

KARNATAKA STATE FOREST DEPARTMENT

**Evaluation study of Forestry
Program – Unit-4 2009
From 2009-2013**

Report - NAP

Submitted to

The Chief Conservator of Forest-Evaluation
Bangalore

2013



HYDERABAD KARNATAKA CENTRE FOR ADVANCE LEARNING-GULBARGA

2013-14

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EXECUTIVE BRIEF

Following is the brief account of the evaluation report pertaining to the Unit IV comprising of Bangalore, Chamarajanagara and Mysore circles regarding National Afforestation Program. Under the National afforestation program the evaluation study focused on:

- i) Plantation & plantation supporting activities
- ii) Village forest committees.

The summary of the circle wise evaluation work undertaken is given below.

1. Bangalore circle:

The Plantation activities were undertaken in 21 different locations covering an extent of 525 Ha in the circle under different Models of Plantations such as AR, ANR, MP, BP, MFP, PD, RPHS, etc. The evaluation of plantation was done in one selected location covering an area of 25 Ha in the circle. The survival rate is 87% and the overall performance of the plantation is very good. Besides, the natural regeneration is found to be good and the current protection system is effective. However, the model specifications like espacement and density are not adhered.

2. Chamaraja nagara circle:

The Plantation activities were undertaken in 10 different locations covering an extent of 375 Ha in the circle under different Models of Plantations. The evaluation conducted in two locations covering an extent of 75Ha. The performance of all (100%) plantations is poor. The average survival rate is 44%.and the natural regeneration is found to be average. In most of the plantations the current protection system is not effective.

3. Mysore circle:

The Plantation activities were undertaken in 19 different locations covering an extent of 575 Ha in the circle under different Models of Plantations. The evaluation was conducted in two locations covering an extent of 50 Ha. The performance of all (100%) plantations is good. The average survival rate is 73%.and the natural regeneration is found to be average. In most of the plantations the current protection system is not effective.

Generally, works like Percolation Trenches are being under taken in Chikkaballapura division to harvest the rain water and conserve the moisture. The Program is found to be good and effective in achieving the objectives of the scheme.

The overall performance of plantations, site specific activities (other works) and VFCs are furnished in table in 1.1, 1.2 & 1.3.

Table 1.1 Grading of plantations by performance

Sl. No.	Circle	Territorial division	Total works		Samples		Performance					Weighted Average survival %	Rank	
			No of plantation	Area (Ha)	No of plantation	Area (Ha)	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Failure			
1	Bangalore	Kolar	16	400	1	25	1						87	1
2	Chamarajnagar	Kollegal	9	325	2	75			2				44	4
3	Mysore	Hunsur	3	100	1	25		1					67	3
		Mandya	16	475	1	25		1					80	2
		Total	50	1450	5	150	1	2	2	2	2			

Chart-1 Weighted Average Survival

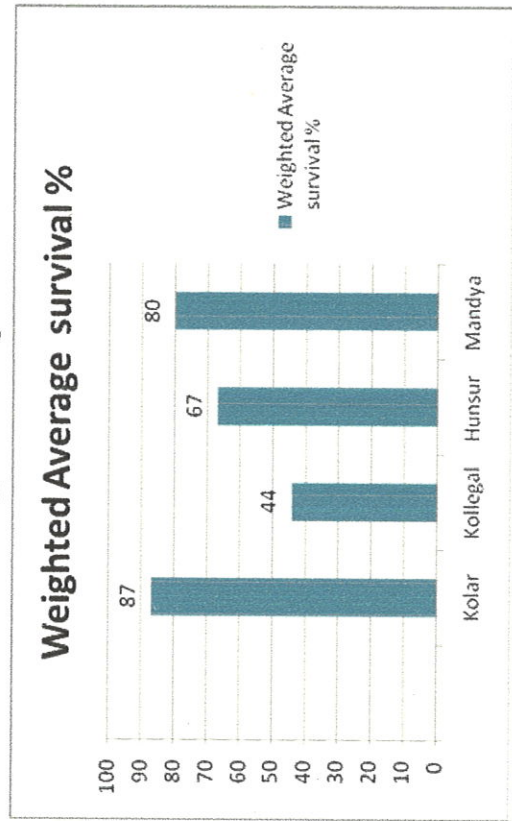


Chart -2 Evaluation result of plantation

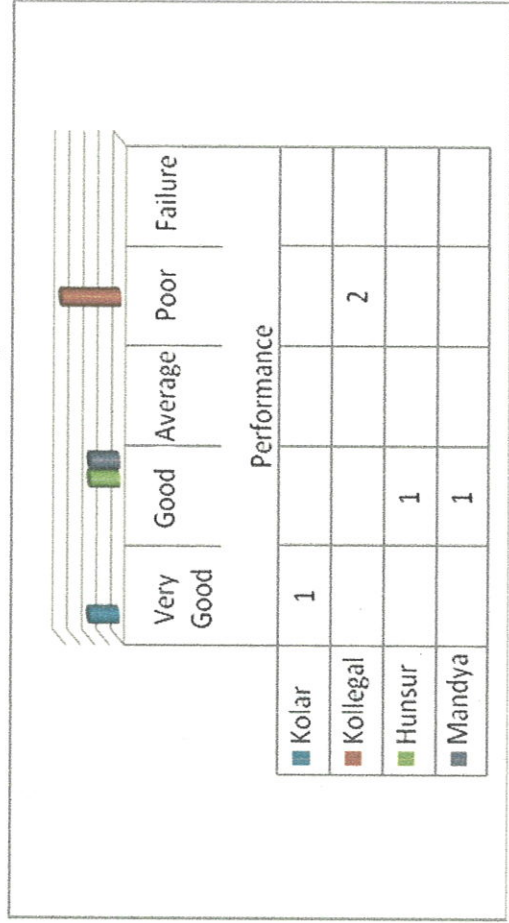


Table 1.2 Evaluation results of other works

Sl. No.	Circle	Division	No. of works	Good	Satisfactory	Not Verifiable
1	Bangalore	Kolar	1	1		
2	Mysore	Mandya	2	2		

Table 1.3 Community based organization

The evaluation was carried out in 35 VFCs out of 345 established in Bangalore, Chamarajanagara and Mysore circles. The evaluation was focused on key indicators such as Institution Governance, development & Management of Micro plans, efficiency in planning & implementation of entry point activities, finance management, benefits obtained/ accrued by the community, capacity building etc. As per the observation around 15% (5 out of 35) of the VFCs are active and carrying out all institutional requirements and effectively implementing all activities as per the plan. However, it is observed that the communication between forest department and community need to be strengthened.

CHAPTER I

1.1 INTRODUCTION OF THE SCHEME

The Revised Operational Guidelines (2009) of the National Afforestation Programme (NAP) are being focused to further decentralize the project cycle management of the Scheme with a view to empower the village-level implementing organization namely Village forest committees(VFC's) ,Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) and Eco-development Committees (EDCs).

1.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE SCHEME OBJECTIVE

Rehabilitation of degraded forests & other areas to increase tree cover by Participatory forest management and supplementing livelihoods improvement process. The following are the interventions which have been initiated to achieve the objectives of the scheme.

Intervention	Strategy
1.Improved Natural forest stock	Assisted natural regeneration of degraded areas
2. Increased and improved FTC	(a) Artificial regeneration and enrichment planting. (b) Promotion of Non-timber Forest Products (NTFPs)
3. Participatory forest management initiated by supporting the immediate needs of fringe-community	Entry Point Activities
4. 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
5. Increased soil and moisture conservation (SMC)	Biological SMC supplemented by physical SMC treatment as per local site condition
6. Improved forest/ tree productivity	Promotion and usage of improved technologies and to produce high quality planting material.
7. Increased capacity of fringe-community and staff to develop & manage.	Awareness generation, training and linkage with other institutions.

8. Enhanced opportunity for local forest- based micro-enterprise	Value-addition and marketing of forest produce from project area
9. Review and independent monitoring processes internalized	Bottom-up internal monitoring of projects and independent third party concurrent and final evaluations of each project
10. 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.
8. Problem lands rehabilitated.	Additional support for amelioration of soil in alkaline/ saline, ravine, marshy, high-altitude, desert areas etc.
9. Enhanced opportunity for local forest- based micro-enterprise	Value-addition and marketing of forest produce from project area
10. Review and independent monitoring processes internalized	Bottom-up internal monitoring of projects and independent third party concurrent and final evaluations of each project
11. Promotion of Tree cover in non-forest areas	(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.

1.3 ORGANIZATIONAL SET-UP FOR IMPLEMENTATION

The various initiatives of the Scheme were implemented by a three-tier institutional set-up, namely State Forest Development Agency (SFDA) at the State, Forest Development Agencies (FDAs) at the forest division level, and Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs), Village Forest committees (VFC's) or Eco- development Committees (EDCs) at the village level. The focus of the institutional work would be towards regeneration and management of forest resources while strengthening the village level capacity for the same.

(a) A **State Forest Development Agency (SFDA)**, constituted at the State, will be a registered society under the Societies Registration Act, and function as a federation of Forest Development Agencies (FDAs) in the State.

(b) A **Forest Development Agency (FDA)**, constituted at the territorial/ wildlife forest division level, will be a registered society under the Societies Registration Act, and function as a federation of all JFMCs, VFC's and EDCs in that forest division. The concerned forest division shall strive to constitute JFMC/VFC/ EDC in each potential forest-fringe village, and federate them into FDA, preferably during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period.

(c) A **VFC/ JFMC/ EDC** will be the implementing agency at the village level. The composition and functions of the VFC's/JFMCs / EDCs would be governed by the JFM order adopted in that State, however, the VFC's/JFMCs/ EDCs executing the Scheme may be reconstituted to have minimum representation of the marginalized groups. The VFC's/JFMCs/ EDCs are registered with the concerned Divisional Forest Office.

(d). **Funding Sources:** The scheme is implemented as a centrally sponsored with 100% central funding. Micro plan would be an integrated plan for both village and forest development. Thus it will have two parts a) Forest Development and b) Village Development. It will be in consonance with the broad prescription of the Forest working plan or wildlife management plan of the area. The village Development part of the micro plan would take into account ongoing and potential works that could be undertaken as part of the Entry point activity component under NAP Scheme. The progress against the micro plan would be suitably reviewed at regular intervals by FDA, SFDA and the state level steering committee.

1.4. PROJECT SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES

Two major activities are undertaken to achieve the aims and objectives of under NAP program.

1.4.1. Afforestation and other supporting activities

1.4.2. Supporting and strengthening of VFCs

1.4.1 AFFORESTATION

The afforestation program has been prescribed up to Improve Natural forest stock and FTC in reserve and state forest areas.

1.4.2. SUPPORTING AND STRENGTHENING OF VFCs

A thrust is given to enhance participation of communities to develop and conserve forest. Besides, their capacities are built to manage the forest promotion and protection.

1.5 FUNDING SOURCE

All the works are funded by NAP consolidated by Government of India from NPV and by the proponents of the projects for diverting the forest land for non forestry purposes.

1.6 ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED UNDER THE PROGRAM

In order to achieve the objectives of the scheme to compensate the loss of forest coverage in the state the following activities are undertaken and implemented in NAP scheme covering Bangalore, Mysore and Chamarajanagara circles.

Two major activities are undertaken to achieve the aims and objectives of National Afforestation program (NAP)

1.6.1 Afforestation and other supporting activities

1.6.2 Supporting and strengthening of VFCs

Table 1: Models adopted for implementing Afforestation Programs

Sl. No.	Model code	Description of model	No. of plants	Total cost (Rs)
1	AW - ANR	Advance works -under assisted Natural regeneration	200	9750
2	AR	Artificial regeneration	1100	17100
3	PD	Pasture development	400	11100
4	BP	Bamboo plantation	625	9300
5	MP	Mixed Plantation	1100	17100
6	RPHS	Regeneration of perennial herbs and shrubs of medicinal value	2000	20400

CHAPTER II

METHODOLOGY & APPROACH

This chapter provides the approaches and Methodology followed during the Evaluation study:

2.1 AREAS UNDER EVALUATION STUDY

The present study pertains to three circles namely Bangalore, Chamarajanagara and Mysore. A description of each circle is as below.

1. BANGALORE CIRCLE: The circle comprises of six divisions: i) Bangalore Urban ii) Bangalore Rural iii) Ramanagara iv) Kolar v) Chikkaballapura vi) Bannerughatta Wildlife Division.

2. CHAMARAJANAGARA CIRCLE: The circle comprises of four divisions: i) Chamarajanagara division comprising BRT Wildlife sanctuary ii) Kollegal division iii) Bandipur (Nagarahole) National park (iv) Cauvery Wildlife which include parts of Mandya and Ramanagara districts.

3. MYSORE CIRCLE: The circle comprises of five divisions: i) Mysore ii) Mysore Wildlife iii) Bandipur iv) Hunsur v) Mandya

2.2. SURVEY FORMATS AND FIELD-TESTING:

The Field survey formats suggested by the state forest department were used as per the direction so as to maintain uniformity for the evaluation studies across the state.

The field-testing was done in Kaggalipura Range of Bangalore urban Division particularly for individual plantation, Individual works, and distribution of seedlings to individual farmers, afforestation, VFCs and other activities. This training was aimed to expose the members of the evaluation team to get acclimatized with procedures involved in the present evaluation study. During the field test training the importance of verification of the following documents were explained to the evaluation team.

- ✓ APO
- ✓ Estimate copy
- ✓ Plantation journal
- ✓ Field note book
- ✓ Map / sketch
- ✓ Records/documents/photos
- ✓ Registers.

Our evaluation team leaders interacted with the Forest staff and explained purpose of evaluation, field arrangements required, methodology of sampling techniques and role of forest staff.

Field visits were made to test the questionnaire and methodology proposed, A slight modification on taking measurement of height, girth, coverage of intensity, etc. was made.

The lacunae found in the field test were addressed and the field secondary data collection formats were finalized by incorporating the suggestions.

2.3 PRIMARY & SECONDARY DATA COLLECTION

The primary and secondary data was procured from the concerned forest department offices of different circles and divisions. Some of the data collected are as follows.

- The project implementation manual of the project with aim, objectives and methodology for implementing the project cost estimates.
- A list of divisions where the projects are in operation.
- Project status reports (PSRs) of the project and financial reports for the years 2009-10 to 2012-13.
- Data pertaining to List of plantations year-wise and range-wise for the period 2009 - 10 to 2012-13.
- A complete list of village forest committees (VFCs) in each division with their location and details of the VFC members.
- Number and type of assets accrued & Equipments procured during period 2009-10 to 2012 -13.
- Data pertaining to individual plantation, afforestation, distribution of seedlings to the farmers and other works were collected during field visits. Members of the various VFCs, forest officials, communities and beneficiaries were contacted to get the first hand information regarding the various activities undertaken by them under NAP program.

2.4 SAMPLING DESIGN AND PROCEDURE FOR THE STUDY

2.4.1 Sampling design:

Sampling design and procedures are based on the terms & conditions as suggested by the state forest department in the terms of reference. For the study, a systematic random selection procedure adopted for the selection of 10% samples of all work components in each circle. The distribution of sample works, materials, equipment etc. in each region was monitored in such a way that all regions of each circle covering the years 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13. At least one work/material from all the schemes/components were taken into consideration. Details of sample selected are furnished in charts below and a detailed list appended in Annexure -1.

2.4.2 Criteria for performance:

1. AFFORESTATION:

Measurements were taken with respect to survival counts, Height, girth, Performance of Natural regeneration were taken into consideration to assess the performance of the plantation. The plantations were graded as follows.

A. PERFORMANCE OF NATURAL REGENERATION:

- 1. Very good: More than 81%** saplings having less than 10cms girth/ 0.1 ha.
- 2. Good: 61-80%** Saplings having less than 10cms girth/ 0.1ha.
- 3. Average: 41-60%:** Saplings having less than 10cms girth/ 0.1ha.
- 4. Poor: Below 40%: Saplings** having less than 10cms girth/ 0.1 ha.

B. SEEDLING SURVIVAL GRADING:

- 1. Very good: 81% and above**
- 2. Good: 61-80%**
- 3. Average: 41-60%**
- 4. Poor: Below 40%**

2. SITE SPECIFIC WORKS (OTHER WORKS):

Only Soil & moisture conservation activities such as construction of gully plugs, excavation of Trenches and other activities were implemented.

CHAPTER III

THE CONSOLIDATED WORKS/ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED UNDER NAP SCHEMES - AND SAMPLING WORK DONE DURING THE STUDY

Several works were undertaken by the Karnataka state Forest department under the NAP in Bangalore, Mysore and Chamarajanagara circles. Details of the activities undertaken are given below.

3.1 AFFORESTATION (PLANTATION) WORKS

Table 3.1: Afforestation works

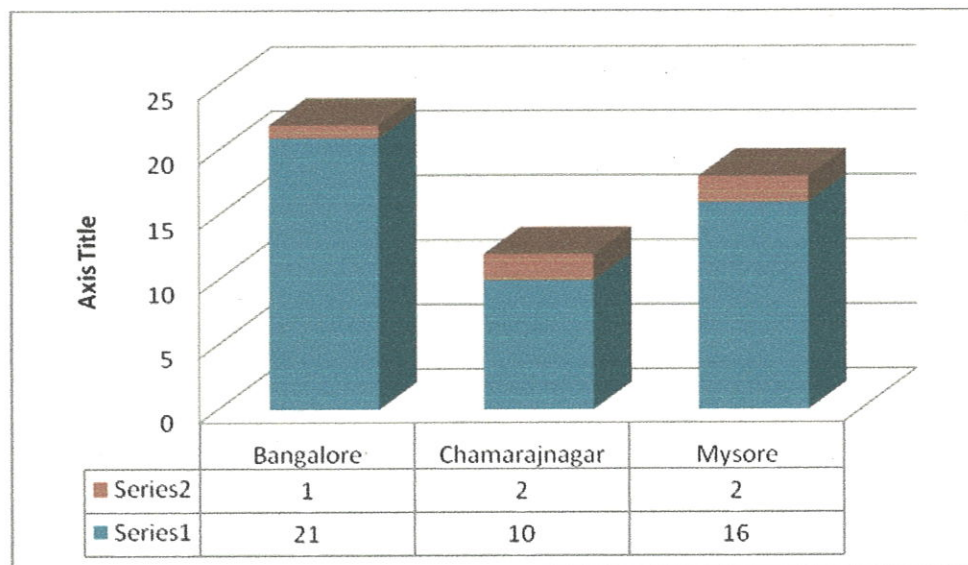
Sl. No.	Circle	Division	Total no of Work spots	Model of plantation	Area of plantation (Ha)
1	Bangalore	C B Pura	1	ANR	25
2		Kolar	8	AR	200
3			8	MP	200
4		Ramanagara	1	ANR	25
5			1	AR	25
6			1	MFP	25
7			1	SP	25
		Sub total	21		525
8	Chamarajnagar	Kollegal-Territorial	6	ANR	250
9			2	AR	50
10			1	MP	25
11		Cauvery WL	1	ANR	50
		Sub total	10		375
12	Mysore	Hunsur	1	ANR	50
13			1	MFP	25
14			1	AR	25
15		Mandya	4	ANR	125
16			4	AR	125
17			2	BP	50
18			3	MP	100
19			2	PD	50
20			1	RHPS	25
		Sub total	16		475
21		Other works	1	SMC works	58
22		Support-VFC/ EDC	350		

3.2 Following table depict sampling done during the evaluation study.

Table 3.2: Sampling done during evaluation

Sl. No	Circle	Division	Model of plantation	Sample selected (Nos.)	Extent of plantation Area (Ha)
1	Bangalore	Kolar	AR	1	25
2	Chamarajnaragar	Kollegal	ANR	1	50
3			MP	1	25
4	Mysore	Mandya	AR	1	25
5		Hunsur	MFP	1	25
6		Other works	SMC works	1	58
7		VFC		35	

Chart-3



CHAPTER – IV

PROGRAM ANALYSIS

The program analysis was done after study on evaluation of all works done under various components belonging to Bangalore, Chamarajanagara and Mysore circles. The analyzed data is given circle wise under different components.

4.1.1 AFFORESTATION

Under the NAP the specific program i.e., raising of plantation works were implemented in Bangalore Circle covering an extent of 525 Ha in 21 locations, 375 Ha in Chamarajanagara circle over in 10 locations and 475 Ha in Mysore in 16 locations. The details are as follows

4.1.2 Summary of works and samples selected:

In Bangalore circle plantations raised over an area of 575 Ha in 21 locations, Chamarajanagara circle 375 Ha in 10 locations and 475 Ha in 17 locations in Mysore circle. An area of 150 Ha raised in five locations were taken up for the evaluation. The details of analysis/ observation are given below.

Year of evaluation 2009-10 to 2012-13

Table-4.1 Analytical details of Afforestation works of Bangalore Circle

Sl. No.	Circle	Division	Range	Village/Location	GPS Readings	Survey Nos.	Year of plantation	Nature of work Evaluated	Category/model of plantation	Type of land	Gross area of plantation (Ha)	Net area of plantation (Ha)	Espacement (mtrs)	Type of advance work (Pit/trench/ Ripping)	No of sample plots laid	Status of Plantation Journal
1	Bangalore	Kolar	Kolar	Karaganahally	Refer annex ure	**	2012-13	Raising of plantation	AR	State Forest	**	25	2.5	Pit	5	Updated
2	Chamarajanagara	Kollegal	Kollegal	Joredoddi		**	2010-11	Raising of plantation	ANR	Reserve Forest	50	50	3	Pit	10	Not Updated
3	Chamarajanagara	Kollegal	Kollegal	Ramapur		**	2009-10	Raising of plantation	MP	Reserved Forest	25	25	3	Pits	5	Updated
4	Mysore	Mandya	Srirangapatna	Hunjakere		**	2012-13	Raising of plantation	PD	State Forest	25	25	4	pit	5	Updated
5	Mysore	Hunsur	Hunsur	Yashodharpur		**	2009-10	Raising of plantation	MFP	State forest	25	25	4	Pits	5	Updated

Table 4.1 Contd....

Sl. No.	Village/ Location	Species planted	Average No. of seedlings planted/ Ha as per sample data	Average Survival %	Growth performance		Status of Natural regeneration	Type of Protection Measures	Effective / Non effective	Plantation rating based on seedlings survival rate	General condition of the plantation
					Height (m)	Girth (cms)					
1	Karaganapalya	Mixed	1000	87	0.30	1	Average	Satisfactory	Non-effective	Very good	Very Good
2	Joredoddi	Mixed Plantation	892	50	1	3	Average	Satisfactory	Non-effective	Poor	Poor
3	Ramapur	Bevu, Honge,	480	31	0.5	2	Average	Satisfactory	Effective	Poor	Poor
4	Hunjankere	Honge, Seemethangadi, Nelli, Acacia,	570	80	0.7	6	Average	Not satisfactory	Not effective	Good	Good
5	Yashodharpura	Nerale, Nelli Seemethangadi and Native species	740	67	2	4.5	Average	Not Satisfactory	Non-effective	Good	Good

4.1.3 Conclusion of afforestation program:

In two locations of Kollegal division the survival rate ranges with poor 31% to 50%. The performance of the mixed species planted and natural regeneration in both locations and the Natural regeneration is average. The survival rate is good in Kolar division because the plantation was taken up recently in the year 2012-13. The performance in two locations at Mysore division is good (67-80%) when compared to weighted average of 87%.

The model standards like espacement and density is not maintained in all locations. Even though there is protection provided in 3 locations the effectiveness is poor. The performance of Natural regeneration is average in all the locations.

Table 4.2 Grading of plantations by performance

Sl. No.	Circle	Territorial division	Total works		Samples		Performance				Weighted Average survival %	Rank	
			No of plantation	Area (Ha)	No of plantation	Area (Ha)	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor			Failure
1	Bangalore	Kolar	16	400	1	25	1					87	1
2	Chamarajanagara	Kollegal	9	325	2	75				2		44	4
3	Mysore	Hunsur	3	100	1	25		1				67	3
4		Mandya	16	475	1	25		1				80	2
		Total	50	1450	5	150	1	2	2	2			

Table.4.3 Weighted average survival in the department plantation circle wise

Sl. No.	Circle	Total extent of plantation (Ha)	No. of Plantation sampled	Area of the sampled plantation (Ha)	Sampling intensity by no. of works evaluated	Weighted Average survival in division
1	Bangalore	525	1	25		87%
2	Chamarajanagara	375	2	75		44%
3	Mysore	575	2	50		73%

Chart-4

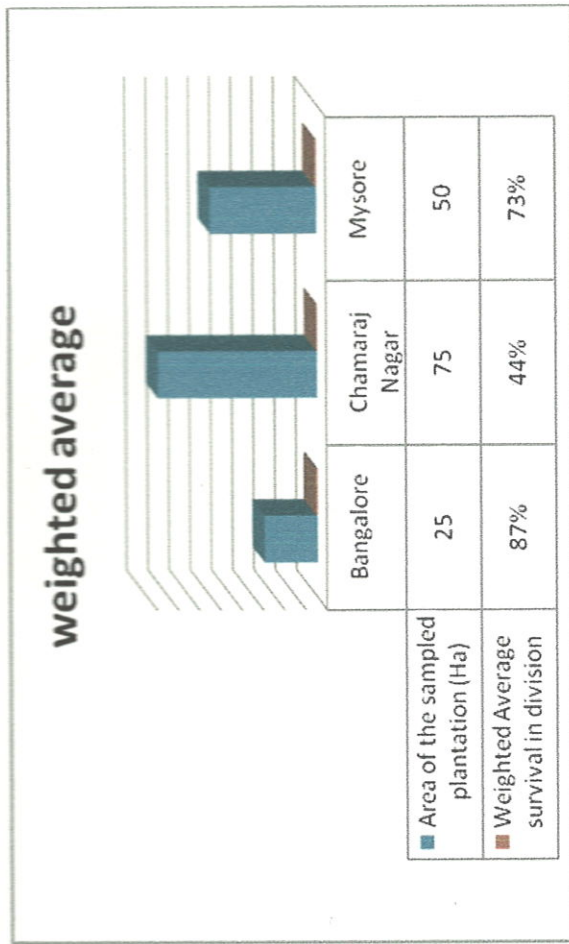
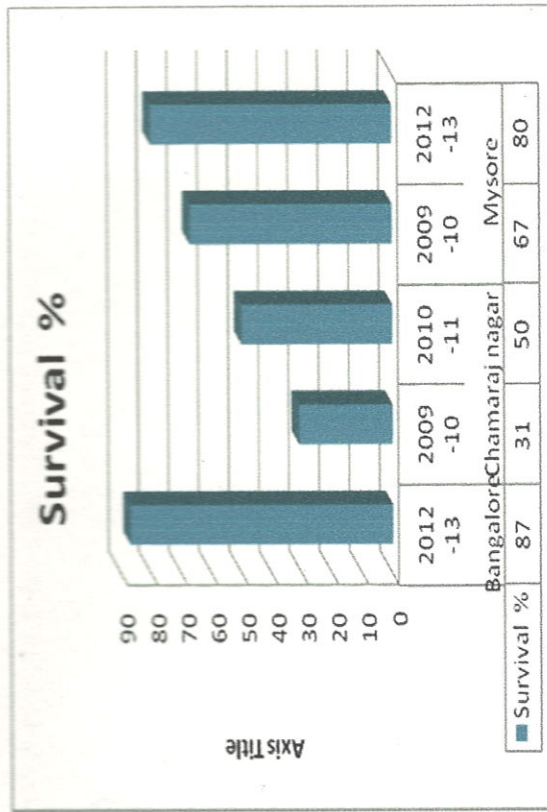


Table 4.4: Survival rate

Sl. No.	Circle	Year	Year wise Survival rate - NAP			Survival %	Grading				
			No of the Plantation	Area	Area		Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	
1	Bangalore	2012-13	1	25	25	87	1				
2	Chamaraja nagara	2009-10	1	25	25	31					1
		2010-11	1	50	50	50			1		
3	Mysore	2009-10	1	25	25	67		1			
		2012-13	1	25	25	80		1			
	Total		5	150	150	315	1	2	1	1	1

Chart-5



4.2 OTHER WORKS

Three samples selected for evaluation in Kolar and Mandya Division. The analysis is presented in the Table 4.5

Sl. No.	Circle	Division	Range	Location	GPS readings	Year	Type of the structure	Dimension of structure matches with FNB	Effectiveness of the structure Y/N
1	Bangalore	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Mykalagudda	***	2011-12	Percolation Pond	Yes	Y
2	Mysore	Mandya	Srirangapatna	Hunjankere	12.26.032 76.46.035	2011-12	CPT	Yes	Y
3				Hunjankere	**		Percolation Trench	Yes	Y

4.2.1 Conclusion:

The cattle proof trench and percolation Trenches are useful and effective in the respective locations.

Table 4.6 Evaluation results of other works

Sl. No.	Circle	Division	No of works	Good	Satisfactory	Not Verifiable
1	Bangalore	Chikkaballapura	3	3		
Number of works evaluated 3 and 100 % of the works are Good.						

4.3 COMMUNITY BASED ORGANISATION:

4.3. Back Ground:

The main focus is on participation and performance of village level committees such as VFC/EDCs to implement and management of all programs under NAP. The community organizations dynamics/ performance differ from region to region. However, to assess the status the following parameters were used.

1. Governance/ Structure & functions.
2. Management plan
3. Entry point activity of VFC
4. Implementation of Plantation activity
5. Finance management/ documentations – detail -observation
6. Net work and linkages with other institutions(SHGs)
7. Management systems of the program
8. Capacity building of VFCs
9. Supportive Role of VFCs in reducing pressure on forest
10. Benefits from JFPM area and common assets created

4.4 GOVERNANCE /STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS OF VFCs:

VFC comprises of a General Body with duly enrolled adult members living in an area selected for taking up JFPM activities. Initially, the General Body members select / elect a Management comprising of 15 members (11 elected + 4 nominated) by following all norms as prescribed by Govt. notification / orders from time to time.

The president of the VFC is from the concerned village and member secretary is Deputy Range Forest Officer (DRFO) working in the area. The concerned Deputy Range officer (Forester) convenes the VFC meeting, records the proceedings; maintain all VFC records including Bank passbook / Cheque Books etc. Normally VFC Management Committee (NIRVAHANA SAMITHI) meets once in 3 months in a year and the General Body meeting is held once a year. However, the VFCs are at liberty to fix any numbers of meetings as and when required depending on the situation and need. The following table given indication regarding the number of meeting conducted by VFCs as per field study

4.4.1 Details of General Body and Management committee meetings conducted by VFCs:

Table 4.7: Details of the General Body and Management committee meetings

Sl. No.	Circle	Division	Range	Name of the VFC	Total MC Meetings s AGB Meetings held												Remarks
					2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13			
					MCM	AGBM	MCM	MCM	AGBM	MCM	AGBM	MCM	AGBM	MCM	AGBM		
1	Bangalore	Bangalore Rural	Nelamangala	Bettahalli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No regular meetings	
2			Devanahalli	Budigere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No regular meetings	
3			Doddaballapur	Kottige Machenahalli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No regular meetings	
4			Hosakote	Thathanur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No regular meetings	
5			Magadi	Savandurga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No regular meetings	
6				Nayakanapalya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No regular meetings	
7				Dabbaguli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No regular meetings	
8				Janukallu palya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No regular meetings	
9		Kolar	Srinivaspur	Sunkal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No regular meetings	
10			Kolar	Thondala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No regular meetings	
11			Malur	Seethanayakana Halli	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No regular meetings	

12			Bangarpet	Chatta Guttana Halli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No information available
13			Mulbagilu	Nachahalli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No regular meetings
14	Chamarajanagara	CR Nagar	K. Gudi	Kanneri	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No regular meetings
15				Bettatha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No regular meetings
16				Kullur EDC	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No regular meetings
17	Cauvery Wild life		M.M. Hills	Gopinatham	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No regular meetings
18			Hanur	Rachappajinagara Konanakere	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No regular meetings
19			Kanakapura	Soligeri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No regular meetings
20			Cowdally	Arabgere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No regular meetings
21		Kollegal	Kollegal	Kuduvale	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	0	0	No regular meetings
22				Buduguppe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	Conducted meetings
23				Mahalingan Katte	0	1	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	Conducted meetings
24	Mysore	Mysore	Mysore	Putte Gowdanahundi	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	5	1	Active General Body Elected new

25																	Management committee on 30-11-2013	Conducted meetings	1	7	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	7	1	Conducted meetings
26	Mandya	Mandya																															Conducted meetings
27																																	Conducted meetings
28																																	No regular meetings
29																																	Conducted meetings
30																																	Conducted meetings
31																																	No regular meetings
32																																	No regular meetings
33																																	No meeting 2009 onwards
34																																	No meetings 2009 onwards
35																																	No meetings 2009 onwards

4.4.2 Observations:

During the period 2009-10 to 2012-13 the management committee meetings have not been held regularly in all VFCs as stipulated by the Govt. notification. Six VFCs out of 35 are active and remaining is inactive. The details are given in below table.

Table-4.8 Active VFCs

Sl. No.	Circle	Division	Name of the VFC	Village
1	Chamarajanagar	Kollegal	Budiguppe	Budiguppe
2			Mahalinganakatte	Mahalinganakatte
3	Mysore	Mysore	Puttegowdanadoddy	Puttegowdanadoddy
4			Chattanahally	Chattanahally
5		Mandya	B.B. Kaval	B.B. Kaval
6			Marigowdanadoddy	Marigowdanadoddy

The 18% of the VFCs have conducted the annual General Body meetings and conducting Management committee meetings once in quarters. Remaining VFCs are not functioning and hence no meetings were held. The following are the reasons/observations made during the interactions with the concerned communities.

1. It is found that fund flow for implementing the activities stops once plantation activities are completed.
2. Poor follow up of issues and non support of member secretary (member secretary from KFD).

4.5 MANAGEMENT PLAN:

Once VFC/EDC is formed following every procedures/ formalities as per Govt. notification and orders, the concerned VFCs, KFD and local NGOs jointly conduct village level planning and management through participatory Rural Appraisal techniques.

In order to do this sufficient advance preparations are required for data collection and to write the management plan for a period of 5 years (now it is stretched up to 10 years). This plan is duly approved and accepted by VFC and KFD by signing of a memorandum of understanding (MOU). Once the agreement is done funds will start flowing for entry point activities, plantation activities, capacity building and such other training programs. The following table focuses on the existence of management plan, MOU and such other related details of each VFC. The status is given.

4.5.1 Details of VFC Management Plan (Micro plan) and M.O.U

Table 4.9

Sl. No.	Name of the VFC	Year of the VFC Establish	Date of preparing management plan	Period of validity	Date of entering to M.O.U	Availability of M Plan-Evaluation period	Present status
1	Bettahalli	2001	2001 KFD VFC	2001 to 2006	2-12-2001	Not prepared	All works stopped during 2004-05 as per Journal. No new management plan prepared
2	Budigere	2003	2003 KFD VFC	2003 to 2008	6-1-2003	Not prepared	From 2007 to 9-9-2012 VFC was inactive. A new management plan was prepared 2012 and also new management committee got elected on 9-9-2012
3	Kottige Machenahalli						Information not provided
4	Thathanur	2003	2003 KFD VFC	2003-04 to 2007-08	10-12-2003	Not prepared	As per Govt. order and FDA notification, a new management committee was formed on 3-9-2012. No new management plan has been worked out. Meetings are not held regularly. Yet, Bank transactions are in progress because of income to the VFC due to TAMARIND Sales.
5	Savanna Durga	2003	2003 KFD VFC	2003-04 to 2007-08	10-12-2003	Not prepared	Inactive- no new management plan prepared. The VFC as on 31-10-2013 had an unspent Bank Balance of Rs. 56,977/-.
6	Nayakanpalya	1999	2001 KFD VFC	2001-02 to 2005-06	2002	Not prepared	Assisted Natural Regeneration activity during 2005-2006 received Rs. 2, 58,353/-. No new Management plan prepared so far. No programmes during 2009-10 to 2012-13
7	Dabbaguli	2001	2001 KFD VFC	2001-02 to 2005-06	2002	Not prepared	Inactive – no new management committee or management plan prepared

8	Janukallu playa	2001	2001 KFD VFC	2001-02 to 2005-06	21-10-2001	Not prepared	Since 13-01-2006 – No meetings or transaction were held 2006 onwards
9	Sunkal	2000	2001 KFD VFC	2001-02 to 2005-06	2001	Not prepared	No meetings held during 2009-10 to 2012-13; Inactive no new committee or management plan have been formed.
10	Thondala	-	-	-	-	Not prepared	Details not to available
11	Seetha Nayakana Halli	2001	2002 KFD VFC	2001-02 to 2005-06	25-1-2002	Not prepared	2009 to 2004 and 2014 to 2018 10 years management plan prepared and MOU sign on 1-9-2007
12	Chatta Guttana Halli					Not prepared	Details not to available
13	Nachahalli	1998	2003-04 KFD VFC	2003-04 to 2007-08	2003	Not prepared	New management committee not yet formed. New Management plan for 2008-09- to 2012-13 not yet planned
14	Kanneri	EDC	-	-	-	Not prepared	SOLIGA Tribal's management plan was not produced
15	Bettatha	EDC	-	-	-	Not prepared	-do-
16	Kullur EDC	EDC	-	-	-	Not prepared	-do-
17	Gopinatham	2005	2006	2006-07 to 2010-11	2006	Not prepared	During 2013-14 – 20 ha of new Bamboo plantation work has been undertaken in VFC area without a new management plan. VFC has Revolving Funds of Rs.4,03,000/- for income generation activities. VFC had an unspent Bank Balance of Rs.2,00,000 as on 2013
18	Rachappaji Nagar Konanakere	2006	2006 KFD VFC	2006-07 to 2010-11	2006	Available	Aided Natural Regeneration and AR Model Plantation done no new management – plan as yet
19	Soligeri	-	-	-	-	Not prepared	Details not available
20	Arabgere	-	-	-	-	Not prepared	Records of Micro plan – Management plan not produced

21	Kuduvale	2003	2003KFD VFC	2003-04 to 2007-08	8-6-2003	Not prepared	New Management plan yet to be prepared- old MOU and plan continues.
22	Buduguppe	2001	2006 KFD VFC	2006-07 to 2010-11	2007	Available	VFC was active up to 2008 only. Reactivated during 2012 FDA account was audited 20-11-2012
23	Mahalingan Katte	2001	2006 KFD VFC	2006-07 to 2010-11	2006	Available	2006-07 80 ha Model ANR. 2010-11: SMC works spent Rs.2,08,097 2010-11: Advance plantation spent Rs. 4,50,922 No new management committee or valid on plan
24	PutteGowdanahundi	2000	2003 KFD VFC NGO	2003-2004 2004-2005 2005-2006 2006-2007 2007-2008	New management plan not yet planned	Not prepared	New management committee formed on 30-11-2012. VFC received Rs.13,22,819 from FDA. As on December 2013- VFC had an unspent Bank Balance Rs. 1,08,364
25	Chattanahally palya	2001	2002 KFD VFC NGO TARDO	2003-04 to 2007-08	28-3-2002	Not prepared	On 23-9-2013 New Management committee was elected and duly installed. New management plan yet to be planned. Total amount Received from FDA from 2002- to 2006 Rs. 23,22,296 -As on December 2013- VFC had an unspent Bank Balance Rs. 3,26,535
26	BB Kaval	1998	2002 KFD VFC	2002 to 2007	28 -3-2008	Not prepared	New Management committee formed on 7-6-2005 as on 2012-12 model 1-25 Ha and mode- 2 254 ha Rs 4,73,775 VFC is Active
27	Gangasamudra	-	-	-	-		Documents not produced

28	Huilikere	2001	2002 KFD VFC	2002 – 2003 to 2006- 2007	7-10-2003	Not prepared	Management committee meeting held regularly from 2005 to 2007 only. No new management committee or plan has concerned as on 2014 – VFC is inactive
29	Mari Gowdana doddi	2001	2002 KFD VFC	2002 – 2003 to 2006- 2007	16-8-2003	Not prepared	Revitalized the inactive VFC during 2012. 45 ha plantations of M-1, M-2, M-6 was done during 2003-2004 to 2009-10 are being looked after and maintained. No new plan as yet
30	Gidda Dasana Koppalu	2001	2002 KFD VFC	2001 - 2002 to 2005-06	2002	Not prepared	2003 2004 to 2009-10 VFC/KFD have planted 130 ha of M-1, M-2, M-3, M-4 and M-5 plantations and from 2004 to 30-6-2013 altogether a sum of Rs. 20,35,616 was received from FDA. There was an unspent Bank Balance Rs 36,925 No new management plan has yet emerged.
31	TM Hosur	-	-	-	-	Not prepared	Details availed
32	Chandahalli Doddi					Not prepared	2003-04 to 2009-10 60 ha plantation undertaken on M-1, M-2 and M-5 models since 2010 – VFC is not active
33	Bettahally	-	-	-	-	Not prepared	
34	Maragowdana Hally	-	-	-	-	Not prepared	
35	Kuppe	-	-	-	-	Not prepared	

4.5.2 Summary and observations:

1. The 42% (15 VFCs out of 35) of the VFCs had micro plan/ management plans prepared for a period of 5 years and also signed the MOU with the KFD during 2001 to 2008 period.
2. Only three VFCs are having Approved Management plan and MOU for next 5-years. However four VFCs whose management committees which have been newly formed are yet to initiate action to work out a new valid management plan.
3. Among the 35 VFCs 12 VFCs (34%) did not produce documents such as minutes of the meetings, management committee details and proof of having conducted PRA and management plans. The reasons for not obtaining the documents were either the concerned person was on some other work or misplaced the documents somewhere which could not be shown on demand. Most of the VFCs presidents/ member secretaries were not available for discussions.

4.6. ENTRY POINT ACTIVITIES OF VFC AND JFPM

The management plan (Micro plan) would be an integrated plan for village and Forest development. Thus it will have two parts – a Forest development and b. Village development. It will be in consonance with the grouped participation of the Forest working plan or wildlife management plan of the area.

The village development parts of the micro plan would take into account ongoing and potential works that could be undertaken a part of the ENTRY POINT ACTIVITIES component under NAP scheme or schemes being implemented by other departments of the Government.

The following table gives a brief picture of VFCs taking up entry point activities either prior to the assigned plantation activities or alongside both plantation and Entry point activity. Except two VFCs, all the remaining ones had completed their entry point activities prior to 2009 -10.

4.6.1 Entry point activities:

Table 4.10 - Entry point activities

Sl. No.	Name of the VFC	Nature of Entry point Activities		Remarks
		Year	Activities: assets created	
1	Bettahalli	2002	Mike set, Jamakhana, Desilting of tank, Old School repair	Expenditure details not available
2	Budigere	2004	Desilting Tank, 1-Godrej Almirah 5-Plastic Chairs	-do-

3	Kottige Machenahalli	Details Not Available		
4	Thathanur	2003	Details Not Available	
5	Savandurga	2003	Details Not Available	
6	Nayakan Palya	1999	FDA Assisted Samudaya Bhavan for VFC use 2004-05	Rs.1,46,052/-
7	Dabbaguli	2004-05	Details Not Available	
8	Janukallu playa	2001	Details Not Available	
9	Sunkal	2002-03	School compound wall constructed Gokunte Desilting work	Expenditure not known
10	Thondala	2000-01	Details Not Available	
11	Seetha Nayakana Halli	2006	SMC Works: Nala Bunds to collect water for cattle.	Expenditure not known
12	Chatta Guttana Halli	Details Not Available		
13	Nachahalli	2004-05 2006-07 2007-08	Desilting of Gokunte VFC Community hall construction Temple wall – compound construction	Water available all through the year. To protect temple plantation
14	Kanneri	2013 EDC	Ragi mill 5-Borewell drilling 1- successful Road construction Astra ole, Gas cylinder, Solar lamp	50 Nos.
15	Bettatha	2013 EDC	Solar lamp Distribution	30Nos
16	Kullur EDC		Details not available	
17	Gopinatham	2013	Buffalos – 12 Nos. @ Rs. 15,000 X 12= 180,000 Sheep-29 @ Rs.5000 X 29 = 1,45,000 Poultry 14 @ 5000 X 14 70,000 Milch cow @ Rs.8000 X 1 =8000 Revolving fund Rs.4,03,000	Income Generation activities
18	Rachappaji Nagar Konanakere	2008-09	Shamiana Cooking vessels – Rs. 10,000 Chairs Mike set Temple construction	Through regular income activities from Tamarind sales VFC has Rs. 85000/- as on December 2013

19	Soligeri	Details Not Available		
20	Arabgere	2006	Shamiana Chairs - Rs.1,05,000 Shelter	
21	Kuduvale	2009-10	Loan given for sheep Rearing x 4000 = 16000 Poultry 1 X 4000 = 4000	4 The VFC has given interest free loans to needy members for income generation activities. So far Rs.12,000/- has been repaid by the beneficiaries. Repaid Rs.12000/-
22	Buduguppe	2007	Bridge construction Rs. 2,56,617/- Drinking water supply facility	VFC Activated During 2012
23	Mahalingan Katte	2003	Community Hall construction for Rs.1,00,000/- Tank Desilting Rs 34,887/- and Kitchen Table chairs Rs. 2,325/-	
24	Putte Gowdanahundi	2003-04	50000 fruit saplings to plant in farmers land Rs. 60,000/- for the construction of 2 nos. water trough for cattle Rs. 20,000/- Solar light Rs. 20,000/- for Asphaltting the Road Rs.50,000/- for construction of VFC Building Rs. 1,60,000/- for School furniture And Rs. 30,000/- for Drainage works	VFC A/c Balance Rs.1,08,364/-
25	Chattanahally palya	2003-04	VFC Community hall Rs. 1,50,000/- Tank Desilting Rs. 53,000/- 2 Nos. cattle drinking water trough Rs. 20,000/- Road repair from temple to forest Rs.50,000/- 2 Solar light in the village Rs. 20000,	SHG Loan income generation

			6 Nos. Women SHGs 20120 Rs. 1,20,000, supported 10 Beneficiaries to erect solar lamp 23 families were provided with LPG, Gobar gas to one family and Skill Training – 10 Nos.	
26	BB Kaval	2005	Rs. 25,000/- given towards Entry point Activities. But not utilized	A sum of Rs. 54,734/- balance in A/c as on 30/10/2013
27	Gangasamudra		Details are not available	
28	Hulikere	2001	Seeds money not given. No EPA	
29	Mari Gowdana doddi	2001	Seed money given: Rs.5000/- and Rs. 2559/- is the Bank Balance.	No EPA Rs. 2441/- as on 30-10-2013
30	Gidda Dasana Koppalu	1998	Details are not available	
31	TM Hosur			VFC is inactive and non functional
32	Chanda halli Doddi	1998	Desilting of Hosakere Tank 8 Ha. Gomal plantation 15 Ha.	Expenditure not known
33	Bettahally		40 LPG connections protection from wild Boar & Leopard –Dept. renders timely help to prevent loss domestic animals	
34	Maragowdana Hally		35 families received LPG Connection. Small timber, fuel wood and poles given.	
35	Kuppe		Details Not Available	

4.6.2 Summary and observation:

From the above, it is observed that out of 35 VFC villages 14 of them had the records to explain the Entry point activities taken up by them. However 21 VFCs received financial assistance from FDA to launch Entry point Activities such as: Desilting of tanks and Gokunte (pond), SMC works on Nala bunds for Rainwater harvesting, Road construction, Bridge

construction ,Water trough for cattle ,VFC Samudaya Bhavan ,Furniture, Jamakhanas, Shamiana, Mike set, Vessels for cooking, Temple renovation/construction / Construction and repairs of School Buildings, Assistance to school children, Village drinking water supply - Bore wells pipe lines, drainage repairs in the village surroundings , Distribution of Astra ole, Solar lamp, LPG, village solar lighting, Income Generation Activities with Revolving funds and so on.

The Entry point Activities have strengthened the relation between KFD and VFC. The mutual trust aspect has boosted up JFPM activities because of encouragement given to VFC Member to get involved in planning, implementing, management, protection and benefit sharing, etc.

4.7 IMPLEMENTATION OF PLANTING ACTIVITIES

The Forest Development Agency (FDA) is supported by National Afforestation Program (NAP) and National Bamboo Mission (NBM) to undertake Plantation program. The various models of plantations have been taken up at the village Forest committee level under JFPM program. Year wise activities taken up by VFCs from years 2009 – 2013 is furnished below.

Table 4.11: Plantation activities

Sl. No.	Name of the VFC	Plantation taken up with FDA funds
1	Bettahalli	VFC inactive-All works stopped during 2004-05. No transaction during 2009 to 2013
2	Budigere	Under NAP during 2003-2004, 25 ha Bamboo plantation was done in a village tank after desilting. It as an entry point program during 2003- 2004. 8250 pits of 0.60 x 0.60 x 0.60 dimensions were dug. Owing to VFCs constant vigil, the Bamboo plantation in the raised in de-silted Tank has grown well and ready for harvesting due course. -The VFC has also prevented local people from encroaching the land for agricultural operations and unauthorized collection of silt from tank for bricks making. - It is observed that cultivation of vegetable is rampant. As the management committee term ended, a new committee was elected on 20-9-2012 and a new micro- plan was prepared which is valid from 2012-13 to 2017-18; the MOU was signed by VFC-KFD on 20-9-2012. - No funds were obtained during 2012 and 2013. However during 2004 – FDA had given Rs. 2,79,337/- for plantations and as on 31-7-2013 the VFC had Rs. 63,503 as Bank Balance. No transaction is done hence the passbook entries not are updated.
3	Kottige Machenahalli	Details Not Available
4	Thathanur	25 ha have been planted with Acacia during 2005. A total sum of Rs.2,62,394/- was received by VFC. The funds were also received through the Tamarind Sales (NTFP) by VFC and by Bank interest earned Rs.1,09,370/- from 1-2-2005 to 31-7-2013. After all expenses the VFC had an unspent Bank Balance of Rs.1,11,187/- as VDF fund.

5	Savandurga	50 ha mixed plantation under assisted Natural Regeneration was taken up during 2003-2004. The VFC had an unspent Bank Balance of Rs. 56,977 as on 31/01/2013.
6	Nayakan Palya	2004-2005 FDA gave Rs. 1,46,052/- towards entry point Activities and Rs. 2,58,353/- for Aided Natural Regeneration program during 2005 -2006. However, no FDA Assisted program during 2009 to 2013.
7	Dabbaguli	No plantation related activities were undertaken during 2009 to 2013.
8	Janukallu palya	Between 16-7-2003 and 13-1-2006 – VFC received Rs. 83,284 for 40 ha Bamboo and mixed plantation maintenance under ANR of FDA. VFC is inactive as on 2009-2013.
9	Sunkal	Under NAP of FDA, 50 ha were covered under Nala Bunds during 2001-2002. No program was taken up during 2009-2013. Meetings are not being held regularly.
10	Thondala	
11	Seetha Nayakana Halli	<p>25-1-2002 PRA and MOU executed by VFC. The KFD assigned 195 ha old plantation (planted in the year 1983) to the VFC. The plantations had following species.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acacia - 20 ha • Eucalyptus - 30ha • Tamarind – 20ha • Natural forest 10 ha • Old Hunise – 20 ha • 2004-20Ha Bamboo(20Ha) • 2006-2007 Eucalyptus (25 Ha) <p>Under the new MOU (1-9-2007) 50 Ha of mixed plantation was raised after harvesting old plantation of 1983.</p> <p>Rs. 34,00,000/-0 is estimated amount to be received from FDA</p>
12	Chatta Guttana Halli	Concerned officials were not available on the date of visit.
13	Nachahalli	<p>125ha forest – Honge plantation</p> <p>20 ha Nilagiri plantation.</p> <p>2005-2007 FDA new micro - plan yet to be done.</p> <p>VDF not yet established</p> <p>No income for VFC received so far</p>
14	Kanneri	<p>Honey (NTFP) harvesting technology and marketing strategies were learnt from KEYSTONE foundation by the VFC.</p> <p>No Plantation activities were undertaken ; only activities related to protection of Reserve forest, community social development and welfare activities were taken up</p>
15	Bettatha	-do-
16	Kullur EDC	-do-

17	Gopinatham	2006-2007 30 ha plantation, Honge, Boorga 200 plants 0.60 x 0.60 x 0.60 of Rs. 73,000 espacemet 5 x 10 meters. Due to Biotic interference, elephants have destroyed the plantation. No survival as on December 2007 2013 -14 20ha New plantation 22000 seedlings of Bamboo, Pongamia, Hunse, and Gol were planted. Due to poor 2013 monsoon, survival is only 20 %
18	Rachappaji Nagar Konanakere	ANR Model plantation in 60ha AR model plantation in 60 ha 2009-2010 Species such as Honge, Bevu, recorded 80 % survival as on 2014. Rs. 2,00,000/- was spent on plantation towards maintenance.
19	Soligeri	Concerned officials were not available on the day of visit
20	Arabgere	A mixed plantation consisting of Ala, Bela, Bage, Gulmohar was done in 30 Ha under Model-3. This was done prior to the evaluation period. Due to biotic interference and lack of sufficient rain plants have dried up.
21	Kuduvale	In 2006-07 raised 180 ha mixed plantations 1. 100 ha 20000 seedlings encompassing Honge, Hunise, Honne and Sisoo species 2. 20Ha Nilagiri, Sissoo, Acacia, Seemethangadi 3. 12500 pits in 40 Ha was dug 4. In 2000 pits in an extent of 20Ha Honge, Sisoo, Bevu, Antuwala, Nelli, Hunise were planted. 5. In a total 180 Ha only 2000 Seemethangadi plants have survived.
22	Buduguppe	In 2006-2007 periods 32130 pits of 3ft x 3ft x 3 ft size were dug in 110 ha. Mixed plantation of Honge, Hunise, Bevu, Nilagiri, and Seemethangadi has been raised. An amount of Rs. 3,70,617/- has been spent VFC was active till 2008 and become inactive till it was activated in 2012. The survival of plants as on 2014 is only 10% the area has come under wildlife.
23	Mahalingan Katte	2006-2007 80 ha FDA plantation model -1 ANR has been undertaken by planting Honge, Neem, Sisoo, Hunise, Seemethangadi. Survival as on 2014 is 25% with average height of 4 ft and 15 cm girth 2010-11 SMC works taken up @ Rs.2,08,092/- 2010-11 Advance plantation was undertaken @ Rs.4,50,922/-
24	Putte Gowdanahundi	15-7-2003 25 ha new plantation was done at a cost of Rs.1,50,000/- During 2004-05 under Model I 50 Ha plantation works were undertaken and spent Rs. 2,50,000/- Total money received from FDA Rs.13,22,819/- VFC VDF balance as in December is 2013 is Rs. 1,08,364/-

25	Chattanahally palya	2003-2004 FDA Supported forest works in 75 ha plantation under Model -5 was undertaken (20 ha Bamboo plantation 55 ha mixed plantation). No new plantation activities were undertaken during 2009-10 to 2012-13. Only maintenance of old plantation done in 2002-2006 was undertaken by spending a sum of Rs. 27,22,296/- which was received by VFC from FDA. VFC had an unspent Bank Balance 3,26,353 as VDF
26	BB Kaval	2003-2004 to 2009-2010 NAP-FDA supported 235 ha of plantation under Model-1 (95 ha), model-2 (30 ha), Model-3(10 ha), model-4(30 ha), model-5(70 ha) were undertaken. The total expenditure of Rs. 49,71,815/- has been done and the same has been audited .Survival recorded was 70%.
27	Gangasamudra	Concerned person was not on the day of visit
28	Hulikere	During 2003-2004 – 30 ha plantation of model-1 was done and maintained up to 2009-10. The survival rate is 70%. VFC hasn't received any share from KFD. However in FDA-VDF SB A/C the VFC has Rs. 27,649/- as on unspent Bank Balance 30-10-2013
29	Mari Gowdana doddi	2003-2004 and 2009-2010 45ha plantation m-1 30ha M-5 10 ha M-6 05 ha VFC received a seed money of Rs.5000 on 16-8-2003 and the Bank balance as on 30-10-2013 was Rs.2441/-. No VDF yet
30	Gidda Dasana Koppalu	Altogether, 130 ha plantation was done by the VFC of various models (M-1: 80Ha; M-2: 10ha, M-3: 5 ha, M-4: 10ha, M-5: 25ha). A total of Rs20,35,616/- received from FDA 27-3-2004 to 30-6-2013..
31	TM Hosur	During the period from 2003-04 to 2008-09, 15 ha plantation was done under model. At present VFC is not active /Not functioning.
32	Chanda halli Doddi	A total 60ha plantation was done by VFC under different models (M-1: 20 ha, M-2: 20ha, M-5: 20ha).
33	Bettahally	VFC is not functioning for the last 5 years. No plantation activities during 2009 to 2013.
34	Maragowdana Hally	The VFC was involved during the year-2003-04 and plantation works were taken up covering 35 Ha in Madahally. Species such as Acacia, Nilagiri and Gobbali, Jali were planted. 80% Survival was noticed. No activities during 2009-10 to 2012-13.
35	Kuppe	VFC has become non-functioning due to rift between VFC president and KFD person

4.7.1 Summary and observations:

During 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 only 6 VFCs had new plantation activity. Whereas the remaining 29 VFCs were only looking after the older plantations assigned/ developed,

4.8 FINANCE MANAGEMENT / DOCUMENTATION

Based on the approval of management plan and action plan the request for approval is being forwarded to the concerned DCF-FDA SFDA and NAP/NBM. After the approval the implementation process would start by the VFC with the close supervision of KFD staff. In the process estimates, field notebook and all other procedures to be adhered. However, in the case of VFC assigned plantation, proper documentation is not available with the VFC president or MC members. The Deputy Range Forest officer who is in charge of VFC maintains various documents including Bank Passbook, Cheque Book, Cash Register, Resolution Book, Accounts Ledger, Plantation Journal-F, etc.

The VFC normally maintains two savings Bank Accounts one in the name of the VFC President and member secretary and another also is jointly account in the name of VFC as VDF or VFDF. All the VFCs had their respective pass Book without the updated entries.

A VFC has receipt from membership contribution; KFD's Seed money of the Rs. 5000 or Rs. 25000 and proceeds from NFTP - like Tamarind, Honey etc. The FD account of the VFC plantation has receipt from FDA/NAP/NBM and detailed expenditure on various plantation activities. A part of the income from the sale of forest produces is credited to VFC account and remaining to KFD account of the division. It is observed that in most of the cases the money from VFC Bank account withdrawn not passing resolution during its regular meeting,

During the evaluation, it is observed that the most of VFCs have maintained following documents as against the 13 simple documents as per the norms.

- i. Bank Passbook (not Updated) and Cheque Book
- ii. Management committee /Meeting resolution Book (Not updated)
- iii. Management plan

Only two VFC's in Mysore Range had all the above said documents and are updated as on date. This was possible because of an NGO's involvement and its representative called as a VFC facilitator.

4.9 CAPACITY BUILDING OF VFC

At the VFC's level, the evaluation team could get feedback on the Training program that member have under gone. It was observed that only members of VFC especially the management committee members involved in various grass root level trainings / exposures. Besides, a few

members attended Annual General body meeting held at FDA headquarters once a year. In general the training program for VFC and its impact is not visible effectively.

4.10 NET WORK AND LINKAGES WITH OTHER INSTITUTIONS (SHGS)

Except four VFCs, the remaining did not have an inclination as to how the SHG concept works. The VFCs provided seed capital to Women SHGs to undertake credit management activities. It is observed that, the capital assistance given to SHGs, but there is no proper monitoring systems evolved to monitor the fund utilization. The VFC of Gopinatham village provided loans directly to the individual members for various Income generation activities including cattle rearing, Petty business etc. But the repayment performance is poor. The borrowers have the interest to continue but the VFC need to take up initiative to strengthen the monitoring systems. The women SHG members have also become members of the VFC whereas this move has boosted up Gender equations in VFC. One eco development committee has links with KEYSTONE FOUNDATION for technical know-how of Honey collection processing, Bottling, and marketing etc

4.11 BENEFIT FROM JFPM AREA AND COMMON ASSETS CREATED

Even though there were no asset created during the evaluation period 2009-10 to 2012-13, VFCs at the beginning of FDA operations received sufficient fund allocation to undertake entry point activities. Mainly the activities such as Samudaya Bhavana, Road and Bridge connections, repair to villages school and Temple, Drinking water facilities for humans as well as domestic animals, skills trainings to individuals and seed money given to SHGs.

CHAPTER V

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The frontline staff, RFO, ACF and DCF needs to give their attention and hand-holding support VFC to become functional rather than using tool to implementation of program.
2. Conducting regular meetings are critical to enhance participation and take up ownership of the program. Hence, the frontline staff preferably, the member secretary needs to facilitate and organize meetings. Besides, the VFC need to be given independent responsibility to conduct meetings without depending on the presence of member secretary.
3. The Books and records are in the custody of member secretary, the community does not feel that they own the responsibility in managing them.
4. The VFCs performance to be assessed to diagnose problems for poor performance and prepare an action plan to revitalize.
5. The status of utilization of common assets created, seed capital assistance etc to be studied to understand the success & failure.

Chapter VI

Compliance for Terms of Reference

Sl. No.	TOR Point	Details	Activities evaluated	Remarks
1	Evaluation Scope purpose and objective	The study covers forest protection, development, conservation and associated works implemented by the Department during the financial years 2009-10, 2010-11 2011-12 & 2012-13 in Unit-IV.	1. State-CAMPA 2. 13th Finance funds for Afforestation 3. National Afforestation Program 4. National Bamboo Mission 5. Special Component Plan 6. Tribal Sub-Plan	The activities implemented in all six schemes were evaluated.
2	Focus of the Study	a) Mainly on efficiency and effectiveness of the schemes and the ability of the works executed to meet the intended objectives of the scheme.	Mainly afforestation (Plantation activities) and site specific activities.	The details are given in the main report.
		b) The study will also examine: i) Whether the existing arrangements of accounting and reporting are adequate and transparent.	The following documents verified to assess the existing arrangements 1. APO 2. Estimate copy 3. Plantation journal 4. Field note book 5. Map / sketch 6. Records / documents / photos 7. Registers.	The existing accounting and reporting system were checked and found that the systems are transparent and adequate.
		ii. Whether the grants under the scheme were utilized for the intended objectives/purposes.	The documents such as 1. Estimate copy 2. Plantation journal 3. Field note book 4. Records/documents/photos verified to assess the utilization of grants.	The grants under the scheme utilized for intended purpose only.
		iii. Whether the quality of works and the final success rates are satisfactory etc.	The works executed under the scheme were evaluated in the field to assess the success rate.	The quality of work assessed by grading

3	Sample selection for evaluation	Random selection of the work spots	10% of the works selected randomly for evaluation	All selected samples were evaluated.
4	Area of Evaluation	Evaluate the quality of the Works/Assets with reference to the sanctioned estimate, utility, functionality, usage, usefulness and appropriateness etc. and at least one work in each Range of the division	The following documents verified to assess the works 1. APO 2. Estimate copy 3. Plantation journal 4. Field note book 5. Map / sketch 6. Records/documents/photos 7. Registers	At least one work in each of the range is covered to assess the quality of work
5	Procedure followed for evaluation of plantation	1. The sampling intensity for plantations is 2% irrespective of the extent of plantation. 2. The size of each sample plot is 1000 square meters (0.1 hectares), having a measurement of 31.62 meters X 31.62 meters with geo referenced 3. The evaluation is including , information on suitability of species planted, survival percentage, growth conditions, health of surviving plants, girth at collar region, average height of the plants, quality of the work, with reference to the sanctioned estimate, carried out, etc. 4. The sample plots laid for assessing the performance of the plantations shall be geo referenced.	The procedure laid was followed to evaluate the plantation activities.	All the procedure followed.
6	Procedure followed evaluation of building construction, purchase of equipment/ vehicles etc	1. Infrastructure and Equipments: a) Buildings: Plan, design, measurements, and actual work done and present status of the building were assessed. The utility of the building was noted.	a) New Building construction, repair equipping & maintenance. b) Supply of equipments like computer, lap top, GPS, Digital camera, photo copier, vehicles etc.	a) Buildings: Grading for the above works were done based on Work done as per FNB, effectiveness and general conditions

		b) Equipments: The procurement details, along with the conditions of the equipments were noted during the visits		including utility. b) Equipments The utility of the equipments were ascertained
7	Procedure for evaluation of site specific (other) activities	The work relates to maintenance of natural forest, Soil and Moisture Conservation work, activities of Village Forest Committee, extending individual or community benefits to the tribal or other local communities, the Consultant should examine relevant expenditure related documents, visit the work spots, examine the overall impact, interact with the local communities and record their satisfaction level.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Production of quality planting materials, collection of quality seeds and other research activities. 2. D-line clearance 3. Development and maintenance of road network in protected areas 4. Elephant-human conflict mitigation measures 5. Elephant proof trenches and Elephant depredation camps 6. Solar fencing 7. De-silting of Tanks 8. Soil & water conservation works 9. Providing salt licks 10. Anti-poaching camps 	All the procedures laid
8	Data collection	Sample data shall be collected in quantitative form generally. Where appropriate, it may be qualitative or mixed. Documentation of success stories appropriate, it may be qualitative or mixed.	<p>The primary and secondary data was procured from the concerned forest department offices of different circles and divisions. Some of the data collected are as follows.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A list of divisions where the projects are in operation. 2. Project status reports (PSRs) of the project and financial reports for the years 2009-10 to 2012-13. 3. Data pertaining to List of plantations year-wise and 	The procedures laid were followed to collect data for evaluation.

			<p>range-wise for the period 2009 -10 to 2012-13.</p> <p>4. A complete list of village forest committees (VFCs) in each division with their location and details of the VFC members.</p> <p>5. Number and type of assets accrued & Equipments procured during period 2009-10 to 2012 -13.</p> <p>6. Data pertaining to individual plantation, afforestation, distribution of seedlings to the farmers and other works were collected during field visits.</p>	
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KARNATAKA FOREST DEPARTMENT

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR EVALUATION STUDIES (Annexure-1)

1. Title The study is titled as 'Evaluation of Forestry Works'

2. Evaluation scope, purpose and objectives:

2.1 The study covers forest protection, development, conservation and associated works implemented by the Department during the financial years 200940, 2010- '1L 201142 & 201243 under the following six schemes operated throughout the state of Karnataka:

i. State-CAMPA

ii. 13th Finance funds for Afforestation

iii. National Afforestation Program

iv. National Bamboo Mission

v. Special Component Plan

vi. Tribal Sub-Plan

2.2 The Evaluation Study will cover all the works executed under six schemes listed above. Works were carried out by Territorial Wildlife, Research and other units of the Forests Department. It will focus mainly on efficiency and effectiveness of the schemes, and the ability of the works executed to meet the intended objectives. Each scheme will be evaluated with reference to the specific objectives of that scheme and the extent to which the works carried out will meet the objectives. The study will also examine:

i. Whether the existing arrangements of accounting and reporting are adequate and transparent.

ii. Whether the grants under the scheme were utilized for the intended objectives/purposes.

iii. Whether the quality of works and the final success rates are satisfactory etc.

2.3 Much of the work done is in the nature of plantations. To avoid Consultants crisscrossing the state and facing problems in identifying the work spots etc, the state is divided into four regions. Each region will be offered as one unit for Evaluation Study. Consultants will have to take up evaluation of all works under the six schemes listed above within the given region. Each Consultant may bid up to two regions in the state but will actually be entitled for awarding the study for only one region subject to their meeting of the criterion for the award.

3. Evaluation methodology:

3.1 The Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forests concerned with the

Scheme at the State Head Quarters will provide all the works details. The Consultant is expected to visit 10 % of the work spots randomly and evaluate the quality of the Works/Assets with reference to the sanctioned estimate, utility, functionality, usage, usefulness and appropriateness etc. Works once selected for sampling should not be changed. Sampling should be done under prior intimation to the local staff. Location of each sample work should be geo referenced using latitude and longitude. The

Consultant should ensure that while selecting the works for sample check, at least one work in each Range of the Division is selected.

3.2 If the particular work chosen is a plantation, a more elaborate procedure is to be followed for sampling purpose. The Consultant should collect the details on the diverse species used in planting, survival percentage of the planted seedlings, their vigor, level of protection available, prospects of becoming a fully stocked plantation etc. The sampling intensity for plantations shall be 2% irrespective of the extent of plantation. This works out to have a sample plot for every 5 hectares of plantation, but in case where the extent of plantation is less than 5 hectares, one sample plot shall be laid compulsorily. The size of each sample plot shall be 1000 square meters (0.1 hectares), having a measurement of 31.62 meters X 31.62 meters, laid at random intervals with a random, start, in the plantation selected for evaluation; the boundaries of plantation selected for evaluation shall be geo referenced and a plantation sketch prepared. Grids of 5 hectares or 0.1 hectares (1,000 square meters) shall be plotted on this sketch and the required number of sample plots shall be selected randomly. The sampling intensity shall not be less than 2%, The sampling intensity can be a little more than 2% to round off the decimals that are likely to arise as the plantations are of various sizes. in case the plantation size is 0.1 hectare or less, 100 % sampling shall be done. The evaluation shall include, among other, information on suitability of species planted, survival percentage, growth conditions, health of surviving plants, species wise girth at collar region, average height of the plants, quality of the work, with reference to the sanctioned estimate, carried out, etc. The sample plots laid for assessing the performance of the plantations shall be geo referenced with the help the GPS (Global Positioning System).

3.3 if the item of work relates to building construction, purchase of equipment/ vehicles etc, the Consultant should report on the current state of the specific item, its utilization and the impact on the working of the local staff.

3.4 If the work relates to maintenance of natural forest, Soil and Moisture Conservation work, activities of Village Forest Committee, extending individual or community benefits to the tribal or other local communities, the Consultant should examine relevant expenditure related documents, visit the work spots, examine the overall impact, interact with the local communities and record their satisfaction level.

3.5 Sample data shall be collected in quantitative form generally. Where appropriate, it may be qualitative or mixed. Documentation of success stories appropriate, it may be qualitative or mixed. Documentation of success stories shall be in print as well as audio/video format on CDs.

Deliverables and timelines:

4.1 Within one month after the award of the contract, the consultant should write a detailed Work Plan, submit it to the Karnataka Evaluation Authority through the Forest Dept and get it approved.

4.2 Sample data should be collected within two months after the work plan is approved.

4.3 Draft report should be written and submitted within one month after the data collection work is completed. Draft report also should be got approved from the Karnataka Evaluation Authority.

4.4 Final report incorporating the suggestions made on the draft report should be VQI10 fBa11dhn one month from the date of approval of the draft report

4.5 The final evaluation report, raw field data, survey format used etc With **Karnataka Evaluation Authority for approval purpose.**

4.6 The Consultant should make an appropriate power point presentation to the officers concerned at the time of submitting work plan, draft report and final evaluation report. The entire work should be completed in 20 weeks. 100 copies of the final report are to be submitted to the Forest Department.

5. **Qualification of the Consultants:** The Consultant should have at least five years of experience in evaluating Forestry related works. Other details shall be as mentioned in of tender notification and detailed tender Conditions.

6. **Method of selecting the Consultant:** Suitable Consultants will be selected based on competitive bidding. Please see the bid documents for more details.

7. **Schedule of Payment:** Contract costs will be released as under:

Sl No.	Installment	Proportion	Time of release
1	1st	30%	After signing the agreement against bank guarantee
2	2nd	30%	After the Work Plan is approved by Karnataka Evaluation Authority.
3	3rd	20%	After the draft evaluation report is approved by the Evaluation Committee.
4	4th	20%	After submitting the final evaluation report! data/ documents/video, format in CDs etc.

Findings should be submitted separately for each scheme: The Consultant should report the findings scheme-wise.

Ensuring Quality: The evaluation report and its findings must demonstrate highest

Professional standards on par with national and international studies. Final format of the report should be as prescribed by Karnataka Evaluation Authority.

10. **Providing oversight:** Karnataka Evaluation Authority will provide the complete oversight for the study. All technical aspects of the study are subject to their approval.

11. **Appointment of Nodal officer:** The Chief conservator of forests (Evaluation) will act as a Nodal Officer, who will provide additional information if needed and will make necessary arrangements for coordinating the field work.

Road map for the Evaluation of Forestry program carried out from 2009-10 to 2012-13 in unit IV													
Sl. No.	Circle	Division	No. of Rangages	Total No. of works selected	Plantations Samples	No. of samples in Plantation	Works in Km	Samples in KM	Other works Nos	No. of samples	SCP/TSP Beneficiaries	No. of samples	Date - visit
1	Bangalore	Bangalore Rural	4	12	5	89	4	4	3	3	809	82	7-10 Dec
2		Bangalore urban	6	30	8	20	1	1	24	24	1446	146	11-12 Dec
3		Chikkaballapur	6	20	10	51	3	3	6	6	0	0	26-29 Dec
4		Kolar	5	22	14	58	3	3	7	15	12677	1264	13-15 Dec
5		Ramnagara	6	26	11	59	16	13	7	7	646	65	29-31 Dec
6	Mysore	Sub Total	7	98	43	188	23	20	44	52	14769	1475	
7		Mandya	7	22	7	47	11	8	10	35	2064	206	2-4 Jan'14
8		Mysore	6	19	6	40	7	12	5	9	0	0	5-7 Jan'14
9		Mysore WL	1	3	2	10			1	1	1316	131	8-10 Jan'14
		Hunsur	4	17	10	55	3	5	4	4	0	0	9-12 Jan'13
		Sub Total		61	25	152	21	25	20	49	3380	337	
10	Chamarajanagara	Kavery WL	1	9			2	34			475	48	10-11 Jan'14
11		Kollegal	6	29	8	42	8	12	13	24	3903	391	11-13 Jan'14
		Sub Total		9	0	0	2	34	0	0	475	48	
		Total		168	68	340	46	79	64	101	18624	1860	

1. A 4 Team (3 persons in each) will be working in each of Division and after completion will move to next Division as dates Finalised.

2. Due to Tiger census in all the Forest area the field work has been cancelled from 16-25 th December'13.

Table-1: Analytical details of Afforestation works of Bangalore Circle Year of evaluation 2009-10 to 2012-13

SL No.	Circle	Division	Range	Village/ Location	GPS Readings				Year of plantation	Nature of work Evaluated	Category/ model of plantation	Net area of plantation (ha)	No of sample plots laid
1		2	3	4					6	7	8	11	14
1	Mysore	Mandya	Sringsapattanna	Hunjakere	12.26.079	12.26.053	12.26.105	12.26.160	2012-13	Raising	PD	25	5
					76.48.107	76.48.041	76.47.970	76.48.078					
					12.25.951								
2		Kolar	Kolar	Karaganahally	13.14.208				2012-13	Raising	AR	25	5
					78.70.400								
3		Chamara janagar	Kollegal	Joredoddi	11.56.932	11.56.957	11.56.984	11.57.031	2010-11	Raising	ANR	50 ha	10
					77.18.136	77.18.174	77.18.231	77.18.197					
					11.57.019	11.57.079	11.57.087	11.57.140					
					77.18.151	77.18.173	77.18.233	77.18.250					
					11.57.229								
					77.18.249								
4	Mysore	Hunsur	Hunsur	Yoshodharpur	12.18.266	12.18.296	12.18.320	12.18.373	2009-10	Raising	MFP	25	5
					76.15.283	76.15.277	76.15.242	76.15.192					
					12.18.356								
					76.15.274								
5	Chamara janagar	Kollegal	Kollegal	Ramapur	12.00.892	12.00.965	12.01.097	12.00.908	2009-10	Raising	MP	25	5
					77.25.730	77.25.757	77.25.795	77.25.846					
					12.00.893								
					77.25.953								

National Afforestation Programm (NAP) - Samples selected under other works

Sl. No.	Year	Circle	Division	Range	Activity	Unit	Total	No. of works	No. of samples
1	2009-10	Mysore	Mandya	S.R.Patna	SMC	Cum.	127945	57	6
2	2010-12	Bangalore	Kolar	Mulbagal	Improvement Of existing in forest area	Ha.	10	1	1
3		Mysore	Hunsur	Periyapatna	Water Storage Pits-5145 cum	Cum.	5145	1	52
4	2011-12	Bangalore	Chikkaballapur	Chinthamani	Maintenance of Existing Bamboo Plantaion-25 ha	Ha.	25	1	5
5		Mysore	Hunsur	Periyapatna	Improvement Of Existing in Forest Area	Ha.		1	1
6	2012-13	Bangalore	Chikkaballapur	Sidlaghatta	Maintenance of Existing Bamboo Plantaion-25 ha	Ha.	25	1	5
7		Bangalore	Chikkaballapur	Chinthamani	S.M.C Works	Cum.	64730	1	650
					Total Work Locations / Samples			63	720