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## [Compensating for Forest Loss or Advancing Forest Destruction? A Study of Compensatory Afforestation in India](#)

(Sólo disponible en inglés)

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This study looks at how Compensatory Afforestation – a method of licensing deforestation in one place by claiming to ‘compensate’ for the destruction elsewhere – is **accelerating both, the destruction of forests in India by big corporations and the appropriation of community land for the supposed compensation**. Compensatory Afforestation thus continues and extends an earlier process of licensing deforestation (forest diversion) institutionalized under the Forest (Conservation) Act of 1980.

Revisions to this Act make it obligatory for a company applying for a license to destroy a forest, a so-called ‘forest clearance’, to compensate for the loss of that forest. A company can compensate either **by planting trees, setting up and maintaining tree plantations or by making a payment to the Compensatory Afforestation Fund**.

Implementing guidelines for the Compensatory Afforestation Scheme marked the turning point from mere compensation payments to compensation *offsets*, where **the payment or tree planting is expected to be equivalent to the forest that will be destroyed**. The court ruling requested payments to represent the ‘net present value’ of the forest to be destroyed. This value is to be calculated by quantifying the ‘ecosystem services’ and ‘goods’ that the forest (now called ‘natural capital’) has been providing before it is destroyed.

The paper looks at several projects in which deforestation in one location has been combined with seizure of land for supposedly ‘commensurate’ afforestation in another location. Examples describe some of **the sectors that have benefited most** from state permissions to deforest. They include **mining** (Durgapur), **hydropower** (Subansiri and Teesta) and **irrigation** (Polavaram).

**Government agencies primarily target land over which communities hold customary rights or where the land question is disputed**. These customary rights will generally be restricted when land is turned into a Compensatory Afforestation area because land used for such measures has to be reclassified as forest, under Forest Department control. It’s worth noting that **this classification allows turning these areas into tree plantations**, which further jeopardizes community livelihoods due to the widely documented social and ecological devastation these plantations cause for forest-dependent communities. This re-classification also undermines the **Forest Rights Act**, a central piece of legislation passed in 2006 to protect the rights of forest-dependent communities, strengthen their decision-making power over customary land and thereby promote forest conservation. Re-classification by contrast, strengthens the Forest Department’s control over community forests and conflicts abound.

Projects that have faced intense, prolonged community resistance or public controversy are

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discussed in the study. In the cases of Subansiri, Teesta and Polavaram the particular focus of struggle has been over **forest rights and implementation of the Forest Rights Act of 2006**; the communities affected are largely forest-dependent adivasis (indigenous peoples). At Durgapur, meanwhile, both mining and the afforestation that supposedly 'compensates' for the associated forest destruction have caused socio-ecological harm.

The paper also shows that unencumbered land on the scale needed to implement the Compensatory Afforestation promises already pending does not exist and taking land under customary use will lead to **further conflict and violence with forest communities and tribal rights holders**.

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