

F. No.9-12/2014/GIM/CAMPA
Government of India
Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change
Green India Mission

New Delhi – 110 003.
Dated : 1st May, 2015

To

The Chief Secretaries of all States / UTs

Sub: Guidelines for convergence of CAMPA and GIM of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

Madam / Sir,

National Mission for a Green India (GIM) is one of the eight Missions under the National Action Plan on Climate Change. The Mission aims to increase and improve the quality of forest cover and contribute to enhance ecosystem services along with carbon sequestration as a co-benefit. It underlines a landscape approach having contiguous areas of forest and non-forest land and emphasizes on convergence with various relevant schemes and programmes. The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs had approved GIM as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in February, 2014.

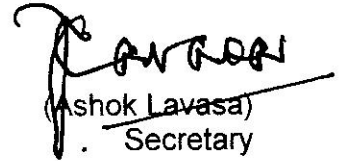
A Compensatory Afforestation Fund stands created and is being managed by Adhoc Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management & Planning Authority (CAMPA). The money received from user agencies towards compensatory afforestation, additional compensatory afforestation, penal compensatory afforestation, catchment area treatment plant etc., in lieu of forest land diversion for various non-forestry activities/projects, is deposited in this Fund. Sizeable amount of fund is available under the Compensatory Afforestation Fund for undertaking artificial regeneration (plantations), assisted natural regeneration, protection of forest, wildlife protection and other activities and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto as per extant guidelines. Similar activities are identified under GIM as well and, therefore, it will be only logical to converge CAMPA & GIM activities.

While guidelines for convergence of GIM with MNREGS have already been issued, convergence with Compensatory Afforestation Fund for undertaking GIM activities over forest land is essential to further synergize efforts and to collectively address the climate change concerns. Convergence guidelines of GIM with Compensatory Afforestation Fund have, therefore, been now framed in consultation with Director General of Forests, and are enclosed. These guidelines outline the context of convergence and set out the approach to be adopted to strengthen the coordination and successful implementation of GIM. These convergence guidelines essentially aim to undertake the activities identified under GIM by ensuring functional, operational and fund convergence in respect of identified landscapes / areas.

-: 2 :-

The enclosed convergence guidelines may be followed to ensure a synergized approach which is required to address the challenges being faced in environment, forest and wildlife sector thereby contributing to ecological security in the context of climate change.

Yours faithfully,


(Ashok Lavasa)
Secretary

Encl. : As Above

Convergence between Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) and the National Mission for Green India (GIM)

1. Background

Convergence between GIM and CAMPA will give rise to a synergized approach required to address the challenges being faced in forestry and wildlife sector, thereby contributing to ecological security in context of climate change adaptation.

The Guidelines on State CAMPA were issued in July 2009 with the aim of preservation of natural forests, wildlife management, infrastructure development in the sector and other allied works. These guidelines focus on activities related to protection and conservation of forests, wildlife conservation and habitat management, compensatory afforestation and research, training and capacity building.

GIM as one of the eight Missions under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) came later with the aim to increase and improve the quality of forest cover and contribute to enhance ecosystem services, especially, biodiversity, water, biomass, preserving mangroves, wetlands, critical habitats etc. along with carbon sequestration as a co-benefit. The Implementation Guidelines of GIM were issued in November 2014 with an embedded concept of convergence and seek to partner with related Missions of NAPCC and other complementary schemes and programmes to ensure sustainable management of the forest ecosystem.

As the GIM Guidelines came at a later date, it was envisaged to have convergence guidelines between GIM and CAMPA for achieving the goal of sustainable forest management and to achieve environmentally sound interventions to minimize adverse effects of climate change. This convergence will provide additional resources leading to saturation of the landscapes with necessary interventions of divergent aspects at a faster pace.

2. Convergence

Convergence, a built-in component of GIM will be sought at all levels: planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

2.1 Planning

The need based interventions permissible under GIM guidelines and falling in the scope of CAMPA required for the inclusive development of the landscape selected will be integrated into a comprehensive micro-plan at individual village level.

2.1.1 Dovetailing inputs into a common project

Certain basic activities of CAMPA which can complement GIM activities are:

- Wildlife preservation
- Habitat conservation
- Training of forest officials

- Providing residential accommodation to field staff
- Research

2.1.2 Value addition through CAMPA to GIM works

Research, training and capacity building of forest officials which is an exclusive component of CAMPA will add value to GIM works substantially. Research will help in selection of native species to be planted which fits in the ecosystem of that place without disturbing the biodiversity and ecological balance. Also the wildlife corridors study can be taken up in depth and all the necessary measures required to reinstate the lost corridors can be taken up. Training and capacity building of the forest officials will lead to thought provoked responsible actions adding value to the expected outcome from this exercise.

2.2 Implementation

While CAMPA related works are being taken up by the Forest Departments, activities falling in the landscapes identified under GIM shall be undertaken in consultation with GIM. These activities shall be made part of Annual Plan of Operations (APOs) prepared of the State CAMPA, to the extent possible and in accordance with the CAMPA guidelines. These may include pre-plantation, plantation, protection and maintenance on the designated forest lands. Also activities such as wildlife preservation and habitat conservation may complement the efforts under GIM. Training of forest officials may also be taken up jointly by CAMPA and GIM.

An indicative list of activities that can be taken up under CAMPA are given in Annexure-I.

2.3 Monitoring & Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation is of key significance to assess and quantify the impact created by interventions under GIM and its partners. It will be a continuous process and involve the participation of different stakeholders including supervision by experts from similar schemes with which GIM has sought convergence, ground monitoring by local community, implementing organizations and forest department, field review by an external agency for randomly selected sites, social audit by Gram Sabhas, and the use of Remote sensing and GIS application tool in collaboration with Forest Survey of India, National Remote Sensing Centre and Indian Institute of Remote Sensing. Thus participation here is not only of the communities, but of other stakeholders impacting and getting impacted by the project.

3. Funding

In order to have convergence at the resource level of a planning/ functional unit landscape, funding under CAMPA and GIM will be made available by the State CAMPA & SFDA for the activities included in their approved APOs so as to achieve targets and for sustainable forest management.

Annexure-I

S. N.	Sub-Mission/ Intervention under GIM	Category under GIM	Activities which may be taken up in CAMPA under convergence with GIM
1.	Sub Mission 1: Enhancing quality of forest cover and improving ecosystem services	a. Moderately dense forest cover, but showing degradation	Conservation of wildlife habitats
		b. Eco-restoration of degraded open forests	Reinstating animal corridors which are lost
		Type A with plenty of root stock, with little or no scope for planting	Gap plantation
		Type B with open blanks having limited root stock	through Aided Natural Regeneration (ANR)
		Type C largely open areas with sparse undergrowth	Compensatory Afforestation
2.	Sub Mission 2: Ecosystem restoration and increase in forest cover	a. Rehabilitation of Shifting Cultivation areas	Planting fast-growing species which may be managed by the community, training of forest officials to strengthen their eco-restoration skills, promote research
		b. Restoring Scrublands	Planting native species
		a) c. Restoring/Pl anting Sea- buckthorn	Afforestation of Sea-buckthorn in suitable areas
3.	Support Activities	Monitoring and Evaluation	Web-based monitoring
		Strengthening Forest Department	Training programmes for frontline staff