

MONITORING EVALUATION REPORTS
OF
WORK CARRIED OUT DURING YEAR
2019-20
COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION
FUND MANAGEMENT
AND
PLANNING AUTHORITY (STATE CAMPA
HARYANA)
IN
BHIWANI



Evaluated by:

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Conservation Society
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2021

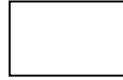
Overall Grading

For Territorial Forest Division - Bhiwani

Excellent



Good



Satisfactory



Poor



Contents

Particulars:

1. List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

2. District Map

3. Foreword

4. Chapter - 1 Introduction

5. Chapter – 2 Description of Interventions

6. Chapter – 3 Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA)

7. Chapter – 4 Evaluation Scope & Objectives

8. Chapter – 5 Evaluation Report

9. Chapter – 6 *Data Analysis

***Findings and Conclusion**

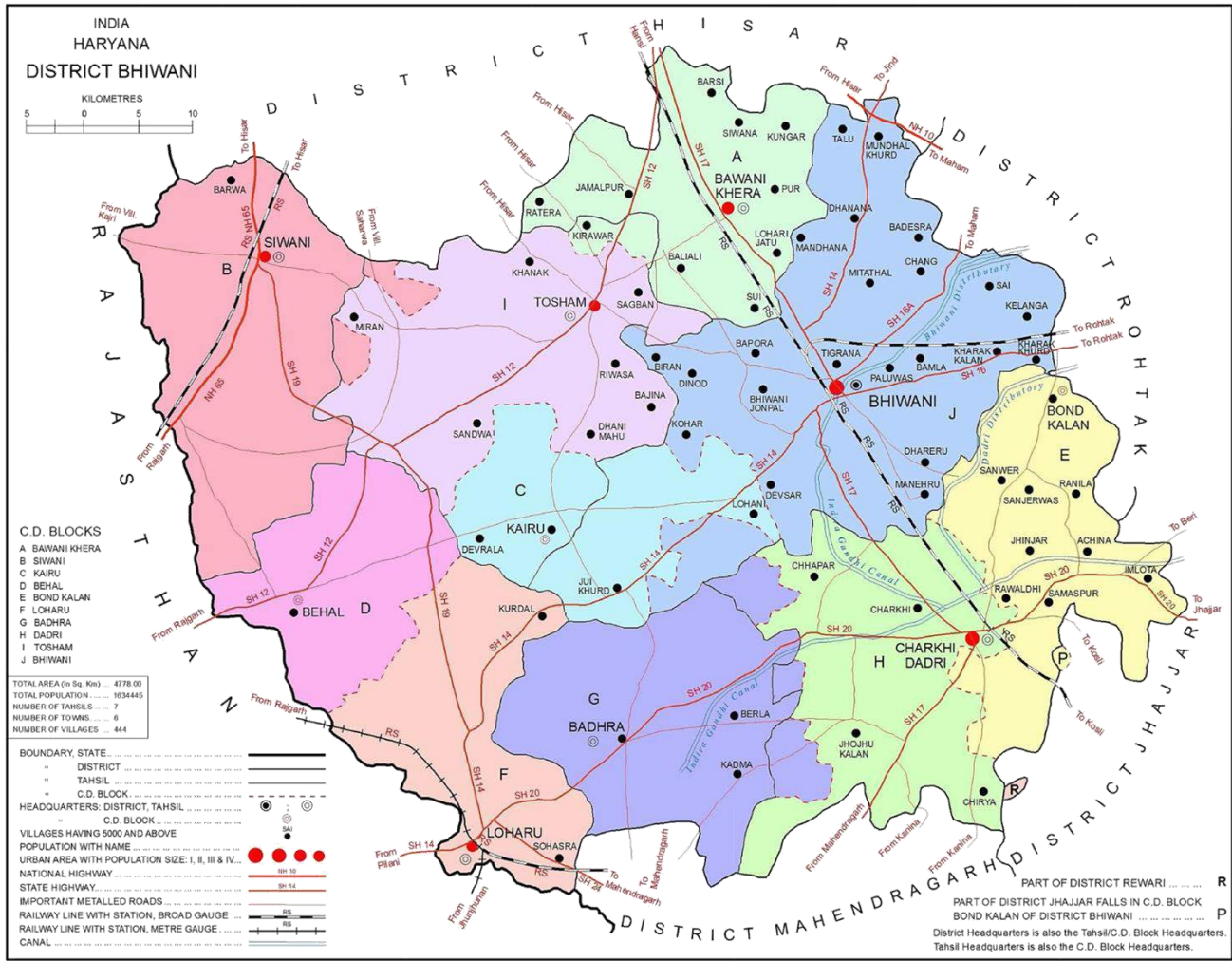
***Target and Achievements**

***Evaluator Team Members**

***Photographs**

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 PROGRAM**



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 2019-20 for CAMPA fund in Haryana vide letter No/CAMPA/2021-22/27 dated 08-04-2021.

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, Community Forestry, Wildlife and Development Wing.

What is CAMPA?

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

Background of CAMPA in Haryana:

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

Survival percentage as per Monitoring and Evaluation

The functioning of Range viz Badhra, Bhiwani, Dadri, Lohara, Siwani and Tohsamin 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-2019-20 is as follows:

Program	Survival 2019-2020(%)	Overall Survival(%)
CA - TP	78%	78%
NPV-TP	81.5%	81.5%

During our evaluation we could discuss regarding monitoring with various officer from different wings they are: - **Wing: -TerritorialDivision Forest Officer: -Shri Vinay Kumar,(IFS) , Range Forest Officer Bhiwani-Shri. Kailash Chandra, Range Forest Officer Tosham-Shri Jay Pal Rathiand Range Forest Officer Range Forest Officer Siwani- Shri Surendra Dangi and Range Forest OfficerLoharu Shri Om Prakash Pilaniya.**

With the full cooperation and availability of officers and people group we could monitor plantation and other works done and planted in the year 2019-20 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, MahenderGarh 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. Physiographically 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 of the district. Dohan River is the only ephemeral stream in the area and flows in direct response to precipitation.

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

Location:

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

Climate:

The climate of Bhiwani district can be classified as tropical steppe, semi-arid and hot which is mainly dry with very hot summer and cold winter except during monsoon season when moist 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 upto September. The transition period from September to October forms the post-monsoon season. The winter season starts late in November and remains upto first week of March.

Rainfall:

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

Area, Population and demographics:

(As of 2011 India census) The district is having an area of 4778 Sq.Km. which is 10.81 % of total area of the state. The total population of the District is 1634445 (866672 Men and 767773 Women) as per the Census 2011. Population density is 342people 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 2019-20

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) **“Silviculture 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 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 Bhiwanifor soil and moisture conservation and to preserve the natural biodiversity.

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

Chapter- 4

Evaluation Scope and Objectives

Evaluation Scope:

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

Audit Objectives

The objective of the compliance audit on Compensatory Afforestation 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- 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 **2019-20** in Bhiwani division.

The evaluation took place in Bhiwani district in the month of **July 2021** 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: -Sri Vinay Kumar, (IFS) , Range Forest Officer Bhiwani- Shri. Kailash Chandra, Range Forest Officer Tosham- Shri Jay Pal Rathi and Range Forest Officer Range Forest Officer Siwani- Shri Surendra Dangi and Range Forest Officer Loharu Shri Om Prakash Pilaniya..**

*We could monitor plantation, planted in the year **2019-20** 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-6

Data Analysis

The plantation carried out during 2019-20 by the Territorial Division Bhiwani, are as follows:

WING: Territorial Bhiwani Division (Annexure A)

YEAR: 2019-20

Type	Hectare		RKM		Total Plant Plantation/ Planted	Total no. of plants alive
	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements		
CA TP	2.79	2.79			2789	2176
NPV-TP			40	40	10000	8150
Eco - Restoration						
Fencing	Nil	----	----	----	----	----
Total	2.79	2.79	40	40	12789	10326

Note: - Financial Target achievement details are in Annexure A

Findings and Conclusions:

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

TERRITORIAL PLANTATION

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

Suggestion for improvement and recommendations:

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

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

Technological Points:

1. Seed research must be promoted to yield the better cultivar of plantation which are drought and infestation resistant. .
2. Attention should be paid for water harvesting and Drip water harvesting and moisture conservation as most of the plantations have been done in moisture deficit conditions.
3. Beating up should be done with original species.
4. Remote Sensing must be 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	:	2019-2020
RANGE	:	BHIWANI
SITE NAME	:	JUL FEEDER RD 88 TO 135
COMPONENT	:	CA/TP
TARGET	:	2.79 Hectares



DIVISION NAME	:	BHIWANI
YEAR	:	2019-2020
RANGE	:	BHIWANI
SITE NAME	:	DEVRALA TO POKARBAS
COMPONENT	:	NPV/TP
TARGET	:	10 RKM



DIVISION NAME	:	BHIWANI
YEAR	:	2019-2020
RANGE	:	BHIWANI
SITE NAME	:	DEVRALA TO POKARBAS
COMPONENT	:	NPV/TP
TARGET	:	10 RKM



DIVISION NAME	:	BHIWANI
YEAR	:	2019-2020
RANGE	:	BHIWANI
SITE NAME	:	DEVRALA TO POKARBAS
COMPONENT	:	NPV/TP
TARGET	:	10 RKM



DIVISION NAME	:	BHIWANI
YEAR	:	2019-2020
RANGE	:	LOHARU
SITE NAME	:	SIWANI TO SINGHANI RD
COMPONENT	:	NPV/TP
TARGET	:	10 RKM



DIVISION NAME	:	BHIWANI
YEAR	:	2019-2020
RANGE	:	SHIBANI
SITE NAME	:	TOSHAM TO SHIBANI RD
COMPONENT	:	NPV/TP
TARGET	:	10 RKM



DIVISION NAME	:	BHIWANI
YEAR	:	2019-2020
RANGE	:	SHIBANI
SITE NAME	:	TOSHAM TO SHIBANI RD
COMPONENT	:	NPV/TP
TARGET	:	10 RKM



DIVISION NAME	:	BHIWANI
YEAR	:	2019-2020
RANGE	:	TOSHAM
SITE NAME	:	JATTU LOHARI RD
COMPONENT	:	NPV/TP
TARGET	:	10 RKM



DIVISION NAME	:	BHIWANI
YEAR	:	2019-2020
RANGE	:	TOSHAM
SITE NAME	:	JATTU LOHARI RD
COMPONENT	:	NPV/TP
TARGET	:	10 RKM



DIVISION NAME	:	BHIWANI
YEAR	:	2019-2020
RANGE	:	TOSHAM
SITE NAME	:	JATTU LOHARI RD
COMPONENT	:	NPV/TP
TARGET	:	10 RKM

WING: TERRITORIAL																			
DISTRICT / DIVISION: BHIWANI																			
YEAR OF PLANTATION, 2019 - 20																			
CAMPA MONITORING & EVALUATION REPORT FOREST WORKS EXECUTED IN 2019-20 Monitoring Date 20-07-2021 to 21-07-2021																			
S. No	D-III File No	Description of FCA Case	CA to be done (in ha)	CA Done (in ha)	No of Plants to be planted	Name of Species	No of Plants & Species actually planted	Alive plants	Height (in ft)		Girth(in cm)		Success % (approx)	Name of approved CA site	Site where CA done	GPS Cordinate of CA site where CA done		If CA done on unapproved site	
									Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.				CA site change approval No and Date	Reson of CA site change not approved		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	D-III-8194 dt 11/1/2018	Retail outlet of IOC Ltd. Along with Loharu surajgarh Rd LHS at villg Dhani RahimpurFP/HR/Road 28757/2017	0.05	0.05	50		50							Bamla Minor RD 0-47 L&R	Jui feeder RD 88 to 135 L&R	28-54-49.78 28-53-49.76 28-51-29.77 28-51-29.47	76-11-28.77 76-11-28.53 76-9-46.05 76-9-46.39	lkbZV cnyusa dk izLrko ou laj{kd if'peh fg kj ds i= dzekad 1259}1264 fnukad 16-9-2019 }kjk Hkstk x;k FkkA iqu% bl dk;kZy; ds i= dzekad 1963 fnukad 17-12-2019 }kjk ds0,e0,y0 QkbZy iq.kZ dsl lh0Mh0	
2	D-III-8184 dt 28.2.2018	Diversion of Forest land for access to retail outlet of IOC ltd along Dadri Loharu road at village Gagarwas distt Bhiwnai FP/HR/Road/29699/2017	0.17	0.17	167		167							Bamla Minor RD 0-47 L&R	Jui feeder RD 88 to 135 L&R	28-54-49.78 28-53-49.76 28-51-29.77 28-51-29.47	76-11-28.77 76-11-28.53 76-9-46.05 76-9-46.39	mijksDr	
3	D-III-8169 dt 6.3.2018	Diversion of forest Land for access to retail outlet of IOC ltd at village Sudhiwas within 4 KM from Rajasthan border on SH 12 distt Bhiwani FP/HR/Road/28682	0.06	0.06	60		60							Bamla Minor RD 0-47 L&R	Jui feeder RD 88 to 135 L&R	28-54-49.78 28-53-49.76 28-51-29.77 28-51-29.47	76-11-28.77 76-11-28.53 76-9-46.05 76-9-46.39	mijksDr	
4	D-III-7001 dt 5.4.2017	Diversion of forest land for access to retail outlet of HPCL Ltd along Siwani Singhani road(SH19) near Km. stone 106,L/side. At village Siwani Distt	0.03	0.06	60		60							Loharu Canal 50-106	Jui feeder RD 88 to 135 L&R	28-54-49.78 28-53-49.76 28-51-29.77 28-51-29.47	76-11-28.77 76-11-28.53 76-9-46.05 76-9-46.39	mijksDr	
5	D-III-4857 dt 25-7-2017	Diversion of forest land for laying of 400 KV DC Jharli-Kabulpur-Depalpur transmission line by Jhajjar KT Transco Pvt. Ltd	0.31	0.31	312		312							Loharu Canal 50-106	Jui feeder RD 88 to 135 L&R	28-54-49.78 28-53-49.76 28-51-29.77 28-51-29.47	76-11-28.77 76-11-28.53 76-9-46.05 76-9-46.39	mijksDr	

6	D-III-8190 dt 27-2-2018	Diversion of forest land for access to retail outlet of IOC along Bhiwani Dharelu road R/side at village Dharelu district Bhiwani	0.02	0.02	20		20					Jui feeder RD 88 to 135 L&R	Jui feeder RD 88 to 135 L&R	28-54-49.78 28-53-49.76 28-51-29.77 28-51-29.47	76-11-28.77 76-11-28.53 76-9-46.05 76-9-46.39	mijksDr		
7	D-III-8195 dt 27-3-2018	Diversion of forest land for access to retail outlet of HPC Ltd along Sanjarwas Ranila Achina road ODR2353 near KM stone 6L/side at village	0.02	0.02	20		20					Bamla Minor RD 0-47 L&R	Jui feeder RD 88 to 135 L&R	28-54-49.78 28-53-49.76 28-51-29.77 28-51-29.47	76-11-28.77 76-11-28.53 76-9-46.05 76-9-46.39	mijksDr		
8	D-III-5409 dated 7.7.2017	Diversion of forest land for erection of 132 KV D/C Transmission line from 220 KV S/Stn. Dadibana to 132 KV S/Stn Jhojhu Kalan Distt	0.72	0.72	720		720					Loharu Canal 17-25 L&R	Jui feeder RD 88 to 135 L&R	28-54-49.78 28-53-49.76 28-51-29.77 28-51-29.47	76-11-28.77 76-11-28.53 76-9-46.05 76-9-46.39	mijksDr		
9	D-III-5410 dt 5-10-2017	Diversion of forest land in favour of HVPNL for erection of 132 KV DC/C Transmission line from 220 KV S/Stn Dadibana to 132KV Stn. Berla crossing through	1.38	1.38	1380		1380					Loharu Canal RD 50 to 106 L&R	Jui feeder RD 88 to 135 L&R	28-54-49.78 28-53-49.76 28-51-29.77 28-51-29.47	76-11-28.77 76-11-28.53 76-9-46.05 76-9-46.39	mijksDr		
						Shisham	930		8ft	6ft	11cm	8cm						
						P.Papri	960		8ft	4ft	8cm	6cm						
						Bakain	300		nil									
						Siris	300		8ft	6ft	12cm	8cm						
						Arjun	300		nil									
						Total	2790	2176					78%					
			2.76	2.79	2789.00		2789.00	2176.00					78%					

Net Present Value-TP

Sr. No.	Type of Land	Name of Scheme / Component	Name of Range/	Name of site	Khsara No./km &	Plantation month	Target Achieved		Specing (M)	Name of Species	Total No. of plants	Alive.Plants	Height F.t	Min.	Girth(cm)	Min.	Success%	Latitude		Longitude	
							Ha.	RKM										DD 13	DD 16		
1		N.P.V TP	Loharu	Siwani-Singhani Road	Km 28-36	Aug-19	9	10	5x4	P.Papri	1420		7ft	4ft	12cm	7cm		28°42'48.81	75°45'50		
			Behal							Bekain	600		12ft	5ft	18cm	10cm		28°42'48.46	75°45'50.46		
			Behal							Neem	380		8ft	6ft	12cm	8cm		28°38'10.92	75°46'17.23		
										Beri	100		7ft	4ft	10cm	6cm		28°38'12.3	75°46'17.49		
										Total	2500	1950					78%				
2		NPV TP	Siwani	Tosham Siwani Road	16-25			10		Shisham	250		nil					28°50'56.41	75°46'44.75		
			Miran							Siris	250		7ft	4ft	5cm	4cm		28°52'50.27	75°41'29.23		
			Miran							Neem	755		9ft	2.5ft	9cm	5cm					
										Papri	380		5ft	4ft	5cm	5cm					
										Gulmohar	865		7ft	4ft	5cm	4cm					
										Total	2500	1975					79%				
3		NPVTP	Tosham	Jattu Lohari Baliyali Rd	Km 0-5 L/R			10		Shisham	1500		15ft	6ft	30cm	6cm		28°54'19.28	76°4'19.84		
			B. Khera							P. Papri	1000		12ft	5ft	20cm	5.9cm		28°53'45.05	76°1'19.73		
			B. Khera							Total	2500	2250					90%				
4		NPV TP	Bhiwani	Deverala - Pohkarwas Road	KM 0-8 L/R	Aug-19		10		Bakain	2100		15ft	6ft	18cm	7cm		28°41'3.94	75°48'52.35		
			Kairu							P. Papri	400		8ft	3ft	12cm			28°41'3.77	75°48'52.14		
			Kairu							Total	2500	1975					79%	28°38'53.57	75°51'59.09		
																		28°38'53.52	75°51'59.8		
								0	40		10000										
		Total						0.00	40.00		10000.00	8150.00					81.50%				

MONITORING EVALUATION REPORTS
OF
WORK CARRIED OUT DURING YEAR
2019-20
COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION
FUND MANAGEMENT
AND
PLANNING AUTHORITY (STATE CAMPA HARYANA)
IN
AMBALA



Evaluated by:

Environmental Research, Monitoring &
Conservation Society
Empanelled Agency with: Government of India
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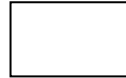
MONITORING EVALUATION REPORTS
OF
WORK CARRIED OUT DURING YEAR
2019-20
UNDER
COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION
FUND MANAGEMENT
AND
PLANNING AUTHORITY (CAMPA)
IN
AMBALA
2021

Overall Grading For Territorial Forest Division - Ambala

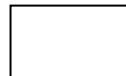
Excellent



Good



Satisfactory



Poor



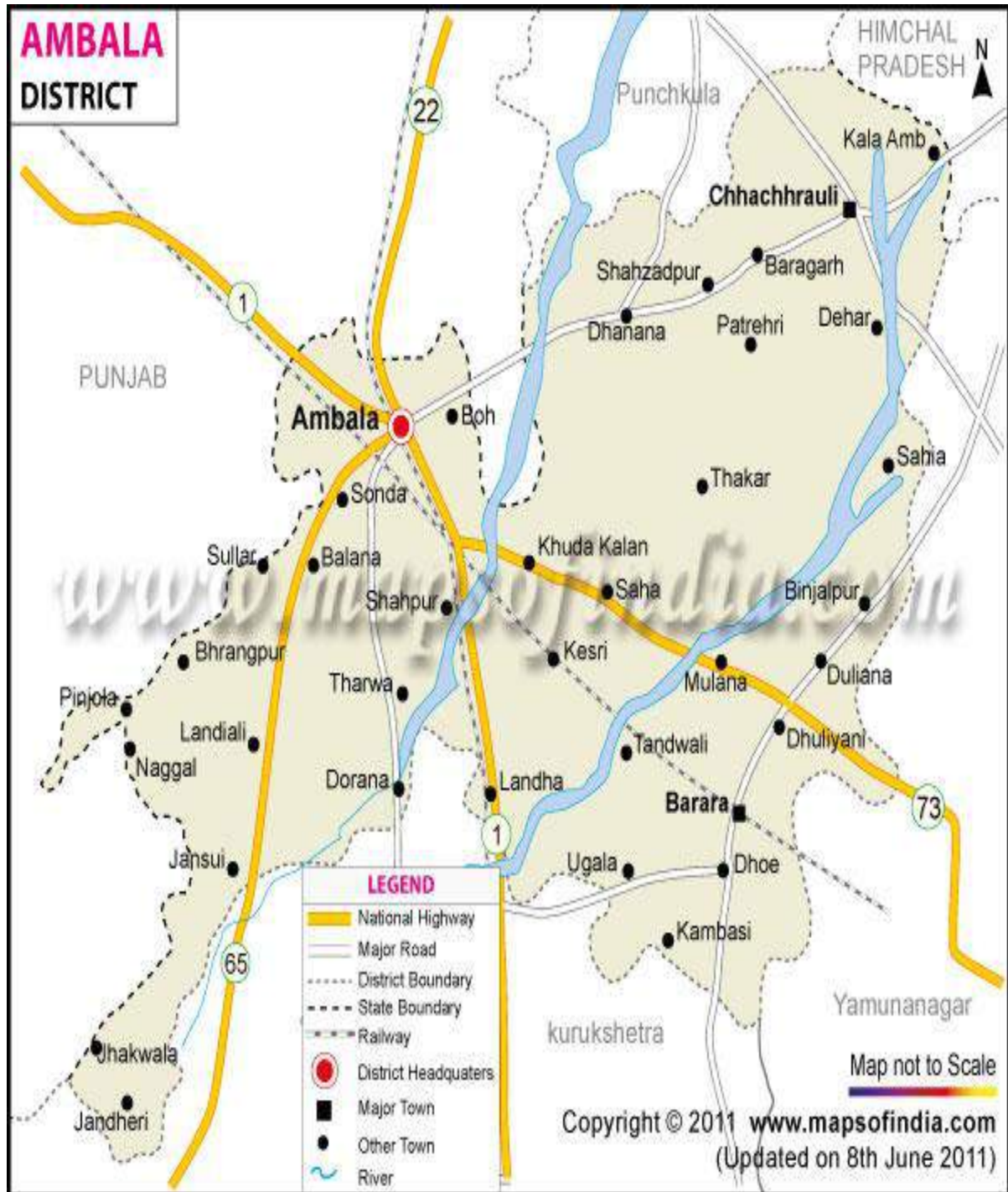
Contents

Particulars:

- 1. List of Acronyms and Abbreviations**
- 2. District Map**
- 3. Foreword**
- 4. Chapter - 1 Introduction**
- 5. Chapter – 2 Description of Interventions**
- 6. Chapter – 3 Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA)**
- 7. Chapter – 4 INISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE NOTIFICATION.**
- 8. Chapter – 5 Evaluation Scope & Objectives**
- 9. Chapter – 6 Evaluation Approach**
- 9. Chapter – 7 *Data Analysis**
 - *Findings and Conclusion**
 - *Target and Achievements**
 - *Evaluator Team Members**
 - *Photographs**

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 PROGRAM**



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 2019-20 for CAMPA fund in Haryana vide latter **No/CAMPA/2021-22, 27 dated 08.04.2021**

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 2019-20 is as follows.

Programme	Survival (%) 2019-20	Over All Survival (%)
CA-TP	95%	95%
NPV-TP	89.2%	89.2%
SMC	85%	85%

As the evaluator we had the opportunity to meet and interact with a good number of different groups and individual and officials. during our evaluation we could discuss regarding monitoring with various officer from different wings they are: - **Wing: - Territorial Division Forest Officer: - Smt. Harjeet Kaur IFS, (DFO), Range Officer Ambala – Shri Sunil Kundu, Range officer Naraingarh - Shri Mohan Lal and Range Officer Saha – Sushil Sharma.**

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 2019-20 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 Sirmour 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 alluvim. There are no surface features worth to mention except that the area is traversed and drained by seasonal streams namely Tangri, Beghna and Markanda. Physiographically the area is flat terrain. However a little part in the extreme northeastern area of the district is occupied by Siwalik hills, and falls in the zone of "Dissected Rolling Plain". The

area slopes towards southwest with an average gradient of 1.5m/km. The general elevation in the district varies between 245 m to 300 m above MSL. The soils are non-calcareous and sandy loam on the surface, and loam to clayey loam at depth, and placed under the classification of soil as Udipsamments/Udorthents.

Climate and Rainfalls:

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

Rainfall:

The normal annual rainfall of the district is 1076 mm, and is unevenly distributed over the area. The average rainy days are 44. The south west monsoon sets in from last week of June and withdraws in the end of September, contributing about 81% of normal annual rainfall. July and August are the wettest months. Rest 19% rainfall is received during non-monsoon period in the wake of western disturbances and thunderstorms. Generally rainfall in the district increases from southwest to northeast .The mean maximum temperature is 40.8°C (May & June) and mean minimum is 6.8°C (January) of the district.

List of Activities undertaken under CAMPA scheme for the year 2019-20

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.

[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.

- 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 **2019-20** in Amabala division.

The evaluation took place in Ambala district in the month of August **2021** the team reviewed all the work implemented under the CAMPA project. Those are division forest territorial plantation work and division CFP plantation work. The concern officers and staff were with us to show us the every site wherever the CAPMA work was being done. Also we discussed with various forest officials related to CAMPA were held throughout the field visits.

Monitoring Evaluation

As the evaluator we had the opportunity to meet and interact with a good number of different groups and individual and officials. During our evaluation we could discuss regarding monitoring with various officer from different wings they are: - **Wing: - Territorial Division Forest Officer: - Smt. Harjeet Kaur IFS, (DFO), Range Officer Ambala – Shri Sunil Kundu, Range officer Naraingarh - Shri Mohan Lal and Range Officer Saha – Sushil Sharma.**

*We could monitor plantation, planted in the year **2019-20** 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 2019-20 by the Territorial Division Ambala, C.F. North is as follows:

WING: Territorial Ambala Division

YEAR: 2019-20

Type15900 9wwwna	Hectare		RKM		Total Plant Planted	Total no.of Alive plants
	Targe ts	Achieveme nts	Targe ts	Achieveme nts		
CA-TP	4.64	4.64	-	-	4636	4402
NPV - TP	-	-	60	60	15000	13380
SMC	Pond complete as per estimate.					
Total	4.64	4.64	60	60	19636	17782

Findings and Conclusions:

1. Plantation was found in less in numbers than as budgeted.
2. Plantation journal was found Satisfactory.
3. Maintenance of plantation was good and up to mark.
4. Pond complete as per estimate.

TERRITORIAL PLANTATION

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

Suggestion for improvement and recommendations:

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

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

Technological Points:

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

Administrative Points:

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



DIVISION NAME	:AMBALA
YEAR	: 2019-20
RANGE	: NARAINGARH
SITE NAME	:BARRI RASOUR P.F.
COMPONENT	:CA-TP
TARGET	: 4.62 HA



DIVISION NAME	:AMBALA
YEAR	: 2019-20
RANGE	: NARAINGARH
SITE NAME	:BARRI RASOUR P.F.
COMPONENT	:CA-TP
TARGET	:4.62 HA



DIVISION NAME	: AMBALA
YEAR	: 2019-20
RANGE	: NARAINGARH
SITE NAME	: BARRI RASOUR P.F.
COMPONENT	: SMC-POND
TARGET	: 1 NO.



DIVISION NAME	: AMBALA
YEAR	: 2019-20
RANGE	: NARAINGARH
SITE NAME	: BARRI RASOUR P.F.
COMPONENT	: SMC-POND
TARGET	: 1 NO.



DIVISION NAME	:AMBALA
YEAR	: 2019-20
RANGE	: NARAINGARH
SITE NAME	: NH-73 ,SHAHZADPUR BYE PASS TO PATHREHRI.
COMPONENT	: NPV-TP
TARGET	: 10 RKM.



DIVISION NAME	:AMBALA
YEAR	: 2019-20
RANGE	: SAHA
SITE NAME	: NH-344 ,KM. 103 TO 110 L7R SIDE.
COMPONENT	: NPV-TP
TARGET	: 10 RKM.



DIVISION NAME	: AMBALA
YEAR	: 2019-20
RANGE	: SAHA
SITE NAME	: NH-344 ,KM. 103 TO 110 L7R SIDE.
COMPONENT	: NPV-TP
TARGET	: 10 RKM.



DIVISION NAME	:AMBALA
YEAR	: 2019-20
RANGE	: SAHA
SITE NAME	: NH-344 ,KM. 103 TO 110 L7R SIDE.
COMPONENT	: NPV-TP
TARGET	: 10 RKM.



DIVISION NAME	: AMBALA
YEAR	: 2019-20
RANGE	: AMBALA
SITE NAME	: NH-65, (NEW NH-152)
COMPONENT	: NPV-TP
TARGET	: 05 RKM.



DIVISION NAME	: AMBALA
YEAR	: 2019-20
RANGE	: AMBALA
SITE NAME	: NH-65, (NEW NH-152) KM. 12.9 TO 14.60 L&R SIDE
COMPONENT	: NPV-TP
TARGET	: 07 RKM.



DIVISION NAME	: AMBALA
YEAR	: 2019-20
RANGE	: AMBALA
SITE NAME	: NH-65, (NEW NH-152)
COMPONENT	: NPV-TP
TARGET	: 05 RKM.



DIVISION NAME	: AMBALA
YEAR	: 2019-20
RANGE	: AMBALA
SITE NAME	: NH-65, (NEW NH-152)
COMPONENT	: NPV-TP
TARGET	: 05 RKM.

CAMPA MONITORING & EVALUATION REPORT FOREST WORKS EXECUTED IN 2019-20

WING: TERRITORIAL

DISTRICT / DIVISION: AMBALA

YEAR OF PLANTATION, 2019 - 20

Sr. No.	D-III File No.	Description of FCA Case	CA to be done (in Ha.)	CA Done (in Ha.)	No. Plants to be planted	No. of Plants & Species actually planted	Alive plants	Height (in ft)		Girth(in cm)		Success % (approx)	Name of approved CA site	Site Where CA Done	GPS coordinates of CA site where CA done	If CA done on unapproved site		Remarks
								Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.					CA site change approval No. and Date	Reason if CA site change not approved	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	D-III 8041	Diversion of 1.308 ha. of forest land in favour of Executive Engineer provisional division no.1 PWD B&R Ambala for widening of road from	4.62	4.62	4616	Shisham-3500	3325	15ft	8ft	14cm	7cm		Shahpur	Barri Rasour P.F	30°27'9.48"N 77°9'53.33"E	-	-	bl dk;kZy; ds i= dzekad 836 fnukad 01-08-2019 jkjk cnyh xbZ lh0,0 lkbZV dks vizqoM djokus gsnv
						Papri 1116	1060	8ft	6ft	7ft	6ft							
		Total	4.62	4.62		4616	4385					95%						
2	D-III 8092	Diversion of 0.0052 ha. of forest land in for assess to M.S. Savitri Solvent on Sullar Village road k.m. 0 to1 right side at Village	0.02	0.02	20	Shisham-20	17	12ft	7ft	13cm	10cm		Bhano Kheri Minor RD 0-5	Bhano Kheri Minor RD 0-5	30°19'21.33"N 76°43'16.5"E 30°17'18.11"N 76°45'18.34" E	-	-	
		Total	0.02	0.02	20	20	17					85%						
		G.Total	4.64	4.64	20	4636	4402	0	0	0	0	95%						

Net Present Value-TP

Sr. No.	Name of Range	Name of Block	Name of Beat	Name of Scheme	Compon ent	Target	Name of Reach	Location	Target Achieved		Species	No. of Plants	Alive plants	Success %	Height ft.		Girth (cm)		GPS Coordinates	
									Ha	RKM					16	17	18	19	Latitude(N)	Longitude(E)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Naraingarh	Shahzadpur	Shahzadpur	Campa NPV	Tall Plants	60 RKM @ 250 Plants per RKM	NH-73, Shahzadpur Bye Pass to Pathrehri	Road	0	10	Shisham	1500		90%	18ft	9ft	24cm	15cm	30°27'47.25"N 30°26'0.91"N	77° 1'17.59"E 77° 1'24.05"E
											Arjun	500			11ft	7ft	15cm	14cm		
											Kadam	500			11ft	8ft	15cm	10cm		
											Total	2500	2250							
2	Naraingarh	Naraingarh	Naraingarh				Manakpur P.F.	P.F.	0	10	Shisham	2500		98%	18ft	10ft	17cm	11cm	30°27'54"	77°9'45"
											Total	2500	2450							
3	Saha	Mullana	Dheen				NH 344	Km 103.4-110 L&R	0	10	Shisham	500			12ft	6ft	16cm	12cm	30°14'17" 30°14'16" 30°14'12" 30°14'12" 30°14'34" 30°14'46" 30°14'45"	77°07'36" 77°07'36" 77°07'51" 77°07'50" 77°06'58" 77°06'27" 77°06'27"
											Arjun	700			15ft	6.5ft	21cm	15cm		
											Jamun	300			7ft	5.5ft	13cm	10cm		
											Kadam	1000			25ft	6.5	25	12.5		
											Total	2500	2250	90%						
4	Saha	Mullana	Mullana				Jagadhri-Ambala road	Km	0	5	Kadam	800			14	7	20	16	30°16'24.4" 30°16'29.6" 30°16'53.5"	77°01'28.2" 77°01'24.8" 77°01'01.6"
											Shisham	200			11	6.3	20	10		
											Arjun	250			20	6	25	10		
											Total	1250	1050	84%						
5	Saha	Mullana	Dhanoura				Mullana Bilaspur road	Km 0-5 L&R	0	5	Shisham	1115			12	7	13	8	30°16'29.02" 30°17'22.55" 30°16'51.64"	77°03'05.31" 77°06'38.32" 77°04'32.93"
											Kachnar	85			12	6	13	10		
											Silver Oak	50			12	8	14	11		
											Total	1250	1015	81%						
6	Ambala	Ambala West	Ambala				NH-65 (New NH-152)	Km. 8-8.840 L/Side	0	3	Jamun	250			7	6	11	8	30°22'30.65" 30°22'9.16"	76°44'5.49" 76°44'6.036"
											Arjun	400			9	6	20	2		
											Shisham	100			11	8	15	11		
											Total	750	670	89%						
7	Ambala	Ambala West	Nasirpur				NH-65 (New NH-152)	Km. 8.10-12 L/R Side	0	5	Arjun	1000			12	8	23	12	30°19'32.29" 30°20'42.16" 30°19'32.01" 30°20'40.29"	76°43'21.18" 76°43'45.91" 76°43'22.34" 76°43'46.63"
											Jamun	250			11	6.5	14	9		
											Total	1250	1125	90%						
8	Ambala	Ambala West	Ballana				NH-65 (New NH-152)	Km. 12.900-14.600 L/R Side	0	7	Jamun	750			16	8	32	18	30°19'47.41" 30° 18'56.22"	76°43'28.93" 76°43'17.98"

										Arjun	1000			8	6.5	15	12		
										Total	1750	1470	84%						
8	Ambala	Ambala West	Naggal				NH-65 (New NH-152)	0	5	Shisham	600			15	6	22	8	30° 25'43.01"	76°71'17.25"
										Arjun	650			12	7	25	8	30°21'35.63"	76°70'83.23"
										Total	1250	1100	88%						
							Total Campa NPV	0	60		15000	13380		89.20%					

MONITORING EVALUATION REPORTS
OF
WORK CARRIED OUT DURING YEAR
2019-20
COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION
FUND MANAGEMENT
AND
PLANNING AUTHORITY (STATE CAMPA
HARYANA)
IN
CHARKHI DADRI



Evaluated by:

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Conservation Society
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MONITORING EVALUATION REPORTS
OF
WORK CARRIED OUT DURING YEAR
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UNDER
COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION
FUND MANAGEMENT
AND
PLANNING AUTHORITY (CAMPA)
IN
CHARKHI DADRI
2021

Overall Grading

For Territorial Forest Division –Charkhi Dadri

Excellent

Good

Satisfactory

Poor

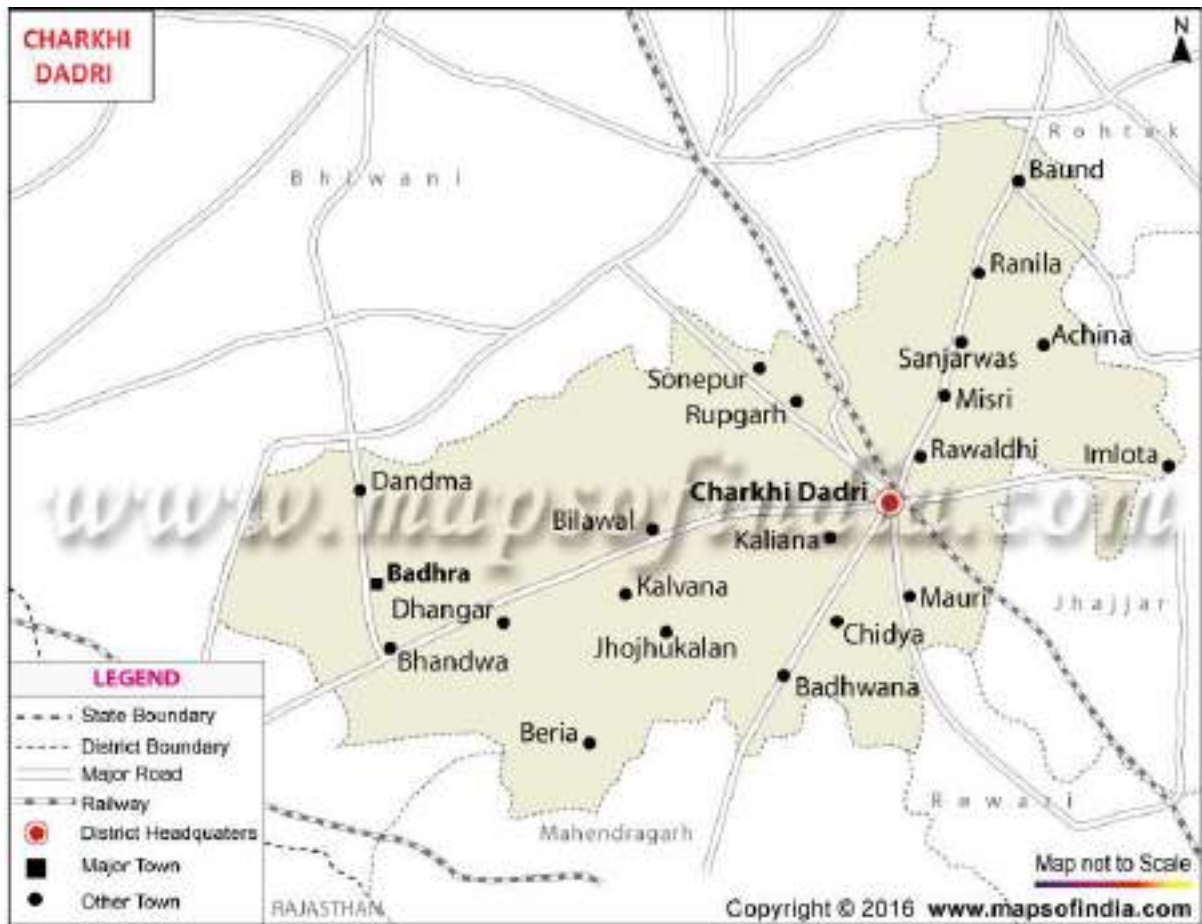
Contents

Particulars:

- 1. List of Acronyms and Abbreviations**
 - 2. District Map**
 - 3. Foreword**
 - 4. Chapter - 1 Introduction**
 - 5. Chapter –2 Description of Interventions**
 - 6. Chapter –3 Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA)**
 - 7. Chapter – 4 Evaluation Scope & Objectives**
 - 8. Chapter – 5 Evaluation Report**
 - 9. Chapter – 6 *Data Analysis**
- *Findings and Conclusion**
 - *Target and Achievements**
 - *Evaluator Team Members**
 - *Photographs**

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 PROGRAM**



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/2021-22/27 dated 08.04.2021**

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 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 2019-20 is as follows:

Programme	Survival (%) 2019-20	Over All Survival %
CA-TP	NIL	NIL
NPV-TP	58.84%	58.84%

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 Charkhi Dadri, Shri Balveer Singh Khukha (IFS) Range Forest officer - Ch. Dadri Shri Kailash Chandra, Range Forest Officer Badhra- Shri Jay Prakash.

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- 2019-20.

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

ProgrammeYear 2019-20:

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
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
Xii	Eco – Restoration AP	Yes

Chapter - 1

Introduction

District Charkhi Dadri, Haryana

Charkhi 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 (Charkhi Dadri and Badhra) and one sub-tahsil (Bondkalan).

Location:

Charkhi Dadri district of Haryana is located between 28.5921⁰ North latitudes and 76.2653⁰ 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 Chandigarh.

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 1370.11Sq.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) **“silviculture 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 17 hybrid every variety. The major species planted in these areas are Dalbergiasissoo, Acacia nilotica, 17 hybrid, Azadirachtaindica, 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

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. DeoPrakash. 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 **JULY 2021**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 **2019-20**

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-TerritorialDivision forest officer**Charkhi Dadri, **Shri Balveer Singh Khukha (IFS)RangeForest officer - Ch. Dadri** Shri Kailash Chandra, **RangeForest Officer Badhra-** Shri Jay Prakash.

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

- a) The range officer, forester and forest guard accompanied us during the evaluation.
- b) The work done under the CAMPA project found satisfactory.
- c) 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) EnhancingCapacity building of all the project participants and beneficiaries but its needed for more efforts regarding updated and appropriate mechanism.

Chapter-6 **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	Nil	----	----	---	---		
NPV-TP			30	30	7500		
Eco- Restoration							
Fencing							
Total			30	30	7500		

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.

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	:CH DADRI
YEAR	:2019-20
RANGE	:CH.DADRI
SITE NAME	: Dadri khanina Road
COMPONENT	:NPV/TP
TARGET	:2.4 RKM



DIVISION NAME	:	CH DADRI
YEAR	:	2019-20
RANGE	:	CH.DADRI
SITE NAME	:	Dadri khanina Road
COMPONENT	:	NPV/TP
TARGET	:	2.4 RKM



DIVISION NAME	:	CH DADRI
YEAR	:	2019-20
RANGE	:	CH.DADRI
SITE NAME	:	Mori Balakara to Mandoli Road
COMPONENT	:	NPV/TP
TARGET	:	3.2 RKM



DIVISION NAME	:	CH DADRI
YEAR	:	2019-20
RANGE	:	CH.DADRI
SITE NAME	:	Mori Balakara to Mandoli Road
COMPONENT	:	NPV/TP
TARGET	:	3.2 RKM



DIVISION NAME	:	CH DADRI
YEAR	:	2019-20
RANGE	:	CH.DADRI
SITE NAME	:	Mori Balakara to Mandoli Road
COMPONENT	:	NPV/TP
TARGET	:	3.2 RKM



DIVISION NAME	:	CH DADRI
YEAR	:	2019-20
RANGE	:	CH.DADRI
SITE NAME	:	Mori Balakara to Mandoli Road
COMPONENT	:	NPV/TP
TARGET	:	3.2 RKM



DIVISION NAME	:	CH DADRI
YEAR	:	2019-20
RANGE	:	CH.DADRI
SITE NAME	:	Ghasola to Balkara
COMPONENT	:	NPV/TP
TARGET	:	4.4 RKM



DIVISION NAME	:	CH DADRI
YEAR	:	2019-20
RANGE	:	CH.DADRI
SITE NAME	:	Ghasola to Balkara
COMPONENT	:	NPV/TP
TARGET	:	4.4 RKM



DIVISION NAME	:	CH DADRI
YEAR	:	2019-20
RANGE	:	CH.DADRI
SITE NAME	:	Ghasola to Balkara
COMPONENT	:	NPV/TP
TARGET	:	4.4 RKM



DIVISION NAME	:	CH DADRI
YEAR	:	2019-20
RANGE	:	BADHRA
SITE NAME	:	Atela to Dudewla RD
COMPONENT	:	NPV/TP
TARGET	:	10 RKM



DIVISION NAME	:	CH DADRI
YEAR	:	2019-20
RANGE	:	BADHRA
SITE NAME	:	Atela to Dudewla RD
COMPONENT	:	NPV/TP
TARGET	:	10 RKM



DIVISION NAME	:	CH DADRI
YEAR	:	2019-20
RANGE	:	BADHRA
SITE NAME	:	Atela to Dudewla RD
COMPONENT	:	NPV/TP
TARGET	:	10 RKM



DIVISION NAME	:	CH DADRI
YEAR	:	2019-20
RANGE	:	BADHRA
SITE NAME	:	Atela to Dudewla RD
COMPONENT	:	NPV/TP
TARGET	:	10 RKM

MONITORING EVALUATION REPORTS
OF
WORK CARRIED OUT DURING YEAR
2019-20
COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION
FUND MANAGEMENT
AND
PLANNING AUTHORITY (STATE CAMPA
HARYANA)
IN
FATEHABAD



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
2019-20
UNDER
COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION
FUND MANAGEMENT
AND
PLANNING AUTHORITY (CAMPA)
IN
FATEHABAD
2021

Overall Grading For Territorial Forest Division – Fatehabad

Excellent



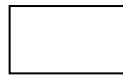
Good



Satisfactory



Poor



Contents

Particulars:

1. List of Acronyms and Abbreviations
2. District Map
3. Foreword
4. Chapter - 1 **Introduction**
5. Chapter – 2 **Description of Interventions**
6. Chapter – 3 **Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA)**
7. Chapter – 4 **Evaluation Scope & Objectives**
8. Chapter – 5 **Evaluation Report**
9. Chapter – 6 ***Data Analysis**
***Findings and Conclusion**
***Target and Achievements**
***Evaluator Team Members**
***Photographs**

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 PROGRAM |

FATEHABAD DISTRICT



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 2019-20 for CAMPA fund in Haryana vide **No/CAMPA/2021-22/27** dated **08.04.2021**.

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 CAMPA?

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

Background of CAMPA in Haryana:

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

Audit Objectives

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

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

Monitoring and Evaluation

The functioning of all Range viz Fatehabad and Tohana in Fatehabad Division covered under West Circle Hissar, based on their performances in terms of formation and representation with special references to their functioning like regularity in holding meeting, decisions processes, and timely fund flow were assessed and found satisfactory. Survival Percentage for Territorial wing for the year-2019-20 is as follows.

Programme	Survival (%) 2019-20	Over All Survival (%)
CA-TP	82%	82%
NPV-TP	83.41%	83.41%

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** Shri Rajesh Mathur, HFS DFO, **Fatehabad Range Forest Officer** - Shri. Subhash Visnoi and **Tohana Range Forest Officer-** Shri Kasmir Singh We discussed with him regarding monitoring evaluation in the entire division. We could monitor plantation, planted in the year of 2019-20.

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

Chapter - 1 Introduction

District - Fatehabad, Haryana

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

Location:

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

Area, Population and demographics:

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

Topography:

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

Geomorphology and soil types:

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

Climate and Rainfalls:

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

Background of CAMPA in Haryana:

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

List of Activities undertaken under CAMPA scheme for the year 2019-20

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

Chapter - 2

Description of Intervention

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

These are the following steps took for forest support intervention:

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

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

2. Reducing forest dependence:

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

3. Policy and advocacy:

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

4. Raising awareness among local communities:

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

Aims and Objective

State CAMPA shall seek to promote

1. Conservation protection, regeneration and management of existing natural forests.
3. Compensatory Afforestation.
4. Environmental services, which includes
 - a. Provision of goods such as wood, non-timber forest product, Fuel fodder, water and Provision of services such as grazing, tourism..
 - b. Regulating services such as climate regulation, disease control, flood moderation, detoxification, carbon sequestration and health of soils, air and water regimes.
 - c. Non-material benefits obtained from eco-system, spiritual, recreational, aesthetic, inspiration, educational and symbiotic.
 - d. Supporting such other services necessary for the production of eco-system services, biodiversity nutrient cycling and primary production.
4. Research, training and capacity building
5. Environment Protection and Sustainable Forest Management

Problem to be addressed:

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

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

Problem in the plantation sites

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

Planned Output and General Objectives of Management

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter- 4

Evaluation Scope and Objectives

Evaluation Scope:

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

Objectives:

1. Whether the diversion of forest land for non-forest was permitted as per extant laws and all condition in this regard were complied with;
2. Whether measures taken for conservation, afforestation and preservation of forest lands consequent to diversion of portions of these lands for non-forest use were as per provisos of extant legislation, rules and Supreme Court judgment in this regards;
3. Whether the collection, utilization, monitoring, accounting and the arrangement for safeguarding of compensatory afforestation funds was in compliance with applicable legislation, rules and Supreme Court judgments permitting diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes;
4. Whether proper financial procedures had been followed in 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 CAMPA project in the year of 2019-20 in Fatehabad division.

The evaluation took place in Fatehabad district in the month of **July 2021** the team reviewed all the work implemented under the CAMPA project such as plantation and other work. The concern officers and staff were with us to show us the every site wherever the CAPMA work was being done. Also we discussed with various forest officials related to CAMPA were held throughout the field visits.

Monitoring Evaluation

As the evaluator we had the opportunity to meet and interact with a good number of different groups and individual and officials. **Wing: - Territorial Division Forest Officer** Shri Rajesh Mathur, HFS DFO, **Fatehabad Range Forest Officer** - Shri. Subhash Visnoi and **Tohana Range Forest Officer-** Shri Kasmir Singh

We discussed with them regarding monitoring evaluation in the entire division. We could monitor plantation, planted in the year of 2019-20.

We could monitor plantation, planted in the year 2019-20 are as below.

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

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

Key approach of the CAMPA project is to:

- a) 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- 6
Data Analysis

Inventory of the plantations:

The plantation carried out during 2019-20 by the Territorial Division Fatehabad, C.F. Central are as follows:

WING: Territorial

YEAR: 2019-20 (Details in Annexure: A)

Type	Hectare		RKM		Plantation Target / Achieved	Rs. (Amt. in lacks)	
	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements		Target	Achievements
CA-TP	29.036	29.036			29036		
NPV-TP			10	10	10000		
Plantation on NH (500Plants per RKM)							
Plantation on NH (250Plants per RKM)							
RKM							
Fencing							
Total	29.036	29.036	10	10	39036		

Note: Financial target achievement details are in Annexure-A

Findings and Conclusions:

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

TERRITORIAL PLANTATION

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

Suggestion for improvement and recommendations:

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

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

Technological Points:

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

Administrative Points:

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



DIVISION NAME	:	FATEHABAD
YEAR	:	2019-20
RANGE	:	Tohana
SITE NAME	:	Jakhal Hisar
COMPONENT	:	CA/TP
TARGET	:	29 Hectares



DIVISION NAME	:	FATEHABAD
YEAR	:	2019-20
RANGE	:	Tohana
SITE NAME	:	Jakhal Hisar
COMPONENT	:	CA/TP
TARGET	:	29 Hectares



DIVISION NAME	:	FATEHABAD
YEAR	:	2019-20
RANGE	:	Tohana
SITE NAME	:	Jakhal Hisar
COMPONENT	:	CA/TP
TARGET	:	29 Hectares



DIVISION NAME	:	FATEHABAD
YEAR	:	2019-20
RANGE	:	Fatehabad
SITE NAME	:	Bighar to Kirdhan Road
COMPONENT	:	NPV/TP
TARGET	:	2 RKM



DIVISION NAME	:	FATEHABAD
YEAR	:	2019-20
RANGE	:	Fatehabad
SITE NAME	:	Khumbar to Nakta Road
COMPONENT	:	NPV/TP
TARGET	:	5 RKM



DIVISION NAME	:	FATEHABAD
YEAR	:	2019-20
RANGE	:	Fatehabad
SITE NAME	:	Khumbar to Nakta Road
COMPONENT	:	NPV/TP
TARGET	:	5 RKM



DIVISION NAME	:	FATEHABAD
YEAR	:	2019-20
RANGE	:	Fatehabad
SITE NAME	:	Girno to Budanpur Road
COMPONENT	:	NPV/TP
TARGET	:	5 RKM



DIVISION NAME	:	FATEHABAD
YEAR	:	2019-20
RANGE	:	Fatehabad
SITE NAME	:	Girno to Budanpur Road
COMPONENT	:	NPV/TP
TARGET	:	5 RKM



DIVISION NAME	:	FATEHABAD
YEAR	:	2019-20
RANGE	:	Fatehabad
SITE NAME	:	Dharsul to Chander Road
COMPONENT	:	NPV/TP
TARGET	:	5 RKM



DIVISION NAME	:	FATEHABAD
YEAR	:	2019-20
RANGE	:	Fatehabad
SITE NAME	:	Rantangarh Disty
COMPONENT	:	NPV/TP
TARGET	:	5 RKM



DIVISION NAME	:	FATEHABAD
YEAR	:	2019-20
RANGE	:	Fatehabad
SITE NAME	:	Rantangarh Disty
COMPONENT	:	NPV/TP
TARGET	:	5 RKM

CAMPA MONITORING & EVALUATION REPORT FOREST WORKS EXECUTED IN 2019-20

WING: TERRITORIAL

DISTRICT / DIVISION: FATEHABAD

YEAR OF PLANTATION, 2019 - 20 Monitoring date 29-07-2021

Sr. No.	D-III File No.	Description of FCA Case	C.A. to be done (in Ha.)	CA done in Ha.	No. Of plants To Be Planted	No. of Plants & Species actually planted	Alive plants	Height (in ft)		Girth(in cm)		Success % (approx)	Name of approved CA site	Site where CA done	GPS Coordinates of CA site where CA done	If CA done on unapproved site		Remarks	
								Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.					CA Site Change approval No. and Date	Reason if CA site Change Not Approved		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	8480	Div. of 41.331 ha of Forest Land in favour of Project Director NHAI PIU Rohtak for	29	29	29000	29000	Arjun	NIL	NIL					Jakhal Hisar Railway Line KM 2 to 20.9 L/R side	Jakhal Hisar Railway Line KM 2 to 20.9 L/R side	29°42'09" N	-	-	-
							Neem		15ft	9ft	21cm	12cm					75°51'26"E		
							Shisham		14ft	7ft	24cm	14cm					29°37'12" N		
							Jamun		8ft	5ft	20cm	6cm					75°51'58"E		
							Imli		17ft	14ft	15cm	9cm					29°47'18" N		
							Gulmohar		12ft	7ft	22cm	16cm					75°50'20"E		
							jamao		20ft	17ft	13cm	8cm							
							b.DEK		18ft	9ft	14cm	7cm							
							Jakrail		15ft	13ft	12cm	6cm							
Bahera		14ft	12ft	10cm	7cm														
Belpatthar		12ft	10ft	9cm	6cm														
					29000	Total	23780						82%						
2	5922	Diversion of forest land for access to Residential Colony of M/s Gawar Infra Pvt. Ltd along Ratia Fatehabad Road KM 3-4 R/Side, and Ratia-Bharpur Road, KM. 0-1, R/Side, at Ratia, Distt. Fatehabad	0.036	0.036	36	36	Shisham		15ft	8ft	15cm	9cm		Fatehabad Hanspur Road KM 12 to 20 L/R side	Fatehabad Hanspur Road KM 12 to 20 L/R side	29°37'16.92"N 75°20'58.26"E 29°37'35.99"N 75°20'58.35"E	-	-	-
					36	Total	32						89%						
			29.036	29.036	29036	29036		23812					82%						

Net Present Value-TP

Sr. No.	Type of Land (Forest/ Non-)	Name of Scheme/ Component	Range	Block	Beat	Name of Site	Khasra No. KM/RD	Plantation Month	Name of Species	No. of Plants	Alive plants	Height (in ft)		Girth(in cm)		Success % (approx)	Target Achieved		Spacing (m)	GPS Coordinates		
												Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.		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	22	
	Road	NPV - T.P.	Fatehabad	Fatehabad	Badopal	Kharakhedi to Bhattu Road	KM 0-2 L/R	July-Aug	Neem	550		14ft	7ft	12cm	7cm		0	5	4x4		29°22'43.7	29°22'43.7
									Papri	700		8ft	7ft	12cm	8cm						29°22'43.4	29°22'43.4
								Total		1250	1125					90%						
		NPV - T.P.	Fatehabad	Ratia	Nagpur	Khumbar to Nakta Road	KM 0-2.5 L/R	July-Aug	Shisham	1250		16ft	10ft	27cm	16cm		0	5	4x4		29°37'22.7	29°37'22.9
									Neem	Nil											29°37'22.7	29°37'22.9
								Total		1250	1100					88%						
		NPV - T.P.	Fatehabad	Bhattu	Dhingsara	Bighar to Salamkhara	KM 0-5 L/R	July-Aug	Shisham	750		14ft	9ft	12cm	8cm		0	3	4x4		29°26'44.6	29°25'42.9
									Arjun	Nil											29°26'44.6	29°25'42.9
								Total		750	653					87%						
		NPV - T.P.	Fatehabad	Bhattu	Dhingsara	Bighar to Kirdhan Road	KM 0-1 L/R	July-Aug	Shisham	250		18ft	9ft	21cm	11cm		0	2	4x4		29°26'49.1	29°26'22.5
									Papri	250		14ft	8ft	22cm	12cm						29°26'49.1	29°26'22.5
								Total		500	450					87%						
Sub Total Fatehabad Range NPV TP										3750								15				
	Canal	NPV - T.P.	Fatehabad	Bahmanwala	Mahmara	Ratangarh Distri.	RD 15-40 Left	July-Aug	Bahera	250		8ft	6ft	11cm	7cm		0	5	4x4		29°44'6.77	29°44'6.77
									Papri	250		8ft	5ft	12cm	8cm						29°45'27.1	29°45'27.1
									Arjun	750	Nil	12ft	6ft	16cm	8cm						0°N	75°37'15.2
Sub Total Fatehabad Range NPV TP										1250	1000					80%		5				
G. Total Fatehabad Range NPV TP										5000								20				
	Road	NPV - T.P.	Tohana	Tohana	Jamalpur	Jamalpur to chander Road	Km. 0 to 4, L/R Side	Sep-oct	Arjun	1500		12ft	7ft	16cm	9cm		0	6	4 x 5		29°40'17"N	75°59'28"E
									Total	1500	1200					80%						
		NPV - T.P.	Tohana	Chandpur	Kulan	Dharsul to Indachoi Road	Km. 0 to 5, L/R Side	Sep-oct	Arjun	1300		16ft	7ft	22cm	11cm		0	6	4 x 5		29°39'40"N	75°44'28"E
									Jamun	100	Species not A	Nil										
									b.DEK	100		20ft	12ft	19cm	13cm							
								Total	1500	1185						79%						
		NPV - T.P.	Tohana	Chandpur	Kulan	kullan to Indachoi Road	Km. 0 to 3, L/R	Sep-oct	Arjun	700		12ft	7ft	18cm	10cm		0	3	4 x 5		29.67096	75.728245
									Jamun	50												
								Total	750	615						82%						
		NPV - T.P.	Tohana	Chandpur	Jakhal	Girno to Budanpur	KM, 0 TO 3 L/R	Sep-oct	Jamun	900		17ft	8ft	21cm	17cm		0	5	4 x 5		29.73137	75.866872
									P.papri	350		15ft	7ft	25cm	15cm							
								Total	1250	1013						81%						
G. Total Tohana Range NPV TP										5000								20				
G. Total Fatehabad Forest Division NPV TP										10000	8341					83.41%		40				

MONITORING EVALUATION REPORTS
OF
WORK CARRIED OUT DURING YEAR
2019-20
COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION
FUND MANAGEMENT
AND
PLANNING AUTHORITY (STATE CAMPA
HARYANA)
IN
JHAJJAR



Evaluated by:

Environmental Research, Monitoring &
Conservation Society
Empanelled Agency with: Government of India
Ministry of Environment & Forests Climate Change (NAEB)
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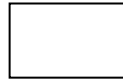
MONITORING EVALUATION REPORTS
OF
WORK CARRIED OUT DURING YEAR
2019-20
UNDER
COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION
FUND MANAGEMENT
AND
PLANNING AUTHORITY (CAMPA)
IN
JHAJJAR
2021

Overall Grading For Territorial Forest Division –Jhajjar

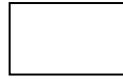
Excellent



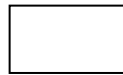
Good



Satisfactory



Poor



Contents

Particulars:

1. List of Acronyms and Abbreviations
2. District Map
3. Foreword
4. Chapter - 1 **Introduction**
5. Chapter – 2 **Description of Interventions**
6. Chapter – 3 **Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA)**
7. Chapter – 4 **Evaluation Scope & Objectives**
8. Chapter – 5 **Evaluation Report**
9. Chapter – 6 ***Data Analysis**
***Findings and Conclusion**
***Target and Achievements**
***Evaluator Team Members**
***Photographs**

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 PROGRAM**



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 2019-20 for CAMPA fund in Haryana vide letter **No/CAMPA/2021-22/27 dated 08.04.2021** 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 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-2019-20 is as follows.

Programme 2019-20	Survival (%)	Over All Survival
CA-TP	82%	82%
NPV-TP	80.37%	80.37%

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 Jhajjar: -Shri Sandeep Goyet HFS, Range officer Forest Jhajjar Shri .Krishna Kumar , Range Forest officer Matanhail, Shri. Hosiya Singh, 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 2019-20.

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 2019-20 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;
 - 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 under-taken 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:

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 2019-20 in Jhajjar Forest division.

The evaluation took place in JHAJJAR district in the month of **April 2021** 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: - Territorial Division Forest Officer Jhajjar: -Shri Sandeep Goyet HFS, Range officer Forest Jhajjar Shri .Krishna Kumar , Range Forest officer Matanhail, Shri. Hosiyar Singh, 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.

Chapter- 6
Data Analysis
Inventory of the plantations:

The plantation carried out during 2019-20 by the Territorial Division Jhajjar, C.F. Central are as follows:

WING: Territorial Forest Division, Jhajjar

YEAR: 2019-20 (Details in Annexure: A)

Type	Hectare		RKM		Plantation Target / Achieved	Rs. (Amt. in lacks)	
	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements		Target	Achievements
CA TP	0.68	.068			680		
NPV - TP	-	-	60	60	15000		
Fencing (NPV	-	-			-		
Total	0.68	0.68	60	60	15680		

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.

MONITORING EVALUATION REPORTS
OF
WORK CARRIED OUT DURING YEAR
2019-20
COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION
FUND MANAGEMENT
AND
PLANNING AUTHORITY (STATE CAMPA
HARYANA)
IN
JIND



Evaluated by:

Environmental Research, Monitoring &
Conservation Society
Empanelled Agency with: Government of India
Ministry of Environment & Forests Climate Change (NAEB)
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MONITORING EVALUATION REPORTS
OF
WORK CARRIED OUT DURING YEAR
2019-20
UNDER
COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION
FUND MANAGEMENT
AND
PLANNING AUTHORITY (CAMPA)
IN
JIND
2021

Overall Grading For Territorial Forest Division –Jind

Excellent

Good

Satisfactory

Poor

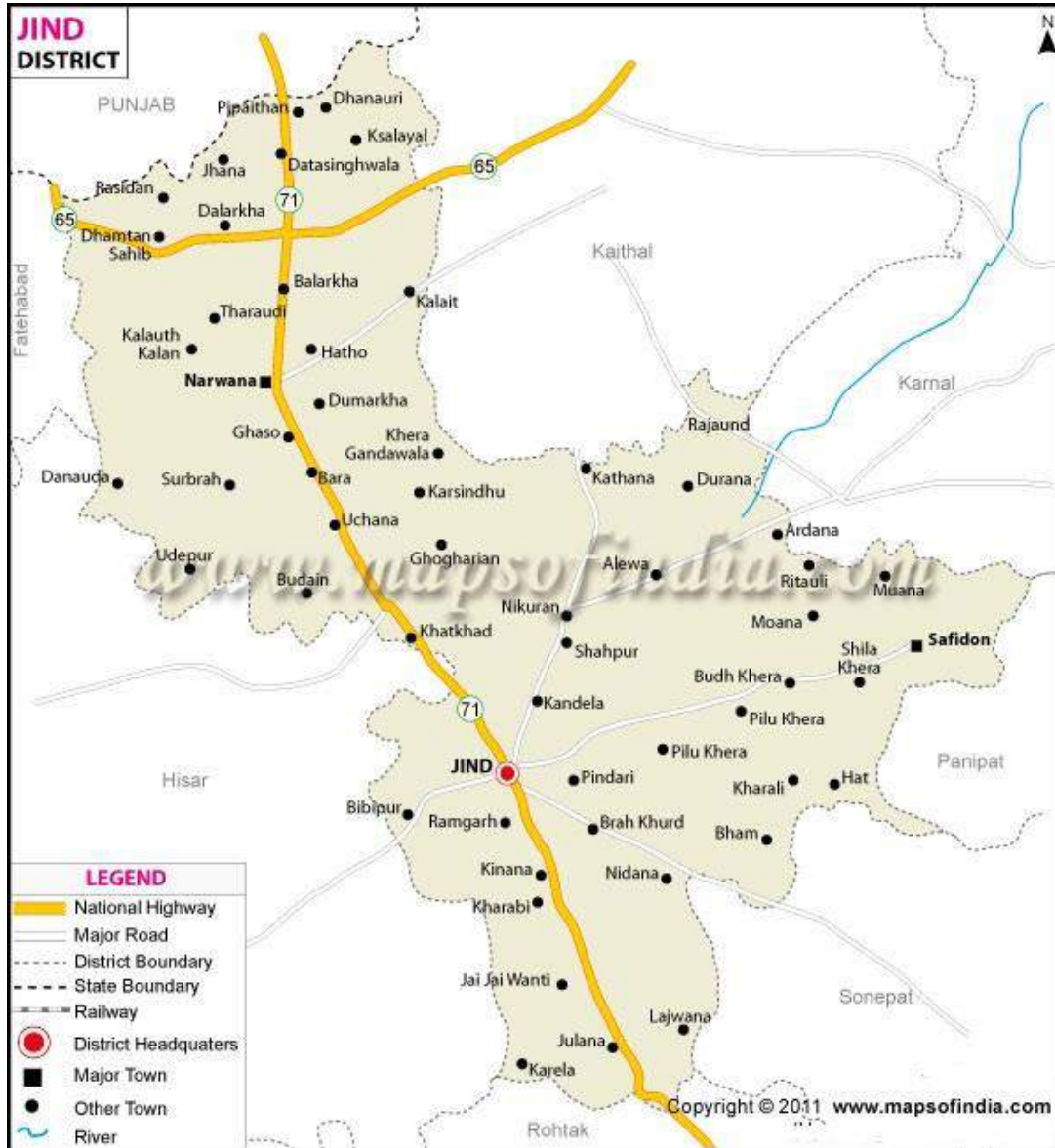
Contents

Particulars:

1. List of Acronyms and Abbreviations
2. District Map
3. Foreword
4. Chapter - 1 **Introduction**
5. Chapter – 2 **Description of Interventions**
6. Chapter – 3 **Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA)**
7. Chapter – 4 **Evaluation Scope & Objectives**
8. Chapter – 5 **Evaluation Report**
9. Chapter – 6 ***Data Analysis**
***Findings and Conclusion**
***Target and Achievements**
***Evaluator Team Members**
***Photographs**

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**



Foreward

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 2019-20 for CAMPA fund in Haryana vide latter . **No/CAMPA/2021-22/27 dated 08.04.2021**

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, 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 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 Jind, Narwana and Safidon in Jind 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 for the year 2019-20 is as follows:

Programme	Survival (%) 2019-20	Over All Survival
CA/TP	77%	77%
NPV/TP	71%	71%

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 Officer /Territorial -** Shri. Rohtash Birthal, HFS (DFO) , **Forest Range officer Jind -** Shri Devender kumar, **Forest Range Officer Safidon -** Shri. Devender kumar and **Forest Range Officer Narwana –** Shri Balindra Singh.

We discussed with all of them regarding monitoring evaluation in the entire division. We could monitor plantation, planted in the year of 2019-20.

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

Chapter - 1

Introduction

District Jind, Haryana

Jind (Hindi: जौंद) is a town in Jind District, Haryana state, India. Jind is one of the 22 districts of Haryana state in northern India. Jind town is the district headquarters. It is one of the oldest districts of Haryana. It is one of the first Sikh Kingdoms. It lies in central Haryana and is the fourth district of the Jat belt (i.e. Sonapat, Rohtak, Hissar, Jind). The city is clean. Rani Talab is the major tourist attraction and Pandu - Pidara and Ramrai are the main devotional places attracting devotees for Amaavas bath. The district comprises three sub-divisions: Jind, Narwana and Safidon. Jind sub-division is further divided into two tehsils: Jind and Julana. Narwana and Safidon sub-divisions comprise only one tehsil each, Narwana and Safidon respectively.

Location:

The district lies in the North of Haryana between 29.03' and 29.51' North latitude & 75.53' and 76.47' East longitude. On its East and North-East lie the districts of Panipat, Karnal and Kaithal respectively. Its boundary line on the North forms the inter-state Haryana- Punjab border with Patiala and Sangrur districts of Punjab. In the West and South-West it has a common boundary with district Hisar & Fatehabad and in its South and South-East lies the district of Rohtak and Sonapat respectively.

Area, Population and demographics:

(As of 2011 India census) The district is having an area of 2702 square Kms, which is 6.11 % of total area of the state. The total population of the District is 1334152, (713006 Men and 621146 Women) as per the Census 2011. Population density is 494 person per sq. km.

Males constitute 53.44% of the population and females 46.56%. Jind has an average literacy rate of 71.4%, higher than the national average of 74%: male literacy is 80.8%, and female literacy is 60.8%.

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 soils of the Jind district are sandy loam to loam in texture. According to physical characteristics, these soils may be divided into Sandy, Kallar or Rehi and Sierozem soil. Sandy soils locally called retil dharti are found in parts of all the blocks of the district. Bajra, Jowar and gram crops are generally grown in these soils. Kallar or Rehi soils are found in Safidon block of district.

Climate and Rainfalls:

The climate of this district is on the whole dry, hot in summer and cold in winter. The year may be divided into four seasons. The cold season from November to march is followed by hot season which lasts till the onset of the south-west monsoon. The monsoon withdraws by 15 September and is followed by the Post-monsoon or the transition period.

The average rainfall over the district as a whole is 55 cm. It generally increases from south or south-west to east or north-east. Over 70 per cent of the annual rainfall is received during the monsoon months of July to September. July and August are the rainiest months, together accounting for over 50 per cent of the annual rainfall.

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 2019-20

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	Yes
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

I NFORMATION 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 (MoEF) 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 (Mo EF&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, Mo EF&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.
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 site:

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 Jind 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 invest 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 **2019-20 in JIND division**.

The evaluation took place in JIND district in the month of **july 2021** the team reviewed all the work implemented under the CAMPA project they are plantation work and FR office building. 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 Officer /Territorial** - Shri. Rohtash Birthal, HFS (**DFO**) , **Forest Range officer Jind** - Shri devender kumar, **Forest Range Officer Safidon** - Shri. Devender kumar and **Forest Range Officer Narwana** – Shri Balinder Singh

We discussed with all of them regarding monitoring evaluation in the entire division. We could monitor plantation, planted in the year of **2019-20**.

- 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 Jind division 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 of all the project participants and beneficiary.

Chapter- 6 **Data Analysis**

Inventory of the plantations:

The plantation carried out during 2019-20 by the Territorial Division Jind, C.F. West are as follows:

WING: Territorial

YEAR 2019-20

Type	Hectare		RKM		Total Plant Planted	Rs. (Amt. in lacks)	
	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements		Target	Achievements
CA- TP	1.74	1.74			1740		
NPV -TP			30	30	7500		
Fencing			-	-	-		
Total	1.74	1.74	30	30	9240		

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.

Findings and Observation

NPV TP	Jind	Jind New Bypass	Aug-19	3 RKM	4x4	Shisham	500
--------	------	-----------------	--------	-------	-----	---------	-----

1. Told by the RFO. The plantation got destroyed due to the construction of sewer line. No record available related to this.

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:-

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

Technological Points:

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

Administrative Points:

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



DIVISION NAME	:JIND
YEAR	: 2019-20
RANGE	:JIND
SITE NAME	:NEW BY PASS RD JIND
COMPONENT	: NPV/TP
TARGET	:2 RKM



DIVISION NAME	:	JIND
YEAR	:	2019-20
RANGE	:	JIND
SITE NAME	:	NEW BY PASS RD JIND
COMPONENT	:	NPV/TP
TARGET	:	2 RKM



DIVISION NAME	:	JIND
YEAR	:	2019-20
RANGE	:	JIND
SITE NAME	:	NEW BY PASS RD JIND
COMPONENT	:	NPV/TP
TARGET	:	3 RKM



DIVISION NAME	:	JIND
YEAR	:	2019-20
RANGE	:	NARWANA
SITE NAME	:	DANODA ROAD BY PASS 18 TO 19 LR
COMPONENT	:	NPV/TP
TARGET	:	7 RKM



DIVISION NAME	:	JIND
YEAR	:	2019-20
RANGE	:	NARWANA
SITE NAME	:	DANODA ROAD BY PASS 18 TO 19 LR
COMPONENT	:	NPV/TP
TARGET	:	7 RKM



DIVISION NAME	:	JIND
YEAR	:	2019-20
RANGE	:	NARWANA
SITE NAME	:	DANODA ROAD BY PASS 18 TO 19 LR
COMPONENT	:	NPV/TP
TARGET	:	7 RKM



DIVISION NAME	:	JIND
YEAR	:	2019-20
RANGE	:	NARWANA
SITE NAME	:	DANODA ROAD BY PASS 18 TO 19 LR
COMPONENT	:	NPV/TP
TARGET	:	7 RKM



DIVISION NAME	:	JIND
YEAR	:	2019-20
RANGE	:	NARWANA
SITE NAME	:	DANODA ROAD BY PASS 18 TO 19 LR
COMPONENT	:	NPV/TP
TARGET	:	7 RKM



DIVISION NAME	:	JIND
YEAR	:	2019-20
RANGE	:	NARWANA
SITE NAME	:	DANODA ROAD BY PASS 18 TO 19 LR
COMPONENT	:	NPV/TP
TARGET	:	7 RKM

CAMPA MONITORING & EVALUATION REPORT FOREST WORKS EXECUTED IN 2019-20

WING: TERRITORIAL

DISTRICT / DIVISION: JIND

YEAR OF PLANTATION, 2019 - 20 Monitoring Date 05-07-2021 to 07-07-2021

Sr.No.	D-III File No.	Description of FCA Case	CA to be done (inHa.)	CA Done (in Ha.)	No of Plants to be planted	No. of Plants & species actually planted		Alive plants	Height (in ft)		Girth(in cm)		Success % (approx)	Name of approved CA site	Site where CA done	GPS coordinate of CA site where CA done	If CA done on unapproved site		Remarks
									Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.					CA site change approval no and date	Reason of CA site change not approved	
1		Diversion for Construction for Khanda Minor RD 0 to 38400 tail Including structures in Village Muwana Tehsil Safidon under Forest Division & Distt. Jind Haryana.	0.59	0.59	590	Gular	200		10ft	7ft	18cm	9cm		Bir bara ban, Jind	Bir bara ban, Jind	29.173156, 76.162234 29.172672, 76.170332	-	-	-
						Jamun	153		6ft	4ft	8cm	6cm				29°17'50"N			
						Lisora	100		7ft	5ft	10cm	5cm							
						Toot	75		9ft	6ft	12cm	8cm				76°17'45"E			
						Jaal	10		7ft	5ft	8cm	5cm							
						Bar	2		8ft	4ft	10cm	6cm							
						Pipal	50		9ft	5ft	12cm	7cm							
						Total	590	448					76%						
2		Diversion for 0.32 hect. Forest land for Construction of RCC Effluent channel, approx. 7000 feet in Length along with JD 6A Minor from Village Intal Khurd under Forest Division & Distt. Jind Haryana.	1.15	1.15	1150	Gular	320		14ft	9ft	18cm	8cm		Bir bara ban, Jind	Bir bara ban, Jind	29.173156, 76.162234 29.172672, 76.170332	-	-	-
						Jamun	347		8ft	6ft	16cm	7cm							
						Lisora	150		13ft	7ft	14cm	8cm							
						Toot	175		11ft	5ft	16cm	9cm							
						Jaal	50		9ft	7ft	20cm	14cm							
						Bar	8		11ft	5ft	19cm	6cm							
						Pipal	100		14ft	7ft	17cm	8cm							
						Total	1150	897					78%						
		Total	1.74	1.74	1740	1740	1345						77%						

Net Present Value-TP

Sr No	Type of land	Name of Scheme/ Component	Name of Range/	Name of Site	Location with	Plantation month	Target Ach.		Spacing (m)	Species	No. of plants	Aliving plants	Height Ft		Girth(cm)		Plantation Survival	GPS Readomg	
							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
1	Forest Land	NPV	Jind	Jind New Bypass		Aug-19		3	4x4	Shisham	500	Told by the RFO.The plantation got destroyed due to the construction of sewer line. No record available related to this.					29.34083	76.32834	
			Jind Noth							Balamkhira	250							29.349765	76.293678
			Kandela							Total	750								
2	Forest Land	NPV	Jind	Jind New Bypass		Aug-19		2	4x4	Shisham	500		15ft	6ft	26cm	8cm		29.27112	76.34744
			Jind South															29.29907	76.35916
			Ghimana							Total	500	410					82%	29°16'5"N	76°20'41"E
					Total NPV			5			1250							29°15'39"N	76°20'15"E
3	NFL	CAMPA NPV	Muwana	Paju to rohad Road Km 0-4 L+R/S		Jul-19	0	6	4x5	Papri	1500		10ft	6ft	22cm	16cm		29°26'25"N	76°37'45"E
			Safidon 2nd Block							Total	1500	1326					88.40%	29°27'45"N	76°36'55"E
			Safidon																
4	NFL	CAMPA NPV	Didwara	Shanpur to Badoth Road Km. 0-4 L+R/S		Jul-19	0	4	4x5	Papri	1000		10ft	4.5ft	22cm	16cm		29°26'2"N	76°41'52"E
			Safidon 2nd Block							Arjun			11ft	6ft	22cm	12cm		29°26'20"N	76°43'16"E
			Safidon							Shisham			nil						
										Total	1000	770					77%		
5	NFL	CAMPA NPV	Didwara	Dhramgrah to Shanpur Road		Jul-19		5	4x5	Arjun	1250		11ft	6ft	22cm	12cm		29°26'41"N	76°40'18"E
			Safidon 2nd Block							Papri			nil					29°26'5"N	76°41'27"E
			Safidon							neem			7ft	4ft	16cm	8cm			
										shisham			nil						
										Total	1250	748					59.84		
								15		Total	5250								
6	Non Forest	NPVTP Campa 2019-20 (250 /- Per RKM)	Narwana	NH-152 Near Toll Plaza		Aug-19	0.00	3	4*4	Jamun	160		6ft	4ft	13cm	7cm		29.57835 N	76.08832 E
			Narwana							Neem	130		12ft	5ft	17cm	8cm			

			Narwana							Shisham	123		13ft	6ft	20ft	10ft			
										Papri	87		7ft	4ft	14cm	8cm			
										Gulmohar	90								
										Jamova	135		7ft	4ft	12cm	7cm			
										Aanwla	20		6ft	4ft	11cm	6cm			
										Arjun	5		6ft	4ft	10cm	7cm			
										Total	750	608						81%	
7	Non Forest	NPVTP Campa 2019-20 (250 /- Per RKM)	Narwana	Danoda Bye Paas		Aug-19	0.00	7	4*4	Pilkhan	600		14ft	7ft	26cm	11cm		29.533073 N 29.536555 N	76.004188 E 75.996863 E
			Narwana							Neem	220		12ft	6ft	17ft	9ft		29°32'50"N	
			Danoda							Bargad	5		6ft	4ft	15cm	12cm			
										Pipal	5		6ft	3.5ft	12cm	7cm			
										Jhal	50		8ft	4ft	10cm	6cm			75°59'50"E
										Kadam	115		15ft	5ft	27cm	12cm			
										Pahari Papri	755		10ft	5.5ft	17cm	8cm			
										Total	1750	1488						85%	
			Total NPVTP 2019-20					10.00			2500								
			Total NPVTP 2019-					30.00			7500.00	5350.00						71%	

MONITORING EVALUATION REPORTS
OF
WORK CARRIED OUT DURING YEAR
2019-20
COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION
FUND MANAGEMENT
AND
PLANNING AUTHORITY (STATE CAMPA
HARYANA)
IN
PALWAL



Evaluated by:

Environmental Research, Monitoring &
Conservation Society
Empanelled Agency with: Government of India
Ministry of Environment & Forests Climate Change (NAEB)
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MONITORING EVALUATION REPORTS
OF
WORK CARRIED OUT DURING YEAR
2019-20
UNDER
COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION
FUND MANAGEMENT
AND
PLANNING AUTHORITY (CAMPA)
IN
PALWAL
2021

Overall Grading For Territorial Forest Division –Palwal

Excellent



Good



Satisfactory



Poor



Contents

Particulars:

1. List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

2. District Map

3. Foreword

4. Chapter - 1 Introduction

5. Chapter – 2 Description of Interventions

6. Chapter – 3 Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning

Authority (CAMPA)

7. Chapter – 4 Evaluation Scope & Objectives

8. Chapter – 5 Evaluation Report

9. Chapter – 6 *Data Analysis

*Findings and Conclusion

*Target and Achievements

*Evaluator Team Members

*Photographs

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 2019-20 for CAMPA fund in Haryana vide **letter No/CAMPA/2021-22/27 dated 08.04.2021** d 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 Palwalin Division Palwal 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-2019-20 is as follows:

Programmer 2019-20	Survival (%)	Over All Survival
CA-TP	100%	100%
NPV-TP	82%	82%

As the evaluator we had the opportunity to meet and interact with a good number of different groups and individual and officials. *Wing: -Territorial Division Forest Officer 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 2019-20.

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° North latitudes and 77.3320° 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 Mewat district, Eastern side by U.P. state.

River System & Water Resources:

There are two main canals Agra canal and Gurgaon canal which pass 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) **“silviculture operations”** means the activities and practice of controlling the establishment, growth, composition, health, and quality of forests to meet diverse needs and values;
- w) **“soil and moisture conservation works”** means physical works undertaken for in situ conservation of soil and moisture;
- x) **“third party monitoring”** means monitoring and evaluation of works executed national fund and state Fund by the parties which are external to a project’s direct beneficiary chain and management structure having no conflict of interest on parameters of evaluation as determined by central Government over and above the baseline to assess whether desired social, environmental or other impacts are being achieved and undesirable impacts avoided;
- y) **“Van sanrakshansamiti or Village forest committee”** means a committee constituted for joint forest management by the competent authority in the state;

- z) **“working plan”** means the management plan of forest land prepared under “National Working Plan Code” made by the ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate change for sustainable management of forests and biodiversity in India;
- aa) **“Zoo and wildlife safari”** means an establishment as referred in the recognition of Zoo Rules, 2009 made under the wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 (53 of 1972);
- bb) Words and expressions used and not defined in these rules but defined in the compensatory Afforestation Fund Act 2016 (38 of 2016), the India Forest Act 1972 (16 of 1972), Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 (53 of 1972) Forest Conservation Act 1980 (69 of 1980) and the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (2 of 2007) shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in those Acts.
- 3. Management of the National Fund.-** The National fund shall be managed according to the provisions of Government Accounting Rule 1990 and the General Financial Rules, 2017 as applicable from time to time and in accordance with the accounting procedure prepared under section 7.
- 4. Management of State Fund.-** The State Fund shall be managed according to provisions of the State Financial Rules or any such rules applicable from time to time in the State and in accordance with the accounting procedure notified by the State Government /Union Territory and as per the guidelines issued by the national authority.
- 5. Manner of utilization of net present value and penal net present value.-**
- 1) The monies received toward net present value and penal net present value deposited in State Fund shall be used in a manner prescribed in sub rule (2).
- 2) Eighty per cent of the net present value NPV shall, in a financial year, be used for following permissible activities for the forest and wildlife management in the state, namely:-
- a) Assisted natural regeneration ;
- b) Artificial regeneration (by plantations);
- c) Silvi culture operations in forests;
- d) Protection of plantations and forests;
- e) Pest and disease control in forest;
- f) Forest fire prevention and control operations;
- g) Soil and moisture conservation works in the forest;
- h) Improvement of wildlife habitat as prescribed in the approved wildlife management plan/working plan;
- i) Relocation of villages from protected areas;
- j) Planting and rejuvenation of forest cover on non-forest land falling in wildlife corridors;
- k) Establishment, operations and maintenance of animal rescue center, and veterinary treatment facilities for wild animals;
- l) Supply of food and other forest produce saving devices as specified by the National Authority from time to time;

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

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

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

Provided also that in case the said activities are to be undertaken in areas not covered by the approved working plan then they shall be taken up in consultation with concerned Gram Sabha or Van Sanrakshan Samiti or Village Forest Committee or any authority having jurisdiction over that area, as the case may be, and shall

be in consonance with the provisions of the scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 and guidelines issued thereunder, wherever applicable;

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

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

INFORMATION ABOUT THE CAMPA SCHEME / PROJECT

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- 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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p) Protection of plantations and forests;

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r) Forest fire prevention and control operations;

s) Soil and moisture conservation works in the forest;

t) Improvement of wildlife habitat as prescribed in the approved wildlife management plan/working plan;

u) Relocation of villages from protected areas;

v) Planting and rejuvenation of forest cover on non-forest land falling in wildlife corridors;

w) Establishment, operations and maintenance of animal rescue center, and veterinary treatment facilities for wild animals;

x) Supply of food and other forest produce saving devices as specified by the National Authority from time to time;

9) Twenty per cent of the net present value shall in a financial year, shall be utilized for strengthening of the forest and wildlife related infrastructure, capacity building of the personnel of state Forest Department s and other associated agencies and organizations involved in utilization of these monies, as per prioritized by the state Government for execution in forest and non-forest areas and included in the Annual Plan of Operations for the financial year under consideration.

10) The permissible activities to be undertaken for the purpose of sub-rule (3) shall include the following, namely:-

k) Establishment, up-gradation and maintenance of modern nurseries and other planting stock production facilities with state of arts facilities for production of quality planting material;

l) Purchase and maintenance of equipment or devices used for communication and information technology, survey, mapping and forest fire control for the purpose of protection of forest and wildlife;

m) Construction, up-gradation and maintenance of inspection paths, forest roads in forest area, fire lines, watch towers, check posts, timber depots;

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

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

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

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- 11) While preparing the annual plan of operation for activities under rule 5, priority shall be given to under-taken 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 2019-20 in Palwal division.

The evaluation took place in Palwal district in the month of **April 2021** the team reviewed all the work implemented under the CAMPA project. Such as plantation, soil moisture conservation, the concern officers and staff were with us to show us the every site wherever the CAPMA work was being done. Also we discussed with various forest officials related to CAMPA were held throughout the field visits.

Monitoring Evaluation

As the evaluator we had the opportunity to meet and interact with a good number of different groups and individual and officials. **Wing:** -Territorial Division Forest Officer 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 2019-20 by the Territorial Division Palwal, are as follows:

WING: Territorial Palwal Division

YEAR2019-2020 (Details in Annexure: A)

Type	Hectare		RKM		Total Plant Plantation / Planted	Rs. (Amt. in lacks)	
	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements		Target	Achievements
CA-TP	0.025	0.025			25		
NPV-TP			30	30	7500		
Total	0.025	0.025	30	30	7525		

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.

s

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 : 2019-20
Range : Hodal Hasanpur
Site Name : Hasanpur Un-classed
Component : CA-TP
Target : 0.025 Hectare



Division Name : PALWAL
Year : 2019-20
Range : Hodal Hasanpur
Site Name : Hasanpur Un-classed Forest
Component : CA-TP
Target : 0.025 Hectare



Division Name : PALWAL
Year : 2019-20
Range : Hodal Hasanpur
Site Name : Hasanpur Un-classed Forest
Component : CA-TP
Target : 0.025 Hectare



Division Name : PALWAL
Year : 2019-20
Range : Palwal
Site Name : Jaindapur to Syaroli Road
Component : NPV-TP
Target : 2.8 RKM



Division Name : PALWAL
Year : 2019-20
Range : Palwal
Site Name : Jaindapur to Syaroli Road
Component : NPV-TP
Target : 2.8 RKM



Division Name	:	PALWAL
Year	:	2019-20
Range	:	Palwal
Site Name	:	Jaindapur to Syaroli Road
Component	:	NPV-TP
Target	:	2.8 RKM



Division Name : PALWAL
Year : 2019-20
Range : Palwal
Site Name : Kateshra to mandkol Road
Component : NPV-TP
Target : 5 RKM



Division Name : PALWAL
Year : 2019-20
Range : Palwal
Site Name : Kateshra to mandkol Road
Component : NPV-TP
Target : 5 RKM



Division Name	:	PALWAL
Year	:	2019-20
Range	:	Hodal
Site Name	:	Hodal UDD Road
Component	:	NPV-TP
Target	:	15 RKM



Division Name : PALWAL
Year : 2019-20
Range : Hodal
Site Name : Hodal UDD Road
Component : NPV-TP
Target : 15 RKM



Division Name : PALWAL
Year : 2019-20
Range : Hodal
Site Name : Hodal UDD Road
Component : NPV-TP
Target : 15 RKM

CAMPA MONITORING & EVALUATION REPORT FOREST WORKS EXECUTED IN 2019-20

WING: TERRITORIAL

DISTRICT: PALWAL

YEAR OF PLANTATION: 2019-20 Monitoring Date 01-05-2021 to 25-04-2021

Compensatory Afforestation (Tall Plants)

Sr. No.	D-III File No.	Description of FCA Case	CA. to be done (in Ha.)	CA. done (in Ha.)	No. of Plants to be planted	No. of plants species actually planted	Alive plants	Height (in ft)		Girth(in cm)		Success % (Approx)	Name of approved CA. Site	Site where CA done	GPS Cordinat es of CA. site where CA. done	If CA. done on		Remarks
								Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.					CA. Site change approval no. and	Reason if CA. site change not	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	D-III 5001 dated 29-08-2017	Diversion of forest land for acces to retail outlet of HPCL along Delhi-Mathura road, NH-2 (New NH-44) km. 82.250, R/side at Village Banchari Distt. Palwal	0.025	0.025	25	25 Shisham		18ft	8ft	20cm	15cm		Hassanpur Un-Classed Forest	Hassanpur Un-Classed Forest	N- 27 ⁰ 58.17' E- 77 ⁰ 31' 90" N-27 ⁰ 56' 49" E- 77 ⁰ 30'	N.A.	N.A.	-
		Total	0.025	0.025	25							100%						

Net Present Value-TP

S. No.	Type of Land	Name of Scheme / Component	Name of Range/BI	Name of Site	Khasra No.	Plantation Month	Total no. of Plants	Alive plants	Species	Height (in ft)		Girth(in cm)		Success %	Target achieved		Spacing (m)	GPS Coordinates	
										Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.		Ha.	RKM		19	20
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Road	CAMPA/NPV/T.P.	Palwal/Palwal/Dhatir	Jaindapur-Syaroli road	km. 0-4, L&R	08/2019	700	546	B. Papri	8ft	4ft	12cm	6cm		0	2.8	4x4	28° 12.00'	77° 12' 18"
							700	546	Total					78%					
2	Road	CAMPA/NPV/T.P.	Palwal/Palwal/Dhatir	Dhatir-Tehrki road	km. 0-3, L&R	08/2019	150	119	Pilkhan	8ft	4ft	12cm	7cm		0	2.2	4x4	28° 11.42'	77° 14' 38"
							350	276	Papri	6ft	5ft	12cm	10cm						
							50	40	Shisham										
							550	435	Total					79%					
3	Road	CAMPA/NPV/T.P.	Palwal/Ghori/Alawalpur	Kateshramandkol road	km. 1-5, L&R	08/2019	740	629	B. Papri	8ft	5ft	13cm	7cm		0	5	4x4	28° 11' 32"	77° 23' 58"
							160	136	P.Papri	7ft	5ft	14cm	7cm					28° 12' 35"	77° 22' 21"
							100	85	Neem	7ft	5ft	10cm	5cm						
							250	213	Shisham	12ft	6ft	16cm	8cm						
							1250	1063	Total					85%					
							100	80	Jamun	5ft	3ft	8cm	4cm						
4	Road	CAMPA/NPV/T.P.	Palwal/Mandkola/Mandkola	Mankolakhokiyak road	km. 0-4, L&R	08/2019	740	592	B. Papri	6ft	4ft	7cm	4cm		0	5	4x4	28° 6' 29"	77° 12' 49"
							60	48	P. Papri	5ft	3ft	6cm	4cm						
							100	80	Neem	6ft	4ft	6cm	4cm						
							250	200	Shisham	6ft	4ft	8cm	5cm						
							1250	1000	Total					80%					
							1400	1148	B. Papri	7.5ft	4.5ft	6cm	5cm						
5	Canal	CAMPA/NPV/T.P.	Hodal/Hasanpur/Bhiduki	UDD.	RD. 0-2, 24	08/2019	2350	1927	D. Papri	7ft	4ft	10cm	6cm		0	15	4x4	27° 55.32.69'	77° 28' 28.90"
							3750	3075	Total					82%				27° 54' 13.30"	77° 27' 42.99"
					G. Total		7500	6119						82%		30			

MONITORING EVALUATION REPORTS
OF
WORK CARRIED OUT DURING YEAR
2019-20
COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION
FUND MANAGEMENT
AND
PLANNING AUTHORITY (STATE CAMPA
HARYANA)
IN
PANIPAT



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
2019-20
UNDER
COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION
FUND MANAGEMENT
AND
PLANNING AUTHORITY (CAMPA)
IN
PANIPAT
2021

Overall Grading For Territorial Forest Division - Panipat

Excellent

Good

Satisfactory

Poor

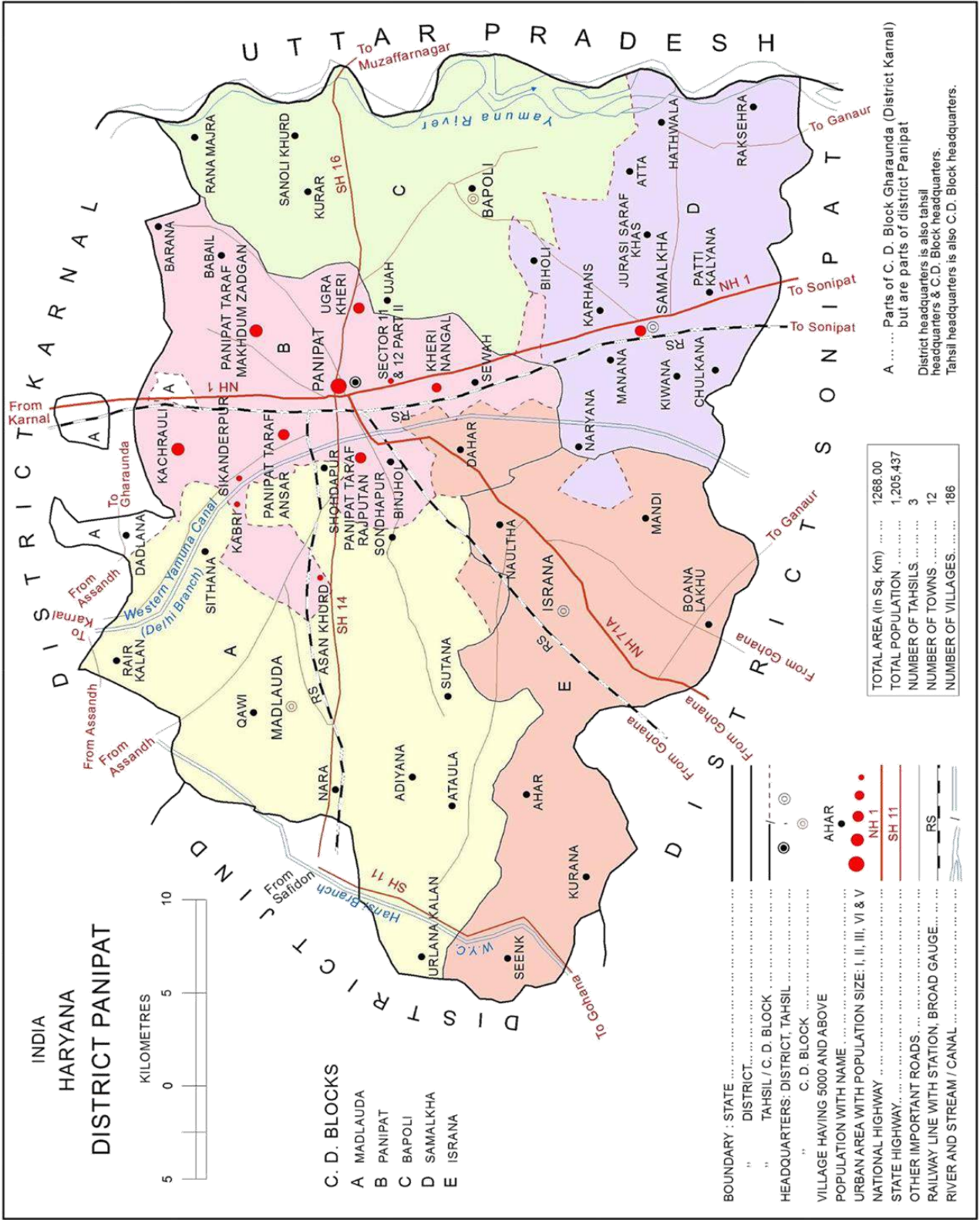
Contents

Particulars:

1. List of Acronyms and Abbreviations
2. District Map
3. Foreword
4. Chapter - 1 **Introduction**
5. Chapter – 2 **Description of Interventions**
6. Chapter – 3 **Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA)**
7. Chapter – 4 **Evaluation Scope & Objectives**
8. Chapter – 5 **Evaluation Report**
9. Chapter – 6 ***Data Analysis**
***Findings and Conclusion**
***Target and Achievements**
***Evaluator Team Members**
***Photographs**

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 2019-20 for CAMPA fund in Haryana vide latter.

No/CAMPA/2021-22/27 dated 08.04.2021.

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 Wing.

There are twenty one Territorial Divisions during Year 2019-20. Thus there are 39 Divisions who carried out various activities with CAMPA funds out of 43 Divisions.

What is CAMPA?

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

Background

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

Background of CAMPA in Haryana:

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

Audit Objectives:

The objective of the compliance audit on Compensatory Afforestation 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.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The functioning of Range viz Panipat, Samalkhain Division Panipat 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- 2019-20 is as follows:

Program	Survival (%)	Over All Survival
CA - TP	72.52%	72.525
NPV-TP	77.60%	77.60%
Total		

As the evaluator we had the opportunity to meet and interact with a good number of different groups and individual and officials. *Wing: -TerritorialDivision Forest Officer Panipat-* Shri Jay Kumar HFS,DFO,*Range Forest Officer Panipat -*Shri Jai Kishan and*Range Forest OfficerSamalkhan-* Shri Virender Kumar

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 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
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 - 1

Introduction

District Panipat, Haryana

Panipat district, lying in the east central part of Haryana State. Administratively, the district is controlled by Rohtak division. The district is sub-divided into five development blocks namely Panipat, Bapoli, Samalkha, Madlauda and Israna. The district headquarter is at Panipat. It has twelve towns, out of which Panipat falls in Class-I, Samalkha in Class-III, Asankhurd in Class V and others falls in Class-VI groups, classified by various population ranges. Towns are well connected by roads. District is situated on eastern part of Haryana state. It is bordered by the Uttar Pradesh in the east, in the south by Sonipat, in the North by Karnal and Jind in the West. 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 1205437. The population density is 951 persons per sq.km against the state average of 573 persons per sq.km.

Location:

Panipat district of Haryana lies between 29.3909⁰ North latitudes and 76.9635⁰ East longitudes. Total geographical area of the district is 1268 sq.km.

Climate:

The climate of the district can be classified as sub tropical and semi arid. The area receives normal annual rainfall is about 680 mm which is spread over 31 rainy days. 77% of rainfall occurs during south-west monsoon. The normal annual rainfall of district based on average of 5 years (2006-2010) has been computed as 591 mm.

Area, Population and demographics:

(As of 2011 India census) The district is having an area of 1268Sq.Km, which is 2.87 % of total area of the state. The total population of the District is 1205437 (646857 Men and 558580 Women) as per the Census 2011. Population density is 951people per sq. km.

Males constitute49.58% of the population and females 50.42%. Panipathas an average literacy rate of 75.94%, higher than the national average of 74%: male literacy is83.71%, and female literacy is 67.00%.

Geomorphology and soil types:

The district forms a part of Indo gangetic plain and lies in Yamuna Sub basin of main Ganga basin. Physiographically, the district is characterised by two distinct features i.e. vast upland plain and Yamuna flood plain. The width of the flood plain varies according to the amount of shift experienced by the river. It is narrow in the Northern part and widens downstream. The district is mainly drained by the river Yamuna and its tributaries. The river Yamuna is major perennial river which flows all along the eastern margin of the district from northern to southern direction. The district is also drained by the artificial drain named as ‘Naurah Drain’ which originate in southern eastern part of Madlauda block and flows through south western part of Panipat and all along eastern boundary of Israna block in southerly direction. The district has two types of soils viz-tropical arid brown and arid brown soils (solemnized). The arid brown soils are found in major parts of the district whereas tropical arid brown soils are found in north eastern part of the district especially in parts of Bapoli and Panipat blocks.

Background of CAMPA in Haryana:

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

Chapter - 2

Description of Intervention

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

These are the following steps took for forest support intervention:

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

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

2. Reducing forest dependence:

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

3. Policy and advocacy:

We work towards promoting broad-based support for conservation by involving the Forest Department, local political leaders and communities. Using the results of our scientific research and studies in the area, we advocate for the adoption of policies favorable to

conservation measures, and in many cases stopping developmental activities that would have an irreversible negative impact on the habitat and its wildlife. We assist the Forest Department in developing management plans that include components of corridor conservation, which is a key conservation requirement for this landscape.

4. Raising awareness among local communities:

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

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) **“Silviculture operations”** means the activities and practice of controlling the establishment, growth, composition, health, and quality of forests to meet diverse needs and values;
- w) **“soil and moisture conservation works”** means physical works undertaken for in situ conservation of soil and moisture;
- x) **“third party monitoring”** means monitoring and evaluation of works executed national fund and state Fund by the parties which are external to a project's direct beneficiary chain and management structure having no conflict of interest on parameters of evaluation as determined by central Government over and above the baseline to assess whether desired social, environmental or other impacts are being achieved and undesirable impacts avoided;
- y) **“Van Sanrakshan Samiti or Village forest committee”** means a committee constituted for joint forest management by the competent authority in the state;
- z) **“working plan”** means the management plan of forest land prepared under “National Working Plan Code” made by the ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate change for sustainable management of forests and biodiversity in India;
- aa) **“Zoo and wildlife safari”** means an establishment as referred in the recognition of Zoo Rules, 2009 made under the wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 (53 of 1972);
- bb) Words and expressions used and not defined in these rules but defined in the compensatory Afforestation Fund Act 2016 (38 of 2016), the India Forest Act 1972 (16 of 1972), Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 (53 of 1972) Forest Conservation Act 1980 (69 of 1980) and the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act,

2006 (2 of 2007) shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in those Acts.

3. Management of the National Fund.- The National fund shall be managed according to the provisions of Government Accounting Rule 1990 and the General Financial Rules, 2017 as applicable from time to time and in accordance with the accounting procedure prepared under section 7.

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

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

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

strengthening of the forest and wildlife related infrastructure, capacity building of the personnel of state Forest Departments and other associated agencies and organizations involved in utilization of these monies, as per prioritized by the state Government for execution in forest and non-forest areas and included in the Annual Plan of Operations for the financial year under consideration.

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

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

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

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

- 5) While preparing the annual plan of operation for activities under rule 5, priority shall be given to 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 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- 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 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 CAMPA project in the year of **2019-20** in Panipat division.

The evaluation took place in Panipat district in the month of **June 2021** the team reviewed all the work implemented under the CAMPA project. such as plantation and other work done in the year of **2019-20**. The concern officers and staff were with us to show us the every site wherever the CAPMA work was 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 Panipat-* Shri Jay Kumar HFS,DFO, *Range Forest Officer Panipat -* Shri Jai Kishan and *Range Forest Officer Samalkhan-* Shri Virender Kumar

We discussed with all of them regarding monitoring evaluation in the entire division. We could monitor plantation, work, done in the year of **2019-20**. We monitored and evaluated various wings which are Panipat, Samalkhain Division Panipat. During our evaluation we could discuss regarding monitoring with various officer from different wings they are:-

We could monitor plantation, planted in the year 2019-20 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 Panipat was satisfactory.

Key approach of the CAMPA project is to :-

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

Chapter-6 Data Analysis

The plantation carried out during **2019-20** by the Territorial Division Panipat, are as follows:

WING: Territorial Panipat Division (Annexure A)

YEAR: **2019-20**

Type	Hectare		RKM		Total no. of Plant	Total no. of alive plants
	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements		
NPV-TP			60	60	15000	
CA-TP	28.399	28.399			25292	
Plantation on NH						
Fencing						
Total	28.399	28.399	60	60	40292	

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 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 three years.
4. Villagers should be provided incentives for maintenance of the plantations.



DIVISION NAME	:	PANIPAT
YEAR	:	2019-20
RANGE	:	PANIPAT
SITE NAME	:	JPR RAILWAY LINE 49 TO 66
COMPONENT	:	CA/TP
TARGET	:	2 Hectares



DIVISION NAME	:	PANIPAT
YEAR	:	2019-20
RANGE	:	PANIPAT
SITE NAME	:	JPR RAILWAY LINE 49 TO 66
COMPONENT	:	CA/TP
TARGET	:	2 Hectares



DIVISION NAME	:	PANIPAT
YEAR	:	2019-20
RANGE	:	SAMLKHA
SITE NAME	:	MAHOTI CHARSMI RD TO BHAKHARPUR RD
COMPONENT	:	NPV/TP
TARGET	:	1.7 RKM



DIVISION NAME	:	PANIPAT
YEAR	:	2019-20
RANGE	:	SAMLKHAN
SITE NAME	:	MAHOTI CHARSMI RD TO BHAKHARPUR RD
COMPONENT	:	NPV/TP
TARGET	:	1.7 RKM



DIVISION NAME	:	PANIPAT
YEAR	:	2019-20
RANGE	:	SAMLKHA
SITE NAME	:	BHODWALL MAJARI TO STATION RD
COMPONENT	:	NPV/TP
TARGET	:	1.8 RKM



DIVISION NAME	:	PANIPAT
YEAR	:	2019-20
RANGE	:	SAMLKHA
SITE NAME	:	MAHOTI TO DATOLI RD
COMPONENT	:	NPV/TP
TARGET	:	3.8 RKM



DIVISION NAME	:	PANIPAT
YEAR	:	2019-20
RANGE	:	SAMALKHAN
SITE NAME	:	MAHOTI TO DATOLI RD
COMPONENT	:	NPV/TP
TARGET	:	3.8 RKM



DIVISION NAME	:	PANIPAT
YEAR	:	2019-20
RANGE	:	SAMLKHAN
SITE NAME	:	DHINDHAR TO BALI
COMPONENT	:	NPV/TP
TARGET	:	5.5 RKM



DIVISION NAME	:	PANIPAT
YEAR	:	2019-20
RANGE	:	SAMLKHAN
SITE NAME	:	DHINDHAR TO BALI
COMPONENT	:	NPV/TP
TARGET	:	5.5 RKM



DIVISION NAME	:	PANIPAT
YEAR	:	2019-20
RANGE	:	PANIPAT
SITE NAME	:	BHUTANA BRANCH RD 10 TO 30
COMPONENT	:	NPV/TP
TARGET	:	6 RKM



DIVISION NAME	:	PANIPAT
YEAR	:	2019-20
RANGE	:	PANIPAT
SITE NAME	:	BHUTANA BRANCH RD 10 TO 30
COMPONENT	:	NPV/TP
TARGET	:	6 RKM

CAMPA MONITORING & EVALUATION REPORT FOREST WORKS EXECUTED IN 2019-20

WING: TERRITORIAL

DISTRICT / DIVISION: PANIPAT

YEAR OF PLANTATION, 2019 - 20 Monitoring Date 22-06-2021 to 24-06-2021

Sr. No.	D-III-File No.	Description of FCA Case	CA to be done (in Ha.)	CA done in Ha.	No. of Plants to be planted	No. of plants and species actually planted		Alive plants	Height (in ft)		Girth(in cm)		Success % (approx)	Name of Approved CA Site	Site where CA Done	if CA done on unapproved Site			Remarks
									Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.				CA Site	CA site change approval No and Date	Reason of CA Site change not approved	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	D-III-8026	Diversion of forest land for access to retail outlet of HPCLtd. along Atta-Khojkipur road L/side at village Khojkipur Distt. Panipat FP/HR/Others/25033/2017	0.08		78	78	Shisham	62	10FT		16CM		79%	Samalkha Minor RD 23 to 40	Samalkha Minor RD 23 to 40	----	----	----	----
					78	Total		62					79%						
2	D-III-7096	Diversion of forest land in favour of PWD for construction of drain along Sanoli road to Ugra Kheri road RD, 725-1020 Both side, Panipat Distt. Panipat FP/HR/Others/25607/2017	0.58		580	580	Shisham	428	18FT	6FT	22CM	12CM	73.79%	Samalkha Minor RD 23 to 40 L/side	Samalkha Minor RD 23 to 40 L/side	----	----	----	----
					580	Total		428					73.79%						
3	D-III-6978	Diversion of forest land in favour of Executive Engineer, Panipat Water Service Division Irrigation Department for remodeling & laning of Main Drain No. 2 in Panipat RD 67500 to 104642 L&R Distt. Panipat FP/HR/Road/21317/2016	13.00		13000	1000	Shisham		15FT	5FT	25CM	8CM		Madlauda Minor RD 0 to 80 L&R Side in Panipat Range & DUK Railway Line KM 65 to 80 L&R Side	Nohra Drain RD 0-43 L&R	Nohra Drain RD 0-43 L&R	F. No. 9-HRC067/2017-CHA dated 06-02-2020	----	1250 Plants in 2018-19 and 13000 plants planted in 2019-20.
					1000	Total		800					80%						
					1000	jamao	780		6FT	4ft	5CM	4CM	78%	Samalkha Range	Jattal Drain RD 0-12 L&R	Jattal Drain RD 0-12 L&R	F. No. 9-HRC067/2017-CHA dated 06-02-2020	----	18042 plants are pending which will be planted 2020-21
					1000	Total		780					78%						
					2500	shisham.2000,papri.500	2050		s12FT,P14ft	s5FT,p4FT	s12CM,p22CM	s4CM,p6CM	82%		Old Badsahai Canal RD 32-50 L&R	Old Badsahai Canal RD 32-50 L&R	F. No. 9-HRC067/2017-CHA dated 06-02-2020	----	
					2500	Total		2050					82%						

6	D-III-8179	Diversion of forest land in favour of Executive Engg. Provincial division PWD B&R Panipat for construction of Bypass Madlouda from Madlouda Kavi road to Shera Thirana Chowk Government college women HB colony New Anaj Mandi Madlouda upto SH 14 aat 1.935 to RD 5.205 Distt. Panipat. FP/HR/Road/27074/2017	1.48		2135	0		3000	2810					93%	Madlouda Minor RD 0 to 80	----	----	----	----	Encroachment ir being removed plants will be planted in 2020-21
7	D-III-6801	Division of forest land in favour of PWD B&R for 4 laining of GT road Panipat to Barsat road Km. 0 to 4.3 Distt Panipat	6.74		3000			Shisham	2292	12ft	6ft	17cm	6cm							
								Total	3000					76.40%						
8	D-III-7021	Diversion of forest land for access to HP Gas (LPG) Cylinder Storage Godown along Assandh road to Panipat Refinery road, Km. stone 4-5, R/side, at village Kabri Distt. Panipat FP/HR/Others/22184/2016	0.13		130	130		Shisham	110	12ft	6ft	16	5cm		Delhi Parallel RD 13.50 to 32 L/S	Delhi Parallel RD 13.50 to 32 L/S	----	----	----	----
								Total	110					84%						
9	D-III-7061	Diversion of forest land in favour of Indian Oil Adani Gas Pvt. Ltd. for laying of 8" dia Natural Gas Steel Pipeline along PWD B&R HUDA and HSAMB road from Babali Nakka to NH (HUDA sect 40) via Kutani village Bhainswal road Noorwala Chowk and HUDA road upto NH 44 etc. Distt. Panipat FP/HR/Others/23017/2016	3.57		3068	2030		Shisham, Papri, Kachnar, Shisham, Gulla, Lasora		Shisham.15FT,Papri.10FT, Gulla.10FT	Shisham.8FT,Papri.7.6FT, Gulla.10FT	Shisham.26cm,Papri.29cmLasora.22CM, Gulla.18CM	Shisham.8CM,Papri.14CM, Gulla.12CM		Village Atta to village Bilaspur	Drain No. 2 to Sanoli Road KM 8 to 16 L&R	Drain No. 2 to Sanoli Road KM 8 to 16 L&R	----	----	500 Plants in 2018-19 in Atta to bilaspur Road and 2030 plants planted in Drain No. 2 RD Sanoli Road KM 8 to 16 L&R2019-20. 538 plants are pending which will be planted 2020-21
						2030		Total	1729					85%						
			28.399	0	25292			Total	18345					72.52%						

Annual Plan of Operation 2019-20 for Tall Plants under Net Present Value

Sr. No.	Type of Land (Forest/ Non-)	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	Alive plants	Height (in ft)		Girth(in cm)		Success % (approx)	GPS Coordinates			
							7	Ha					RKM	Max.	Min.	Max.		Min.	Longitude	Latitude	Longitude
1	2	3	4	5	6		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	Rail	Campa NPV	Panipat/Panipat	DUK Railway Line	Km 91 to 96 L&R		0	6	4 X 4	Shisham	1500		12FT	4.5FT	18CM	6CM		29°25'4.87"N	76°57'50.65"E	29°27'30.28"N	76°58'23.0"E
										Total	1500	1200					80%				
2	Road	Campa NPV	Panipat/Israna/Naultaha	Naultaha to Didwari Road	Km 1 to 3 L&R		0	2	4 X 4	Shisham	500	400	5.5ft	2ft	6cm	4.5cm	84%	29°18'23.59"N	76°54'38.23"E	29°17'39.86"N	76°55'26.78"E
										Papri		20	6ft	6ft	20cm	13cm					
										Total	500	420					84%				
3	Road	Campa NPV	Panipat/Israna/Israna	Jaondhan Kalan to Karad Road	Km 1 to 3 L&R		0	4	4 X 4	Shisham	1000	820	14FT	6FT	28CM	11CM	82%	29°18'12.71"N	76°51'0.80"E	29°18'9.78"N	76°49'17.74"E
										Total	1000	820					82%				
4	Road	Campa NPV	Panipat/Israna/Kurana	Ahar to Jawara Road	Km 0 to 4.8 L&R		0	4	4 X 4	Shisham, Jamoa, Cut Sagwan	1000		Shisham14FT,Cutsagwan.15FT	Shisham.5FT,Cut sagwan.6FT	Shisham.20CM,Cutsagwan.15CM	Shisham.9CM,Cutsagwan.10CM		29°17'54.57"N	76°44'52.52"E	29°15'54.79"N	76°46'32.86"E
										Total	1000	790					79%				
5																					
6	Road	Campa NPV	Panipat/Madlauda/Assan	Nohra Road	Km 0 to 4 L&R		0	2	4 X 4	Shisham, Papri, Arjun	500		10FT	5FT	26FT	4FT		29°23'43.81"N	76°55'2.65"E	29°25'5.64"N	76°54'59.32"E
										Total	500	367					73.40%				
7	Road	Campa NPV TP	Samalkha/Bapoli/Nawada	Mohali to Kurad	0 to 3.5		0	6	4 X 4	Arjun 900, Lasora 350, Papri 250	1500		Arjun.9FT, Lasora.16FT, Papri.9FT	Arjun.4.5FT, Lasora.11FT, Papri.6FT	Arjun.16CM, Lasora.29CM, Papri.28CM	Arjun.5CM, Lasora.14CM, Papri.12CM		29°24'23.86"N	77°2'33.04"E	29°23'7.54"N	77°2'1.78"E
										Total	1500	1217					81.33%				
8	Road	Campa NPV TP	Samalkha/W/Narayana	Titana to Mandi Road	1 to 2		0	2	4 X 4	Arjun 200, Jamoa 200, Toon 100	500	380	Jamoa.9ft, Arjun.8ft, Toon.14ft	Jamoa.4.5ft, Arjun.4.5ft, Toon.6ft	Jamoa.14cm, Arjun.15cm, Toon.20cm	Jamoa.9cm, Arjun.5cm, Toon.10cm	76%	29°15'44.46"N	76°55'36.82"E	29°15'36.00"N	76°54'49.08"E
										Total	500	380					76%				
9	Road	Campa NPV TP	Samalkha/E/Hathwala	Dhera to Hathwala	3 to 5		0	3	4 X 4	Arjun 250, Lasora 250, Jamoa 250	750		Papri.13FT, Lasora.7FT, Arjun.10FT	Papri.6FT, Lasora.4FT, Arjun.4FT	Papri.25CM, Lasora.22CM, Arjun.16CM	Papri.12cm, Lasora.18cm, Arjun.10CM		29°13'1.08"N	77°5'18.31"E	29°13'24.88"N	77°6'46.35"E
										Total	750	560					74.66%				
10	Road	Campa NPV TP	Samalkha/W/Narayana	Dhindar to Bali	0 to 3		0	5.5	4 X 4	Jamoa 400, Shisham 600, Kajelia 175, P.Papri 200	1375	1100	Jamun.12FT, Sahisham.15FT,	Jamun.6FT, Shisham.4FT	Jamun.13cm, Shisham.18CM	Jamun.7CM, Shisham.6CM	80%	29°12'51.25"N	76°56'1.09"E	29°12'14.02"N	76°54'30.88"E
										Total	1375	1100					80%				

11	Road	Campa NPV TP	Samalkha/Samalkha W/Samalkha	Bhodwal Majri to Station Road	0 to 1		0	1.8	4 X 4	P.Papri 450	450	330	10FT	6FT	20CM	10CM	73.33%	29°11'41.37"N	77°0'41.47"E	29°11'8.31"N	77°0'33.04"E
										Total	450	330					73.33%				
12	Road	Campa NPV TP	Samalkha/Samalkha W/Samalkha	Mahawati to Charsmi road to Bhakarapur Road	0 to 1		0	1.7	4 X 4	Shisham 425	425	391	16FT	5FT	30CM	10CM	92%	29°10'57.47"N	77°3'23.93"E	29°10'49.33"N	77°2'51.89"E
										Total	425	391					92%				
13	Road	Campa NPV TP	Samalkha/Samalkha W/Samalkha	Chulkana to Pattikalya na road	0 to 3		0	4.5	4 X 4	Amaltas 200, P.Papri 925	1125	934	AML.12,P .8,B.P.10	AML.7,P.3,B.P.6	AML.14,P .13,B.P.12	AML.7,P.4,B.P.9	83%	29°12'21.52"N	77°1'17.41"E	29°12'26.97"N	76°59'29.72"E
										Total	1125	934					83%				
14	Road	Campa NPV TP	Samalkha/Samalkha W/Samalkha	Mahawati to Datoli road	0 to 2		0	3.8	4 X 4	Shisham 950	950	802	16FT	6.5FT	22CM	12CM	84.42%	29°11'22.22"N	77°4'48.80"E	29°10'16.31"N	77°4'28.73"E
										Total	950	802					84.42%				
15	Road	Campa NPV TP	Samalkha/Samalkha W/Samalkha	G.T. Road to Haldana	0 to 1.5		0	1.7	4 X 4	Shisham 425	425	315	9FT	4.5FT	12CM	9CM	74.11%	29°10'42.99"N	77°1'47.96"E	29°11'5.24"N	77°2'34.34"E
										Total	425	315					74.11%				
16	Canal	Campa NPV	Panipat/Panipat/Bursham	Naryana Minor	RD 0 to 12 L&R		0	4	4 X 4	Shisham, Lasora	1000		9FT	3FT	15CM	4CM		29°21'33.36"N	76°56'59.26"E	29°19'53.77"N	76°57'25.92"E
										Total	1000	800					80%				
17	Canal	Campa NPV	Panipat/Madlauda/Urlana	Butana Branch	RD 10 to 30 L&R		0	6	4 X 4	Papri, Arjun	1500		Papri.9FT, Arjun.7FT	Papri.5FT, Arjun.6FT	Papri.9CM, Arjun.8CM	Papri.4CM, Arjun.6CM		29°23'2.77"N	76°41'32.16"E	29°20'57.92"N	76°40'39.39"E
										Total	1500	1215					81%				
			Total CAMPA NPV				0	60			15000	11641					77.60%				

MONITORING EVALUATION REPORTS
OF
WORK CARRIED OUT DURING YEAR
2019-20
COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION
FUND MANAGEMENT
AND
PLANNING AUTHORITY (STATE CAMPA
HARYANA)
IN
SIRSA



Evaluated by:

Environmental Research, Monitoring &
Conservation Society
Empanelled Agency with: Government of India
Ministry of Environment & Forests Climate Change (NAEB)
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MONITORING EVALUATION REPORTS
OF
WORK CARRIED OUT DURING YEAR
2019-20
UNDER
COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION
FUND MANAGEMENT
AND
PLANNING AUTHORITY (CAMPA)
IN
SIRSA
2021

Overall Grading For Territorial Forest Division - Sirsa

Excellent



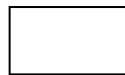
Good



Satisfactory



Poor



Contents

Particulars:

1. List of Acronyms and Abbreviations
2. District Map
3. Foreword
4. Chapter - 1 **Introduction**
5. Chapter – 2 **Description of Interventions**
6. Chapter – 3 **Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA)**
7. Chapter – 4 **Evaluation Scope & Objectives**
8. Chapter – 5 **Evaluation Report**
9. Chapter – 6 ***Data Analysis**
***Findings and Conclusion**
***Target and Achievements**
***Evaluator Team Members**
***Photographs**

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 2019-20 for CAMPA fund in Haryana vide letter.No/CAMPA/2021-22/27 dated 08.04.2021

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, Community Forestry, Wildlife and Development Wing.

There are twenty one Territorial Divisions, seven Community Forestry Divisions, four Wildlife Divisions, four Development Divisions and Three Production Divisions worked during Year 2019-20. Thus there are 39 Divisions who carried out various activities with CAMPA funds out of 43 Divisions.

What is CAMPA?

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

Background

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

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

Monitoring and Evaluation

The functioning of all Range viz Dabwali, Kalanwali, Rania and Sirsa in Sirsa Division covered under West Circle Hissar, based on their performances in terms of formation and representation with special references to their functioning like regularity in holding meeting, decisions processes, and timely fund flow were assessed and found satisfactory. Survival Percentage for Territorial wing for the year-2019-20 is as follows:

Programme	Survival (%) 2019-20	Over All Survival
CA-TP	78%	78%
NPV-TP	80.73%	80.73%
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 Sirsa- Shri R. K. Jangda, HFS, DFO, Range Forest Officer Rania- Shri Mahender Kumar, Range Forest Officer Dabwali- Shri Ranjit Singh, Range Forest Officer Kalanwali- Shri Raman Mahlan,*

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

Chapter - 1

Introduction

District Sirsa, Haryana

Sirsa is one of the 21th district of Haryana state, India. The name of the district is derived from its headquarters Sirsa. It is said to be one of the oldest places of North India and its ancient name was Sairishaka, which finds mention in Mahabharata, Panini's Ashatadhayayi and Divyavadan. In Mahabharata, Sairishaka is described as being taken by Nakula in his conquest of the western quarter. It must have been a flourishing city in the 5th century B.C. as it has been mentioned by Panini.

Location:

The district lies between 29 14 and 30 0 north latitude and 74 29 and 75 18 east longitudes, forming the extreme west corner of Haryana. It is bounded by the districts of Faridkot and Bathinda of Punjab in the north and north east, Ganga Nagar district of Rajasthan in the west and south and Hisar district in the east. Thus it touches the interstate boundaries on three sides and is connected with its own state only in the eastern side.

Area, Population and demographics:

(As of 2011 India census) The district is having an area of 4277 square Kms, which is 9.67 % of total area of the state. The total population of the District is 1295189, (682582 Men and 612607 Women) as per the Census 2011. Population density is 261 person per sq. km. Males constitute 52.70% of the population and females 47.30%. Sirsa has an average literacy rate of 68.8%, quite lower than the national average of 74%, male literacy is 78.40%, and female literacy is 60.40%.

Geomorphology and soil types:

The terrain of Sirsa district may be broadly classified from north to south into three major types i.e. Haryana Plain, alluvial bed of Ghaggar or Nali and Sand dune tract. The characteristics of the three are briefly described below:

Haryana Plain - The Haryana Plain is a vast surface of flat to rolling terrain and extends southward to the northern boundary of the alluvial bed of the Ghaggar. It covers over 65

percent of the area of the District. The elevation of the surface from east to west varies from 190 to 210 meters above the mean sea level. The most diagnostic feature of the Haryana Plain is the presence of palaeo channels which set the occurrence of sand dunes in this terrain unit apart from those in the dune tract. The plain is traversed by numerous dune complexes and shifting sands.

Alluvial bed of Ghaggar - Nali :A clayey surface of almost flat, featureless plain bordered in the north and west by the Haryana Plain and in the south along the sound dune tract, is a manifestation of the misfit nature of the present day Ghaggar. Waterlogging is a serious problem in many parts of this flat surface of impervious clay of great thickness. At places, swamps support a high density of tall grass.

Sand dune tract - Third tract covers the southernmost part of the district. The area is northward extension of the sand dunes of Hisar District and GangaNagar District of Rajasthan. The dunes are locally called tibbas. Tibbas around Ellenabad are 9 Meters high; NaugazaTibba at the border of Rajasthan is 17 Meters high; Tikontatibba is some 14 Meters high and one south of Shahpuria is 13 Meters high. All tibbas are broad based transverse ridges, some more than 3 Kilometers long without a break. Linear to complex ridges, short to fairly long but narrow at the crests, and generally 2 to 5 Meters high are also present throughout the sandy stretch of the land.

Climate and Rainfall:

The climate of this district is characterized by its dryness and extremes of temperature and scanty rainfall. The year may be divided into four seasons. The cold season from November to March is followed by the Summer season which lasts up to the end of June. The period from July to about the middle of September and from the middle of September to October constitute the south west monsoon and post-monsoon seasons respectively.

Records of rainfall in the district are available for Sirsa only for sufficiently long periods. The average annual rainfall in the district is 32-53 mm. The rainfall in the district increases generally from west to east. About 72 percent of the annual normal rainfall in the district is received during the short south east monsoon period, July to September, July and August being the rainiest months. There is significant amount of rainfall in the month of June, mostly in the form of thunder showers.

Background of CAMPA in Haryana:

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

List of Activities undertaken under CAMPA scheme for the year 2019-20

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

Chapter - 2

Description of Intervention

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

These are the following steps took for forest support intervention:

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

Departments:

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

2. Reducing forest dependence:

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

3. Policy and advocacy:

We work towards promoting broad-based support for conservation by involving the Forest Department, local political leaders and communities. Using the results of our scientific research and studies in the area, we advocate for the adoption of policies favorable to

conservation measures, and in many cases stopping developmental activities that would have an irreversible negative impact on the habitat and its wildlife. We assist the Forest Department in developing management plans that include components of corridor conservation, which is a key conservation requirement for this landscape.

4. Raising awareness among local communities:

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

Chapter- 3
Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management
And
Planning Authority

Information about the CAMPA Scheme / Project

1. Short title, extent and commencement.-

- (1) These rules may be called the compensatory Afforestation Fund Rules, 2018.
- (2) They shall extend to the whole of India except the state of Jammu and Kashmir.
- (3) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

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

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

forest land diverted, cost of wildlife management plan, cost of catchment area treatment plan and other similar cost;

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

and State Fund;

- r) **“Range officer”** means the functional administrative in-charge of the unit establishment in the state to manage the forest range under his jurisdiction;
- s) **“Rescue Centre”** means an establishment for the long-term care of animal specified in the schedules to the wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 as defined in the Recognition of Zoo Rules, 2009;
- t) **“section”** means section of the act;
- u) **“Site specific activities”** means activities which have been approved by the concerned authority under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act to be implemented on specified location referred to in the said approval such as compensatory afforestation, catchment area treatment plan, wildlife management plan, etc.
- v) **“Silviculture 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 foresaid activities are to be undertaken in areas not covered by the approved working plan then they shall be taken up in consultation with concerned Gram Sabha or Van Sanrakshan Samiti or Village Forest Committee or any authority having jurisdiction over that area, as the case may be, and shall be in consonance with the provisions of the scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 and guidelines issued thereunder, wherever applicable;

- 5) While preparing the annual plan of operation for activities under rule 5, priority shall be given to 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 Sirsa for soil and moisture conservation and to preserve the natural biodiversity.

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

Chapter- 4

Evaluation Scope and Objectives

Evaluation Scope:

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

Objectives:

- Whether the diversion of forest land for non-forest was permitted as per extant laws and all condition in this regard were complied with;
- Whether measures taken for conservation, afforestation and preservation of forest lands consequent to diversion of portions of these lands for non-forest use were as per provisos of extant legislation, rules and Supreme Court judgment in this regards;
- Whether the collection, utilization, monitoring, accounting and the arrangement for safeguarding of compensatory afforestation funds was in compliance with applicable legislation, rules and Supreme Court judgments permitting diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes;
- Whether proper financial procedures had been followed in 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 CAMPA project in the year of **2019-20** in Sirsa division.

The evaluation took place in Sirsa district in the month of **July 2021** the team reviewed all the work implemented under the CAMPA project. Such as plantation, we could monitor plantation and other work done in the year of **2019-20**. The concern officers and staff were with us to show us the every site wherever the CAPMA work was being done. Also we discussed with various forest officials related to CAMPA were held throughout the field visits.

Monitoring Evaluation

As the evaluator we had the opportunity to meet and interact with a good number of different groups and individual and officials. *Wing: -Territorial Division Forest Officer Sirsa- Shri R k.Jangda, HFS, DFO, Range Forest Officer Rania-Shri Mahender Kumar , Range Forest Officer Dabbwali-Shri Ranjit Singh, Range Forest Officer Kalanwali- Shri Raman Mahlan,* 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 **2019-20**

*We could monitor plantation, planted in the year **2019-20** are as below.*

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

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

Key approach of the CAMPA project is to:

- a) 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- 6

Data Analysis

Inventory of the plantations:

The plantation carried out during 2019-20 by the Territorial Division Sirsa, C.F. Westis as follows:

WING: Territorial

YEAR: 2019-20

Type	Hectare		RKM		Total no. of plants	Total no. of alive plants
	Targ ets	Achieveme nts	Targe ts	Achievement s		
CA-TP	0.76	0.76			760	
NPV-TP			30	30	7500	
Total	0.76	0.76	30	30	8260	

Findings and Conclusions

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

TERRITORIAL PLANTATION

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

Suggestion for improvement and recommendations:

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

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

Technological Points:

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

Administrative Points:

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



DIVISION NAME	:	SIRSA
YEAR	:	2019-20
RANGE	:	SIRSA
SITE NAME	:	Ellenabad Disty RD 44.44 to 49 L&R side
COMPONENT	:	CA/TP
TARGET	:	0.76 Hectares



DIVISION NAME	:	SIRSA
YEAR	:	2019-20
RANGE	:	SIRSA
SITE NAME	:	Ellenabad Disty RD 44.44 to 49 L&R side
COMPONENT	:	CA/TP
TARGET	:	0.76 Hectares



DIVISION NAME	:	SIRSA
YEAR	:	2019-20
RANGE	:	RANIA
SITE NAME	:	Sheranwali Parallel RD 20 to 53 L&R
COMPONENT	:	NPV/TP
TARGET	:	4 RKM



DIVISION NAME	:	SIRSA
YEAR	:	2019-20
RANGE	:	RANIA
SITE NAME	:	Sheranwali Parallel RD 20 to 53 L&R
COMPONENT	:	NPV/TP
TARGET	:	4 RKM



DIVISION NAME	:	SIRSA
YEAR	:	2019-20
RANGE	:	RANIA
SITE NAME	:	Sheranwali Parallel RD 20 to 53 L&R
COMPONENT	:	NPV/TP
TARGET	:	4 RKM



DIVISION NAME	:	SIRSA
YEAR	:	2019-20
RANGE	:	RANIA
SITE NAME	:	Sheranwali Parallel RD 92 & 111 to 209 L&R
COMPONENT	:	NPV/TP
TARGET	:	11 RKM



DIVISION NAME	:	SIRSA
YEAR	:	2019-20
RANGE	:	RANIA
SITE NAME	:	Sheranwali Parallel RD 92 & 111 to 209 L&R
COMPONENT	:	NPV/TP
TARGET	:	11 RKM



DIVISION NAME	:	SIRSA
YEAR	:	2019-20
RANGE	:	RANIA
SITE NAME	:	Sheranwali Disty RD 82 to 112 L&R
COMPONENT	:	NPV/TP
TARGET	:	15 RKM



DIVISION NAME	:	SIRSA
YEAR	:	2019-20
RANGE	:	RANIA
SITE NAME	:	Sheranwali Disty RD 82 to 112 L&R
COMPONENT	:	NPV/TP
TARGET	:	15 RKM



DIVISION NAME	:	SIRSA
YEAR	:	2019-20
RANGE	:	RANIA
SITE NAME	:	Sheranwali Disty RD 82 to 112 L&R
COMPONENT	:	NPV/TP
TARGET	:	15 RKM



DIVISION NAME	:	SIRSA
YEAR	:	2019-20
RANGE	:	RANIA
SITE NAME	:	Sheranwali Disty RD 82 to 112 L&R
COMPONENT	:	NPV/TP
TARGET	:	15 RKM

Net Present Value-TP

Sr. No.	Type of Land (Forest/ Non-Non-)	Name of Scheme/ Component	Name of Range/Block/ Beat	Name of Site	Khasra No. KM/RD	Plantation Month	Name of Species	No. of Plants	Alive plants	Height (in ft)		Girth(in cm)		Success % (approx)	Target Achieved		Spacing (m)	GPS Coordinates	
										Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.		Ha	RKM		Longitude	Latitude
										11	12	13	14		15	16		17	18
1	Forest Land	NPV TP (250)	Rania/Ellenabad/ Umedpura	Sheranwali Parallel RD	20 to 53 L/R	08,09/2019	Neem	600		9ft	4ft	10cm	7cm		0	4	4x4	9°24'57.92	74°09'36.60
							Arjun	400		6ft	4ft	10cm	6cm						
							Total	1000	780					78%					
2	Forest Land	NPV TP (250)	Rania/Ellenabad/ Sureeran	Sheranwali Parallel RD & Sherawali Disty. RD	92 to 111 L/R & 87 to 209 L/R	08,09/2019	Neem	2100		9ft	5ft	14cm	6cm		0	11	4x4	9°23'59.66	74°09'37.25
							Shisham	600		12ft	5ft	16cm	6cm						
							B.Dack	50		13ft	8ft	14cm	8cm						
							Total	2750	2200					80%					
3	Forest Land	NPV TP (250)	Rania/Rania/ Mallekan	Sheranwali Disty. RD & Kashaba Sub Minor RD	82 to 112 L/R & 0 to 8 R/Side	07,08/2019	Neem	722		7ft	5ft	8cm	5cm		0	15	4x4	9°25'54.21	74°05'17.54
							Shisham	600		15ft	7ft	28cm	13cm						
							B.Dack	645		15ft	8ft	27cm	13cm						
							Arjun	1000		13ft	6ft	24cm	8cm						
							Jamun	420		8ft	7ft	19cm	16cm						
							P. Papri	363		10ft	6ft	26cm	14cm						
							Total	3750	3075					82%					
NPV TP (250) 2019-20 Total								7500	6055					80.73%	0	30			

MONITORING EVALUATION REPORTS
OF
WORK CARRIED OUT DURING YEAR
2019-20
COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION
FUND MANAGEMENT
AND
PLANNING AUTHORITY (STATE CAMPA
HARYANA)
IN
FARIDABAD



Evaluated by:

Environmental Research, Monitoring &
Conservation Society
Empanelled Agency with: Government of India
Ministry of Environment & Forests Climate Change (NAEB)
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MONITORING EVALUATION REPORTS
OF
WORK CARRIED OUT DURING YEAR
2019-20
UNDER
COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION
FUND MANAGEMENT
AND
PLANNING AUTHORITY (CAMPA)
IN
FARIDABAD
2021

Overall Grading For Territorial Forest Division –Faridabad

Excellent

Good



Satisfactory

Poor

Contents

Particulars:

1. List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

2. District Map

3. Foreword

4. Chapter - 1 Introduction

5. Chapter – 2 Description of Interventions

6. Chapter – 3 Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning

Authority (CAMPA)

7. Chapter – 4 Evaluation Scope & Objectives

8. Chapter – 5 Evaluation Report

9. Chapter – 6 *Data Analysis

*Findings and Conclusion

*Target and Achievements

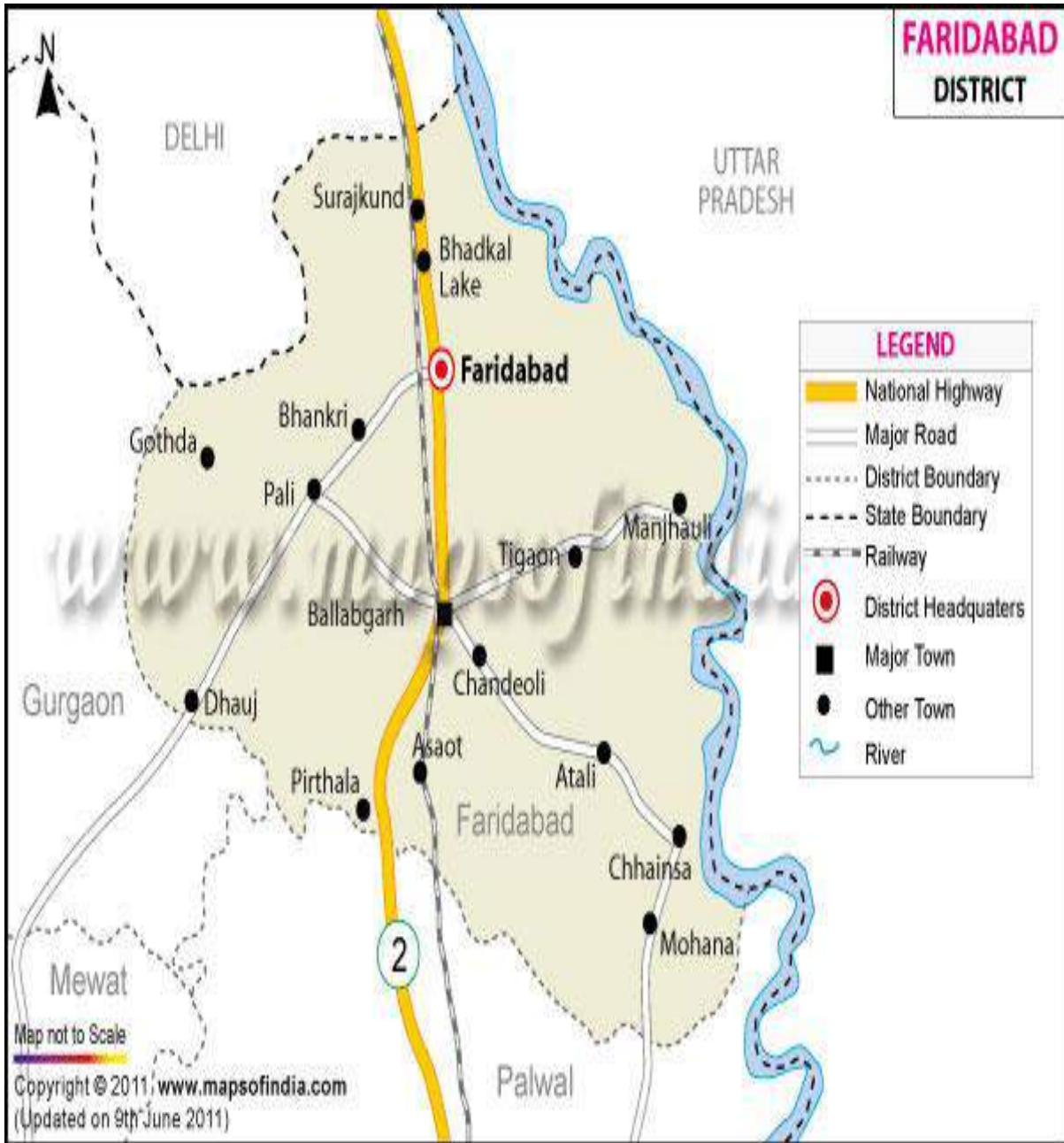
*Evaluator Team Members

*Photographs

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 PROGRAM**

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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 2019-20 for CAMPA fund in Haryana vide letter **No/CAMPA/2021-22/27 Dated 08.04.2021**

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 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-2019-20 is as follows.

Program 2019-20	Survival (%)	Over All Survival
CA-TP	80%	80%
NPV-TP	74.30%	74.30%

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. Raj Kumar Yadav, IFS, Range Forest Officer Faridabad Shri. Pradeep Guleriya, 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 2019-20.

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 ShaikhFarid, treasurer of Jahangir, with the object of protecting the highway which passed through the town. ShaikhFarid 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 Gurgaon 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 (ShershahSuriMarg) 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 2019-20

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

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 taken 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) **“silviculture 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.....

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, 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 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. DeoPrakash. The evaluation aimed to examine the entire work done under the CAMPA project in the year of 2019-20 in Faridabad division.

The evaluation took place in Faridabad district in the month of **June 2021** 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 Territorial Mr. Raj Kumar Yadav, IFS, Range Forest Officer Faridabad Shri. Pradeep Guleriya, Range Forest Officer Bahadurgarh 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 2019-20

We could monitor plantation, planted in the year 2019-20 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 2019-20 by the Territorial Division Faridabad, C.F.

Southare as follows:

WING: Territorial Faridabad

YEAR: 2019-20(Details in Annexure: A)

Type	Hectare		RKM		Total Plant ed	Amount	
	Target s	Achieveme nts	Targets	Achievemen ts		Target	Achievement s
CA-TP	25.32	25.32			21881		
NPV -TP			30	30	7500		
Native species							
Fancing							
Total	25.32	25.32	30	30	29381		

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.

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	:	2019-20
RANGE	:	B.GARH
SITE NAME	:	RAMPURA DISTIBUTRY RD 12 TO 35
COMPONENT	:	CA/TP
TARGET	:	0.49 HEC



DIVISION NAME	:	FARIDABAD
YEAR	:	2019-20
RANGE	:	B.GARH
SITE NAME	:	RAMPURA DISTIBUTRY RD 12 TO 35
COMPONENT	:	CA/TP
TARGET	:	0.49 HEC



DIVISION NAME	:	FARIDABAD
YEAR	:	2019-20
RANGE	:	FARIDABAD
SITE NAME	:	PALI SEC 4 & 5
COMPONENT	:	CA/TP
TARGET	:	2.98 HEC



DIVISION NAME	: FARIDABAD
YEAR	: 2019-20
RANGE	: B.GARH
SITE NAME	: VILLEGE SOTAI MACHHGAR ROAD AND ADJACENT
COMPONENT	: CA/TP
TARGET	: 5 HEC



DIVISION NAME	: FARIDABAD
YEAR	: 2019-20
RANGE	: B.GARH
SITE NAME	: VILLEGE SOTAI MACHHGAR ROAD AND ADJACENT
COMPONENT	: CA/TP
TARGET	: 5 HEC



DIVISION NAME	: FARIDABAD
YEAR	: 2019-20
RANGE	: B.GARH
SITE NAME	: VILLEGE SOTAI MACHHGAR ROAD AND ADJACENT
COMPONENT	: CA/TP
TARGET	: 5 HEC



DIVISION NAME	:	FARIDABAD
YEAR	:	2019-20
RANGE	:	FARIDABAD
SITE NAME	:	FARIDABAD JASANA KHERI RD
COMPONENT	:	CA/TP
TARGET	:	0.02 HEC



DIVISION NAME	:	FARIDABAD
YEAR	:	2019-20
RANGE	:	FARIDABAD
SITE NAME	:	RF RAJPURA
COMPONENT	:	NPV/TP
TARGET	:	11 RKM



DIVISION NAME	:	FARIDABAD
YEAR	:	2019-20
RANGE	:	FARIDABAD
SITE NAME	:	BADKAL SEC 4&5, PLPA 1900
COMPONENT	:	C.A-TP
TARGET	:	16.5 HA.



DIVISION NAME	:	FARIDABAD
YEAR	:	2019-20
RANGE	:	FARIDABAD
SITE NAME	:	BADKAL SEC 4&5, PLPA 1900
COMPONENT	:	C.A-TP
TARGET	:	16.5 HA.



DIVISION NAME	:	FARIDABAD
YEAR	:	2019-20
RANGE	:	FARIDABAD
SITE NAME	:	BADKAL SEC 4&5, PLPA 1900
COMPONENT	:	C.A-TP
TARGET	:	16.5 HA.

Annual Plan of Operation 2019-20 for Compensatory Afforestation (Tall Plants) Monitoring Date 18-06-2021 to 20-06-2021

Sr. No.	D-III File No.	Descripti	CA to be	CA done	No. of plants to be	No. of	Alive plants	Height (in		Girth(in cm)		Success %	Name of	Site Where CA	GPS	if CA	Reason of ca site change	Remarks
								Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	D-III-7009	Diversion of forest land for access to retail outlet of	0.02	0.02	20	papri-20		6ft	5ft	10cm	7cm		Chhainsa Nahar fom Chhainsa pulia to Nehrawali pulia	Chhainsa Nahar fom Chhainsa pulia to Nehrawali pulia	N 28°29' 58.15 E 077 21 18.47 N 28 18 21.49 E			
					20		15					75%						
2	D-III-7008	Diversion of forest land for access to retail outlet of	0.02	0.02	20	P. Papri-20		5ft	4ft	3cm	2cm		Gurgaon-Canal Feeder RD 43-44	Gurgaon-Canal Feeder RD 43-44	N 28 24 37.76 E 77 20 0.72			
					20		16					77%						
3	D-III-8100	Diversion of forest land in favour of Executive engg. Provincial Division	2.28	0	0	0							Anangpur 4&5				Will be Done in 2020-21
4	D-III-8131	Diversion of forest land for access to retail	0.2	0.2	203	pilkhan-203		7ft	4ft	12cm	4cm		Kheri Fattupura road KM 0 to 3 to 3 L/R side	Kheri Fattupura road KM 0 to 3 L/R side	N 28 25 4.42 E 77 21 41.28 N 28 23 15.84 E			
					203		158					78%						
5	D-III-6117	Diversion of forest land for access to	0.02	0.02	50	p papri-50	NIL	NIL					Jasana Kheri road	Jasana Kheri road	N 28 15 4.11 E 77 21 40.67 N 28 23			
6	D-III-8136	Diversion of forest land for access to retail	0.05	0.05	50	shisham-50		4ft	3ft	5cm	3cm		Chhainsa Nahar from Nariyala pul to	Chhainsa Nahar from Nariyala pul to Mehmoodpur pul	N 28 19 4.53 E 077 20 50.93 N 28 17			
					100		75					75%						
7	D-III-8209	Diversion of forest land in favour of Executive Engg.	2.98	2.98	2980	p. papri-2980		Nil	Nil				Pali	Pali	N 28 23 19.11 E 077 14 11.13			
8	D-III-6887	Diversion of forest land in favour of	0.49	0.49	276	neem-276		Nil					Rampura distributry RD 12 to 35	Rampura distributry RD 12 to 35	N 28 17 4.83 E 077 22 49.77			

9	D-III-6989	Diversion of forest land closed under section 4 and 5 of PLPA 1900 in favour of AGM Power Grid	233.4	16.5	16500	pilkhan-4500 p. papri - 12000		15ft	4ft	15cm	8cm		Badkal section 4 & 5 of PLPA 1900	Badkal section 4 & 5 of PLPA 1900	N 28 15 13.04 E 077 15 26.84 N 28 24 42.23 E 077 15 17.08 N 28 25 31.87 E 077 16 33.68				Rest plantation Will be Done in 2020-21 estimate for the same has already sent to CFSC, South Circle.G		
					16500		13434					68%									
10	D-III-2539	Diversion of forest land for Retail	0.04	0.04	40	pilkhan-40		8ft	6ft	5cm	4cm		Balbhgarh-Sikrona road, KM 1-2, L/s	Balbhgarh-Sikrona road, KM 1-2, L/s	N 28 15 0.90 E 077 27 8.89 N 28 15.20 E						
					40		31					78%									
11	D-III-4125	Diversion	5	5	4998	Papri-2500		6.5ft	4.5ft	11cm	8cm		village	village Sotai	N 28 15						
						gular-50		Nil													
						Pilkhan-400		7ft	5ft	8cm	5cm										
						Amaltas-148		7ft	4.5ft	7cm	5cm										
						Arjun-100		6ft	4.5ft	6cm	4.5cm										
						Shisham-400		9ft	6ft	8cm	6cm										
						Sirus-200			Nil												
						Alistonia-400			14ft	7ft	18cm	10cm									
						cut sagwan-200			10ft	6ft	12cm	6cm									
						neem-200			6ft	4.5ft	6cm	5cm									
					4998	Jamun-400		7ft	5ft	6cm	4.5cm										
			244.5	25.32	21881		3798					76%									
							17527					80%									

Annual Plan of Operation 2019-20 for Tall Plants under Net Present Value																						
Sr. No.	Type of Land Forest /	Name of Scheme/ Component	Name of Range	Name of Block	Name of Beat	Name of Site / Location	Khasra No. KM/RD	Plantation Month	Spacing (m)	Name of Species	No. of Plants	Alive plants	Height (in ft)		Girth(in cm)		Success % (approx)	Target			GPS	
													Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.		Ha.	RKM		Longitude	Latitude
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	20	21	22	23	24
1	Reserve Forest																					
1	Forest land	Campa NPV T.P	Faridabad	Bhupani	Jassana	R.F Rajpura		8,9,10/2019		Sisam	2000		13ft	4ft	25cm	10cm		0	11		28 42 73.82"	077 43 16.98"
										Jamun	500		Nil									
										Papri	250		Nil									
								Total			2750	1953						71%	0	11	0	
2	Railway Line	----	----	----	----	----		----										----	----	----	----	----
3	Road																					
	Canal																					
4	Forest land	Campa NPV T.P	B/garh	Sikrona	Dhauj	Fatehpur Tagah Minor	RD 0 To Tail L/R Side	8,9,10/2019		Papri	1800		7ft	2.5ft	12cm	5cm		0	8		28 19 51.6	077 18 49.4
										Arjun-200	200		9.5ft	6ft	15cm	8cm						
								Total			2000	1580						79%				
5	Forest land	Campa NPV T.P	B/garh	Sikrona	Dhauj	Harchand Distributries		8,9,10/2019		Papri	1200		8ft	2.5ft	12cm	4cm		0	7		28 18 24.5	077 10 38.6
										Jamun	300		Nil									
										Shisham	250		5.7ft	4.5ft	5cm	4cm						
								Total			1750	1330						76%	15			
6	Forest land	Campa NPV T.P	Faridabad	Fbad	Palla	Tilpat Firing Range		8,9,10/2019		Kaizelia	400		6ft	4ft	4cm	3cm		0	4		28 27' 12.73"	077 19' 57.32"
										Papri	600		5ft	3ft	4cm	3cm		0	4			
								Total			1000	710						71%				
								G. Total NPV		Total	7500	5573						74.30%	30			

MONITORING EVALUATION REPORTS
OF
WORK CARRIED OUT DURING YEAR
2019-20
COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION
FUND MANAGEMENT
AND
PLANNING AUTHORITY (STATE CAMPA
HARYANA)
IN
GURUGRAM



Evaluated by:

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Conservation Society
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MONITORING EVALUATION REPORTS
OF
WORK CARRIED OUT DURING YEAR
2019-20
UNDER
COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION
FUND MANAGEMENT
AND
PLANNING AUTHORITY (CAMPA)
IN
GURUGRAM
2021

Overall Grading For Territorial Forest Division –Gurugram

Excellent

Good

Satisfactory

Poor



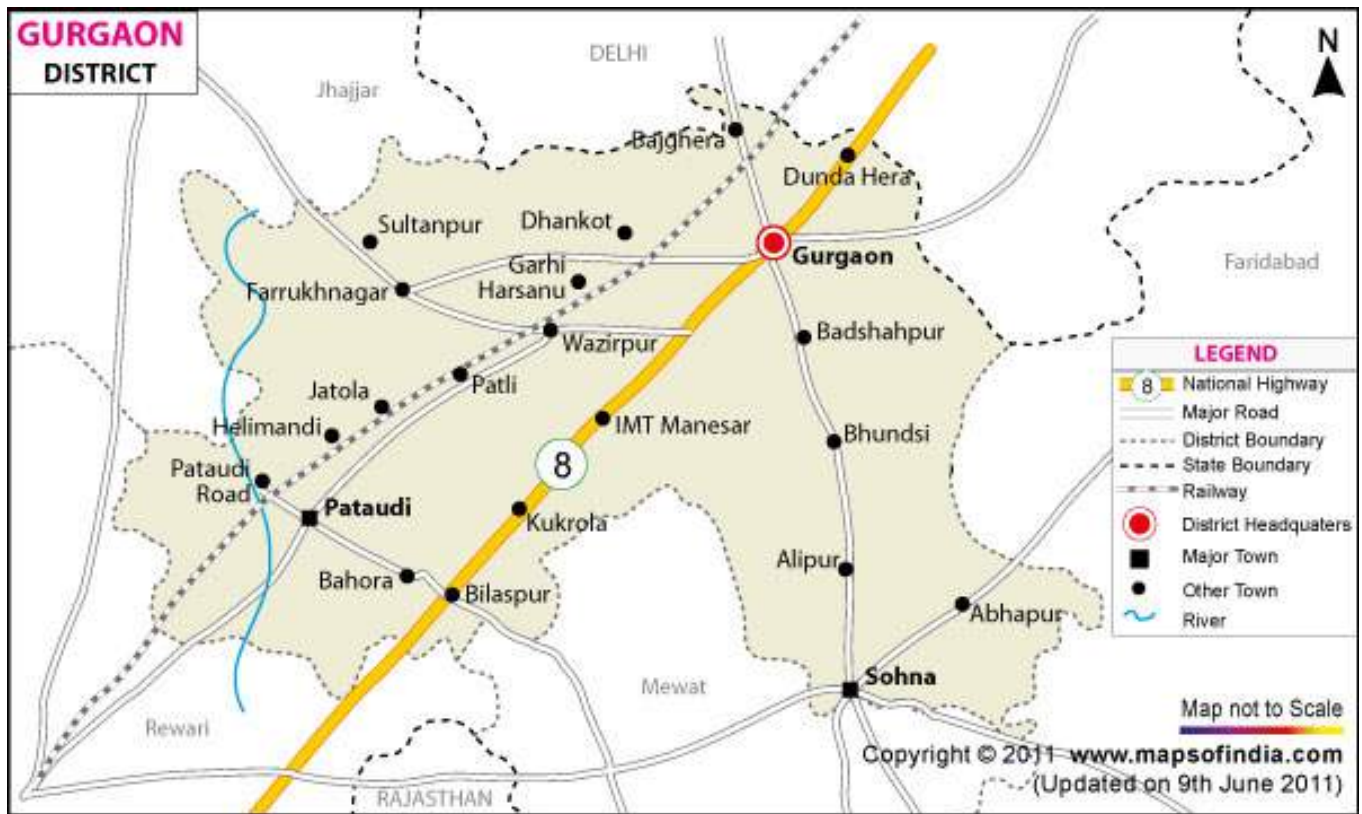
Contents

Particulars:

1. List of Acronyms and Abbreviations
2. District Map
3. Foreword
4. Chapter - 1 **Introduction**
5. Chapter – 2 **Description of Interventions**
6. Chapter – 3 **Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA)**
7. Chapter – 4 **Evaluation Scope & Objectives**
8. Chapter – 5 **Evaluation Report**
9. Chapter – 6 ***Data Analysis**
***Findings and Conclusion**
***Target and Achievements**
***Evaluator Team Members**
***Photographs**

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 PROGRAM**



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 2019-20 for CAMPA fund in Haryana vide latter **No/CAMPA/2021-22/27 Dated 08.04.2021.**

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.

There are twenty one Territorial Divisions, seven Divisions, four Wildlife Divisions, four Development Divisions and Three Production Divisions worked during Year 2019-20and.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 activates.

Background of CAMPA in Haryana:

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

Audit Objectives:

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

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

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

Monitoring and Evaluation

The functioning of RangevizSohna ,Guru gramandHailimandiinDivisionGurugramcovered 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- 2019-20 is as follows:

Programme	Survival (%) 2019-20	Over All Survival %
CA-TP	4.3%	4.3%
NPV-TP	15.9%	15.9%

As the evaluator we had the opportunity to meet and interact with a good number of different groups and individual and officials. **Wing: -TerritorialDivision Forest Officer: -Shri RajeevTejayan, (IFS). Gurugram, Range Forest Officer Shri.Karmveer, Range Forest OfficerHailymandi, Shri. Afzal Khan, Range Forest officer Sohnna, Shri. Anil Sholathe..** We discussed with all of them regarding monitoring evaluation in the entire division. We could monitor plantation, planted in the year of 2019-20

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

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

Chapter - 1

Introduction

District- Gurugram, Haryana

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

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

Location:

Gurugram district of Haryana lies between 28.4595° North latitudes and 77.0266° East longitudes. Total geographical area of the district is 1258 sq.km.

Climate:

The climate of the district can be classified as tropical steppe, semi-arid and hot which is mainly characterized by the extreme dryness of the Air except during monsoon months, intensely hot summers and cold winters. During three months of south west monsoon from last week of June to September, the moist air of oceanic origin penetrates into the district and causes high humidity, cloudiness and monsoon rainfall. The period from October to December constitutes post monsoon season. The cold weather season prevails from January to the beginning of March and followed by the hot weather or summer season which prevails up to 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, 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 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) **“Silviculture 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* Village Forest Committee as the case may be, and shall be in consonance with the provisions of the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest rights) Act, 2006 (2 of 2007) and the guidelines issued thereunder, wherever applicable;

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

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

Chapter- 4

Evaluation Scope and Objectives

Evaluation Scope:

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

Objectives:

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

Chapter- 5

Evaluation Report

The evaluation work was conducted by team of **Environment Research, Monitoring & Conservation Society** under the guidance of expert **Mr. DeoPrakash**. The evaluation aimed to examine the entire work done under the CAMPA project in the year of 2019-20 in Gurgram division.

The evaluation took place in Gurgram district in the month of **April 2021** 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: - Territorial Division Forest Officer: -Shri Rajeev Tejayan, (IFS). Gurugram, Range Forest Officer Shri.Karmveer, Range Forest Officer Hailymandi, Shri. Afzal Khan, Range Forest officer Sohna, Shri. Anil Sholathe..** We discussed with all of them regarding monitoring evaluation in the entire division. We could monitor plantation, planted in the year of 2019-20 and Soil moisture conservation,

We could monitor plantation, planted in the year 2019-20 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 2019-20 by the Territorial Division Guru gram, are as follows:

WING: Territorial Guru gram Division
YEAR: 2019-20 (Details in Annexure: A)

Type	Hectare		RKM		Total Plantation/Planted	Rs. (Amt. in lacks)	
	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements		Target	Achievements
CA-TP	4.3	4.3			10846		
NPV-TP			15.9	15.9	2750		
Total	4.3	4.3	15.9	15.9	13596		

Note :-Financial target achievement details are in annexure A

Findings and Observation:

The CA was proposed at different location initially but development of Gurugram City Forest was announced in village Sakatpur & Gairatpur Bass. Therefore, the CA sites has been changed so that a good patch of forest may be created.

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 failed and up to mark.

TERRITORIAL PLANTATION:

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

Suggestion for improvement and recommendations:

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

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

2. Cultural operations should be done timely and properly.
3. To control the fire timely intervention should be made annually
4. Plantation journal should be maintained and checked by officials.
5. Maintenance should be improved by proper inspection and keeping proper records.

Technological Points:

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

Administrative Points:

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



Division Name : Gurugram
Year : 2019-20
Range : Gurugram
Site Name : Contiguous patch of Sec. 4 & 5 of Village
SakatpurGurugram &Aravalli Plantation area of
village Gairatpur Bass
Component : CA-TP
Target : 10.846 Hectare



Division Name : Gurugram
Year : 2019-20
Range : Gurugram
Site Name : Contiguous patch of Sec. 4 & 5 of Village Sakatpur
Gurugram & Aravalli Plantation area of village
Gairatpur Bass
Component : CA-TP
Target : 10.846 Hectare



Division Name : Gurugram
Year : 2019-20
Range : Gurugram
Site Name : Contiguous patch of Sec. 4 & 5 of Village Sakatpur
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Gairatpur Bass
Component : CA-TP
Target : 10.846 Hectare



Division Name	:	Gurugram
Year	:	2019-20
Range	:	Gurugram
Site Name	:	Contiguous patch of Sec. 4 & 5 of Village Sakatpur Gurugram & Aravalli Plantation area of village Gairatpur Bass
Component	:	CA-TP
Target	:	10.846 Hectare



Division Name : Gurugram
Year : 2019-20
Range : Gurugram
Site Name : Gurugram GairatpurBass Sakatpur Sec 4 & 5
Component : NPV-TP
Target : 11RKM

CAMPA MONITORING & EVALUATION REPORT FOREST WORKS EXECUTED IN 2019-20																				
WING:TERRITORIAL																				
DISTRICT:GURUGRAM																				
YEAR OF PLANTATION, 2019 - 20 Monitoring Date 30-04-2021																				
Compensatory Afforestation (Tall Plants)																				
Sr. No.	D-III File No.	Description of FCA Case	CA to be done (in Ha.)	CA Done in Ha.	No. of plants to be Planted	No. of Plants and Species actually planted	No. of plants to be Planted	Alive plants	Height (in ft)		Girth(in cm)		Success % (Approx)	Name of Approved CA site	Site where done	GPS	If CA Done on unapproved site		Remarks	
									Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.					CA Site Change approved	Reason of CA Site change not approved		
1	9-HRB017 /2011-CHA	Diversion of forest land for passage to DAV Public School from NH-8 KM 29-30 Distt. Gurgaon.	0.02	10.846	90									Delhi-Rewari Railway Line KM 59-60 R/s N 28' 22] 12.99 E 76' 47' 39.89	Contiguous patch of Sec.4&5 of Village Sakatpur Gurugram & Aravalli Plantation area of village Gairatpur Bass.	28.354 514 N 76.996 662 E 28.359 193 N 76.995 583 E	Letter No. 188-190 dated 20.01.2020 of PCCF CAMP A Haryana	The CA was proposed at different location initially but development of Gurugram City Forest was announced in village Sakatpur & Gairatpur Bass. Therefore, the CA sites has been changed so that a good patch of forest may be created.		
2	9-HRB163 /2014-CHA	Diversion of forest land for access to warehouse of M/s Ashiana Logistics Pvt. along Hodal-Nuh-Patuadi road, Km. 69-70, R/side, at village Pathreri, distt. Gurgaon	0.02		30									Haily Mandi-Hindawala road KM 0 to 1 R/side N 28' 21' 18.57 E 76' 45' 11.25 N 28] 21' 20.25 E 76' 45' 12.07						
3	D-III-6890/ 9	Diversion of forest land in favour of Executive Engineer, hUDA Division, Palwal for laying 700 mm internal dia RCC Sewer line along Gurugram-Alwar National Highway for	0.12		120															Mehrola section 4 & 5
4	D-III-6888 /403	Diversion of forest land in favour of XEN HUDA Divin No. 3 GGM for laying of underground drinking water suply pipeline along Gurugram-Patudai road, Km. 14.300 to 16.675 at	0.57		566															RF Sarbasirpur N 28' 27' 50.24 E 76' 48' 25.43 N 28' 27' 47.70 E 76' 48' 29.94
5	D-III-6967/ 400	Diversion of forest land in favour of Executive Engineer, HUDA Divisin for laying of master water supply line along green belt near Kataria Chowk RD 2863 to 2883. Distt.	0.03		27															Manesar Section 4 & 5 28' 22' 39" N 76' 52' 32" E
6	9-HRB076 /2017	Diversion of forest land in favour of MC Gurgaon for construction of flyover and underpass for improvement of existing junction at IFFCO chowk, Signature Tower and Rajjive Chowk at	1.47		2680															Sarbasirpur Reserve forest N 28' 27' 55.00 E 76' 48' 55.29 N 28' 27' 47.61 E 76' 48' 55.72
7	9-HRB074 /2016-CHA	Diversion of forest land in favour of Executive Engineer, PWD B&R for construction of flyover and underpass for improvement of existing junction at IFFCO chowk, Signature	9.18		9180															Sunder Bahadurpur RF

8	9-HRB013 /2016-CHA	Diversion of forest land for access to affordable group housing colony of M/s Premium Infratech Pvt. Ltd. along Darbaripur road, sector 69/70, Gurgaon Distt. Gurgaon	0.03
9	9-HRB194 /2016	Diversion of forest land for construction of access over bundh to Residential Plotted Colony of M/s Emaar MGF Road Ltd. at village	0.07
10	9-HRB007/2014-CHA	Diversion of forest land for laying of 33 KV underground cable by M/s Hero MotoCorp Ltd. along Gurgaon-Alwar road, km. 4 to 7.3, R/side Distt. Gurgaon	0.40
11	9-HRB058/ 2017	Diversion of forest land for access Non Agro warehouse logistic Park of M/s JKS infrastructure Pvt. Ltd. along Bilaspur-Tauru road Km. 3.5, L/side from Bilaspur Chowk at village Patheri Distt. Gurugram FP/HR/Others/23338/2016	0.07
12	9HRB167/2016	Diversion of forest land in favour of Public Health Engg. for providing severage scheme and treatment plant Hailymandi Town along Hodal-Nuh-Patauda road, RD 20450 to 22550 & RD 22850 to 24880, Railway road (HNPP road to Railway Station) RD 0 to 500 mtrs. HNPP road to Jiwera Gudhana road RD 0 to 330 mtr. HNPP road to Hailymandi-Faridpur road RD 0 to 570 mtr L/side Distt. Gurgaon FP/HR/Others/16286/2015	1.22
13	9-HRB056 /2016-CHA	Diversion of forest land for access to commercial complex of M/s Reach promoters Pvt. Ltd. along Delhi-Alwar road (SH-31) RD 9.650 to 9.850 at village Badshahpur Distt. Gurgaon FP/HR/Others/13866/2015	0.17

42										Nuh Branch RD 12-13 L/side N 28° 13'50" E 77° 7'12" N 28° 13'38" E 77° 8'6" N 28° 13'52" E 77°
70										Khuntपुरi Section 4 & 5 N 28° 12'55" E 77° 11'9" N 28° 14'26" E 77°
495										N.S.B. RD 0 to 4 L&R, Gurgaon N 28° 19' 25" E 77° 10' 32" N 28° 13' 29" E 77° 10' 32" N 28° 14' 6" E 77° 9' 9"
73										Sarbasipur Reserve forest N 28° 27' 43.98 E 76° 48' 52.19 N 28° 27' 42.66 E 76° 48' 54.16
1220										Manesar section 4 & 5 of PLPA 1900
100										Khuntपुरi Section 4 & 5 of PLPA 1900

14	9-HRB099 /2017	Diversion of forest land for access to CNG filling cum storage facility along Gurugram-Patuadi road, at village Dhorka Distt. Gurugram FP/HR/Others/22119/2016	0.02
15	9-HRB121/ 2017	Diversion of forest land for access to Automobile workshop and display centre project of M/s JMV Motors Pvt Ltd along Gurugram Alwar road KM 18-19 R/side At Village alipur District Gurugram FP/HR/Others/26082/2017	0.00
16	9-HRB077/ 2014-CHA	Diversion of forest land for access to Hotel Project of Mr. Jai Parkash Dalal along Gurgaon-Farrukh Nagar road, Km. 12, L/side, at village Chandu, Distt. Gurgaon	0.02
17	9-HRB146/ 2010-CHA/	Diversion of forest land in favour of PWD B&R for widening of Badshahpur-Kadarpur road km. 4.625 to 5.010, B/s District Gurgaon.	0.19
18	9-HRB235/ 2014	Diversion of forest land for access to IT/Commercial Complex located at village Tikri & Ghasola on Delhi-Alwar road at RD 5.600 L/side adjoining Jharsa Bundh RD 21-21 L&R Sector 49, Distt. Gurgaon	0.61
19	9-HRB100/ 2014-CHA	Diversion of forest land for access to group housing colony of M/s Sidhartha Buildhome Pvt. Ltd. along Gurgaon-Pataudhi road, Km. 11, L/side, at village Wazirpur, Distt. Gurgaon	0.02

50									Sarbasirpur Reserve Forest N 28° 27' 44.62 E 76° 48' 54.01 N 28° 27' 46.58 E 76° 48' 56.02
220									Nuh Sub Branch RD 14-20 R/side N 28° 11' 43 E 77' 6' 56 N 28° 13' 26 E 77' 7' 57 N 28° 13' 28 E 77' 6' 27 N 28° 12' 26 E 77' 6' 27
31									Chakkarpur Bundh RD 0-5
		Botal Brush	2200						
188									Badsapur Kadarpur road KM 3-4 both side
		Pipal	196						
61									P.F. Along Nuh Sub Branch RD 16 18 L&R Side
		Neem	250						
20									Khera Jhanjrola approach road KM 1 to 2 L/side
		Pilkhan	2100						

20	9-HRB356/ 2013-CHA	Diversion of forest land for in favour of HUDA Divn. No. 2, Gurgaon for const. of 150 mtr. wide peripheral road (NPR) from Dwarka to Kheri Daula (NH 8) Gurgaon, crossing through various forest strips Distt. Gurgaon.	1.58		1980				6ft	2ft	7cm	3cm		Chakarpur Bundh Rd 0 to 8				
					Papri	6100	470											
		Total Gurugram	15.805	10.846	17,243.00	10846	10846	470					4.30%					

Net Present Value-TP

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	Alive plants	Height (in ft)		Girth(in cm)		Success % (Approx)	GPS Coord Longitude
							Ha	RKM					Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Forests U/S 4&5																	
		CAMPA (NPV)	Sohna/ Gairatpur bas/ Gairatpur bas	Gairatpur bas/ Sakatpur/ Sec 4&5		9/2019	0	11	4x4	Botal Brush	150	—						28.376
										Pipal	100	5	10ft	7ft	9cm	5cm		
										Neem	100	20	7ft	3ft	5cm	3cm		
										Pilkhan	1350	10	8ft	5ft	4cm	3cm		
										Papri	950	404	6.9ft	3ft	7cm	5cm		
										Shisam	100	—						
								11		Total	2750	439					15.90%	