

Land Tenures and Afforestation

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The Trajectory of Forest Governance

Pre-Forest Rights Recognition Phase

Three Principles

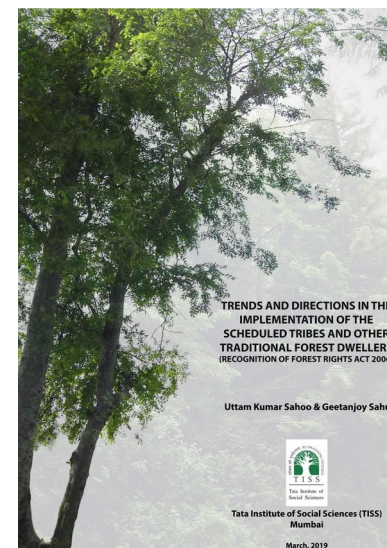
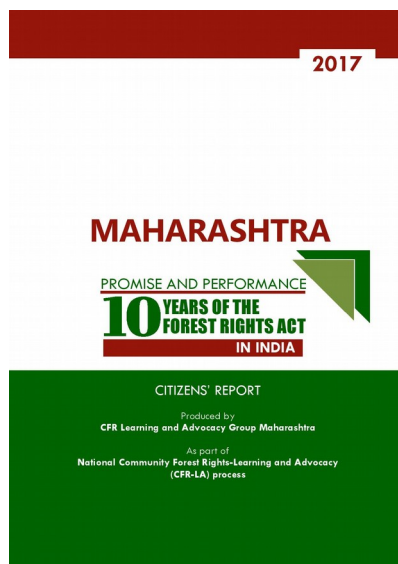
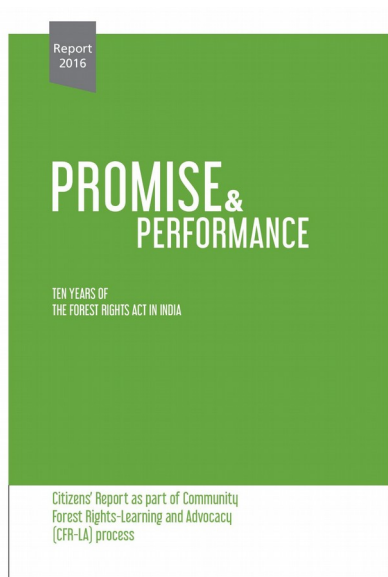
- * Extraction
- * Exclusion
- * Centralisation

Eminent Domain Theory

The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act 2006

- * Attempts to address *historical injustice*
- * Recognition of Rights and Not Creation
- * Different Types of Rights (IFR & CFR)
- * Decentralised Forest Resource Governance
- * *Free and prior informed consent of Gram Sabha*

Forest Rights Recognition Status-31st March 2019



Total Number of Recognised Claims (IFR and CFR)	Total Recognised Forest Areas (In acre)	Average Forest Areas Per Claim (In acre)
18,87,894	41,33,891.33	2.19
76,154	88,04,870.81	115.62

Afforestation Programs in India

Varieties of Programs

- Social Forestry
- Agro-Forestry
- Green Mission
- **Compensatory Afforestation Under FCA 1980**

Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act 2016

Potential of Forest for Carbon Sequestration

3.99 Billion hectares of forest area (31% of total land)

In all forests, tropical, temperate and boreal together, approximately 31 percent of the carbon is stored in the biomass and 69 percent in the soil. In tropical forests, approximately 50 percent of the carbon is stored in the biomass and 50 percent in the soil (IPCC, 2000).

International Agreements & Policy Direction

Year	Policy	Goals
1994	UNCCD	Halt land degradation
2007	REDD+	Mitigating climate change through reducing net emissions of greenhouse gases through enhanced forest management in developing countries
2010	CBD Aichi Target 15	Restoration of at least 15% of degraded ecosystems by 2020
2011	The Bonn Challenge	To bring 150 million hectares of the world's deforested and degraded land into restoration by 2020, and 350 million hectares by 2030
2012	Rio+20	Land Degradation Neutrality
2015	INDC	Afforestation to address increasing degradation and deforestation

India's NDC: Planned Afforestation

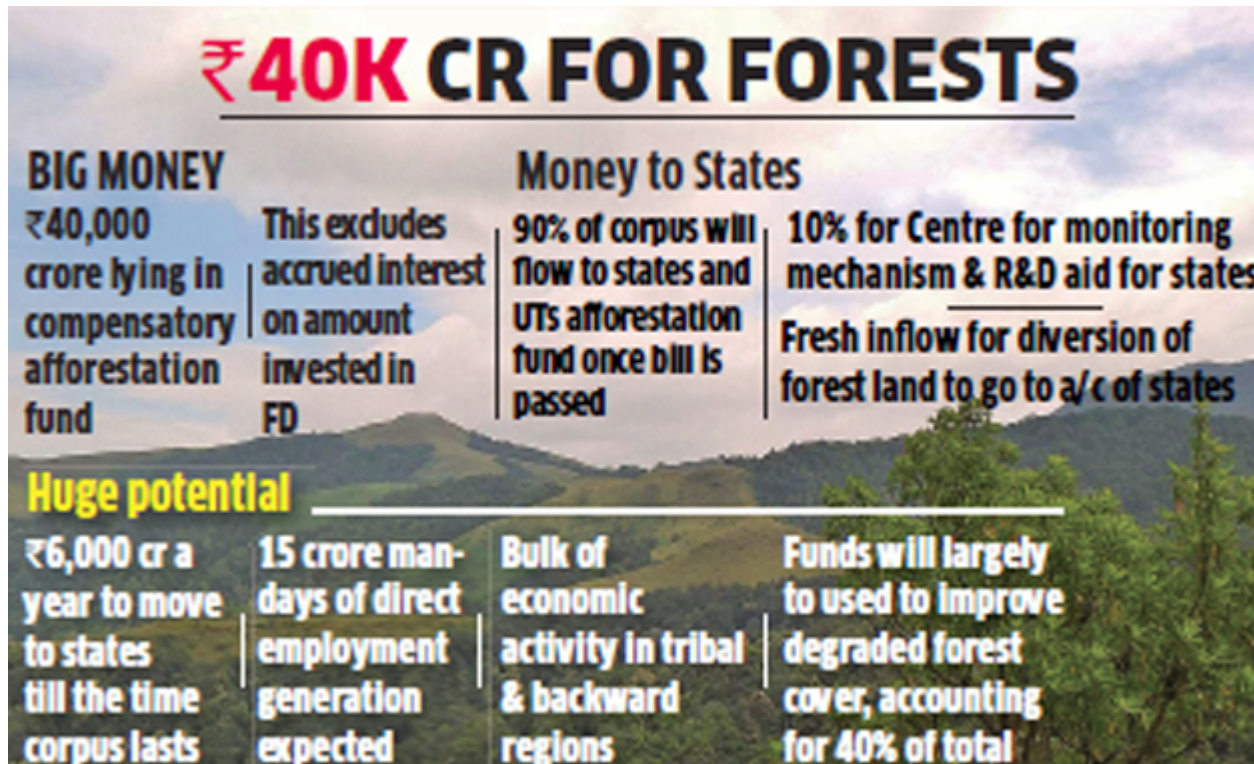
To create an additional carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes of CO₂ equivalent through additional forest and tree cover by 2030.

Initiatives like Green India Mission (GIM) aim to further **increase the forest/tree cover to the extent of 5 million hectares** (mha) and improve quality of forest/tree cover on another 5 mha of forest/non-forest lands along with providing livelihood support.

Policies like **National Agro-forestry Policy** (NAP), REDD-Plus policy, **Joint Forest Management**; National Afforestation Programme and proposed devolution of about USD 6 billion under **Compensatory Afforestation** to states.

Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act 2016

Allocation to FD and Not to Gram Sabha



Governance Challenges for Afforestation Programs

Availability of Lands

Types of Species

Sustainability of Plants

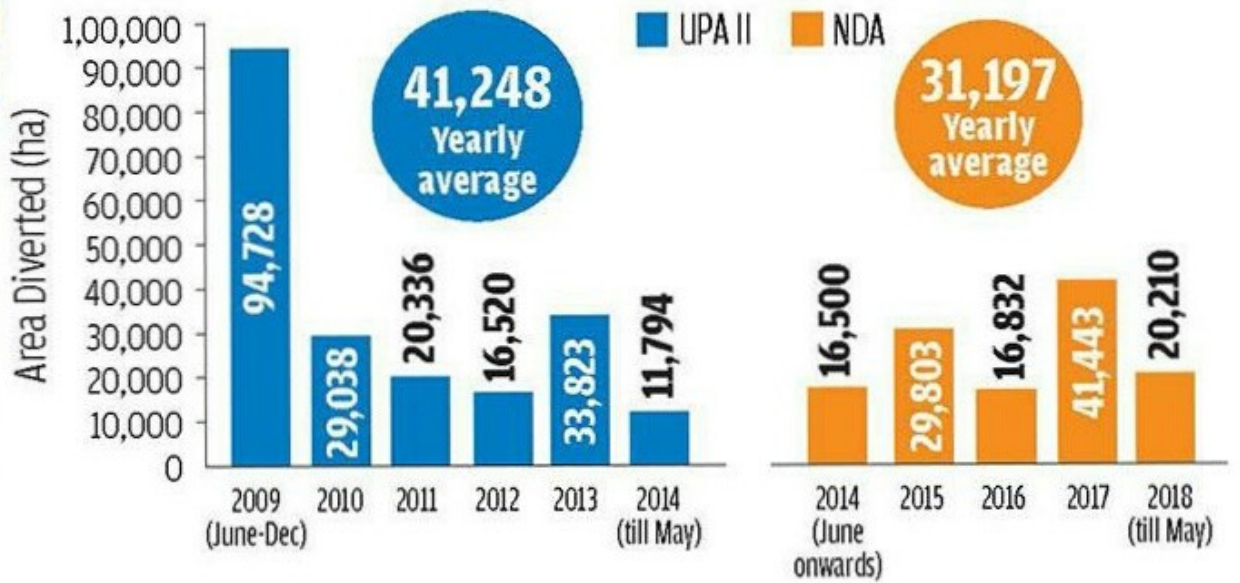
Rights of Forest Dwellers

Restrictive and Ineffective Regulatory Regime

Scale and Form of Forest Clearance(CSE-2018)



Forestland diversions



Forest Diversion and Afforestation in India

Year	Number of Projects Cleared	Forest Area Diverted (Hectares)	Non-Forest Areas Identified For Compensatory Afforestation
1980-2017	27144	1519126.837	(27%)

Source: CAG Report 2013, GoI

Year	Forest Areas Diverted (hectares)	Non-Forest Areas Identified (hectares)	Plantation Area (hectares)	CA Funds Collected and Utilisation of Funds
2006-2012	1,03,381.91	28,086 (27%)	7,280.84	26.32 and 61%

CFR-LA STUDY FINDINGS 2017

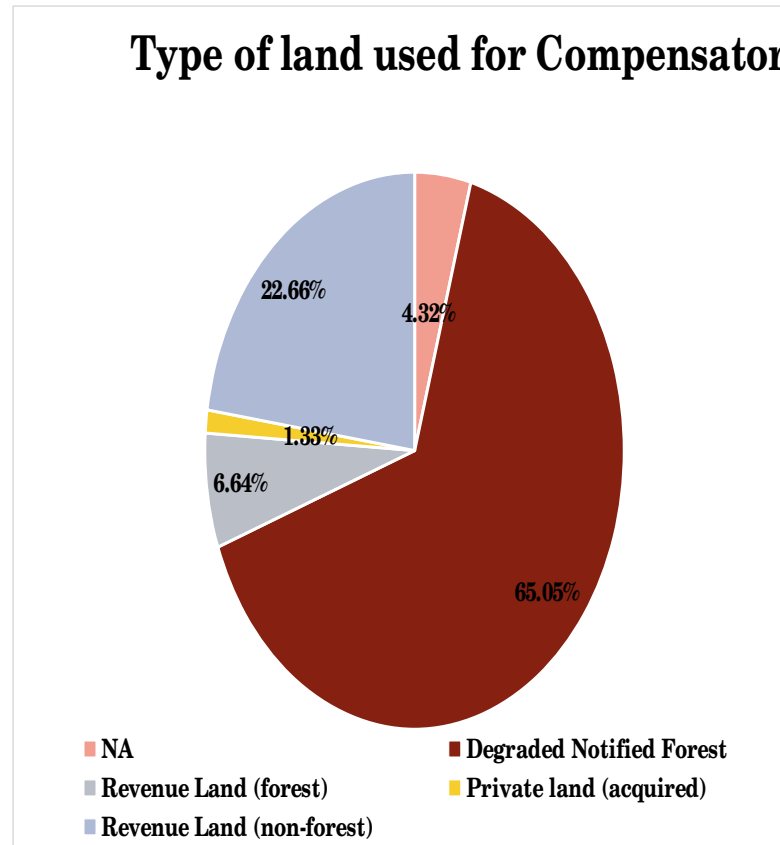
○ Types of land used:

- 2479 CA projects
- 10 states
- Period 2007-17

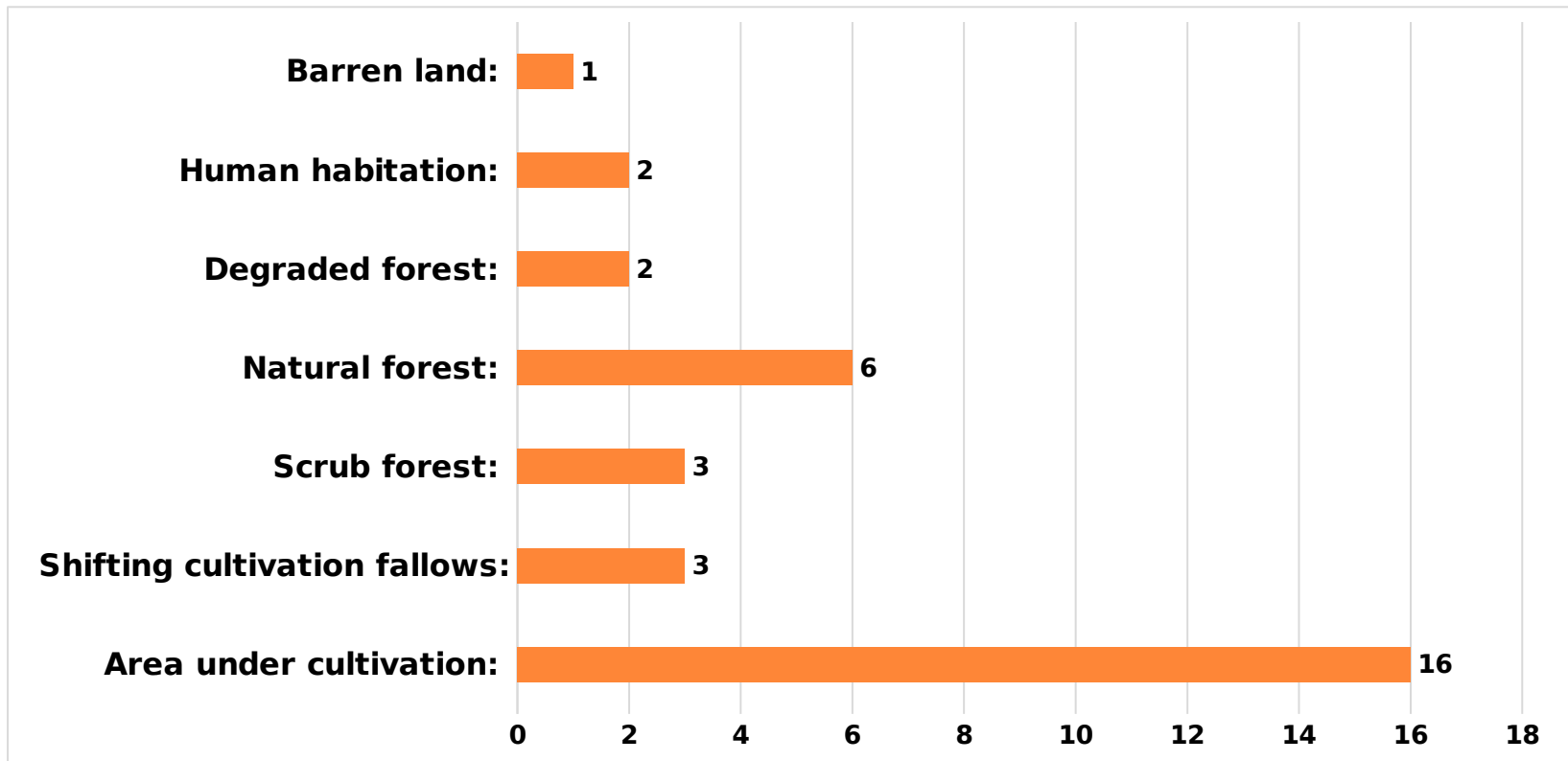
About 70 percent of CA is on forest land

○ Increasing use of forest land in violation of Guidelines under FCA and Forest Rights Act which vest rights over forest land

Type of land used for Compensatory Afforestation



ANALYSIS: 26 CA PLANTATIONS, SUAKATI, KEONJHAR



Compensatory Afforestation on Agriculture land

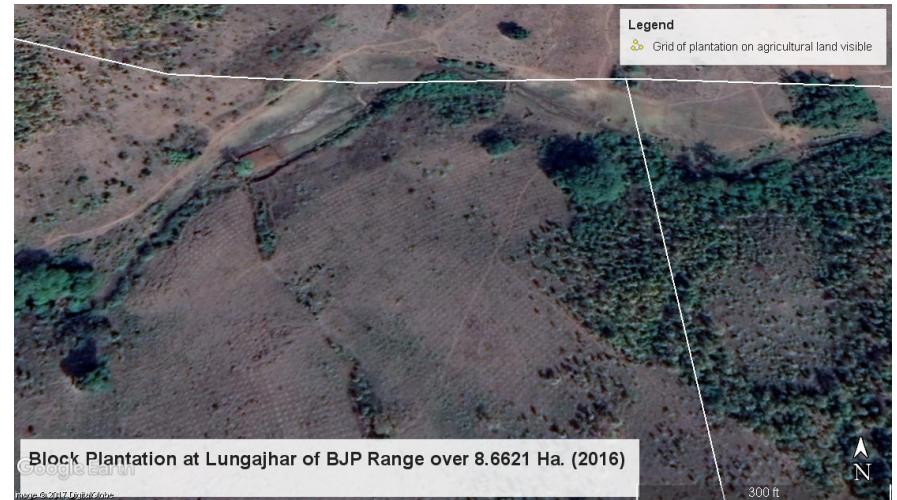
Year-2010

Year-2016



Tana Village, Banspal, Keonjar District, Odisha

Suakati- Keonjhar Plantation on agricultural land



Case study Pidikia-Kandhamal

- Pidikia GS has claimed CFR over 300 ha of land in October 2016 and in Nov entire land was fenced off and commercial species were planted.
- IFR holders have lost their land and livestock are not allowed for grazing.
- GS has filed petition using PoA and FRA based on which ST development dept. has taken action.

By Speed Post
Grievance petition

GOVERNMENT OF ODISHA
ST & SC DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

No. 2857 / SSD Dated 13th February, 2017.
STSCD-FRA-MISC-0004-2015

From, Sri Raj kishore Das,
Asst. Director (H. Qtr.)

To, The Collector, Kandhamal

Sub- Petition received from the villagers Padikia-II, Ratingia GP of G. Udayagiri Block regarding violation of the provision of FRA by forest department official.

Sir,

I am directed to enclose herewith the copy of the petition received from Padikia-II villagers of G. Udayagiri Block alleging violation of the provision of FRA by forest department official.

You are, therefore requested to look into the matter and take immediate necessary action as per the provisions of the Forest Rights Act, 2006 and amendment rules, 2012 thereto on the issues as alleged therein.

Action taken report thereof may please be furnished to this Department at the earliest for kind appraisal of the competent authority.

Yours faithfully,
[Signature]
13/2/17
Asst. Director (H. Qtr.)

By Speed Post

Memo No. 2858 / SSD Dt. 13-02-2017.

Copy along with copy of the enclosure sent to the PA, ITDA, Phulbani for information and necessary compliance thereof.

[Signature]
13/2/17
Asst. Director (H. Qtr.)

Memo No. 2859 / SSD Dt. 13-02-2017.

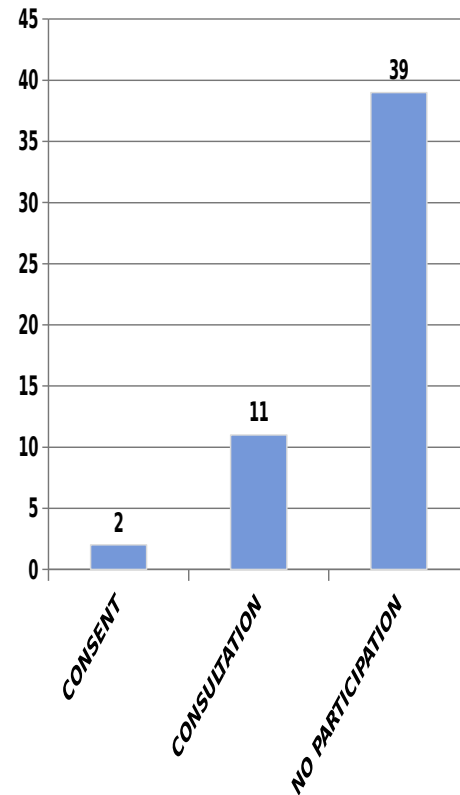
Copy along with copy of the enclosure sent to the Forest and Env. Department for information and necessary action thereof.

[Signature]
13/2/17
Asst. Director (H. Qtr.)

AUTHORITY OF GRAM SABHA

- Gram Sabha consent sought in 2 out of 52 villages:
 - *Kaima (JK), Pitaguda (Odisha)*
- In Jurkabhatta, villagers forcefully stopped the plantation

Participation of Gram Sabhas in decision about CA projects in their village or CFR lands



CAMPA violation in PVTG area :Kutiakondh-kandhamal



- Desughati is situated in belghar (residence of Kutia kondhas)
- KK have claimed Habitat rights and its pending.
- They are threatened to do traditional agriculture and their podu land have taken away by FD by plantation through CAMPA .
- Petition filed by KK is now with NHRC.

Emphasis on Commercial Plantations

Priority has been on commercial species

Undesirable Hydrological Impacts

Food Security of local people neglected

Sustainability of Afforestation

Mortality rate is very high when plantation by forest department is undertaken in comparison to community plantation

Lack of staff and monitoring capacity

Conclusion

Recognise Limitation and Potential

Better Benefit Sharing Mechanism

Effective Regulation and Liability Arrangement for diversion

Philosophy: Forest Management with timber as an output