

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 Gondia 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 : Gondia
- District : Gondia
- Forest Division : Gondia
- Forest Circle : Nagpur
- State : Maharashtra

- **Project location**
 - Watersheds/ Sub watersheds of :- Gondia district lies entirely within the catchment of main rivers passing through are Kanhan, Chulband, Garvi and Bagh, which are fed by many small ephemeral tributaries. The area has three major irrigation projects, Itiadh, Sirpur and Kalisarar and seven medium irrigation projects. A large number of big and small tanks are used for irrigation, fisheries and drinking water sources.
 - Forest Ranges :-
Tiroda ,Gondia, Goregaon, Amgaon,Salekasa, North Deori South Deori. Chichgarh, Sadak Arjuni. Nawegaon bandh. Gothangaon. Arjuni Mor
 - JFMCs 56
- **Project duration & area**
 - 2011-12 to 2016-17
 - Area of plantation: Ha.1462
- **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 Gondia was registered under Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860 on -----(Reg.No. and certificate is not made available by Division)

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 proforma 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

Sr. No	Tahasil	Range	Village	AR/ANR	Area Treated in ha.
1	Deori	North Deori	Salegaon	Mix	30
2	Deori	South Deori	Dhanori	Mix	25
3	Deori	Chichgad	Mispiri	Mix	25
4	Saalekasa	Saalekasa	Dhansuva	Mix	25
5	Saalekasa	Saalekasa	Bijepar	Mix	25
6	Tumsar	Amgaon	Ghat-temni	Mix	25
7	Tumsar	Goregaon	Palewada	Mix	40
8	Sadak-Arjuni	Sadak-Arjuni	Kokana	Mix	35
9	Arjuni - Mor	Navegaon-Bandh	Erandi_Darre	Bamboo	20
10	Tiroda	Tiroda	Kamakazari (Chor Khamara)	Bamboo	15
11	Gondia	Gondia	Jartal	Mix	10
12	Gondia	Gondia	Dandegaon	Mix	25
13	Arjuni -Mor	Arjuni –Mor	Sukali-Khairi	Mix	25
14	Arjuni- Mor	Arjuni –Mor	Budhewada	Mix	15

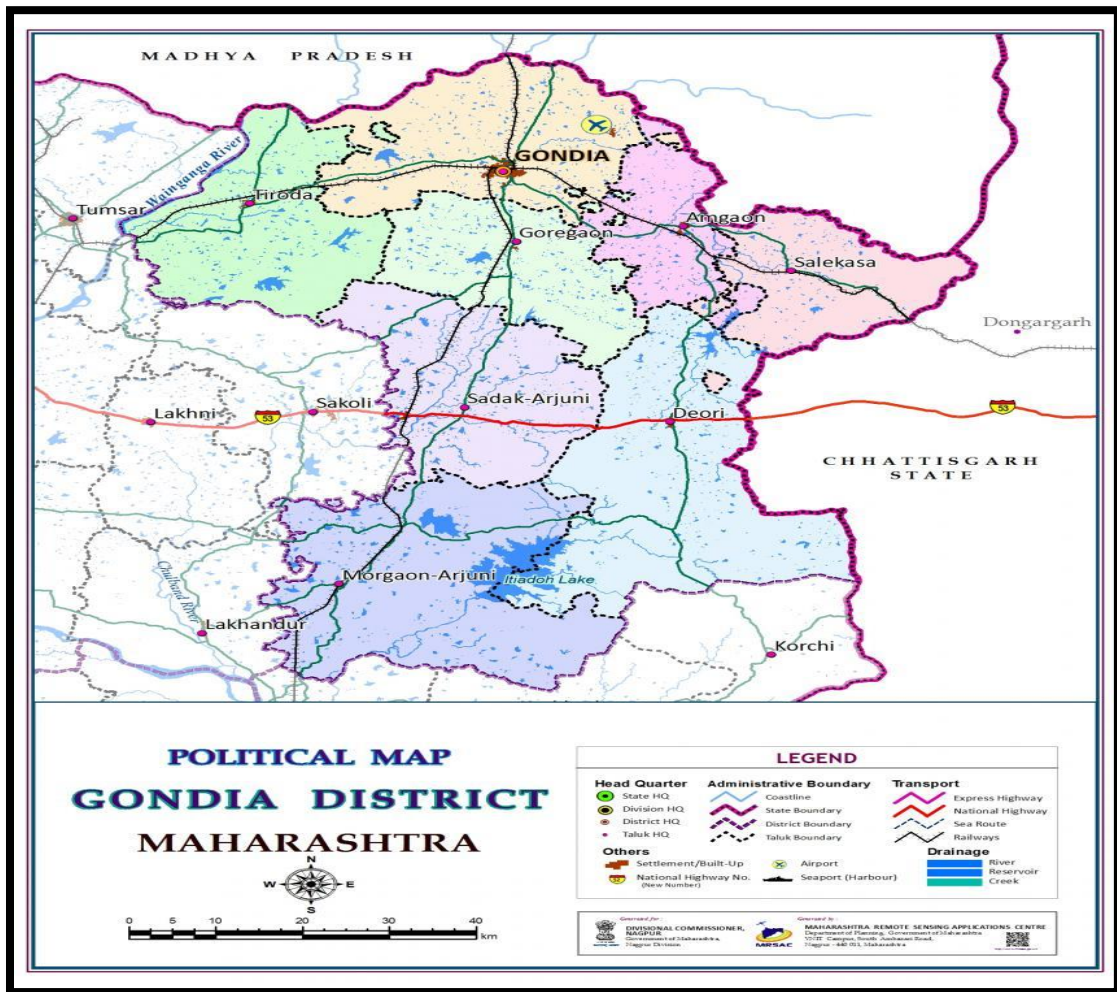
- The sampling covered all Forest Ranges, all Tahasil, all models and heavy as well as low rainfall area.
- The ET randomly selected area equivalent to 3% of the sampled plantation area for recording plant survival, status of health and average height etc.
- Also inspected remaining treated area of the plantation to assess impact of treatment.
- Discussed with members JFMCs/FPCs and other villagers to assess 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

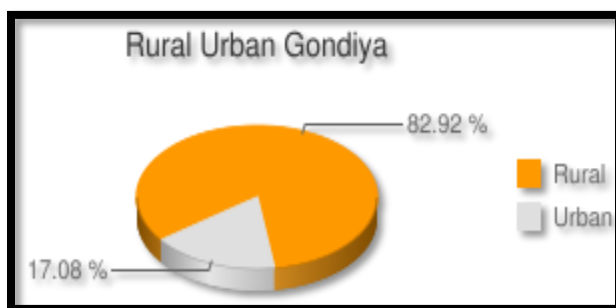
2.1 Profile of Project area

Location: Gondia district is established on 1st May 1999 after the separation from Bhandara district. Gondia district was under the privilege of 'Gond Raja'. The newly formed Gondia district is situated between 20° 39' and 21° 38' north latitude and 79° 27' and 80° 42' east longitude. The forest area of Gondia division occurs in compact blocks and at some places, in scattered patches.



Gondia has a mixed economy with agriculture, industries and forest resources contributing to it. Gondia is known for its large production of rice.

Population: As per 2011 census- 1,322507



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 Gondia district according to latest figures available are as follows:-

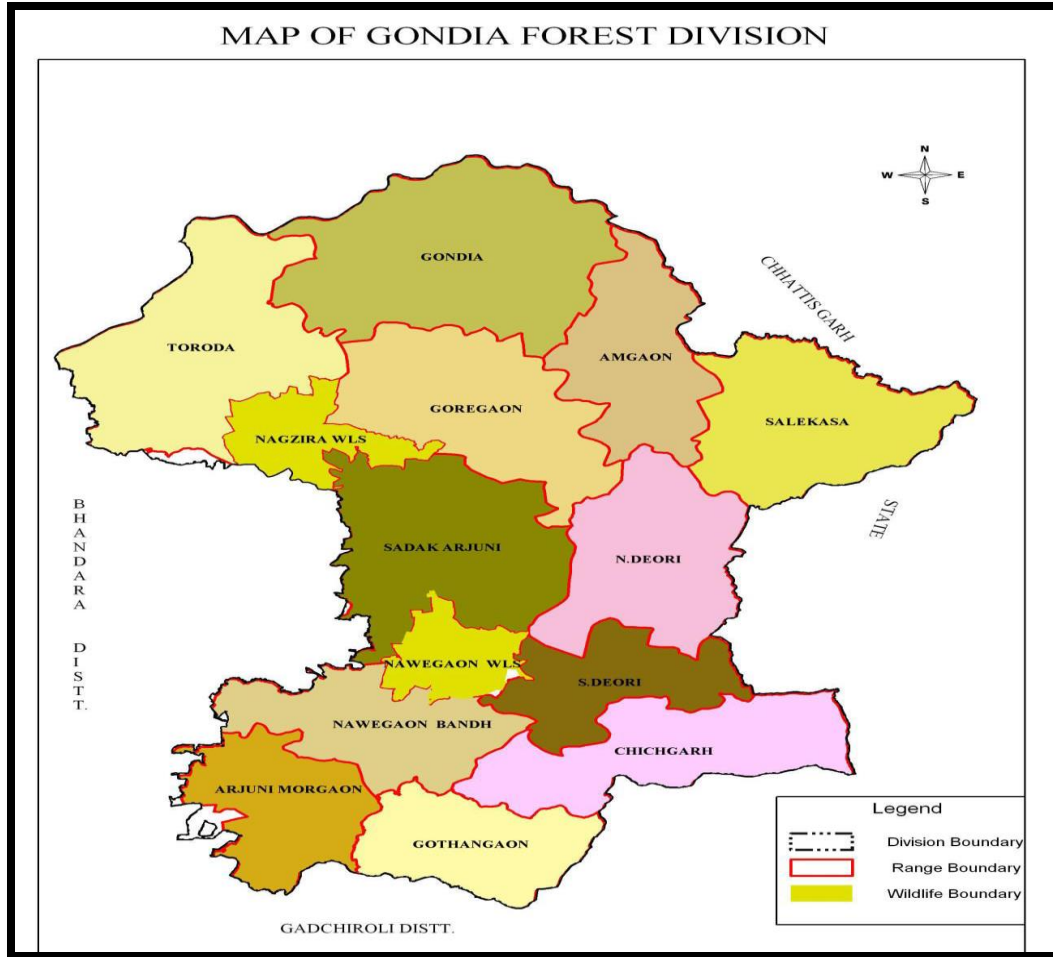
Area in Sq. Km.	Population (2011)	Population density/ Sq.km	Forests in Sq. Km	Per capita Forest area in ha.
5234	1322507	253	1731.785	0.00133

2.2 Profile of Gondia Forest Division

2.2.1 Location

Gondia Forest Division is confined to Gondia District of Maharashtra State. For administrative reasons Gondia district consists of 8 Talukas namely Tiroda, Gondia, Goregaon, Amgaon, Salekasa, Deori, Sadak Arjuni and Arjuni Morgaon. The administratively it is under Nagpur Forest (Territorial) Circle.

The Gondia Forest Division lies between Gondia Forest Division is situated 20° 39' and 21° 38' north latitude and 79° 27' and 80° 42' east longitude.



2.2.2 Boundaries: Boundary of the Gondia Division :

- 1 North & East - Chattisgarh State..
- 2 East - Rajnandgaon district of Chattisgarh State.
- 3 South - Wadsa Division.
- 4 West - Bhandara Division

2.2.3 Area:

Resrve. Forest	Notified. Reserve. Forest	Protected .Forest.	Gose Protected. Forest.	Jhudpi. Jungle	Unclassified . Forest.	Comp. Affores tation land receiv ed	Total Area In Ha.
28161.744	44640.839	68274.975	2995.610	21970.200	7110.078	25.150	173178.596

2.2.4 Classification of Forests.

Forest classification as per Champion & Seth.

Type	Notation	Type Description
Sub-group		
I. Climax types	5 A	Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous
Forests.	5A/Ci	Dry Teak bearing forests
	5A/Cia	Very Dry Teak
	5A/Cib	Dry Teak
	5A/c3	Southern dry mixed deciduous
forests		
Local subtypes		1. Superior Quality Mixed Forests 2. Medium Quality Mixed Forests 3. Poor Quality Mixed Forests
Primary serial type	5/1S1	Dry Tropical Riverain Forest

2.2.5 Configuration of ground:- The area is generally undulating and hilly with moderate to steep slopes dissected by meandering streams. This area has varied lithology and intricate geological structure. Tropical sub-humid weathering of crystalline metamorphic and igneous rocks has created highly varied soils. Sihar, Morand, Kardi, and Bhardi are important local soil types. The altitude of the district varies from 310 m to 340 m above the mean sea level.

2.2.6 Geology, Rock and Soil :-

This area is rich in minerals with varied lithology and intricate geological structure. The topography is characterized by presence of the lenticular narrow ridges trending in the north-northwest to south-southeast direction with occasional spurs rising to various heights. The manganese deposits in the form of elongated lenticular bands occur among these gneiss, schist and quartzite. The Sakoli series are exposed as a large triangular outcrop., Dongargarh granites and sandstones occupies 88 kilometer wide belt in a north-northeast direction. Overlying cuddapahs consist of sandstones, shale, grits in the upper part with alternate bands of quartzite and conglomerates in the lower part. The Gondwana sediments referred as Kamthi series have conglomerates, arkose and sandstone, and are exposed in the Wainganga and the Chulband river sections.

Economic Geology:

Of the varied mineral deposits found in the district include manganese ore, Chromite, Kyanite- Sillimanite, Iron ores, Corundum, Talc and Soapstone.

Manganese belts:- Dongri-Buzurg, Sitasongi and Chikhla
Kyanite- Sillimanite is found in the Sakoli series, Pohra and Dahegaon .
Gold is reported as placer deposits near the Kohka village
Uranium is found in granophyres near Parsodi
Iron ores such as banded hematite-quartzite and inter-bedded purple ferruginous Phyllite are available in small pockets towards the east.
Other reported deposits are of Green Mica near Mahalgaon,
Talc and Soapstone in Sakoli Tahsil and west of Kansi
Lead & Chromite near Paoni
Corundum is reported at the foothill of a hillock at Pohra,

Soils:

The soils of the district are highly varied, arising out of the tropical sub-humid weathering of crystalline metamorphic and igneous rocks. The main types of soils are kali, canker, sihar, morand, khardi and bardi. Sihar is a reddish yellow soil derived from oxidation of crystalline rocks under tropical humid conditions. The Sihar soil is considered suitable for rice cultivation. Morand soil is suited for Jowar, Wheat and Linseed.

2.2.7 Climate:

The climate of Gondia district is hot and dry. The cold season starts by about the end of November and continues up-to 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 main rivers passing through the division are Kanhan, Chulband, Garvi and Bagh, which are fed by many small ephemeral tributaries. The area has three major irrigation projects, Itiadh, Sirpur and Kalisara and seven medium irrigation projects. A large number of big and small tanks are used for irrigation, fisheries and drinking water sources. Most tanks are shallow and seasonal in nature. Low rainfall years witness acute shortage of water in the area. Scarcity of drinking water during summer is a major problem in many villages. The minor tanks and small tanks are shallow and are mostly seasonal in nature.

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 Gondia 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 Gondia 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 Gondia 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:-

These forests are characterized by the presence of Teak (*Tectona grandis*) in the crop in varying proportions.

2.3.2 Southern Dry Mixed Deciduous Forest:-

The major portion of the forests of Gondia Division comes under this category. The forests are more or less leafless in hot season and are rich in grasses. Stream banks and lower hill slopes have good quality forests due to rich and deep alluvial soil. Climbers are abundant in good quality areas. Bamboo (*Dendrocalamus strictus*) is distributed unevenly in the division with exception of the Gondia and the Amgaon Ranges. Grass is conspicuous in open and degraded areas. Saja or Ain (*Terminalia alata*) is the major associates are Bija .

Predominant species :-

Following species are found in the top storey of the forests: *Terminalia alata*, *Pterocarpus marsupium*, *Anogeissus latifolia*, *Lagerstroemia parviflora*, Mokha (*Schrebera Swietenoides*), Dhoban (*Dalbergia paniculata*), Behada (*Terminalia belerica*), Surya (*Xylia xylocarpa*), Bhirra (*Chloroxylon swietenia*), Mowai (*Laenniacoromandalica*), Kalam (*Mitragyna parviflora*), Sewan (*Gmelina arborea*), Bhilawa (*Semicarpus anacardium*), Salai (*Boswellia serrata*), Semal (*Bombax ceiba*), Tiwas (*Ougenia oogenensis*), Moha (*Madhuca longifolia*), Kusum (*Schleichera oleosa*), Bhorsal (*Hymenodictyon*

excelsum) ,Chichwa (*Albizzia odorotissima*) ,Rohan (*Soymida febrifuga*),Kasai (*Bridelia retusa*) , Arjun or Kahu (*Terminalia arjuna*), Kulu(*Sterculia urens*), Haldu (*haldina cordifolia*), Shisham (*Dalbergia latifolia*), etc.

Major area fall in the teak site quality III and IVa. The crop varies open to 0.8 in crown density, and middle-aged to mature in the age. Natural regeneration of Ain, Dhaora, Tendu, Bija, Lendia and Garari is better than of Teak

Species in the middle storey includes

Celistanthus collinus , Tendu (*Diospyros melanoxylon*) , Palas (*Butea monosperma*) , Char (*Buchnanian lanzan*) , Dhaman(*Grewia tilifolia*) , Gongal (*Cochlospermum religiosum*) , Amaltas (*Cassia fistula*) ,Apta (*Bauhinia racemosa*), Ghoghar (*Gardenia latifolia*) , Aonla (*Phyllanthemblica*), Bor (*Zizyphus spp.*) Lokhandi (*Ixora arborea*) (and Tondri (*Caeseria tomentosa*) .Khair (*Acacia catechu*)

Shrubs :-

Bharati (Maytenus emarginatus) , *Nirgudi(Vitex negundo)* *Dikamali (Gardenia resinifera)*,*Kuda(Holorrhena pubescens)*, *Dudhi (Wrightia tinctoria)* ,*Muradsheng (Helicteres isora)*,*Neel (Indigofera tinctoria)* *Kukudranji (Calycopteris floribunda)* , *Mahulbel (Bauhinia vahli)* (,*Palasbel(Butea superba)*, *Bokadvel or Nagvel (Cryptolepis buchanani)* and *Gunj (Arbus precatorius)* are climbers generally noticed in the forests.

Common grasses :-

Kusal (Heteropogon contortus) , *Bhurbhusi (Eragrostic tenella)* , *Dab or Dabat(Imperata cylindrical)* , *Khas (Veteveria zizaniodes)* , *Mushan (Iseilema laxum)* ,*Phulkia (Apluda mutica)* , *Ghonad (Themeda quadrivalvis)* and *Sheda (Sehima nervosum)*

2.3.3 Superior Quality Mixed Forests :-

This subtype is generally found in the valleys, lower gentle slopes of hills as well as in the deep alluvial soil along the streams. The site quality is predominantly III with some areas under II. The crop is mainly middle-aged to mature. Saja and Bija constitute more than one-third of the crop.

2.3.4 Medium quality mixed forests. :-

The forests of this type belong to quality III to IVa, and can be classified into the Saja-Bija, the Garari and the Salai subtypes based on the composition.

1. Saja and Bija constitute more than one-third of the crop in the “Saja-Bija subtype.” The associate species are Dhaora, Lendia, Tendu, Moha, Aonla, Palas in middle storey with Saja and Bija in the top storey. Regeneration of Saja is profuse at many places.

2. Garari is the predominant species in the Garari subtype found in plains to undulating parts in Deori, Khadki and Dighori areas. Coppicing power of Garari is so high that it dominates areas where Saja and Bija were felled previously. Lack of tending in the teak plantations resulted in high percentage of Garari suppressing teak.

3. The Salai subtype is mainly the degradation subtype on the upper slopes and on arid soils. The density varies from 0.3 to 0.5, and usual associates are Bhirra, Mowai, Kulu, Tendu and Khair.

2.3.5 Poor Quality Mixed Forest:-

The forests falling in this type are mostly of site quality IVa and IVb with the dominance of Rohan or Khair depending upon the soil conditions. The undergrowth comprises of Dikamali, Kurmudi and Jhilibili. Forests with Khair are found on arid and rocky patches on the hill slopes of Deori, Dighori and Gawarra areas.

2.4 Status of Natural regeneration:-

Natural regeneration of Ain, Dhaora, Tendu, Bija, Lendia and Garari, Moha is more.

2.5 Injuries to which crop is liable :-

The forests are subjected to injuries caused by a number of factors. They can be classified as injuries caused by man, wild animals and parasites as well as by factors like frost, drought, fire etc.

2.5.1 Illicit Cutting :- Illicit cutting of forests for timber, poles, firewood and agricultural implements is a major factor causing problems for the forests. It is heavy in areas adjoining to thickly populated towns and villages. City and towns having extensive construction activities serve as the main consumption centers.

2.5.2 Encroachments:- There have been large scale clearances of the forests in the past for encroachment with a purpose to get agricultural crops. The State Government has issued orders vide GR No. LEN/1078/3483/G-1, dated 27.12.1978 and FLD/1079/1366/F-3, dated 12/09/1979 to regularize all the encroachments on forest lands done during the period from 01.04.1972 to 31.03.1978. After the enactment of FRA 2006, grid of land increased. This has increased the tendency of people to encroach upon the forest land with a hope that in future also such encroached lands will be regularized by the Government.

2.5.3 Damage by Forest Fire :- Incidences of ground fire are very common in dry deciduous forests because of abundant combustible matter such as dry leaf litter, dry grasses and twigs. Tendu contractors often influence setting up fire to obtain profuse flush of Tendu leaves during the collection season. Local villagers set fire to clear undergrowth under Moha and gum-yielding trees to facilitate convenient collection.

2.5.4 Unscientific Harvesting of NTFP:- The valuable resource trees like Kulu, Dhaoda, Saja etc. are getting damaged due to unscientific methods of harvesting of gums, kosa silk, various herbs and shrubs, their number is reducing very fast due to unsustainable harvesting. or heavily lopped to collect Tendu leaves.

2.5.6 Damage by domestic and wild animals. :- Cattle population is much in excess of the carrying capacity of the forest area. Continuous and heavy grazing adversely affects natural regeneration, plantations and the soil conditions. Chital and Nilgai cause damage by nibbling the young seedlings, and Wild Boars dig up the rhizomes of bamboo.

2.6 Injuries to Which the Crop is Liable:

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. It is heavy in areas adjoining to thickly populated towns and villages. City and towns having extensive construction activities serve as the main consumption centers.

(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.

By Wild Animals:

The damage by wild animals in Gondia 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.

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.

By other Parasites:

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

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 areas Mahul is also found. The damage is caused by strangling of trees.

By Frost:

Frost is very rare in Gondia division.

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.

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.

2.7. Agriculture Crops:

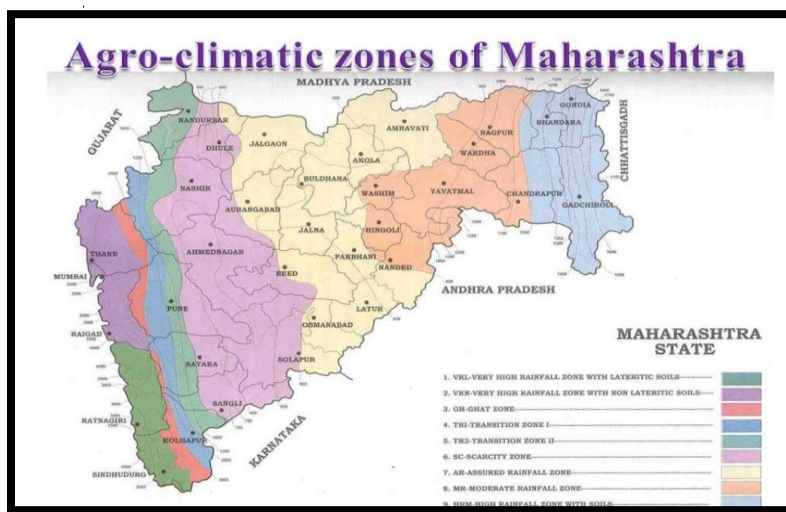
Rice is the main crop of the district. It formed 78.03% of the total cultivated land.

2.8. 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.

2.9. Agro-Climatic Zone of Gondia District

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



2.10. Markets and Marketable Products:-

The most important centers of distribution are Gondia, Sakoli, Pauni. All these markets are well connected by metal roads. The market of Gondia 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	835	00	00	00	00	835
CAMPA	90	00	00	00	00	90
STATE JFM	60	50	25	25	30	190
JFM (NTSP)	00	50	80	76	15	221
JFM(TSP)	25	25	16	25	25	116
JFM (OTSP)	00	00	00	00	10	10
Total	1010	125	121	126	80	1462

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 Gondia Territorial Forest Division, Nagpur Circle, Maharashtra State, during the period from 2011-12 to 2016-17.

- 1) The physical target fixed was 835ha.
- 2) State sanctioned 190 ha. under J.F.M.
- 3) CAMPA sanctioned 90 ha under J.F.M.
- 4) State sanctioned 116 ha under .T.S.P.
- 5) State sanctioned 221 ha under .N.T.S.P.
- 6) State sanctioned 10 ha under .O.T.S.P.

The financial sanction is as per outlay shown below.
(As provided by Division)

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	175.03	197.90	69.25	46.03	42.69	1.31	531.21
CAMPA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
STATE PLAN JFM	NA	NA	24.034	NA	NA	NA	24.034
SMC	NA	NA	06.35	NA	NA	NA	6.35
OTSP	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.50	2.582	5.082
TSP	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.584	44.878	49.462
NTSP	NA	NA	NA	NA	33.288	NA	33.288
SMC			31.49		66.888	62.829	161.207
OTHERS					5.237		5.237
					3.667		3.667
(Distt.Plan) JFM-TSP	NA	NA	12.77	NA	4.584	4.487	21.841
JFM,Vidar bha Vikas	NA	NA	60.94	NA	NA	NA	60.94
TOTAL	175.03	197.90	204.834	46.03	163.438	116.086	902.318

(NA-Not provided by Division)

The FDA Gondia has a bank account in the –Union Bank of India, Gondia (A/C No. 507302010002407) and **the cash balance on 31.12.2016 is Rs.- 15,45,81,348**

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 53 JFMCs as verified till May 2017 is Rs. 2,75,31,258/-

This includes funds released for L.P.G, E.P.A, Fire Protection incentives etc.

3.3 People's participation

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 53 micro-plans have been written as proposed in the various projects.



**Meeting of ET with VFC members- Village Sukali-Khairi
Range Arjuni –Mor**



**Meeting of ET with VFC members- Village Dhanori
Range South Deori**

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 Gondia Territorial Forest Division, the JFMC activities were initiated in 53 villages.

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

Totally 53 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 CCF Gondia Circle. **Some of these are yet to be registered, as per Maharashtra Govt. Notification dtd.5th 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.
3. State has provided individual and community beneficiary schemes, for self employment, & value addition of Forest -Produce.

▪ **Establishment of VDF-**

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 though funds are allotted for

1. Awareness raising-Rs.1.25 Lac.

2. Microplan-Preparation Rs.2.51 Lac., training & revised microplans are not prepared by F.D.A. Gondia.

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), Nagpur Circle	-	1
iii) Divisional Forest Officer, Gondia	-	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 - Gondia, yearly evaluation of the project was not carried out, except submission of quarterly, yearly progress reports.

▪ 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- Gondia has maintained bank account 1. (A/C No. 507302010002407) Union Bank of India, Gondia. 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, **Balance funds as on 31st May 2017 is Rs.15,45,81,348**
- 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 2nd 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 Gondia 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 Gondia 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 Gondia, Tiroda, Sadak-Arjuni, Arjuni-Mor is plane and at places gentle slopes are met with. The forests are mostly situated on the higher slopes of the hills.
- The forest areas of Gondia 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 Gondia 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. Most of the Protected areas are having profuse

NR of Moha, Hirda, Behada, which is good potential for income generation to JFMCs.

- The quality and quantity of SMC works carried out in the project area are satisfactory. Water absorbing trenches of size 0.60m. 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 Jalyukta 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 , children park items 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 1100 plants /Ha. are planted. Bamboo plants at 4 mtr. spacement 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.
- Silviculture aspect of species selection for afforestation is not followed. Light demander species are planted in forest area having more than 0.4 crop density. Quality of work carried out by the agency is satisfactory.



**Gap filling by Teak. Kokana Plantation 2015
Bamboo, Aawala, Arjun Plants, and grass well established**



**Year of Plantation 2014- Pit Planting 25 Ha.
Sukali-Khairi Comptt.No.765 / Range-Arjuni-Mor**



**Excellent Plantation Board,depicting all treatment details
Range- Navegaon Bandh**

Survival Rate (estimated statistically, indicating methodology adopted and average height of plants):

- There are 53 sites of plantations covering 1462 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.)approx.25 %, 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 (11th . to 16st July.2017), etc. is given below.

Sr. No	Name of village	Year of planting	Survival %	Remarks- Av. Height /Health of plant
1	Salegaon	2012	48.69	Height-30-40 cm. misc. spp. Lanky, Teak-50 cm. Lanky.
2	Dhanori	2012	76.17	Height-30-120 cm. misc. spp. Healthy, Teak-50 cm. Healthy
3	Mispiri	2015	88.33	Height-30-120 cm. misc. spp. Healthy,Teak-90-130 cm. Healthy
4	Dhansuva	2012	47.27	Height-190-200cm. misc. spp. Lanky, Teak-200-225 cm. Healthy
5	Bijepar	2014	76.00	Height-40-75cm. misc. spp. Healthy Teak-30 cm. Healthy
6	Ghat-temani	2015	75.51	Height-100-168 cm. misc. spp. Healthy, Teak-80-102 cm. Healthy
7	Palewada	2012	77.96	Height-60-90 cm. misc. spp. Sturdy Teak-.50-150 cm. Healthy
8	Kokana	2015	81.57	Height-60-90 cm. misc. spp. Sturdy Teak-.50-120 cm. Healthy
9	Erandi-darre	2016	84.00	Height-50-105cm.misc.spp. Sturdy Teak-.90-150cm. Healthy

10	Kamkazari(Chor-khamara)	2012	93.85	Height-90-120 cm. misc. spp. Sturdy Teak-.90-150 cm. Healthy
11	Jartal	2016	96.92	Height-30-45cm.Misc.Lanky, Teak- 120 cm.Sturdy
12	Dandegaon	2013	64.268	Height-40-75 cm. misc. spp. Sturdy Teak-.90-200 cm. Healthy
13	Sukali-Khairi	2013	83.24	Height-95-135 cm. miscellaneous spp. Healthy and well established.
14	Budhewada	2014	85.03	Height-70-125 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, *Dicanthium annulatum*, *Sehima nervosum*, *Hetropogon contortus* (Kusal) *Aristida funiculata* (Kusali) *Ischoemum laxum* (Sheda) are growing vigorously.



**Underplanting of Teak with misc.species - 2013
Chorkhamara(Kamkaziri) – Range Tiroda**

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 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*, *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.

Increased biomass. Sukali-Khairi Range-Arjuni-Mor



Rhizomes of Bamboo damaged by Wild-boar



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, mostly 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 *Emblica 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: -**

Year	Expenditure (In Rs.)	Important items
2011-12, 2012-13	1254000	For expenses at Division level.

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. Frequency of inspection is very less.

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 Gondia, General Body & Executive body meeting of FDA Gondia 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 Gondia 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 very few 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. but involvement is very less. 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.20th 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 of SEVAK Gondia interacted with the following officers

1. Dy.CF (T) Gondia
2. ACF Gondia Forest Division
3. R.F.O, Forester, Forest Guards (Secretaries JFMCs), Vanmajoor
3. Accountant Gondia Division, over the discrepancies observed

during evaluation.

Member secretary FDA, Gondia 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 various aspects with the officers of FDA-Gondia:-
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. Maximum funds are transferred in March every year.

Other

6. Supply of LPG under the beneficiary scheme is made to 14 JFMCs out of 53 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):

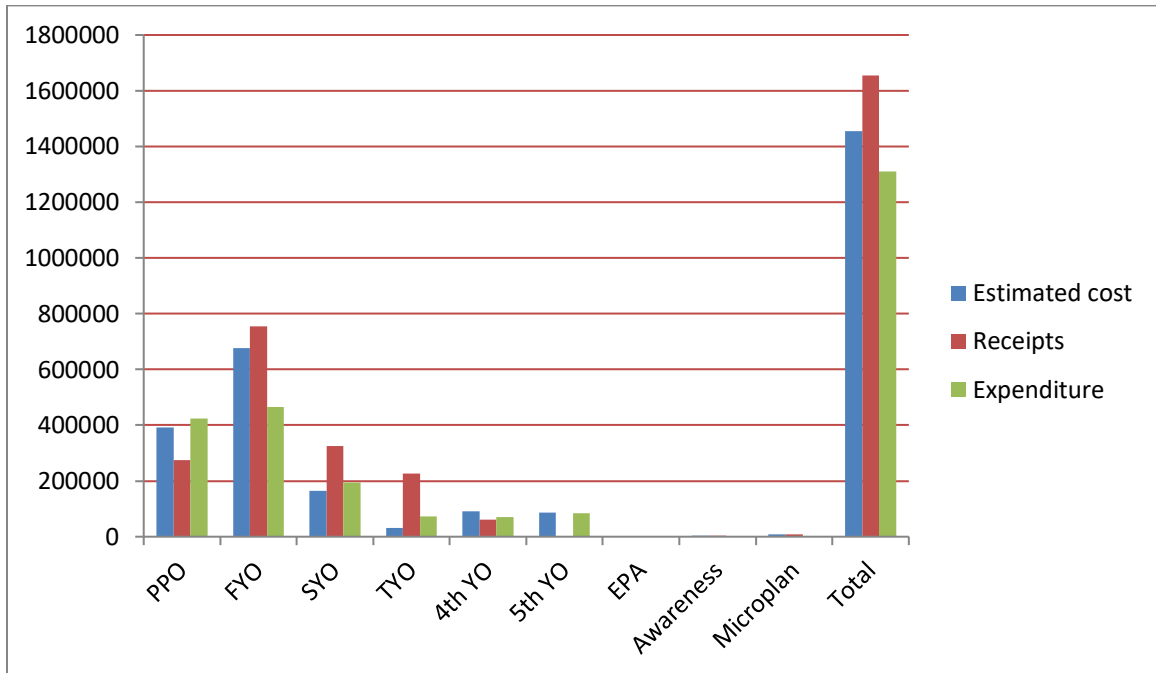
a) Strength:

- 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 Gondia Forest Division has envisaged a composite package addressing the needs of the local population as well as re-afforesting the degraded forest pockets of Gondia 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.

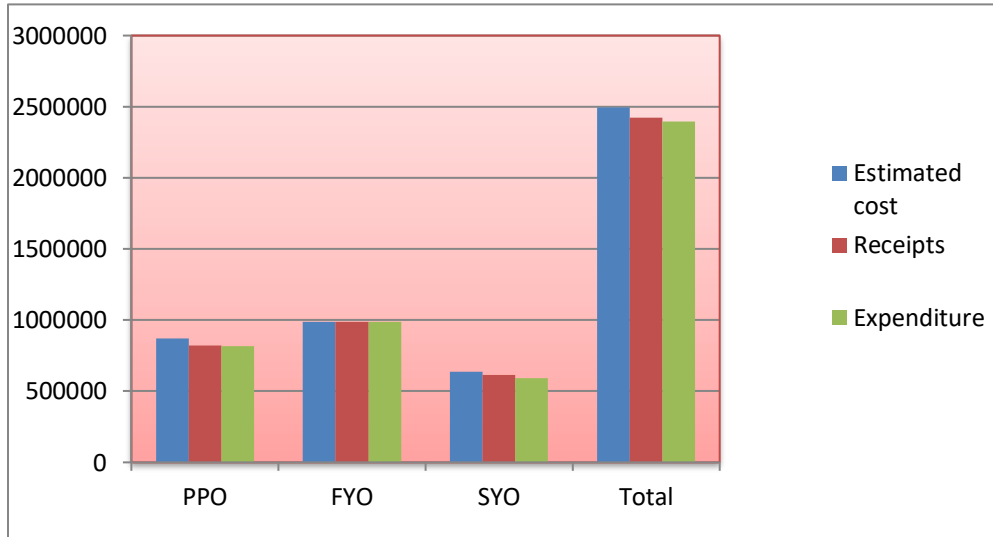
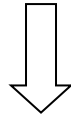
Ex. FDA Dhanori-2011-12,---Fund Flow & expenditure Column graph



Ex. FDA Dhanori-2011-12,---Fund Flow & expenditure chart

Sr.No.	Item	Estimated cost	Receipts	Expenditure
1	PPO	392625	275000	423960
2	FYO	675670	755298	465915
3	SYO	165242	325539	193778
4	TYO	32478	226100	71698
5	4th YO	90640	60550	70818
6	5th YO	87350	0	83694
7	EPA	0	0	0
8	Awareness	3750	3750	0
9	Microplan	7500	7500	0
10	Total	1455255	1653737	1309863

Ex. Kokana,JFM_NTSP 2015---Fund Flow & expenditure Column graph



Ex. Kokana,JFM_NTSP 2015---Fund Flow & expenditure Chart

Sr.No.	Item	Estimated cost	Receipts	Expenditure
1	PPO	868829	819500	816315
2	FYO	986948	986948	988205
3	SYO	639184	615289	591372
10	Total	2494961	2421737	2395892

- Huge amounts are balance with JFMCs.& FDA levels.
- **Without approval of “Gram-Van management plan”,timber harvesting activities initiated by JFMCs.It may lead to confrontation between FD & JMFC.**
- 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 18th 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 2nd 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.
- Project authorities at JFMC levels are forced to implement plantation activities though are not suitable for their areas.

Funds flow –

There was no smooth flow of funds from NAEB to the FDA. The project authorities have expressed that the 2nd & 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 1st 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, Gondia 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 Gondia 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 5th October 2011.

(ii) Without approval of microplans, execution of works. (JFMC-Mispiri)

(iii) MOU does not bear signature of DCF, (Budhewada,Sukali-Khairi,Bijepar,Bhivkhidki)

(iv) Plantations and SMC works are carried out in the areas which are out of jurisdiction of JFMC.

(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) Funds are transferred to JFMCs for Timber harvesting without approval of " Village-Forest Management Plan "& without sanctioned estimates. Rs.316000 to Manekasa JFMC for thinning & is unspent. (Rs.1045256 for PPO15 Ha. Kidangipar & Rs.1202986 for PPO 15Ha. to Pagdi Gram-Van –**Plans are not approved**)

(ii)Funds for development activities not in the jurisdiction of JFMC areas are allotted. Fire-watcher, Road repair, Percolation Tanks,etc.

(iii) Funds for all regular forestry activities are transferred to JFMC irrespective of approved plan items.

(iv)Accounts of JFMC are not verified. No financial check.

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

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

At SFDA level- **Rs.15,54,61,295**

At JFMC level-(50 out of 53) **Rs. 2,75,31, 258**

Sr.No.	Range	Name of JFMC	Balance amount in Rs.
1	Chichgad	Mangarli	NA
2	Chichgad	Pitesur	NA
3	Chichgad	Mohadi	264031
4	Chichgad	Mahaka	214999
5	Chichgad	Mispiri	228837
6	Goregaon	Malpuri	203678
7	Goregaon	Purgaon	13664
8	Goregaon	Dhanutola	167253
9	Goregaon	Palewada	865590
10	Goregaon	Bolunda	198536
11	Goregaon	Telankhedi	60000
12	North Deori	Salegaon	37165
13	North Deori	Murpar	29127
14	South Deori	Dhanori	2669
15	South Deori	Bonde	15544
16	South Deori	Ghonadi	16101
17	South Deori	Haldi	4164
18	Sadak- Arjuni	Shriramnagar	2471617
19	Sadak- Arjuni	Malijunga	110163
20	Sadak- Arjuni	Chichtola	243627
21	Sadak- Arjuni	Murpar-Ram	31912
22	Sadak- Arjuni	Pradhantola	16843

23	Sadak- Arjuni	Rengepar	135584
24	Sadak- Arjuni	Raka	377347
25	Sadak- Arjuni	Kokona	1444611
26	Sadak- Arjuni	Kaneri	72228
27	Amgaon	Jambhurtola	31463
28	Amgaon	Pipartola	144035
29	Amgaon	Chichtola	82310
30	Amgaon	Dhobitola	7997
31	Amgaon	Manekasa	1233209
32	Amgaon	Makkatola	321960
33	Amgaon	Ghat-Temani	852308
34	Gondia	Pangadi	2638646
35	Gondia	Kindaggipar	2284001
36	Gondia	Junewani	523123
37	Gondia	Jartal	78217
38	Gondia	Dandegaon	823942
39	Salekasa	Dalltola	166309
40	Salekasa	Sherpar	125967
41	Salekasa	Tirkhedi	NA
42	Salekasa	Dhansuva	1214209
43	Salekasa	Karutola	80841
44	Salekasa	Makkatola	321960
45	Salekasa	Bijepar	343452
46	Tiroda	Kamkazari	8457
47	Navegaon Bandh	Dongargaon	3737830
48	Navegaon Bandh	Injori	680143
49	Navegaon Bandh	Bhivkhidki	698219
50	Navegaon Bandh	Erandi-Darre	2716892
51	Arjuni-Mor	Sukali-Khairi	761311
52	Arjuni-Mor	Budhewada	229468
53	Arjuni-Mor	Malkanpur	199699
	Total		2,75,31,258

Annexure II

Field Investigation Details (FDA) Joint Forest Management

1	Joint Forest Management		Funding Source			
			JFM CAMPA	SFDA	JFM(TSP)	SFDA
1.1	Name of village		SALEGAON	DHANORI	MISPIRI	DHANSUVA
1.2	Taluka		DEORI	DEORI	DEORI	SALEKASA
1.3	District		GONDIA	GONDIA	GONDIA	GONDIA
1.4	Forest Range		NORTH DEORI	SOUTH DEORI	CHICHGAD	SALEKASA
1.5	Forest Round		MULLA	KOSABI	KAKOLI	SALEKASA
1.6	Forest Beat		MULLA	KHAMKH URI	MISPIRI	NAWATOLA
1.7	Total Forest area in village (ha.)		114.758	440.800	330.163	276.134
	1.7.1 Reserved Forest		00.00	202.300	00.00	00.00
	1.7.2 Protected Forest		110.988	219.33	277.723	00.00
	1.7.3 Zudupi Jungle		4.377	19.17	52.440	276.134
1.8	Forest Area under JFM		110.988	131.21	330.163	101.300
1.9	Date of Formation of JFMC		25.04.2003	2004	13.03.2013	15.08.2011
1.10	Date Of Registration of JFMC		NA	NA	13.08.2007	NA
1.11	Date of signing of MOU		NA	NA	Microplan not prepared	Not done
1.12	No. of Households in the village		130	35	663	73
1.13	No. of FPC Members		471	135	Not formed	363
1.14	No of JFMC Executive Committee Members		11	12	12	13
1.15	No of JFMC Meetings					
	General Body Meetings		09	6	11	2
	Executive Body Meetings		13	7	4	7
1.16	Participation of FPC Members in forest protection/Treated area		40-60 %	80-100 %	60-80 %	60-80 %
1.17	Usufruct Sharing			Yes	Yes	YES
	a) Yes/No					
	b) If Yes, what Produce		Moha Flower s Tarota seed	17 Ton Moha flowers collected	Tendu leaves collected and sold	Moha flowers, Tendu leaves

				and stored by committee.	(CFR) 325.06 Std.bags.	
		c)Mechanism adopted	Individual collection	Community basis	CFR Through gramsabha	Individual collection
	1.18	Opinion of Evaluator regarding impact of Forest Protection by JFMC	Good	Very good	Very good	Good
2	Micro Planing					
	2.1	Micro Plan Preparation	Prepared	Prepared	Not Prepared	Prepared
	2.2	Date of sanction of Microplan	NA	NA	NA	Not sanctioned
	2.3	Training to villagers in Microplan preparation	No	Nil	NIL	NIL
	2.4	Participation of villagers in Microplan preparation	40-60%	40-60 %	NIL	No participation
	2.5	Expenditure on training by JFMC	Nil	NIL	NIL	NIL
	2.6	Expenditure on Micro-plan Preparation	Nil	NIL	Nil	NIL
3	Plantation/Regeneration					
	3.1	Site Location	Comptt. No.579	Comptt. No.1276	Comptt. No.1359 (P.F.)	
	3.2	Working plan prescription for the area	.I.W.C.	S.C.I.	S.C.I.	A.W.C.
	3.3	Area Treated	30 Ha.(2015-16)	25 Ha.	25 Ha.	25 Ha.
	3.4	Treatment model	MIX	Mix	Mix	Mix
	3.5	Agro-climatic Zone	Heavy Rainfall Zone	Heavy Rainfall Zone	Heavy Rainfall Zone	Heavy Rainfall Zone
	3.6	Forest Type	Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests V-A	Southern tropical dry deciduous forests	Southern tropical dry deciduous forests	Southern tropical dry deciduous forests
	3.7	Cattle Population	NA	99	343	NA
	3.8	Human Population	471	135	663	363
	3.9	Participation of villagers in raising plantation and SMC works	60-80 %	60-80 %	80-100 %	No participation
	3.10	Choice of species in				
		Plantation a)As per Microplan	Not mentioned in Micro-plan	Yes	NoMicro-plan	Not mentioned in Micro- plan
		b)As per requirement of villagers	No	Yes	Yes	No
		Technically Suitability	Not Suitable	Not Suitable	Suitable	Not Suitable
	3.11	Plant survival count in 3% selected areas:	48.69	76.17	88.33	47.77
	3.12	Quality of coppicing root stock if done	Not done	Not done	Not done	Good

	3.13	Species used in Plantation	Teak, Bamboo Embelica officinalis, Eilanthus excels, Tamarindus, Sisoo, Annonus squimosa, Pongamia pinnata	Teak, Bamboo Embelica officinalis, Maligna arborea, Tamarindus, Sisoo, Annonus squimosa, Pongamia pinnata	Teak, Bamboo Embelica officinalis, Maligna arborea, Tamarindus, Sisoo, Annonus squimosa,	Teak, Bamboo Embelica officinalis, Maligna arborea, , Pongamia pinnata
	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/ Posted up-to date	Maintained, but incomplete.	Maintained, but	Maintained, but incomplete.
	3.17	Inspection of Plantation by officers	ACF-2	RFO-1, ACF-1, DCF-1, DFO-1	ACF-1	DFO-1(Rtd.)
	3.18	Maintenance of Measurement Books	Maintained/ Posted up-to date	Maintained but incomplete	Maintained	Maintained
	3.19	Vegetative fencing	Done	Not done	Done	Not done
	3.21	Advance works(PYO+PPO)	Rs. 443197	Rs. 423960	Rs. 638629	Rs.3432549
	3.22	Creation Works(FYO)	Rs.565019	Rs.465915	Rs.616607	Rs.459332
	3.23	Maintenance Works(SYO)	R197142	Rs.193778	Rs.274745	Rs.246071
	3.24	Maintenance Works(TYO)	Rs. 68402	Rs.71548	Rs.NIL	Rs.91686
	3.25	Maintenance Works(4 th YO)	Rs.110520	Rs.166788	Rs.NIL	Rs.71112
	3.26	Maintenance Works(5 th YO)	Rs.64071	Rs.83694	NIL	Rs.71112
	3.27	Maintenance Works(6 th YO)	Rs.8400	NIL	NIL	Rs.5926
4	Soil and Moisture conservation Works		Not done	Done	Not done	Not Done
5	Entry Point Activities			Funds not allotted	Funds not allotted	Funds not allotted
	5.1	Name of Works	Catering material and chairs	NIL	NIL	NIL
	5.2	Cost on completion	Rs.60000	NIL	NIL	NIL
	5.3	Revenue Generated, if any	Rs.11594(From rent)	NIL	NIL	NIL
	5.4	Impact of EPA	Good, but amount received from rent is with President.	NIL	NIL	NIL
6	6.1	Live Hedge Fencing/TCM	Done 990 Rmt.	990 Rmt..	NIL	Not done

	6.2	Impact Assessment	Not effective.(It is provided to one side only)	Not effective	NIL	NIL
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	Done
	7.3	Outcome of the Internal evaluation	Nil	Unsuitability of site for plantation is mentioned by DFO.	NA	NA
8	Awareness Raising					
	8.1	No of Training organized a) Staff b) Beneficiaries	NIL	NIL	NIL	11
		Expenditure by JFMC	NIL	NIL	NIL	16000 (From other scheme)
	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	Yes	NA	NA	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	Fund flow and utilization by JFMC					
	11.1	JFMC A/c No. and Bank	050310033180/Dena Bank of Deori	57610010204157IDBI Bank,Chich gad	50321011000327/Vidarbha Kokan Gramin Bank,Kakodi	60092724687/Bank of Maharashtra
	11.2	Details of Funds received from FDA & other sources for plantation	Rs.1806546+int.29134=1835680	Rs.1853152+int.20585=1873737	Rs.1800887+int.15781=1816668	Rs.2699422 (Int.29254+contribution of villagers 36000)

12	11.3	Details of contribution by beneficiary	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
	11.4	Utilization of Funds by JFMC	Rs.1798514.17	Rs.1871068	Rs.1587831	Rs.1485207
	11.5	Balance funds with JFMC ON 17.04.2017	Rs.37165.83	Rs.2669	Rs228837	Rs.1214209
	11.6	Status of maintenance of Cash-Book by JFMC	Maintained up to April 2017.	Maintained	Maintained	Maintained
	11.7	VDF account no. and Bank	Not opened	Not opened	Not opened	60232994080 S/ Bank of Maharashtra
	11.8	Balance VDF Fund	Rs38106.42	NIL	NIL	Rs.5926
	11.9	Way of collecting VDF	Rent of EPA material	Not Related	. Not Related	Contribution for LPG
		IMPACT/ ASSESMENT:				
	12.1	Soil stabilization in the treated area	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	Unnoticeable	60-80 %
	12.2	Ground water retention	No change	No change	No change	Improved
	12.3	Income generation	Not improved	Not improved	Unnoticeable	Not 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	Yes	Yes	Moha flowers
	12.5	Views of villagers' if any, for Improvement	1.Need for regular meetings. 2.Supply of LPG pending since3years. 3.Drinking water system needs repair 4Seed money required for Tarota seed collection.	1. Seed money required for Moha seed collection. 2.EPA funds be allotted. 3.LPG connections	1 need Bamboo plantation. 2.LPG demand for SC and OBC	Not mentioned

12.6	Development works by other Govt./Non Govt. Agencies	Deepening of water ponds from MREGS.	Cement plug-5, Farm pond 3, Forest pond-2, Forest tanks-2	NIL.	1. Deepening of Mama Talav 2. Internal Road under MREGS 3. Cement plug
12.7	Formation of Self-Help groups	12	1	4	5
12.8	Collection/Contribution (Rs.)	Rs.22000	Rs.30000	Rs.70000	Rs.250000

Field Investigation Details (FDA)/ Joint Forest Management

1	Joint Forest Management	FUNDING SOURCE		
		STATE JFM		SFDA
1.1	Name of village	BIJEPAR	GHAT-TEMANI	PALEWADA
1.2	Taluka	SALEKASA	AMGAON	GOREGAON
1.3	District	GONDIA	GONDIA	GONDIA
1.4	Forest Range	SALEKASA	AMGAON	GOREGAON
1.5	Forest Round	BIJEPAR	AMGAON	PINDKEPAR
1.6	Forest Beat	BIJEPAR	GHAT-TEMANI	PALEWADA
1.7	Total Forest area in village (ha.)	231.900	126.340	216.36
	1.7.1 Reserved Forest	0.00	0	00.00
	1.7.2 Protected Forest	111.560	40.00	216.36
	1.7.3 Zudpi jungle	00.00	86.340	00.000
1.8	Forest Area under JFM	231.900	126.340	216.36
1.9	Date of Formation of JFMC	17.04.2012	2005	30.03.2002
1.10	Date Of Registration of JFMC	NA	30.04.2012	12.12.2002
1.11	Date of signing of MOU	NA	27.08.2012	21.07.2004
1.12	No. of Households in the village	290	726	287
1.13	No. of FPC Members	1550	3985	NA
1.14	No of JFMC Executive	24	23	11

		Committee Members			
	1.15	No of JFMC Meetings			
		General Body Meetings	01	3	10
		Executive Body Meetings	11	19	48
	1.16	Participation of FPC Members in forest protection/Treated area	60-80 %	60-80 %, Villagers are protecting FLEMINGO BIRD in their jurisdiction.	20-40 %
	1.17	Usufruct Sharing	Yes	Yes	Yes
		a)Yes/No			
		b)If Yes, what Produce	Tendu, Moha fruits,Fire-wood.	Tendu Moha Grass	Grass, Moha fruits,Char fruits.Lac.
		c)Mechanism adopted	Individual collection	Individual collection with fee.	Individual collection
	1.18	Opinion of Evaluator regarding impact of Forest Protection by JFMC	Good	Good	Very Good
2	Micro Planing				
	2.1	Micro Plan Preparation	Prepared	Prepared	Prepared
	2.2	Date of sanction of Microplan	NA	Not sanctioned	31.01.2012
	2.3	Training to villagers in Microplan preparation	NIL	NIL	NIL
	2.4	Participation of villagers in Microplan preparation	NO	40-60%	60-80 %
	2.5	Expenditure on training by JFMC	NIL	NIL	NIL
	2.6	Expenditure on Micro-plan Preparation	NIL	00	Rs.3000
3	Plantation/Regeneration				
	3.1	Site Location	Comptt.. No.	Comptt. No. 482(PF)	Comptt. No.458(Old2287,2289)
	3.2	Working plan prescription for the area	I.W.C	A.W.C.	S.C.I.
	3.3	Area Treated	25 Ha.	25 Ha.	40 Ha.
	3.4	Treatment model	A.R.(MIX)	A.R.(Mix)	A.R.(Mix)
	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	786	2081	1397
	3.8	Human Population	1550	3985	545
	3.9	Participation of villagers in raising plantation and SMC works	60-80 %	40-60 %	40-60 %

	3.10	Choice of species in			
		Plantation	Not mentioned in Micro- plan	Not mentioned in Micro- plan	Not mentioned in Micro- plan
		a)As per Microplan			
		b)As per requirement of villagers	No	Yes	Yes
		Technically Suitability	Suitable	Suitable	Suitable
	3.11	Plant survival count in 3% selected areas:	76.0	75.51	77.97
	3.12	Quality of coppicing root stock if done	Good	Very Good	Good
	3.13	Species used in Plantation	Bamboo, Embelica officinalis, Hardwickia binata, ,Acasia catechu,	Bamboo, Teak, Embelica officinalis, ,Maligna arborea, Pongamia pinnata,Azadirec hta indica	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	Not maintained	Not maintained
	3.16	Maintenance of Plantation Journal	Maintained but incomplete	Maintained/Posted up-to-date	Maintained, incomplete
	3.17	Inspection of Plantation by officers	NIL	DCF-1	ACF=1,DCF-1,NGO-1
	3.18	Maintenance of Measurement Books	Maintained	Maintained	Maintained
	3.19	Vegetative fencing	NIL	NIL	Not done
	3.21	Advance works(PYO+PPO)	Rs.471983	Rs506402	Rs.580546
	3.22	Creation Works(FYO)	Rs.429617	Rs.588923	Rs.833603
	3.23	Maintenance Works(SYO)	Rs.245601	Rs.204292	Rs.480441
	3.24	Maintenance Works(TYO)	Rs.257100	Rs. NIL	Rs.81570
	3.25	Maintenance Works(4th YO)	Rs.NIL	Rs. NIL	NIL
4		Soil and Moisture conservation Works	NIL	Notd one	NIL
5		Entry Point Activities			
	5.1	Name of Works	NIL	Chairs,table,utensils,almirah etc.	Pendol,mat etc.
	5.2	Cost on completion	NIL	Rs.66800	Rs.113895
	5.3	Revenue Generated, if any	NIL	Rs.19965	NIL
	5.4	Impact of EPA	Good	Good	NIL
6	6.1	Live Hedge Fencing/TCM	Not done	Not done	Not done
	6.2	Impact Assessment	Good	Well protected by jmfc.	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 d) Beneficiaries	0 0	0 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	Rs.48750
	9.2	Type of Activities	NIL	NIL	Meeting place,chairs,etc.
10	Individual Beneficiary Scheme Implementation				
		Supply of LPG	191		Not Related
	10.2	Supply of Biogas	00	NIL	NIL
	10.3	Subsidy for Milch Animals	00	NIL	NIL
	10.4	Other Activity	NIL	NIL	NIL
11	Fund flow and utilization by JFMC				
	11.1	JFMC A/c No. and Bank	60131923240 / Bank of Maharashtra , Bijepar	59200101100099 48/Bank of India Amgaon	20190100347 / Bank of Maharashtra,Gorega on
	11.2	Details of Funds received from FDA & other sources for plantation	Rs.2997527+int.94755=3092282	Rs1595617396+int.82087+LPG share375000+contribution 13528=6087951.	Rs.2889754+int17596=2907350
	11.3	Details of contribution by beneficiary	NIL	13528	NIL
	11.4	Utilization of Funds by JFMC	Rs.1111471+118885=1230356	Rs.5245643	Rs.-2205696
	11.5	Balance funds with JFMC ON 6/17	Rs.343542	Rs.842308	Rs.865590
	11.6	Status of maintenance of Cash-Book by JFMC	Maintained	Maintained	Maintained
	11.7	VDF account no. and Bank	60133457107 / Bank of Maharashtra , Bijepar	181Distt. Cocoperative bank Kalimati Amgaon.	20190101385 / Bank of Maharashtra,Gorega on
	11.8	Balance VDF Fund	15540	Rs.252560	Rs.NIL

	11.9	Way of collecting VDF	LPG contribution	contribution. For LPG, Grass fee collection	NIL
12		IMPACT/ ASSESMENT:			
	12.1	Soil stabilization in the treated area	40-60 %	60-80 %	40-60 %
	12.2	Ground water retention	Improved	Improved	Improved
	12.3	Income generation	Improved	Improved	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	No	No	
	12.5	Views of villagers' if any, for Improvement	1.Demand for regular meeting of JFMC and training for value addition.	Funds for LPG .	.Not mentioned
	12.6	Development works by other Govt./Non Govt. Agencies			NA
	12.7	Formation of Self –Help groups	13	24	4
	12.8	Collection/ Contribution(Rs.)	Rs.850000	Rs.1200000	NA

Field Investigation Details (FDA) Joint Forest Management

1	Joint Forest Management		FUNDING SOURCE		
			JFM(NTSP)	STATE JFM	SFDA
	1.1	Name of village	KOKANA	ERANDI-DARRE	KAMKAZARI CHORKHAMARA
	1.2	Taluka	SADAK-ARJUNI	ARJUNY-MORGAON	TIRORA
	1.3	District	GONDIA	GONDIA	GONDIA
	1.4	Forest Range	SADAK-ARJUNI	NAWEGAON BANDH	TIRORA
	1.5	Forest Round	KOHMARA	BORTEKADI	WADEGAON
	1.6	Forest Beat	KHOBA	ERANDI-DARRE	BHAJEPAR

	1.7	Total Forest area in village (ha.)	273.609	545.751	117.892
		1.7.1 Reserved Forest	00.00	424.900	36.810
		1.7.2 Protected Forest	273.609	120.851	81.082
		1.7.3 Zudupi Jungle	00.00	00.00	00.00
	1.8	Forest Area under JFM	201.990	276.251	117.892
	1.9	Date of Formation of JFMC	01.04.2011	08.11.2011	11.10.2011
	1.10	Date Of Registration of JFMC	15.07.2011	24.01.2008	31.01.2012
	1.11	Date of signing of MOU	NA	Jan.2008	28.01.2012
	1.12	No. of Households in the village	477	70	109
	1.13	No. of FPC Members	NA	465	
	1.14	No of JFMC Executive Committee Members	24	13	15
	1.15	No of JFMC Meetings			
		General Body Meetings	4	4	5
		Executive Body Meetings	5	10	17
	1.16	Participation of FPC Members in forest protection/Treated area	60-80 %	40 -60%	60-80 %
	1.17	Usufruct Sharing	Yes	Yes	NIL
		a)Yes/No			
		b)If Yes, what Produce	Moha flowers,Tendu	Moha flowers	Grass,
		c)Mechanism adopted	Individual collection	Collected by samitee members	Individual
	1.18	Opinion of Evaluator regarding impact of Forest Protection by JFMC	Good	Average	Very Good

2	Micro Planing				
	2.1	Micro Plan Preparation	Prepared, but not available at the time of evaluation.	Prepared	Prepared
	2.2	Date of sanction of Microplan	NA	07.02.2012	31.01.2012
	2.3	Training to villagers in Microplan preparation	Nil	NIL	NIL
	2.4	Participation of villagers in Microplan preparation	20-40%	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.678(New),P.W.C	Comptt.. No226	Comptt. No. 74
	3.2	Working plan prescription for the area	A.W.C.	A.W.C.	A.W.C.
	3.3	Area Treated	35 Ha.	20 Ha.	15 Ha.
	3.4	Treatment model	AR (Mix)	A.R.	AR (Mix)
	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	454	271	543
	3.8	Human Population	2178	465	514
	3.9	Participation of villagers in raising plantation and SMC works	40-60 %	No participation	60-80%
	3.10	Choice of species in			
		Plantation a)As per Microplan	Micro-plan not available	As per Micro- plan	Not mentioned in microplan
		b)As per requirement of villagers	Yes	Yes	Yes
		Technically Suitability	Yes	Suitable	No
	3.11	Plant survival count in 3% selected areas:	81.57	67.73	93.85

	3.12	Quality of coppicing root stock if done	Good	Very Good	Nicely done
	3.13	Species used in Plantation	Embelica officinalis , Bamboo,Maligna arborea,Tectona grandis,Terminalia arjuna etc.	Azadirechta indica, Embelica officinalis, Bamboo, Hardwickia binata, Acasia catechu, Sizegium cumini, Terminalia, belerica, Annonus squimosa, Teak, etc.	Bamboo. , Embelica officinalis, Bamboo, Acasia catechu, Terminalia, belerica, Teak, Shisam etc.
	3.14	Nursery Stock	Departmentally	Departmentally	Departmental Nursery
	3.15	Maintenance of Nursery Register	Not maintained	Not maintained	Not maintained
	3.16	Maintenance of Plantation Journal	Maintained, but incomplete	Maintained but incomplete	Maintained.
	3.17	Inspection of Plantation by officers	NIL	NIL	NIL
	3.18	Maintenance of Measurement Books	Maintained but incomplete	Maintained/Posted up-to-date	Maintained
	3.19	Vegetative fencing	Done	Not done ,Old TCM .	ACF-1DCF-2
	3.21	Advance works(PYO+PP O)	Rs. 816315	Rs.277532	Rs. 148550
	3.22	Creation Works(FYO)	Rs.988205	Rs.325498	Rs.406876
	3.23	Maintenance Works(SYO)	Rs.591372	Rs.238036	Rs.183927
	3.24	Maintenance Works(TYO)	Rs. Nil	Rs.47964	Rs.87347
	3.25	Maintenance Works(4 th YO)	NIL	Rs.NIL	Rs.109874
	3.26	Maintenance Works(5 th YO)	NIL	Rs.NIL	Rs.00
4		Soil and Moisture conservation Works	NIL	NIL	Rs.00
5		Entry Point Activities			
	5.1	Name of Works	NIL	NIL	Chairs,Table,Water pump
	5.2	Cost on completion	NIL	NIL	Rs.120000
	5.3	Revenue Generated, if any	NIL	NIL	Rs.4000
	5.4	Impact of EPA	NIL	NIL	NIL
6	6.1	Live Hedge Fencing/TCM	1085 Mtr.(Old)	NIL	Done
	6.2	Impact Assessment	Area well protected	Area protected	Good

7	Monitoring of Evaluation				
	7.1	Methodology of Monitoring			Quantitative
	7.2	Internal Evaluation	Progress report	NIL	Third Party -2 times
	7.3	Outcome of the Internal evaluation	NA	NA	NA
8	Awareness Raising				
	8.1	No of Training organized e) Staff f) Beneficiaries	NIL	2	1
		Expenditure by JFMC	NIL	Rs.19000	5000
	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	NIL	NIL	100 (By Adani Power Ltd.)
	10.2	Supply of Biogas	NIL	NIL	NIL
	10.3	Subsidy for Milch Animals	NIL	NIL	(21 Milch animals are provided to VEDC by NNTR)
	10.4	Other Activity	NIL	NIL	NIL
11	Fund flow and utilization by JFMC				
	11.1	JFMC A/c No. and Bank	078211031003/ Dena Bank ,Sadak Arjuni	92231011002902 Bank of IndiaMurmadi	041110037244/Dena Bank,Tirora
	11.2	Details of Funds received from FDA & other sources for plantation	Rs.2927248+94500 (LPG)+1400000 (Bandhara)=4421748	Rs.4486320+ interest 112620=4598940	Rs.6818064(including LPG,Gram Van,& interest)
	11.3	Details of contribution by beneficiary	NIL	NIL	Nil
	11.4	Utilization of Funds by JFMC	Rs.2977137	Rs.-1887197	Rs.1524530
	11.5	Balance funds with JFMC ON	Rs.1444611	Rs.2716832	Rs.8457

		01.09..2016			
	11.6	Status of maintenance of Cash-Book by JFMC	Maintained	Maintained	Maintained
	11.7	VDF account no. and Bank	Not opened	922310110005456/ Bank of India Murmadi	Not opened
	11.8	Balance VDF Fund	NIL	NA	Nil
	11.9	Way of collecting VDF	NA	By villagers	-
12		IMPACT/ ASSESSMENT:			NIL
	12.1	Soil stabilization in the treated area	40-60 %	20-40 %	60 to 80 %
	12.2	Ground water retention	Improved	Improved	Improved
	12.3	Income generation	Not 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	Need individual beneficiary schemes.	Interested in individual benefit schemes only.	Nicely working for protection & involved in wild life tourism.
	12.6	Development works by other Govt./Non Govt. Agencies	VEDC is also working in the same village.	NIL	VEDC is also working in the same village .Farm Pond deepening by NNTR
	12.7	Formation of Self –Help groups	10	08	9
	12.8	Collection/ Contribution(Rs.)	NA	NA	NA

Field Investigation Details (FDA)/ Joint Forest Management

1	Joint Forest Management		FUNDING SOURCE			
			JFM(OTSP)	STATE JFM	JFM(TSP)	JFM(NTSP)
	1.1	Name of village	JARTAL	DANDEGAON	SUKHALI KHAIRY	BUDHEW ADA
	1.2	Taluka	GONDIA	GONDIA	ARJUNI-MOR	ARJUNI- MOR
	1.3	District	GONDIA	GONDIA	GONDIA	GONDIA
	1.4	Forest Range	GONDIA	GONDIA	ARJUNI - MOR	ARJUNI - MOR
	1.5	Forest Round	DASGAON	GANGAZARI	ARJUNI - MOR	WADEGA ON
	1.6	Forest Beat	BHANPUR	DANDEGAON	MORGAON	WADEGA ON
	1.7	Total Forest area in village (ha.)	150.956	295.189	153.20	83.39
		1.7.1Reserved Forest	89.00	00.00	153.2	00.00
		1.7.2Protected Forest	61.956	295.189	00.00	83.39
	1.8	Forest Area under JFM	150.956	295.189	00.00	40.00
	1.9	Date of Formation of JFMC	01.10.2013	06.02.2012	24.07.2006	01.12.2004
	1.10	Date Of Registration of JFMC	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1.11	Date of signing of MOU	30.05.2014		24.07.2006	Not signed by DCF
	1.12	No. of Households in the village	34	722	146	248
	1.13	No. of FPC Members			165	1142
	1.14	No of JFMC Executive Committee Members	14	19	18	14
	1.15	No of JFMC Meetings				
		General Body Meetings	2	2	0	0
		Executive Body Meetings	12	9	9	7
	1.16	Participation of FPC Members in forest protection/Treated area	20-40%	40-60 %	0-20 %	20-40%
	1.17	Usufruct Sharing a)Yes/No	Yes	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
		b)If Yes, what Produce	Grass	Grass,Tendu,	Grass,Tendu, Moha	Grass,Tend u,Moha
		c)Mechanism adopted	No grazing, Cutt ing of grass individually.	Individual collection	Moha fruit collected by JFMC,	Individual collection
	1.18	Opinion of Evaluator				

		regarding impact of Forest Protection by JFMC	60-80 %	40-60%	60-80%	60-80 %
2	Micro Planing					
	2.1	Micro Plan Preparation	Prepared	Prepared	Prepared	Prepared
	2.2	Date of sanction of Microplan	30.05.2014	31.01.2012	07.02.2012	07.02.2012
	2.3	Training to villagers in Microplan preparation	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
	2.4	Participation of villagers in Microplan preparation	40-60 %	20-40%	40-60 %	40-60 %
	2.5	Expenditure on training by JFMC	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
	2.6	Expenditure on Micro-plan Preparation	NIL	NIL	NIL	Rs.5500
3	Plantation/Regeneration					
	3.1	Site Location	Comptt. No.2376	Comptt.No.45	Comptt no765.	Comptt.No. 1168
	3.2	Working plan prescription for the area	A.W.C.	AWC	AWC	AWC
	3.3	Area Treated	10 Ha.	25 Ha.	25 Ha.	15 Ha.
	3.4	Treatment model	AR (Mix.)	AR (Mix.)	AR (Mix.)	AR (Mix.)
	3.5	Agro-climatic Zone				
	3.6	Forest Type				
	3.7	Cattle Population	143	1378	300	157
	3.8	Human Population	170	3486	682	1142
	3.9	Participation of villagers in raising plantation and SMC works	40-60 %	20-40%	80-100 %	80-100 %
	3.10	Choice of species in				
		Plantation a)As per Microplan	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	Not mentioned
		b)As per requirement of villagers	No.	Yes	No.	No.
		Technically Suitability	Density of forest is more than 0.4, Good NR of Fruit spp and Terminelia tomentosa. Only NR activities will suffice. Under planting of Teak is not suitable.	Density of forest is more than 0.4, Good NR of Fruit spp and Terminelia tomentosa.Gar adi,Dhawada,L endia Only NR activities will suffice. Under planting of Teak ,Shisam,Neem is not suitable.	Suitable	Suitable
	3.11	Plant survival count in 3% selected areas:	96.92	64.26	83.24 %	85.03

	3.12	Quality of coppicing root stock if done	Nicely done	Done	Nicely done	Done
	3.13	Species used in Plantation	Teak, Embelica officinalis, Azadirachta indica, Pongamia pinnata, Terminalia belerica, Acacia katachu.	Teak, Embelica officinalis, Azadirachta indica, Pongamia pinnata, Terminalia belerica, Acacia katachu, Delbergia sisoo, Bamboo etc.	Gmelina arborea, Embelica officinalis, Azadirachta indica, Pongamia pinnata, Terminalia arjuna, Acacia katachu.	Gmelina arborea, Embelica officinalis, Azadirachta indica, Pongamia pinnata, Terminalia arjuna, Acacia katachu, Sisoo, Eagle marmelos
	3.14	Nursery Stock	Departmentally	Departmentally	Departmentally	Departmentally
	3.15	Maintenance of Nursery Register	Not maintained	Not maintained	Maintained, but not in prescribed form	Maintained, but not in prescribed form
	3.16	Maintenance of Plantation Journal	Maintained	Maintained	Maintained	Maintained
	3.17	Inspection of Plantation by officers	RFO-2	NIL	RFO-2,	RFO-2, ACF-1, DCF-2
	3.18	Maintenance of Measurement Books	Maintained	Maintained	Maintained	Maintained
	3.19	Vegetative fencing	Yes.	No.	No. but solar fencing is in part.	Old TCM
	3.21	Advance works (PYO+PPO)	Rs.172549	Rs.365521	Rs.309092	Rs.428773
	3.22	Creation Works (FYO)	Rs.159868	Rs.508407	Rs.312161	Rs.334618
	3.23	Maintenance Works (SYO)	NIL	Rs.163768	Rs.149045	Rs.93462
	3.24	Maintenance Works (TYO)	NIL	Rs.101186	Rs.103950	Rs.55313
	3.25	Maintenance Works (4 th YO)	NIL	Rs.7390.	Rs.133307	Rs.8313
4		Soil and Moisture conservation Works	NIL	NIL		NIL
5		Entry Point Activities				
	5.1	Name of Works	NIL	Speaker Pendol, Chairs, etc.	Chairs, GPS.	Chairs, Alm irah,
	5.2	Cost on completion	NIL	Rs.120109	Rs.17500	Rs.50000
	5.3	Revenue Generated, if any	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
	5.4	Impact of EPA	NIL	Not observed	Good	Good
6	6.1	Live Hedge Fencing/TCM	Done	Not done	Not done	Not done

	6.2	Impact Assessment			JFMC,got Rs.45000 out of Moha flowers sale in 2016,	Not noticed
7	Monitoring of Evaluation					
	7.1	Methodology of Monitoring	Not done	Not done	done	Not done
	7.2	Internal Evaluation	Not done	Not done	Done for Sant Tukaram Yojana	Not done
	7.3	Outcome of the Internal evaluation	NIL	NIL	Very Good	NIL
8	Awareness Raising					
	8.1	No of Training organized g) Staff h) Beneficiaries	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
		Expenditure by JFMC	0	0	0	0
	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	20	221	16	81
	10.2	Supply of Biogas	NIL	02	0	0
	10.3	Subsidy for Milch Animals	NIL	NIL	0	0
	10.4	Other Activity		Sabha Mandap		1 Bullock pair provided to S.T.canditate
11	Fund flow and utilization by JFMC					
	11.1	JFMC A/c No. and Bank	62315394112 /S.B.Hyderabad,Gondia	9212101100074 07/Bank of India,Ekodi	50110041219/Dena Bank Arjuni Mor	9414101000 12838/ Bank of India,Arjuni
	11.2	Details of Funds received from FDA & other sources for	Rs.508200	Rs.5289285		Rs.970373+int.27250+732251=17298

		plantation				74
	11.3	Details of contribution by beneficiary	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
	11.4	Utilization of Funds by JFMC	Rs.430031	Rs.4465343		Rs.1500406
	11.5	Balance funds with JFMC ON 6/17	Rs.78217	Rs.823942	Rs.761311	Rs.229468(Asper Pass book as on 17.06.2017)
	11.6	Status of maintenance of Cash-Book by JFMC	Maintained	Maintained	Maintained	Maintained up to May 2017
	11.7	VDF account no. and Bank	Not opened	000267/Distt.co -op.Bank Dandegaon	NA	Not opened
	11.8	Balance VDF Fund	Nil	Rs.267	NA	NIL
	11.9	Way of collecting VDF	NIL	NIL	Sale of Moha flowers	Not collected
12		IMPACT/ ASSESMENT:				
	12.1	Soil stabilization in the treated area	60-80 %	40-60 %	60-80 %	20-40%
	12.2	Ground water retention	60-80 %	60-80%	60-80%	20-40%
	12.3	Income generation	NIL	NIL	Yes.	Nil
	12.4	Benefit of NTFP to community				
		a)Fuel	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
		b)Fodder	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
		c)Medicinal Plants	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	12.5	Views of villagers' if any, for Improvement	Need milk cattles.	Need individual benefit schemes	Villegers proposed Bamboo plantations.	NIL
	12.6	Development works by other Govt./Non Govt. Agencies	NIL	NIL	Internal cement Road, Grambhavan	NIL
	12.7	Formation of Self – Help groups	1	NIL	1	NIL
	12.8	Collection/ Contribution(Rs.)	Rs.3300	NIL	NA	NIL

Annexure III

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

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Subjects</u>	SALEGAON	DHANORI	MISPIRI	DHANSUVA
<u>Quantitative Aspects</u>	Physical	10	10	10	10
	Financial	10	10	10	10
<u>Qualitative Aspects</u>	Plant Survival	5	7	8	5
	Health of Plantations	5	6	7	5
	Maintenance	5	5	7	5
	Sustainability	4	6	6	5
<u>J.F.M.</u>	Degree of People's participation	6	7	7	4
	Satisfaction over prescribed benefits	6	7	7	3
<u>FDA</u>	Composition of General and Executive bodies of the FDA	3	5	6	2
	Role of FDA in administrative supervisory and monitoring Mechanism of the project	5	7	5	2
	Flow of funds from FDA to VFCs	8	7	8	8
	Planning, implementation and maintenance of assets Directly by VFCs	6	6	5	4
Total Points		73	83	86	63
%		60.83	69.16	71.66	52.5
Grade		6	7	7	5

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

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Subjects</u>	BIJEPAR	GHAT-TEMANI	PALEWADA	KOKANA
<u>Quantitative Aspects</u>	Physical	10	10	10	10
	Financial	10	10	8	9
<u>Qualitative Aspects</u>	Plant Survival	7	8	8	9
	Health of Plantations	4	8	8	8
	Maintenance	4	7	9	8
	Sustainability	6	8	7	8
<u>J.F.M.</u>	Degree of People's participation	5	6	8	7
	Satisfaction over prescribed benefits	8	5	8	7
<u>FDA</u>	Composition of General and Executive bodies of the FDA	2	4	8	8
	Role of FDA in administrative supervisory and monitoring Mechanism of the project	5	4	6	6
	Flow of funds from FDA to VFCs	7	9	8	8
	Planning, implementation and maintenance of assets Directly by VFCs	2	4	8	8
Total Points		70	83	96	96
%		60.83	69.16	80.0	80.0
Grade		6	7	8	8

Gradation Of Project Works- State J.F.M. & M.P.C.A

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Subjects</u>	ERANDI-DARRE	KAMKHARA (CHOKHAR MARA)	JARTAL	DANDEGAON
<u>Quantitative Aspects</u>	Physical	10	10	10	10
	Financial	9	10	9	8
<u>Qualitative Aspects</u>	Plant Survival	8	9.4	9.7	6
	Health of Plantations	8	8	7	4
	Maintenance	9	8	8	4
	Sustainability	8	6	5	4
<u>J.F.M.</u>	Degree of People's participation	9	8	5	5
	Satisfaction over prescribed benefits	9	8	6	4
<u>FDA</u>	Composition of General and Executive bodies of the FDA	7	7	4	5
	Role of FDA in administrative supervisory and monitoring Mechanism of the project	7	8	4	4
	Flow of funds from FDA/State to VFCs	8	9	7	8
	Planning, implementation and maintenance of assets Directly by VFCs	8	7	6	4
Total		100	106	80	66
%		83.33	88.33	66.66	55.00
Grade		8.3	8.8	7	5.5

Gradation OF Project Works-J.F.M. (Campa)

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Subjects</u>	SUKALI KHAIRI	BUDHEWADA
<u>Quantitative Aspects</u>	Physical	10	10
	Financial	9	9
<u>Qualitative Aspects</u>	Plant Survival	8	8
	Health of Plantations	7	7
	Maintenance	8	7
	Sustainability	7	6
<u>J.F.M.</u>	Degree of People's participation	6	5
	Satisfaction over prescribed benefits	8	4
<u>FDA</u>	Composition of General and Executive bodies of the FDA	5	4
	Role of FDA in administrative supervisory and monitoring Mechanism of the project	7	6
	Flow of funds from FDA to VFCs	9	9
	Planning, implementation and maintenance of assets Directly by VFCs	7	4
Total		81	79
%		67.5	65.83
Grade		7	6

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	1	3	3	6	1
2	Participation in Micro-plan preparation	3	2	8	1	0
3	Participation in raising plantations, SMC	2	1	4	4	3
4	Plant survival	0	0	2	6	6

Overall Grading

Overall Grading	Outstanding 8-10	Very-Good 5<8	Good 3<5	Poor <3
	4	9	1	0

Grading of Project-Very Good

Thanks !

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