

## **Compensatory Afforestation for Increasing the Forest Cover**

### **What is the issue?**

\n\n

\n

- Rules for the 'Compensatory Afforestation Act' haven't been notified yet.
- The government needs to stay invested and streamline its various programs for expanding the green cover in the country

\n

\n\n

### **What is the Compensatory Afforestation Act, 2016?**

\n\n

\n

- Diversion of forests for non-forest use seems inevitable to some degree due to developmental activities and biotic pressures.
- Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016, seeks to remedy this loss through disbursement of national and State funds for carrying out afforestation projects.
- While 40,000 crores have already been accumulated for compensatory projects, the rules for the implementation of the act haven't been drafted yet.

\n

\n\n

\n

- This reflects the government's low resolve for environmental protection.
- Notably, sequestration of carbon through sustainably managed forests is a key component of the commitment made under the Paris Agreement.

\n

\n\n

### **What is the argument against Compensatory Afforestation?**

\n\n

- \n
- Some argue that the Compensatory Afforestation as a concept is flawed.
- \n
- Significantly, the evidence on compensatory afforestation in a big project such as the 'Sardar Sarovar Dam' is not encouraging.
- \n
- While around 13,000 hectares were compensated there for afforestation, the outcomes were only patchy as biodiversity loss was immense.
- \n
- Some areas saw healthy monoculture plantations albeit with low biodiversity value crop up, while others resulted in unhealthy plantations with few trees.
- \n
- Also, it is worthy to note that the current method used to calculate the net present value of forests and its ecological services for carrying out afforestation drives, largely underestimates costs.
- \n

\n\n

## What is to be done?

\n\n

- \n
- **Structuring Afforestation Drives** - Suitable lands for afforestation that are preferably contiguous with protected areas needs to be identified.
- \n
- These needs to be turned over for joint management by forest department staff and select experts groups.
- \n
- There is already a Green India Mission, which is distinct from the framework envisaged for compensatory afforestation.
- \n
- Hence, independent audits for all connected programmes are needed, in order to sensibly deploy the financial resources now available.
- \n
- Most importantly, the rules for the current law on compensatory afforestation need to be structured and implemented immediately.
- \n
- **Biodiversity Conservation** - However, it is important to recognize that replacing a natural forest with a plantation is not ideal.
- \n
- Both wildlife and the forest-dwellers stand to lose considerably because of the sheer loss of biodiversity.
- \n
- But there is immense potential to augment the services of forests through a

careful choice of plants and trees under the afforestation programme.

\n

\n\n

\n\n

**Source: The Hindu**

\n

