

# CHAPTER I

## 1. Project concept, strategy, objectives and methodology

### 1.1 National Afforestation Programme

- The ministry of Environment & Forests (MOEF) Government of India launched its most ambitious programme to empower people at the grass root level in the shape of National Afforestation Programme (NAP) during 2002-2003.
- It is being implemented through a three- tier institutional set up as-
  - .State Forest Development Agencies at State/Union Territory level
  - Forest Development Agencies at Division level &
  - Joint Forest Management committees(JFMCs)/Eco-development committees (EDCs) at the village level
  - NAP was started in Bhandara Forest Division since 2003-04, and since then it is continuing.

### 1.2 Objectives

- As Per the revised guidelines (2009) the objects of the programme is as follows:
  - Super-Goal-Sustainable development of Forest Wealth
  - Goal- To increase and improve Forest tree-cover
  - Purpose-Rehabilitation of degraded forests & supplementing livelihoods improvement process by institutionalizing decentralized, participatory forest management.
  
- **Out- put and activities of the NAP**

Output	Activities
(a) Improved natural forest stock	Assisted natural regeneration of degraded areas
(b) Increased and improved Forest Tree Cover	Artificial regeneration and enrichment planting
(c)Promotion of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs)	Entry Point Activities
(d)Long-term participation of fringe-community in forest management	(a)Participatory micro-planning, implementation and monitoring of projects (b) Flexible project design and cost norms
(e) Increased Soil and Moisture Conservation (SMC)	Biological SMC, supplemented by physical SMC treatment as per local site condition
(f) Improved forest/ tree productivity	Promotion and use of improved technologies and high quality planting

	material
(g) Increased capacity of fringe community and frontline staff to develop and manage natural resources	Awareness generation, training and linkage with other institutions
(h) Enhanced opportunity for local forest-based microenterprise	Value-addition and marketing of forest produce from project area
(i) Review and independent monitoring processes internalized	Bottom-up internal monitoring of projects and independent third party concurrent and final evaluations of each project
(j) Tree cover in non-forest areas promoted	(a) Agro-forestry on shifting cultivation lands and other farmlands (b) Coastal shelterbelt and tank foreshore plantations on public and private lands, and rehabilitation of mangroves, sacred groves etc.
(k) Problem lands rehabilitated	. Additional support for amelioration of soil in alkaline/ saline, ravine, marshy, high-altitude, desert areas etc

### 1.3 Reference Period of evaluation:

Phase II (2011-12 to 2016-17)

### 1.4 Project Study components-

- Peoples participation
- Micro planning
- Extension & Promotion work
- Afforestation work
- Adoption of Modern Tools and Technology
- Entry point activity assets
- Creation of Village Development Fund (VDF)
- Monitoring & evaluation.

### 1.5 Proposed activities of Project implementation

- FDA - Bhandara
- District - Bhandara
- Forest Division - Bhandara
- Forest Circle - Nagpur
- State - Maharashtra

#### • Project location

- Watersheds/ Sub watersheds of :-
- Bhandara district lies entirely within the Wainganga basin. Wainganga, Bagh, Bawanthadi and Chulband are the three major distributories drain the district. The district of Bhandara is often called "Lake District"

of Maharashtra, which is well justified by the fact that there are 9 major irrigation projects, 15 medium project and many minor tanks and village tanks. This gives an average of more than 3 tanks for every inhabited village in Bhandara district.

- Forest Ranges:-  
Adyal,Bhandara,Lakhandur,Jamkandri,Lendezari,Lakhani,Nakadongari,  
Pawani, Sakoli Tumsar
- JFMCs 45
- **Project duration & area**
  - 2011-12 to 2016-17
  - Area of plantation: Ha.1160
- **Project Activities**
  - Artificial regeneration over degraded forest.
  - Micro Watershed treatment.
  - Support activities for villagers to create assets through EPA.
  - Increase forest cover
- **Composition of Executive & General body of FDA**
  - FDA Bhandara was registered under Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860 on 20<sup>th</sup> May 2000 (Reg.No. and certificate is not available )

### **1.6 Objectives of the Evaluation**

- To assess afforestation success and plant survival.
- To assess physical & financial target and achievements of the project.
- To verify assets created under EPA and support activity conducted in the Programme.
- To analyze factors impacting survival of plants and suggest remedial measures.
- To assess the extent and manner of Local peoples participation in the project.
- To assess direct and indirect benefits like, man-days generated, accretion of biomass in the form of fodder & fuel.
- To provide recommendations for improvement in future implementation and management.

### **1.7 Methodology of evaluation**

- It has covered quantitative and qualitative parameters to assess various activities of the programme.
- Random sampling techniques for plant survival in each model, covering all Forest Ranges.
- Purposive sampling techniques in the selection of JFMCs.

- A comprehensive evaluation profarma based on NAP guidelines was administered to collect quantitative and qualitative data.

### 1.8 Sample size and distribution

- ET selected villages in consultation with implementing agency for random investigation. 14 plantation sites were selected in 10 Forest Ranges, out of 1160 Ha. treated areas, i.e. Ha.372

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Tahasil</b>	<b>Range</b>	<b>Village</b>	<b>AR/ANR</b>	<b>Area Treated in ha.</b>
1	Tumsar	Jambkadri	Mangarli	Mix	30
2	Tumsar	Jamkandri	Pitesur	Mix	25
3	Tumsar	Lendezari	Vitpur	Bamboo	20
4	Tumsar	Lendezari	Khapa	Mix	50
5	Tumsar	Tumsar	Sodipur	Mix	25
6	Tumsar	Nakadongari	Hirapur(Hamesha)	Mix	25
7	Tumsar	Nakadongari	Hirapur(Hamesha)	Bamboo	25
8	Skoli	Sakoli	Kesalwada	Mix	25
9	Lakhani	Lakhani	Sonmala	Mix	25
10	Pauni	Adyal	Telpendhari	Bamboo	25
11	Bhandara	Bhandara	Matora	Bamboo	27
12	Pauni	Pawani	Nandikheda	Mix	25
13	Lakhandur	Lakhandur	Pimpalgaon	Mix	20
14	Lakhandur	Lakhandur	Dahegaon	Bamboo	25

- The sampling covered all Forest Ranges, all Tahasil, all models and heavy as well as low rainfall area. +
- The ET randomly selected area equivalent to 3% of the sampled plantation area for recording plant survival, status of health and average height etc.
- Also inspected remaining treated area of the plantation to asses impact of treatment.
- Discussed with members JFMCs/FPCs and other villagers to asses role of people's participation, EPA, choice of species etc. Role of villagers in micro planning, training, capacity building was also assessed.

- Plantation journals, cash books, measurement books were scrutinized. Micro Plans were also verified.
- Discussions were held with the front line staff to ascertain their difficulties. After considering all these aspects ET has prepared the evaluation report.

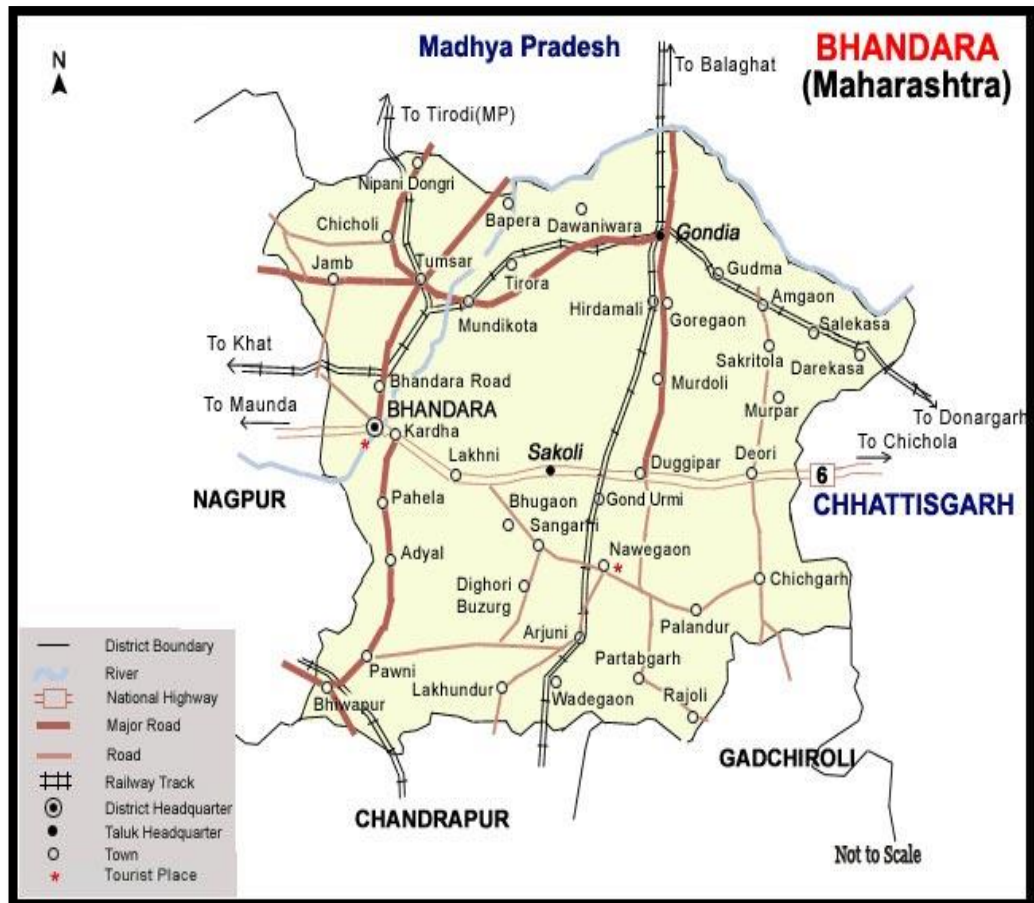


## CHAPTER II

### 2.1 Profile of Project area

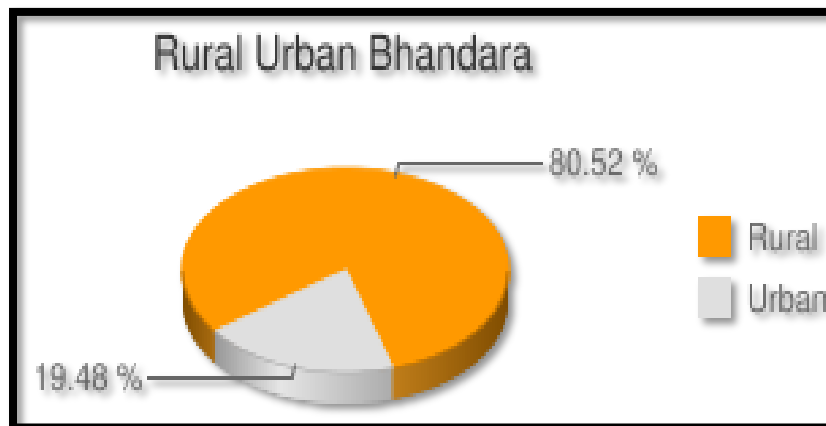
#### Location:

The Bhandara District is situated between 20° 39' and 21° 38' north latitude and 79° 25' and 80° 42' east longitude. The forest area of Bhandara division occurs in compact blocks.



The district occupies an area of 4087 km<sup>2</sup> and has a population of 1,200,334 (male 605,520 female 594,814) of which 19.48% are urban (as of 2011). It is fondly called as the 'District of Lakes' or 'Brass city'. Bhandara has a mixed economy with agriculture, industries and forest resources contributing to it. Bhandara is known for its large production of rice.

**Population: As per 2011 census- 1,200,334**



**People:-**

Local population consists of Powar, Patel, Mali, Teli, Kunbi and Harijans etc. Out of these Powar are the most successful and advanced cultivators in the area.

**Population and area:-**

The area and population of Bhandara district according to latest figures available are as follows:-

Area in Sq. Km.	Population (2011)	Population density/Sq.km.	Forests in Sq. Km	Per capita Forest area in ha.
4087	1200334	294	927.79057	0.0773

**2.2 Profile of Bhandara Forest Division**

**Location**

**2.2.1** Bhandara Forest Division is confined to Bhandara District of Maharashtra State. It comprises Bhandara, Lakhandur, Lakhani, Mohadi, Pauni, Sakoli, and administratively it is under Nagpur Forest (Territorial) Circle.

The Bhandara Forest Division lies between Bhandara .Forest Division is situated between 20°39' to 21°38' North Latitude and 79°25' to 80°42' East Longitude.

## MAP SHOWING RANGES OF BHANDARA FOREST DIVISION

Madhya Pradesh



Chandrapur District

### 2.2.2 Boundaries: Boundary of the Bhandara Division :

- 1 North & North - East MP State and Gondia district/ Gondia Dn.
- 2 East & South - East Gondia Division/Gondia District.
- 3 South & South- West Bramhapuri Division, Chandrapur District
- 4 West - Nagpur District, Nagpur Division

### 2.2.3 Area:

Total Area of Bhandara Forest Division	Reserved Forest (In sq. km.)	Protected Forest (In sq. km.)	Un-classed Forest (In sq.km.)	Total Forest area (In sq. km.)
	<b>517.225</b>	<b>0.69780</b>	<b>2.39630</b>	<b>520.31881</b>



## 2.2.4 Classification of Forests.

### Forest classification as per Champion & Seth.

Type	Notation	Type Description
Sub-group		
I. Climax types	5 A 5A/C1 5A/C3	Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests. Dry Teak bearing forests Southern dry mixed deciduous forests
II. Degradation Stages	5/D S1	Dry Deciduous Scrub.
III. General Serial type	5/1 S1	Dry Tropical Riverain Forest

## 2.2.5 Configuration of ground:-

The altitude of the district varies from 310 mts. to 340 mts. above the mean sea level. The forest in the North and East are largely situated on hilly areas extending at places from the flat top of the hillocks to the lower plains.

The hill slopes, generally, are gentle to moderately steep; and all aspects are represented. The overall slope of the area is towards North and North-West. The area, in general, is flat or undulating, broken by the isolated hillocks and ranges of low hill.

## 2.2.6 Geology, Rock and Soil :-

The geological formations of the tract are as follows. It contains important mineral deposits. The oldest rocks are the crystalline complexes consisting of granite, gneiss, followed by the mica schist, quartzite, crystalline lime stones, calcigranulites and calciphyres of Sausar series in the northern part of the district. The southern half of Bhandara is covered with the various members of formations comprising of phyllites, slates, chlorite schist and sericitic quartzites and sillimanite -kyanite rocks. The main rock types of this system are rhyolite and andesite, Dongargarh granites and sand stone. The Cuddapahs consisting mainly of sandstones, grits in the upper part with alternate bands of quartzites and conglomerates in the lower part. Alluvial soil along the water courses of main tributaries of Wainganga, Chulband is eminently affected the tree growth.

**Economic Geology:** Of the varied mineral deposits of the district that have been taken up for exploitation by private mining concerns, the following economic minerals are important.

**i) Manganese** – The manganese ore belt of Bhandara district is principally made up of intensely deformed and metamorphosed rocks of the Precambrian Sausar series. The most important manganese deposits are associated with a series of rocks known as Gondites. Dongri-Buzurg, Sitasaongi and Chikla are the three most important manganese belts and have been taken up for mining.

- ii) Chromites** – It is occurring near Pauni. The chromites occur as several small bands associated with dunite and serpentine surrounded by the country rock granite.
- iii) Kyanite – Sillimanite** – It occurs in the rocks of Sakoli series. Of these deposits, massive Sillimanite deposits at Pohra and Kainite-Sillimanite deposits at Dahegaon are most important.
- iv) Corundum** – They have been reported at the foot hill of a small hillock at Pohra.
- v) Gold** – Occurrence of gold as placer deposits has been reported around.

### **2.2.7 Climate:**

The climate of Bhandara district is hot and dry. The cold season starts by about the end of November and continues upto middle of February.. The hot season starts by the middle of February till the onset of monsoon in the middle of June. The monsoon season starts from the middle of June and continues up to first week of October. The monsoon months are sultry.

### **2.2.8 Water Supply:**

The major rivers of the district are Wainganga, Bagh, Bawanthadi, Ambagadh, Sur, Bodalkasa, Kanhan, Chulband and Gadvi. Most of these rivers are perennial and are fed by many small tributaries. Due to constructions of irrigation dams, many of these rivers get dry in summer and contain some stagnant pool of water. There are 2 major irrigation projects, 9 medium projects and many minor tanks and village tanks in the district. Average number of tanks per inhabited village comes to more than three. These tanks are used for irrigation, fisheries and drinking water for cattle.

### **2.2.9 Rights and Concessions:-**

#### **A. Reserved Forests:**

There were no rights in the Reserved Forests except right to way and access to water. There is no commutation of Nistar or Paidawar in the Bhandara Forest Division.

The following concessions were permitted in the past.

- 1.** Grazing of cattle belonging to the agriculturists of certain villages, in the vicinity of the Reserved Forests, in accordance with, the grazing rules in force.
- 2.** Agriculturists of villages in the vicinity of the Reserved Forest are given certain quantity of bamboo and firewood for their bona fide domestic use at concessional rates. None of these concessions was a legal right. But after the enactment of “**The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights), Act 2006**” all the rights, recognized under this Act, has to be respected and granted to the eligible persons and communities after following all the legal formalities.

#### **B. Protected Forest:**

Before the abolition of the proprietary rights all lands belonged to the proprietors. A village administration paper called ‘Wajib-ul-Arz’ was prepared for every settlement; and plots of land were separately recorded, showing the Khasra numbers and area which was set apart for a particular purpose. The Nistar Patrak deals exclusively with community and customs over private land.

The Nistar enquiry had been conducted in Bhandara district during the period 1954-56 and all the villages have been covered under it.

## **2.3: GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE GROWING STOCK.**

The forests of Bhandara Division belong to the sub group 5A "Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests Depending mainly upon the topography, edaphic factors and past treatments given to the area, composition of the crop varies considerably. Local variations in the altitude do not influence the distribution. The excessive grazing, irregular fellings, frequent fires, negligence in silvicultural operations are the main biotic factors responsible for the degradation of the forests.

### **2.3.1 Dry Teak Bearing Forests:**

The Teak is found in patches but it does not form a pure crop. The presence of Teak can be ascribed to the alluvial soils along nalas and rivers in Reserved Forest of Jamkandri, Adyal, Pauni ranges and few Protected Forest areas.

### **2.3.2 Southern Dry Mixed Deciduous Forest:**

Most of the forests belong to this category are more or less leafless in hot season. Bamboo is absent all through except some nalas and some patches. Saja occurs as main species along with associates like Bija, Dhaoda, Surya and Garadi. Quality of crop is mostly IVA & IVB. Site quality IVB is found in eroded and calcareous areas. Density of the crop varies from blank patches to 0.8. The floristic is as follows

**I.** Terminalia alata, Pterocarpus marsupium , Anogeissus latifolia, Lagerstroemia parviflora , Diospyros melanoxylon , Xylia xylocarpa ,Boswellia serrata , Chloroxylon swietenia , Madhuca longifolia , Lannea coromandelica, Terminalia bellerica, Schleicheria oleosa, Adina cordifolia, Albizzia odoratissima , Mitragyna parvifolia , Bombax ceiba , Sterculia urens, Manilkara hexandra, (in comptt. 307 and 308 of Pauni range),Soymida febrifuga .

**II.** Cleistanthes collinus , Buchanania lanzan , Butea monosperma , Grewia tiliifolia , Acacia catechu , Cochlospermum religiosum , Cassia fistula,Bauhinia racemosa , Casearia tomentosa , Gardenia latifolia , Ixora arborea , Kydia calycina .

**IIa.** Dendrocalamus strictus .

**III.** Holarrhena pubescens , Nyctanthes arbortristis , Maytenus emarginata,Gardeniaresinifera , Woodfordia fruticosa , Wrightia tinctoria, Helicteres isora, Indigofera tinctoria , Gardenia turgida , Dodonea viscosa , Vitex negundo **IVa.** Cassia tora , Tephrosia hamiltonii , Parthenium hysterophorous .

**IVb.** Heteropogon contortus , Themeda quadrivalvis Iseilema laxum,Eragrostic tenella , Imperata cylindrica , Vetiveria zizaniodes , Sehima nervosum , Apluda mutica .

**V.** Olax scandens , Mimosa hamata , Zizyphus oenoplia , Calycopteris floribunda , Bauhinia vahlii , Butea superba , Cryptolepis buchanani ,Abrus precatorius,

### **2.3.3 Dry Deciduous Scrub Forest:**

These forests are found in low broken soil cover and contain shrubs of 3 to 6 mt. height including few tree species reduced to similar condition. They are mostly found in isolated patches of Protected Forest surrounded by cultivation and the patches of Reserved Forest closed to human habitation where biotic interference is heavy. Such areas are found in all most all ranges.

### **2.3.4 Dry Tropical Riverain Forest :**

In this type, irregular over wood of greater height trees, larger in size occur in patches and stripes along the major water courses which have moisture during the major portion of the year in all ranges.

- I.** Terminalia arjuna, Terminalia alata, Mitragyna parvifolia, Syzigium cuminii, Ficus racemosa .
- II.** Pongamia pinnata , Diospyros tomentosa , Butea monosperma .
- III.** Helecteres isora, Ficus hispida , Vitex negundo.
- IVa.** Parthenium hysterophorus.
- IVb.** Very little grass.
- V.** Very few climbers.

### **2.3.5 Status of Natural Regeneration:**

Data on regeneration status collected along with enumeration of the crop in 0.04 ha sub-plots in the enumeration plots. The seedlings are enumerated in the following three categories, as given in the Table 2.3. The data are analyzed and used to devise prescriptions for regeneration in the forest areas by both the natural and artificial means. The focus is on tending of existing natural regeneration and rootstocks. Plantation is proposed only as a supplementary activity limited to the extent to fill the deficiency in natural regeneration, on the degraded and blank areas, other than natural.

## **2.4 Injuries to Which the Crop is Liable:**

### **1. Injuries Caused by Man:**

The damage by man can be classified into, the following categories.

#### **(a) Illicit Cutting:**

It is heavy in areas adjoining to thickly populated towns and villages. Bhandara, Sakoli, Pauni, Tumsar, Gangejhari, Lakhandur and Sangadi. Illicit cutting and lopping of Tendu trees for leaf collection has also increased. Bhandara District has a large population of Burads, who earn their livelihood by making bamboo mats and other articles has resulted in the increase of illicit cutting of Bamboo also.

#### **(b) Encroachments:**

There have been large scale clearances of the forests in the past for encroachment with a purpose to get agricultural crops. After enactment of FRA, tendency of people to encroach upon the forest land ,increased in anticipation of regularization of encroached land by the Government. The problem of encroachment is more on Protected Forests, as they are adjoining the cultivation area and villages surroundings.

#### **(c) Forest Fire:**

Severe fire causes considerable damage to the trees also by scorching their bases which ultimately leads to unsoundness and hollowness and renders them liable to attack by fungi and insects

#### **(d.) Grazing:**

Damage caused by uncontrolled grazing is heavy due to large cattle population. Protected Forests have Nistar rights for grazing and they have so far not

been worked under any scientific forest management. Protected Forests are more vulnerable to heavy grazing.

**(III) By Wild Animals:**

The damage by wild animals in Bhandara Division is, generally, very little. Chital and Nilgai, which are found allover and Bison, found near Nagzira sanctuary, browse young seedlings and coppice growth. Some damage is caused by wild boars, by digging the roots of young plants and bamboo rhizomes.

**(IV) By Insects and Fungi:**

Teak trees are attacked by defoliator (*Hybleapuraea*) and skeletonizer (*Hapalia machaeralis*) during the monsoon. The attack is more during the year when the rain fall is irregular or scanty.

**(V) By other Parasites:**

Banda (*Loranthus longiflorus*) is generally found on the branches of Char, Hiwar, Salai and sometimes on Tendu, Saja, Dhaodaand Lendia.

**(VI) By Climbers and Obnoxious Weeds:**

The common climbers in the division are Eruni (*Zizyphus oenoplia*), Chilhati (*Mimosa hamata*), Palasbel(*Butea superba*), and Kukutranji (*Calycopteris floribunda*). In the moist areasMahul is also found. The damage is caused by strangling of trees.

**(VII) By Frost:** Frost is very rare in Bhandara division.

**(VIII) By Drought:**

Damage due to drought is not common. However, some damage to the young natural regeneration and plantations is caused in the year in which the rainfall is irregular or scanty.

**(IX) By Winds and Hail Storms:**

Strong winds during pre-monsoon or monsoon period cause uprooting of trees all over the forest area. Occasionally hail storms damage the fruit crops of Moha and Char.

**2.5. Agriculture Crops:**

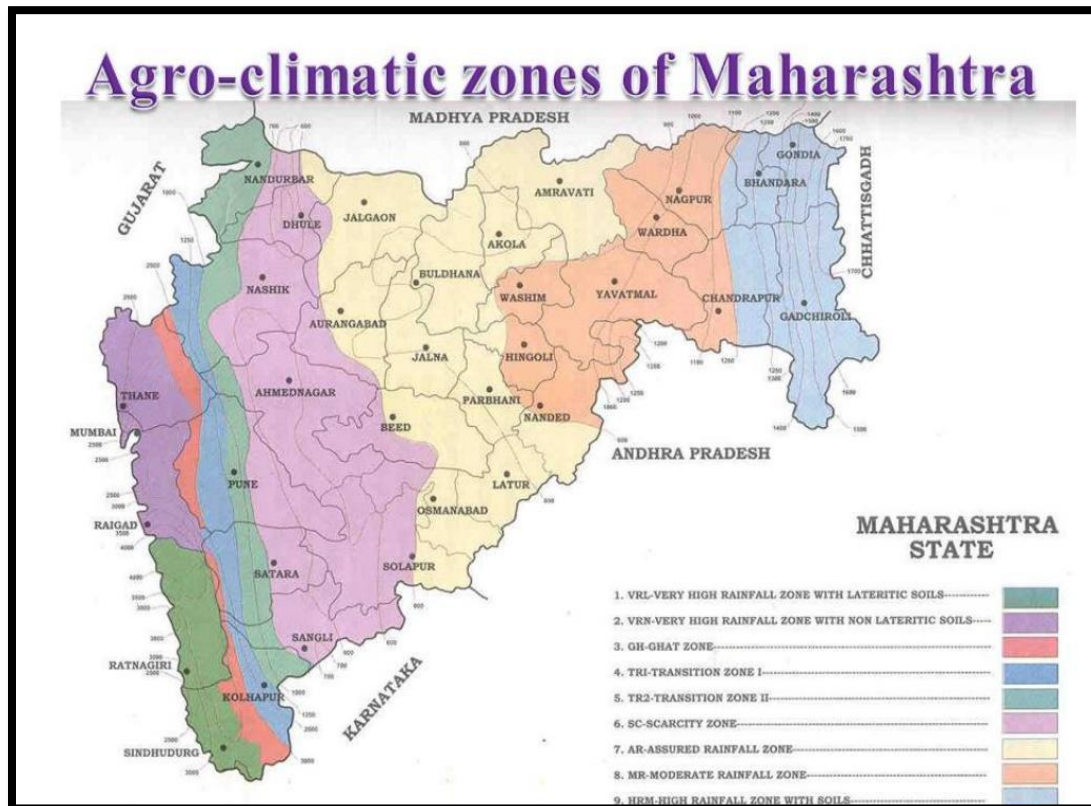
Rice is the main crop of the district. It formed 78.03% of the total cultivated land

**2.6. Demand of Forest Produce**

The village population has to depend upon the forest produce for timber (for house building and agricultural implements), fuel, grasses, and grazing. Tendu leaves are main forest produce in demand for Bidi manufacturing units.

### 2.7. Agro-Climatic Zone of Bhandara District

There are 9 agro-climatic zones in Maharashtra State. The area of Bhandara fall in zone 9 i.e. **High Rainfall Zone**.



### 2.8. Markets and Marketable Products:-

The most important centers of distribution are Bhandara, Sakoli, Pauni, All these markets are well connected by metal roads. The market of Bhandara and Sakoli are important for sale of timber and its purchase



## CHAPTER III

### 3. Quantitative analysis

#### 3.1 Classification of Area covered / treated (Creation Year)

The classification of the forest area treated from 2012-13 to 2016-17 (up to oct.2016)

Scheme	2012-13 AR	2013-14 AR	2014-15 AR	2015-16 AR	2016-17 AR	Total Ha.
FDA	00	00	00	25	50	75
CAMPA	90	00	00	00	00	90
STATE JFM	40	125	130	73	00	368
JFM(Vid.V.)	00	00	00	25	00	25
JFM(TSP)	00	267	65	195	75	602
Total	130	392	195	318	125	1160

#### 3.2 Physical and Financial Achievements:

**Plantations allotted to JFMCs through different funding agencies are shown below**

1)The NAEB, MOEF, GOI, New Delhi has sanctioned the FDA project for Bhandara Territorial Forest Division, Nagpur Circle, Maharashtra State, during the period from 2011-12 to 2016-17.

1) The physical target under FDA 50 ha.( Sanctioned videNo.MEF(NAEB)2-1/2014B-III Dtd.10.07.2014)

2) State sanctioned 368 ha. under J.F.M.

3) CAMPA sanctioned 90 ha under J.F.M.

4) State sanctioned 602 ha under .T.S.P.

5) State sanctioned 25 ha under. Vidarbha Vikas

**The financial sanction is as per outlay shown below.**

Funding Agency	2011-12 (Rs.In lakh)	2012-13 (Rs.In lakh)	2013-14 (Rs.In lakh)	2014-15 (Rs.In lakh)	2015-16 (Rs.In lakh)	2016-17 (Rs.In lakh)	Total (Rs.In lakh)
SFDA	00.00	00.00	00.00	8.20	16.18	2.91	<b>27.29</b>
CAMPA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
STATE JFM	1.08	10.54	24.565	54.79	26.77	24.47	<b>142.215</b>
JFM(Distt .Pla)	23.00	42.47	34.12	36.98	00.00	00.00	<b>136.57</b>
JFM TSP	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	97.22	00.00	<b>97.22</b>

JFM OTSP	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	29.04	00.00	<b>29.04</b>
JFM,Vida rbha Vikas	00.00	105.129	95.55	107.97	00.00	00.00	<b>308.649</b>

(NA=Information not provided by Division)

The FDA Bhandara has a bank account in the –Bank of Maharashtra, Bhandara (A/C No. 920320110000389 ) and **the cash balance on 31.05.2017 is Rs.-7960241**

Accounts of the FDA and 45 JFMCs have been audited up-to 2015-16. As per the balance sheet heavy funds remained undistributed /unutilized particularly funds for various schemes, constructions, are parked in the JFMCs account. Strict monitoring of these funds is necessary

**Cash balance with the JFMCs as verified till May 2017 was Rs—19.234 Lakhs. This includes funds released for L.P.G, E.P.A, Fire Protection incentives etc.**

### **3.3 Peoples Participation**

#### **3.3.1 Micro-planning:**

Micro plans have been prepared with the active participation of the local people for JFMC village. PRA method was followed while preparing the micro-plans. Land use pattern, map of the area, demographic detail such as socio-economic profile, status of natural resources available, demand and supply of biomass etc. are some of the items included in the micro-plans. All 45 micro-plans have been written as proposed in the various projects.



**Meeting of ET with VFC members- Village Pimpalgaon–Range Lakhandur**



### **3.4. JFM:-**

The work in the JFM villages selected for treatment has been executed by the respective beneficiaries of the VFCs. Work group have been formed in each FDA village for carrying out various forestation, SMC works and creation of community assets. The beneficiaries were consulted for selection and creation of community assets; SMC works and selection of tree species to be planted in the project area. The villager's responsibility is to protect the assets created under FDA and share the benefits as per the JFM directives of Maharashtra State.

- **Number of Villages where formation of JFMCs initiated in the division-**

In Bhandara Territorial Forest Division, the JFMC activities were initiated in 45 villages.

- **No. of villages where formal committees established in the division-**

Totally 45 JFMCs have been formed under various forestation programmes. All VFCs were proposed to be formed under FDA & State programme. The VFCs are registered under the Societies Act by the DCF Bhandara Circle. **Some of these are yet to be registered, as per Maharashtra Govt. Notification dtd.5<sup>th</sup> October 2011, under section 49 of Mumbai Grampanchayat Act 1958.**

### **3.5 EPA/Extension, Awareness, Trainings etc. :-**

The implementing Agency has proposed the following EPA to be implemented during the project period.

Extension and Awareness raising through meetings, visits.

1. Creating community assets, such as-Supply of pendol set, sports material etc.
2. As per the approved work programme, the financial target for the project period is Rs 4000/ Ha. for EPA whereas amount released is very less.

- **Establishment of VDF-P**

In the project area, the VDF is established in some JFMCs.

- **List of important Registers / Records maintained by and available with JFMCs and FDA-**

The list of important registers and records though maintained by the JFMCs are not up-to-date and needs regular monitoring.

(i) Plantation journal, (ii) Receipt and payment Register, (iii) Bank pass book, (iv) Cash Book Register, (v) measurement book, (vi) Receipt and Payment register, (vii) Register of funds & (viii) Voucher received

### **3.6 Training on JFM/Community participation conducted during plan period**

Main aspects of capacity building of front level staff and villagers as per S.F.D.A. guide-lines are not followed. Most of the field level staff is newly appointed and needs proper training. It is observed that funds are not allotted for training to F.D.A. Bhandara

### 3.7 Monitoring and Evaluation:

#### Number of inspections by – (as per plantation journals verification)

i) Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forests	-	NIL
ii) CCF (Territorial), Bhandara Circle	-	1
iii) Divisional Forest Officer, Bhandara	-	1
iv) Assistant Conservator of Forests	-	6
v) Others	-	0
vi) CCF, Evaluation, MS	-	0

#### ▪ **Regular monitoring and evaluation of the project activities conducted by FDA-**

As reported by the authorities of FDA - Bhandara, yearly evaluation of the project was not carried out.

#### ▪ **Involvement of independent agency in the monitoring process-**

As reported by the implementing agency, CA has audited the financial transactions of JFMCs up-to 2015-16

#### ▪ **Brief outline of FDA bank account, its mode of operation, auditing status**

▪ The FDA- Bhandara has maintained bank account 1. (A/C No. 920310100020205) in Bank of India, Bhandara.Up-to 05.12.2016 & Actt. No.920320110000389 from 04.02.2017.

▪ The accounts of FDA are jointly operated by the Chairman and Member Secretary cum Chief Executive Officer.

▪ The accounts are audited by the CA. The FDA has released the funds to the concerned VFCs as per the requirement and progress of work, **whereas 2 tier system of funds release i.e.Dy.cf to RFO & RFO to JMFCs is in practice. Balance funds as on 31<sup>st</sup> May 2017 is Rs.79,60,241.80**

▪ The disbursement of funds has been done by the Member Secretary (Forester/Forest Guard) and President of the concerned JFMCs after withdrawing the funds from Banks.

#### ▪ **Details of statements of accounts and progress reports sent by VFCs/EDCs and the FDA.**

▪ The FDA & State FD has released the funds to the concerned VFCs on receipt of funds from NAEB, New Delhi as per the approved programme.

▪ The VFCs have maintained separate bank accounts.

▪ The bank accounts of the VFCs are jointly operated by the Member Secretary and President.

▪ They are not submitting the statement of accounts and progress of reports to FDA regularly.

▪ The flow of funds from the FDA through the VFCs is irregular. The VFCs have disbursed the funds to the concerned for the amount released.

▪ The delay in receipt of the 2<sup>nd</sup> and onward installments hampered the progress of the work and EPA in particular.

\*\*\*\*\*

## CHAPTER IV

### 4. QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

#### 4.1 Assessment of plantations, SMC works and their output:

##### ▪ **Site suitability.**

- The FDA project is implemented in ten territorial ranges of Bhandara Division, Nagpur Circle.
- The people living in and around the forests depend heavily on forests for grazing, small timber, fuel wood, green manure, non-timber forest products etc.
- Due to increase in the population there is an excessive pressure on the forests for fuel wood, fodder and small timber. The cattle grazing particularly sheep & goat is intensive which reduces the possibility of natural regeneration of local indigenous tree species.
- Geographically the forest areas in Bhandara division are divided into hill areas towards north-east, and rest is almost plane. All the available land fit for cultivation is under permanent cultivation. Most of the tract dealt under FDA in Forest Ranges Nakadongari, Jam-kandri & Lendezari is hilly, rugged and at places highly precipitous slopes are met with. The forests are mostly situated on the higher slopes of the hills.
- The forest areas of Bhandara Division particularly Protected Area and Zudpi Jungle which are open, degraded and denuded are most suited for taking up forestation and eco-development project. Hence, the FDA project is most suitable as proposed by Bhandara Territorial Forest Division, in particular, villages adjoining forest tract.

##### ▪ **Field work including quality of work:**

- Considering the status of the forest areas and also to meet the demand of local community (fodder, small timber, fuel wood, NTFPs including medicinal plants etc.), the implementing agency has proposed various components under the plantation model AR i.e. Pit planting and Trench planting.
- In both the plantation models mostly naturally occurring indigenous species are selected for planting to cater the needs of the villagers, (fuel wood, fodder, small timber, NTFPs etc.)
- The following species were selected for planting based on the site conditions and the choice of local people.

The species include, *Embelica officinalis*, *Azadirachta indica*, *Tamarindus indica*, *Acacia catechu*, Bamboo, Teak etc. Species of medicinal values like *Embelica officinalis*, *Tamarindus indica*, are planted. The above species are performing well under the existing climatic conditions. The quality and quantity of SMC works carried out in the project area are satisfactory.

- Water absorbing trenches of size 0.60 m. X 0.30 m. are dug to store water in the planted area. In some of the sites, there are series of check dams, percolation tanks and gully checks.

- Maximum small forest ponds are created under Jalyuktta Shiwar.
- The local people have been involved in site preparation, planting, maintenance and protection of plantations.
- Despite the non-availability of funds at proper time, the implementing agency has provided the following proposed EPA in the project villages through various development schemes of the State.
  - 1) Thresher machine
  - 2) Kitchen utensils, Pendol for local ceremony, Audio sets, children park etc.
  - 3) Floor Mill

▪ **Management practices followed in AR site-**

- In the AR model, the management practices followed are clearing of the weeds and digging of pits 1110 per ha. following 3 m. spacing of size 0.30m.X 0.30m. X 0.30 m. pit .1100plants /Ha. are planted. Bamboo plants at 4mtr.spacing are planted @ 625 plants/Ha.
- SMC works are carried out in AR site which include check dams and gully checks using loose boulders etc. The quality and quantity of works of both forestation and SMC works carried out in the project area is good. In most of the plantation sites, the implementing agency has gone for Van Tale and gully plugging with rubble stone boulders for soil & moisture conservation.
- Due to tremendous grazing pressure from Sheep & Goats overall survival is not as per expectations. Quality of work carried out by the agency is satisfactory.

**Bamboo, Aawala Plants, and grass well established**



**Year of Plantation 2013- Pit Planting 20 Ha.  
Pimpalgaon Comptt.No.1026/1027 / Range- Lakhandur**



**Boundry Demarcation to PF adjoining village,Hirapur-Hamesha  
Range- Nakadongari**

- **Survival Rate (estimated statistically, indicating methodology adopted and average height of plants):**
  - There are 45 sites of plantations covering 1160 ha. under AR model These plantations were raised in, 2012, 2013,2014,2015, 2016 & 2017 rainy season (FYO).
  - The ET selected 14 plantations(372 Ha.) randomly for sampling. In each site grids of size 50 mtr. X 50 mtr. were selected randomly to arrive at the survival rate of plantations.
  - 3 % area was randomly selected for survival count.
  - The details of the model and village wise areas selected, taken up for measuring plant survival, plant height on the day of count (17<sup>th</sup> . to 21<sup>st</sup> June.2017), etc. is given below.

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Name of village</b>	<b>Year of planting</b>	<b>Survival %</b>	<b>Remarks- Av. Height /Health of plant</b>
1	Mangarli	2012	74.66	Height-65 to 550 cm. Healthy
2	Pituresur	2014	44.96	Height-20 cm. to 25 cm. Weak
3	Vitpur	2014	26	Height-20 cm. Lanky
4	Khapa	2015	40.48	Average Height-35 cm. Stunted
5	Sodipur	2015	85	Height-60-90cm. misc. spp. Healthy Teak-30 cm. Healthy
6	Hirapur Hamesha	2013	0.02	<b>Failure Plantation</b>
7	Hirapur Hamesha	2016	16.45	<b>Failure Plantation</b>

8	Kesalwada	2015	78.41	Height-50-60 cm. Healthy
9	Sonmala	2013	67.73	Height-.-65 cm. Well established
10	Telpendhari	2014	27.00	Height-20 cm. Lanky
11	Matora	2013	4.27	Failure Plantation
12	Nandikheda	2016	84.06	Height-30-45 cm. Sturdy
13	Pimpalgaon	2012	82.19	Height-150 cm. miscellaneous spp. Healthy & Bamboo-310. Healthy and well established.
14	Dahegaon	2015	55.55	Height-70-105 cm. Healthy & well established

▪ **Assessment of regeneration / rehabilitation status of degraded lands treated:**

- There is a good sign of regeneration of root stocks of the species *Tectona grandis*, *Terminelia tomentosa*, *Anogeisus latifolia*, *Clistanthus collinus*, *Madhuca indica*, *Terminealia belerica*, *Terminelia chebula*, *Bucnania lanzon* in treated area.
- The undergrowth of *Zizyphus jujube*, *Xanthium strumarium* (Gokharu) *Cassia tora*, Climbers- *Butea superba*, *Abrus precatorius* *Dioscorea bulbifera*, , *Asparagus recemosus*, etc. are found encouraging.
- Grasses like, *Dicanthuium annulatum*, *Sehima nervosum*, *Hetropogon contortus* (Kusal) *Aristida funiculate* (Kusali) *Ischoemum laxum* (Sheda) are growing vigorously.



**Protection of plantation- Tending of NR, Moha, Char, Behada saplings  
Year of Plantation -2015 /Dahegaon / Range-Lakhandur**

#### **4.2 Assessment of other support activity.**

**Comments on whether the project implementing VFCs/EDCs are also benefited through any other forestry / community development project from State/ Central Govt. in regard to the overall rural / eco-development of the project area:**

The VFCs created under FDA are also enjoying the benefits of other forestry / community development projects such as

- Integrated Wasteland Development Project,
- Employment Guarantee Schemes,
- District Level Schemes and Afforestation on special Sites.
- Zilla Parishad through its health, education, social welfare wings is also taking care of community development.
- Jalyukta Shivar

**4.3 Technology used in the project: Technology or methodology adopted under each of the components sanctioned by NAEB. An analysis of the technology used and its effectiveness in brief:**

##### **Nursery**

- Traditional tools and technology were adopted by the project authority for raising seedlings in the nursery. 8 to 12 month old seedlings were used for planting. Most of the field staff looking after nursery is not acquainted with proper nursery techniques. Hence desired and required Quality Planting Material could not be made available. Moreover targets imposed upon JFMCs in the month of March, resulting purchase of planting material from private nurseries. Quality planting material was not available.

##### **Plantation**

- Old routine technique of Pit planting in area where soil depth is more than 30 cm. and trench planting where soil is shallow is adopted, without testing soil profile. In most of the plantations, Manuring and Fertilizer application is neglected though it is provided in sanctioned Estimates.
- **Increase in availability of biomass (fuel wood, fodder, other NTFPs, Small Timber etc.) :-**
- The plantation sites are recovering from heavy grazing and other biotic interferences. Due to strict protection given by the VFC members a fair amount of grasses grown were observed in the project areas.  
Existence of natural regeneration of *Tectona grandis*, *Terminelia tomentosa*, *Anogeisus latifolia*, *Clistanthus collinus*, *Madhuca indica*, *Terminealia belerica*,

*Terminelia chebula*, *Bucnania lanzon* found in plantations as well as adjoining forest area is a indicator of increased biomass.



**Natural Regeneration of Garadi (*Clistanthus collinus*)**





### **Damages to plants by wild-life: Chital & Barking deer**



**Tender shoots of Bamboo damaged by Barking deer**

#### **4.4 People's Participation:**

- **Choice of species has been decided in consultation with the local needs:**
- Depending upon the site suitability and the needs of the local people, indigenous tree species have been selected for planting in the project villages. More emphasis has been given by the implementing agency for planting species which yield / produce small timber, fuel wood, fodder, & Medicinal plants etc.
- Selection of NTFP species and medicinal plants such as *Embllica officinalis*, *Tamarindus indica*, etc. in the project area is appropriate and has increased the NTFP base.
- Due to protection and SMC works, the natural regeneration of local NTFP & medicinal plants is also improving. Hence the choice of species and method of treatment in the project area by the implementing agency is suitable from economic point of view of the local communities.
- **Awareness raising campaign –**
- Awareness programmes (meetings, discussion, etc.) are conducted in the FDA villages very rarely.
- PRA exercise was conducted to prepare the microplans of the VFCs. But almost stereo type Micro-plans are prepared. Most of the field staff is unaware of PRA, RRA techniques.
- To create awareness among the local communities about the FDA project, a good number of formal and informal meetings, field visit of successful JFMCs, awareness and training programmes need to be organized for the VFC presidents, members and field staff. Capacity building needs special attention.

- **Overheads: - Non availability of information from Division Office**

Year	Expenditure (In Rs.)	Important items
	NA	NA

#### **4.5 Maintenance of Records:**

**Whether record of nurseries indicating the number and species of seedlings raised has been maintained?**

**Record of nurseries –**

- The nursery records indicating the number and type of species raised and planted under FDA project is not maintained in prescribed format.

**Whether plantation journals have been maintained and posted up to date?**

**Whether a surveyed sketch of the plantation has been pasted on the register?**

**Plantation Journals-**

- The plantation journals have been maintained but not posted up to date by the implementing agency. The plantation journal has a survey sketch and treatment map without proper site specific treatment and necessary endorsement by the competent authority.

**Whether inspecting officials of the implementing agency like DFO, CF or CCF have recorded their observations / comments, if any?**

- RFO, ACF & DCF recorded their observations, comments and recommendations in Plantation Journals.

**Whether record / register of VFC / FDA General Body and Executive Body meetings maintained?**

- The meeting registers are not properly maintained by the JFMCs Regular training and proper guidance for record keeping, is necessary
- As per information received from FDA Bhandara, General Body & Executive body meeting of FDA Bhandara is not organized.

#### **4.6 Assets: Protection and Maintenance**

- The implementing agency has raised plantations as per project. But still there is need to protect and maintain the assets created by the FDA by controlling fires, grazing, encroachment etc., in the project area.
- The existing forests in Bhandara division are also being protected with the help of local people. Each household in the project villages is being benefited from the employment and other activity under the FDA project.

- The VFC members are extending support and co-operation in overcoming the problems of biotic interference in the project villages. Still some JFMCs and field staff could not be able to protect forest land from encroachments due to tremendous pressure from miscreants who provoke them for illegal gains under the shelter of F.R.A.2005.
- Field staff is under the pressure of impeachment. So strategic planning for moral busting and active and protection to them is highly needed.

#### **4.7 Assessment of Project implementation:-**

- **Improvement in quality of life of people in project area (status of health & education, availability of drinking water, increase in per capita income):**
- The local labor communities have been employed by the implementing agency for forestation, SMC and EPA works / activities, thus their livelihood has been met through FDA project marginally. But centrally sponsored schemes based on Forest produce i.e. Lac is found beneficial to woman groups. Moha collection at community level is also noticeable.
- The SMC works carried out in the project areas has improved the water table in the project villages. Due to intensive SMC works, in the project area water scarcity period is reduced. Drinking water is available throughout the year in most of the villages in project area.
- Increased quantum of palatable grasses for domestic as well as wild animals is the main benefit accrued from the project.
- During the evaluation, it was observed that Bangle making & Moha collection activity is increased .
- **Whether the project has created awareness among the local population about the responsibilities they expected to discharge and the benefits that are likely to accrue from the project?**
- Constant interactions, meetings, etc. are the important programmes to be organized by the implementing agency to create awareness among the local villagers on the objectives of FDA, constitution of JFMCs, duties and responsibilities of the local communities. The effective awareness creation should be continuous process.
- The mechanism of benefit sharing etc., EPA activities could not be implemented timely due to insufficient and delayed fund flow.
- It is evident that the project has not succeeded in creating awareness among the local people about their duties and responsibilities in FDA project. Few JFMCs become aware of the benefits that are likely to accrue from the natural **resources like Moha, Lac** handed over to them by forest department.
- Best efforts of the community to protect available flora and fauna within their jurisdiction have shown instant results of increase in water table and fodder.

- **Approach adopted by the project authorities for motivating the public:**

- The project authorities have conducted awareness programmes (meetings, discussions etc.) in all the identified FDA villages for motivating the local people to take part in the FDA activities.
- EPA activities have been implemented based on the needs of the local communities. But constraints are delayed and insufficient funds. Community durable assets and alternative income generation activities through auction of the fruits of Sitafal-Ban handed over to them is a good example of assets creation. Local communities need to be addressed in a phase manner during the project period.
- The involvement of local people in each and every activity of FDA may definitely lead to development of positive attitude of local people towards FDA project. More emphasis on exposure to village communities by way of visits to successful VFCs can certainly achieve required goal.

- **Whether the means of communication adopted have been successful and have there been favorable response?**

- It was observed by the ET (during the informal meetings with the VFC members at different villages) that the impact of the work done by the project authority in the field of water conservation and direct benefit of fodder & fruits ,response of community people is positive.
- In some cases agency has some difficulties in proper communication as new recruited field level staff is untrained in this field, to motivate the local people effectively in the FDA activities.

- **Whether the village communities have been involved in Project Planning?**

- Yes. Through formal and informal meetings the implementing agency has associated the local people in project planning.
- Still regular meetings needs to be conducted by the agency during project planning. The needs, proposals, comments and desires of the local communities need to be addressed promptly.
- The micro- plan for each VFC was prepared by the implementing agency based on needs and desires of the concerned communities through PRA technique. Still it is practically dominated by powerful community in that village.

**Project implementation –**

- Yes. The village communities are involved in the project implementation as per the micro-plans prepared for each VFC. The FDA activities (plantations, SMC works, EPA etc.) are being implemented by the respective JFMCs.

**Usufructs sharing mechanism –**

- The project is implemented since 2008. The mechanism of usufructs sharing is informed to the JFMCs as per the Government order of Maharashtra State.

Moreover most of the forest area allotted to JFMCs are now being assigned for management as “Village Forests” vide Maharashtra Govt. notification dtd.20<sup>th</sup> May 2014. Financial benefits will accrue from timber harvesting.

- Presently grass (to feed cattle) is available to VFC members due to strict protection given by them in the project villages. Supply of LPG Gas wherever possible as per norms specified in GR. is found beneficial. **Most of the JFMCs having natural Moha trees in their jurisdiction are nicely managing this forest wealth as an asset.**

**Awareness of the Government order issued (if any) with regard to JFM / usufructs sharing mechanism –**

- The State Government of Maharashtra has issued a Government Order vide No. FDM/2011/CR-100/E-2/Dtd.5/11/2011, in respect of JFM and usufruct sharing mechanism.
- The Government order of JFM was read in local language during the meeting and the villagers were fully informed about usufructs sharing mechanism.

**Has any formal agreement been evolved for sharing the intermediate and final produce of the project activities?**

- The JFMCs informed as per the guidelines of the Maharashtra State Government Order on JFM, vide No. FDM/2011/CR-100/E-2/Dtd.5/11/2011. The benefits and usufructs sharing to the VFCs are as prescriptions mentioned in the guidelines of the above order.
- Presently, only Lac & Moha fruits are available to the VFC members as an intermediate produce. In some villages the formal agreement has been evolved and same will be evolved in other villages also.

**Effectiveness of the mechanism evolved and the equitableness of the same –**

- The quality and quantity of activities carried under the project during the year 2011-12, to 2016-17 are good. This indicates that the mechanism followed by the implementing agency is effective. But financial monitoring has to be strengthened at Executive level to carry out the FDA activities in a better manner.

**What role has been played by the local community / committee in arriving at the mechanism?**

- The local communities have co-operated with the implementing agency in FDA activities. **They are playing a major role in conservation, development and protection** of the forest assets & resources by adopting JFM principles.

**4.8 Project Benefits:**

- The implementing agency is trying to forecast, evaluate and monitor the benefits that are going to be derived after the implementation of FDA project.
- Employment opportunities are created to the local villagers for carrying out mainly forestation and SMC works.

- Palatable grasses are available to milch animals throughout the year. Milk production is considerably increased. **The best benefit accrued from Moha fruit trees, naturally occurring and nicely managed by JFMCs.**
- Due to closure of plantation sites luxurious grasses, and ground flora is establishing nicely. Forest cover and soil fertility may increase if biotic interference is controlled in future also.
- During field visits indirect evidences of existence of wildlife such as, Blue bull, Wild boar, Barking deer, Leopard & porcupines were observed.

#### **4.9 Project Reporting**

**What returns (reports) has been submitted by the implementing agency to the State / Central Government? Whether these reports were sent regularly on due date? If not, the reasons therefore:**

- The implementing agency has submitted the quarterly progress reports for the years 2011 to March 2017.
- They have also submitted utilization Certificate, No Embezzlement Certificate, Non Diversion Certificate and Audited Certificate from CA. up-to March 2017.



## CHAPTER V

### 5.1 Summary of discussions with the officers –

#### The ET interacted with the following officers

1. Dy.CF (T) Bhandara
2. ACF Bhandara Forest Division
3. RFO, Forester, Forest Guard, Vanmajur
4. Accountant, Bhandara Division, over the discrepancies observed during evaluation on 9.1.2017. Member secretary FDA, Bhandara explained the reasons of discrepancies and assured that in future due care shall be taken to avoid the mentioned lacunas in overall monitoring of the project.

#### Summary of the discussion with officers met during evaluation:

1. The evaluators discussed the following aspects with the officers of FDA- Bhandara:
2. The officials expressed the need for flexibility of the selection of the plantation models as per the site requirement, rather than strictly following the model provided.
3. **Apart from various plantations/Afforestation programmes implemented by FDA, the field staff expressed fear that heavy plantation target is imposed on them, making it difficult to identify proper sites and species, causing failure of the activity. This target oriented programme from 2011 onwards is increasing every year beyond scope of field staff. There is a keen competition amongst many Govt. Departments to complete target without support of technical, trained staff. In view of this it is advised to fix plantation targets in consultation of field officers, to make it successful. Thus a cautious approach at decision making level is desired**
4. The implementing authorities have accepted the need for training to field staff for better implementation of the project.
5. Delay of funds from SFDA & other agencies has suffered project implementation.

#### Other

6. Supply of LPG under the beneficiary scheme is made to 14 JFMCs out of 45 JFMCs evaluated.
7. No timely General Body/Executive Body meetings of the EPA were held and hence inter-departmental and intra-departmental co-ordination is not effective.
8. Continuous training & awareness raising programmes need to be held for re-constitution of JFMCs, role of Gramsabhas, protection etc.
9. Newly appointed field staff is not fully aware about role.\ functions, and responsibilities of FDA/JFMCs.

**5.2 Highlights of the strengths and weakness, pertaining to the mutual responsibilities assigned to FDA (Administrative, Supervisory and Monitoring) and VFCs/EDCs (Execution of field work):**

**a) Strength:**

The implementing agency has drawn the micro plans in consultation with the local people by following PRA technique.

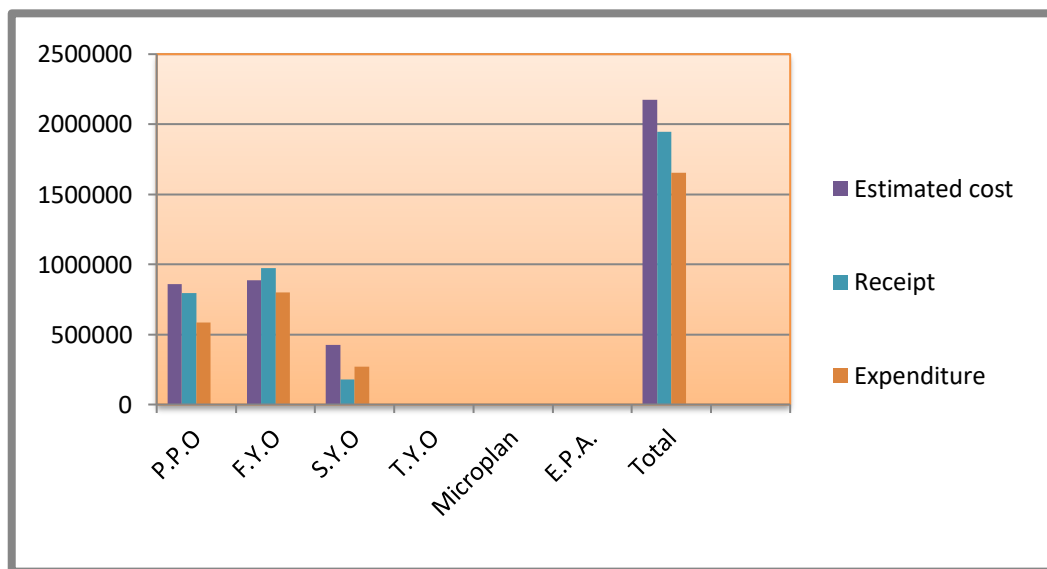
Employment opportunities are also created to the local people by involving them in forestation work and SMC works (construction of check dams, nala bunds etc.). Due to this, the villagers have built faith in the FDA and agreed for the participatory development of their respective project areas.

- The FDA project in Bhandara Forest Division has envisaged a composite package addressing the needs of the local population as well as re-afforesting the degraded forest pockets of Bhandara Division.

**b) Weakness:**

- Due to delayed & inadequate fund supply, the implementing agency is failing to keep its promises of providing timely wages for regeneration works and continuous employment opportunities to the local people.
- Financial monitoring at higher level is very poor. Monthly accounts of JFMCs are not scrutinized at any level. Secretary JFMCs are enjoying financial powers as per their will & whim.
- Huge amounts are balance with JFMCs.
- Without approval of “Gram-Van management plan”, timber harvesting activities initiated by JFMCs. It may lead to confrontation between FD & JMFCs.

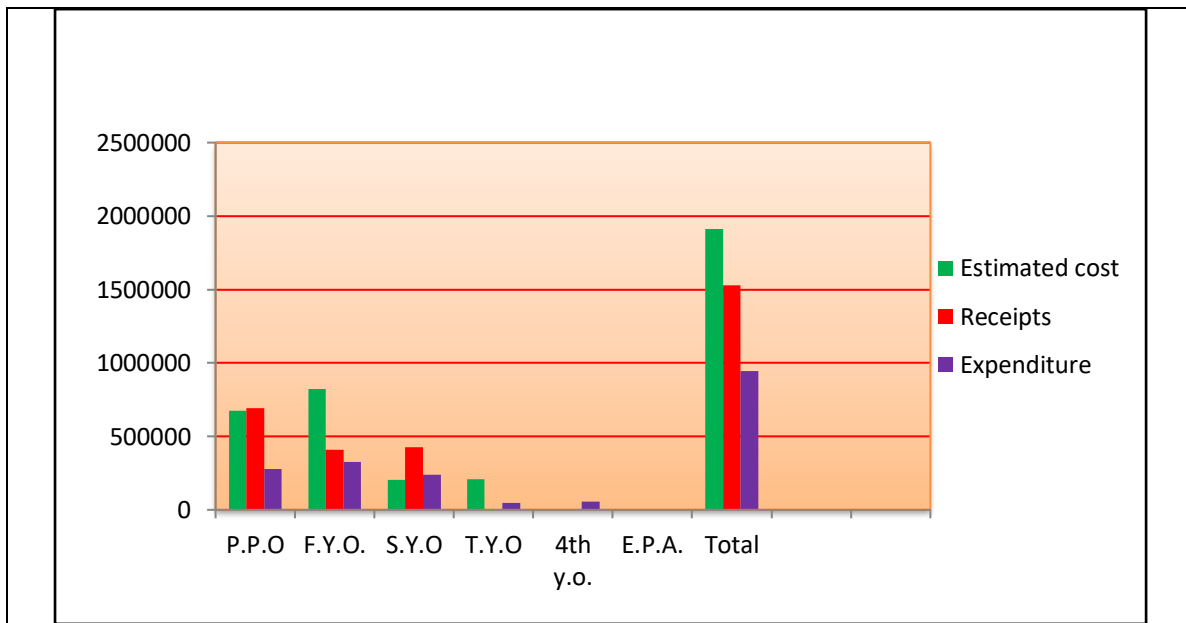
**Example:- 1. State JFM Kesalwada, Range Sakoli -Fund Flow/Expenditure.**





Sr. No	Item	Estimated cost	Receipt	Expenditure
1	P.P.O	859924	795000	584833
2	F.Y.O	887192	974129	800660
3	S.Y.O	426927	176677	270167
4	T.Y.O	0	0	0
5	Microplan	0	0	0
6	E.P.A.	0	0	0
7	Total	2174043	1945806	1655660

**Example2:-J.F.M.(Distt.Plan) , Year- 2013, Sonmala, Range Lakhani ,  
Fund Flow/Expenditure**



Sr. No.	Item	Estimated cost	Receipts	Expenditure
1	P.P.O	673697	691254	277532
2	F.Y.O.	823534	407680	325498
3	S.Y.O	203557	428000	238036
4	T.Y.O	210135	0	47964
5	4th y.o.	NA	0	54911
6	E.P.A.	0	0	
7	Total	1910923	1526934	943941

- Capacity building and skill enhancement programmes are not organized for front level staff and JFMC members.
- Village Development Funds are raised but monitoring failed..
- Proper financing & monitoring at the level of Executive Officer is essential.
- Guidelines under Maharashtra Govt. circular dated 18<sup>th</sup> January 2013 needs to be followed.



## CHAPTER VI

### Constraints, Limitations

#### 6. What constraints / limitations were faced by the project authorities? If any:

The following constraints are faced by the implementing agency:

- Delay in the receipt of 2<sup>nd</sup> and onward installments of funds has affected the FDA activities (particularly the plantations works which are seasonal and time bound).
- The subordinate staff (JFMC Secretary) opined that RFO may be made responsible for strict supervision over financial matters of the VFCs / EDCs, since most of the foresters/forest guards are not provided training for accounting procedure.
- Curtailment of funds on EPA is a matter of concern.

#### **Funds flow -**

- There was no smooth flow of funds from NAEB to the FDA. The project authorities have expressed that the 2<sup>nd</sup> & onward installments are delayed due to which plantation works has greatly suffered. The onward installment though received was less than the outlay of the project. The delay of funds is affecting the FDA activities.
- Funds from State, District Plan are received at the fag end of financial year. Ultimately it is deposited in JFMCs accounts.

#### **Where did the delay arise?**

- The delay in the release of the installments occurred by NAEB, New Delhi, State and DPDC of District.

#### **Efforts of the project authorities to get the funds released in time**

- The implementing authorities and SFDA have made adequate efforts to get the release of grants from NAEB, New Delhi. Implementing agency reported that they have submitted all necessary quarterly / annual (physical and financial) reports along with the utilization certificates audited by the CA, embezzlement certificate, non-diversion certificates etc. to NAEB, New Delhi.



## CHAPTER VII

### 7 Suggestions

#### 7.1 Suggestions for Improvements:

- There is a wide scope for improving the project output. The local people are in need of water, fuel wood, small timber, fodder, employment, village/community development activities in all the identified project villages. The project area is having more degraded forests and there is lot of scope to restore these forests which will improve the socio-economic condition of the local people.
- If all the allotted funds for EPA are released immediately after the sanction of the project it will further have greater impact in improving the project output.
- Except balance sheet by C.A. at the end of financial year, accounts are not verified and monitored, resulting huge balance amount with JMFCs. Implementing agency must evolve simple and effective fund monitoring system to avoid parking of huge amount with JMFCs.

#### **Need for improving upon particular activity by project authorities.**

The project authorities have felt that,

- Approvals and release of funds must be timely.
- There should not be any restrictions on the models for plantation activities and definite number of seedlings per unit area. It should be as per site specific conditions.
- Prescriptions of Working-Plan should be followed.
- There is insufficient pro-rata provision for SMC works; it needs to be as per requirement mentioned in the project.
- Funds for EPA activities must be issued in the 1<sup>st</sup> installment only.

#### **Need for improving upon particular activity by the people of the area.**

- The demand of the local communities in all the identified FDA villagers is for sufficient water and fodder. Hence, SMC activities are the major demand of the local communities. In addition to the on-going project activities, the local people feel that the more and more labor oriented works need to be undertaken by the implementing agency to sustain their livelihood.
- Exposure to various activities, training for value additions may be provided regularly.
- Capacity building for new responsibility of "Village Forest" is must.

#### 7.2 Remarks of Evaluating Agency / Consultants:

##### **Whether the project should be continued / modified / discontinued? (Give reasons)-**

- The FDA, Bhandara has implemented all the approved components of the project satisfactorily. The village committees are involved in forestation and SMC works.

- The agency could not implement EPA in FDA village according to needs of people due to inadequate funds released from NAEB. They have provided employment opportunities through plantation & SMC activities.
- The income generation activities based on collection of NTFPs, marketing of value added forest produce through Self-Help Groups of the villagers is yet to be achieved.
- The relationship between the FDA, staff and villagers is not so harmonious and cordial; hence the local people have limited faith in implementing officers.
- The true sense of JFM is being felt by both the parties. To face new challenges of “Gram Village”, the project should be continued, as it would bring positive changes in the attitude of the villagers and the assets thus created could be protected and maintained.

**Any other relevant recommendations-**

- There are large tracts of degraded forests in Bhandara Forest Division. Most of the Protected Forests have good regeneration of valuable tree and fruit species. These areas need intensive SMC treatments & tending of natural regeneration.
- The project should be continued to provide sustainable and assured employment to the tribal communities who are located inside and adjacent to the forest.
- The FDA has to continue and complete the balance works as per the micro-plans of the project site in order to sustain the faith of the beneficiaries and to make the project successful.
- Release of adequate funds in time is very essential to complete the time bound and seasonal works / programmes.
- Village Development Funds must be created at an earliest. Self Help Groups of both men and women. VFC members are to be strengthened with proper training for value addition of MFP products.
- For the sustainability of VFCs, membership fee from each member every year needs to be collected and deposited in the VDF.
- The pro-rata provision (i.e. 15% of plantation cost) made in the project report for “SMC and Water Harvesting Works” is very inadequate with respect to the requirements in each of the watershed area covered under each hamlet. It needs to be enhanced in proportionate to the project requirement.
- The quality of work carried out by both JFMCs and Forest Officers of FDA has to be continued with same spirit in the remaining period of the project to achieve the objectives of the project.
- Quality Planting Material (QPM) i.e. minimum 18 months old seedlings must be used. Nurseries shall be nearest to the planting site.
- Supervisory staff (RFO & above) must ensure that prescriptions of Working Plan are strictly followed by JFMCs.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Annexure I

### Issues for immediate action

#### 1. Administrative and procedural part :

- (i) Maximum JFMCs are not registered under sec.49 of Grampanchayat Act.1958, as mentioned under G.R. Dated 5<sup>th</sup> October 2011.
- (ii) Without approval of microplans, execution of works. (JFM Nandikheda, Pitesur, Kesalwada)
- (iii) MOU does not bear signature of DCF, some MOUs are between RFO & JFMC. (Hirapur-Hamesha, Matora, Lendezari)
- (iv) Plantations and SMC works are carried out in the areas which are out of jurisdiction of JFMC (Telpendhari)
- (v) Yearly meetings of Executive body and General Body of SFDA are not conducted by member secretary.
- (vi) Yearly assessment report of duties & responsibilities of JFMCs, not submitted by RFO to DCF, as mentioned under Govt. Notification Dtd.5/10/2011.
- (vii) Review meetings of JFMCs are not convened by-(As per Govt. circular dtd.18 Jan.2013)

ACF- Monthly, DCF-Quarterly

#### 2. Financial

- (i) Two tier fund distribution system is adopted, DCF to RFO & RFO to JFMCs, which is violation of NEP guidelines 2009.
- (ii) Funds are transferred to JFMCs without approval of “ Village-Forest Management Plan “& without sanctioned estimates.(Rs.140654/ for PPO 5 Ha. 2017/ Hirapur Hamesha, Pardi, Tawashi, etc. Gram-Van –**Plans are not approved**)
- (iii) Funds for development activities not in the jurisdiction of JFMC areas are allotted. (Dy.CF Bhandara letter No.Desk-4/Plan/RTGS/2015-16/23 dtd.5/4/2016)
- (iv) Funds for all regular forestry activities are transferred to JFMC irrespective of approved plan items.
- (v) 100 % funds utilized for LPG supply to villagers from Govt.contribution.as against 75% (JFMC, Somnala, Range-Lakhani)

(vi) Part area of plantation is covered with solar fencing. Rest area is open. Its total wastage of money.(Plantation Dandegaon, Pimpalgaon ,Range Lakhandur)

(vii) Chainlink material purchased in 2016-17 for fencing to plantations is lying in Range office campus. (Range-Lakhandur)(Funding source CAMPA)

(ix) Accounts of JFMC are not verified. No financial check. Indora JFMC has two accounts (1.VKGB Lakhandur & Bank of India Lakhandur)

Secretary JFMC of the rank of Forest Guard & Forester without the help of accountant & manpower is alone handling yearly accounts for more than crore rupees. This is alarming situation.

(x) Huge funds are balance with SFDA & JFMCs accounts.

At SFDA level- **Rs.79, 60, 241.80**

At JFMC level-(30 out of 39)      **Rs. 3, 42, 17,798.00**



## Annexure II

### Field Investigation Details (FDA)/ Joint Forest Management

1	Joint Forest Management		Funding Source			
			FDA	FDA	TSP	CAMPA
	1.1	Name of village	SODIPUR	HIRAPUR HAMESHA	HIRAPUR HAMESHA( TSP)	MANGARLI
	1.2	Taluka	TUMSAR	TUMSAR	TUMSAR	TUMSAR
	1.3	District	BHANDARA	BHANDARA	BHANDAR A	BHANDARA
	1.4	Forest Range	TUMSAR	NAKADONGA RI	NAKADON GARI	JAM- KANDRI
	1.5	Forest Round	HARDOLI	HIRAPUR	HIRAPUR	MANGARLI
	1.6	Forest Beat	SONEGAON	KAWALWEDA	KAWALWE DA	MANGARLI
	1.7	Total Forest area in village (ha.)	1096.500	393.142	393.142	2517.597
		1.7.1 Reserved Forest	897.793	196.332	196.332	2479.88
		1.7.2 Protected Forest	198.707	196.810	196.810	87.717
	1.8	Forest Area under JFM	50.00	100.00	100.00	92.301
	1.9	Date of Formation of JFMC	09.01.2012	07.09.2006	07.09.2006	26.01.2012
	1.10	Date Of Registration of JFMC	09.01.2012	26.03.2012	26.03.2012	NA
	1.11	Date of signing of MOU	02.02.2012	Signed by R.F.O, incomplete.	Signed by R.F.O incomplete.	26.01.2012
	1.12	No. of Households in the village	74	128	128	114
	1.13	No. of FPC Members	Not formed	Not formed	Not formed	Not formed
	1.14	No of JFMC Executive Committee Members	15	13	13	17
	1.15	No of JFMC Meetings				
		General Body Meetings	23	4	4	11
		Executive Body Meetings	16	2	2	76
	1.16	Participation of FPC Members in forest protection/Treated area	80-100 %	0-20 %	0-20 %	60-80 %
	1.17	Usufruct Sharing a) Yes/No	Not started	Not started	Not started	YES
		b) If Yes, what Produce	NIL	NIL	NIL	Moha flowers
		c) Mechanism adopted	NIL	NIL	NIL	Group collection



	<b>1.18</b>	<b>Opinion of Evaluator regarding impact of Forest Protection by JFMC</b>	<b>Very Good</b>	<b>Average.</b>	<b>Average.</b>	<b>Very good</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Micro Planing</b>					
	<b>2.1</b>	<b>Micro Plan Preparation</b>	<b>Prepared</b>	<b>Prepared</b>	<b>Prepared</b>	<b>Prepared</b>
	<b>2.2</b>	<b>Date of sanction of Microplan</b>	<b>26.03.2012</b>	<b>03.02.2012</b>	<b>03.02.2012</b>	<b>26.03.2012</b>
	<b>2.3</b>	<b>Training to villagers in Microplan preparation</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>NIL</b>
	<b>2.4</b>	<b>Participation of villagers in Microplan preparation</b>	<b>60-80%</b>	<b>20-40 %</b>	<b>20-40 %</b>	<b>40-60 %</b>
	<b>2.5</b>	<b>Expenditure on training by JFMC</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>NIL</b>
	<b>2.6</b>	<b>Expenditure on Micro-plan Preparation</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>NIL</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Plantation/Regeneration</b>					
	<b>3.1</b>	<b>Site Location</b>	<b>Comptt. No.70</b>	<b>Comptt. No.5(PA)</b>	<b>Comptt. No.5(P.F.)</b>	<b>Comptt. No.356(R.F.)</b>
	<b>3.2</b>	<b>Working plan prescription for the area</b>	<b>S.C.I.</b>	<b>I.W.C.</b>	<b>I.W.C.</b>	<b>A.W.C.</b>
	<b>3.3</b>	<b>Area Treated</b>	<b>25 Ha.(2015-16)</b>	<b>25 Ha.</b>	<b>25 Ha.</b>	<b>30 Ha.</b>
	<b>3.4</b>	<b>Treatment model</b>	<b>M.F.P.</b>	<b>Bamboo.</b>	<b>Bamboo.</b>	<b>A.R.</b>
	<b>3.5</b>	<b>Agro-climatic Zone</b>	<b>Heavy Rainfall Zone</b>	<b>Heavy Rainfall Zone</b>	<b>Heavy Rainfall Zone</b>	<b>Heavy Rainfall Zone</b>
	<b>3.6</b>	<b>Forest Type</b>	<b>Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests</b>	<b>Southern tropical dry deciduous forests</b>	<b>Southern tropical dry deciduous forests</b>	<b>Southern tropical dry deciduous forests</b>
	<b>3.7</b>	<b>Cattle Population</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>538</b>
	<b>3.8</b>	<b>Human Population</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>449</b>
	<b>3.9</b>	<b>Participation of villagers in raising plantation and SMC works</b>	<b>80-100 %</b>	<b>40-60 %</b>	<b>40-60 %</b>	<b>40-60 %</b>
	<b>3.10</b>	<b>Choice of species in</b>				
		<b>Plantation a)As per Microplan</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Not mentioned in Micro-plan</b>	<b>Not mentioned in Micro-plan</b>	<b>Not mentioned in Micro- plan</b>
		<b>b)As per requirement of villagers</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Yes</b>
		<b>Technically Suitability</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Not Suitable</b>	<b>Not Suitable</b>	<b>Suitable</b>
	<b>3.11</b>	<b>Plant survival count in 3% selected areas:</b>	<b>85.00</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>16.45</b>	<b>74.66</b>
	<b>3.12</b>	<b>Quality of coppicing root stock if done</b>	<b>Not done</b>	<b>Not done</b>	<b>Not done</b>	<b>Very good</b>
	<b>3.13</b>	<b>Species used in Plantation</b>	<b>Azadirecta indica, Terminelia arjuna, Embelica officinalis, Acasia catechu, Annonus squimosa,</b>	<b>Bamboo,</b>	<b>Bamboo,</b>	<b>Acasia catechu, Bamboo,Embelica officinalis,Syzigium cumini,Anonusus squimosa,Tectona grandis</b>

	3.14	Nursery Stock	Procured from outside plants	Procured from Snehal Kisan Nursery,Hingan ghat.	Procured from other nursery	Departmental ly
	3.15	Maintenance of Nursery Register	Not maintained	Not maintained	Not maintained	Not maintained
	3.16	Maintenance of Plantation Journal	Maintained/Posted up-to date	Maintained,but incomplete.	Maintained, but incomplete.	Maintained, but incomplete.
	3.17	Inspection of Plantation by officers	DCF-1	NIL	NIL	ACF-1
	3.18	Maintenance of Measurement Books	Maintained/Posted up-to date	Maintained but incomplete	Maintained but incomplete	Maintained
	3.19	Vegetative fencing	Not done	Not done	Not done	Not done
	3.21	Advance works(PYO+PPO)	Rs. 294288	Rs. 190862	Rs. 355185	Rs.389505
	3.22	Creation Works(FYO)	Rs.842481	Rs.408537	Rs.424903	Rs.742244
	3.23	Maintenance Works(SYO)	Rs.334825	Rs.122312	Rs.253274	Rs.303562
	3.24	Maintenance Works(TYO)	Rs. NIL	Rs.NIL	Rs.40926	Rs.194174
	3.25	Maintenance Works(4 <sup>th</sup> YO)	NIL	NIL	Rs.22496	Rs.236981
	3.26	Maintenance Works(5 <sup>th</sup> YO)				Rs.85572
4		Soil and Moisture conservation Works	Not done	Not done	Not done	Done
5		Entry Point Activities		Funds not allotted		
	5.1	Name of Works	Decoration Set.	NIL	Utensils,chai rs,mat.	NIL
	5.2	Cost on completion	Rs.128392	NIL	Rs.101838	195515
	5.3	Revenue Generated, if any	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
	5.4	Impact of EPA	Not desirable	NIL	NIL	Good
6	6.1	Live Hedge Fencing/TCM	Not done	NIL.	NIL	Seasonal fencig done each year
	6.2	Impact Assessment	NIL	NIL	NIL	Effective
7		Monitoring of Evaluation				
	7.1	Methodology of Monitoring	Not done	Not done	Not done	Nil
	7.2	Internal Evaluation	Not done	Not done	Not done	Not Done
	7.3	Outcome of the Internal evaluation	Nil	NIL	NA	NIL
8		Awareness Raising				
	8.1	No of Training organized a) Staff b) Beneficiaries	NIL	NIL	NIL	YES
		Expenditure by JFMC	NIL	NIL	NIL	213800
	8.2	Views of the evaluator	Department must provide man-management & accounts training to the staff.	Department must provide man-management & accounts training to the staff.	Department must provide man-management & accounts training to the staff	Department must provide man-management & accounts training to the staff

9	<b>Overhead expenditure</b>					
	9.1	Amount Utilized by JFMC	Not done	NIL	NIL	NIL
	9.2	Type of Activities	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
10	<b>Individual Beneficiary Scheme Implementation</b>					
		Supply of LPG	Nil	07	07	NIL
	10.2	Supply of Biogas	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
	10.3	Subsidy for Milch Animals	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
	10.4	Other Activity	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
11	<b>Fund flow and utilization by JFMC</b>					
	11.1	JFMC A/c No. and Bank	32829055372/ State Bank of India,Gobarw ahi	50131010000420 3/ Vidarbha Kokan Gramin Bank,Nakadong ari	50131010000 4203/ Vidarbha Kokan Gramin Bank,Nakad ongari	32202878922/ State Bank of India,Jamb
	11.2	Details of Funds received from FDA & other sources for plantation	Rs.3538649	Rs.NA	NA	Rs.2052580
	11.3	Details of contribution by beneficiary	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
	11.4	Utilization of Funds by JFMC	Rs2157347	Rs.1521079	Rs.1096784	Rs.1952038
	11.5	Balance funds with JFMC ON 17.04.2017	Rs.1381302	Rs.2645410	Rs2645410	Rs.626007
	11.6	Status of maintenance of Cash-Book by JFMC	Maintained	Maintained	Maintained	Maintained
	11.7	VDF account no. and Bank	514122000484 65/Syndicate bank Chikhala	Not opened	Not opened	32927250485 State Bank of India,Jamb
	11.8	Balance VDF Fund	Rs38106.42	NIL	Rs.118454	NIL
	11.9	Way of collecting VDF	Rent of EPA material	Not Related	Watchman wages difference.a mt.	Contribution for LPG
		IMPACT/ ASSESMENT:	Not observed	NIL	NIL	
	12.1	Soil stabilization in the treated area	60-80 %	40-60 %	40-60 %	60-80 %
12	12.2	Ground water retention	Improved	Improved	Improved	Improved
	12.3	Income generation	Improved	Not improved	Not improved	Improved

12.4	Benefit of NTFP to community				
	a)Fuel	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes/Adequate
	b)Fodder	Yes	Yes	Yes	NIL
	c)Medicinal Plants	Yes	NIL	NIL	Moha flowers
12.5	Views of villagers' if any, for Improvement	Demand for road from Sodipur to Gobarwahi. Desilting of old Tank. Protective fencing round Gaothan area.	Two parties in village, Offensive attitude.	Two parties in village, Offensive attitude.	Expectations of every thing is from Forest Deptt.
12.6	Development works by other Govt./Non Govt. Agencies	Repairs to farm bunds.Skill development Training to youths under Shamaprasd Mukharjee Jan Dhan Yojana	NIL	NIL.	Lac bangles training
12.7	Formation of Self -Help groups	2	NA	5	1
12.8	Collection/ Contribution(Rs.)	NA	NIL	NA	

### Field Investigation Details (FDA)/ Joint Forest Management

1	Joint Forest Management		Funding Source		
			Vid.Vikas	State JFM	State JFM
1.1	Name of village	DAHEGAON	PIMPALGAON	KESALWADA	
1.2	Taluka	LAKHANDUR	LAKHANDUR	SAKOLI	
1.3	District	BHANDARA	BHANDARA	BHANDARA	
1.4	Forest Range	LAKHANDUR	LAKHANDUR	SAKOLI	
1.5	Forest Round	DIGHORI	LAKHANDUR	SANGADI(East)	
1.6	Forest Beat	DAHEGAON	LAKHANDUR	KESALWADA	
1.7	Total Forest area in village (ha.)	531.120	430.275	533.519	
	1.7.1Reserved Forest	419.660	0	387.429	
	1.7.2Protected Forest	111.560	430.275	146.090	
1.8	Forest Area under JFM	419.660	430.275	146.090	
1.9	Date of Formation of JFMC	12.12.2012	03.01.2012		
1.10	Date Of Registration of JFMC	NA	17.03.2012	10.05.2011(New)	

	1.11	Date of signing of MOU	12.12.2012	11.01.2012	2015
	1.12	No. of Households in the village	395	942	113
	1.13	No. of FPC Members	1471	4310	517
	1.14	No of JFMC Executive Committee Members	14	17	12
	1.15	No of JFMC Meetings			
		General Body Meetings	05	5	4
		Executive Body Meetings	15	12	08
	1.16	Participation of FPC Members in forest protection/Treated area	60-80 %	60-80 %	60-80 %
	1.17	Usufruct Sharing a)Yes/No	Yes	Yes	Yes
		b)If Yes, what Produce	Tendu, Moha fruits,Fire-wood.	Tendu Moha Lac.	Grass, Moha fruits,Char fruits.
		c)Mechanism adopted	Free supply to villagers	Individual collection	Individual collection
	1.18	Opinion of Evaluator regarding impact of Forest Protection by JFMC	Very Good	Very Good	Good
2	<b>Micro Planing</b>				
	2.1	Micro Plan Preparation	Prepared	Prepared	Prepared
	2.2	Date of sanction of Microplan	NA	26.03.2012	NA
	2.3	Training to villagers in Microplan preparation	NO	NIL	Inadequate
	2.4	Participation of villagers in Microplan preparation	40-60 %	60-80%	40-60 %
	2.5	Expenditure on training by JFMC	NIL	NIL	NIL
	2.6	Expenditure on Micro-plan Preparation	Rs.3700	00	NA
3	<b>Plantation/Regeneration</b>				
	3.1	Site Location	Comptt.. No.330(PF)	Comptt. No. 324(PF)	Comptt. No.132
	3.2	Working plan prescription for the area	A.W.C	A.W.C.	A.W.C.
	3.3	Area Treated	25 Ha.	25 Ha.	25 Ha.
	3.4	Treatment model	A.R.	A.R.(Mix)	A.R.
	3.5	Agro-climatic Zone	Heavy Rainfall Zone	Heavy Rainfall Zone	Heavy Rainfall Zone
	3.6	Forest Type	Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests	Southern tropical dry deciduous forests	Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests
	3.7	Cattle Population	630	870	634
	3.8	Human Population	1378	4310	517
	3.9	Participation of villagers in raising plantation and SMC works	60-80 %	60-80 %	40-60 %
	3.10	Choice of species in Plantation	Not mentioned in	Not mentioned in	Not mentioned in

	a)As per Microplan	Micro- plan	Micro- plan	Micro- plan
	b)As per requirement of villagers	Villagers insisted for N.R.	Yes	Yes
	Technically Suitability	Suitable	Suitable	Suitable
3.11	Plant survival count in 3% selected areas:	55.55	82.19	78.41
3.12	Quality of coppicing root stock if done	Excellent	Very Good	Good
3.13	Species used in Plantation	Bamboo	Bamboo, Teak, Embelica officinalis, Sisoo etc.	Bamboo, Teak, Embelica officinalis, Hardwickia binata, Maligna arborea, Acasia catechu, Annonus squimosa.
3.14	Nursery Stock	Departmentally	Departmentally,	Departmentally
3.15	Maintenance of Nursery Register	Not maintained	Maintained but not in prescribed form	Not maintained
3.16	Maintenance of Plantation Journal	Maintained	Maintained/Posted up-to-date	Maintained, incomplete
3.17	Inspection of Plantation by officers	NIL	R.F.O.-3, ACF-2, CCF-1	Nil
3.18	Maintenance of Measurement Books	Maintained	Maintained/Posted up-to-date	Maintained
3.19	Vegetative fencing	NIL	NIL	Not done
3.21	Advance works(PYO+PPO)	Rs.382608	Rs300993	Rs.584883
3.22	Creation Works(FYO)	Rs.469286	Rs.426142	Rs.800660
3.23	Maintenance Works(SYO)	Rs.243951	Rs.192221	Rs.270167
3.24	Maintenance Works(TYO)	Rs.15626	Rs.28637	NIL
3.25	Maintenance Works(4 <sup>th</sup> YO)	Rs.NIL	Rs.176088	NIL
4	Soil and Moisture conservation Works	NIL	Done	NIL
5	Entry Point Activities			
5.1	Name of Works	Village Entry Gate	NIL	Not Related
5.2	Cost on completion	Rs118885	NIL	Not Related
5.3	Revenue Generated, if any	NIL	NIL	NIL
5.4	Impact of EPA	Good	NIL	NIL
6	6.1 Live Hedge Fencing/TCM	Not done	Not done	Not done
	6.2 Impact Assessment	Good	NIL	NIL
7	Monitoring of Evaluation		NIL	
7.1	Methodology of Monitoring	Not done	Quantitative & Qualitative	NIL
7.2	Internal Evaluation	Not Done	Done	Not Done
7.3	Outcome of the Internal evaluation	NIL	For Sant Tukaram Yojana	NIL
8	Awareness Raising			
8.1	No of Training organized			
	c) Staff	0	0	0
	d) Beneficiaries	0	0	0
	Expenditure by JFMC	NIL	NIL	NIL

	8.2	Views of the evaluator	Department must provide man-management & accounts training to the staff	Department must provide man-management & accounts training to the staff	Department must provide man-management & accounts training to the staff.
9	Overhead expenditure				
	9.1	Amount Utilized by JFMC	NIL	NIL	NIL
	9.2	Type of Activities	NIL	NIL	NIL
10	Individual Beneficiary Scheme Implementation				
		Supply of LPG	25	210	Not Related
	10.2	Supply of Biogas	33	NIL	NIL
	10.3	Subsidy for Milch Animals	25	NIL	NIL
	10.4	Other Activity	NIL	Solar lamps for farmers.	NIL
11	Fund flow and utilization by JFMC				
	11.1	JFMC A/c No. and Bank	500510110000551/ Vidarbha Kokan Gramin Bank Dighori	500810810000013/ Vainganga Krishna Gramin Bank,Lakhandur	501810110000594 Vidarbha Kokan Gramin Bank,Sangadi
	11.2	Details of Funds received from FDA & other sources for plantation	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.1824942
	11.3	Details of contribution by beneficiary	NIL	NIL	NIL
	11.4	Utilization of Funds by JFMC	Rs.1111471+11888 5=1230356	Rs.1811360	Rs.-1824942
	11.5	Balance funds with JFMC ON 6/17	Rs.1505801	Rs.784381	NIL, Rs.23014
	11.6	Status of maintenance of Cash-Book by JFMC	Maintained	Maintained	Maintained
	11.7	VDF account no. and Bank	500510110001632/ Vidarbha Kokan Gramin Bank Dighori	500810810000036/ Vainganga Krishna Gramin Bank,Lakhandur	Not Opened
	11.8	Balance VDF Fund	72078	Rs.30070	Not Related
	11.9	Way of collecting VDF	Transferred from govt act. For fire and LPG	Transferred from govt actt. For LPG	Not Related
12		IMPACT/ ASSESMENT:	Very Good	Excellent	NIL
	12.1	Soil stabilization in the treated area	60-80 %	60-80 %	40-60 %
	12.2	Ground water retention	Improved	Improved	Improved
	12.3	Income generation	Not Improved	Improved	Not improved

12.4	Benefit of NTFP to community			
	a)Fuel	Yes/Adequate	Yes/Adequate	Yes/Adequate
	b)Fodder	Yes/Adequate	Yes/Adequate	Yes/Adequate
	c)Medicinal Plants	Aawala	Aawala	
12.5	Views of villagers' if any, for Improvement	1.Demand for water conservation works ,Small earthen percolation Tank. 2.Insist for Natural Regeneration conservation rather plantation.3 Early crop damage compensation.	Maximum water conservation works.	.
12.6	Development works by other Govt./Non Govt. Agencies	Bunds under Jalyukta Shivar Yojana of State Govt.	Grampanchayat Bhavan.Hall	NIL
12.7	Formation of Self –Help groups	3	10	NIL
12.8	Collection/ Contribution(Rs.)	NA	NA	Nil

### Field Investigation Details (FDA)/ Joint Forest Management

1	Joint Forest Management		Funding Source		
			State JFM	State JFM	TSP
1.1	Name of village	NANDIKHEDA	SONMALA	MATORA	
1.2	Taluka	PAUNI	LAKHANI	BHANDARA	
1.3	District	BHANDARA	BHANDARA	BHANDARA	
1.4	Forest Range	PAUNI	LAKHANI	BHANDARA	
1.5	Forest Round	SAWARLA	LAKHANI	BHANDARA	
1.6	Forest Beat	GUDEGAON	MURMALI TUPKAR	MATORA	
1.7	Total Forest area in village (ha.)	500.700	188.57	611.073	
	1.7.1Reserved Forest	500.700	00.00	00.00	
	1.7.2Protected Forest	00.00	188.757	611.073	
	1.7.3 Zudupi Jungle	00.00	00.00	10.00	
1.8	Forest Area under JFM	100	188.757	621.073	
1.9	Date of Formation of JFMC	26.01.2012	18.02.2013	25.04.2003	
1.10	Date Of Registration of JFMC	NA	18.02.2013	NA	
1.11	Date of signing of MOU	02.02.2012	18.02.2013	14.08.2007	



	1.12	No. of Households in the village	62	273	438
	1.13	No. of FPC Members	NA	1101	1982
	1.14	No of JFMC Executive Committee Members	12	13	15
	1.15	No of JFMC Meetings			
		General Body Meetings	0	8	1
		Executive Body Meetings	51	50	28
	1.16	Participation of FPC Members in forest protection/Treated area	80-100 %	20-40 %	60-80 %
	1.17	Usufruct Sharing a) Yes/No	Yes	Yes	Yes
		b) If Yes, what Produce	Broom Grass	Moha flowers	Moha flowers
		c) Mechanism adopted	Individual collection	Collected by samitee members	Individual collection
	1.18	Opinion of Evaluator regarding impact of Forest Protection by JFMC	Very-Good	Average	Good
2	Micro Planing				
	2.1	Micro Plan Preparation	Prepared	Prepared	Prepared
	2.2	Date of sanction of Microplan	Sanction from DY.CF awaited	NA	Not sanctioned
	2.3	Training to villagers in Microplan preparation	Nil	NIL	NIL
	2.4	Participation of villagers in Microplan preparation	60-80%	40-60 %	40-60 %
	2.5	Expenditure on training by JFMC	Nil	NIL	NIL
	2.6	Expenditure on Micro-plan Preparation	Nil	NIL	NIL
3	Plantation/Regeneration				
	3.1	Site Location	Comptt. No.311,P.W.C	Comptt.. No125	Comptt. No. 97
	3.2	Working plan prescription for the area	A.W.C.		A.W.C.
	3.3	Area Treated	25 Ha.	25 Ha.	27 Ha.
	3.4	Treatment model	MFP	A.R.	Bamboo
	3.5	Agro-climatic Zone	Heavy Rainfall Zone	Heavy Rainfall Zone	Heavy Rainfall Zone
	3.6	Forest Type	Southern tropical dry deciduous forest	Southern tropical dry deciduous forests	Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests
	3.7	Cattle Population	84	530	455
	3.8	Human Population	276	1101	1982
	3.9	Participation of villagers in raising plantation and SMC works	80-100 %	20-40 %	60-80%
	3.10	Choice of species in			
		Plantation a) As per Microplan	As per Micro-plan	As per Micro-plan	Not mentioned in microplan
		b) As per requirement of villagers	Yes	Yes	No

		Technically Suitability	Yes	Suitable	No
	3.11	Plant survival count in 3% selected areas:	84.06	67.73	4.27
	3.12	Quality of coppicing root stock if done	Not done	Very Good	Not done
	3.13	Species used in Plantation	Embelica officinalis , Bamboo,Maligna arborea,Tectona grandis	Azadirechta indica, Embelica officinalis, Bamboo, Hardwickia binata, Acasia catechu, Sizegium cumini, Terminalia, belerica, Annonus squimosa, Teak, etc.	Bamboo.
	3.14	Nursery Stock	Procured from outside	Departmentally	Departmental Nursery
	3.15	Maintenance of Nursery Register	Not maintained	Not maintained	Not maintained
	3.16	Maintenance of Plantation Journal	Maintained,up-to date	Maintained but incomplete	Maintained,but incomplete.
	3.17	Inspection of Plantation by officers	,RFO-3	NIL	NIL
	3.18	Maintenance of Measurement Books	Maintained but incomplete	Maintained/Poste d up-to-date	Maintained,but not in proper form.
	3.19	Vegetative fencing	Not done ,but barbed wire fencing is done.	Not done ,Old TCM .	Not done
	3.21	Advance works(PYO+PPO)	Rs. 1173677	Rs.277532	Rs. 360243
	3.22	Creation Works(FYO)	Rs.600632	Rs.325498	Rs. 269650
	3.23	Maintenance Works(SYO)	Rs. Nil	Rs.238036	Rs.316290
	3.24	Maintenance Works(TYO)	Rs. Nil	Rs.47964	Rs.49000
	3.25	Maintenance Works(4 <sup>th</sup> YO)	NIL	Rs.NIL	Rs.10070
	3.26	Maintenance Works(5 <sup>th</sup> YO)	NIL	Rs.NIL	Rs.46878
4		Soil and Moisture conservation Works	Rs.461949	NIL	Rs.33900
5		Entry Point Activities			
	5.1	Name of Works	NIL	NIL	Chairs,Table,Cooler,S treet lights
	5.2	Cost on completion	NIL	NIL	Rs.108663
	5.3	Revenue Generated, if any	Rs.39000(Not deposited in VDF account)	NIL	NIL
	5.4	Impact of EPA	Very Good	NIL	NIL
6	6.1	Live Hedge Fencing/TCM	Barbed w fencing	NIL	NIL
	6.2	Impact Assessment	Area well protected	Area protected	Good
7		Monitoring of Evaluation			Not Done
	7.1	Methodology of Monitoring			
	7.2	Internal Evaluation	Progress report	NIL	NA
	7.3	Outcome of the Internal evaluation	NA	NA	NA

<b>8</b>	<b>Awareness Raising</b>				
	<b>8.1</b>	<b>No of Training organized e) Staff f) Beneficiaries</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>2</b>	
		<b>Expenditure by JFMC</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>Rs.19000</b>	<b>NIL</b>
	<b>8.2</b>	<b>Views of the evaluator</b>	<b>Department must provide man-management &amp; accounts training to the staff</b>	<b>Department must provide man-management &amp; accounts training to the staff</b>	<b>Department must provide man-management &amp; accounts training to the staff</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>Overhead expenditure</b>				
	<b>9.1</b>	<b>Amount Utilized by JFMC</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>NIL</b>
	<b>9.2</b>	<b>Type of Activities</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>NIL</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>Individual Beneficiary Scheme Implementation</b>				
		<b>Supply of LPG</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>NIL</b>
	<b>10.2</b>	<b>Supply of Biogas</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>NIL</b>
	<b>10.3</b>	<b>Subsidy for Milch Animals</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>NIL</b>
	<b>10.4</b>	<b>Other Activity</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>NIL</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>Fund flow and utilization by JFMC</b>				
	<b>11.1</b>	<b>JFMC A/c No. and Bank</b>	<b>32893314999/- State Bank of India,Pauni</b>	<b>92231011002902 Bank of IndiaMurmadi</b>	<b>60129310056/Bank of Maharashtra,Ganeshpur</b>
	<b>11.2</b>	<b>Details of Funds received from FDA &amp; other sources for plantation</b>	<b>Rs.2170146</b>	<b>Rs.4486320+ interest 112620=4598940</b>	<b>Rs.6818064(including LPG,Gram Van,&amp; interest)</b>
	<b>11.3</b>	<b>Details of contribution by beneficiary</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>Nil</b>
	<b>11.4</b>	<b>Utilization of Funds by JFMC</b>	<b>Rs.11796783</b>	<b>Rs.-1887197</b>	<b>Rs.5149621</b>
	<b>11.5</b>	<b>Balance funds with JFMC ON 01.09..2016</b>	<b>Rs.373363</b>	<b>Rs.2716832</b>	<b>Rs.1668443</b>
	<b>11.6</b>	<b>Status of maintenance of Cash-Book by JFMC</b>	<b>Maintained</b>	<b>Maintained</b>	<b>Maintained</b>
	<b>11.7</b>	<b>VDF account no. and Bank</b>	<b>Not opened</b>	<b>922310110005456/ Bank of India Murmadi</b>	<b>Not opened</b>
	<b>11.8</b>	<b>Balance VDF Fund</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>Nil</b>
	<b>11.9</b>	<b>Way of collecting VDF</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>By villagers</b>	<b>-</b>

12		<b>IMPACT/ ASSESMENT:</b>			<b>NIL</b>
12.1	Soil stabilization in the treated area	20-40 %	20-40 %	60 to 80 %	
12.2	Ground water retention	Improved	Improved	Improved	
12.3	Income generation	Improved	Not improved	Improved	
12.4	Benefit of NTFP to community				
	a)Fuel	Yes	No	Yes	
	b)Fodder	Yes	Yes/Adequate	Yes	
	c)Medicinal Plants	NIL		NIL	
12.5	Views of villagers' if any, for Improvement	Work of Moha flower collection should be increased. Watchman should be appointed by rotation in family	Interested in individual benefit schemes only.	Their opinion not taken in planning. Deepening of MAMA talav is must.	
12.6	Development works by other Govt./Non Govt. Agencies	Training to villager in tusser cultivation, and bangle making from lac.	NIL	Earthen bund by Agree. Deptt. 2 tanks by irrigation Deptt. Farm Pond 10, Cement Plug 6	
12.7	Formation of Self -Help groups	8	08	19	
12.8	Collection/ Contribution(Rs.)	NA	NA	Approx. 12 Lacs.	

### Field Investigation Details (FDA) /Joint Forest Management

1	Joint Forest Management	Funding Source			
		TSP	TSP	TSP	State JFM
1.1	Name of village	KHAPA	VITPUR	TELPENDHARI	PITESUR
1.2	Taluka	TUMSAR	TUMSAR	PAUNI	TUMSAR
1.3	District	BHANDARA	BHANDARA	BHANDARA	BHANDARA
1.4	Forest Range	LENDEZARI	LAENDEZAR I	ADYAL	JAM-KANDRI
1.5	Forest Round	RONGHA	VITPUR	ADYAL	KANDRI
1.6	Forest Beat	KHAPA I	VITPUR I	KESALWADA	PITESUR-II
1.7	Total Forest area in village (ha.)	520.489	1171.56	56.08	618.764
	1.7.1 Reserved Forest	360.575	1171.56	56.08	628.764
	1.7.2 Protected Forest	159.914	00.00	00.00	00.00

	<b>1.8</b>	<b>Forest Area under JFM</b>	<b>360.575</b>	<b>639.00</b>	<b>56.08</b>	<b>68.76</b>
	<b>1.9</b>	<b>Date of Formation of JFMC</b>	<b>23.12.2011</b>	<b>21.03.2005</b>	<b>15.08.2013</b>	<b>NA</b>
	<b>1.10</b>	<b>Date Of Registration of JFMC</b>	<b>23.11.2010</b>	<b>27.08.2007</b>	<b>Not done</b>	<b>NA</b>
	<b>1.11</b>	<b>Date of signing of MOU</b>	<b>13.03.2013</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>01.11.2013</b>	<b>NA</b>
	<b>1.12</b>	<b>No. of Households in the village</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>1100</b>
	<b>1.13</b>	<b>No. of FPC Members</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>1100</b>
	<b>1.14</b>	<b>No of JFMC Executive Committee Members</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>15</b>
	<b>1.15</b>	<b>No of JFMC Meetings</b>				
		<b>General Body Meetings</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>10</b>
		<b>Executive Body Meetings</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>41</b>
	<b>1.16</b>	<b>Participation of FPC Members in forest protection/Treated area</b>	<b>00-20 %</b>	<b>40-60 %</b>	<b>60-80 %</b>	<b>40-60 %</b>
	<b>1.17</b>	<b>Usufruct Sharing</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Yes</b>
		<b>a)Yes/No</b>				
		<b>b)If Yes, what Produce</b>	<b>Moha fruits</b>	<b>Moha Fruits</b>	<b>Grass, Moha fruits, Char fruits.</b>	<b>Moha</b>
		<b>c)Mechanism adopted</b>	<b>Comittee collection</b>	<b>Individual collection</b>	<b>Individual collection</b>	<b>Individual collection</b>
	<b>1.18</b>	<b>Opinion of Evaluator</b>				
		<b>regarding impact of Forest Protection by JFMC</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>Very Good</b>	<b>Good</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Micro Planing</b>					
	<b>2.1</b>	<b>Micro Plan Preparation</b>	<b>Prepared</b>	<b>Prepared, but not made available</b>	<b>Prepared</b>	<b>NA</b>
	<b>2.2</b>	<b>Date of sanction of Microplan</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>26.03.2012</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>
	<b>2.3</b>	<b>Training to villagers in Microplan preparation</b>	<b>NO</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>Inadequate</b>	<b>NA</b>
	<b>2.4</b>	<b>Participation of villagers in Microplan preparation</b>	<b>40-60 %</b>	<b>40-60%</b>	<b>40-60 %</b>	<b>40-60 %</b>
	<b>2.5</b>	<b>Expenditure on training by JFMC</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>NIL</b>
	<b>2.6</b>	<b>Expenditure on Micro-plan Preparation</b>	<b>00.00</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>Rs.679</b>	<b>NIL</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Plantation/Regeneration</b>					
	<b>3.1</b>	<b>Site Location</b>	<b>Comptt.. No.29</b>	<b>Comptt. No.55</b>	<b>Comptt. No.388 A</b>	<b>Comptt. No.47</b>
	<b>3.2</b>	<b>Working plan prescription for the area</b>	<b>I.W.C</b>	<b>S.C.I.</b>	<b>I.W.C.</b>	<b>S.C.I.</b>
	<b>3.3</b>	<b>Area Treated</b>	<b>40 Ha.</b>	<b>20 Ha.</b>	<b>20 Ha.</b>	<b>25 Ha.</b>
	<b>3.4</b>	<b>Treatment model</b>	<b>A.R.(Mix)</b>	<b>Bamboo</b>	<b>Bamboo</b>	<b>Mix</b>
	<b>3.5</b>	<b>Agro-climatic Zone</b>	<b>Heavy Rainfall Zone</b>	<b>Heavy Rainfall Zone</b>	<b>Heavy Rainfall Zone</b>	<b>Heavy Rainfall Zone</b>

3.6	Forest Type	Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests	Southern tropical dry deciduous forests	Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests	Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests
3.7	Cattle Population	266	254	75	619
3.8	Human Population	323	320	91	1100
3.9	Participation of villagers in raising plantation and SMC works	00-20 %	100 %	60-80 %	20-40%
3.10	Choice of species in				
	Plantation a)As per Microplan	Not mentioned in Micro- plan	Not mentioned in Micro- plan	Not mentioned in Micro- plan	NA
	b)As per requirement of villagers	Yes.	No	No	No.
	Technically Suitability	Suitable	Suitable	No	No
3.11	Plant survival count in 3% selected areas:	40.48	26.00	27	Original Bamboo Plantation (0%) Reboisement with mix spp.(Casuality replacement)44.96
3.12	Quality of coppicing root stock if done	Good	Not done	Not done	Not good
3.13	Species used in Plantation	Bamboo, Teak, Embelica officinalis, ,Annonus squimosa.Terminelia arjuna, Cassia fistula	Bamboo,	Bamboo,	Bamboo,Syzgium cumini,Azadirachta indica,Tectona grandis,Eagle marmelos.
3.14	Nursery Stock	Departmentally	Departmentally,	Departmentally	Departmentally
3.15	Maintenance of Nursery Register	Not maintained	Not maintained	Not maintained	Not maintained
3.16	Maintenance of Plantation Journal	Maintained, but incomplete	Maintained/ but incomplete	Not maintained,	Maintained/ but incomplete
3.17	Inspection of Plantation by officers	NIL	ACF-1	NIL	NIL
3.18	Maintenance of Measurement Books	Maintained, but incomplete	Maintained/Posted up-to-date	Maintained, but incomplete	Maintained, but incomplete
3.19	Vegetative fencing	Not done	Not done	Not done	Not done
3.21	Advance works(PYO+PPO)	Rs.639584	Rs305628	Rs130993	Rs.332730
3.22	Creation Works(FYO)	Rs935117	Rs.386342	Rs.276529	Rs.411260
3.23	Maintenance Works(SYO)	Rs515750	Rs.257840	Rs.95388	Rs.94264
3.24	Maintenance Works(TYO)	Rs.328188	Rs.00.00	Rs.131760	Rs.199529
3.25	Maintenance Works(4 <sup>th</sup> YO)	Rs76196	Rs.00.00	NIL	NIL

4	Soil and Moisture conservation Works		Done	Done	NIL	Not done
5	Entry Point Activities					
	5.1	Name of Works	NIL	NIL	NIL	Pendol material
	5.2	Cost on completion	NIL	NIL	NIL	Rs.58700
	5.3	Revenue Generated, if any	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
	5.4	Impact of EPA	NIL	NIL	NIL	Not observed
6	6.1	Live Hedge Fencing/TCM	Not done	Not done	Not done	Not done
	6.2	Impact Assessment	Poor protection	NIL	Poor protection	Poor protection
7	Monitoring of Evaluation			NIL		
	7.1	Methodology of Monitoring	Not done	Not done	Not done	Not done
	7.2	Internal Evaluation	Not Done	Not Done	Not Done	Not done
	7.3	Outcome of the Internal evaluation	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
8	Awareness Raising					
	8.1	No of Training organized g) Staff h) Beneficiaries	0 0	0 7	0 2	0 4
		Expenditure by JFMC	NIL	NIL	Rs.19000	NA
	8.2	Views of the evaluator	Department must provide man-management & accounts training to the staff	Department must provide man-management & accounts training to the staff	Department must provide man-management & accounts training to the staff.	Department must provide man-management & accounts training to the staff.
9	Overhead expenditure					
	9.1	Amount Utilized by JFMC	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
	9.2	Type of Activities	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
10	Individual Beneficiary Scheme Implementation					
		Supply of LPG	54	NA	150	NA
	10.2	Supply of Biogas	NIL	NIL	NIL	NA
	10.3	Subsidy for Milch Animals	NIL	NIL	NIL	NA
	10.4	Other Activity	NIL	Training to 7 females for lac bangle preparation.	NIL	NA
11	Fund flow and utilization by JFMC					
	11.1	JFMC A/c No. and Bank	32926934715/ State bank of India ,Jamb	11729382106// State bank of India ,Jamb	3328714322/Central Bank of India,Adyal	330315027 27/ State bank of India ,Jamb

	11.2	Details of Funds received from FDA & other sources for plantation	Rs.5204965	Rs.1549776	Rs.2371231+72369 interest.=2443600	Rs.2125799
	11.3	Details of contribution by beneficiary	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
	11.4	Utilization of Funds by JFMC	Rs.4895436	Rs.988741	Rs.-1745782	Rs.2120853
	11.5	Balance funds with JFMC ON 6/17	Rs.309529	Rs.561035	Rs.698318	Rs.303770
	11.6	Status of maintenance of Cash-Book by JFMC	Maintained up to Jan 2017, Further cash book not made available to E.T.	Maintained	Maintained	Maintained but not up-to date.
	11.7	VDF account no. and Bank	NA	Not Opened	3328714515/Central Bank of India, Adyal	Not Opened
	11.8	Balance VDF Fund	NA	NIL	Rs. 558(Acount opening amt.)	NIL
	11.9	Way of collecting VDF	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
12		IMPACT/ ASSESMENT:	Average	Average	NIL	Average
	12.1	Soil stabilization in the treated area	00-20 %	20-40 %	-	0-20 %
	12.2	Ground water retention	No Change	No change	No Change	No Change
	12.3	Income generation	Not Improved	Not Improved	Not improved	Not improved
	12.4	Benefit of NTFP to community				
		a)Fuel	Yes/Adequate	Yes/Adequate	Yes/Adequate	Yes/Inadequate
		b)Fodder	Yes/Adequate	Yes/Adequate	Yes/Adequate	Yes/Inadequate
		c)Medicinal Plants	Yes/Adequate	Yes/Adequate	Yes/Adequate	Yes/Inadequate
	12.5	Views of villagers' if any, for Improvement	1Not expressed during meeting with E.T.	Maximum water conservation works.	Training to committee members be provided.	Not expressed.
	12.6	Development works by other Govt./Non Govt. Agencies	Farm Ponds 15, By Agri.Deptt.	1Cement Plug,by Agri.deptt.,Indira Aawas Yojana-10 Houses.	LPG by Tribal Deptt.	NA
	12.7	Formation of Self –Help groups	4	3	13	6
	12.8	Collection/ Contribution(Rs.)	NA	Rs.1.3 Lac	Rs. 4.5 Lac.	NA



## Annexure III

### Gradation Of Project Works- SFDA, (On Scale 1 to 10)

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Subjects</u>	SODIPUR	HIRAPUR HAMESHA	HIRAPUR HAMESHA(TSP)	MANGARLI
<u>Quantitative Aspects</u>	Physical	10	10	10	10
	Financial	7	8	7	8
<u>Qualitative Aspects</u>	Plant Survival	8.5	0.2	16.45	7.5
	Health of Plantations	8	0	2	8
	Maintenance	8	0	2	6
	Sustainability	6	0	0	6
<u>J.F.M.</u>	Degree of People's participation	8	0	0	8
	Satisfaction over prescribed benefits	5	0	0	8
<u>FDA</u>	Composition of General and Executive bodies of the FDA	7	4	4	7
	Role of FDA in administrative supervisory and monitoring Mechanism of the project	6	2	2	5
	Flow of funds from FDA to VFCs	6	6	6	8
	Planning, implementation and maintenance of assets Directly by VFCs	6	0	0	6
	<b>Total</b>		<b>85.5</b>	<b>30.20</b>	<b>49.45</b>
<b>%</b>		<b>71.25</b>	<b>00.25</b>	<b>41.20</b>	<b>72.91</b>
<b>Grade</b>		<b>7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>7.3</b>

### Gradation Of Project Works- SFDA/State J.F.M.

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Subjects</u>	NANDIKHEDA	SONMALA	MATORA
<u>Quantitative Aspects</u>	Physical	10	10	10
	Financial	6	9	10
<u>Qualitative Aspects</u>	Plant Survival	8	7	0
	Health of Plantations	5	5	0
	Maintenance	9	6	0
	Sustainability	6	6	0

<u>J.F.M.</u>	Degree of People's participation	8	3	5
	Satisfaction over prescribed benefits	5	3	6
<u>FDA</u>	Composition of General and Executive bodies of the FDA	6	7	6
	Role of FDA in administrative supervisory and monitoring Mechanism of the project	6	4	5
	Flow of funds from FDA/State to VFCs	5	7	8
	Planning, implementation and maintenance of assets Directly by VFCs	7	4	4
<b>Total</b>		<b>81</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>54</b>
<b>%</b>		<b>67.5</b>	<b>59.17</b>	<b>45.00</b>
<b>Grade</b>		<b>6.75</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4.5</b>

### Gradation OF Project Works- SFDA/State J.F.M.

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Subjects</u>	KHAPA	VITPUR	TELPENDHARI	PITESUR
<u>Quantitative Aspects</u>	Physical	10	10	10	10
	Financial	10	10	10	9
<u>Qualitative Aspects</u>	Plant Survival	4	2.5	3	0
	Health of Plantations	3	2	0	0
	Maintenance	3	2	0	0
	Sustainability	3	0	0	0
<u>J.F.M.</u>	Degree of People's participation	3	5	7	3
	Satisfaction over prescribed benefits	7	8	8	3
<u>FDA</u>	Composition of General and Executive bodies of the FDA	2	7	6	4
	Role of FDA in administrative supervisory and monitoring Mechanism of the project	4	5	4	2
	Flow of funds from FDA to VFCs	9	10	8	8
	Planning, implementation and maintenance of assets Directly by VFCs	3	2	4	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>61</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>%</b>		<b>50.83</b>	<b>52.91</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>34.17</b>
<b>Grade</b>		<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>3</b>

## Annexure IV

### Abstract of evaluation of JFMCs. (14)

Sr. No.	Activity	0-20 %	20-40%	40-60%	60-80%	80-100%
1	Participation in Forest Protection	3	1	2	6	2
2	Participation in Micro-plan preparation	0	2	9	3	0
3	Participation in raising plantations, SMC	1	2	4	4	3
4	Plant survival	4	2	2	3	3

### Overall Grading

Overall Grading	Outstanding 8-10	Very-Good 5<8	Good 3<5	Poor <3
	0	4	6	4

**Grading of Project : Good**

# Thanks !

**SEVANIVRUTTA VAN KARMACHARI SANGH, MAHARASHTRA,**

**BRANCH - AMRAVATI**

**32, Shakuntal Colony, Post V.M.V. Amravati-444604**

**Email-sevak.amt@gmail.com**

**Contact No.-8698504896/9420078294**

