

CHAPTER I

1. Project concept, strategy, objectives and methodology

1.1 National Afforestation Programm- An Overview

- The ministry of Environment & Forests (MOEF) Government of India launched its most ambitious programm to empower people at the grass root level in the shape of National Afforestation Program (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 Wardha Forest Division since 2003-04, and since then it is continuing.

1.2 Objectives

- As Per the revised guidelines (2009) the objects of the program 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	Value-addition and marketing of forest

forest-based microenterprise	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 : Wardha
- District : Wardha
- Forest Division : Wardha
- Forest Circle : Nagpur
- State : Maharashtra

• Project location

- Watersheds/ Sub watersheds of :-
River Wardha, Wena, Dham, Bor, Kar
- Forest Ranges:
Wardha, Kharangana, Hingni, Samudrapur, Karanja, Arvi, Talegaon, Ashti
- JFMCs 35

- **Project duration & area**
 - 2011-12 to 2016-17
 - Area of plantation: 1012 Ha.
- **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 Wardha was registered under Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860 on 26th Feb 2002 (Reg.No.012794)(Maha-38/2002/ Wardha)

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 Program.
- 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 program.
- 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. 12 plantation sites were selected in 8 Forest Ranges, out of 1012 Ha. treated areas, i.e.490 Ha.

Sr. No	Tahasil	Range	Village	AR	Area Treated in ha.
1	Wardha	Wardha	Amla	2 nd Y.O.	20
2	Wardha	Wardha	Dhamangaon	F.Y.O	20
3	Arvi	Kharangana	Bitpur	2 nd Y.O.	30
4	Samudrapur	Samudrapur	Wanarchuha	3 rd .Y.O	25
5	Samudrapur	Samudrapur	Tadgaon	4 th Y.O.	25
6	Selu	Hingani	Menkhat	4 th Y.O.	25
7	Karanja	Talegaon	Jasapur	2 nd Y.O.	30
8	Ashti	Talegaon	Indermari	3 rd . Y.O	30
9	Ashti	Ashti	Pilapur	5 th Y.O.	200
10	Arvi	Arvi	Harrashi	5 th Y.O.	30
11	Arvi	Arvi	Sawangi	2 nd Y.O.	25
12	Karanja	Karanja	Maraksur	5 th Y.O.	30
				Total	490

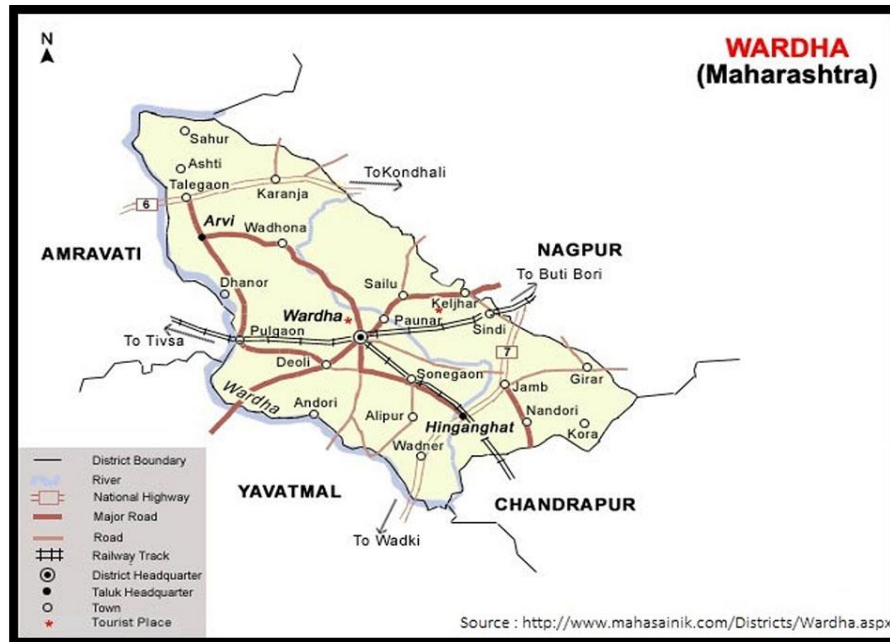
- The sampling covered all Forest Ranges, all Tahasil, all models and heavy as well as low rainfall area.
- The ET randomly selected area equivalent to 3% of the sampled plantation area for recording plant survival, status of health and average height etc.
- Also inspected remaining treated area of the plantation to asses impact of treatment.
- Discussed with members JFMCs/FPCs and other villagers to asses role of people's participation, EPA, choice of species etc. Role of villagers in micro planning, training, capacity building was also assessed.
- Plantation journals, cash books, measurement books were scrutinized. Micro Plans were also verified.
- Discussions were held with the front line staff to ascertain their difficulties. After considering all these aspects ET has prepared the evaluation report.

CHAPTER II

2.1 Profile of Project area

Location:

Wardha Forest Division is confined to Wardha district of Maharashtra State and administratively it is under Nagpur Forest Circle. Wardha District is located in northern side of Maharashtra state spread between Latitude 20 18' to 21 21'N and Longitude 78 30'E to 79 15' E



Population: As per 2011 census- 1300774

People:

Local population consists of Maratha, Patil, Rajput, Mali, Teli, Kunbi and Harijans, Adiwasi Gond, Banjara etc. Out of these Banjara are the most successful and advanced cultivators in the area.

Population and area:

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

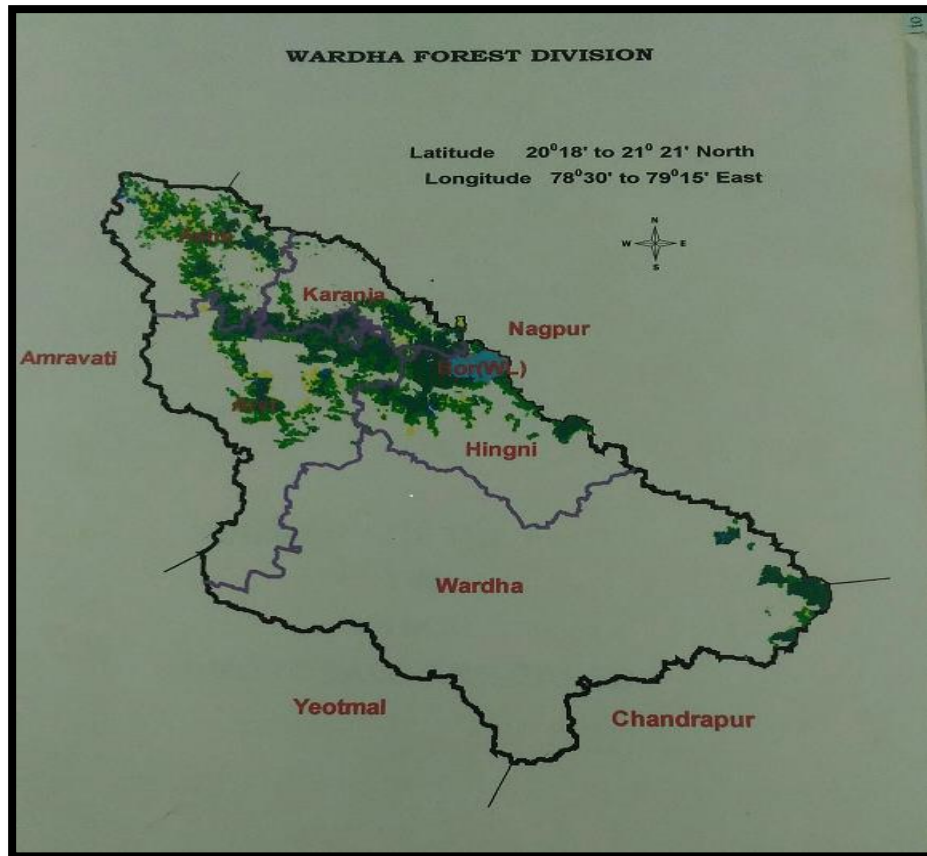
Area in Sq. Km.	Population (2011)	Population density/Sq. km.	Forests in Sq. Km	Per capita Forest area in ha.
6310	1300774	206.2	933.683	0.0717

2.2 Profile of Wardha Forest Division

Location:

2.2.1 Wardha Forest Division is confined to Wardha District of Maharashtra State. It comprises Wardha, Arvi, Karanja, Samudrapur, Ashti, Hinganghat, Deoli, Shelu Tahsils of the Wardha and administratively it is under Nagpur Forest (Territorial) Circle.

The Wardha Forest Division lies between the Latitude 20° 18' to 21° 21' N and Longitude 78° 30' E to 79° 15' E. The tract is drained by the rivers Wardha, Wena, Dham, Bor, Kar.



2.2.2 Boundaries:

North & North East :- Nagpur Division/Nagpur District

East & South East :- Chandrapur Division and Chandrapur District.

South & South West :- Yavatmal Division /Yavatmal District

West :- Amravati Division /Amravati District.

2.2.3 Area:

Total Area of Wardha Forest Division	Reserved Forest (In sq.km)	Protected Forest (In sq. km.)	Unclassified Forest (In sq.km)	Acquired Private Forest (APrF)	Non Forest Land (NFL) for CA	Zudupi Jangle (ZJ)	Total Forest area (In sq. km.)
	526.756	324.303	5.849	2.492	9.204	105.438	974.042

2.2.4 Classification of Forests.

Forest classification as per Champion & Seth.

Group-5 – Tropical Dry deciduous forest.

(a) Sub-group-5-A,- Southern tropical dry deciduous forest

Forest Type- Forest types found in Wardha Division.

Type	Notation	Type Description
Sub -group	5A	Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests.
I. Climax types	5A/ci	Dry Teak bearing Forests.
	5A/cia	Very Dry Teak Forests.
	5A/cib	Dry Teak Forests.
	5A/c3	Southern Dry Mixed Deciduous Forests.
II. General Edaphic types	5/E-2	Bosewellia Forests.
	5/E-5	Butea Forests.
III.Degradation Stages	5/D S1	Dry Deciduous Scrub.
IV. General serial type	5/ISI	Dry Tropical riverain forests

2.2.5 Configuration of ground:-

Due to administrative convenience, the Wardha district was organized into eight talukas. The Northern hilly tract of the district lies at the southern

fringe of Satpura range which includes Ashti, Karanja and Arvi talukas. The remaining areas are included in the valleys of Wardha and Wena rivers. The altitude of district varies from 203.91 m to 584.94 m above MSL.

2.2.6 Geology, Rock and Soil :-

The geological formations of the tract are as follows -

The geological formation throughout the district is Deccan trap. It gives rise to plateau type hills separated by broad valleys. It comprises a thick pile of volcanic flows of Deccan trap basalt with occasional thin zones of inter trappean rocks. The basaltic flows are made of several varieties of basalt and dominantly consist of easily recognizable formation of compact, hard dark grey to black rock. Along the North- East boundry near the village of Ashti inter-trappen formation designated as Lameta occurs. It consist of lime stone with irregular nodules of chert.

Soil:-

The alluvial soil along the water courses of main tributaries of Wardha, Dham and Bor rivers is eminently suited to tree growth. The basaltic rocks can be distinguished into two types, extremely compact, hard and homogeneous. This covers, mainly, Ashti range and softer basalt exfoliating in softer flakes. It supports valuable tree growth.

As withering advances the finer grains of the soil and the decomposed organic matter are washed away from the loam and deposited in the lower sheltered regions forming patches of "regur" or black cotton soil. This is a fine grain dark soil which varies greatly in colour, consistency and fertility. It is highly hygroscopic and results in water logging at saturation point. This is chemically rich soil and is capable of yielding valuable field crops when well aerated by constant hoeing. In the forests, however, the vegetation supported by this soil has mostly to depend upon its natural aeration. Wherever, the drainage is good, as in belts along streams, it supports valuable forests, elsewhere, it remains practically water logged and produces as abundant crop of important fodder grasses. Such soils are not favorable for plantations. Regur is sometimes mix with kankar which generally increases its alkalinity and thus renders it somewhat less suitable for vegetation.

Minerals:-

No minerals of economic importance are associated with the rocks exposed in this area. However, minor minerals like building stones, bricks, tile clays and kankar for the lime burning can be found in these areas.

2.2.7 Climate :-

The climate of the tract is hot and dry during the summer while it is moderately cool during the winters. The summer generally sets in the month of March and lasts up to second week of June, May being the hottest month. The

south-west monsoon brings the rains. The average rain fall in this forest division is 961.72 mm. The rainy seasons commences by the second week of June and generally end by the last week of September. The month of October and November are, mostly uneasy till winter set in. Average number of rainy days in a year varies with place and time and decreases from Wardha to Ashti. Except, the rainy season, the entire year is dry.

The minimum temperature recorded was 9.9° C and maximum temperature 46.0° C. The forest fires are common. The wind velocity is moderate.

2.2.8 Water supply :-

Wardha river is perennial source of water, whereas, other small rivers and nallas in forest areas hold water up to the end of February with stagnant pools persisting till the break of monsoon.

There are two major, four medium and 15 minor irrigation projects/ tanks which are main source of irrigation. The main source of water supply is through wells. In summer there is acute shortage of water.

2.2.9 Rights and Concessions :-

The Reserved Forests are not burdened with any rights however the following concessions are permitted:-

- i) The grazing of the cattle belonging to the agriculturists of certain villages in the vicinity of the reserved forests is regulated in accordance with the grazing rules of Govt. of Maharashtra Order No.MFP-1365/32211-Y, dated 06/12/1968 and No.MFP-1371/237035-Z, dated 03/03/1973.
- ii) Agriculturists of the villages in the vicinity of the RF are given certain quantity of firewood, bamboo for their bonafide domestic use at concessional rates from the coupe under working.
- iii) None of these concessions is a legal right. Minor Forests Produce is allowed to be collected by villages for their bonafide requirements from the forests on payment of charges as per schedule of rates sanctioned by the Chief Conservator of the Forests.
- iv) In Protected Forest the villages are allowed to avail the Nistar and grazing concession as per the limit fixed by **“Wajib-ul-Arz”**
- v) Right of way generally has not been recorded.

In Wardha Division there is a great demand for supply of Teak poles. The demand is made by farmers who have raised number of plantations in the district. The forest department supplies poles through Zilla Parishad. The demand of farmers is finalized by APC of ZP who then convey to division office. This will depend upon the availability of the material and would be provided as per the modified method for provision of Nistar. The Nistar rates are decided in consultation with the District Collector and which are generally fixed at 50% of the market rate

2.3: GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE GROWING STOCK.

2.3.1. Majority of the forest area belongs to all India Teak site qualities IVA, III/IVB are also found mixed in the crop. The density varies from 0.4 to 0.8 Natural regeneration of Teak and its associates is inadequate in most of the

areas under storey are not well defined and undergrowth is thin with fair growth of grasses during rainy seasons.

Principal Associates: Dhawada - *Anogeissus latifolia*, Ain - *Terminalia alata*, Tiwas - *Ougenia ojeinesnsis*, Lendia - *Lagerstroemia parviflora*, Tendu - *Diospyros melanoxylon*, Haldu - *Adina cardifolia*

Other Associates : Hera - *Chloroxylon switenia*, Kalam - *Mitragyna parviflora*, Beheda - *Terminalia belerica*, Bel - *Aegle marmelos.*, Mowai, Awala, Chinch,

UNDER STOREY:

i) Trees : Amaltas - *Cassia fistula*, Awala - *Emblica officinalis*, Char-Buchanaia lanzan, Dudhi - *Wrightia tinctoria*, Ghoti - *Zizyphus xylopyra*, Palas - *Butea monosperma*, Dhaman - *Grewia tiliaefolia*, Moyen - *Lanea grandis*, Bartondi - *Morinda tinctoria*, Girguti - *Flacourtia indica*, Fetra - *Gardenia turgida*.

ii) Shrubs : Bharati - *Gymnosporia montana*, Parijatak - *Nyctanthus arbortristis*, Murad Sheng - *Helicteres isora*, Dhayati - *Woodfordia fruticosa*, Raimunia - *Lantana camara*, Tendu - *Diospyros melanoxylon*, Nirgudi - *Vitex negundo*, Tarota - *Cassia tora*.

iii) Grasses : Bhurbhusi - *Eragrostis tenella*, Kusal - *Andropogen contortis*, Pochati - *Apluda mutica*, Marvel - *Dicanthium annulatus*, Harali - *Cynodon dactylon*, Paonya - *Sehima sulcatum*.

iv) Climbers: They are few and are confined to moist localities. Palasbel - *Butea superba*, Mahul - *Bauhinia vahlii*, Pivervel - *Combretum ovalifolium*, Chilati - *Acacia pinnata*, Iruni - *Zizyphus oenoplia*, Gunj - *Abrus precatorius*, Dioscoria bulbiferra, Vitex tenifolia, Raktapiti - *Ventilago madraspattanam*

v) Obnoxious weeds: Rantulsi - *Hyptis suaveolens*, Congress grass - *Parthenium hysterophorus*, Datura - *Datura innoxia* & *Datura metal*, have heavily invaded the open patches of forest area of Wardha Division.

2.3.2. Open Mixed Forests: Ain forest in all low line area with heavy soil where drainage is poor. The growth is stunted. They are fount the major nallas and depreations. Bhera forest found in area where soil is shallow, arid and sandy. The areas which are understocked found Bhera. The common associate of bherra are Dhawda, mawai, Khair. They are generally found in dry teak forest of Arvi, Ashti, Kharangana, Karanja, Talegaon ranges. These forests are generally open and are of site quality IV.

2.4: INJURIES TO WHICH THE CROP IS LIABLE:

2.4.1. Heavy uncontrolled grazing, illicit cutting and frequent fires are the major factors causing damage to the forest crop apart from few others. Each of these factors is described below separately.

2.4.2. Fires: The forest of Wardha division is quite susceptible to fires during dry seasons. Recurrent fires badly damage the young natural regeneration of teak and its associates. The fires may be accidental but usually are manmade who set the forest to fire for the collection of mahua flowers and fruits or for getting good flush of Tendu leaves etc.

2.4.3. Wild Animals: Nilgai, Wild Bore and monkeys cause damage by browsing in young woods and damaging the barks. Wild boar, Hares and Porcupines damage the plantations. Wild boar attacks on young bamboo rhizomes of plantations are noticed at many sites.

2.4.4 Insects: Teak defoliator (*Hyblea puer*) and Teak skeletonizer (*Hapalia machaeralis*) attack on Teak stand is common especially during the autumn White Grub (*Holtricae serreta*) attack is also noticeable in Teak nurseries cutting the new Teak germinating shoots.

2.5. Agriculture Crops:

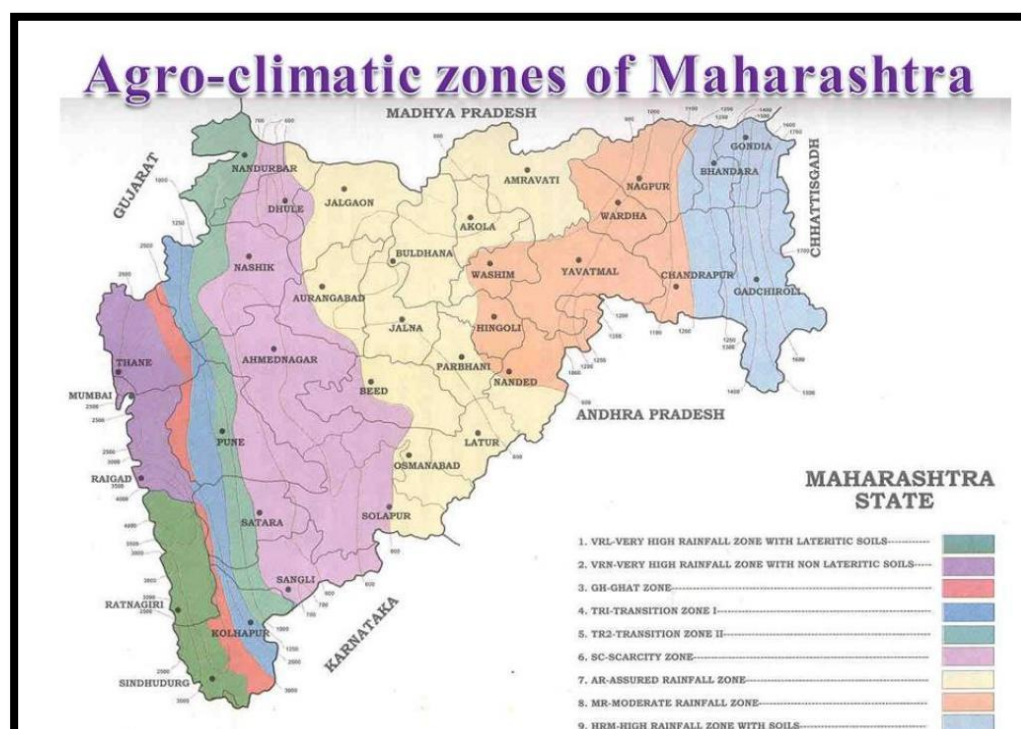
The Most important field crops are Cotton and Jowar. Bajra, Soyabean, Gram ,Groundnut, Sugarcane,Orange and Banana are also grown.

2.6. Demand of Forest Produce:

The village population has to depend upon the forest produce for timber (for house building and agricultural implements), fuel, grasses, and grazing.

2.7. Agro-Climatic Zone of Wardha District

There are 9 agro-climatic zones in Maharashtra State. The area of Wardha FDA fall in zone 7 and 8 i.e. **AR-Assured Rainfall Zone**.



2.8. Markets and Marketable Products:-

The most important centers of distribution are Wardha, Arvi, Karanja, Pulgaon, Hinganghat. All these markets are well connected by metal roads. The Forest Timber sale depots are at Bangadapur in Kharagana range, Talegaon, Shiwanfal in samudrapur range. The other markets are Ashti, Talgaon, Deoli.



CHAPTER III

3. Quantitative analysis

3.1 Classification of Area covered / treated (Creation Year)

The classification of the forest area treated from 2011-12 to 2016-17 (up to JULY 2017)

Scheme	2012 AR	2013 AR	2014 AR	2015 AR	2016 AR	Total Ha.
FDA	00	00	00	200	00	200
CAMPA	180	00	25	00	00	205
MPCA	200	00	00	00	00	200
STATE JFM	00	267	80	40	20	407
Total	380	267	105	240	20	1012

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 Wardha Territorial Forest Division, Nagpur Circle, Maharashtra State, during the period from 2011-12 to 2016-17. The physical target fixed was 200 ha Under AR in 8 villages.
- 2) MPCA sanctioned 200 ha. in 1 Village.
- 3) CAMPA sanctioned 205 ha. in 7 villages.
- 4) State JFM sanctioned 407 ha. in 19 villages.

The financial sanction is as per outlay shown below. (for 35 plantations=1012 ha. (Information not provided by Division awaited)

Funding Agency	2011-12 (Rs. In lakh)	2012-13 (Rs. In lakh)	2013-14 (Rs. In lakh)	2014-15 (Rs. In lakh)	2015-16 (Rs. In lakh)	2016-17 (Rs. In lakh)	Total (Rs. In lakh)
SFDA	00	00	00	37.65	45.93	NA	83.58
CAMPA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
MPCA	00	15.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
STATE	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Component	Phy.Target Ha.	Achievement Ha.	Financial outlay In Lakh	Release of Grants In Lakh	Utilization In Lakh
SFDA	200	200	NA	83.58	83.58
CAMPA	205	205	NA	NA	NA
MPCA	200	200	NA	NA	NA
STATE	407	407	NA	NA	NA

The FDA Wardha has a bank account in the –State Bank of India, Treasury jail Road, Wardha (A/C No. 11036971141) and **the cash balance on 11.07.2017 is Rs.- 2,51,92,207.88/-**

Accounts of the FDA and 32 JFMCs have been audited up-to 2016-17. *As per the balance sheet heavy funds remained undistributed /unutilized particularly funds for various schemes, Green Army, constructions, are parked in the JFMCs account. Strict monitoring of these funds is necessary*

Cash balance with all the 32 JFMC is not known . Out of 35 plantations only 12 are evaluated by Evaluation Team. Cash balance with 12 JFMCs as verified till July 2017 was Rs- 83.876 Lakhs.

JFMC Tadgaon in Samudrapur range have Rs.947608/- in VDF account.

This includes funds released for some project received at 31.3.2017. and 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 32 micro-plans have been written as proposed in the FDA project.



Meeting of ET with VFC members- Village Dhamangaon–Range Wardha



Meeting of ET with VFC members- Village –Endarmari, Range – Talegaon

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 Wardha Territorial Forest Division, the JFMC activities were initiated in 32 villages.
- **No. of villages where formal committees established in the division-**

Totally 32 JFMCs have been formed under various forestation programs. 32 VFCs were proposed to be formed under FDA & State program. All the 32 VFCs have been formed. The VFCs are registered under the Societies Act by the CCF Nagpur 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 (1012 Ha. X Rs.4000=4048000/-

In some villages EPA are done.

▪ Establishment of VDF-

In the project area, the VDF is established.

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

The list of important registers and records maintained by the JFMCs are:

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

3.6 Training on JFM/Community participation conducted during plan period

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

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	- NIL
iii) Dy.C.F., Wardha	- 4
iv) Assistant Conservator of Forests -Wardha	- 8
v) Others / RFO	- 26
vi) DFO, Evaluation, MS	- 1

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

As reported by the authorities of FDA - Wardha, yearly evaluation of the project was not carried out. Only internal evaluation of Pilapur plantation MPCA 200 ha done by DFO Evaluation, Nagpur and serious objections raised resulting DE against concern staff.

Involvement of independent agency in the monitoring process-

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

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

- The FDA- Wardha has maintained bank account (A/C No. 11036971141) in State Bank of India, Treasury Jail Road, Wardha.
- The accounts of FDA should be operated jointly by the Chairman and Member Secretary cum Chief Executive Officer. **But at Wardha division FDA account is operated single handedly by Member Secretary.**
- 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.
- 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 has released the funds to the concerned VFCs on receipt of funds from NAEB, New Delhi as per the approved program.
- The VFCs have maintained separate bank accounts.
- The bank accounts of the VFCs are jointly operated by the Member Secretary and President.
- They are 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. Some VFCs have heavy unutilized fund with them. No proper planning for expenditure.
- The delay in receipt of the installments from FDA hampered the progress of the work and EPA in particular. E.g. Sawangi 25 ha. Range- Arvi could not perform post planting operation in creation year.



CHAPTER IV

4. QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

4.1 Assessment of plantations, SMC works and their output:

▪ **Site suitability.**

- The FDA project is implemented in eight territorial ranges of Wardha 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 & cows is intensive which reduces the possibility of natural regeneration of local indigenous tree species.
- Geographically the forest areas in Wardha division are divided into hill areas of Satpuda. All the available land fit for cultivation is under permanent cultivation. Most of the tract dealt under FDA in Forest Ranges Ashti, Talegaon, Karanja, Arvi, Kharangana, Hingani, Samudrapur are hilly, rugged and at places highly precipitous slopes are met with. Wardha range is almost plain area. The forests are mostly situated on the higher slopes of the hills.
- The forest areas of Wardha Division 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 Wardha 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 Bamboo, Teak, Shivan, Behda, Kinhi, Dalbergia sissoo, Embelica officinalis, Azadirachta indica, Pongamia pinnata, Tamarindus indica, Acacia catechu, Holoptelia integrifolia etc. Species of medicinal values like Embelica officinalis, Tamarindus indica, are planted. The above species are performing well under the existing climatic conditions.

- The quality and quantity of SMC works carried out in the project area are satisfactory.
- Water absorbing trenches of size 0.60m. 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.
- The local people have been involved in site preparation, planting, maintenance and protection of plantations.

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

- In the AR model, the management practices followed are clearing of the weeds and digging of contour trenches (367 trenches per ha. following 4 m spacing between trenches) of size 2.00m.X 0.60m. X 0.30 m. 1100 poly bags of miscellaneous seedlings @ 3 seedlings per trench & pit planting @ 1100plants /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 nalla bunds and gully plugging with rubble stone boulders for soil & moisture conservation
- Quality of work carried out by the agency is satisfactory. At Pilapur less work found and it does not match with measurement book.



**Year of Plantation 2012- SMC Works (Fifth Year)
C.No.134 Area- 30 Ha, Village- Harrashi, Range- Arvi**



**Increase in Grass cover due to good protection
Plantation- Sawangi ,Year- 205, C.No.93 PF / Range-Arvi**



**Teak Plantation- 2012 / Harrashi, C. No.134 PF
Pit planting / Range-Arvi**

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

- There are 12 sites of plantations covering 490 ha. Under AR model these plantations were raised in 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015 & 2016 rainy season (FYO).
- The ET selected plantations 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 JULY to 13th JULY 2017), etc. is given below.

Sr. No	Name of village	Year of planting	Survival %	Remarks- Av.Height /Health of plant
1	VITPUR	2015	49.91%	Bamboo Average Height-30 cm. Lanky
2	SAWANGI	2015	66.98	Average Height-95 cm. Major Teak + Misc species
3	JASAPUR	2015	80.00%	Average Height-45cm.Semi Healthy .Heavy die back noticed in Teak
4	PILAPUR	2012	57.00%	All medicinal plants are replaced in 2016. Av. Ht. 40 Cm
5	MARAKSUR	2012	49.23%	Average Height-65 cm. misc. spp. Stunted growth & Teak Healthy .Damage by Wild life.
6	HARRASHI	2012	63.88%	Average Height-60 cm. Sturdy. misc.spp.
7	INDERMARI	2014	50.80%	Bamboo Average Height-60 cm. Semi healthy
8	DHAMANGAON	2016	49.75%	Average Height-30 cm. misc.spp. Weak
9	AMLA	2015	50.80%	Average Height-30cm, misc.spp. Weak .Damaged by wild life.
10	WANARCHUHA	2014	22.30%	Bambooplantation.Av.Height-90 cm. In some patches growth of Bamboo is good.
11	TADGAON	2013	6.00%	Bamboo plantation Average height 15 cm.Very Poor
12	MENKHAT	2013	33.58%	Av.Height 45 cm. Lanky Mixed plantation

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

- There is a good sign of regeneration of root stocks of the species *Tectona grandis*, *Bel*, *Behda* etc.in treated area.
- The undergrowth of *Zizyphus jujube*, *Maytenuse marginata*(Bharati), *Xanthium strumarium* (Gokharu) *Cassia tora*, Climbers- *Butea superba*, *Abrus precatorius* *Dioscorea bulbifera*, *Asparagus recemosus*,etc.are found encouraging.
- Grasses like, *Dicanthuium annulatum*, *Cymbopogon martini*, *Sehima nervosum*, *Hetropogon contortus* (Kusal) *Aristida funiculate* (Kusali) *Ischoemum laxum* (Sheda) are growing vigorously.

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

- 1) SMC works by Bajaj Foundation.
- 2) Employment Guarantee Schemes,
- 3) District Level Schemes and Afforestation on special Sites.
- 4) Zilla Parishad through its health, education, social welfare wings is also taking care of community development.

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.

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 grazing and other biotic interferences. Due to strict protection given by the VFC members a fair amount of grasses grown were observed in the project areas. Existence of natural regeneration of Teak, Bel , Beheda found in plantations as well as adjoining forest area is a indicator of increased biomass.



Bamboo planting-

4.4 People's Participation:

- **Choice of species has been decided in consultation with the local needs:**

Depending upon the site suitability and the needs of the local people, indigenous tree species have been selected for planting in the project villages. More emphasis has been given by the implementing agency for planting species which yield / produce small timer, fuel wood, fodder, & Medicinal plants etc.

- Selection of NTFP species and medicinal plants such as *Emblica officinalis*, *Tamarindus indica*, *Acacia catechu*, 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. Moreover locally available fodder grasses (*Pavanya* & *sheda*) are nicely organized as harvesting is permitted after dispersal



Bamboo species planted as per requirement of villagers.

▪ **Awareness raising campaign –**

- Awareness programs (meetings, discussion, etc.) are conducted in the FDA villages very rarely.
- PRA exercise was conducted to prepare the micro plans 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 programs need to be organized for the VFC presidents, members and field staff. Capacity building needs special attention.

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

Year	Expenditure (In Rs.)	Important items
	NA	NA

4.5 Maintenance of Records:

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

Record of nurseries –

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

Whether plantation journals have been maintained and posted up to date? Whether a surveyed sketch of the plantation has been pasted on the register?

Plantation Journals-

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

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

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

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

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

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.
 - 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.
 - Water scarcity in villages reduced to remarkable level within a decade.
 - 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 milk production is increased in villages Jasapur and Sawangi & per capita income of local people 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 *programs* 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.
 - In Harrashi there is nice Sitafal Ban. People become aware of the benefits that are likely to accrue from the natural **Sitafal-Ban** handed over to them by forest department.
 - Best efforts of the community to protect available flora and fauna within their jurisdiction have shown instant results of increase in water table and fodder.

- **Approach adopted by the project authorities for motivating the public:**
 - The project authorities have conducted awareness programs (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.

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 ,response of community people is positive.
 - In some cases agency has some difficulties in proper communication as new recruited field level staff is untrained in this field, to motivate the local people effectively in the FDA activities.
- **Whether the village communities have been involved in?**

Project Planning –

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

Project implementation –

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

Usufructs sharing mechanism –

- The project is implemented since 2002. The mechanism of usufructs sharing is informed to the JFMCs as per the Government order of Maharashtra State.
- 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.

- **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 grasses are available to the VFC members as an intermediate produce. In some villages the formal agreement has been evolved and such agreements 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 2015-16 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 is 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.
- 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, Tiger & 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 Amravati interacted with the following officers

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

Summary of the discussion with officers met during evaluation:

1. The evaluators discussed the following aspects with the officers of FDA- Wardha
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. has suffered project implementation.

Other

5. Supply of LPG under the beneficiary scheme is made to 12 JFMCs out of 32 JFMCs evaluated.
6. No timely General Body/Executive Body meetings of the EPA were held and hence inter-departmental and intra-departmental co-ordination is not effective.
7. Continuous training & awareness raising programs need to be held for re-constitution of JFMCs, role of Gramsabhas, protection etc.
8. 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 Wardha Forest Division has envisaged a composite package addressing the needs of the local population as well as re-forestation of the degraded forest pockets of Wardha 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. FDA need to keep close watch on quality and quantity of works done by JFMC. In some cases discrepancies observed.
- Capacity building and skill enhancement programs 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.
- Prescriptions of Working Plan must be followed.
- 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 installments of funds has affected the FDA activities (particularly the plantations works which are seasonal and time bound).
- The subordinate staff (JFMC Secretary) opined that RFO may be made responsible for strict supervision over financial matters of the VFCs / EDCs, since most of the foresters/forest guards are not provided training for accounting procedure.
- Curtailment of funds on EPA is a matter of concern.

Funds flow -

- There was no smooth flow of funds from NAEB to the FDA. The project authorities have expressed that 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.

Where did the delay arise?

- The delay in the release of the installments occurred by NAEB, New Delhi.

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 lands and there is still lot of scope to restore these lands 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.

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 & 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

7.2 Remarks of Evaluating Agency / Consultants:

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

- The FDA, Wardha 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 harmonious and cordial; hence the local people have gained faith in implementing officers.
- The true sense of JFM is being felt by both the parties. Hence 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 Wardha Forest Division.. These areas need intensive SMC treatments.
- 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 / programs.
- 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) mode 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.

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-Jassapur, Kinhala)

(iii) Yearly meetings of Executive body and General Body of SFDA are not conducted by member secretary.

(iv) Yearly assessment report of duties & responsibilities of JFMCs, not submitted by RFO to DCF, as mentioned under Govt. Notification Dtd.5/10/2011.

(v) Review meetings of JFMCs are not convened by-(As per Govt. circular dtd.18 Jan.2013)

As per directives ACF- Monthly, DCF-Quarterly meeting should conduct.

2. Financial Part

(i) Funds for development activities not in the jurisdiction of JFMC areas are allotted. Fire-watcher.

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

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

2.1 Operation of FDA Account single handed instead of jointly.

The Revised Operational Guidelines,2009 Annexure-D, states guidelines on broad parameters pertaining to fund flow mechanism & financial procedures.

Para(C)-The funds received by the FDA from SFDA shall be deposited in its exclusive and separated current account in a Nationalized Bank, which would be operated jointly by its Chairman and the Member Secretary. If the stipulation regarding joint signatures of the CEO and

the Chairperson is found to cause undue delay in banking transactions especially in cases where the headquarters of the Chairperson and CEO are quite apart, the SFDA may devise a mechanism to overcome the problem, ensuring adequate accountability at the same time.

During the evaluation, it was noticed that the FDA Wardha has a Account No. 11036971141 in State Bank of India, Treasury jail Road, Wardha, which is operated by CEO only. Whether they got approval from SFDA need to verify. The Account is savings account. The balance on 11.7.2017 is Rs.25182207/- . The interest amount if any, accrued on the deposits shall be treated as part of the SFDAs additional resources and would be adjusted towards further installments of grants.

We have noticed heavy amount of interest accrued in the account of the FDA and JFMCs and presume that the SFDA must have followed this guideline in releasing grants.

2.2 MARAKSUR – 30 Ha, Fifth Year , CAMPA, Range- Karanja

(i)The saving account of JFMC was initially opened in Wardha District Central Co-op .Bank Ltd at Maraksur on dated 17.11.2008. Account No. 2377 Balance on 14.12.2012 was 627610/- The bank liquidated in Dec 2012 Hence Amount Rs. 627610/- locked in liquidation. There are clear instructions about opening of saving accounts of JFMC and VDF at Nationalised Banks . What actions are taken to recover this locked money Rs.627610/- ?

(ii) The New account opened in Bank of Maharashtra at Kannamwar Gram on dated 28.12.2012. The account No is 60119095244. The balance on dated 6.7.2017 is Rs. 797456/-

(iii) The another New State Campa account opened on dated 23.12.2015. The cash Rs.65474/- (on 4-2-2016) and Rs.7200/- (on 30.3.2016) Total Rs. 72674 /- received from Dy.CF, Wardha. The amount Rs.72674/- transferred to State Campa account at Nagpur on 27.4.2016. Now the balance in the account is Rs.658/- on dated 6.7.2017. What was the need to open this account?

2.3. Pilapur- 200 Ha., Fifth Year, MPCA, Range- Ashti

(i)Plantation is deteriorating and about 10 ha area burnt. All plants planted in 2012 did not survived. Replacement done in 2016.

(ii)It is pointed out that live hedge fencing , SMC works are not done as per measurement book.

(iii)Internal evaluation by DFO (evaluation) wing at Nagpur done on 20 to 30 July 2015 . Serious objections are raised and asked for explanation. Departmental enquiry process started against concerned staff.

2.4. Jasapur- 30 Ha., second Year, SFDA, Range- Talegaon

Seven cases of transferring funds by one JFMC to other JMFC noticed.

2.5. Menkhat-25 Ha., Fourth Year, JFM, Range- Hingani

Total Amount received from FDA for this plantation Rs. 1550803/-

Expdt upto 31.3.2017 Rs. 1312085/-

Balance Rs. 238718/-

Balance as per passbook as on 31.3.2017 Rs.1721841/-

Difference Rs.1483123/- Details submitted by RFO as-

1.Green Army Registration work Rs. 86878/-

2.Parking of deep CCT works Rs. 70231/-

3.RDF plantation scheme Tadgaon Rs. 1243000/-

4.Distribution of smokeless chulha jali Rs. 4500/-

5.Secrete funds under protection scheme Rs.10000/-

6.Bank interest Rs. 86514/-

7.Balance fund of Bamboo plantation Rs.238718/-

It is very serious matter that amount of secret fund is kept in JFMC account.

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.

2.6. Huge funds are balance with SFDA & JFMCs accounts.

At SFDA level- **Rs. 2,51,92,207/-**

At JFMC level-(verified 11) **Rs. 83,87,614/-**

2.7 Heavy Funds locked in JFMC's account.

S.No	Name of JFMC	A/c Number	Bank	Amount	Date
1	VITPUR	97021011008807	BOI Morangana	Rs.131169/-	30.06.2017
2	SAWANGI	970510100006492	BOI Rohna	Rs.693520/-	11.7.2017
3	JASAPUR	32842758221	SBI SARWADI	Rs.128790/-	11.7.2017
4	PILAPUR	970410110000596 970410110007721	BOI Ashti BOI Ashti	Rs.764650/- Rs.507654/- TotalRs. 1272304/-	13.7.2017 13.7.2017
5	MARAKSUR	237717112008 (upto 14.12.12) 60119095244(from 28.12.12) 60237819751 (from 23.12.15)	Wardha DCCO- OP Bank ,Maraksur BOM Kannamwar Gram BOM Kannamwar Gram	Rs.627610/- (Liquidated) Rs.797456/- Rs.658/-	14.12.2012 6.7.2017
6	HARRASHI	11688428920	SBI Wadhona	Rs.137527/-	11.7.2017
7	INDERMARI	60124096692	BOM TALEGAON	Rs.359796/-	11.7.2017
8	DHAMANGAON	970610110011392	BOI HINGANGHAT	Rs.504061/-	5.7.2017
9	AMLA	33600100008521	Bank of Badoda, Wardha	Rs.878966/-	5.7.2017
10	WANARCHUHA	33602179659	SBI GIRAD	Rs.160377/- But as per passbook Rs.555317/-	31.3.2017
11	TADGAON	11702223939	SBI GIRAD	Rs.238718/-But as per passbook Rs.1721841/-	31.3.2017

Annexure II

Field Investigation Details (FDA) /Joint Forest Management

1	Joint Forest Management	FDA		
1.1	Name of village	VITPUR	SAWANGI	JASAPUR
1.2	Taluka	ARVI	ARVI	KARANJA
1.3	District	WARDHA	WARDHA	WARDHA
1.4	Forest Range	KHARANGANA	ARVI	TALEGAON
1.5	Forest Round	BORGAON GONDI	ROHNA	SAWARDI
1.6	Forest Beat	SAHELI	SAWANGI	KINHALA
1.7	Total Forest area in village (ha.)	414.94	347.24	678.75
	1.7.1Reserved Forest	302.60	Nil	561.30
	1.7.2Protected Forest	112.34	347.24 + 5.18 Zudupi	117.45
1.8	Forest Area under JFM	414.94	347.24 CN 93 PF	293.40
1.9	Date of Formation of JFMC	31.05.2007	25.04.2004	31.01.2013
1.10	Date Of Registration of JFMC	23.02.2007	20.09.2004	NA
1.11	Date of signing of MOU	09.07.2007	20.09.2004	NA
1.12	No. of Households in the village	52	120	237
1.13	No. of FPC Members	52	120	237
1.14	No of JFMC Executive Committee Members	11	11	11
1.15	No of JFMC Meetings			
	General Body Meetings	1	6	4
	Executive Body Meetings	20	25	7
1.16	Participation of FPC Members in forest protection/Treated area	40-60 %	40-60 %	60-80 %
1.17	Usufruct Sharing	NO	Yes	No
	a)Yes/No			
	b)If Yes, what Produce	NIL	Grass, Medicinal plants, fuel	
	c)Mechanism adopted	NIL	Free supply to villagers	
1.18	Opinion of Evaluator regarding impact of Forest Protection by JFMC	Good	Very good	Good
2	Micro Planning			
2.1	Micro Plan Preparation	Prepared	Prepared	Not Prepared
2.2	Date of sanction of Microplan	NA	20.09.2004	NA

	2.3	Training to villagers in Microplan preparation	NIL	Yes	NIL
	2.4	Participation of villagers in Microplan preparation	20-40%	60-80 %	NIL
	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. 199 PF Coupe III	Comptt. No.93 PF Coupe XII P & CAM	C.No. 131 RF
	3.2	Working plan prescription for the area	P & CAMP Sonegaon FS	P & CAMP Sonegaon FS	SCI
	3.3	Area Treated	30 Ha.	25 Ha.	30 Ha
	3.4	Treatment model	A.R.	A.R.	A.R.
	3.5	Agro-climatic Zone	Assured Rainfall Zone	Assured Rainfall Zone	Assured Rainfall Zone -VII
	3.6	Forest Type	Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests	Southern tropical dry deciduous forests 5 A	Southern tropical dry deciduous forests
	3.7	Cattle Population	135	393	286
	3.8	Human Population	233	614	937
	3.9	Participation of villagers in raising plantation and SMC works	80-100 %	60-80 %	40-60 %
	3.10	Choice of species in			
		Plantation	Yes	As per Micro-plan	NA
		a)As per Microplan	Yes	Yes	Yes
		b)As per requirement of villagers	Yes	Yes	Yes
		Technically Suitability	Suitable	Suitable	Not Suitable for Teak Suitable for silvipasture model
	3.11	Plant survival count in 3% selected areas:	49.91	66.98	80%
	3.12	Quality of coppicing root stock if done	Good	Very good	Not done
	3.13	Species used in Plantation	Dendrocalamus strictus	Azadirechta indica,Acacia catachu, Bamboo, Bor Teak	Teak
	3.14	Nursery Stock	Plants Purchased from Jasapur JFMC	Departmentally, Sawali nursery	Departmental nursery
	3.15	Maintenance of Nursery Register	Not maintained	Not maintained	Maintained
	3.16	Maintenance of Plantation Journal	Maintained/Posted up-to date	Maintained	Maintained
	3.17	Inspection of Plantation by officers	ACF-1,RFO-1	ACF-1 RFO-2 Ret F O -1	DCF- 1 ACF- 1 RFO- 5
	3.18	Maintenance of Measurement Books	Maintained/Posted up-to date	Maintained/Post ed up-to date	Maintained/Poste d up-to date
	3.19	Vegetative fencing	NIL	NIL	NIL
	3.21	Advance works(PYO+PPO)	Rs. 257500	Rs. 523154	Rs.637000

	3.22	Creation Works(FYO)	Rs. 459042	Rs.359896	Rs.740000
	3.23	Maintenance Works(SYO)	Rs. 229870	Rs.144543	Rs.141134
	3.24	Maintenance Works(TYO)	Rs. 27947	NIL	NIL
	3.25	Maintenance Works(4 th YO)	NIL	NIL	NIL
4		Soil and Moisture conservation Works	NIL	NIL	Not done under this program
5		Entry Point Activities			
	5.1	Name of Works	NIL	NIL	NIL
	5.2	Cost on completion	NIL	NIL	NIL
	5.3	Revenue Generated, if any	NIL	NIL	NIL
	5.4	Impact of EPA	NIL	NIL	NIL
6	6.1	Live Hedge Fencing/TCM	NIL	NIL.	NIL
	6.2	Impact Assessment	NIL	NIL	NIL
7		Monitoring of Evaluation			
	7.1	Methodology of Monitoring	NA	Quantitative & Qualitative	Monthly accounts and quarterly progress report
	7.2	Internal Evaluation	NA	Done By Rtd.FO	Done (April 2016)
	7.3	Outcome of the Internal evaluation	NA	NA	Report awaited
8		Awareness Raising			
	8.1	No of Training organized a) Staff b) Beneficiaries	NIL	NA	1 1
		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	Awareness is Good
9		Overhead expenditure			
	9.1	Amount Utilized by JFMC	3200	NIL	NIL
	9.2	Type of Activities	World Tiger Day 2016	NIL	NIL
10		Individual Beneficiary Scheme Implementation			
		Supply of LPG	30	NIL	NIL
	10.2	Supply of Biogas	NIL	NIL	NIL
	10.3	Subsidy for Milch Animals	NIL	NIL	NIL
	10.4	Other Activity	NIL	NIL	NIL
11		Fund flow and utilization by JFMC			
	11.1	JFMC A/c No. and Bank	97021011008807 BOI Morangana	97051010000649 2 BOI Rohna	32842758221 SBI SARWADI
	11.2	Details of Funds received from FDA & other sources for plantation	Rs.1302255	Rs.1546576+ int. 29857- bank charges 193 = Rs.1576648	Rs.2376466
	11.3	Details of contribution by beneficiary	For LPG 67590 /-by 30 person	NIL	NIL

12	11.4	Utilization of Funds by JFMC	Rs974359	Rs.883132	Rs.2247676
	11.5	Balance funds with JFMC ON 30.06.2017	Rs.131169	Rs.693519.95	Rs.128790
	11.6	Status of maintenance of Cash-Book by JFMC	Maintained	Maintained	Maintained
	11.7	VDF account no. and Bank	970210110012992 BOI Morangana	NOT OPENED	97272010000073 BOI Talegaon
	11.8	Balance VDF Fund	Rs.30061.75 On 31.3.2017	NIL	Rs.2365
	11.9	Way of collecting VDF	For LPG	NA	For LPG (25%)
		IMPACT/ ASSESMENT:	Not observed	NA	
	12.1	Soil stabilization in the treated area	20-40 %	60-80 %	40-60%
	12.2	Ground water retention	Not Improved	Improved	No Change
	12.3	Income generation	Not Improved	improved	Improved
	12.4	Benefit of NTFP to community			
		a)Fuel	No/InAdequate	Yes/ Adequate	NIL
		b)Fodder	Yes/ Adequate	Yes/ Adequate	NIL
		c)Medicinal Plants	NIL	NIL	NIL
	12.5	Views of villagers' if any, for Improvement	NOT MENTIONED	NOT MENTIONED	Individual beneficiary schemes for OBC be sanctioned. Damage from wild life be controlled.
	12.6	Development works by other Govt./Non Govt. Agencies	NOT MENTIONED	Works done by Minor irrigation Dept. improves water level in village.	NOT MENTIONED
	12.7	Formation of Self –Help groups	NIL	7	NIL
	12.8	Collection/ Contribution(Rs.)	NA	3 lakhs	NA

Field Investigation Details (FDA) Joint Forest Management/MPCA

1	Joint Forest Management	M.P.C.A.	CAMPA
1.1	Name of village	PILAPUR	MARAKSUR HARRASHI
1.2	Taluka	ASHTI	KARANJA ARVI

	1.3	District	WARDHA	WARDHA	WARDHA
	1.4	Forest Range	ASHTI	KARANJA	ARVI
	1.5	Forest Round	PILAPUR	SINDIVIHIRI	WADHONA
	1.6	Forest Beat	PILAPUR+	MARAKSUR	HIWRA
	1.7	Total Forest area in village (ha.)	957.97	551.82	182.66
		1.7.1 Reserved Forest	533.39	252.52	NIL
		1.7.2 Protected Forest	423.20+ Other 1.36	295.20 + OTHER FOREST 4.10	182.66 C.No 134 PF
	1.8	Forest Area under JFM	957.97	295.20 PF C No 175	182.66
	1.9	Date of Formation of JFMC	30.05.2007	11.12.2012	12.12.2011
	1.10	Date Of Registration of JFMC	NA	11.03.2011	22.12.2016
	1.11	Date of signing of MOU	12.10.2007	NA	12.12.2016
	1.12	No. of Households in the village	119	70	63
	1.13	No. of FPC Members	238	159	63
	1.14	No of JFMC Executive Committee Members	13	13	15
	1.15	No of JFMC Meetings			
		General Body Meetings	5	4	5
		Executive Body Meetings	35	24	34
	1.16	Participation of FPC Members in forest protection/Treated area	40-60 %	60-80 %	60-80 %
	1.17	Usufruct Sharing a) Yes/No	Yes	Yes	Yes
		b) If Yes, what Produce	Moha, Gum	Grass, Fuel	Grass, Fuel, Custered apple
		c) Mechanism adopted	Self and JFM committee	Free supply to villagers	Free supply to villagers
	1.18	Opinion of Evaluator regarding impact of Forest Protection by JFMC	Average	Very good	Very good
2	Micro Planing				
	2.1	Micro Plan Preparation	Prepared	Prepared	Prepared
	2.2	Date of sanction of Microplan	23.05.2007	28.01.2011	12.12.2011
	2.3	Training to villagers in Microplan preparation	No	NIL	NIL
	2.4	Participation of villagers in Microplan preparation	40-60 %	60-80 %	60-80 %
	2.5	Expenditure on training by JFMC	NIL	NIL	NIL
	2.6	Expenditure on Micro-plan Preparation	NA	NIL	5445
3	Plantation/Regeneration				
	3.1	Site Location	Comptt.. No.119 RF	Comptt. No. 175 PF	Comptt. No.134 PF

	3.2	Working plan prescription for the area	Grass and Fodder resource management WC	I.W.C.	I.W.C.
	3.3	Area Treated	200 Ha.	30 Ha.	30 Ha.
	3.4	Treatment model	Medicinal Plantation	A.R.	A.R.
	3.5	Agro-climatic Zone	VII -Assured Rainfall Zone	Assured Rainfall Zone	Assured Rainfall Zone
	3.6	Forest Type	Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests	Southern tropical dry deciduous forest	Southern tropical dry deciduous forests
	3.7	Cattle Population	816	294	96
	3.8	Human Population	576	159	321
	3.9	Participation of villagers in raising plantation and SMC works	60-80 %	60-80 %	60-80 %
	3.10	Choice of species in			
		Plantation	Yes	As per Micro-plan	As per Micro-plan
		a)As per Microplan			
		b)As per requirement of villagers	Yes	Yes	Yes
		Technically Suitability	Suitable	Suitable	Suitable
	3.11	Plant survival count in 3% selected areas:	57.00	49.23	63.88
	3.12	Quality of coppicing root stock if done	Not done	Good	Very good
	3.13	Species used in Plantation	Azadirechta indica, Sitafal, Shatawari, Bel, Chinch, Karanj	Azadirechta indica, Bamboo,Teak,Chin chetc..	Teak, Khair, Karanj, Bamboo, Bahawa, Bel, Awla, Maharukh, Behda, Sisoo
	3.14	Nursery Stock	Procured from outside	Departmentally	Departmentally
	3.15	Maintenance of Nursery Register	Not maintained	Not maintained	Not maintained
	3.16	Maintenance of Plantation Journal	Maintained	Maintained	Maintained
	3.17	Inspection of Plantation by officers	DFO-1 R.F.O.-4	R0-3	RF0-1, ACF-2
	3.18	Maintenance of Measurement Books	Maintained	Maintained	Maintained
	3.19	Vegetative fencing	Partly done	NIL	OLD TCM-
	3.21	Advance works(PYO+PPO)	Rs.326268	Rs. 427148	Rs.271285
	3.22	Creation Works(FYO)	Rs.462202	Rs.411717	Rs.473438
	3.23	Maintenance Works(SYO)	Rs.480427	Rs.111992	Rs.12858
	3.24	Maintenance Works(TYO)	Rs.NIL	Rs.293994	Rs.70302
	3.25	Maintenance Works(4 th YO)	Rs.NIL	Rs.40000	NIL
4		Soil and Moisture conservation Works	LBS- Rs.231103 CCT- Rs.553690		NIL
5		Entry Point Activities			
	5.1	Name of Works	Pendol,decoration material	Mandap etc	Mandap etc
	5.2	Cost on completion	Rs.125000	Rs.53000	Rs.64680
	5.3	Revenue Generated, if any	NIL	NIL	NIL
	5.4	Impact of EPA	Good	NIL	NIL
6	6.1	Live Hedge Fencing/TCM	7973 Rmt Rs.235878	NIL	NIL.

	6.2	Impact Assessment	NA	Good	Effective
7	Monitoring of Evaluation				
	7.1	Methodology of Monitoring	A/c monthly & progress quarterly	NA	NA
	7.2	Internal Evaluation	Done 2015-16	NA	NA
	7.3	Outcome of the Internal evaluation	It is pointed out that work of live hedge fencing is done. Work is not done as per measurement book.	NA	NA
8	Awareness Raising				
	8.1	No of Training organized c) Staff d) Beneficiaries	NIL NIL	NIL	NIL
		Expenditure by JFMC	NIL	NIL	NIL
	8.2	Views of the evaluator	NA	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	70	63
	10.2	Supply of Biogas	NIL	NIL	NIL
	10.3	Subsidy for Milch Animals	NIL	NIL	NIL
	10.4	Other Activity	NIL	NIL	NIL
11	Fund flow and utilization by JFMC				
	11.1	JFMC A/c No. and Bank	970410110000596 BOI Ashti 970410110007721 BOI Ashti	237717112008 Wardha DCCO- OP Bank ,Maraksur (upto 14.12.12) Bank liquidated Rs.627610/- 60119095244 BOM Kannamwar Gram (from 28.12.12) Bal 797456/- (on 6.7.17) Another a/c for Campa 60237819751 (from 23.12.15) Bal Rs.658/- Dt.6.7.17	11688428920 SBI Wadhona
	11.2	Details of Funds received from FDA & other sources for plantation	Rs.4843243/-	Rs.1844073/-	Rs.1843715/-
	11.3	Details of contribution by beneficiary	NIL	NIL	NIL

	11.4	Utilization of Funds by JFMC	Rs.3570939/-	Rs.1046617/-	Rs.1706188/-
	11.5	Balance funds with JFMC ON 01.09..2016	A/c 970410110000596 Rs.764650/- 970410110007721 Rs.507654/- Total Rs. 1272304	Rs.797456/- (on 6.7.2017)	Rs.137527/-
	11.6	Status of maintenance of Cash-Book by JFMC	Maintained	Maintained	Maintained
	11.7	VDF account no. and Bank	970410110001575 BOI Ashti	60119089092 Bank of Maharashtra, kannamwar gram	32556048840 SBI Wadhona
	11.8	Balance VDF Fund	Rs.70382 (for LPG)	Rs.96836	Rs.252.50/-
	11.9	Way of collecting VDF	Cash from beneficiaries'	(for LPG 25%)	As fee.
12		IMPACT/ ASSESMENT:	Good	NIL	Not Observed
	12.1	Soil stabilization in the treated area	40-60 %	60-80 %	60-80 %
	12.2	Ground water retention	No change	Improved	Improved
	12.3	Income generation	Improved	Not Improved	Improved
	12.4	Benefit of NTFP to community			
		a)Fuel	Yes/Adequate	Yes/Adequate	Yes/Adequate
		b)Fodder	NA	Yes/Adequate	Yes
		c)Medicinal Plants	NA	YES	Yes
	12.5	Views of villagers' if any, for Improvement	1.Agriculture crop damage to be protected from wild life. 2. More work required for labours.	NOT MENTIONED	NOT MENTIONED
	12.6	Development works by other Govt./Non Govt. Agencies	NIL	NIL.	Deepening of Nula, Deep CCT works, Loose bolder structures in Jalshiwari by Forest Department
	12.7	Formation of Self –Help groups	NIL	7 female 3 male	4 male 1 female
	12.8	Collection/ Contribution(Rs.)	NIL	NA	NA

Field Investigation Details (FDA) Joint Forest Management (CAMPA)

1	Joint Forest Management	JFM			
	1.1	Name of village	INDERMARI	DHAMANGAON	AMLA

	1.2	Taluka	ASHTI	HINGANGHAT	WARDHA
	1.3	District	WARDHA	WARDHA	WARDHA
	1.4	Forest Range	TALEGAON	WARDHA	WARDHA
	1.5	Forest Round	SARWADI	HINGANGHAT	WARDHA
	1.6	Forest Beat	BAMBURDA	SHELU	DAHEGAON
	1.7	Total Forest area in village (ha.)	800.10	251.26 Ha	65.06 Ha
		1.7.1 Reserved Forest	583.96	NIL	NIL
		1.7.2 Protected Forest	132.32 + OTHER 83.52	ZUDUPI FOREST 251.26 Ha	ZUDUPI FOREST 65.06 Ha
	1.8	Forest Area under JFM	132.32 Ha	50 Ha	65.06 Ha
	1.9	Date of Formation of JFMC	25.12.2011	NA	1.12.2014
	1.10	Date Of Registration of JFMC	NA	NA	NA
	1.11	Date of signing of MOU	15.01.2012	NA	1.1.2015
	1.12	No. of Households in the village	17	125	200
	1.13	No. of FPC Members	15	50	150
	1.14	No of JFMC Executive Committee Members	11	11	12
	1.15	No of JFMC Meetings			
		General Body Meetings	NIL	6	2
		Executive Body Meetings	11	5	31
	1.16	Participation of FPC Members in forest protection/Treated area	60-80 %	20-40 %	20-40%
	1.17	Usufruct Sharing a) Yes/No	No	No	NO
		b) If Yes, what Produce	-	-	-
		c) Mechanism adopted	-	-	-
	1.18	Opinion of Evaluator regarding impact of Forest Protection by JFMC	Good	Un noticeable	Un noticeable
2	Micro Planing				
	2.1	Micro Plan Preparation	YES	No	YES
	2.2	Date of sanction of Microplan	15.01.2012	NA	NA
	2.3	Training to villagers in Microplan preparation	YES/ ADEQUATE	NO	NO
	2.4	Participation of villagers in Microplan preparation	40-60%	NO	00-20%
	2.5	Expenditure on training by JFMC	NIL	NIL	NIL
	2.6	Expenditure on Micro-plan Preparation	NA	NO	Rs.6607
3	Plantation/Regeneration				
	3.1	Site Location	C.No. 72 PF	S.No. 6 Dhamangaon	S.No.101 , 117, 167 Amala
	3.2	Working plan prescription	IWC	NA	NA

		for the area			
	3.3	Area Treated	30 Ha	20 Ha	20 Ha
	3.4	Treatment model	BAMBOO	AR	AR
	3.5	Agro-climatic Zone	Assured rainfall area VII	Assured rainfall area VII	Assured rainfall area VII
	3.6	Forest Type	Southern tropical dry deciduous forest	Southern tropical dry deciduous forests	Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests
	3.7	Cattle Population	43	350	45
	3.8	Human Population	69	424	775
	3.9	Participation of villagers in raising plantation and SMC works	60-80 %	40-60 %	40-60%
	3.10	Choice of species in			
		Plantation	As per Micro-plan	NA	Not mentioned in Microplan
		a)As per Microplan			
		b)As per requirement of villagers	Yes	Yes	Yes
		Technically Suitability	Yes	Suitable	Suitable
	3.11	Plant survival count in 3% selected areas:	50.80 %	70.00%	49.50 %
	3.12	Quality of coppicing root stock if done	Not Good	Not done	Not done
	3.13	Species used in Plantation	Bamboo	Teak, Khair, Awala, Neem, Bel, Sitafal	Sisoo, Khair, Awala, Sitafal, Teak, Siras, Katsawar
	3.14	Nursery Stock	Departmentally	Departmentally	Nursery Departmental
	3.15	Maintenance of Nursery Register	Maintained	Not maintained	NA
	3.16	Maintenance of Plantation Journal	Maintained/posted up to date	Maintained/incomplete	Maintained/INCOMPL ETE
	3.17	Inspection of Plantation by officers	RFO-5	Done according to staff but data not available in plantation register.	DCF-1, ACF- 3, R.F.O.-7
	3.18	Maintenance of Measurement Books	Maintained	Maintained/Incomplete	Maintained/INCOMPLETE
	3.19	Vegetative fencing	NIL	NIL	TCM –Rs 284483
	3.21	Advance works(PYO+PPO)	Rs. 990016	Rs.410863	Rs. 466957
	3.22	Creation Works(FYO)	Rs. 237730	Rs.602938	Rs.723588
	3.23	Maintenance Works(SYO)	Rs. 337603	Rs. NIL	Rs.370457
	3.24	Maintenance Works(TYO)	Rs. 216303	Rs.NIL	Rs. NIL
	3.25	Maintenance Works(4 th YO)	NIL	Rs.NIL	NIL
	3.26	Maintenance Works(5 th YO)	NIL	Rs.NIL	NIL
	4	Soil and Moisture conservation Works	Rs.249642	Rs.17877	Rs.62447
	5	Entry Point Activities			
	5.1	Name of Works	NIL	NIL	Tent,Utencils
	5.2	Cost on completion	NIL	NIL	Rs.49928
	5.3	Revenue Generated, if any	NIL	NIL	Rs.3500
	5.4	Impact of EPA	NIL	NIL	Participation during fire protection
	6	6.1 Live Hedge Fencing/TCM	NIL	NIL	5013.30 Rmt.
		6.2 Impact Assessment	NIL	NIL	Heavy damage due to blue bull and wild boar.

7	Monitoring of Evaluation			Done	Not Done
	7.1	Methodology of Monitoring	Monthly account and quarterly progress report	Field visit	Field visit
	7.2	Internal Evaluation	Cross checking done 2016 March	Yes	NIL
	7.3	Outcome of the Internal evaluation	Awaited/ Audit by CA up to 31.3.2016	NA	NIL
8	Awareness Raising				
	8.1	No of Training organized e) Staff f) Beneficiaries	NIL	NIL	1
		Expenditure by JFMC	NIL	NIL	Rs.4000/-
	8.2	Views of the evaluator	Heavy mortality due to wild life noticed. It is suggested to carry out planting with two years old rhizome. The damage from wild life in agriculture also. Field may be closed in part by fencing. About 50% plants are established. CCT has increased water resume.	Participation of villagers is essential for protection of plantation.	Very good startup. Needs to be encourage and provoke marketing
9	Overhead expenditure				
	9.1	Amount Utilized by JFMC	NIL	NIL	Rs. 22382
	9.2	Type of Activities	NIL	NIL	Tiger day program and others
10	Individual Beneficiary Scheme Implementation				
		Supply of LPG	NIL	NIL	95
	10.2	Supply of Biogas	NIL	NIL	NIL
	10.3	Subsidy for Milch Animals	NIL	NIL	NIL
	10.4	Other Activity	NIL	NIL	Lakh bangle preparation training organized, smoke less chulha Rs.13500
11	Fund flow and utilization by JFMC				
	11.1	JFMC A/c No. and Bank	60124096692 BOM TALEGAON	970610110011392 BOI HINGANGHAT	33600100008521 Bank of Badoda, Wardha
	11.2	Details of Funds received from FDA & other sources for plantation	Rs.3400274	Rs. 3183301	Rs.3980213
	11.3	Details of contribution by beneficiary	NIL	NIL	NIL
	11.4	Utilization of Funds by JFMC	Rs.3030678	Rs.2679240	RS.3101246

11.5	Balance funds with JFMC ON 01.09..2016	Rs.359796/-	Rs.504061 (5.7.2017)	Rs.878966 (5.7.2017)
11.6	Status of maintenance of Cash-Book by JFMC	Maintained	Maintained	Maintained
11.7	VDF account no. and Bank	60107088362 BOM TALEGAON	970610110011402 BOI HINGANGHAT	33600100008519 Bank of Badoda, wardha
11.8	Balance VDF Fund	NA	Rs.531 (5.7.2017)	Rs.131649
11.9	Way of collecting VDF	NA	NA	From beneficiaries’.
12	IMPACT/ ASSESMENT:		NIL	NIL
12.1	Soil stabilization in the treated area	60-80 %	0-20 %	20 to 40 %
12.2	Ground water retention	Improved	No Change	Improved
12.3	Income generation	Improved partly	Not improved	Wages from works
12.4	Benefit of NTFP to community			
	a)Fuel	NIL	NIL	NIL
	b)Fodder	NIL	NIL	NIL
	c)Medicinal Plants	NIL		NIL
12.5	Views of villagers’ if any, for Improvement	Villagers demand more forestry works and protection from wild life for crop damage.	Fencing to be prepared for protection. Damage is noticed due to Blue Bull, Wild bore.	Fencing to be prepared for protection. Damage is noticed due to Blue Bull, Wild boar.
12.6	Development works by other Govt./Non Govt. Agencies	NIL	NA	Funds from NAM foundation for Nula deepening.
12.7	Formation of Self –Help groups	NIL	NIL	NIL
12.8	Collection/ Contribution(Rs.)	NA	NIL	NIL

Field Investigation Details (FDA) Joint Forest Management (CAMPA)

1	Joint Forest Management	JFM		
1.1	Name of village	WANARCHUHA	TADGAON	MENKHAT
1.2	Taluka	SAMUDRAPUR	SAMUDRAPUR	SHELU

	1.3	District	WARDHA	WARDHA	WARDHA
	1.4	Forest Range	SAMUDRAPUR	SAMUDRAPUR	WARDHA
	1.5	Forest Round	MANGARUL	MANGARUL	HINGANI
	1.6	Forest Beat	WANARCHUHA	TADGAON	NANBARDI
	1.7	Total Forest area in village (ha.)	414.45 Ha.	428.39 Ha.	295.42 Ha.
		1.7.1 Reserved Forest	403.47 Ha	266.29 Ha	NIL
		1.7.2 Protected Forest	Other Zudupi 10.98	158.60 Ha + Zudupi 3.50	293.72 + ZUDUPI 1.70
	1.8	Forest Area under JFM	414.45 Ha	428.39 Ha	295.42 Ha.
	1.9	Date of Formation of JFMC	7.12.2002	15.08.2004	28.12.2011
	1.10	Date Of Registration of JFMC	NA	NA	10.12.2011
	1.11	Date of signing of MOU	26.12.2012	15.7.2012	5.01.2012
	1.12	No. of Households in the village	86	149	49
	1.13	No. of FPC Members	130	149	49
	1.14	No of JFMC Executive Committee Members	12	16	11
	1.15	No of JFMC Meetings			
		General Body Meetings	10	8	9
		Executive Body Meetings	8	48	9
	1.16	Participation of FPC Members in forest protection/Treated area	80-100%	60-80%	60-80%
	1.17	Usufruct Sharing	YES	YES	YES
		a) Yes/No			
		b) If Yes, what Produce	Tend leaves are collected, small wood	Tend leaves, pales, Moha flower, kudu flowers	Marvel grass, Khair gum, Pales leaves, Tend, Fuel wood
		c) Mechanism adopted	Individual	Individually and free	Individually and free
	1.18	Opinion of Evaluator regarding impact of Forest Protection by JFMC	Excellent	Excellent	Very Good
2	Micro Planing				
	2.1	Micro Plan Preparation	Yes	YES	YES
	2.2	Date of sanction of Microplan	1.02.2014	1.1.2012	18.01.2013
	2.3	Training to villagers in Microplan preparation	NO	YES/Inadequate	NO
	2.4	Participation of villagers in Microplan preparation	60-80%	60-80%	60-80%
	2.5	Expenditure on training by JFMC	NIL	Rs.7000	NIL
	2.6	Expenditure on Micro-plan Preparation	NIL	Rs,5709	Rs.15500/-
3	Plantation/Regeneration				
	3.1	Site Location	C.No. 328	C.No.323 Coupe XIV	C.No.241
	3.2	Working plan prescription for the area	SCI	SCI	P AND CAMP W C

	3.3	Area Treated	25.00 Ha	25 Ha	25 Ha
	3.4	Treatment model	Bamboo	Bamboo	AR
	3.5	Agro-climatic Zone	Assured rainfall area VIII	Assured rainfall area VIII	Assured rainfall area VIII
	3.6	Forest Type	Southern tropical mix teak forest	Southern tropical dry deciduous forests	Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests
	3.7	Cattle Population	103	NA	99
	3.8	Human Population	364	589	139
	3.9	Participation of villagers in raising plantation and SMC works	80-100%	60-80 %	60-80%
	3.10	Choice of species in			
		Plantation	As per Micro-plan	YES	Yes
		a)As per Microplan			
		b)As per requirement of villagers	Yes	Yes	Yes
		Technically Suitability	Yes	Unsuitable for Bamboo	Not Suitable
	3.11	Plant survival count in 3% selected areas:	23 %	6 %	33.58 %
	3.12	Quality of coppicing root stock if done	Very Good	done	Not Good
	3.13	Species used in Plantation	Bamboo	Dendrocalamus strictus	Tectonic grandees, Khair, Shawna, Bamboo, Behda, Kinship
	3.14	Nursery Stock	Departmentally	Departmentally MREGS	Nursery Departmental
	3.15	Maintenance of Nursery Register	Maintained	NA	NA
	3.16	Maintenance of Plantation Journal	Maintained/posted up to date	Maintained/incomplete	Maintained
	3.17	Inspection of Plantation by officers	DCF-1, ACFF-2, RFO-2	ACF-1,RFO-2	DCF-1,
	3.18	Maintenance of Measurement Books	Maintained	Maintained/Posted up-to-date	Maintained/Posted up-to-date
	3.19	Vegetative fencing	NIL	NIL	NIL
	3.21	Advance works(PYO+PPO)	Rs. 712870	Rs.361876	Rs. 346745
	3.22	Creation Works(FYO)	Rs. 434189	Rs.339181	Rs.696076
	3.23	Maintenance Works(SYO)	Rs. 216749	Rs.215090	Rs.209835
	3.24	Maintenance Works(TYO)	Rs. 106193	Rs.294334	Rs.143593
	3.25	Maintenance Works(4 th YO)	NIL	Rs.100849	Rs.57657
	3.26	Maintenance Works(5 th YO)	NIL	NIL	NIL
	4	Soil and Moisture conservation Works	NIL	NIL	NIL
	5	Entry Point Activities			
	5.1	Name of Works	NIL	NIL	NIL
	5.2	Cost on completion	NIL	NIL	NIL
	5.3	Revenue Generated, if any	NIL	NIL	NIL
	5.4	Impact of EPA	NIL	NIL	NIL
	6	6.1 Live Hedge Fencing/TCM	NIL	NIL	NIL
		6.2 Impact Assessment	Good	Very Bad	AVERAGE
	7	Monitoring of Evaluation		Done	Not Done
	7.1	Methodology of Monitoring	Field visits of	Field visits of	Field visits of officers.

			officers. Monthly account and quarterly progress report	officers. Monthly account and quarterly progress report	Monthly account and quarterly progress report
	7.2	Internal Evaluation	Not Done	Not Done	NOT DONE
	7.3	Outcome of the Internal evaluation	NA	NA	NA
8	Awareness Raising				
	8.1	No of Training organized g) Staff h) Beneficiaries	NIL	1	NIL
		Expenditure by JFMC	NIL	Rs.7000	NIL
	8.2	Views of the evaluator	Beneficiary villagers are aware about the importance of forest as the protection is of best standard. No illicit, gazing, encroachments and fire noticed. Villagers take away fallen wood/poles etc to meet their requirement of small wood and agri implements to some extent.	Beneficiary villagers are aware about the importance of forest as the protection is of best standard. No illicit, gazing, encroachment and fire noticed. Villagers take away fallen wood/poles etc to meet their requirement of small wood and agriculture implements to some extent.	Beneficiary villagers are aware about the importance of forest as the protection is of best standard. No illicit, gazing, encroachment and fire noticed. Villagers take away fallen wood/poles etc to meet their requirement of small wood and agriculture implements to some extent. Plantation register shows that DCF visited site once in last four years and no other superior visited the plantation.
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	NIL
	10.2	Supply of Biogas	NIL	NIL	NIL
	10.3	Subsidy for Milch Animals	NIL	NIL	NIL
	10.4	Other Activity	NIL	NIL	NIL
11	Fund flow and utilization by JFMC				
	11.1	JFMC A/c No. and Bank	33602179659 SBI GIRAD	11702223939 SBI GIRAD	970710100008199 BOI HINGANI
	11.2	Details of Funds received from FDA & other sources for plantation	Rs.1630378	Rs.1550803	Rs.1570736
	11.3	Details of contribution by beneficiary	NIL	NIL	NIL
	11.4	Utilization of Funds by JFMC	Rs.1470001	Rs.-1312085	Rs.1453906
	11.5	Balance funds with JFMC ON 01.09..2016	Rs.160377	Rs.238718	Rs.116830

	11.6	Status of maintenance of Cash-Book by JFMC	Maintained	Maintained	Maintained
	11.7	VDF account no. and Bank	NOT OPENED	60230001583 BOM Kara (Bu)	970710110004486 Bank of India, Hengan
	11.8	Balance VDF Fund	NA	Rs.947608/-	Rs.175
	11.9	Way of collecting VDF	NA	1)LPG refilling contribution 2)Award amount 3)Interest	NA
12		IMPACT/ ASSESMENT:			
	12.1	Soil stabilization in the treated area	80-100 %	0-20 %	0 - 20 %
	12.2	Ground water retention	Improved	No Change	Improved
	12.3	Income generation	Not Improved	Not improved	Not improved
	12.4	Benefit of NTFP to community			
		a)Fuel	YES/ADEQUATE	Yes/Adequate	Yes/Adequate
		b)Fodder	YES/ADEQUATE	Yes/Adequate	Yes/Adequate
		c)Medicinal Plants	YES/ADEQUATE	Yes	Yes/Adequate
	12.5	Views of villagers' if any, for Improvement	Villagers demand protection from wild life for crop damage.	Damage from wild Boar and Nilgai is frequent and matter of concern for agriculture. Forest department should take appropriate measures to stop them.	Wild life damages crop, cattle, human life etc needs to controll.
	12.6	Development works by other Govt./Non Govt. Agencies	NIL	NIL	Water conservation works done by Agriculture department and Bajaj Foundation
	12.7	Formation of Self –Help groups	4	06 MEMBERS 54	03 members 33
	12.8	Collection/ Contribution(Rs.)	NA	NA	NA

Annexure III

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

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Subjects</u>	VITPUR	SAWANGI	JASAPUR
<u>Quantitative Aspects</u>	Physical	10	10	10
	Financial	5	4	9
<u>Qualitative Aspects</u>	Plant Survival	4	6	7
	Health of Plantations	3	7	7
	Maintenance	3	7	7
	Sustainability	3	7	7
<u>J.F.M.</u>	Degree of People's participation	5	6	8
	Satisfaction over prescribed benefits	4	6	7
<u>FDA</u>	Composition of General and Executive bodies of the FDA	5	6	8
	Role of FDA in administrative supervisory and monitoring Mechanism of the project	5	6	7
	Flow of funds from FDA to VFCs	5	4	7
	Planning, implementation and maintenance of assets Directly by VFCs	4	8	6
Total Points		56	77	90
%		46.66	64.20	75.00
Grade		4.66	6.42	7.50

Gradation Of Project Works- M.P.C.A & CAMPA

Particulars	Subjects	PILAPUR (MPCA)	MARAKSUR (CAMPA)	HARRASI (CAMPA)
<u>Quantitative Aspects</u>	Physical	2	10	10
	Financial	2	6	6
<u>Qualitative Aspects</u>	Plant Survival	1	6	6.5
	Health of Plantations	1	4	6
	Maintenance	1	4	6
	Sustainability	0	5	6
<u>J.F.M.</u>	Degree of People's participation	2	7	6
	Satisfaction over prescribed benefits	0	6	6.5
<u>FDA</u>	Composition of General and Executive bodies of the FDA	4	6	6
	Role of FDA in administrative supervisory and monitoring Mechanism of the project	3	6	6
	Flow of funds from FDA/State to VFCs	4	7	6
	Planning, implementation and maintenance of assets Directly by VFCs	2	7	8
Total		22	74	73
%		18.33	61.66	65.80
Grade		1.83	6.17	6.58

Gradation OF Project Works - J.F.M.

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Subjects</u>	INDER MARI	AMLA	DHAMA NGAON	WANARC HUHA	TADGA ON	MENKHAT
<u>Quantitative Aspects</u>	Physical	9	10	10	10	10	10
	Financial	9	5	5	10	10	10
<u>Qualitative Aspects</u>	Plant Survival	5	5	5	1	1	2
	Health of Plantations	5	5	4	1	1	2
	Maintenance	7	5	4	1	1	2
	Sustainability	6	5	4	1	1	2
<u>J.F.M.</u>	Degree of People's participation	8	7	7	10	10	9
	Satisfaction over prescribed benefits	6	7	7	8	8	8
<u>FDA</u>	Composition of General and Executive bodies of the FDA	7	5	5	9	9	5
	Role of FDA in administrative supervisory and monitoring Mechanism of the project	6	5	5	2	2	4
	Flow of funds from FDA to VFCs	5	5	5	9	9	10
	Planning, implementation and maintenance of assets Directly by VFCs	6	5	4	8	8	8
Total		79	69	65	70	70	72
%		65.83	57.75	54.16	58.00	58.00	60.00
Grade		6.58	5.78	5.41	5.8	5.8	6.0

Annexure IV

Abstract of evaluation of JFMCs. (12)

Sr. No.	Activity	0-20 %	20-40%	40-60%	60-80%	80-100%
1	Participation in Forest Protection	0	2	3	6	1
2	Participation in Micro-plan preparation	2	2	2	6	0
3	Participation in raising plantations, SMC	0	0	3	7	2
4	Plant survival	1	2	4	4	1

Overall Grading

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

Grading of Project-Very Good

Thanks !

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