



Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework

Issued by:

National Compensatory
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(MoEF&CC), Government of
India.

Table of Contents

Abbreviations	4
Chapter 1 - Introduction	7
1.1 Background	8
1.2 Legal Provisions regarding monitoring	8
1.3 Significance and purpose for Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) Framework	9
1.4 Objectives.....	10
1.5 Scope of Monitoring and Evaluation Framework	11
1.6 Key stakeholders and Institutional Arrangement.....	12
Chapter 2 - Activities under CAMPA.....	14
2.1 Mandatory Activities	15
2.2 Activities under Net Present Value (NPV) fund	15
2.3 Activities to be undertaken under Interest Component	16
Chapter 3 - Monitoring & Evaluation: Principles and Mechanisms	18
3.1 Independent Concurrent Monitoring & Evaluation	19
3.2 Third-Party Monitoring & Evaluation (TPM&E).....	28
Chapter 4 - Monitoring and Evaluation: Methodologies	37
Chapter 5 - Third-Party Monitoring & Evaluation (TPM&E)	74
5.1 Aim, Goal & Objectives	75
5.2 Scope of Work for TPM&E entity	76
5.3 Stages of Empanelment	78
5.4 Terms and Conditions of Contract.....	82
Chapter 6 - Capacity Building & Development for continuous improvement.....	89
6.1 Strategic Role of Capacity Building & Development	90
6.2 Capacity Building & Development Architecture & Delivery Mechanism.....	90
Annexures	93
Annexure A: Categorization of CAMPA Funded Schemes into Broad Thematic Categories	94
Annexure B: Indicative Scheme-Wise M&E Frameworks Based on Approved Guidelines	96
Annexure C: Evaluation of Afforestation activities	100
Annexure D: Grid-based sampling design as per NPWC, 2023	105
Annexure E: List of Annexures linked to TPM&E.....	109

List of tables

Table 1: Key Stakeholders and their responsibilities	12
Table 2: Quarter wise Timeline of National Authority for Independent Concurrent Monitoring & Evaluation of APO activities	20
Table 3: Quarter wise Timeline of National Authority for Independent Concurrent Monitoring & Evaluation of Nationally Funded Schemes	21
Table 4: Quarter wise Timeline of State & UT Authorities for Independent Concurrent Monitoring & Evaluation of APO activities	23
Table 5: Quarter wise Timeline of State & UT Authority for Independent Concurrent Monitoring & Evaluation of Nationally Funded Schemes	24
Table 6: Categorization of cluster groups.....	29
Table 7: Quarter wise timeline for Third Party Monitoring & Evaluation (TPM&E) for implementation of APO activities by the National/States & UTs	31
Table 8: Quarter wise timeline for Third Party Monitoring & Evaluation (TPM&E) for implementation of National funded Schemes by the National/States & UTs.....	32
Table 9: All Log frames of CAMPA activities.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 10: Showing information of experts, area of expertise, experience and marking scheme	80
Table 11: Marking scheme.....	81
Table 12: Indicative multi-tier capacity building plan	91

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Full Form
ACA	Additional Compensatory Afforestation
AGB	Above Ground Biomass
AMP	Annual Management Plan
ANR	Assisted Natural Regeneration
APO	Annual Plan of Operation
AR	Artificial Regeneration
BoQ	Bill of Quantity
CA	Compensatory Afforestation
CAF	Compensatory Afforestation Fund
CAMPA	Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management & Planning Authority
CAP	Corrective Action Plan
CAT	Catchment Area Treatment
CFR	Community Forest Rights
CGWB	Central Ground Water Board
CPT	Cattle Proof Trench
CZA	Central Zoo Authority
DFO	Divisional Forest Officer
DPR	Detailed Project Report
EIA	Environment Impact Assessment
EC	Executive Committees
EoI	Expression of Interest
EVI	Enhanced Vegetation Index
FCA	Forest Clearance Act
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
FRI	Forest Research Institute
GeM	Government e-Marketplace
GIB	Great Indian Bustard
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
GST	Goods and Service Tax
GB	Governing Bodies
HSI	Habitat Suitability Index

IC&T	Information, Communication & Technology
ICAR	Indian Council for Agricultural Research
ICFRE	Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education
IDIs	In-Depth Interviews
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IIFM	Indian Institute of Forest Management
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
IPR	Intellectual Property Rights
IWMP	Integrated Wildlife Management Plan
JFMC	Joint Forest Management Committee
KML	Keyhole Markup Language
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MEE	Management Effectiveness Evaluation
MIS	Management Information System
MISHTI	Mangrove Initiative for Shoreline Habitats & Tangible Incomes
MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
MoEF&CC	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
MRV	Measurement, Reporting & Verification
NDRF	National Disaster Response Force
NDVI	Normalized Difference Vegetation Index
NFI	National Forest Inventory
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NLMP	National Level Monitoring Programmes
NVY	Nagar Van Yojana
NOC	No Objection Certificate
NPV	Net Present Value
NRM	Natural Resource Management
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Produce
NTPS	National Transit Pass System
NWPC	National Working Plan Code
PAN	Permanent Account Number
PAs	Protected Areas

PCA	Penal Compensatory Afforestation
PSP	Permanent Sample Plot
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
RFA	Recorded Forest Area
RFP	Request for Proposal
ROs	Regional Offices
RS	Remote Sensing
SAR	Synthetic Aperture Radar
SECR	Spatially Explicit Capture-Recapture
SLA	Service Level Agreement
SMC	Soil and Moisture Conservation
SoE	Statement of Expenditure
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
SoR	Schedule of Rates
SoW	Scope of Work
tCO₂e/ha	Tons of Carbon Dioxide equivalent per hectare
TOF	Trees Outside Forest
TPM&E	Third-Party Monitoring & Evaluation
UC	Utilisation Certificate
UGC	University Grants Commission
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UT	Union Territory
VAT	Value Added Tax
WII	Wildlife Institute of India
WL	Wildlife

Chapter 1 - Introduction

1.1 Background

India's forest governance framework recognises that diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes—such as infrastructure, mining, industry, and urban development—leads to ecological loss. To address this, a dedicated mechanism for Compensatory Afforestation (CA) and restoration of ecosystem services has been instituted, financed through statutory levies accrued from project proponents at the time of forest land diversion. These funds are administered through the National Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management & Planning Authority (herein after referred to as National Authority) and State & UT CAMPAs (herein after referred to as State & UT Authority) under the oversight of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC). Given the scale of CAMPA resources and their implementation across diverse ecological and administrative settings, a standardised national Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) framework is essential to ensure accountability, transparency, and ecological effectiveness.

1.2 Legal Provisions regarding monitoring

1.2.1 Compensatory Afforestation Fund (CAF) Act, 2016

To provide a statutory basis for the management of these funds, the Government of India enacted the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016 (CAF Act, 2016). The Act established:

- a) The National Compensatory Afforestation Fund
- b) State Compensatory Afforestation Funds
- c) Institutional arrangements for fund management and oversight

Section 16(1) (i) of the CAF Act, 2016 mandates the evolvement of the independent system for concurrent monitoring and evaluation of the works implemented in the States & UTs utilising the funds released by the National Authority and State & UT Authorities to ensure effective and proper utilisation of compensatory funds by utilising the services of the regional offices of the Central Government in the MoEF&CC.

Provided that the Central Government may also undertake Third-Party monitoring and evaluation of the works implemented in the States & UTs utilising the funds released by the National Authority and State & UT Authorities through individual and institutional experts including remote sensing agencies.

The Third-Party monitoring & evaluation of activities undertaken from funds from National Authority would be conducted by the respective State & UT Authorities.

1.2.2 Compensatory Afforestation Fund (CAF) Rules, 2018

The CAF Rules operationalise the Act by defining:

- a) Roles and responsibilities of National and State & UT Authorities
- b) Planning and budgeting processes (APOs)
- c) Fund utilisation norms
- d) Monitoring, auditing, and reporting requirements

The Rule 5(3)(h) of CAF Rules, 2018 provides for expenditure on such independent concurrent monitoring and evaluation and third-party monitoring of various works undertaken.

1.3 Significance and purpose for Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) Framework

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) is a structured process used to systematically track implementation, assess performance, and evaluate the outcomes of programmes and projects.

Monitoring involves ongoing collection and analysis of information to verify whether implementation is progressing as planned and envisaged.

Evaluation involves periodic assessment of effectiveness, efficiency, relevance, and ecological impact.

The M&E Framework outlines clear standards for appraisal and monitoring of Annual Plans of Operation (APOs), prescribes a scheme wise monitoring architecture, and institutionalises a robust Monitoring–Reporting–Verification (MRV) cycle anchored in digital and geospatial tools.

The Framework also mandates periodic Independent Concurrent Monitoring and Third-Party Monitoring & Evaluation (TPM&E) to ensure independent evaluation and strengthen transparency, drawing directly from the CAF Act, 2016 and CAF Rules, 2018, including digital APO formats, permitted/prohibited activities, and geospatial (KML files) requirements as well as existing national reporting practices.

It is essential to establish a robust M&E framework which ensures **consistency, comparability, and quality** in monitoring across States & UTs. It intends to address the five linked purposes established in the framework:

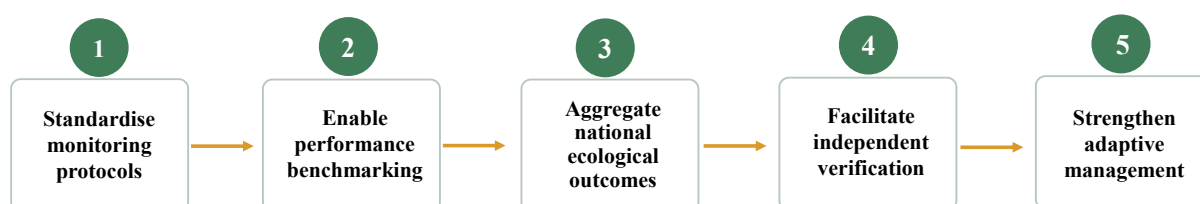


Figure 1. Need and purpose of the M&E framework

Integration of **remote sensing and geospatial tools, and digital reporting** will enhance the credibility and efficiency of monitoring systems.

Adequate provisions have been made in the CAF Act, 2016 to carry out independent concurrent monitoring and evaluation of the works executed by the States & UTs (please refer to section 16 (1) of CAF Act, 2016). Further, there is a provision to establish a framework for the Third-party monitoring and evaluation of works executed by States & UTs.

However, for a quite long time, the monitoring and evaluation both independent concurrent and through engagement of Third-Party entities are being carried out by States & UTs at their level only. The States & UTs are getting these M&E task completed by utilising the NPV state component fund as per the rule 5(3)(h) of the CAF Rules, 2018. In a way, the M&E task is being done but not truly in the right spirit as mentioned in the CAF Act, 2016.

By developing and formulating this M&E framework for TPM&E, the National Authority intends to set up an impartial set of entities (institutions/ firms/ organisations) of repute,

empanelled at the National level and to allow the States & UTs to take the services of these entities by entering into a contractual agreement with them for carrying out the M&E tasks for works executed by them. This arrangement will allow States & UTs to carry out the M&E tasks efficiently and in a time bound manner.

Recently in a matter *sub judice* in the Supreme court of India, in IA – 5891 of 2019 in WP(C) No. 202/1995; the issue of utilisation (both quantitative & qualitative) of States & UTs CAMPA funds came up for judicial scrutiny and deliberations. This is aimed towards accessing the performance of States & UTs with regards to the success rate of plantations and utilization of States & UTs CAMPA funds for the afforestation and allied activities as stipulated in the CAF Act, 2016 and CAF Rules, 2018.

Therefore, in view of these developments, it is found necessary to develop a comprehensive M&E framework, targeting both Independent Concurrent and Third-Party M&E across the States & UTs.

1.4 Objectives

The M&E framework establishes a structured, nationally applicable approach to strengthen oversight, enhance implementation fidelity, and ensure robust assessment of CAMPA-funded interventions.

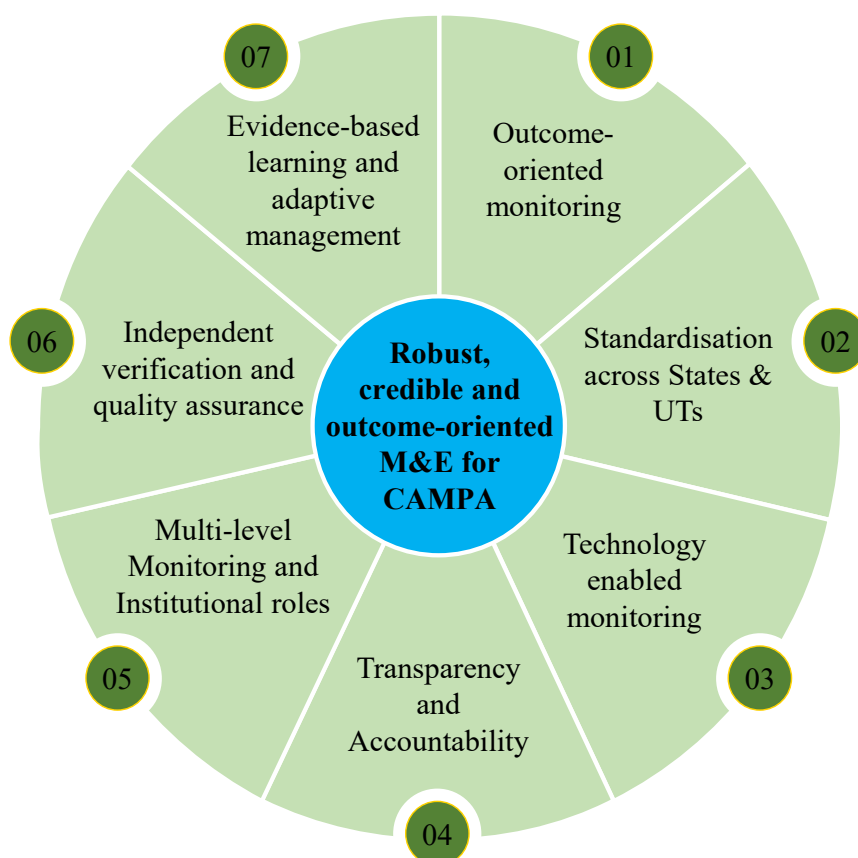


Figure 2: Objectives of the M&E framework

1.5 Scope of Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

The scope of work for the M&E framework includes the following:

A. Alignment with the Legal Framework for CAMPA M&E

The State & UT Authorities will ensure that the provisions of the CAF Act, 2016 and Rules, 2018, especially those governing:

- a) Utilisation of National and State Funds
- b) Monitoring mechanisms and audit requirements will be adhered to National CAMPA's guidelines and APO-related instructions covering activities and Monitoring & Verification.

B. Monitoring Mechanisms¹

To create a standardized and adaptive monitoring mechanism that can be adhered by the State & UT Authorities.

C. Identification and Mapping of Activities and Schemes

Analyse the categorization of the CAMPA activities and schemes, so that the fund under specific activity or scheme has been utilised for the same only:

(I) Categories of CAMPA activities as per APOs

- a) Mandatory Activities as per the Section 6(a) of CAF Act, 2016
- b) Activities under NPV fund as per the Section 6(b) of CAF Act, 2016 and as per the rules 5(2) & 5(3) of CAF Rules, 2018
- c) Activities under Interest accrued fund as per the Section 6(c) of CAF Act, 2016 and as per the rules 6(a) & 6(b) of CAF Rules, 2018

(II) Categorization of the National CAMPA-funded Schemes as specified under sub-clause (iii) of clause (b) of section 5 of the CAF Act, 2016 (Annexure A**).**

D. Log-frame for M&E²

(I) Develop a structured log-frame based M&E model covering:

- a) Inputs (funds, planting material, labour)
- b) Outputs (afforestation survival rate, area planted and structures created)
- c) Outcomes (ecosystem restoration, biodiversity enhancement)
- d) Impacts (ecosystem restoration, carbon sequestration)
- e) Exit strategy and dissemination (if applicable)

(II) Establish indicators and benchmarks for each activity (e.g., survival rates, density, species diversity, soil improvement levels).

(III) Define scientific evaluation tools, sampling strategies, and assessment protocols aligned with the Working Plan and National Evaluation Manual for Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) Projects.

¹ Refer to Chapter 3 and 4 for more details.

² Refer to Chapter 4 for more details

(IV) Integrate geo-spatial tools consistent with the Digital APO along with evidence for long term monitoring.

E. Capacity Building and Support³

Train State & UT Authorities officials, field staff, and monitoring teams in:

- a) Data collection methodologies and reporting formats
- b) Use of Geo-spatial tools
- c) Leadership & management

1.6 Key stakeholders and Institutional Arrangement

The M&E framework for CAMPA requires coordinated action across national, state, and field-level institutions established under the CAF Act, 2016, under the policy oversight of the MoEF&CC and the operational coordination of the National Authority as shown in table below:

Table 1: Key Stakeholders and their responsibilities

Stakeholders	Institutional Role Category	Key Responsibilities
National Authority	Supervisory & National Coordination Authority	a) Develop and operationalise the M&E framework at National level. b) Establish reporting formats c) Manage National Authority Monitoring Portal d) Consolidate State-level monitoring and evaluation data e) Conduct National/State & UT level assessments & benchmarking studies f) Commission independent evaluations
State & UT Authorities, State Forest Departments including regional administration (CF and CCF)	State-Level Supervision & Reporting	a) Review and submit APOs b) Implement M&E framework in the state c) Conduct state-level field verification d) Ensure geo-tagging & digital reporting e) Implement CAMPA-funded activities on ground f) Maintain field records for the activities g) Submit periodic reports to National Authority h) Green Employment generation
Divisional Forest Officers (DFOs) Range Forest Officers / Field Staff	Execution & Monitoring Management; Data Collection	a) Supervise CAMPA activities within forest divisions b) Conduct field inspections of sites c) Verify geo-tagged data & physical progress d) Prepare divisional monitoring reports e) Resolve implementation issues & ensure technical compliance
Technical Institutions / Research Organisations	Scientific & Technical Support	a) Develop advance monitoring tools and methodologies b) Provide advisory service to National and State & UT authorities

³ Refer to Chapter 6 for more details

Independent Evaluation Entities/ Third-Party Entities	Independent monitoring & evaluation	a) Conduct independent monitoring & evaluation of CAMPA works b) Recommend improvements for work execution performance & programme effectiveness
Local Communities	Gram Sabha, Panchayat, JFMC's, Village Forest Management committees & PESA committees etc.	a) Key consultation with other stake holders b) Ownership & Maintenance c) Long term Sustainability

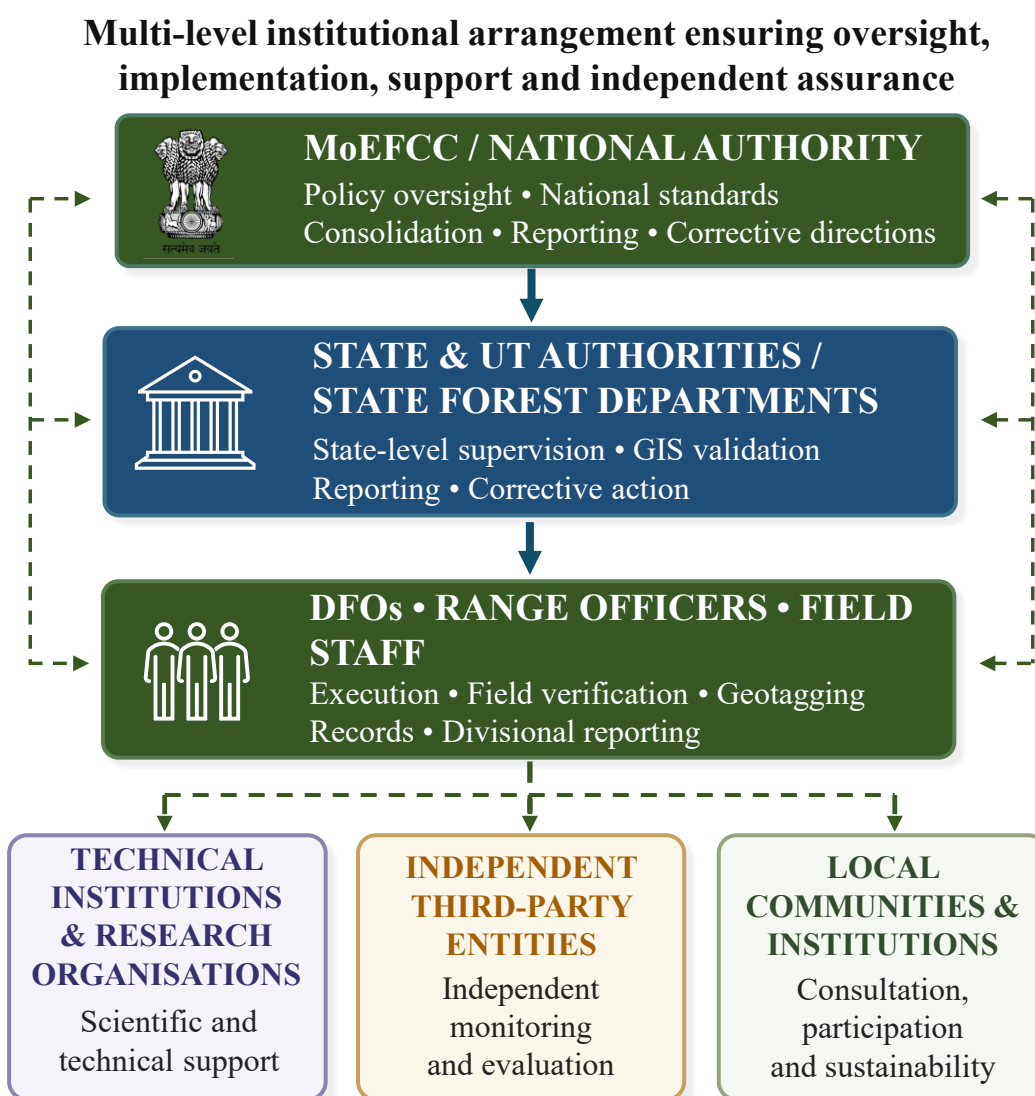


Figure 3: Institutional arrangement for monitoring and evaluation under CAMPA

Chapter 2 - Activities under CAMPA

This chapter provides an overview on the categorisation and activities as listed CAF Act, 2016 and CAF Rules, 2018.

2.1 Mandatory Activities

Activities mentioned below are required to be implemented in accordance with the site-specific schemes submitted by the States & UTs, as part of the approved proposals for forest land diversion under the **Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Adhiniyam, 1980, and as provided in Section 6(a) of CAF Act, 2016.**

- I. Compensatory afforestation [Penal compensatory afforestation (PCA), Additional compensatory afforestation (ACA)]
- II. Catchment Area Treatment (CAT) plan
- III. Integrated Wildlife Management Plan (IWMP)
- IV. Other Site-Specific Activities

2.2 Activities under Net Present Value (NPV) fund

The activities for compensating the loss of the ecosystem services are to be undertaken as per the **Section 6(b) of CAF Act, 2016 and rule 5(2) and 5(3) of CAF Rules, 2018.**

Definition of NPV *“the quantification of the environmental services provided for the forest area diverted for non-forestry uses, as may be determined by an expert committee appointed by the Central Government from time to time in this regard.”*

Rule. 5(2) *Not less than eighty percent (80%) under NPV component shall be used for following activities for the forest and wildlife management in a State, namely:*

- a) Assisted natural regeneration (ANR).
- b) Artificial regeneration (AR).
- c) Silvicultural 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) Voluntary relocation of villages from protected areas.
- i) Improvement of wildlife habitat as provided in the approved wildlife management plan or working plan.
- j) Planting and rejuvenation of forest cover on non-forest land falling in wildlife corridors.
- k) Establishment, operation and maintenance of animal rescue centre and veterinary treatment facilities for wild animals.
- l) Supply of wood-saving cooking appliances and other forest produce saving devices in forest fringe villages as specified by the National Authority from time to time.
- m) Management of biological diversity and biological resources.

Rule. 5(3) *Not more than twenty percent (20%) of NPV component shall be utilised for strengthening of the forest and wildlife related infrastructure, capacity building of the personnel involved in utilisation of State Fund.*

- a) Establishment, upgradation and maintenance of modern nurseries and other planting stock production facilities of quality planting materials.
- b) Promoting conservation, sustainable use & documentation of biological diversity including preservation of habitats, conservation of land and folk varieties and cultivars, domesticated stocks and breeds of animals and microorganisms and chronicling of knowledge relating to biological diversity.
- c) Purchase and maintenance of equipment or devices used for communication and information technology for the purpose of protection of forest and wildlife.
- d) Construction, upgradation and maintenance of inspection paths, forest roads in forest area, fire lines, watch towers, check posts and timber posts.
- e) Construction of residential and official buildings in the forests for front line staffs deployed for protection of forest and wildlife.
- f) Casual engagement of local people or labours to assist regular staff of State Forest Department for works for protection of forest and wildlife undertaken from State Fund.
- g) Survey and mapping of forest areas for forest fire control, compensatory afforestation works, soil and moisture conservation, catchment area treatment and wildlife management for preparing annual plans to be executed from the State Fund
- h) Independent concurrent monitoring and evaluation and third-party monitoring of various works undertaken from State Fund.
- i) Publicity cum awareness programme and exhibition on the various schemes being implemented by the State Authority from State Fund.
- j) Production & distribution of quality planting material through certified nurseries at subsidised price for promotion of trees outside forests on Government lands promoted by State Government.
- k) Forest certification & development of certification standards.

2.3 Activities to be undertaken under Interest Component

The activities under the interest accrued on the State CAMPA fund are to be undertaken as per the **Section 6(c) of CAF Act, 2016** and **Rules 6(a) and 6(b) of CAF Rules, 2018**.

Rule. 6(a) *Not less than 60% of the interest transferred to the state fund and further accrued on the amount available in the state fund referred to in sub-rule (1) (NPV amount) shall be spent on the activities for the purposes of conservation and development of forest & wildlife namely: -*

- (i) To offset the incremental cost of CA and PCA at the increased wage rates.
- (ii) To offset the incremental cost of CAT at the increased wage rates.
- (iii) To offset the incremental cost of Wildlife Management Plan at the increased wage rates.
- (iv) For disbursement of salary and allowances of members and staffs, both regular and contractual, of the State Authority.
- (v) For disbursement of sitting fees and allowances of nominated members of the State Authority.
- (vi) Activities referred to in sub-rules (2) and (3) of rule 5.

Rule. 6(b) *Not more than 40% of the interest transferred to the state fund and further accrued on the amount available in the state fund shall be spent for the recurring & non-recurring expenditure of the state authority, namely: -*

- (i) Management of office establishment.
- (ii) Office equipment including computers and peripherals and its maintenance for the State Authority.
- (iii) Hiring of staff cars for the use of the officers and officials of the State Authority.
- (iv) Hiring of buildings on lease for the office establishment and residence of officers of the State Authority.
- (v) Other contingencies for management of the State Authority, with the approval of the steering committee of the State Authority.
- (vi) Any other activity for management of forests and Wildlife not referred to in the sub-rules (2) and (3) with the prior approval of the steering committee of the State Authority and included in the APO.

Chapter 3 - Monitoring & Evaluation: Principles and Mechanisms

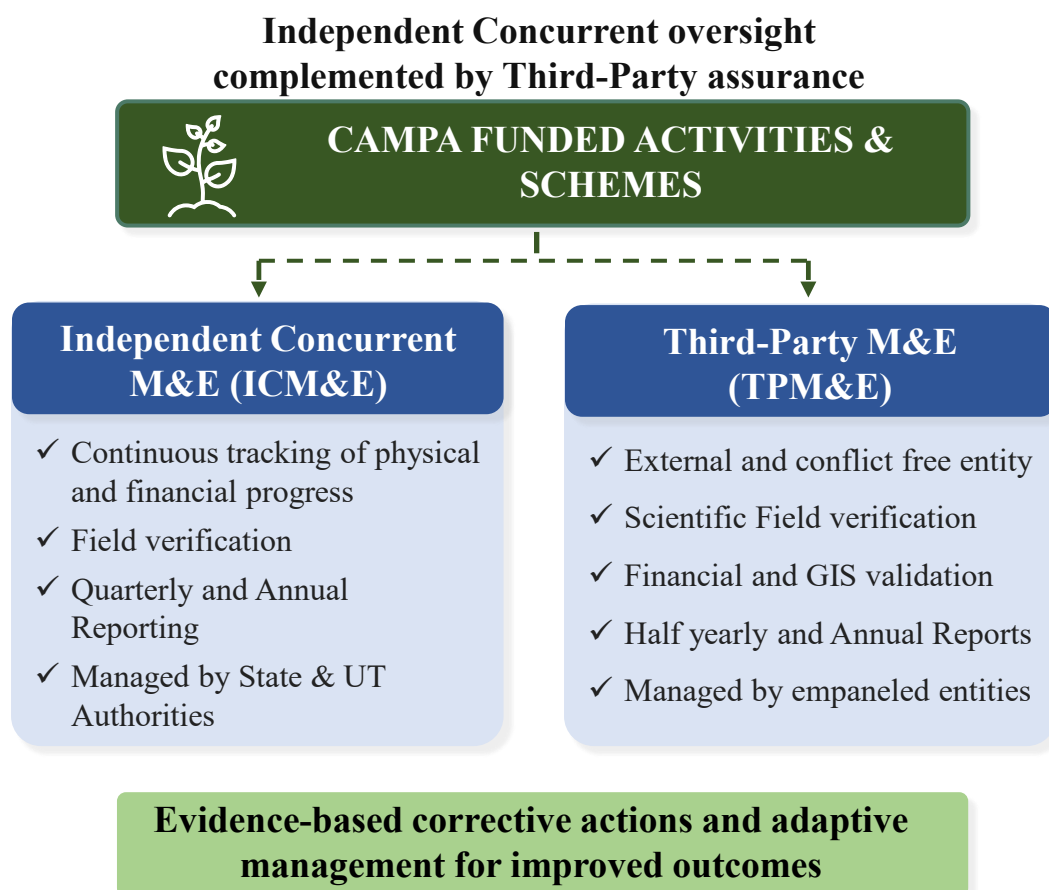


Figure 4: Two-track monitoring & evaluation architecture

3.1 Independent Concurrent Monitoring & Evaluation

The CAF Act, 2016 provides a mandate for an Independent Concurrent M&E of the activities and works executed by the States & UTs by utilising the CAMPA funds.

3.1.1 National Authority

A. Role

National Authority holds the role to evolve independent system for concurrent monitoring and evaluation of the works implemented in the States and UTs utilising the funds released by the National Authority and State Authorities to ensure effective and proper utilisation of funds by utilising the services of the regional offices, of the Central Government in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (Section 16(1) (i) of the CAF Act, 2016).

B. M&E Activities

- I. Independent Concurrent Monitoring and Evaluation of States & UTs CAMPA works and Nationally funded Schemes
- II. Monitoring Utilisation of Funds vis-à-vis Physical Progress
- III. Verification of Compliance with Approved APOs
- IV. GIS & Remote Sensing and IT-Based Monitoring
- V. Field Verification and Spot Inspections
- VI. Submission of Monitoring Reports to Executive Committee / Governing Body

C. Calendar and Timelines

Table 2: Quarter wise Timeline of National Authority for Independent Concurrent Monitoring & Evaluation of APO activities

Quarter	Period	Key Activities
Q1	April – June (Pre-Monsoon)	1. Review and approve State & UT Annual Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) Plans, ensuring alignment with approved APOs and CAF Act, 2016 & CAF Rules, 2018. 2. Issue technical guidelines and advisories on monitoring indicators, data standards, sampling methodologies, GIS protocols, and reporting formats. 3. Finalise the annual national inspection and review schedule, including remote sensing assessments, field inspections. 4. Executive Committee (EC) Q1 Meeting to review States & UTs' progress reports (physical, financial and GIS data).
Q2	July – September (Monsoon)	1. Conduct sample-based field verification visits, directly or through Regional Offices (ROs) to validate implementation quality and field performance. 2. Executive Committee (EC) Q2 Meeting held to review States & UTs' progress reports. 3. Convene the Governing Body (GB) 1st Meeting for comprehensive review of States & UTs' performance (physical, financial and GIS data). 4. Release a Mid/Half yearly National Monitoring Summary report highlighting performance trends, critical challenges and constraints, implementation impediments, and emerging best practices. 5. Issue corrective directions and advisory notes to States & UTs wherever gaps, non-compliance, or quality concerns are identified.
Q3	October – December (Post-Monsoon)	1. Undertake remote sensing and GIS based monitoring to assess plantation progress, vegetation response, and spatial coverage. 2. Review post-monsoon outcomes using consolidated data from remote sensing and field inspections inputs. 3. Assess survival trends, restoration quality, and financial utilisation patterns for the entire nation. 4. Executive Committee (EC) Q3 Meeting held to review States & UTs' post-monsoon progress and compliance status.
Q4	January – March (Annual Closure)	1. Conduct the National Annual Monitoring & Evaluation, covering ecological outcomes, survival rates, financial compliance, governance effectiveness, and institutional performance. 2. Review audit observations, compliance reports, and monitor closure of previous years' observations.

		3. Publish the National Authority Annual Performance Report, covering ecological, financial, and institutional aspects. 4. Issue updated policy, technical, and operational guidance for the subsequent planning and APO cycle, incorporating lessons learned and evaluation findings. 5. Executive Committee (EC) Q4 Meeting and Governing Body (GB) 2nd Meeting held for final review of States & UTs' annual performance (physical, financial, GIS data).
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Table 3: Quarter wise Timeline of National Authority for Independent Concurrent Monitoring & Evaluation of Nationally Funded Schemes

Quarter	Period	Key Activities
Q1-Q2	April – September (Mid-term)	1. Review State & UT submitted DPR approvals and baseline documentation (KML maps, site details, initial inventories). 2. Monitor readiness of States & UTs for implementation and fund utilisation. 3. Issue advisory/technical clarifications, if required. 4. Review Mid-term/Half-Yearly Progress Reports received through State & UT Forest Departments. 5. Track utilisation of first instalment (70%) against physical achievements. 6. Facilitate field inspections through Regional Offices (RO's)
Q3-Q4	October- March (Annual Review & closure)	1. Scrutinize Annual Progress Reports (APO) and Utilisation Certificates (UC) 2. Assess eligibility for release of second instalment (30%). 3. Consolidate national-level progress for policy review and reporting. 4. Conduct annual review of physical, financial and outcome indicators. 5. Release second instalment (30%) directly to States & UTs (Implementing Entities), subject to compliance. 6. Monitor audit compliance and adherence to CAMPA provisions. 7. Finalize national-level Monitoring & Evaluation findings.

D. Reporting Mechanism

- I. The National Authority exercises oversight of concurrent monitoring of CAMPA-funded activities through systematic review of physical and financial progress data submitted by the States & UTs Authorities. Such monitoring is undertaken on a continuous basis through prescribed digital platforms and reporting formats.
- II. The National Authority undertakes a comprehensive scrutiny of progress inputs, geo-tagged documentation, and field-level verification summaries to assess adherence to approved APO and compliance with provisions of the CAF Act, 2016 and CAF

Rules, 2018. Based on this assessment, the National Authority prepares consolidated monitoring summaries and issue-specific notes, which are placed before the Executive Committee (EC) and Governing Body (GB), as appropriate.

- III. Observations emanating from concurrent monitoring are formally conveyed to the concerned State and UT Authorities for immediate corrective action and mandated follow-up. These findings are further leveraged for structured reviews and the appraisal of subsequent Annual Plans of Operation (APOs).
- IV. The National Authority shall prepare, its annual report, giving a full account of its activities during the previous financial year and forward a copy thereof to the Central Government, in such form and at such time, for each financial year, as may be prescribed (Section 23 of CAF Act, 2016).

3.1.2 State & UT Authorities

A. Role

Independent Concurrent monitoring and evaluation shall be carried out by officials who are independent of the implementing Forest Division, at the State & UT level, in accordance with the inspection and verification norms prescribed by the State & UT from time to time. At least 50% of the works shall be verified by the concerned DFO, and a monitoring and evaluation calendar shall be prepared well in advance to ensure timely and systematic oversight.

B. M&E Activities

- I. Quarterly and yearly physical & financial progress tracking (through the Digital APO portal) by State & UT Authorities
- II. Verification of all ongoing and completed works, afforestation & asset registers, afforestation survival checks etc. by officials of State & UT Forest Departments in accordance with the inspection and verification norms prescribed by the State & UT from time to time.
- III. Use of digital and physical reporting formats as per the extant APO guidelines issued by the National Authority.
- IV. Compliance and Memorandum of Action Taken on the recommendations contained in the Audit report.
- V. Verification of fund utilisation against approved APOs.
- VI. Verification of the uploaded KML files and geotagged locations of approved APO activities/works.
- VII. While carrying out these M&E activities, it should be verified by the M&E division of the respective forest department that the APO activities implemented/executed by the Forest Divisions are part of their working plan prescriptions and taken up in consultation with the Gram Sabha or Village Forest Management 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.

The State & UT Authorities will adhere to the Annexure VII of the APO Guidelines issued by the National Authority for reporting on Independent Concurrent Monitoring procedures.

C. Calendar and Timelines

Table 4: Quarter wise Timeline of State & UT Authority for Independent Concurrent Monitoring & Evaluation of APO activities

Quarter	Period	Key Activities
Q1	April – June (Pre-Monsoon)	1. Prepare the Annual Monitoring Plan (AMP) aligned with approved APO guidelines and CAF Rules, 2018. 2. Conduct baseline ecological surveys prior to the plantation (where required). 3. Confirm identification, GIS mapping, geo-referencing and geo-tagging of proposed plantation and ecological restoration sites. 4. Organise training and capacity building of field staff and technical partners, including scientific and technical guidance on afforestation and ecological restoration activities, as mandated. 5. Conduct a final readiness assessment prior to commencement of monsoon implementation. 6. Evaluate timeliness benchmarks and preparedness of Divisions /States /UTs for Q2 implementation. 7. Quarterly Executive Committee (EC) Q1 meeting held to review States & UTs pre-monsoon progress and compliance status in the present of Regional Office (RO) Authorities. 8. Identify and constitute an Internal M&E team for concurrent monitoring works.
Q2	July – September (Monsoon)	1. Undertake Internal Concurrent Monitoring and evaluation of plantation and restoration progress in accordance with the CAMPA monitoring framework. 2. Conduct early survival assessments (within 1–2 months of planting). 3. Monitor soil and moisture conservation measures and associated maintenance activities. 4. Monitor Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR) activities, where applicable. 5. Submit Quarterly Monitoring Report to the State & UT Authority and facilitate review by National and Regional Office (RO) Authorities.
Q3	October – December (Post-Monsoon)	1. Conduct post-monsoon survival audits of plantations and restoration sites. 2. Undertake soil quality sampling and biodiversity assessments, as applicable. 3. Carry out forest fire vulnerability mapping and risk assessment, where relevant. 4. Continue soil and moisture conservation monitoring and maintenance. 5. Monitor Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR) activities, where applicable. 6. Submit Quarterly Monitoring Report to the State & UT Authority and facilitate review by National and Regional Office (RO) Authorities.

Q4	January – March (Annual Closure)	1. Compile and finalise the Comprehensive Annual Monitoring Report. 2. Prepare the subsequent year's APO, incorporating findings and recommendations from monitoring and evaluation outputs, in accordance with CAF Rules, 2018. 3. Continue soil and moisture conservation monitoring and maintenance activities. 4. Executive Committee (EC) Q4 Meeting and Governing Body (GB) 2nd Meeting held for final review of States & UTs' annual performance (physical, financial, and GIS data).
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Table 5: Quarter wise Timeline of State & UT Authority for Independent Concurrent Monitoring & Evaluation of Nationally Funded Schemes

Quarter	Period	Key Activities
Q1–Q2	April – September (<i>Mid-Term / Half-Yearly Review</i>)	1. Supervise implementation of approved DPR and Annual Plan of Operation (APO) at field level. 2. Verify baseline data including KML maps, site details, boundaries, and initial inventories. 3. Ensure readiness of divisions/implementing agencies (IAs) for execution and proper utilisation of funds. 4. Conduct regular field inspections and physical verification of activities. 5. Compile and submit Mid-Term / Half-Yearly Physical and Financial Progress Reports to the National Authority through PCCF. 6. Monitor utilisation of the first instalment (70%) against physical achievements. 7. Facilitate field visits by National Authority, Regional Centres, PMU, or third-party entities, as and when required.
Q3–Q4	October – March (<i>Annual Review & Closure</i>)	1. Conduct post-monsoon survival assessment, quality checks, and gap-filling verification. 2. Compile and submit Annual Physical and Financial Progress Reports to the National Authority. 3. Prepare and forward Utilisation Certificates (UCs) for the first instalment as per CAMPA provisions. 4. Ensure compliance with observations made during national-level or third-party inspections. 5. Maintain proper financial records and ensure completion of statutory audits. 6. Support National-level annual review by providing site-specific data and documentation. 7. Continue monitoring of maintenance, protection, and sustainability measures at field level.

D. Reporting Mechanism

- I. The State & UT Authorities are responsible for reporting on independent concurrent monitoring & evaluation carried out during the execution of CAMPA-funded activities

within the States & UTs. The Executive Committee will undertake qualitative and quantitative supervision, monitoring and evaluation of the works at various stages of execution (as applicable for different activities).

- II. Progress and monitoring & evaluation information should be uploaded periodically (quarterly and yearly) on the National Authority's Digital APO portal/platforms. The States & UTs may utilise the services of the regional offices of MoEF&CC to ascertain effective and proper utilisation of funds. Post this, the M&E reports will be submitted to the National Authority for further actions at their end.
- III. The concurrent monitoring & evaluation reports shall be used internally by the State & UT Authorities to identify deficiencies, initiate corrective actions at the field level, and ensure compliance with approved norms and timelines and regularly apprise the State & UT level Steering Committee in this regard.
- IV. The State & UT Government shall prepare the annual report as per the Rule 38 of CAF Rules, 2018. Further, the State & UT Governments, shall also comply with the section 28 & 29 of the CAF Act, 2016.

3.1.3 Operational and Procedural Requirements for Independent Concurrent Monitoring & Evaluation

The National Authority and State & UT Authorities to comply with the following requirements to maintain consistency in reporting for quality monitoring (as applicable)-

A. Quality Assurance and Completeness

1. Completeness & Accuracy

- i. CAMPA Activities: Comprehensive baseline and past performance data covering CA, CAT, Wildlife, and other forestry interventions and Year-wise forest diversion status and CA progress since 1980.
- ii. National Authority Funded Schemes: implementation status, adherence to approved project documents, milestones achieved, technical soundness, and preliminary outcomes (For KPI's check Annexure B as an example).
- iii. Full compliance with mandated formats:
 - a) Form XII for Integrated APOs
 - b) Prescribed Scheme Proposal & Progress Templates for Nationally funded Schemes
 - c) All cost tables, geospatial data, and outcome reporting sheets

2. Technical Soundness

- i. Site selection (for CA, CAT, Wildlife, or Scheme components) must follow scientific criteria: soil profile, rainfall classification, terrain, ecological suitability, hydrological status, and species-site matching.
- ii. For Nationally funded Schemes, all activities must be supported through:
 - a) Detailed Progress Reports or Scheme Implementation Plans
 - b) Approved timelines, technical specifications, and milestones
 - c) Evidence-backed justification for landscape, species, or institutional interventions

3. Alignment with National Guidelines

- i. All activities and schemes must adhere to:
 - a) CAF Act 2016 & CAF Rules 2018
 - b) National templates for Scheme sanction, appraisal, progress reporting, and closure
 - c) Prescribed monitoring, reporting, procurement, and financial norms

B. Reporting Formats & Documentation Standards

1. Standardized Reporting Formats for uniformity

- i. States & UTs must uniformly adopt and comply with the prescribed formats.
- ii. Standardised KML-based geo-tagging formats for both APO works and Scheme deliverables

2. Digital Submission

- i. All APOs, Scheme Proposals, Progress Reports, and Outcome Assessments must be submitted digitally as per National Authority instructions.
- ii. National Schemes must mandatorily inter-alia submit the following on Scheme MIS portal of the National Authority:
 - a) KML files/Polygons
 - b) Photographic evidences (Pre-Implementation and Post Completion)
 - c) Dashboard-level KPI sheets
 - d) Financial utilisation reports

3. Frequency & Timeliness

- i. Quarterly and annual reporting is mandatory for States & UTs for APOs, and activities carried out during the year under consideration.
- ii. States & UTs must comply with fixed submission cycles approved by the National Authority.
- iii. Quarterly and annual reporting is mandatory for the Implementing Agencies (IAs) implementing the Schemes funded by the National CAMPA Fund and activities carried out during the year under consideration.

C. Internal Monitoring Framework

Monitoring must be conducted at:

- a) Range Level: Field verification, geo-tagging, afforestation audits, site assessments
- b) DFO Level: Monthly reviews, Scheme monitoring, physical & financial progress verification
- c) State & UT CAMPA Monitoring Cell: GIS analysis, APO activities & works (execution and implementation) tracking, financial compliance, spatial audits
- d) National CAMPA Monitoring Unit: Periodic review of National Schemes; Thematic evaluations; Physical verification through Regional Offices of MoEF&CC.

D. Financial Monitoring Framework

1. Fund Utilization Monitoring

- i. Physical and financial progress must match APO budgets and approved Scheme-wise financial allocations.
- ii. All expenditure must conform to CAF Act, 2016, CAF Rules, 2018 and CAF (Accounting Procedure) Rule, 2018:
 - a) NPV Fund Rules
 - b) Interest Fund Utilisation Rules
 - c) National procurement norms
- iii. National Schemes must follow:
 - a) Sanction Order conditions
 - b) Utilisation Certificate (UC) & Statement of Expenditure (SoE) templates
 - c) Milestone-linked fund release protocols
 - d) Completion Reports

2. Financial Governance & Audits

States & UTs must ensure:

- a) Timely submission of financial statements for APOs and Schemes
- b) Audit readiness/preparedness and compliance with norms
- c) Procurement transparency and documentation for Scheme-level procurements (equipment, IT solutions, research activities, etc.)

E. Governance & Compliance Monitoring

1. Adherence to Approvals

- i. All interventions must strictly align with the approved APO or approved National Funded Scheme DPR/Sanction Order.
- ii. Site-specific interventions must comply with FCA clearance conditions and National Authority specifications (especially for wildlife, habitat, or GIS programmes).

2. Institutional Functioning

- i. States & UTs must ensure effective functioning of:
 - a) State level Governing Body
 - b) State Steering Committee
 - c) State Executive Committee
 - d) State & UT CAMPA Monitoring Cell
- ii. Documentation to be maintained includes:
 - a) Minutes of meetings
 - b) APO & Scheme approvals, amendments, and progress reports
 - c) Financial records and audit responses
 - d) GIS / MIS submission logs
 - e) Compliance with the National Authority checklists for APO
 - f) Compliance with the National Authority checklists for Schemes

3.1.4 Process & Tools for Independent Concurrent Monitoring & Evaluation

Independent Concurrent Monitoring focuses on continuous tracking of work execution by field personnel such as Foresters, Range Officers, and Division-level officers. Using the mobile

application - MIS, the field staff report commencement and completion of activities, quarterly and yearly progress, and maintenance works.

Activities approved under the APO for monitoring and evaluation shall be system-driven inputs, mapped from the Digital APO and populated into the mobile-based MIS application. Data entered through the mobile app flows directly into the MIS, where it is aggregated at the Divisional, State, and National levels. This allows authorities to monitor progress against approved targets on a near real-time basis. This way, necessary actions can be taken to prevent delays at the State & UT or National level for smooth flow of works.

3.2 Third-Party Monitoring & Evaluation (TPM&E)

“Third party Monitoring & Evaluation” means monitoring and evaluation of works executed from 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 the National Authority over and above the baseline to assess whether desired social, environmental or other impacts are being achieved and undesirable impacts avoided.

3.2.1 Process & Roles

A. State & UT CAMPA Funded Activities

- I. The TPM&E will be a two-stage process and will be conducted in regular cycles. During **stage 1**, the **National Authority** will empanel a set of entities (organisations of repute) based on their technical, financial and human resource capacities. This process will be carried out on the Government e-Marketplace (GeM-CPPP) portal. The empanelment of these entities will normally be valid for a period of three (3) years from the date of issuance of the list of empanelment of such entities by the National Authority.
- II. During **stage 2**, **State & UT Authorities** will select an entity to carry out the TPM&E for a set of activities, from the list of empanelled entities through a price discovery method as per the provisions of the State Financial Rules or any such rules applicable from time to time in a State & UT. TPM&E will be conducted for the set of all activities/works that were undertaken by the State & UT Authorities against their approved APOs during the ‘specified period’ as mentioned in the contract.
- III. While carrying out the M&E activities, it should be ensured by the TPM&E entities engaged by the State & UT Governments that the APO activities implemented/executed by the State Forest Departments are part of their working plan prescriptions.
- IV. While carrying out these TPM&E activities, it should be verified by the TPM&E entities engaged by the State Government that the APO activities implemented/executed by the Forest Divisions are part of their working plan prescriptions and taken up in consultation with the Gram Sabha or Village Forest Management 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.

Creation of Cluster Groups for empanelment

During the stage 1, the empanelment of TPM&E entities would be done for a ‘cluster group’ of States & UTs (Table 6). The ‘cluster groups’ are created based on amalgamation of two criteria viz. (a) the ‘average approved APO size of three consecutive years and (b) the geographical regions of the country. For better management, on these bases, the States & UTs will be divided into ‘six clusters groups’ for the purpose of empanelment.

Table 6: Categorization of cluster groups

Cluster Group	States/ UTs
1	Assam, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Sikkim and West Bengal
2	Delhi, Bihar, Jharkhand, Haryana, Rajasthan, Chandigarh, Punjab
3	Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh
4	Goa, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar, Lakshadweep, Pondicherry
5	Gujarat, Karnataka, Telangana
6	Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Daman & Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli

Entities meeting the eligibility criteria will be empanelled for each cluster group by the National Authority. Empanelment would be conducted for each of the cluster’s groups.

Further, the States & UTs are required to award two distinct packages after the price discovery within each financial year to ensure comprehensive coverage of afforestation and other listed works of approved APO(s) for carrying out TPM&E. These two packages under single contract can be awarded to single TPM&E entity. The following set of activities for two phases namely, (a) Establishment phase, and (b) Development phase will be taken up through two different packages for TPM&E:

1. Activities of Establishment phase⁴: The **first package** shall cover the following set of activities for monitoring and evaluation to assess whether desired social, environmental or other impacts are being achieved and undesirable impacts avoided:

- a) Advance & Plantation Preparatory works
- b) One year old afforestation works,
- c) Two years old afforestation works,
- d) Three years old afforestation works
- e) All other civil works (less than 5 years old) of SMC & CAT, IWMP works & Other activities taken up under ‘Mandatory works’, non-afforestation activities and works under rule 5(2), 5(3), 6(a) and 6(b) of CAF Rules 2018) of the approved APO executed by the State & UT in the last two financial years.

⁴ Refer to Table 9 on drone-based reporting exclusive to ‘Activities of Establishment phase’.

2. Activities of Development phase: The **second package** shall cover the following set of activities for monitoring and evaluation to assess whether desired social, environmental or other impacts are being achieved and undesirable impacts avoided:

- a) Five years old afforestation works,
- b) Seven years old afforestation works,
- c) Ten years old afforestation works,
- d) All other civil works (more than 5 years old) of SMC & CAT, IWMP works & Other activities taken up under ‘Mandatory works’, non-afforestation activities and works under rule 5(2), 5(3), 6(a) and 6(b) of CAF Rules 2018, in the approved APO.

(More information on TPM&E is discussed in Chapter 5 of this document.)

B. National CAMPA Funded Schemes

For National CAMPA-funded schemes which are implemented by the States & UTs, the selection of entities for undertaking Third-Party Monitoring and Evaluation (TPM&E) shall be carried out by the National Authority in a manner consistent with established procedures similar to the one followed for empanelment of TPM&E entities for cluster of States & UTs. The National Authority shall select the eligible TPM&E entities based on their technical, financial and human resource capacities, through a transparent bidding and price discovery process conducted on the Government e-Marketplace (GeM-CPPP) portal.

Subsequently, the National Authority will award the M&E works to the selected entities in accordance with the defined scope of work as per scheme.

3.2.2 TPM&E Activities

Broadly the selected Entity will monitor and evaluate the following TPM&E activities as mentioned in the contract:

- a) Field Verification and Spot Inspections
- b) Status of Financial Compliance
- c) Geo-Referenced Documentation & Evidence Collection
- d) Evaluation & Reporting of the works and activities
- e) Support to Digital and Spatial Monitoring Frameworks
- f) Audit Readiness and Oversight Support
- g) Protection Measures & Sustainability

(The information on detailed activities is provided in Chapter 5.2)

3.2.3 Calendar & Timelines

The National/State & UT Authorities will monitor timely conduct of the TPM&E activities National funded Schemes as mentioned in the Tables 7 and 8 below: -

Table 7: Quarter wise timeline for Third Party Monitoring & Evaluation (TPM&E) for implementation of APO activities by the National/States & UTs

Quarter	Period	Authority	Quarterly-wise TPM Monitoring Activities	
Q1	April–June (Pre-Monsoon)	National Authority	1. Issuance of Third-Party Monitoring Bid for Empanelment on the GeM -CPPP Portal 2. Shortlisting / empanelment of entities based on ranking obtained in the Technical Evaluation.	Once in 3 years
		State Authority	3. Invitation of Financial Bid (BOQ) for two distinct packages from the shortlisted empanelled entities. 4. Selection of successful bidder(s) and award of contract to the selected TPM&E entity(ies). 5. Submission of Inception Report.	
Q2	July–September (Monsoon)	State Authority	6. Release of Advance/First Instalment payment of the contract value (10-20%), as per applicable State Government provisions.	
		TPM&E Entity	7. Commencement of TPM&E work including inception activities, field mobilisation, and baseline verification.	
		National / State Authority/ RO	8. Mid-Term / Half-Yearly Review Meeting – Presentation of work completed, Mid term progress report submission, issues/challenges encountered, and proposed way forward. Such review assessment events carried out in the States will invariably invite the concerned Regional Offices of the MoEF&CC.	
Q3	October–December (Post-Monsoon)	State Authority / TPM&E Entity	9. Release of Second Instalment payment of the contract value (40-50%), as per applicable State Government provisions. 10. Continuation of TPM&E activities, including field verification, survival assessment, financial and GIS validation.	
Q4	January–March (Annual Closure)	National / State Authority/ RO/ TPM&E Entity	11. Submission of Final (Annual) TPM&E Report, including findings, recommendations, compliance observations, and GIS/KML datasets. 12. Presentation of work completion. During this presentation the States will invariably invite the concerned Regional Offices (RO's) of the MoEF&CC. 13. Final Payment release after acceptance of the TPM&E report by the State.	

Table 8: Quarter wise timeline for Third Party Monitoring & Evaluation (TPM&E) for implementation of National funded Schemes by the National/States & UTs

Quarter	Period	Authority	Half-Yearly TPM&E Monitoring Activities
Q1-Q2	April – September (Mid-Term Review)	National Authority	1. Issuance of Request for Proposal (RFP) / Bid for Third-Party Monitoring & Evaluation (TPM&E) entities through the Government e-Marketplace (GeM-CPPP) portal, following established procedures adopted for empanelment of TPM&E entities for clusters of States & UTs (once every three years or as required). 2. Technical, financial, and human-resource capacity evaluation of bidders and selection of eligible TPM&E entities through a transparent bidding and price-discovery process on GeM-CPPP. 3. Award of TPM&E work by the National Authority to selected entity(ies), clearly defining scope of work, deliverables, reporting schedule, and payment milestones. 4. Release of First Instalment / Advance Payment (10–20%) of the TPM&E contract value directly from the National CAMPA Fund, upon signing of contract and approval of inception plan, in accordance with CAMPA rules and financial procedures.
		State Authority	5. Facilitation and coordination with the nationally appointed TPM&E entity, including sharing of sanctioned DPRs, site details, KML/GIS data, and enabling field access through divisions/districts.
		TPM&E Entity	6. Commencement of TPM&E work, including methodology finalisation, field mobilisation, and baseline verification of intervention sites.
		National / State Authority / Regional Office (RO)	7. Mid-Term / Half-Yearly Review Meeting, including presentation of interim findings, progress against TORs, and key issues. Review meetings conducted in States shall invariably invite the concerned MoEF&CC Regional Offices.
Q3-Q4	October – March (Annual Review & Closure)	State Authority / TPM&E Entity	8. Continuation of TPM&E activities, including post-monsoon field verification, survival and quality assessment, financial validation, and GIS/KML-based verification of physical outputs.
		National Authority	9. Release of Second Instalment (40–50%) of TPM&E contract value from the National CAMPA Fund, linked to satisfactory progress,

			submission of interim deliverables, and compliance with TOR conditions.
		National / State Authority / RO / TPM&E Entity	10. Submission of Final (Annual) TPM&E Report, including findings, recommendations, compliance observations, risk areas, and validated GIS/ KML datasets. 11. Final presentation of TPM&E findings, with mandatory participation of concerned MoEF&CC Regional Offices, wherever feasible.
		National Authority	12. Acceptance of the Final TPM&E Report by the National Authority and release of Final Instalment / balance payment upon fulfilment of all contractual obligations. 13. Consolidation of TPM&E findings at national level for monitoring, evaluation, fund-related decisions, and policy feedback under National CAMPA-funded schemes.

3.2.4 TPM&E Reporting Mechanism

A. Reporting Mechanisms for National Authority for TPM&E:

- i. In the case of schemes funded by the National Authority and implemented by the States & UTs, the Implementing Agencies (ICFRE, WII, FRI, etc.) will submit third-party monitoring and evaluation reports directly to the National Authority. These reports will be scrutinised by the National Authority to assess scheme-specific outputs, outcomes, financial utilisation, and adherence to approved objectives and timelines. National Authority-funded schemes will be reviewed in conjunction with progress reports submitted by the Implementing Agencies and will form the basis for validating reported achievements and identifying implementation gap.
- ii. For CAMPA-funded activities implemented by the States & UTs, third-party monitoring & evaluation reports are received through the concerned State & UT Authorities (*please see the Reporting Mechanisms for State & UT Authorities for TPM&E*), accompanied by the observations and action-taken responses. These reports provide independent verification of physical performance, survival of afforestation and quality of ecosystem restoration works, utilisation of funds, and compliance with approved APOs and applicable norms to assess whether desired social, environmental or other impacts are being achieved and undesirable impacts avoided.
- iii. The National Authority will undertake a comprehensive examination of all third-party monitoring reports and places the salient findings before the Executive Committee and Governing Body. The outcomes of third-party monitoring will be treated as independent and supplementary validation inputs and shall be utilised for issuing policy-level advisories, directing remedial or corrective measures, strengthening implementation & monitoring frameworks, and informing decisions relating to continuation, modification, or scaling of schemes.

- iv. In such cases, wherein the National Authority identifies serious lapses and shortcomings in the execution of works and activities as per the approved APOs by the States & UTs, based on the TPM&E reports, the Authority will reserve the right to initiate appropriate action. The lapses and shortcomings with respect to the implementation of M&E activities by the selected TPM&E entity, emanating out of the contractual obligations will be dealt by the respective State & UT only.
- v. The National Authority shall prepare, its annual report, giving a full account of its activities during the previous financial year and forward a copy thereof to the Central Government, in such form and at such time, for each financial year, as may be prescribed (Section 23 of CAF Act, 2016).

B. Reporting Mechanisms for State & UT Authorities for TPM&E:

- i. The State & UT Authorities will monitor and evaluate the works conducted by TPM&E. The State Executive Committee (as per section 19 of CAF Act, 2016) will undertake qualitative and quantitative supervision, monitoring and evaluation of the works at various stages of execution (as applicable for different activities). Progress and monitoring & evaluation information should be uploaded half-yearly and yearly on the National Authority's Digital APO portal/platforms. The States & UTs may utilise the services of the Regional Offices (ROs) of MoEF&CC to ascertain effective and proper utilisation of funds.
- ii. The TPM&E reports shall be used internally by the State & UT Authorities to identify deficiencies, initiate corrective actions at the field level, and ensure compliance with approved norms and timelines and regularly apprise the State level Steering Committee in this regard. The findings are also utilised for reviews, appraisal of subsequent APOs, and preparation of annual reports of the National Authority. Subsequent to this, the reports will be submitted to the National Authority for further actions at their end.
- iii. Further, the State & UT Government shall prepare the annual report as per the Rule 38 of CAF Rules, 2018. Further, the State & UT Governments, shall also comply with the section 28 & 29 of the CAF Act, 2016.

3.2.5 Operational and Procedural Requirements for Third-party Monitoring & Evaluation

The TPM&E shall comply with the following to maintain consistency in reporting for quality monitoring-

A. Quality Assurance and Completeness

1. Completeness & Accuracy

- i. Ensure that all data, observations, measurements, and findings reported are complete, factually correct, and accurately reflect the on-ground conditions at the time of inspection, without omission or misrepresentation.
- ii. Cross-verify field observations with approved documents, technical specifications, and the Annual Plan of Operations (APOs) to ensure consistency and correctness of reported information.
- iii. Maintain proper documentation, geo-tagged evidence, and photographic records to substantiate findings and support the accuracy of assessments and conclusions.

- iv. Certify that all reports and deliverables submitted are internally reviewed for accuracy, coherence, and compliance with prescribed formats before final submission.

2. Technical Soundness

- i. Apply the prescribed scientific methodologies relevant to activities while conducting assessments.
- ii. Ensure the technical robustness of the data collected by the TPM&E Entity.
- iii. Deploy suitably qualified and experienced technical personnel to carry out field assessments and analysis works.

B. Reporting Formats & Documentation Standards

- i. TPM&E should adopt and comply with the prescribed formats for reporting as suggested in Annexure E6 & E7.
- ii. The reports should be complete in all respect comprising of all associated information.
- iii. The TPM&E shall use the web-based reporting platform (specially prepared by the National Authority for TPM&E) for reporting the M&E activities and all the reports consequent to this.

C. Frequency & Timeliness

- i. The TPM&E shall submit the Mid-term/Half-yearly and Final reports subsequent to the completion of the M&E works in timely manner.

3.2.6 Process & Tools for Third-party Monitoring & Evaluation:

For the ease of monitoring and evaluation of works, the activities for that specific FY from the PARIVESH portal (Digital APO) will be ported to the app-based monitoring portal, which becomes the scope of M&E work to the selected TPM&Es entities.

The app supports offline data capture in remote forest areas, with automatic synchronization to the portal, once connectivity is available. This ensures continuous reporting without disruption due to network constraints.

The selected entities access the app-based monitoring portal to view assigned works and submit structured monitoring reports. To ensure complete impartiality and prevent any form of advance influence or field-level preparation, the specific locations assigned for monitoring including the district, division, range, and circle shall be provided to the entity through an automated and system-generated process. The TPM&E entity will receive this information a week prior to the commencement of field verification, and solely through the mobile app-based monitoring system authorized by the National Authority. This controlled disclosure mechanism is mandatory and designed to uphold the integrity and independence of the monitoring exercise.

The reports are uploaded directly to the App based platform, triggering automatic notifications to the concerned State & UT Authorities and National Authority. Review remarks, acceptance, or clarifications are communicated through the system to maintain a clear audit trail. The Mid-term/half-yearly and final reports are submitted by the entities as the part of reporting mechanism (Annexure E7 & E8).

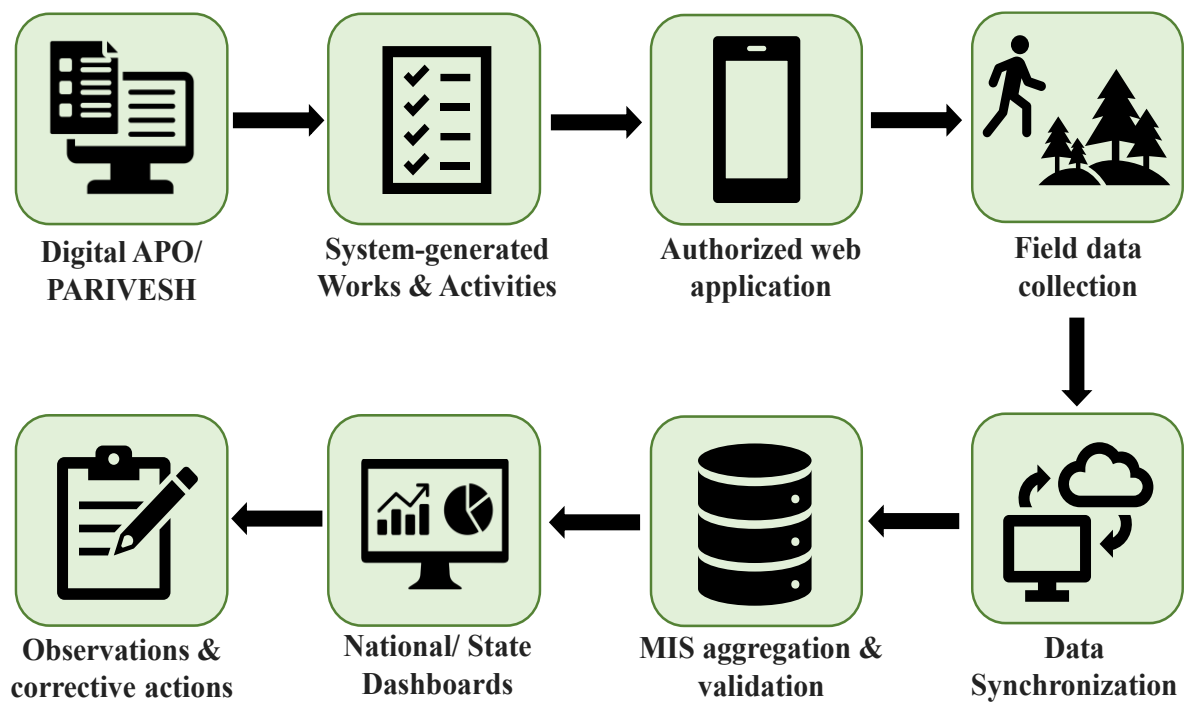


Figure 5: Flow of data for monitoring and evaluation

Chapter 4 - Monitoring and Evaluation: Methodologies

This chapter discusses the KPIs and Sampling/Evaluation Methods for National CAMPA activities and Schemes

A. CAMPA Activities: Key Performance Indicators and Evaluation Framework

The Evaluation Framework for the CAMPA activities provides a scientifically robust and policy-aligned structure for assessing ecological restoration and forest management interventions funded under the Compensatory Afforestation Fund. By integrating quantifiable performance indicators—such as afforestation survival rates, restoration of ecosystem, performance of natural regeneration effects, species composition, groundwater trends, wildlife presence, fire-line effectiveness, community participation metrics, and nursery productivity—with standardized sampling methodologies including grid-based inventories, remote-sensing analyses (NDVI, soil moisture), camera trapping, structured socio-economic surveys, and geo-referenced field inspections, the framework ensures rigorous, transparent, and evidence-based monitoring. The expected outputs focus on tangible deliverables such as afforestation establishment, soil-water conservation structures, wildlife habitat improvements, strengthened fire-management infrastructure, enhanced community engagement, and capacity-building measures, while the outcomes reflect long-term ecological and social gains—including habitat recovery, carbon stock enhancement, biodiversity improvement, reduced human–wildlife conflict, improved ecosystem services, and strengthened institutional effectiveness—consistent with the objectives outlined under the CAF Act, 2016 and related guidelines.

B. Schemes: Performance Indicators and Evaluation Framework

CAMPA-funded schemes approved under **Section 5(b)(iii) of the CAF Act, 2016** are strategic and programmatic interventions aimed at strengthening the forestry and wildlife sector beyond regulatory compliance. These schemes are outcome- and impact-oriented, addressing biodiversity conservation, wildlife habitat improvement, institutional capacity building, technology integration, climate change mitigation, and long-term ecosystem resilience, and are generally implemented at landscape or broader scales.

This section presents the **Performance Indicators and Evaluation Framework** for CAMPA-funded schemes, aligned with the **CAF Act, 2016**. The framework is organised under four thematic categories **Forestry and Wildlife Research, Afforestation Promotion Programmes, Wildlife Conservation & Management Programmes, Forest Protection and Conservation, Technology and Innovation, and Capacity Building** to facilitate appropriate selection of indicators, sampling approaches, and evaluation tools based on the nature of interventions.

Monitoring protocols for specific schemes:

Accordingly, the following monitoring protocols are applied:

- **Approved Target-Based Monitoring:** Track physical and financial progress against sanctioned targets and milestones.

- **Monitor works to assess whether the work has been carried out as per the Scheme Guideline⁵-Based Monitoring (where applicable):** For schemes with approved guidelines, monitoring strictly follows the prescribed indicators, norms, timelines, and reporting formats.
- **Monitoring of quality:** Verify outputs against approved technical specifications, standards, and cost norms
- **Monitoring of timeline:** Review adherence to approved implementation schedules and milestones.
- **Deviation Management:** If any deviation has been carried out as per approved norms.

Baseline benchmarking for the KPIs in the log-frame

The State & UT Authority will be responsible for providing benchmarking for parameters for activities such as afforestation works, nursery management, grassland management, invasive species management, soil and water conservation works, wildlife monitoring, wildlife census etc.

Integration of MIS-Based Thematic Silo Framework for Log frame Development

National CAMPA has operationalised an MIS that organises all interventions into **11 thematic silos (as mentioned in Digital APO)**, covering the full range of **40 CAMPA activities under CAF Act, 2016 and Rules 2018**. These silos provide a standardized structure for classification, monitoring, and reporting across States & UTs.

The silo framework serves as a benchmark for **Log-frame development**, enabling alignment of inputs, outputs, outcomes, and indicators, while ensuring consistency, avoiding duplication, and enabling comparability across programmes. The MIS-based structure further supports streamlined data capture, standardized indicator mapping, and aggregation of results for evidence-based decision-making.

The detailed classification of the **11 silos and the activities covered therein** is provided in **Annexure [X]**. The **Log-frame, developed based on this framework, is presented in Tables below.**

⁵ Annexure B: Indicative Scheme-Wise M&E Frameworks Based on Approved Guidelines

- 1 **Table 9:** All Log frames of CAMPA activities
- 2 **Table 9a.** Log frame of Mandatory CAMPA activities

Activities	Works to be Measured	Measurement Indicators	Marking/ Scoring	Sampling / Evaluation Methodology	Verifiable Evidence	Outcomes to be Measured	Outcome Indicators
(a) Compensatory Afforestation (CA, ACA, PCA) (Includes – Preparatory, Plantation, Post plantation works)	(i) Fencing (Advanced Work)	(i) Type of fencing (Barbed, Stone, Mesh, etc.) (ii) Length of fencing (iii) Structural condition and continuity of fencing	Length/area covered vs approved plan (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(i) Running length of fencing (ii) Physical inspection and measurement surveys (iii) Monitoring of breach or entry incidents	(i) Field verification, Geo-tagged field photos	(i) Increase in canopy density and 100% Survival (ii) Increase in soil moisture content (iii) Increased floral diversity	(i) Changes in Vegetation cover (ii) Decrease in biotic pressure (iii) Resilient and self-sustaining vegetation (iv) Water availability for the plantation
	(ii) Removal of weeds & invasives (Advanced work & post plantation maintenance)	(i) Extent of invasive weed cover (% area)	Area under invasion in the surveyed quadrats (0-10% = 5, 11-20% = 4, 21-40% = 3, 41-60% = 2, 61-80% = 1, 81-100% = 0)	(i) Quadrat surveys of treated vs. untreated plots	(i) Weed removal and treatment records		
	(iii) Soil & Water Conservation Structures (ponds, borewell, percolation tank, trenches, anicut, check dam etc.) (Advanced work (measure & structured))	(i) Number and type of soil and water conservation structures (ii) Length of linear structure (canal, trenches, etc.) (iii) Volume of volumetric structures (Check dams, ponds, etc.)	Works Completion: (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(i) Physical verification of structures (geo-tagged photos) (ii) Measurement of length, breadth and height of the structures (iii) Structures constructed should follow Schedule of Rates (SoR).	(i) Geo-tagged photographs of structures (ii) Measurement books and site maps		

	(iv) Nursery Operations and Satellite (Advanced & plantation stock for 3 years)	(i) Availability of the quality sapling stock in forest nursery (ii) Procured from another Nursery (iii) Percentage of use of organic manuring and vermi composting (iv) percentage of root stock growth natural regeneration – Coppicing (v) Infrastructure (sites nursery/shades) (vi) Any watering arrangements	Plantation Availability & Condition: (i) Availability & Quality of Sapling Stock (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5) (ii) Procurement from Other Nursery <i>(Lower dependency = better score)</i> (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5) (iii) Organic Manuring & Vermicompost (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5) (iv) Root Stock Growth - Coppicing (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5) (v) Nursery Infrastructure (approved vs achieved) (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5) (vi) Watering Arrangement: If available Yes = 1; If not available, No =0 Species Richness: Maintained as per planning – (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(i) Physical inspection and measurement surveys	(i) Complete Nursey as planned (ii) Geo-tagged photographs (iii) Nursey logbooks – sapling records	(i) Quality plantation material supplied	(i) Quality Sapling – Enhanced growth
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	(v) Pits for plantation (Advance works)	(i) Number and measurement of pits (ii) Spacing between the pits (species specific as per the norms)	No. of pits vs target, size/quality (as per Norms) (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(i) Physical verification (geo-tagged photos)	(i) Measurement of pits (45 x 45 x 45 cm) as per the norms (ii) Work done against the measurement books		
	(vi) Number of saplings planted & survival	(i) Percentage of survival; Height & Girth	Survival percentage (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(i) Survival - 10% of the plantation area for each site. (ii) Growth – 1% at each site (Annexure C)	(i) Field verification, Geo-tagged field photos	(i) Increase in canopy density and 100% Survival (ii) Increase in soil moisture content (iii) Increased floral diversity	(i) Changes in Vegetation cover (ii) Decrease in biotic pressure (iii) Resilient and self-sustaining vegetation (iv) Water availability for the plantation
	(vii) Plant diversity	(i) Species Richness and diversity (Shannon-Weiner, Simpson indices, as applicable)	No. of species planted vs planned (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(i) Inventory of Plantation richness and diversity analysis as per NWPC, 2023 (Annexure-D)	(i) Logbook entries		
	(viii) Canopy cover (for plantation older than 5 years)	(i) Change in Canopy cover (for plantation older than 5 years)	NDVI (<0.2 = 0, 0.2-0.3 = 1, 0.31-0.4 = 2, 0.41-0.6 = 3, 0.61-0.8 = 4, > 0.8 = 5) (NDVI may vary as per the geographic location)	(i) Satellite image processing and using NDVI assessment	(i) KML files, Geo-tagged drone photographs of permanent/fixed plots		
	(ix) Protection huts/Camps	(i) No. of huts functional	No. constructed vs planned (0-10% functional = 0, 11-30% = 1, 31-50% = 2, 51-70% = 3, 71-90% = 4, 91-100% = 5)	(i) Site inspection, huts intact or not (ii) Structures constructed in compliance with Schedule of Rates (SoR).	(i) Construction records (ii) Geo-tagged photos (pre and post completion)	(i) Improved staff presence	(i) Decline in offence cases
	(x) Fireline	(i) Length and number of fire lines (ii) Number of fire prevention assets	(i) Length/number created vs approved	(i) Field inspection before and during fire season	(i) Geo-tagged photos (ii) Equipment	(i) Reduced incidence and impact of forest fires	(i) Reduction in fire affected area

			(0-10% = 0, 11-30% = 1, 31-50% = 2, 51-70% = 3, 71-90% = 4, 91-100% = 5) (ii) Assets purchased and deployed vs approved (0-10% = 0, 11-30% = 1, 31-50% = 2, 51-70% = 3, 71-90% = 4, 91-100% = 5)	(ii) Review of preparedness records	records and duty rosters		
	(xiv) Replacement Planting	(i) Percentage of replacement done	(i) Survival of the replacement plantation (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(i) Survival percentage of the replacement plantation	(i) Geotagged site photographs (ii) Logbooks/ plantation journals	(i) Increased plantation survival	(i) Healthy forest creation
(b) Catchment Area Treatment	(i) Physical structures (Check dams, ponds, percolation tanks, contour trenches, V-ditches, etc.)	(i) No. of physical structures (geo-tagged) (ii) Length of linear structure (canal, trenches, etc.) (iii) Volume of volumetric structures (Check dams, ponds, etc.)	(i) Physical Target: No. of structure completed in time vs target (as per norms) (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(i) Physical verification of structures (ii) Measurement of length, breadth and height of the structures as per MB book.	(i) Geo-tagged photographs of structures (ii) Measurement books and site maps (iii) Quality check audit reports.	(i) Improved soil stability and water or moisture retention	(i) Reduced soil erosion (ii) Improved moisture retention
	(ii) Soil moisture regime	(i) Soil moisture assessment	(i) Soil moisture in site vs moisture in adjacent forest (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(i) Soil sample to be collected at depth of 10-15 cm. as per the standard methods			
	(iii) Bund plantation	(i) Seed dibbling on mounds of pits (ii) Survival percentage of the plantation per bund	Survival percentage and growth along bunds (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(i) Physical verification of the bunds (geo-tagged photographs)			

(c) Integrated Wildlife Management Plan	(i) Plantations	(i) Plantation (ii) De-weeding (iii) Fencing (iii) <i>Thala</i> (Basin) making (iv) Number and measurement of pits (advance works)	Plantation survival percentage (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5) Presence of weed within the surveyed quadrat (0-10% = 5, 11-20% = 4, 21-40% = 3, 41-60% = 2, 61-80% = 1, 81-100% = 0) Length/area covered vs approved plan + quality (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5) Percentage of plants with proper <i>thala</i> (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5) No. of pits vs target, size/quality (as per Norms) (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(i) Physical verification of de-weeding inspection in treated vs untreated plantation plots. (ii) Survival - 10% of the plantation area for each site. (Annexure C) (iii) Physical verification (geo-tagged photos)	(i) Geo-tagged photographs (ii) Official records of de-weeding and plantations (iii) Measurement of pits (45 x 45 x 45 cm) as per the norms	(i) Improved vegetation cover	(i) Achievement of approved physical targets
	(ii) Forage management	(i) Availability of palatable forage – species list (ii) Frequency of wildlife dependence on supplemental food (iii) Prey density estimation	Percentage of native palatable species present in the sampled quadrat (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(i) Quadrat sampling as per the established standards in the respective State/UT. (ii) Direct observation and camera trap data	(i) Vegetation survey records and field data sheets (ii) Field Surveys – Sign surveys for wildlife presence	(i) Improved natural forage availability (ii) Improved wildlife health (iii) Change in crop raiding incidences.	(i) Balanced population trends within carrying capacity (ii) Reduced crop-raiding or dump-site visitation incidents
	(iii) Cover management	(i) Extent and quality of vegetative cover (percentage canopy/ground cover)	No cover observed – 0; Moderate cover observed (two layers – Tree/shrub/herbs) – 2	(i) Vegetation cover surveys using plots (ii) Canopy density	(i) Survey records and field data sheets	(i) Improved shelter and protection for wildlife	(i) Increased occupancy of cover-dependent species

		(ii) Availability of nesting, denning, or roosting sites	High cover observed all three layers - 5	assessment (remote sensing- NDVI) (iii) Documentation of roosting and nesting sites		(ii) Enhanced breeding and roosting success (iii) Reduced predation and disturbance risk	(ii) Improved nesting/denning success rates (iii) Reduced stress-related mortality or displacement
	(iv) Water management	(i) Availability and distribution of water sources (ii) Number of water points	Spatial coverage (Well distributed in the target area= 5, moderately distributed = 3, poorly distributed = 1) No. of water points vs approved plan + functionality (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(i) Water point monitoring and seasonal surveys (ii) Physical verification (leakages, functioning of valves, cracks in the structure, etc.)	(i) Maintenance of water points and Geotagged photos of the water points	(i) Adequate and reliable water access for wildlife (ii) Reduced stress and mortality during dry seasons (iii) Reduced wildlife movement toward human areas	(i) Stable wildlife populations during drought periods (ii) Increased use of managed water sources (iii) Decline in human-wildlife conflict incidents near water sources
	(v) Weed removal	(i) Extent of invasive weed cover (% area) (ii) Forage availability post-weed removal	Area under invasion (0-10% = 5, 11-20% = 4, 21-40% = 3, 41-60% = 2, 61-80% = 1, 81-100% = 0) Forage improvement (Significant increase = 5, moderate = 3, negligible = 1)	(i) Quadrat surveys of treated vs. untreated plots (ii) Pre- and post-treatment vegetation assessments	(i) Weed removal and treatment records	(i) Reduction in invasive weed dominance (ii) Recovery of native plant communities (iii) Improved habitat suitability for wildlife	(i) Decline in weed species density (ii) Increase in native species richness (iii) Increased wildlife utilization of restored areas
(d) Other Site-specific activities	As approved in the EC and GB meetings at State and National level						

3

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5 **Table 9b.** Log frame of NPV activities as per Rule 5(2) of CAF Rules, 2018 under CAMPA

Activities	Works to be Measured	Measurement Indicators	Marking/ Scoring	Sampling / Evaluation Methodology	Verifiable Evidence	Outcomes to be Measured	Outcome Indicators
(a) Assisted Natural Regeneration [5(2)(a)]	(i) Vegetation Diversity and Ground Flora (ii) Regeneration success (iii) Controlling disturbance	(i) Number and measurement of pits (Advance works) (ii) Plantation (Direct seedlings and saplings) (iii) Species richness & diversity Ground flora composition (iv) De-weeding (v) Fencing (vi) Fire preventing (vii) Thala making	(i) No. of pits vs target, size/quality (as per Norms) (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5) (ii) Plantation survival percentage (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5) (iii) No. of species planted vs planned (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5) (iv) Presence of weed within the surveyed quadrat (0-10% = 5, 11-20% = 4, 21-40% = 3, 41-60% = 2, 61-80% = 1, 81-100% = 0) (v) Length/area covered vs approved plan (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(i) Physical verification and field inspection (ii) 10% random plot sampling in plantation area as per IIFM Bhopal (Annexure C) (iii) 10 m circular sample units (SU's) of control plot as per FAO guidelines for monitoring ANR (Annexure) (iv) Running length of fencing (v) Physical verification (geo-tagged photos) (vi) Permanent/ Fixed regeneration plots	(i) Geo-tagged photographs of works (ii) Official records (iii) Measurement of pits (45 x 45 x 45 cm) as per the norms (iv) Geo tagged location of permanent/fixed plots	(i) Improved regeneration recorded	(i) Achievement of approved physical targets (ii) Improved forest health (iii) Improved stock density (Baseline to be established by respective State/UT)
(b) Artificial Regeneration [5(2)(b)]							

			(vi) Length/number created vs approved (0-10% = 0, 11-30% = 1, 31-50% = 2, 51-70% = 3, 71-90% = 4, 91-100% = 5) (vii) Percentage of plantation with proper thala (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)				
(c) Silviculture operations in forest [5(2)(c)]	(i) Weeding	(i) Percentage area weeded (ii) Reduction in weed occurrence/density	Area treated vs total area (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(i) Random quadrat sampling/ Fixed plots/ before & after treatment (ii) Visual inspection	(i) Weeding register (ii) Geo-tagged photos	(i) Improved seedling/sapling growth	(i) Reduction in weed cover
	(ii) Cleaning	(i) No. of inferior/ crooked trees removed	Removal vs planned estimated (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(i) Random quadrat sampling/ Fixed plots (ii) Visual inspection	(i) Marking lists (ii) Field inspection notes (iii) Geo-tagged photos	(i) Improved stand quality	(i) Increased mean DBH increment
	(iii) Thinning	(i) Intensity (% stems removed)	Removal vs estimated requirement (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(i) Random quadrat sampling/ Fixed plots (ii) Visual inspection	(i) Records of thinning (ii) geo-tagged photos	(i) Reduced competition, better growth	(i) Improved crown development
	(iv) Pruning	(i) No. of trees pruned (ii) Height of pruning	Trees pruned vs target (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-	(i) Random quadrat sampling/ Fixed plots (ii) Visual inspection	(i) Pruning registers (ii) geo-tagged photos	(i) Improved timber quality	(i) Improved tree health (ii) Improvement in disease control

			60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)				
	(v) Bedding	(i) Length/area bedded	Area treated vs target + quality of beds (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(i) Physical verification (ii) Measurement of length and area	(i) Geotagged photographs	(i) Moisture conservation	(i) Improved soil aeration & moisture
(d) Protection of plantation and forest [5(2)(d)]	(i) Fencing of forest areas	(i) Running Length/ area fenced	Length/area covered vs approved plan + quality (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(i) Physical measurement (length)	(i) Measurement books (ii) Geo-tagged photos	(i) Reduced livestock grazing & encroachment	(i) Improved survival % of plantations etc.
	(ii) Demarcation of forest boundary	(i) No. Boundary pillars installed	No. installed vs target (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(i) Visual inspection	(i) Demarcation plans (ii) Geo-tagged photos	(i) Clear legal boundaries	(i) Reduced boundary disputes
	(iii) Purchase of equipment for patrolling	(i) No. & type of equipment	Availability vs approved list (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(i) Inventory verification	(i) Inventory registers	(i) Enhanced forest vigilance	(i) Increase in patrol frequency
	(iv) Purchase/ Hiring of vehicles for patrolling	(i) No. of Vehicles deployed	Vehicles available vs approved (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(i) Logbook analysis (ii) Illicit activity instance analysis	(i) Vehicle logbooks	(i) Increased patrol coverage	(i) Reduced illicit activities
	(v) Protection huts/Camps	(i) No. of huts functional	(i) No. of huts constructed/ maintained vs approved	(i) Site inspection, huts intact or not (ii) Structures constructed in	(i) Construction records	(i) Improved staff presence	(i) Decline in offence cases

			(0-10% functional = 0, 11-30% = 1, 31-50% = 2, 51-70% = 3, 71-90% = 4, 91-100% = 5)	compliance with Schedule of Rates (SoR).	(ii) Geo-tagged photos (pre and post completion)		
	(vi) Watch towers	(i) Completeness of watch towers (ii) No. of watch towers	No. of watch towers constructed vs approved (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(i) Field visibility assessment (ii) Visual inspection (iii) Height of towers (iv) Structures constructed in compliance with Schedule of Rates (SoR).	(i) Construction records (ii) Geo-tagged photos (pre and post completion)	(i) Improved detection	(i) Faster response time
	(vii) Forest protection squad	(i) No. of staff deployed (ii) Patrolling done	Staff deployed vs. approved (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5) Patrolling done vs. allotted (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(i) Physical verification of notified squads in divisions (ii) Random checks; GPS-based patrol tracking	(i) Govt. orders, squad rosters, deployment registers (ii) Patrol logbooks, GPS records, duty rosters	(i) Strengthened forest protection mechanism (ii) Improved surveillance of forest areas	(i) Reduced poaching (ii) Better recovery of biodiversity
(e) Pest and disease control in forests [5(2)(e)]	(ii) Area treated (ha)	(i) Area treated (ha)	Area treated vs infected area (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(i) Visual checks for the occurrence of pest (ii) Pre- & post-treatment plot surveys	(i) Evidence of purchase of chemicals (ii) Check list of pests observed (iii) Photographic evidence of sprinkling the pesticides (geo-tagged)	(i) Containment of spread of pests and disease	(i) Stabilized infestation of pest and disease

(f) Forest fire prevention and control operations [5(2)(f)]	(i) Purchase of fire-fighting equipment's	(i) Type and quantity of equipment procured (ii) Distribution across beats / ranges	Procured vs approved (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(i) Physical verification of equipment availability and condition at depots / beats	(i) Purchase bills (Top 5) and stock registers (ii) Geo-tagged photographs (iii) Issue and inventory records	(i) Enhanced preparedness and rapid response capacity for fire incidents	(i) Availability of functional fire-fighting equipment as per norms (ii) Improved response efficiency during fire events
	(ii) Fireline	(i) Length and number of fire lines (ii) Number of fire prevention assets	Length/number created vs approved (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5) Assets purchased and deployed vs approved (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(i) Field inspection before and during fire season (ii) Review of preparedness records	(i) Geo-tagged photos (ii) Equipment records and duty rosters	(i) Reduced incidence and impact of forest fires	(i) Reduction in fire affected area
	(iii) Engagement of Fire watchers	(i) Fire watchers engaged (ii) Incidents prevented.	Fire watchers deployed vs approved (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5) No. of assets vs. approved (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(i) Field inspection before and during fire season (ii) Review of preparedness records	(i) Geo-tagged photos (ii) Equipment records and duty rosters	(i) Reduced incidence and impact of forest fires	(i) Reduction in fire affected area
	(iv) Fire watch towers	(i) Number of fire watch towers constructed / maintained	No. of watch towers constructed vs approved	(i) Physical verification and field inspection, including	(i) Geo-tagged photographs (ii) Site maps and GPS coordinates	(i) Reduced incidence and impact of forest fires	(i) Reduction in fire affected area

		(ii) Coverage of vulnerable forest areas (iii) Structural and functional condition of towers	(0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	GPS-based location verification and visibility assessment (ii) Construction of watch towers done in compliance with SoR.	(iii) Construction / maintenance and inspection records		
(g) Soil and moisture conservation works [5(2)(g)]	(i) Desilting	(i) Number and type of structures desilted (ii) Area desilted (ha)	No. of structure desilted vs approved (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5) % area desilted (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(i) Physical verification of structures	(i) Geo-tagged photographs of structures (pre and post desilting) (ii) Measurement books and site maps	(i) Improved water storage capacity and enhanced hydrological functioning	(i) Increased water-holding capacity (ii) Reduced siltation and improved functionality of water conservation structures
	(ii) Soil & Water Conservation Structures (ponds, borewell, percolation tank, trenches, anicut, saucer pits, check dam etc.)	(i) Number and type of soil and water conservation structures (ii) Length of linear structure (canal, trenches, etc.) (iii) Volume of volumetric structures (Check dams, ponds, etc.)	(i) Physical Target: No. of structure completed in time vs target (as per norms) (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(i) Physical verification of structures (geo-tagged photos) (ii) Measurement of length, breadth and height of the structures (iii) Structures constructed should be in compliance with Schedule of Rates (SoR).	(i) Geo-tagged photographs of structures (ii) Measurement books and site maps	(i) Improved soil stability and water retention	(i) Reduced soil erosion (ii) Improved moisture retention
(h) Voluntary village relocation [5(2)(h)]	(i) Rehabilitation package	(i) Number of households rehabilitated	Households compensated before rehabilitation (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-	(i) Review of records and field verification of resettlement sites	(i) Beneficiary lists and payment records (ii) Geo-tagged photographs	(i) Effective rehabilitation of relocated households	(i) Achievement of approved physical targets

		(ii) Rehabilitation assistance disbursed (iii) Housing and basic facilities provided	60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)		(iii) Official inspection reports		
	(ii) Cash package	(i) Number of households receiving cash package (ii) Amount of cash compensation disbursed		(i) Physical verification and field inspection	(i) Bank transfer / payment records (ii) Beneficiary consent and receipt documents (iii) Official verification reports	(i) Effective rehabilitation of relocated households (i) Improved vegetation cover	(i) Achievement of approved physical targets (i) Achievement of approved physical targets
	(iii) Increase in Habitat area	(i) Area of forest land vacated (ha) (ii) Area under regeneration / restoration (ha) (iii) Recovery of vegetation	Native vegetation recovery (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(i) Physical verification and field inspection (ii) RS & GIS based verification – NDVI change	(i) Geo-tagged photographs of vacated and restored areas (ii) Site maps and land records (iii) Official restoration reports		
	(iv) Reduction in human wildlife conflict	(i) Number of conflict incidents reported (pre- and post-relocation) (ii) Frequency of crop damage / livestock depredation cases	Percentage reduction in conflicts (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(i) Physical verification and field inspection	(i) Geo-tagged photographs (ii) Official records		
(i) Improvement of wildlife habitat as provided in the approved wildlife management	(i) Plantations	(i) Plantation (ii) De-weeding (iii) Thala making (iv) Number and measurement of pits (advance works)	Plantation survival % (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(i) Physical verification and field inspection of treated vs untreated plots. (ii) 10% random plot sampling in plantation area as	(i) Geo-tagged photographs (ii) Official records of de-weeding and plantations (iii) Measurement of pits (45 x 45 x	(i) Improved vegetation cover	(i) Achievement of approved physical targets

plan or working plan [5(2)(i)]			Presence of weed within the surveyed quadrat (0-10% = 5, 11-20% = 4, 21-40% = 3, 41-60% = 2, 61-80% = 1, 81-100% = 0) Percentage plants with proper <i>thala</i> (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5) No. of pits vs target, size/quality (as per Norms) (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	per IIFM Bhopal (Annexure C) (iii) Physical verification (geo-tagged photos)	45 cm) as per the norms		
	(ii) Biodiversity enrichment	(i) Species richness and diversity indices (Shannon-Weiner, Simpson indices, as applicable) (ii) Presence of indicator or keystone species	Native floral species presence (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(i) Biodiversity surveys (flora and fauna inventories) (ii) Camera trapping and trail monitoring	(i) Species checklist (flora & fauna) (ii) Photographic (geo-tagged) and field survey records (logbooks)	(i) Enhanced species diversity and ecosystem resilience (ii) Improved habitat complexity and stability	(i) Increase in native and threatened species populations (ii) Improved diversity indices over time (iii) Stable, self-sustaining ecosystem functions
	(iii) Removal of invasive species	(i) Extent of invasive weed cover (% area) (ii) Forage availability in treated vs. untreated plots	Percentage of native species observed in the surveyed plots (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(i) Quadrat surveys (ii) Pre- and post-treatment vegetation assessments	(i) Weed removal and treatment records	(i) Reduction in invasive weed dominance (ii) Recovery of native plant communities (iii) Improved habitat	(i) Decline in weed species density (ii) Increase in native species richness

						suitability for wildlife	(iii) Increased wildlife utilization of restored areas
	(iv) Purchase of equipment's	(i) Types and quantity of equipment procured (ii) Functional status and utilization rate of equipment (iii) Maintenance frequency and downtime	Procured vs approved (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(i) Physical verification and inventory audits (ii) Equipment usage log review (iii) Performance and condition assessments	(i) Purchase invoices (top 5 highest paid invoices). (ii) Stock registers (iii) Maintenance and service records	(i) Improved efficiency of wildlife management operations (ii) Enhanced monitoring, protection, and response capacity (iii) Reduced operational delays or failures	(i) Increased field activity effectiveness (ii) Reduced equipment-related downtime (iii) Improved staff productivity and response time
	(v) Creation of Nature trails	(i) Length and number of nature trails created	Created vs approved (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(i) Physical inspection and trail audits (ii) Visitor counts and observation surveys (iii) Feedback registers (if available)	(i) Trail layout maps (ii) Photographic documentation (geo-tagged) (iii) Visitor logs and monitoring records	(i) Improved nature education and eco-tourism facilities (ii) Increased awareness of wildlife conservation	(i) Increased guided nature walk participation (ii) Reduced off-trail disturbance incidents (iii) Positive visitor awareness and satisfaction feedback
	(vi) Creation of saltlicks	(i) Number and location (geo-tagged) of salt licks created (ii) Frequency of wildlife visits at salt licks (iii) Salt lick condition and replenishment status	No. of salt lick sites created vs approved (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5) Secondary Evidences of wildlife observed Yes – 1; No - 0	(i) Regular physical inspection of salt licks (ii) Camera trap and direct and indirect observations. (iii) Refilling of salt at sites	(i) Maintenance records checks (ii) Camera trap photographs and videos (iii) Field inspection and monitoring reports	(i) Improved mineral intake for herbivores (ii) Enhanced animal health and movement regulation	(i) Improved health and body condition indicators

	(vii) Creation of grasslands	(i) Area of grassland created/restored (ha) (ii) Grass species composition and ground cover percentage	Area created vs approved (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(i) Quadrat survey (1m x 1m)	(i) Grassland development and restoration records (ii) Vegetation survey data sheets (iii) Photographic evidence (geo-tagged)	(i) Improved forage availability for herbivores (ii) Enhanced habitat suitability and carrying capacity (iii) Support to prey base and ecosystem balance	(i) Increase in grass biomass and native species dominance (ii) Increased herbivore presence and utilization (iii) Stable or improved wildlife population trends
	(viii) Prey enrichment	(i) Number and density of prey species supported (ii) prey enrichment activities	Presence of prey in the trails/transects surveyed (both direct and indirect signs) (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(i) Line transects and sign surveys (ii) Camera trap-based prey occurrence	(i) Prey census and monitoring reports (ii) Camera trap data (iii) Prey Enrichment records (translocation records).	(i) Improved prey availability for large carnivores (ii) Reduced predation pressure on livestock	(i) Improved in prey population density (ii) Reduced livestock depredation incidents
	(ix) Fencing	(i) Fence created	Length/area covered vs approved + quality (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(i) Visual and Photographic verification (ii) Running length and physical condition of fence (iii) Type of fencing (Barbed, Stone, Mesh, etc.)	(i) Geo-tagged photographs	(i) Improved plantation health and survival	(i) Improved ecosystem health
	(x) Augmentation of food and water resources	(i) Number and capacity of food and water augmentation sites (ii) Seasonal availability of	Feeding Sites created vs approved (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(i) Field inspection and seasonal resource monitoring (ii) Camera trap and direct observation records	(i) Augmentation work and maintenance records (ii) Monitoring logs and	(i) Improved survival during lean and dry periods (ii) Reduced wildlife stress and	(i) Stable wildlife presence in core habitats (ii) Reduced mortality during extreme seasons

		augmented resources (iii) Wildlife visitation frequency and distribution		(iii) Comparative pre- and post-augmentation surveys or treated vs untreated area surveys	photographic evidence (iii) GIS maps showing resource locations	long-distance movement (iii) Lower dependency on human-dominated areas	(iii) Decline in human-wildlife conflict incidents
	(xi) Wildlife corridor development	(i) Length, width, and continuity of wildlife corridor established (ii) Habitat quality and vegetation cover within corridor (iii) Frequency of wildlife movement through corridor	Length of corridor established vs approved (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(i) GIS mapping and landscape connectivity analysis (ii) Camera trapping data analysis (iii) Field inspections and sign surveys (iv) Anthropogenic disturbance surveys	(i) Corridor demarcation maps and land records (ii) Camera trap images and movement data (iii) Monitoring and evaluation reports of corridor health	(i) Improved genetic exchange between wildlife populations (ii) Reduced habitat fragmentation effects (iii) Safer wildlife movement across landscapes	(i) Increased cross-population movement records (ii) Reduced roadkill and human-wildlife conflict events (iii) Stable or improving population viability trends
	(xii) Creation of Saucer Pits	(i) Number and dimensions of saucer pits created (ii) Water retention duration after rainfall (iii) Vegetation regeneration around pits	No. of saucer pits created vs approved (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(i) Physical inspection and pit condition assessment (ii) Seasonal water holding and moisture checks (iii) Vegetation growth monitoring around pits (quadrat surveys (1x1m) around the pit vs distance from the pits)	(i) Construction and completion records (ii) Photographic documentation (pre- and post-monsoon) (iii) Field monitoring and inspection reports	(i) Improved rainwater harvesting and soil moisture (ii) Enhanced plant regeneration and micro-habitat quality (iii) Increased local water availability for wildlife	(i) Longer water retention periods in saucer pits (ii) Improved grass and shrub growth nearby (iii) Increased wildlife presence and usage signs
	(xiii) Creation of view lines	(i) Length and width of view lines created/maintained	Length of view lines created vs approved (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-	(i) Physical measurement and field inspection surveys	(i) Work completion and maintenance records	(i) Improved surveillance and patrolling efficiency	(i) Increased detection of threats and incidents

		(ii) Visibility range achieved along view lines	60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(ii) Periodic visibility and condition assessments (iii) Joint inspections with protection staff	(ii) Geo-referenced maps and photographs (iii) Inspection and patrol reports	(ii) Early detection of fire and illegal activities (iii) Enhanced safety for wildlife management staff	(ii) Reduced fire spread and encroachment cases (iii) Improved response time during emergencies
	(xiv) Water retention structure	(i) Number, type, and capacity of water retention structures created (ii) Water storage duration and seasonal retention levels (iii) Structural integrity and siltation status	No. of structure created vs approved (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(i) Physical inspection and capacity assessment (ii) Seasonal water level monitoring (iii) Silt and structural condition surveys (iii) Construction in compliance with SoR	(i) Construction completion and maintenance records (ii) Photographic and geo-tagged documentation (iii) Inspection and monitoring reports	(i) Improved surface water availability (ii) Enhanced groundwater recharge (iii) Reduced water scarcity during dry periods	(i) Increased water availability duration (ii) Improved vegetation and wildlife usage nearby (iii) Reduced seasonal water stress indicators
	(xv) Human wildlife conflict management	(i) Number and type of conflict incidents reported (ii) Species involved (iii) Response time to conflict situations	Percentage reduction in Conflicts (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5) – needs to be compared with previous Financial Year	(i) Conflict incident reporting and field verification (ii) Community surveys and compensation claim analysis (iii) GIS mapping of conflict hotspots	(i) Conflict registers and incident reports (ii) Compensation records and official approvals (iii) GPS-based maps and photographic documentation	(i) Reduction in frequency and severity of conflicts (ii) Improved tolerance and safety of local communities (iii) Stable wildlife populations outside conflict zones	(i) Decline in human injury, crop, and livestock loss cases (ii) Faster response and resolution time (iii) Improved community participation and reporting accuracy
(j) Planting and rejuvenation of forest on non-forest land falling in	(i) Plantation	(i) Plantation (ii) De-weeding (iii) Thala making (iv) No. of Pits	Plantation survival % (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-	(i) Physical verification and field inspection (ii) 10% random plot sampling in	(i) Geo-tagged photographs (ii) Official records	(i) Improved regeneration recorded	(i) Achievement of approved physical targets

wildlife corridors [5(2)(j)]			80% = 4, 81-100% = 5) Presence of weed within the surveyed quadrat (0-10% = 5, 11-20% = 4, 21-40% = 3, 41-60% = 2, 61-80% = 1, 81-100% = 0) % plants with proper thala (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5) No. of pits vs target, size/quality (as per Norms) (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	plantation area as per IIFM Bhopal (Annexure C)			
(k) Establishment and maintenance of animal rescue centre and veterinary treatment facilities for wild animals [5(2)(k)]	(i) Approval of CZA and details thereof	(i) Status of CZA approval obtained (Yes/No) (ii) Validity period and scope of approved facilities (iii) Compliance level with CZA prescribed norms	Approval letter with validity present (Yes – 1; No – 0) CZA compliance maintained (Fully maintained = 2, Partially maintained = 1; Not maintained = 0)	(i) Review of approval documents and conditions (ii) Periodic compliance audits against CZA guidelines (iii) Inspection and assessment reports	(i) Official CZA approval letter and annexures (ii) Approved layout plans and facility details (iii) Compliance and inspection reports	(i) Legal authorization for rescue and veterinary operations (ii) Standardized animal care and treatment facilities (iii) Improved regulatory compliance	(i) Continued validity of CZA approval (ii) No regulatory objections or violations (iii) Operational rescue centre aligned with CZA standards
	(ii) Animal rescue centre	(i) Operational status and capacity of the animal rescue centre	Functional readiness Readiness (%) = Number of functional	(i) Physical inspection and facility audits	(i) Rescue centre establishment and infrastructure records	(i) Effective rescue and rehabilitation of wild animals	(i) Increase in successful rehabilitation and release cases

		(ii) Number and type of animals rescued and housed (iii) Availability of essential infrastructure and equipment	components/core components ×100 Core components (example set of 5): 1. Functional animal enclosures 2. Availability of a trained veterinarian (full-time or on-call) 3. Basic veterinary equipment and medicines in stock 4. Trained support staff present 5. Functional quarantine/isolation facility (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(ii) Review of rescue intake and release records (iii) Periodic operational and capacity assessments	(ii) Animal intake, treatment, and release registers (iii) Photographic and inspection documentation	(ii) Improved survival and recovery rates (iii) Strengthened emergency response capacity	(ii) Reduced mortality of rescued wildlife (iii) Consistent functioning of rescue operations
	(iii) Animal vaccination	(i) Number of animals vaccinated by species (ii) Vaccination coverage (%) of target populations (iii) Incidence of vaccine-preventable diseases	Basic vaccination available (Fully available = 2; partially available 1, not available = 0)	(i) Review of vaccination schedules and records (ii) Field health surveillance and follow-up check (iii) Disease occurrence monitoring pre- and post-vaccination	(i) Vaccination registers and veterinary logs (ii) Vaccine procurement and cold-chain records (iii) Health surveillance and diagnostic reports	(i) Prevention of infectious disease outbreaks (ii) Improved overall health and survival of wild animals (iii) Reduced risk of zoonotic disease transmission	(i) Decline in reported disease cases (ii) High vaccination compliance rate (iii) Improved post-vaccination health status
	(iv) Hiring/purchase of rescue vehicles	(i) Number and type of rescue	Procurement of vehicles vs planned percentage	(i) Physical verification and fleet inspection	(i) Purchase agreements/hiring	(i) Improved response time for wildlife	(i) Reduced average rescue response time

		vehicles hired/purchased (ii) Operational readiness and availability of vehicles (iii) Frequency of vehicle deployment for rescue operations	(0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(ii) Review of vehicle usage and movement logs (iii) Periodic condition and performance assessments	contracts and invoices (ii) Vehicle registration, permit, and insurance documents (iii) Deployment logs and maintenance records	rescue operations (ii) Safer transport of injured or rescued wild animals (iii) Enhanced overall rescue and veterinary outreach capacity	(ii) Increased number of successful rescues conducted (iii) Improved condition of animals upon arrival at rescue centre
	(v) Engagement of rescue teams	(i) Number and composition of rescue team members engaged (ii) Skill level and training coverage of team personnel (iii) Availability of teams during emergency situations	Recruited vs engaged percentage (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(i) Review of engagement contracts and duty rosters (ii) Assessment of training records and certifications (iii) Performance evaluation through rescue response logs	(i) Appointment orders and contractual agreements (ii) Training completion certificates and attendance records (iii) Rescue operation and deployment reports	(i) Strengthened on-ground wildlife rescue capability (ii) Faster and more coordinated emergency response (iii) Improved handling and care of rescued animals	(i) Reduced rescue response time (ii) Increase in successful rescue and stabilization cases (iii) Improved animal survival rates post-rescue
	(vi) Animal Seizing & capturing device	(i) Number and type of animal seizing/capturing devices procured (ii) Operational condition and safety compliance of devices	Core equipment checklist (example set of 5): 1. Live traps / cage traps 2. Capture nets / snares	(i) Physical inspection and functionality testing (ii) Review of usage records during rescue/capture operations	(i) Purchase invoices and inventory registers (ii) Inspection reports and photographic records	(i) Safe and effective capture of wild animals (ii) Reduced injury risk to animals and staff	(i) Increase in successful, injury-free captures (ii) Reduced handling-related mortality or complications
	(vii) Rescue emergency operations	(i) Number and type of rescue emergency operations conducted	3. Tranquilizing equipment (eg. dart gun, darts) 4. Transport cages / animal carriers	(i) Review of emergency operation and response logs	(i) Emergency rescue reports and case files (ii) GPS logs, photographs, and	(i) Timely and effective handling of wildlife emergencies	(i) Improved emergency response time (ii) Higher survival and

		(ii) Average response time to emergency calls	5. Safety gear (gloves, restraints, first-aid kit) Availability (%) = Number of functional items/core equipment × 100 Marking (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(ii) Post-operation field assessment and reporting	incident documentation	(ii) Reduced injury and mortality during emergency situations	stabilization rate of rescued animals
	(viii) Purchase of rescue and protection gear	(i) Number and type of rescue and protection gear procured (ii) Serviceability and usage frequency of gear		(i) Physical inspection and inventory verification (ii) Review of deployment and usage logs	(i) Purchase invoices and stock registers (ii) Inspection reports and photographic records	(i) Improved safety of rescue personnel (ii) Enhanced effectiveness of rescue and protection operations	(i) Reduction in staff injuries during operations (ii) Increased efficiency and success of rescue missions
	(ix) Animal barrier	(i) Length/area of animal barrier constructed or maintained (ii) Structural condition and effectiveness of the barrier	Length/area covered vs approved plan + quality (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(i) Physical inspection and periodic condition assessment (ii) Monitoring of wildlife crossing or breach incidents	(i) Construction and maintenance records (ii) Geo-tagged photographs and inspection reports	(i) Prevention of wildlife movement into conflict-prone areas (ii) Improved protection of habitats, crops, and settlements	(i) Reduction in human-wildlife conflict incidents (ii) Decrease in crop damage or unauthorized animal crossings
	(x) Transit treatment centre	(i) Physical structures constructed/maintained	Constructed vs approved (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(i) Physical inspection of the centres/facility	(i) Geo tagged photographs	(i) Safe short-term care and stabilization of rescued wildlife (ii) Efficient transfer to rescue centres or release sites	(i) Reduced mortality during transit phase (ii) Increased successful stabilization and onward transfer cases
	(xi) Veterinary treatment facility					(i) Improved diagnosis and treatment of injured or sick wild animals	(i) Decline in disease prevalence (ii) Increased survival and recovery rates

						(ii) Improved wildlife health and survival (iii) Reduced disease outbreaks and mortality	(iii) Stable or increasing population trends
	(xii) Engagement of vets	(i) Number of qualified veterinarians engaged (ii) Availability of vets during routine and emergency operations	Vets employed vs planned (Yes = 1 mark; No = 0)	(i) Review of engagement contracts and duty rosters (ii) Assessment of case handling and service records	(i) Appointment orders, contracts, and attendance records (ii) Veterinary service and treatment logs	(i) Improved access to professional wildlife healthcare (ii) Timely diagnosis and treatment of rescued animals	(i) Reduced treatment delays and referral cases (ii) Improved recovery and survival rates of treated animals
	(xiii) Wildlife Dispensary centre	(i) Physical structures constructed/maintained	Constructed vs approved (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(i) Physical inspection of the centres/facility	(i) Geo tagged photographs	(i) Improved access to primary veterinary care for wild animals (ii) Early detection and treatment of minor injuries and diseases	(i) Increase in number of animals treated at dispensary level (ii) Reduction in cases escalating to critical emergency treatment
(I) Supply of wood saving cooking appliances [5(2)(I)]	(i) Adoption of cookstoves/ Gas <i>chulahs</i> (ii) Collection of timber for cooking purpose	(i) Number of cookstoves/ gas <i>chulahs</i> distributed (ii) Household adoption rate (iii) Reduction in fuelwood extraction (iv) Number of households having gas connection	Distributed vs approved: (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(i) Physical verification and field inspection	(i) Geo-tagged photographs (ii) Official records	(i) Improved forest health	(i) Achievement of approved physical targets

(m) Management of biological diversity and biological resources [5(2)(m)]	(i) Creation of Conservation centres	(i) No. of Centres established	No. constructed vs approved (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(i) Infrastructure assessment (ii) Site inspection (iii) Structures constructed should be in compliance with Schedule of Rates (SoR).	(i) Establishment records (ii) Photographic evidence pre and post completion (geo-tagged)	(i) Ex-situ conservation	(i) Species successfully conserved
	(ii) Management of native biological diversity	(i) No. of native species regenerated	No. of native species regenerated/ restored vs baseline/plan (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(i) Transect/plot sampling	(i) Field monitoring reports (ii) Number of native species identified and conserved	(i) Maintained Ecosystem health	(i) Improved dominance of native species

6

7 **Table 9c.** Log frame of NPV activities as per Rule 5(3) of CAF Rules, 2018 under CAMPA

Activities	Works to be Measured	Measurement Indicators	Marking/Scoring	Sampling / Evaluation Methodology	Verifiable Evidence	Outcomes to be Measured	Outcome Indicators
(a) Establishment, up-gradation and maintenance of modern nurseries and other planting stock production facilities for production of quality planting materials [5(3)(a)]	(i) Creation of boundary/erection of fencing	(i) Length/area of boundary or fencing erected (ii) Type of fencing (Barbed, Stone, Mesh, etc.)	Length/area covered vs approved plan + quality (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(i) Physical inspection and measurement surveys (ii) Monitoring of breach or entry incidents	(i) Construction completion and maintenance records (ii) Geo-tagged photographs and inspection reports (iii) No signs or indirect evidence of livestock presence	(i) Effective demarcation and protection of forest/wildlife areas (ii) Controlled human and livestock intrusion	(i) Reduction in encroachment and grazing incidents (ii) Decline in human–wildlife conflict cases along boundaries
	(ii) Establishment of nursery office/watchmen hut	(i) Number and type of nursery offices/watchmen huts established	No. constructed vs approved (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(i) Physical inspection and infrastructure audits (ii) Review of staff deployment and usage records	(i) Construction and completion records	(i) Improved nursery management and protection	(i) Better survival rate of nursery saplings (ii) Reduced incidents of

		(ii) Operational condition and occupancy status	3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)		(ii) Geo-tagged photographs and inspection reports	(ii) Enhanced site surveillance and maintenance	theft, damage, or encroachment
	(iii) Layout of Nursery bed plan	(i) Nursery bed layout plan prepared and approved (ii) Area coverage and number of beds demarcated as per plan	No. beds laid vs approved (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(i) Field verification of nursery layout against approved plan (ii) Periodic inspection of bed alignment and spacing	(i) Approved nursery bed layout maps/drawings (ii) Geo-tagged photographs and inspection records	(i) Efficient utilization of nursery space (ii) Improved plant growth and nursery management	(i) Uniform bed development and accessibility (ii) Improved seedling survival and nursery productivity
	(iv) Construction of underground/overhead water tank, other water arrangements (including laying of pipes, sprinklers and other irrigation arrangements)	(i) Number and capacity of water tanks and irrigation structures installed (ii) Functional status of pipelines, sprinklers, and irrigation systems	No. of works done vs approved (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(i) Physical inspection and capacity verification (ii) Periodic functionality and water flow assessment (iii) Structures constructed should be in compliance with Schedule of Rates (SoR).	(i) Construction and installation completion records (ii) Geo-tagged photographs and inspection reports	(i) Reliable and adequate water supply for nursery/plantation needs (ii) Efficient irrigation and reduced water stress	(i) Improved survival and growth rate of nursery plants (ii) Consistent water availability across seasons
	(v) Construction of compost shed	(i) Construction status and capacity of compost shed. (ii) Quantity of organic waste processed into compost.	No. of sheds constructed vs approved (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(i) Physical inspection and functionality assessment (ii) Review of compost production and usage records	(i) Construction completion records (ii) Photographic documentation and compost logbooks	(i) Effective management of organic nursery waste (ii) Availability of quality organic manure	(i) Regular compost production and utilization (ii) Improved soil fertility and plant growth in nursery
	(vi) Seed, pesticide, tools store			(i) Physical inspection and inventory verification (ii) Review of stock registers and issue records	(i) Construction/ completion and inventory records (ii) Geo-tagged photographs and inspection reports	(i) Safe and systematic storage of nursery inputs (ii) Improved efficiency in nursery operations	(i) Reduced loss or damage of seeds, pesticides, and tools (ii) Timely availability of inputs for nursery activities

	(viii) Ecofriendly interpretation centre for visitors	(i) Physical structures constructed/maintained	Constructed vs approved (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(i) Physical inspection and functionality assessment (ii) Review of visitor records and feedback registers	(i) Construction completion and facility records (ii) Geo-tagged photographs and visitor logs	(i) Enhanced visitor awareness on wildlife and conservation (ii) Promoted eco-education with minimal environmental impact	(i) Improvement in visitor engagement and guided interpretation use (ii) Positive visitor feedback and awareness outcomes
	(ix) Tissue culture lab (if any)			(i) Physical inspection and laboratory functionality audits (ii) Review of production, acclimatization, and transfer records	(i) Laboratory establishment and equipment inventory records (ii) Production logs, survival data, and inspection reports	(i) Large-scale production of quality planting material (ii) Support to biodiversity conservation and restoration programs	(i) Improved availability of disease-free, true-to-type plants (ii) Improved survival and establishment of tissue-cultured plants
(b) Promoting conservation, sustainable use & documentation of biological diversity including preservation of habitats, conservation of land and folk varieties and cultivars, domesticated stocks and breeds of animals and microorganisms	(v) Landrace and cultivar conservation	(i) Number of landraces/cultivars conserved (ii) Area or facilities used for conservation activities	No. of landraces established/conserved vs approved (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(i) Field verification and varietal identity checks (ii) Periodic assessment of viability and genetic purity	(i) Conservation records and accession registers (ii) Field inspection reports and geotagged photographic evidence	(i) Protection of traditional and indigenous genetic resources (ii) Sustained availability of diverse landraces and cultivars	(i) Continued survival and regeneration of conserved varieties (ii) Increased use of conserved landraces in restoration or research
	(vi) Preservation of Traditional and Ecological Knowledge (TEK)	(i) Workshops/trainings organised	No. of workshops/trainings conducted vs approved (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(i) Interviews with the stakeholders (ii) Document verification	(i) Workshop/Training reports (ii) Event photographs	(i) Conservation of TEK	(i) Improved awareness in conservation of TEK

and chronicling of knowledge relating to biological diversity [5(3)(b)]			3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)				
(c) Purchase and maintenance of equipment or devices used for communication and information technology for the purpose of protection of forest and wildlife [5(3)(c)]	(i) Devices and equipment's purchased	(i) Type of device purchased (ii) No. of devices purchased	No. of devices procured vs approved (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(i) Review of procurement records (ii) Physical verification	(i) Purchase orders	(i) Improved functionality and reliability of IT systems (ii) Reliable communication and IT services	(i) Decrease in discrepancy in data
	(ii) Maintenance of devices and equipments	(i) Devices and equipments are functional or not	Functional vs Total equipments (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(i) Physical verification	(i) Maintenance logs (ii) AMC documents		
(d) Construction, upgradation and maintenance of inspection paths, forest roads in forest area, fire lines, watch towers, check posts and timber posts [5(3)(d)]	(i) Inspection path	(i) Length and width of inspection path developed or maintained (ii) Surface condition and accessibility throughout the year	Length developed vs approved (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(i) Physical inspection and measurement surveys (ii) Monitoring frequency of staff patrol and inspection use	(i) Work completion and maintenance records (ii) Geo-tagged photographs and inspection reports (iii) GPS logs of tracks used by patrol teams (if any)	(i) Improved accessibility for monitoring and protection activities (ii) Efficient inspection and supervision of forest/nursery areas	(i) Increased frequency and ease of inspections (ii) Reduction in unnoticed damage, encroachment, or neglect
	(ii) Forest road	(i) Length and width of forest road constructed or upgraded (ii) Surface condition and year-round motorable status	Road constructed vs. approved (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(i) Physical inspection and alignment measurement surveys (ii) Monitoring of maintenance frequency (iii) Structures constructed should be in compliance with Schedule of Rates (SoR).	(i) Construction completion and maintenance records (ii) Geo-tagged photographs and inspection reports	(i) Improved access for protection, management, and emergency response (ii) Enhanced connectivity	(i) Reduced travel and response time for field staff (ii) Increased frequency and efficiency of patrolling and

						within forest areas	fire control operations
	(iii) Fire lines	(i) Length and number of fire lines (ii) Number of fire prevention assets	Fireline created vs approved (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(i) Field inspection before and during fire season (ii) Review of preparedness records	(i) Geo-tagged photos (ii) Equipment records and duty rosters (iii) Fire instances records check	(i) Reduced incidence and impact of forest fires	(i) Reduction in fire affected area
	(iv) Watch towers	(i) Number and height of watch towers constructed (ii) Visibility range and structural condition	No. of watch towers constructed vs approved (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(i) Physical inspection and stability checks (ii) Assessment of visibility coverage and usage logs (iii) Structures constructed should be in compliance with Schedule of Rates (SoR).	(i) Construction and completion records (ii) Geo-tagged photographs and inspection reports (iii) Manned watch towers log-books	(i) Improved surveillance for forest protection and fire detection (ii) Enhanced monitoring of wildlife movement and illegal activities	(i) Increased early detection of fires and threats (ii) Improved response time and effective patrolling outcomes
	(v) Check posts	(i) Number and location of check posts established (ii) Operational status and staffing level of check posts	No. constructed vs approved (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(i) Physical inspection and functionality audits (ii) Review of entry/exit registers and duty logs (iii) Structures constructed should be in compliance with Schedule of Rates (SoR).	(i) Construction/establishment records (ii) Geo-tagged photographs and inspection reports	(i) Improved control over forest entry and exit points (ii) Enhanced prevention of illegal activities and encroachment	(i) Reduction in illegal forest produce removal and trespass cases (ii) Improved monitoring and enforcement efficiency
	(vi) Timber depots	(i) Number and storage capacity of timber depots established (ii) Quantity and type of timber stored and regulated	No. constructed vs approved (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(i) Physical inspection and stock verification audits (ii) Review of inward–outward movement and depot registers	(i) Depot establishment and operational records (ii) Stock registers, transit permits, and inspection reports	(i) Secure and systematic storage of seized/harvested timber (ii) Improved regulation and accountability in timber management	(i) Reduction in timber loss, pilferage, or illegal diversion (ii) Accurate stock reconciliation and compliance with regulations

(e) Construction of residential and official buildings in the forests for front line staffs deployed for protection of forest and wildlife [5(3)(e)]	(i) Office building	(i) Construction status and built-up area of the office building (ii) Availability of essential office infrastructure and utilities	No. constructed vs approved (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(i) Physical inspection and building completion audits (ii) Verification of functionality and occupancy records (iii) Structures constructed should be in compliance with Schedule of Rates (SoR).	(i) Construction completion certificates and records (ii) Geo-tagged photographs and inspection reports	(i) Improved administrative efficiency and coordination (ii) Adequate workspace for staff and operations	(i) Regular and effective functioning of office activities (ii) Improved staff productivity and service delivery
	(ii) Staff quarters	(i) Number and capacity of staff quarters constructed (ii) Availability of basic amenities and habitability status	No. constructed vs approved (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(i) Physical inspection and occupancy verification (ii) Review of allotment and maintenance records (iii) Structures constructed should be in compliance with Schedule of Rates (SoR).	(i) Construction completion and allotment records (ii) Geo-tagged photographs and inspection reports	(i) Improved staff welfare and on-site availability (ii) Reduced response time for field and emergency duties	(i) Higher staff occupancy and retention (ii) Improved operational readiness and field performance
(f) Casual engagement of local people or labours to assist regular staff of State Forest Department for works for protection of forest and wildlife undertaken from State Fund [5(3)(f)]	(i) Engagement of labour for approved forestry and allied works	(i) Number of labourers engaged (ii) Total man-days generated	No. engaged vs approved (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(i) Verification of muster rolls and wage payment records	(i) Geo-tagged photographs (work execution) (ii) Muster rolls (iii) Wage payment / bank transfer records (iv) Official inspection reports	(i) Generation of casual green employment	(i) Achievement of approved physical targets
	(ii) Green Employment generated	(i) Number of beneficiaries (ii) Person-days of employment generated	Man days planned vs achieved (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(i) Verification of muster rolls (ii) Sample beneficiary interaction (iii) Focussed Group Discussions (FGDs) with the Gram Sabha/ Village Forest Management Committee (VFMC)	(i) Attendance sheets (ii) Payment records (iii) Photographs	(i) Improved livelihoods and community participation	(i) Increase in employment days

(g) Survey and mapping of forest areas for forest fire control, compensatory afforestation works, soil and moisture conservation, catchment area treatment and wildlife management for preparing annual plans to be executed from the State Fund [5(3)(g)]	(i) Procurement of survey equipment's/ tools for Forest fire control, CA, SMC, CAT works and Wildlife management	(i) Number and type of survey/fire control/SMC/CAT/ wildlife management tools procured (ii) Functional status and field usability of procured equipment	Availability vs. approved (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(i) Physical verification and inventory audit (ii) Field trial and usage log review	(i) Purchase orders, invoices, and stock registers (ii) Inspection reports and photographic records	(i) Enhanced capacity for forest fire control and management works (ii) Improved accuracy and efficiency in survey, CA, SMC, CAT, and wildlife operations	(i) Faster and more effective fire control and field interventions (ii) Improved quality and timeliness of survey and management outputs
	(ii) Digitisation/ Survey of forest boundaries for Forest fire control, CA, SMC, CAT works and Wildlife management	(i) Length/area of forest boundary digitised and surveyed (ii) Accuracy level and completion status of digital boundary maps	Digitised and surveyed vs approved (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(i) GPS/GIS-based field verification and ground truthing (ii) Cross-checking digitised maps with legal records and field markers	(i) Digitised GIS maps and boundary survey reports (ii) GPS track logs, geo-referenced data, and authenticated records	(i) Clear and accurate demarcation of forest boundaries (ii) Improved planning and implementation of fire control, CA, SMC, CAT, and wildlife works	(i) Reduction in boundary disputes and encroachment cases (ii) Improved efficiency in fire management, conservation, and wildlife operations
(h) Independent concurrent monitoring and evaluation and third-party monitoring of various works undertaken from State Fund [5(3)(h)]	(i) Internal Monitoring	(i) Frequency of internal monitoring reviews conducted (ii) Percentage of activities inspected against approved plans	Completed vs Scheduled (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(i) Periodic field inspections and checklist-based assessments (ii) Review of progress reports, registers, and photo records	(i) Internal monitoring reports and inspection notes (ii) Geo-tagged photographs and compliance checklists	(i) Timely identification of gaps and corrective actions (ii) Improved compliance with approved norms and targets	(i) Reduction in deviations and non-compliance cases (ii) Improved quality and timeliness of project implementation
	(ii) Third-party Monitoring	(i) Number of third-party monitoring visits conducted (ii) Percentage of activities independently verified	Completed vs Scheduled (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(i) Independent field inspections and compliance audits (ii) Review of physical progress against approved plans	(i) Third-party monitoring reports and audit findings (ii) Geo-tagged photographs and verification documents	(i) Objective assessment of project quality and compliance (ii) Identification of gaps and best practices	(i) Improved transparency and accountability (ii) Reduction in implementation errors and

					(iii) Third-party monitoring reports and audit findings	(iii) Objective assessment of project quality and compliance	non-compliance issues
(i) Publicity cum awareness programme and exhibition on the various schemes being implemented by the State Authority from State Fund [5(3)(i)]	(i) Awareness programme (ii) Workshops (iii) Exhibitions	(i) Number of awareness programmes conducted (ii) Type of activities (meetings, camps, workshops, IEC material distribution) (iii) Number of participants covered	No. of programs conducted vs approved (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(i) Physical verification and field inspection	(i) Programme reports and attendance sheets (ii) Geo-tagged photographs (iii) IEC material records (iv) Official inspection or completion reports	(i) Improved public awareness and community participation in forest and wildlife conservation	(i) Increased community engagement in conservation activities (ii) Achievement of approved physical targets
(j) Production & distribution of quality planting material through certified nurseries at subsidised price for promotion of trees outside forests on Government lands promoted by State Government [5(3)(j)]	(i) Quality seedling production	(i) Area designated and developed as seedling production area (ha) (ii) Quantity (No.) and quality of seeds produced	Produced vs planned (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(i) Field inspection and area verification surveys	(i) Notification/layout maps of seedling production areas (ii) Seed collection, testing, and storage records (iii) Geo-tagged photos of the area	(i) Availability of quality seeds for plantation and restoration (ii) Genetic improvement and sustainability of planting stock	(i) Increase in quantity of viable seeds collected (ii) Improved germination and seedling performance rates
	(ii) Seed orchards	(i) Area established as seed orchard and number of plus trees	Area established vs approved (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(i) Field inspection and orchard performance assessment	(i) Seed orchard establishment records and layout maps (ii) Seed collection, testing, and storage registers (iii) Geo-tagged photos of the orchards	(i) Sustained production of genetically superior seeds (ii) Support to large-scale plantation and restoration activities	
	(iii) Creation of seed stock/ planting stock	(i) Area developed for seed stock/clone planting (ha)	Produced vs planned	(i) Field inspection and survival assessment surveys	(i) Plantation and stock maintenance records	(i) Availability of quality genetic planting material	(i) High survival and vigor of

		(ii) Number and growth status of seed stock/clone plants raised	(0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(ii) Periodic growth monitoring	(ii) Geo-tagged photographs and inspection reports	(ii) Support to large-scale nursery and afforestation programs	seed/clone stocks (ii) Consistent supply of planting material for restoration activities
	(iv) Demonstration plots	(i) Number of demonstration plots established (ii) Growth performance and survival rate of species	No. of plots established vs approved (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(i) Periodic field inspection and growth measurements (ii) Comparative assessment with control/non-demonstration areas	(i) Demonstration plot layout maps and establishment records (ii) Geo-tagged photographs of plots and monitoring reports	(i) Adoption of best practices in plantation and restoration activities (ii) Improved knowledge transfer to field staff and stakeholders	(i) Improved growth and survival in replicated plantations (ii) Increased replication of demonstrated techniques
(k) Forest certification and development of certification standards [5(3)(k)]	(i) Stakeholder Consultation	(i) No. of consultations conducted (ii) Stakeholder categories covered (Forest Dept., Gram Sabha/JFMCs, NGOs, industry, academia) Gender & community representation	Consultations conducted vs planned (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(i) Structured multi-stakeholder workshops at State & local level (ii) Minimum one consultation per FMU Participation analysis	(i) Minutes of meetings (ii) Attendance sheets (iii) Geo-tagged photos (iv) Consultation reports	(i) Social acceptability and legitimacy of certification framework	(i) Stakeholder groups represented (ii) Incorporation of documented feedback
	(ii) Field Testing	(i) No. of forest management units (FMUs) piloted	Pilots conducted vs planned (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(i) Sample FMUs selected (minimum 3–5)	(i) Field testing reports (ii) Gap analysis	(i) Validation of techniques, materials, or species performance (ii) Identification of suitability for large-scale implementation	(i) Successful field performance against set benchmarks (ii) Adoption of tested methods or materials in regular operations

	(iii) Independent Third-Party Assessment	(i) No. of audits conducted	Conducted vs planned (0-10% = 0, 11-20% = 1, 21-40% = 2, 41-60% = 3, 61-80% = 4, 81-100% = 5)	(i) Random sampling of FMUs (ii) Document & field verification	(i) Audit reports (ii) Corrective action plans based on suggestions	(i) Transparency, credibility and independence	(i) Reduction in major non-conformities over audit cycles
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9 **Table 9d.** Log frame of Interest activities as per Rule 6(a) of CAF Rules, 2018 under CAMPA

Activities	Works to be Measured	Measurement Indicators	Sampling / Evaluation Methodology	Verifiable Evidence	Outcomes to be Measured	Outcome Indicators
(i) To offset the incremental cost of CA and PCA at the increased wage rates [6(a)(i)]	(i) Increased wage records	(i) Change orders	(i) Review of financial records, wage registers	(i) Wage payment records, muster rolls	(i) Incremental cost in CA & PCA activities	(i) Timely and adequate payment of revised wages leading to uninterrupted implementation of the works.
(ii) To offset the incremental cost of CAT at the increased wage rates [6(a)(ii)]						
(iii) To offset the incremental cost of Wildlife Management Plan at the increased wage rates [6(a)(iii)]						
(iv) For disbursement of salary and allowances of members and staffs, both regular and contractual, of the State Authority [6(a)(iv)]	(i) Wage/Salary /Honorarium (sitting fees) disbursal records	(i) Timely Approvals & Disbursements	(i) Review of financial records, wage registers	(i) Wage payment records, muster rolls and Bank payment records	(i) Timely disbursement of wages/salaries/sitting fees	(i) Timely and adequate payment of revised wages leading to uninterrupted implementation of the works.
(v) For disbursement of sitting fees and allowances of nominated members of the State Authority [6(a)(v)]						
(vi) Activities referred to in sub-rules (2) and (3) of rule 5 [6(a)(vi)]	As mentioned in Table 10 & 11.					

10

11 **Table 9e.** Log frame of Interest activities as per Rule 6(b) of CAF Rules, 2018 under CAMPA

Activities	Works to be Measured	Measurement Indicators	Sampling / Evaluation Methodology	Verifiable Evidence	Outcomes to be Measured	Outcome Indicators
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(i) Management of office establishment [6(b)(i)]	(i) Requirement Approvals	(i) Contract with the owner	(i) Physical verification of the location	(i) Contract letters	(i) Follow of the policies and procedures for hiring mechanism	(i) Streamlined mechanism
(ii) Office equipment including computers and peripherals and its maintenance for the State Authority [6(b)(ii)]	(i) Purchase of equipment's	(i) List of equipment procured (ii) Functional status and utilization rate of equipment	(i) Physical verification and inventory audits	(i) Purchase invoices (top 5 highest paid invoices). (ii) Stock registers	(i) Improved efficiency of works (ii) Reduced operational delays or failures	(i) Improved staff productivity and efficiency
(iii) Hiring of staff cars for the use of the officers and officials of the State Authority [6(b)(iii)]	(i) Hiring Contracts	(i) Authority Approval Letters	(i) Verification of advertisement, quotations through GeM portal etc.	(i) Approval letters (ii) Payment proof	(i) Follow of the policies and procedures for hiring mechanism	(i) Streamlined mechanism
(iv) Hiring of buildings on lease for the office establishment and residence of officers of the State Authority [6(b)(iv)]						
(v) Other contingencies for management of the State Authority, with the approval of the steering committee of the State Authority [6(b)(v)]	(i) Requirement Approvals	(i) Contract/ document proofs etc.	(i) Physical verification of the location	(i) Contract letters and relevant documents. (ii) Payment receipts	(i) Follow of the policies and procedures for hiring mechanism	(i) Streamlined mechanism
(vi) Any other activity for management of forests and Wildlife not referred to in the sub-rules (2) and (3) with the prior approval of the steering committee of the State Authority and included in the APO [6(b)(vi)]	As mentioned in the Table 10 and 11					

Chapter 5 - Third-Party Monitoring & Evaluation (TPM&E)

This chapter outlines the background and objectives of TPM&E, the scope of work covering field verification, geospatial assessments, compliance checks, and structured reporting across designated APO package zones. It further specifies the eligibility criteria, including institutional capability, staffing standards, experience requirements, and conditions for consortium participation. Instructions for submission detail the format, documentation, and timelines for EoI proposals, while the evaluation framework describes the methodology for assessing technical competence and past performance. The section also summarizes key contractual obligations, such as confidentiality, quality assurance, zone-specific operational restrictions, and compliance with the Authority’s monitoring protocols.

The agencies implementing the schemes funded under CAMPA will be monitored & evaluated by third-Party monitoring empanelled entities having domain expertise of scheme type.

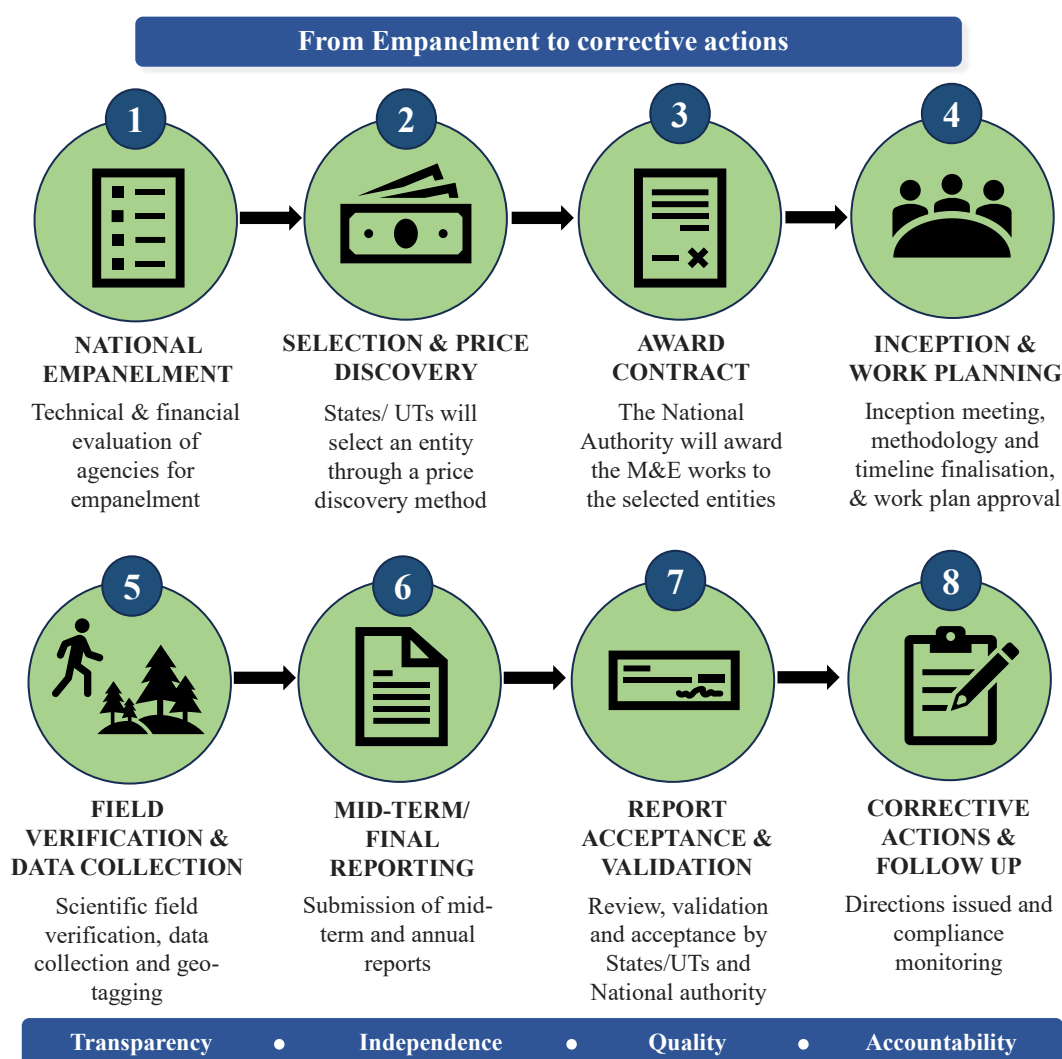


Figure 6: Third-Party M&E lifecycle

5.1 Aim, Goal & Objectives

Aim

The aim of TP M&E is to strengthen the effectiveness of CAMPA implementation (activities and schemes) by generating reliable, field-verified evidence that supports informed

decision-making and continuous improvement by National/State & UT Authorities and contribute to social, environmental and ecological impact.

Goal

The goal of TP M&E is to provide an independent, objective, and scientifically sound evaluation of CAMPA-funded activities and schemes across all geographical regions of the country, States & UTs, ensuring that works adhere to prescribed technical and ecological standards.

Objectives

The key objectives of the M&E Framework are listed as under:

- a) To ensure independent, credible verification of CAMPA-funded works (activities and schemes) through season-based field assessments, transparent protocols, and scientific methods.
- b) To verify strict compliance with the CAF Act 2016, CAF Rules 2018, and National Authority Guidelines, including adherence to permitted/prohibited activities, financial propriety, and rule-based utilisation of CAMPA funds.
- c) To systematically measure physical outputs and ecological indicators across biogeographic regions, ensuring efficient and compliant use of public funds in line with national CAMPA reporting guidelines.
- d) To generate evidence-based insights using verified field data, stakeholder consultations, and standard evaluation methodologies supporting transparent decisions and timely corrective actions.
- e) To provide verifiable evidence and reports, geotagged photographs, digital records, and documentation aligned with States & UTs and national monitoring systems (Digital APO).
- f) To provide structured feedback through reporting to National/State & UT Authorities for improving CAMPA work implementation quality and effectiveness.
- g) To maintain a complete, traceable, audit-ready documentation trail from approval to closure, supporting responses to audit observations on expenditure, interest accounting, unspent balances, and utilisation efficiency.

5.2 Scope of Work for TPM&E entity

The selected entities will conduct monitoring and evaluation of afforestation and non-afforestation activities for ecological restoration undertaken by State & UT Authorities, ensuring evidence-based reporting and audit readiness. Also, for schemes, the entities will monitor and evaluate the pace and effectiveness of scheme as per the defined scope of work.

Key scope spans the regular and periodic monitoring as prescribed in the guidelines of APOs under CAF Act, 2016 to perform the below stated tasks:

Monitoring & Evaluation: Conduct field-based, third-party monitoring & evaluation of CAMPA-funded Mandatory activities and other activities (NPV, Interest accrued) as per the CAF Act, 2016 and Rules, 2018 (for e.g. CA (ACA, PCA), IWMP, CAT, etc.) **(For more information, please refer Chapter 2)** for the CAMPA funded activities at State & UT level. And for schemes, TP M&E will monitor and evaluate works as per the scope of the schemes.

(A) Field Inspections and Verification

- a) Carry out regular and periodic field inspections across selected sites covering different geographic types (Marine/ Mountains/ Deserts, or any other ecosystem) within the State & UT.
- b) Perform monitoring and evaluation of advance work of pre-plantation, during and post-plantation assessments to evaluate site preparation, plantation density, species mix, afforestation survival rates and ecosystem restoration.
- c) Conduct checks in field on wildlife related activities – ecological, habitat quality improvements, Invasive Alien species management etc.
- d) Verify technical parameters and implementation quality of works as approved in Annual Plan of Operations (APOs).
- e) Inspect the adherence of conditions as stated in the approved APO for all sanctioned activities implemented/executed by the Forest Divisions.

(B) Compliance with Schedule of Rates (SoR)

To ascertain cost rationality, compliance with BIS-based ISI codal technical standards and audit justifiability; the TPM&E entity will systematically verify costs and specifications against the applicable State and Union Territory/Department Schedule of Rates (SoR) and technical specifications.

1) Adherence to Applicable SoR

- a) Verify whether the State / UT or implementing entity has followed the notified and applicable State SoR / Departmental SoR for the relevant financial year while executing CAMPA-funded works (viz., rates of civil works, forestry and allied activities, labour components, material costs, carriage charges, and other admissible items as per the approved SoR/ Departmental SoR).
- b) Identify instances of deviations, use of non-SoR items, or adoption of unapproved rates, and study the supporting departmental justification for such if any.

2) Execution and Measurement as per SoR Specifications

- a) Examine whether items of work executed on ground are in coherence with SoR descriptions, technical specifications, measurement units, and prescribed construction/implementation standards.
- b) Validate quantities measured at site with reference to SoR measurement norms (e.g., per hectare, per running meter, per cubic meter).

3) Evidence-based Verification for Audit Readiness

- a) Verify SoR and technical specification compliance through documentary and physical evidence.
- b) Clearly document deviations, justifications provided by the implementing agency.

(C) Status of Financial Compliance

- a) Review utilization of CAMPA funds at activity and site level.

- b) Validate expenditures, adherence to financial guidelines and compliance with norms specified under the CAF Act 2016 & Rules, 2018 (Sub Rule 2, 3 & 4 of Rule 5 for NPV activities; Sub Rule a & b of Rule 6 for activities under Interest accrued fund).

(D) Geo-Referenced Documentation & Evidence Collection

- a) Collect geo-tagged and time stamped photographs in all the phases (Establishment & Development) of the activities, GPS coordinates (Latitude; Longitude), and spatial data (KML) for all monitoring sites/locations.
- b) However, the ESTABLISHMENT activities as explained in **Chapter 3.2.1** will be monitored and evaluated by capturing aerial photographs by using Drone technology.
- c) Prepare structured field reports capturing ground realities, implementation status, and deviations as per the standardised methodologies suggested by the National Authority.

(E) Monitoring Evaluation & Reporting - Provide objective, evidence-based evaluation reports capturing:

- a) Physical progress (e.g. afforestation, infrastructure etc. including afforestation survival rate, ecosystem restoration, wildlife monitoring etc.)
- b) Gaps and risks in implementation (e.g. financial gaps, management gaps etc.)
- c) Compliance with the monitoring protocol as discussed in Chapter 3.
- d) Recommend corrective measures to improve quality and effectiveness of CAMPA interventions. (e.g. Provision of proper mulch, species selection etc.)

(F) Support to Digital and Spatial Monitoring Frameworks

- a) Align reporting and data submission with digital spatial monitoring systems mandated under the CAF Act 2016.
- b) Ensure data compatibility with national dashboards, MIS systems, or GIS-based platforms used by National and State & UT Authority.

(G) Audit Readiness and Oversight Support

- a) Provide verified documentation, datasets, and structured reports enabling audit readiness for statutory and oversight bodies.
- b) Maintain transparent records supporting financial and technical audits.

(H) Protection Measures & Sustainability:

- a) Provide evidence on protection through fencing, bio-fencing, community ownership for long term sustainability

5.3 Stages of Empanelment

5.3.1 Stage 1: Empanelment Process

National Authority shall carry out empanelment of entities by 'Expression of Interest' (EoI) through the prescribed procurement procedure as mentioned in Chapter 3. The evaluation of the proposals submitted by the entities will be carried out to shortlist and subsequently for award of the works. The eligibility and evaluation criteria are as mentioned below.

(a) Expression of interest (EoI) for empanelment (Please fill Annexures E1-E6)

(I) Minimum Requirements for participation in the empanelment process

A. Legal Status & Statutory Registrations

The applicant must be a **‘legally registered entity’** - Limited Liability Partnerships/Trusts/Societies/NGOs/Charitable trusts/Educational Institutions /Research Institutions/Government Bodies, Corporate Entities under Indian Companies Act, 2013 & Section 8 Companies in India, possessing valid PAN, GST registration and Certificate of Incorporation (as applicable).

B. Institutional Tenure & Standing

The applicant entity must have a **minimum existence of 10 years (academic/research institutions with 5 years of existence** are considered as eligible under this criteria) with demonstrated experience in forestry, ecology, natural resource management (NRM), wildlife sciences, environmental sciences, conservation biology or related domains in field/lab-based activities.

C. Relevant Experience

The applicant entity must have successfully completed:

- i. **At least 10 assignments (field/lab-based activities) in the past 10 years** related to forestry, natural resource management (NRM), biodiversity conservation, wildlife management, or ecological monitoring and evaluation; and
- ii. **At least 5 field-based, on-site** forest vegetation/afforestation assessment studies during the same period.

D. Financial Capacity

- i. The applicant entity must demonstrate an **average annual turnover of at least INR 5 crore and over in the last three financial years**. Government and Semi/Quasi government Academic and Research entities are exempted from this point.

E. Declarations & Compliance Requirements

All applicants shall be required to submit a **duly signed Declaration of Undertaking as part of their Expression of Interest**.

The Declaration shall state that the Applicant has no existing or potential conflict of interest that may adversely affect its participation or performance under the engagement. The Applicant shall affirm its adherence to all applicable anti-fraud, anti-corruption, integrity, and ethical standards and confirm full compliance with all relevant laws, rules, regulations, and governmental directives in force within India. The Applicant shall further certify that all information submitted in the EoI is true, complete, and accurate, and acknowledge that any misrepresentation, omission, or breach of these regulatory requirements may result in immediate disqualification, termination of engagement, or any other action deemed appropriate by the Authority. If eligible, the entity will be qualified for the technical round.

(II) Technical Evaluation Criteria (100 marks)

(Applicable only for entities who pass the Minimum Requirements for Eligibility)

A. Experience in Forestry / NRM / Biodiversity / Wildlife Monitoring & Evaluation (Max. 20 Marks)

The applicant entity needs to provide the information on entities depth, relevance, and continuity of experience in above mentioned areas. Eligible projects may include monitoring and evaluation of compensatory afforestation, natural resource management programs, biodiversity assessments, wildlife habitat improvement projects, ecosystem restoration, forest vegetation assessments, and similar scientific studies. These projects should include at least a component of field/lab-based activities also.

Marking: Up to 10 relevant projects: 15 marks; For project exceeding 10 nos., 1 additional mark will be awarded per project, subject to a maximum total of 20 marks claimable by the entity.

B. Biogeographical experience across India (Max. 15 Marks)

The applicant entity needs to provide their familiarity working in diverse Agro-Climatic zones of India⁶.

Marking: Up to 3 Agro-Climatic zones will be awarded 10 marks; For each additional zone beyond 3 nos., 1 mark per zone will be awarded, subject to a maximum total of 15 marks claimable by the entity.

C. Specific Assignments – Qualitative & Quantitative Assessment of Afforestation/Plantation/Vegetation related work only (Max. 35 Marks)

The applicant entity needs to provide information on their technical expertise in conducting rigorous, field-based qualitative and quantitative assessments of forest plantation, natural regeneration sites, enriched forests, and vegetation plots. These assignments should demonstrate the applicant's capability to execute scientific sampling, survival and growth analyses linked to plantations, density assessments, vegetation sampling, soil and site quality evaluations, and use of tools linked to remote sensing, biostatistics and ecological analysis.

Marking: **Up to** 10 projects: 25 marks; For project exceeding 10 nos., 1 additional mark will be awarded per project, subject to a maximum total of 35 marks claimable by the entity.

D. Team & Key Experts (Max. 30 marks)

The entity should have the following experts (Table 10) for conducting the TPM&E. The entity can rope in the field experts from other institutions through collaborations if required. Such collaborations must be formally documented through an undertaking provided by the collaborating institutions.

Table 10: Showing information of experts, area of expertise, experience and marking scheme

Experts	Domain of expertise	Experience (Years)	Marks
Team Leader	Monitoring & Evaluation experience in Forestry/ NRM/Biodiversity/ Wildlife/Ecology	20	Max. 10 (20-25 years = 5; 25-30 years = 7; Above 30 years = 10)
Field Expert	Forestry	10	Max. 20 (To be calculated as 10-15 Years of experience = 3 marks per expert; 15-20 Years experience = 5 marks - per expert).
Field Expert	Wildlife/Ecology	10	
Field Expert	NRM	10	
Field Expert	RS & GIS	10	
Field Expert	Sociologist/Anthropologist	10	
Data Analyst	NRM, Statistics	10	

⁶ Khanna, S.S. (1989). The agroclimatic approach. In: Survey of Indian Agricultural. *The Hindu*, Kasthuri Buildings, Madras 600 002, India, pp. 19-28.

Financial Analyst	Finance	10	
Any other expert as required	As per requirement	10	

Team Size & Experience

The Empanelled entity shall ensure that each domain expert is supported by a dedicated team of not less than one (1) and up to three (3) qualified personnel, each possessing a minimum of five (5) years of relevant professional experience in the respective field of assignment along with a Master's (Postgraduate) in the same domain or allied subjects.

Consortium clause - Where necessary, entities may form a Consortium, provided that all Consortium Members fully comply with the terms and obligations of the Contract. In such cases, the Consortium shall collectively meet the minimum team size and experience requirements, and all members shall be jointly and severally responsible for adherence to contractual conditions.

The compiled marking scheme is represented in Table 11 as below: -

Table 11: Marking scheme

S. No.	Technical Component	Criteria	Marking Scheme Split	Max. marks that can be claimed by the bidder in the component
1	Experience in Forestry / NRM / Biodiversity / Wildlife Monitoring & Evaluation	Experience of handling lab or field-based projects in any of the fields stated 6.3.2 (A) of this documents	Up to 10 relevant projects: 15 marks; For project exceeding 10 nos., 1 additional mark will be awarded per project, subject to a maximum total of 20 marks claimable by the entity	20 Marks
2	Experience of working in Agro-Climatic zones across India	Experience of working in different Agro-Climatic zones of India as per ICAR	Up to 3 Agro-Climatic zones: 10 marks; For each additional zone beyond 3 no., 1 mark per zone will be awarded, subject to a maximum total of 15 marks claimable by the entity.	15 Marks
3	Specific Assignments – Qualitative & Quantitative Assessment of Afforestation/Plantations/Vegeta	Experience of handling projects specifically in Afforestation/plantation /vegetation related work along with skills in biostatistics and	Up to 10 projects: 25 marks; For project exceeding 10 nos., 1 additional mark will be awarded per project, subject to a maximum total of	35 Marks

	tion related work only	ecological data analysis, GIS & RS.	35 marks claimable by the entity	
4	Team & Key Experts	Team with the Criteria as mentioned in 5.2. (D) of this document	For Team Lead – (20-25 years = 5; 25-30 years = 7; Above 30 years = 10)	30 Marks
			Any other expert 10-15 Years of experience = 3 marks per expert; 15-20 Years experience = 5 marks - per expert.	
	Grand Total			100 Marks

In the event of a tie in scores, the National Authority shall retain the exclusive discretion to determine the final shortlist of entities for empanelment, and such decisions shall be final and binding on all applicants.

The empanelment would be normally valid for a period of 3 years from the date of signing of the contract of empanelment. The details of the empanelment would be published on the National CAMPA website.

5.3.2 Stage 2: Entity selection process

The entity for carrying out the TPM&E would be selected by the State & UT CAMPA by following a limited tender process by calling sealed price quotation against a 'Bill of Quantity (BoQ)' which would be published with the procurement documents.

If any modification of the Scope of Work (SoW) for the TPM&E may be done at this stage by the State & UT Authorities, and the items enlisted in the template SoW circulated by the National Authority must be adhered. However, the core spirit of this document should not be diluted.

Upon completion of the bidding process, the shortlisted entities shall be formally assigned to their respective State & UT cluster groups and shall thereafter coordinate directly with the designated State & UT Authorities for the execution of TPM&E activities in accordance with the contractual obligations.

5.4 Terms and Conditions of Contract

The detailed terms and conditions of the Contract shall be defined by the State & UT Authorities. However, the following key aspects shall mandatorily form part of the Contract and shall be binding on all Empanelled Entities and Successful Bidders.

A. Application of Conditions

These general conditions shall apply to the extent that provisions in other parts of the RFP/contract do not supersede them. For interpretation of any clause in the RFP or contract, the interpretation of the State & UT Authority shall be final and binding on the Bidders.

B. Relationship between the Parties

Nothing contained herein shall be deemed to create or constitute a relationship of master and servant, or of principal and agent, between the National and State & UT Authority and the Bidder. The Bidder, engaged under this Contract for the Hiring of Services, shall have sole and exclusive responsibility for the supervision, control, and management of its personnel and any sub-bidders engaged for the performance of the project. The Bidder shall be fully and exclusively liable for all acts, omissions, and performance of services by its personnel or sub-bidders under this assignment and shall bear all resulting obligations and liabilities arising therefrom.

C. Standards of Performance

The Bidder shall perform all services and discharge all obligations under this contract with utmost diligence, efficiency, and economy, and in accordance with generally accepted professional standards and sound industry practices. The Bidder shall, in all matters relating to this contract, act as a faithful and prudent advisor to State & UT Authority and shall consistently protect and promote the legitimate interests of State & UT Authority in its dealings with any Third-Party or organization. The Bidder shall comply with all applicable laws, rules, regulations, and statutory provisions in force within the territory of India. Further, the Bidder shall adhere strictly and fully to all standards, specifications, requirements, and conditions prescribed in this RFP.

D. Delivery and Documents

The Bidder shall submit all deliverables in the prescribed format (**Annexure E7 & E8**) and strictly in accordance with the timelines and delivery schedule mutually agreed upon by the Parties from time to time. The Bidder shall not, without the prior written consent of the State & UT Authority, disclose any part of the Contract, including but not limited to drawings, specifications, plans, patterns, data, publications, samples, or any related documents, to any person or entity other than those engaged by State & UT Authority for the purpose of executing this Contract. In the event of termination of the Contract, all documents, materials, and records utilized, created, or obtained by the Bidder while performing the Project shall immediately become the property of State & UT Authority.

E. Change Orders

The State & UT Authority may, at any time, before completion of work under the contract awarded to hired Bidders, change the work content by increasing / reducing the quantities of the services as mentioned in the Contract Agreement for execution of the Project, without creating any liabilities for compensation on any grounds, whatsoever due to this change. In such a case, the Bidder will have to perform the service in the increased / decreased quantity at the same contract rates within the time stipulated for providing services.

F. Bidder Personnel

The Bidder shall deploy qualified and experienced personnel as required for the execution of the services under the specific project assigned by State & UT Authority and as stipulated in the RFP. The Bidder shall not substitute or replace any personnel proposed in its Proposal or specified in the Agreement without obtaining the prior written approval of the State & UT Authority. In the event of emergent and unavoidable circumstances necessitating such replacement, the Bidder shall provide a substitute who possesses qualifications, experience, and competence equal to or superior to those of the outgoing personnel.

G. Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)

The Bidder shall ensure that no service, deliverable, software, dataset, methodology, or material used or supplied under this Contract infringes any intellectual property rights of a Third-Party, including but not limited to patents, copyrights, trademarks, designs, or any charge, mortgage or lien. Examples of potential infringements include the use of unlicensed software (e.g., pirated GIS/RS software such as ArcGIS), unauthorized use of proprietary satellite imagery or maps, copying text or formats from another entity's reports, or using third-party datasets without permission. The Bidder shall fully indemnify and hold the State & UT Authority harmless from all actions, claims, costs, demands, expenses, and liabilities arising from any actual or alleged infringement, and shall, at its own expense, defend the State & UT Authority in any proceedings initiated in this regard. The Bidder shall ensure that no subcontractor, employee, associate, or field staff engaged for this assignment violates any third-party IPR, including using pirated software, copied methodologies, or unauthorized data. All intellectual property rights arising from or relating to any work, analysis, field data, geo-tagged photographs, digital records, tools, methodologies, reports, or deliverables produced under this Contract shall vest exclusively with the State & UT Authority.

H. Governing Language

The Contract and TP M&E report shall be written in English Language(mandatory) but can also submit the same in State Official Language even. But English version of the Contract shall govern its interpretation.

I. Bank Guarantee

The Empanelled Entity shall furnish:

- i. An EMD of ₹2,00,000 (Rupees Two Lakh Only) needs to be submitted by the applicant entity during the application submission process with the National Authority, valid for 120 days from the application submission date.
- ii. The EMD shall be furnished in the form of a Fixed Deposit Receipt (FDR) issued by a Scheduled Commercial Bank, duly pledged in favour of Pay & Accounts Officer, MoEF&CC, New Delhi.
- iii. In addition to above, the successful empanelled entities will have to submit an EMD equivalent to 3% of the proposed Bidding Value (Rounded to the nearest whole number) with the State/ UT Authority at the time of bidding stage. (The details such as 'in favour of' and 'place' for the State and UT Authority will be provided in the bidding documents)

- iv. The successful empanelled entities will have to submit Performance Security of Rs.10,00,000/- (Rupees Ten Lakh Only) within 15 days from the date of the publishing of the successful Empanelled Entities on the National CAMPA website. Performance Security shall be furnished in the form of Fixed Deposit Receipt (FDR) or a Performance Bank Guarantee (PBG) (Refer to Annexure A5) (as per GFR Rule 171) issued by a Scheduled Commercial Bank, duly pledged in favour of Pay & Accounts Officer, MoEF&CC, New Delhi. The Performance Security shall remain valid for a period of three (03) years, being the empanelment period, and an additional six (06) months thereafter, reckoned from the date of publication of the list of successful empanelled entities on the National CAMPA website. In case the PBG is not submitted by the successful entities within the stipulated time period the application shall be rejected by the National CAMPA, and the EMD submitted by the applicant will be forfeited.
- v. EMD of unsuccessful entities will be refunded/returned within 2 months from the date of the publishing of the successful Empanelled Entities by the National Authority on the National CAMPA website. However, the EMD of successful empanelled entities will be refunded on receipt of Performance Security only. No interest shall be payable on the EMD in both the successful and unsuccessful cases by the National Authority.
- vi. Performance Security shall be refunded after the expiry of the empanelment tenure of three (3) years, and upon successful completion of all assigned TPM&E works, subject to there being no outstanding dues, recoveries, or penalties against the empanelled entity. The refund shall be processed within six (6) months from the date of completion of the empanelment period or the final assignment, whichever is later. No interest shall be payable on the Performance Security by the National Authority.
- vii. In case of default, including but not limited to breach of any terms and conditions of the contract, withdrawal from the assignment, delay or misrepresentation, the Performance Security shall be liable to forfeiture, without prejudice to any other rights or remedies available under the contract, including the imposition of liquidated damages and/or termination.
- viii. This EoI shall be governed by the provisions of General Financial Rules (GFR), 2017, as amended from time to time, including amendments up to 31.07.2024.
- ix. As per Rule 170 of the General Financial Rules (GFR, 2017), EMD amount for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs), as defined under the Public Procurement Policy for MSEs issued by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), are exempted from the provisions of this clause.

J. Effectiveness, period and expiration of Contract

The contract shall come into force and effect from the date of State & UT Authority written notice to the Third-Party instructing to start the services. This notice shall confirm that the effective conditions, if any, listed in the RFP and contract have been met. The period of contract will be determined in the contract. Unless terminated earlier, the contract shall expire on the date specified in the contract.

K. Performance Assessment and Penalties

If during execution of the assignment, if any problems as stated below are found, then a penalty of 1% of the Contract value for each fortnight delay in deliverables (subject to discretion by

National/State & UT Authority) may be imposed by National/State & UT Authority after providing opportunity to the selected Third-Party to present its case:

Quality of deliverable is not up to the mark (till the quality is improved to the required extent)

- i. Delays in deliverables
- ii. Not assigning adequate resources in time
- iii. Not engaging resources on a dedicated basis, even when required
- iv. Assigning resources that do not meet the clients requirements
- v. The work is either not complete or not completed satisfactorily within prescribe period by the National/State & UT Authority.

If the delay is beyond 8 weeks or reports are not in prescribed format or not satisfactory then the National/State & UT Authority may terminate the agreement and shall be free to get it done from another Third-Party at the risk and costs of the hired Third-Party. State & UT Authority may blacklist the concerned Third-Party and debar the Third-Party for applying for its future assignments also. The State & UT Authority would create suitable mechanisms for evaluation of the work of the Third-Party and assess the progress and achievement of Third-Party against the deliverables specified in the RFP of the assignment.

L. Liquidated Damages

If any of the services performed by the Bidder fail to conform to the specifications of the assignment or in the event of the failure of the assignment due to indifferent, non-supportive attitude of the Bidder and National/State & UT Authority decides to abort the agreement because of such failure, then a sum up to 10% (discretion to National/State & UT Authority) of the value of the agreement shall be recovered as liquidated damages from the Bidder. Besides, all the payments already made for such service shall also be recovered (discretion to State & UT Authority). This shall be without prejudice to other remedies available under this RFP to State & UT Authority.

M. Corrupt and Fraudulent Practices

All concerned parties, including the User Institution (Entity), Bidders, and Successful Bidders, shall observe the highest standards of ethics during the procurement process and execution of the Contract/ Services.

For the purposes of this Contract:

1. Corrupt Practice:

Offering, giving, receiving, or soliciting anything of value to improperly influence the actions of a public official during procurement or contract execution.

2. Fraudulent Practice:

Misrepresentation or omission of facts to influence the procurement process or contract execution to the detriment of the Tender Inviting Authority.

Includes collusive practices among Bidders (before or after bid submission) to fix prices at non-competitive levels and restrict fair competition.

The State & UT Authority:

- a) Shall reject a bid if the recommended Bidder is found to have engaged in corrupt or fraudulent practices.
- b) May declare a firm ineligible, either permanently or for a specified period, if such practices are identified during bidding or contract execution.

Bidders shall not contact or attempt to influence:

- c) The Tender Inviting Authority,
- d) Government officials, or
- e) Members of evaluation or approval committees, except through formal written communication permitted under the tender.

Any attempt to influence the tender evaluation, bid comparison, or contract award process may result in rejection of the bid.

N. Suspension

The State & UT Authority may, by written notice to Bidder, suspend all payments to the Bidder hereunder if the Bidder fails to perform any of its obligations under this assignment including the carrying out of the services, provided that such notice of suspension-

- I. Shall specify the nature of failure.
- II. Shall request the Bidder to remedy such failure within a period not exceeding thirty (30) days after receipt by the Bidder of such notice of failure.

O. Termination

The State & UT Authority may, by written notice, terminate the services of the Bidder under any of the following circumstances:

- I. Where the Bidder fails to perform any of its obligations under this Agreement, delivers work that does not meet the required quality or specifications, or fails to adhere to prescribed timelines.
- II. The State & UT Authority may, at its sole discretion and without assigning any reason, terminate the Agreement in whole or in part at any time.
- III. If the Bidder becomes bankrupt, insolvent, or enters into any arrangement with creditors, the State Authority may terminate the Agreement immediately.

In all cases, termination shall take effect upon issuance of written notice to the Bidder. No consequential, incidental, or indirect damages shall be payable to the Bidder as a result of such termination.

P. Force Majeure

“Notwithstanding anything contained in this RFP or the Agreement, the Bidder shall not be held liable for liquidated damages or termination for default to the extent that the delay in performance, or failure to perform its obligations, arises from an event of Force Majeure.

For the purposes of this clause, ‘Force Majeure’ refers to any event or circumstance beyond the reasonable control of the Bidder, not attributable to its fault, negligence, or lack of due diligence, and which was not reasonably foreseeable. Such events shall include, but are not limited to: war, civil commotion, acts of terrorism, riots, revolutions, fires, floods, epidemics,

pandemics, quarantine restrictions, natural disasters, freight embargos, or any act of God. The determination of whether a particular event constitutes Force Majeure shall rest with the Competent Authority, whose decision shall be final and binding on the Bidder.”

“Upon the occurrence of a Force Majeure event, the Bidder shall promptly notify the State & UT Authority in writing, detailing the nature of the event, its expected impact on performance, and the estimated duration. Unless otherwise directed in writing by the State & UT Authority, the Bidder shall make all reasonable efforts to continue performance of its obligations to the extent not prevented by the Force Majeure event and shall undertake all feasible alternative measures to mitigate delays.”

Q. Applicable Law, Jurisdiction & Disputes

The Contract shall be governed by the laws of India and the concerned State & UT.

Dispute Resolution:

- I. First: State & UT Authority
- II. Then: National Authority

Jurisdiction:

- I. State & UT level disputes: concerned State Courts
- II. National level disputes: Supreme Court of India

R. Taxes and Duties

The Bidder shall fully familiarize themselves with the applicable domestic taxes (such as VAT, Sales Tax, Service Tax, GST, Income Tax, duties, fees, levies etc.) on contract amount payable by State & UT Authority under the agreement. The Bidder, sub-Bidder and personnel shall pay such domestic tax, duties, fees and other impositions (wherever applicable) levied under the applicable law.

S. Notice

Any notice, request or consent required or permitted to be given or made pursuant to this contract shall be in writing. Any such notice, request or consent shall be deemed to have been given or made when delivered in person or through speed Post to an authorized representative of the party to whom the communication is addressed, or when sent to such party at the address mentioned in the project specific Agreement or specific conditions mentioned in the RFP are met with regard to delivery of such notice, request or consent.

T. Geographical Restrictions

An entity is empanelled maximum under two cluster group and for a total APO size not more than 1000 crores, whichever is less. It shall be contractually bound to operate exclusively within the States & UTs assigned to that cluster groups. The empanelled entity shall not undertake, solicit, or participate in any TP M&E activities in states falling under other cluster groups for the duration of the annual ongoing contract.

Chapter 6 - Capacity Building & Development for continuous improvement

6.1 Strategic Role of Capacity Building & Development

Capacity Building & Development under the **CAF Act, 2016** and **CAF Rules, 2018 (Rule 5(1))** is a core enabler for effective implementation of CAMPA interventions. It ensures that institutional, technical, and field-level systems are adequately equipped to:

- a) Operationalise Annual Plans of Operation (APOs) in a time-bound and standardised manner
- b) Strengthen monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV) systems
- c) Improve ecological outcomes (afforestation survival rates, biodiversity, natural regeneration and ecosystem restoration quality)
- d) Ensure transparent and efficient utilisation of CAMPA funds
- e) Enable adaptive management through feedback-driven decision-making

Capacity Building & Development is therefore embedded as a continuous, system-wide function, supporting both implementation efficiency and accountability frameworks.

6.2 Capacity Building & Development Architecture & Delivery Mechanism

6.2.1. Institutional Framework

The National/State or UT Authorities will provide the necessary trainings to enhance the operationalisation of processes and strengthen the monitoring of works, incorporating insights gained from feedback received through monitoring reports (Table 12). The National Authority may also collaborate with national and regional agencies/ institutions to deliver high-quality and innovative training initiatives aimed at improving the overall mechanism and reinforcing capacities at the grassroots level. Also, the trainings may be taken up along with Gram Sabha or Village Forest Management Committee when required as them being the local stakeholders. Furthermore, the National Authority will document and highlight best practices adopted by various States & UTs, enabling cross-learning so that other states can replicate effective approaches and benefit from proven models.

National Authority:

- a) Develop standardised training modules, SOPs, and toolkits
- b) Empanel national/regional training institutions if so required
- c) Facilitate tutelage efforts and cross-state knowledge exchange and best practice dissemination

State & UT Authorities:

- a) Contextualise and implement training programs aligned with APOs for example – trainings in Digital APO
- b) Ensure necessary resources including human resources across all administrative levels
- c) Integrate training outcomes into state-level planning and monitoring systems

Table 12: Indicative multi-tier capacity building plan

Level	Frequency	Training Themes	Delivery Methods
Forest Guards	Quarterly / Annual	a) Mandatory Activities b) Human wildlife conflict mitigation c) Biodiversity monitoring d) Reporting standards e) Management Information System (MIS) and mobile applications (web-based)	a) Field demonstrations b) Patrol-based learning c) Mobile/app-based reporting training d) Exposure visits
Foresters	Quarterly / Annual	a) Supervision of APO b) Geospatial monitoring c) Compliance systems d) MIS and mobile applications (web-based)	a) Digital monitoring sessions b) Supervision workshops c) Compliance & audit sessions d) Exposure visits
Range Officers	Quarterly / Annual	a) Target tracking b) Restoration techniques c) Refresher training on MIS and mobile applications (web-based)	a) Field audits b) Dashboard-based monitoring c) Cross-range review sessions d) Exposure visits
ACFs	Annual	a) M&E leadership b) APO consolidation c) Financial review d) Refresher training on MIS and mobile applications (web-based)	a) M&E methodology workshops b) Analytical tools training c) Annual planning retreats d) Exposure visits
DFOs	Annual	a) Strategic planning b) Innovation & fund management c) Implementation of Best practices d) Refresher training on MIS and mobile applications (web-based)	a) Strategy & leadership sessions b) Exposure visits c) Boot Camps
Local Stakeholders (JFMC / Gram Sabha)	Half-yearly	a) Community forest protection b) Biodiversity conservation	a) Community training camps b) Field demos c) Participatory conservation workshops d) Exposure visits

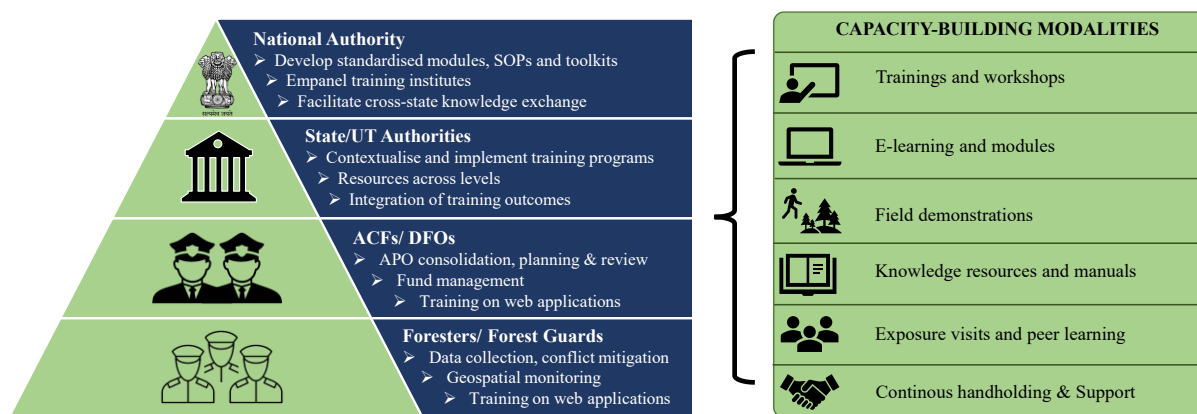


Figure 7: Multi-tier Capacity Building and Development Architecture

6.2.2. Knowledge Management

The National and State & UT Authorities will facilitate development and maintenance of knowledge management system for continuous improvement.

- Documentation of state-wise best practices and innovations
- Creation of a national CAMPA knowledge repository
- Periodic cross-learning workshops and exposure visits
- Dissemination of standardised guidelines, case studies, and success metrics

Annexures

Annexure A: Categorization of CAMPA Funded Schemes into Broad Thematic Categories

Thematic Category	Schemes / Programmes	Key KPI Indicators to Monitor
Forestry & Wildlife Research	a) Strengthening Forest Resource Assessment b) Strengthening Forestry Research for Ecological Sustainability c) Climate Change Impact on Goa Biodiversity d) Ecosystem Service Valuation Studies e) Impact of Village Relocation from Tiger Reserves f) Rhino Horn Genetic Database g) Modernisation of National Forest Insect Collection h) Pilot Research and Innovation Projects	a) Research outputs and studies completed b) Development of databases and repositories c) Policy briefs / decision-support inputs generated d) Species/genetic data coverage e) Capacity of research institutions strengthened
Afforestation and Promotion Programmes	a) MISHTI – Mangrove Restoration Mission b) Centre of Excellence for Forest Landscape Restoration c) Centre of Excellence on Forest Based Livelihoods d) Sandalwood Promotion Training Programme e) CAMPA Support to Green Credit Scheme f) Green Credit Programme Support Cell	a) Afforestation/ Plantation area (ha) b) Nursery development and seedling production c) Survival rate of plantations d) Community participation e) Livelihoods supported f) Removal of invasive species
Wildlife & Conservation Programmes	a) Establishing Meta Population of Cheetahs b) All India Tiger & Co-predator Census c) Management Effectiveness Evaluation (MEE) of Tiger Reserves d) Nationwide Elephant Census e) Sangai (Brow Antlered Deer) Conservation Programme f) Lesser Florican Conservation Programme g) Great Indian Bustard (GIB) Conservation (Part-B) h) Habitat Improvement for GIB (ESRP) i) Recovery Programmes for Gangetic Dolphin j) Recovery Programmes for Dugong k) Central Asian Flyway – Bird Sensitivity Mapping	a) Wildlife census and population trends b) Species recovery indicators c) Habitat improvement activities d) Grassland management e) Construction of water holes f) Installation of camera traps g) Village relocation (where applicable)

	l) National Programme for Conservation & Development of Forest Genetic Resources	
Forest Protection and Conservation Programmes	a) Forest Fire Monitoring and Burnt Area Mapping b) Encroachment Mapping using Satellite Data c) Monitoring Protocol for Plantation Assets d) National Wildlife Disease Referral Centre e) Zoonotic Disease Prevention Network f) UNESCO Natural Heritage Projects g) Readiness Activities for REDD+ Implementation h) State-specific CAMPA Support Initiatives	a) Protection of forest areas b) Forest lines development c) Boundary fencing / trenches d) Soil and moisture conservation e) Removal of invasive species f) Disease surveillance and response g) Community participation
Technologies and Capacity Buildings	a) DPR with LiDAR Survey for Watersheds b) Decision Support System for Forest Clearance c) PARIVESH 2.0 d) National Transit Pass System (NTPS) e) Above Ground Biomass (AGB) Estimation using SAR f) Mass Timber Construction Pilot g) Digital Repository of Environmental Conventions h) Indian Forest & Wood Certification Scheme Cell i) Capacity Building under Green Credit Programme j) Training and Institutional Strengthening Initiatives for Forest Departments	a) IT infrastructure and equipment b) Digital platforms operational c) Vehicles and field equipment d) Capacity building and trainings conducted e) Institutional strengthening outcomes

Annexure B: Indicative Scheme-Wise M&E Frameworks Based on Approved Guidelines

This annexure presents **illustrative Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) frameworks** for selected CAMPA-funded schemes developed in accordance with their **respective scheme guidelines**.

1. **Nagar Van Yojana (NVY)** focuses on the development of urban green spaces to enhance ecological functions, environmental quality, and public well-being. The M&E framework emphasises **guideline compliance, implementation quality, ecological outcomes, financial discipline, and long-term sustainability** across all project phases

KPI Category	KPI / Component / Outcome (What to Check)	Evaluation Method	Verifiable Evidence
Compliance & Eligibility	Proposal completeness	Desk review	Detailed Project Proposal; Development-cum-Management Plan
	Land ownership clarity	Document verification	Ownership / possession certificate (Revenue / Forest land)
	Regulatory compliance	Desk review	Non-Forest Land Certificate; Revenue NoC
	Location eligibility	GIS analysis	Distance verified/ certificate; GIS map (≤ 5 km from municipality)
	Spatial accuracy	GIS overlay	KML / Shapefile with GPS-based boundaries
Physical Implementation – Core Components	Fencing of project area	Visual inspection (100%)	Geo-tagged photographs; work completion records
	Plantation / tree cover establishment	Field verification	Plantation registers: geo-tagged photos
	Locally appropriate species planted	Sample plot inspection (5–10%)	Species list; nursery/planting records
	Theme-based plantations	Site inspection	Thematic layout plan; signage photographs
	Plant diversity	Sample plot survey	Species inventory; field notes
Physical Infrastructure Components	Irrigation / rainwater harvesting facility	Site inspection	Photos of RWH / irrigation structures
	Public conveniences (paths, benches, drinking water)	Visual inspection	Geo-tagged photos; infrastructure checklist
	Jogging / cycle tracks	Field verification	As-built layout; photographic evidence

	Information & Extension Centre / signage	Physical verification	Geo-tagged photographs of Information & Education (I&E), display boards, signage, and information brochures
Financial Compliance	Utilization of funds	Desk audit	UC & SoE
	Instalment release condition	Financial review	UC showing $\geq 60\%$ utilisation of 1st instalment
	No duplication of funds	Desk review	Signed undertaking
Reporting & Monitoring	Quarterly & annual reporting	Desk review	QPRs; Annual Report with photographs
	Site inspection & verification	Field visit	Site inspection / verification report
Expected Scheme Outcomes	Improved air quality, pollution abatement, carbon sequestration	Outcome assessment	Plantation extent; survival data, visual canopy improvement, user feedback
	Reduction in temperature & urban heat island effect	Qualitative assessment	Shaded area coverage; user feedback; site photographs
	Water & soil conservation	Field observation	RWH structures ; soil moisture conservation notes
	Creation of aesthetically pleasing green space	Visual & user assessment	Site photographs; public accessibility features, flowering strips, waste wonder etc.
	Climate resilience & ecosystem services	Outcome review	Vegetation diversity; functional green cover
	Local economic benefits (tourism, trade)	Qualitative assessment	Visitor records; local activity observations (nursery, sale kiosk & organizing fairs and festivals)
	Community physical & mental health benefits	Perception-based assessment	User feedback: community use indicators
Sustainability & O&M	5-year maintenance commitment	Document review	Signed undertaking for maintenance
	Functionality of assets	Physical verification	Asset condition checklist
	Institutional responsibility	Desk review	Order identifying responsible entity

2. MISHTI Programme

The MISHTI Programme aims at **restoration and conservation of mangrove ecosystems** to enhance coastal resilience, carbon sequestration, biodiversity, and livelihoods through a **science-based and convergence-driven approach**, involving CAMPA, MGNREGS, and community participation.

KPI Category	KPI / What is Assessed	Indicator / Measurement	Evaluation Method	Verifiable Evidence
Planning & Readiness	DPR completeness	As per MISHTI DPR format	Desk review	Approved DPR; site-wise work plan
	Site suitability & categorization	Area category (gap/degraded/mudflat/aquaculture)	GIS & desk review	Site maps; classification note
	Mapping & delineation	Target area mapped	GIS verification	KML/Shapefiles; base maps
	Hydrology & topography assessment	Scientific inventory completed	Technical review	Inventory report
Institutional & Convergence	Institutional setup	MISHTI Cells constituted (State/District)	Desk review	Govt orders / notifications
	Convergence planning	CAMPA–MGNREGS–other sources aligned	Desk review	APO with convergence break-up
Core Restoration Activities	Mangrove plantation/restoration	Area treated vs approved (ha)	Field verification	Plantation registers; geo-tagged photos
	Gap/enrichment plantation	Area enriched	Sample site inspection	Site inspection report
	Nursery development	Nursery capacity & health	Physical inspection	Nursery records; photographs
	Species suitability	Native mangrove species used	Sample plot check	Species list; planting records
Stabilization & Survival	Seedling survival	Survival rate (%)	Sample plots (5–10%)	Survival count sheets
	Site stabilization	Reduced erosion / stable substrate	Field observation	Site photos; field notes
Support Activities	Livelihood diversification	No. of SHGs/beneficiaries	Desk & field review	Beneficiary lists; activity records
	Capacity building	Trainings conducted	Desk review	Training reports; attendance
	Awareness & outreach	IEC activities conducted	Desk review	IEC material; photos
	Research & development	Studies / pilots initiated	Desk review	Study reports; ToRs
	Ecotourism initiatives	Nature-based activities created	Field verification	Site photos; activity notes
Financial Performance	Fund utilization	Expenditure vs allocation	Financial review	UC; SoE
	Convergence effectiveness	% funds leveraged	Desk review	CAMPA/MGNREGS fund statements
Monitoring & Reporting	APO implementation	Activities as per annual plan	Desk review	APO progress reports
	Periodic reporting	Timely submission	Desk review	Annual physical & financial reports
	Third-party monitoring	Independent review completed	Report review	Third-party M&E report

Expected Scheme Outcomes	Coastal protection	Reduced erosion / bio-shield	Outcome assessment	Site condition comparison
	Carbon sequestration	Biomass/carbon proxy	Technical assessment	Plantation extent; survival data
	Climate resilience	Improved ecosystem stability	Qualitative assessment	Field observations
	Livelihood generation	Man-days created	Desk review	MGNREGS records
	Biodiversity enhancement	Improved mangrove cover	GIS comparison	ISFR / site-level comparison
Sustainability & Exit	Post-project maintenance	Stabilization & exit plan	Desk review	Sustainability plan
	Institutional Responsibility	Responsible entity defined	Desk review	Orders identifying responsible agency

Annexure C: Evaluation of Afforestation activities

Refer to Case (4) of the National Evaluation Manual for Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) Projects prepared by Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal⁷.

Case (4): If the survival percentage for different plantation sites is not available, choose 10% of the plantation area for each site as its sample size.

Field enumeration in the selected projects

The row sampling approach with 10% sampling intensity would be the best trade-off between accuracy and effort. This approach is easy to implement since the forest personnel are already attuned to this in their regular monitoring cycles. The field enumeration will cover assessment of two aspects of the plantations namely survival and growth followed by aggregation of the results:

- **Assessing the survival:** In multi-row block plantations, any row can be selected as initial or starting row for counting and then every 10th row should be selected. In these rows all the plants should be counted till the end of the row, either dead or surviving, for calculation of survival percentage. For example, if 2nd row has been chosen as initial or start row then subsequent rows selected should be 12th, 22nd and so on till the end of the plantation area. All the plants of every 10th row need to be enumerated. The field sampling strategy is provided for in Annexure-A1.
- **Assessing the growth parameters:** Generally, the health of a plantation is expressed in terms of growth parameters of the plants. For this we measure the plant height and plant girth. This should be done at 1% sampling. Therefore, in all the rows selected above for survival, one start plant should be selected for height and girth measurement at collar (50 cm above the ground level for up to 3-year-old plantation and 100cm above ground level for up to 5-year-old plantation and for plantations older than 5 years, diameter at breast height should be taken). Thereafter, every 10th plant should be selected for further recording of height and girth. If the start plant in row one is 3rd, then other plants to be measured will be 13th, 23rd, 33rd and so on. It is advised to change the start plant for growth measurement in the 12th row by using a random number between 1 to 10. If the start plant in this 11th row comes to 5th, then other plants to be measured will be 15th, 25th, 35th and so on. This should be followed for all the rows. The field sampling strategy is provided for in Annexure-C1 and the format for collection of enumeration data is provided for in Annexure-C2. The survival percentage of the plantation can be calculated as the percentage of surviving plants compared to the total plants enumerated. The growth parameters of the plantation namely plantation height and plantation girth can be averaged from the total plants for which these two parameters were measured. These plantation level indicators then need to be filled in the Plantation Field Summary Report provided for in Annexure-C3.
- **Aggregating the findings:** For reporting, the survival percent should be weighted by net area planted in the same model. The percentage should be reported separately for

⁷ Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal (2016). National Evaluation Manual for Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) Projects. (ISBN: 978-81-7969-082-6)

Annexure C1-Plantation sampling strategy

Page 101 of 128

*Annexure C2- Afforestation/Plantation Enumeration Form**

Name of Plantation:

Division:

Range:

Forest Block:

Compartment:

JFMC:

Village:

Plantation year:

Planted Area:

Plantation model:

Enumeration date:

Row Number	Condition/ state of the plant			Growth of 10 th plant in a row	
	Plant Number	Species	Alive	Height (feet)	Collar or breast height girth (cm)
2 nd row	1	Aam	✓		
	2	Jamun	✓		
	3	Amrud	✓	6 feet	3 cm
	4	Anwla	✓		
	5	Aam	×		
	6	Jamun	✓		
	7	Amrud	✓		
	8	Amla	×		
	9	Aam	✓		
	10	Jamun	✓		
	11	Amrud	✓		
	12	Anwla	×		
	13	Aam	×	0 feet	0 cm
	14	Jamun	✓		
	15	Amrud	✓		
12 th row	1	Anwla	✓		
	2	Aam	×		
	3	Jamun	✓		
	4	Amrud	✓		
	5	Anwla	✓	4 feet	2.5 cm

Name and Signature of Enumerator

**Information filled for reference only*

*Annexure C3- Afforestation/Plantation Field Summary Report**

Name	<i>Un-irrigated teak plantation has been done in 50 hectares in Compartment Number 2302 of District A, Division B, Range Pasarkhet of Forest Block, Girari west during 2012 monsoons under CAMPA</i>
1. Introduction to site	
(a) District	<i>Actual name of district</i>
(b) Division	<i>Actual name of division</i>
(c) Range	<i>Pasarkhet</i>
(d) Forest Block	<i>Girari west</i>
(e) Village Name	<i>Phoolsari (tribal village)</i>
(f) Gram Panchayat	<i>Phoolsari</i>
(g) JFMC Name	<i>Phoolsari</i>
(h) Compartment No.	<i>PF-2302</i>
(i) Road head	<i>Phoolsari</i>
(j) Distance from road head	<i>3 km trek on village track</i>
(k) Working circle	<i>Improvement working circle</i>
(l) Native tree species	<i>The important plant species found in area are mahua, sal, kusum, saja, tendu, dhawara and jamun</i>
(m) Wildlife	<i>The area is sensitive to the wildlife movement like elephant and sloth bear</i>
(n) Other Remarks	
2. Plantation details	
(a) Component name	<i>Un-irrigated Teak Plantation, Year (2009-10)</i>
(b) Site suitability	<i>The site selection for un-irrigated teak plantation for suitability was given by Divisional Forest Officer, Sub Divisional Forest Officer and Range Forest Officer, Korba</i>
(c) Plantation journal	<i>Not provided</i>
(d) Micro plan	<i>Provided</i>
(e) Total plants planted	<i>70,000</i>
(f) Species of plants	<i>Tectona grandis</i>
(g) Spacing	<i>2 x 2 meters</i>
(h) Origin of planting material	<i>Root shoot origin from Fulwari forest nursery</i>
(i) Person days generated	<i>14,269 person days</i>
(j) Survival % given in Plantation Journal with date/year	<i>80% (20/7/2012)</i>
(k) Social audit	<i>Social audit was not carried out as per the State & UT Authority Office instructions</i>
(l) Area	<i>Gross area and net area</i>
(m) Other remarks	<i>Grid based</i>
3. Field observations	
(a) Date of field visit	<i>28/06/2013</i>
(b) Statistical tool used	<i>Randomized survey</i>
(c) Suitability of site	<i>Site is suitable</i>
(d) Survival % with date	<i>73% (28/06/2013)</i>
(e) Avg. Collar girth	<i>3.72 cm</i>

(f) Avg. Height	63.55 cm
(g) GPS reading	N 22 ⁰ 4.32' E 83 ⁰ 1.83'
(h) Fencing	The area is completely protected by Cattle Proof Trench (CPT)
(i) Watch and ward	Plantation Chaukidar was not present at the time of inspection
(j) People's remarks	People of the nearby village's, demanded for fruit bearing species and management and protection of the sacred groves of the nearby area
(k) Area	Did not take up a GPS based perimeter survey
(l) Remarks if any	
4. Photographic evidence	
(a) Caption 1: Cattle trench	
(b) Caption 2: Survey of plantation site	
(c) Name and signature of the Forest Officials present during the visit: Name-1 (Sub Divisional Forest Officer), Name-2 (Sub Divisional Forest Officer), Name-3 (Deputy Forest Range Officer),	
(d) Name and signature of the Field Evaluators: Name-1 Name-2 Name -3	

**Information filled for reference only.*

Annexure D: Grid-based sampling design as per NPWC, 2023⁸

New National Forestry Inventory (NFI) Design

Sampling Scheme for NFI

The purpose of sampling is to select a representative sample which represents characteristics of the population, so that precise inference could be drawn. Determination of sample size is one of the most important steps in constructing a sampling design. A **systematic sampling design** is recommended as the sampling scheme for forest resource assessment (FAO, 2002). The systematic sampling design which is being proposed for forest areas is a **grid-based design** and is preferred in areas having natural vegetation to ensure:

- Spatial balance in the design.
- Sufficient distance between two consecutive sampling plots to capture variability.

In technical terms, the systematic sampling is more precise than Simple Random Sampling (SRS) & Stratified Random Sampling with proportional allocation when sampling in natural vegetation areas.

Determination of Sample size

Determination of optimum sample size is a crucial decision in any sample survey design. The size of sample depends on the variability of main characteristic in the population (say volume/ha), allowable- error in the estimate, time and cost factors. A general formula for calculation of optimum sample size is given as:

$$n = \frac{t_v^2 \left(\frac{CV}{AE}\right)^2}{1 + \frac{1}{N} \left(\frac{CV}{AE}\right)^2}$$

where,

n = sample size

CV = Coefficient of variation of the main characteristic/attribute (which can be calculated through past WP or pilot study or using correlated variable. In absence of any these it can be asked from FSI from similar nearby area of that forest type)

AE = Allowable error (%) to be decided by concerned SFDs

t_v = Value of t-statistic with 'v' degree of freedom and 5% significance level

N = Total number of plots of optimum size of main characteristic in the population (division/range)

Determination of grid size

For forest resource assessment, nationally uniform grids of size 5km X 5km is used to ensure uniformity in sampling design and grid size. For the field inventory, the States & UTs may obtain the grid layers of size 5 km X 5 km from Forest Survey of India, Dehradun. It is pertinent to mention here that this grid layer is made using WGS 1984 datum.

⁸ Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India, New Delhi, (2023). National Working Plan Code, 2023 (for Sustainable Management of Forests and Biodiversity in India).

For preparation of working plan, the States & UTs shall determine the size of grids according to the requirements of sample size and available forest areas in respective forest divisions. The size of each grid may be calculated by using the formula:

$$\text{Size of Grid} = \frac{\text{Recorded Forest Area of Division}}{\text{Sample Size}}$$

The length of each side of the square grid may be derived by taking the square root of grid size. It may be noted here that the size of grids, as determined by WPO using above formula, may result in grids that are smaller/larger than 5km X 5km. It is pertinent to mention that States & UTs forest departments may also consult FSI for determination of optimum sample size (grid size & number of grids) for respective divisions and FSI may work out division-wise sample size and grid size in all the States & UTs of the country, given the digital boundary (shape file & area) of a forest division by States & UTs. This system will provide a standard frame for integrating and linking of other source data into a database at the national level.

The grid layer will be overlaid on digital REA boundaries to ascertain the forested grids (grids having RFA either fully or partially). The intersection of these two layers will provide the general sampling frame for the forest inventory plots. Thereafter, with the help of Geographical Information System (GIS) software, the division will be divided into square grids. In these grids, random points may be generated using GIS. These points will form the plot centre of the sample point around which a sub-plot of 8 m will be laid out. Other three sub-plots will be laid as per the plot configuration design.

Data may be collected from all the sample points or SFDs may also decide data collection spread over a period of time. For this, revisit time for the revisiting the grids (say 1 year, 3 year, 5 year, 7 year) may be fixed and accordingly numbering of the grids from 1 to 5 (in case the revisit time is 5 years) or 1 to 7 (in case the revisit time is 7 years) may be given. Following the systematic sampling design, a random start may be followed for laying out of plots for inventory in particular grids in a year. One random number will be chosen from 1 to 5 (if the grids are numbered from 1 to 5) as random start and there after all grids containing that number and forest will be marked for data collection in that particular year.

Within the selected grid, a random point using GIS software will be marked within digital boundary of RFA. This is the centre of the sample point from where the detailed data will be collected. Thus, a list of all the sample plots to be surveyed will be prepared with information on latitude & longitude and other required information.

Laying out of grid based circular sample plot in the field

Having obtained the list of all sample plots to be surveyed with information on latitude & longitude, the survey team will reach plot centre with the help of GPS (after having fixed same projection and datum) and marked the plot centre by thin poles or bamboo. After that, a cluster of four circular subplots of eight-meter radius in a fixed pattern will be laid out around the plot centre which will be considered as sample plot. The centre of sub-plot 1 will be the plot centre. Sub-plot 2, 3 and 4 are located at 40-meter horizontal at azimuths of 360°, 120° and 240° from

the centre of sub-plot 1 respectively. All these centres of sub-plot should be marked by thin poles or bamboo. Enumeration will be done in all the sub-plots.

In case of centre of sub-plot 1 is inaccessible or falling in water bodies, efforts should be made by the team to locate the centres of other three subplots approximately using the GPS, the distances and back bearings of the centres of the sub-plots 2, 3 and 4 each at 40 meters and 180°, 300° and 60° respectively from the centre of the sub-plot 1.

Layout of the sample plot

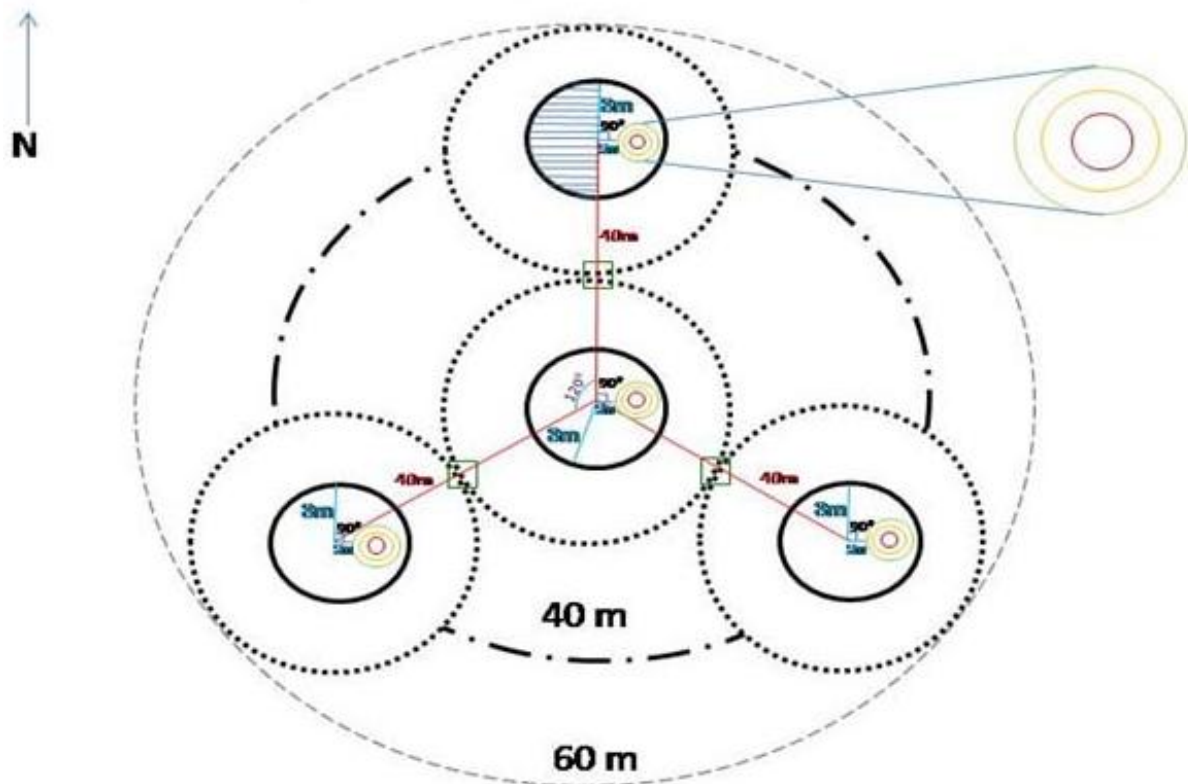
Cluster of four sub plot of 8 metre radius each from the centre of sub-plot -1 at Azimuth at 360 degrees, 120 degrees and 240 degrees at 40 metres.
Three 1 m x 1m plot for soil and forest floor with centre at 20 metres from the centre of sub-plot -1 in the direction of sub-plot 2, 3 and 4.
Two circular plots for NTFPs, for Herbs (0.6 m radius), Shrub, Climber and Regeneration and woody litter (1.7 m radius) in all four sub plots at 5 metres from the centre towards east.
A circular plot of 2.8 metre for stump & dead wood collection will be laid out in all four sub plots at 5 metres from the centre towards east.
Set of Herbs, Shrubs-climbers-regeneration-woody litter and stump, dead wood circular plots are concentric.

Conclusion

To generate information for changing requirements of

1)	Support to States & UTs in Sustainable Forest Management
2)	Inventory of NTFP and other new variables
3)	Monitoring of Change in Forest characteristics.
4)	Inclusion of climate change indicators.
5)	Significant improvement of precision at the state / regional level etc. following changes have been proposed and brought into force.

NFI PLOT DESIGN



	Subplot	8.0 m radius
	Annular plot	20 m radius
	Lichens plot	40 m radius
	Description plot	60 m radius
	Hub vegetation plot	0.6 m radius
	Shrub regeneration litter plot	1.7 m radius
	Deadwood plot	2.8 m radius
	Soil and forest floor sample plot	1m X 1m at mid point between subplots
	Non clump forming bamboo plot	

NFI Plot Design

Annexure E: List of Annexures linked to TPM&E

Annexure E1: Technical Proposal for the Entities interested in EoI

1. Eligibility Requirements

1.1 Legal status & statutory registrations: Provide all the required information along with documents – PAN, GST number, financial statements - Certified by CA, turnover of last three financial years – Certified by CA, no blacklisting, no litigation pending against institutions. accreditation/registration certificates, UGC recognitions etc. **(Refer to Annexure E1(a))**

1.2 Years of institutional existence: provide the year of establishment details through Government orders/notifications any other relevant documents etc.

1.3 Relevant sectoral experience (Forestry/NRM/Biodiversity/Wildlife):

Provide details and evidence of projects handled.

S. No.	Sectoral Experience	Name of the project handled.	Budget of the Project	Tenure (From and To)

1.4 Field-based plantation/vegetation assessment studies:

Provide details and evidence of the projects handled.

S. No.	Specific Sectoral Experience	Name of the project handled.	Budget of the Project	Tenure (From and To)

1.5 Financial capacity (turnover / public funding): Provide Copy of Audited Accounts for three years etc.

1.6 Conflict of interest declaration: Provide declaration -Attach Annexure E2 & E3 as evidence

2. Technical Evaluation – Section wise

For each marking section:

2.1 Sectoral Experience: Provide details and evidence of the projects handled.

S. No.	Specific Sectoral Experience	Name of the project handled.	Budget of the Project	Tenure (From and To)

2.2 Agro-Climatic Zone Experience: Provide details and evidence of the projects handled.

S. No.	Agro-Climatic Zone	Name of the project handled.	Budget of the Project	Tenure (From and To)

2.3 Plantation/Vegetation Assessment: Provide details and evidence of the projects handled.

S. No.	Specific Sectoral Experience	Name of the project handled.	Budget of the Project	Tenure (From and To)

2.4 Team & Key Experts: Provide CV's with details as stated below.**SHORT CV FORMAT (For Team Experts)****1. Personal & Contact Information****Full Name:****Designation:****Organization / Institution:****Aadhar Number:****Email ID:****Mobile Number:****Office Address:****2. Educational Qualifications**

(In Chronological order; latest first – Provide details starting from bachelor's only)

Degree	Specialization	Institute	Year of completion
--------	----------------	-----------	--------------------

3. Core Expertise: Forestry/NRM/Wildlife/Ecology

Core Expertise	Key Skills	Projects Handled
----------------	------------	------------------

4. Professional Experience (Summary in 300 words max):**Total Experience (Years):****Key Roles Held:****Relevant Projects Undertaken: (Provide evidence copy)**

Project Title	Role	Year	Entity

5. CAMPA / Forestry / Environmental Project Experience – If any- (Provide evidence copy)

Project Name & State	Role & Responsibilities	Duration	Key Achievements

6. Certifications / Trainings (List relevant professional training or certifications - relevant to CAMPA activities only) **(Provide evidence copy)**

Year	Training Name	Relevance to CAMPA Activities

7. Publications / Reports (If applicable) (Max 5) (Provide evidence copy)

Year	Report/Publication Name (Provide journal name, issue, page no. etc. where required)	Evidence

8. Declaration

“I hereby declare that the information provided is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.”

Signature:

Date:

Annexure E1(a): Empanelment Entity Information Details

Sr. No.	Items	Empanelment Entity Response		
1	Name of the organization & contact person			
2	Registered office Address			
3	Phone no. of contact person			
4	Email address			
5	Website			
6	Year of commencement			
7	PAN No.			
8	GST / Service Tax Reg. No.			
9	MSME Reg. No.			
10	Annual Turnover and Financial Statement during past three financial years (In Rupee Lakhs)	Annual Turnover	Financial Statement	
	Year 1	Provide the details	Attached	
	Year 2	Provide the details	Attached	
	Year 3	Provide the details	Attached	
11	Average Annual Turnover Certificate (Duly Certified by CA)	FY	Annual Turnover	Net Profit
		Y1		
		Y2		
		Y3		
		Average Turnover of 3 years		
12	Self-Declaration Regarding Blacklisting & Litigation Status			

Authorized Signatory:

Name:

Date:

Place:

Seal

Annexure E2: Declaration of undertaking, independence, conflict of interest & compliance

(To be printed on the Applicant's letterhead)

To

The Chief Executive Officer (State Authority – CAMPA)

[Address]

Subject: Declaration of Undertaking, Independence & Compliance for submission of EoI

1. Applicant Details

Legal Name of Applicant:

Legal Status of the Entity (Company/LLP/Trust/Society/University/Institution/Others):

Registration/Incorporation No. with Date (if applicable):

PAN: GSTIN (if applicable):

Registered Address:

Authorized Signatory: Designation:

Email: Contact Number:

2. Declarations (tick and confirm the following):

☐ I/We declare no existing or potential conflict of interest affecting participation or performance.

☐ I/We declare no conflict of interest with any of the entities linked to CAMPA activities

☐ I/We confirm full independence and non-affiliation with implementing agencies or contractors.

☐ I/We affirm adherence to anti-fraud, anti-corruption, integrity, and ethical standards.

☐ I/We confirm compliance with CAF Act 2016, CAF Rules 2018, and CAMPA guidelines.

☐ I/We certify all information submitted in the EoI is true, complete, and accurate.

☐ I/We acknowledge that misrepresentation or breach may lead to disqualification or termination.

☐ I/We undertake to protect confidential information and maintain secure data handling.

☐ I/We shall notify the Authority immediately of any change affecting this Declaration.

30 3. Authorized Signatory Attestation

31 Signature:

32 Name:

33 Designation:

34 For (Entity):

35 Official Seal:

36 Date: Place:

37 Witness 1: Name _____ Address _____ Signature _____ Date

38 Witness 2: Name _____ Address _____ Signature _____ Date

Annexure E3: No-Objection Certificate (NOC) for Participation in Third-Party Monitoring Team (To be filled by those who are not a part of applicant entity)

To Whom It May Concern

I, the undersigned, hereby provide my No-Objection Certificate (NOC) to be part of the Third-Party Monitoring (TPM&E) evaluation team constituted under the CAMPA Monitoring & Evaluation Framework. I confirm my willingness to collaborate as a member of the team, including participation as an expert from an external organisation as permitted under the approved guidelines.

I affirm that I have no conflict of interest with any implementing entity, State Forest Department, or CAMPA-funded works being evaluated. I also declare that I am not involved in planning, execution, supervision, or advisory roles related to CAMPA activities that may influence the independence or objectivity of the evaluation process.

I agree to adhere to all the guidelines of CAF Act 2016 and Rules 2018. I further acknowledge that my inclusion in the TPM&E team is in accordance with the collaboration arrangements made by the lead entity/team lead.

This NOC is issued voluntarily and without any, for the specific purpose of enabling my participation in the CAMPA Third-Party Monitoring activities.

Name:

Designation:

Organisation:

Signature:

Date:

Signature of the head of the organization:

Name:

Signature:

Date:

66 **Annexure E4: Marking Scheme Submission Format**

67 This format shall be filled and submitted by the applicant entity as part of the Technical
68 Evaluation.

Section	Criteria Description	Marks Allocated	Marks Claimed by Applicant (Provide the breakup of marking where applicable)
1.Experience in Forestry / NRM / Biodiversity / Wildlife M&E	Provide list of eligible field/lab-based projects with proofs	Max 20	
2.Biogeographic Experience Across Indian Ecological Zones	List agro-climatic zones & assignments undertaken	Max 15	
3.Plantation/Vegetation Field Assessment Experience	Provide details of qualitative & quantitative plantation assessments	Max 35	
4. Team & Key Experts	Provide CVs, experience proofs, collaboration NOCs	Max 30	

69
70 Declaration: I hereby certify that all information submitted above is true and supported by
71 documentary evidence.

72 **Authorized Signatory:**

73 **Name:**

74 **Designation:**

75 **Date:**

Annexure E5: Summary of the Financial Bidding Form

1. The Bidders are required to submit their 'Financial bids' in the following format only.
2. The financial bid should be in INR chargeable per tender for carrying out all the activities as defined in the scope of work and other parts of the RFP.
3. The Financial bid should be inclusive of the cost incurred on successfully and effectively conducting of any activity and material involved in the activity. National/State & UT Authority will not bear any cost incurred over and above the amount mentioned in the financial bid.
4. Cost incurred by the bidder on his/her overheads and related expenditure would be deemed to have been included in the financial bid.
5. The Financial bid should be one inclusive of all applicable taxes, The National/State & UT Authority will not be responsible for any liabilities related to this assignment of any nature except for payment of the figure quoted herein (after deductions of applicable taxes as per prevailing Rules and Regulations & any penalties, etc.) if the bidder's proposal is accepted.
6. National/State & UT Authority has assessed the total number of works in each group of as follows:

Activity 01 – Mandatory Activities

Activity 02 – NPV

Activity 03 – Activities under 'interest fund'

Activity No:	Amount (INR)	Total INR (In Numbers) Round it off to hundred
Activity 01		
Activity 02		
Activity 03		
Taxes		
Grand Total		

The Bidder undertakes to claim no more than this amount as charges for providing services as listed out in this RFP.

Signature:

In the capacity of -

Duly authorized to sign Proposal for and on behalf of

Date:

Place:

101 **Annexure E6: Detailed Financial Bid Form (Bill of Quantities - BoQ)**

Tender Inviting Authority	
Name of Work	
Contract No.	
Bidder / Bidding Firm	

102

103 **Pricing Schedule**

Sl. No.	Item Description	Quantity	Unit	Quoted Rate (INR)	Taxes/Duties (if any)	Total Amount (INR)
1						
2						
3						
Grand Total (without GST)						
GST @						
Grand Total (with GST)						

104

105 **Notes**

106 • All applicable taxes except GST shall be paid by the bidder.

107 • Applicable statutory dues will be borne by the bidder.

108 **Instructions & Assumptions:**

109 • Rates are quoted in INR and are exclusive of GST unless specified otherwise.

110 • Any arithmetical errors, if found during evaluation, will be corrected as per tender terms.

111 • Break-up of personnel categories and man-months, if required, shall be provided in the
112 bidder's detailed cost sheets (Fin-2 reference).

113 **Declaration:**

114 We hereby declare that the above rates are firm, inclusive of all taxes are fixed, and confirm
115 to the BoQ conditions and the tender terms & conditions.

Place	
Date	
Authorised Signatory (with Seal)	

116

117 **Annexure E7: Mid Term/Half-yearly TPM&E Progress Report Format**

118 The following sections must be included in monthly reports

- 119 1. Cover Page
- 120 2. Table of Contents
- 121 3. Mid Term/Half-yearly Executive Summary
- 122 4. Summary of TPM&E Activities
- 123 5. Month-wise Compilation of Field Verification Coverage
- 124 6. Consolidated Observations & Trend Analysis
- 125 7. Compliance Summary (CAF Act, CAF Rules, CAMPA Guidelines)
- 126 8. Data Compilation (Geo-tagged Evidence, Digital Logs, Checklists)
- 127 9. Recurring Issues, Risks, and State-specific Implementation Gaps
- 128 10. Corrective Actions & Recommendations
- 129 11. Outstanding Activities and Plan for the remaining period
- 130 12. Annexures (Meta Data - Monthly Reports, Data Tables, Maps, GPS Files)

131 **Annexure E8: Annual/Final TP M&E Progress Report Format**

132 The following sections must be included in Final TPM&E Report

- 133 1. Cover Page
- 134 2. Table of Contents
- 135 3. Acknowledgments
- 136 4. Executive Summary
- 137 5. Introduction & Background
- 138 6. Scope of TP M&E Activities
- 139 7. Methodology & Monitoring Approach
- 140 8. Work Plan and Timelines
- 141 9. Progress Against Approved TPM&E Deliverables
- 142 10. Field Verification Status (Division wise)
- 143 11. Observations from Field Assessments
- 144 12. Compliance Verification (As per CAF Act 2016 & CAF Rules 2018)
- 145 13. Issues, Gaps, and Non-Compliance Identified
- 146 14. Stakeholder Interactions and Consultations
- 147 15. Photographic & Geo-tagged Evidence Summary
- 148 16. Data Analysis & Preliminary Findings
- 149 17. Risk Assessment & Mitigation Measures
- 150 18. Summary of Works Pending / In Progress
- 151 19. Interim Recommendations to State & UT Authority
- 152 20. Best practice if any
- 153 21. Biodiversity Checklists: Flora (Herbs, Shrubs & Trees), Fauna (Mammals –
- 154 Signs/Sightings etc/ Birds/Butterflies)
- 155 22. Annexures (Meta Data - Data Sheets, Maps, GPS Logs, Attendance, etc

Annexure E9: Format for Performance Bank Guarantee (PBG)

(To be executed on non-judicial stamp paper of appropriate value)

BANK GUARANTEE NO.: _____

DATE: _____

To

The Pay & Accounts Officer, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
(MoEF&CC) Government of India, New Delhi

Sub: Performance Bank Guarantee (PBG) for Empanelment of Third-Party Monitoring & Evaluation (TPM&E) Entities under CAMPA

WHEREAS [Name of the Applicant Entity], having its registered office at [Full Address] (hereinafter called “the Empanelment Entity”), has submitted an Expression of Interest (EoI) to the **National Authority, CAMPA** for empanelment as a **Third-Party Monitoring & Evaluation (TPM&E) Entity** under the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016 and CAF Rule, 2018.

AND WHEREAS, as per the terms and conditions of the said EoI, the Empanelment Entity is required to furnish a **Performance Bank Guarantee** for an amount of **₹ 10,00,000 (Rupees Ten Lakhs only)** as a condition for empanelment.

NOW THEREFORE, we [Name of the Bank], having its Head Office at [Address] and Branch Office at [Address] (hereinafter called “the Bank”), at the request of the Empanelment Entity, hereby irrevocably and unconditionally undertake to pay to the **Pay & Accounts Officer, MoEF&CC**, an amount not exceeding **₹ 10,00,000 (Rupees Ten Lakhs only)**, upon receipt of a written demand from the National Authority / MoEF&CC stating that the Empanelment Entity has failed to comply with any of the terms and conditions of the EoI or empanelment, without any demur, protest, or reference to the Empanelment Entity.

1. Unconditional and Irrevocable Guarantee

This Bank Guarantee is unconditional, absolute, and irrevocable. The decision of the National Authority regarding invocation of this Guarantee shall be final and binding on the Bank.

2. Invocation Without Proof

The Bank agrees that any demand for payment made by the National Authority under this Guarantee shall be conclusive and binding on the Bank, notwithstanding any dispute or difference between the National Authority and the empanelled entity.

The Bank further agrees that such written demand shall be treated as conclusive evidence that the amount claimed is due and payable under the terms of the said Empanelment Agreement, and the Bank shall pay the amount so demanded without any demur, protest, or contest and without requiring the National Authority to substantiate or justify the grounds for such demand.

192

193

194

195 **3. Validity of the Guarantee**

196 This Bank Guarantee shall remain valid up to **[Date]**, which shall be **at least sixty (180) days**
197 **beyond the empanelment period**, unless extended further on written instructions from the
198 National Authority.

199 **4. Extension Clause**

200 The Bank undertakes to extend the validity of this Guarantee from time to time, as may be
201 required by the National Authority, on receipt of written instruction from the Empanelment
202 Entity.

203 **5. Governing Law and Jurisdiction**

204 This Guarantee shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the **Laws of India**, and
205 courts at **New Delhi** shall have exclusive jurisdiction.

206 **6. Limitation of Liability**

207 The Bank's liability under this Guarantee is restricted to a maximum of **₹ 10,00,000 (Rupees**
208 **Ten Lakhs only)** and shall stand discharged upon payment of the said amount or upon expiry
209 of this Guarantee, whichever is earlier.

210 **7. Non-Transferability**

211 This Bank Guarantee is non-transferable and shall not be assigned without the prior written
212 consent of the National Authority.

213 IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Bank has executed this Guarantee on the day, month, and year
214 first above written.

215 **For and on behalf of [Name of the Bank]**

216 Signature: _____

217 Name of the Authorized Officer: _____

218 Designation: _____

219 Bank Seal: _____

220

221 **Witnesses**

222 1. Name: _____

223 Address: _____

224 Signature: _____

225

226

227

2. Name: _____

Address: _____

Signature: _____

228

229

230

Annexure F: Format for ANR/AR Monitoring

Control and Treatment Sites: ANR/AR treatments will accelerate recovery of vegetation, watershed functions and carbon sequestration faster than (non-assisted) natural regeneration.

1. To compare assisted with not assisted natural regeneration, each ANR study site should be paired with “control” site nearby
2. Control sites should be like ANR sites, in terms of original vegetation, elevation, aspects, etc.
3. Delineate the boundaries of both control and ANR sites with wrought iron metal poles, placed every 100m.
4. Wrap coloured sticky tape around the tops of the poles and write an identification no. on each pole with indelible pen.
5. GPS location of each pole and take a photograph looking towards the center of the study site from each pole.

Data Sheet 01: Record Site Details

	Date:	Recorder:
	ANR	Control
Name		
Location (Division, Range, Compartment, Khasra No. etc.)		
Elevation Range		
Factors Affecting Regeneration		
Fire History		
Livestock usage		
Erosion/ landslides		
Boundary Poles	Pole ID #	GPS
	Photo File I.D	Photo direction (degree)

Reference: FAO, guidelines for monitoring assisted natural regeneration (May 2022)

Link: [Vegetation-and-Carbon-Monitoring.pdf](#)

Data Sheet 2: Sample Unit Details

Circular sample units (SU's) 10 m in diameter have become the international standard for monitoring vegetation recovery because of restoration activities.

Photo Monitoring Procedures:

1. Take photos of the vegetation at all boundary and SU center poles
2. At boundary poles, take photos looking towards the center of the study site
3. At sample-unit poles, take 4 photos, looking out from the pole roughly N, W, S & E (in that order)
4. Take photos at other locations, which give the best possible view of the whole study site as needed
5. Use a compass to record the direction of the photo
6. Rename the photos as Boundary Pole No., facing direction and date DDMMYY (BPN.00E220626)

Date:

Study Site:

Name of Recorder:

Sample Unit ID:

Elevation Range:

	ANR Plot	Control Plot
GPS	N	E
Sign of fire		
Sign of erosion		
Any other distinguishing features		

Photos	Compass direction (degree)	Photo file I.D.#
N		
E		
S		
W		

Reference: FAO, guidelines for monitoring assisted natural regeneration (May 2022)

Link: [Vegetation-and-Carbon-Monitoring.pdf](#)

Data Sheet 3: Trees

The no. of individuals and species of trees, taller than 50 cm, will increase more in the ANR Plots than in the control plots over 1 year. Weeding (and other treatments) will increase the survival and relative growth rates of trees taller than 50 cm in the ANR plots compared with the controls over 1 year

Sample Unit ID #:

Recorder:

ANR or Control Plot:

Date:

Within 5 m radius circle

S.No.	Tree species	Height (cm)	RCD (mm)	GBH (cm) if >5cm	Health Score (0-3)	Crown width (cm)	No. Coppicing shoots (for tree stumps)	Notes
	Local							
	Sci.							
	Local							
	Sci.							
	Local							
	Sci.							
	Local							
	Sci.							

1. The Species name (both local and scientific name)
2. Height
3. For small saplings, root collar diameter (RCD mm) or for larger tree (girth at breast height (GBH) is more than 5 cm)
4. Health score (0-3) to each tree and record descriptive notes about any particular health problems observed. Score zero if the tree appears to be dead.
5. Measure the width of the tree crown (cm) at the widest part with a tape measure. Any tree seedlings or saplings shorter than 50 cm can be considered as part of the ground flora and need not be individually measured.
6. For tree stumps, the no. of coppicing stems count

Reference: FAO, guidelines for monitoring assisted natural regeneration (May 2022)

Link: [Vegetation-and-Carbon-Monitoring.pdf](#)

Data Sheet 4: Ground flora

As ANR encourages tree growth, increasing tree crown will shade out grasses and other light-loving herbaceous weeds more rapidly than in control plots and diversity of the ground flora should increase more rapidly in the ANR plots as dominance of grasses reduced in favor of a greater variety of non-dominant, shade tolerant species.

Within the same SU' used for the trees, first estimate gross structural composition, including coverage of the SU by rock, bare soil, leaf litter, all grasses, all other herbs, shrubs and tree crown cover. Use the Braun-Blanquet score to categories the estimated cover;

Braun-Blanquet Score	
Sparsely or very sparsely present, cover very small	0.1
Plentiful, but of small cover value	1
Very numerous or covering at least 5% of area	2
Any no. of individuals covering $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of area	3
Any no. of individuals covering $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of area	4
Covering more than $\frac{3}{4}$ of the area	5

Same scoring system the cover of each herbaceous species and the presence of any small tree seedlings i.e those shorter than 50 cm

Sample Unit ID #:

Recorder:

ANR or Control Plot:

Date:

Ground Flora within 5-m Radius Circle

Structural feature	Score
Rock	
Bare soil	
Leaf litter	
All grasses	
All other herbs	
Shrubs	
Tree crown cover	

Species	Score	Tick if tree
Local		
Sci.		
Local		
Sci.		
Local		
Sci.		

Reference: FAO, guidelines for monitoring assisted natural regeneration (May 2022)

Link: [Vegetation-and-Carbon-Monitoring.pdf](#)