



RAJASTHAN FORESTRY AND BIODIVERSITY PROJECT (PHASE-II)



ANNUAL REPORT 2020-21

FOREST DEPARTMENT, RAJASTHAN

पुष्पिताः फलवन्तश्च तर्पयन्तीह मानवान् ।
वृक्षदं पुत्रवत् वृक्षास्तारयन्ति परत्र च ॥

-: हिंदी में अर्थ :-

जिस तरह इस लोक में फल और फूलों वाले वृक्ष मनुष्यों को तृप्त करते हैं,
उसी तरह वृक्ष परलोक में भी वृक्षारोपण करने वाले मनुष्यों का पालन करते हैं।

- : Meaning in English :-

*The trees that give fruit and flowers soothe the human,
those who plant saplings are blessed by the trees in the another world too.*



Anicut, DMU Dungarpur



Block Plantation, DMU IGNP Stage II, Jaisalmer

Index

• Message from Hon'ble Minister for Forests & Environment and Chairman High Power Committee, RVJVSS Jaipur.	02
• Message from the Principal Secretary (Forest & Environment) and Chairperson Governing Body, RVJVSS Jaipur.	03
• From the Project Director's Desk	04
• Prologue	05
• Annual Performance 2020-21	07
• Biological Parks and its impact on livelihood	08
• A new Biological Park Abhedha, Kota	10
• Water Conservation Structures and Biodiversity Measures	12
• Field Visit of CAG Audit Team and PMU	14
• Annexure - 1 : Audited Financial Report for FY 2019-20	15

सुखराम विश्नोई
राज्य मंत्री



वन एवं पर्यावरण विभाग
(स्वतंत्र प्रभार)
खाद्य एवं नागरिक आपूर्ति
तथा उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग
राजस्थान सरकार



Message

Rajasthan State has unique geographical area with lack of rainfall, shortage of ground as well as surface water and large number of live-stock. Such a characteristics concern with natural aspects comparatively prompt more apprehension for each one in the State to protect, conserve and enhance the tree and green cover.

In India from vedic period, concept of participatory management of trees and forests has been prevalent. In Rajasthan state prominent gurus like Guru Jambheshwar, Veer Tejaji Maharaj, Dev Narayanji Maharaj and tree lovers like Amrita Devi have also enlightened the communities on importance of trees and plants.

Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity (Phase-II), an on-going project has achieved milestones in various activities viz. tree plantation, wildlife protection & biodiversity conservation, development of biological parks and sustainable livelihood for communities.

I appreciate efforts of team in carrying out the tasks of project and wish them success in their future endeavours.

Best wishes.

(Sukhram Vishnoi)

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SREYA GUHA

IAS
Principal Secretary

श्रेयागुहा, आई.ए.एस.
प्रमुख शासन सचिव



Department of
Forest & Environment
Government of Rajasthan
वन एवं पर्यावरण विभाग
राजस्थान सरकार

MESSAGE

For centuries, forests have served as a natural safety net for communities during times of famine or other natural calamities that has impacted agricultural and food production. Forest sustains both human population and animals during adverse natural calamities by providing through its resources. At the same time, in the present scenario, many of the world's remaining forests are under increasing threat because of intensive human activities and climate change.

To mitigate the impact of these climate changes and ensure substantial forest growth in degraded forest areas, Rajasthan Government has implemented many projects in the State for the enhancement of forests. Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Project (Phase-II) is one such project that has resulted in increased forest area of the State.

I am confident that in future also RFBP-II Project will emerge as a pathfinder of forest growth with more emphasis on Forest & Wildlife Conservation through Community participation.

With best wishes,



(Sreya Guha)

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From the Project Director's desk...



Rajasthan State has a long history of successful implementation of various externally aided projects. Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) has long association with Rajasthan Forest Department (RFD), which started in 1991 with an ODA loan for afforestation and pasture development along the canal side in Western Rajasthan.

Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Project (Phase-II) is the fifth JICA assisted Project. The long term association among these two development partners has emerged into an advanced partnership stage for Sustainable Forest Management and biodiversity conservation for livelihood promotion.

Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Project (Phase-II) was conceived as 8 years project which has now completed its extended period of two more years i.e. up to FY 2020-21. FY 2020-21 was significantly utilised to focus on maintenance of plantation activities, livelihood promotion, development of Abheda Biological Park, strong monitoring mechanism and formulation of new forestry projects.

The project has one more year ahead; therefore, I am positive that everyone will do their best to ensure timely completion of set deliverables in order to achieve sustainable goals.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'm.k. garg'.

(M. K. Garg)

Prologue

Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Project (Phase-II) is being implemented in 20 districts of Rajasthan with the combined financial assistance received from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), and the State government. The project activities have been undertaken in 650 selected villages (363 villages in desert districts, 225 villages in non-desert districts and 62 villages within 2 km fringe area of 7 Wildlife sanctuaries).

Project Objective

“To enhance forest area and livelihood opportunities of the forest dependent people and to conserve biodiversity by undertaking afforestation and biodiversity conservation measures through JFM approach, thereby contributing to environmental conservation and socio-economic development of Rajasthan.”

Project outlay

Period	Cost (INR)		
	JICA's Share (Loan)	State Government Assistance	Total Cost
2011-12 to 2018-19	884.77 crores	267.76 crores	1152.53 crores

Salient features of the project:

- For the implementation of project activities, Rajasthan Vaniki Evam Jaiv Vividhata Sanrakshan Society was registered on 8th March 2021 under Rajasthan Societies Registration Act 1958. The Society forms the State level Project Management Unit (PMU).
- A High Power Committee headed by Minister-in-Charge of Forest Department is the highest decision making body for the project.

- A Governing Body has been created under the Chairmanship of Additional Chief Secretary/Principal Secretary (Forests and Environment) to supervise the activities being executed under the project.
- All the members of Society constitute the General Body.
- A Resource Organisation has been hired by PMU to provide various services and technical support to PMU.
- The entire project area is divided under 27 Divisional Management Units (DMUs) and 83 Field Management Units (FMUs).
- A village is the basic unit for implementation of project activities.

The original project duration was of 8 years (FY 2011-12 to 2018-19), which has been further extended for two years i.e. up to FY 2020-21.

An account of financial progress of nine years of the project duration is as follows:

Financial Progress from 2011-12 to 2019-2020

(Fin. : ₹ in lacs)

S. No.	Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1	Afforestation	-	1701.30	7599.07	10147.71	16080.26	12030.25	6067.24	2958.83	1844.12
2	Agro Forestry Activities	-		1.55	0.05	3.39	35.75	26.51	2.48	10.00
3	Water Conservation Structures	-	166.01	459.03	463.21	959.88	2714.52	1249.15	235.69	0.00
4	Biodiversity Conservation	-	1060.81	2963.95	3464.10	1559.75	1178.55	731.87	514.21	1367.45
5	Poverty Alleviation and Livelihood Improvement	-	-	105.76	156.86	99.04	88.60	241.15	75.01	43.50
6	Capacity Building Training & Research	-	5.60	36.51	58.35	62.91	64.61	31.63	1.93	0.00
7	Community Mobilization	4.24	167.30	1086.49	1460.17	1104.24	1017.17	397.84	102.22	10.71
8	Project Management	1.21	390.05	485.09	314.62	355.06	260.48	184.27	161.54	70.10
9	Monitoring & Evaluation	26.56	11.20	36.00	64.63	36.86	13.08	14.98	27.30	18.40
10	Contractual Personnel for PMU	8.35	16.66	195.86	267.45	254.27	245.96	225.15	258.76	114.33
	Total	40.36	3518.93	12969.31	16397.15	20515.66	17648.97	9169.78	4337.97	3478.61
11	Administrative Cost (PMU)	45.06	98.45	116.59	102.30	104.74	111.14	116.58	121.36	101.03
	Grand Total	85.42	3617.38	13085.90	16499.45	20620.40	17760.11	9286.36	4459.33	3579.64

Annual Performance 2020-21

The Project activities are divided under various packages. In most of the packages, physical targets have been achieved during the initial project period of 8 years. FY 2020-21 was the second year of the two years extended period of the Project. The overall financial achievement for FY 2020-21 against a revised financial target of Rs. 1800 lacs was Rs. 1682 lacs (i.e. 93.44%).

Financial Progress

(Fin. : ₹ in lacs)

S. No.	Item	Project Outlay	Achievement upto 2019-20	2020-2021			Cumulative Achievement
				BE	RE	Achievement	
1	Afforestation	42328	58428.79	780.10	1374.10	1275.79	59704.58
2	Agro Forestry Activities	163	79.72			0.80	80.52
3	Water Conservation Structures	4692	6247.49				6247.49
4	Biodiversity Conservation	8436	12840.69	150.00	141.00	78.57	12919.26
5	Poverty Alleviation and Livelihood Improvement	1689	809.92				809.92
6	Capacity Building Training & Research	634	265.78				265.78
7	Community Mobilization	6542	5347.35			5.73	5353.08
8	Project Management	2982	2247.76	40.23	49.23	58.32	2306.08
9	Monitoring & Evaluation	590	222.45			4.90	227.35
10	Contractual Personnel for PMU	1496	1586.78	79.77	79.77	134.39	1721.17
11	Price Escalation, Contingency, Consulting services	18927	0.00				0.00
	Total	88479	88076.73	1050.10	1644.10	1558.50	89635.23
	Administrative Cost (State Share) Vat & Import Tax, IDC and Commitment Charges	26776.00	917.25	155.90	155.90	123.05	1040.30
	Grand Total	115255.00	88993.98	1206.00	1800.00	1681.55	90675.53

Physical Progress

In FY 2020-21 project activities of maintenance of plantation on 49183 Ha., development of Abhedha Biological Park, Kota, raising of seedlings by Self-Help Groups, Communication, Extension and Training (CET) & livelihood promotional activities were taken-up. Also in the current year final Detailed Project Report (DPR) of new forestry project "Rajasthan Afforestation and Biodiversity Conservation Project (RABCP) has been submitted to JICA, India. This Project is planned for 08 years with an estimated cost of 1803.42 crores. The project will be implemented in 19 districts of the Rajasthan State.

Case Study

Biological Parks and its impact on Livelihood

Biological Parks are the valuable *ex-situ* method for wildlife conservation. These parks help to inspire empathy for wildlife, raising awareness about the need for conservation of natural resources, enhance community livelihoods and involvement of local community in the management of wildlife and protected areas. Currently, Rajasthan Forest Department (RFD) under Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) assisted Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Project Phase-II has developed two Biological parks at Sajjangarh, Udaipur and Nahargarh, Jaipur. Other than these, the Project has also created Machia Biological Park at Jodhpur. Recently, another Biological Park is under progress at Kota as Abhedha Biological Park.



Nahargarh Biological Park encompasses of 80 hectare land from 780 hectare land of Nahargarh Zoological Park which is part of the Nahargarh sanctuary. It is located at 12 km from Jaipur on the Jaipur-Delhi highway. The Park is famous for its vast flora and fauna and was inaugurated on June 4th 2016. This park has been developed as a satellite facility for Jaipur Zoo by constructing 21

enclosures for animals such as Asiatic Lions, Bengal Tigers, Panthers, Hyenas, Wolves, Deer, Crocodiles, Sloth Bear, Himalayan Black Bear, Wild Boar, etc. The total expenditure incurred was rupees 19.10 crore .



Machia Biological Park is located around 8.5 kilometres from Jodhpur City, which has a close proximity to Machia Fort and Kaylana Lake. This park was developed on 41 hectare land holding and act as a satellite facility for Jodhpur zoo. This park was inaugurated on 20th January 2016. A total of 20 enclosures were developed to host wildlife like; Lions, Leopards, Tigers, Bears, Striped Hyenas, Spotted Deers, Indian Gazelles, Blackbucks, Desert Foxes, Crocodiles and Ostriches, etc. Inside the park there are walkways developed around the park for people to observe the different animals in their enclosures. Along with that an exhibition gallery and nature interpretation centre has been developed which consists of details on desert flora & fauna. In addition, the park has a great view due to Machia fort & Kaylana Lake which are adjacent to it. The total cost incurred on the development of the park was 24 crore million.



Sajjangarh Biological Park is a zoological garden. It is located at the foothills of the Sajjangarh Palace about 4 km from Udaipur city. The park was inaugurated on 12th April 2015. This park is situated on an area of 36 hectares; it is a home to a massive variety of wildlife. A total of 22 animal enclosures were constructed to keep the animals. Besides this, zoo hospital, nutrition centre for animals, building of administrative block, children park, cafeteria, golf carts, etc. were also developed. The total amount rupees 17 crore was utilised for the construction of park.

Over period of time these Biological Parks has created not only awareness among local people, but also generated revenue for the State Government by attracting both domestic & International tourists. These Biological Parks have improved local communities livelihood & also created long lasting impression regarding conservation of these wildlife among them. The year-wise footfall of tourists and revenue generated through entrance fee, parking etc. are as under:

Year-wise footfall of Tourists and Income Generation

(Fin. : ₹ in lacs)

Year-wise footfall of Tourists and Income Generation								
Year	Machia Biological Park, Jodhpur		Sajjangarh Biological Park, Udaipur		Nahargarh Biological Park, Jaipur		Total	
	No. of Tourist	Total Income	No. of Tourist	Total Income	No. of Tourist	Total Income	No. of Tourist	Total Income
2015-16	124568	41.24	283173	85.49	-	-	407741	126.73
2016-17	324900	108.07	328741	97.26	332311	143.76	985952	349.09
2017-18	336913	111.79	313929	103.64	452108	195.97	1102950	411.40
2018-19	362448	127.39	317579	106.47	524515	220.7	1204542	454.56
2019-20	327857	106.21	225856	76.22	422931	197.55	976644	379.98
2020-21	111627	38.76	74932	26.33	156249	86.61	342808	151.70
Grant Total							5020637	1873.46

A new Biological Park

Abheda, Kota

Abheda Biological Park, Kota is being developed as per the decision taken in High Power Committee meeting of Rajasthan Vaniki Evam Jaiv-Vividhata Sanrakshan Society (RVJSS) held on March 1st 2017 under the Chairmanship of Minister of Forests & Environment, Government of Rajasthan with the objective of creating awareness for wildlife conservation and nature education.

The existing Zoo of Kota does not fulfill the norms set by Central Zoo Authority (CZA), New Delhi due to limited space available for the animals. To address the CZA guidelines, creation of a new biological park Abheda at Kota has been

initiated under RFBP-II. This Park is situated on 126 hectare of area of Sakatpura forest block in Kota as per the master lay-out plan approved by Central Zoo Authority (CZA), New Delhi on February, 2017.

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between Deputy Conservator of Forests, (Wildlife), Kota and Secretary, Urban Improvement Trust (UIT), Kota as Implementation Agency on August, 2017 for development of the park.

Abheda Biological Park has been divided into three segments, i.e. **Main Block, Green Belt and Administrative Block.**



Panther Enclosure



Tiger Enclosure

The detailed description of these segments is as follows:

Main Block: As per approved lay out plan and guidelines of CZA, the main block of the Park has 44 enclosures. Construction works of 17 enclosures have been completed including main cobbled path. Out of 17 in 5 enclosures animals have also been shifted from Kota zoo. The details of 17 completed enclosures are as follows:

Tiger, Leopard, Lion, Jackal, Hyena, Sloth Bear, Sambar, Chital, Indian Gazelle, Blue Bull, Black Buck and birds likes, Common Moorhen, Whistling Teal, Indian Peafowl, and Exotic fimgent.

Other than this, two tube-wells for drinking water, overhead tank, public amenities, diversion channel for rain water management and installation of water pipe lines and electricity cables have been completed.

To protect the main block, wall of 8 feet height of random rubble stone masonry and main gate of the park have been constructed. Construction of Cafeteria and Veterinary hospital shall be started very soon.

Green Belt: Intensive plantation of 20,000 saplings of different species has been taken up to develop the green belt.

Administrative Block: In this block, building for office, residential accommodation for staff and other infrastructure like, pathways, water tank, etc. will be taken up.

Abhedha Biological Park is now in its completion stage and is being developed as a new destination for tourists, wildlife/bird lovers & watchers.

Abhedha fort, water pond and Karni Mata temple are also major location for tourist attraction near the park.

Water Conservation Structures and Biodiversity Measures

Water is considered as elixir for sustaining all the living beings on the earth. In recent decades, due to continuous decrease in rainfall along with other significant climate change issues, conservation of this precise natural resource for the survival of all the living beings has become a great concern.

Recent human activities as well as natural calamities has triggered in gradual decrease of availability of water. As a result, deforestation, drought conditions leading to famine, expansion in desert/barren land, losses of endangered species, incidents of man-animal conflicts, etc. are increasing rapidly.

To mitigate water scarcity and to enhance ground water level Rajasthan Forest Department under Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Conservation Project, Phase-II has included Water Conservation Structures and Biodiversity Conservation as valuable project components. These components have the provisions for construction of Anicuts, Gabions Structures, Check- Dams, Percolation Tanks, Contour Bunding, Drainage Line Treatment Works (DLT works), Silt Detention Structure (SDS), Development of

Water Points & Biodiversity Closures, etc.

In Chittorgarh district, around 2,407 sq km of the total district's area is covered by the dry deciduous forest and is rich in flora & fauna. The natural tree species including Dhok, Churel, Palash along with a variety of medicinal & flowering plants are largely available in these forests. The geological composition of terrain in this area is mainly granitic schist, gneiss and quartzite, which is impervious to water percolation. As a result, rain water does not percolate sufficiently into ground during rainy season. Therefore, it becomes imprative to hold the water for longer duration by construction of various water conservation structures. This will help in recharging of underground aquifers & will increases ground water table in the area.

Divisional Management Unit, Wildlife Chittorgarh of the project has largely focused on both these components. Details of the activities carried out by Divisional Management Unit, Wildlife Chittorgarh over a span of 6 years (FY 2012-13 to FY 2018-19) are as Follows:

Details of the activities carried out by DMU



Project Component	Activities	Unit	Number
Water Conservation Structures	Anicut Type-I	Nos	97
	Anicut Type-II	Nos	80
	Check Dams	Cumt	3410
	Percolation Tank	Nos	26
	RTWHS	Nos	2
	Silt Detention Structure	Nos	35
	Gabion Structure	Nos	53
Biodiversity Conservation	Drainage Line Treatment (DLT) Works	Ha	3429
	Development of Water Points	Nos	24
	Closures for Biodiversity Conservation	Ha	1760

Out of these, 52 Anicuts, 80 Drainage Line Treatment Works (DLT works) / Silt Detention Structure (SDS) have been constructed in Bassi wildlife sanctuary along with Biodiversity closures for habitat improvement.

Impact of Interventions carried out:

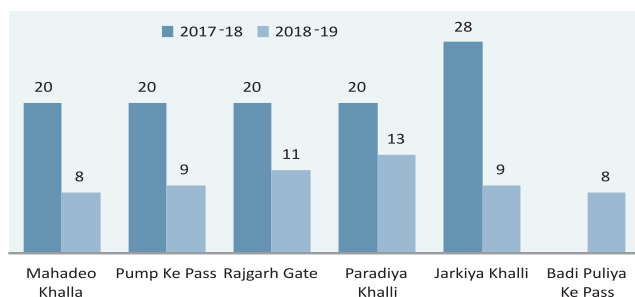
Gullies and Nallah treatments through DLT works in medium to high slope areas have significantly improved water levels in the project areas. As an outcome, water remains available in the Anicuts in the months of January/ February which is used as water source for wildlife of the sanctuary along with remarkable improvement in ground water levels within a span of one year. Divisional Management Unit, Wildlife Chittorgarh has conducted a survey for improvement in water table in the areas of sanctuary. For the purpose, following sites where Anicuts have been constructed, were selected:

Sites Selected for Survey on Increase in Ground Water Table

Description of Sites			GPS Coordinates of Sites
Name of Sites	Cost (in lacs)	Distances of wells from sites (in Mt.)	
Year : 2016-17			
Mahadeo Khalla	6.50	200	N25° 04'03.6"
			E74° 53'01.1"
Pump ke Pass	6.50	250	N25° 05'14.6"
			E74° 52'06.6"
Rajgarh Gate	6.50	250	N25° 05'49.6"
			E74° 51'47.6"
Paradiya Khalli	6.50	250	N25° 05'41.5"
			E74° 51'47.9"
Jarkiya Khalli	2.25	200	N25° 05'01.8"
			E74° 52'03.0"
Year : 2017-18			
Badi Puliya ke Paas	6.50	800	N25° 05'50.9"
			E74° 51'43.9"

In all five sites, one Anicut type-I, four Anicut type-II were constructed in the FY 2016-17 and one Anicut type -II constructed in FY 2017-18 have been selected for the survey.

Increase in Water Table (Below Ground Level in Mt.)



It is clearly illustrated from figure that water table below ground level has increased considerably in both the years 2017-18 and 2018-19 which in turn has increased water levels in the wells situated nearby/in downstream of sites constructed. In addition to this, there has been an effective control in soil erosion of higher reaches of hillocks in Bassi WL sanctuary areas; which has resulted in growth of grasses. Leading to habitat improvement in lower, middle and upper reaches.

Due to increased ground water level, agricultural outcome for villagers in fringe areas has improved significantly. This has resulted as a positive outcome for Forest Department by improving their relationship with villagers and ensuring their cooperation in protection activities of wildlife.

Due to success in construction of water conservation structures especially Anicuts and development of biodiversity conservation measures under Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Project, Phase-II, villagers are demanding more such activities under other government schemes.

The water and biodiversity based interventions carried out under RFBP-II have been a pioneer of success that has brought a long lasting impact on conservation of biodiversity in Bassi & Sitamata wildlife sanctuaries in Chittorgarh district/project area.

Field Visit of CAG Audit Team

To ensure good governance, accountability, transparency in execution of project activities & maintaining the accounts an audit of the Project was conducted by the office of the Accountant General (Economic & Revenue Sector Audit) Rajasthan, Jaipur from FY 2011-12 to 2019-20.

A four member audit team comprising of Mr. Ashok Kumar Sharma, Senior Audit Officer and others have completed the physical and financial audit of Project Management Unit (PMU) and eight Divisional Management Units namely, IGNP Stage -II Jaisalmer, IGNP Stage -II Bikaner, DDP Bikaner, Bhilwara, Dungarpur, Sikar, Wildlife Jodhpur and Wildlife Chittorgarh.



CAG Exit Conference on Dec 13th, 2019 at PMU RFBP-2, Jaipur

During the visit of Divisional Management Unit IGNP Stage -II Jaisalmer, audit team also visited the plantation sites and held meetings with Village Forest Protection and Management Committee (VFPMC) members as well as members of Self-Help Groups in Paruram Bheel Ki Dhani.

Field Visit of PMU

The Additional Project Director (Administration) along with Senior Project Managers did intense field visits as part of internal monitoring mechanism of the Project between mid September to March 2021 in desert and non-desert districts. During these field inspections, Additional Project Director (Administration) and team members visited the plantation sites to review the survival % of plants raised and

their maintenance, progress on handing over the activities constructed under Entry Point Activities (EPA's) to respective Gram Panchayats, Strengthening of Village level institutions likes Village Forest Protection and Management Committees (VFPMCs)/Eco-Development Committees (EDCs), Women Sub Committees (WSCs), Self Help Groups (SHGs) & their activities for livelihood promotion.



BP 30 Ha. 2015 DMU Barmer

The team also conducted meetings with officials of DMUs on their plans and progress of work and members of Self Help Groups (SHGs) to maintain regularity and quality of their business flow of income, especially during Covid 19 pandemic.

Audited Financial Report for FY 2019-20

Gupta Gupta & Co.

Chartered Accountants

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INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT

To:
Project Director
RFBP-II, Aravali Bhawan
Jhalana Institutional Area,
Jaipur (Raj.)

We have audited the accompanying statement of Expenditure (SOEs) of Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Project (Phase-II) of RAJASTHAN VANIKI EVAM JAN VIVIDHATA SANRAKSHAN SOCIETY financed under loan agreement No. ID P221 for the year 2019-20. The SOE's are the responsibility of RAJASTHAN VANIKI EVAM JAN VIVIDHATA SANRAKSHAN SOCIETY's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the SOE's based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards (or relevant national standards or practices). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the SOE's are free of material misstatement. An audit includes verifying the SOE's with accounting records and supporting documentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion subject to notes and observations.

For & on behalf of
Gupta Gupta & Co
Chartered Accountants
FRN:018824C


(Kuldeep Gupta)
Partner

M. No.422732



Date:
Place: Jaipur

Audited Financial Report for FY 2019-20

Rajasthan Forestry and Bio diversity Project-2 Statement of Expenditure for the Year 2019-20

S. NO.	ITEM	Expenditure in Rs.
1	2	3
1	AFFORESTATION	184411762
2	AGRO FORESTRY ACTIVITIES	999973
3	BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION	136744758
4	POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND LIVELIHOOD IMPROVEMENT	4350000
5	COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION	1071242
6	PROJECT MANAGEMENT	7010399
7	MONITORING & EVALUATION	1839526
8	CONTRACTUAL PERSONNEL FOR PMU	11433089
	Total Expenditure (Eligible for Loan)	347860749
	Less:- Taxes etc.	3878784
	Reimbursable Expenditure	343981965
9	Deputation Staff for PMU (Not Eligible for Loan)	10102982
	Grand Total	357963731

Gupta Gupta & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN:018824C

(Kuldeep Gupta)
Partner
M.No.422732
UDIN-20422732AAAADF6154
Place:Jaipur
Date:31/12/2020

Dy. Project Director (Administration)
Rajasthan Forestry & Bio-Diversity Project-2
Jaipur

अश्वत्थो देवसदनस्तृतीयस्यामितो दिवि ।

तत्रामृतस्य चक्षणं देवाः कुष्ठमवन्वत ॥

(अथर्व. कां ५, सू. ४, म. ३)

-: हिंदी में अर्थ : -

वट वृक्ष को काटना नहीं चाहिये क्योंकि इस वृक्ष को देवसदन कहा गया है एवं जिस जगह यह वृक्ष लगाया जाता है वह स्थान रोगनाशक तथा देवताओं के बैठने योग्य होता है।

- : Meaning in English : -

*It is prohibited to cut Vat Vriksha as Gods live in this tree
and you get no Disease where this tree is planted.*





Rajasthan Vaniki Evam Jaiv-Vividhata Sanrakshshan Society

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