12 | 8 | | 29.27127" | 75.98712 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Neem | 200 | | | 11 | 7 | 11 | 7 | | 8" | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Arjun | 150 | | | 12 | 7 | 13 | 8 | | 75.95989 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 1250 | 1050 | 200 | | | | | | | |
| 9 | Forest Land | CA - TP | Hansi/Sarsana/Kheri Jalab | Mirchpur to Moth Koth Road | Km 0- 8 L/r | 07/2018 | 0 | 8.5 | 4X4 | Shisham | 450 | | | 4 | 2 | 10 | 5 | | 29.323036 | 76.17145 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Bakain | 270 | | | 3 | 1 | 8 | 4 | | 06" | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Neem | 270 | | | 2.5 | 1 | 9 | 5 | | 76.17430 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Arjun | 350 | | | 3 | 1.5 | 12 | 7 | | 9" | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Jamun | 250 | | | 2 | 1 | 12 | 7 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Lesura | 375 | | | 3 | 1.5 | 9 | 4 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | P. Papri | 150 | | | 2 | 0.5 | 8 | 4 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | gulmohar | 10 | | | 1 | 0.5 | 6 | 3 | | | |
| | | | Total | 2125 | 1735 | 390 | | | | | | | 82 | | | | | | | |
| 10 | Forest Land | CA - TP | Hansi/Sarsana/Lohari | Sisai to data Road | Km 0--6 L/R | 07/2018 | 0 | 9 | 4X4 | Shisham | 1500 | | | 12 | 8 | 11 | 7 | | 29.198951 | 76.00455" |
| | | | | | | | | | | Arjun | 200 | | | 13 | 7 | 12 | 8 | | 75.99950 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Neem | 250 | | | 12 | 6 | 10 | 7 | | 2" | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Jamun | 300 | | | 11 | 7 | 11 | 7 | | | |
| | | | Total | 2250 | 1845 | 405 | | | | | | | | | | 82 | | | | |
| 11 | Forest Land | CA - TP | Hansi/Sarsana/Lohari | Data to Saladeri Gushala Road | Km 0-3 | 07/2018 | 0 | 4 | 4X4 | Jamun | 600 | | | 13 | 6 | 5 | 2 | | 29.252897 | 76.00802 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Neem | 100 | | | 13 | 7 | 4 | 2 | | 2" | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Shisham | 100 | | | 15 | 8 | 5 | 2 | | 76.01800 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Bakain | 100 | | | 15 | 7 | 6 | 3 | | 37" | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Papri | 100 | | | 12 | 6 | 4 | 2 | | | |
| | | | Total | 1000 | 800 | 200 | | | | | | | | | | 80 | | | | |
| 12 | Forest | CA - TP | Hansi/Sars | Sotha To | Km | 07/201 | 0 | 4 | 4X4 | Kachnar | 300 | | | 15 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 29.397068 | 76.07121 | |

| Sr. No. | Type of Land | Name of scheme Component | Name of Range/Block/Beat | Name of Site | Km./RD | Plantation Month | Target Ach. | | Specing | Species | No.of Plants | Alive Plants | Total no. of empty | Height | | Girth | | Success in % | GPS Coordinates | | |
|------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|---|-----------------|------------------|-------------|--------------|---------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------|------|------------|------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|--|
| | | | | | | | Ha. | RKM | | | | | | Max. | Min. | Max. in cm | Min. in cm | | Latitude | Longitude | |
| | Land | | ana/Sarsana | Sandhalana Road | | 8 | | | | Shisham | 300 | | | 14 | 6 | 6 | 3 | | " | 2" | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Neem | 300 | | | 13 | 6 | 4 | 2 | | 29.414882 | 76.071406" | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Siras | 100 | | | 15 | 7 | 7 | 2 | | " | " | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 1000 | 850 | 150 | | | | | 85 | | | |
| 13 | Forest Land | CA - TP | Hansi/Sarsana/Chanot | Masudpur to singwa Road | Km | 08/2018 | 0 | 5 | 4X4 | Shisham | 500 | | | 12 | 7 | 12 | 8 | | 29.13'57.4032" | 75.57'43.4664" | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Bakain | 650 | | | 18 | 8 | 16 | 10 | | 29.14'9.1428" | 75.54'44.7156" | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Neem | 100 | | | 12 | 7 | 13 | 8 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 1250 | 1062 | 188 | | | | | 85 | | | |
| 14 | Forest Land | CA - TP | Hansi/Hansi/Dhanipal | Hansi to Sisai road & Shamshan | Km5-8L/R | 12/2018 | 0 | 4.25 | 4X4 | Jamun | 800 | | | 12 | 8 | 12 | 8 | | 29.9'35.2044" | 75.59'11.4018" | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Neem | 262 | | | 10 | 7 | 11 | 10 | | 29.10'1'31 | 76.0'1.64 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 1062 | 950 | 112 | | | | | 89 | | | |
| 15 | Forest Land | CA - TP | Hansi/Bass/Bass | Badala to Kharbala road | Km0-5 L/R | 12/2018 | 0 | 6 | 4X4 | Shisham | 1100 | | | 4 | 3 | 15 | 10 | | 29.10185" | 76.15501" | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Sirs | 150 | | | 3.5 | 3 | 14 | 12 | | 29.07481" | 76.15814" | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Neem | 250 | | | 4 | 3.5 | 12 | 9 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 1500 | 1350 | 150 | | | | | 90 | | | |
| 16 | Forest Land | CA - TP | Hansi/Sarsana/Chanot | Kulana to Bhatla Road | Km 0-6 L/r | 07/2018 | 0 | 4 | 4X4 | Shisham | 800 | | | 14 | 7 | 12 | 8 | 0 | 29.10'11.928" | 75.55'28.9128" | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Siras | 200 | | | 8 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 0 | 29.9'9.381 | 75.54'44. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 1000 | 850 | 150 | | | | | 85 | | | |
| 17 | Forest Land | CA - TP | Hansi/Sarsana/Gurana | Data To Byana Khera Road | Km | 07/2018 | 0 | 2 | 4X4 | Shisham | 250 | | | 15 | 6 | 5 | 2 | | 29.302421" | 76.01723" | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Neem | 130 | | | 12 | 5 | 4 | 2 | | " | 76.01722 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Bakain | 120 | | | 16 | 7 | 5 | 2 | | 29.313734" | 36" | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 500 | 400 | 100 | | | | | 80 | | | |
| 18 | Forest Land | CA - TP | Hansi/Sarsana/Kheri Jalab | Kapdot Koth Road | K 0-5 L/r | 07/2018 | 0 | 6 | 4X4 | Shisham | 575 | | | 12 | 6 | 13 | 8 | | 29.383361" | 76.114122" | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Neem | 200 | | | 8 | 5 | 8 | 5 | | " | 2" | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Bakain | 615 | | | 11 | 6 | 12 | 8 | | 29.387933" | 76.156572" | |
| | | | | | | | | | | siras | 40 | | | 8 | 5 | 8 | 5 | | " | " | |
| | | | | | | | | | | P. Papri | 70 | | | 7 | 4 | 9 | 4 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 1500 | 1260 | 240 | | | | | 84 | | | |
| Sub Total Hansi CA TP | | | | | | | 0 | 83.75 | | | G.Total | 20937 | 17802 | 3135 | | | | | 85 | | |
| 19 | Forest Land | CA - TP | Adampur/Balsamand/Neoli | Hisar Ghursal Road | KM 12 To 20 L&R | Aug-18 | 0 | 12 | 4X4 | Shisham | 400 | | | 9 | 4 | 15 | 6 | | 29.188752 | 75.615009 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | P. Papri | 1200 | | | 7 | 3 | 9 | 6 | | 29.188927 | 75.538650 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Neem | 1000 | | | 8 | 3 | 14 | 5 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Lasura | 400 | | | 6 | 3 | 13 | 8 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 3000 | 2348 | 652 | | | | | 78 | | | |
| 20 | Forest Land | CA - TP | Adampur/Balsamand/Balsamand | Bhiwani Rohilla to Siswala to Kirtan Road | KM 0 To 6 L&R | Aug-18 | 0 | 5 | 4X4 | P. Papri | 700 | | | 9 | 3 | 12 | 3 | | 29.076370 | 75.545086 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Neem | 50 | | | 7 | 2 | 9 | 3 | | 29.135545 | 75.566053 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Bakain | 200 | | | 8 | 3 | 9 | 4 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Shisham | 300 | | | 6 | 4 | 7 | 4 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 1250 | 1021 | 229 | | | | | 82 | | | |
| 21 | Forest Land | CA - TP | Adampur/Agroha/Kalirawan | Kalirawan to Mehalsara Road | KM 0 To 4 L&R | Jul-18 | 0 | 9 | 4X4 | K/Pinata | 190 | | | 13 | 5 | 20 | 7 | | 29.291592 | 75.563862 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Sehtoot | 850 | | | 10 | 5 | 16 | 9 | | 29.264621 | 75.54585 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Neem | 525 | | | 15 | 8 | 15 | 8 | | | | |

| Sr. No. | Type of Land | Name of scheme Component | Name of Range/Block/Beat | Name of Site | Km./RD | Plantation Month | Target Ach. | | Specing | Species | No.of Plants | Alive Plants | Total no. of empty | Height | | Girth | | Success in % | GPS Coordinates | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|---|----------------------------|------------------|--|-----------|---------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|--------|------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | | | | | | | Ha. | RKM | | | | | | Max. | Min. | Max. in cm | Min. in cm | | Latitude | Longitude |
| | | | | | | | | | | Bakain | 585 | | | 15 | 7 | 28 | 9 | | | 7 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Shisham | 45 | | | 9 | 7 | 10 | 6 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Jamun | 55 | | | 9 | 6 | 14 | 4.5 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 2250 | 1729 | 521 | | | | | 77 | | |
| 22 | Forest Land | CA - TP | Adampur/Adampur/Modakhera | Modakhera Daroli Road & Modakhera To Ghursal Road | KM 1 To 7KM 0 to3 L&R | Jul-18 | 0 | 6 | 4X4 | K/Pinata | 500 | | | 13 | 7 | 19 | 12 | | 29.22296 | 75.42166 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Sehtoot | 350 | | | 19 | 10 | 26 | 15 | | 29.162691 | 75.23598 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Lesura | 250 | | | 14 | 7 | 19 | 11 | | 29.20979 | 75.42531 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Shisham | 400 | | | 14 | 9 | 21 | 12 | | 29.18045 | 75.42162 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 1500 | 1043 | 457 | | | | | 70 | | |
| 23 | Forest Land | CA - TP | Adampur/Adampur/Modakhera | Chuli Bagrian to Chuli Kalan Road Khabra to | KM 0to3 L&R &KM 8 to11 L&R | Aug-18 | 0 | 7 | 4X4 | Shisham | 1000 | | | 15 | 9 | 24 | 9 | | 29.172934 | 75.22326 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Papri | 750 | | | 6 | 4 | 14 | 6 | | 29.154625 | 75.22329 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 1750 | 1334 | 416 | | | | | 76 | 29.183108 | 75.22329 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 29.173582 | 75.22135 |
| 24 | Forest Land | CA - TP | Adampur/Adampur/Bhodia/Bishnoian | Sadalpur-Chaberwal-Sekhupur Road | KM 6 to11 L&R | Jul-18 | 0 | 5 | 4X4 | Neem | 200 | | | 12 | 7.6 | 12 | 6 | | 29.35181 | 75.43339 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Shisham | 100 | | | 12.2 | 8.2 | 17.2 | 6.2 | | 29.36114 | 75.40857 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Papri | 900 | | | 8.8 | 8.5 | 8 | 6.5 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Sehtoot | 50 | | | 7 | 6.5 | 8 | 5.8 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 1250 | 988 | 262 | | | | | 79 | | |
| 25 | Forest Land | CA - TP | Adampur/Adampur/Bhodia/Bishnoian | Kharakheri Bhattu Road | KM 7 to11 L&R | Sep-18 | 0 | 3 | 4X4 | Shisham | 40 | | | 12.8 | 8 | 17 | 8 | | 29.36753 | 75.51441 |
| | | | | | | | | | | P Papri | 125 | | | 8.5 | 6.5 | 12 | 8 | | 29.37884 | 75.47102 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Neem | 410 | | | 19 | 6.8 | 8.2 | 6 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Siris | 175 | | | 9.8 | 6.1 | 18 | 8.2 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 750 | 572 | 178 | | | | | 76 | | |
| Sub Total Adampur CA TP | | | | | | | 0 | 47 | | | 11750 | 9035 | 2715 | | | | | 77 | | |
| 26 | Forest Land | CA - TP | Hisar/Barwala/Gabipur | Pabra old Branch | RD 5-37 L/R | 07/2018 | 0 | 12 | 4X4 | Shisham | 500 | | | 13 | 7 | 10 | 6 | | L.S.pt N-29°27'55" | L.S.Pt E-75°57'18" |
| | | | | | | | | | | Neem | 500 | | | 10 | 7 | 9 | 6 | | R.S.Pt N-29°27'55" | R.S.Pt E-75°57'18" |
| | | | | | | | | | | Papri | 500 | | | 10 | 6 | 9 | 7 | | L.E.Pt N-29°27'25" | L.E.Pt E-75°55'20" |
| | | | | | | | | | | Jamun | 400 | | | 6 | 4 | 4 | 3 | | R.E.Pt N-29°27'25" | R.E.Pt E-75°55'20" |
| | | | | | | | | | | Bakain | 500 | | | 10 | 7 | 9 | 5 | | R.E.Pt N-29°27'24" | R.E.Pt E-75°55'20" |
| | | | | | | | | | | Arjun | 400 | | | 9 | 6 | 8 | 6 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Shoot | 200 | | | 10 | 6 | 8 | 7 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 3000 | 2298 | 702 | | | | | 77 | | |
| 27 | Forest Land | CA - TP | Hisar/Barwala/Barwala | Rajli minor | RD 0-20 L&R | 11/2018 | 0 | 7 | 4X4 | Shisham | 500 | | | 11 | 7 | 10 | 6 | | L.S.pt N-29°21'47" | L.S.Pt E-75°56'28" |
| | | | | | | | Plantatin Success is poor due to lack of cultural operations and poor maintenance. | | | Neem | 250 | | | 10 | 6 | 8 | 7 | | R.S.Pt N-29°21'47" | R.S.Pt E-75°56'29" |
| | | | | | | | | | | Papri | 100 | | | 8 | 7 | 8 | 6 | | L.E.Pt N-29°19'20" | L.E.Pt E-75°55'41" |
| | | | | | | | | | | Jamun | 150 | | | 6 | 4 | 4 | 3 | | R.E.Pt N-29°19'20" | R.E.Pt E-75°55'42" |
| | | | | | | | | | | Bakain | 250 | | | 8 | 5 | 7 | 5 | | R.E.Pt N-29°19'20" | R.E.Pt E-75°55'42" |
| | | | | | | | | | | Arjun | 250 | | | 8 | 5 | 6 | 4 | | | |

| Sr. No. | Type of Land | Name of scheme Component | Name of Range/Block/Beat | Name of Site | Km./RD | Plantation Month | Target Ach. | | Specing | Species | No.of Plants | Alive Plants | Total no. of empty | Height | | Girth | | Success in % | GPS Coordinates | |
|------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------|--|-----------|---------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|--------|------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | Ha. | RKM | | | | | | Max. | Min. | Max. in cm | Min. in cm | | Latitude | Longitude |
| | | | | | | | | | | Shoot | 250 | | | 8 | 8 | 5 | 4 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 1750 | 1400 | 350 | | | | | 80 | | |
| 28 | Forest Land | CA - TP | Hisar/Uklana/Daulatpur | Old Balaknagar | RD 0-24 | 10/2018 | 0 | 20 | 4X4 | Shisham | 1000 | | | 18 | 9 | 31 | 11 | | S.Pt N-29°25'53" E.Pt N-29°25'39" | S.Pt E-75°52'16" E.Pt E-75°52'59" |
| | | | | | | | Plantatin Success is poor due to lack of cultural operations and poor maintenance. | | | Neem | 500 | | | 12 | 7 | 16 | 13 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Papri | 500 | | | 14 | 6 | 12 | 7 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Jamun | 250 | | | 9 | 7 | 10 | 8 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Bakain | 250 | | | 12 | 7 | 3 | 8 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Arjun | 1000 | | | 10 | 7 | 23 | 12 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Pilkhan | 500 | | | 12 | 6 | 18 | 9 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Shoot | 500 | | | 9 | 8 | 13 | 9 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Amla | 250 | | | 10 | 6 | 13 | 8 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Belpather | 250 | | | 5 | 4 | 9 | 6 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 5000 | 4450 | 550 | | | | | 89 | | |
| 29 | Forest Land | CA - TP | Hisar/Hisar/Satroad | Hisar major Distry | RD 117-156 L/R | 08/2018 | 0 | 12 | 4X4 | Shisham | 250 | | | 8 | 6 | 7 | 5 | | S.Pt N-29°7'42" E.Pt N-29°8'21" | S.Pt E-75°54'23" E.Pt E-75°46'50" |
| | | | | | | | Plantatin Success is poor due to lack of cultural operations and poor maintenance. | | | Neem | 200 | | | 9 | 8 | 6 | 4 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Papri | 60 | | | 6 | 6.4 | 5 | 4 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Jamun | 210 | | | 7 | 6 | 6 | 5 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Kachnar | 600 | | | 7 | 6.2 | 6 | 4 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Sirs | 500 | | | 7.5 | 6 | 7 | 5 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Bakain | 400 | | | 8 | 6.5 | 6 | 5 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Lehusa | 180 | | | 7 | 6 | 6 | 4 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Shoot | 200 | | | 7.5 | 6 | 7 | 5 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Jamoa | 200 | | | 6 | 5 | 8 | 4 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 3000 | 2530 | 470 | | | | | 84 | | |
| Sub Total Hisar Range CA TP | | | | | | | 0 | 51 | | | 12750 | 10678 | 2072 | | | | | 84 | | |
| 30 | Forest Land | CA - TP | Hansi/Bass/Khanda | Khanda Minor | Rd 0-15 L/R side | 07/2018 | 0 | 8 | 4X4 | Arjun | 1200 | | | 4 | 3.5 | 14 | 12 | | 29°12'57.7656" | 76°11'41.4456" |
| | | | | | | | | | | Jamun | 500 | | | 3.5 | 3 | 13 | 11 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Neem | 150 | | | 4 | 3.5 | 12 | 10 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Shisham | 100 | | | 4 | 3 | 13 | 12 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Toot | 50 | | | 4.25 | 4 | 14 | 13 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 2000 | 1760 | 240 | | | | | 88 | | |
| 31 | Forest Land | CA - TP | Hansi/Sarsana/Chanot | Kharkdi Distry. | Rd 0- 38 L/r Side | 07/2018 | 0 | 10 | 4X4 | Arjun | 1500 | | | 16 | 10 | 13 | 9 | | 29.17'37.4244" 29.12'44.514" | 75.55'4.66" 75.53'42.6588" |
| | | | | | | | | | | jamun | 750 | | | 12 | 8 | 11 | 8 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Sirs | 250 | | | 11 | 7 | 10 | 7 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 2500 | 2075 | 425 | | | | | 83 | | |
| 32 | Forest Land | CA - TP | Hansi/Hansi/Hansi | OP jindal Nalwa Minor | RD | 07/2018 | 0 | 10 | 4X4 | Shisham | 1200 | | | 11 | 6 | 13 | 5 | | 29°0'15.8184" | 75°50'14.7876" |

| Sr. No. | Type of Land | Name of scheme Component | Name of Range/Block/Beat | Name of Site | Km./RD | Plantation Month | Target Ach. | | Specing | Species | No.of Plants | Alive Plants | Total no. of empty | Height | | Girth | | Success in % | GPS Coordinates | |
|------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|-------------------|------------------|-------------|--------------|----------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|--------|------|------------|------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------|
| | | | | | | | Ha. | RKM | | | | | | Max. | Min. | Max. in cm | Min. in cm | | Latitude | Longitude |
| | | | | | | | | | | Neem | 700 | | | 10 | 5 | 11 | 5 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Sirs | 400 | | | 11 | 7 | 12 | 6 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | daik | 200 | | | 10 | 6 | 12 | 7 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 2500 | 2170 | 330 | | | | | 87 | | |
| 33 | Forest Land | CA - TP | Hansi/Sarsana/Chanot | Ghirai Distry. | RD 0-Tail | 12/2018 | 0 | 8.25 | 4X4 | Jamun | 1563 | | | 11 | 7 | 10 | 7 | | 29.17'38.238" | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Arjun | 500 | | | 12 | 7 | 12 | 8 | | 29.16'29.8452" | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 2063 | 1690 | 373 | | | | | 82 | | |
| Sub Total Hansi Range CA TP | | | | | | | | 36.25 | 0 | | 9063 | 7695 | 1368 | | | | | 85 | | |
| 34 | Forest Land | CA - TP | Adampur/Balsamand/Neoli | Rana Disty. | RD 98 To 145 L&R | Jul-18 | 0 | 15 | 4X4 | Shisham | 3500 | | | 9 | 3 | 17 | 5 | | 29.18965 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Neem | 250 | | | 7 | 2 | 13 | 4 | | 29.1973 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 3750 | 2950 | 800 | | | | | 79 | | |
| 35 | Forest Land | CA - TP | Adampur/Balsamand/Neoli | Neoli Minor | RD 6 To Tail L&R | Aug-18 | 0 | 3 | 4X4 | P Papri | 600 | | | 6 | 1 | 11 | 3 | | 29.22163 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Shisham | 150 | | | 5 | 3 | 12 | 5 | | 29.22329 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 750 | 596 | 154 | | | | | 79 | | |
| 36 | Forest Land | CA - TP | Adampur/Balsamand/Neoli | Hisar Major | RD 180 To 205 L&R | Aug-18 | 0 | 9 | 4X4 | P Papri | 800 | | | 6 | 3 | 11 | 6 | | 29.168403 | |
| | | | | Due to maintainece work of Minor the plantation got supressed . | | | | | | | Frans | 400 | | | 5 | 2 | 9 | 4 | | 29.192108 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Shisham | 200 | | | 7 | 2 | 10 | 3 | | 6 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | B Deck | 350 | | | 4 | 1 | 9 | 3 | | 7 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Neem | 200 | | | 6 | 3 | 10 | 7 | | 6 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Beri | 300 | | | 6 | 2 | 13 | 5 | | 7 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 2250 | 1580 | 670 | | | | | 70 | | |
| 37 | Forest Land | CA - TP | Adampur/Agroha | Pabra Disty. | RD to L/R | Aug-18 | 0 | 10 | 4X4 | Shisham | 100 | | | 13 | 6 | 10 | 9 | | 29.359149 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Neem | 750 | | | 9 | 12 | 13 | 10 | | 29.312047 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Papri | 1650 | | | 12 | 6 | 15 | 10 | | 2 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 2500 | 1923 | 577 | | | | | 77 | 1 | |
| 38 | Forest Land | CA - TP | Adampur/Siswal | Modakhera Minor | RD 12 To 40 L&R | Jul-18 | 0 | 7 | 4X4 | Shisham | 700 | | | 8.5 | 5 | 10 | 7 | | 29.248956 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Papri | 500 | | | 8 | 4.5 | 10 | 8 | | 29.180027 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Bakin | 200 | | | | | | | | 4 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Neem | 200 | | | | | | | | 5 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Siris | 150 | | | 8 | 4 | 8 | 5 | | 75.43297 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 1750 | 1230 | 520 | | | | | 70 | 5 | |

| Sr. No. | Type of Land | Name of scheme Component | Name of Range/Block/Beat | Name of Site | Km./RD | Plantation Month | Target Ach. | | Specing | Species | No.of Plants | Alive Plants | Total no. of empty | Height | | Girth | | Success in % | GPS Coordinates | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------|------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|--|-------------|-------------|------------|----|----|----|----|-----------|-----------|---------|------|--|--|----|---|---|---|--|
| | | | | | | | Ha. | RKM | | | | | | Max. | Min. | Max. in cm | Min. in cm | | Latitude | Longitude | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 39 | Forest Land | CA - TP | Adampur/Adampur/Mo dakhhera | Choudhary Minor | RD 56 To 74 L&R | Aug-18 | 0 | 6 | 4X4 | Arjun | 200 | | | 6 | 4.5 | 7 | 6 | | 29.82142 29.84295 | 75.27223 75.24350 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Plantatin Success is poor due to lack of cultural operations and poor maintenance. | | | | | | | | | | Shisham | 1300 | | | 10 | 5 | 3 | 6 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total | 1500 | 1240 | 260 | | | | | | 83 | | | | | | | | | |
| 40 | Forest Land | CA - TP | Adampur/Adampur | Daroli Minor | RD 0 to Tail L&R | Sep-18 | 0 | 3 | 4X4 | Neem | 200 | | | 8 | 6 | 9 | | | 29.15619 29.155298 | 75.28221 2 75.24545 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Shisham | 200 | | | 12 | 8 | 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Papri | 200 | | | 6 | 5 | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Sirs | 150 | | | 12 | 8 | 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total | 750 | 560 | 190 | | | | | 75 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub Total Adampur Range CA TP | | | | | | | 0 | 53 | | | 13250 | 9519 | 3731 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grand Total Compensatory Afforestation (Tall Plants) | | | | | | | 0 | 300 | | | 75000 | 60521 | 14479 | | | | | 81 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CAMPA NPV TP @ 250 Plants/RKM | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Annual Plan of Operation 2018-19 for Tall Plants under Net Present Value (NPV) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sr. No. | Type of Land | Name of scheme Component | Name of Range/Block/Beat | Name of Site | Km./RD | Plantation Month | Target Ach. | | Specing | Species | No.of Plants | Alive Plants | | Height | | Girth | | Success in % | GPS Coordinates | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | Ha. | RKM | | | | | | Max. | Min. | Max. | Min. | | Latitude | Longitude | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Forest Land | NPV - TP | Hisar/Barwala/Gabipur | NH-52 | Km-64-67 L/side | 01/2019 | 0 | 5 | 4X4 | Shisham | 500 | | | 8 | 6 | 10 | 9 | | | (64Km) | (64 Km) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Neem | 250 | | | 11 | 6 | 12 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Papri | 250 | | | 12 | 8 | 10 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Jamun | 100 | | | 6 | 4 | 10 | 7 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Bakain | 50 | | | 13 | 10 | 11 | 9 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Arjun | 50 | | | 11 | 7 | 10 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Sirs | 50 | | | 10 | 7 | 12 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1250 | 1010 | 240 | | | | | 81 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Forest Land | NPV - TP | Hisar/Barwala/Gabipur | Old Pabra & New pabra Nh-52 | Km 7 to 37 Abd | 01/2019 | 0 | 8 | 4X4 | Shisham | 500 | | | 9 | 5 | 9 | 5 | | | L.S.Pt N-29°26'29" | L.S.Pt E-75°57'33" | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Neem | 500 | | | 9 | 5 | 9 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Papri | 200 | | | 8 | 4 | 8 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Jamun | 200 | | | 5 | 4 | 4 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Bakain | 100 | | | 10 | 5 | 8 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Arjun | 100 | | | 9 | 7 | 8 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Sirs | 200 | | | 10 | 6 | 9 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Amla | 200 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 2000 | 1473 | 527 | | | | | 74 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

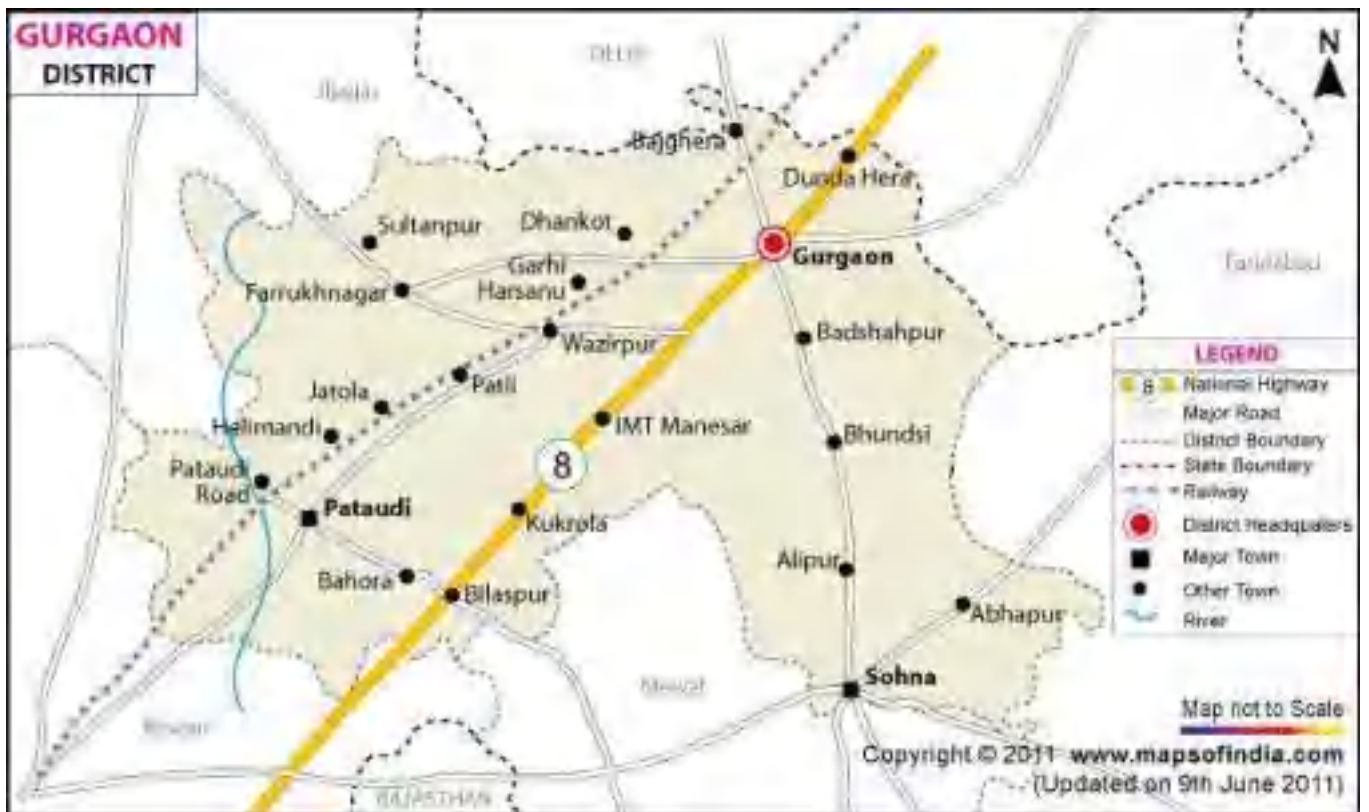
| Sr. No. | Type of Land | Name of scheme Component | Name of Range/Block/Beat | Name of Site | Km./RD | Plantation Month | Target Ach. | | Specing | Species | No.of Plants | Alive Plants | Total no. of empty | Height | | Girth | | Success in % | GPS Coordinates | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|--|-----------|---------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|--|------|------------|------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|---|---|---|--|
| | | | | | | | Ha. | RKM | | | | | | Max. | Min. | Max. in cm | Min. in cm | | Latitute | Longitud | | | | |
| Sub Total NPV TP Hisar | | | | | | | | 13 | | Total | 3250 | 2483 | 767 | | | | | 76.40 | | | | | | |
| 3 | Forest Land | NPV - TP | Hansi/Hansi/Dhanipal | NH -9 | Km 146.5-156.5 L/R Side | 07/2018 | 0 | 3 | 4X4 | Neem | 250 | | | 16 | 14 | 30 | 28 | | 29°5'44.5092" | 75°59'56.0652" | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Arjun | 250 | | | 15 | 10 | 10 | 8 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Jamun | 250 | | | 15 | 13 | 10 | 7 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 750 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub Total NPV TP Hansi | | | | | | | | 3 | | | 750 | 675 | 75 | | | | | 90 | | | | | | |
| 4 | Forest Land | NPV - TP | Adampur/Balsmand/Neoli | Bye Pass NH 52 | KM 110to 115 L&R | Jul-18 | 0 | 28 | 4X4 | Neem | 1500 | | | 10 | 6 | 9 | 7 | | 29.196231 | 75.66090 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Shisham | 3000 | | | 15 | 19 | 8 | 10 | | 29.158189 | 75.62932 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | D Bakin | 500 | | | 15 | 17 | 8 | 12 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Lasura | 1000 | | | 9 | 11 | 5 | 7 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Shatoot | 500 | | | 15 | 14 | 8 | 10 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Sirs | 500 | | | 9 | 10 | 6 | 7 | | | | | | | |
| Sub Total NPV TP Adampur | | | | | | | 0 | 28 | | Total | 7000 | 5815 | 1185 | | | | | 83 | | | | | | |
| 5 | Forest Land | NPV - TP | HansiSarsana/Sarsana | Bhanbhori Minor & chhan minor | RD 0 to Tail L&R | 07/2018 | 0 | 12 | 4X4 | Shisham | 1000 | | | 15 | 7 | 5 | 2 | | 29.414082 | 29.38810 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Kachnar | 1000 | | | 14 | 8 | 4 | 2 | | 76.086150 | 76.06385 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | lasura | 200 | | | 15 | 6 | 5 | 2 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | gullar | 300 | | | 13 | 7 | 6 | 2 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Neem | 270 | | | 12 | 6 | 4 | 1/2" | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | amaltash | 230 | | | 11 | 6 | 5 | 2 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 3000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub Total Hansi NPV TP | | | | | | | 0 | 12 | | Total | 3000 | 2550 | 450 | | | | | 85 | | | | | | |
| 6 | Any Other Land | NPV - TP | Hisar/Hisar/Talwandi | GLF Sec-1 | | 11/2018 | 0 | 4 | 4X4 | Shisham | 400 | | | 10 | 6 | 12 | 6 | | NL-29°12'05" | EL-75°41'16" | | | | |
| | | | | | | | Plantatin Success is poor due to lack of cultural operations and poor maintenance. | | | | | | | | | Neem | 100 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Sirs | 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Papri | 300 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Suhanjana | 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub Total Hansi NPV TP | | | | | | | | | | Total | 1000 | 850 | 150 | | | | | 85 | | | | | | |
| 7 | Any Other Land | NPV - TP | Hisar/Hisar/Talwandi | Buffalo Farm Hisar | | 11/2018 | 0 | 8 | 4X4 | Neem | 2000 | | | 8 | 6.5 | 10 | 7 | | NL-29°10'36" | EL-75°43'45" | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 2000 | 1700 | 300 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Any Other Land | NPV - TP | Hisar/Hisar/Talwandi | Sukar Farm Hisar | | 11/2018 | 0 | 6 | 4X4 | Neem | 400 | | | This Plantation area is a total failiure due to Heavy Grazing.Domestic cattle was found even on the date of inspection.The replacement | | | | | NL-29°11'30" | EL-75°42'39" | | | | |
| | | | | | | | Plantatin Success is poor due to lack of | | | | | | | | | Shisham | 400 | | | 6.1 | 4 | 8 | 6 | |

| Sr. No. | Type of Land | Name of scheme Component | Name of Range/Block/Beat | Name of Site | Km./RD | Plantation Month | Target Ach. | | Specing | Species | No.of Plants | Alive Plants | Total no. of empty | Height | | Girth | | Success in % | GPS Coordinates | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|--------|------------------|--|-----------|---------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|--------|------|------------|------------|--------------|--|--|
| | | | | | | | Ha. | RKM | | | | | | Max. | Min. | Max. in cm | Min. in cm | | Latitute | Longitud |
| | | | | | | | cultural operations and poor maintenance. | | | Papri | 400 | | | 6.2 | 3 | 12 | 8 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Sirs | 300 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 1500 | 706 | 794 | | | | | 47 | | |
| 9 | Any Other Land | NPV - TP | Hisar/Hisar /Talwandi | CSF Hisar | | 11/2018 | 0 | 5 | 4X4 | Shisham | 400 | | | 9 | 6 | 12 | 10 | | NL-29°11'7"10" | EL-75°40'24" |
| | | | | | | | Plantatin Success is poor due to lack of cultural operations and poor maintenance. | | | Neem | 300 | | | 9 | 6 | 10 | 6 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Papri | 400 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Sirs | 150 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 1250 | 558 | 692 | | | | | 45 | | |
| 10 | Any Other Land | NPV - TP | Hisar/Hisar /Talwandi | GLF Sec-3 Hisar | | 11/2019 | 0 | 4 | 4X4 | Shisham | 350 | | | 12 | 6 | 21 | 10 | | NL-29°10'57" | EL-75°42'23" |
| | | | | | | | | | | Neem | 100 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Papri | 350 | | | 8 | 6 | 10 | 8 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Suhanjana | 200 | | | 14 | 5 | 20 | 8 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 1000 | 756 | 244 | | | | | 76 | | |
| Sub Total NPV TP Hisar | | | | | | | Total | 27 | | | 6750 | 4570 | 2180 | | | | | 68 | | |
| 11 | Any Other Land | NPV - TP | Adampur/Balsmand/N eoli | National Research Centre Of Equines (NRCE)Hisar | | Sep-18 | 0 | 6 | 4X4 | Neem | 1500 | | | 10 | 4 | 18 | 7 | | 29.183056 29.183317 29.185085 29.185065 | 75.69008 1 75.68993 2 75.69002 8 75.69084 9 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 1500 | 1320 | 180 | | | | | 88 | | |
| 12 | Any Other Land | NPV - TP | Adampur/Balsmand/N eoli | GLF Sec-2 Hisar | | Sep-18 | 0 | 6 | 4X4 | siras | 1000 | | | 7 | 2 | 11 | 5 | | 29.20972 | 75.65917 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Shisham | 300 | | | 12 | 4 | 13 | 5 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Neem | 100 | | | 5 | 3 | 8 | 4 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Gulmohar | 100 | | | 4 | 2 | 5 | 5 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 1500 | 1227 | 273 | | | | | 82 | | |
| 13 | Any Other Land | NPV - TP | Adampur/Balsmand/N eoli | GLF Sec-2 Hisar (Singhawala Block) Hisar | | Nov-18 | 0 | 12.5 | 4X4 | Neem | 2000 | | | 6 | 8 | 4.5 | 6 | | 29.61685 | 75.67571 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Shisham | 725 | | | 6.5 | 7 | 4.5 | 4 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Arjun | 200 | | | 5 | 6 | 3.5 | 3 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Papri | 200 | | | 4 | 5 | 3.5 | 4 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 3125 | 2607 | 518 | | | | | 83 | | |

| Sr. No. | Type of Land | Name of scheme Component | Name of Range/Block/Beat | Name of Site | Km./RD | Plantation Month | Target Ach. | | Specing | Species | No.of Plants | Alive Plants | Total no. of empty | Height | | Girth | | Success in % | GPS Coordinates | | |
|---|----------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|------------------|-------------|------------|---------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|--------|------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|--|
| | | | | | | | Ha. | RKM | | | | | | Max. | Min. | Max. in cm | Min. in cm | | Latitude | Longitude | |
| 14 | Any Other Land | NPV - TP | Adampur/Balsmand/Neoli | Equine Breeding Stud (EBS) | | Dec-18 | 0 | 17.5 | 4X4 | Shisham | 750 | 0 | 750 | 11 | 4 | 19 | 6 | | 29.16153 | 75.66998 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Jamun | 1485 | 0 | 1485 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 4 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Kachnar | 100 | 0 | 100 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 4 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Arjun | 400 | 0 | 400 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 5 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Neem | 275 | 0 | 275 | 7 | 4 | 11 | 7 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Frans | 260 | 0 | 260 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 3 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Papri | 180 | 0 | 180 | 9 | 3 | 14 | 6 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | P Pipal | 600 | 0 | 600 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 3 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Gulmohar | 200 | 0 | 200 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 3 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Bakin | 100 | 0 | 100 | 6 | 2 | 10 | 5 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Silver Oak | 25 | 0 | 25 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 6 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 4375 | 0 | 4375 | | | | | | | | |
| Sub Total NPV TP Adampur | | | | | | | 0 | 42 | | | 10500 | 6278 | 4222 | | | | | 60 | | | |
| Total Campa NPV (T.P) | | | | | | | | 125 | | | 31250 | 22374 | 8876 | | | | | | 71.60 | | |
| CAMPA NPV (NH) Shrubs @ 500 Plants/RKM | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sr. No. | Type of Land | Name of scheme Component | Name of Range/Block/Beat | Name of Site | Km./RD | Plantation Month | Target Ach. | | Specing | Species | No.of Plants | Alive Plants | | Height | | Girth | | Success in % | GPS Coordinates | | |
| | | | | | | | Ha. | RKM | | | | | | Max. | Min. | Max. | Min. | | Latitude | Longitude | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | |
| 1 | Forest Land | Shurb 500 Plants per RKM NH | Hisar/Barwala/Gabipur | NH-52 | km57-67 L&R | 01/2019 | 0.00 | 5.00 | 4x4 | Gudhal | 500 | | | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1.5 | | L.S.pt N-29°29'56" | L.E.Pt E-75°55'36" | |
| | | | | | | | | | | tikoma | 500 | | | 5 | 2.5 | 3 | 1 | | R.S.Pt N-29°29'56" | R.E.Pt E-75°55'37" | |
| | | | | | | | | | | canar | 500 | | | 2.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1 | | R.S.Pt N-29°29'56" | R.E.Pt E-75°55'37" | |
| | | | | | | | | | | boyanbaup | 500 | | | 3 | 1.5 | 2 | 0.5 | | L.S.Pt N-29°25'33" | L.E.Pt E-75°55'25" | |
| | | | | | | | | | | dharonta | 250 | | | | | | | | R.S.Pt N-29°25'33" | R.E.Pt E-75°55'24" | |
| | | | | | | | | | | anrmi | 250 | | | | | | | | R.S.Pt N-29°25'33" | R.E.Pt E-75°55'24" | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 2500 | 1645 | 855 | | | | | 66 | | | |
| 2 | Forest Land | Shurb 500 Plants per RKM NH | Hisar/Barwala/Barwala | NH-52 | Km 67-72 L&R | 01/2019 | 0.00 | 2.00 | 4X4 | bakin | 250 | | | 3 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1 | | L.S.pt N-29°54'33" | L.S.Pt E-75°55'16" | |
| | | | | | | | | | | tikoma | 250 | | | 4 | 2 | 1.5 | 1 | | R.S.Pt N-29°54'33" | R.S.Pt E-75°55'17" | |
| | | | | | | | | | | chinar | 250 | | | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | | L.S.Pt N-29°54'33" | L.E.Pt E-75°54'54" | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Gudhal | 100 | | | 2.5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | | R.S.Pt N-29°22'41" | R.E.Pt E-75°54'55" | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Harisingar | 100 | | | | | | | | L.S.Pt N-29°22'41" | L.E.Pt E-75°54'55" | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Laila Majnu | 50 | | | | | | | | R.S.Pt N-29°22'41" | R.E.Pt E-75°54'55" | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 1000 | 698 | 302 | | | | | 70 | L.S.Pt N-29°16'16" | L.S.Pt E-75°48'21" | |
| 3 | Forest Land | Shurb 500 Plants per | Hisar/Barwala/Sarsod | NH-52 | Km 87-93 L&R | 01/2019 | 0.00 | 3.00 | 4X4 | tikoma | 500 | | | 3 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1 | | L.S.Pt N-29°16'16" | L.S.Pt E-75°48'21" | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Bakain | 250 | | | 2.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1 | | L.S.Pt N-29°16'16" | L.S.Pt E-75°48'21" | |

| Sr. No. | Type of Land | Name of scheme Component | Name of Range/Block/Beat | Name of Site | Km./RD | Plantation Month | Target Ach. | | Specing | Species | No.of Plants | Alive Plants | Total no. of empty | Height | | Girth | | Success in % | GPS Coordinates | | |
|--|--------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------|-------|---|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|--------|------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| | | | | | | | Ha. | RKM | | | | | | Max. | Min. | Max. in cm | Min. in cm | | Latitude | Longitude | |
| | | RKM NH | | | | | | | chinar | 250 | | | | 1.5 | 1 | 1 | 0.5 | | R.S.Pt N29°16'16" | R.S.Pt E-75°48'21" | |
| | | | | | | | | | Gudhal | 250 | | | | 2 | 1 | 1.5 | 0.5 | | " | L.E.Pt E-75°51'34" | |
| | | | | | | | | | Rat Rani | 250 | | | | | | | | | L.E.Pt N-29°20'25" | R.E.Pt E-75°51'34" | |
| | | | | | | | | | Total | 1500 | 1050 | 450 | | | | | | 70 | | | |
| 4 | Forest Land | Shurb 500 Plants per RKM NH | Hisar/Hisar /Talwandi Rana | NH-52 | Km 10 to15 L&R | 11/2018 | 0.00 | 10.00 | 4X4 | Gudhal | 1000 | | | 4 | 3 | 7 | 5 | | SP NL-29°13'55" | SP EL-75°45'52" | |
| | | | | | | | | | Harisingar | 1000 | | | | 3 | 2 | 6 | 5 | | EP NL-29°16'28" | E.Pt E-75°48'07" | |
| | | | | | | | | | Chuii Muui | 1000 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Laila Majnu | 1000 | | | | 3 | 2 | 5 | 4 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Vogan Bel | 1000 | | | | 2 | 1.8 | 5 | 4 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Total | 5000 | 4120 | 880 | | | | | | 82 | | | |
| | | | | Sub Total Shurb Hisar | | | | | | | 10000 | 7513 | 2487 | | | | | | | | 75 |
| 5 | Forest Land | Shurb 500 Plants per RKM NH | Adampur/B alsmand/N eoli | Bye Pass NH 52 | Km 107 to 110 L&R | Sep-18 | 0.00 | 5.00 | 4x4 | Gudhal | 1200 | | | 6 | 3 | 4 | 2 | | 29.216698 | 75.67377 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Ghori Chori | 600 | | | | 8 | 10 | 5 | 3 | | 29.196231 | 75.66090 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Choti Chandni | 500 | | | | 4 | 6 | 3 | 4 | | | 4 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Laila Majnu | 100 | | | | 4 | 5 | 2 | 4 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Rat Rani | 100 | | | | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Total | 2500 | 2070 | 430 | | | | | | 83 | | | |
| | | | | SubTotal Shurb Adampur | | | | | | | 2500 | 2070 | 430 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Total CAMPA NPV (NH) Shrubs@500 Plants / | | 0.00 | 25.00 | | | | | | | | | 77 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CAMPA NPV(NH) TP @ 250 Plants/RKM | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Forest Land | TP @ 250 Plants per RKM NH | Hisar/Hisar /Talwandi Rana | NH-52 Hsr-Chd Road | Km 93 to 99 L/R | 11/2018 | 0.00 | 30.00 | 4x4 | Shisham | 3000 | | | 10 | 8 | 13 | 10 | | SP NL-29°13'55" | SP EL-75°45'52" | |
| | | | | | | | | | Neem | 2000 | | | | 9 | 8 | 12 | 9 | | EP NL-29°16'28" | E.Pt E-75°48'07" | |
| | | | | | | | | | Papri | 1500 | | | | 8 | 6 | 8 | 6 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Sil.oak | 1000 | | | | 7 | 6 | 8 | 7 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Total | 7500 | 6545 | 955 | | | | | | 87 | | | |
| 7 | Forest Land | TP @ 250 Plants per RKM NH | Hisar/Barwala/Gabipur | NH-52 | Km 60-67 L/S | 09/2018 | 0.00 | 10.00 | 4x4 | Shisham | 1000 | | | 15 | 8 | 20 | 10 | | L.S.pt N-29°26'57" | L.S.Pt E-75°55'27" | |
| | | | | | | | | | Papri | 500 | | | | 12 | 6 | 10 | 8 | | R.S.Pt N-29°26'56" | R.S.Pt E-75°55'27" | |
| | | | | | | | | | Neem | 500 | | | | 13 | 10 | 12 | 9 | | L.E.Pt N-29°24'54" | L.E.Pt E-75°55'21" | |
| | | | | | | | | | Arjun | 250 | | | | 14 | 8 | 15 | 9 | | R.E.Pt N- | R.E.Pt E- | |
| | | | | | | | | | Jakrnda | 250 | | | | 13 | 10 | 13 | 9 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Total | 2500 | 2090 | 410 | | | | | | 84 | | | |
| | | | | Total NH TP Hisar Range | | | | | | | 10000 | 8635 | 1365 | | | | | | 86 | | |
| 8 | Forest Land | TP @ 250 Plants per RKM NH | Adampur/B alsmand/N eoli | Bye Pass NH 52 | Km 107 to 110 L&R | Sep-18 | 0.00 | 10.00 | 4x4 | Neem | 600 | | | 10 | 8 | 6 | 7 | | 29.216698 | 75.67377 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Shisham | 1140 | | | | 10 | 15 | 5 | 6 | | 29.196231 | 75.66090 | |
| | | | | | | | | | B Deck | 100 | | | | 12 | 10 | 10 | 8 | | | 4 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Lasura | 200 | | | | 7 | 9 | 6 | 7 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Kachnar | 50 | | | | 8 | 10 | 6 | 8 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Jamun | 200 | | | | 4 | 6 | 3 | 4 | | | | |

| Sr. No. | Type of Land | Name of scheme Component | Name of Range/Block/Beat | Name of Site | Km./RD | Plantation Month | Target Ach. | | Specing | Species | No.of Plants | Alive Plants | Total no. of empty | Height | | Girth | | Success in % | GPS Coordinates | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|---|-------------------------|--------------|------------------|---|-----|---------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------|------|------------|------------|--------------|-----------------|------------|--|
| | | | | | | | Ha. | RKM | | | | | | Max. | Min. | Max. in cm | Min. in cm | | Latidute | Longitud e | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Rohira | 60 | | | 3 | 4 | 2 | 3 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Silvar Ok | 80 | | | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | G Mohar | 70 | | | 7 | 8 | 5 | 6 | | | | |
| | | | Total NH TP Adampur | | | | | | | | 2500 | 2089 | 411 | | | | | 84 | | | |
| | | | Total CAMPA NPV NH - TP @ 250 Plants/ RKM | | | | | | 50.00 | | | 12500 | 10724 | 1776 | | | | | 86 | | |
| CAMPA NPV TP Native Species | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sr. No. | Type of Land | Name of scheme Component | Name of Range/Block/Beat | Name of Site | Km./RD | Plantation Month | Target Ach. | | Specing | Species | No.of Plants | Alive Plants | Total no. of empty pits | Height | | Girth | | Success in % | GPS Coordinates | | |
| | | | | | | | Ha. | RKM | | | | | | Max. | Min. | Max. in cm | Min. in cm | | Latidute | Longitud e | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | | | | | 15 | 16 | 17 | |
| 1 | Compect | 500 plants per Ha. | Hisar/Bir Hisar | Bir Hisar | Compect area | Mar-19 | 13.5 | | 5x4 | Jand | 850 | | | 2.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.2 | | N-29°11'50 | E-75°45'59 | |
| | | | | | | | Plantation is Total failure.Only the root stock of Jand and Beri showed some sprouting. | | | Shtoot | 700 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Kalp vriksh | 120 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Imli | 200 | | | 3.4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Beri | 4230 | | | 3.8 | 1.3 | 3 | 1 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Lehsua | 650 | | | 3.4 | 4 | 2 | | | | | |
| Total Native species for Hisar range | | | | | | | 13.5 | | | Total | 6750 | 4560 | 2190 | | | | | 68 | | | |
| 2 | Compect | 500 plants per Ha. | Adampur/Balsmand | Balsmand Procted Forest | Compect area | Jul-18 | 6 | | 5x4 | Neem | 900 | | | 13 | 5 | 18 | 6 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Shisham | 300 | | | 10 | 4 | 11 | 4 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Lasura | 450 | | | 9 | 4 | 16 | 8 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Sahtoot | 400 | | | 8 | 4 | 9 | 5 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Suhyna | 50 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Siras | 200 | | | 8 | 5 | 9 | 7 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Jand | 70 | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Beri | 500 | | | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Rohida | 50 | | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Gondi | 30 | | | 5 | 3 | 8 | 6 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Amla | 30 | | | 3 | 2 | 6 | 5 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Badd | 10 | | | 5 | 3 | 10 | 6 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Pipal | 10 | | | 6 | 5 | 11 | 8 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 3000 | 2477 | 523 | | | | | 83 | | | |
| 3 | Compect | 500 plants per Ha. | Adampur/Balsmand | Burak Protected Forest | Compect area | Nov-18 | 5.5 | | 5x4 | Neem | 1300 | | | 10 | 3 | 11 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | lasura | 150 | | | 7 | 3 | 7 | 4 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | shisham | 100 | | | 7 | 4.5 | 7 | 4 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | sahtoot | 100 | | | 8 | 3 | 8 | 3 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | beri | 500 | | | 5 | 3 | 5 | 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 2018-19 for CAMPA fund in Haryana vide latter **No/CAMPA/2019-20/1332 Dated 30.10.2019.**

The conservation, development and other related activities are being carried out in all 22 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 2018-19 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- 2018-19 is as follows:

| Programme | Survival (%) 2017-18 | Over All Survival % |
|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| CA-TP | 79.8% | 79.8% |
| NPV-TP | 71.4% | 71.4% |
| Native species | 80% | 80% |
| | | |
| | | |

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. Jay Kumar, (HFS). DFO, Gurugram, Range Forest Officer Shri. Karm Veer Malik , Hailymandi Range Forest Officer, Shri. Rakesh Kumar, Sohna Range Forest officer Shri. Ramash Chaplana**

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

| 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 28.4595⁰ North latitudes and 77.0266⁰ East longitudes. Total geographical area of the district is 1258 sq.km.

Climate:

The climate of the district can be classified as tropical steppe, semi-arid and hot which is mainly characterized by the extreme dryness of the Air except during monsoon months, intensely hot summers and cold winters. During three months of south west monsoon from last week of June to September, the moist air of oceanic origin 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 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 expert **Mr. Deo Prakash**. The evaluation aimed to examine the entire work done under the CAMPA project in the year of 2018-19 in Gurgram division.

The evaluation took place in Gurgram district in the month of **February 2020** the team reviewed all the work implemented under the CAMPA project. Such as plantation, soil moisture conservation,. The concern officers and staff were with us to show us the every site wherever the CAPMA work was being done. Also we discussed with various forest officials related to CAMPA were held throughout the field visits.

Monitoring Evaluation

We monitored and evaluated various wings/ range which are Gurgram, Sohana and Hailimandi during our evaluation we could discuss regarding monitoring with various officer from different wings they are:-**Wing: -** Division **forest Territorial Mr. Jay Kumar, (HFS). DFO, Gurugram, Range Forest Officer Shri. Karm Veer Malik , Hailymandi Range Forest Officer, Shri. Rakesh Kumar, Sohna Range Forest officer Shri. Ramash Chaplana**. We discussed with all of them regarding monitoring evaluation in the entire division. We could monitor plantation, planted in the year of 2018-19 and Soil moisture conservation,

We could monitor plantation, planted in the year 2018-19 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 2018-19 by the Territorial Division Guru gram, are as follows:

WING: Territorial Guru gram Division

YEAR: 2018-19 (Details in Annexure: A)

| Type | Hectare | | RKM | | Total Plantation/ Planted | Rs. (Amt. in lacks) | |
|-----------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| | Targets | Achievements | Targets | Achievements | | Target | Achievements |
| CA-TP | | | 120 | 73.60 | 18400 | | |
| NPV-TP | | | 50 | 50 | 12500 | | |
| Native species | 60 | 60 | | | 30000 | | |
| Eco-Restoration | 55 | 55 | | | | | |
| Total | 115 | 115 | 170 | 123.6 | 60900 | | |

Note :- Financial target achievement details are in annexure A

Findings and Objection

NPV-TP, Target- 6 (Rkm) Range Hailymandi, Reach Wazirpur F/Nagar Jhajjar Road Km 12-18 L/R Complete 1500 Plant damaged due to Road construction.

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.
4. During the investigation of Eco-restoration Base, Hight, Top, Length was found complete.

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.



Division Name : Gurugram
Year : 2018-19
Range : Sohna
Site Name : Gairatpurbass Sec. 4 & 5
Component : NPV – Native Species
Target : 20 Hectare



Division Name : Gurugram
Year : 2018-19
Range : Sohna
Site Name : Gairatpurbass Sec. 4 & 5
Component : NPV – Native Species
Target : 20 Hectare



Division Name : Gurugram
Year : 2018-19
Range : Sohna
Site Name : Gairatpurbass Sec. 4 & 5
Component : NPV – Native Species
Target : 20 Hectare



Division Name : Gurugram
Year : 2018-19
Range : Sohna
Site Name : Damdama Sec. 4 & 5
Component : NPV – Native Species
Target : 20 Hectare



Division Name : Gurugram
Year : 2018-19
Range : Sohna
Site Name : Damdama Sec. 4 & 5
Component : NPV – Native Species
Target : 20 Hectare



Division Name : Gurugram
Year : 2018-19
Range : Sohna
Site Name : Rojka Gujjar Sec. 4-5
Component : NPV – Native Species
Target : 20 Hectare



Division Name : Gurugram
Year : 2018-19
Range : Sohna
Site Name : Rojka Gujjar Sec. 4-5
Component : NPV – Native Species
Target : 20 Hectare



Division Name : Gurugram
Year : 2018-19
Range : Hailymandi
Site Name : NH-8 KM 54-61 L & R
Component : NPV-TP
Target : 10 RKM



Division Name : Gurugram
Year : 2018-19
Range : Hailymandi
Site Name : Noorgarh Lohari Road KM 0-4 L & R
Component : CA-TP
Target : 8 RKM



Division Name : Gurugram
Year : 2018-19
Range : Gurugram
Site Name : Behrampur Sec. 4 & 5
Component : NPV – Eco Restoration of Aravalli Hills
Loose Stone Wall
Target : 44 Hectare



Division Name : Gurugram
Year : 2018-19
Range : Gurugram
Site Name : Behrampur Sec. 4 & 5
Component : Eco Restoration of
Aravalli Hills Loose Stone Walls
Target : 44 Hectare

During investigation, the species of python was observed.



Division Name : Gurugram
Year : 2018-19
Range : Gurugram
Site Name : Behrampur Sec. 4 & 5
Component : Eco Restoration of
Aravalli Hills Loose Stone Walls
Target : 44 Hectare

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|------------|------------|------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 6 | CA-TP | Hailymandi | Inchapuri | Khor | Gurugram Pataudi | 0.00 | 9.00 | Shisham-220 | 2250 | 1867 | 9 | 7.3 | 12 | 9 | 83 | 28° 18'40.06" N | 76° 45' 2.58" E |
| | | | | | | | | Neem-580 | | | 7.6 | 6.9 | 10 | 8 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Papri-180 | | | 6.3 | 5.7 | 9 | 7 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Pilkhan- | | | 5.4 | 4.9 | 14 | 8 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Siris-350 | | | 10.3 | 9.6 | 15 | 7 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Total - | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | CA-TP | Hailymandi | Inchapuri | Inchapuri | Gurugram Pataudi | 0.00 | 9.00 | Shisham-480 | 2250 | 1822 | 7 | 5.6 | 6 | 4 | 81 | 28° 18'46.18" N | 76° 42' 47.33" E |
| | | | | | | | | Neem-400 | | | 12.6 | 5.7 | 14 | 9 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Papri-220 | | | 9 | 4.6 | 8 | 5 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Pilkhan- | | | 5 | 4.6 | 7 | 5 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Siris-420 | | | 8.7 | 7.1 | 12 | 8 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Total - | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | CA-TP | Hailymandi | Bilaspur | Bilaspur | NH-8 KM | 0.00 | #### | Papdi- | 2500 | 1975 | 8.00 | 5.50 | 7.00 | 3.00 | 79 | 28°16'8.43" | 76° |
| | | | | | | | | Shisham- | | | 5.50 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 4.00 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Total - | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | CA-TP | Hailymandi | Bilaspur | Bhorakalan | Mokalwas Bundh Rd 0- | 0.00 | #### | Shisham-2500 | 2500 | 2050 | 7 | 5.6 | 6 | 4 | 82 | 28° 20'49.09" N | 76° 52' 31.67" E |
| | | | | | | | | Total - | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | 2500 | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | CA-TP | Hailymandi | Inchapuri | Sherpur | Noorgarh Lohari Road | 0.00 | 8.00 | Shisham-210 | 2000 | 1620 | 10.00 | 7.00 | 14.00 | 10.00 | 81 | 28° 21'30.57" N | 76° 40' 56.09" E |
| | | | | | | | | Papri-540 | | | 8.00 | 4.00 | 16.00 | 10.00 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Bakain- | | | 9.30 | 7.10 | 20.00 | 13.00 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Neem-500 | | | 6.00 | 5.60 | 10.00 | 8.00 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Total - | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | 2000 | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | CA-TP | Hailymandi | Bilaspur | Bilaspur | Pathrari App. Road | 0.00 | 2.00 | Shisham-250 | 500 | 400 | 5.30 | 4.00 | 3.00 | 2.00 | 80 | 28° 16'12.24" N | 76° 54'10.49" E |
| | | | | | | | | Papdi - | | | 4.50 | 4.00 | 3.00 | 2.00 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Total - | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | 500 | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | CA-TP | Hailymandi | Hailymandi | Musaidpur | Kherakhurampur | 0.00 | 2.00 | Bakain-500 | 500 | 410 | 6.30 | 5.20 | 11.00 | 9.00 | | 28° 27'18.26" N | 76° 47'22.23" E |
| | | | | | | | | Total - | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | 500 | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Compensatory Afforestation (Tall Plants) | | | | | | 0.00 | #### | | 18400 | 14694 | | | | | 79.8 | | |

Net Present Value (Tall Plants)

| Sr. | Name of | Range | Block | Beat | Reach/ | Target | Remarks | Total | Alive | Height | Girth | Success | GPS Coordinates |
|-----|---------|-------|-------|------|--------|--------|---------|-------|-------|--------|-------|---------|-----------------|
|-----|---------|-------|-------|------|--------|--------|---------|-------|-------|--------|-------|---------|-----------------|

| No. | Scheme | | | Village | Ha. | RK | | No. of | Max. | Min. | Max. | Min. | in % | Longitude | Latitude | | |
|--------------------------------|--------|------------|------------|------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|--|-------|------|-------------|----------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | NPV-TP | Hailymandi | Hailymandi | Musaidpur | Berhera More to Siwari Road | 0.00 | #### | Neem-970 | 5000 | 4100 | 6.1 | 5.2 | 9 | 7 | 82 | 28° 26'20.94" N | 76° 44'13.11" E |
| | | | | | | | | Samel- | | 5 | 4 | 10 | 8 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Papri- | | 5.3 | 4.5 | 9 | 7 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Shisham- | | 6.3 | 4.6 | 8 | 4 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Bakain- | | 14.3 | 6.1 | 25 | 14 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Total - | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | NPV-TP | Hailymandi | Inchapuri | Sherpur | Khorlala Rohrai Road | 0.00 | 7.00 | Shisham-320 | 1750 | 1414 | 10.5 | 5.3 | 15 | 11 | 80.8 | 28° 19'53.58" N | 76° 39'41.74" E |
| | | | | | | | | Papri-540 | | 5.7 | 4.8 | 8 | 6 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Bakain- | | 7 | 6.3 | 14 | 9 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Lasoda- | | 4.7 | 4 | 10 | 8 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Total - | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | NPV-TP | Hailymandi | Inchapuri | Pataudi | Lokhra Basatpur | 0.00 | 3.00 | Papri-250 | 750 | 592 | 6 | 4.9 | 10 | 8 | 79 | 28° 15'47.13" N | 76° 44'59.47" E |
| | | | | | | | | Pilkhan- | | 5.1 | 4.6 | 8 | 5 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Jamun- | | 5.5 | 4.9 | 10 | 8 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Total - | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | NPV-TP | Hailymandi | Bilaspur | Bhorakalan | NH-8 KM | 0.00 | #### | Papdi-1000 | 2500 | 1982 | 5.50 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 4.00 | 79.3 | 28° | 76° |
| | | | | | | | | Shisham- | | 6.00 | 5.20 | 9.00 | 5.00 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Total - | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | NPV-TP | Hailymandi | Hailymandi | F/Nagar | F/Nagar Rly Station Yard | 0.00 | 4.00 | Neem-330 | 1000 | 840 | 5.50 | 4.30 | 9.00 | 7.00 | 84 | 28° | 76° |
| | | | | | | | | Jamun- | | 4.90 | 3.90 | 8.00 | 7.00 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | B.Brush- | | 5.10 | 4.80 | 10.00 | 9.00 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Kachnar- | | 6.00 | 5.20 | 9.00 | 7.00 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Total - | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | NPV-TP | Hailymandi | Hailymandi | F/Nagar | Wazirpur F/Nagar | 0.00 | 6.00 | Neem-340 | 1500 | | Complete Plant damaged du to Road construction | | | | | 28° 26'9.577" N | 76° 51'55.387" |
| | | | | | | | | Same-60 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Papri-430 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Arjun-120 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Bakain- | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Total - | | | | | | | | | |
| Total NPV (Tall Plants) | | | | | | 0.00 | #### | | 12500 | 8928 | | | | 71.4 | | | |

Native Species Plantations

| Sr. No. | Name of Scheme | Range | Block | Beat | Reach/ Village | Target | | Remarks | Total No. of | Alive | Height | | Girth | | Success in % | GPS Coordinates | |
|---------|----------------|-------|-------|---------|----------------|--------|------|-----------|--------------|-------|--------|------|-------|------|--------------|-----------------|-------------|
| | | | | | | Ha. | RK | | | | Max. | Min. | Max. | Min. | | Longitude | Latitude |
| 1 | Native | Sohna | Sohna | Damdama | Rojka Gujjar | 20.00 | 0.00 | Pipal-30 | 10000 | 8300 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 83 | 28° 13' 5" N | 77° 8' 1" E |
| | | | | | | | | Pilkhan- | | | 2 | 1.5 | 3 | 2.5 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Bargad-40 | | | 15 | 4.4 | 15 | 5 | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|-------|---------------|----------------|----------------------|--|--------------|-------------|-------|--------------|--------------|-----|-----|-----|-----------|----------------|---------------|
| | | | | | | | | Neem- | | | 8 | 4.5 | 7.5 | 7 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Gullar- | | | 2 | 1.5 | 3 | 2.5 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Total - | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Native Species | Sohna | Gairatpurbass | Gairatpurba ss | Gairatpurbas Sec.4&5 | 20.00 | 0.00 | Pipal-20 | 10000 | 7800 | | | | | 78 | 28° 32' 985" N | 76° 996220" E |
| | | | | | | | | Pilkhan- | | | 10 | 6.5 | 12 | 7 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Bargad-25 | | | 4.6 | 3.8 | 9 | 7 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Neem- | | | 5 | 3.2 | 5 | 4 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Jamun- | | | 5.6 | 5.5 | 12 | 10 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Gullar- | | | 5.6 | 4 | 10 | 8 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Total - | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Native | Sohna | Sohna | Damdama | Damdama | 20.00 | 0.00 | Pipal-20 | 10000 | 7900 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 79 | 28° 18' 50" N | 77° 7' 50" E |
| | | | | | | | | Pilkhan- | | | 2 | 1.5 | 3 | 2.5 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | , Bargad- | | | 15 | 4.4 | 15 | 5 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | , Neem- | | | 8 | 4.5 | 7.5 | 7 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | , Jamun- | | | 7 | 5 | 10 | 8 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Gullar- | | | 5.6 | 3.9 | 10 | 6 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Total - | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Total Native Species Plantation (NPV) | 60.00 | 0.00 | | 30000 | 24000 | | | | 80 | | |

Eco-Restoration of Aravali

| Sr. No. | Name of Scheme | Range | Block | Beat | Reach/ Village | Target | | Base Mtr. | Height Mtr. | Top CM | Length Mtr. | GPS Coordinates | |
|---------|-----------------|----------|----------|------------|-------------------|---|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------|-------------|------------------|------------------|
| | | | | | | Ha. | RK | | | | | Longitude | Latitude |
| 1 | Eco Restoration | Gurugram | Gurugram | Badshahpur | Sakatpur Sec.4&5 | 11.00 | 0.00 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 75 | 1375 | 28° 37' 10.75" N | 76° 91' 36.95" N |
| 2 | Eco Restoration | Gurugram | Gurugram | Bandhwari | Behrampur Sec.4&5 | 44.00 | 0.00 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 75 | 5500 | 28° 24' 01" N | 77° 06' 50" N |
| | | | | | | Total Eco-Restoration Plantation (NPV) | 55.00 | 0.00 | | | 6875 | | |

MONITORING EVALUATION REPORTS
OF
WORK CARRIED OUT DURING YEAR
2018-19
COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION
FUND MANAGEMENT
AND
PLANNING AUTHORITY (STATE CAMPA HARYANA)
IN
BHIWANI



Evaluated by:

Environmental Research, Monitoring &
Conservation Society

Empanelled Agency with: Government of India
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MONITORING EVALUATION REPORTS
OF
WORK CARRIED OUT DURING YEAR
2018-19
UNDER
COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION
FUND MANAGEMENT
AND
PLANNING AUTHORITY (CAMPA)
IN
BHIWANI
2020

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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. **Mo EF - MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS**
3. **Mo EF & 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 2018-19 for CAMPA fund in Haryana vide letter No/CAMPA/2019-20/1332 dated 30.10.2019

The conservation, development and other related activities are being carried out in all 22 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 (Mo EF & 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-2018-19 is as follows:

| Program | Survival 2018-2019 (%) | Overall Survival (%) |
|------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| CA - TP | 79% | 79% |
| NPV-TP | 78% | 78% |
| Eco -Restoration | 92% | 92% |
| Fencing | 90% | 90% |
| Total | | |

During our evaluation we could discuss regarding monitoring with various officer from different wings they are: - **Wing: - Territorial Division Forest Officer: -**Mis. Nivedittha B,IFS, (DFO), **Range Forest Officer Bhiwani- Shri. Om Prakash, Range Forest Officer Tosham- Shri Ramesh 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 2018-19 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 airs 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 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 2018-19

| 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 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 (Mo EF), 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:

Conserving and extending the existing forest and vegetative cover in the 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

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

(Forest Conservation Division)

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 20th November, 2018

G.S.R. 1133(E).—Whereas, the Central Government in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 30 of the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016 (38 of 2016), published the accounting procedure as required under section 7 of the said Act vide the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change number G.S.R. 782(E), dated the 17th August, 2018, in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), for inviting objections and suggestions from persons likely to be affected thereby, before the expiry of thirty days from the date on which copies of the Gazette containing the said notification were made available to the general public;

And whereas, copies of the Gazette in which the said notification was published, were made available to the general public on the 17th August, 2018;

And whereas, the objections and suggestions received in respect of the said draft rules within the specified period have been considered by the Central Government;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 30 of the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016 (38 of 2016) (hereafter in this notification referred to as the said Act), the Central Government in consultation with the State Government hereby makes the following rules, namely:-

1. (1) These rules may be called the Compensatory Afforestation Fund (Accounting Procedure) Rules, 2018.
(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Gazette.
2. The accounting procedure to regulate the manner of crediting the monies to the National Fund and State Fund in a year shall be in such manner as given below:
 - (1) Consequent upon issue of notification in the Official Gazette for establishment of the 'National Compensatory Afforestation Fund' by the Central Government in terms of sub-section (1) of section 3 and in terms of sub-section (3) of section 3 of the said Act all the monies collected by the State Governments and Union territory Administrations which has been placed under the *ad hoc* Authority and deposited in the nationalised bank shall be transferred to the interest bearing section of Public Account of India under a distinct Minor Head with the nomenclature 'National Compensatory Afforestation Deposits' below the 'Major Head 8336- Civil Deposits' and Sub-Head opened thereunder for each State and Union territory.

Note : This is a Deposit Account as 90 percent of the monies transferred from the *ad hoc* Authority belong to State Governments and Union territories and not the Central Government.

- (2) While remitting money, the *ad hoc* Authority shall provide detailed State wise break-up for which the Office of the Controller General of Accounts should, in consultation with the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change propose standard sub heads or detailed head for this purpose so that said standard heads are reflected under Major Heads 8336-Civil Deposits, 8121- General and other Reserve Funds and 2406-Forestry and Wildlife.

- (3) The one-time 10 percent share of the Central Government shall be credited/transferred to National Fund under interest bearing section of Public Account of India under a distinct minor head 'National Compensatory Afforestation Fund (NCAF)' for the purpose below the 'Major Head 8121- General and other Reserve Funds'.
- (4) Consequent upon issue of notification for establishment of respective State Compensatory Afforestation Funds by the concerned State Governments in terms of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Act, State share (90 percent of the monies with *ad hoc* Authority) so credited to the National Compensatory Afforestation Deposits under Major Head 8336-Civil Deposits, shall be transferred to State Compensatory Afforestation Fund (SCAF) as per each State share.
- (5) While transferring respective State share to State Fund, breakup shall be provided at an appropriate level below the Minor Head 'State Compensatory Afforestation Fund (SCAF)' and these heads of accounts shall be uniformly applicable across all the States/Union Territories.
- (6) The monies received by the State Governments from the User Agencies shall be credited in 'State Compensatory Afforestation Deposits' at Minor Head level below 'Major Head 8336-Civil Deposit' in Public Account of State. Out of which 90 percent shall be transferred to the Major Head 8121 in Public Account of State and 10 percent credited into the National Fund on yearly basis as per sub-section (4) of section 3 of the Act; provided that, the credit of 10 percent Central share of funds should be ensured on monthly basis so that the same is transferred to the National Fund.
- (7) The expenditure of the National Authority shall be provided for under the Detailed Demand for Grants of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and the specific schemes to be financed from the National Fund shall be formulated by the National Authority and provisions shall be made for the same in the Ministry's Budget.
- (8) Similarly, the State Budget shall have provision for State Schemes financed from State Fund based on the Annual Plan of Operation of the State Authority.
- (9) The Pay and Accounts officer of the Ministry or the State treasury, as the case may be, shall debit the concerned Functional Head under Consolidated Fund of India/Consolidated Fund of State and thereafter make the accounting adjustment at regular intervals with the National Compensatory Afforestation Fund or State Compensatory Afforestation Fund as deduct recoveries and this ensures that the expenditure is adjusted from the National Fund or the State Fund, as the case may be, and the balance continues to remain in the interest bearing, non-lapsable fund in Public Account.

3. Detailed Accounting Entries.-

The accounting entries for transfer of the existing monies with *ad-hoc* Authority shall be as below:-

- (i) Initially, amount lying with *ad hoc* Authority shall be transferred to distinct minor head below 'MH 8336-Civil Deposits' under interest bearing section of Public Account of India.

| Debit | | | |
|---------------|------------|------------|---|
| Major Head | Existing | 8658 | Suspense Accounts |
| Minor Head | Existing | 108/138 | Public Sector Bank Suspense/Other Nominated Banks (Private) Sector Banks Suspense |
| Credit | | | |
| Major Head | Existing | 8336 | Civil Deposits |
| Minor Head | New | 102 | National Compensatory Afforestation Deposits |
| Sub Head | New | XX | State /UT |

Note 1: Each State or Union territory shall be a separate Sub-Head. Each Sub-Head may be divided into Detailed Head for various activities viz. Compensatory Afforestation, Net Present Value of Forest Land, Catchment Area Treatment Plan, Interest etc.

Note 2: While remitting money, the *ad hoc* Authority shall provide detailed State wise breakup.

(ii) At the time of payment of 90 percent share to State Government or Union territory, the accounting entry shall be as follows:

| Debit | | | |
|---------------|----------|------------|---|
| Major Head | Existing | 8336 | Civil Deposits |
| Minor Head | New | 102 | National Compensatory Afforestation Deposits |
| Sub Head | New | XX | State /UT |
| Credit | | | |
| Major Head | Existing | 8658 | Suspense Account |
| Minor Head | Existing | 110 | Reserve Bank Suspense –CAO |

(iii) Respective States shall credit the amounts to dedicated Minor Head ‘129-State Compensatory Afforestation Fund (SCAF)’ below Major Head ‘8121-General and other Reserve Funds’ and this Minor Head may be divided into Sub-Head for various activities, namely the Compensatory Afforestation, Catchment Area Treatment Plan, Net Present Value of Forest Land, Interest etc and these heads of accounts shall be uniformly applicable across the States.

Note 1: The applicable rate of interest on balances available under ‘National Compensatory Afforestation Deposits’ under ‘8336-Civil Deposits’ and ‘National Compensatory Afforestation Fund’ under 8121-General and other Reserve Funds shall be as per the rate declared by the Central Government on year to year basis.

Note 2: The applicable rate of interest on balances available under ‘State Compensatory Afforestation Deposits’ under ‘8336-Civil Deposits’ and ‘State Compensatory Afforestation Fund’ under 8121-General and other Reserve Funds shall be as per the rate declared by the Central Government on year to year basis.

(iv) **At the time of transfer of 10 percent share to National Fund:** 10 percent share pertaining to Central Government shall be transferred to National Compensatory Afforestation Fund under Public Account of India from National Compensatory Afforestation Deposits below Major Head 8336-Civil Deposits and the accounting entry shall be-

| Debit | | | |
|---------------|----------|------------|--|
| Major Head | Existing | 8336 | Civil Deposits |
| Minor Head | New | 102 | National Compensatory Afforestation Deposits |
| Sub Head | New | XX | State /UT |
| Credit | | | |
| Major Head | Existing | 8121 | General and other Reserve Funds |
| Minor Head | New | 128 | National Compensatory Afforestation Fund (NCAF) |

(v) **Accounting entry for 10 percent yearly receipts transferred from the User Agencies.-** I. The yearly receipts transferred from the user agencies shall initially be accounted by States in the below mentioned head :-

| | | | |
|------------|----------|------------|--|
| Major Head | Existing | 8336 | Civil Deposits |
| Minor Head | New | 103 | State Compensatory Afforestation Deposits |

Provided that this Minor Head may be divided into Sub-Head for various activities and thereafter, 90 percent of the receipts shall be transferred to **Minor Head '129-State Compensatory Afforestation Fund (SCAF)'** under the Major Head 8121—General and other Reserve Funds in Public Account; provided further that break up shall be maintained and provided at **Sub-Head level under new Minor Head '8121.129 – State Compensatory Afforestation Fund (SCAF)'** and these heads of accounts shall be uniformly applicable across the States.

II. Balance 10 percent shall be transferred to the National Fund by the States from their Deposit Head of Account on monthly basis.

III. The following accounting entry shall be made in the books of the Central Government on receipt of the same.

| Credit | | | |
|---------------|------------|------------|--|
| Major Head | Existing | 8121 | General and other Reserve Funds |
| Minor Head | New | 128 | National Compensatory Afforestation Fund (NCAF) |

4. Expenditure from the Fund-

After due appropriation of funds, the expenditure on schemes to be financed from National Fund shall be incurred from the Major Head 2406.

- (i) On the basis of sanctions issued, the Pay and Accounts Officer shall make the payment by debiting government account as below:

| Debit | | | |
|----------------|------------|------------|--|
| Major Head | Existing | 2406 | Forestry and Wild Life |
| Sub Major Head | Existing | 04 | Afforestation and Ecology Development |
| Minor Head | New | 102 | National Compensatory Afforestation (NCA) |
| Sub Head | New | 01 | National Authority |
| Credit | | | |
| Major Head | Existing | 8670 | Cheques and Bills |
| Minor Head | Existing | 102 | PAO cheques |

Note: Appropriate primary units of appropriations shall be opened as per Delegation of Financial Power Rules, 1978 under National Authority.

- (ii) A new Minor Head '103-State Compensatory Afforestation (SCA)' is opened under Major Head '2406-Forestry and Wildlife' below Sub-Major Head '04-Afforestation and Ecology Development' and the appropriate head of accounts and primary units of appropriation shall be opened under State Authority.

5. Recoupment from National Fund/State Fund-

- (i) The Pay and Account Officer of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change shall make the accounting adjustment with the National Fund as deduct recoveries and this ensures that the expenditure is adjusted from the National Fund and the balance continues to remain in the interest bearing, non-lapsable fund in Public Account.

(ii) The following entry shall be made in the books of Pay and Accounts Officer-

| Debit | | Code | Description |
|-----------------|------------|------------|--|
| Major Head | Existing | 8121 | General and other Reserve Funds |
| Minor Head | New | 128 | National Compensatory Afforestation Fund (NCAF) |
| (-Debit) | | | |
| Major Head | Existing | 2406 | Forestry & Wild Life |
| Sub Major Head | Existing | 04 | Afforestation and Ecology Development |
| Minor Head | Proposed | 903 | Deduct Amount met from National Compensatory Afforestation Fund (NCAF) |
| Object Head | | 70 | Deduct recoveries |

Note: The arrangement for State Government(s) shall be similar to that of Central Government and the Minor Head for “Deduct Amount met from State Compensatory Afforestation Fund (SCAF)” is ‘904’.

6. Budget of the National Authority-

The National Authority shall prepare its budget showing the estimated receipts and expenditure of the National Authority and forward the same to the Central Government, in such form and at such time in each financial year as may be prescribed and **similar arrangement shall be applicable in respect of the State Authorities also.**

7. Accounts of National Authority-

- (i) The Pay and Accounts Office, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change shall maintain a broadsheet of receipts and payments from the National Fund and effect reconciliation on monthly basis with the National Authority and it should be ensured that there are no adverse balances under the Reserve Fund at any time.
- (ii) The Comptroller and Auditor-General shall, within a period of six months from the date of commencement of the Act, audit the accounts of all the monies collected by the State Governments and Union territory Administrations, which has been placed under the *ad hoc* Authority and deposited in the nationalised banks and submit the report to the Central Government.

8. Audit of National Authority.-

- (i) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India has the power to conduct the audit including special audit or performance audit of State or National Fund and State or National Authority.
- (ii) The Internal Audit Wing under Chief Controller of Accounts shall also conduct audit at regular intervals of the National Fund and National Authority.

[F. No. 11-100/2015-FC (Vol. III)]

DEEPAK KUMAR SINHA, Inspector General of Forest

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

- 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 increase carbon sequestration by the forest fauna to mitigate the adverse effects of climate change.
- J. To turn the irregular forest into normal forest with all age gradation, to provide forest produce at sustained basis and make logging planning easier.
- K. To provide employment opportunities to the rural people living near these forests.
- L. 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- 5

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 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 invest funds.

Chapter- 6

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 **2018-19** in Bhiwani division.

The evaluation took place in Bhiwani district in the month of **March 2020** 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 **2018-19** 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) Build capacity for all the project participants and beneficiary.

Chapter-7

Data Analysis

The plantation carried out during 2018-19 by the Territorial Division Bhiwani, are as follows:

WING: Territorial Bhiwani Division (Annexure A)

YEAR: 2018-19

| Type | Hectare | | RKM | | Total Plant Plantation/ Planted | Total no. of plants alive |
|----------------------|---------|--------------|---------|----------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | Targets | Achievements | Targets | Achievements | | |
| CA TP | | | 140 | 140 | 35000 | 27614 |
| NPV-TP | | | 48 | 48 | 12000 | 9408 |
| Eco - Restoration | 18 | | | | | |
| Fencing | | | 15 | 15/3750 Piller | | |
| Total | | | 203 | | 47000 | 37022 |

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
4. Fencing Work is Done.
5. Eco Restoration Work is Done.

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:-

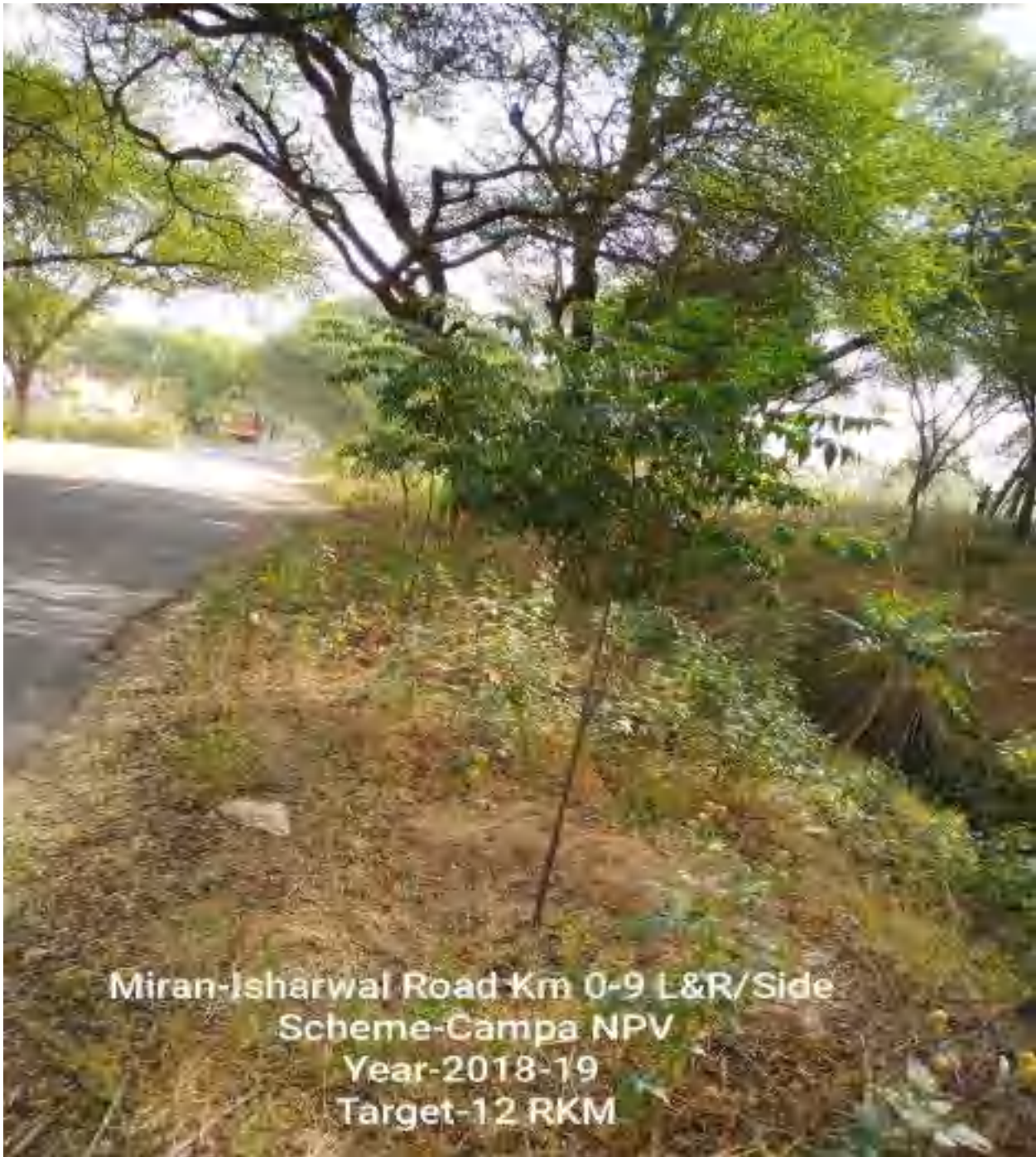
1. There should be protection from grazing and browsing of animals along road side and canal sides.
2. Cultural operations should be done timely and properly.
3. To control the fire timely intervention should be made annually
4. A proper study of Air pollution Tolerance Index (APTI) must be done to ensure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

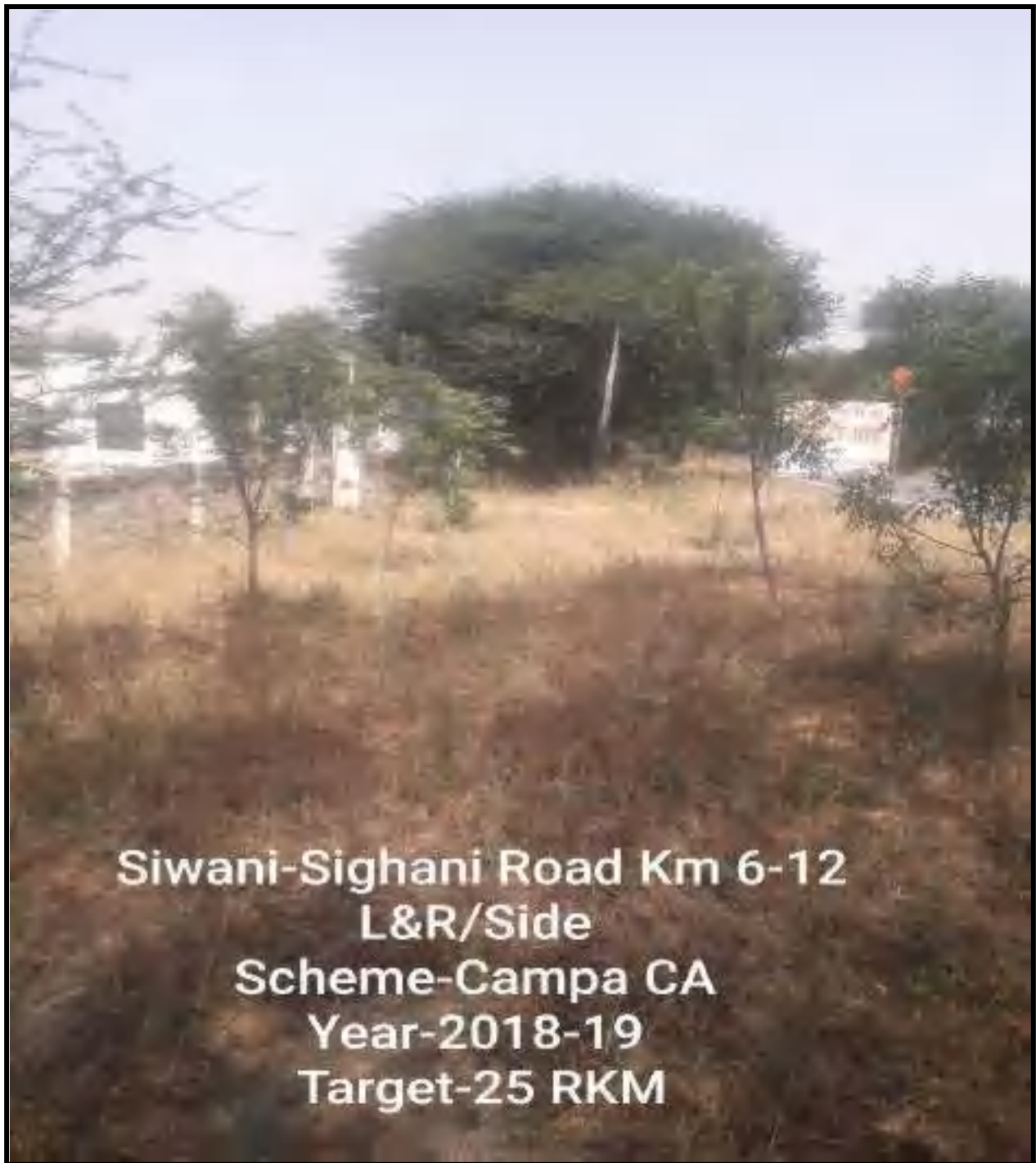
1. Seed research must be promoted to yield the better cultivar of plantation which are drought and infestation resistant. .
2. Attention should be paid for water harvesting and Drip water harvesting and moisture conservation as most of the plantations have been done in moisture deficit conditions.
3. 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 Name : Bhiwani
Year : 2018-19
Range : Bhiwani
Site Name : Miran –Isharwal Road KM 0-9 L/R
Component : NPV- TP
Target : 12- RKM



**Siwani-Sighani Road Km 6-12
L&R/Side
Scheme-Campa CA
Year-2018-19
Target-25 RKM**

Division Name : Bhiwani
Year : 2018-19
Range : Bhiwani
Site Name : Siwani Sighani Road km 6-12 L/R
Component : CA - TP
Target : 25- RKM



Division Name : Bhiwani
Year : 2018-19
Range : Bhiwani
Site Name : Mundhal Sukhpura Road
Component : CA - TP
Target : 5- RKM



Division Name : Bhiwani
Year : 2018-19
Range : Bhiwani
Site Name : Nakipur to Nangal Road km 0-11 L/R
Component : CA - TP
Target : 15- RKM



Division Name : Bhiwani
Year : 2018-19
Range : Bhiwani
Site Name : Satnali Loharu Road KM 7-12.5 L/R
Component : CA - TP
Target : 10- RKM



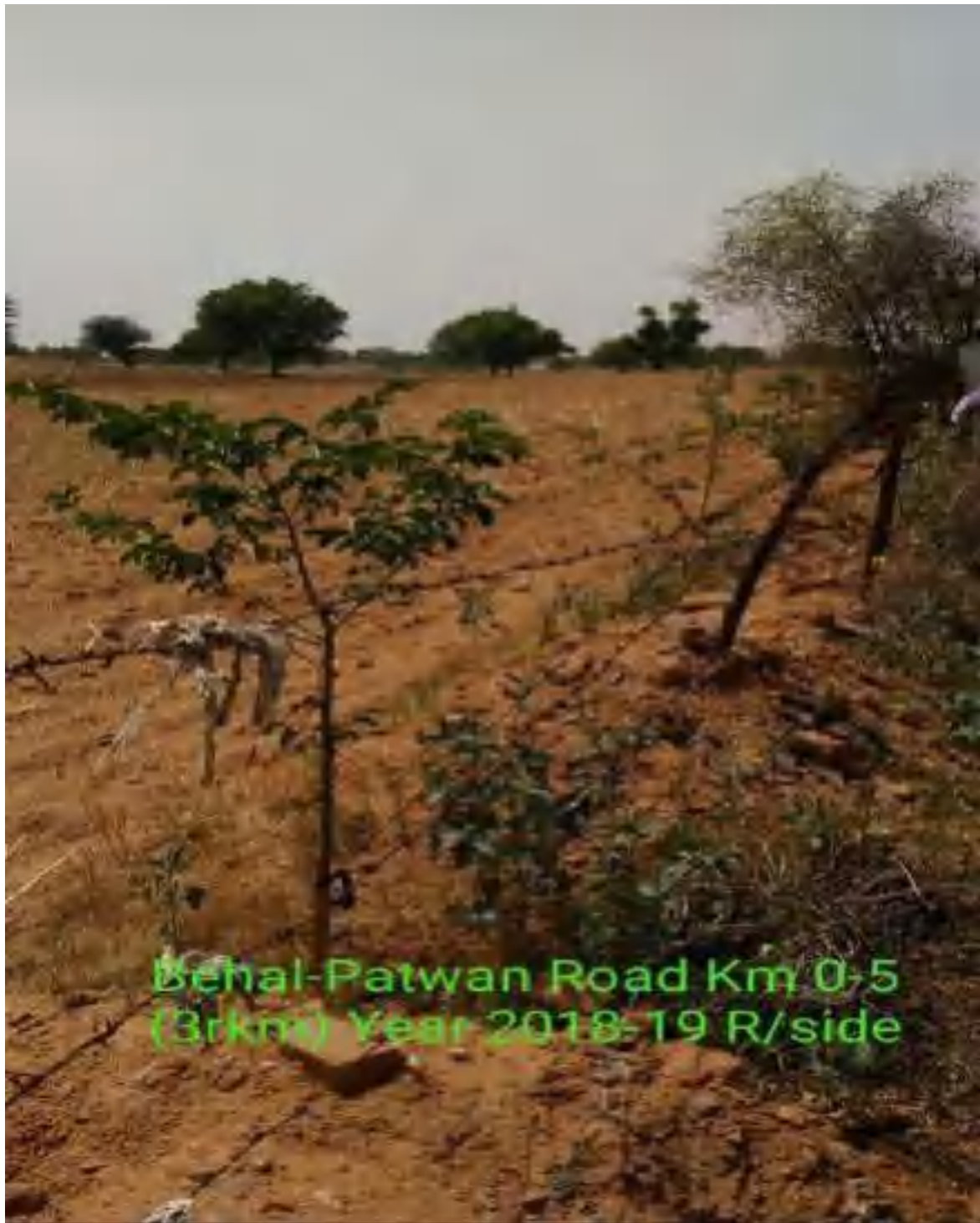
Division Name : Bhiwani
Year : 2018-19
Range : Bhiwani
Site Name : Kitlana Distry. RD 47-58 L/R
Component : NPV - TP
Target : 4- RKM



Division Name : Bhiwani
Year : 2018-19
Range : Bhiwani
Site Name : Jui Feeder RD 88-105 R/Side
Component : CA - TP
Target : 10- RKM



Division Name : Bhiwani
Year : 2018-19
Range : Bhiwani
Site Name : Bahal Patwan Road km 0-5 L/R
Component : NPV - TP
Target : 3- RKM



Division Name : Bhiwani
Year : 2018-19
Range : Bhiwani
Site Name : Bahal Patwan Road km 0-5 L/R
Component : NPV - TP
Target : 3- RKM



Division Name : Bhiwani
Year : 2018-19
Range : Bhiwani
Site Name : Kitlana Distry. RD 47-58 L/R
Component : NPV - TP
Target : 4- RKM

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--------|-----------|---|----------------------|--------|------|------|-----|
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | CA.TP. | Dadri | Sanga Mr. RD 0-28 | RD 0-28 | July | 0.00 | 8.00 | 4x4 |
| | | | Sanjarwas | | | | | | |
| | | | Sanjarwas | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | CA.TP. | Dadri | Dadri Distry. RD 35-50 | RD 35-50 | July | 0.00 | 4.00 | 4x4 |
| | | | Sanjarwas | | | | | | |
| | | | Sanjarwas | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | CA.TP. | Dadri | Phogat Mr. RD 0-5 | RD 0-5 | July | 0.00 | 1.00 | 4x4 |
| | | | Sanjarwas | | | | | | |
| | | | Sanjarwas | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | CA.TP. | Dadri | Rankoli Sub Mr. RD 7-Tail | RD 7-Tail | July | 0.00 | 5.00 | 4x4 |
| | | | Sanjarwas | | | | | | |
| | | | Bond | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | CA.TP. | Dadri | Loharwara- Bhagvi Road RD 0- 5 | RD 0- 5 | July | 0.00 | 9.00 | 4x4 |
| | | | Dadri | | | | | | |
| | | | Loharwara | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | CA.TP. | Dadri | Loharwara- Jhinjar Road | 0-3 Km L & R Side | July | 0.00 | 3.00 | 4x4 |
| | | | Dadri | | | | | | |
| | | | Loharwara | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | CA TP | Badhra | Sorra Disty. | 10-22 L&R | Jul-18 | 0.00 | 8.00 | 5x4 |
| | | | Kadma | | | | | | |
| | | | Nandha | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | CA TP | Badhra | Pichopa Minor | 0-17 L&R | Jul-18 | 0.00 | 8.00 | 5x4 |
| | | | Kadma | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|------|-----------------|-------------------------------|---------------|--------|-------------|---------------|-------|
| | | CATP | Tosham | Sui - Bali Road | KM 0-5 L/R | Jul-18 | 0.00 | 4.00 | 4 x 4 |
| | | | Bawani Khera | | | | | | |
| | | | Sui | | | | | | |
| | | CATP | Tosham | Jamalpur- B. Khera Road | KM 0-7 L/R | Jul-18 | 0.00 | 8.00 | 4 x 4 |
| | | | Tosham | | | | | | |
| | | | Jamalpur | | | | | | |
| | | CATP | Tosham | Tosham- Bhiwani Road | KM 0-5 L/R | Jul-18 | 0.00 | 5.00 | 4 x 4 |
| | | | Tosham | | | | | | |
| | | | Tosham | | | | | | |
| | | CATP | Tosham | Tosham- Bhiwani Road | KM 5-9 L/R | Jul-18 | 0.00 | 3.00 | 5 x 4 |
| | | | Tosham | | | | | | |
| | | | Dhani Mahu | | | | | | |
| | | CATP | Tosham | Siwani - Singhani Road | 22-25 L/R | Jul-18 | 0.00 | 5.00 | 4 x 4 |
| | | | Saral | | | | | | |
| | | | Katwar | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | CATP | Tosham | Khanak- Saharwa Rd | 0-9 L/R | Jul-18 | 0.00 | 10.00 | 4 x 4 |
| | | | Saral | | | | | | |
| | | | Saral | | | | | | |
| Total Compensatory Afforestation (Tall Plants) | | | | | | | 0.00 | 200.00 | |

Annual Plan of Operation 2018-19 for Eco-Re

| Sr.No. | Name of Scheme / Component | Name of Range/ Block/ Beat | Name of site | Kahsara No./km & RD | Plantation month | Target Achieved | | Name of Species | Total No. of plants |
|--------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|------|-----------------|---------------------|
| | | | | | | Ha. | RKM | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| | ECO Rest AP | Dadri | Jhojhu Pahad | | July | 18.00 | 0.00 | | 0 |
| | | Jhojhu | | | | | | | |
| | | Jhojhu | | | | | | | |
| | ECO Rest AP | Dadri | Tiwala Pahad | | July | 11.00 | 0.00 | | 0 |
| | | Jhojhu | | | | | | | |
| | | Birhi | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--|--|-----------|-----------|--|--------|-------------|--------------|--|
| | | | Siwani | | | | | | |
| | | | Gaindawas | | | | | | |
| | | | Loharu | Loharu RF | | Mar-19 | 0.00 | 3.00 | |
| | | | Loharu | | | | | | |
| | | | Loharu | | | | | | |
| Total Fencing (NPV) | | | | | | | 0.00 | 15.00 | |

Annual Plan of Operation 2018-19 for Tall Plants under Net Present Value (NPV-TP)

| Sr.No. | Type of Land (Forest/Non-Forest) | Name of Scheme / Component | Name of Range/Block/Beat | Name of site | Kahsara No./km & RD | Plantation month | Target Achieved | | Specing (M) |
|--------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------|-------------|
| | | | | | | | Ha. | RKM | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| | | NPV. TP. | Bhiwani | Kitlana Distry | RD 47-58L/R | Aug-18 | 0.00 | 4.00 | 4x4 |
| | | | Bhiwani Ist | | | | | | |
| | | | Bhiwani Ist | | | | | | |
| | | NPV. TP. | Bhiwani | Devsar-Dinod - Biran Road L/R | Km 0-5L/R | Sep-18 | 0.00 | 4.00 | 4x4 |
| | | | Bhiwani Ist | | | | | | |
| | | | Bapora | | | | | | |
| | | NPV. TP. | Bhiwani | Dhabdhani Sub. Mr. | RD 10-27 L/R | Jul-18 | 0.00 | 4.00 | 4x4 |
| | | | Kairu | | | | | | |
| | | | Jui | | | | | | |
| | | NPV. TP. | Dadri | Balkara - Changrod Km 0-5 | Km 0-5 | July | 0.00 | 12.00 | 4x4 |
| | | | Jhojhu | | | | | | |
| | | | Adampur | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | NPV. TP. | Badhra | Mandhi Hariya Harodi Kakroli Road | 0-10 L&R | Jul-18 | 0.00 | 10.00 | 5x4 |
| | | | Badhra | | | | | | |

FOREST WORKS EXECUTED IN 2018-19

ORIAL

ANI (HR)

ON, 2018 - 19

| Name of Species | Total No. of plants | Latitude | | | Longitude | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|----------|-----|---------|-----------|-----|---------|
| | | DD | MM | SS.SS | DD | MM | SS.SS |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| P.Papri | 880 | 28° | 49' | 18.78"N | 76° | 10' | 10.78"E |
| Neem | 150 | | | | | | |
| Shisham | 100 | | | | | | |
| Arjun | 20 | | | | | | |
| Bakan | 100 | | | | | | |
| Jamun | 800 | 28° | 53' | 50.11"N | 76° | 11' | 27.89"E |
| Arjun | 900 | | | | | | |
| Shisham | 400 | | | | | | |
| Neem | 400 | | | | | | |
| Arjun | 300 | 28° | 53' | 47.84"N | 76° | 16' | 02.32"E |
| Jamun | 500 | | | | | | |
| Shisham | 450 | | | | | | |
| Neem | 300 | 28° | 51' | 05.03"N | 76° | 14' | 01.29"E |
| Jamun | 950 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| Neem | 200 | 28° | 53' | 34.92"N | 76° | 10' | 02.33"E |
| Shisham | 450 | | | | | | |
| Papri | 600 | | | | | | |
| Jamun | 300 | 28° | 00' | 46.16"N | 76° | 10' | 46.41"E |
| Shisham | 300 | | | | | | |
| Neem | 200 | | | | | | |
| Bahara | 50 | | | | | | |
| Papri | 100 | | | | | | |
| Siris | 200 | | | | | | |
| Bakan | 50 | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---------|------|----|----|----------|----|----|----------|
| Arjun | 50 | | | | | | |
| Shisam | 1735 | 28 | 45 | 37.10 | 76 | 16 | 14.3 |
| Lasoor | 107 | 28 | 46 | 46.2 | 76 | 15 | 50.8 |
| Jamun | 40 | 28 | 46 | 27.2 | 76 | 12 | 12.7 |
| Bakain | 118 | 28 | 46 | 24.2 | 76 | 12 | 11.7 |
| Shisam | 230 | 28 | 44 | 37.3 | 76 | 17 | 41 |
| Tun | 200 | 28 | 46 | 55.5 | 76 | 17 | 35 |
| Siris | 270 | 28 | 45 | 53.8 | 76 | 16 | 16 |
| Arjun | 300 | 28 | 43 | 0.5 | 76 | 14 | 48.4 |
| Tun | 100 | 28 | 44 | 37.3 | 76 | 16 | 14 |
| Siris | 150 | 28 | 44 | 36.6 | 76 | 17 | 33 |
| | | 28 | 44 | 13.2 | 76 | 18 | 2.8 |
| | | 28 | 44 | 5.7 | 76 | 18 | 8.4 |
| Arjun | 250 | 28 | 45 | 30.12829 | 76 | 21 | 15.16741 |
| P.Papri | 250 | 28 | 45 | 53.8852 | 76 | 19 | 38.59594 |
| Lasoor | 250 | | | | | | |
| Shisham | 500 | | | | | | |
| Siris | 50 | 28 | 37 | 45.7 | 76 | 20 | 48.4 |
| P.Papri | 550 | 28 | 37 | 44.9 | 76 | 21 | 40.8 |
| Neem | 350 | 28 | 37 | 35.5 | 76 | 21 | 40.5 |
| Shisham | 750 | 28 | 37 | 35.3 | 76 | 21 | 38.6 |
| Arjun | 300 | 28 | 37 | 8.9 | 76 | 21 | 38.4 |
| Jamun | 250 | 28 | 36 | 47 | 76 | 22 | 14.4 |
| | | 28 | 36 | 37.9 | 76 | 22 | 29.4 |
| Arjun | 300 | 28 | 39 | 9.5 | 76 | 20 | 19.6 |
| P.Papri | 250 | 28 | 38 | 46.9 | 76 | 20 | 20 |
| Neem | 150 | 28 | 39 | 37.1 | 76 | 20 | 11.5 |
| Shisham | 50 | | | | | | |
| Jamun | 50 | 28 | 30 | 14.93 | 75 | 58 | 29.3 |
| Siras | 1555 | 28 | 30 | 19.99 | 75 | 56 | 15.77 |
| Neem | 36 | | | | | | |
| P/Papri | 359 | | | | | | |
| Bakain | 50 | 28 | 29 | 42.72 | 76 | 1 | 53.27 |
| Siras | 300 | 28 | 31 | 50.61 | 76 | 3 | 11.21 |

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|------|----|----|-------|----|----|-------|
| Neem | 650 | | | | | | |
| P/Papri | 360 | | | | | | |
| Sisham | 500 | | | | | | |
| Jamun | 70 | | | | | | |
| Toon | 70 | | | | | | |
| Beri | 200 | 28 | 36 | 4.93 | 76 | 1 | 19.39 |
| Siras | 600 | 28 | 37 | 2.11 | 76 | 2 | 1.82 |
| Neem | 400 | | | | | | |
| P/Papri | 1000 | | | | | | |
| Jamun | 300 | | | | | | |
| Beri | 100 | 28 | 37 | 20.78 | 76 | 1 | 26.95 |
| Siras | 500 | 28 | 37 | 36.55 | 76 | 0 | 54.53 |
| P/Papri | 400 | | | | | | |
| Neem | 728 | 28 | 39 | 24 | 75 | 41 | 38 |
| Siras | 735 | 28 | 40 | 47 | 75 | 43 | 15 |
| P.Papri | 885 | | | | | | |
| Bakian | 141 | | | | | | |
| Lasoor | 11 | | | | | | |
| Siras | 550 | 28 | 34 | 1 | 75 | 44 | 14 |
| Neem | 325 | 28 | 33 | 39 | 75 | 40 | 3 |
| P.Papri | 2875 | | | | | | |
| P.Papri | 600 | 28 | 40 | 51 | 75 | 89 | 86 |
| Bakian | 1900 | 28 | 42 | 59 | 75 | 84 | 88 |
| | | | | | | | |
| Neem | 1000 | 28 | 53 | 42.27 | 75 | 37 | 5.16 |
| P.Papri | 450 | | | | | | |
| Gulmohar | 400 | 28 | 50 | 42.4 | 75 | 37 | 27 |
| Siras | 450 | | | | | | |
| Shisham | 200 | | | | | | |
| Neem | 1800 | 28 | 47 | 41.2 | 75 | 38 | 30.8 |
| P.Papri | 2950 | 28 | 46 | 23.9 | 75 | 41 | 3.5 |
| Gulmohar | 700 | | | | | | |
| Siras | 600 | | | | | | |
| Shisham | 200 | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|----|----|-------|----|----|-------|
| Suhanjana | 700 | 28 | 53 | 19.52 | 76 | 1 | 22.56 |
| Chokresia | 180 | 28 | 51 | 54.56 | 76 | 3 | 43.03 |
| Pilkhan | 120 | | | | | | |
| Lesuwa | 2000 | 28 | 57 | 48.24 | 75 | 57 | 40.04 |
| | | 28 | 57 | 17.87 | 76 | 1 | 15.03 |
| | | | | | | | |
| Shisham | 650 | 28 | 52 | 5.86 | 75 | 55 | 21.89 |
| Neem | 300 | 28 | 50 | 56.67 | 75 | 57 | 15.14 |
| Lesua | 300 | | | | | | |
| Siras | 500 | 28 | 50 | 56.67 | 75 | 57 | 15.14 |
| Shisham | 100 | 28 | 50 | 9.42 | 75 | 59 | 31.1 |
| Neem | 150 | | | | | | |
| P.Papri | 600 | 28 | 45 | 17.22 | 75 | 43 | 34.12 |
| Neem | 550 | 28 | 40 | 9.21 | 75 | 44 | 40.04 |
| Shisham | 50 | | | | | | |
| Jamun | 50 | | | | | | |
| P. Papri | 1800 | 28 | 54 | 21.38 | 75 | 50 | 47.67 |
| Lesua | 700 | 28 | 53 | 12.31 | 75 | 45 | 48.75 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | 50000 | | | | | | |

Restoration

| Latitude | | | Longitude | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| DD | MM | SS.SS | DD | MM | SS.SS |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 28 | 30 | 5.8 | 76 | 9 | 15.7 |
| 28 | 29 | 57.09 | 76 | 9 | 13 |
| | | | | | |
| 28 | 34 | 45.8 | 76 | 6 | 28.3 |
| 28 | 34 | 26.9 | 76 | 6 | 30.3 |
| | | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|----|----|--------|----|----|--------|
| 28 | 32 | 28.3 | 76 | 8 | 17.536 |
| 28 | 32 | 30.892 | 76 | 8 | 20.195 |
| 28 | 32 | 28.479 | 76 | 8 | 17.998 |
| 28 | 26 | 20.55 | 76 | 3 | 39.89 |
| 28 | 25 | 59 | 76 | 3 | 17.75 |
| 28 | 25 | 2.78 | 76 | 3 | 18.72 |
| 28 | 25 | 36.84 | 76 | 3 | 23.96 |
| 28 | 24 | 53.92 | 76 | 3 | 22.95 |
| 28 | 24 | 38.03 | 76 | 3 | 20.58 |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 28 | 53 | 14.75 | 75 | 50 | 37.07 |
| 28 | 52 | 58.32 | 75 | 50 | 40.34 |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

| Name of Species | Total No. of plants | Latitude | | | Longitude | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|----------|----|-------|-----------|----|-------|
| | | DD | MM | SS.SS | DD | MM | SS.SS |
| | | 25 | 53 | 51.25 | 75 | 42 | 50.71 |
| | | 28 | 52 | 81.71 | 75 | 41 | 73.95 |
| | | 28 | 53 | 42.27 | 75 | 37 | 5.16 |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|----|----|------|----|----|----|
| | | | | | | | |
| | | 28 | 50 | 42.4 | 75 | 37 | 27 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

| Name of Species | Total No. of plants | Latitude | | | Longitude | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|----------|-----|---------|-----------|-----|---------|
| | | DD | MM | SS.SS | DD | MM | SS.SS |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| Bakan | 480 | 28° | 42' | 51.30"N | 76° | 7' | 31.70"E |
| Neem | 250 | | | | | | |
| Papri | 270 | | | | | | |
| Bakan | 700 | 28° | 45' | 52"N | 76° | 5' | 17"E |
| Siris | 300 | | | | | | |
| Papri | 500 | 28° | 38' | 18.37"N | 75° | 53' | 11.35"E |
| Neem | 500 | | | | | | |
| Siris | 83 | 28 | 31 | 31.15 | 76 | 15 | 16.51 |
| P.Papri | 153 | 28 | 30 | 30.15 | 76 | 13 | 39.03 |
| Neem | 726 | 28 | 30 | 20.01 | 76 | 13 | 31.7 |
| Shisham | 834 | 28 | 29 | 15.59 | 76 | 13 | 4.24 |
| Jamun | 56 | 28 | 29 | 14.64 | 76 | 13 | 5.66 |
| Tut | 85 | 28 | 29 | 1.72 | 76 | 13 | 2.56 |
| Dalmoth | 132 | 28 | 29 | 7.18 | 76 | 12 | 58.64 |
| Lasoor | 544 | 28 | 29 | 3.05 | 76 | 12 | 56.17 |
| Bakain | 362 | 28 | 28 | 33.1 | 76 | 12 | 25.5 |
| Jamua | 25 | | | | | | |
| P/Papri | 1150 | 28 | 32 | 25.89 | 76 | 1 | 38.13 |
| Siras | 1000 | 28 | 34 | 10.05 | 75 | 59 | 18.44 |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|----|----|-------|----|----|-------|
| Bakain | 150 | | | | | | |
| Jamun | 100 | | | | | | |
| Neem | 100 | | | | | | |
| Siras | 500 | 28 | 37 | 53 | 75 | 36 | 58 |
| P.Papri | 250 | 28 | 38 | 42 | 75 | 35 | 29 |
| | | | | | | | |
| Siras | 150 | 28 | 33 | 10 | 75 | 39 | 24 |
| Neem | 150 | 28 | 33 | 2 | 75 | 37 | 58 |
| P.Papri | 950 | | | | | | |
| P.Papri | 1000 | 28 | 33 | 1 | 75 | 39 | 37 |
| | | 28 | 32 | 38 | 75 | 39 | 21 |
| | | | | | | | |
| P.Papri | 700 | 25 | 53 | 51.25 | 75 | 42 | 50.71 |
| Gulmohar | 1200 | 28 | 52 | 81.71 | 75 | 41 | 73.95 |
| Siras | 600 | | | | | | |
| Shisham | 500 | | | | | | |
| P. Papri | 350 | 28 | 46 | 15.49 | 75 | 47 | 46.76 |
| Neem | 100 | 28 | 43 | 26.45 | 75 | 45 | 56.33 |
| Shisham | 100 | | | | | | |
| Lesua | 850 | | | | | | |
| Suhanjana | 100 | | | | | | |
| Shisham | 1000 | 28 | 59 | 11.2 | 76 | 4 | 30.82 |
| | | 28 | 43 | 26.45 | 75 | 45 | 56.33 |
| | | | | | | | |
| Shisham | 400 | 28 | 55 | 0.67 | 76 | 2 | 55.98 |
| Neem | 50 | | | | | | |
| Toot | 50 | | | | | | |
| | 17500 | | | | | | |

MONITORING EVALUATION REPORTS
OF
WORK CARRIED OUT DURING YEAR
2018-19
COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION
FUND MANAGEMENT
AND
PLANNING AUTHORITY (STATE CAMPA HARYANA)
IN
AMBALA



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MONITORING EVALUATION REPORTS
OF
WORK CARRIED OUT DURING YEAR
2018-19
UNDER
COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION
FUND MANAGEMENT
AND
PLANNING AUTHORITY (CAMPA)
IN
AMBALA
2020

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Overall Grading For Territorial Forest Division - Ambala

Excellent



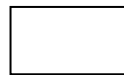
Good



Satisfactory



Poor



1.



LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

2. **CAMPA- COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION FUND MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING AUTHORITY**
3. **MO EF - MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS**
4. **MOEF & CC - MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE**
5. **CA- COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION**
6. **NPV - NET PRESENT VALUE**
7. **CAF - COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION FUND**
8. **CAG - THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL**
9. **GPS- GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEMS**
10. **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 **2018-19** for CAMPA fund in Haryana vide letter **No/CAMPA/2019-20/1332 dated 30.10.2019**

The conservation, development and other related activities are being carried out in all 22 districts of the Haryana 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 (Mo EF), 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 Ranges 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 and CFP Wing for the year **2018-19** is as follows.

| Programme | Survival (%) 2018-19 | Over All Survival (%) |
|--------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| CA-SP | 87.25 % | 87.25 % |
| NPV-TP | 88.27 % | 88.27 % |
| NPV-NH-SH.P. | 88.65 % | 88.65 % |
| NPV-NH-TP | 93.11 % | 93.11 % |
| NPV-Fencing | 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:** - **CFP** Range Ambala, Kaithal and Panchkula, during our evaluation we could discuss regarding monitoring with various officer from different wings they are: - **Wing: - Division Forest Territorial:** - Smt. Harjeet Kaur IFS, (DFO), **Range Officer Ambala – Shri Muneer Gupta, Range officer Narayangarh - Shri Mohan Lal and Range Officer Saha – Dinesh Kumar.**

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 **2018-19** 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 districts 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 persons 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 2018-19

| 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 forests 200 plants per ha. | Yes |
| 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. 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

[Compensatory Afforestation in India—A Timeline]

1980: ‘Compensatory Afforestation’ was mentioned for the first time in the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980

(Amended in 1988)

2002: The Supreme Court of India directed the creation of a Compensatory Afforestation Fund (CAF) in which all monies from user agencies seeking diversion of forestland for non-forest purposes would be deposited. It also proposed setting up a Compensatory Afforestation Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) to manage compensatory afforestation affairs.

2004: On 23 April 2014, the Ministry of Environment and Forests (Mo EF) constituted CAMPA as an authority under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

2006: In May 2006, the apex court noted that CAMPA had still not become operational and ordered the constitution of an Ad hoc body (known as ‘Ad hoc CAMPA’), till CAMPA became operational. All monies received in the name of CAMPA and lying with the various officials of the State Government were to be transferred to Ad hoc CAMPA.

2008: Compensatory Afforestation Fund Bill 2008 was introduced in the Parliament and passed by the Lok Sabha on 23 December 2008. But the Bill lapsed with the dissolution of the 14th Lok Sabha later in 2009.

2009: The Supreme Court issued an order to release Rs 1,000 crore per year for next five years to states from Ad hoc CAMPA. MoEF established the National CAMPA Advisory Council and issues State CAMPA guidelines.

2013: The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) in their report titled ‘Compensatory Afforestation in India (21 of 2013)’ noticed many lacunae in CAMPA processes and recommended that the Ministry needed to review the existing paradigm of CAMPA.

2014: The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) presented a draft CAMPA order to the Supreme Court for constitution of the regular CAMPAs, both at the Central and state/ UT levels. The application faced opposition from the Central Empowered Committee (CEC) of the SC and order could not be notified in the official gazette.

2015: Given the roadblock in CAMPA order notification, MoEF&CC formulated CAF Bill 2015 as an alternative way out to institutionalize CAFs as permanent bodies. The CAF Bill 2015 was introduced with the objective of unlocking the massive wealth (to the tune of Rs 38,000 crore then) accumulated over the years in Ad hoc CAMPA funds.

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, Moulari, 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 objective of the management for this plan period is as under:

Conserving and extending 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

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

(Forest Conservation Division)

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 20th November, 2018

G.S.R. 1133(E).—Whereas, the Central Government in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 30 of the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016 (38 of 2016), published the accounting procedure as required under section 7 of the said Act vide the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change number G.S.R. 782(E), dated the 17th August, 2018, in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), for inviting objections and suggestions from persons likely to be affected thereby, before the expiry of thirty days from the date on which copies of the Gazette containing the said notification were made available to the general public;

And whereas, copies of the Gazette in which the said notification was published, were made available to the general public on the 17th August, 2018;

And whereas, the objections and suggestions received in respect of the said draft rules within the specified period have been considered by the Central Government;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 30 of the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016 (38 of 2016) (hereafter in this notification referred to as the said Act), the Central Government in consultation with the State Government hereby makes the following rules, namely:-

1. (1) These rules may be called the Compensatory Afforestation Fund (Accounting Procedure) Rules, 2018.
(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Gazette.
2. The accounting procedure to regulate the manner of crediting the monies to the National Fund and State Fund in a year shall be in such manner as given below:
 - (1) Consequent upon issue of notification in the Official Gazette for establishment of the ‘National Compensatory Afforestation Fund’ by the Central Government in terms of sub-section (1) of section 3 and in terms of sub-section (3) of section 3 of the said Act all the monies collected by the State Governments and Union territory Administrations which has been placed under the *ad hoc* Authority and deposited in the nationalised bank shall be transferred to the interest bearing section of Public Account of India under a distinct Minor Head with the nomenclature ‘National Compensatory Afforestation Deposits’ below the ‘Major Head 8336- Civil Deposits’ and Sub-Head opened thereunder for each State and Union territory.

Note : This is a Deposit Account as 90 percent of the monies transferred from the *ad hoc* Authority belong to State Governments and Union territories and not the Central Government.

- (2) While remitting money, the *ad hoc* Authority shall provide detailed State wise break-up for which the Office of the Controller General of Accounts should, in consultation with the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change propose standard sub heads or detailed head for this purpose so that said standard heads are reflected under Major Heads 8336-Civil Deposits, 8121- General and other Reserve Funds and 2406-Forestry and Wildlife.

- (3) The one-time 10 percent share of the Central Government shall be credited/transferred to National Fund under interest bearing section of Public Account of India under a distinct minor head 'National Compensatory Afforestation Fund (NCAF)' for the purpose below the 'Major Head 8121- General and other Reserve Funds'.
- (4) Consequent upon issue of notification for establishment of respective State Compensatory Afforestation Funds by the concerned State Governments in terms of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Act, State share (90 percent of the monies with *ad hoc* Authority) so credited to the National Compensatory Afforestation Deposits under Major Head 8336-Civil Deposits, shall be transferred to State Compensatory Afforestation Fund (SCAF) as per each State share.
- (5) While transferring respective State share to State Fund, breakup shall be provided at an appropriate level below the Minor Head 'State Compensatory Afforestation Fund (SCAF)' and these heads of accounts shall be uniformly applicable across all the States/Union Territories.
- (6) The monies received by the State Governments from the User Agencies shall be credited in 'State Compensatory Afforestation Deposits' at Minor Head level below 'Major Head 8336-Civil Deposit' in Public Account of State. Out of which 90 percent shall be transferred to the Major Head 8121 in Public Account of State and 10 percent credited into the National Fund on yearly basis as per sub-section (4) of section 3 of the Act; provided that, the credit of 10 percent Central share of funds should be ensured on monthly basis so that the same is transferred to the National Fund.
- (7) The expenditure of the National Authority shall be provided for under the Detailed Demand for Grants of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and the specific schemes to be financed from the National Fund shall be formulated by the National Authority and provisions shall be made for the same in the Ministry's Budget.
- (8) Similarly, the State Budget shall have provision for State Schemes financed from State Fund based on the Annual Plan of Operation of the State Authority.
- (9) The Pay and Accounts officer of the Ministry or the State treasury, as the case may be, shall debit the concerned Functional Head under Consolidated Fund of India/Consolidated Fund of State and thereafter make the accounting adjustment at regular intervals with the National Compensatory Afforestation Fund or State Compensatory Afforestation Fund as deduct recoveries and this ensures that the expenditure is adjusted from the National Fund or the State Fund, as the case may be, and the balance continues to remain in the interest bearing, non-lapsable fund in Public Account.

3. Detailed Accounting Entries.-

The accounting entries for transfer of the existing monies with *ad-hoc* Authority shall be as below:-

- (i) Initially, amount lying with *ad hoc* Authority shall be transferred to distinct minor head below 'MH 8336-Civil Deposits' under interest bearing section of Public Account of India.

| Debit | | | |
|---------------|------------|------------|---|
| Major Head | Existing | 8658 | Suspense Accounts |
| Minor Head | Existing | 108/138 | Public Sector Bank Suspense/Other Nominated Banks (Private) Sector Banks Suspense |
| Credit | | | |
| Major Head | Existing | 8336 | Civil Deposits |
| Minor Head | New | 102 | National Compensatory Afforestation Deposits |
| Sub Head | New | XX | State /UT |

Note 1: Each State or Union territory shall be a separate Sub-Head. Each Sub-Head may be divided into Detailed Head for various activities viz. Compensatory Afforestation, Net Present Value of Forest Land, Catchment Area Treatment Plan, Interest etc.

Note 2: While remitting money, the *ad hoc* Authority shall provide detailed State wise breakup.

(ii) **At the time of payment of 90 percent share to State Government or Union territory, the accounting entry shall be as follows:**

| Debit | | | |
|---------------|------------|------------|---|
| Major Head | Existing | 8336 | Civil Deposits |
| Minor Head | New | 102 | National Compensatory Afforestation Deposits |
| Sub Head | New | XX | State /UT |
| Credit | | | |
| Major Head | Existing | 8658 | Suspense Account |
| Minor Head | Existing | 110 | Reserve Bank Suspense –CAO |

(iii) Respective States shall credit the amounts to dedicated Minor Head ‘129-State Compensatory Afforestation Fund (SCAF)’ below Major Head ‘8121-General and other Reserve Funds’ and this Minor Head may be divided into Sub-Head for various activities, namely the Compensatory Afforestation, Catchment Area Treatment Plan, Net Present Value of Forest Land, Interest etc and these heads of accounts shall be uniformly applicable across the States.

Note 1: The applicable rate of interest on balances available under ‘National Compensatory Afforestation Deposits’ under ‘8336-Civil Deposits’ and ‘National Compensatory Afforestation Fund’ under 8121-General and other Reserve Funds shall be as per the rate declared by the Central Government on year to year basis.

Note 2: The applicable rate of interest on balances available under ‘State Compensatory Afforestation Deposits’ under ‘8336-Civil Deposits’ and ‘State Compensatory Afforestation Fund’ under 8121-General and other Reserve Funds shall be as per the rate declared by the Central Government on year to year basis.

(iv) **At the time of transfer of 10 percent share to National Fund:** 10 percent share pertaining to Central Government shall be transferred to National Compensatory Afforestation Fund under Public Account of India from National Compensatory Afforestation Deposits below Major Head 8336-Civil Deposits and the accounting entry shall be-

| Debit | | | |
|---------------|------------|------------|--|
| Major Head | Existing | 8336 | Civil Deposits |
| Minor Head | New | 102 | National Compensatory Afforestation Deposits |
| Sub Head | New | XX | State /UT |
| Credit | | | |
| Major Head | Existing | 8121 | General and other Reserve Funds |
| Minor Head | New | 128 | National Compensatory Afforestation Fund (NCAF) |

(v) **Accounting entry for 10 percent yearly receipts transferred from the User Agencies.- I.** The yearly receipts transferred from the user agencies shall initially be accounted by States in the below mentioned head :-

| | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------|--|
| Major Head | Existing | 8336 | Civil Deposits |
| Minor Head | New | 103 | State Compensatory Afforestation Deposits |

Provided that this Minor Head may be divided into Sub-Head for various activities and thereafter, 90 percent of the receipts shall be transferred to **Minor Head ‘129-State Compensatory Afforestation Fund (SCAF)’** under the Major Head 8121—General and other Reserve Funds in Public Account; provided further that break up shall be maintained and provided at **Sub-Head level under new Minor Head ‘8121.129 – State Compensatory Afforestation Fund (SCAF)’** and these heads of accounts shall be uniformly applicable across the States.

II. Balance 10 percent shall be transferred to the National Fund by the States from their Deposit Head of Account on monthly basis.

III. The following accounting entry shall be made in the books of the Central Government on receipt of the same.

| | | | |
|---------------|------------|------------|--|
| Credit | | | |
| Major Head | Existing | 8121 | General and other Reserve Funds |
| Minor Head | New | 128 | National Compensatory Afforestation Fund (NCAF) |

4. Expenditure from the Fund-

After due appropriation of funds, the expenditure on schemes to be financed from National Fund shall be incurred from the Major Head 2406.

- (i) On the basis of sanctions issued, the Pay and Accounts Officer shall make the payment by debiting government account as below:

| | | | |
|----------------|------------|------------|--|
| Debit | | | |
| Major Head | Existing | 2406 | Forestry and Wild Life |
| Sub Major Head | Existing | 04 | Afforestation and Ecology Development |
| Minor Head | New | 102 | National Compensatory Afforestation (NCA) |
| Sub Head | New | 01 | National Authority |
| Credit | | | |
| Major Head | Existing | 8670 | Cheques and Bills |
| Minor Head | Existing | 102 | PAO cheques |

Note: Appropriate primary units of appropriations shall be opened as per Delegation of Financial Power Rules, 1978 under National Authority.

- (ii) A new Minor Head ‘103-State Compensatory Afforestation (SCA)’ is opened under Major Head ‘2406-Forestry and Wildlife’ below Sub-Major Head ‘04-Afforestation and Ecology Development and the appropriate head of accounts and primary units of appropriation shall be opened under State Authority.

5. Recoupment from National Fund/State Fund-

- (i) The Pay and Account Officer of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change shall make the accounting adjustment with the National Fund as deduct recoveries and this ensures that the expenditure is adjusted from the National Fund and the balance continues to remain in the interest bearing, non-lapsable fund in Public Account.

(ii) The following entry shall be made in the books of Pay and Accounts Officer-

| Debit | | Code | Description |
|-----------------|----------|------|--|
| Major Head | Existing | 8121 | General and other Reserve Funds |
| Minor Head | New | 128 | National Compensatory Afforestation Fund (NCAF) |
| (-Debit) | | | |
| Major Head | Existing | 2406 | Forestry & Wild Life |
| Sub Major Head | Existing | 04 | Afforestation and Ecology Development |
| Minor Head | Proposed | 903 | Deduct Amount met from National Compensatory Afforestation Fund (NCAF) |
| Object Head | | 70 | Deduct recoveries |

Note: The arrangement for State Government(s) shall be similar to that of Central Government and the Minor Head for “Deduct Amount met from State Compensatory Afforestation Fund (SCAF)” is ‘904’.

6. Budget of the National Authority-

The National Authority shall prepare its budget showing the estimated receipts and expenditure of the National Authority and forward the same to the Central Government, in such form and at such time in each financial year as may be prescribed and **similar arrangement shall be applicable in respect of the State Authorities also.**

7. Accounts of National Authority-

- (i) The Pay and Accounts Office, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change shall maintain a broadsheet of receipts and payments from the National Fund and effect reconciliation on monthly basis with the National Authority and it should be ensured that there are no adverse balances under the Reserve Fund at any time.
- (ii) The Comptroller and Auditor-General shall, within a period of six months from the date of commencement of the Act, audit the accounts of all the monies collected by the State Governments and Union territory Administrations, which has been placed under the *ad hoc* Authority and deposited in the nationalised banks and submit the report to the Central Government.

8. Audit of National Authority.-

- (i) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India has the power to conduct the audit including special audit or performance audit of State or National Fund and State or National Authority.
- (ii) The Internal Audit Wing under Chief Controller of Accounts shall also conduct audit at regular intervals of the National Fund and National Authority.

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DEEPAK KUMAR SINHA, Inspector General of Forest

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 Panipat 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- 5

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 invest funds.

Chapter- 6

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 **2018-19** in Amabala division.

The evaluation took place in Ambala district in the month of **March 2020** 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: - Division Forest Territorial: - Smt. Harjeet Kaur, IFS, (DFO), Range Officer Ambala – Shri Muneer Gupta, Range Officer Narayangarh - Shri Mohan Lal and Range Officer Saha .**

We could monitor plantation, planted in the year 2018-19 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) Raise awareness among participants.
- b) Increase participants among part of SC/ST, women, backward community and farmers.
- c) Build Capacity of all the project participants and beneficiary.

Chapter-7

DATA ANALYSIS

The plantation carried out during 2018-19 by the Territorial Division Ambala, C.F. North is as follows:

WING: Territorial Ambala Division

YEAR: 2018-19

| Type15900 9wwwna | Hectare | | RKM | | Total Plant Planted | Total no.of Alive plants |
|---|---------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Targe ts | Achieveme nts | Targe ts | Achieveme nts | | |
| CA-SP | 140.00 | 97.53 | - | - | 107283 | 93604 |
| NPV - TP | | | 100 | 100 | 25000 | 22069 |
| Plantation on NH (500Plants per RKM) | - | - | 40.00 | 40.00 | 20000 | 17730 |
| Plantation on NH (250Plants per RKM) | | | 110.00 | 110.00 | 27500 | 25606 |
| Fencing | - | - | 40.00 | 40 | | |
| Total | 140.00 | 97.53 | 290 | 290 | 179783 | 159009 |

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.

CFP WING:

1. Plantation on private land of farmers was successful and it is very useful for environmental conservation.
2. Sale of timber for building etc. is more beneficial to farmers than traditional crop.
3. Record was found complete.

4. Farmers showed their willingness for plantation.
5. Farmers have not to irrigate, plough, fertilize separately for plantation. So they can take benefit of selling timber, leaves of plants can be used as fertilizer and land become more fertile.

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.



Division Name :- Ambala
Year :- 2018-19
Range :- Narsingah
Site Name :- Manakpur P.F
Component :- CA-SP
Target :- 5Ha



Division Name :- Ambala
Year :- 2018-19
Range :- Naraingarh
Site Name :- Mansapur P.F.
Component :- CA-SP
Target :- 5 Ha.



Division Name :- Ambala
Year :- 2018-19
Range :- Naraingarh
Site Name :- Manakpur R.F.
Component :- CA-SP
Target :- 5 Ha



Division Name :- Ambala
Year :- 2018-19
Range :- Naraingarh
Site Name :- Shampur R.F.
Component :- CA-SP
Target :- 3.4 Ha.



Division Name :- Ambala
Year :- 2018-19
Range Name :- Saha
Site Name :- NH 344 KM.117.9 To 128.1
Component :- NPV NH
Target :- 14 RKM



Division Name :- Ambala
Year :- 2018-19
Range Name :- Saha
Site Name :- NH 344 KM 117.9 To 128.1
Component :- NPV NH
Target :- 10 RKM



Division Name :- Ambala
Year :- 2018-19
Range :- Sahar
Site Name :- KM 103.4 To 110
Component :- NPV- NH
Target :- 34 RKM



Division Name :- Ambala
Year :- 2018-19
Range :- Sahar
Site Name :- KM 103.4 To 110
Component :- NPV- NH
Target :- 34 RKM



Division Name :- Ambala
Year :- 2018-19
Range :- Saha
Site Name :- KM 103.4 To 110
Component :- NPV- NH
Target :- 34 RKM



Division Name :- Ambala
Year :- 2018-19
Range :- Saha
Site Name :- KM 103.4 To 110
Component :- NPV-Fencing
Target :- 5 RKM



Division Name :- Ambala
Year :- 2018-19
Range :- Sahas
Site Name :- KM 103.4 To 110
Component :- NPV- NH
Target :- 34 RKM



Division Name :- Ambala
Year :- 2018-19
Range :- Sahas
Site Name :- KM 103.4 To 110
Component :- NPV- NH
Target :- 34 RKM



Division Name :- Ambala
Year :- 2018-19
Range :- Saha
Site Name :- KM 103.4 To 110
Component :- NPV- NH
Target :- 34 RKM



Division Name :- Ambala
Year :- 2018-19
Range :- Naraingarh
Site Name :- Laha Section 4 & 5
Component :- NPV-TP
Target :- 10 RKM

| Sr. No. | Name of Range | Name of Block | Name of Beat | Name of Scheme | Target Alloted | Name of Reach | Location | Target Achieved | | Species | No. of Plants | Alive Plants | Total no. of empty pits | Height | | Girth | | Success in % | GPS Coordinates | |
|---------|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----|--------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | | | | | | | | Ha | RKM | | | | | Max. (in ft) | Min. (in Cm) | Max. (in Cm) | Min. (in Cm) | | Lattitude(N) | Longitude |
| 4 | Ambala | Ambala West | Ambala | CA - SP | | DUK Railway Line | Km. 210-11 L/R Side | 2 | 0 | Shisham | 2000 | | | 11 Ft. | 5 Ft. | 14 cm | 6 cm | 80% | 30° 25'33.57" | 76°46'22.56" |
| | | | | | | | | | | Papri | 200 | | | 7 Ft. | 4 Ft. | 10 cm | 6 cm | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 2200 | 1760 | 440 | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Ambala | Jansui | Jaitpur | CA - SP | | Bhunni Bandh | RD 34-39 L/R Side | 2 | 0 | Shisham | 2200 | | | 11 Ft. | 6 Ft. | 15 cm | 7 cm | 81% | 30° 19'99.35" | 76°62'77.81" |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 2200 | 1782 | 418 | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Narain | Shahzadpur | Barri B | CA - SP | | Barri Kohri P.F. | - | 11 | 0 | Shisham | 6600 | | | 6 Ft. | 4 ft | 8 cm | 5 cm | 95% | 30°30'23.02" | 77° 2'57.20" |
| | | | | | | | | | | Teak | 1000 | | | 7 ft | 3 Ft. | 9 cm | 7cm | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Euc. | 2300 | | | 6.5 Ft. | 5 ft | 10 cm | 9 cm | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | P.Papri | 2200 | | | 4.8 ft | 3.5 Ft. | 7 cm | 6 cm | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 12100 | 11495 | 605 | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Narain | Naraingarh | Hamidpur | CA - SP | | Hamidpur P.F. | - | 15 | 0 | Shisham | 12000 | | | 12 Ft. | 6 Ft. | 10 cm | 8 cm | 90% | 30° 47'53.17" | 77°18'75.32" |
| | | | | | | | | | | Papri | 3000 | | | 8 Ft. | 4 ft | 9 cm | 6 cm | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Daink | 1000 | | | 7 | 4 | 9 | 7 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Behara | 500 | | | 5 | 3 | 8 | 6 | | | |

| Sr. No. | Name of Range | Name of Block | Name of Beat | Name of Scheme | Target Alloted | Name of Reach | Location | Target Achieved | | Species | No. of Plants | Alive Plants | Total no. of empty pits | Height | | Girth | | Success in % | GPS Coordinates | |
|---------|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|----------|-----------------|-----|--------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | | | | | | | | Ha | RKM | | | | | Max. (in ft) | Min. (in Cm) | Max. (in Cm) | Min. (in Cm) | | Lattitude(N) | Longitude |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 16500 | 14850 | 1650 | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Narain | Naraingarh | Narain | CA - SP | | Manakpur P.F, | - | 5 | 0 | Shisham | 4000 | | | 15 | 12 | 20 | 15 | 95% | 30° 46'16.56" | 77°16'15.75" |
| | | | | | | | | | | Papri | 1000 | | | 14 | 12 | 18 | 13 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Behra | 500 | | | 9 | 8 | 17 | 12 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 5500 | 5225 | 275 | | | | | | | |
| 9 | Narain | Kurali | Barsu N | CA - SP | | Okhal Chowk to Ambli | - | 0.6 | 0 | Jamun | 50 | | | 7 | 5.8 | 8 | 9 | 96% | 30° 25'1.04" | 77°7'45.71" |
| | | | | | | | | | | Papri | 10 | | | 7 | 5 | 9 | 8 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Shisham | 365 | | | 11 | 6 | 14 | 7 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Chokrasia | 56 | | | 12 | 7 | 16 | 11 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Chan | 8 | | | 6 | 5 | 10 | 9 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Mango | 6 | | | 14 | 7 | 14 | 13 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Sagwan | 45 | | | 9 | 6 | 13 | 10 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Arjun | 70 | | | 7 | 5.5 | 9 | 8 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Jamoa | 50 | | | 6 | 5 | 8 | 5 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 660 | 634 | 26 | | | | | | | |
| 10 | Narain | Naraingarh | Bhurew | CA - SP | | Laha Sec 4&5 | - | 5.69 | 0 | Teak | 2500 | | | 8 | 5.5 | 10 | 7 | 88% | 30° 28'15.06" | 77°04'52.61" |
| | | | | | | | | | | Euc. | 1500 | | | 10 | 5 | 12 | 10 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Shisham | 2209 | | | 5 | 4 | 8 | 6 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Jamoa | 50 | | | 8 | 5 | 11 | 9 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 6259 | 5508 | 751 | | | | | | | |

| Sr. No. | Name of Range | Name of Block | Name of Beat | Name of Scheme | Target Alloted | Name of Reach | Location | Target Achieved | | Species | No. of Plants | Alive Plants | Total no. of empty pits | Height | | Girth | | Success in % | GPS Coordinates | |
|---------|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------|-----------------|-----|--------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | Ha | RKM | | | | | Max. (in ft) | Min. (in ft) | Max. (in Cm) | Min. (in Cm) | | Latitude(N) | Longitude |
| 11 | Narain | Naraingarh | Narain | CA - SP | | Shahpur R.F. | - | 3.4 | 0 | Euc | 3740 | | | 10 | 5 | 13 | 9 | 93% | 30°47'17.77" | 77°16'54.50" |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 3740 | 3478 | 262 | | | | | | | |
| | Narain | Kurali | Jharshe | CA - SP | | Jharshe | | 10 | 0 | Teak | 11000 | | | 8.5 | 3.8 | 9 | 7 | 90% | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 11000 | 9900 | 1100 | | | | | | | |
| 12 | Saha | Saha | Gagnehri | CA - SP | | Gagnehri PF | - | 4.22 | 0 | Euc. | 2142 | 1850 | | 7 Ft. | 4 Ft. | 10 cm | 5 cm | 84% | 30°18'48.28" 30°18'48.68" 30°18'47.82" | 77°05'33.96" 77°05'35.77" 77°05'33.22" |
| | | | | | | | | | | Arjun | 1000 | 805 | | 7 Ft. | 4 Ft. | 7 cm | 5 cm | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Shahtoot | 500 | 395 | | 8 Ft. | 5 Ft. | 9 cm | 6 cm | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Kikar | 1000 | 850 | | 9 Ft. | 5 Ft. | 12 cm | 7 cm | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 4642 | 3900 | 742 | | | | | | | |
| 13 | Saha | Saha | Gagnehri | CA - SP | | Tamnoli Bundh | RD 0-3 | 1 | 0 | Euc. | 1100 | 880 | | 5 Ft. | 3 Ft. | 8 cm | 4 cm | 80% | 30°19'24.61" 30°19'23.74" | 77°02'07.04" 77°02'07.09" |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 1100 | 880 | 220 | | | | | | | |
| 14 | Saha | Saha | Gagnehri | CA - SP | | Gola Bundh | RD 0-3 | 0.8 | 0 | Euc. | 880 | 744 | | 4 Ft. | 3 Ft. | 7 cm | 4 cm | 88% | 30°19'48.79" 30°19'54.08" | 77°01'49.49" 77°01'40.30" |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 880 | 744 | 136 | | | | | | | |

| Sr. No. | Name of Range | Name of Block | Name of Beat | Name of Scheme | Target Alloted | Name of Reach | Location | Target Achieved | | Species | No. of Plants | Alive Plants | Total no. of empty pits | Height | | Girth | | Success in % | GPS Coordinates | |
|---------|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|-----|-------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | Ha | RKM | | | | | Max. (in ft) | Min. (in Cm) | Max. (in Cm) | Min. (in Cm) | | Lattitude(N) | Longitude |
| 15 | Saha | Saha | Nagla | CA - SP | | Haryoli | RD15-20 | 1 | 0 | Euc. | 1100 | 902 | | 6 Ft. | 4 Ft. | 8 cm | 5 cm | 82% | 30°13'09.47" 30°13'09.43" 30°13'01.90" 30°13'02.30" | 76°55'47.9 6" 76°55'47.5 8" 76°55'25.4 6" 76°55'25.6 5" |
| | | | | | | | | | 0 | Total | 1100 | 902 | 198 | | | | | | | |
| 16 | Saha | Barara | Ugala | CA - SP | | Dadpur | - | 0.5 | 0 | Shisham | 550 | 440 | | 7 Ft. | 3 Ft. | 6 cm | 3 cm | 80% | 30°11'51.35" 30°11'48.38" | 77°00'55.6 6" 76°56'37.8 2" |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 550 | 440 | 110 | | | | | | | |
| 17 | Saha | Barara | Ugala | CA - SP | | Khanpur | - | 1.5 | 0 | Casia gluca | 650 | 520 | | 7 Ft. | 3 Ft. | 8 cm | 6 cm | 80% | 30°12'25.42" 30°12'04.22" | 76°56'55.3 8" 76°55'25.8 8" |
| | | | | | | | | | | Casia semia | 550 | 176 | | 6 Ft. | 4 Ft. | 8 cm | 6 cm | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Gulmohar | 450 | 360 | | 6 Ft. | 4 Ft. | 7 cm | 4 cm | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Shisham | 0 | 264 | | 6 Ft. | 2 Ft. | 7 cm | 2 cm | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 1650 | 1320 | 330 | | | | | | | |
| 18 | Saha | Barara | Ugala | CA - SP | | S. S. Road | KM 42-50 L&R | 2.5 | 0 | Euc. | 2650 | 1680 | | 13 Ft. | 4 Ft. | 12 cm | 3 cm | 80% | 30°12'30.17" 30°11'40.14" | 77°02'47.8 7" 77°02'04.5 9" |

| Sr. No. | Name of Range | Name of Block | Name of Beat | Name of Scheme | Target Alloted | Name of Reach | Location | Target Achieved | | Species | No. of Plants | Alive Plants | Total no. of empty pits | Height | | Girth | | Success in % | GPS Coordinates | |
|---------|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----|--------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | Ha | RKM | | | | | Max. (in Ft.) | Min. (in Ft.) | Max. (in Cm) | Min. (in Cm) | | Latitude(N) | Longitude |
| | | | | | | | | | | chakrasia | 100 | 80 | | 6 Ft. | 3 Ft. | 6 cm | 5 cm | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Shisham | 0 | 440 | | 6 Ft. | 2 Ft. | 5 cm | 2 cm | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 2750 | 2200 | 550 | | | | | | | |
| 19 | Saha | Barara | Tandwal | CA - SP | | Main Railway Line | Tandwal Compartment | 5 | 0 | Shisham | 3500 | 2870 | | 7 Ft. | 3 Ft. | 6 cm | 2 cm | 82% | 30°14'27.75" 30°14'41.65" | 76°58'37.05" 76°58'15.31" |
| | | | | | | | | | | Kikar | 800 | 656 | | 4 Ft. | 2 Ft. | 3 cm | 2 cm | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Euc. | 1200 | 984 | | 13 Ft. | 3 Ft. | 12 cm | 2 cm | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 5500 | 4510 | 990 | | | | | | | |
| 20 | Saha | Barara | Adhoya | CA - SP | | Barara Siwan Majra Road | 0-1 | 0.25 | 0 | Euc. | 275 | 225 | | 13 Ft. | 5 Ft. | 8 cm | 6 cm | 82% | 30°12'25.53" 30°12'01.98" | 77°02'44.25" 77°03'20.39" |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 275 | 225 | 50 | | | | | | | |
| 21 | Saha | Barara | Adhoya | CA - SP | | Nahra Dehra Road | 0-3 | 0.5 | 0 | Euc. | 550 | 450 | | 8 Ft. | 5 Ft. | 8 cm | 5 cm | 82% | 30°11'49.83" 30°10'35.29" | 77°04'37.08" 77°05'23.20" |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 550 | 450 | 100 | | | | | | | |
| 22 | Saha | Barara | Adhoya | CA - SP | | Alawalpur Foksa Road | - | 1 | 0 | Arjun | 80 | 65 | | 7 Ft. | 4.5 Ft. | 7 cm | 5 cm | 82% | 30°09'59.75" 30°08'28.99" | 77°01'46.38" 77°03'40.78" |
| | | | | | | | | | | chakrasia | 140 | 114 | | 7 Ft. | 4 Ft. | 6 cm | 5 cm | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Euc. | 400 | 328 | | 12 Ft. | 5 Ft. | 8 cm | 5 cm | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Gulmohar | 150 | 123 | | 7 Ft. | 3.5 Ft. | 8 cm | 6 cm | | | |

| Sr. No. | Name of Range | Name of Block | Name of Beat | Name of Scheme | Target Alloted | Name of Reach | Location | Target Achieved | | Species | No. of Plants | Alive Plants | Total no. of empty pits | Height | | Girth | | Success in % | GPS Coordinates | |
|---|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|----------|-----------------|----------|--------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | Ha | RKM | | | | | Max. (in ft) | Min. (in ft) | Max. (in Cm) | Min. (in Cm) | | Latitude(N) | Longitude |
| | | | | | | | | | | Casia gluca | 200 | 164 | | 6 Ft. | 4 Ft. | 7cm | 4 cm | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Casia semia | 130 | 108 | | 7 Ft. | 4.5 Ft. | 8 cm | 5 cm | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 1100 | 902 | 198 | | | | | | | |
| 23 | Saha | Barara | Adhoya | CA - SP | | Adhoya-Tolan wali Road | 0-1 | 0.25 | 0 | Euc. | 275 | 225 | | 12 Ft. | 6 Ft. | 7 cm | 4 cm | 82% | 30°11'06.17" 30°10'38.75" | 77°02'01.69" 77°01'18.62" |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 275 | 225 | 50 | | | | | | | |
| 24 | Saha | Barara | Adhoya | CA - SP | | Adhoya Akalgarh Road | 0-5 | 1.32 | | Casia gluca | 500 | 360 | | 6 Ft. | 4 Ft. | 7cm | 4 cm | 81% | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Euc. | 52 | 50 | | 10 Ft. | 6 Ft. | 8 cm | 5 cm | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Shisham | 400 | 366 | | 8 Ft. | 4 Ft. | 7 cm | 4 cm | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Casia Samia | 500 | 400 | | 7 Ft. | 4 Ft. | 8 cm | 4 cm | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 1452 | 1176 | 276 | | | | | | | |
| Total Compensatory Afforestation (Small) | | | | | | | | 97.53 | 0 | | 107283 | 93604 | 13679 | | | | | ##### | | |
| Annual Plan of Operation 2018-19 for Tall Plants under Net Present Value | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sr. No. | Name of Range | Name of Block | Name of Beat | Name of Scheme | Target Alloted | Name | Loca | Target Achieved | | Species | No. of | Alive Plants | Total no. of empty | Height | | Girth | | Success in % | Latitude(N) | Longitude(E) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | | 5 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 15 | | Ma | Min. | Max. | Min. | | 14 | |

| Sr. No. | Name of Range | Name of Block | Name of Beat | Name of Scheme | Target Alloted | Name of Reach | Location | Target Achieved | | Species | No. of Plants | Alive Plants | Total no. of empty pits | Height | | Girth | | Success in % | GPS Coordinates | |
|---------|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|------------------------------|----------------|------------|-----------------|-----|--------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | Ha | RKM | | | | | Max. (in Ft) | Min. (in Ft) | Max. (in Cm) | Min. (in Cm) | | Lattitude(N) | Longitude |
| 1 | Ambala | Ambala West | Ambala | NPV-TP | 100 RKM @ 250 plants per RKM | Laharsa Road | Km. 0-tail | 0 | 2 | Shisham | 20 | | | 10 Ft | 5 Ft. | 14 cm | 7 cm | 80% | 30° 22°22.66" 30° 22°19.76" | 76°45'1.81" 76°43'35.9" |
| | | | | | | | | | | Arjun | 280 | | | 8 Ft. | 4 Ft. | 10 cm | 6 cm | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Jamun | 200 | | | 7 Ft. | 4 Ft. | 9 cm | 5 cm | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 500 | 400 | 100 | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Ambala | Ambala West | Ambala | NPV-TP | | Jamitgarh Road | Km. 0-tail | 0 | 1 | Shisham | 125 | | | 11 Ft | 5 Ft. | 13 cm | 6 cm | 80% | 30° 22°25.01" 30° 22'7.73" | 76°45'12.83" 76°44'30.61" |
| | | | | | | | | | | Arjun | 125 | | | 7 Ft. | 4 Ft. | 10 cm | 6 cm | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 250 | 200 | 50 | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Ambala | Ambala West | Ambala | NPV-TP | | Ghel Road | Km. 0-tail | 0 | 1.2 | Shisham | 150 | | | 10 Ft | 13 ft | 5 cm | 7 cm | 81% | 30° 23°47.99" 30° 23'31.7" | 76°44'41.3" 76°43'43.00" |
| | | | | | | | | | | Arjun | 150 | | | 7 Ft. | 4 Ft. | 11 cm | 6 cm | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 300 | 243 | 57 | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Ambala | Ambala West | Ambala | NPV-TP | | Dadiyana Road | Km. 0-tail | 0 | 1 | Shisham | 230 | | | 9 Ft. | 5 Ft. | 12 cm | 7 cm | 82% | 30° 24'4.71" 30° 25°13.23" | 76°44'52.44" 76°44'51.46" |
| | | | | | | | | | | Arjun | 20 | | | 7 Ft. | 5ft | 11 cm | 6 cm | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 250 | 205 | 45 | | | | | | | |

| Sr. No. | Name of Range | Name of Block | Name of Beat | Name of Scheme | Target Alloted | Name of Reach | Location | Target Achieved | | Species | No. of Plants | Alive Plants | Total no. of empty pits | Height | | Girth | | Success in % | GPS Coordinates | |
|---------|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------------|-----|--------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | Ha | RKM | | | | | Max. (in Ft) | Min. (in Ft) | Max. (in Cm) | Min. (in Cm) | | Lattitude(N) | Longitude |
| 5 | Ambala | Ambala West | Ambala | NPV - TP | | Lohgarh Road | Km. 0- 3 | 0 | 2.4 | Shisham | 500 | | | 12 Ft | 4 Ft. | 15 cm | 6 cm | 83% | 30° 23'45.25" 30° 23'45.1" 30° 25'16.56" 30° 25'18.20" | 76°45'50.1 7" 76°45'50.6 3" 76°45'52.2 5" 76°45'05.3 1" |
| | | | | | | | | | | Arjun | 100 | | | 8 Ft. | 4 Ft. | 11 cm | 5 cm | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 600 | 498 | 102 | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Ambala | Ambala West | Ambala | NPV - TP | | Ghagar Bundh | Km. 0- tail | 0 | 2.4 | Shisham | 600 | | | 13 Ft | 5 Ft. | 16 cm | 7 cm | 84% | 30° 23'17.33" 30° 23'17.04" 30° 23'31.03" 30° 23'31.13" | 76°43'32.6 2" 76°43'33.4 9" 76°43'42.1 2" 76°43'42.6 6" |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 600 | 504 | 96 | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Ambala | Ambala West | Nasirpur | NPV - TP | | Babaheari Minor | Km. 0- tail | 0 | 5 | Shisham | 200 | | | 15 Ft | 6 Ft. | 18 cm | 7 cm | 81% | 30° 20'54.21" 30° 18'31.51" | 76°45'30.1 2" 76°47'50.6 5" |
| | | | | | | | | | | Arjun | 1050 | | | 8 Ft. | 4 Ft. | 11 cm | 6 cm | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 1250 | 1013 | 238 | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Ambala | Jansui | Naggal | NPV - TP | | Tangri Right Marginal Bundh | RD 40- 50 | 0 | 12 | Shisham | 3000 | | | 13 Ft | 5 Ft. | 18 cm | 7 cm | 83% | 30° 14'25" 30° 13'28.72" | 76°45'40" 9" 76°42'26.4 9" |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 3000 | 2490 | 510 | | | | | | | |

| Sr. No. | Name of Range | Name of Block | Name of Beat | Name of Scheme | Target Alloted | Name of Reach | Location | Target Achieved | | Species | No. of Plants | Alive Plants | Total no. of empty pits | Height | | Girth | | Success in % | GPS Coordinates | |
|---------|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|-------------|-----------------|-----|--------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | Ha | RKM | | | | | Max. (in ft) | Min. (in Cm) | Max. (in Cm) | Min. (in Cm) | | Lattitude(N) | Longitude |
| 9 | Ambal a | Jansui | Jaitpur | | | Bhunni Bundh | RD 0-tail | 0 | 8 | Shisham | 2000 | | | 14 Ft | 4 Ft. | 17 cm | 6 cm | 85% | 30° 11'54.66" 30° 10'55.2" | 76°38'1.35" 76°37'19.33" |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 2000 | 1700 | 300 | | | | | | | |
| 10 | Ambal a | Ambal a East | Mohra | NPV - TP | | DUK Railway Line | Km. 189-191 | 0 | 3 | Shisham | 750 | | | 12 Ft | 5 Ft. | 15 cm | 7 cm | 85 | 30° 15'20.5" 30° 15'59.5" | 76°51'01.2" 76°51'08.5" |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 750 | 638 | 113 | | | | | | | |
| 11 | Ambal a | Ambal a East | Khudda | NPV - TP | | Brahman Majra Road | - | 0 | 1 | Shisham | 250 | | | 11 Ft | 4 Ft. | 15 cm | 6 cm | 82 | 30° 18'20.6" 30° 18'05.3" | 76°52'47.8" 76°53'12.2" |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 250 | 205 | 45 | | | | | | | |
| 12 | Ambal a | Ambal a East | Shahpur | NPV - TP | | Bara to Dhurali Road | - | 0 | 1 | Shisham | 250 | | | 13 Ft | 4 Ft. | 16 cm | 6 cm | 80 | 30° 17'44.3" 30° 17'48.1" | 76°47'43.0" 76°47'08.1" |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 250 | 200 | 50 | | | | | | | |
| 13 | Naraingarh | Naraingarh | Chechi | NPV - TP | | Chechi Majra Sec | - | 0 | 5 | Shisham | 1250 | | | 16 | 9 | 14 | 11 | 93% | 30°31'9.71" | 77°10'14.24" |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 1250 | 1162 | 88 | | | | | | | |
| 14 | Naraingarh | Naraingarh | Bhurew | NPV - TP | | Laha Sec 4&5 | - | 0 | 10 | Shisham | 2500 | | | 13 | 7 | 15 | 10 | | 30°31'1.90" | 77° 7'8.18" |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 2500 | 2300 | 200 | | | | | 90% | | |
| 15 | Naraingarh | Naraingarh | Naraingarh | NPV - TP | | Barri Rasour Sec 4&5 | - | 0 | 5 | Shisham | 1250 | | | 17 | 9 | 20 | 12 | 85% | 30° 44'16.42" | 77°17'09.03" |

| Sr. No. | Name of Range | Name of Block | Name of Beat | Name of Scheme | Target Alloted | Name of Reach | Location | Target Achieved | | Species | No. of Plants | Alive Plants | Total no. of empty pits | Height | | Girth | | Success in % | GPS Coordinates | |
|---------|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----|--------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | Ha | RKM | | | | | Max. (in ft) | Min. (in Cm) | Max. (in Cm) | Min. (in Cm) | | Lattitude(N) | Longitude |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 1250 | 1150 | 100 | | | | | | | |
| 16 | Narain | Kuruli | Barsu M | NPV - TP | | Joely road | km. 0 to 5 L/R side | 0 | 2.5 | Shisham | 325 | | | 12 | 6 | 11 | 13 | 92% | 30° 26'35.96" 30° 24'38.88" | 77°8'22.66" 77°7'37.60" |
| | | | | | | | | | | Jamoa | 70 | | | 8 | 5.5 | 8.9 | 7.2 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Neem | 30 | | | 6 | 5.2 | 7.8 | 6.1 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Putranjiva | 200 | | | 6 | 5 | 9.5 | 3.8 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 625 | 575 | 50 | | | | | | | |
| 17 | Narain | Kuruli | Barsu M | NPV - TP | | Ambli Markanda Kaccha Road | - | 0 | 2.5 | Shisham | 525 | | | 13 | 7 | 21 | 12 | 90% | 30° 24'51.04" 30° 24'44.11" | 77°9'21.22" 77°9'53.95" |
| | | | | | | | | | | Jamoa | 50 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Jamun | 50 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 625 | 563 | 62 | | | | | | | |
| 18 | Narain | Kuruli | Kuruli | NPV - TP | | Shahzadpur Sadhura D.B Road | km. 5-12 L&R side | 0 | 5 | Shisham | 260 | | | 11 | 6 | 12 | 7 | 90% | 30° 25'39" 30° 25'01" | 77° 4' 40" 77° 7' 41" |
| | | | | | | | | | | Jamoa | 250 | | | 7.5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Arjun | 125 | | | 12 | 7.5 | 18 | 11 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Pilkhan | 150 | | | 14 | 6.5 | 19 | 15 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Neem | 200 | | | 7 | 5.2 | 9 | 7 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Jamun | 55 | | | 8 | 7 | 10 | 8 | | | |

| Sr. No. | Name of Range | Name of Block | Name of Beat | Name of Scheme | Target Alloted | Name of Reach | Location | Target Achieved | | Species | No. of Plants | Alive Plants | Total no. of empty pits | Height | | Girth | | Success in % | GPS Coordinates | |
|---------|---------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Ha | RKM | | | | | Max. (in ft) | Min. (in Cm) | Max. (in Cm) | Min. (in Cm) | | Latitude(N) | Longitude |
| | | | | | | | | | | Hrare | 40 | | | 9 | 5 | 9 | 7 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Toon | 170 | | | 9.8 | 6 | 8 | 7 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 1250 | 1124 | 126 | | | | | | | |
| 19 | Saha | Saha | Kalpi | NPV - TP | | NH 344 | KM 117.9-128.1 | 0 | 30 | Shisham | 5037 | 4745 | | 15 Ft | 6.5 Ft. | 14 cm | 8 cm | 92% | 30° 16' 54.66" 30° 16' 53.84" 30° 18' 05.14" 30° 18' 04.02" | 77° 01' 02.61" 77° 01' 02.30" 76° 58' 06.83" 76° 58' 07.51" |
| | | | | | | | | | | Chakrasia | 300 | 250 | | 16 Ft | 7 Ft. | 14 cm | 8 cm | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Putranjiva | 190 | 154 | | 12 Ft | 6.5 Ft. | 13 cm | 7 cm | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Jakrinda | 16 | 12 | | 13 Ft | 6 Ft. | 12 cm | 6.5 cm | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Jamoa | 935 | 875 | | 12 Ft | 6 Ft. | 12 cm | 6.5 cm | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Jamun | 234 | 192 | | 12.5 Ft | 7 Ft. | 13 cm | 6 cm | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Mango | 214 | 185 | | 13 Ft | 6 Ft. | 12 cm | 6 cm | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Neem | 54 | 42 | | 11 Ft | 5 Ft. | 12 cm | 6 cm | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Bargad | 10 | 10 | | 12 Ft | 6 Ft. | 13 cm | 8 cm | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Pipal | 10 | 10 | | 12 Ft | 6 Ft. | 12 cm | 7 cm | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Alstonia | 106 | 75 | | 10 Ft | 5.5 Ft. | 12 cm | 8 cm | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Toon | 394 | 350 | | 12.5 Ft | 6.5 Ft. | 14 cm | 9 cm | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 7500 | 6900 | 600 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Total NPV | | | | 0 | 100 | | 25000 | 22069 | 2931 | | | | | 88.27% | | |

Annual Plan of Operation 2018-19 for Plantation on National Highways

Total NPV NH Shrubs@500 Plants Per RKM

| Sr. No. | Name of Range | Name of Block | Name of Beat | Name of Scheme | Target Alloted | Name of Reach | Location | Target Achieved | | Species | No. of Plants | Alive Plants | Total no. of empty pits | Height | | Girth | | Success in % | GPS Coordinates | |
|---------|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|--|---------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|------|--------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------|
| | | | | | | | | Ha | RKM | | | | | Max. (in ft) | Min. (in Cm) | Max. (in Cm) | Min. (in Cm) | | Lattitude(N) | Longitude |
| Sr. No. | Name of Range | Name of Block | Name of Beat | Name of Scheme | Target Alloted | Name of Reach | Location | Target Achieved | | Species | No. of Plants | Alive Plants | Height | Girth | | Success in % | GPS Coordinates | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | Max. | Min. | Max. | Min. | 15 | 16 | 17 | |
| 1 | Ambala | Jansui | Jansui | Campa NH-65 | 10 RKM Shrub Plantation @ 500 plants per RKM | Ambala Hisar Road Jansui Bypass NH-65 | Km. 22-24 | 0.00 | 3.00 | Gulmohar | 700 | | 9 ft | 5 ft | 12 cm | 7 cm | 85% | 30° 12'41.85" | 76°42'20.77" | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Legastonia | 800 | | 7 Ft. | 4 Ft. | 10 cm | 6 cm | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 1500 | 1275 | 225 | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Ambala | Ambala West | Ballana | | | Ambala Hisar Road | Km. 7-16 L/R | 0.00 | 7.00 | Gulmohar | 200 | | 12 Ft. | 5 ft | 15 cm | 6 cm | | 30° 19'48.71" | 76°44'18.48" | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Legastonia | 2200 | | 8 Ft. | 4 ft | 10 cm | 6 cm | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | C.Gulucua | 500 | | 7 Ft. | 4 ft | 9 cm | 5 cm | 85% | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Kachnar | 600 | | 11 Ft. | 5 ft | 13 cm | 6 cm | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 3500 | 2975 | 525 | | | | | | | |

| Sr. No. | Name of Range | Name of Block | Name of Beat | Name of Scheme | Target Alloted | Name of Reach | Location | Target Achieved | | Species | No. of Plants | Alive Plants | Total no. of empty pits | Height | | Girth | | Success in % | GPS Coordinates | |
|---------|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|--|---------------|----------------|-----------------|-------|--------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Ha | RKM | | | | | Max. (in ft) | Min. (in Cm) | Max. (in Cm) | Min. (in Cm) | | Lattitude(N) | Longitude |
| 3 | Saha | Saha | Kalpi | Campa NH-73 | 10 RKM Shrub Plantation @ 500 plants per RKM | NH 344 | KM 117.9-128.1 | 0.00 | 14.00 | Gudhal | 1200 | 910 | | 6 Ft. | 3.5 Ft. | 8 cm | 4 cm | 88% | 30° 16' 54.66" 30° 16' 53.84" 30° 18' 05.14" 30° 18' 18' 04.02" | 77° 01' 02.61" 77° 01' 02.30" 76° 58' 06.83" 76° 58' 07.51" |
| | | | | | | | | | | Calindra | 700 | 620 | | 6.5 Ft. | 3.5 Ft. | 6 cm | 3 cm | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Sawni | 700 | 615 | | 6 Ft. | 3 Ft. | 6 cm | 3 cm | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Gulmohar | 700 | 640 | | 6 Ft. | 3.5 Ft. | 7 cm | 3 cm | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Kaner | 850 | 745 | | 5.5 Ft. | 3 Ft. | 6 cm | 4 cm | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Kanchnar | 550 | 498 | | 6 Ft. | 4 ft. | 6 cm | 3 cm | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Bottle Brush | 700 | 675 | | 6.5 Ft. | 3.5 Ft. | 6 cm | 4 cm | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Chandni | 800 | 716 | | 7 Ft. | 4 ft. | 7 cm | 4 cm | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Tikoma | 800 | 741 | | 4.5 Ft. | 3 Ft. | 6 cm | 3 cm | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 7000 | 6160 | 840 | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Saha | Mullana | Dheen | | | NH 344 | KM 103.4-110 | 0.00 | 10.00 | Gudhal | 1000 | 900 | | 7 Ft. | 3 Ft. | 10 cm | 3 cm | 91% | 30°13'45.17" 30°14'11.42" 30°15'13.49" | 77°08'56.3 0" 77°07'53.6 2" 77°05'13.3 3" |
| | | | | | | | | | | Kaner | 2450 | 2400 | | 8 Ft. | 4 Ft. | 10 cm | 8 cm | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Kanchnar | 550 | 450 | | 8Ft. | 5 Ft. | 4 cm | 2 cm | | | |

| Sr. No. | Name of Range | Name of Block | Name of Beat | Name of Scheme | Target Alloted | Name of Reach | Location | Target Achieved | | Species | No. of Plants | Alive Plants | Total no. of empty pits | Height | | Girth | | Success in % | GPS Coordinates | |
|--|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|---|----------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | Ha | RKM | | | | | Max. (in ft) | Min. (in Cm) | Max. (in Cm) | Min. (in Cm) | | Lattitude(N) | Longitude |
| | | | | | | | | | | Bottle Brush | 500 | 450 | | 6 Ft. | 4 Ft. | 12 cm | 7 cm | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Tikoma | 500 | 400 | | 5 Ft. | 3 Ft. | 7 cm | 4 cm | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 5000 | 4600 | 400 | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Saha | Mullana | Mullana | | | NH 344 | KM 111.8-117.9 | 0.00 | 6.00 | Kachnar | 600 | 540 | | 4 Ft. | 4 Ft. | 15 cm | 8 cm | 92% | 30°15'40.57" 30°16'17.12" 30°16'55.49" | 77°04'06.8" 5" 77°01'53.3" 5" 77°01'00.30" |
| | | | | | | | | | | Bottle Brush | 600 | 570 | | 8 Ft. | 4 Ft. | 10 cm | 8 cm | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Casia Samia | 600 | 510 | | 3 Ft. | 2 Ft. | 5 cm | 3 cm | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Gudhal | 1200 | 1100 | | 3 Ft. | 2 Ft. | 5 cm | 3 cm | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 3000 | 2720 | 280 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Total NPV NH Shrubs@500 Plants Per RKM | | G. Total | 40.00 | | 20000.00 | 17730 | 2270 | | | | | 88.65 | | |
| Total NPV NH Tall Plantation @ 250 Plants Per RKM | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sr. No. | Name of Range | Name of Block | Name of Beat | Name of Scheme | Target Alloted | Name of Reach | Location | Target Achieved | | Species | No. of Plants | Alive Plants | Height | | Girth | | Success in % | GPS Coordinates | | |
| | | | | | | | | Ha | RKM | | | | Max. | Min. | Max. | Min. | | Lattitude(N) | Longitude | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | | | | | 15 | 16 | 17 | |
| 6 | | Jansui | Jansui | Campa NH-65 | NPV - NH | Ambala Hisar Road Jansui Bypass | Km. 22-24 | 0.00 | 4.00 | Shisham | 100 | | | 15 ft | 5 ft | 18 cm | 7 cm | 86% | 30° 12'41.18" 30° 11'56.84" | 76°42'20.7" 0" 76°42'18.4" 1" |

| Sr. No. | Name of Range | Name of Block | Name of Beat | Name of Scheme | Target Alloted | Name of Reach | Location | Target Achieved | | Species | No. of Plants | Alive Plants | Total no. of empty pits | Height | | Girth | | Success in % | GPS Coordinates | |
|---------|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------|--------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | | | | | | | | Ha | RKM | | | | | Max. (in ft) | Min. (in ft) | Max. (in Cm) | Min. (in Cm) | | Lattitude(N) | Longitude |
| | | | | | | | | | | Arjun | 900 | | | 9 ft | 4 ft | 13 cm | 7 cm | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 1000 | 860 | 140 | | | | | | | |
| 7 | | Jansui | Nagga l | | NPV - NH | Ambal a Hisar Road | Km. 16-20 | 0.00 | 10.00 | Shisham | 1700 | | | 14 ft | 5 ft | 17 cm | 7 cm | 86% | 30° 12'46.51" | 76°42'40.8 2" |
| | | | | | | | | | | Arjun | 700 | | | 9 ft | 4 ft | 11cm | 6 cm | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Jamun | 100 | | | 7 ft | 4 ft | 9 cm | 6 cm | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 2500 | 2075 | 425 | | | | | | | |
| 8 | | Ambal a West | Ballan a | | NPV - NH | Ambal a Hisar Road | Km. 8-16 L/R | 0.00 | 16.00 | Jamun | 1000 | | | 8 Ft. | 4 ft | 11 cm | 6 cm | 85% | 30° 19'48.71" | 76°44'18.4 8" |
| | | | | | | | | | | Arjun | 2900 | | | 11 cm | 5 ft | 14 cm | 7 cm | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | B.Brush | 100 | | | 11 Ft. | 5 ft | 13 cm | 6 cm | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 4000 | 3400 | 600 | | | | | | | |
| 9 | Saha | Saha | Kalpi | Camp a NH-73 | NPV - NH | NH 344 | KM 117.9-128.1 | 0.00 | 10.00 | Shisham | 658 | 630 | | 14 Ft | 8 Ft. | 14 cm | 8 cm | 94% | 30° 16' 54.66" | 77° 01' 02.61" |
| | | | | | | | | | | Ashok | 150 | 135 | | 13 Ft | 7 Ft. | 10 cm | 6 cm | | 30° 16' 53.84" | 77° 01' 02.30" |
| | | | | | | | | | | Mango | 200 | 175 | | 10 Ft | 7 Ft. | 11 cm | 8 cm | | 30° 18' 05.14" | 76° 58' 06.83" |
| | | | | | | | | | | Jamun | 414 | 395 | | 11 Ft | 6 Ft. | 10 cm | 6 cm | | 30° 18' 04.02" | 76° 58' 07.51" |
| | | | | | | | | | | Neem | 335 | 310 | | 13 Ft | 8 Ft. | 11 cm | 7 cm | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Arjun | 333 | 315 | | 11.5 Ft | 7 Ft. | 10 cm | 6 cm | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Alstonia | 210 | 200 | | 12 Ft | 6.5 Ft. | 12 cm | 8 cm | | | |

| Sr. No. | Name of Range | Name of Block | Name of Beat | Name of Scheme | Target Alloted | Name of Reach | Location | Target Achieved | | Species | No. of Plants | Alive Plants | Total no. of empty pits | Height | | Girth | | Success in % | GPS Coordinates | |
|---------|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|-------|--------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | Ha | RKM | | | | | Max. (in Ft) | Min. (in Cm) | Max. (in Cm) | Min. (in Cm) | | Latitude(N) | Longitude |
| | | | | | | | | | | Bottle Brush | 200 | 190 | | 13 Ft | 7 Ft. | 11 cm | 8 cm | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 2500 | 2350 | 150 | | | | | | | |
| 10 | Saha | Mullana | Mullana | | NPV - NH | NH 344 | KM 111.8-117.9 | 0.00 | 36.00 | Shisham | 2800 | 2770 | | 17.5 Ft | 8 Ft. | 25 Cm | 10 Cm | 96% | 30°15'40.76" 30°16'17.19" 30°16'55.58" | 77°04'06.92" 77°01'53.50" 77°01'00.33" |
| | | | | | | | | | | Jamun | 1466 | 1450 | | 10 Ft | 6 Ft. | 15 cm | 9 cm | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Jamoa | 2500 | 2300 | | 12 Ft | 7 Ft. | 12 cm | 7 cm | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Kachnar | 66 | 66 | | 17 Ft | 8 Ft. | 24 cm | 10 cm | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Amla | 459 | 450 | | 12 Ft | 8 Ft. | 16 cm | 12 cm | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Bargad | 9 | 9 | | 10 Ft | 7 Ft. | 15 cm | 12 cm | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Arjun | 1400 | 1300 | | 11 Ft | 8 Ft. | 14 cm | 9 cm | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Bahera | 300 | 290 | | 10 Ft | 7 Ft. | 12 cm | 7 cm | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 9000 | 8635 | 365 | | | | | | | |
| 11 | Saha | Saha | Dheen | | NPV - NH | NH 344 | KM 103.4-110 | 0.00 | 34.00 | Kachnar | 400 | 400 | | 14 Ft | 7 Ft. | 24 cm | 12 cm | 97% | 30°13'46.13" 30°14'18.21" | 77°08'58.79" 77°07'39.16" |
| | | | | | | | | | | Chakrasia | 100 | 96 | | 8 Ft. | 6 Ft. | 12 cm | 10 cm | | 30°14'11.12" 30°14'36.64" 30°15'13.05" | 77°07'53.36" 77°06'49.19" 77°05'13.28" |
| | | | | | | | | | | Shisham | 3545 | 3500 | | 17.5 Ft | 9 Ft. | 25 cm | 15 cm | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Jamun | 2090 | 2000 | | 10 Ft | 7 Ft. | 22 cm | 16 cm | | | |

MONITORING EVALUATION REPORTS
OF
WORK CARRIED OUT DURING YEAR
2018-19
COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION
FUND MANAGEMENT
AND
PLANNING AUTHORITY (STATE CAMPA HARYANA)
IN
KARNAL



Evaluated by:

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Conservation Society
Empanelled Agency with: Government of India
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MONITORING EVALUATION REPORTS
OF
WORK CARRIED OUT DURING YEAR
2018-19
UNDER
COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION
FUND MANAGEMENT
AND
PLANNING AUTHORITY (CAMPA)
IN
KARNAL
2020
DISTRICT KARNAL, HARYANA (INDIA)

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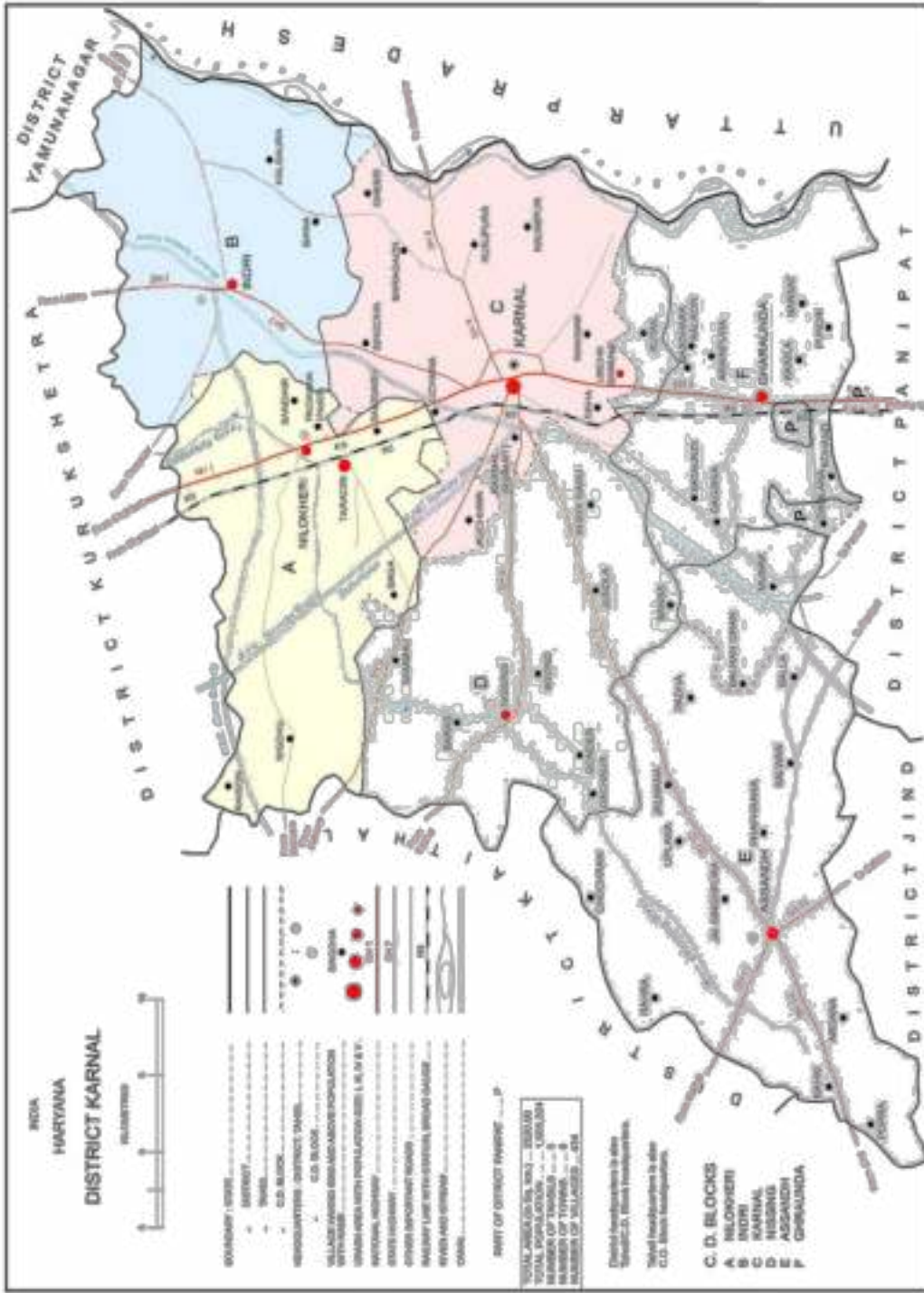
Overall Grading For Territorial Forest Division - KARNAL

Excellent

Good

Satisfactory

Poor



List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

1. **CAMPA- COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION FUND MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING AUTHORITY**
2. **Mo EF - MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS**
3. **Mo EF& 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 2018-19 for CAMPA fund in Haryana vide letter **No/CAMPA/2019-20/1332dated 30.10.2019** The conservation, development and other related activities are being carried out in all 22 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 (Mo EF), 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-2018-19 is as follows:

| Programme | Survival (%) 2018-19 | Over All Survival |
|----------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| CA-TP | 57% | 57% |
| NPV - TP | 77% | 77% |
| Native Species | 88% | 88% |
| Fencing | 80% | 80% |
| Total | | |

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 Karnal** – Shri Naresh Ranga,HFS (DFO),**Range Forest Officer Karnal-** Shri Subhash Kumar, **Range Forest Officer Indri** – Shri Ranpal Singh Rana and **Range Forest Officer Asandh-** Shri Anil Jangra.

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 2018-19.

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

List of activities carried out under Campa – Scheme:

| Sr. No. | Component | Status (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 22 districts of Haryana state in northern India. Karnal town is the administrative headquarters of the district. It is one of the 22 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, semi arid 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 (Mo EF), 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 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 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 (Mo EF). 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 (Mo EF), Govt. of India

What is CAMPA?

The conservation development and other related activities are being carried out in all 22 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, PahariPapari, 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 objective of the management for this plan period is as under:

Conserving and extending 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.

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 of the district nearly every type of soils but the maximum areas is under alkaline category. The major species planted in these areas are Dalbergiasissoo, Acacia nilotica, hybrid, Azadirachta indica, Albiziaprocera, Delonixregia, Cassiasiames. Meliaazadirachta, Terminaliaarjuna 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
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6. Plantations under different models
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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 objective of the management for this plan period is as under:

Conserving and extending the existing forest and vegetative cover in the district of Karnal for soil and moisture conservation and to preserve the natural biodiversity.

- 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

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

(Forest Conservation Division)

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 20th November, 2018

G.S.R. 1133(E).—Whereas, the Central Government in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 30 of the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016 (38 of 2016), published the accounting procedure as required under section 7 of the said Act vide the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change number G.S.R. 782(E), dated the 17th August, 2018, in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), for inviting objections and suggestions from persons likely to be affected thereby, before the expiry of thirty days from the date on which copies of the Gazette containing the said notification were made available to the general public;

And whereas, copies of the Gazette in which the said notification was published, were made available to the general public on the 17th August, 2018;

And whereas, the objections and suggestions received in respect of the said draft rules within the specified period have been considered by the Central Government;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 30 of the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016 (38 of 2016) (hereafter in this notification referred to as the said Act), the Central Government in consultation with the State Government hereby makes the following rules, namely:-

1. (1) These rules may be called the Compensatory Afforestation Fund (Accounting Procedure) Rules, 2018.
(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Gazette.
2. The accounting procedure to regulate the manner of crediting the monies to the National Fund and State Fund in a year shall be in such manner as given below:
 - (1) Consequent upon issue of notification in the Official Gazette for establishment of the 'National Compensatory Afforestation Fund' by the Central Government in terms of sub-section (1) of section 3 and in terms of sub-section (3) of section 3 of the said Act all the monies collected by the State Governments and Union territory Administrations which has been placed under the *ad hoc* Authority and deposited in the nationalised bank shall be transferred to the interest bearing section of Public Account of India under a distinct Minor Head with the nomenclature 'National Compensatory Afforestation Deposits' below the 'Major Head 8336- Civil Deposits' and Sub-Head opened thereunder for each State and Union territory.

Note : This is a Deposit Account as 90 percent of the monies transferred from the *ad hoc* Authority belong to State Governments and Union territories and not the Central Government.

- (2) While remitting money, the *ad hoc* Authority shall provide detailed State wise break-up for which the Office of the Controller General of Accounts should, in consultation with the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change propose standard sub heads or detailed head for this purpose so that said standard heads are reflected under Major Heads 8336-Civil Deposits, 8121- General and other Reserve Funds and 2406-Forestry and Wildlife.

- (3) The one-time 10 percent share of the Central Government shall be credited/transferred to National Fund under interest bearing section of Public Account of India under a distinct minor head 'National Compensatory Afforestation Fund (NCAF)' for the purpose below the 'Major Head 8121- General and other Reserve Funds'.
- (4) Consequent upon issue of notification for establishment of respective State Compensatory Afforestation Funds by the concerned State Governments in terms of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Act, State share (90 percent of the monies with *ad hoc* Authority) so credited to the National Compensatory Afforestation Deposits under Major Head 8336-Civil Deposits, shall be transferred to State Compensatory Afforestation Fund (SCAF) as per each State share.
- (5) While transferring respective State share to State Fund, breakup shall be provided at an appropriate level below the Minor Head 'State Compensatory Afforestation Fund (SCAF)' and these heads of accounts shall be uniformly applicable across all the States/Union Territories.
- (6) The monies received by the State Governments from the User Agencies shall be credited in 'State Compensatory Afforestation Deposits' at Minor Head level below 'Major Head 8336-Civil Deposit' in Public Account of State. Out of which 90 percent shall be transferred to the Major Head 8121 in Public Account of State and 10 percent credited into the National Fund on yearly basis as per sub-section (4) of section 3 of the Act; provided that, the credit of 10 percent Central share of funds should be ensured on monthly basis so that the same is transferred to the National Fund.
- (7) The expenditure of the National Authority shall be provided for under the Detailed Demand for Grants of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and the specific schemes to be financed from the National Fund shall be formulated by the National Authority and provisions shall be made for the same in the Ministry's Budget.
- (8) Similarly, the State Budget shall have provision for State Schemes financed from State Fund based on the Annual Plan of Operation of the State Authority.
- (9) The Pay and Accounts officer of the Ministry or the State treasury, as the case may be, shall debit the concerned Functional Head under Consolidated Fund of India/Consolidated Fund of State and thereafter make the accounting adjustment at regular intervals with the National Compensatory Afforestation Fund or State Compensatory Afforestation Fund as deduct recoveries and this ensures that the expenditure is adjusted from the National Fund or the State Fund, as the case may be, and the balance continues to remain in the interest bearing, non-lapsable fund in Public Account.

3. Detailed Accounting Entries.-

The accounting entries for transfer of the existing monies with *ad-hoc* Authority shall be as below:-

- (i) Initially, amount lying with *ad hoc* Authority shall be transferred to distinct minor head below 'MH 8336-Civil Deposits' under interest bearing section of Public Account of India.

| Debit | | | |
|---------------|------------|------------|---|
| Major Head | Existing | 8658 | Suspense Accounts |
| Minor Head | Existing | 108/138 | Public Sector Bank Suspense/Other Nominated Banks (Private) Sector Banks Suspense |
| Credit | | | |
| Major Head | Existing | 8336 | Civil Deposits |
| Minor Head | New | 102 | National Compensatory Afforestation Deposits |
| Sub Head | New | XX | State /UT |

Note 1: Each State or Union territory shall be a separate Sub-Head. Each Sub-Head may be divided into Detailed Head for various activities viz. Compensatory Afforestation, Net Present Value of Forest Land, Catchment Area Treatment Plan, Interest etc.

Note 2: While remitting money, the *ad hoc* Authority shall provide detailed State wise breakup.

(ii) **At the time of payment of 90 percent share to State Government or Union territory, the accounting entry shall be as follows:**

| Debit | | | |
|---------------|------------|------------|---|
| Major Head | Existing | 8336 | Civil Deposits |
| Minor Head | New | 102 | National Compensatory Afforestation Deposits |
| Sub Head | New | XX | State /UT |
| Credit | | | |
| Major Head | Existing | 8658 | Suspense Account |
| Minor Head | Existing | 110 | Reserve Bank Suspense –CAO |

(iii) Respective States shall credit the amounts to dedicated Minor Head ‘129-State Compensatory Afforestation Fund (SCAF)’ below Major Head ‘8121-General and other Reserve Funds’ and this Minor Head may be divided into Sub-Head for various activities, namely the Compensatory Afforestation, Catchment Area Treatment Plan, Net Present Value of Forest Land, Interest etc and these heads of accounts shall be uniformly applicable across the States.

Note 1: The applicable rate of interest on balances available under ‘National Compensatory Afforestation Deposits’ under ‘8336-Civil Deposits’ and ‘National Compensatory Afforestation Fund’ under 8121-General and other Reserve Funds shall be as per the rate declared by the Central Government on year to year basis.

Note 2: The applicable rate of interest on balances available under ‘State Compensatory Afforestation Deposits’ under ‘8336-Civil Deposits’ and ‘State Compensatory Afforestation Fund’ under 8121-General and other Reserve Funds shall be as per the rate declared by the Central Government on year to year basis.

(iv) **At the time of transfer of 10 percent share to National Fund:** 10 percent share pertaining to Central Government shall be transferred to National Compensatory Afforestation Fund under Public Account of India from National Compensatory Afforestation Deposits below Major Head 8336-Civil Deposits and the accounting entry shall be-

| Debit | | | |
|---------------|------------|------------|--|
| Major Head | Existing | 8336 | Civil Deposits |
| Minor Head | New | 102 | National Compensatory Afforestation Deposits |
| Sub Head | New | XX | State /UT |
| Credit | | | |
| Major Head | Existing | 8121 | General and other Reserve Funds |
| Minor Head | New | 128 | National Compensatory Afforestation Fund (NCAF) |

(v) **Accounting entry for 10 percent yearly receipts transferred from the User Agencies.-** I. The yearly receipts transferred from the user agencies shall initially be accounted by States in the below mentioned head :-

| | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------|--|
| Major Head | Existing | 8336 | Civil Deposits |
| Minor Head | New | 103 | State Compensatory Afforestation Deposits |

Provided that this Minor Head may be divided into Sub-Head for various activities and thereafter, 90 percent of the receipts shall be transferred to **Minor Head '129-State Compensatory Afforestation Fund (SCAF)'** under the Major Head 8121—General and other Reserve Funds in Public Account; provided further that break up shall be maintained and provided at **Sub-Head level under new Minor Head '8121.129 – State Compensatory Afforestation Fund (SCAF)'** and these heads of accounts shall be uniformly applicable across the States.

II. Balance 10 percent shall be transferred to the National Fund by the States from their Deposit Head of Account on monthly basis.

III. The following accounting entry shall be made in the books of the Central Government on receipt of the same.

| Credit | | | |
|---------------|------------|------------|--|
| Major Head | Existing | 8121 | General and other Reserve Funds |
| Minor Head | New | 128 | National Compensatory Afforestation Fund (NCAF) |

4. Expenditure from the Fund-

After due appropriation of funds, the expenditure on schemes to be financed from National Fund shall be incurred from the Major Head 2406.

(i) On the basis of sanctions issued, the Pay and Accounts Officer shall make the payment by debiting government account as below:

| Debit | | | |
|----------------|------------|------------|--|
| Major Head | Existing | 2406 | Forestry and Wild Life |
| Sub Major Head | Existing | 04 | Afforestation and Ecology Development |
| Minor Head | New | 102 | National Compensatory Afforestation (NCA) |
| Sub Head | New | 01 | National Authority |
| Credit | | | |
| Major Head | Existing | 8670 | Cheques and Bills |
| Minor Head | Existing | 102 | PAO cheques |

Note: Appropriate primary units of appropriations shall be opened as per Delegation of Financial Power Rules, 1978 under National Authority.

(ii) A new Minor Head '103-State Compensatory Afforestation (SCA)' is opened under Major Head '2406-Forestry and Wildlife' below Sub-Major Head '04-Afforestation and Ecology Development' and the appropriate head of accounts and primary units of appropriation shall be opened under State Authority.

5. Recoupment from National Fund/State Fund-

(i) The Pay and Account Officer of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change shall make the accounting adjustment with the National Fund as deduct recoveries and this ensures that the expenditure is adjusted from the National Fund and the balance continues to remain in the interest bearing, non-lapsable fund in Public Account.

(ii) The following entry shall be made in the books of Pay and Accounts Officer-

| Debit | | Code | Description |
|-----------------|------------|------------|--|
| Major Head | Existing | 8121 | General and other Reserve Funds |
| Minor Head | New | 128 | National Compensatory Afforestation Fund (NCAF) |
| (-Debit) | | | |
| Major Head | Existing | 2406 | Forestry & Wild Life |
| Sub Major Head | Existing | 04 | Afforestation and Ecology Development |
| Minor Head | Proposed | 903 | Deduct Amount met from National Compensatory Afforestation Fund (NCAF) |
| Object Head | | 70 | Deduct recoveries |

Note: The arrangement for State Government(s) shall be similar to that of Central Government and the Minor Head for “Deduct Amount met from State Compensatory Afforestation Fund (SCAF)” is ‘904’.

6. Budget of the National Authority-

The National Authority shall prepare its budget showing the estimated receipts and expenditure of the National Authority and forward the same to the Central Government, in such form and at such time in each financial year as may be prescribed and **similar arrangement shall be applicable in respect of the State Authorities also.**

7. Accounts of National Authority-

- (i) The Pay and Accounts Office, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change shall maintain a broadsheet of receipts and payments from the National Fund and effect reconciliation on monthly basis with the National Authority and it should be ensured that there are no adverse balances under the Reserve Fund at any time.
- (ii) The Comptroller and Auditor-General shall, within a period of six months from the date of commencement of the Act, audit the accounts of all the monies collected by the State Governments and Union territory Administrations, which has been placed under the *ad hoc* Authority and deposited in the nationalised banks and submit the report to the Central Government.

8. Audit of National Authority.-

- (i) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India has the power to conduct the audit including special audit or performance audit of State or National Fund and State or National Authority.
- (ii) The Internal Audit Wing under Chief Controller of Accounts shall also conduct audit at regular intervals of the National Fund and National Authority.

[F. No. 11-100/2015-FC (Vol. III)]

DEEPAK KUMAR SINHA, Inspector General of Forest

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

- O. To improve the growing stock by protection, regeneration and planning of local indigenous species.
- P. To conserve the forest habitats critical to biodiversity and protection of eco-system.
- Q. To increase carbon sequestration by the forest fauna to mitigate the adverse effects of climate change.
- R. To turn the irregular forest into normal forest with all age gradation, to provide forest produce at sustained basis and make logging planning easier.
- S. To provide employment opportunities to the rural people living near these forests.
- T. 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- 5

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 invest funds.

Chapter- 6

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 2018-19 in Karnal division.

The evaluation took place in Karnal district in the month of **March 2020** 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: - Territorial Division Forest Officer Karnal**–Shri Naresh Ranga, HFS (DFO), **Range Forest Officer Karnal**- Shri Subhash Kumar , **Range Forest Officer Indri** – Shri Renpal Singh Rana and **Range Forest Officer Asandh**- Shri Anil Jangra.

We discussed with all of them regarding monitoring evaluation in the entire division. We could monitor plantation, fencing and other work done in the year of 2018-19.

- 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) Create awareness among participants.
- b) Increase participation of SC/ST women, backward community and farmers.
- c) Build capacity of all the project participants and beneficiary.

Chapter-7 **Data Analysis**

The plantation carried out during 2018-19 by the Territorial Forest Division Karnal, are as follows:

WING: Territorial Forest Division Karnal,

YEAR: 2018-19 (Details in Annexure: A)

| Type | Hectare | | RKM | | Total Plant Planted | Rs. (Amt. in lacks) | |
|----------------|----------|--------------|------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| | Targets | Achievements | Targets | Achievements | | Target | Achievements |
| CA-TP | | | 252 | 252 | 63000 | | |
| NPV-TP | | | 60 | 60 | 15000 | | |
| Native Species | 7 | 7 | | | 3500 | | |
| Fencing | | | 22 | 22 / 5500 Pillar | | | |
| Total | 7 | 7 | 334 | | 81500 | | |

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 animal 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.

**Details of Plantation raised
under CAMPA during the last
four year (2018-19) in Forest
Division Karnal**

Gharunda to bastara road via kalron ,mubarkabad KM 0 to 7 L/Side Year 2018-19 (CAMPA NPV TP)

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|------------|--|
| Sr. No | 1 | | |
| Year of Plantation | 2018-19 | | |
| Component | CAMPA NPV | | |
| Name of Site | Gharunda to bastara road via kalron ,mubarkabad | | |
| Khasra No./ Km. & RD | km 0-7 L/R | | |
| Target Ach. | Ha. | RKM | |
| | 0 | 6 | |
| Present survival (in %) | 77% | | |
| Whether photo is attached | Attach | | |
| Comments | 6-7 Ft. | | |
| Long. | 29°32'51.35"N | | |
| Latitude | 76°59'51.72"E | | |



Yamuna bandh rana majra to mundigarhi km 0-7 L/R Year 2018-19 (CAMPA TP)

| | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----|--|
| Sr. No | 2 | | |
| Year of Plantation | 2018-19 | | |
| Component | CAMPA TP | | |
| Name of Site | yamuna bandh rana majra to mundigarhi | | |
| Khasra No./ Km. & RD | km 0-7 L/R | | |
| Target Ach. | Ha. | RKM | |
| | 0 | 40 | |
| Present survival (in %) | 77% | | |
| Whether photo is attached | Attach | | |
| Comments | 6-7 Ft. | | |
| Long. | 29°27'03.50"N | | |
| Latitude | 77°06'57.57"E | | |



GT Road KM 100-111 L/side(CAMPA NPV Fencing)

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|------------|--|
| Sr. No | 3 | | |
| Year of Plantation | 2018-19 | | |
| Component | NPV Fencing | | |
| Name of Site | GT Road KM 100-111 | | |
| Khasra No./ Km. & RD | km 0-7 L/R | | |
| Target Ach. | Ha. | RKM | |
| | 0 | 4 | |
| Present survival (in %) | 71% | | |
| Whether photo is attached | Attach | | |
| Comments | 6-7 Ft. | | |
| Long. | 29°27'03.50"N | | |
| Latitude | 77°06'57.57"E | | |



R.F. Bassi Year 2018-19 (CAMPA TP)

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|------------|--|
| Sr. No | 4 | | |
| Year of Plantation | 2018-19 | | |
| Component | CAMPA TP | | |
| Name of Site | R.F. Bassi | | |
| Khasra No./ Km. & RD | R.F. | | |
| Target Ach. | Ha. | RKM | |
| | 0 | 14 | |
| Present survival (in %) | 80% | | |
| Whether photo is attached | Attach | | |
| Comments | 8-12 Ft. | | |
| Long. | 29°56'81,92"N | | |
| Latitude | 76°58'02,73"E | | |



Panipat-Kaithal Road KM 37-41 L&R Year 2018-19 (CAMPA TP)

| | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|-----|--|
| Sr. No | 5 | | |
| Year of Plantation | 2018-19 | | |
| Component | CAMPA TP | | |
| Name of Site | Panipat-Kaithal Road | | |
| Khasra No./ Km. & RD | KM 37-41 L&R | | |
| Target Ach. | Ha. | RKM | |
| | 0 | 10 | |
| Present survival (in %) | 75% | | |
| Whether photo is attached | Attach | | |
| Comments | 8-12 Ft. | | |
| Long. | 29°50'04,25"N | | |
| Latitude | 76°61'27,81"E | | |



Jalmana-Uplani Km 0-5 Year 2018-19 (CAMPA TP)

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|------------|--|
| Sr. No | 6 | | |
| Year of Plantation | 2018-19 | | |
| Component | CAMPA TP | | |
| Name of Site | Jalmana-Uplani | | |
| Khasra No./ Km. & RD | Km 0-5 | | |
| Target Ach. | Ha. | RKM | |
| | 0 | 6 | |
| Present survival (in %) | 80% | | |
| Whether photo is attached | Attach | | |
| Comments | 8-12 Ft. | | |
| Long. | 29°61'81,74"N | | |
| Latitude | 76°67'20,78"E | | |



Seori Minor Nardak Distri. To Nissing Drain Year 2018-19 (CAMPA TP)

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|------------|--|
| Sr. No | 7 | | |
| Year of Plantation | 2018-19 | | |
| Component | CAMPA TP | | |
| Name of Site | Seori Minor | | |
| Khasra No./ Km. & RD | Nardak Dist.to Nissing Drain | | |
| Target Ach. | Ha. | RKM | |
| | 0 | 10 | |
| Present survival (in %) | 75% | | |
| Whether photo is attached | Attach | | |
| Comments | 8-12 Ft. | | |
| Long. | 29°69'61,64"N | | |
| Latitude | 76°79'93,54"E | | |

Seori Minor



Karnal-Pehowa Road KM 29-32 L&R Year 2018-19 (CAMPA TP)

| | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|-----|--|
| Sr. No | 8 | | |
| Year of Plantation | 2018-19 | | |
| Component | CAMPA TP | | |
| Name of Site | Karnal-Pehowa Road | | |
| Khasra No./ Km. & RD | Km. 29-32 L&R | | |
| Target Ach. | Ha. | RKM | |
| | 0 | 8 | |
| Present survival (in %) | 73% | | |
| Whether photo is attached | Attach | | |
| Comments | 8-12 Ft. | | |
| Long. | 29°79'31,94"N | | |
| Latitude | 76°72'31,18"E | | |



SYL RD 49-60 Year 2018-19 (CAMPA TP)

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|------------|------------|--|
| Sr. No | 9 | | |
| Year of Plantation | 2018-19 | | |
| Component | CAMPA TP | | |
| Name of Site | SYL | | |
| Khasra No./ Km. & RD | RD 49-60 | | |
| Target Ach. | Ha. | RKM | |
| | 0 | 31 | |
| Present survival (in %) | 74% | | |
| Whether photo is attached | Attach | | |
| Comments | 5-6 Ft. | | |
| Long. | 29°52'34"N | | |
| Latitude | 76°46'58"E | | |



Indri Escape Indri Escape Rd G.Pul to Bibipur Pul L/R Year 2018-19 (CAMPA TP)

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|------------|--|
| Sr. No | 10 | | |
| Year of Plantation | 2018-19 | | |
| Component | CAMPA TP | | |
| Name of Site | Indri Escape | | |
| Khasra No./ Km. & RD | Indri Escape Rd G.Pul to Bibipur Pul L/R | | |
| Target Ach. | Ha. | RKM | |
| | 0 | 10 | |
| Present survival (in %) | 73% | | |
| Whether photo is attached | Attach | | |
| Comments | 5-6 Ft. | | |
| Long. | 29°51'23" N | | |
| Latitude | 77°5'21" E | | |



Sirsa Branch RD 90-97 Year 2018-19 (CAMPA TP)

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|------------|----------------------|
| Sr. No | 11 | | |
| Year of Plantation | 2018-19 | | |
| Component | CAMPA TP | | |
| Name of Site | Sirsa Branch | | |
| Khasra No./ Km. & RD | RD 90-97 | | |
| Target Ach. | Ha. | RKM | No. of Plants |
| | 0 | 2 | 500 |
| Present survival (in %) | 94% | | |
| Whether photo is attached | Attach | | |
| Comments | 7-8 Ft. | | |
| Long. | 29°52'40"N | | |
| Latitude | 76°46'30"E | | |



Naraina Irrigation Land Year 2018-19 (CAMPA TP)

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|------------|----------------------|
| Sr. No | 12 | | |
| Year of Plantation | 2018-19 | | |
| Component | CAMPA TP | | |
| Name of Site | Naraina Irrigation Land | | |
| Khasra No./ Km. & RD | 54-11/1,11/2,12/3, 13/2,14/2,15/2/1 55-13/2,14/2,15/1, 16,17,18/2,23/2,24,25 62-3/2,4,5,7 | | |
| Target Ach. | Ha. | RKM | No. of Plants |
| | 0 | 13 | 3250 |
| Present survival (in %) | 85% | | |
| Whether photo is attached | Attach | | |
| Comments | 6-7 Ft. | | |
| Long. | 29°46'15"N | | |
| Latitude | 76°52'33"E | | |



CAMPA MONITORING & EVALUATION REPORT FOREST WORKS EXECUTED IN 2018-19

WING: TERRITORIAL

DISTRICT : KARNAL (HARYANA)

YEAR OF PLANTATION, 2018 - 19

| Sr. NO. | TYPE OF LAND (Forest Non-Forest Land) | Name of scheme/component | Name of Range/block/beat | Name of site | Khasra Nos. KM/RD | Plantation month | Target Achieved | | Spacing (m) | Name of Species | No. of plants | Alive Plants | Empty Pits | Height ft | | Girth cm | | Success in % | GPS Coordinates | | |
|---------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|---|------------------|-----------------|-----------|-------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|------------|-----------|--|-------------|------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|------------|
| | | | | | | | Ha | RKM | | | | | | Max. | Min. | Max. | Min. | | Longitude | Latitude | |
| | | | | | | | Ha | RKM | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | | |
| 1 | Rail | CA - TP | knl/knl/knl(n) | D.U.K. Railway line | km 124-127 | 7,8,9/18 | 0 | 14 | 4x4 | Shisham | 2200 | | | | 10 | 8 | 16 | 14 | | 29°43'36"N | 76°58'11"E |
| | | | | | | | | | | Simbhal | 200 | | | | 6 | 4 | 12 | 10 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Jamun | 300 | | | | 8 | 6 | 12 | 10 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Daik | 200 | | | | 12 | 9 | 18 | 14 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Siras | 300 | | | | 7 | 5 | 12 | 10 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Arjun | 300 | | | | 8 | 6 | 14 | 11 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 3500 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Sub.Total | 0 | 14 | | | 3500 | 2590 | 910 | | | | | 74 | | | |
| 1 | Canal | CA - TP | knl/munak/munak | W.J.C | Gagsina pull to munak head | 7,8,9/18 | 0 | 7 | 4x4 | Shisham | 150 | | | | Damage Report Done By Davender FGD During the Widening of WJC | | | | | 29°34'00"N | 76°51'59"E |
| | | | | | | | | | | Daik | 100 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Pilkhan | 400 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Neem | 400 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Jamun/Jamona | 700 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 1750 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Canal | CA - TP | knl/munak/ballah | Hansi branch | RD 0-30 L/SIDE | 7,8,9/18 | 0 | 18 | 4X4 | Shisham | 500 | | | | 8' | 5' | 10 | 7cm | 29°31'20.67"N | 76°50'10.21"E | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Neem | 1200 | | | | 7 | 4 | 8 | 7cm | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Gullar | 170 | | | | 8' | 5' | 10 | 7cm | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Pilkhan | 210 | | | | 6 | 4 | 10 | 7cm | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Legestonia | 800 | | | | 8' | 5' | 8 | 7cm | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Arjun | 130 | | | | 5 | 3 | 9 | 7cm | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Behra | 600 | | | | 6 | 4 | 10 | 7cm | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Pipal | 100 | | | | 8' | 5' | 10 | 7cm | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Gumhar | 150 | | | | 7 | 4 | 9 | 7cm | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Jamun | 250 | | | | 8' | 5' | 10 | 7cm | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Amaltash | 90 | | | | 6 | 4 | 9 | 7cm | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Chakresiya | 300 | | | | 8' | 5' | 10 | 7cm | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 4500 | | | | 3375 | 1125 | | | | | 75 |
| 3 | Canal | CA - TP | Assandh/Assandh/Salwan | Nardak Distri. | Kaitpur Khera to Assandh Salwan Rd.Pul. | 7,8,9/18 | 0 | 14 | | Shisham | 2500 | | | | 8 | 5 | 12 | 10 | 29°55'61.34"N | 76°70'75.28"E | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Gumhar | 500 | | | | 4 | 3 | 10 | 8 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Siras | 400 | | | | 6 | 4 | 12 | 10 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Chakresiya | 100 | | | | 5 | 3 | 9 | 7 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 3500 | | | | 2555 | 945 | | | | | 73 |
| 4 | Canal | CA - TP | Assandh/Jundla/Jalmana | Uplana Minor | Jalmana uplani to Gaushala Uplana Road L/Side | 7,8,9/18 | 0 | 3 | | Shisham | 650 | | | | 10 | 6 | 15 | 10 | 29°59'42.23"N | 76°66'43.85"E | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Neem | 50 | | | | 9 | 5 | 14 | 12 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Kanak Champa | 50 | | | | 3.5 | 2.5 | 15 | 10 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 750 | | | | 540 | 210 | | | | | 72 |

| Sr. NO. | TYPE OF LAND (Forest Non-Forest Land) | Name of scheme/ component | Name of Range/ block/beat | Name of site | Khasra Nos. KM/RD | Plantation month | Target Achieved | | Spacing (m) | Name of Species | No. of plants | Alive Plants | Empty Pits | Height ft | | Girth cm | | Success in % | GPS Coordinates | | |
|---------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|--|------------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|------------|-----------|------|----------|-----------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|
| | | | | | | | Ha | RKM | | | | | | Max. | Min. | Max. | Min. | | Success in % | Starting point | |
| | | | | | | | Ha | RKM | | | | | | | | | | | | Longitude | Latitude |
| 5 | Canal | CA - TP | Assandh/Nissing/Nissing(E) | Seori Minor | Nardak Dist.to Nissing Drain | 7,8,9/18 | 0 | 10 | | Shisham | 600 | | | 10 | 5 | 16 | 10 | | 29°69'61.64"N | 76°79'93.54"E | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Papri | 100 | | | 8 | 5 | 15 | 14 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Neem | 60 | | | 9 | 5 | 16 | 10 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Arjun | 1700 | | | 8 | 6 | 15 | 11 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Pipal | 40 | | | 6 | 4 | 12 | 10 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Total | 2500 | 1875 | 625 | | | | | | 75 | | | | |
| 6 | Canal | CA - TP | Assandh/Nissing/Nissing(W) | Nissing Minor | Habri Branch to Kaithal Road | 7,8,9/18 | 0 | 11 | | Shisham | 1000 | | | 4 | 3 | 13 | 8 | | 29°77'03.98"N | 76°70'40.60"E | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Jamun | 250 | | | 4 | 3 | 13 | 8 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Gumhar | 1000 | | | 4 | 3 | 13 | 8 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Arjun | 500 | | | 4 | 3 | 13 | 8 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total |
| 7 | Canal | CA - TP | Assandh/Jundla/Jandni | Munak Canal | Pacholiea Head to Gagsina Pul | 7,8,9/18 | 0 | 10 | | Shisham | 2000 | | | 8 | 6 | 14 | 12 | | 29°58'83.62"N | 76°88'01.34"E | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Jamun | 20 | | | 7 | 4 | 13 | 8 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Sagwan | 50 | | | 6 | 4 | 14 | 10 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Bhera | 30 | | | 6 | 4 | 13 | 8 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Toon | 250 | | | 5 | 3 | 10 | 8 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Gullar | 150 | | | 6 | 4 | 12 | 9 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total |
| 8 | Canal | CA - TP | Assandh/Jundla/Jalmana | Nandak Distri. | RD 100-115 | 7,8,9/18 | 0 | 7 | | Gullar | 800 | | | 7 | 4 | 14 | 12 | | 29°50'46.30"N | 76°61'45.25"E | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Lagostonia | 480 | | | 4 | 3 | 13 | 1 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Pilkhan | 400 | | | 6 | 4 | 14 | 12 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Jamun | 50 | | | 7 | 5 | 15 | 13 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Arjun | 20 | | | 8 | 6 | 16 | 14 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total |
| 9 | Canal | CA - TP | Assandh/Assandh/Assandh (S) | Nandak Distri. | Rest House-Assandh Drain.Pul | 7,8,9/18 | 0 | 2 | | Shisham | 500 | | | 11 | 6 | 18 | 12 | | 29°59'21.66"N | 76°71'67.29"E | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total |
| 10 | Canal | CA - TP | Indri/Budhera/Budhera | SYL | RD 49-60.L&R | 7,8,9/18 | 0 | 31 | 4x4 | Shisham | 3500 | | | 10 | 7 | 18 | 12 | | 29°52'34"N | 76°46'58"E | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Arjun | 2500 | | | 9 | 5 | 16 | 11 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Jamoa | 1250 | | | 7 | 4 | 12 | 10 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Gumhar | 500 | | | 8 | 6 | 15 | 12 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total |
| 11 | Canal | CA - TP | Indri/Nilokheri/Taraori | WJC | RD 40-50 L/R | | 0 | 10 | 4x4 | shisham | 2500 | | | 9 | 5 | 16 | 11 | FCA Case | 29°47'25"N | 76°59'57"E | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total |
| 12 | Canal | CA - TP | Indri/Indri/ Indri | Indri Escape | Indri Escape Rd G.Pul to Bibipur Pul L/R | 7,8,9/18 | 0 | 10 | 4x4 | Shisham | 1300 | | | 7 | 4 | 12 | 10 | | 29°51'23"N | 77°5'21"E | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Pilkhan | 200 | | | 8 | 6 | 15 | 12 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Jamoa | 500 | | | 9 | 5 | 16 | 11 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Arjun | 500 | | | 7 | 4 | 12 | 10 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total |
| 13 | Canal | CA - TP | Indri/Budhera/Budhera | Sirsa Branch | 90-97 | 7,8,9/18 | 0 | 2 | 4X4 | Jamoa | 500 | | | 3.5 | 3 | 15 | 9 | | 29°52'40"N | 76°46'30"E | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total |

| Sr. NO. | TYPE OF LAND (Forest Non-Forest Land) | Name of scheme/ component | Name of Range/ block/beat | Name of site | Khasra Nos. KM/RD | Plantation month | Target Achieved | | Spacing (m) | Name of Species | No. of plants | Alive Plants | Empty Pits | Height ft | | Girth cm | | Success in % | GPS Coordinates | | |
|---------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|------------------|-----------------|------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|-----------|------|----------|------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|----------|
| | | | | | | | Ha | RKM | | | | | | Max. | Min. | Max. | Min. | | Success in % | Starting point | |
| | | | | | | | Ha | RKM | | | | | | | | | | | | Longitude | Latitude |
| 14 | Canal | CA - TP | Indri /Nilokheri/Shyamgarh | Naraina Irrigation Land | 54 - 11/1,11/2, 12/3, 13/2,14/2,1 5/2/1 55- 13/2,14/2,1 5/1, 16,17,18/2, 23/2,24, 25 62-3/2,4,5,7 | 7,8,9/18 | 0 | 13 | 4X4 | Jamoa | 3250 | | | 3.5 | 2 | 16 | 10 | | 29°46'15"N | 76°52'33"E | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 3250 | 2770 | 480 | | | | | 85 | | | |
| | | | | | | Sub Total | 0 | 148 | | | 37000 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Road | CA - TP | knl/ghd /khoand | yamuna bandh rana majra to mundigarhi | km 0-7 L/R | 7,8,9/18 | 0 | 20 | 4x4 | Papri | 4000 | | | 8 | 6 | 12 | 10 | | 29°27'03.50"N | 77°06'57.57"E | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Gumhar | 500 | | | 7 | 4 | 10 | 8 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Shisham | 500 | | | 10 | 8 | 17 | 15 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 5000 | 3570 | 1430 | | | | | 71 | | | |
| 2 | Road | CA - TP | knl/ghd/ghd | yamuna bandhmundigarhi to lalupura | km 8-15 L/R | 7,8,9/18 | 0 | 20 | 4x4 | Papri | 3000 | | | 8 | 6 | 12 | 10 | | 29°31'51.05"N | 77°05'05.60"E | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Gumhar | 800 | | | 7 | 4 | 10 | 8 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Shisham | 1200 | | | 10 | 8 | 17 | 15 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 5000 | 3675 | 1325 | | | | | 74 | | | |
| 3 | Road | CA - TP | Assandh/Assandh/Assandh(S) | Panipat-Kaithal Road | Km.37-41 .L&R | 7,8,9/18 | 0 | 10 | 4x4 | Arjun | 500 | | | 8 | 6 | 15 | 13 | | 29°50'04.25"N | 76°61'27.81"E | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Gumhar | 500 | | | 6 | 4 | 12 | 10 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Shisham | 1000 | | | 10 | 7 | 20 | 18 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Papri | 500 | | | 8 | 6 | 16 | 13 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 2500 | 1875 | 625 | | | | | 75 | | | |
| 4 | Road | CA - TP | Assandh/Jundla/Jalmana | Jalmana-Uplani | Km 0-5 | 7,8,9/18 | 0 | 6 | 4x4 | Shisham | 650 | | | 10 | 3 | 20 | 12 | | 29°61'81.74"N | 76°67'20.78"E | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Kanchan Champa | 400 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Neem | 450 | | | 8 | 4 | 14 | 12 | 80 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 1500 | 1200 | 300 | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Road | CA - TP | Assandh/Nissing/Nissing(W) | Karnal-Pehowa Road | Km. 29-32 L&R | 7,8,9/18 | 0 | 8 | 4x4 | Shisham | 500 | | | 9 | 7 | 18 | 16 | | 29°79'31.94"N | 76°72'31.18"E | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Arjun | 500 | | | 8 | 6 | 16 | 13 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Gumhar | 500 | | | 6 | 4 | 15 | 12 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Jamun | 500 | | | 8 | 6 | 14 | 12 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 2000 | 1460 | 540 | | | | | 73 | | | |
| 6 | Road | CA - TP | Assandh/Jundla/Janni | Setondi-Budanpur-Janni | Km. 0-4 | 7,8,9/18 | 0 | 4 | 4x4 | Papri | 500 | | | 8 | 6 | 16 | 12 | | 29°58'28.66"N | 76°90'67.73"E | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Kajeliya | 300 | | | 6 | 4 | 12 | 10 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Shisham | 200 | | | 10 | 7 | 18 | 15 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 1000 | 800 | 200 | | | | | 80 | | | |
| 7 | Road | CA - TP | Assandh/Nissing/Nissing(W) | Basthi-Amupur Chakda Road | Chakda Village to Karnal-Kaithal Road | 7,8,9/18 | 0 | 4 | 4x4 | Shisham | 500 | | | 9 | 7 | 16 | 14 | | 29°73'30.93"N | 76°71'85.12"E | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Arjun | 200 | | | 8 | 6 | 15 | 13 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Gumhar | 150 | | | 6 | 4 | 12 | 10 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Jamun | 150 | | | 6 | 4 | 12 | 10 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 1000 | 740 | 260 | | | | | 74 | | | |
| 8 | Road | CA - TP | Indri/Budhera/ | Kirmach | KM 0-2 L/R | 7,8,9/18 | 0 | 4 | 4X4 | Shisham | 1000 | | | 9 | 7 | 16 | 14 | | 29°54'07"N | 76°46'40"E | |

| Sr. NO. | TYPE OF LAND (Forest Non-Forest Land) | Name of scheme/ component | Name of Range/ block/beat | Name of site | Khasra Nos. KM/RD | Plantation month | Target Achieved | | Spacing (m) | Name of Species | No. of plants | Alive Plants | Empty Pits | Height ft | | Girth cm | | Success in % | GPS Coordinates | |
|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----|-------------|--|---|--------------|------------|--|----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | | | | | | | Ha | RKM | | | | | | Max. | Min. | Max. | Min. | | Starting point | |
| | | | | | | | Ha | RKM | | | | | | | | | | | Longitude | Latitude |
| | | | Nighdu | Hathira | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Sub Total | 0 | 76 | | | 19000 | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Reserve Forest | CA - TP | Assandh/Assandh/Bassi | R.F. Bassi | | 7,8,9/18 | 0 | 14 | | P. Papri Shisham Kajliya | 2200 1000 300 | | | 9 10 6 | 5 7 4 | 16 18 12 | 14 16 10 | | 29°56'81.92" N | 76°58'02.73" E |
| | | | | | | Sub Total | 0 | 14 | | | 3500 | 2800 | 700 | | | | | 80 | | |
| Total Compensatory Afforestation (Tall Plants) | | | | | | | 0 | 252 | | | 63000 | 43996 | 14754 | | | | | 70 | | |
| Annual Plan of Operation 2018-19 for Tall Plants under Net Present Value | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sr. No. | Type of Land (Forest Non-Forest) | Name of scheme/ component | Name of Range/ block/beat | Name of site | Khasra Nos. KM/RD | Plantation month | Target Achieved | | Spacing (m) | Name of Species | No. of plants | Alive Plants | Empty Pits | Height | | Girth | | Success in % | GPS Coordinates | |
| | | | | | | | Ha | RKM | | | | | | Max. | Min. | Max. | Min. | | Starting point | |
| | | | | | | | Ha | RKM | | | | | | | | | | | Longitude | Latitude |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | | | | | | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 1 | Road | NPV - TP | knl/ghd/ghd | Gharunda to bastara road via kalron . mubarkabad | km 0-7 L/R | 7,8,9/18 | 0 | 6 | 4X4 | Shisham | 1500 | 1155 | 345 | 12' | 5' | 16cm | 8' | 77% | 29°32'51.35" N | 76°59'51.72" E |
| 2 | Road | NPV - TP | knl/ghd/ghd | Gharunda to barsat road | km 0-7 L/R | 7,8,9/18 | 0 | 6 | 4x4 | Shisham | 1500 | 1155 | 345 | 12' | 5' | 16cm | 8' | 77% | 29°32'03.79" N | 76°58'24.50" E |
| 3 | Road | NPV - TP | knl/munak/munak | khoraakheri to munak road | km 0-5 L/R | 7,8,9/18 | 0 | 8 | 4x4 | Shisham Gumhar Daik Chakrasia Pilkhan Neem | 200 300 200 300 100 900 | | | 10 7' 8 6 7' 9 | 8 6 6 4' 4' 7 | 16 14 12 8 10 14 | 14 12 10 7 9 11 | 73% | 29°31'44"N | 76°54'08"E |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 2000 | 1460 | 540 | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Road | NPV - TP | knl/munak/munak | Gagsina phurlak road | km 0-5 L/R | 7,8,9/18 | 0 | 4 | 4x4 | Shisham Gumhar Chakresiya Neem Jamun/Jamoya | 200 100 100 400 200 | | | 11 7' 7' 9 8 | 7 4' 4' 5 5 | 18 12 10 12 10 | 16 10 8 10 | | 29°33'27"N | 76°55'30"E |
| | | | | | | Sub.Total. | | 24 | | Total | 1000 | 730 | 270 | | | | | 73% | | |
| 1 | Canal | NPV - TP | knl/munal/ballah | Goli minor | RD 0-30 L/SIDE | 7,8,9/18 | 0 | 16 | 4X4 | Chakrasia Badami Papri Bahera Shisham Kusum Gumhar Daik Total | 500 500 650 850 150 800 550 4000 | | | 12' 12' 8 12' 4 8 10 | 8 8 6 6 3 5' 6 | 10 12 12 16 10 10 12 | 9 9 10 14 8 8 9 | | 29°29'10.70" N | 76°46'14.96" E |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 72% | | |

| Sr. NO. | TYPE OF LAND (Forest Non-Forest Land) | Name of scheme/ component | Name of Range/ block/beat | Name of site | Khasra Nos. KM/RD | Plantation month | Target Achieved | | Spacing (m) | Name of Species | No. of plants | Alive Plants | Empty Pits | Height ft | | Girth cm | | Success in % | GPS Coordinates | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---|-------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|------------|-----------|------|----------|------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|
| | | | | | | | Ha | RKM | | | | | | Max. | Min. | Max. | Min. | | Starting point | | |
| | | | | | | | Ha | RKM | | | | | | | | | | | Longitude | Latitude | |
| 2 | Canal | NPV - TP | Indri/Garhi Birbal/Biana | Augmentati on Canal | 26-30 & 35-42 | 7,8,9/18 | 0 | 10 | 4X4 | Shisham | 2500 | | | 12 | 6 | 14 | 8 | | 29°50'50"N | 77°06'09"E | |
| 3 | Canal | NPV - TP | Indri/Garhi Birbal/Khera | Augmentati on Canal | 20-26 & 30-35 | 7,8,9/18 | 0 | 10 | 4X4 | Shisham | 2500 | | | 13 | 6 | 17 | 9 | | 29°58'02"N | 77°09'45"E | |
| | | | | | | Sub.Total. | 0 | 36 | | Total | 5000 | 4200 | 800 | | | | | 84 | | | |
| | | | | | | Total NPV (Tall Plants) | 0 | 60 | | | 15000 | 11580 | 3420 | | | | | 77 | | | |
| Forest division Karnal (Haryana) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Annual plan of operation 2018-19 for Native Species | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sr. No. | Type of Land (Forest Non-Forest) | Name of scheme/ component | Name of Range/ block/beat | Name of site | Khasra Nos. KM/RD | Plantation month | Target Achieved | | Spacing (m) | Name of Species | No. of plants | Alive Plants | Empty Pits | Height | | Girth | | Success in % | GPS Coordinates | | |
| | | | | | | | Ha | RKM | | | | | | Max. | Min. | Max. | Min. | | Starting point | | |
| | | | | | | | Ha | RKM | | | | | | | | | | | Longitude | Latitude | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | |
| 1 | Reserve forest | CAMPA (Netive speices) | KNL/KUNJPURA/S heikpura | R.F Sheikpura | | | 7 | | 0 | 4X4 | P. Papri | 2360 | | 10' | 8 | 14 | 12 | | 29°39'01"N | 77°03'36"E | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Safedsirs | 200 | | 9 | 6 | 12 | 10 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Daik | 300 | | 10' | 8 | 12 | 10 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Kajaliya | 250 | | 7 | 5 | 10 | 7 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Simbhal | 90 | | 10' | 7 | 9 | 7 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Frans | 300 | | 10' | 8 | 10 | 8 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | 3500 | 3080 | 420 | | | | 88 | | | |
| Annual Plan of Operation 2018-19 for Fencing (NPV) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sr. No. | Type of Land | Name of scheme Component | Name of Range/Block/Beat | Name of Site | Km./RD | Fencing Month | Target Ach. | | No. of RCC Post | Species | No.of Piller | | | | | | | | | GPS Coordinates | |
| | | | | | | | Ha. | RKM | | | | | | | | | | | | Latidute | Longitude |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 7 | | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | | |
| 1 | | NPV (Fencing) | Karnal/Gharundha/ Gharundha | GT Road KM 100-111 L/side | | | 0.00 | 4.00 | 1000 | | 1000 | | | | | | | | 29°36'01"N | 76°58'50"E | |
| 2 | | NPV (Fencing) | Karnal/Karnal/Karnal(S) | Sai Baba Chowk to sector-6 Phoosgarh Road | | | 0.00 | 6.50 | 1625 | | 1625 | | | | | | | | 29°40'53"N | 77°00'25"E | |
| 3 | | NPV (Fencing) | Karnal/Karnal/Karnal(S) | G.T. Road Km 124-127 L/R Side | | | 0.00 | 11.50 | 2875 | | 2875 | | | | | | | | 29°42'01"N | 76°59'12"E | |
| | | | | | | | Total Fencing (NPV) | 0.00 | 22.00 | 5500 | 5500 | | | | | | | 92% | | | |



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 2018-19 for CAMPA fund in Haryana vide latter **No /CAMPA/2019-20/1332 Dated 30.10.2019**

The conservation, development and other related activities are being carried out in all 22 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-2018-19 is as follows.

| Programme 2018-19 | Survival (%) | Over All Survival) |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| CA-TP | 84.4% | 84.4% |
| NPV-TP | 81.8% | 81.8% |
| Native Species | 84.9% | 84.9% |
| | | |

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 2018-19.

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

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 2018-19

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

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- 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;
- wv) **“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 undertaken 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 2018-19 in Rewari division.

The evaluation took place in Rewari district in the month of **December 2019** the team reviewed all the work implemented under the CAMPA project. Plantation, work done in the year of 2018-19.. 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 2018-19.

- 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 2018-19 by the Territorial Division Rewari, C.F. South are as follows:

WING: Territorial

YEAR: 2018-19 (Details in Annexure: A)

| Type | Hectare | | RKM | | Plantation Target / Achieved | Rs. (Amt. in lacks) | |
|-------------------------|-----------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| | Targets | Achievements | Targets | Achievements | | Target | Achievements |
| CA TP | | | 230 | 230 | 57502 | | |
| NPV TP | | | 50 | 50 | 12500 | | |
| Native Species | 40 | 40 | | | 20000 | | |
| Eco- restorati on | 55 | 55 | | | | | |
| Total | 95 | 95 | 280 | 280 | 90002 | | |

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 poor and up to mark.
4. During the investigation of Eco-restoration Base, Height, Top, Length was found complete.

TERRITORIAL PLANTATION

1. It was found that Stray animal's 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.



Division Name : REWARI
Year : 2018-19
Range : Nahar
Site Name : Bhurthal Minor K.M. 0-4 L&R
Component : NPV-TP
Target : 6 RKM



Division Name : REWARI
Year : 2018-19
Range : Nahar
Site Name : Bhurthal Minor K.M. 3-6 L&R
Component : NPV-TP
Target : 6 RKM



Division Name : REWARI
Year : 2018-19
Range : Nahar
Site Name : Liloard Kuhard Rd Km 0 to 3 L & R
Component : NPV-TP
Target : 5.8 Hectare



Division Name : REWARI
Year : 2018-19
Range : Nahar
Site Name : Sudhrana Jhaswa Rd Km 0 to 4 L & R
Component : NPV-TP
Target : 6 RKM



Division Name : REWARI
Year : 2018-19
Range : Rewari
Site Name : Khol Manethi P/Land
Component : NPV-TP Native Species
Target : 10 Hectare



Division Name : REWARI
Year : 2018-19
Range : Rewari
Site Name : Bhalki P/Land
Component : NPV-TP Native Species
Target : 10 RKM



Division Name : REWARI
Year : 2018-19
Range : Rewari
Site Name : Khol Sec. 4 & 5
Component : Eco Restoration of Aravali Hills
(Lose Stone Wall)
Target : 40 Hectare



| | | |
|---------------|---|---|
| Division Name | : | REWARI |
| Year | : | 2018-19 |
| Range | : | Rewari |
| Site Name | : | Khol Sec. 4 & 5 |
| Component | : | Eco Restoration of Aravali Hills (Lose Stone Wall) |
| Target | : | 40 Hectare |



Division Name : REWARI
Year : 2018-19
Range : Rewari
Site Name : Malpura to Mau Rd. K.M. 0-2 L & R
Component : CA-TP
Target : 4 RKM



Division Name : REWARI
Year : 2018-19
Range : Rewari
Site Name : HSIDC Plot Near Asalwas
Component : CA-TP
Target : 4 RKM



Division Name : REWARI
Year : 2018-19
Range : Bawal
Site Name : RF Jhabua Comp. No. 1
Component : CA-TP
Target : 10 RKM



Division Name : REWARI
Year : 2018-19
Range : Bawal
Site Name : RF Jhabua Comp. No. 1
Component : CA-TP
Target : 10 RKM

CAMPA MONITORING & EVALUATION REPORT FOREST WORKS EXECUTED IN 2018-19

WING: TERRITORIAL

DISTRICT: REWARI

FOR THE YEAR: 2018-19

Compensatory Afforestation (Tall Plants)

| Sr. No | Name Of Scheme | Name of Reach | Beat | Block | Target | | No. of Plants | Species | Alive Plants | Height | | Girth | | Success in % | Which from Nursery | Co-Ordinate | |
|--------|----------------|---|--------------------------------|-----------|----------|--------------|---------------|--|--------------|--------|------|-------|------|--------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| | | | | | Ha. | RKM | | | | Max. | Min. | Max. | Min. | | | Lat. | Long. |
| 1 | CA-TP | Nandha RF | Pali | Khol | 0 | 30 | 7500 | Papri-4500, Bakain-2500, Neem-450, Jamun-30, Pilkhan-20 | 6075 | 10 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 81 | Manethi | 28° 10'53.31" | 76° 24'46.83" |
| 2 | CA-TP | Maseet Sec. 4&5 | Siha | Dahina | 0 | 57.2 | 14302 | Papri-6000, Jamun-350, Neem-1500, Shisham-180, Papri-6272 | 13586 | 6.4 | 4 | 7 | 2.5 | 95 | Manethi , JLN | 28° 17'14.75" | 76° 25'24.17" |
| 3 | CA-TP | Kharkhara Rajpura Malahera Rd. Km 0-8, L&R | Dharuhera | Dharuhera | 0 | 9 | 2250 | Jakranda-100, Neem-500, Papri-1650, | 1800 | 9.2 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 80 | JLN | 28° 12'33.87" | 76° 46'5.06" |
| 4 | CA-TP | Alawalpur Bhatsana Rd. Km 0-4, L&R | Dharuhera | Dharuhera | 0 | 3 | 750 | Papri-400, Neem-350 | 607 | 6.4 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 81 | JLN | 28° 10'21.67" | 76° 47'9.49" |
| 5 | CA-TP | Bhatsana to NRP Bass Rd. Km 0-4, L&R | Dharuhera | Dharuhera | 0 | 4 | 1000 | Papri-650, Neem-350 | 780 | 6.2 | 5.1 | 6.3 | 5.2 | 78 | JLN | 28° 9'19.01" | 76° 46'33.57" |
| 6 | CA-TP | Malpura to Mau Rd. Km 0-2, L&R , Malpura to Garhi Rd. Km 0-1, L&R | Dharuhera | Dharuhera | 0 | 4 | 1000 | Papri-700, Neem-300 | 790 | 6 | 5.5 | 6 | 5 | 79 | JLN | 28° 13'30.93" | 76° 47'50.25" |
| 7 | CA-TP | Nayagaon Distry. Km 0-6, L&R | Kakoria | Dharuhera | 0 | 10 | 2500 | Papri-1300, Neem-400, Cut Sangwan-50, Jakranda-50. B. Papri-400, Siras-300 | 2135 | 6.2 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 85.4 | JLN | 28° 11'24.91" | 76° 47'26.79" |
| 8 | CA-TP | Kakoria Distry. Km 0-6, L&R | Kakoria | Dharuhera | 0 | 10 | 2500 | Neem-200, Papri-1000, Bakain-750, Siras-300, Shisham-250 | 2007 | 11.5 | 6.5 | 9.6 | 6.5 | 80.3 | JLN | 28° 15'4.63" | 76° 36'37.16" |
| 9 | CA-TP | Rewari Jhajjar Rd. 1-7, L&R | Bikaner | Rewari | 0 | 10 | 2500 | Bakain-300, Papri-1800, Neem-100, Jamun-100, Jakranda-100, Kazalia-100 | 1952 | 11.7 | 4.2 | 14 | 6 | 78.1 | Mandhiya | 28.265896, 28.214445 | 76.61246, 76.61389 |
| 10 | CA-TP | Noorpur to Ghurkawas Rd. Km 0-5, L&R | Bikaner | Rewari | 0 | 7 | 1750 | Siras-200, Bakain-300 Shisham-100, Papri-1150 | 1459 | 15.2 | 4.5 | 23 | 5 | 83.4 | Mandhiya | 28.286781, 28.257444 | 76.63799, 76.62809 |
| 11 | CA-TP | NH-71 to Rajawas Km 0-2, L&R | Bikaner | Rewari | 0 | 2 | 500 | Bakain-200, Neem-100, Papri-200 | 390 | 13.3 | 4 | 14 | 5 | 78 | Mandhiya | 28.289091, 28.286379 | 76.61332, 76.62641 |
| 12 | CA-TP | NH-71 to Bhurthal Jat Rd. Km 0-1, L&R | Bikaner | Rewari | 0 | 1 | 250 | Neem-100, Papri-150 | 200 | 5.4 | 4 | 10 | 8 | 80 | | 28.266827, 28.266703 | 76.629691, 76.64166 |
| | | | Total Rewari Range (CA) | | 0 | 147.2 | 36802 | | 31781 | | | | | 86.3 | | | |
| 13 | CA-TP | RF Jhabua Comp. No. 9 | JHABUA | JHABUA | 0 | 10 | 2500 | Papri-1570, Siras-230, Kazalia Pinata-100, Gulmohar-100, (Lasura-300,Safed Siras-200 Bawal Nry.) | 1950 | 6.6 | 3.4 | 9 | 5 | 78 | Jhabua | N 28 00' 42.14" | E 76 39'36.47" |
| 14 | CA-TP | RF Jhabua Comp. No. 1 | JHABUA | JHABUA | 0 | 10 | 2500 | Papri-2000, Siras-150, Gulmohar-150, Alastonia-200 | 2100 | 5.6 | 3.3 | 6 | 4 | 84 | Jhabua | N 28 00' 55.79" | E 76 39'24.90" |

| 15 | Campa CA TP (250 Plants per Rkm) | BAWAL DISTY. KM 0-3 L&R | MANGLES WAR | G.BOLNI | 0 | 2 | 500 | Papri-120, Shisham-55,Neem-50,K.Pinata-175,(Pilkhan-100 Bawal Nry.) | 395 | 11 | 3.2 | 16 | 5 | 79 | Bawal | N 28 07'62.69" | E 76 63'35.64" |
|---|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|----------|-------------|---------------|--|--------------|--------|------|-------|------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 16 | CA-TP | MANGLESWAR DISTY. KM 0-3 L&R | MANGLES WAR | G.BOLNI | 0 | 2 | 500 | Papri-300, Lajestonia-24,Gulmohar-10,Chakresia-50,Alstonia-116 | 400 | 5.8 | 3.3 | 8 | 4 | 80 | Sahbajpur | N 28 07'61.65" | E 76 62'24.49" |
| 17 | CA-TP | RAJIYAKI DISTY. KM 6-14 L&R | BALAWAS | BAWAL | 0 | 8 | 2000 | Papri-1300, Shisham-300, Neem-200, Bakain-200 | 1566 | 8 | 5.5 | 6 | 5 | 78.3 | Bawal | N 28 15'57.25" | E 76 53'07.18" |
| 18 | CA-TP | BAWAL DISTY. KM 5-9 L&R | BALAWAS | BAWAL | 0 | 4 | 1000 | Papri-700, Neem-200,Shisham-100 | 850 | 9.2 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 85 | Bawal | N 28 07'93.14" | E 76 56'83.28" |
| 19 | CA-TP | Sulka Naichana Bawal RD. Km 0-5 | BAWAL | BAWAL | 0 | 4 | 1000 | Papri-600, Neem-25,Bakain-200, Shisham-75,K.Pinata-100 | 780 | 10 | 5.6 | 11 | 10 | 78 | Bawal | N 28 12'41.36" | E 76 55'35.65" |
| 20 | CA-TP | HSIIDC PLOT NEAR ASALWAS | SUTHANA | G.BOLNI | 0 | 2 | 500 | Papari-350, Alstonia-10, Jakranda-50, Sagwan-50,Chakresia-40 | 405 | 7.5 | 5 | 15 | 4 | 81 | Sahbajpur | N 28 11'50.35" | E 76 62'03.25" |
| 21 | CA-TP | JLN CANAL KM 49-53 L&R | DULHERA | Jhabua | 0 | 4 | 1000 | Papri-648,Arjun-120, Safed Sirsh-27, Shisham-125,Shatoot-80 | 860 | 10 | 4.2 | 14 | 10 | 86 | Sahbajpur | N 28 07'84.24" | E 76 62'28.09" |
| 22 | CA-TP | JLN CANAL KM 44-48 L&R | MANGLES WAR | G.BOLNI | 0 | 4 | 1000 | Alastonia-9, Pilkhan-100,Arjun-18, Pipal-30, Papari-600, | 810 | 9.3 | 6 | 11 | 10 | 81 | Sahbajpur | N 28 07'30.85" | E 76 62'12.00" |
| | | | Total Bawal Range (CA) | | 0 | 50 | 12500 | | 10116 | | | | | 80.9 | | | |
| 23 | CA-TP | Drauli Tumna Rd Km 0 to 4 L&R | Berli | Jatusana | 0 | 4 | 1000 | Siris , Bakain | 780 | 20 | 7 | 25 | 9 | 78 | | N 28° 20' 16.089" N 28° 21' 0.364" | E 76° 26' 39.035"E 76° 27' 4.871" |
| 24 | CA-TP | Diwana Minor Km 0 to 5 L&R | Berli | Jatusana | 0 | 5 | 1250 | Papri | 1053 | 7 | 4 | 10 | 5 | 84.3 | | N 28° 18' 37.566" N 28° 16' 46.588" | E 76° 33' 5.323"E 76° 30' 37.68" |
| 25 | CA-TP | Sudhrana Jhaswa Rd Km 0 to 4 L&R | Sudhrana | Nahar | 0 | 6 | 1500 | Pipal, Balamkhira , kachnar , Shisham , Papri , Shatoot , Arjun , gulmohar | 1236 | 13 | 6.6 | 14 | 7 | 82.4 | | N28 ° 27' 15.44" N 28°25 '29.64 " | E 76° 25' 35.78"E 76°25 '0.71 " |
| 26 | CA-TP | Liload Kuhard Rd Km 0 to 3 L&R | Sudhrana | Nahar | 0 | 5.8 | 1450 | Bakain , Siris ,Gullar , Shisham , Neem , Balamkhira , Papri | 1131 | 9.3 | 6 | 11 | 10 | 78 | | N28 ° 27' 1.369" N 28°25 '27.640 " | E 76° 24' 6.007"E 76°23 '45.432 " |
| 27 | CA-TP | Bhurthal Minor Km 0 to 4L&R | Jharoda | Nahar | 0 | 6 | 1500 | Papri, Bakain, Siris | 1215 | 12 | 5 | 19 | 4 | 81 | | 28°24'18.22"28° 23'11.39" | 76°25'41.99"76°2 7'11.14" |
| 28 | CA-TP | Bhurthala Minor Km 0 to 4 L&R | Jharoda | Nahar | 0 | 6 | 1500 | Papri , Bakain, Shisham | 1260 | 17 | 7 | 25 | 9 | 84 | | 28°21'11.13"28° 21'34.23" | 76°25'20.97"76°2 7'27.69" |
| | | | Total Nahar Range (CA) | | 0 | 32.8 | 8200 | | 6675 | | | | | 81 | | | |
| Total Compensatory Afforestation (Tall Plants) | | | | | 0 | 230 | 57502 | | 48572 | | | | | 84.4 | | | |
| Sr. No | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Annual Plan of Operation 2018-19 for Tall Plants under Net Present Value | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sr. No | Name Of Scheme | Name of Reach | Beat | Block | Target | | No. of Plants | Species | Alive Plants | Height | | Girth | | Success in % | Which from Nursery | Co-Ordinate | |
| | | | | | Ha. | RKM | | | | Max. | Min. | Max. | Min. | | | Lat. | Long. |
| 1 | NPV-TTP | Rewari Pataudi Rd. Km 0-8, L&R | Kakoria | Dharuhera | 0.00 | 15.00 | 3750 | Siras-238, Dal Moth-85, Papri-2547, | 2962 | 9.3 | 7 | 11 | 10 | 79 | JLN, Mandhiya | 28° 12'41.56" | 76° 36'59.7" |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------|--------------------------------------|----------|--------|-------------|--------------|--------------|---|--------------|-----|-----|----|----|-------------|---------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | Khori Gumina Rd. Km 0-5, L&R | Tint | Rewari | 0.00 | 3.00 | 750 | Shisham-50, Siras-200, Papri-400, Gulmohar-100 | 607 | 10 | 8 | 15 | 12 | 81 | Mandhiya, JLN | 28° 11'14.7" | 76° 30'18.8" |
| 2 | | Suma Khera Minor, Km 8-13, L/Side | Bikaner | Rewari | 0.00 | 3.00 | 750 | Bakain-750 | 615 | 20 | 12 | 25 | 9 | 82 | Mandhiya, JLN | 28.302755, 28.296877 | 76.62064, 76.65974 |
| 3 | | PSR Rd. Km 69-72, L&R | Rewari | Rewari | 0.00 | 2.00 | 500 | Shisham-50, Siras-100, Papri-350, | 410 | 7 | 4 | 10 | 5 | 82 | Mandhiya, JLN | 28° 12'10.50" | 76° 39'29.92" |
| 4 | | Rewari Bawal Rd. Km 0-5, L&R | Bharawas | Rewari | 0.00 | 7.00 | 1750 | Papri-1000, Neem-100, Chakresia-20, Kazalia-100, | 1417 | 13 | 6.6 | 14 | 7 | 81 | Mandhiya | 28° 10'59.29" | 76° 36'44.08" |
| | | Total NPV TP Rewari Range | | | 0.00 | 30.00 | 7500 | | 6011 | | | | | 80 | | | |
| 5 | NPV-TTP | REWARI SHAJAHANPUR RD. KM. 13-21 L&R | TANKRI | BAWAL | 0.00 | 3.00 | 750 | Papri-550, Neem-100, K.Pinata-100, | 630 | 13 | 6.6 | 14 | 7 | 84 | Bawal | N 28 03'10.28" | E 76 29' 51.23" |
| 6 | | BHARANGI RAJGARH RD. KM 0-5 L&R | TANKRI | BAWAL | 0.00 | 3.00 | 750 | Papri-400, Neem-50,Bakain-50,Lasura-85,Siras-85,K.Pinata- | 622 | 9.3 | 0.9 | 11 | 10 | 83 | Bawal | N 28 05'43.59" | E 76 31'16.71" |
| 7 | | BAWAL BHARANGI RD. KM 0-3 L&R | BAWAL | BAWAL | 0.00 | 2.00 | 500 | Papri-175, Neem-100,Bakain 150,K.Pinata-75 | 425 | 12 | 5 | 19 | 4 | 85 | Bawal | N 28 04'23.57" | E 76 34'24.48" |
| 8 | | BAWAL BHARANGI RD. KM 3-5 L&R | BALAWAS | BAWAL | 0.00 | 2.00 | 500 | Papri-175, Neem-100,Bakain 150,K.Pinata-75 | 420 | 10 | 7 | 18 | 9 | 84 | Bawal | N 28 05' 35.70" | E 76 31'22.89" |
| | | Total NPV TP Bawal Range | | | 0.00 | 10.00 | 2500 | | 2097 | | | | | 82 | | | |
| 9 | NPV-TTP | Khanpur Minor Km o to 9 L&R | Kosli | Kosli | 0.00 | 10.00 | 2500 | Papri, Shisham, Neem, Bakain, Gullar | 2125 | 13 | 6.6 | 14 | 7 | 85 | | N 28° 26' 15.465" N 28° | E 76° 25' 58.107" E 76° 21' 43.375" |
| | | Total NPV TP Nahar Range | | | 0.00 | 10.00 | 2500 | | 2125 | | | | | 85 | | | |
| | | Total NPV (Tall Plants) | | | 0.00 | 50.00 | 12500 | | 10233 | | | | | 81.8 | | | |

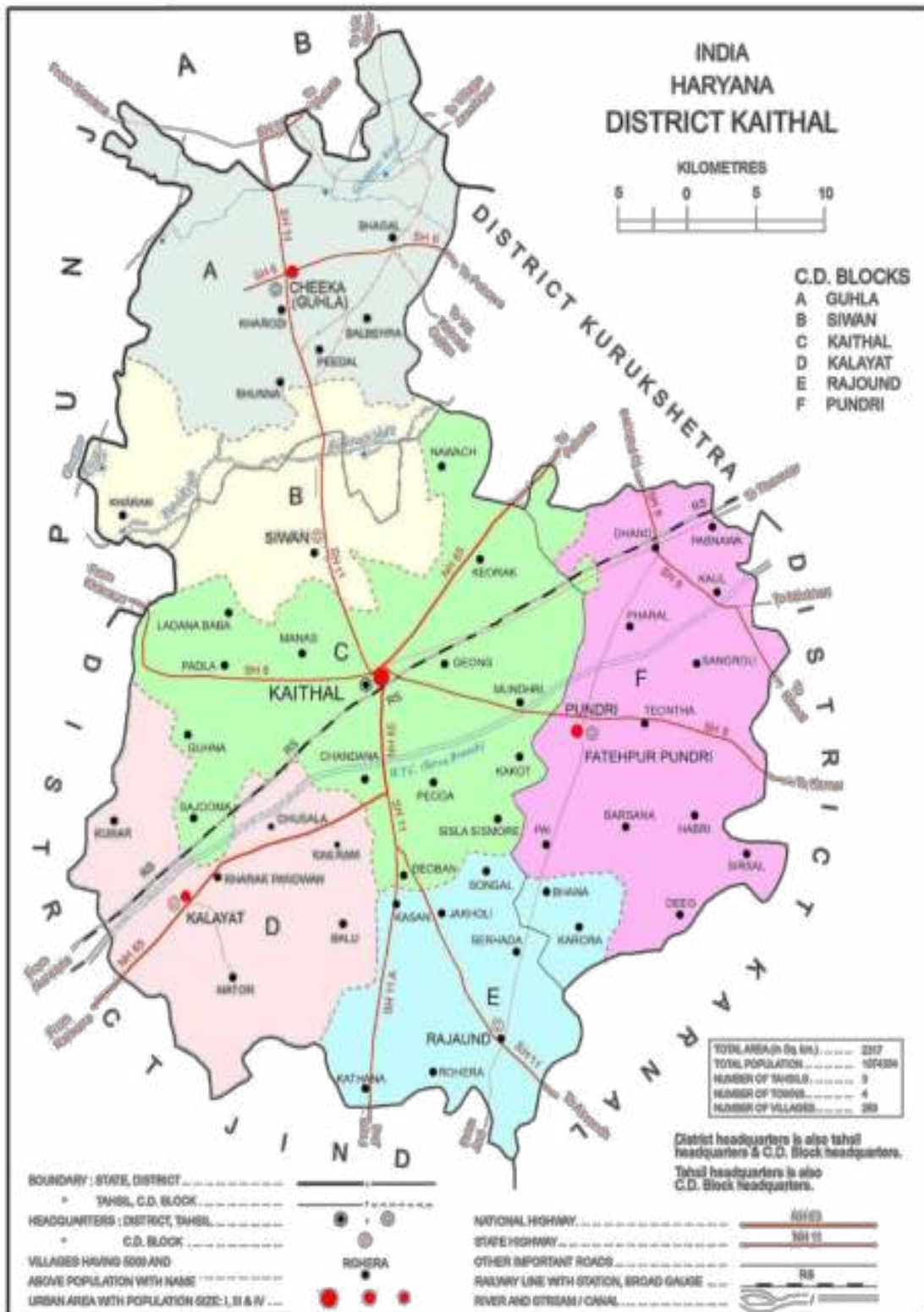
Rewari Forest Division

Annual Plan of Operation 2018-19 for Native Species

| Sr. No | Name Of Scheme | Name of Reach | Beat | Block | Target | | No. of Plants | Species | Alive Plants | Height | | Girth | | Success in % | Which from Nursery | Co-Ordinate | |
|--------|----------------|--|----------|--------|--------------|-------------|---------------|--|--------------|--------|------|-------|------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | | | | | Ha. | RKM | | | | Max. | Min. | Max. | Min. | | | Lat. | Long. |
| 1 | Native Species | Lohana P/Land | Siha | Dahina | 10.00 | 0.00 | 5000 | Siras-1000, Neem-4000 | 4060 | 6.2 | 3.2 | 7.5 | 2.5 | 81.2 | Manethi | 28.154215 | 76.241055 |
| 2 | Native Species | Manethi P/Land | Kund | Khol | 10.00 | 0.00 | 5000 | Neem-1200, Siras-600, Khairi-1600, Ronj-1600 | 4350 | 7 | 4 | 12 | 9 | 87 | Manethi | 28.173066 | 76.403259 |
| 3 | Native Species | Bhalkhi P/Land | Pali | Khol | 10.00 | 0.00 | 5000 | Khairi-1200, Neem-2850, Ronj-650, Jund-300 | 4500 | 8.5 | 4 | 12 | 8 | 90 | Manethi | 28.175872 | 76.416051 |
| | | Total Native Rewari Range | | | 30.00 | 0.00 | 15000 | | 12910 | | | | | 80 | | | |
| 4 | Native Species | Gudyani Aravali | Guriyani | Kosli | 4.00 | 0.00 | 2000 | Papri, Shisham, Neem, Bakain, Gullar | 1560 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 5 | 4 | 78 | | N 28° 24' 28.752" | E 76° 27' 40.752" |
| | | RF 98 Acer | Nahar | Nahar | 6.00 | 0.00 | 3000 | Papri, Shisham, Neem, Bakain, Gullar | 2526 | 6.2 | 3.2 | 7.5 | 2.5 | 84.2 | | N 28° 24' 28.752" | E 76° 27' 40.752" |
| | | Total Native Nahar Range | | | 10.00 | 0.00 | 5000 | | 4086 | | | | | 81.7 | | | |
| | | Total Native Species Plantation (NPV) | | | 40.00 | 0.00 | 20000 | | 16996 | | | | | 84.90% | | | |

NPV-Fencing

| Sr. No. | Type of Land (Forest/ Non-Forest Land) | Name of Scheme/ Component | Name of Range | Name of Block | Name of Beat | Name of Reach | Km. / RD/ Khasra No. | Plantation month/ Year | Target Achieved | | Height | | Girth | | GPS Reading | |
|---------|--|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------|-----|--------|------|-------|---------------|---------------|-----------|
| | | | | | | | | | Ha. | RKM | Max. | Min. | Max. | Min. | Latitude | Longitude |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 11 | | | | | 15 | 16 | |
| 1 | NPV-Fencing | Barbed wire Fencing | Rewari | Rewari | Kishangarh | Rewari Berli Road | | 0.00 | 6.00 | 7 | 4 | 12 | 9 | 28° 12'57.52" | 76° 35'08.35" | |
| 2 | NPV-Fencing | Barbed wire Fencing | mtr | Nahar | Jharoda | Kosali Rewari Road Km. 0 to 5 L&R | | 0.00 | 6.00 | 8.5 | 4 | 12 | 8 | 75 | 5000 | |
| | | Total Fencing (NPV) | | | | | | 0.00 | s | | | | | | | |



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 2018-19 for CAMPA fund in Haryana vide letter **No/CAMPA/2019-20/1332 dated 30.10.2019**

The conservation, development and other related activities are being carried out in all 22 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-2018-19 is as follows:

| Programme Year- 2018-19 | Survival (%) | Over All Survival % |
|----------------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| CA-TP | 81.0% | 81% |
| Native Species | 83.5% | 83.5% |
| | | |
| NH | 92.8% | 92.8 |

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 Mr. 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 Year- 2018-19.

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

| Sr. No. | Component | |
|---------|--|------------|
| A | Compensatory afforestation | Yes |
| B | Proposal of Works under NPV | Yes |
| I | Conservation, protection and management of Wildlife and its habitat | Yes |
| li | Research and seed development activities | No |
| lii | Aided natural regeneration in natural forest to improve density of forest 200 plants per ha. | No |
| lv | 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 |
| lx | 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 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 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 conditions 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 regard;
- 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 **November-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 **2018-19**.

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 Mr. 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 2018-19

- 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 2018-19 by the Territorial Forest Division Kaithal, are as follows:

WING: Territorial Forest Division Kaithal

YEAR: 2018-19 (Details in Annexure: A)

| Type | Hectare | | RKM | | Total Plant Plantation / Planted | Rs. (Amt. in lacks) | |
|----------------|---------|--------------|---------|--------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| | Targets | Achievements | Targets | Achievements | | Target | Achievements |
| CA-TP | | | 62 | 62 | 68200 | | |
| NPV-TP | | | 100 | 100 | 25000 | | |
| Native Species | 50 | 50 | | | 25000 | | |
| NH | | | 120 | 98 | 28500 | | |
| Fencing | | | 30 | 30 | 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.
-



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.

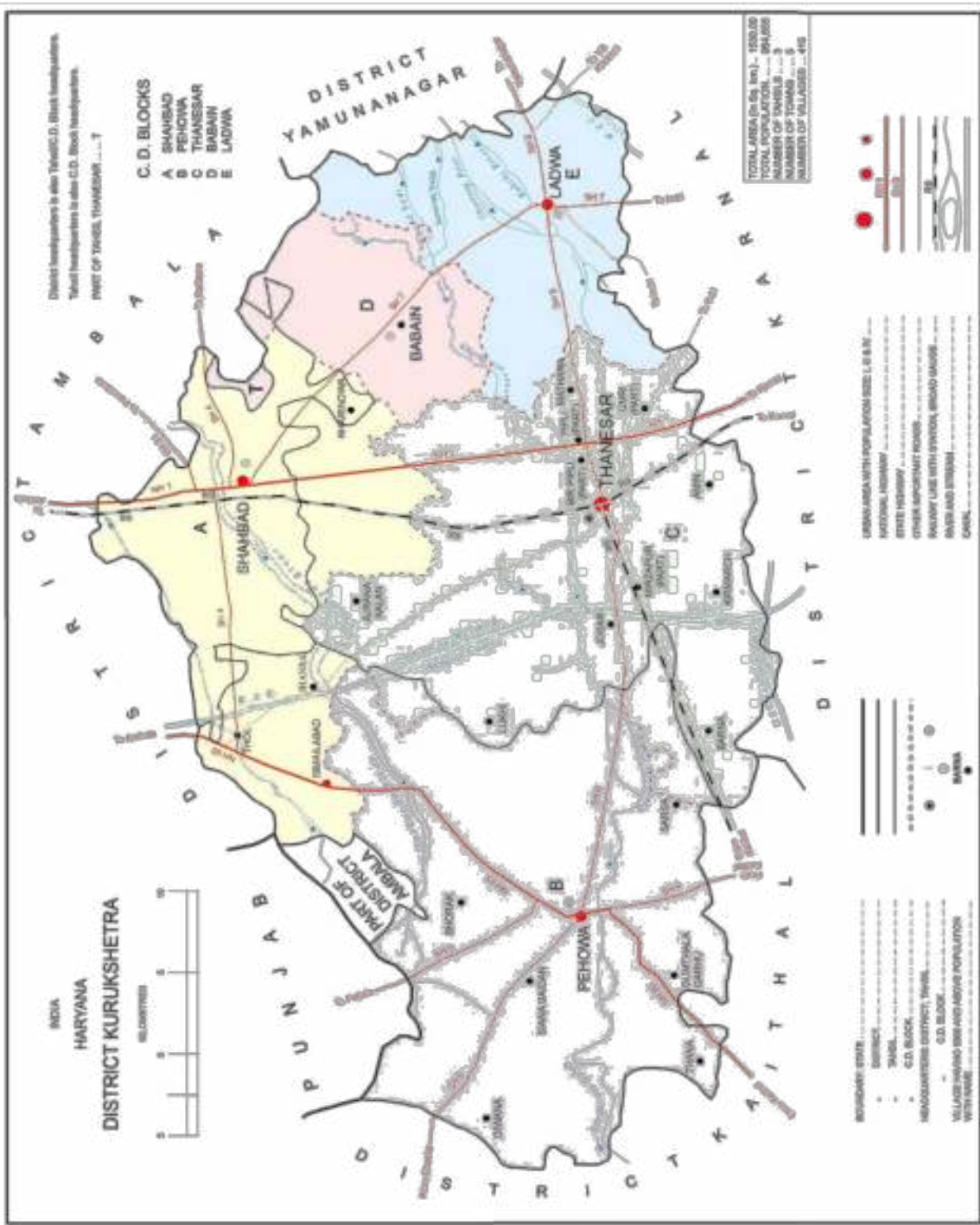
CAMPA MONITORING & EVALUATION REPORT FOREST WORKS EXECUTED IN 2018-19
WING: TERRITORIAL
DISTRICT: KAITHAL
YEAR OF PLANTATION, 2018 - 19

| Compensatory Afforestation (Small Plants) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------|-----------------------|--|-------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------|-------|------|------------|-----------------|---------------|--|
| Sr. No | Type of | Name of Scheme | Name of Range/Block/Bea | Name of Site | Khasra No. KM/RD | Plantation Month | Target Achieved | | Spacing (m) | Name of Species | Total No. of Plants | Alive Plants | Height | | Girth | | Success in | GPS Coordinates | | |
| | | | | | | | Ha. | RKM | | | | | Max. | Min. | Max. | Min. | | Longitude | Latitude | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 20 | 21 | |
| Reserve Forests | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | | CA@100 Plants Per Ha. | Kaithal/Siwan/Siwan | RF Siwan Campart | 8,11, Part 1 & 2 | 11/2018 & 01/2019 | 14.50 | | 3x3 | Euc | 15950 | 13238 | 18 | 9 | 20 | 8 | 83 | 29.875676 | 76.324918 | |
| 2 | | | Saraswati/Banpura/Machhrehri | R.F.Machhrehri/Bichhian Rect. | 9,15 | Sep-18 | 10.00 | | 3x3 | Fransh | 9000 | | 3.2 | 1.5 | 24 | 5 | | 29.994428N | 76.420729E | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Kiker | 1500 | | 6 | 5 | 6 | 5 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Arjun | 500 | | 9 | 7 | 12 | 9 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 11000 | 8690 | | | | | 79 | | | |
| 3 | | | Saraswati/Cheeka/Kohlikhera | R.F.Kohlikhera Rect No | 43,44 | Jan-19 | 10.00 | | 3x3 | Euc | 11000 | 8910 | 13 | 9 | 15 | 8 | 81 | 30.059958N | 76.284483E | |
| | | | Total Reserve Forests (CAMPA CA@1100) | | | | | 34.50 | 0.00 | | | 37950 | 30838 | | | | | 81 | | |
| Rail | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | CA@100 Plants Per Ha. | Kaithal/Kalayat / Sajuma | N.K. Railway Line KM | 17-28 L&R | Aug-18 | 5.50 | | 3x3 | Shisham | 1515 | | 3.5 | 2 | 15 | 8 | | 29°71'29.17"N | 76°27'6.17"E | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Drack | 1825 | | 5.6 | 4 | 9 | 7 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Frans | 2710 | | 9 | 7 | 12 | 9 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 6050 | 5021 | | | | | 83 | | | |
| 5 | | | Kaithal/Kaithal / Teek | N.K. Rail | 50-52 L&R | Jul-18 | 7.50 | | 3x3 | Euc | 8250 | 6550 | 19 | 9 | 20 | 8 | 79.4 | 29°50'59.63"N | 76°31'29.55"E | |
| 6 | | | Kaithal/Dvban / Roherian | N.K. Rail | 27-37 L&R | 08.10/2018 | 5.00 | | 3x3 | Euc | 3200 | | 19 | 9 | 20 | 8 | | 29°45'49.73"N | 76°20'58.17"E | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Frans | 1200 | | 6 | 5 | 6 | 5 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Shisham | 1100 | | 5 | 3 | 9 | 6 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 5500 | 4675 | | | | | 85 | | | |
| | | | Total Rail | | | | | 18.00 | 0.00 | | | 19800 | 16246 | | | | | 82 | | |
| Road | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | | CA@100 Plants Per Ha. | Kaithal/Kaithal/ Teek | Dhand Road to Khanoda | 0-4 L&R | Aug-18 | 1.50 | | 3x3 | Arjun | 350 | | 9 | 7 | 13 | 9 | | 29°50'51.65"N | 76°31'43.50"E | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Shisham | 1300 | | 7.6 | 6 | 10 | 8 | | | | |
| | | | Total Road (CAMPA CA@1100 Plants) | | | | | 1.50 | 0.00 | | | 1650 | 1377 | | | | | 83 | | |
| Canal | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | | CA@100 Plants Per Ha. | Kaithal/Kalayat/ Sajuma | Sirsa Branch RD | 258-264 R/Side | 07,10/2018 | 3.50 | | 3x3 | Euc | 3850 | | 18 | 9 | 20 | 8 | 83.2 | 29°7'00.751"N | 76°27'54.80"E | |
| 9 | | | Kaithal/Kalayat/ Kalayat | Sirsa Branch RD | 264-270 R/Side | Jul-18 | 2.50 | | 3x3 | Euc | 2750 | 2145 | 18 | 10 | 19 | 8 | 78 | 29°7'00.351"N | 76°27'47.21"E | |
| 10 | | | Kaithal/Siwan/ Baba Ladana | Guhna Minor RD | 0-19 L&R | Jul-18 | 2.00 | | 3x3 | Shisham | 500 | | 12 | 9 | 13 | 10 | | 29°50'49.02"N | 76°19'36.77"E | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Drack | 1700 | | 10 | 7 | 12 | 9 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 2200 | 1738 | | | | | 79 | | | |
| | | | Total Canal (CAMPA CA@1100 Plants) | | | | | 8.00 | 0.00 | | | 8800 | 7085 | | | | | 81 | | |
| | | | Total Compensatory Afforestation | | | | | 62.00 | 0.00 | | | 68200.00 | 55546.00 | | | | | 81.00 | | |
| Net Present Value (Tall Plants) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sr. No | Type | Name of | Name of Range/ | Name of Site | Khasra No. | Plantation Month | Target Achieved | | Spacing (m) | Name of Species | Total No. of Plants | Alive | Height | | Girth | | Succe | GPS Coordinates | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 20 | 21 | |
| 1 | | NPV-TP | Kaithal/Siwan/Garhi | Padla Guhna Road to Dhundreh | 0-6 L&R | Jul-18 | 0.00 | 8.00 | 4x4 | Jamun | 300 | | 9 | 6 | 15 | 12 | | 29°47'56.57"N | 76°17'08.49"E | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Alustonia | 40 | | 10 | 6 | 15 | 8 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Shisham | 1660 | | 14 | 8 | 20 | 12 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 2000 | 1620 | | | | | 81 | | | |
| 2 | | NPV-TP | Kaithal/Kalayat/ Kurar | Kurar to Ujana Road | 0-6 L&R | Jul-18 | 0.00 | 10.00 | 4x4 | Shisham | 2200 | | 12 | 7 | 16 | 9 | | 29°43'35.28"N | 76°12'10.99"E | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Arjun | 290 | | 11 | 9 | 15 | 10 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Drack | 10 | | 8 | 6 | 12 | 10 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 2500 | 2025 | | | | | 81 | | | |
| 3 | | NPV-TP | Kaithal/Kalayat/ Kurar | Kheri Lamba to Dhundwa Road | 2-4 L&R | Jul-18 | 0.00 | 2.00 | 4x4 | Shisham | 430 | | 14 | 8 | 20 | 12 | | 29°7'03.888"N | 76°21'28.69"E | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Drack | 20 | | 4 | 3.5 | 10 | 9 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Jamoa | 50 | | 6 | 5 | 10 | 8 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Total | 500 | 390 | | | | | 78 | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|--------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|------------|------|-------|-----|---|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----|----|-----|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 4 | NPV-TP | Kaithal/Devban/Roherian | Franswal to Kutubpur | 0-2 L&R | Jul-18 | 0.00 | 4.00 | 4x4 | Shisham | 880 | | 4.5 | 8 | 17 | 12 | | 29°47'07.57"N | 76°21'08.68"E |
| | | | | | | | | | Alustoni | 70 | | 6.3 | 6 | 10 | 9 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Arjun | 50 | | 11 | 9 | 15 | 10 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Total | 1000 | 840 | | | | | 84 | | |
| 5 | NPV-TP | Kaithal/Devban/Peoda | Titram to Kelram Road | 0-4 L&R | 07.08/2018 | 0.00 | 7.00 | 4x4 | Jamun | 100 | | 9 | 7 | 11 | 7 | | 29°42'56.03"N | 76°23'59.89"E |
| | | | | | | | | | Arjun | 1650 | | 7 | 6 | 9 | 8 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Total | 1750 | 1452 | | | | | 83 | | |
| 6 | NPV-TP | Kaithal/Kalayat/Sajuma | Guhna to Sinand Road | 0-4 L&R | Jul-18 | 0.00 | 5.00 | 4x4 | Shisham | 745 | | 14 | 8 | 20 | 12 | | 29°45'59.00"N | 76°15'16.29"E |
| | | | | | | | | | Arjun | 505 | | 10 | 8 | 10 | 7 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Total | 1250 | 975 | | | | | 78 | | |
| 7 | NPV-TP | Kaithal/Kalayat/Kalayat | Kalayato Sajuma Road | 0-4 L&R | Aug-18 | 0.00 | 5.00 | 4x4 | Shisham | 685 | | 14 | 8 | 20 | 12 | | 29°7'26.338"N | 76°25'9.128"E |
| | | | | | | | | | Arjun | 565 | | 9 | 6 | 10 | 8 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Total | 1250 | 1075 | | | | | 86 | | |
| 8 | NPV-TP | Kaithal/Kalayat/Badsikri | Balu to Julani Khera | 0-3.5 L&R | Aug-18 | 0.00 | 3.50 | 4x4 | C.Samia | 200 | | 9 | 6 | 10 | 8 | | 29°36'54.7"N | 76°19'07.8"E |
| | | | | | | | | | Neem | 100 | | 4.6 | 4 | 12 | 11 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Alustoni | 250 | | 10 | 8 | 8 | 48 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Kachnar | 325 | | 5.5 | 4 | 12 | 9 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Total | 875 | 721 | | | | | 82.4 | | |
| 9 | NPV-TP | Kaithal/Kalayat/Badsikri | Kelram, Vazir Khera to Balu | 0-5 L&R | Aug-18 | 0.00 | 5.50 | 4x4 | Arjun | 875 | | 9 | 7 | 9 | 7 | | 29°69'68.65"N | 76°35'82.46"E |
| | | | | | | | | | Shisham | 400 | | 14 | 8 | 20 | 12 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | C.Samia | 100 | | 4.7 | 3.5 | 11 | 9 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Total | 1375 | 1155 | | | | | 84 | | |
| 10 | NPV-TP | Kaithal/Kaithal/Teek | Teek Kathwar to Khanoda | 0-1.5 L&R | Aug-18 | 0.00 | 2.00 | 4x4 | Arjun | 500 | 396 | 9 | 6 | 10 | 8 | 79.3 | 29°50'36.48"N | 76°30'55.87"E |
| 11 | NPV-TP | Saraswati/Cheeka/Harnoli | Kamehri Harnoli Road | 0-8 L&R | Jul-18 | 0.00 | 3.00 | 4x5 | Arjun | 70 | | 3.9 | 2.9 | 12 | 11 | | 30.135081N | 76.342715E |
| | | | | | | | | | Shisham | 560 | | 4.5 | 8 | 17 | 12 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Siris | 120 | | 6 | 4 | 12 | 10 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Total | 750 | 607 | | | | | 81 | | |
| 12 | NPV-TP | Saraswati/Kharka/Kharkada | Majri Padtha Road | | Jul-18 | 0.00 | 3.00 | 4x5 | Shisham | 100 | | 10 | 5 | 7 | 2 | | 29.978239N | 76.239388E |
| | | | | | | | | | Arjun | 650 | | 10 | 8 | 13 | 11 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Total | 750 | 622 | | | | | 83 | | |
| 13 | NPV-TP | Saraswati/Kharka/Kharkada | Agound Majri Road | | Jul-18 | 0.00 | 3.00 | 4x5 | Shisham | 250 | | 10 | 57 | 2 | 12 | | 29.991688N | 76.248886E |
| | | | | | | | | | Arjun | 500 | | 10 | 6 | 6 | 5 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Total | 750 | 607 | | | | | 81 | | |
| 14 | NPV-TP | Saraswati/Kharka/Kharkada | Tarawali to Punjab Boarder | | Jul-18 | 0.00 | 4.00 | 4x5 | Shisham | 70 | | 7 | 5 | 6 | 3 | | 29.958206N | 76.230036E |
| | | | | | | | | | Arjun | 850 | | 9 | 5 | 8 | 3 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Jamun | 80 | | 6 | 4 | 5 | 2 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Total | 1000 | 780 | | | | | 78 | | |
| 15 | NPV-TP | Pundari/Pundari/Fatehpur | Fatehpur Escape C-5 | C-5 | | 0.00 | 20.00 | 4x5 | Shisham | 4450 | | 2.8 | 1.8 | 10 | 8 | | 29.958206N | 76.230036E |
| | | | | | | | | | Lasora | 200 | | 3.4 | 2 | 4 | 3.8 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Jamova | 350 | | 2.8 | 1.8 | 10 | 8 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Total | 5000 | 4067 | | | | | 83 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Total Road (CAMPA NPV TP@250 Plants Per | 0.00 85.00 | 21250 | 17332 | | | | 81 | | |
| 16 | NPV-TP | Kaithal/Siwan/Baba Ladana | Khanori Minor RD | 25-53 L&R | 07.08/2018 | | 8.00 | 4x4 | Arjun | 1000 | | 10 | 5 | 8 | 3 | | 29°50'41.74"N | 76°18'05.30"E |
| | | | | | | | | | Shisham | 200 | | 3 | 1.8 | 9 | 8 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Jamun | 800 | | 3.7 | 3 | 7 | 5 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Total | 2000 | 1646 | | | | | 82.3 | | |
| 17 | NPV-TP | Saraswati/C | Gagger Bundh | 99-112 L&R | 07, 08/18 | | 7.00 | 4x5 | Shisham | 1250 | | 6 | 5 | 6 | 5 | | 30.067267N | 76.237498E |
| | | | | | | | | | Siris | 500 | | 4 | 3.8 | 10 | 8 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Total | 1750 | 1457 | | | | | 83.3 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Total Canal (CAMPA NPV TP@250 Plants Per | 0.00 15.00 | 5750 | 3103 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Total NPV (Tall Plants) | 0.00 #### | 25000.00 | 20535.00 | | | | 82.14 | | |

Native Species Plantations

| Sr. No | Type of Land | Name of Scheme / Compo | Name of Range/Block/Bea | Name of Site | Khasra No. KM/RD | Plantation Month | Target Achieved | | Spacing (m) | Name of Species | Total No. of Plants | Alive Plants | Height | | Girth | | Success in % | GPS Coordinates | |
|--------|--------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----|-------------|-----------------|---------------------|--------------|--------|------|-------|------|--------------|-----------------|----------|
| | | | | | | | Ha. | RKM | | | | | Max. | Min. | Max. | Min. | | Longitude | Latitude |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 20 | 21 |



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 2018-19 for CAMPA fund in Haryana vide letter **No/CAMPA/2019-20/1332 dated 30.10.2019**

The conservation, development and other related activities are being carried out in all 22 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-2018-19 is as follows:

| Programme 2018-19 | Survival (%) | Over All Survival |
|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| CA-TP | 80% | 80% |
| NPV-TP | 81% | 81% |
| Plantation on NH | 92.13% | 92.13 |
| Native species | 80% | 80% |

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 Kurukshetra- Shri Virender Singh Gill, HFS.DFO, Range Forest officer Thanesar- Shri Samser Singh, Range forest officer Pehowa- Shri Ajay Nain.

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 2018-19.

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 573 persons per sq.km.

Location:

Kurukshetra district of Haryana lies between 29.9695⁰ North latitudes and 76.8783⁰ 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 2018-19 in Kurukshetra division.

The evaluation took place in Kurukshetra district in the month of **November 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 Kurukshetra- Shri Virender Singh Gill, HFS, DFO, Range Forest officer Thanesar- Shri Samser Singh, Range forest officer Pehowa- Shri Ajay Nain.

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 2018-19.

- 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 2018-19 by the **Territorial Forest Division** Kurukshetra, are as follows:

WING: Territorial Forest Division Kurukshetra

YEAR: 2018-19

| Type | Hectare | | RKM | | Total Plant Plantation/ Planted | Rs. (Amt. in lacks) | |
|----------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| | Targets | Achievements | Targets | Achievements | | Target | Achievements |
| CA-TP | 1 | 1 | 200 | 200 | 51100 | | |
| NPV-TP | - | - | 150 | 150 | 30646 | | |
| Native species | 100 | 100 | | | 50000 | | |
| Plantation NH | | | 140 | 140 | 45000 | | |
| Total | 101 | 101 | 490 | 490 | 176746 | | |

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.



Division Name : KURUKSHETRA
Year : 2018-19
Range : THANESAR
Site Name : Militray Farm Bir Dhantori
Component : NPV-TP
Target : 20 RKM



Division Name : KURUKSHETRA
Year : 2018-19
Range : THANESAR
Site Name : Militray Farm Bir Dhantori
Component : NPV-TP
Target : 20 RKM



Division Name : KURUKSHETRA
Year : 2018-19
Range : THANESAR
Site Name : Thanesar Distributry RD from Dobi Gath to
Barhmsrover
Component : NPV-TP
Target : 4 RKM



Division Name : KURUKSHETRA
Year : 2018-19
Range : THANESAR
Site Name : DUK Railway Line Km 151 to 163 L & R
Component : CA-TP
Target : 38 RKM



Division Name : KURUKSHETRA
Year : 2018-19
Range : THANESAR
Site Name : DUK Railway Line Km 151 to 163 L & R
Component : CA-TP
Target : 38 RKM



Year : 2018-19
Division : Kurukshetra
Range : Pehowa
Name of Site : R.F.Seonsar Rect. No. 64
Component : CAMPA/Native Species
Target : 10 Hect



Year : 2018-19
Division : Kurukshetra
Range : Pahowa
Name of Site : R.F. Sarnar Rect. No. 65,
74
Component : CAMPA/ Native Species
Target : 10 Hect



Year: 2018-19
Division: Karukheda
Range: Pehowa
Name of Site: R.F. Sanoval Rect. No. 64
Component: CAMPA/ Native Species
Target: 10,000



Year : 2018-19
Division : Kankshetra
Range : Pehowa
Name of Site : R.F,Seonsar Rect. No. 68,74
Component : CAMPA/ Native Species
Target : 10 Feet



Division Name : KURUKSHETRA
Year : 2018-19
Range : Pehow
Site Name : A/H Road Km 48-55 L + R (Bye Pass)
Component : NH Shurb Plantation
Target : 15 RKM



Division Name : KURUKSHETRA
Year : 2018-19
Range : Pehow
Site Name : A/H Road Km 35-45 L + R
Component : NH Tall Plantation
Target : 38RKM



Division Name : KURUKSHETRA
Year : 2018-19
Range : Pehow
Site Name : Pehow to Patiala Road K.M. 3-12 L+R
Component : CA-TP
Target : 12 RKM



Division Name : KURUKSHETRA
Year : 2018-19
Range : Pehow
Site Name : Bodha Vayamsshala
Component : NPV-TP
Target : 1 RKM

CAMPA MONITORING & EVALUATION REPORT FOREST WORKS EXECUTED IN 2018-19

WING: TERRITORIAL

DISTRICT: KURUKSHETRA

YEAR OF PLANTATION: 2018-19

| Compensatory Afforestation (Tall Plants) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------------------|---|----------|------------|---------------------|--|--------------|--------|------|-------|------|--------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| Sr. No. | Name of Range | Name of Block | Name of Beat | Name of Scheme/Component | Name of Reach | Target | | Total No. of Plants | Species | Alive Plants | Height | | Girth | | Success in % | GPS Coordinates | | |
| | | | | | | Ha. | RKM | | | | Max. | Min. | Max. | Min. | | Start Point | End Point | |
| 8 | Pehowa | Bhaurakh | Bhaurakh | CA-TP | Pehowa-Patala Road Km. 3-12 L+R | 0 | 12 | 3000 | Shisham 1930 Arjun 1070 | 2520 | 10 | 5 | 12 | 4 | 84 | 30°00'32.40" N 76°35'16.75" E | 30°04'22.05" N 76°32'50.37" E | |
| 1 | Pehowa | Bhaurakh | Jalbera | | Kanthala Supply Chanal R.D. 0-25 L+R | 0 | 52 | 13000 | Arjun 2000, Shisham 8000, Siras 1800, Jamoa 1200 | 10270 | 8.5 | 5 | 10 | 6 | 79 | 30°04'25.40" N 76°40'22.64" E | 30°00'35.85" N 76°39'26.80" E | |
| Total | | | | | | 0 | 64 | 16000 | | 12790 | | | | | 79.9 | | | |
| 2 | Thanesar | Shahabad | Shahabad (S) | CA (TP) | Dhirpur Railway Station | 0 | 0.95 | 238 | Arjun | 199 | 8.5 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 84 | | | |
| 3 | Thanesar | Ladwa | Babain | Total 117.79 RKM | RF Bir Sujra | 0 | 10 | 2500 | Shisham | 2050 | 8.5 | 7 | 6.5 | 6 | 82 | | | |
| 4 | Thanesar | Thanesar | Thanesar | | DUK Raliway Line km 151to 163 L&R | 0 | 38 | 9500 | Arjun shiaha | 7410 | 7 | 5 | 9 | 7 | 78 | | | |
| 5 | Thanesar | Jyotisar | Dhurala | | Thanesar Jhansa Road 0 to 20 L&R | 0 | 0.84 | 210 | Shisham | 168 | 9 | 6 | 10 | 8 | 80 | | | |
| 6 | Thanesar | Shahabad (N) | | | DuK Raliway Line km 179 to 180 L&R | 0 | 8 | 2000 | shisham ,Chorasiya, guller | 1580 | 8.5 | 7 | 6.5 | 6 | 79 | | | |
| 7 | Thanesar | Shahabad (N) | | | DuK Raliway Line km 182 to 188 L&R | 0 | 44.21 | 11052.5 | Shisham Arjun | 9063 | 12 | 5.5 | 17 | 10 | 82 | | | |
| 8 | Thanesar | Shahabad (S) | | | Jhansa Bundh RD 30-45 L&R | 0 | 4 | 1000 | Shisham | 810 | 9 | 6 | 10 | 8 | 81 | | | |
| 9 | Thanesar | Shahabad (N) | | | Markanda Bund RD 0 to 12 | 0 | 10 | 2500 | Shisham | 2025 | 8.5 | 7 | 6.5 | 6 | 81 | | | |
| 10 | Thanesar | Shahabad (N) | | | Kalyana Railway Station km 185 to 186 L&R | 0 | 5 | | Shisham, Arjun | 1075 | 7.7 | 6.3 | 10 | 8 | 86 | | | |
| 11 | Thanesar | Shahabad (N) | | | Mohri Railway Station km 187 to 188 L&R | 0 | 15 | 3750 | shisham ,Chorasiya, guller | 3037 | 9 | 6 | 10 | 8 | 81 | | | |
| Total | | | | | | 0 | 136 | 32750 | | 27218 | | | | | | | | |
| Total Compensatory Afforestation (Tall Plants) | | | | | | 0 | 200 | 48750 | | 40000 | | | | | 80 | | | |
| Net Present Value (Tall Plants) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sr. No. | Name of Range | Name of Block | Name of Beat | Name of Scheme/Component | Name of Reach | Target | | Total No. of Plants | Species | Alive Plants | Height | | Girth | | Success in % | GPS Coordinates | | |
| | | | | | | Ha. | RKM | | | | Max. | Min. | Max. | Min. | | Start Point | End Point | |
| 1 | Pehowa | Bhaurakh | Deewana | NPV-TP | Karah Sahib to Adhoya Road Km. 0-7 L+R | 0 | 12 | 3000 | Jamoa 2700, Arjun 300 | 2520 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 84 | 30°02'54.02" N 76°29'36.86" E | 30°04'04.60" N 76°29'25.30" E | |
| 2 | Pehowa | Bhaurakh | Deewana | | Ishaq to Seonsar Road Km. 0-3 L+R | 0 | 2 | 500 | Bottal Brush 200, Kadam 200, Chakresia 100 | 390 | 9 | 6 | 10 | 8 | 78 | 30°02'15.89" N 76°29'37.26" E | 30°01'17.82" N 76°29'16.31" E | |
| 3 | Pehowa | Bhaurakh | Bhaurakh | | Bodha Vayamshala | 0 | 1 | 250 | Arjun 110, Shisham 100, Gular 40 | 220 | 8.5 | 7 | 6.5 | 6 | 88 | 30°03'16.9" N 76°34'54.6" E | | |
| 4 | Pehowa | Bhaurakh | Bhaurakh | | Markanda Bundh R.D. 20-44 L+R | 0 | 16 | 4000 | Dek 1400, Arjun 800, Kachnar 1800 | 3160 | 7.7 | 6.3 | 10 | 8 | 79 | 30°04'01.98" N 76°33'35.72" E | 30°03'41.33" N 76°36'39.81" E | |
| Total | | | | | | 0 | 31 | 7750 | | 6290 | | | | | 81 | | | |
| 5 | Thanesar | Jyotisar | Jyotisar | NPV (TP) | Left Bundh RD 0-15 L&R | 0 | 8 | 2000 | Shisham | 1680 | 6.2 | 5.3 | 11 | 9 | 84 | | | |
| 6 | Thanesar | Jyotisar | Jyotisar | Total 120 RKM | Markanda Distributry RD 0-15 L&R | 0 | 6 | 1500 | Shisham Arjun | 1215 | 8.5 | 7 | 6.5 | 6 | 81 | | | |

Compensatory Afforestation (Tall Plants)

| Sr. No. | Name of Range | Name of Block | Name of Beat | Name of Scheme/ | Name of Reach | Target | | Total No. of Plants | Species | Alive Plants | Height | | Girth | | Success in % | GPS Coordinates | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|--|----------|------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|--------|------|-------|------|--------------|-----------------|-----------|--|
| | | | | | | Ha. | RKM | | | | Max. | Min. | Max. | Min. | | Start Point | End Point | |
| 7 | Thanesar | Jyotisar | Jyotisar | | Bhusthla School | 0 | 4 | 1000 | Shisham Arjun | 780 | 7.7 | 6.3 | 10 | 8 | 78 | | | |
| 8 | Thanesar | Jyotisar | Jyotisar | | Jhansa to Shahabad Bundh | 0 | 4 | 1000 | Shisham | 840 | 6.2 | 5.3 | 11 | 9 | 84 | | | |
| 9 | Thanesar | Jyotisar | Jyotisar | | Thanesar Distributry RD 0-12 L&R | 0 | 2 | 500 | shisham kachnar | 390 | 9 | 6 | 10 | 8 | 78 | | | |
| 10 | Thanesar | Ladwa | Ladwa s) | | Dholra T/Chanal from t/well No 4 to WJC and WJC RD 143 TO 150 Right Side ki Right Side | 0 | 20 | 5000 | Silvae oak Chakrasiya | 4200 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 84 | | | |
| 11 | Thanesar | Shahabad | Shahabad(N) | | G.T Road 181 to 190 L&R Devider & Service Road | 0 | 6 | 1500 | Silvae oak Chakrasiya Shisham | 1290 | 8.5 | 7 | 6.5 | 6 | 86 | | | |
| 12 | Thanesar | Shahabad | Shahabad(N) | | DUK Railway Line km 180 to 184 L/ Side | 0 | 8 | 2000 | shisham kachnar kumber | 1560 | 9 | 6 | 10 | 8 | 78 | | | |
| 13 | Thanesar | Shahabad | Shahabad(N) | | Damli Buand & Damli Road RD 21-22 | 0 | 8 | 2000 | Shisham | 1700 | 8.5 | 7 | 6.5 | 6 | 85 | | | |
| 14 | Thanesar | Shahabad | Shahabad(S) | | G.T Road 171 to 181 L&R | 0 | 4 | 1000 | Shisham | 800 | 7.7 | 6.3 | 10 | 8 | 80 | | | |
| 15 | Thanesar | Shahabad | Shahabad(S) | | DUK Railway Line km 164 to 167 L&R Side | 0 | 4 | 1000 | Shisham | 790 | 6.2 | 5.3 | 11 | 9 | 79 | | | |
| 16 | Thanesar | Thol | Kalshana | | Shahabad Thol Road km 1 to 8 L&R | 0 | 8 | 2000 | Shisham | 1686 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 84.3 | | | |
| 17 | Thanesar | Thol | Jhansa | | Jhansa Rohti Road km 0 to 3 & Rohti bund 0 to end L&R | 0 | 9 | 2250 | Shisham | 1755 | 8.5 | 7 | 6.5 | 5 | 78 | | | |
| 18 | Thanesar | Thanesar | Pipli | | IsharGarh Jalkheri Road km 0 to 8 | 0 | 4 | 1000 | Chakrasiya , shisham | 850 | 7.7 | 6.3 | 10 | 8 | 78 | | | |
| 19 | Thanesar | Thanesar | Thanesar | | Thanesar Distributry RD FROM Dobi Gath to Barhmsrover | 0 | 4 | 1000 | kadam , chakrasia clestaia | 810 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 81 | | | |
| 20 | Thanesar | Thanesar | Thanesar | | Miltray Farm Bir Dhantori | 0 | 20 | 5000 | shisham neem | 4010 | 9 | 6 | 10 | 8 | 80.2 | | | |
| Total | | | | | | 0 | 119 | 29750 | | 24356 | | | | | 81 | | | |
| Total NPA (Tall Plants) | | | | | | 0 | 150 | 37500 | | 30646 | | | | | 81 | | | |

Native Species Plantations

| Sr. No. | Name of Range | Name of Block | Name of Beat | Name of Scheme/ Component | Name of Reach | Target | | Total No. of Plants | Species | Alive Plants | Height | | Girth | | Success in % | GPS Coordinates | |
|---------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|------|---------------------|--|--------------|--------|------|-------|------|--------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | | | | | Ha. | RKM | | | | Max. | Min. | Max. | Min. | | Start Point | End Point |
| 1 | Pehowa | Seonsar | Barason | Campa/ Native Species | R.F.Barason Rect. No. 12,21 | 10.00 | 0.00 | 5000 | Jamun & Jamoa 1230, Gular 1100, Shisham 1300, Neem 700, Kathal 320, Dhak 350 | 4200 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 84 | 29°59'13.96" N 76°31'05.87" E | 29°59'07.27" N 76°31'07.26" E |
| 2 | Pehowa | Seonsar | Barason | | R.F.Barason Rect. No. 21 | 5.00 | 0.00 | 2500 | Jamun & Jamoa 1500, Gular 1000 | 1975 | 8.5 | 7 | 6.5 | 6 | 79 | 29°59'07.27" N 76°31'07.26" E | |
| 3 | Pehowa | Seonsar | Bakhli | | R.F.Bakhli Rect. No. 29,30 | 15.00 | 0.00 | 7500 | Gular 2850, Dhak 350, Neem 400, Jamun & Jamoa 2500, Siras 350, Shisham 800, Lasuda 250 | 6150 | 9 | 6 | 10 | 8 | 82 | 29°59'03.43" N 76°30'53.28" E | 29°59'02.22" N 76°30'42.36" E |

Compensatory Afforestation (Tall Plants)

| Sr. No. | Name of Range | Name of Block | Name of Beat | Name of Scheme/ | Name of Reach | Target | | Total No. of Plants | Species | Height | | Girth | | Success in % | GPS Coordinates | | |
|--|---------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------------|---|--------------|----------|----------|----------|--------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Max. | Min. | | Max. | Min. | Start Point |
| 4 | Pehowa | Ramgarh | Ramgarh | | R.F.Ramgarh Rect. No.39,40 | 15.00 | 0.00 | 7500 | Gular 1800, Pilkhan 2400, Jamun & Jamoa 2100, Bad 250, Arjun 500, Shisham 450 | 5850 | 7.7 | 6.3 | 10 | 8 | 78 | 29°59'47.40" N 76°26'31.91" E | 29°59'46.89" N 76°26'22.66" E |
| 5 | Pehowa | Ramgarh | Ramgarh | | R.F.Ramgarh Rect. No. 26 | 5.00 | 0.00 | 2500 | Arjun 2000, Bad 250, Pipal 50, Neem 200 | 2125 | 8.5 | 7 | 6.5 | 6 | 85 | 29°59'56.24" N 76°26'31.86" E | |
| 6 | Pehowa | Ramgarh | Ramgarh | | R.F.Ramgarh Rect. No. 25 | 10.00 | 0.00 | 5000 | Jamun & Jamoa 1900, Dhak 1100, Shisham 1900, Pipal 50, Bad 50, | 4150 | 13 | 5 | 16 | 10 | 83 | 29°59'55.37" N 76°26'15.90" E | |
| 7 | Pehowa | Ramgarh | Ramgarh | | R.F.Ramgarh Rect. No. 24 | 10.00 | 0.00 | 5000 | Gular 1000, Pilkhan 250, Lasuda 300, Jamun & Jamoa 1200, Siras 380, Shisham 900, Dhak 650, Neem 220, Bad 50, Pipal 50 | 3950 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 79 | 29°59'57.68" N 76°26'08.34" E | |
| 8 | Pehowa | Ramgarh | Seonsar | | R.F.Seonsar Rect. No. 64 | 10.00 | 0.00 | 5000 | Gular 900, Siras 350, Dhak 600, Mahua 600, Neem 325, Jamun & Jamoa 2225 | 4115 | 8.5 | 7 | 6.5 | 6 | 82.3 | 29°59'18.25" N 76°28'11.98" E | |
| 9 | Pehowa | Ramgarh | Seonsar | | R.F.Seonsar Rect. No. 65,74 | 10.00 | 0.00 | 5000 | Shisham 700, Neem 300, Jamun & Jamoa 4000 | 3905 | 7.7 | 6.3 | 10 | 8 | 78.1 | 29°59'16.78" N 76°28'20.86" E | 29°59'00.71" N 76°28'44.17" E |
| 10 | Pehowa | Ramgarh | Seonsar | | R.F.Seonsar Rect. No. 85 | 5.00 | 0.00 | 2500 | Siras 100, Pilkhan 1200, Amla 350, Jamun & Jamoa 850 | 1950 | 9 | 6 | 10 | 8 | 78 | 29°58'54.30" N 76°28'44.44" E | |
| Total | | | | | | 95.00 | 0.00 | 47500 | | 38370 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 80.77 | | |
| 11 | Thanesar | Ladwa | Sonti | Native Species | RF Sonti | 5.00 | 0.00 | 2500 | Siras , Pilkhan Amla Jamun & Jamoa | 2082 | 7.7 | 6.3 | 10 | 8 | 83.3 | | |
| Total | | | | | | 5.00 | 0.00 | 2500 | | 2082 | | | | | 83.3 | | |
| Total Native Species Plantation (NPV) | | | | | | 100.00 | 0.00 | 50000 | | 40452 | | | | | 80 | | |

Plantation on National Highways

| Sr. No. | Name of Range | Name of Block | Name of Beat | Name of Scheme/ Component | Name of Reach | Target | | Total No. of Plants | Species | Height | | Girth | | Success in % | GPS Coordinates | |
|---------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------------|---------------|--------|-----|---------------------|---------|--------|------|-------|------|--------------|-----------------|-----------|
| | | | | | | Hact. | RKM | | | Max. | Min. | Max. | Min. | | Start Point | End Point |

| Compensatory Afforestation (Tall Plants) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|---------------|--------------|--|-----------------------------------|-------------|---------------|---------------------|---|-----------------|--------|-----|-------|---|--------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Sr. No. | Name of Range | Name of Block | Name of Beat | Name of Scheme/ | Name of Reach | Target | | Total No. of Plants | Species | Alive Plants | Height | | Girth | | Success in % | GPS Coordinates | |
| 1 | Pehowa | Bhaurakh | Jalbera | Plantation of National Highway Shurb Plantation 500 Plants per RKM | A/H Road Km. 35-40 L+R | 0 | 8 | 4000 | Lejistonia (Shurb) 4000 | 3640 | 8.5 | 7 | 6.5 | 6 | 91 | 30°05'43.79" N 76°40'03.62" E | 30°0'48.306" N 76°36'4.746" E |
| 2 | Pehowa | Pehowa | Pehowa | do | A/H Road Km. 48-55 L+R (Bye Pass) | 0.00 | 15.00 | 7500 | C.Gluka 2000, Lejistonia (Shurb) 5500 | 6975 | 9 | 6 | 10 | 8 | 93 | 30°01'06.91" N 76°36'27.46" E | 29°57'22.20" N 76°34'48.68" E |
| 3 | Pehowa | Pehowa | Gumthala | do | A/H Road Km. 55-60 L+R | 0.00 | 9.00 | 4500 | Lejistonia (Shurb) 4500 | 4243 | 8.5 | 7 | 6.5 | 6 | 94.3 | 29°57'16.25" N 76°34'29.56" E | 29°55'37.04" N 76°31'48.01" E |
| Total | | | | | | 0.00 | 32.00 | 16000 | | 14858 | | | | | 92.8 | | |
| 4 | Thanesar | Thol | Ismailabad | Plantation of National Highway Shurb Plantation 500 Plants per RKM | A/H Road KM 24-29 L&R | 0.00 | 8.00 | 4000 | Lejistonia | 3800 | 8.5 | 7 | 6.5 | 6 | 95 | | |
| Total | | | | | | 0.00 | 8.00 | 4000 | | 3800 | | | | | 95 | | |
| Total NPV NH Shrubs@500 Plants Per RKM | | | | | | 0.00 | 40.00 | 20000 | | 18658.00 | | | | | 93.2 | | |
| 5 | Pehowa | Bhaurakh | Jalbera | Plantation of National Highway Tall Plants 250 plants per RKM | A/H Road Km. 35-45 L+R | 0.00 | 38.00 | 9500 | Kadam 2500, Shisham 2500, Mahua 300, Arjun 2900, Gulmor 300, Chakresia 1000 | 8740 | 9 | 6 | 10 | 8 | | 30°05'43.79" N 76°40'03.62" E | 30°0'48.306" N 76°36'4.746" E |
| 6 | Pehowa | Pehowa | Pehowa | do | A/H Road Km. 48-55 L+R (Bye Pass) | 0.00 | 30.00 | 7500 | Kadam 2300, Chakresia 860, Kachnar 676, Gulmor 430, Arjun, 560, Bottal Brush 430, C.Gluka 300, Mogni 320, C.Samia 400, Jamun 450, Mahua 300, Silver Oak 474 | 6750 | 7.7 | 6.3 | 10 | 8 | 90 | 30°01'06.91" N 76°36'27.46" E | 29°57'22.20" N 76°34'48.68" E |
| 7 | Pehowa | Pehowa | Gumthala | do | A/H Road Km. 55-65 L+R | 0.00 | 32.00 | 8000 | Kadam 1600, Chakresia 1150, Lejistonia 4000, Shisham 250, Jamun 650, Amaltas 350 | 7312 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 91 | 29°57'16.25" N 76°34'29.56" E | 29°55'37.04" N 76°31'48.01" E |
| Total NPV NH Tall Plantation @ 250 Plants Per RKM | | | | | | 0.00 | 100.00 | 25000 | | 22802 | | | | | 91.2 | | |

MAHENDRAGARH DISTRICT



Map not to Scale

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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 2018-19 for CAMPA fund in Haryana vide letter **No/CAMPA/2019-[20/1332 Dated 30.10.2019**

The conservation, development and other related activities are being carried out in all 22 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 Chadhary and Narnaulin Mahendergarh Division covered under South Circle Gurgaon, based on their performances in terms of formation and representation with special references to their functioning like regularity in holding meeting, decisions processes, and timely fund flow were assessed and found satisfactory. Survival Percentage for Territorial wing for the year 2018-19 is as follows.

| Programme 2018-19 | Survival (%) | Over All Survival |
|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| CA-TP | 79.5% | 79.5% |
| NPV-TP | 82.7% | 82.7% |
| Native Species | 81.2% | 81.2% |
| | | |
| | | |

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

We discussed with all of them regarding monitoring evaluation in the entire division. We could monitor plantation, planted in the year 2018-19.

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 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 **22** 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 2018-19 in Mahendergarh division.

The evaluation took place in Mahendergarh district in the month of December 2019 the team reviewed all the work implemented under the CAMPA project. We discussed with various forest officials related to CAMPA were held throughout the field visits

Monitoring Evaluation

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

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 2018-19 by the **Territorial Forest Division Mahendergarh C.F. South** are as follows:

WING: Territorial Mahendergarh Division

YEAR2018-19 (Details in Annexure: B)Data taken from Expenditure against APO 2018-19

| Type | Hectare | | RKM | | Plant to be Planted/ Plant Planted | Rs. (Amt. in lacks) | |
|---|----------|--------------|---------|--------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| | Target s | Achievements | Targets | Achievements | | Target | Achievements |
| CA-TP | | | 250 | 250 | 62500 | | |
| NPV-TP | | | 50 | 50 | 12500 | | |
| Native species | 60 | 60 | | | 30000 | | |
| Eco restoration Loose stone wall | 120 | 120 | | | | | |
| G. Total | 180 | 180 | 300 | 300 | 105000 | | |
| | | | | | | | |

Findings and Conclusions:

1. Plantation was found in less in numbers than as budgeted.
2. Plantation journal was found prepared.
3. Maintenance of plantation was good and up to mark.
4. During the investigation of Eco-restoration Base, Height, Top, Length was found complete.

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.

SS



Division: Mahender Garh
Year: 2018-19
Range: Namsul
Site name: Kamaniya A.Area
Component: Native TP
Target: 12 Ha



Division: Mahendergarh
Year: 2018-19
Range: Nangal Chaudhary
Site Name: Dokhera Aravali Area
Component: Eco - Restoration of
Aravali Protection
Target: 8 Ha.



Division: Mahender Garh
Year: 2018-19
Range: Narnaul
Site name: Kamaniya A.Area
Component: Native TF
Target: 12 Ha



Division - Mahendergarh
Year - 2018-19
Range - Nangal Chowdhary
Site Name - Nizampur NCH Road to Shabagpur
Bedhanty Road Dhani Thakran Road
Component - CA TP
Target 10 RCM



Division: Mahender Garh
Year: 2018-19
Range: Namau
Site Name: Kulkapur A. Area
Component: Native T.P.
Target: 8 Ha



Division: Mahender Garh
Year: 2018-19
Range: Narnaul
Site Name: Mukandpura Aravali Area
Component: Eco-Restoration of Aravali Protection
Target: 40 Ha



Division: Mahabharat Garh
Year: 2018-19
Range: Narnaul
Site Name: Kishanwati R.F.
Component: CA T.P.
Target: 28 RKVf



Division: Mahender Garh
Year: 2018-19
Range: Namsul
Site name: Karnaliya A. Area
Component: Native TP
Target: 12 Ha



Division: Mahender Garh
Year: 2018-19
Range: Nainauli
Site name: Kamaniya A. Area
Component: Native TP
Target: 12 Ha



Division: Mohendragarh
Year: 2018-19
Range: Nangal Chudhary
Site Name: Dakhua Aowali Area
Component: Ec - Restoration of Aravalli
Protection
Target: 8 Ha



Division: Mahender Garh
Year: 2018-19
Range: Barnaul
Site Name: Kullajpur A.Area
Component: Native T.P.
Target: 8 ha



Division: Mahender Garh
Year: 2018-19
Range: Narnaul
Site Name: Mukandpura Aravalli Area
Component: Eco-Restoration of Aravalli Protection
Target: 40 Ha



Division: Mahendragiri
Year: 2018-19
Range: Namaul
Site Name: Mukandpur Aravali Area
Component: Eco-Restoration of Aravali Protection
Target: 40 Ha



Dr. K. Mahalingam
Year: 2024-25
Rajni Kanna
Dr. B. Srinivas Reddy Road 60-643506
Coimbatore, CA, India
Phone: 98441



Division: Mithander Gurb
Year: 2018-19
Ranger Name: A
Site Name: Mukandona App, Road KM 5-
1&7, Dist
Company: CA T.P.
Range: 14904



Division Name : MAHENDERGARH
Year : 2018-19
Range : MAHENDERGARH
Site Name : Bhandur Unchi Sec. 4 & 5
Component : CA-TP
Target : 12- RKM



Division Name : MAHENDERGARH
Year : 2018-19
Range : MAHENDERGARH
Site Name : R.F. Dulana
Component : CA-TP
Target : 7- RKM

CAMPA MONITORING & EVALUATION REPORT FOREST WORKS EXECUTED IN 2018-19

WING: TERRITORIAL

DISGTRICT: MAHENDRAGARH

YEAR OF PLANTATION: 2018-19

Compensatory Afforestation (Tall Plants)

| Sr. No. | Name of scheme | Name of | | | Name of Site | Khasra No./ KM/RD | Plantation Month | Proposed Target | | Spacing | Name of Species Planted | Total no. of Plants Species wise | Alive Plants | Height | | Girth | | Success in % | 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 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 1 | CA TP | NCH | N.Dargu | Golwa | NCH- Nizampur-Bhedani Road(0-5L&R) | | | -- | 10 | 4X4 | Shisham | 500 | | 6 | 5 | 12 | 8 | | 27°53'12.32"N | 76°05'22.57"E |
| | | | | | Sahbajpur - Dhani Thakran ki | | | | | | Papri | 1590 | | 5 | 4 | 10 | 8 | | 27°52'48.09"N | 76°05'24.41"E |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Neem | 400 | | 6 | 5 | 12 | 10 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | | 4 | 4 | 10 | 8 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | 2500 | 2025 | | | | | 81 | | |
| 2 | CA TP | NCH | Nizampur | Panchnota | Naya Gaon - Bayal (0-4 L&R) | | | -- | 5 | 4X4 | Sirs | 1100 | | 6 | 5 | 10 | 8 | | 27°54'58."N | 76°01'24."E |
| | | | | | | | | -- | -- | -- | Papri | 150 | | 10 | 4 | 9 | 7 | | -- | -- |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | 1250 | 1050 | | | | | 84 | | |
| | | | | | Total CA NCH | | | | 15 | | | 3750 | 3075 | | | | | 82 | | |
| 3 | CA TP | Narnaul | Narnaul Ist | Resulpur | Kultajpur Section 4&5 | -- | Aug-18 | 0 | 5.08 | 4x4 | P.Papri | 1270 | | 8 | 6.5 | 14 | 11 | | 28°03'12.81"N | 76°01'57.35"E |
| 4 | CA TP | Narnaul | Narnaul Ist | Mukandpura | Mukandpura R/F | -- | Sep-18 | 0 | 2.08 | 4x4 | P.Papri | 520 | | 9 | 5.3 | 12 | 10 | | 27°57'50.72"N | 76°04'17.98"E |
| 5 | CA TP | Narnaul | Narnaul Ist | Resulpur | Resulpur R/F & Thana Section 4&5 | -- | Aug-18 | 0 | 34.028 | 4x4 | Neem | | | 6 | 5 | 12 | 10 | | 28°02'52.26"N | 76°04'13.17"E |
| | | | | | | | | | | | P.Papri | | | 7.4 | 5.6 | 10 | 7 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Imli | | | 9 | 5 | 18 | 10 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Kheri | | | 5.3 | 3 | 9 | 7 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Beri | | | 7 | 4 | 10 | 9 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | 8520 | 6730 | | | | | 79 | | |
| 6 | CA TP | Narnaul | Narnaul Ist | Krishanwati | Narnaul City | -- | Aug-18 | 0 | 1.804 | 4x4 | Neem, | 451 | | 6 | 5 | 12 | 10 | | 28°03'07.47"N | 76°03'55.73"E |
| 7 | CA TP | Narnaul | Narnaul Ist | Krishanwati | Krishnawati R/F | -- | Aug-18 | 0 | 28 | 4x4 | Neem | | | 10 | 4 | 9 | 7 | | 28°04'12.71"N | 76°07'13.38"E |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Siras | | | 9 | 5.5 | 16 | 12 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | sssssss | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Shisham | | | 7.4 | 5.6 | 10 | 7 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | P.Papri | | | 10 | 4 | 9 | 7 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Lehsura | | | 10 | 5.3 | 12 | 9 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Sahtoot | | | 7.5 | 4 | 12 | 10 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | 7000 | 5950 | | | | | 85 | | |
| 8 | CA TP | Narnaul | Bachhod | Dublana | Bachhod to Sihma Road | -- | Aug-18 | 0 | 1.9 | 4x4 | P.Papri | 475 | | 5 | 3 | 15 | 10 | | | |
| 9 | CA TP | Narnaul | Bachhod | Bachhod | Bachhod to Kunjpura Road | -- | Aug-18 | 0 | 4 | 4x4 | Siras, | | | 6 | 4 | 9 | 5 | | 28°03'45.87"N | 76°12'51.81"E |
| | | | | | | | | | | | P.Papri | | | 10 | 4 | 9 | 7 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | 1000 | 860 | | | | | 86 | | |
| 10 | CA TP | Narnaul | Bachhod | Barkoda | Lehroda to Guwani Road | -- | Aug-18 | 0 | 4.108 | 4x4 | P.Papri, | | | 6 | 4 | 12 | 9 | | 28°05'59.46"N | 76°07'17.09"E |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Siras | | | 10 | 8 | 16 | 13 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Neem | | | 6 | 5 | 12 | 10 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | 1026 | 861 | | | | | 84 | | |
| 11 | CA TP | Narnaul | Narnaul 2nd | Krishanwati | Neerpur to Mandhana Road | -- | Aug-18 | 0 | 6 | 4x4 | P.Papri, Neem | 1500 | 1290 | 9 | 6.3 | 12 | 10 | 86 | 28°3'43.46"N | 76°8'38.06"E |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 28°1'13.41"N | 76°09'13.30"E |
| 12 | CA TP | Narnaul | Narnaul 2nd | Khorma | Dochana Distry. | -- | Aug-18 | 0 | 4 | 4x4 | P.Papri | 1000 | 850 | 5 | 3 | 15 | 10 | 85 | 28°06'08.57"N | 76°03'54.18"E |
| 13 | CA TP | Narnaul | Narnaul Ist | Resulpur | Narnaul to Koriyawas Road | -- | Aug-18 | 0 | 8 | 4x4 | Siras, Neem, P.Papri, Shisham, | 2000 | 1680 | 7.3 | 5 | 18 | 9 | 84 | 28°02'16.18"N | 76°04'17.23"E |
| 14 | CA TP | Narnaul | Narnaul Ist | Mukandpura | Mukandpura App. Road | -- | Sep-18 | 0 | 5 | 4x4 | Baikan, Kajelia, P.Papri, | 1250 | 1075 | 11 | 7 | 17 | 15 | 86 | 28°00'17.43"N | 76°04'55.26"E |

| | | | | Total CA NNL | | | | 104 | | | 26000 | 19296 | | | | | 74.22 | | | |
|----|-------|--------|---------------|--------------|-----------------------------|--|--------|-----|--------|-----|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|------|-----|----|-------|-----------|---------------|---------------|
| 15 | CA TP | M.Garh | Duloth | Duloth | RF Khairoli | Mustil No.144145148 | 18-Sep | 0 | 27.212 | 4x4 | Jaal | 1800 | | 7.4 | 5.6 | 10 | 7 | | 28°12'41.27"N | 76° 5'10.20"E |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Neem (Azadirachta indica) | 3047 | | 10 | 6 | 18 | 10 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Shisham (Dalbergia sissoo) | 70 | | 8 | 6 | 16 | 10 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Gul Mohar | 100 | | 7.4 | 5.6 | 10 | 7 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Pipal (Ficus religiosa) | 1 | | 8.3 | 6 | 14 | 11 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Bar (Ficus benghalensis) | 1 | | 3.2 | 3 | 5 | 4 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Gunan | 49 | | 8.6 | 5.6 | 15 | 12 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | P.Papri(Holoptelia integrefolia) | 1070 | | 6.1 | 5.6 | 14 | 13 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Sirs (Albizia lebbeck) | 60 | | 6 | 4 | 12 | 11 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Kajjalia (kizelia pinnata) | 100 | | 7.4 | 6 | 15 | 12 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Shahtoot (Morus alba) | 125 | | 10 | 4 | 9 | 7 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Badami Papri | 380 | | 11.8 | 6.2 | 15 | 12 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | 6803 | 5442 | | | | | 80 | | |
| 16 | CA TP | M.Garh | Duloth | Sohla | RF Sohla | 144// 2 to 25 134// 20 to 23 145// 1 to 3, 8to12 | Aug-18 | 0 | 20.920 | 4x4 | P.Papri(Holoptelia integrefolia) | 2040 | | 9.8 | 6.3 | 11 | 5 | | 28°13'16.40"N | 76° 3'21.37"E |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Badami Papri | 90 | | 7.4 | 6 | 11 | 9 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Dhuk | 500 | | 10 | 4 | 9 | 7 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Neem (Azadirachta indica) | 2600 | | 9.8 | 5.6 | 12 | 6 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | 5230 | 4497 | | | | | 86 | | |
| 17 | CA TP | M.Garh | Satnali | Nangal Mala | RF Nangal Mala | camp. 9// 1,2,3,8 to 14, 17 to 24, 21/1 | Aug-18 | 0 | 38.916 | 4x4 | P.Papri(Holoptelia integrefolia) | 4470 | | 6.1 | 4.4 | 11 | 9 | | 28°21'58.3"N | 76°03'14.9"E |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Neem (Azadirachta indica) | 2000 | | 10 | 4 | 9 | 7 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Dasi Papri | 1084 | | 8.3 | 5.8 | 10 | 9 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Shisham (Dalbergia sissoo) | 240 | | 6.2 | 3.7 | 8 | 5 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Shahtoot (Morus alba) | 115 | | 10 | 4 | 9 | 7 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Imli | 320 | | 8.3 | 5.8 | 11 | 5 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Simbal | 1500 | | 7.5 | 4.6 | 10 | 7 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | 9729 | 8464 | | | | | 87 | | |
| 18 | CA TP | M.Garh | M.Garh | Salimabad | RF Salimabad | 9// 18 to 19, 22,23,24/1,v 17// 2 to 4 , 7,8, 11,12,13/1, 19,20 18//3,21 22, 13/1, 19,20, | Aug-18 | 0 | 12 | 4x4 | Neem (Azadirachta indica) | 1105 | | 7.4 | 5.6 | 10 | 7 | | 28°15'22.68"N | 76° 9'58.63"E |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Kheri (Acacia senegal) | 780 | | 10 | 6 | 18 | 10 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Beri (Ziziphus mauritiana) | 1100 | | 9 | 5 | 18 | 12 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Shisham (Dalbergia sissoo) | 15 | | 7.4 | 5.6 | 10 | 7 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | 3000 | 2370 | | | | | 79 | | |
| 19 | CA TP | M.Garh | M.Garh | Salimabad | Mahendergarh Sec.- 4&5 Area | 48 | Aug-18 | 0 | 0.952 | 4x4 | Neem (Azadirachta indica) | 238 | | 10 | 4 | 9 | 7 | | 28°15'47.74"N | 76° 9'48.90"E |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | 238 | 207 | | | | | 87 | | |
| 20 | CA TP | M.Garh | Nangal Sirohi | Beri Bhandor | Beri Sec. 4&5 Area | 106,495 to 500 557 to 560 | Aug-18 | 0 | 12 | 4x4 | Neem (Azadirachta indica) | 2368 | | 8 | 6 | 10 | 8 | | 28°12'58.64"N | 76° 9'53.19"E |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Simbal | 44 | | 7.4 | 5.6 | 10 | 7 | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------|--------|---------------|-------------|---|--------------------------------|--------|--------------|----------------|-----|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|-----|-----|-----|----|----|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | Kajalia (kizelia pinnata) | 70 | | 6 | 4 | 9 | 4 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Shisham (Dalbergia sissoo) | 119 | | 6 | 4 | 12 | 9 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Sahjana | 114 | | 5 | 3 | 7 | 5 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Gullar | 104 | | 8 | 6 | 14 | 10 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Lasroa (Cordia dicotoma) | 107 | | 10 | 4 | 9 | 7 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Imli | 74 | | 7.2 | 5.8 | 10 | 8 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | 3000 | 2430 | | | | | | 81 | | |
| 21 | CA TP | M.Garh | Nangal Sirohi | Dongra Ahir | Bhandor Unchi Sec. 4&5 Area | 267 | Aug-18 | 0 | 12 | 4x4 | Neem (Azadirachta indica) | 1980 | | 10 | 5.5 | 12 | 8 | | | 28°13'23.57"N | 76°10'5.28"E |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Shahtoot (Morus alba) | 175 | | 10 | 4 | 9 | 7 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Gundan | 290 | | 6.5 | 4.5 | 8 | 5 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Beri (Ziziphus mauritiana) | 468 | | 9 | 5.5 | 16 | 12 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Sahjana | 40 | | 8 | 6 | 11 | 8 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Gullar | 40 | | 9 | 7 | 10 | 6 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Pipal (Ficus religiosa) | 7 | | 12 | 10 | 14 | 11 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | 3000 | 2580 | | | | | | 86 | | |
| 22 | CA TP | M.Garh | M.Garh | Salimabad | RF Dulana | 6//13,18,22,23,17//2.3,8,13,18 | Aug-18 | 0 | 7 | 4x4 | Neem (Azadirachta indica) | 1091 | | 9 | 7 | 13 | 8 | | | 28°15'55.07"N | 76°11'25.70"E |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 130 | | 8.5 | 7 | 6.5 | 13 | 10 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Gunan | 140 | | 8.5 | 7 | 11 | 8 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Shisham (Dalbergia sissoo) | 220 | | 10 | 4 | 9 | 7 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Bar (Ficus benghalensis) | 5 | | 7 | 6.2 | 12 | 9 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Pipal (Ficus religiosa) | 5 | | 11 | 8 | 13 | 8 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Pilkhan (Ficus virens) | 74 | | 9 | 4 | 12 | 6 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Kajalia (kizelia pinnata) | 50 | | 6 | 4.5 | 10 | 4 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Sahtoot | 35 | | 10 | 4 | 9 | 7 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | 1750 | 1387 | | | | | | 79.3 | | |
| | | | | | Total M.garh | | | 0.000 | 131.000 | | | 32750 | 27377 | | | | | | 83.5 | | |
| | | | | | Total Compensatory Afforestation (Tall Plants) | | | 0.000 | 250.000 | | | 62500 | 49748 | | | | | | 79.5 | | |

Net Present Value (Tall Plants)

| Sr. No. | Name of scheme | Name of | | | Name of Site | Khasra No./ KM/RD | Plantation Month | Proposed Target | | Spacing | Name of Species Planted | Total no. of Plants Species wise | Alive Plants | Height | Girth | Success in % | GPS Coordinates | | | |
|---------|----------------|---------|----------|----------|------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------|---------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|--------|-------|--------------|-----------------|-----------|---------------|---------------|
| | | Range | Block | Beat | | | | Ha. | RKM | | | | | | | | Latitude | Longitude | | |
| 1 | 3 | 4 | | | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 1 | NPV-TP | M/Garh | Bhojawas | Bhojawas | Chelawas Approach Road | Km. 0-5 L&R Side | Aug-18 | 0.00 | 10.00 | 4x4 | Sirs (Albizia lebbeck) | 120 | | 5.5 | 4 | 9 | 5 | | 76°17'30.30"E | 76°17'30.30"E |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Neem (Azadirachta indica) | 450 | | 12 | 10 | 14 | 11 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Lasroa (Cordia dicotoma) | 1216 | | 9 | 7 | 13 | 10 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Arjun (Terminalia arjuna) | 14 | | 7 | 4.5 | 11 | 9 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | P.Papri(Holoptelia integrifolia) | 280 | | 12 | 7 | 20 | 10 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Shisham (Dalbergia Sissoo) | 35 | | 10.2 | 4.6 | 16 | 9 | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|--------|---------------|-------------|-----------------------|------------------|--------|-------------|--------------|-----|----------------------------|------------|--------------|--------------|-----|----|----|--|--|---------------|---------------|--------------|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | Sirs (Albizia lebbeck) | 177 | | 4 | 3.6 | 10 | 6 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Kachnar | 155 | | 6 | 4 | 1 | 9 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Lasroa (Cordia dicotoma) | 100 | | 6 | 5 | 12 | 10 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Molsari | 50 | | 7 | 5.6 | 10 | 9 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Jamun | 50 | | 5.5 | 4 | 9 | 5 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | 750 | 607 | | | | | | | 81 | | | |
| 8 | NPV TP | M/Garh | Nangal Sirohi | Dongra Ahir | Bhandor Sec. 4&5 Area | Khasra No. 267 | Sep-18 | 0.00 | 2.00 | 4x4 | Shisham (Dalbergia Sissoo) | 500 | | 4 | 3.5 | 8 | 5 | | | 76°10'11.9"E | 76°10'11.9"E | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | 500 | 430 | | | | | | | 86 | | | |
| 9 | NPV TP | M/Garh | Bhojawas | Gudha | Gudha Rasulpur Road | Km. 0-3 L&R Side | Sep-18 | 0.00 | 3.00 | | Neem (Azadirachta indica) | 750 | | 6.3 | 6 | 14 | 10 | | | 76°15'14.53"E | 76°15'14.53"E | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | 750 | 630 | | | | | | | 84 | 76°15'6.00"E | 76°15'6.00"E | |
| | | | | | | | | 0.00 | 50.00 | | | | 12500 | 10338 | | | | | | | 82.7 | | |

Native Species Plantations

| Sr. No. | Name of scheme | Name of | | | Name of Site | Khasra No./ KM/RD | Plantation Month | Proposed Target | | Spacing | Name of Species Planted | Total no. of Plants Species wise | Alive Plants | Height | | Girth | | Success in % | 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 | 17 | 18 | 19 | |
| 1 | NATIVE SPECIES 60 HA. 500 Plants per Ha. | M/Garh | Duloth | Dhadhot | Balana P. Land | 2,3,6 | Aug-18 | 10.00 | 0.00 | 5x4 | Kikar | 710 | | 7.2 | 6.1 | 9 | 5 | | | 76° 2'25.73"E | 76° 2'25.73"E |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Jand (Prosopis cineraria) | 3293 | | 7 | 6 | 13 | 11 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Beri (Ziziphus mauritiana) | 997 | | 7 | 6.1 | 12 | 9 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total | 5000 | 3900 | | | | | | 78 | | |
| 2 | NATIVE SPECIES 60 HA. 500 Plants per Ha. | M/Garh | Khudana | Akoda | Khudana Aravalli Area | 20,22,03,204 | Sep-18 | 10.00 | 0.00 | 5x4 | Kikar (Acacia nilotica) | 800 | | 4.2 | 4 | 9 | 7 | | | 76° 6'43.75"E | 76° 6'43.75"E |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Jand (Prosopis cineraria) | 750 | | 6 | 5 | 10 | 8 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Neem (Azadirachta indica) | 300 | | 6 | 5 | 12 | 5 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Beri (Ziziphus maurisiana) | 600 | | 4 | 3.6 | 10 | 6 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Toot (Morus alba) | 500 | | 6 | 4 | 1 | 9 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Ronj (Acacia leucophloea) | 600 | | 6 | 5 | 12 | 10 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Kheri (Acacia senegalL) | 200 | | 7 | 5.6 | 10 | 9 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Sirs (Albizia lebbeck) | 400 | | 5.5 | 4 | 9 | 5 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Bakan (Melia aadirachta) | 50 | | 12 | 10 | 14 | 11 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Amrood | 100 | | 9 | 7 | 13 | 10 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Anar | 100 | | 7 | 4.5 | 11 | 9 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Ailanthus(Ailanthus excelsa) | 50 | | 12 | 7 | 20 | 10 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Jangel Jalebi | 50 | | 10.2 | 4.6 | 16 | 9 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Jaal | 250 | | 7.2 | 6.1 | 9 | 5 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | P.Papri(Holoptelia integrifolia) | 100 | | 14 | 4.1 | 23 | 13 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Kajjalia (kizelia pinnata) | 50 | | 7.3 | 7 | 12 | 10 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Lasroa (Cordia dicotoma) | 100 | | 7.2 | 6.1 | 9 | 5 | | | | |

Overall Grading For Territorial Forest Division - PANIPAT

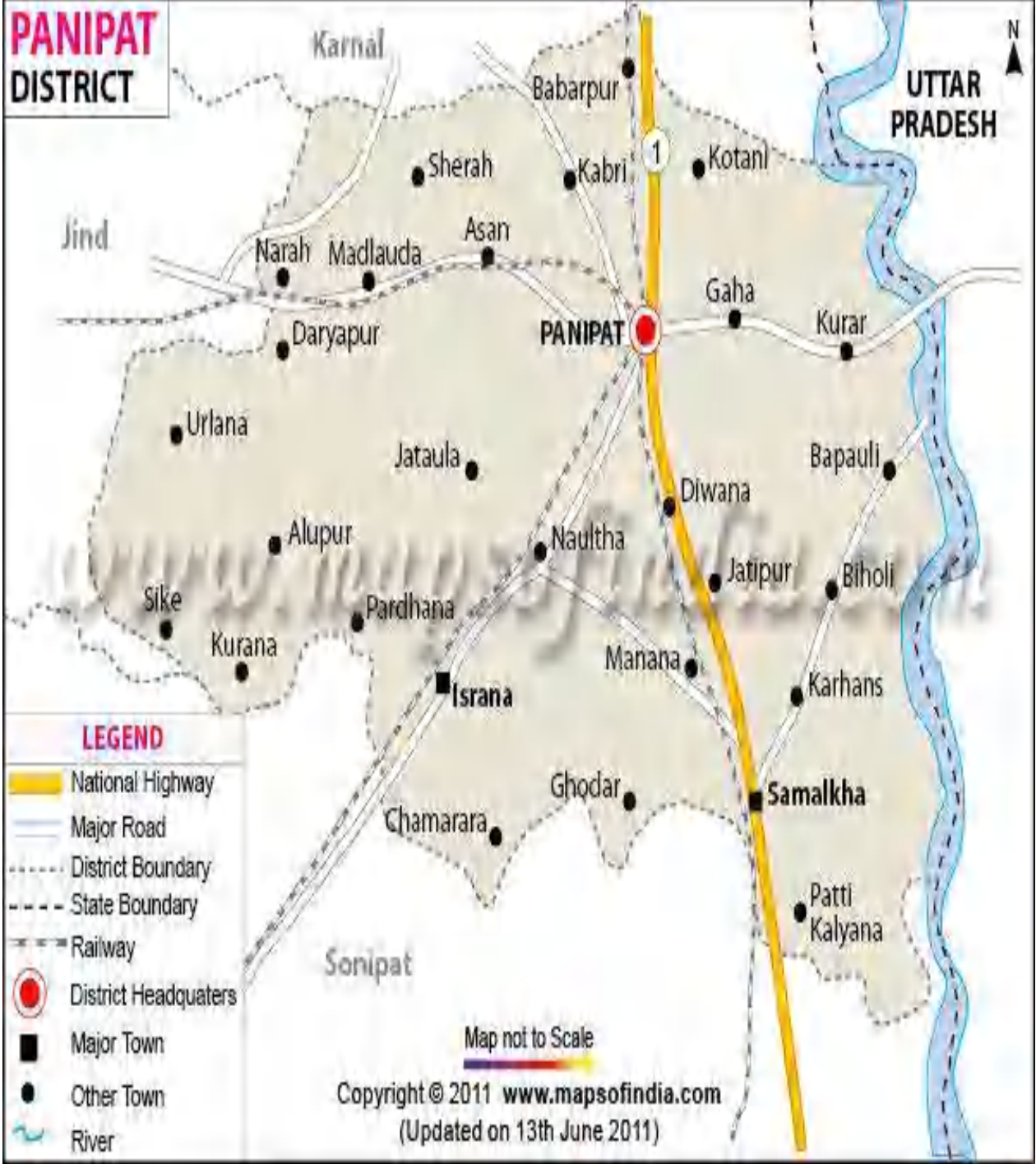
Excellent

Good

Satisfactory

Poor

PANIPAT DISTRICT



List of Acronyms and Abbreviations:

1. **WBI** -WOODS BASED INDUSTRIES
2. **Mo EF** - MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS
3. **Mo EF & CC** - MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE
4. **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 WBI scheme during 2017-18 for WBI fund in Haryana vide latter WBI/604, Dated-25-01-2021.

The conservation, development and other related activities are being carried out in all 22 districts of the state. These activities are carried out by four wing of the Forest Department viz. Territorial, Wildlife and Development Wing.

What is WBI?

Wood-based industries means any industry or processing unit whose primary raw material is wood or wood based products including round or sawn wood, softwood, pulpwood, plywood, veneers, wood chips, pulp, but does not include bamboos and their products. It includes Saw mills, plywood industries, Medium density particle board industries, Pulp and paper industries, furniture units, wooden handicraft units, sandalwood oil units, katha manufacturing units, etc. but does not include units of domestic carpentry.

Background

India's forest and tree cover of the country is 78.29 million ha., which is 23.81% of total geographical area. India's annual estimated production of wood from forest is 3.175 million m³ and consumptions are 48.0 million m³.

The history of plywood industry in India is old. It is more than 75 years that this industry was started here on a very modest scale. It was in the year 1906-07 that plywood was imported in India for the first time-valued at Rs.32 lacs. An import rose steadily and by 1924-25 it was worth Rs.90 lacs. Tea Industry in Assam, West Bengal and Kerala was steadily developing and it was thought that plywood industry in the form of Tea Chests production mainly for export should be developed. Accordingly two plywood factories were started in Assam in 1923-24 but their development was steady and slow and not phenomenal. These were the pioneers and the resourcefulness and courage shown by them in the early stages of growth of

Plywood Industry was remarkable and the industry owes gratitude to these courageous entrepreneurs. With the outbreak of Second World War, necessity of manufacturing tea chests locally was very much felt and Plywood Industry in form of Tea Chests Industry started on a large scale. It will not be exaggerated that Plywood Industry in India is gift of Second World War. Now that tea chests must be produced, Forest Departments in different States started thinking in terms of finding suitable timber for manufacturing tea chests. Experiments were made at Forest Research Institute, Dehradun and it was found that plywood made from Indian timbers were as good as imported products and therefore advised forest entrepreneurs to set up modern factories in different States. Accordingly well equipped factories were started in different places viz. Sitapur, Bangalore, Baliapatam, Dandeli and Coochbehar. Some of these factories suffered setbacks in the post war years, as after cessation of war the vested interests tried to sabotage this industry by trying to restart imports of tea chest. Tariff Board enquiry was held and the Government imposed a lien on the importers to purchase Indian products equivalent to the quantity allowed to be imported. Slowly and slowly, the Government imposed total ban on imports and this thoughtful action of the Government encouraged the Indian entrepreneurs to modernize their plants and invest substantial capital in this industry. After 1947-48, the industry resorted to diversification of its products and block boards, flush doors, commercial plywood, decorative plywood, marine and aircraft plywood's, produced in Indian factories came into the market which were second to none in the world in quality and diversity of its products. Industrial Licensing is governed by the Industries (Developmental and Regulation) Act, 1951 under which the wood based industry was covered. There was no restriction of putting up plywood Mill upto 1970. The only criteria was that the applicant was required to obtain an Industrial License which was being considered by Ministry of Industry after consulting various Ministries including Ministry of Environment & Forests. Forest Ministry was being consulted for ascertaining sustainable raw material of Timber for a particular project; the Woodbased Industry was more or less in Medium and Large scale. The Wood based Industry was under Compulsory Industrial Licensing from 1988 whether a small scale unit or a Large/Medium unit, new undertaking or substantial expansion would require Industrial License

Background of WBI in Haryana:

Agro forestry is an area wherein Haryana State has taken long strides. This is the only way in which the State can increase its area under green cover. The Forest Department has been distributing 2.5 crore seedlings every year to the farmers and other tree growers free of cost

to promote agro-forestry. Recently, the department has decided to sell the seedlings on subsidized cost. Agro-forestry has enabled the forest deficient state of Haryana to support a large number of wood-based industries based on farm-grown wood. Our policy of not having any restrictions on felling of trees from private areas and on transit of wood has also helped in expanding the timber trade and wood-based industries. Our Endeavour is to create favorable conditions so that wood-based industries and agro forestry activity can further grow simultaneously.

Audit Objectives:

The objective of the compliance audit on WBI is to be 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 woods based industries 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 invest funds.

Under WBI 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

. Survival Percentage for Territorial wing and WBI Wing for the year – 2017-18 is as follows.

-.

| Programme | Survival (%) 2017-18 | Over All Survival |
|----------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| WBI – FF ridge | 91 | 91 |
| Total | 91 | 91 |

As the evaluator we had the opportunity to meet and interact with a good number of different groups and individual and officials. **Wing: - WBI Division Forest Officer** 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.

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

Chapter - 1

Introduction

District Panipat, Haryana

The history of the area, in which the present Panipat district lies, can be traced back, howsoever dimly at times, to the ancient Aryan Past. Of the five traditional divisions of India;

the region comprising the present Panipat district lay mostly in the Madhyadesha. This area, which according to the Mahabharata was divided into a number of vanas or forests, had urban settlements like Kaithal, Rajound and Panipat. Panipat is said to have been one of the Prasthas which Yudhishtira demanded from Duryodhana as the price of peace. The tract was also included in the Kushana empire as is indicated by the discovery of Indo-Scythian coins from Theh Polar, an ancient mound about 18 kms from Kaithal. In the third century, Kushana power declined and the Yaudheyas representing an ancient Indo-Iranian clan, rose to power and held sway over the region between the Satluj and the Yamuna. Their coins have also been found at Panipat. The history of the area becomes more definite and detailed with the coming of Muslims. With Muslim invasions, the fortunes of the tract became identified with those of Delhi. The area became a battle ground for the empire of Delhi. Three of the most decisive battles of medieval India were fought at different times at Panipat. Historical episodes in the subsequent history of the Tughluk dynasty are also connected with this district. In A.D. 1390, during the civil war which followed the death of Firuz Shah, Prince Humayun, grandson of Firuz Shah (afterwards Sultan Ala-ud-din Sikander Shah), advanced from Samana and assembled a considerable force at Panipat in support of the cause of his father Nasir-ud-din Muhammad Shah. He plundered the country almost upto the walls of Delhi, which was then held by Abu Bakr, son of Zafar Khan, the third son of Firuz. The latter sent a force against Prince Humayun who was defeated at Passina Khurd, 11 kms. South of Panipat. During the first three years of the nominal reign (A.D. 1394-1412) of Nasir-ud-din Mahmud Shah (younger son of Nasir-ud-din Muhammad Shah), his cousin Nusrat Shah contested his supremacy, and thus there were two Sultans in Delhi. The result was a protracted civil war in which the amir of Panipat supported Nusrat Shah. Mallu Iqbal Khan, a chief, deserted Sultan Mahmud Shah and joined the party of Nusrat Shah. But a few days later, he formed a conspiracy against Nusrat Shah who fled to Panipat and joined his wazir Tatar Khan. Mallu brought under his control Sultan Mahmud who became a mere tool in his hands. He marched along with the pageant king from Delhi to Panipat, the headquarters of Nusrat Khan and Tatar Khan. Tatar Khan evaded him, arrived at Delhi and besieged it. In the meantime, Mallu Iqbal Khan captured Panipat and took possession of the baggage and elephants left there by Tatar Khan and reached Delhi in October, 1398. Meanwhile, there occurred the invasion of Timur which swept away the Tughluk dynasty and put an end to the Turkish rule in India. Timur marched to Panipat where he reached on December 3, 1398. The people had deserted the town in obedience to the orders from Delhi, but he found there 1,60,000 mounds of wheat, which he seized. He then marched six kos and encamped on the

banks of “the river of Panipat which was on the road”. During the reign of Bahlul Lodi (A.D.1451-1489), his son Prince Nizam Khan, afterwards Sikander Lodi, seized Panipat and held it as Jagir without permission. Karnal and Panipat were on the high road from Sirhind and Ferozepur to Delhi; and from the time of Timur to that of Akbar, or for 150 years, this tract witnessed important and decision making battles fought between the ruling powers of Delhi and those coming from the North-West with the intention of supplanting their authority. In the 16th and 18th centuries, Panipat stood witness to three of the most decisive battles. The first was that of Babar, the founder of Mughal Empire, against Ibrahim Lodi, the 8 Pathan King of Delhi in A. D., 1526; the second, of his grandson, the young Akbar, out to wrest his father’s shaky dominion from Delhi ruler’s Hindu general, Hemchandra, thirty years later in 1556; and the third, of the Marathas and Ahmad Shah Abdali in 1761. On the retirement of Ahmad Shah Durrani from Punjab in December 1762, the Sikhs appeared on the scene. On January 14, 1764, they defeated and killed Zain Khan, the Durrani Governor of Sirhind, and took possession of the whole of Sirhind province as far south as Panipat. The off and on plundering by the Sikhs in the parganas of Karnal and Panipat continued in the following few years. On the death of Najib-ud-daulah on October 31, 1770, Zabita Khan succeeded to his estates including Panipat district. No sooner was the news of the removal of the strong hand of Najib-ud-daulah known to the Sikhs, then they carried several plundering raids into the Panipat area. Complete anarchy prevailed in the tract in which were situated the towns of Sonipat, Panipat and Karnal, Sindhia dominated the politics of northern India for a decade. He appointed Ambaji Ingle as Faujdar of the districts, north of Delhi, with the main objective of protecting the capital from the Sikhs. At the same time Sindhia made a treaty with the Sikhs in 1785 which provided for the safety of crown-lands situated between Delhi and Panipat. Not contented with this, Sindhia dispatched his soldiers to various parts of the district to overawe the Sikhs into submission. Ambaji Ingle, under orders from Sindhia, led an expedition into the Sikh territory with the object of exacting tribute from the Sikh chiefs. After taking some action, he appointed Bakshi Shayam Rao, as his deputy at Karnal and returned to join Sindhia. Bakshi Shyam Rao, not being able to maintain his position at Karnal, handed it over to Bhag Singh of Jind and escorted by Diwan Singh proceeded to Delhi ceding Panipat to Begum Samru on the way. In 1803, the power of the Marathas in North India was completely broken, and Karnal district including the present Panipat district with Daulat Rao Sindhia’s other possessions west of the Yamuna, passed on to the British, by the Treaty of Surji Arjungaon, signed on December 30, 1803. The district which was considered then to be “the most turbulent district in the NorthWest Province”, did not give as

much trouble as was expected during the Uprising. Being on the Grand Trunk Road between Karnal and Delhi, it was always the foot-fall of the British army marching to and from Delhi and Punjab, that resounded in the ears of the civil population of the district.

Location:

Panipat district lies between 29° 09' 50'' N and 29° 31' 38'' N latitudes and between 76° 37' 51'' E and 77° 09' 51''E longitudes. It has a geographical area of 1268.00*sq. kms. which comprises 1188.65 sq. kms. of rural area and 79.35 sq.kms. of urban area. Panipat district is part of eastern Haryana Plain and it is located just south of Karnal district. Its eastern boundary is made by the Yamuna river and on the other side lies Uttar Pradesh State. Southern boundary is made by Sonipat district. To its west lies Jind district.

Area, Population and demographics:

In 2011, Panipat had population of **1,202,811** of which male and female were **646,324** and **556,487** respectively. Sex Ratio in Panipat, it stood at 861 per 1000 male, and a literacy rate of **77.50%**. Area of Panipat district is **1,268 km²sq. km.**

Topography:

The district is a plain area which slopes from north east to south west. The plain is a flat and within it there is a narrow low lying flood-plain area known as Khadar of the Yamuna river. The upland of Panipat district is known as Bhangar containing old alluvium. The Yamuna is a perennial river which makes the eastern boundary of the district. The district has a good network of canals. Physiographically, the district can be divided into three regions i.e. Yamuna Khadar, Panipat Bhangar and Panipat Plain. Yamuna Khadar extends over eastern parts of Panipat and Samalkha tahsils along the Yamuna river. It slopes towards south in which direction the Yamuna river flows. The region is built and drained by the Yamuna river. It contains various interlocking channels of streams, ponds and swamps as its characteristic

features. The flood-plain is low-lying and slightly undulating in topography. The soil is silt loam. To its west lies Panipat Bhangar which covers almost central part of the district. Panipat Bhangar contains loamy soils which are compact, stiff and less granular. Western Yamuna canal is the main source of irrigation. Scrubs and bushy type of vegetation are found in the region. On the whole, the region is well-drained and fertile. Panipat Plain lies to the east of Panipat Bhangar. The region is a level land, having a gentle slope towards south west. The old alluvium of Nardak is available which has low fertility as compared to Bhangar alluvium. A few patches of scrubs and waste land are found in the area.

Climate:

The district has a sub-tropical continental monsoon climate where we find seasonal rhythm, hot summer, cool winter, unreliable rainfall and great variation in temperature. Rainfall distribution is relatively satisfactory in relation to the western parts of Haryana and it is mainly concentrated during the summer monsoon. Some rain is experienced during the winter season in association with passing western disturbances (cyclone). Air is generally dry during greater part of the year. Dust storms mostly occur during April to June. Sometimes dense fog occurs in winter season. Four seasons are observed in a year. Mid-March to end of June is summer season, followed by rainy season from July to mid-September, after which a transition period of two months follows. Then comes the cold season from mid-November to mid-March. Records of Meteorological Observatory at Karnal are representative of the climatic conditions in the district in general. With the start of cold season temperatures begin to decrease rapidly. January is the coldest month when mean daily maximum temperature is 19.9°C and mean daily minimum temperature is 7.1° C. Cold waves affect the region when minimum temperatures sometime drop down to freezing point. With the onset of summer season temperatures begin to rise rapidly. May and June are the hottest months with mean daily maximum temperatures reaching 38.6° C. Hot westerly winds locally known as 'looh' begin to blow from the month of April. In May and June sometimes maximum temperatures may go above 43° C. With the onset of monsoon season, day temperatures drop appreciably whereas nights continue to be as hot as in summer. During rainy season, weather is unpleasant due to increased moisture in the air. After monsoon season day temperatures remain high but night temperatures go down rapidly.

Rainfall:

Rainfall records (2005-09) reveal that average annual rainfall in the district is 511.6 cms. and about 83.13 percent of the normal annual rainfall in the district is received during June to September, July being the rainiest month. Rainfall generally increases from south west to north-east.

Background of WBI in Haryana:

Agro forestry is an area wherein Haryana State has taken long strides. This is the only way in which the State can increase its area under green cover. The Forest Department has been distributing 2.5 crore seedlings every year to the farmers and other tree growers free of cost to promote agro-forestry. Recently, the department has decided to sell the seedlings on subsidized cost. Agro-forestry has enabled the forest deficient state of Haryana to support a large number of wood-based industries based on farm-grown wood. Our policy of not having any restrictions on felling of trees from private areas and on transit of wood has also helped in expanding the timber trade and wood-based industries. Our Endeavour is to create favorable conditions so that wood-based industries and agro forestry activity can further grow simultaneously.

List of Activities undertaken under WBI scheme for the year 2017-18 in Palwal:

| Sr. No. | Component | Yes/No |
|----------------|---------------------|---------------|
| 1 | WBI- FF SEED | YES |

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

Woods Based Industries

And

Planning Authority

Information about the WBI Scheme / Project

In compliance of directions contained in the Order dated October 5th, 2015 of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 202 of 1995 in the matter of T. N. Thirumulpad versus Union of India and others, the MoEFCC, GoI is pleased to make the following guidelines, namely-

1. Short title, extent and commencement.-

- (1) These guidelines shall be called the Wood- Based- Industries (Establishment and Regulation) Guidelines 2016.
- (2) These shall extend to whole of India.
- (3) These shall come into the force from the date of their publication in the official gazette. States/ UTs shall confirm their rules according to these guidelines.

2. Definition.-

- i. In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires.-
 - a) **“Furniture unit”** means plants and machinery and the premises including the precincts thereof in which or in any part thereof wood based finished products are manufactured using sawn timber, cane, bamboo, reed, plywood, or any other wood based product, except around log, outsourced from licensed wood based industrial units or other legitimate sources and operating without band saw or re-saw or circular saw of more than thirty centimeter diameter.
 - b) **‘Industrial Estate’** means areas notified by the State Government or union territory Administration for establishment of wood based industrial units.

- c) **“License”** means a license granted under these guidelines.
- d) **“Principle Chief Conservator of Forests”** means the PCCF (Head of Forest Force) in the State and it will also include an officer designation as Head of Dept in State/UT where no post in the rank of PCCF exists.
- e) **“Round log”** means a piece of wood in its natural form, having mid girth of thirty centimeter or more under bark and it and will include such round log even after its bark has removed or its surface has been dressed, manually or by using a band saw or any other machine or equipment to make its cross section square or near to square for the purpose of ease in its transportation and or storage.
- f) **“Saw Mill”**, means plants and machinery in a fixed structure or enclosure, for conversion of round logs into sawn sizes;
- g) **“Sawn Timber”** means beams, scantlings, planks, battens and such other product obtained from sawing of a round log.
- h) **“State Level Committee”** means a Committee Constituted by the State Government under para 3 (2) of these guidelines.
- i) **“Net Inter-State Import of a timber for Wood Based Industries”** means three years moving average of the net quantity of such timber actually imported in the State during the latest three calendar years.
- j) **“Veneer Mill or Plywood Mill”** means plants and the premises in which or in any part thereof, conversion into required size, slicing, peeling, fashioning or seasoning of timber/ wood, including preservation and treatment thereof either by mechanical or chemical process with the aid of electrical or mechanical power or manually is carried out.
- k) **“Wood Based Industry”** means any industry which process wood as its raw material (Saw mills/veneer/plywood/pulp or any other form such as sandal, katha wood etc.). It include a furniture unit.
- l) **“Year”** means a financial year from 1st day of April to 31st day of March of the following year.
 - ii. Woods and expression used but not defined under these guidelines and defined in the Indian Forest Act, 1927 or the relevant local Forest Act as applicable in a State, and the rules framed there under shall have the meaning assigned to them in such Act or Rules.
 - iii. In case of any dispute regarding interpretation of any word or expression, the decision of the MoEFCC shall be final.

3. Constitution of the State Level Committee:

A. Each State shall constitute a State Level Committee to perform the functions stipulated in these guidelines.

B. The State Level Committee shall consist of the following:

| | | |
|----|--|------------------|
| a) | Principal Chief Conservator of Forests/Head of Forest Department | Chairperson |
| b) | A representative of the regional Office of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change | Member |
| c) | A representative of the State Forest Dept not below the rank of a Conservator of Forest dealing with preparation of Working Plans/Working Schemes | Member |
| d) | Director/Additional Director of Dept of Industries | Member |
| e) | Representative of the each Autonomous District Council constituted in accordance with the provisions of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution, in case any such Council exists in the State | Member |
| f) | Representative of the Forest Development Corporation, in case any such Corporation exists in the State. | Member |
| g) | An officer not below the rank of Conservator of Forests working in the Forest Head Quarters | Member Secretary |

h) The State Level Committee may nominate any other officer working in territorial wing of the Forest Dept not below the rank of CF.

C. Such State where the composition of State Level Committee already constituted is different from as stipulated in these guidelines, shall, within one year from the date of publication of these guidelines, re-constituted the State Level committee. The reconstitution of the State Level committee will be without any prejudice to the recommendations made or the decisions taken by the existing State level Committee till its re-constitution.

D. The State Level Committee shall meet at least once in three months.

E. The quorum of the State Level Committee meeting shall be at least fifty percent of permanent members.

- F. SLC will invite one representative of the industry nominated by the saw-mill association as a special invitee to each and every meeting of the State Level Committee.

4. Powers and functions of the State Level Committee.

The State Level Committee shall:

- i. Assess the availability of tinder for wood based industrial units in the State/UT every five years.
- ii. Assess quantity of different raw material requirement for wood based industrial units which may be sustainably harvested from trees outside forest areas in the State/UT.
- iii. Assess annual requirement of timber and other forest produce in the domestic markets in the state.
- iv. Maintain a database of timber and other raw materials utilized by each wood based industrial unit permitted to establish and operate in the State/UT during each financial year.
- v. Approve appropriate locations for setting up of wood based industrial units.
- vi. Approve the name of wood based industrial units which may be considered for grant of fresh license or enhancement of the exiting licensed capacity in case the committee is satisfied that timber is available legally for the said new Wood Based Industries (such as Trees outside forest, Forests etc.)
- vii. The SLC will ensure that the amount lying with the respective State Forest Dept (recovered from WBI) will be utilized for the purpose of afforestation only.
- viii. Examine and make appropriate recommendations on any other matter referred by the State govt or the MoEFCC.

5. Restrictions on location of wood based industries.

- i. In the North Eastern States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and Sikkim the wood based industries shall be permitted to be established within the industrial estates.
- ii. In the stae other than the afore-mentioned North Eastern States, wood based industries shall ordinarily be not allowed to be established within ten kilometers aerial distance from the boundary of nearest notified forests and protected areas. The SLC for the reasons to be recorded in writing and after obtaining prior approval of the Central Government in the MoEFCC may

permit to establish/operate a wood based industry at an aerial distance less than 10 kilometers from the boundary of a notified forest or a protected area.

6. Grant, renewal and revocation of a license to a wood based industry:

- i. No license to a wood based industrial unit shall be granted or renewed without prior approval of the SLC.
- ii. No wood based industrial unit shall be established/operate in a State except under and in accordance with the license granted by an officer authorized by the State Government in this regard (Preferably DCF/DFO or equivalent).
- iii. The SLC will ensure that the interests of the units using domestics produce are protected. Fresh license can be granted by the Committee for units which operate solely on imported raw material irrespective of the result of wood availability assessment in the State/UT.
- iv. The license granted to a wood based industry shall remain valid for five years, from the date of such issue or renewal of License.
- v. Application for renewal of license granted to a wood based industrial unit shall be made at least three months before the expiry of validity period.
- vi. Transfer of license on sale/succession etc shall be done only with the approval SLC.

7. Appeal against the decision of the SLC

- i. Any person aggrieved by any decision taken by the SLC may file an appeal before the concerned Regional Office of the Central Government in the MoEFCC seeking appropriate relief within 60 day's time.
- ii. Head of Regional Office shall within 60 days of filling the appeal pass the appropriate Order.
- iii. If, for any reasons, any person is aggrieved by the orders so passed in the appeal, he may prefer an appropriate petition/application/appeal to the DGF&SS/MoEF&CC.

8. Conditions governing operation of furniture units.

- i. The establishment and operation of a furniture unit shall not require a License.
- ii. A furniture unit:
 - a. Shall not use any band saw, or rip saw or a circular saw having more than thirty centimeter diameter.

- b. Shall not convert round logs
- c. In case the furniture unit is located within the premises of any wood based industry, approval of the Committee and the license for operation of furniture unit is required.
- d. Shall maintain such records as may be stipulated by the State Forest Department.

9. Records to be maintained by wood based industries.

- i. Each wood based industry shall maintain and regularly update records.

What is WBI?

The proposed National Forest Policy 2018 that allows use of degraded forest lands for industry has largely been welcomed by wood-based industries, including paper and wood-based board manufacturers. Plans for Public-Private Partnership in developing degraded forest areas available with Forest Development Corporations (FDCs), management of trees outside forests through agro forestry and farm forestry to increase tree cover while meeting wood demand and augmenting farmers' income are among the features that address challenges facing wood-based industries.

Aims and Objective

WBI 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, 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

4. Environment Protection and Sustainable Forest Management

Problem to be addressed:

The district is covered by Panipat forest range which comes under the Karnal Forest Division headed by the Deputy Conservator of Forests stationed at Karnal. The district falls in North Haryana Forests Circle with headquarters at Panchkula. As regards, proportion of forest cover, Haryana State (1.4 percent forest cover of total area) is at bottom place among 11 the States of the country. Panipat district has 3.2 percent area under forests. Forests and forest produce have a recognised place both in rural and urban economy of the district. Nurseries of different tree species like Timber, fuel, shady, ornamental, fruit trees, etc., are raised for afforestation and reforestation. Forest staff also attends to soil conservation works and anti-erosion measures. Forests supply the much needed wood for fuel and timber for building purposes, making of agricultural implements and raw material for forest based industries.

Problem in the plantation sites

The district is not rich in its forest wealth. Tropical dry deciduous forests are found here. Mostly the vegetation consists of Khair (*Acacia catecha*), Kikar (*Acacia nilotica*), Shisham (*Dalbergia sissoo*) Nim (*Azadirachta indica*) Tut (*Morus alba*), Sirish (*Albizia lebbek*), Vilayati Imli (*Inga dulcis*) etc. Peepal (*Ficus religiosa*) and Badh (*Ficus benghalensis*) are often seen planted near village settlements and the people look upon these trees with religious fervour. Ber (*Ziziphus mauratiana*), Aam (*Mangifera indica*) and Jamun (*Sygium Jambolanum*) are the main fruit trees. Due to extension of cultivation, very little of natural

forest is left over. Presently, forests form 3.24 percent of the total area of the district. Wherever these forests are present, are of open type, dry deciduous scrub, consisting of following shrubs and trees: Dhak, Jal, Kaindu, Jand, Jhar, Babul, Neem, Tut, etc. Shisham (*Dalbergia sissoo*), Kikar (*Acacia nilotica*), Aam (*Mangifera indica*), Peepal (*Ficus religiosa*), Badh (*Ficus bengalensis*), etc. are the important tree species grown in the plains. Safeda (*Eucalyptus hybrid*) has been introduced since 1963 in forest areas and along the road routes. The natural vegetation is mainly of forest growth and its degradation stages. During the monsoon a number of herbaceous plants appear as undergrowth in the jungles. Kikar and Khajur are very common in swampy or marshy localities and in lowlying areas. Farash is common in saline areas where hardly any other tree can grow. Shisham is extensively planted along canal banks and road sides. Peepal and Badh are often planted near village settlements. To awaken people regarding medicinal plants, Haryana Forest Deptt. has developed 32 Herbal gardens/ Parks (between 2005 and 2011) in all the districts of the state and named the Parks in the name of important medicinal plants. In Panipat district such a Herbal garden is named as Bilva Vatika which is located in Patti Kalyana village.

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 Gurgaon 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 WBI 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 WBI 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 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 invest 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 WBI project in the year of 2017-18 in Panipat division.

The evaluation took place in Panipat district in the month of **February** the team reviewed all the work implemented under the WBI project. The concern officers and staff were with us to show us the every site wherever the WBI work was being done. Also we discussed with various forest officials related to WBI 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: - WBI Division Forest Officer* 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 WBI project work was done with accurate latitudinal and longitudinal number.
- b) The range officer, forester, forest guard and owner of the farmer land accompanied us during the evaluation.
- c) The work done under the WBI project found satisfactory.
- d) Also we have enclosed the photographs of various sites visited.

Overall we found that the WBI work done under Panipat was satisfactory.

Key approach of the WBI project is to:

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

- d) Raise awareness about the benefits of the woods industries among the local farmers

Chapter- 5

Data Analysis

Inventory of the plantations:

The plantation carried out during 2017-18 by the WBI, Division Panipat, is as follows:

WING: WBI

YEAR: 2017-18

| Type | Hectare | | RKM | | Total no of plants | Total no. of alive plants |
|---------------------|---------|--------------|------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| | Targets | Achievements | Targets | Achievements | | |
| WBI- FF SEED | | | 112 | 108.14 | 54070 | 49142 |
| Total | | | 112 | 108.14 | 54070 | 49142 |

Findings and Conclusions

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

WBI PLANTATION

1. It was found that sometime climate 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 soil properties must be done to ensure the best suitable species in that particular area 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.



Scheme Name : WBI Component : FF SEED

Year : 2017-18 Division : Gurugram

Range : Sohna Site Name : Sirmathla

Target : 0.8 hec



Scheme Name : WBI Component : FF SEED

Year : 2017-18 Division : Gurugram

Range : Sohna Site Name : Sirmathala

Target : 0.8 hec



Scheme Name : WBI Component : FF SEED

Year : 2017-18 Division : Gurugram

Range : Sohna Site Name : Sirmathala

Target : 1.02 hec



Scheme Name : WBI Component : FF SEED

Year : 2017-18 Division : Gurugram

Range : Sohna Site Name : Sirmathala

Target : 1.02 hec



Scheme Name : WBI Component : FF SEED

Year : 2017-18 Division : Gurugram

Range : Sohna Site Name : Sirmathala

Target : 1.118 hec



Scheme Name : WBI Component : FF SEED

Year : 2017-18 Division : Gurugram

Range : Sohna Site Name : Sirmathala

Target : 1.118 hec



Scheme Name : WBI Component : FF SEED

Year : 2017-18 Division : Gurugram

Range : Sohna Site Name : Sirmathala

Target : 2.09 hec



Scheme Name : WBI Component : FF SEED

Year : 2017-18 Division : Gurugram

Range : Sohna Site Name : Sirmathala

Target : 2.09 hec



Scheme Name : WBI Component : FF SEED

Year : 2017-18 Division : Gurugram

Range : Sohna Site Name : Sirmathala

Target : 0.87 hec



Scheme Name : WBI Component : FF SEED

Year : 2017-18 Division : Gurugram

Range : Sohna Site Name : Sirmathala

Target : 0.87 hec



Scheme Name : WBI Component : FF SEED

Year : 2017-18 Division : Gurugram

Range : Sohna Site Name : Sirmathala

Target : 1.09 hec



Scheme Name : WBI Component : FF SEED

Year : 2017-18 Division : Gurugram

Range : Sohna Site Name : Sirmathala

Target : 1.09 hec



Scheme Name : WBI Component : FF SEED

Year : 2017-18 Division : Gurugram

Range : Sohna Site Name : Daula

Target : 0.59 hec



Scheme Name : WBI Component : FF SEED

Year : 2017-18 Division : Gurugram

Range : Sohna Site Name : Daula

Target : 0.59 hec



Scheme Name : WBI Component : FF SEED

Year : 2017-18 Division : Gurugram

Range : Sohna Site Name : Daula

Target : 0.081 hec



Scheme Name : WBI Component : FF SEED

Year : 2017-18 Division : Gurugram

Range : Sohna Site Name : Daula

Target : 1.09 hec



Scheme Name : WBI Component : FF SEED

Year : 2017-18 Division : Gurugram

Range : Sohna Site Name : Daula

Target : 1.09 hec



Scheme Name : WBI Component : FF SEED

Year : 2017-18 Division : Gurugram

Range : Sohna Site Name : Daula

Target : 0.49 hec



Scheme Name : WBI Component : FF SEED

Year : 2017-18 Division : Gurugram

Range : Sohna Site Name : Daula

Target : 0.49 hec



Scheme Name : WBI Component : FF SEED

Year : 2017-18 Division : Gurugram

Range : Sohna Site Name : Daula

Target : 0.081 hec



Scheme Name : WBI Component : FF SEED

Year : 2017-18 Division : Gurugram

Range : Sohna Site Name : Daula

Target : 0.081 hec



Scheme Name : WBI Component : FF SEED

Year : 2017-18 Division : Gurugram

Range : Sohna Site Name : Daula

Target : 0.245 hec



Scheme Name : WBI Component : FF SEED

Year : 2017-18 Division : Gurugram

Range : Sohna Site Name : Daula

Target : 0.245 hec



Scheme Name : WBI Component : FF SEED

Year : 2017-18 Division : Gurugram

Range : Sohna Site Name : Daula

Target : 0.40 hec



Scheme Name : WBI Component : FF SEED

Year : 2017-18 Division : Gurugram

Range : Sohna Site Name : Daula

Target : 0.40 hec



Scheme Name : WBI Component : FF SEED

Year : 2017-18 Division : Gurugram

Range : Sohna Site Name : Daula

Target : 0.49 hec



Scheme Name : WBI Component : FF SEED

Year : 2017-18 Division : Gurugram

Range : Sohna Site Name : Daula

Target : 0.49 hec



Scheme Name : WBI Component : FF SEED

Year : 2017-18 Division : Gurugram

Range : Sohna Site Name : Daula

Target : 0.32 hec



Scheme Name : WBI Component : FF SEED

Year : 2017-18 Division : Gurugram

Range : Sohna Site Name : Daula

Target : 0.32 hec



Scheme Name : WBI Component : FF SEED

Year : 2017-18 Division : Gurugram

Range : Sohna Site Name : Daula

Target : 0.47 hec



Scheme Name : WBI Component : FF SEED

Year : 2017-18 Division : Gurugram

Range : Sohna Site Name : Daula

Target : 0.47 hec



Scheme Name : WBI Component : FF SEED

Year : 2017-18 Division : Gurugram

Range : Sohna Site Name : Daula

Target : 0.24 hec



Scheme Name : WBI Component : FF SEED

Year : 2017-18 Division : Gurugram

Range : Sohna Site Name : Daula

Target : 0.24 hec



Scheme Name : WBI Component : FF SEED

Year : 2017-18 Division : Gurugram

Range : Sohna Site Name : Daula

Target : 0.24 hec



Scheme Name : WBI Component : FF SEED

Year : 2017-18 Division : Gurugram

Range : Sohna Site Name : Daula

Target : 0.24 hec



Scheme Name : WBI Component : FF SEED

Year : 2017-18 Division : Gurugram

Range : Sohna Site Name : Daula

Target : 0.081 hec



Scheme Name : WBI Component : FF SEED

Year : 2017-18 Division : Gurugram

Range : Sohna Site Name : Daula

Target : 0.081 hec



Scheme Name : WBI Component : FF SEED

Year : 2017-18 Division : Gurugram

Range : Sohna Site Name : Daula

Target : 1.63 hec



Scheme Name : WBI Component : FF SEED

Year : 2017-18 Division : Gurugram

Range : Sohna Site Name : Daula

Target : 1.63 hec



Scheme Name : WBI Component : FF SEED

Year : 2017-18 Division : Gurugram

Range : Sohna Site Name : Daula

Target : 0.57 hec



Scheme Name : WBI Component : FF SEED

Year : 2017-18 Division : Gurugram

Range : Sohna Site Name : Daula

Target : 0.57 hec



Scheme Name : WBI Component : FF SEED

Year : 2017-18 Division : Gurugram

Range : Sohna Site Name : Daula

Target : 0.081 hec



Scheme Name : WBI Component : FF SEED

Year : 2017-18 Division : Gurugram

Range : Sohna Site Name : Daula

Target : 0.081 hec



Scheme Name : WBI Component : FF SEED

Year : 2017-18 Division : Gurugram

Range : Sohna Site Name : Daula

Target : 0.37 hec



Latitude: 28.272632
Longitude: 77.1153
Elevation: 208.48 m
Accuracy: 3.2 m
Time: 02-13-2021 15:15
Note: हापुड 870 सुन्दरपाल
मार्ग
वा-दौला

Scheme Name : WBI Component : FF SEED

Year : 2017-18 Division : Gurugram

Range : Sohna Site Name : Daula

Target : 0.37 hec

WBI MONITORING & EVALUATION REPORT

WING

DISTRICT :

YEAR OF PLANTING

| Sr. No. | Type of Land | Name of scheme Component | Name of Range/Block/Beat | Name of Site | Farmer Name s/o Fatehr Name | Km./RD | Plantation Year | Target Ach. | | Specing |
|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|-----------------|-------------|---------------|---------|
| | | | | | | | | Ha. | RKM | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1 | Forest Land | WBI - RIDGE | PANIPAT | OLD BADSHAI CANAL | KHASRA NO 240,241 | | 2018-19 | | 56 | 2X2 |
| 2 | Forest Land | WBI - RIDGE | PANIPAT | OLD ROHTAK CANAL | KHASRA NO 240,241 | | 2018-19 | | 44 | 2X2 |
| 3 | Forest Land | WBI - RIDGE | PANIPAT | SANOLI ROAD NEAR CHHAJPU R KHOD | KM 08 TO 09 R/SIDE | | 2018-19 | | 3.02 | 2X2 |
| 4 | Forest Land | WBI - RIDGE | PANIPAT | DRAIN NO 2 | CHAJPUR PUL | | 2018-19 | | 5.12 | 2X2 |
| GRAND TOTAL OF PANIPAT | | | | | | | | | 108.14 | |

PORT FOREST WORKS EXECUTED IN 2017-18

WBI

PANIPAT

ATION, 2018-19

| Species | No.of Plants | Alive Plants | Total no. of empty | Height | | Girth | | Success in % | GPS Coordinates | |
|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|--------|-------|------------|------------|--------------|---|---|
| | | | | Max. | Min. | Max. in cm | Min. in cm | | Latidute | Longitude |
| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| Eucalyptus | 28000 | 25275 | 2725 | 40 ft | 24 ft | 45 cm | 30 cm | 90 | L S PT- 29.204 N L E PT - 29.1813 N | L S PT- 76.5359 E L E PT - 76.5521 E |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eucalyptus | 22000 | 20270 | 1730 | 35 ft | 15 ft | 43 cm | 13 cm | 92 | L S PT- 29.2843 N L E PT - 29.2740 N | L S PT- 76.5047 E L E PT - 76.4910 E |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eucalyptus | 1510 | 1287 | 223 | 35 ft | 15 ft | 50 cm | 13 cm | 85 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eucalyptus | 2560 | 2310 | 250 | 28 ft | 15 ft | 35 cm | 16 cm | 90 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 54070 | 49142 | | | | | | 91 | | |

MONITORING EVALUATION REPORTS
OF
WORK CARRIED OUT DURING YEAR
2018-19
COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION
FUND MANAGEMENT
AND
PLANNING AUTHORITY (STATE CAMPA HARYANA)
IN
YAMUNA NAGAR



Evaluated by:

Environmental Research, Monitoring &
Conservation Society
Empanelled Agency with: Government of India
Ministry of Environment & Forests Climate Change (NAEB)
C-4/290, VineetKhand, Gomti Nagar
Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh _ 226010
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MONITORING EVALUATION REPORTS
OF
WORK CARRIED OUT DURING YEAR
2018-19
UNDER
COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION
FUND MANAGEMENT
AND
PLANNING AUTHORITY (CAMPA)
IN
YAMUNA NAGAR
2020

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Overall Grading For Territorial Forest Division – Yamuna Nagar

Excellent



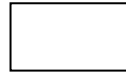
Good

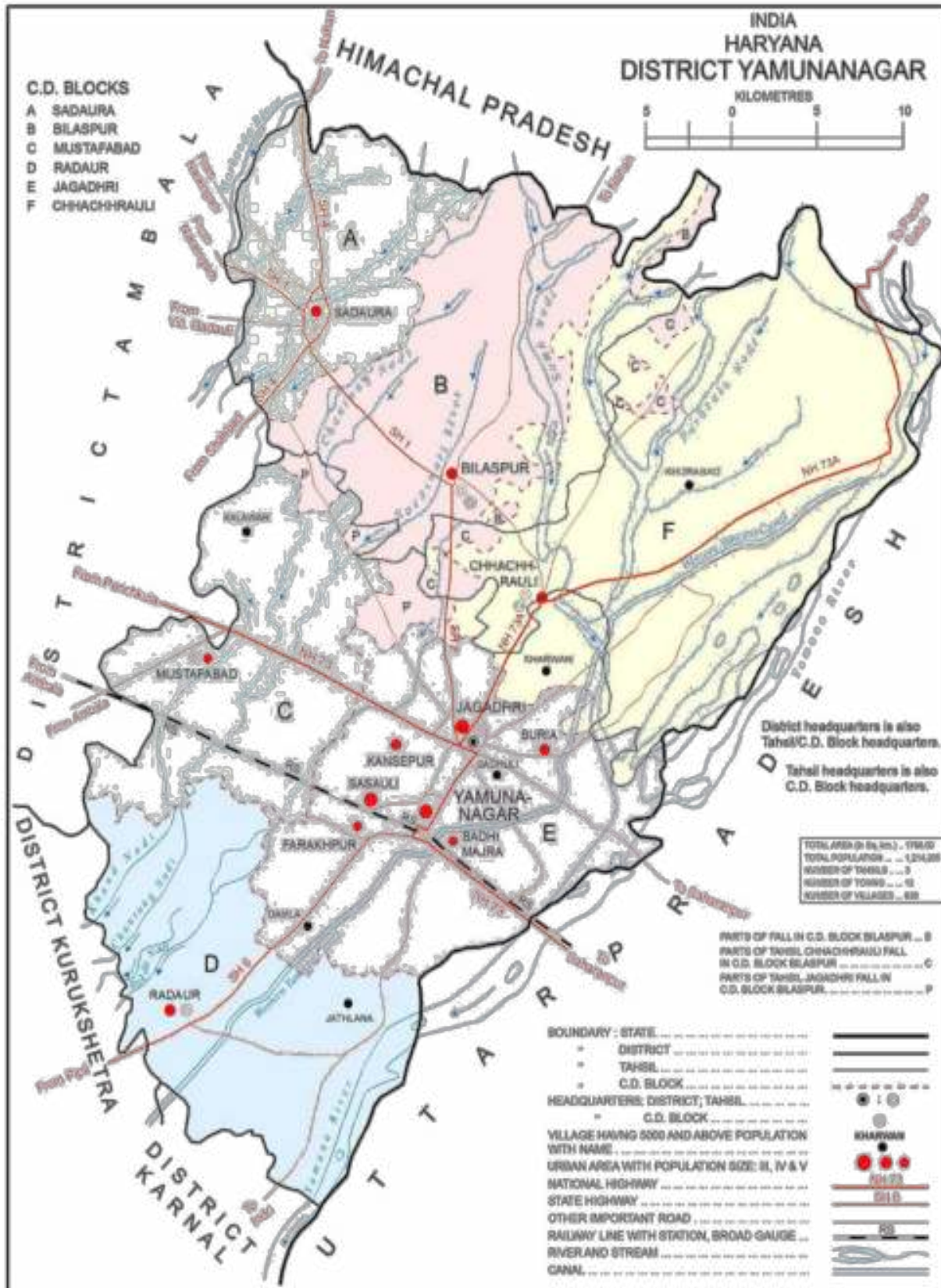


Satisfactory



Poor





List of

1. **CAMPA- COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION FUND MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING AUTHORITY**
2. **Mo EF - MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS**
3. **Mo EF & 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 2018-19 for CAMPA fund in Haryana vide Letter No/CAMPA/2019-20/1332dated 30.10.2019.

The conservation, development and other related activities are being carried out in all 22 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, four Wildlife Divisions, four Development Divisions and Three Production Divisions worked during Year 2018-19. 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 invest 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-2018-19 is as follows:

| Programme | Survival (%) 2019-19 | Over All Survival (%) |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| C.A-SP | 79.10% | 79.10% |
| CA -TP | 85.39% | 85.39% |
| NPV-TP | 84.61% | 84.61% |
| NPV-NH-TP | 90.2% | 90.2% |
| NPV-NH-SP | 84.16% | 84.16% |
| NPV-Fencing | 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: - Territorial Division Forest Officer Yamuna Nagar- Shri Suraj Bhan**, HFS, DFO, **Range Forest Officer Jagadhari- Shri Sanjeev Kashyap**, **Range Forest Officer Kalesar- Shri Kuldeep Singh** , **Range Forest Officer kalsia/Chichroli- Shri Shushil Kumar** , **Range Forest Officer Sadhora- Shri Praveen Kumar Yadav**

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 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 Yamuna Nagar, Haryana

Yamuna Nagar district, came into existence as District on 1st 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 (Mo EF&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 2018-19

| 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 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 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 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 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 (Mo EF), 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

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

(Forest Conservation Division)

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 20th November, 2018

G.S.R. 1133(E).—Whereas, the Central Government in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 30 of the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016 (38 of 2016), published the accounting procedure as required under section 7 of the said Act vide the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change number G.S.R. 782(E), dated the 17th August, 2018, in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), for inviting objections and suggestions from persons likely to be affected thereby, before the expiry of thirty days from the date on which copies of the Gazette containing the said notification were made available to the general public;

And whereas, copies of the Gazette in which the said notification was published, were made available to the general public on the 17th August, 2018;

And whereas, the objections and suggestions received in respect of the said draft rules within the specified period have been considered by the Central Government;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 30 of the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016 (38 of 2016) (hereafter in this notification referred to as the said Act), the Central Government in consultation with the State Government hereby makes the following rules, namely:-

1. (1) These rules may be called the Compensatory Afforestation Fund (Accounting Procedure) Rules, 2018.
(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Gazette.
2. The accounting procedure to regulate the manner of crediting the monies to the National Fund and State Fund in a year shall be in such manner as given below:
 - (1) Consequent upon issue of notification in the Official Gazette for establishment of the ‘National Compensatory Afforestation Fund’ by the Central Government in terms of sub-section (1) of section 3 and in terms of sub-section (3) of section 3 of the said Act all the monies collected by the State Governments and Union territory Administrations which has been placed under the *ad hoc* Authority and deposited in the nationalised bank shall be transferred to the interest bearing section of Public Account of India under a distinct Minor Head with the nomenclature ‘National Compensatory Afforestation Deposits’ below the ‘Major Head 8336- Civil Deposits’ and Sub-Head opened thereunder for each State and Union territory.

Note : This is a Deposit Account as 90 percent of the monies transferred from the *ad hoc* Authority belong to State Governments and Union territories and not the Central Government.

- (2) While remitting money, the *ad hoc* Authority shall provide detailed State wise break-up for which the Office of the Controller General of Accounts should, in consultation with the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change propose standard sub heads or detailed head for this purpose so that said standard heads are reflected under Major Heads 8336-Civil Deposits, 8121- General and other Reserve Funds and 2406-Forestry and Wildlife.

- (3) The one-time 10 percent share of the Central Government shall be credited/transferred to National Fund under interest bearing section of Public Account of India under a distinct minor head 'National Compensatory Afforestation Fund (NCAF)' for the purpose below the 'Major Head 8121- General and other Reserve Funds'.
- (4) Consequent upon issue of notification for establishment of respective State Compensatory Afforestation Funds by the concerned State Governments in terms of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Act, State share (90 percent of the monies with *ad hoc* Authority) so credited to the National Compensatory Afforestation Deposits under Major Head 8336-Civil Deposits, shall be transferred to State Compensatory Afforestation Fund (SCAF) as per each State share.
- (5) While transferring respective State share to State Fund, breakup shall be provided at an appropriate level below the Minor Head 'State Compensatory Afforestation Fund (SCAF)' and these heads of accounts shall be uniformly applicable across all the States/Union Territories.
- (6) The monies received by the State Governments from the User Agencies shall be credited in 'State Compensatory Afforestation Deposits' at Minor Head level below 'Major Head 8336-Civil Deposit' in Public Account of State. Out of which 90 percent shall be transferred to the Major Head 8121 in Public Account of State and 10 percent credited into the National Fund on yearly basis as per sub-section (4) of section 3 of the Act; provided that, the credit of 10 percent Central share of funds should be ensured on monthly basis so that the same is transferred to the National Fund.
- (7) The expenditure of the National Authority shall be provided for under the Detailed Demand for Grants of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and the specific schemes to be financed from the National Fund shall be formulated by the National Authority and provisions shall be made for the same in the Ministry's Budget.
- (8) Similarly, the State Budget shall have provision for State Schemes financed from State Fund based on the Annual Plan of Operation of the State Authority.
- (9) The Pay and Accounts officer of the Ministry or the State treasury, as the case may be, shall debit the concerned Functional Head under Consolidated Fund of India/Consolidated Fund of State and thereafter make the accounting adjustment at regular intervals with the National Compensatory Afforestation Fund or State Compensatory Afforestation Fund as deduct recoveries and this ensures that the expenditure is adjusted from the National Fund or the State Fund, as the case may be, and the balance continues to remain in the interest bearing, non-lapsable fund in Public Account.

3. Detailed Accounting Entries.-

The accounting entries for transfer of the existing monies with *ad-hoc* Authority shall be as below:-

- (i) Initially, amount lying with *ad hoc* Authority shall be transferred to distinct minor head below 'MH 8336-Civil Deposits' under interest bearing section of Public Account of India.

| Debit | | | |
|---------------|------------|------------|---|
| Major Head | Existing | 8658 | Suspense Accounts |
| Minor Head | Existing | 108/138 | Public Sector Bank Suspense/Other Nominated Banks (Private) Sector Banks Suspense |
| Credit | | | |
| Major Head | Existing | 8336 | Civil Deposits |
| Minor Head | New | 102 | National Compensatory Afforestation Deposits |
| Sub Head | New | XX | State /UT |

Note 1: Each State or Union territory shall be a separate Sub-Head. Each Sub-Head may be divided into Detailed Head for various activities viz. Compensatory Afforestation, Net Present Value of Forest Land, Catchment Area Treatment Plan, Interest etc.

Note 2: While remitting money, the *ad hoc* Authority shall provide detailed State wise breakup.

(ii) **At the time of payment of 90 percent share to State Government or Union territory, the accounting entry shall be as follows:**

| Debit | | | |
|---------------|----------|------------|---|
| Major Head | Existing | 8336 | Civil Deposits |
| Minor Head | New | 102 | National Compensatory Afforestation Deposits |
| Sub Head | New | XX | State /UT |
| Credit | | | |
| Major Head | Existing | 8658 | Suspense Account |
| Minor Head | Existing | 110 | Reserve Bank Suspense –CAO |

(iii) Respective States shall credit the amounts to dedicated Minor Head ‘129-State Compensatory Afforestation Fund (SCAF)’ below Major Head ‘8121-General and other Reserve Funds’ and this Minor Head may be divided into Sub-Head for various activities, namely the Compensatory Afforestation, Catchment Area Treatment Plan, Net Present Value of Forest Land, Interest etc and these heads of accounts shall be uniformly applicable across the States.

Note 1: The applicable rate of interest on balances available under ‘National Compensatory Afforestation Deposits’ under ‘8336-Civil Deposits’ and ‘National Compensatory Afforestation Fund’ under 8121-General and other Reserve Funds shall be as per the rate declared by the Central Government on year to year basis.

Note 2: The applicable rate of interest on balances available under ‘State Compensatory Afforestation Deposits’ under ‘8336-Civil Deposits’ and ‘State Compensatory Afforestation Fund’ under 8121-General and other Reserve Funds shall be as per the rate declared by the Central Government on year to year basis.

(iv) **At the time of transfer of 10 percent share to National Fund:** 10 percent share pertaining to Central Government shall be transferred to National Compensatory Afforestation Fund under Public Account of India from National Compensatory Afforestation Deposits below Major Head 8336-Civil Deposits and the accounting entry shall be-

| Debit | | | |
|---------------|----------|------------|--|
| Major Head | Existing | 8336 | Civil Deposits |
| Minor Head | New | 102 | National Compensatory Afforestation Deposits |
| Sub Head | New | XX | State /UT |
| Credit | | | |
| Major Head | Existing | 8121 | General and other Reserve Funds |
| Minor Head | New | 128 | National Compensatory Afforestation Fund (NCAF) |

(v) **Accounting entry for 10 percent yearly receipts transferred from the User Agencies.- I.** The yearly receipts transferred from the user agencies shall initially be accounted by States in the below mentioned head :-

| | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------|--|
| Major Head | Existing | 8336 | Civil Deposits |
| Minor Head | New | 103 | State Compensatory Afforestation Deposits |

Provided that this Minor Head may be divided into Sub-Head for various activities and thereafter, 90 percent of the receipts shall be transferred to **Minor Head ‘129-State Compensatory Afforestation Fund (SCAF)’** under the Major Head 8121—General and other Reserve Funds in Public Account; provided further that break up shall be maintained and provided at **Sub-Head level under new Minor Head ‘8121.129 – State Compensatory Afforestation Fund (SCAF)** and these heads of accounts shall be uniformly applicable across the States.

II. Balance 10 percent shall be transferred to the National Fund by the States from their Deposit Head of Account on monthly basis.

III. The following accounting entry shall be made in the books of the Central Government on receipt of the same.

| | | | |
|---------------|------------|------------|--|
| Credit | | | |
| Major Head | Existing | 8121 | General and other Reserve Funds |
| Minor Head | New | 128 | National Compensatory Afforestation Fund (NCAF) |

4. Expenditure from the Fund-

After due appropriation of funds, the expenditure on schemes to be financed from National Fund shall be incurred from the Major Head 2406.

- (i) On the basis of sanctions issued, the Pay and Accounts Officer shall make the payment by debiting government account as below:

| | | | |
|----------------|------------|------------|--|
| Debit | | | |
| Major Head | Existing | 2406 | Forestry and Wild Life |
| Sub Major Head | Existing | 04 | Afforestation and Ecology Development |
| Minor Head | New | 102 | National Compensatory Afforestation (NCA) |
| Sub Head | New | 01 | National Authority |
| Credit | | | |
| Major Head | Existing | 8670 | Cheques and Bills |
| Minor Head | Existing | 102 | PAO cheques |

Note: Appropriate primary units of appropriations shall be opened as per Delegation of Financial Power Rules, 1978 under National Authority.

- (ii) A new Minor Head ‘103-State Compensatory Afforestation (SCA)’ is opened under Major Head ‘2406-Forestry and Wildlife’ below Sub-Major Head ‘04-Afforestation and Ecology Development and the appropriate head of accounts and primary units of appropriation shall be opened under State Authority.

5. Recoupment from National Fund/State Fund-

- (i) The Pay and Account Officer of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change shall make the accounting adjustment with the National Fund as deduct recoveries and this ensures that the expenditure is adjusted from the National Fund and the balance continues to remain in the interest bearing, non-lapsable fund in Public Account.

(ii) The following entry shall be made in the books of Pay and Accounts Officer-

| Debit | | Code | Description |
|-----------------|------------|------------|--|
| Major Head | Existing | 8121 | General and other Reserve Funds |
| Minor Head | New | 128 | National Compensatory Afforestation Fund (NCAF) |
| (-Debit) | | | |
| Major Head | Existing | 2406 | Forestry & Wild Life |
| Sub Major Head | Existing | 04 | Afforestation and Ecology Development |
| Minor Head | Proposed | 903 | Deduct Amount met from National Compensatory Afforestation Fund (NCAF) |
| Object Head | | 70 | Deduct recoveries |

Note: The arrangement for State Government(s) shall be similar to that of Central Government and the Minor Head for “Deduct Amount met from State Compensatory Afforestation Fund (SCAF)” is ‘904’.

6. Budget of the National Authority-

The National Authority shall prepare its budget showing the estimated receipts and expenditure of the National Authority and forward the same to the Central Government, in such form and at such time in each financial year as may be prescribed and **similar arrangement shall be applicable in respect of the State Authorities also.**

7. Accounts of National Authority-

- (i) The Pay and Accounts Office, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change shall maintain a broadsheet of receipts and payments from the National Fund and effect reconciliation on monthly basis with the National Authority and it should be ensured that there are no adverse balances under the Reserve Fund at any time.
- (ii) The Comptroller and Auditor-General shall, within a period of six months from the date of commencement of the Act, audit the accounts of all the monies collected by the State Governments and Union territory Administrations, which has been placed under the *ad hoc* Authority and deposited in the nationalised banks and submit the report to the Central Government.

8. Audit of National Authority.-

- (i) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India has the power to conduct the audit including special audit or performance audit of State or National Fund and State or National Authority.
- (ii) The Internal Audit Wing under Chief Controller of Accounts shall also conduct audit at regular intervals of the National Fund and National Authority.

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DEEPAK KUMAR SINHA, Inspector General of Forest

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 Panipat 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- 5

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 invest funds.

Chapter- 6

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 **2018-19** in **Yamuna Nagar** division.

The evaluation took place in **Yamuna Nagar** district in the month of **March 2020** 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. We also 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 Sanjeev Kashyap, **Range Forest Officer Kalesar-** Shri Kuldeep Singh , **Range Forest Officer kalsia/Chichroli-** Shri Shushil Kumar , **Range Forest Officer Sadhora-** Shri Praveen Yadav.

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 **2018-19**.

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 2018-19 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 Yamuna Nagar was satisfactory.

Key approach of the CAMPA project is to:

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

Chapter-7

Data Analysis

The plantation carried out during 2018-19 by the Territorial Division Yamuna Nagar CF North, are as follows:

WING: Territorial Yamuna Nagar Division

YEAR: 2018-19

| Type | Hectare | | RKM | | Total Plant Plantation/ Planted | Total no. of plants alive |
|-----------------|-----------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | Targets | Achievements | Targets | Achievements | | |
| CA- SP | 41 | 41 | - | - | 45100 | 35674 |
| CA - TP | - | - | 1242 | 868 | 217000 | 185314 |
| NPV TP | - | - | 200 | 200 | 50000 | 42306 |
| NPV-NH TP | - | - | 60 | 60 | 15000 | 13537 |
| NPV-NH- SP | - | - | 30 | 30 | 15000 | 12624 |
| NPV- Fencing | - | - | 32.80 | 32.80 | - | - |
| Total | 41 | 41 | 1564.8 | 1190.8 | 342100 | 289455 |

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 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.

| CAMPA MONITORING & EVALUATION REPORT FOREST WORKS EXECUTED IN 2018-19 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------|-----|-------------|-----------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------|-----|-------------|-----|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|--|--|--|
| WING: TERRITORIAL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DISTRICT : YAMUNA NAGAR (HARYANA) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| YEAR OF PLANTATION, 2018 - 19 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sr. No | Type of Land (Forest Non-Forest Land) | Name of Scheme/Component | Name of Range / Block / Beat | Name of Site | Khasra No. Km/RD | Plantation Month | Target achieved | | | Spacing (M) | Name of Species | No. of Plants Planted | No. of Alive Plants | No. of empty pits | Height in Ft | | Girth in cm | | Survival % | GPS Coordinates | | | | |
| | | | | | | | Ha. | RKM | | | | | | | Max | Min | Max | Min | | Latitude (30°) | Longitude (77°) | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | | | | | | | | 13 | 14 | | | | |
| 1 | PF | CA/RDF @ 1100 / per hect. | Sadhaura/ Rasulpur/ Salehpur | Salehpur PF | PF | Jul/ Ags/ Sep. | 14.00 | 0.00 | 3X3 | Papri | 4400 | 12640 | 2760 | 9 | 5 | 12 | 7 | 82 | 30°27'49.1" | 77°14'40.9" | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Khair | 11000 | | | 3 | 1 | 4 | 3 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Total | | | 14.00 | 0.00 | | | 15400 | 12640 | 2760 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | PF | CA/RDF @ 1100 / per hect. | Chhachhrau/ I Darpur / Cheiken South | Danda Sahzadwala PF | | 07/18 | 12.00 | 0.00 | 3X3 | Khair | 2500 | 10824 | 2760 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 82 | 30°21'26.9" | 77°27'89.1" | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Anwla | 2200 | | | 7 | 4 | 9 | 6 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Sangwan | 1800 | | | 10 | 5 | 13 | 7 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Papri | 5600 | | | 7 | 4 | 10 | 6 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Siras | 600 | | | 8 | 5 | 10 | 7 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Cut Sangwan | 500 | | | 7 | 4 | 9 | 6 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Total | | | 12.00 | 0.00 | | | 13200 | | | 10824 | 2760 | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Forest Land Plantation | CA/RDF @ 1100 / per hect. | Kalesar/ Khizrabad/ Ariyanwala | C-4 | | | 15.00 | 0.00 | 3x3 | Khair | 8600 | 12210 | 4290 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 74 | 30°18'79.2" | 77°32'87.8" | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Bamboo | 4170 | | | 15 | 7 | 12 | 9 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Shiras | 3100 | | | 11 | 6 | 13 | 7 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Awala | 200 | | | 9 | 5 | 11 | 6 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Imli | 280 | | | 6 | 4 | 7 | 5 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Jamun | 150 | | | 7 | 4 | 9 | 5 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | TOTAL | | | 15.00 | 0.00 | | | 16500 | | | 12210 | 4290 | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Compensatory Afforestation (Small Plants) | | | | | | | 41.00 | 0.00 | | | 45100 | 35674 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Annual Plan of Operation 2018-19 for Compensatory Afforestation (Tall Plants) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sr. No | Type of Land (Forest Non-Forest Land) | Name of Scheme/Component | Name of Range / Block / Beat | Name of Site | Khasra No. Km/RD | Plantation Month | Target achieved | | | Spacing (M) | Name of Species | No. of Plants Planted | | | | | | | | GPS Coordinates | | | | |
| | | | | | | | Ha. | RKM | | | | | | | | | | | | Latitude (30°) | Longitude (77°) | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | | | | | | | | | 13 | 14 | | | |
| 1 | Reserve Forest | CA TP | Sadhaura/ Bilaspur/ Sandhai | Ramgarh Sawai RF | RF | Jul/ Ags/ Sep. | 0.00 | 10.00 | 3X3 | Shisham | 1500 | 2209 | 291 | 12 | 6 | 14 | 7 | 88 | 30°22'39.0" | 77°20'52.6" | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Arjun | 205 | | | 7 | 4 | 9 | 6 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Papri | 345 | | | 7 | 4 | 9 | 6 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Jamun | 450 | | | 8 | 5 | 10 | 6 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Total | | | | | | | 2500 | 2209 | 291 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | do | CA TP | Sadhaura/ Bilaspur/ M.Bangar | Malikpur Bangar RF | RF | Jul/ Ags/ Sep. | 0.00 | 15.00 | 3X3 | Shisham | 3750 | 3452 | 298 | 12 | 6 | 15 | 7 | 92 | 30°18'8.191" | 77°20'34.837" | | | | |
| | | | | Total | | | | | | | 3750 | 3452 | 298 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | CA TP | Sadhaura/ Rasulpur/ Doomawala | Doomawala RF | RF | Jul/ Ags/ Sep. | 0.00 | 5.00 | 3X3 | Shisham | 700 | 1062 | 188 | 12 | 5 | 14 | 6 | 85 | 30°25'13.8" | 77°10'16.5" | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Papri | 550 | | | 7 | 4 | 9 | 5 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Total | | | | | | | 1250 | 1062 | 188 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | Sadhaura/ Rasulpur/ Asgarpur | Nizampur RF | RF | Jul/ Ags/ Sep. | 0.00 | 5.00 | 3X3 | Shisham | 650 | 1025 | 225 | 13 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 82 | 30°28'26.0" | 77°12'13.8" | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Papri | 600 | | | 11 | 6 | 7 | 2 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Total | | | | | | | 1250 | 1025 | 225 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | CA TP | Sadhaura/ Ranjitpur/ S.B.Pur | S.B.pur RF | RF | Jul/ Ags/ Sep. | 0.00 | 10.00 | 3X3 | Shisham | 2125 | 2050 | 450 | 11 | 5 | 12 | 7 | 82 | 30°23'50.0" | 77°22'36.6" | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Anwla | 125 | | | 8 | 4 | 9 | 5 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Toon | 50 | | | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Neem | 10 | | | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Arjun | 80 | | | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Jamun | 110 | | | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Total | | | | | | | 2500 | 2050 | 450 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | | CA TP | Sadhaura/ Ranjitpur/ Mugalwali | Mugalwali RF | RF | Jul/ Ags/ Sep. | 0.00 | 5.00 | 3X3 | Shisham | 900 | 1062 | 188 | 7 | 4 | 9 | 6 | 80 | 30°23'40.55" | 77°19'05.31" | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Anwla | 150 | | | 7 | 4 | 9 | 5 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Papri | 150 | | | 6 | 4 | 8 | 5 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Jamun | 50 | | | 6 | 4 | 7 | 5 | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | 1250 | 1000 | 250 | | | | | | | | |
|----|----------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|------|-------|-----|--------------|-------------|-------------|------------|----|---|----|---|--|----|---------------|---------------|
| | Comapct | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | CA TP | Sadhaura/ Sadhaura/ Thaska | Thaska PF | PF | Jul/ Aug/ Sep. | 0.00 | 20.50 | 3X3 | Shisham | 4800 | | | 15 | 7 | 18 | 9 | | 89 | 30°27'24.5" | 77°15'11.9" |
| | | | | | | | | | Awmla | 325 | | | 9 | 6 | 12 | 7 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Total | 5125 | 4561 | 564 | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | CA TP | Sadhaura/ Sadhaura/ Sadikpur | Gari Viram PF | PF | Jul/ Aug/ Sep. | 0.00 | 15.00 | 3x3 | Chakrasia | 200 | | | 13 | 7 | 18 | 9 | | 96 | 30°25'15.4" | 77°14'32.3" |
| | | | | | | | | | Jamoa | 270 | | | 8 | 4 | 10 | 6 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Jamun | 100 | | | 7 | 3 | 9 | 5 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Awmla | 20 | | | 9 | 5 | 11 | 7 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Belpathar | 20 | | | 6 | 4 | 8 | 6 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Molsari | 20 | | | 6 | 4 | 8 | 5 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Shisham | 3120 | | | 12 | 5 | 15 | 7 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Total | 3750 | 3600 | 150 | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | CA TP | Sadhaura/ Sadhaura/ Gullapur | Gullapur PF | PF | Jul/ Aug/ Sep. | 0.00 | 5.00 | 3x3 | Shisham | 900 | | | 12 | 5 | 14 | 7 | | 84 | 30°25'58.9" | 77°16'7.5" |
| | | | | | | | | | Jamun Jamoa | 250 | | | 7 | 4 | 9 | 5 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Kachnar | 50 | | | 9 | 5 | 11 | 6 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | L/Stonia | 50 | | | 7 | 4 | 9 | 6 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Total | 1250 | 1050 | 200 | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | CA TP | Sadhaura/ Bilaspur/ Sandhai | Sandhai PF | PF | Jul/ Aug/ Sep. | 0.00 | 26.80 | 3x3 | Shisham | 3990 | | | 12 | 5 | 15 | 7 | | 90 | 30°21'26.7" | 77°19'09.8" |
| | | | | | | | | | Arjun | 920 | | | 7 | 5 | 10 | 7 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Bahera | 190 | | | 7 | 4 | 9 | 6 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Awmla | 1050 | | | 8 | 4 | 11 | 5 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Papri | 150 | | | 7 | 4 | 9 | 5 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | K/Champa | 150 | | | 6 | 4 | 8 | 5 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Belpathar | 50 | | | 6 | 4 | 9 | 6 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Toon | 200 | | | 8 | 5 | 11 | 7 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Total | 6700 | 6030 | 670 | | | | | | | | |
| | Rail | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Road | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | CA TP | Sadhaura/ Bilaspur/ M.Bangar | Rukali Link Road | Road Km 0 to Tail | Jul/ Aug/ Sep. | 0.00 | 1.50 | 3X3 | Jamun Jamoa | 275 | | | 8 | 4 | 10 | 5 | | 86 | 30°18'38.494" | 77°20'56.261" |
| | | | | | | | | | Arjun | 10 | | | 9 | 5 | 12 | 6 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | K/Champa | 10 | | | 7 | 4 | 9 | 5 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Shisham | 75 | | | 14 | 6 | 16 | 8 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Mango | 5 | | | 8 | 4 | 11 | 5 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Total | 375 | 322 | 53 | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | CA TP | Sadhaura/ Bilaspur/ M.Bangar | Dharamkot Link Road | Road Km 0 to Tail | Jul/ Aug/ Sep. | 0.00 | 1.00 | 3X3 | Jamun Jamoa | 145 | | | 7 | 4 | 9 | 5 | | 88 | 30°17'24.247" | 77°19'24.069" |
| | | | | | | | | | Molsari | 55 | | | 6 | 4 | 7 | 5 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Shisham | 50 | | | 10 | 5 | 12 | 6 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Total | 250 | 220 | 30 | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | CA TP | Sadhaura/ Bilaspur/ Bilaspur | Sadhaura Bilaspur Road | KM 5.4 to 12.7 | Jul/ Aug/ Sep. | 0.00 | 4.80 | 3X3 | Shisham | 540 | | | 8 | 5 | 9 | 6 | | 84 | 30°16'38.01" | 77°17'55.24" |
| | | | | | | | | | Jamun | 60 | | | 6 | 4 | 7 | 5 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Toon | 400 | | | 7 | 4 | 9 | 5 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Belpathar | 5 | | | 6 | 3 | 8 | 5 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Neem | 45 | | | 8 | 4 | 10 | 4 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Mango | 20 | | | 7 | 4 | 9 | 5 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | K/Champa | 120 | | | 8 | 4 | 9 | 6 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Papri | 10 | | | 7 | 4 | 8 | 6 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Total | 1200 | 1008 | 192 | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | CA TP | Sadhaura/ Bilaspur/ Bilaspur | Bilaspur Dhanoura Road | Km 15 to 25 | Jul/ Aug/ Sep. | 0.00 | 3.20 | 3X3 | Arjun | 40 | | | 7 | 4 | 10 | 6 | | 81 | 30°19'40.129" | 77°19'31.398" |
| | | | | | | | | | Jamun | 285 | | | 7 | 4 | 8 | 5 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Toon | 390 | | | 9 | 6 | 11 | 5 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Belpathar | 10 | | | 6 | 4 | 8 | 6 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Neem | 30 | | | 7 | 4 | 9 | 5 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Mango | 15 | | | 6 | 4 | 8 | 6 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Pilkhan | 30 | | | 7 | 5 | 8 | 6 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Total | 800 | 648 | 152 | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | CA TP | Sadhaura/ Rasulpur/ Doomawala | Naraingarh Sadhaura Kachha Road | KM 0 to 3 L&R | Jul/ Aug/ Sep. | 0.00 | 5.00 | 3X3 | Papri | 550 | | | 8 | 5 | 11 | 7 | | 82 | 30°25'45.4" | 77°10'44.5" |
| | | | | | | | | | Belpathar | 50 | | | 6 | 4 | 9 | 4 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Teak | 50 | | | 11 | 6 | 13 | 7 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Putranjeva | 20 | | | 6 | 4 | 8 | 5 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Shisham | 580 | | | 12 | 6 | 15 | 8 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Total | 1250 | 1025 | 225 | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | CA TP | Sadhaura/ Bilaspur/ Sandhai | Rampur Manglour Road | KM 0 to Tail | Jul/ Aug/ Sep. | 0.00 | 1.20 | 3X3 | Chakrasia | 150 | | | 10 | 5 | 12 | 7 | | 85 | 30°22'24.1" | 77°19'42.2" |
| | | | | | | | | | Moulsari | 150 | | | 7 | 4 | 9 | 5 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Total | 300 | 255 | 45 | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | Total Kalesar | | | 0.00 | 300.00 | | 75000 | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----------------|--------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|------|--------|----------------------------------|---|--|--|--|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----|--|--|
| 29 | Reserve Forest | C.A.TP | Jagadhri/ Bhagwargarh/Manakpur | MANAKPUR(RF) | RF | July/Augest | 0.00 | 10.00 | 4x4 | JAMUN SHISAM TOTAL | 80 2420 2500 | | | 7 12 | 4 5 | 9 15 | 5 7 | 86 | 30°11'25.95466 | 77°19'32.264 |
| 30 | | C.A.TP | Jagadhri/ Bhagwargarh/Kalanour | Kalanour RF | RF | July/Augest | 0.00 | 7.00 | 4x4 | JAMOWA NASURA SHISAM TEAK TOTAL | 600 260 450 440 1750 | | | 6 6 14 11 | 3 4 5 | 9 9 17 14 | 5 7 7 6 | 84 | 30°49'27.833 30°41'2.20315 | 77°20'15.74084 77°20'23.9118 |
| 31 | Comapct | C.A.TP | Jagadhri/ Dadupur/ Muzadwala | Devdhar PF | PF | July/ Augest | 0.00 | 11.00 | 4MX4M | SHISAM PAPRI TOTAL | 1900 850 2750 | | | 11 6 | 5 4 | 14 8 | 6 5 | 86 | 30°13'50.892* 30°13'50.406* 30°13'51.63* | 77°28'56.178* 77°28'59.706* 77°29'4.218* |
| 32 | | C.A.TP | Jagadhri/ Dadupur/ Muzadwala | Muzadwala PF | PF | July/ Augest | 0.00 | 11.00 | 4MX4M | SHISAM ARJUN TOTAL | 1950 800 2750 | | | 12 8 | 5 5 | 15 11 | 7 7 | 83 | 30°13'12.87* 30°13'12.738* 30°13'12.288* | 77°28'44.46* 77°28'44.136* 77°28'43.17* |
| 33 | | C.A.TP | Jagadhri/ Bhagwargarh/Kait | Sugh PF | PF | July/Augest | | 30.00 | 4MX4M | ARJUN SHISAM JAMUN NEEM TOTAL | 2000 4000 1300 200 7500 | | | 8 14 6 10 | 4 5 4 5 | 11 16 8 14 | 7 7 5 7 | 80 | 30°8'14.69756 30°8'27.85924 | 77°20'59.72568 77°20'29.05174 |
| 34 | Rail | C.A.TP | Jagadhri/ Yamuna Nagar/ Harnoul | KHERA RAILWAY LINE | 0 to 3 | July/Augest | 0.00 | 9.00 | 4MX4M | SHISHAM TEAK TOTAL | 1800 450 2250 | | | 14 11 | 6 5 | 17 14 | 7 7 | 84 | 30°9'23.5* | 77°13'36.1* |
| 35 | | C.A.TP | Jagadhri/ Jagadhri/ Jagadhri | KHERA RAILWAY LINE KM | 4 to 6 | July/Augest | 0.00 | 5.00 | 4MX4M 4MX4M 4MX4M Total | SHISHAM MANGO ARJUN 1250 | 800 50 400 1025 | | | 15 6 8 | 5 4 5 | 19 9 11 | 7 5 6 | 82 | 30°9'52.02361 30°9'12.8549 | 77°15'15.41122 77°14'41.04086 |
| 36 | Road | C.A.TP | Jagadhri/ Bhagwargarh/Kait | RAJ GHAT ROAD | 2 to 5 | July/Augest | 0.00 | 4.00 | 4MX4M | LEGESTRONIA ARJUN PLKHAM MOULSARI CHAKRASIA PUTRENJEEVA NEEM TOTAL | 330 330 50 100 50 100 40 1000 | | | 6 7 8 6 8 6 10 | 4 5 4 4 4 4 5 | 8 9 10 8 9 7 14 | 5 7 5 5 5 5 7 | 80 | 30°8'27.04812 | 77°19'21.75085 |
| 37 | | C.A.TP | Jagadhri/ Yamuna Nagar/ YNR East | S.K.Road KM | 26 to 28 | July/ Augest | 0.00 | 0.11 | 4MX4M | Magistria Moulsari Total | 17 10 27 | | | 7 6 | 4 4 | 8 7 | 5 5 | 82 | 30°06'003* | 77°13'36'39.8* |
| 38 | | C.A.TP | Jagadhri/ Jagadhri/ Jagadhri | Jagadhri Ambala road Km 0 to 17.6 | 0 to 17.6 | July/Augest | 0.00 | 0.54 | 4MX4M 4MX4M Total | ARJUN Dek 136 | 86 50 114 | | | 8 12 | 4 5 | 11 15 | 6 7 | 84 | 30°11'14.54117 30°11'19.81192 | 77°15'12.20786 77°15'3.84218 |
| 39 | | C.A.TP | Jagadhri/ Bhagwargarh/Kait | Amadalpur Road | 5.8 to 10 | July/Augest | 0.00 | 0.08 | 4MX4M | ARJUN TOTAL | 20 20 | | | 9 | 5 | 12 | 7 | 85 | 30°08'06* | 77°21'50* |
| 40 | | C.A.TP | Jagadhri/ Yamuna Nagar/ YNR East | Jathlana Road | 6 to 7 | July/Augest | 0.00 | 0.16 | 4MX4M 4MX4M Total | Neem MOULSARI 40 | 20 20 32 | | | 11 6 | 5 4 | 13 7 | 6 5 | 82 | 30°00.5180 30°00.4808 | 77°12.8786 77°12.2856 |
| 41 | | C.A.TP | Jagadhri/ Yamuna Nagar/ YNR East | Khajuri Jathlana Road | 7 to 8 | July/Augest | 0.00 | 0.11 | 4MX4M | Mahuwa Total | 27 27 | | | 7 | 4 | 9 | 5 | 80 | 30°04'46* | 77°16'22* |
| 42 | Canal | C.A.TP | Jagadhri/ Bhagwargarh/Kait | WJC RD | 32 to 63 | July/Augest | | 6.00 | 4MX4M | ARJUN JAMOWA TOTAL | 880 620 1500 | | | 8 6 | 5 4 | 11 8 | 6 5 | 79 | 30°7'46.95179 | 77°7'51.53546 |
| 43 | | C.A.TP | Jagadhri/ Radaur/ Radaur | WJC | 107 to 114 | July/Augest | 0.00 | 8.00 | 4MX4M | SHISHAM JAMUN KACHNAR TOTAL | 1130 340 530 2000 | | | 10 6 7 | 5 4 4 | 12 9 8 | 7 5 5 | 80 | 30°03.4989 30°02.5160 | 77°10.9724 77°10.7602 |
| 44 | | C.A.TP | Jagadhri/ Radaur/ WJC | WJC | 138 to 143.5 R/Side | July/ Augest | 0.00 | 5.00 | 4MX4M | SHISHAM JAMUN | 950 50 | | | 12 6 | 4 4 | 15 8 | 6 5 | 80 | 29°59.8491 | 77°07.9178 |

| 44 | | C.A.TP | Jathlana | | 128 to WJC | July/Augest | 0.00 | 1.00 | 4MX4M | LEGISTRONIA | 200 | | | 6 | 4 | 7 | 5 | | 29°59.3754 | 77°07.5041 | |
|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------|-------|----|---|----|---|--|-----------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | CHAKRASIA | 50 | | | 8 | 5 | 10 | 7 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL | 1250 | 1000 | 250 | | | | | | | | |
| 45 | | C.A.TP | Jagadhri/ Jagadhri/ Darazpur | DADUPUR NALVI CANAL | | July/Augest | 0.00 | 1.00 | 4MX4M | JAMUN | 250 | | | 7 | 4 | 10 | 6 | | 79 | 30°9'48.59449 30°9'36.64969 | 77°9'38.02138 77°0'48.68517 |
| | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL | 250 | 197 | 53 | | | | | | | | |
| 46 | | C.A.TP | Jagadhri/ Radaur/ Radaur | CHATANG DRAIN | 128 to WJC | July/Augest | | 6.00 | 4MX4M | SHISHAM | 1500 | | | 15 | 6 | 19 | 6 | | 80 | 30° 88.93 29°59.8555 | 77°07.0048 77°07.9972 |
| | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL | 1500 | 1200 | 300 | | | | | | | | |
| 47 | | C.A.TP | Jagadhri/ Radaur/ Gundiana | CHATANG DRAIN(KHERI LAKHA SINGH - BUBKA HEAD) | | July/Augest | 0.00 | 20.00 | 4MX4M | SHISHAM | 3000 | | | 12 | 5 | 15 | 6 | | 80 | 30°06.8494 30°00.8893 | 77°07.9476 77°07.0048 |
| | | | | | | | | | | JAMUN | 520 | | | 6 | 4 | 8 | 6 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | KACHNAR | 570 | | | 7 | 5 | 9 | 6 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | BAHERA | 250 | | | 6 | 4 | 8 | 5 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | ANWALA | 40 | | | 7 | 5 | 9 | 7 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | NEEM | 130 | | | 11 | 5 | 14 | 7 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | KADAM | 350 | | | 15 | 7 | 20 | 9 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | CHAKRASIA | 140 | | | 9 | 5 | 11 | 6 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL | 5000 | 4000 | 1000 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 33500 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 217000 | 185314 | #REF! | | | | | | | | |
| Annual Plan of Operation 2018-19 for Tall Plants under Net Present Value (NPV) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sr. No | Type of Land (Forest Non-Forest Land) | Name of Scheme/ Component | Name of Range / Block / Beat | Name of Site | Khasra No. Km/RD | Plantation Month | Target achieved | | Spacing (M) | Name of Species | No. of Plants Planted | | | | | | | | GPS Coordinates | | |
| | | | | | | | Ha. | RKM | | | | | | | | | | | Latitude (30°) | Longitude (77°) | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | | | | | | | | 13 | 14 | |
| 1 | CAMPA | NPV TP | JAGADHRI | JAGADHRI | JARODA CUT NALI | | 0.00 | 15.00 | 4MX4M | SHISAM | 1950 | | | 11 | 5 | 13 | 7 | | 83 | 30°11'43.11414 77°18'19.67456° | |
| | | | | | | | | | | ARJUN | 1600 | | | 9 | 5 | 11 | 6 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | TEAK | 200 | | | 12 | 6 | 15 | 7 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL | 3750 | 3112 | 638 | | | | | | | | 30°11'44.7593 77°16'2.17741 |
| 2 | CAMPA | NPV TP | JAGADHRI | DARAJPUR | MUSTAFABAD RAILWAY YARD | | 0.00 | 12.00 | 4MX4M | SHISAM | 2200 | | | 12 | 6 | 15 | 7 | | 80 | 30°0'38.90518 77°26.37575 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | ARJUN | 300 | | | 8 | 5 | 11 | 6 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | TEAK | 500 | | | 12 | 6 | 15 | 7 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL | 3000 | 2400 | 600 | | | | | | | | 30°10'46.18604 77°6'55.43083 |
| 3 | CAMPA | NPV TP | JAGADHRI | DARAJPUR | DARAZPUR RAILWAY YARD | | 0.00 | 4.00 | 4MX4M | SHISHAM | 400 | | | 14 | 6 | 17 | 7 | | 81 | 30°9'41.73092 77°11'51.62355 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | ARJUN | 300 | | | 8 | 5 | 11 | 6 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | JAMUN | 300 | | | 7 | 5 | 9 | 6 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL | 1000 | 810 | 190 | | | | | | | | 30°9'42.05234 77°11'40.34781 |
| 4 | CAMPA | NPV TP | YAMUNA NAGAR | HARNOUL | RAILWAY YARD JAGADHRI WORK SHOP | | 0.00 | 17.00 | 4MX4M | ARJUN | 440 | | | 8 | 5 | 10 | 6 | | 83 | 30°08'13.7° 77°14'20.0° | |
| | | | | | | | | | | SHISHAM | 826 | | | 14 | 5 | 16 | 6 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | JAMOVA | 2130 | | | 6 | 5 | 9 | 7 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | PIPAL | 1 | | | 7 | 5 | 9 | 7 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | NEEM | 130 | | | 12 | 5 | 15 | 6 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | PILKHAN | 258 | | | 7 | 4 | 10 | 6 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | MANGO | 165 | | | 7 | 5 | 9 | 6 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | MOULSARI | 100 | | | 7 | 4 | 9 | 5 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | TOON | 100 | | | 9 | 5 | 11 | 4 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | CHAKRASIA | 50 | | | 11 | 5 | 13 | 7 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | PUTRENJEVA | 50 | | | 7 | 4 | 9 | 5 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL | 4250 | 3527 | 723 | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | CAMPA | NPV TP | YAMUNA NAGAR | YNR EAST | GULABGARH (TC) | | 0.00 | 5.00 | 4MX4M | ARJUN | 600 | | | 7 | 5 | 10 | 7 | | 83 | 30°0'544° 77°16'06° | |
| | | | | | | | | | | SHISHAM | 450 | | | 12 | 5 | 15 | 7 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | JAMOWA | 200 | | | 6 | 4 | 9 | 5 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL | 1250 | 723 | 527 | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | CAMPA | NPV TP | YAMUNA NAGAR | YNR EAST | JAIPUR ROAD KM 2 TO 8 L/R | | 0.00 | 5.00 | 4MX4M | SHISHAM | 700 | | | 13 | 5 | 16 | 6 | | 82 | 30°04'01.8° 77°13'32.1° | |
| | | | | | | | | | | AMLA | 100 | | | 7 | 4 | 9 | 5 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | JAMOWA | 35 | | | 6 | 4 | 8 | 5 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | ARJUN | 365 | | | 8 | 5 | 10 | 6 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | TEAK | 50 | | | 11 | 5 | 15 | 6 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL | 1250 | 1025 | 225 | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | CAMPA | NPV TP | YAMUNA NAGAR | YNR EAST | NH-344 KM 72-82 L/R | | 0.00 | 35.00 | 4MX4M | SHISHAM | 5756 | | | 14 | 6 | 18 | 8 | | 80 | 30°04'58.8 77°18'39.6° | |
| | | | | | | | | | | ARJUN | 849 | | | 12 | 4 | 15 | 6 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | JAMUN | 705 | | | 7 | 4 | 10 | 5 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | CHAKRASIA | 698 | | | 9 | 5 | 12 | 6 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | KACHNAR | 90 | | | 8 | 4 | 12 | 6 | | | | |

Annual Plan of Operation 2018-19 for Plantation on National Highways

| Sr. No | Type of Land (Forest Non-Forest Land) | Name of Scheme/Component | Name of Range / Block / Beat | Name of Site | Khasra No. Km/RD | Plantation Month | Target achieved | | Spacing (M) | Name of Species | No. of Plants Planted | | | | | | | GPS Coordinates | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|----------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------|-------------|----|----|----|----|---|--|---|
| | | | | | | | Ha. | RKM | | | | | | | | | | Latitude (30°) | Longitude (77°) | |
| 1 | Campa | NH TP | Jagadhri | Jagadhri | NH-344 KM 90-96 L/R | 0 | 0.00 | 35.00 | 4MX4M | NEEM | 150 | | | 14 | 6 | 16 | 8 | 90 | 30.1588970 77.236382 30°12'7.8574 77°13'7.13914 | |
| | | | | | | | | | ARJUN | 2291 | | | 11 | 5 | 16 | 7 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | SHISHAM | 3300 | | | 18 | 7 | 23 | 9 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | JAMUN | 1000 | | | 9 | 4 | 14 | 7 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | KACHNAR | 200 | | | 11 | 5 | 13 | 7 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | CHAKRASIA | 50 | | | 12 | 9 | 15 | 11 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | KANAK | 100 | | | 9 | 4 | 12 | 6 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | CHAMPA | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | BUD | 4 | | | 8 | 4 | 12 | 6 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | PIPAL | 2 | | | 8 | 5 | 13 | 6 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | MANGO | 150 | | | 6 | 4 | 8 | 5 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | BOTEL BUSH | 98 | | | 9 | 5 | 11 | 7 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | PUTRAMIWA | 125 | | | 7 | 4 | 10 | 5 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | KADAM | 940 | | | 14 | 7 | 19 | 11 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | MOULSARI | 40 | | | 7 | 4 | 10 | 6 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | AMLA | 100 | | | 6 | 4 | 9 | 7 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | LASOORA | 200 | | | 7 | 4 | 13 | 8 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | TOTAL | 8750 | 7875 | 875 | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Campa | NH TP | Jagadhri | CHHAPPER | NH-344 KM 96-104 L/R | 0 | 0.00 | 25.00 | 4MX4M | NEEM | 200 | | 14 | 5 | 17 | 7 | 89 | | | 30°12'48'574 77°13'7.13914 30°13'43'8874 77°8'58.54181 |
| | | | | | | | | | ARJUN | 200 | | | 12 | 4 | 15 | 5 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | SHISHAM | 3500 | | | 16 | 6 | 20 | 8 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | JAMUN | 1740 | | | 7 | 4 | 11 | 6 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | KACHNAR | 130 | | | 9 | 5 | 14 | 7 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | CHAKRASIA | 250 | | | 11 | 6 | 14 | 8 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | KANAK | 30 | | | 8 | 5 | 13 | 7 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | CHAMPA | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | DEK | 100 | | | 13 | 5 | 17 | 8 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | JEGISTROMIA | 100 | | | 7 | 5 | 13 | 7 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | TOTAL | 6250 | 5662 | 875 | | | | | | | | |
| Total NPV NH Tall Plantation @ 250 Plants Per RKM | | | | | | | 0.00 | 60.00 | | | 15000 | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Campa | NH SHURB | Jagadhri | Jagadhri | NH-344 KM 90-96 L/R | 0 | 0.00 | 17.50 | | BOTEL BUSH | 200 | | 9 | 5 | 11 | 7 | 85 | 30.1588970 77.236382 30°12'7.8574 77°13'7.13914 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | TIKOMA | 685 | | | 7 | 5 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | GULMOHRI | 220 | | | 10 | 5 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | KALENDRA | 260 | | | 7 | 4 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | RAAT KI RANI | 800 | | | 6 | 3 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | U FORBIYA | 150 | | | 6 | 4 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | SAFED | 300 | | | 5 | 4 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | KACHNARI | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | CASIA | 190 | | | 5 | 3 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | GALUKA | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | GUDDHAL | 2580 | | | 8 | 4 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | SHIWANI | 1720 | | | 5 | 3 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | KANER | 320 | | | 5 | 3 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | CHANDNI | 325 | | | 6 | 3 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | THAMBARJIYA | 1000 | | | 6 | 4 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | TOTAL | 8750 | 7437 | 1313 | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Campa | NH SHURB | Jagadhri | CHHAPPER | NH-344 KM 96-104 L/R | 0 | 0.00 | 12.50 | | GUDDHAL | 1725 | | 6 | 3 | | | 83 | 30°12'48'574 77°13'7.13914 30°13'43'8874 77°8'58.54181 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | BOTEL BUSH | 700 | | | 9 | 4 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | CASIA | 400 | | | 6 | 3 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | GALUKA | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | U FORBIYA | 550 | | | 5 | 3 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | HAVELIYA | 400 | | | 6 | 4 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | GULMOHRI | 260 | | | 5 | 3 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | KACHNARI | 100 | | | 4 | 3 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | KANER | 220 | | | 5 | 3 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | KALENDRA | 220 | | | 6 | 3 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | TIKOMA | 300 | | | 5 | 4 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | RAAT KI RANI | 625 | | | 5 | 3 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | INDICA | 750 | | | 5 | 3 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | TOTAL | 6250 | 5187 | 1063 | | | | | | | | |
| Total NPV NH Shrubs@500 Plants Per RKM | | | | | | | 0.00 | 30.00 | | | 15000 | 12624 | 2376 | | | | | | | |

A.P.O.Campa Fencing 2018-19 Yamuna Nagar Division

| Sr. No. | Component | Range/Block/ Beat | Target | Name of Reach | Name of work | No. of Pillars | Status | G.P.S.Coordinates | |
|---------|--------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|----------------|--------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | Campa NH. | Jagadhri /Jagadhri/Jagadhri | 4 Km. Fencing | NH 344 KM 94 to 96 L/R | Fencing | 1000 No. | 95% | 30° 11' 40.42" | 77° 13' 59.48" |
| | | | | | | | | 30° 11' 49.32" | 77° 13' 40.43" |
| | | | | | | | | 30° 11' 55.78" | 77° 13' 25.06" |
| | | | | | | | | 30° 11' 42.40" | 77° 13' 59.53" |
| | | | | | | | | 30° 11' 50.19 " | 77° 13' 41.36" |
| | | | | | | | | 30° 11' 56.75" | 77° 13' 25.75" |
| | Campa NH | Jagadhri /Jagadhri/C hhapper | 16 Km. Fencing | NH 344 KM 96 to 104 L/R | Fencing | 4000 No. | 95% | 30° 11' 58.13" | 77° 13' 19.95" |
| | | | | | | | | 30° 12' 11.28" | 77° 12' 49.57" |
| | | | | | | | | 30° 12' 19.89" | 77° 12' 29.75" |
| | | | | | | | | 30° 13' 21.79" | 77° 09' 57.47" |
| | | | | | | | | 30° 13' 46.71" | 77° 08' 53.43" |
| | | | | | | | | 30° 11' 58.95" | 77° 13' 20.21" |
| | | | | | | | | 30° 12' 12.26" | 77° 12' 50.62" |
| | | | | | | | | 30° 12' 20.90" | 77° 12' 30.70" |
| | | | | | | | | 30° 13' 22.99" | 77° 09' 58.39" |
| | | | | | | | | 30° 13' 47.94" | 77° 8' 54.56" |
| | Total | | 20 Km. Fencing | | | 5000 No. | | | |
| 2 | Campa NPV | Jagadhri /Yamuna Nagar/YNR West | 5 Km. Fencing | NH 344 KM 82 to 84.5 L/R | Fencing | 1250 No. | 95% | 30° 05' 29.55" | 77° 14' 26.79" |
| | | | | | | | | 30° 05' 25.77" | 77° 14' 23.16" |
| | | | | | | | | 30° 05' 32.51" | 77° 14' 11.58" |
| | | | | | | | | 30° 05' 38.11" | 77° 13' 13.63" |
| | | | | | | | | 30° 06' 06.01" | 77° 13' 37.96" |
| | | | | | | | | 30° 07' 10.02" | 77° 13' 11.02 " |
| | | | | | | | | 30° 05' 3330" | 77° 14' 24.84" |
| | | | | | | | | 30° 06' 07.76 " | 77° 13' 38.68" |
| | | | | | | | | 30° 07' 10.14 " | 77° 13' 12.76" |
| | | | | | | | | 30° 03' 10.17" | 77° 13' 12.80" |
| | Campa NPV | Jagadhri /Yamuna Nagar/ Harnoul | 7.80 Km. Fencing | NH 344 KM 84.5 to 88.4 L/R | Fencing | 1950 No. | 95% | 30° 07' 15.81" | 77° 13' 10.08" |
| | | | | | | | | 30° 07' 41.18" | 77° 13' 04.04" |
| | | | | | | | | 30° 08' 04.04" | 77° 12' 59.56" |
| | | | | | | | | 30° 08' 33.95" | 77° 13' 04.72" |
| | | | | | | | | 30° 07' 15.97" | 77° 13' 11.71" |
| | | | | | | | | 30° 07' 41.18" | 77° 13' 05.32" |
| | | | | | | | | 30° 08' 04.56" | 77° 13' 01.20" |
| | | | | | | | | 30° 08' 33.16" | 77° 13' 06.56" |
| | Total | | 12.80 Km. Fencing | | | 3200 No. | | | |