



Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Project (Phase-2)



Annual Report 2015-16

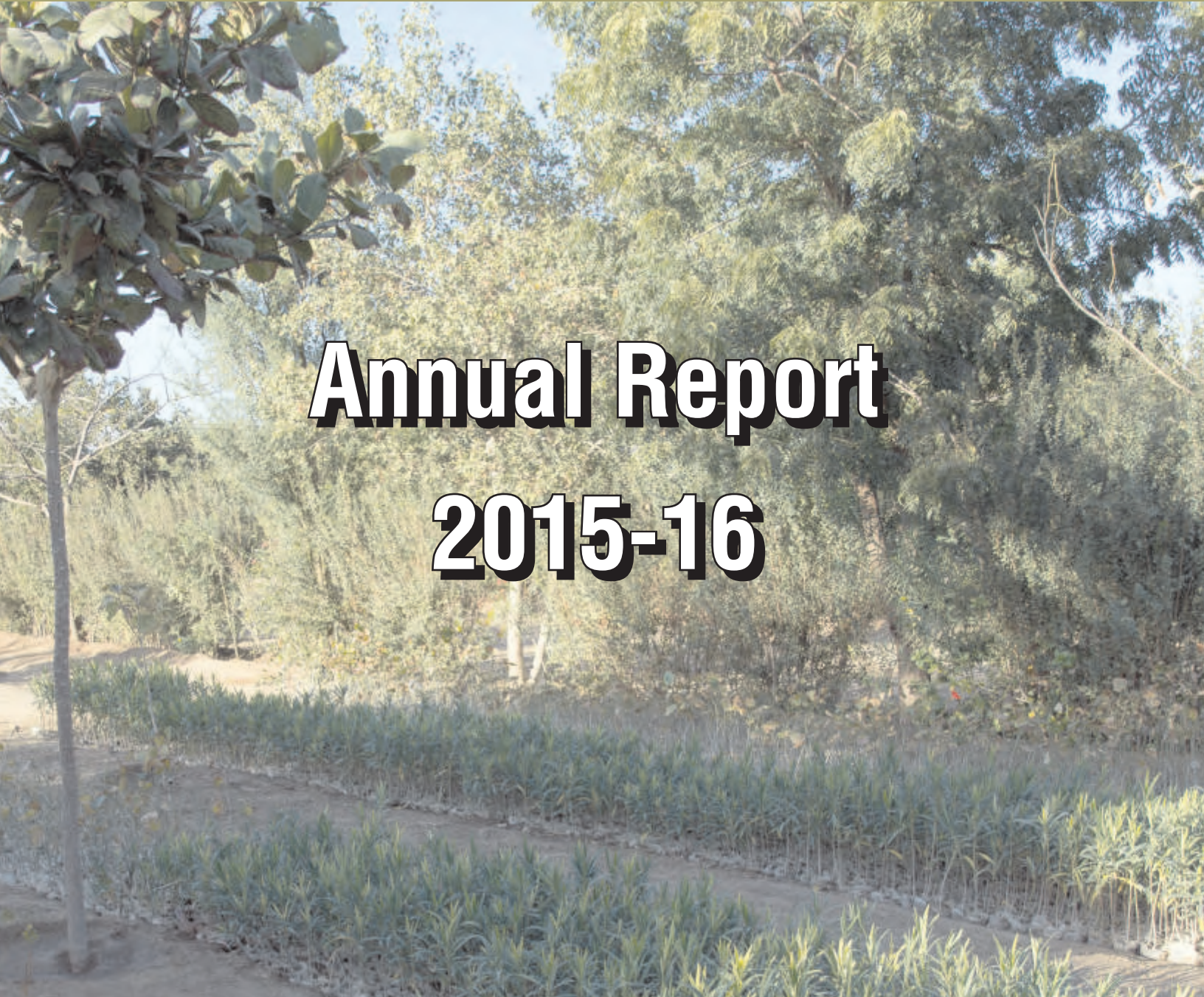
FOREST DEPARTMENT, RAJASTHAN

दशकूपसमा वापी दशवापीसमो हृदः ।
दशहृदसमः पुत्रो दशपुत्रसमो द्रुमः । ।

*A pond equals ten wells, a reservoir equals ten ponds.
A son equals ten reservoirs, and a tree equals ten sons!*



Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Project (Phase-2)

A photograph of a forest landscape. In the foreground, there is a dirt path and several young plants, possibly eucalyptus, growing in rows. The background is filled with dense, mature trees with green foliage. The sky is visible through the canopy.

Annual Report 2015-16

Forest Department, Rajasthan

Index

•	Message from Hon'ble Minister for Forests, Environment & Mines	03
•	Message from the Additional Chief Secretary	04
•	From the Project Director's Desk	05
•	Prologue	06
•	Annual Performance 2015-16	08
•	Afforestation - A tool for Eco-Restoration and Bio-Diversity Conservation	19
•	Approach to Poverty Alleviation and Livelihood Improvement	21
•	Capacity Building for cohesive implementation	23
•	Biological Parks : New tourist destinations in the state	26
•	Satellite based Monitoring of Plantations under RFBP2	30
•	Annexure - 1	32
•	Project Images	34

राजकुमार रिणवा

राज्य मंत्री (स्वतंत्र प्रभार)

वन, पर्यावरण एवं खान विभाग

राजस्थान सरकार



कमरा नं. 6110, मंत्रालय भवन
शासन सचिवालय, जयपुर-302 005
फोन : 0141-2227681 (कार्या.)

अ.शा. पत्र क्रमांक : 907
जयपुर, दिनांक : 02/5/2016



संदेश

वनों का अपना महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक महत्व है तथा वे जनसंख्या के एक बड़े हिस्से की आय का सत्त स्रोत भी है परन्तु मानव महत्वाकांक्षाओं को पूर्ण करने के लिए वनों का दोहन हो रहा है उससे प्राकृतिक आपदाये जिसमें बाढ़, भूकम्प एवं सुनामी जैसे अनेकानेक विरोधी कारक लगातार अपना दुष्प्रभाव वनों पर भी डाल रहे हैं जिसके कारण जंगलों के विकास में कमी आती जा रही है।

राजस्थान की भौगोलिक परिस्थिति को देखते हुये यहाँ के लिए वनों एवं वृक्षों का विशेष महत्व है। रेगिस्तान को रोकने एवं जल संरक्षण की दृष्टि से राजस्थान वानिकी एवं जैव विविधता परियोजना (फेज-2) में इस हेतु विशेष प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं। परियोजना के विभिन्न घटकों के माध्यम से रेगिस्तान को रोकने तथा जंगलों के विकास के साथ-साथ गरीबी उन्मूलन एवं आजिविका संवर्धन के जो कार्य किये जा रहे हैं, उनकी अब तक की उपलब्धियां काफी उत्साहजनक रही हैं।

आशा करता हूँ कि भविष्य में भी परियोजना अपने निर्धारित लक्ष्यों को सफलतापूर्वक प्राप्त कर राज्य के समग्र विकास में सहयोग करेगी।

हार्दिक शुभकामनाओं सहित।


(राजकुमार रिणवा)

श्री आर.के.गोयल,
परियोजना निदेशक,
राजस्थान वानिकी एवं जैव विविधता परियोजना (फेज-2),
अरावली भवन, जयपुर।



सत्यमेव जयते

NIHAL CHAND GOEL
ADDITIONAL CHIEF SECRETARY

FOREST & ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT
& DELHI MUMBAI INDUSTRIAL CORRIDOR
GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN
ROOM NO.1139 (MAIN BUILDING)
GOVT. SECRETARIAT, JAIPUR-302005.
0141-2227660 (OFF)
5153222-223 EXT.21531



Message

Forests impact our daily lives in many ways. They are, in fact, fundamental to human well-being. The history of human existence and civilizations is intertwined with forests and trees. Forests not only help protect our environment and provide habitat to diverse animal species, they give products that are used in our daily lives and also form the source of livelihood for many different human settlements.

Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Project (Phase-2) envisages enhancing the forest area and sustainable livelihoods of forest dependent community. Plantation activities in 83650 ha, water conservation measures, biodiversity conservation initiatives and various livelihood improvement activities are being implemented to increase the area under forests and provide sustainable livelihood for about 20000 families.

The project has made significant progress at the end of FY 2015-16, which is the penultimate year of implementation phase. I compliment all those who have done some good work in implementing and executing the project activities.

With best wishes,

(Nihal Chand Goel)
02.05.2016

From the Project Director's desk...



Don't waste your today for what happened yesterday!

... Sri Sri Ravishankar.

Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Project (Phase-2) is the biggest forestry project ever implemented in Rajasthan. The 8 year duration project with many unique features was in its fifth year, when I was assigned its responsibility in July 2015.

I am very happy to share that the financial achievement has been 98% in the FY 2015-16. The project made significant physical progress across all the packages. The inauguration of two biological parks - one at Sajjangarh, Udaipur and second at Machia, Jodhpur- have added new tourist destinations. The third party / midterm evaluation report of plantation survival rate being 80% and above in 76% of the sites studied is very encouraging. The other activities and processes were also found satisfactory.

I congratulate all the colleagues, project management consultants, employees of resource organization, partner NGOs, field staff and others associated in implementation of project for the achievements. I also urge them to keep the momentum going and scale newer heights.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'C12' followed by a flourish.

R. K Goyal

Prologue

Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Project -Phase 2 is being implemented in 20 districts of Rajasthan with the loan from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), and financial assistance from the state government. The project activities are being 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 Wild Life sanctuaries).

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 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.
- For the supervision of activities executed under the project, Governing Body has been created under the Chairmanship of Additional Chief Secretary (Forests and Environment).
- All the members of society constitute the General Body.
- International and National consultants have been engaged for technical inputs and assistance to PMU on different subject matter.
- A Resource Organisation is also contracted for providing various services and support to PMU.

- The entire project area is divided under 27 Divisional Management Units (DMUs) and 83 Field Management Units (FMUs).
- The basic unit for implementation of project activities is Village.

The project has made significant progress in its preparation phase and half of the implementation phase. An account of financial progress is given below:

Financial Progress from 2011-12 to 2014-15

(Fin. : ₹ in lacs)

S. No.	Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	Afforestation		1701.30	7599.07	10147.71
2	Agro Forestry Activities			1.55	0.05
3	Water Conservation Structures		166.01	459.03	463.21
4	Biodiversity Conservation		1060.81	2963.95	3464.10
5	Poverty Alleviation and Livelihood Improvement			105.76	156.86
6	Capacity Building Training & Research		5.60	36.51	58.35
7	Community Mobilization	4.24	167.30	1086.49	1460.17
8	Project Management	1.21	390.05	485.09	314.62
9	Monitoring & Evaluation	26.56	11.20	36.00	64.63
10	Contractual Personnel for PMU	8.35	16.66	195.86	267.45
	Total	40.36	3518.93	12969.31	16397.15
11	Administrative Cost	45.06	98.45	116.59	102.30
12	VAT & Import Tax				
	Total	45.06	98.45	116.59	102.30
	Grand Total	85.42	3617.38	13085.90	16499.45



Annual Performance 2015-16

The financial year 2015-16 was a year of great achievements. The project progressed leaps and bounds and achieved 98% of the financial targets. This was the fifth year of the eight year project duration and third year of the implementation phase. Despite having a not so favorable monsoon, the extra efforts put in by all executing agencies ensured that the physical progress and financial achievements were as envisaged at the beginning of the financial year.

Financial Progress for the Year 2015-16

(Fin. : ₹ in lacs)

S. No.	Item	BE	RE	Exp. Up to March, 2016
1	Afforestation	12781.99	16649.29	16080.26
2	Agro Forestry Activities	34.00	8.60	3.39
3	Water Conservation Structures	3274.49	763.35	959.88
4	Biodiversity Conservation	1895.21	1552.03	1559.75
5	Poverty Alleviation and Livelihood Improvement	261.90	99.40	99.04
6	Capacity Building Training & Research	266.45	101.70	62.91
7	Community Mobilization	1569.32	973.44	1104.24
8	Project Management	363.47	438.70	355.06
9	Monitoring & Evaluation	74.00	53.51	36.86
10	Contractual Personnel for PMU	344.17	250.00	254.27
	Total	20865.00	20890.02	20515.66
11	Administrative Cost	135.00	109.98	104.74
12	VAT & Import Tax	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	135.00	109.98	104.74
	Grand Total	21000.00	21000.00	20620.40

The project activities are divided under various packages. A detailed account of component wise physical progress and financial achievement of the project in FY 2015-16 is presented below:

Package 1 : Afforestation

Afforestation activities, a major component of the project, were undertaken in 19193 Ha in FY 2015-16 and the cumulative achievement is 51510 Ha against the project target of 83,650 Ha.

Physical progress and Financial achievement

(Fin. : ₹ in lacs)

ITEM	Year 2015-16			
	Phy.		Fin.	
	Allot	Achi.	Allot	Achi.
Advance Action	31361	31211	8539.93	8406.88
Planting	19193	19193	4555.13	4567.55
Maintenance I	19077	19077	2552.32	2601.41
Maintenance II	10680	10680	456.52	452.50
Maintenance III	873.3	873.30	51.34	51.60
Total			16155.24	16079.95

The cumulative model wise physical progress of afforestation is given below:

S. No.	Plantation Model	Project Target (Ha)	Plantation Upto 2014-15	Plantation 2015-16	Advance Action 2015-16 (for planting 2016-17)	Cumulative achievement 2015-16	Cumulative %
1	CSP- D	1056	433	82	378	893	85%
2	CSP- M	1394	623	187	557	1367	98%
3	SDS	25000	10241	7908	6851	25000	100%
4	SP	17000	4979	3901	6743	15623	92%
5	BP	7800	2743	1257	3800	7800	100%
6	RDF I	8000	3768	1830	2150	7748	97%
7	RDF II	13000	4534	1466	4060	10060	77%
8	ANR	4200	1546	700	1254	3500	83%
9	PEO	3000	1688	812	450	2950	98%
10	FWP	3200	1762	1050	313	3125	98%
		83650	32317	19193	26557	78067	93%

Plantation targets in a couple of models were revised as necessitated by field conditions, keeping the overall plantation target unchanged. These revisions were done after getting approval from the competent authorities.



Plantation work at Peepla, Jaipur (N)

Package 2 : Agro Forestry

This component was reworked upon in FY 2015-16 and targets were allotted. Training was imparted to 8 SHGs on nursery raising techniques. Eight SHGs started the work of raising seedlings. Although the component did not register much progress but with the clarity on issues hindering the performance, this component is all set to march ahead in the remaining years of the project.

Physical progress and Financial achievement

(Fin. : ₹ in lacs)

ITEM	Year 2015-16			
	Phy.		Fin.	
	Allot	Achi.	Allot	Achi.
Raising of Seedlings by SHG	20	8	5.60	2.24
Training to SHGs	20	8	3.00	1.15
Total	40		8.60	3.39



Aloe Vera at Chang nursery, Pali

In order to take advantage of marginal space in farm lands and produce fodder, fuel wood as well as organic fertilizers for agriculture production, Agro Forestry activities are being implemented in project villages. Self Help Groups are being formed and trained to take up raising of suitable seedlings in a local nursery.



Teak sapling in a nursery at Chang, Pali

Package 3: Development of Water Conservation Structures (WCS)

Except for the construction of anicuts, this component has shown good progress. Even in the case of Anicuts, more than 500 proposals of Anicut-I and Anicut-II were sent to technical approval committee constituted by government and 155 proposals have been cleared. The construction will take place in next financial year.

Physical progress and Financial achievement

(Fin. : ₹ in lacs)

ITEM	Year 2015-16			
	Phy.		Fin.	
	Allot	Achi.	Allot	Achi.
Anicut-I	40	15	90.00	32.51
Anicut-II	41	35	266.50	221.90
Check Dams (Cumt)	53900	57199	140.38	139.70
Contour Bunding (Rmt)	157000	172148	272.21	271.15
Percolation Tank	166	166	80.34	79.79
Renovation restoration of traditional water harvesting structures	66	64	62.82	62.39
Silt Detention structure	99	99	119.75	116.00
Gabion Structures	105	110	36.64	36.43
Total			1068.64	959.87

The cumulative status of physical progress of WCS component is listed below:

Model	Project Target	Achievement upto FY 2014-15	Achievement in FY 2015-16	Cumulative Achievement	Cumulative %
Anicut-I	600	15	15	30	5%
Anicut-II	400	28	35	63	16%
Check Dams (Cumt)	200000	77471	57199	134670	67%
Contour Bunding (Rmt)	500000	168163	172148	340311	68%
Percolation Tank	700	268	166	434	62%
Renovation restoration of traditional water harvesting structures	200	66	64	130	65%
Silt Detention structure	300	114	99	213	71%
Gabion Structures	500	221	110	331	66%



Construction of water points (Talैया) - Baraula-Rampura EDC, Karauli

Package 4 : Biodiversity Conservation

The activities in this component are to be executed in 62 villages situated in the 2km fringe area of 7 wildlife sanctuaries. The Eco Development Committees (EDCs) to carry out work have been formed in 57 villages out of total 60.

One of the major activities of this component was creation of a new and development of two biological parks. The biological park at Sajjangarh, Udaipur was inaugurated in April 2015 while the newly created Machia Biological Park at Jodhpur was inaugurated in January 2016.



Four horned Antelope at Kumbhalgarh WLS

Physical progress and Financial achievement

(Fin. : ₹ in lacs)

ITEM	Year 2015-16			
	Phy.		Fin.	
	Allot	Achi.	Allot	Achi.
DLT Works (Ha)	3411	3411	601.53	602.13
In-situ Conservation of Germplasm				
Four Homed Antelope (Kumbhalgarh & Bassi)	-		154.26	154.93
Great Indian Bustard	-		25.00	24.99
Development of Water Points (Nos.)	20	20	60.00	59.93
Closure for Biodiversity Conservation (Ha)				
New Work	1305	1305	360.78	361.90
Maintenance i	1500	1500	83.57	81.29
Maintenance ii	1265	1265	23.99	23.77
Maintenance iii	-		-	
Machia Biological Park	-		13.58	13.58
Sajjangarh Bio Park	-		50.00	50.00
Nahargarh Bio park	-		188.75	187.15
Total			1561.46	1559.75

The cumulative status of physical progress of works is given below :

Activity	Project Target	Achievement upto FY 2014-15	Achievement in FY 2015-16	Cumulative Achievement	Cumulative %
DLT Works (Ha)	12000	5750	3411	9161	76%
Development of water points	100	80	20	100	100%
Biodiversity Closures (Ha)	5000	2900	1305	4205	84%

Package 5 : Poverty Alleviation and Income Generation Activities

The momentum gathered in this component in last financial year was maintained in FY 2015-16 with main focus on quality rather than quantity.

Physical progress and Financial achievement

(Fin. : ₹ in lacs)

ITEM	Year 2015-16			
	Phy.		Fin.	
	Allot	Achi.	Allot	Achi.
Livelihood improvement Activities	165	117	82.50	58.50
Mobilization of SHG	519	379	15.57	12.068
Technical Training to SHG Members	6	3	4.30	1.721
Development of Eco-tourism Sites				
Guda Bishnoiyan	-		26.53	26.75
Support for Marketing & Value Addition	-		3.00	0
Total			131.90	99.04

Special focus was given to institutional capacity building of the SHGs. Income generation activities were identified and technical trainings were organized on cluster basis for skill enhancement. The cumulative status is presented below:

Total No. of SHG Formed	1160
No. of Saving Bank A/C opened	731
Income Generation Activities selected by SHGs (Nos)	328
Categories of Self-Help Groups formed	
Male	825
Female	335
Total No. of members involved	12596
Total Amount of saving (Lakhs)	151.54
Total Amount of Revolving Fund released (Lakhs)	162.74



Ralli Handicraft on display at Jaisalmer

During the year already existing 69 Self-Help Groups which were formed and being strengthen under various projects by the Rajasthan Gramin Ajeevika Vikash Parishad (RGAVP), Mitigating Poverty in Western Rajasthan (MPOWER), Swarn Jayanti Swa-Rojgar Yojana, Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) and other Non-Government Organisation, were co-opted under the project

Package 6 : Capacity Building, Training and Research

Major emphasis was assigned to the training of VFPMC, EDC and SHG members. Master Trainers were developed to provide training to SHG members. Technical trainings were organized in partnership with various agencies including Centre for Micro Finance (CmF), Central Sheep & Wool Research Institute, National Institute of Agricultural Marketing (NIAM) and Maharana Pratap Agricultural University (MPAU), Udaipur. Expertise of partner NGOs were also utilized in the training of SHGs like training on embroidery was imparted by SURE, Barmer.

Physical progress and Financial achievement

(Fin. : ₹ in lacs)

ITEM	Year 2015-16			
	Phy.		Fin.	
	Allot	Achi.	Allot	Achi.
VFPMC members	345	256	17.25	12.77
NGO'S	3	3	0.45	0.44
Forest Gaurds/Cattle Gaurds	4	4	0.30	0.30
Range Officers	3	3	0.84	0.81
DCF &Equivalent	-	-	-	-
Exposure visit/ study tours	4	4	7.00	6.38
Overseas Study tours	-	-	-	-
Research & Propagation of : Rohida and Khejri	-	-	37.86	8.85
Training to Officers/ Field Visits in GIS	2	2	0.40	0.40
Technology Extension & Adoption, Extension camps/Field Visits	360	326	35.80	32.98
Total			99.90	62.88

The cumulative achievements so far have been:

- In total 1003 VFPMC trainings got conducted up to March 2016
- 47643 participants got benefitted consisting of VFPMC, SHGs, NGOs, Forest Personnels
- 06 Technical Trainings were imparted to SHG members on Vegetable Cultivation, Embroidery, Sheep & Goat rearing & Agro Forestry
- 06 batches of NGO ToT got conducted and 142 NGO representatives got benefitted
- Collaborated with external resource agencies like CSWRI, NIRD, IHITC, ARS Udaipur, KVK, CmF & NIAM for Training inputs and facilitation



Practical GPS survey at Udaipur

Package 7: Community Mobilisation

Significant progress was registered in this component. Out of 650 project villages, VFPMC / EDC formation and preparation of microplans has been completed in 647 villages. The remaining villages are likely to be completed by the end of first quarter of next FY.

Physical progress and Financial achievement

(Fin. : ₹ in lacs)

ITEM	Year 2015-16			
	Phy.		Fin.	
	Allot	Achi.	Allot	Achi.
VFPMC/EDC Formation & Strengthening	133	78	3.99	2.09
Microplanning	133	94	13.30	8.391
Entry Point Activities	264	237	530.00	461.88
Meeting Center for VFPMC	53	51	79.50	74.07
NGO Support for Admin.& Exp. Overheads				
Ist Year	107	87	55.88	37.84
IIInd Year	111	115	50.38	57.22
IIIrd Year	214	186	72.90	59.77
IVth Year	204	169	50.40	38.82
CET Activities				
Workshop and Seminars of DMU Level	22	22	5.50	5.243
Awareness camp	120	103	3.60	3.09
General publicity and documentation	-		10.00	9.626
Corpus Fund	-		346.15	346.15
Total			1221.60	1104.18

Till now, Entry Point Activities (EPA) have been completed in total 510 villages. Major activities taken up under EPA include construction of Chabutra, Kheli, bus stand, drinking water storage tank, boundary wall, community toilets, CC roads, digging of ponds ,hand-pumps, installation of solar lights, development of facilities at cremation ground, etc. Construction of meeting centers has also been completed in 371 villages.



Package 8 : Project Management

This package deal and have provisions for augmentation of office infrastructure, conveyance, purchasing of equipments & supplies for PMU and at DMU level. Besides this all the logistics of Project Management Consultants (hired for technical support to PMU in the field of Afforestation, Biodiversity Conservation, Monitoring & Evaluation and Capacity Building & Training) are being dealt with in this package. The package also organizes regular meetings of High Power Committee, General Body and Governing Body besides DMU review meetings.

In FY 2015-16, meetings of HPC & General Body were held under the chairmanship of Hon'ble minister for Forest & Environment. The meeting of Governing body was chaired by Additional Chief Secretary, Forest, Govt. of Rajasthan.

Financial achievement

(Fin. : ₹ in lacs)

ITEM	Year 2015-16	
	Allot	Achi.
Augmentation of Office Infrastructure		
PMU Office		
Maintenance	15.00	8.85
Renovation/ Modification of Extensions Center		
Provision for Conveyance		
PMU Office		
Purchase of New Vehicles (Cars)		
Running and Maintenance of vehicles	4.00	2.46
Hiring of Vehicles	3.50	3.23
DMU Office		
Hiring of Vehicles	27.00	24.72
Hiring of Vehicles for Range Office	20.00	17.87
Office Equipment (Laptops, Computers & Heavy Duty Photocopiers)		
Regular Office Expenses		
PMU Office		
Office Expenses	20.00	13.83
Travelling Expenses	2.00	0.63
DMU Office		
Office Expenses	27.00	26.92
VFPMC Expenses	60.70	39.47
PMC & Other Consultancies	220.00	211.83
Audit by chartered Accountant	6.00	5.12
PMU Office		
DMU Office		
VFPMC		
Review Meeting		
Review meeting	0.50	0.08
Annual General meeting of PMU	0.25	0.00
High power Committee meeting	0.10	0.03
Governing Body Meeting	0.40	0.02
Total	406.45	355.11

A vertical strip of a dense, green forest, showing a close-up view of the foliage and trees. The image is oriented vertically, with the top of the strip at the top of the page and the bottom at the bottom. The forest is composed of many trees with green leaves, creating a textured, layered appearance. The lighting is soft, and the colors are various shades of green, from light to dark. The overall effect is a sense of being deep within a forest.

A vertical strip of a dense, green forest, showing a close-up view of the foliage and trees. The image is oriented vertically, with the top of the strip at the top of the page and the bottom at the bottom. The forest is composed of many trees with green leaves, creating a textured, layered appearance. The lighting is soft, and the colors are various shades of green, from light to dark. The overall effect is a sense of being deep within a forest.

A vertical strip of a dense, green forest, showing a close-up view of the foliage and trees. The image is oriented vertically, with the top of the strip at the top of the page and the bottom at the bottom. The forest is composed of many trees with green leaves, creating a textured, layered appearance. The lighting is soft, and the colors are various shades of green, from light to dark. The overall effect is a sense of being deep within a forest.

A vertical strip of a dense, green forest, showing a close-up view of the foliage and trees. The image is oriented vertically, with the top of the strip at the top of the page and the bottom at the bottom. The forest is composed of many trees with green leaves, creating a textured, layered appearance. The lighting is soft, and the colors are various shades of green, from light to dark. The overall effect is a sense of being deep within a forest.

A vertical strip of a dense, green forest, showing a close-up view of the foliage and trees. The image is oriented vertically, with the top of the strip at the top of the page and the bottom at the bottom. The forest is composed of many trees with green leaves, creating a textured, layered appearance. The lighting is soft, and the colors are various shades of green, from light to dark. The overall effect is a sense of being deep within a forest.



A vertical strip of a dense, green forest, showing a cross-section of the canopy and undergrowth. The image is a narrow, elongated section of a larger photograph, capturing a dense thicket of trees and foliage. The colors are various shades of green, from light lime to deep forest green, with some darker areas where the canopy is thicker. The texture is highly detailed, showing individual leaves and branches. The strip is oriented vertically, running from the top to the bottom of the page.

A vertical strip of a dense, green forest, showing a cross-section of the canopy and undergrowth. The image is a narrow, elongated section of a larger photograph, capturing a dense thicket of trees and foliage. The colors are various shades of green, from light lime to deep forest green, with some darker areas where the canopy is thicker. The texture is highly detailed, showing individual leaves and branches. The strip is oriented vertically, running from the top to the bottom of the page.

A vertical strip of a dense, green forest, showing a cross-section of the canopy and undergrowth. The image is a narrow, elongated section of a larger photograph, capturing a dense thicket of trees and foliage. The colors are various shades of green, from light lime to deep forest green, with some darker areas where the canopy is thicker. The texture is highly detailed, showing individual leaves and branches. The strip is oriented vertically, running from the top to the bottom of the page.

A vertical strip of a dense, green forest, showing a cross-section of the canopy and undergrowth. The image is a narrow, elongated section of a larger photograph, capturing a dense thicket of trees and foliage. The colors are various shades of green, from light lime to deep forest green, with some darker areas where the canopy is thicker. The texture is highly detailed, showing individual leaves and branches. The strip is oriented vertically, running from the top to the bottom of the page.

Package 10 : Contractual personnel for PMU

The project has contracted services of a Resource Organization (RO) to provide various services & support to the PMU. The resource organization has provided the services of subject matter specialists in the field of Afforestation, Biodiversity Conservation, Business Planning & Marketing, Monitoring & Evaluation; IT enabled services, Capacity Building & Training, Public Relation and Administration besides support staff. Apart from that one office executive has been hired in each DMU on contractual basis to provide support in the management of MIS & other documentation work.

Financial achievement

(Fin. : ₹ in lacs)

ITEM	Year 2015-16	
	Allot	Achi.
Office Personnel		
PMU/DMU Level		
Contractual Personnel		
Contractual Personnel through Service Provider	260.00	254.27
Total	260.00	254.27



Afforestation - A tool for Eco-Restoration and Bio-Diversity Conservation

Afforestation is not just an act of planting trees/sapling but it is a process to initiate the creation of a healthy eco-system that flourishes functionally. Healthy eco-system can only be created when various components of the system are brought together and nurtured. Two components of the eco-system that need to be brought together at the initial stage are floral diversity and water.

One of the key components of the project is bio-diversity conservation and it is reflected in all the activities of afforestation - be it collecting seeds of indigenous trees, raising seedlings in the nurseries or planting saplings. As afforestation activities are being undertaken in various landscapes of Rajasthan from desert to Aravalli hills to non-desert area, it is positively impacting various edapho-climatic conditions of the state.

In the financial year 2015-16 more than 80 lacs saplings of diverse species have been planted in these landscapes covering an area of more than 19000 hectares. For raising seedlings and planting of saplings, diverse species were selected on the basis of their local availability, survival strength, adaptation to local climate, their usefulness to various stakeholders, their function and contribution to various aspects of the ecosystem. Species raised and planted range from *Prosopis cineraria* (Khejri) to *Acacia tortilis* (Israili Babool), from *Tecomella undulata* (Rohidda) to *Tectona grandis* (Teak), from *Ziziphus spp* (Ber) to *Mangifera indica* (Mango) and from *Embilica officinalis* (Amla) to *Azadirachta indica* (Neem).

The range of species has been selected on the basis of their functions and usefulness ranging from legumes to timber and from medicinal



Plantation in Sendra Range, Pali



Advance action work at Pl. Malio Ki Dhani Didawata, Jaipur (N)

plants to fruit bearing trees. While in desert area sand dunes are being stabilized and biodiversity of the area being given boost through the plantation of grass slips of sewan grass and other desert species. Along with sewan grass various other species are being planted along the Indira Gandhi Canal to combat and stabilize moving sand dunes. Through Fuel wood plantation of diverse species of plants it is not only contributing to the biodiversity of the area but also fulfilling the needs of various communities.

Though floral biodiversity is fulfilling various needs of the adjacent communities and other stakeholders but at the same time biodiversity needs active participation of these communities for its propagation, preservation and sustenance. Under the project entire afforestation work has been done on Joint Forest Management mode where VFPMC (Village Forest Protection

Management Committee) plays a vital role. Entire works from seed collection to planting saplings are done by VFPMCs and community is also responsible for protecting and taking care of reforested land.

This combination of various species floral species will not only conserve bio-diversity but will strengthen the damaged eco-system through improved nutrient supply and increased biomass. This change in soil biology and soil microclimate will positively impact the functions and habitat of micro-organism, insects, reptiles, avifauna and fauna. All these activities were nurtured by water through the creation of various rain water harvesting structures and trenches along the plantation sites. By fulfilling various needs of the eco-system, wildlife, climate and communities afforestation becomes a deterrence to ill effects of climate change.



Sand dune stabilization at Jaisalmer

Approach to Poverty Alleviation and Livelihood Improvement

One of the major focus area of the project is how rural communities with low income residing in forest fringes seek self-employment as a viable option for poverty alleviation and work towards building social, human and financial capital. The basic idea is to organize the poor communities by forming SHGs (Self Help Groups) and make them capable for self-employment. This is a very effective, efficient and relevant tool for organizing and empowering these forests depended families to promote income-generating activities (IGAs). This approach has successfully generated sufficient, sustainable and regular income especially for women members.

In order to build, support and sustain livelihood of the poor, project is harnessing their capabilities and complementing them with capacities

(information, knowledge, skill, tools, finance and collectivization). Project entails enhancing and expanding existing livelihoods options for the poor; building skills and nurturing self-employment through required hand holding. The physical scope of the project includes:

- Formation and Selecting SHGs (1950 SHGs)
- Orienting and Building Capacity of SHGs (1950SHGs)
- Encouraging Livelihood Activities of SHGs through loans (1950SHGs)
- Technical Training and Skill Upgrading to SHGs Members (390 Trainings)
- Development of Eco-Tourism sites (7 sites)
- Support for Marketing and Value Addition



Products made by SHGs on display during Van Mahotsav 2015



Technical training for SHGs at KVK, Pali

Project has engaged services of Partner NGOs (One at each DMU) for various community mobilisation activities. These NGOs are involved in orientation and building capacities of SHG members on saving & credit activities, record keeping, market linkages and other aspects. These facilitating agencies also guide the SHGs in identifying and developing proposals for income generating activities (IGAs) by conducting feasibility of activities on the basis of investment requirement, local availability of resources, skill sets or potential of skill up-gradation, technology requirements and market access.

Finance is being provided to these SHGs through loan from VFPMC/ EDC who are empowered to provide revolving fund in a phased manner. The income generating activities for which loan has been provided to SHGs include:

- Traditional Skill based activities (Such as handicrafts)
- Activities involving value addition of local resource (minor forest produce etc.)
- Agriculture and allied activities (especially improved animal husbandry)

• Other Vocations and trades

Eco-tourism activities are being taken up in 7 wildlife and biodiversity rich villages to generate livelihood improvement opportunities for local communities and strengthen their stake in wildlife protection and biodiversity conservation.

All aspects of capacity building of SHGs are being addressed through a wide range of training options. Project has provision of technical trainings to upgrade the skills, productivity enhancement, building market linkages and management of trade or enterprises. The institutional capacity building training is also imparted during the initial period just after formation of the SHG. The training programs are organised on cluster basis. A cluster of 4-5 or more SHGs who have selected activities of similar nature based on the available resources and inherent skills among the members of SHGs have been selected for training.

The project has collaborated with various state and central level institutions and expert agencies likes Agricultural Universities, FTI, CSWRI, NIAM, Agricultural Research Stations, Centre for Microfinance etc for imparting the requisite training.

Capacity Building for cohesive implementation

RFBP 2 pays special attention to capacity building, training and research with adequate budget provision to carry out required activities. There is provision for overseas study tour and training, national and international workshop and technical cooperation with other countries. For technical/ skill development of SHGs additional provision is available under Package: Poverty Alleviation and Livelihood Improvement.

Key stakeholders of the Project:

A. Project Staff

- a. Officers of PMUa
- b. Officers at the Regional Level
- c. Officers at the DMU and FMU level
 - i. DCFs
 - ii. ACFs
 - iii. Range Officers
 - iv. Foresters, Assistant Foresters

B. NGOs

- a. Coordinator
- b. Team Leaders
- c. Development Officers
- d. Micro Finance Officers

- v. Forest Guards and Cattle Guards

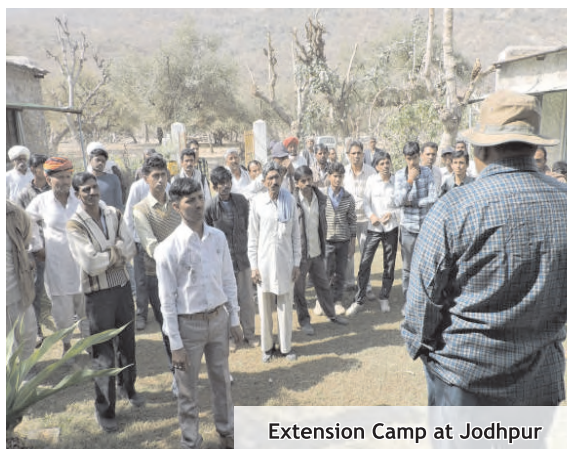
C. Community Members

- a. VFPMCs and EDCs - Office bearers and members
- b. SHGs - Office bearers and members

The MOD has listed out priority areas of training for different project staff and other stakeholders. The training and capacity building programmes are being held with the objective of helping all the Project Staff, staff of NGOs and community members to have clear understanding of:



NGO Training at Bikaner



Extension Camp at Jodhpur



Exposure Visit to Odisha



VFPMT Training at Jalore

- The objectives, project packages, activities and budget of the Project
- The duties and responsibilities of different stakeholders in project planning and implementation
- The approaches and strategies to implement different project components/ packages.

The capacity building programmes also focus on enhancement of core competencies of Project Staff required for implementation of different project packages. The programmes help the community members to upgrade their skills for management of forest, grazing land, PAs, enterprises, institutions etc. There is also emphasis on post training coaching and counselling so that the project staff, NGOs and the communities collectively work for smooth and timely implementation of project activities and for attaining a higher level of mutual support and cooperation.

Approach to capacity building and training :

The Project has adopted multifaceted approaches for capacity building of different

stakeholders. Major emphasis was given to in-house organization of training programmes based on the needs of the Project Staff and Community Leaders. These training programmes were organized with the help of some resource institutions/ agencies. In case of training and capacity building of communities, emphasis was given on organizing post-training handholding support to them.

The Project has made efforts to prepare/compile resource materials and relevant information and has periodically circulated them to the Project Staff, NGOs and Communities.

Priorities and strategies adopted for capacity building :

On the basis of project reviews and feedback from the implementing / executing bodies, the following priority areas of capacity building were identified and strategies adopted: The training and capacity building programmes have been designed to build the capacity of the Project Staff, NGOs and community so that

- they could work as a team;
- they develop a collective understanding

Sl. No.	Target Group	Subjects/ Areas of Capacity building	Strategies
1	VFPMCs and EDCs	- Governance of VFPMC/ EDC - Institution development - Revolving fund management - Building linkages with Panchayats and other agencies for convergence	- Creating a pool of trainers (from NGOs, Field Staff and also community leaders) - Organization of repeated training programmes for the leaders of VFPMCs and EDCs at the DMU level - Organization of repeated training programmes for all the members of VFPMC/ EDC at the village level - Periodical flow of information to the VFPMC/ EDC - Monthly meetings of VFPMC/ EDC - to be used as opportunities for orientation and training
2	SHGs	- Group management and record keeping - Institution development - SHG-Bank Linkage - Business planning - Skill development for carrying out different income generation activities	- Creating a pool of trainers (from NGOs and Youth from the target communities) - Organization of repeated training programmes for the leaders of SHG at the cluster and/or DMU level - Organization of repeated training programmes for all the members of SHGs at the village level - Outsourcing of skill development training to different specialized agencies/ technical institutes at the district or DMU level
3	Project Staff (DMU and FMU level but more emphasis on staff at FMU level)	- Documentation and reporting and MIS - Survey and Mapping - Project Monitoring - qualitative aspects - Convergence	- Organization of repeated in-house training programmes - at Project as well as Regional level) - Exposure to best practices within the state and also in other states - Outsourcing of training to specialized agencies
4	NGOs	- Business planning for IGA/ enterprises - Capacity building of VFPMCs, EDCs and SHGs - Convergence	- Organization of in-house training programmes - Periodical sharing workshops

of objectives, strategies and activities of the Project;

- they demonstrate shared responsibility and ownership to plan and implement.

They have focused on enhancement of core competencies of Project Staff and community required for implementation of different project packages.

Biological Parks : New tourist destinations in the state

The underlying main concept of a modern zoo as defined by the Central Zoo Authority is “to house and display the animals in such a manner that the objectives of wildlife conservation including creation of empathy for wild animals are achieved”.

But in the present scenario of population growth coupled with rapid pace of industrialization, it is very difficult to achieve this objective because of very limited availability of space and disturbed surrounding. There is hardly any scope for extension and modernization.

Thus, evolved the concept of Biological Parks. The main objective of Biological Park is conservation of wildlife by providing in situ habitat as far as possible to the captive animals. The display of animals is to be done in such a manner as to provide meaningful information to visitors about the importance of wildlife, its habitat and role in the eco-system. It should not be merely for recreation of visitors but it should

also be a source of educating people and promoting research on animal behavior, breeding and population dynamics.

Under RFBP-2 a new biological park has been created at Machia, Jodhpur besides development of two biological parks at Sajjangargh, Udaipur and Nahargarh, Jaipur.

MACHIA Biological Park, Jodhpur

The existing zoo in Jodhpur at Umaid Garden was not able to conform to the norms set by Central Zoo Authority of India (CZAI). The space was limited, enclosures were sub standard with below par facilities. Due to this CZAI refused to extend its recognition and idea of creating a new biological park germinated.

Machia Biological Park is located 8 kms away from Jodhpur railway station on the western side of Jodhpur next to Kaylana Lake. Once used for game hunting, the site includes the Machia fort



Chief Minister of Rajasthan Smt. Vasundhara Raje inaugurating Machia Biological Park, Jodhpur

and a recent memorial built to commemorate freedom fighters. About 41 hectares has been selected in the total area of 604 hectares of Machia Forest block for the establishment of the park.

Total 20 enclosures have been built in this park as per designs approved by CZAI. Medical care facility has also been planned with a hospital in the park. The park has huge open spaces with no air or noise pollution. There is a water body adjacent to it which attracts local and migratory birds.

One of the biggest challenges in the creation of this park was to do plantation in rocky terrain. But by the use of double blasting technique plantation was successfully carried out and the growth of plants in a short span of time was exemplary. Water conservation structures have also been built to properly utilize the rain water.

The biological park has been created to display important species of Desert and Aravali Ecosystem in their natural surroundings, to provide nature education for local people through ecotourism and to facilitate research on techniques for breeding of endangered and vulnerable local species.

For the comfort of tourists various facilities have been developed - parking, cloak room, shelters

along the pathway, availability of drinking water, toilets and a cafeteria away from the animal enclosures. A watch tower with the facility of binoculars and telescopes enable bird lovers to closely watch the activities of local and migratory birds. For the aged, children and physically challenged visitors battery operated vehicles ply along the pathway. A nature interpretation center has been created for giving information about the species, their behavior and other traits.

The park was formally inaugurated by Chief Minister of Rajasthan in January 2016.

Sajjangarh Biological Park, Udaipur

The park is located a little away from the main city on the foothills of Sajjangarh Wildlife Sanctuary. It is only 6 k.m. away from Railway Station and Central Bus Stand. Spread over a total area of 36 ha, the park will have 28 enclosures as per the master plan. A central ring road runs within the Park and covers almost total area of the park. On the north western side of the park, there is a tar road which takes one to a historical monument Sajjangarh (Monsoon Palace).

Sajjangarh Biological Park has been established with the following objective:

- To educate and sensitize the visitors by displaying the wild animals.



Inauguration function at Sajjangarh Biological Park, Udaipur

- To develop the empathy towards wild animals among the people.
- To offer an excellent opportunity to the people to be in nature with animals.
- To provide recreational activities through interpretation centre.
- To serve as gene pool for future biological research on wild animals and to facilitates education studies on behaviour and breeding of different animals.
- To create conditions for captive conservation and breeding of endangered species of wild animals.

The work for this biological park started way back in 2008. It was further developed under Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Project (Phase-2). The park was inaugurated in April 2016 by Sh Prakash Javadekar, Minister of State (Environment, Forest and Climate Change).

For the tourists and visitors park will offer all the basic facilities like drinking water, toilets, cafeteria, resting sheds and battery operated vehicles on the 3 km long pathway for the old, children & physically challenged. A children park with various swings and rides has also been developed for the children visiting the park. The park has information about the animals and their characteristics displayed on sign boards all across. There is a hospital for the animals in the biological park with a permanent post of veterinary doctor.

The park has a total of 21 enclosures and at

present inmates of park include Himalayan Black Bear, Jungle Cat, Leopard, Tiger, Sambar, Striped Hyena, Lion, Indian Porcupine, Common Fox, Sloth Bear, Common Langur, Rhesus Macaque, Chital, Blackbuck, Jackal, Palm Civet, Chousingha, Chinkara, Gharial, Marsh Crocodile, Star Tortoise etc.

Nahargarh Biological Park, Jaipur

Nahargarh Biological Park is being developed inside the Nahargarh Wildlife Sanctuary close to Jaipur in the Aravalli Hills. About 720 hectare of this Sanctuary has been included in the Nahargarh Biological Park. Nahargarh Sanctuary has about 220 types of birds, 450 varieties of flora and fauna. The Ramsagar dam situated inside the Biological Park is visited by migratory water birds like large cormorant, graylag geese, coot, pintail, teals, etc. Surrounding forests are visited by golden oriole, Indian Pitta, grey horn bill, tree pie and white naped tit. The free ranging fauna sighted are blue bull, hyena, porcupine, jackal, jungle cat, civets and mongoose.

Nahargarh Biological Park is being developed with the objective of creating a nucleus for wildlife conservation and education. The following activities related to development of Nahargarh Biological Park have already been completed:

- Development of Nature Trails
- Development of view points
- Habitat development for free ranging



Panoramic view of Nahargarh Biological Park, Jaipur

animals like water holes, soil moisture conservation works, etc

- iv. Development of Children park
- v. Improvement of historical Shikaar Audhi and Sura ki Bawri
- vi. Ancillary activities like construction of boundary wall, water supply network, administrative block, power fencing, road network, parking facilities, etc

A total of 21 enclosures are being built where animals from existing Jaipur Zoo at Ramniwas Garden will be shifted. Animals which have already been shifted are lion, tiger, panther, hyena, sloth bear, chinkara, sika deer and ghariyal. Other animals are being shifted soon. It may be noted that animals have been brought from various locations from all over India like pure bred pair of lions from Gujarat, lioness from Bangalore, bears and foxes from Bilaspur, white tiger from Delhi, etc

Out of 21 enclosures, 14 enclosures are being constructed under RFBP-2 and 7 enclosures are being constructed with the help of other agencies. The approvals of drawings for the enclosures of animals have been taken from Central Zoo Authority.

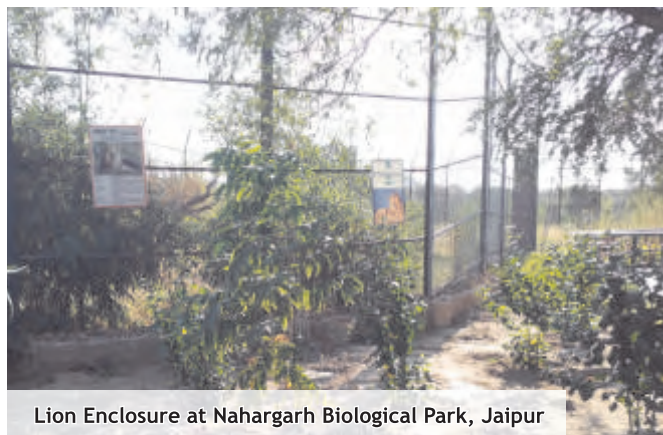
The works being done under RFBP-2 include:

- 1. Enclosures: Tiger, Panther, Lion, Sloth Bear, Himalayan Bear, Magar, Gharial, Chinkara, Palm Civet, Sika Deer, Blackbuck, Thamin Deer, Jackal and Indian Wolf.
- 2. Construction work in administrative block, Visitor Path, Toilet Block, Drinking Water facilities, Parking, Feed Store, and Sewerage system.
- 3. Landscaping and plantation work

This Biological Park, is now ready. In future, the following activities are proposed to be taken up to develop the area as a full day visit location for tourists:

- i. Development of lion safari
- ii. Deepening and beautification of water body at Ramsagar
- iii. Development of Aviary, Butterfly valley, herbal garden, etc
- iv. Establishment of Interpretation Center
- v. Conversion of Nahargarh Rescue Center as breeding center for Indian Wolf, Caracal, Jungle Cat etc
- vi. Nocturnal house and aquarium

Like the other two biological parks in the state, this park will also be a good tourist destination after its inauguration.



Lion Enclosure at Nahargarh Biological Park, Jaipur



Landscaping work at Nahargarh Biological Park, Jaipur

Satellite based Monitoring of Plantations under RFBP2

Background

One of the important component under the project is Afforestation/ plantation initiative that includes plantation and protection under various Afforestation models viz. Canal side plantation (includes Distributory and Minor), Sand Dune Stabilisation cum Pasture development, Silvipastoral Plantation (IGNP and Non IGNP area), Block Plantation (IGNP and Non IGNP area), Rehabilitation of Degraded forests (Model I and II), Assisted Natural Regeneration, Productivity Enhancement Operations and Fuel wood plantations. As part of project monitoring mechanism, apart from traditional field based monitoring, new modern satellite based technology is also being adopted to assess the status of plantations and forest condition as a result of protection measures adopted under the project.

Advantages of Satellite based monitoring

The traditional ground based monitoring can be cost intensive, difficult, biased, mostly monitored on sample basis, and is prone to human error and consistency, whereas remote sensing based monitoring mechanism, supplemented by ground based monitoring, is more consistent, cost effective, transparent and can easily cover large areas (includes all plantations and area protected by VFPMCs and surrounding areas). Under the project, RFD would compare forest cover of plantation sites of the project at 4th year (comparison between 0 year and 4th year after tree planting), and 7th year (between 4th year and 7th year) by using satellite images such as IRS LISS IV.

Vegetation indices

Vegetation indices are based on the observation that different surfaces reflect different types of light differently. Photosynthetically active vegetation, in particular, absorbs most of the red light that hits it while reflecting much of the near infrared light. Vegetation that is dead or stressed reflects more red light and less near infrared light. Likewise, nonvegetated surfaces have a much more even reflectance across the light spectrum (refer figure-1)

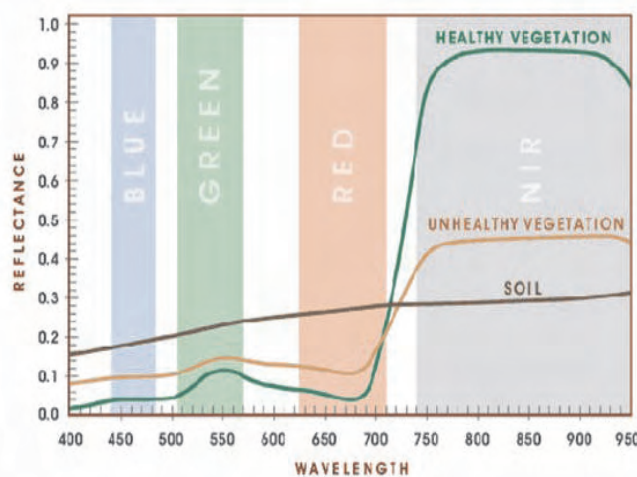


Figure-1 Reflectance from various ground surfaces at different wavelength

Some of the vegetation indices that are widely used and accepted include, Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) and Soil Adjusted Vegetation Index (SAVI).

Schedule of procurement of Satellite Images

Considering the long gestation period in forestry and to get the marked changes in the growth of plants that can be detected by the satellite images it is deemed fit to monitor the changes after a gap of at least 3-4 years after plantations.

The schedule for procurement of satellite images considering the phase wise implementation of Afforestation activity implemented in different years, it is deemed fit to schedule satellite image procurement accordingly. The draft schedule to be adopted is elaborated graphically in figure-2 below.

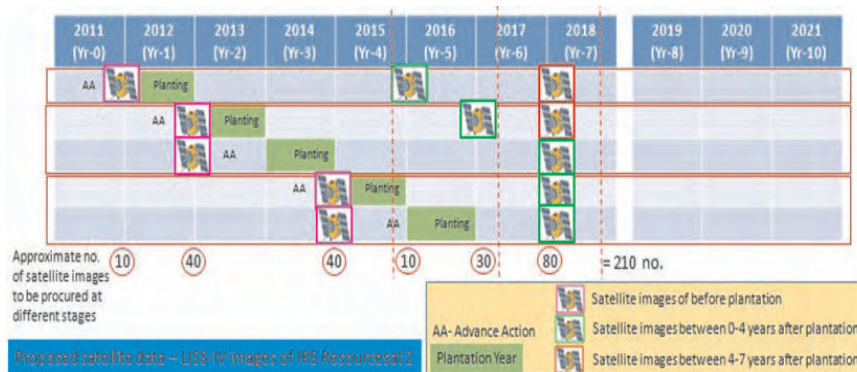


Figure-2 Draft implementation schedule

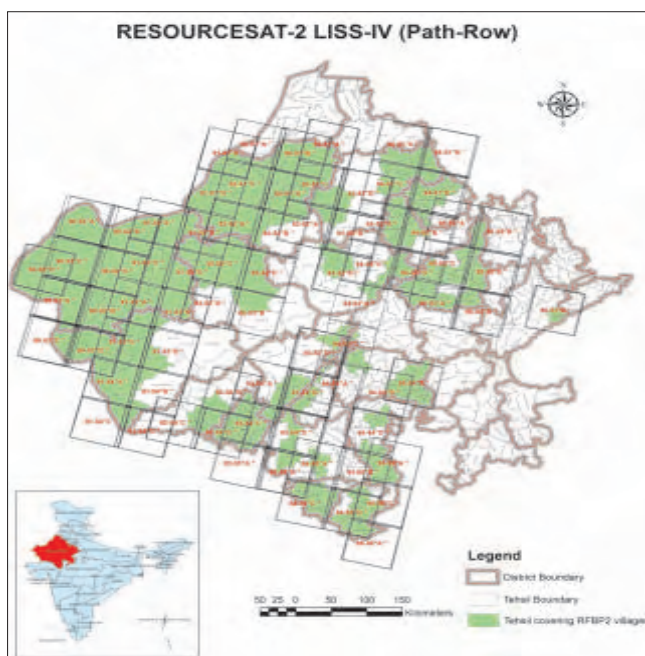


Figure-3 Path and Row of LISS IV images

suitable images can be selected for the project sites with reference to year of plantation based on path and row of LISS-IV satellite images (refer figure-3);

- GPS based boundary survey data of all plantations and ANR areas under the project;
- Ground truth Information;
- Image Processing software.

Proposed Methodology

The proposed methodology is depicted in a form of a flow chart (refer figure-4).

Required Inputs

- IRS LISS-IV multispectral satellite images (pregeoreferenced) need to be procured from National Remote Sensing Centre, Hyderabad. The satellite images would be selected for years before plantations and after 3-4 years after plantations for change analysis. The

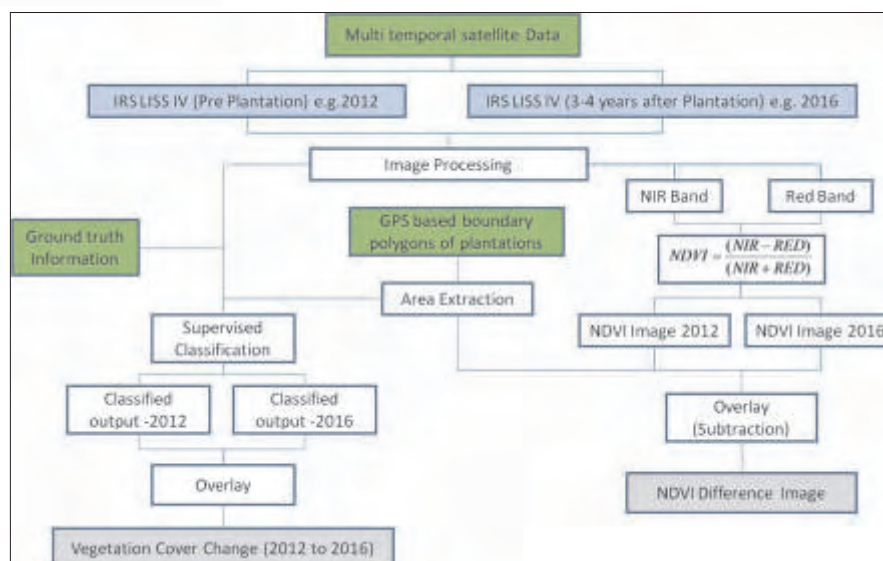


Figure-4 Schematic work flow of the proposed methodology

Audited Financial Report for FY 2014-15

DUTTA
SARKAR & COMPANY
 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Jaipur Branch
 255-A, Vasundhara Colony, Tonk Road, Jaipur-302018
 Ph. +91 141 2701845, 94140 80448
 E-mail : jainajit10@yahoo.com

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 JAV VIVIDHATA SANRAKSHAN SOCIETY financed under loan agreement No. ID-P221 for the year 2014-15. The SOEs are the responsibility of RAJASTHAN VANIKI EVAM JAV VIVIDHATA SANRAKSHAN SOCIETY's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the SOEs 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 SOEs 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

Date : 30.11.15

Place :- Jaipur

For & on behalf of Dutta Sarkar & Company
 Chartered Accountants
 Ajit Kumar Jain
 Member
 Membership No. 401279
 FRM Reg No. 303114E



Head Office :-

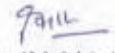
7A, Kiron Sankar Roy Road, 2nd Floor, Kolkata-700 001, Ph. : +91 33 4006-1430/2248-1760/2213-1333
 Tele Fax : +91 33 2282-4889, Ph. : 09831079518 • E-mail : dussac.2009@rediffmail.com

Audited Financial Report for FY 2014-15

Rajasthan Forestry and Bio diversity Project-2 Statement of Expenditure for the Year 2014-15

S. NO.	ITEM	Expenditure in Rs.
1	2	3
1	AFFORESTATION	1014772550
2	AGRO FORESTRY ACTIVITIES	5188
3	WATER CONSERVATION STRUCTURES	46320828
4	BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION	346410891
5	POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND LIVELIHOOD IMPROVEMENT	15685704
6	CAPACITY BUILDING TRAINING & RESEARCH	5835589
7	COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION	146017469
8	PROJECT MANAGEMENT	31460422
9	MONITORING & EVALUATION	6462385
10	CONTRACTUAL PERSONNEL FOR PMU	26744526
	Total Expenditure (Eligible for Loan)	1639715552
	Less:- Taxes etc.	14421150
	Reimbursable Expenditure	1625294402
11	Deputation Staff for PMU (Not Eligible for Loan)	10229922
	Grand Total	1649945474


 Ajit Kumar Jain,
 Partner
 Dutta Sarkar & Co.
 Chartered Accountants,
 (255 A, Vasundra Colony, Tonk Road,)
 Jaipur.


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

Project Images

Biological Parks



Hon'ble Chief Minister on tour of Machia Biological Park



Machia Biological Park ready for Inauguration



Dignitaries at inauguration of Sajjangarh Biological Park



View of Sajjangarh Biological Park

Afforestation



Canal Side Plantation, IGNP Stage-II Jaisalmer



Advance Action Work, Peepla, Jaipur (N)



Plantation Site, Bairwa Dhani - Bisalu, Jaipur (N)

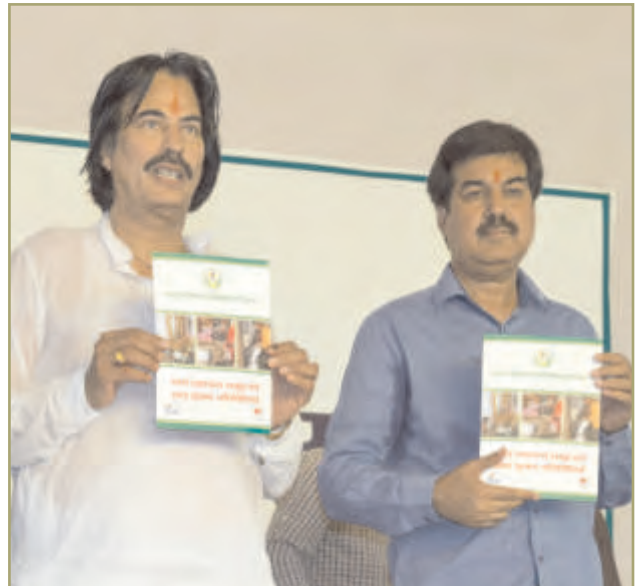


A well-established Plantation after about 3 years growth
Toliyasar, Sri Dungargrah, Bikaner

CET Activities



Hon'ble Minister visiting RFBP-2 stall during state level Van Mahotsav 2015



Hon'ble Minister unveiling folder - 'SHG and IGA activities' during state level Van Mahotsav 2015



Workshop at DMU level - Jalore



Workshop at DMU level - Pali

Capacity Building & Training



NGO ToT at Udaipur



VFPNC Training at Jodhpur



Exposure Visit to Odisha



Technology Extension camp at Banswara

Community Mobilization



Meeting with leaders of Harsh and Antri VFPMCs on ecotourism promotion, Sikar



Meeting Center at Chattargarh DMU



EPA - Construction of boundary wall, Jubliganj, Sirohi



Awareness camp at Bhilwara

Income Generation Activities



Handloom weaving by a member of Mateshwari SHG at Bhiyasar, Jodhpur



Milk collection by Jai Bhawani Maa SHG at Banwal, Nagaur



Meeting with SHG members of Vadalipada, Kushalgarh, Banswara



Food stall by Kodeshwar Rain Center SHG at Sundha Mata eco-tourism site, Jalore

Distinguished Guests



Students from Hosei University Japan at PMU



Students from Hosei University Japan at PMU



JICA Mission visiting plantation site



JICA Mission inspecting products made by SHGs

छायाम् अन्यस्य कुर्वन्ति तिष्ठन्ति स्वयम् आतपे ।
फलन्त्यपि परार्थाय वृक्षाः सत्पुरुषा इव । ।

*They give shade to others, while standing in the heat themselves.
They bear fruits for the benefit of others, trees are like the virtuous Men.*





Rajasthan Vaniki Evam Jaiv-Vividhata Sanrakhshan Society

1207/Jaipur, 2010-11

Arawali Bhawan, Jhalana Institutional Area, Jaipur 302004