27/3/97

To [illegible]
3/4/97.

PRK
F27

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪೂರ್ವ ಬಯಲು ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಸರ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಪೂರ್ವ ಬಯಲು ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಡು ಬೆಳೆಸಲು ಹಾಗೂ ಮಣ್ಣು ನೀರಿನ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಪರಿಸರ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಜಪಾನ್ ದೇಶದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ನೆರವಿನೊಂದಿಗೆ 1997ರಲ್ಲಿ 17 ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳ 138 ತಾಲೂಕುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶ 4,70,500 ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರು ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಗಿಡ ಬೆಳೆಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಮಣ್ಣು-ನೀರಿನ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆಯನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದು ಬಂದಿದೆ.

ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಗುರುತಿಸಲಾಗಿರುವ 4,70,500 ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 3,00,000 ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರು ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಭೂಮಿ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಂಥ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಭೂಮಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೃಷಿಅರಣ್ಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ, ಕೃಷಿಕರಿಗೆ ಉರುವಲು ಮೇವು, ಗೊಬ್ಬರ, ಮನೆ ಬಳಕೆಗೆ ಬಳಸಬಹುದಾದ ಬಿಕ್ಕಪುಟ್ಟನಾಟ ಹಾಗೂ ಕಿರುಅರಣ್ಯ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ ನೀಡಬಲ್ಲ ಬಿದಿರು, ಔಷಧಿ ಸಸ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಗೂ ಹಣ್ಣಿನ ಗಿಡಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಸಸ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸುವದು, ರಕ್ಷಿಸುವದು ಹಾಗೂ ಇವುಗಳಿಂದ ದೊರಕಬಹುದಾದ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಸೂಕ್ತ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ ನೀಡಲಾಗುವುದೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಈ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಭೂಮಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊರತುಪಡಿಸಿ ಉಳಿದ 1,70,500 ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರ್ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಕಾಯಿಟ್ಟ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶವೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದೆ. ಇವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಳುಬಿದ್ದ ಸರಕಾರಿ ಭೂಮಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಭೂಮಿಯೂ ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಕಾಯ್ದಿಟ್ಟ ಅರಣ್ಯಗಳ ಪೈಕಿ 20,000 ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರ್ ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮ ಪರಿಸರ ಪ್ರದೇಶ, ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಮಹತ್ವ ಪಡೆದಿರುವ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ವನ್ಯಜೀವಿಗಳ ವಾಸಸ್ಥಾನವೂ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಕಾಯ್ದಿಟ್ಟ ಅರಣ್ಯಗಳ ಪೈಕಿ ಇನ್ನುಳಿದ 80,000 ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರ ಅರಣ್ಯ ನಶಿಸಿದ ಬಯಲು ಪ್ರದೇಶವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಸ್ಯಗಳು ಸಹಜ ಬೆಳೆಯುವಿಕೆಗೆ ಸಹಾಯವಾಗುವಂಥ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಒದಗಿಸಲಾಗುವದು. ಈ 1,00,000 ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರ ಕಾಯ್ದಿಟ್ಟ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆಗೆ ಸಹಾಯವಾಗಲು ದನಕರುಗಳ ಮೇಯುವಿಕೆ, ಅಕ್ರಮ ಮರಗಿಡ ಕಡಿತ ಹಾಗೂ ಬೆಂಕಿ ತಗುಲದಂತೆ ವಿಶೇಷ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯ ಹರಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು ಎಂದು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಮಣ್ಣಿನ ಮತ್ತು ಭೂಮಿಗೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ 13 ತರಹದ ವಿವಿಧ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕೃಷಿ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹಮ್ಮಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಈ ಯೋಜನೆ ಆರು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಅವಧಿಯದಾಗಿದ್ದು ಇದಕ್ಕೆ 566.56 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಜಪಾನ್ ಸರಕಾರದಿಂದ 2.10 ಪ್ರತಿಶತ ಬಡ್ಡಿಯಂತೆ ಸಾಲ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಅದನ್ನು 30 ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದಿರುಗಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಗಾಗಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರಕಾರವು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಶೇ 60 ರಷ್ಟು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಸಾಲವಾಗಿ ನೀಡಿದ್ದು ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರತಿಶತ 12 ರಷ್ಟು ಬಡ್ಡಿಯನ್ನು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರಕಾರವು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ನೀಡಬೇಕಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಇನ್ನುಳಿದ ಪ್ರತಿಶತ 40 ಹಣ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರಕಾರದ ಸಹಾಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ವಿವಿಧ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಖರ್ಚಾಗುವ ಹಣದ ವಿವರ, ಯೋಜನೆಯ ವೆಚ್ಚದ ವಿವರ, ಕಾರ್ಯಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಯ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಸಾರಾಂಶದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮೂದಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬರುವುದರಿಂದ ಆಗುವ ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಗೂ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಜನರ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವಯಂ ಸೇವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಅವಲೋಕಿಸಲು ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳ ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಸ್ವಯಂಸೇವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ 20-21, 98 ರಿಂದು ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಹರಪನಹಳ್ಳಿ ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಚಿಗಟೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಗಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಲಂಕುಷವಾಗಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ ಯೋಜನೆ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರುವಂತೆ ಒತ್ತಾಯಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ನಂತರ ಈ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಕಳುಹಿಸಲಾಗಿತ್ತು.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪೂರ್ವ ಬಯಲು ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಸ್ವಯಂ ಸೇವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ
ಒಕ್ಕೂಟ (FEVORD-K) ಸಂಯೋಜಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಅನುಸರಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಅಂಶಗಳು

1. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಅರಣ್ಯ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸದೇ, ಜನರ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳದೇ, ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ, ಭೂ ರಹಿತರ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವಯಂ ಸೇವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಲಕ್ಷಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಪುನಃಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸಬೇಕು.

2. 17 ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ವಿವಿಧ ಹವಾಮಾನ, ಮಣ್ಣು, ಸಸ್ಯ ಪ್ರಬೇಧ, ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಈ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಅಲಕ್ಷಿಸಿ 13 ನಡುತೋಪು ಮಾದರಿಗಳನ್ನು (ಪೂರ್ವ ಬಯಲು ಯೋಜನೆ ಸಾರಾಂಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸಿದಂತೆ) ತಯಾರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಅರಣ್ಯ ನೀತಿಗೆ ವಿರುದ್ಧವಾದ 5 ವಲಯ (ಜೋನಲ್) ವಿಂಗಡಣೆ ಸೂಕ್ತವಾದುದಲ್ಲ. ಅದುದರಿಂದ ಇದನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಜನರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯದಂತೆ ಯೋಜನೆ ಜಾರಿಯಾಗಬೇಕು.

3. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪಶುಪಾಲನೆಗೆ ಆದ್ಯತೆ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಪಶುಸಂಗೋಪನೆಗೆ ಆದ್ಯತೆ ನೀಡುವುದರ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಜನರ ತೀರ್ಮಾನದಂತೆ ಯೋಜನೆ ತಯಾರಿಸಬೇಕು.

4. ಬಹಳಷ್ಟು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳು ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರಿಲ್ಲದೇ ತತ್ತರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಮೂಲಕ ಬಯಲು ಸೀಮೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿದಿರು, ತೇಗ ಮುಂತಾದ ನಡುತೋಪುಗಳ ದುಬಾರಿ ಯೋಜನೆ ರೂಪಿಸಿರುವುದು ಎಷ್ಟು ಸಮಂಜಸ ? ಕಡಿಮೆ ಜನರನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿ ಸ್ವಾಭಾವಿಕವಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆಯಬಲ್ಲ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ.

5. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೆಡೆ ಕಡುಬಡವರಿಗಾಗಿ ಕಾಯಂ ಮತ್ತು ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ದೊರಕಿಸಿಕೊಡುವ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪವಿದ್ದು ಮತ್ತೊಂದೆಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಂತ್ರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಹತ್ವ ನೀಡಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಮಾನವ ಶ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಅವಕಾಶ ಮತ್ತು ಬಡವರ ಉದ್ಯೋಗದ ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ವಂಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ಯಂತ್ರೋಪಕರಣಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಕೈಬಿಟ್ಟು ಮಾನವ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲವನ್ನು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಬಳಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

6. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೌಕರರು ಮತ್ತು ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ನೇಮಿಸಿರುವದರಿಂದ ಮುಂದಿನ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅವಲಂಬನೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಲಿದೆ. ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಹಣವು ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಗೆ ವ್ಯಯವಾಗುವುದನ್ನು ತಡೆಯುವದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಜನರ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿ ಉದ್ದೇಶಿತ ಅರಣ್ಯೀಕರಣ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸಬೇಕು. ಅಲ್ಲವೇ ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಕ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಬೆಳೆಸುವ ಸ್ಥಾಣವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಲಕ್ಷಿಸಲಾಗಿದ್ದು ಇದನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣನೆಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ರೂಪಿಸಬೇಕು.

7. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಸಿಂಹಪಾಲು ಹಣವು ಕಟ್ಟಡಕ್ಕಾಗಿ, ಸಾಧನ ಸಲಕಾರಣಿಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ, ವಾಹನಗಳ ವೆಚ್ಚಕ್ಕಾಗಿ, ಉಪಯೋಗವಾಗಲಿದ್ದು ಇದನ್ನು ಕೈಬಿಟ್ಟು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿತ ಯೋಜನೆಯಾದಗಿಡ ನಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಜಲಾನಯನಕ್ಕೆ, ಅರಣ್ಯೀಕರಣಕ್ಕೆ ವೆಚ್ಚ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

8. ಅರಣ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರು 20 ಕೋಟಿ ಸಸಿಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಳಸಿ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ 1ಕೋಟಿ ಸಸಿಗಳನ್ನು ರೈತರಿಗೆ ವಿತರಿಸಲು ಯೋಜಿಸಿದ್ದು ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜನರ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಸಸಿಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಯಾವದೇ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪವಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಾಗಾಗಿ, ಇದರ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಬೇಕಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಕಜಾತಿ ತೋಪುಗಳನ್ನು ತಡೆದು ಜೀವ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯತೆಯ ಅರಣ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಒತ್ತು ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

9. ಹಿಂದಿನ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಾದ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಯೋಜನೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಘಟ್ಟ ಅರಣ್ಯೀಕರಣ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಸರ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳ ಸಾಧಕ-ಭಾದಕಗಳನ್ನು ಅವಲೋಕಿಸಿ ಹಿಂದಿನ ನ್ಯೂನ್ಯತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಸದರಿ ಯೋಜನೆ ವಿಫಲವಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹಳೆಯ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ನ್ಯೂನ್ಯತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

10. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಒತ್ತುವರಿ ಭೂಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಣ್ಯೀಕರಣ ಮಾಡುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದು ಈ ಭೂಮಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಿಖರವಾದ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟತೆ ಇರುವದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಒತ್ತುವರಿ ಭೂಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಣ್ಯೀಕರಣದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಮಿತಿಗೆ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ನೀಡುವದು.

11. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತರಬೇತಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಂತೆ 12. 12 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ವಿದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿನ ತರಬೇತಿಗಾಗಿ ತೆಗದಿರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ತರಬೇತಿಗಾಗಿ ರೂ 9. 367 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ ಗಳು ತಗುಲಲಿದ್ದು ಇದು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ದುರ್ಬಳಕೆ ಎಂಬುದು ನಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಅಗಾಧ ಮೊತ್ತದ ಹಣವನ್ನು ವ್ಯಯ ಮಾಡದೇ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿ ತರಬೇತಿ ಕೊಡುವ ಮಾರ್ಗವನ್ನು ನಿರೂಪಿಸಿ ಉಳಿಸಿದ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿತ ಅರಣ್ಯೇಕರಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಬಳಸಬೇಕು. ಸ್ಥಳೀಯವಾಗಿ ತರಬೇತಿಗೆ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಬೇಕು.

12. ಸಾಲದ ಮರುಪಾವತಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟನಿಲುವು ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಹಾಗೂ ಇದರ ರೈತರ ಮೇಲೆ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಬೀರಬಲ್ಲದೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟಪಡಿಸಬೇಕಿದೆ.

13. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಜನರ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇದು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಪಾರದರ್ಶಕವಾಗಿರಬೇಕಾದ್ದು ಯೋಜನೆಯ ರೂಪುರೇಷೆ, ಬಾಬಲಾತಿಗಳು ಒಡಂಬಡಿಕೆ, ತಯ-ವ್ಯಯದ ವಿವರಣೆಯು ಪ್ರತಿ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲೂ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಜನರಿಗೂ ಒದಗುವಂತಿರಬೇಕು.

ಜನರ ಅಗತ್ಯತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸದೇ ಜನರ ಸಹಭಾಗಿತ್ವವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಲಕ್ಷಿಸಿರುವ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ವಿರೋಧಿಸಬೇಕು. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಸಫಲವಾಗಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಇಲಾಖೆಯು ಜನರ ಸಲಹೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಹಕಾರದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ 13 ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ ಮುಂದಿನ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸಬೇಕು.

ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತವಾಗಿರುವ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ತಕ್ಷಣವೇ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿ,ಸರಕಾರದ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳ, ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸ್ವಯಂ ಸೇವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳ ಹಾಗೂ ದಾನಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಕ್ತ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯು ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಗಮನಹರಿಸಿ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಜನಪರ ಅಲೋಚನೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಮಾರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯ ರೂಪಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

ಪರಿಸರ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಕೇಂದ್ರ, ಶಿರಸಿ
PARISARA SAMRAKSHANA KENDRA, SIRSI
ಹಾಗೂ ಜನ ಅರಣ್ಯ ವೇದಿಕೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

ಹುಲೇಮಳಗಿ ಕಟ್ಟಡ
ಚೌಕಿಮಠ.
ಶಿರಸಿ (ಉ.ಕ.) 581 401
Ph:0838- 425139
Email: appiko@sancharnet.in

Date: 25/11/2002

ಗೆ,

ಆಹ್ವಾನ

ಕಾರ್ಯಾಗಾರ: ಬಯಲು ಸೀಮೆ ಅರಣ್ಯೀಕರಣ ಯೋಜನೆ

ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರಕಾರವು ಜಪಾನ್ ದೇಶದಿಂದ (JBIC-Japan Bank for International Development) ೬೫೦ ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಸಹಾಯ ಪಡೆದು ಬಯಲು ಸೀಮೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಬೆಳೆಸುವ ಯೋಜನೆ ರೂಪಿಸಿತು. ೪,೮೯,೫೦೦ ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರ್ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಗಿಡ ನೆಡುವುದು, ನೆಲ ಜಲ ಸಂವರ್ಧನೆ ಮುಂತಾದ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಹಮ್ಮಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ೨೩ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ೧೪೧ ತಾಲೂಕುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ೧೯೯೭ ರಲ್ಲಿ ಆರಂಭವಾದ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆ ಇಂದು ಮುಕ್ತಾಯ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿದೆ.

ಈ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಎರಡು ದಿನದ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಗಾರವನ್ನು ಹಾವೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಕಾರ್ಯಾಗಾರದ ಉದ್ದೇಶ:

★ ೬೫೦ ಕೋಟಿಯ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯಿಂದ ಬಯಲು ಸೀಮೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಣ್ಯೀಕರಣ/ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಬೆಳೆಸುವ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಎಷ್ಟು ಸಫಲವಾಗಿದೆ? ಪರಿಸರ, ಜೀವ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯತೆ, ಮಣ್ಣು ನೀರಿನ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆಯಾಗಿದೆಯೇ? ಬಡ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಉದ್ಯೋಗವಿಲ್ಲದಿರುವಾಗ ಯಂತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿ ಮತ್ತು ಜನರಿಗೆ ಕುಡಿಯಲು ನೀರಿಲ್ಲದಾಗ ವಿದೇಶಿ ಮೂಲದ ಗಿಡಗಳಿಗೆ ನೀರುಣಿಸಿ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಬೆಳೆಸಲು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಿರುವ ಯೋಜನೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಫಲಪ್ರದ?

★ ಜನರ ಸಹಭಾಗಿತ್ವದ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತದ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಾನ್ವಿತಗೊಳಿಸಲಾದ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ಜನರು, ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು, ಭೂ ರಹಿತರು ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವಯಂ ಸೇವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ? ಉದ್ದೇಶಿತ ಫಲಿತಾಂಶ ಸಾಧಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆಯೇ?

★ ಸಾಲ ಪಡೆದು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಂಡ ಯೋಜನೆ ಈಗ ಹೇಗೆ ನಡೆದಿದೆ ?

ಅರಣ್ಯ ಬೆಳೆಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಜನರ ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ರೂಪಿಸಬೇಕೆಂಬ ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆಯೆ?

ಈ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಅರಿಯಲು ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಕುರಿತು ಒಮ್ಮತದ ನಿಲುವನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸಲು ಎರಡು ದಿನದ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಗಾರ ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾರಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದು – ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಅನುಭವವನ್ನು ಹಂಚಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಗಾರ.

ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಗಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ತಾವು ಪಾಲ್ಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದಾದರೆ ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ಮುಂಚಿತವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿ. ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ನಿಮ್ಮ ವಿಳಾಸ ಹಾಗೂ ಫೋನ್ ನಂಬರ್/email id ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ತಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಸಂಪರ್ಕಿಸಲು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಕಾರ್ಯಾಗಾರದ ದಿನಾಂಕ: ೨೮,೨೯ ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್,೨೦೦೨

ಸ್ಥಳ: ಹಾವೇರಿ

ಪಾಂಡುರಂಗ ಹೆಗಡೆ

ಜನ ಅರಣ್ಯ ವೇದಿಕೆ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಸರ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಕೇಂದ್ರದ ಪರವಾಗಿ

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ

ಅರಣ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ

ಜೆಬಿಐಸಿ ನೆರವಿನ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪೂರ್ವ ಪ್ರಸ್ಥಭೂಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಣ್ಯೀಕರಣ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಸರ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿ ಸಾಧಿಸಿದ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಪ್ರಗತಿ ವರದಿ

ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್, 2002 ರ ಅಂತ್ಯದವರೆಗೆ

❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖

ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು
ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಅರಣ್ಯ, ಅರಣ್ಯ ಭವನ,
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

20ನೇ ನವೆಂಬರ್, 2002

ಬಾಹ್ಯ ನೆರವಿನ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳ ಪ್ರಗತಿ

ಜೆಬಿಐಸಿ ನೆರವಿನ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪೂರ್ವ ಪ್ರಸ್ಥಭೂಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಣ್ಯೀಕರಣ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಸರ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿ ಸಾಧಿಸಿದ ಪ್ರಗತಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಕುರಿತು.

ಪೀಠಿಕೆ:-

1. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯದ 23 ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ 141 ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 4,97,500 ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರ್ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಣ್ಯೀಕರಣ ಮತ್ತು ಭೂ ಮತ್ತು ಜಲ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶ. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿ ಶುಶ್ರೂಷಿಸಬೇಕಾದ 4,97,500 ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರ್ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ 1,97,500 ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರ್ ಕಾಯ್ದಿರಿಸಿದ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ, ಮತ್ತು ಅರಣ್ಯೇತರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಭೂಮಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಘ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಭೂಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಣ್ಯೀಕರಣ ಮತ್ತು ಭೂ ಹಾಗು ಜಲಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಯನ್ನು ವಿವಿಧ 12 ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಮಾದರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸುವುದು. ಉಳಿದ 3,00,000 ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರ್ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಕೃಷಿ ಜಮೀನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಫಾರಂ ಫಾರೆಸ್ಟ್ರೀ ಮೂಲಕ 23.700 ಕೋಟಿ ವಿವಿಧ ಜಾತಿಯ ಸಸಿಗಳನ್ನು ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಬೇಡಿಕೆ ಅನುಸಾರ ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡುವುದಲ್ಲದೆ ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಅರಣ್ಯೀಕರಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ವೃಕ್ಷ ಸಂಗೋಪನೆ ಹಾಗು ವೃಕ್ಷ ಕೃಷಿ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಸಲಹೆ ನೀಡಲಾಗುವುದು.

2. ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ 12 ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಮಾದರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 1,97,500 ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರ್ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಣ್ಯೀಕರಣವನ್ನು ಕಾಯ್ದಿರಿಸಿದ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅರಣ್ಯೇತರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಭೂಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುವುದು.

ಮಾದರಿಗಳು	ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು	ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಗದಿತ ಗುರಿ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ (ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರ್)
ಮಾದರಿ 1	ಈ ಮಾದರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜೀವಿ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯ ಹಾಗು ವನ್ಯಜೀವಿ ಸಂಪದ್ಭರಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳ ಮತ್ತು ಪುರಾತತ್ವ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆಯುಳ್ಳ ಪ್ರದೇಶವನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವುದು	20,200
ಮಾದರಿ 2	ಕ್ಷೀಣಿತ ಪ್ರಾಕೃತಿಕ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಪುನರುತ್ಪಾನ ಹಾಗು ಖಾಲಿಬಿದ್ದ ಜಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಗಿಡ ನೆಡುವ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದು.	81,500
ಮಾದರಿ 3	ಕ್ಷೀಣಿತ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿ ಮತ್ತು ಡಿ ವರ್ಗದ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ಹಸ್ತಾಂತರಿಸಿದ ಭೂಮಿ, ಗೋಮಾಳ, ಜಮೀನು ಜಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂದಕ-ಗುಂಡಿ ಮಾದರಿಯ ನೆಡುತೋಪನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸುವುದು.	17,600

ಮಾದರಿ 4	ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಜಮೀನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾಂತ್ರಿಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಿ ನೆಡುತೋಪನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸುವುದು.	29,000
ಮಾದರಿ 5	ಈ ಮಾದರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಜಮೀನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯದಿಂದ ಬಾಂಬು ಬಿದಿರು ನೆಡುತೋಪನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸುವುದು	6,000
ಮಾದರಿ 6	ಇದರಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಜಮೀನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯದಿಂದ ಬಿದಿರು ಮತ್ತು ತೇಗದ ಮಿಶ್ರ ನೆಡುತೋಪನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸುವುದು	4,200
ಮಾದರಿ 7	ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಜಮೀನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯದಿಂದ ಕಿರು ಅರಣ್ಯ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳ ನೆಡುತೋಪುಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಔಷಧಿ ವನ್ಯ ಸಂಜೀವಿನಿ ವನ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಬೆಳೆಸುವುದು.	12,000
ಮಾದರಿ 8	ಈ ಮಾದರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆರೆ ಅಂಗಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಡುತೋಪುಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸುವುದು.	6,000
ಮಾದರಿ 9	ರಸ್ತೆ ಬದಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಕಾಲುವೆ ಬದಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ರೈಲ್ವೇ ಲೈನ್ ಬದಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಲು ಮರಗಳನ್ನು ನೆಡುವುದು.	9,000
ಮಾದರಿ 10	ನಗರ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಹಸರೀಕರಣ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದು.	6,000
ಮಾದರಿ 11	ಈ ಮಾದರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಹಾಗು ಶಾಲಾ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳ ಭೂಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಣ್ಯೀಕರಣ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದು. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ದೇವರ ಕಾಡು, ತಪೋವನ, ರಾಶಿವನ ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದು.	3,800
ಮಾದರಿ 12	ಈ ಮಾದರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪಟ್ಟಣ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆರೆಗಳು, ಸರೋವರಗಳ ಹಾಗು ಮನರಂಜನಾ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸುವುದು.	2,200
ಒಟ್ಟು		**1,97,500**

3. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು 1997-98ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನಿಂದ 2001-02ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ ವರೆಗೆ 5 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 598.28 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ.ಗಳ ಅಂದಾಜು ಮೊತ್ತದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದು, 1996-97ನೇ ಯೋಜನಾ ಪೂರ್ವ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳ ವರ್ಷವಾಗಿದೆ. ಒಟ್ಟು ಯೋಜನಾ ಮೊತ್ತವಾದ 598.28 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ. ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜಪಾನ್ ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಮತಿಯಿಂದ 472.35 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ.ಗಳು ಮರುಪಾವತಿಯಾಗುವಂತಹದಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಉಳಿದ 125.93 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ.ಗಳನ್ನು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಯೋಜನಾ ವೆಚ್ಚನ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಪಾಲಾಗಿ ಭರಿಸುವುದು. ಯೋಜನಾ ವೆಚ್ಚನ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿಂಗಡಣೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ವಿವರ	ಮೊತ್ತ (ರೂ. ಕೋಟಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)	ಶೇಕಡಾ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ
1.	ಅರಣ್ಯೀಕರಣ	362.914	64.06%
2.	ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳು	64.144	11.316%
3.	ವೇತನ	60.146	10.62%
4.	ಸಲಕರಣೆ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪೀಠೋಪಕರಣಗಳು	35.746	6.31%
5.	ದುರಸ್ತಿ ಮತ್ತು ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ	14.915	2.63%
6.	ತರಬೇತಿ (ವಿದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)	12.812	2.26%
7.	ತರಬೇತಿ (ಸ್ಥಳೀಯವಾಗಿ)	9.367	1.65%
8.	ವಾಹನಗಳು	4. 615	0.82%
9.	ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಭ್ಯಾಸಗಳು	1.925	0.34%
	ಒಟ್ಟು	566.554	
	ಯೋಜನಾ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದ ಬಡ್ಡಿ ಹಣ	31.726	
	ಒಟ್ಟು ಮೊತ್ತ	598.280	

4. 2002-03ನೇ ಸಾಲಿಗೆ ಒದಗಿಸಿದ ಅಂದಾಜು ವೆಯುವ್ಯಯ:-

2002-03ನೇ ಸಾಲಿಗೆ ವಿಶೇಷ ಅಧಿಕಾರಸ್ಥ ಸಮಿತಿಯು 127.500 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ.ಗಳ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಮೋದನೆ ನೀಡಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ 2002-03ನೇ ಸಾಲಿಗೆ ಅಂದಾಜು ವೆಯುವ್ಯಯದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯ ವಲಯದಡಿ 104.00 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ.ಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ವಲಯದಡಿ 13.308 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ.ಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಒಟ್ಟು 117.308 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ.ಗಳನ್ನು ಅಂದಾಜು ವೆಯವ್ಯಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಒದಗಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ಹಣ ವೆಗತ್ಯತೆ ಕಂಡು ಬಂದರೆ ಪೂರಕ ಅಂದಾಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒದಗಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು.

5. ವೆರ್ಥಿಕ ಗುರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಧನೆ:-

2002-03ನೇ ಸಾಲಿಗೆ 127.50 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ.ಗಳ ವೆರ್ಥಿಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ಗುರಿ ಇದ್ದು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು 32.00 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ.ಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ 2002ರ ವೆಂತ್ಯದವರೆಗೆ ಸಾಧಿಸಿದ ವೆರ್ಥಿಕ ಪ್ರಗತಿ ರೂ. 19.237 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ.ಗಳು. ಇವರಲ್ಲಿ ವೆರಣ್ಯೀಕರಣ ಕಟ್ಟಡ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ, ವೇತನ, ಸಾಧನ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳ ಖರೀದಿ, ದುರಸ್ತಿ ಮತ್ತು ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ, ಕಛೇರಿ ವೆಚ್ಚ, ತರಬೇತಿಗಾಗಿ ವೆಚ್ಚ ಭರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಯಾದ ಹಣವನ್ನು ವೆಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ 2002 ರ ವೆಂತ್ಯದವರೆಗೆ ವೆಚ್ಚ ಮಾಡಲು ವೆವಕಾಶ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಐದು ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ವೆರ್ಥ ಭರಿಸಬೇಕಾದ 566.554 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ.ಗಳ ವೆರ್ಥಿಕ ಗುರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ 2002ರ ಮಾಹೆಯ ವೆಂತ್ಯದವರೆಗೆ 516.377 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ.ಗಳು ವೆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಾಧನೆಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ 5 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ವೆರ್ಥಿಕ ಗುರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಧನೆಯನ್ನು ವೆನುಬಂಧ-1ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮೂದಿಸಿ ಲಗತ್ತಿಸಿದೆ.

6. ಮರುಪಾವತಿ ಲೆಕ್ಕ:-

ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇದುವರೆಗೆ ವೆಚ್ಚವಾದ 516.377 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ.ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮರುಪಾವತಿಗೆ ಅರ್ಹವಾದ ಮೊತ್ತ ರೂ. 417.473 ಕೋಟಿಗಳು. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಚೆಬಿಐಸಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ಇದುವರೆಗೆ ಮರುಪಾವತಿಗಾಗಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ ಮೊತ್ತ 414.981 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ.ಗಳು ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಇದುವರೆಗೆ ಮರುಪಾವತಿಯಾದ ಮೊತ್ತ 390.340 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ.ಗಳು ಯೋಜನಾ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾದಾಗಿನಿಂದ ಶೇಕಡಾ 94% ಮೊತ್ತ ಮರುಪಾವತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಉಳಿದ ರೂ. 16.197 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ.ಗಳು ಚೆಬಿಐಸಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಿಂದ ಮರುಪಾವತಿಯಾಗಲು ಬಾಕಿ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿ ವರ್ಷವಾರು ಮರುಪಾವತಿಯಾದ ಮೊತ್ತದ ವಿವರ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡಂತಿದೆ.

1996-97	ರೂ.	1.902 ಕೋಟಿ
1997-98	ರೂ.	36.206 ಕೋಟಿ
1998-99	ರೂ.	43.511 ಕೋಟಿ
1999-2000	ರೂ.	72.429 ಕೋಟಿ
2000-2001	ರೂ.	116.047 ಕೋಟಿ
2001-2002	ರೂ.	90.092 ಕೋಟಿ
2002-2003	ರೂ.	30.153 ಕೋಟಿ
ಒಟ್ಟು	ರೂ.	390.340 ಕೋಟಿ

7. ಅರಣ್ಯೀಕರಣದ ಪ್ರಗತಿ:-

ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಅರಣ್ಯೀಕರಣದ ಮೂಲ ನಿಗದಿತ ಗುರಿಯು 1,70,500 ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರ್ ಆಗಿದ್ದು ದಿನಾಂಕ: 16-08-1999 ಮತ್ತು 29-03-2001 ರಂದು ನಡೆದ ವಿಶೇಷ ಅಧಿಕಾರಸ್ಥ ಸಮಿತಿ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಮೋದಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು 1,97,500 ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರ್‌ಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಪರಿಷ್ಕೃತ ಗುರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 2002ರ ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ ಮಾಹೆಯ ಅಂತ್ಯದವರೆಗೆ ಸಾಧಿಸಿದ ಸಂಚಿತ ಪ್ರಗತಿ 1,95,930 ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರ್. ಉಳಿದ 1,570 ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರ್ ನೆಡುತೋಪು ನಿರ್ಮಾಣದ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು 2002ರ ಮಾನ್ಸೂನ್ ಋತುವಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪೂರ್ಣಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು. ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಬಂಧ-2ರಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

8. ಕೃಷಿ ಜಮೀನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಣ್ಯೀಕರಣದ ಪ್ರಗತಿ:-

ಕೃಷಿ ಅರಣ್ಯೀಕರಣ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಡಿ 23.700 ಕೋಟಿ ಸಸಿಗಳನ್ನು ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ದ್ರವ್ಯ ಪೋಷಿತ ದರಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡುವುದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಕೃಷಿ ಅರಣ್ಯೀಕರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ವೃಕ್ಷ ಸಂಗೋಪನೆ ಹಾಗು ವೃಕ್ಷ ಕೃಷಿ ಕುರಿತು ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಸಲಹೆ ನೀಡುವುದಾಗಿದೆ. 2002ರ ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ ಅಂತ್ಯದವರೆಗೆ 19.643 ಕೋಟಿ ಸಸಿಗಳನ್ನು ರೈತರಿಗೆ / ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರಿಗೆ ವಿತರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಸಕ್ತ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನು 0.991

ಕೋಟಿ ಸಸಿಗಳು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ / ರೈತರಿಗೆ ವಿತರಿಸಲು ಲಭ್ಯ ಇವೆ. ಪ್ರಸಕ್ತ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಉಂಟಾದ ಬರಗಾಲದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಸಸಿಗಳ ವಿತರಣೆ ಪ್ರಗತಿ ಕುಂಠಿತಗೊಂಡಿದೆ.

9. ಕಟ್ಟಡ ಕೆಲಸದ ಪ್ರಗತಿ:-

ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣದ ಗುರಿ 1761 ಇದ್ದು ಇವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ 2002 ರ ಅಂತ್ಯದವರೆಗೆ 1479 ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಪೂರ್ಣಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಉಳಿದ 282 ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಕೆಲಸ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ವಿವರಗಳು ಅನುಬಂಧ-3 ರಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

10. ಗ್ರಾಮ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳ ಪ್ರಗತಿ:-

ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 3,000 ಗ್ರಾಮ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳ ರಚನೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಗುರಿ ಇದ್ದು ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ 2002ರ ಅಂತ್ಯದವರೆಗೆ ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ 2,835 ಗ್ರಾಮ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಉಳಿದ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳ ರಚನೆಯನ್ನು ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಕಾಲಾವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪೂರ್ಣಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು.

11. ಇತರ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳ ಪ್ರಗತಿ:-

ಯೋಜನೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾದಾಗಿನಿಂದ (1996-97 ರಿಂದ 2002-03) ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ ಅಂತ್ಯದವರೆಗೆ 69 ವಾಹನಗಳನ್ನು ಖರೀದಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. 263 ಗಣಕ ಯಂತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಖರೀದಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. 189 ಜೆಎಫ್‌ಪಿಎಂ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 37,365 ಜನರು ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. 47678 ಗ್ರಾಮ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಮಿತಿ ಸದಸ್ಯರು, 875 ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಗಳು ಜೆಎಫ್‌ಪಿಎಂ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ತರಬೇತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. 115 ಗ್ರಾಮ ಸಭೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. 55 ಜನ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ವಿದೇಶದ ವಿಶ್ವ ವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಣ್ಯೀಕರಣ ಹಾಗು ಇತರ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತರಬೇತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಬಂಧ-3 ರಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

12. ಜೆಬಿಐಸಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಗು ವೆಚ್ಚವನ್ನು ಮರು ಹೊಂದಾಣಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಯೋಜನಾ ಅವಧಿಯ ವಿಸ್ತರಣೆಗೆ ಅನುಮೋದನೆ ನೀಡುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ:- (ಯೋಜನಾ ಕಾಲಾವಧಿ ವಿಸ್ತರಣೆ)

ದಿನಾಂಕ: 29-03-2001ರಂದು ನಡೆದ ವಿಶೇಷ ಅಧಿಕಾರಸ್ಥ ಸಮಿತಿ ಸಭೆಯ ನಿರ್ಣಯದಂತೆ ಜೆಬಿಐಸಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಗು ವೆಚ್ಚವನ್ನು ಮರುಹೊಂದಾಣಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಯೋಜನಾ ಅವಧಿಯನ್ನು ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆಯನ್ನು ಜೆಬಿಐಸಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಲಾಗಿದ್ದು ಜೆಬಿಐಸಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯವರು ಯೋಜನಾ ಅವಧಿಯನ್ನು ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಲು ಅನುಮೋದನೆ ನೀಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

13. ಕುಂಠಿತ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ:-

I. ಆರ್ಥಿಕ:-

2002-03 ನೇ ಸಾಲಿಗೆ ಮಂಜೂರಾದ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳ ಅನುಸಾರ ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ 2002ರ ವರೆಗೆ ಎಂ.ಎಂ.ಆರ್. ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಬೇಕಾದ ಮೊತ್ತ 49.198 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ.ಗಳು ಈ ಪೈಕಿ ಯೋಜನಾ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಕೋರಿದ ಮೊತ್ತ ರೂ. 39.930 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ.ಗಳು ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ದಿನಾಂಕ: 05-07-2002ರಂದು 12.00 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ. ಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ದಿನಾಂಕ :06-09-2002 ರಂದು 20.00 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ. ಗಳನ್ನು ಹೀಗೆ ಒಟ್ಟು 32.00 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ.ಗಳನ್ನು ಇದುವರೆಗೆ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಯಾದ ಹಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ 2002ರ ಅಂತ್ಯದವರೆಗೆ ರೂ. 19.643 ಕೋಟಿಗಳಷ್ಟು ವೆಚ್ಚವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ 2002 ರ ಅಂತ್ಯದವರೆಗೆ ಪೂರ್ಣಗೊಂಡ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಯಾಗಬೇಕಾದ ಬಾಕಿ ಮೊತ್ತ 7.930 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ. ಗಳು.

II. ಭೌತಿಕ:-

ಪ್ರಸಕ್ತ ಸಾಲಿನ ನಿಗದಿತ ಅರಣ್ಯೀಕರಣ ಗುರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 1570 ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರ್ ನೆಡುತೋಪು ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಪ್ರಗತಿ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇದೇ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 100 ಲಕ್ಷಗಳಷ್ಟು ಸಸಿಗಳನ್ನು ರೈತರಿಗೆ / ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರಿಗೆ ವಿತರಿಸುವುದು ಬಾಕಿ ಇದೆ. ಪ್ರಸಕ್ತ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಂಟಾದ ಮಳೆಯ ವಿಫಲತೆಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ಹಾಗು ಬರಗಾಲ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ಭೌತಿಕ ಪ್ರಗತಿ ಕುಂಟಿತಗೊಂಡಿದೆ.

14. ಕುಂಠಿತ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಿಸಲು ಕೈಗೊಂಡ ಕ್ರಮ:-

I. ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಾಧನೆ:-

ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉಂಟಾದ ಹಿನ್ನಡೆಯನ್ನು ಸರಿದೂಗಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಸಕ್ತ ಸಾಲಿನ ಮೂರನೇ ತ್ರೈ ಮಾಸಿಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಪೂರ್ಣಗೊಂಡ ಕಟ್ಟಡ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪಾಲಿಥೀನ್ ಚೀಲಗಳನ್ನು, ಗಣಕಯಂತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಗು ವಾಹನಗಳ ಖರೀದಿ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆ ಬಿಲ್ಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಪಾವತಿಸುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು.

II. ಭೌತಿಕ ಸಾಧನೆ:-

ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ ಮಾಹೆಯ ಮೊದಲನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಎರಡನೇ ವಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಹಲವಾರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಮಳೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು ಬಾಕಿ ನೆಡುತೋಪುಗಳ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ಣಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ರೈತರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಘ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಾಗು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರಿಗೆ ಸಸಿಗಳನ್ನು ವಿತರಿಸಲು ಸಹಾಯಕವಾಗುವುದು. ನಿಗದಿತ ಗುರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಲು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲಾಗುವುದು.

ಅನುಬಂಧ - 2

ಜೆಬಿಐಸಿ ನೆರವಿನ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪೂರ್ವ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮಭೂಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಣ್ಯೀಕರಣ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಸರ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿ

ಅರಣ್ಯೀಕರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಯೋಜನಾ ಗುರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಧನೆ

1997-98 ರಿಂದ 2002-2003 (ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ - 2002)

ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊತ್ತ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು	ಯೋಜನೆ ಗುರಿ	ಪರಿಷ್ಕೃತ ಗುರಿ	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-03	ಸಂಚಿತ ಸಾಧನೆಯ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ
				ಸಾಧನೆಯ	ಸಾಧನೆಯ	ಸಾಧನೆಯ	ಸಾಧನೆಯ	ಸಾಧನೆಯ	ಸಾಧನೆಯ	
	ಅರಣ್ಯೀಕರಣ		✓							
1	ಅತಿ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಘಟ್ಟಪ್ರದೇಶ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳ ಮತ್ತು ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮ ಪ್ರಮುಖತೆಯುಳ್ಳ ಪ್ರದೇಶವನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವುದು	20,000.00	20,200.00	51.00	5,906.50	5,270.00	7,300.00	1,650.00	-	20,177.50
2	ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಪ್ರಭೇದಗಳ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ, ಸ್ಥಳೀಯವಾಗಿ ಜನರು ಬಳಸಲಿರುವ ಮರಗಳು, ಗಿಡ ಮತ್ತು ಪೊದೆ ಜಾತಿಯನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸುವುದು.	80,000.00	81,500.00	328.00	29,927.00	24,761.00	19,345.00	7,004.00	178.00	81,527.00
3	ಖಾಸಗಿ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ A ಮತ್ತು B ವರ್ಗದ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟ ಪುನರಾವರ್ತನೆ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಹೊಸ ಪೊದೆಜಾತಿಯನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸುವುದು.	33,000.00	17,600.00	1,645.50	6,955.50	5,437.50	3,544.50	42.00	7.50	17,632.50
4	ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾಂತ್ರೀಕರಣದ ಅವಲಂಬನೆಯಿಂದ ಸಸಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೆಡುವುದು.	9,000.00	29,000.00	1,599.00	9,848.50	9,776.50	5,181.50	155.00	2,102.00	28,662.50
5	ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ಕೊರತೆಯಿಂದ ಬರಿದಾಗಿರುವ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳೆಸುವುದು	4,000.00	4,000.00	228.00	1,203.00	1,221.50	502.00	2,376.50	45.00	5,970.00
6	ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯದಿಂದ ಬರಿದಾದ ಮತ್ತು ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಸಸಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೆಡುವುದು	4,000.00	4,200.00	118.00	701.00	502.00	1,069.00	1,761.00	20.00	4,171.00
7	ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯದಿಂದ ಬರಿದಾದ ಅತಿ ಅರಣ್ಯೀಕರಣ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಿಶ್ರಾರಣ್ಯವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಔಷಧಿ ಗಿಡ ಬೆಳೆಸುವುದು ಹಾಗೂ ಪುನರಾವರ್ತನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು.	6,000.00	12,000.00	296.50	1,317.00	1,051.50	1,763.50	4,267.50	2,259.50	11,855.50
8	ಈ ಅರಣ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸುವುದು.	3,000.00	6,000.00	354.00	1,202.25	1,512.50	556.50	883.00	1,842.50	5,550.75
9	ಪಶ್ಚಿಮಘಟ್ಟಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಕಾಡುಪಟ್ಟಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ರಸ್ತೆಗಳ ಬದಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಸಾಲು ಮರಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸುವುದು.	5,000.00	9,000.00	473.00	1,213.50	1,523.50	1,252.50	3,502.50	1,044.00	9,009.00
10	ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಪ್ರಚಾರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದು.	1,000.00	6,000.00	496.50	863.00	754.00	498.75	1,893.00	1,164.50	5,669.75
11	ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಹೊರತಾದ ಭೂಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಅರಣ್ಯಕರಣ, ರೈತರ ಜಮೀನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಬೆಳೆಸುವ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದು.	1,000.00	3,800.00	318.50	406.50	398.00	264.00	1,892.00	352.00	3,623.00
12	ಮಣ್ಣು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಕೆರೆಸುರು, ಪುನರ್‌ಭರ್ತಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಮಣ್ಣಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತೇವಾಂಶವನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸುವುದು.	2,500.00	2,200.00	49.00	349.00	764.50	373.00	546.00	-	2,081.50
	ಸಂಸ್ಥಾಧಾರಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಅರಣ್ಯೀಕರಣ			235.00	-	371.00	516.50	408.50	418.00	1,949.00
13a	ಜನರು ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗಾಗಿ ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿ ಮುಂದುವರಿಸುವುದು	100.00	100.00	-	15,541 D	23,155 D	18,644 D	12,190 D	10,558 D ✓	80,088 D
13b	ಅರಣ್ಯವಾಸಿ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಮೇವು, ಕಾಷ್ಠ ಎಲೆ ಗೊಬ್ಬರ, ಕಾಡಿನ ಮತ್ತು ಅದರ ಸುತ್ತಲಿನ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿ ಮುಂದುವರಿಸುವುದು.	2,000.00	2,000.00	34,881 D ✓	408,931 D ✓	561,131 D ✓	532,901 D ✓	240,408 D ✓	186,335 D ✓	1,884,187 D
	ಒಟ್ಟು ಮೊತ್ತ 1 ರಿಂದ 12 ವರೆಗೆ	170,500.00	197,500.00	5,933.00	59,892.75	53,872.50	42,051.25	25,972.50	8,206.00	195,930.00
	ಒಟ್ಟು ಮೊತ್ತ 13 ಎ ರಿಂದ 13 ಬಿ ವರೆಗೆ	2,100.00	2,100.00	34,881 D	424,472 D	584,286 D	551,445 D	252,598 D	196,893 D	1,964,275 D

D. ಒಟ್ಟು ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ ಅರ್ಥ . ಒಟ್ಟು ಬೆಳೆಸುವುದು

ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು,
ಪಶ್ಚಿಮಘಟ್ಟ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶ.

ಅನುಬಂಧ - 1

ಜೆಬಿಐಸಿ ನೆರವಿನ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪೂರ್ವ ಪ್ರಸ್ಥಭೂಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಣ್ಯೀಕರಣ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಸರ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿ

ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಗುರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಧನೆ

1997-98 ರಿಂದ 2002-2003 (ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ - 2002)

(ರೂ. ಲಕ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)

ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ವರ್ಗ	ಯೋಜನೆ	1996-97		1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002		2002-2003		ಒಟ್ಟು				
		ಗುರಿ	ಗುರಿ	ಸಾಧನೆ	ಗುರಿ	ಸಾಧನೆ	ಗುರಿ	ಸಾಧನೆ	ಗುರಿ	ಸಾಧನೆ	ಗುರಿ	ಸಾಧನೆ	ಗುರಿ	ಸಾಧನೆ	ಗುರಿ	ಸಾಧನೆ	ಗುರಿ	ಸಾಧನೆ	ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ	ಕಡಿಮೆ	ಮಂಜೂರಾಗಬೇಕಾದ
1	ಅರಣ್ಯೀಕರಣ	362.914	18.752	2.051	49.843	38.892	74.027	70.379	83.888	77.568	86.831	68.498	51.573	86.105	74.825	11.039	362.914	354.532	6.327	-	360.859
2	ಸ್ವಯಂಸೇವಾ	64.114	-	-	11.313	1.427	15.931	8.894	17.606	13.828	17.447	17.722	1.817	7.941	10.000	0.586	64.114	50.397	-	-	50.397
3	ತರಬೇತಿ	60.148	-	-	8.455	6.169	10.691	11.928	12.295	15.249	13.842	16.141	15.073	17.438	19.286	6.632	60.148	73.555	-	-	73.555
4	ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಧ್ಯಯನಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಗಳು	35.746	-	0.016	8.754	0.265	10.037	1.153	6.576	0.760	5.079	2.448	5.300	5.703	17.849	0.531	= 35.746	10.877	= 3.129	-	14.006
5	ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಚಾರ	14.915	-	0.013	0.918	1.375	1.782	1.003	3.295	1.973	4.236	1.799	4.684	1.704	2.000	0.253	14.915	8.120	-	-	8.120
6	ಸಲಕರಣೆ (ವಾಹನ)	12.812	-	-	2.465	0.807	3.774	1.128	3.443	0.662	3.130	0.841	-	0.554	1.050	-	12.812	3.891	-	-	3.891
7	ಸಲಕರಣೆ (ಕಛೇರಿ)	9.367			1.705	0.063	1.788	0.549	1.993	0.479	1.933		1.948	0.674	0.850	0.174	9.367	— 2.239	-	— 0.740	1.499
8	ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಬೆಂಬಲ	4.615	-	-	1.065	0.614	1.947	1.185	1.253	0.828	0.229	0.299	0.091	0.678	0.750	-	4.615	3.704	-	-	3.704
9	ಯೋಜನಾ ಮತ್ತು ಆಡಳಿತ	1.925	0.084	0.020	0.167	1.635	1.014	2.549	0.340	4.549	0.189	-	0.131	0.187	0.330	0.022	1.925	— 8.962	-	— 8.716	0.246
	ಒಟ್ಟು	566.554	18.836	2.100	84.685	51.247	129.991	99.006	130.729	115.896	132.716	107.949	80.817	123.983	127.040	19.237	566.554	516.377	9.456	9.456	516.377

* Added from Research & Studies

** Added from Working Plan (Research & Studies) & Local Training

*** Deducted from Local training i.e. VFC & Workshop

**** Deducted from Research & Studies, i.e., Afforestation & Working Plan

ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು
ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಅರಣ್ಯ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

ಅನುಬಂಧ - 3

ಜೆಬಿಐಸಿ ನೆರವಿನ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪೂರ್ವ ಪುಸ್ಥಭೂಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಣ್ಯೀಕರಣ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಸರ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿ

ಭೌತಿಕ ಗುರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಧನೆ

1997-98 ರಿಂದ 2002-2003 (ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ - 2002)

ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು	ಯೋಜನೆ	1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002		2002-2003		ಸಂಚಿತ	
	ಗುರಿ	ಗುರಿ	ಸಾಧನೆ	ಗುರಿ	ಸಾಧನೆ	ಗುರಿ	ಸಾಧನೆ	ಗುರಿ	ಸಾಧನೆ	ಗುರಿ	ಸಾಧನೆ	ಗುರಿ	ಸಾಧನೆ	ಗುರಿ	ಸಾಧನೆ
ಗ್ರಾಮ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳ ರಚನೆ (ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ)	3,000	500	105	500	668	1,000	505	1,000	850	-	668	-	39	3,000	2,835
ವಾಹನಗಳ ಖರೀದಿ (ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ)	99	28	10	40	20	26	7	5	11	-	21	18		117	69
			7 ಕಾರ್, 3 ಜೀಪು		7 ಕಾರ್, 13 ಜೀಪು		2 ಬುಡಾ ಪಡಾರಿ	20 ಜೀಪು	4		18				
			2 ಜೆ.ಸಿ.ಬಿ		2 ಜೆ.ಸಿ.ಬಿ		5 ಜೀಪು	7 ಕಾರ್	4		3				4 ಜೆ.ಸಿ.ಬಿ
								3 ಮಿನಿ ಟ್ರಕ್	2						197 ವಾಟರ್ ಟ್ಯಾಂಕ್
					100 ವಾಟರ್ ಟ್ಯಾಂಕ್		97 ವಾಟರ್ ಟ್ಯಾಂಕ್	4 ವ್ಯಾನ್	1						
ಗಣಕ ಯಂತ್ರಗಳ ಖರೀದಿ (ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ)	312	158	15	154	-	-	158	-	-	-	90	322	-	634	263
ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳು (ಮನೆ)	1,381	343	15	350	93	358	407	330	420	-	279	341	2	1,722	1,216
ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳು (ಉಪಕೇಂದ್ರ)	380	72	4	155	18	135	79	18	100	-	60	177	2	557	263
ಕಾರ್ಯಾಗಾರ (ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ)	350	70	10	70	71	70	31	70	34	70	40	50	3	330	189
					20792 ಜನರು		3986 ಜನರು	-	2641 ಜನರು	-	1060 ಜನರು		210 ಜನರು		37365 ಜನರು
ಮಂಟಿ ಅಡ್ಡಾ ಮತ್ತು ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ(ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ)	-	-	-	-	95	-	103	-	398	-	251		28	-	875
					4727 ಜನರು		11571 ಜನರು		21212 ಜನರು		6875 ಜನರು		1424 ಜನರು		47678 ಜನರು
ಗ್ರಾಮ ಸಭೆ (ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ)	-	-	57	-	58	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	115
ವಿದೇಶಿ ಪರಿಣಿತರು (ಜನರು)	167	31	14	51	17	45	13	25	-	-	11	15	-	167	55

2002-03ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ ಸಾಧನೆ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ

ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು,
ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಅರಣ್ಯ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.

\\forest-nhcd-sh\Status-Report-2002-03-september-02.xls

ಅನುಬಂಧ - 3

ಜೆಬಿಐಸಿ ನೆರವಿನ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪೂರ್ವ ಪ್ರಸ್ಥಭೂಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಣ್ಯೀಕರಣ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಸರ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿ

ಭೌತಕ ಗುರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಧನೆ

1997-98 ರಿಂದ 2002-2003 (ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ - 2002)

ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು	ಯೋಜನೆ	1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002		2002-2003		ಸಂಚಿತ	
	ಗುರಿ	ಗುರಿ	ಸಾಧನೆ	ಗುರಿ	ಸಾಧನೆ	ಗುರಿ	ಸಾಧನೆ	ಗುರಿ	ಸಾಧನೆ	ಗುರಿ	ಸಾಧನೆ	ಗುರಿ	ಸಾಧನೆ	ಗುರಿ	ಸಾಧನೆ
ಗಾಮ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳ ರಚನೆ (ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ)	3,000	500	105	500	668	1,000	505	1,000	850	-	668	-	39	3,000	2,835
ವಾಹನಗಳ ಖರೀದಿ (ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ)	99	28	10	40	20	26	7	5	11	-	21	18		117	69
			7 ಕಾರ್, 3 ಜೀಪು		7 ಕಾರ್, 13 ಜೀಪು		2 ಟಾಟಾ ಸವಾರಿ,	20 ಜೀಪು	4		18				
			2 ಜೆ.ಸಿ.ಬಿ		2 ಜೆ.ಸಿ.ಬಿ		5 ಜೀಪು	7 ಕಾರ್	4		3				4 ಜೆ.ಸಿ.ಬಿ
								3 ಮಿನಿ ಟ್ರಕ್	2						197 ಪಾಟರ್ ಟ್ರಾಂ
					100 ಪಾಟರ್ ಟ್ರಾಂಕ್		97 ಪಾಟರ್ ಟ್ರಾಂಕ್	4 ಪಾನ್	1						
ಗಣಕ ಯಂತ್ರಗಳ ಖರೀದಿ (ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ)	312	158	15	154	-	-	158	-	-	-	90	322	-	634	263
ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳು (ವಸತಿ)	1,381	343	15	350	93	358	407	330	420	-	279	341	2	1,722	1,216
ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳು (ವಸತಿ ಯೇತರ)	380	72	4	155	18	135	79	18	100	-	60	177	2	557	263
ಕಾರ್ಯಾಗಾರ (ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ)	350	70	10	70	71	70	31	70	34	70	40	50	3	330	189
					20792 ಜನರು		3986 ಜನರು	-	2641 ಜನರು	-	1060 ಜನರು		210 ಜನರು		37366 ಜನರು
ಜಂಟಿ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ(ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ)	-	-	-	-	95	-	103	-	398	-	251		28	-	875
					4727 ಜನರು		11571 ಜನರು		21212 ಜನರು		6875 ಜನರು		1424 ಜನರು		47678 ಜನರು
ಗಾಮ ಸಭೆ (ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ)	-	-	57	-	58	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	115
ವಿದೇಶಿ ತರಬೇತಿ (ಜನರು)	167	31	14	51	17	45	13	25	-	-	11	15	-	157	55

2002-03ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ ಸಾಧನೆ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ

ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು,
ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಅರಣ್ಯ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.

\forest-nt\ccf-sf\Status-Report-2002-03-september-02.xls

ಜೆಬಿಐಸಿ ನೆರವಿನ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪೂರ್ವ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮಭೂಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಣ್ಯೀಕರಣ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಸರ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿ

ಅರಣ್ಯೀಕರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಯೋಜನಾ ಗುರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಧನೆ

1997-98 ರಿಂದ 2002-2003 (ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ - 2002)

ವಿವರಣೆ ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಲಕ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು	ಯೋಜನೆ ಗುರಿ	ಪರಿಷ್ಕೃತ ಗುರಿ	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-03	ಸಂಚಿತ ಸಾಧನೆಯ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆ
				ಸಾಧನೆಯ	ಸಾಧನೆಯ	ಸಾಧನೆಯ	ಸಾಧನೆಯ	ಸಾಧನೆಯ	ಸಾಧನೆಯ	
	ಅರಣ್ಯೀಕರಣ									
1	ಸಣ್ಣ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಪಟ್ಟಾಭೂಮಿಗಳ ಪ್ರತಿಫಲಾಪೇಕ್ಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ಉಪಯೋಗ ಪ್ರಮುಖ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಿಸಲು ರಚಿಸಲಾದ ಮತ್ತು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲಾದ	20,000.00	20,200.00	51.00	5,906.50	5,270.00	7,300.00	1,650.00	-	20,177.50
2	ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪ್ರಭೇದಗಳ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಪ್ರತಿಕಾರ್ಯ, ಪ್ರಾಯೋಜನೆಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಖಾಸಗಿಯವರ ಜಮೀನುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಅರಣ್ಯೀಕರಣ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾದ	80,000.00	81,500.00	328.00	29,927.00	24,761.00	19,345.00	7,004.00	178.00	81,527.00
3	ಪ್ರಮುಖ ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಪ್ರತಿಕಾರ್ಯ, ಒ ಮತ್ತು ಪಿ ಸಾಗರ ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಸೂಚನಾ ಬೆಟ್ಟಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಅಭಯಾರಣ್ಯ ಹೊರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸಲಾದ	33,000.00	17,600.00	1,645.50	6,955.50	5,437.50	3,544.50	42.00	7.50	17,632.50
4	ಸಣ್ಣ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದ, ಮಾಲೀಕತ್ವದ ರೈತರು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿದ ಅರಣ್ಯೀಕರಣ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು	9,000.00	29,000.00	1,599.00	9,848.50	9,776.50	5,181.50	155.00	2,102.00	28,662.50
5	ಸಣ್ಣ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಅರಣ್ಯೀಕರಣದಿಂದ ಗಣನೆಗೆ ಬರದ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸಲಾದ	4,000.00	4,000.00	220.00	1,203.00	1,221.50	991.00	2,174.50	45.00	5,979.00
6	ಸಣ್ಣ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಅರಣ್ಯೀಕರಣದಿಂದ ಗಣನೆಗೆ ಬರದ ಮತ್ತು ಹೊಸ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲಾದ	4,000.00	4,200.00	118.50	701.00	502.00	1,069.00	1,761.00	20.00	4,171.00
7	ಸಣ್ಣ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಅರಣ್ಯೀಕರಣದಿಂದ ಗಣನೆಗೆ ಬರದ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಿಸಲು ಮಾಡಲಾದ ಮತ್ತು ಹೊಸ ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸಲಾದ	6,000.00	12,000.00	296.50	1,317.00	1,051.50	1,703.50	4,267.50	2,219.50	11,855.50
8	ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಬೆಳೆಸಲಾದ	3,000.00	6,000.00	354.00	1,202.25	1,512.50	554.50	883.00	1,842.50	5,550.75
9	ಬೆಳೆ ಬೆಳೆಯುವ, ಜಾಲದ ಬೆಳೆಯುವ, ರೈತರ ಲಭ್ಯ ಬೆಳೆಯುವ, ಮಾಲು ಮಾರಾಟದ ಪ್ರಚಾರ	5,000.00	9,000.00	473.80	1,213.50	1,523.50	1,252.50	3,502.50	1,044.00	9,009.00
10	ಬಿದಿರು ಪ್ರತಿಕಾರ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾದ	1,000.00	6,000.00	496.50	863.00	754.00	498.75	1,893.00	1,164.50	5,669.75
11	ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಹೊಂದಿದ ಜಾತಿಯ ಬಿದಿರಿನ ಬೆಳೆಯುವಲ್ಲಿ, ಅರಣ್ಯೀಕರಣ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಯ ಸಹಿತವಾದ ರಚನೆ ಇದು ಸಹಿತವಾದ ರಚನೆ ಇದ್ದಾಗ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾದ	1,000.00	3,800.00	318.50	406.50	398.00	244.00	1,892.00	352.00	3,623.00
12	ಮಣ್ಣು ಪ್ರತಿಕಾರ್ಯ, ಕೆರೆಗಳು ಮೂಲಕಾರ್ಯ ಹೊಂದಿದ ಮತ್ತು ಮಣ್ಣಿನ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡಲಾದ	2,500.00	2,200.00	49.00	349.00	764.50	373.00	546.00	-	2,081.50
	ಮಾಹಿತಿಯ ಪರಿಣಿತ ಅಧ್ಯಯನಗಳು			235.00	-	371.00	516.50	408.50	413.00	1,949.00
13a	ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕಂ ಅರಣ್ಯ ರಚನೆಗಳ ಸೂಚನೆಯನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಗೊಳಿಸಲಾದ	100.00	100.00	-	15,541 D	23,155 D	18,644 D	12,190 D	10,558 D	80,088 D
13b	ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಹೊಂದಿದ ಜಾತಿಯ ಬಿದಿರಿನ ಬೆಳೆಯುವಲ್ಲಿ, ಅರಣ್ಯೀಕರಣ ಮತ್ತು ಮಣ್ಣಿನ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಗೊಳಿಸಲಾದ	2,000.00	2,000.00	34,081 D	408,931 D	561,131 D	522,001 D	240,408 D	186,635 D	1,884,187 D
	ಒಟ್ಟು ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟ್ 1 ರಿಂದ 12 ವರೆಗೆ	170,500.00	197,500.00	5,933.00	59,892.75	53,872.50	42,051.25	25,972.50	8,285.00	195,930.00
	ಒಟ್ಟು ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟ್ 13 ಎ ರಿಂದ 13 ಬಿ ವರೆಗೆ	2,100.00	2,100.00	34,081 D	424,472 D	584,286 D	551,445 D	252,598 D	197,193 D	1,964,275 D

ಡಿ. ಮುಂದೆ ವಿವರಣೆ ಅಥವಾ - ಮುಂದೆ ಬೆಳೆಯುವುದು

ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು,
ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಅರಣ್ಯ ವೃತ್ತ.

ಅನುಬಂಧ - 1

ಜೆಬಿಐಸಿ ನೆರವಿನ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪೂರ್ವ ಪ್ರಸ್ಥಭೂಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಣ್ಯೀಕರಣ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಸರ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿ

ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಗುರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಧನೆ

1997-98 ರಿಂದ 2002-2003 (ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ - 2002)

(ರೂ. ಕೋಟಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)

ಕಮಾ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ವರ್ಗ	ಯೋಜನೆ	1996-97		1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002		2002-2003		ಸಂಚಿತ				
		ಗುರಿ	ಗುರಿ	ಸಾಧನೆ	ಗುರಿ	ಸಾಧನೆ	ಗುರಿ	ಸಾಧನೆ	ಗುರಿ	ಸಾಧನೆ	ಗುರಿ	ಸಾಧನೆ	ಗುರಿ	ಸಾಧನೆ	ಗುರಿ	ಸಾಧನೆ	ಗುರಿ	ಸಾಧನೆ	ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ	ಕಡಿಮೆ	ಮರುಹೊಂದಾಣಿಕೆ
1	ಅರಣ್ಯೀಕರಣ	362 914	16 752	2.051	49 843	38 892	74 027	70 379	83 888	77 568	86 831	68 498	51.573	86 105	74 825	11 039	362 914	354 532	6 327	-	360 859
2	ಕೃಷಿಗಳು	64 114	-	-	11 313	1 427	15 931	8 894	17 606	13 828	17 447	17 722	1.817	7 941	10 000	0 586	64 114	50 397	-	-	50 397
3	ಮೇಕ	60 146	-	-	8 455	6 169	10 691	11 928	12 285	15 249	13 642	16 141	15 073	17 438	19 286	6 632	60 146	73 555	-	-	73 555
4	ಸಂಶೋಧನ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪಿಕಾರ್ಯಾಗಳು	35 746	-	0.016	8 754	0 265	10 037	1 153	6 576	0 760	5 079	2 448	5 300	5 703	17 849	0 531	= 35 746	10.877	= 3 129	-	14 006
5	ಮರಸ್ಸಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಾಜಿಕ	14 915	-	0 013	0 918	1 375	1 782	1 003	3 295	1 973	4 236	1 799	4 684	1 704	2 000	0 253	14 915	8 120	-	-	8 120
6	ಶಾಲೆಕಿ (ಎಲೆಕ)	12 812	-	-	2 465	0 807	3 774	1 128	3 443	0 662	3 130	0 841	-	0 554	1 050	-	12 812	3 991	-	-	3 991
7	ಶಾಲೆಕಿ (ಸೋಲಿ)	9 367			1 705	0 063	1 788	0 849	1 993	0 479	1 933		1 948	0 674	0 850	0 174	9 367	— 2 239	-	— 0 740	1 499
8	ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹ	4 615	-	-	1 065	0 614	1 947	1 185	1 283	0 828	0 229	0 399	0 091	0 678	0 750	-	4 615	3 704	-	-	3.704
9	ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ	1 925	0 084	0 020	0 167	1 635	1 014	2 549	0 340	4 549	0 189	-	0 131	0 187	0 890	0 022	1 925	— 8 962	-	— 8 716	0 246
	ಒಟ್ಟು	566.554	16 836	2.100	84 685	51 247	120.991	99 966	130 733	115.896	132 716	107 840	80.617	120 983	127 555	19.237	566 554	516 377	9.456	9.456	516.377

* Added from Research & Studies

** Added from Working Plan (Research & Studies) & Local Training

*** Deducted from Local training i.e. VFC & Workshop

**** Deducted from Research & Studies, i.e., Afforestation & Working Plan

ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು,
ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಅರಣ್ಯ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.

ಕಾರ್ಯಾಗಾರ

ಬಯಲುಸೀಮೆ ಅರಣ್ಯೀಕರಣ ಯೋಜನೆ

28/29, ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ 2002. KOF Training Centre , ಕೆರೆಮತ್ತಿಹಳ್ಳಿ, ಹಾವೇರಿ.

ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದವರ ವಿವರ

ಅ.ನಂ.	ಹೆಸರು	ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಹೆಸರು / ವಿಳಾಸ	ಸಹಿ
01	Smt. M.J. Nath	Vimochana Devadasi Punarvasti sangha.	[illegible]
02	K.B. Roopanaik	Athani - 591304. 252353 (0831) Spoorthy. Channagiri Tq., NALLUR. 577221 Davanagere - Dist. Ph: 0818-488215 & 488004	K.B. Roop
03	M.K. Bhat	680, 15th main, 38 cross IVT Block, Jayanagar, Bl-41, 080-6635622	[illegible]
04	N.N. Kokkanavar	India development Serivice (I) Dharwad Haliyale Project 0836. 447207	Nalla
05.	SRINIVASA-K.	VIKASANA. Tharikere. Chikmangalore P.H. 08264, 22500	[illegible]
06	K. Rayasha	STEM - K Ramayala B.D.A Complex Bangalore	[illegible]
7)	M.V Sundara	ARANYA VIKASA sanste Shivoga vinobanagar 5th stage 5th cross Shivoga 08182-48380	[illegible]

ಅ.ನಂ.	ಹೆಸರು	ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಹೆಸರು / ವಿಳಾಸ	ಸಹಿ
8	Suresh Naik	G. B. Halli G. K. Halli (P) Channagiri (T) Davanagere (D). c/o Spoorthy 277221	[signature]
9	DERICK ANIL. A	NAGARIKA SEVA TRUST. No. 514, 5TH CROSS, 7TH MAIN HMT LAYOUT., RT. NAGARA, B'LORE - 32	[signature]
10	L. S. Harish	GUREETyaperagalli Near Budal Road Shivajinagara Davangere 577001	[signature]
11.	Nagendra. V. Mali	NEEDS, Haveri	[signature]
12	Shivanand. Nand - agavanker	Need, Haveri	[signature]
13.	M. B. Bolan	Range Forest officer Byadagi	[signature]
14.	S. M. Peerzade	Range Forest officer, Haveri	[signature]
15	Jagat Ram	DCF Haveri	[signature]
16	Kiran Kumar	CISED, ISEC Campus, Bangalore (3217013 Nagarabhavi 560072	[signature]

ಅ.ನಂ.	ಹೆಸರು	ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಹೆಸರು / ವಿಳಾಸ	ಸಹಿ
17.	ವಿಠಲ್. ಶಿವಳ್ಳಿ	ವಿಠ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ, ಉರ್ದು ಪ್ರೌಢ ವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಶಿಗ್ಗಾವಿ.	
18	ಶಾದಾ. ಜಿ. ಬಡೆ.	ಅರಣ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖಾ ವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಶಿರಸಿ	
19	ಭಾಷು	ಗ್ರೀನ್. ಯೋಜನ. ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ. Ph-28626 (08194)	
20	ಸಿದ್ಧಲಿಂಗ	ಉಸ್ತುವಾರಿ ಗ್ರಾಮ. ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯ ಶಿಲ್ಪಿಯೇತರ ಗುರಾಲು ಲೈಬ್ರರಿ	
21	ರಮೇಶ.ಲ.ಬೆಟಗೇರಿ	ಫೋ!- ಬಳಿಚರಗಾ ಅ.ಚೆ, ಬೆಳಗಾಲಿ p.591114	
22	ಯಲ್ಲಪ್ಪಜಿ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಣ್ಣ ಧೂತಿ	ಜನಜಾಗರಣ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಬೆಳಗಾಂವ ಕಛೇರಿ ಪೋ!- ಬಂಬರಗಾ ಅ:ಚೆ: ಬೆಳಗಾಂವ ಫೋನ್‌ನಂಬರ. 554109 /0831	
23)	~~Asstoic A.H.~~	Range Forest office Social forestry ~~Haveri~~ (0) 834584.	
24)	ಶಿವನಗೌಡ. ಬಿ. ~~ಪಾಟೀಲ್~~	ಗ್ರಾ. ಸಂ. ಬಸವೇಶ್ವರ. ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯ 18ನೇ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾ.ಬಿ. 560003 3317818 (o), 3616310 (R) 3315780 (o)	
25)	ಮಂಜುನಾಥ, ಕಲಾಸ್ಕೇಂ.	NEEDS. HAVER. 836696	ಮಂಜುನಾಥ
26)	Madhuri. Deodhar	Nudo Haveri	

ಅ.ನಂ.	ಹೆಸರು	ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಹೆಸರು / ವಿಳಾಸ	ಸಹಿ
27)	G. S. Badiger	CHINYARA TADAS: Ta: Shiggoan. 581212 phone No 817495.	
28)	A. H. Madagali	NEEDS, Haveri, Ph: 836696	[signature]
29)	G. A. N. KARKIKAR	Dy. CF. Social Family on tower	
30)	Shivanand	Atsopo-Kalave Ta-Sirsi (N.K)	[signature]
31)	Pandurang Hegde	SIRSI	[signature]
32)	Rajesh Nayak	Prakrati Sirsi (U.K)	[signature]
33)	Jairam Gouda	Sirsi	[signature]
34)	Shivaji	Al-Kattambhavi Belgaum Po. Bambarga Pin-591114	[signature]

ಅ.ನಂ.	ಹೆಸರು	ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಹೆಸರು / ವಿಳಾಸ	ಸಹಿ
35.	Ranjan Rao Yadav	Nagarika Seva Trust. RT Nagar B'lore. 080-3535532.	
36.	S.D. Baligar	NEEDS, 3rd cross. Desaipalli. Haveri-581110 ph, (O)(0836) 836696 861054 (R)	
37	G.L. Methi	India development Service & Dharwad Haveri Project. PH 832698	
38	K.M Shashikala	REACH Samsthe Harapanahalli ph. 08398-20177.	K.M Shashikala
39	K.M. ಶೈಲಾ.	REACH samsthe	K.M. Shaila.
40.	Sr. Mary Mathew	Arunodaya POLRADA papinayakana halli Hospet — Bellary	Mary Mathew
41	GURURAJA BUDHYA	E-1, Maithree Apartments, 6th Main, 15th Main, Malleswaram, Bangalore-560 003. ph: 080-3364509(R) M-98440-69634	

ಅ.ನಂ.	ಹೆಸರು	ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಹೆಸರು / ವಿಳಾಸ	ಸಹಿ
42.	ಕೆ.ವಿ. ಜಗದೀಶ	ಕಿಡ್ಸಿ, ಆನಂದನಿಲಯ, ಬಾಬೆ ರನ್ನೆ ಹೊಸನಗರ ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ. - 577418 - 08183-521083	
43.	Nagaraj. N. Goika	NEEDS Haveri.	
44.	P. H. Kunaker	" "	
45.	Shivanne	NEDS	

Proceedings of the Government of Karnataka

Sub : Implementation of Joint Forest Planning and Management (JFPM) Scheme, Tree Patta Scheme and Scheme of raising trees on lands belonging to institutions / communities / Government departments.

Read : 1. Letter No. 6-21/89 - FP, dated 1st June 1990 from the Secretary To Government of India, Ministry of Environment and Forests, New Delhi regarding guidelines for Joint Forest Management (JFM).

2. Government Order No. AHFF 232 FAP 86, Bangalore, dated 12th April 1993 on JFPM.

3. JFPM Amendments G.O. No. FEE/94/FAP/93 dated 16th December1996

4. Letter No. 22-8 / 2000 - JFM (FPD), dated 21st February, 2000 from the Inspector General of Forests and Special Secretary, Government of India, Ministry of Environment and Forests, New Delhi regarding guidelines for strengthening JFM.

5. Proceedings of the meeting held on 21st November 2001 in the Chambers of the Principal Secretary to Government, Forest,Ecology and Environment Department on strengthening JFPM Programme,

Preamble :

The National Forest Policy of 1988 envisages people's involvement in the development and protection of forests. It has also been felt that forest management programmes need to be reoriented in such a manner that they respond to the rural community's needs and that forest produces such as fuel wood, non timber forest produce (NTFP), timber, etc are made available to the villagers preferentially, apart from a share in the proceeds so that village communities are motivated to identify themselves with the protection, development and management of forests and other Government waste lands.

Government of India, Ministry of Environment and Forests, in letter dated 1st June, 1990 read (1) above, has issued guidelines for involving village communities and voluntary agencies under JFM in the regeneration of degraded forest lands. The State Governments have been requested to take appropriate action along the suggested lines. The guidelines envisage formulation of a Joint Forest Management (JFM) scheme for the development and protection of forests with community participation and implementing the same. Grasses, lops and tops and pruned materials are to be given to the members of the Village Forest Committee (VFC)

free of charge, apart from a share in the usufructs of NTFP and also from the final harvest of the standing crop.

A comprehensive Government order was issued vide reference cited (2) above regarding people's participation in planning, protection, development and management of degraded forests and other Government waste lands.

Initially, the JFPM scheme was implemented under DFID assisted Western Ghats Forestry and Environment Project implemented from 1992-93 to 1999-2000. During the implementation, on the basis of the experience, some amendments were brought to the original GO vide reference cited (3) above. Later on, the JFPM scheme is also being implemented under JBIC assisted Forestry and Environment Project for Eastern Plains of Karnataka and CSS schemes.

The Government of India, in the reference cited (4) above, has further given guidelines for strengthening of JFM programme. The JBIC authorities assisting Eastern Plains Project have emphasized repeatedly for strengthening JFPM activities during the implementation of JBIC assisted Forestry and Environment Project for Eastern Plains of Karnataka.

Efforts were made for implementation of JFPM scheme not only through DFID assisted Western Ghats Forestry and Environment Project and JBIC assisted Forestry and Environment Project for Eastern Plains of Karnataka but also through Centrally Sponsored Schemes. So far, about 3000 VFCs have been established throughout the State covering an area of about 2 lakh ha of degraded forests and other Government wastelands.

Though considerable progress has been achieved so far in implementing the JFPM programme, there is need to consolidate on the gains and to further intensify the activities of JFPM for better protection, development and management of degraded forest lands and other Government wastelands. Further, while implementing the programme some operational problems have been encountered in the field. To overcome these problems and to strengthen the JFPM activities in the State over larger extents of areas, the Chief Conservator of Forests, Social Forestry has prepared a concept paper and submitted to Government through Principal Chief Conservator of Forests. The concept paper was discussed in detail in a series of meetings

and decisions were taken to strengthen the JFPM activities as per the proceedings drawn up at the reference cited (5) above.

Government Order No. FEE 50 FAP 2000 , Bangalore dated 19/6/2002

1. Under the circumstances explained in the preamble, Government is pleased to issue a comprehensive revised Government Order for the implementation of the following schemes with immediate effect. The revised Government order replaces the Government Order No. AHFF 232 FAP 86 dated 12-4-1993 and the Government Order No. FEE 94 FAP 93 dated 16-12-1996. This scheme comprises three different components, namely, Joint Forest Planning and Management (JFPM), Tree Patta scheme and Scheme of planting trees on lands belonging to institutions, communities and Government departments.

1.1 Joint Forest Planning and Management (JFPM):

The scheme envisages setting up of village forest committees (VFC) which will be associated with various aspects of forest protection, development and management starting from planning till harvest and sharing of produce. The Forest department is permitted to incur expenditure for setting up of the VFCs and creation of the Village Forest Development Fund **(VFDF)** for implementing JFPM scheme out of the budget provision made under the JBIC assisted Forestry and Environmental Project for Eastern Plains of Karnataka or under the State sector plan scheme head of account "2406-01-102-2-19" or under Centrally sponsored schemes or under other similar schemes. This scheme excludes the areas covered under the schemes shown at 1.2 and 1.3 below.

1.2 Tree Patta Scheme:

This scheme is for protection, development and management of trees on roadsides, canalbanks and other similar areas including urban areas and provides for sharing of forest produce between the beneficiaries / members / institutions and Forest department.

1.3 Scheme of raising trees on lands belonging to institutions, communities and Government departments:

This scheme is for planting, protection and management of trees on lands belonging to institutions, communities and Government departments with mutual consent. The cost of raising, initial protection and maintenance of plantations for the first three years will be borne by the Forest department. However, protection from the beginning till harvest is the responsibility of the concerned institution or community or department with the cooperation of the Forest department.

2. Sharing of forest produce under the above three schemes shall be as follows:

2.1 Joint Forest Planning and Management:

The total proceeds derived from the sale of forest produce shall be shared between the Government and the VFC as follows:

2.1.1 Non Timber Forest Produce:

i) 10 % to Government,

ii) 90% to VFC.

Out of the share of the VFC, a minimum of 50% shall go to the Village Forest Development Fund (VFDF) and the balance will be shared by the members of the VFC as dividends or will go to the Village Development Fund (VDF) as decided by the VFC.

2.1.2 Other Forest Produce:

2.1.2.1 From the assets created with the help of VFC:

i) 25% to Government,

ii) 75% to VFC.

Out of the share of the VFC, a minimum of 50% will go to the to the VFDF and the balance will be shared by the members of the VFC as dividends or will go to the VDF as decided by the VFC.

2.1.3 From the assets created prior to formation of VFC including older fuel wood, fodder and small timber plantations but excluding Teak plantations:

i) 50% to Government,

ii) 50% to VFC.

Out of the share of the VFC, a minimum of 50% will go to the VFDF and the balance will be shared by the members of the VFC as dividends or will go to the VDF as decided by the VFC.

2.1.4 From the natural growth prior to formation of VFC excluding valuable species viz., Sandalwood, Rosewood, Teak, Honne, Matti and Nandi subject to the provision of Working Plan prescriptions:

i) 50% to Government,

ii) 50% to VFC.

Out of the share of the VFC, a minimum of 50% is for the VFDF and the balance will be shared by the members of the VFC as dividends or will go to the VDF as decided by the VFC

Note: VFDF and VDF shall be operated by the VFC as per the conditions laid down in Annexure I to this Government order.

2.2 Tree Patta Scheme:

Out of the trees which are in the custody of Karnataka Forest Department (KFD), beneficiaries / members / institutions under the scheme are entitled to 100% usufructs. The final harvest shall be shared in the ratio of 75:25 between the beneficiaries / members / institutions and the Government.

2.3 Scheme of raising trees on lands belonging to institutions, community held and Government departments:

The usufructs shall wholly belong to the institution / community / departments. The net income arising from the final harvest of trees raised under this scheme will be shared in the ratio of 50:50 between the Forest Department and the concerned institution / community / Government department.

3. Details of JFPM, Tree Patta scheme and Scheme of raising trees on lands belonging to institutions, communities and Government departments are given in Annexures I, II and III respectively.

4. The Forest department shall execute suitable agreements with the respective beneficiaries, individuals / VFCs / institutions / departments, under the above three schemes.

This order is issued with the concurrence of Finance department vide their U.O Note No. FD 45 EXP. 2 2002 dated 17-1-2002.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Karnataka.

(FAIROZA KHANAM)
Deputy Secretary to Government,
Forest, Environment & Ecology Department,

Annexure – I to G.O. No. FEE 50 FAP 2000 dated :19/6/2002

JOINT FOREST PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT (JFPM) SCHEME

1. INTRODUCTION:

It has been the experience over several decades that damage to the forests due to various forms of biotic interference, namely, illicit cutting, grazing, fire and encroachment has increased over the years. In spite of several measures like increase in staff, communication network and increased intensive patrolling etc., the desired results have not been achieved. Keeping this in view, the State Government desires that the people living in the villages and adjoining the forests are actively involved in conservation, planning, protection, regeneration, development and management of degraded forests.

Further, the plantations raised in C and D lands, Gomal lands, tank foreshores, road sides, canal banks and other Government lands have been disappearing due to various reasons. There have been several conflicts on the use of common property resources, output derived from them and in the choice of species in afforestation programmes. To reverse these trends, the Government wishes to involve the people actively in the conservation, planning, protection, regeneration, development and management of these common property resources.

The Government has come to the conclusion that the above objectives can be achieved through a system of Joint Forest Planning and Management (JFPM) with the co-operation and involvement of the villagers. Non Governmental Organizations can help in catalyzing this movement

2. OBJECTIVE:

With a view to involving people towards the planning, protection, regeneration, development and management of forest areas and other Government lands degraded due to biotic pressures and to perform other similar duties, it is proposed that interested villagers in the village constitute themselves into Village Forest Committee (VFC). The formation, composition, duties and responsibilities, the mechanism of sharing of produce and other modalities of VFC are proposed.

3. AREA COVERED UNDER JFPM.

JFPM shall, subject to issue of notification by the Forest Department for each class, sub-class or category of land in respect of each village or group of villages, be introduced in the following classes of lands excluding National Parks and Sanctuaries in the State:

iii. Degraded forest lands, where the canopy cover is 0.25 and less.

iv. Reserved forests that are predominantly inhabited by tribal people or are in the vicinity of areas where forest-dependent tribal people live or which they traditionally depend upon for their livelihood or which they culturally identify themselves with, may also be subjected to JFPM involving the tribals irrespective of the density of the canopy cover of the forests.

iii. Government waste lands, C and D class lands, gomal lands, unclassified lands and other lands under the control of the Revenue department transferred for the purpose of JFPM to the Forest Department.

iv. Roadsides, canal banks and tank foreshores and other non-forest lands under the control of the Karnataka Forest department (KFD).

4. COMPOSITION OF VFC:

The VFC shall be formed for a part of a village, a village or for a selected group of villages. The General Body of the VFC consists of members as detailed below:

Every adult member within the jurisdiction of VFC and interested in conservation, development and management of forest shall be eligible to become a member of the General Body of the VFC. He/She can enroll himself/herself as member of VFC with the Member Secretary of the VFC by remitting Rs.2/-.

5. EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS OF THE VFC.

In addition to the registered members, the following would also be ex-officio members of the General Body:

i. Gram Panchayat member(s) from the areas forming part of village/ villages or the selected group of villages of VFC.
ii. Concerned Village Accountant
iii. Concerned Gram Panchayat Secretary
iv. Agricultural Assistant / Agriculture Extension Officer concerned with the village or group of villages.
v. Officials of the Animal Husbandry department at the village level.
vi. Forest Motivators / Extension workers of Social Forestry division concerned with the village or group of villages.
vii. Forest Guard concerned.
viii. Forester concerned.
ix. School teachers working in the Primary School / Middle School / High school in the village.
x. One representative from each of the Non-Governmental Organisations, if any and
xi. Ex-officio Member Secretary

None of the Ex-officio members including representatives of Non-Governmental Organisations would be entitled to any of the benefits under JFPM. Only the registered members of the VFC will be entitled to such benefits.

6. FORMATION OF VFC

i. The villagers interested in participating in the scheme of JFPM may appoint a few promoters to facilitate the constitution of VFC. The promoters shall approach the concerned Range Forest Officer (RFO) and declare their intention to participate in the programme with a list of interested villagers.

ii. The RFO shall submit the proposals for registration of VFC(s) to the concerned Deputy Conservator of Forests (DCF) having jurisdiction over the areas, duly furnishing by-laws governing its duties, responsibilities, powers and jurisdiction. The proposal shall also indicate the boundary of village, boundary of part of village, boundaries of villages for all legal and administrative purposes, if a village, a part of village or more than one village falls in the jurisdiction of the same VFC.

iii All VFCs shall be registered as Associations under the Karnataka Forest Act by the respective DCF (Territorial) before they can participate in the JFPM.

7. MANAGING COMMITTEE OF THE VFC

There shall be a Managing Committee for each registered VFC which shall manage the affairs of the VFC. The Management Committee shall also be responsible for due performance of the duties and responsibilities of the VFC. The Managing Committee of each VFC shall consist of the following:

i. Chairperson: To be elected by the registered members of the General Body (Ex-officio members would not be eligible to vote. Gram Panchayat members represented in the General Body may take part in the voting and may also contest the election for the post of the chairperson provided they are the general registered member(s) of the VFC).

ii. Apart from the Chairperson, there will be 14 other members including 10 elected members and 4 ex-officio members as follows :

iii. Elected Members - 10

SC / ST	2 -	minimum one woman member
Landless labourers	2 -	minimum one woman member
Village Artisans / NTFP collectors	2 -	minimum one woman member
General Category	4 -	minimum two women members
	10	

iv. Ex-Officio members - 4

a. Village Accountant	1
b. Gram Panchayat Secretary	1
c. NGO representative (nominated by DCF on the recommendation of the VFC)	1
d. Member Secretary (Forester or Forest Guard with SSLC qualification or Agricultural Assistant (in case of non-forest lands) in the order of preference)	1
	4
Total Members	**14**

Note: The new composition of Managing Committee is applicable to the prospective Managing Committees and after completion of the tenure of the present Managing Committees constituted under the earlier GO, dated 12-4-1993.

8. CONDUCT OF ELECTION FOR MANAGING COMMITTEE OF THE VFC.

To conduct the election of the Managing Committee of the VFC, the Member Secretary concerned shall convene a meeting of General Body and the Revenue Inspector of the Revenue department will be the Presiding Officer for such a meeting and will conduct the meeting for electing members. For such meetings there shall be a quorum of more than 50% of registered members for the 1st meeting and 25% of the registered members in the adjourned / subsequent meeting.

9. DISSOLUTION OF PROMOTERS COMMITTEE

If the elections are completed and VFC is constituted, the promoters committee, if any, will stand dissolved automatically.

10. FUNCTIONS OF THE MANAGING COMMITTEE OF THE VFC

i. The tenure of the Managing Committee will be 5 (five) years.

ii. The quorum for the meeting of the Managing Committee shall not be less than 1/3rd of the total number of members i.e., five inclusive of Chairman and at least one woman member.

iii. The Committee shall meet at least once in a quarter. The Member Secretary of the committee shall convene the meeting in consultation with the Chairperson

iv. The members of the Managing Committee shall have the powers to apprehend the forest offenders and hand them over to the forest authorities to take further action against the offenders under the provisions of the relevant Forest Act and Rules.

v. The Managing Committee members shall have the powers to check and prevent those involved in forest encroachment, illicit cutting, smuggling, poaching, etc.

vi. The Managing Committee shall have the powers to notify the cattle pound within the area of jurisdiction and to impound cattle for unauthorised grazing.

vii. The Managing Committee shall have the powers to levy fine for unauthorised grazing as per rules to be framed and notified in this behalf. The fine so collected shall be credited to the VFDF. The Member Secretary shall maintain the accounts of such fines properly.

viii. Member Secretary shall be mainly responsible for maintaining all records together with the cashbook and other accounts of the VFC, VFDF and VDF properly. To assist the Member Secretary to maintain records, cashbooks and other accounts properly and for other related works, the VFC may provide the assistance of a clerk and a dalayat purely on honorary basis. The Management Committee shall pay the honorary employees honorarium of not more than Rs. 2000/- p.a. per person.

ix. The Member-Secretary shall be fully responsible for preparing and maintaining accounts of the VFDF and VDF. The Accounts of the VFDF and VDF shall be got audited either through State Accounts department or through registered private auditors (Chartered Accountants) once in a year and placed by the Management Committee before the General Body of the VFC within 6 months of the closure of the financial year and a copy of the Audit Report shall be sent to the concerned RFO and DCF within one month thereafter.

x. Other modalities for functioning of the Managing Committee and VFC shall be governed by the rules/directions framed/issued from time to time by the State Government or the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (PCCF) in this behalf from time to time.

11 TERMINATION OF MEMBERSHIP, DISSOLUTION OF THE COMMITTEE, APPEAL AND REVIEW ETC

i. If any elected member of the Management Committee fails to attend three meetings of the Management Committee consecutively, he/she shall automatically cease to be a member of the Management Committee. The Member Secretary shall invariably attend the Managing Committee Meeting without fail.

ii. The DCF (Registering Authority) is empowered to disqualify any member of the Committee permanently or for a specified period on the recommendations of the RFO if it is found necessary to do so in the interest of effective protection and management of the forests or other assigned areas or in the interest of proper functioning of the Committee.

iii. If a member of the Management Committee/ General Body is found guilty of any forest offence by a competent government authority or other authority concerned, he/she shall cease to be a member of the Management Committee / General body of the VFC for a period of 6 years from the date of decision of the competent authority.

iv. If a village forest committee fails to function properly or if there are instances of financial irregularities, misappropriation or violation of any rules and regulations, the DCF concerned will dissolve the Management Committee by a speaking order after due enquiry and after giving an opportunity to the Management Committee of the VFC to explain why the committee should not be dissolved. Once the Management Committee is dissolved, the DCF shall appoint an Assistant Conservator of Forests (ACF) as Administrator of the VFC until a new Management Committee is installed. Further, the DCF shall initiate action for recovery of losses, if any, besides taking legal course of action for such irregularities on the concerned.

v Appeal against any penal action by the DCF under clause 11 (i) to (iv) above may be preferred to the concerned Conservator of Forests (CF) and his decision shall be final.

vi. If there is any issue concerning the VFC, VFDF and VDF needing resolution, the matter shall be referred to the jurisdictional DCF whose direction/decision shall be binding on the VFC and others concerned. However, an appeal shall lie to the CF concerned and his decision shall be final.

vii If the chairperson or an elected member of the Management Committee of the VFC intends to resign from his/her post he/she shall do so in writing to the DCF through the Member Secretary. The DCF concerned shall decide on such event within two weeks from the date of receipt of the resignation and in case of vacant post of Chairperson he shall appoint temporarily one of the elected Managing Committee Members as Chairperson till election to the post is held. The General Body shall take action for the election of the Chairperson / elected Management Committee Member within 3 months of acceptance of the resignation.

12 MAINTENANCE OF RECORDS AND OTHER PAPERS

i. The VFC shall maintain a minute book where the proceedings of the meetings of the Committee as well as those of the Annual General Body meetings shall be recorded under the signatures of the Chairperson and the Member Secretary. Copies of all such proceedings shall be sent to concerned RFO for record, immediately after the meetings. The RFO shall return the proceedings with his remarks to the VFC marking a copy to the DCF within 21 days. If the RFO finds any of the resolutions contrary to the rules, he shall say so and direct the VFC not to implement the decision(s) and refer the matter to the DCF for ratifying his action. The DCF concerned shall take a decision on the resolution and inform the VFC. The decision of the DCF shall be binding on the VFC. However, the appeal against the decision of DCF shall lie with the concerned CF and his decision shall be final.

ii. Complete physical account of all works taken up and all expenditure incurred including the details of forest produce permitted to be collected free shall be kept by each VFC. The details of timber, poles, fuel wood, etc. sold together with the names of purchasers shall also be maintained. Such details shall be sent to the RFO in the prescribed form once in every quarter without fail.

iii. The officials of the Forest department shall inspect the forests under JFPM scheme frequently and suggest necessary action to be taken by the VFC.

13. MANAGEMENT PLAN

i. In order to protect, develop and manage the JFPM areas, a Management Plan is required. RFO and the VFC shall select on priority basis such areas, where members are willing to share their co-operation in protection, planning, planting and regeneration keeping in mind the interest of the VFC, distance of the area from the village, population of the Village, sharing mechanism of the forest produce etc.,

ii.(a) After a critical analysis of the protection issues and the needs of the forest produce in the village, the RFO and the VFC shall prepare a draft Management Plan for management, development and protection, including soil and water conservation measures and wildlife preservation etc for the degraded forest areas

and Government waste lands allotted to JFPM scheme. If feasible, a preliminary socio-economic survey of the village may also be undertaken for the purpose. The management plan shall aim at sustainable development and will include methods for development of degraded forest areas for the sustainable production of fuelwood, timber and fodder, distribution of forest produce and also regulation of cattle grazing. The Management plan shall also prescribe the quantities and modalities for removals of forest produce for procurement and distribution every year. The Management Plan will be effective for a period of 10 years and the VFC will conduct a mid-term review of the Management Plan in the 5th year and propose changes, if any, with justifications for further consideration and decision. The Management Plan shall be in consonance with the approved Working Plan.

ii.(b) Preparation of NTFP Management Plan: RFO and the VFC particularly NTFP collectors and other similar forest dependent members will prepare a proposal for planning, management, development and protection of NTFP resources in the forest and other areas within the revenue boundary of the village(s) / part of village so as to ensure sustainable management and development of NTFP resources with agreed management rules and responsibilities taking into account the overall protection of such forests against the threats like encroachments, fire, destructive harvesting of NTFPs, smuggling, grazing etc.

iii. The RFO or his authorised officer / Member Secretary will place the draft management plan before the Managing Committee of the VFC. The prescriptions will be discussed and the suggestions of the Management Committee, if any, shall be incorporated.

iv The management plan will be put before the General Body of VFC for its approval. The General Body will be informed about the proposals and the execution of the management plan. These will be discussed and final acceptable points will be agreed upon. After the approval of Management Plan, the approval of Grama Panchayat of the jurisdiction shall be obtained if there are areas managed by Grama Panchayat. The approved management plan shall be sent to the concerned DCF for his formal acceptance of the plan. Once it is accepted it shall become Joint Management Plan of the VFC.

v The implementation of Management Plan shall be in accordance with the instructions and guidelines issued from time to time by Government or PCCF. The funds available under other Government Schemes may be utilised for the purpose of implementation of such Management Plan, if permitted under the relevant rules or guidelines governing such Government Schemes.

vi. The VFC shall ensure smooth and timely execution of the various works listed in Joint Management Plan. The Forest Department shall provide necessary technical guidance or assistance to the VFC when asked for.

vii No agriculture or cultivation of plantation crops like Coffee, Tea, Cardamom, Coconut, Arecanut etc shall be taken up in the land covered under JFPM.

viii. The VFC may carry out extension and educational activities to facilitate the implementation of Joint Management Plan.

ix. Harvesting of Forest produce shall be carried out as per the approved Joint Management Plan under the guidance of KFD.

x. A memorandum of understanding (MOU) will be signed by the RFO and the Managing Committee of the VFC for the due performance of the agreed functions of the Joint Management Plan. The model proforma of MOU will be prescribed by the PCCF for different categories of area.

The DCF on recommendation of the Managing Committee and ACF/RFO may review and approve any changes in the provisions of MOU that are found necessary so as to bring supplementary / revised MOU.

14 DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE VFC

i. The VFC shall help the Forest department in preparing Joint Management Plan for the areas identified for the purpose.

ii. The VFC shall assist the Forest department in planning, protection, conservation and development of degraded forest areas and other Government wastelands included in the Joint Management Plan.

iii. The VFC shall effectively perform its duties and responsibilities as per MOU and Joint Management Plan and play an important role in the Management of JFPM areas.

iv The VFC shall also play an important role in the development of any Government land included for JFPM purpose. In case of afforestation, the VFC shall assist in identification of land, choice of species, mode of protection and shall also provide necessary assistance and co-operation in protection and management of plantations. The VFC shall be entirely responsible for the full protection of the forests and plantations raised on such lands after three years, preferably through its members or through paid watchman employed by the VFC out of its resources.

v. The VFC shall play important role in enriching the forests by preventing encroachments, forest fires, illicit cuttings, smuggling of forest produce and poaching of wild animals and regulating grazing and such other functions which are needed to develop forest resources.

vi. The VFC shall access the funds from government, Forest Development Agency (FDA) and other development agencies for implementation of Joint Management Plan.

15 OTHER CONDITIONS STIPULATED FOR THE JFPM

i. As regards the cost of raising and maintenance of plantations of JFPM areas, the Forest Department shall subject to the availability of resources meet the initial costs and for 3 years period thereafter. Further, in respect of slow growing usufructs yielding plants / plantations the maintenance may be required for another three

years which may be supported by the Department depending upon requirement and availability of funds.

ii. The JFPM areas are allotted for joint management only. These areas shall not be considered as leased areas to the VFC nor the VFC can lease these areas to anybody.

iii. In case of default by a member or a group of members or by VFC as a whole, the penal clause prescribed under the scheme shall be enforced.

iv. The VFC can take up afforestation programme in lands belonging to Government Departments other than Revenue department and community and institutional vacant lands out of their own resources outside JFPM scheme on mutually agreed arrangements.

v. The Forest Department can undertake research and other pilot programmes in the JFPM area in the interest of forest development and management without sharing pattern.

vi. The VFC shall utilize VFDF for development and management of JFPM areas.

vii. To ensure the participation of women, poor and landless members, the VFC shall encourage the formation and functioning of self help groups / credit groups / user groups.

16 ROLE OF GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND OFFICERS OF THE DEPARTMENTS IN THE JFPM

i. There should be a conscious attempt to ensure that the benefits from JFPM areas go to the people not as a philanthropic gesture from benevolent donor but as a token of gratitude for responsible and honourable partnership in forest management and related activities.

ii. The VFC shall be organised as a sort of meaningful partnerships with communities to manage JFPM lands. For this, the officials of the Forest department should be motivated and professionally trained in the processes of JFPM. To improve the quality of participation, particularly of women, poor and landless, the department shall promote formation and functioning of informal groups like credit groups / self help groups / thrift groups etc.,

iii The problems arising from the interaction between the VFCs, between members of the same VFC and the villagers outside the VFC, should be arbitrated by the RFO / ACF as early as possible.

iv Leadership of senior officers of the department to provide clear, coherent and unambiguous guidance and their frequent site visits will be crucial for the success of the Scheme.

v. An integrated approach and interest shown by different departments like Revenue, Agriculture, Horticulture, Watershed, Irrigation, Forest, Animal Husbandry, Sericulture will be useful to make the scheme successful.

vi Jurisdictional senior officers of the rank of ACF and above should attend one meeting of at least one VFC, once in 6 months.

vii. Depending upon the skills, capacity and requirement of the VFC, some of the works in the JFPM area like raising, maintenance, protection of plantation, fire prevention, soil and water conservation measures, etc. may be entrusted to VFC and funds for the purpose shall be made available to VFC. This will help in building up of feeling of ownership on the assets created / managed.

viii The success of the Scheme shall depend largely on relevant information and training(s) provided to the members of the VFC. Special care should be taken to provide frequent information to the VFC. The members shall be trained properly in all aspects of forest management. Visits by VFC members to spots of success and failure may be arranged and regular self-evaluation by the VFCs be made. Such visits may be organised to such areas both inside and outside the State subject to availability of funds.

ix VFCs should not become an extension of the Forest department, but these shall be strong village bodies having functional autonomy and independent bargaining power to get rural credits, bank loans and other genuine facilities. All the Government departments should take special care to ensure this.

x On the request of the concerned VFCs, the Forest department/Revenue department shall make available the areas under their control (based on the priorities) and within the jurisdiction of the VFCs for planning, management, development and conservation of the forests to the VFCs concerned after the MOU is signed. No lease or grant of such lands to the VFCs shall however be permissible or made.

xi. In the implementation of JFPM scheme the legal status of the lands allotted for JFPM shall remain unchanged.

xii Necessary amendments to the Karnataka Forest Act, Revenue Act and Societies Registration Act shall be issued separately to enable VFC to manage the areas included in the management plan with full legal jurisdiction. Further, the required rules shall be framed under Karnataka Forest Act.

xiii The Animal Husbandry Department shall advise VFC on live stock management including fodder development, stall feeding and improvement in cattle breed.

xiv The Agriculture Extension Officer/ Assistants shall advise the VFC on different extension strategies to be evolved to motivate everybody in the village to become willing partners in the management of the forest lands and other Government lands assigned to the VFC, as a sustainable link with agriculture and agriculture based activities in the village.

xv The Watershed Development department shall advise the VFCs on soil and moisture conservation works and other watershed development programmes and shall promote the participation of VFC in the programme.

xvi When the areas are closed for grazing, an attempt should be made to provide alternatives.

xvii An attempt should be made to help to form VFCs in those areas where majority are willing to participate in the programme.

xviii The Forest Department at appropriate level shall take necessary action to pursue other development departments to recognize the decisions and needs of VFCs with respect to Village Development.

17 DISPOSAL OF FOREST PRODUCE AND SHARING

i. The members identified through the VFC will be entitled to grasses, leaves and twigs etc., free of cost from the JFPM areas on such conditions prescribed by the VFC. The members shall also be entitled to lops and tops, prunings and NTFP for bona fide use, free of cost. The distribution of such produce will be supervised by the Managing Committee and shall ensure a fair and equitable distribution of the above forest produces to all the stakeholders. The Committee may work out its own principles and mechanism for distribution of produce with a view of meeting the needs of the local population.

ii. Regarding disposal of NTFP / fruits, firewood, poles, timber and final harvest, the requirements of the local villagers should be treated as a first charge on such produce. The surplus, after meeting the demands of the concerned villages, shall be disposed off by the VFC through open public auction. The traditional rights and customs enjoyed by the concerned villagers should be duly protected while assigning the rights of collection of produce.

iii. As it would be difficult to determine exactly the local needs of the villagers in absolute terms, required quantity of timber, poles, fuel wood and final harvest shall until further orders be made available for local sale through VFC to meet the needs of the local villagers at the rates to be fixed by the Forest department from time to time. The balance timber and final harvest will be disposed off through public auction.

iv. The proceeds arising from the local sale by the VFC as well as those arising from the disposal through auction, after deducting all the expenditure incurred on the harvest, shall be shared between the Government and the VFC in the ratios mentioned in the Government order.

v. Non Timber Forest Produce collection area shall cover forest lands and Government wastelands with the Forest department, excluding the areas with the LAMP societies and Trees Patta areas, irrespective of crown density within the limits of revenue boundary of village or part of village or group of villages of 'VFC, subject to rights and privileges of villagers.

vi. As mentioned in the Government order, out of the sums accruing to the VFC at least 50 % will go to the Village Forest Development Fund (VFDF). The balance may either be equitably shared by the members of the VFC as dividends or be deposited in a Village Development Fund (VDF) for financing developmental works in the village as approved by the VFC. The VDF can be used by the VFC for developmental activities other than forestry while VFDF should be spent only on forestry and related activities.

vii. The conditions framed for operation of the VFDF and VDF are as in para 21. While spending the VDF, the VFC shall decide the development needs of the village and execute the works under the supervision of the concerned Gram Panchayats as these institutions have the experience and functionaries for undertaking village development works.

18 ROLE OF N.G.Os IN THE JFPM

i. The Voluntary Agencies / NGOs with proven track record may be involved in planning, protection, regeneration and development of JFPM areas. The Forest department should take full advantage of the expertise and experience of such Voluntary Agencies and NGOs.

ii. The NGOs shall perform all other functions in the ex-officio capacity of the members of the General Body and the Managing Committee of the VFC. The NGOs are not entitled to any benefits accorded under the scheme.

iii. If there are more than one active NGO in the locality, one representative of NGOs may be selected by the NGOs themselves and its name is forwarded to the DCF for nomination to the management committee on the recommendation of the VFC.

iv. NGOs shall play supportive role in assisting Forest department and VFC to develop joint participatory management programmes and break the communication barriers.

v. NGOs shall assist in disseminating the information regarding guidelines / resolutions for community involvement issued by Government / Forest Department among Village communities.

vi. NGOs can play an effective facilitation role and role of an extension agency between VFC and Government departments.

vii. Subject to availability of funds, the Forest department may provide required financial assistance for meeting the minimum expenditure on logistics of NGOs and voluntary agencies.

19 VILLAGE FOREST DEVELOPMENT FUND

This fund is created for each VFC. The initial expenditure required for opening of the account shall be met from the funds provided by the Forest department in this regard. This fund shall be operated by the VFC as per the conditions laid down by the Government under para 21. Fines and penalties collected by the VFC as stated under the scheme shall be credited to this fund. Besides, VFC share from out of the disposal

of forest produce as per para 17 (iv) above earmarked for VFDF shall also be credited to this fund. All other receipts received by VFC shall also be credited to this fund. VFDF shall be used only for the developmental activities of forests as per the approved management plan of the VFC. This fund shall not be used for the benefits of the members personally or be shared as profit among the members.

20 VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT FUND

This fund is created on a separate account of the VFC once the VFC receives its share and decides to form this fund. This fund shall be operated by the VFC as per the conditions laid down under para 21.

21 CONDITIONS FOR OPERATION OF VFDF AND VDF

i. The funds shall be in Joint Account System in the name of the Chairman of the Management Committee of the VFC and the Member Secretary.

ii. The maintenance of records and accounts relating to VFC shall be the responsibility of the Member Secretary as stated in paras 10 (vii) to (ix), 12 (i) and (ii), 19 and 20 of the Annexure 1.

iii. Accounts of the VFDF and VDF shall be closed on the last date of every month not later than 10 days from the last date of the month when accounts are closed and sent to the RFO not later than 7 days thereafter and unspent cash balance shall be remitted to the bank account. Cash balance with the VFC should not exceed Rs. 100/- after the closure of the accounts every month.

iv. All cash transactions of more than Rs. 500/- should be by cheque.

v. Monthly accounts shall be placed before the Managing Committee at the earliest and got approved.

vi. These funds shall not be used for the benefit of the members personally or shared as profit among the members.

vii. The VFDF fund shall only be used to meet the following items of expenditure:

   a. To meet petty expenses of Management Committee meeting at not more than Rs. 100/- per meeting and expenses of General Body meeting at not more than Rs. 500/- per meeting.
   b. Sitting fee of not more than Rs. 25/- per member of the Management Committee per meeting subject to a maximum of Rs. 25/- per month.
   c. Postage and Stationery.
   d. Awards and incentives for promotion of tree growth in the JFPM areas.
   e. Nursery raising.
   f. Afforestation.

g. Forest protection works.
h. Expenditure incidental to harvesting of forest produce.
i. Printing propaganda and publicity materials on JFPM in particular and forestry in general.
j. Purchase of publications on periodicals and books relating to JFPM and Rural Development.
k. Office furniture, rent, electricity charges and taxes.
l. Expenses relating to audit of accounts.
m. Payment of fees/honorarium to the office attendant/office assistant.
n. Incidental expenses on revenue generating works and resources mobilisation.
o. Expenditure on training in natural resource management.
p. Expenditure on all other forestry related activities defined in the joint management plan and the memorandum of understanding between the VFC and the RFO..

viii. The VDF shall only be used to meet the following expenditures:

a. To meet petty expenses of Management Committee meeting at not more than Rs. 100/- per meeting and expenses of General Body meeting at not more than Rs. 500/- per meeting.
b. Sitting fee of not more than Rs. 25/- per member of the Management Committee per meeting subject to a maximum of one meeting per month.
c. Postage and Stationery.
d. Promotion of value addition and income generating activities.
e. Expenditure on training & awareness programme in rural development.
f. Office furniture, rent, electricity charges and taxes.
g. Expenses relating to audit of accounts.
h. Payment of fees/honorarium to the office attendant / office assistant.
i. Incidental expenses on revenue generating works and resource mobilisation.
j. Expenditure towards creation of amenities for the village like bus shelter, water supply, roads, sanitary works, small civil works, etc.,
k. All other village developmental activities other than forestry works.

Note: Expenditure on items number a, b, c, f, g, h, and i supra, shall be booked only if these are not covered under VFDF.

22 AUDITING OF ACCOUNTS OF VFDF AND VDF

The accounts shall be got audited by the Management Committee of the VFC after the closure of every financial year. For this purpose the Management Committee of the

VFC shall place a formal request not later than the last day of the month of April of the following year before the Deputy Conservator of Forests concerned to have the accounts audited through authorised auditors. Upon this, the Deputy Conservator of Forests shall arrange to have the accounts audited either through State Accounts Department or any registered private auditors not later than the last date of the month of July of the following financial year. After the auditing of accounts, the Management Committee shall place the audited accounts before the General Body meeting of the VFC not later than the last date of the month of September of the following year and obtain its formal approval. Audited accounts shall be sent to the jurisdictional RFO / DCF within one month thereafter.

(FAIROZA KHANAM)
Deputy Secretary to Government
Forest, Environment and Ecology Department.

ANNEXURE – II to G.O.NO. FEE 50 FAP 2000 dated:19/6/2002

TREE PATTA SCHEME

(a) The main features of the scheme and conditions stipulated are as follows:

i. Trees raised on roadsides and canal banks in the custody of the Forest department maintained for three or more years outside legally constituted or proposed forests are available for this purpose.

ii. It is proposed to grant "Tree Pattas" to the adjoining landholders both in rural and urban areas.

iii. In rural areas, if no private lands abut trees eligible for Tree Patta scheme or if no individual is willing to avail of the facility of "Tree Patta", the VFC shall be given the responsibility of managing the same. In case the VFC is also not willing, the Forest Department shall maintain the trees. In urban areas, if individuals are not willing to avail of the scheme, the Forest Department will manage.

iv. A nominal rent of Rs 10/- per tree (one-time payment) for slow growing species like Hunse, Ippe, Mavu, Nerale, Ala, Arali, Honge, Bevu, Bage, Sisoo, Halasu, etc shall be charged from the Tree Patta holder / VFC.

v. A nominal rent of Rs. 5/- per tree (one-time payment) for fast growing species like Nilagiri, Survey, Acacia, etc shall be charged from the Tree Patta holder / VFC.

vi. In case of rural areas, the RFO will send the list of probable Tree Patta holders to the ACF after consulting the land owning department / agency, Panchayat Chairperson and VFC Chairperson. The ACF will issue Tree Patta certificate under intimation to the DCF. In case of urban areas, the RFO will send the list of probable Tree Patta holders to the ACF after consulting land owning department / agency and Tree warden(s), if available and the ACF will issue Tree Patta certificate under intimation to the DCF.

vii. Usufructs and NTFP / fruits from the trees shall be enjoyed by the Tree Patta holder free of cost provided he maintains the trees at his own cost.

viii. The trees shall not be cut except with prior permission of the concerned DCF in writing. The felling permission shall be in accordance with the local and silvicultural requirements. Upon such permission being granted the produce shall be shared between the Tree Patta holder and the Government in the ratio of 75:25. The grant of permission will also be subject to the Tree Patta holder's agreeing to replant the area and in the manner agreed upon between him and the concerned DCF.

ix. The trees will be enumerated, listed and handed over to the Tree Patta holder under this scheme.

x. All disputes relating to grant or implementation of the "Tree Patta" scheme shall be referred to the DCF of the concerned division, whose decision thereon shall be final and binding on the Tree Patta holder/VFC.

(FAIROZA KHANAM)
Deputy Secretary to Government
Forest, Environment and Ecology Department.

ANNEXURE – III to G.O.NO. FEE 50 FAP 2000 dated: 19/6/2002

SCHEME OF RAISING TREES ON LANDS BELONGING TO INSTITUTIONS, COMMUNITIES AND GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

The main features of the scheme and conditions stipulated are as follows:

i. The purpose of the scheme is to encourage planting, protection and management of trees on lands belonging to institutions, communities and Government departments with mutual consent.

ii. The cost of raising and maintenance of plantations for the first three years will be borne by the Forest department. However, protection from the beginning till harvest is the responsibility of the concerned institution or community or department with the cooperation of the Forest department.

iii. The usufructs shall wholly belong to the institution / community / departments.

iv. The net income arising from the final harvest of trees raised under this scheme will be shared in the ratio of 50:50 between the Forest Department and the concerned institution / community / Government department.

(FAIROZA KHANAM)
Deputy Secretary to Government
Forest, Environment and Ecology Department.

To

The Compiler ,Karnataka Gazetteer, Bangalore with a request to publish in the next Gazette and supply 300 copies to Forest Department

1) The Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Aranya Bhavan, Malleswaram,Bangalore.
2) The Principal Chief Conservator of Forests(EWPRT), Aranya Bhavan, Malleswaram,Bangalore

3) The Prlncipal Chief Conservator of Forest(Wildlife), Aranya Bhavan, Malleswaram,Bangalore
4) Addl Principal Chief Conservator of Forests,Aranya Bhavan, Malleswaram,Bangalore.
5) The Chief Conservator of Forests(SF),Aranya Bhavan,Malleswaram, Bangalore.
6) The Chief Conservator of Forests(Dev.), Aranya Bhavan, Malleswaram,Bangalore
7) The Chief Conservator of Forests (WP),Aranya Bhavan,Malleswaram, Bangalore.
8) The Chief Conservator of Forests,(Training & Research), Aranya Bhavan, Malleswaram, Bangalore.

Copy to:-

1) The Accountant General in Karnataka(A & E) / (Audit), Bangalore.
2) Principal Secretary to Government Finance Department Vidhana Soudha.
3) Principal Secretary to Government. Revenue Department,MS Building.
4) Principal Secretary to Government,Planning Department,M.S.Building.
5) PS to Minister for Forest, Ecology & Environment,Vidhana Soudha. For information.

ಬಾಹ್ಯ ನೆರವಿನ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳ ಪ್ರಗತಿ

ಜೆಬಿಐಸಿ ನೆರವಿನ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪೂರ್ವ ಪ್ರಸ್ಥ ಭೂಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಣ್ಯೀಕರಣ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಸರ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿ ಸಾಧಿಸಿದ ಪ್ರಗತಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಕುರಿತು.

ಪೀಠಿಕೆ:-

1. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯದ 23 ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ 141 ತಾಲೂಕುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 4,97,500 ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರ್ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಣ್ಯೀಕರಣ ಮತ್ತು ಭೂ ಮತ್ತು ಜಲ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶ. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿ ಶುಶ್ರೂಷಿಸಬೇಕಾದ 4,97,500 ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರ್ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ 1,97,500 ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರ್ ಕಾಯ್ದಿರಿಸಿದ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ, ಮತ್ತು ಅರಣ್ಯೇತರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಭೂಮಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಘ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಭೂಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಣ್ಯೀಕರಣ ಮತ್ತು ಭೂ ಹಾಗೂ ಜಲಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಯನ್ನು ವಿವಿಧ 12 ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಮಾದರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸುವುದು. ಉಳಿದ 3,00,000 ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರ್ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಜಮೀನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಫಾರಂ ಫಾರೆಸ್ಟ್ರೀ ಮೂಲಕ 23,700 ಕೋಟಿ ವಿವಿಧ ಜಾತಿಯ ಸಸಿಗಳನ್ನು ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗೆ ಅನುಸಾರ ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡುವುದಲ್ಲದೆ ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಅರಣ್ಯೀಕರಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ವೃಕ್ಷ ಸಂಗೋಪನೆ ಹಾಗು ವೃಕ್ಷ ಕೃಷಿ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಸಲಹೆ ನೀಡಲಾಗುವುದು.
2. ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ 12 ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಮಾದರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 1,97,500 ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರ್ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಣ್ಯೀಕರಣವನ್ನು ಕಾಯ್ದಿರಿಸಿದ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅರಣ್ಯೇತರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಭೂಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುವುದು

ಮಾದರಿಗಳು	ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು	ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಗದಿತ ಗುರಿ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ(ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರ್)
ಮಾದರಿ 1	ಈ ಮಾದರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜೀವವೈವಿಧ್ಯ ಹಾಗೂ ವನ್ಯಜೀವಿಸಂಪದ್ಭರಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳ ಮತ್ತು ಪುರಾತತ್ವ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆಯುಳ್ಳ ಪ್ರದೇಶವನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವುದು.	20,200
ಮಾದರಿ 2	ಕ್ಷೀಣಿತ ಪ್ರಾಕೃತಿಕ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಪುರುತ್ಥಾನ ಹಾಗೂ ಖಾಲಿ ಬಿದ್ದ ಜಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಗಿಡ ನೆಡುವ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದು.	81,500
ಮಾದರಿ 3	ಕ್ಷೀಣಿತ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿ ಮತ್ತು ಡಿ ವರ್ಗದ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ಹಸ್ತಾಂತರಿಸಿದ ಭೂಮಿ, ಗೋಮಾಳ, ಜಮೀನು ಜಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂದಕ ಗುಂಡಿ ಮಾದರಿಯ ನೆಡುತೋಪು ಬೆಳೆಸುವುದು.	17,600
ಮಾದರಿ 4	ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಜಮೀನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾಂತ್ರಿಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಿ ನೆಡುತೋಪನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸುವುದು.	29,000
ಮಾದರಿ 5	ಈ ಮಾದರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಜಮೀನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯದಿಂದ ಬಾಂಬು ಬಿದಿರು ನೆಡುತೋಪನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸುವುದು.	6,000

ಮಾದರಿ 6	ಇದರಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಜಮೀನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿದಿರು ತೇಗದ ಮಿಶ್ರ ನೆಡುತೋಪನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸುವುದು.	4,200
ಮಾದರಿ 7	ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಜಮೀನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯದಿಂದ ಕಿರು ಅರಣ್ಯ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳ ನೆಡುತೋಪನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಔಷಧಿ ವನ್ಯ ಸಂಜೀವಿನಿ ವನ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಬೆಳೆಸುವುದು.	12,000
ಮಾದರಿ 8	ಈ ಮಾದರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆರೆ ಅಂಗಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಡುತೋಪು ಬೆಳೆಸುವುದು.	6,000
ಮಾದರಿ 9	ರಸ್ತೆ ಬದಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಕಾಲುವೆ ಬದಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ರೈಲ್ವೆ ಲೈನ್ ಬದಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಲು ಮರಗಳನ್ನು ನೆಡುವುದು.	9,000
ಮಾದರಿ 10	ನಗರ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಹಸಿರೀಕರಣ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದು.	6,000
ಮಾದರಿ 11	ಈ ಮಾದರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಹಾಗೂ ಶಾಲಾ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳ ಭೂಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಣ್ಯೀಕರಣ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದು. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ದೇವರಕಾಡು, ತಪೋವನ, ರಾಶಿವನ ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದು.	3,800
ಮಾದರಿ 12	ಈ ಮಾದರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪಟ್ಟಣ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆರೆಗಳು, ಸರೋವರಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಮನರಂಜನಾ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸುವುದು.	2,200
ಒಟ್ಟೂ		1,97,500

3. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು 1997-98 ಸಾಲಿನಿಂದ 2000- 02 ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ ವರೆಗೆ 5 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 598.28 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ.ಗಳ ಅಂದಾಜು ಮೊತ್ತದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದು, 1996-97 ನೇ ಯೋಜನಾ ಪೂರ್ವ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳ ವರ್ಷವಾಗಿದೆ. ಒಟ್ಟು ಯೋಜನಾ ಮೊತ್ತವಾದ 598.28 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ.ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜಪಾನ್ ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ವತಿಯಿಂದ 472.35 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ.ಗಳು ಮರುಪಾವತಿಯಾಗುವಂತಹದಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಉಳಿದ 125.93 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ.ಗಳನ್ನು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರಕಾರವು ಯೋಜನಾವೆಚ್ಚದ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಪಾಲಾಗಿ ಭರಿಸುವುದು. ಯೋಜನಾ ವೆಚ್ಚವು ಈ ಕೆಳ ಕಂಡ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿಂಗಡಣೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ವಿವರ	ಮೊತ್ತ (ಕೋಟಿ. ರೂ.ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)	ಶೇಕಡಾ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ
1.	ಅರಣ್ಯೀಕರಣ	362.914	64.06%
2.	ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳು	64.144	11.316%
3.	ವೇತನ	60.146	10.62%
4.	ಸಲಕರಣೆ, ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪೀಠೋಪಕರಣಗಳು	35.746	6.31%
5.	ದುರಸ್ಥಿ ಮತ್ತು ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ	14.915	2.63%
6.	ತರಬೇತಿ (ವಿದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)	12.812	2.26%
7.	ತರಬೇತಿ (ಸ್ಥಳೀಯವಾಗಿ)	9.367	1.65%
8.	ವಾಹನಗಳು	4.615	0.82%
9.	ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಭ್ಯಾಸಗಳು	1.925	0.34%
	ಒಟ್ಟು	566.554	
	ಯೋಜನಾ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದ ಬಡ್ಡಿ	31.726	
	ಒಟ್ಟೂ ಮೊತ್ತ	598.280	

4. **2002-03 ನೇ ಸಾಲಿಗೆ ಒದಗಿಸಿದ ಅಂದಾಜು ಆಯವ್ಯಯ:-**

2002-03 ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ ವಿಶೇಷ ಅಧಿಕಾರಸ್ಥ ಸಮೀತಿಯು 127.500 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ.ಗಳ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಮೋದನೆ ನೀಡಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ 2002-03 ನೇ ಸಾಲಿಗೆ ಅಂದಾಜು ಆಯವ್ಯಯದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯ ವಲಯದಡಿ 104.00 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ,ಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ವಲಯದಡಿ 13.308 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ.ಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಒಟ್ಟು 117. 308 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ.ಗಳನ್ನು ಅಂದಾಜು ಆಯವ್ಯಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಒದಗಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ಹಣ ಅಗತ್ಯತೆ ಕಂಡು ಬಂದರೆ ಪೂರಕ ಅಂದಾಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒದಗಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು.

5. **ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಗುರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಧನೆ:-**

೨೦೦೨-೦೩ ನೇ ಸಾಲಿಗೆ ೧೨೭.೫೦ ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ.ಗಳ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ಗುರಿ ಇದ್ದು, ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರಕಾರವು 32.00 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ,ಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಮಾಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ 2002ರ ಅಂತ್ಯದವರೆಗೆ ಸಾಧಿಸಿದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಪ್ರಗತಿ ರೂ.19.237ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ.ಗಳು. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಣ್ಯೀಕರಣ ಕಟ್ಟಡ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ವೇತನ ಸಾಧನ, ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳ ಖರೀದಿ, ದುರಸ್ಥಿ ಮತ್ತು ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ, ಕಛೇರಿ ವೆಚ್ಚ, ತರಬೇತಿಗಾಗಿ ವೆಚ್ಚ ಭರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಯಾದ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ 2002ರ ಅಂತ್ಯದವರೆಗೆ ವೆಚ್ಚ ಮಾಡಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಐದು ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಖರ್ಚು ಭರಿಸ ಬೇಕಾದ 566.377 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ. ಗಳು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಾಧನೆಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

6. ಮರುಪಾವತಿ ಲೆಕ್ಕ:-

ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇದುವರೆಗೆ ವೆಚ್ಚವಾದ 516.377ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ.ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮರುಪಾವತಿಗೆ ಅರ್ಹವಾದ ಮೊತ್ತ ರೂ. 417.473 ಕೋಟಿಗಳು. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಜೆಬಿಐಸಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ಇದುವರೆಗೆ ಮರುಪಾವತಿಗಾಗಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ ಮೊತ್ತ 414.981 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ.ಗಳು. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಇದುವರೆಗೆ ಮರುಪಾವತಿಯಾದ ಮೊತ್ತ 390.340ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ.ಗಳು . ಯೋಜನಾ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾದಾಗಿನಿಂದ ಶೇಕಡಾ 94% ಮೊತ್ತ ಮರುಪಾವತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಉಳಿದ ರೂ.16.197ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ.ಗಳು ಜೆಬಿಐಸಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಿಂದ ಮರುಪಾವತಿಯಾಗಲು ಬಾಕಿ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿ ವರ್ಷವಾರು ಮರುಪಾವತಿಯಾದ ಮೊತ್ತದ ವಿವರ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನಂತಿದೆ.

1996-97	ರೂ. 1.902 ಕೋಟಿ
1997-98	36.206 ಕೋಟಿ
1998-99	43.511 ಕೋಟಿ
1999-2000	72.429 ಕೋಟಿ
2000-2001	116.047 ಕೋಟಿ
2001-2002	90.09 ಕೋಟಿ
2002-2003	30.153 ಕೋಟಿ
ಒಟ್ಟೂ	390.340 ಕೋಟಿ

7. ಅರಣ್ಯೀಕರಣ ಪ್ರಗತಿ:-

ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಅರಣ್ಯೀಕರಣದ ಮೂಲ ನಿಗದಿತ ಗುರಿಯು 1,70,500 ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರ್ ಆಗಿದ್ದು ದಿನಾಂಕ: 16/8/1999ಮತ್ತು 29/3/2001ರಂದು ನಡೆದ ವಿಶೇಷ ಅಧಿಕಾರಸ್ಥ ಸಮೀತಿ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಮೋದಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು 1,97,500 ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರ್‌ಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಪರಿಷ್ಕೃತ ಗುರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 2002ರ ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ ಮಾಹೆಯ ಅಂತ್ಯದವರೆಗೆ ಸಾಧಿಸಿದ ಸಂಚಿತ ಪ್ರಗತಿ 1,95,930 ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರ್. ಉಳಿದ 1,570 ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರ್ ನೆಡುತೋಪು ನಿರ್ಮಾಣದ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು 2002ರ ಮಾನ್ಸೂನ್ ಋತುವಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪೂರ್ಣಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು.

8. ಕೃಷಿ ಜಮೀನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಣ್ಯೀಕರಣ ಪ್ರಗತಿ:-

ಕೃಷಿ ಅರಣ್ಯೀಕರಣ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಡಿ 23,700 ಕೋಟಿ ಸಸಿಗಳನ್ನು ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ದೃವ್ಯ ಪೋಷಿತ ದರಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡುವುದರ ಜೊತಗೆ ಕೃಷಿ ಅರಣ್ಯೀಕರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ವೃಕ್ಷ ಸಂಗೋಪನೆ ಹಾಗೂ ವೃಕ್ಷ ಕೃಷಿ ಕುರಿತು ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಸಲಹೆ ನೀಡುವುದಾಗಿದೆ. 2002ರ ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ ಅಂತ್ಯದವರೆಗೆ 19,643 ಕೋಟಿ ಸಸಿಗಳನ್ನು ರೈತರಿಗೆ/ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರಿಗೆ ವಿತರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಸಕ್ತ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನು 0.991ಕೋಟಿ ಸಸಿಗಳು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ/ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ವಿತರಿಸಲು ಲಭ್ಯ ಇವೆ. ಪ್ರಸಕ್ತ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಉಂಟಾದ ಬರಗಾಲದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಸಸಿಗಳ ವಿತರಣೆ ಪ್ರಗತಿ ಕುಂಠಿತಗೊಂಡಿದೆ.

II. ಭೌತಿಕ:-

ಪ್ರಸಕ್ತ ಸಾಲಿನ ನಿಗದಿತ ಅರಣ್ಯೀಕರಣ ಗುರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 1570ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರ್ ನೆಡುತೋಪು ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಪ್ರಗತಿ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇದೇ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 100ಲಕ್ಷಗಳಷ್ಟು ಸಸಿಗಳನ್ನು ರೈತರಿಗೆ/ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರಿಗೆ ವಿತರಿಸುವುದು ಬಾಕಿ ಇದೆ. ಪ್ರಸಕ್ತ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಳೆಯ ವಿಫಲತೆಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಬರಗಾಲ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ಭೌತಿಕ ಪ್ರಗತಿ ಕುಂಠಿತ ಗೊಂಡಿದೆ.

14. ಕುಂಠಿತ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಿಸಲು ಕೈಗೊಂಡ ಕ್ರಮ:-

I. ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಾಧನೆ:-

ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉಂಟಾದ ಹಿನ್ನೆಡೆಯನ್ನು ಸರಿದೂಗಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಸಕ್ತ ಸಾಲಿನ ಮೂರನೇ ತ್ರೈಮಾಸಿಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಪೂರ್ಣಗೊಂಡ ಕಟ್ಟಡ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪಾಲಿಥಿನ್ ಚೀಲಗಳನ್ನು, ಗಣಕ ಯಂತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಗೂ ವಾಹನಗಳ ಖರೀದಿ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆ ಬಿಲ್ಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಪಾವತಿಸುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು.

II. ಭೌತಿಕ ಸಾಧನೆ:-

ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ ಮಾಹೆಯ ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ಮತ್ತು ಎರಡನೇಯ ವಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಹಲವಾರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಮಳೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು ಬಾಕಿ ನೆಡುತೋಪುಗಳ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ಣಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ರೈತರುಗಳಿಗೆ, ಸಂಘ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರಿಗೆ ಸಸಿಗಳನ್ನು ವಿತರಿಸಲು ಸಹಾಯಕವಾಗುವುದು. ನಿಗದಿತ ಗುರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಲು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲಾಗುವುದು.

9. ಕಟ್ಟಡ ಕೆಲಸದ ಪ್ರಗತಿ:-

ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣದ ಗುರಿ 1761ಇದ್ದು ಇವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ 2002 ರ ಅಂತ್ಯದವರೆಗೆ 1479 ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಪೂರ್ಣಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಉಳಿದ 282 ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಕೆಲಸ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ.

10. ಗ್ರಾಮ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳ ಪ್ರಗತಿ:-

ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 3000 ಗ್ರಾಮ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳ ರಚನೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಗುರಿ ಇದ್ದು ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ 2002ರ ಅಂತ್ಯದವರೆಗೆ ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ 2835 ಗ್ರಾಮ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಉಳಿದ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳ ರಚನೆಯನ್ನು ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಕಾಲಾವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪೂರ್ಣಗೊಲಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು.

11. ಇತರ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳ ಪ್ರಗತಿ:-

ಯೋಜನೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾದಾಗಿನಿಂದ (1996ರಿಂದ 2002-03) ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ ಅಂತ್ಯದವರೆಗೆ 69 ವಾಹನಗಳನ್ನು ಖರೀದಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. 263ಗಣಕ ಯಂತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಖರೀದಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. 189 ಜೆ ಎಫ್‌ಪಿ ಎಮ್ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಗಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 37,365ಜನರು ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. 47678 ಗ್ರಾಮ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಮೀತಿ ಸದಸ್ಯರು, 875 ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಗಳು ಜೆ ಎಫ್‌ಪಿ ಎಮ್ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ತರಬೇತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. 115 ಗ್ರಾಮ ಸಭೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. 55 ಜನ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ವಿದೇಶದ ವಿಶ್ವ ವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಣ್ಯೀಕರಣ ಹಾಗೂ ಇತರ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತರಬೇತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

12. ಜೆಬಿಐಸಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಗೂ ವೆಚ್ಚವನ್ನು ಮರುಹೊಂದಾಣಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಯೋಜನಾ ಅವಧಿಯ ವಿಸ್ತರಣೆಗೆ ಅನುಮೋದನೆ ನೀಡುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ :-(ಯೋಜನಾ ಕಾಲಾವಧಿ ವಿಸ್ತರಣೆ)

ದಿನಾಂಕ: 29/3/2001 ರಂದು ನಡೆದ ವಿಶೇಷ ಅಧಿಕಾರಸ್ಥ ಸಮೀತಿ ಸಭೆಯ ನಿರ್ಣಯದಂತೆ ಜೆಬಿಐಸಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಗೂ ವೆಚ್ಚವನ್ನು ಮರುಹೊಂದಾಣಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಯೋಜನಾ ಅವಧಿಯನ್ನು ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆಯನ್ನು ಜೆಬಿಐಸಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಲಾಗಿದ್ದು ಜೆಬಿಐಸಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯವರು ಯೋಜನಾ ಅವಧಿಯನ್ನು ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಲು ಅನುಮೋದನೆ ನೀಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

13. ಕುಂಠಿತ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ :-

I. ಆರ್ಥಿಕ:-

2002-03 ನೇ ಸಾಲಿಗೆ ಮಂಜೂರಾದ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳ ಅನುಸಾರ ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ 2002ರ ವರೆಗೆ ಎಂ ಎಂ ಆರ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಬೇಕಾದ ಮೊತ್ತ 49.198ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ. ಗಳು ಈ ಪೈಕಿ ಯೋಜನಾ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಕೋರಿದ ಮೊತ್ತ ರೂ. 39.930ಕೋಟಿಗಳು. ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ದಿನಾಂಕ: 5/7/2002ರಂದು 12.00 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ. ಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ದಿನಾಂಕ:6/9/2002 ರಂದು 20.00 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ.ಗಳನ್ನು ಹೀಗೆ ಒಟ್ಟೂ 32.00ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ.ಗಳನ್ನು ಇದುವರೆಗೆ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಯಾದ ಹಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್2002ರ ಅಂತ್ಯದವರೆಗೆ ರೂ.19.643 ಕೋಟಿಗಳಷ್ಟು ವೆಚ್ಚವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ 2002 ರ ಅಂತ್ಯದವರೆಗೆ ಪೂರ್ಣಗೊಂಡ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಯಾಗಬೇಕಾದ ಬಾಕಿ ಮೊತ್ತ 7.930ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ.ಗಳು.

Affidavit to Sri Pandurang Hegde.

List of NGOs involved in the JBIC assisted Eastern Karnataka Afforestation Project

ID	Name of NGO	Address	Head Office Address	Contact Person	Telephone	Fax	E-Mail	Main Role under the Project
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Center for Symbiosis of Technology Environment and Management (STEM)	Ist floor, BDA Complex, Koramangala, Bangalore - 34	Ist floor, BDA Complex, Koramangala, Bangalore - 34	Mr. Bhaskar Rao Executive Director	5521202			Evaluation & studies
2	Nagarika Seva Samithi	Grace Villa, No. 514, 5th cross 7th main, HMT Layout, R T Nagar, Bangalore - 32	Grace Villa, No. 514, 5th cross 7th main, HMT Layout, R T Nagar, Bangalore - 32	Mr. Ranjan Rao Yeradur Trustee and Co-ordinator	3535532		nst@vsnl.com	Documentation and motivation
3	Prakruti Salaha Centre	Pranjothi 3rd B cross, Vinobh Nagar, Shimoga	Pranjothi 3rd B cross, Vinobh Nagar, Shimoga	Sri. B.B. Manturgimath				Constitution of VFCs conducting training to VFC members in writing up Microplans & to facilitate VFC and department to enter in to MOU and encourage the JFPM activities in the VFCs
4	Sri. H B Hombal Participatory Management Consultant	Bhagya Nagar II cross, Belgaum 590 006.	Bhagya Nagar II cross, Belgaum 590 006.	Sri. H B Hombal	95831 482014			--- do ---
5	Mahila Abhivrudhi & Seva Sansthe	3840 / B, Kotwal Galli Belgaum	3840 / B, Kotwal Galli Belgaum					--- do ---
6	OUTREACH Bellary Bagalkot	OUTREACH 109, Coles road, Fraser town, Bangalore - 560 005.	OUTREACH 109, Coles road, Fraser town, Bangalore - 560 005.	R M Palanna Executive Director, Outreach, Bangalore.	080-5488577		Outreach@ blr.vsnl.net.in	Providing training, Preparing MOU & Microplan
7	Sri Ramachandra Bhat, Local Resource person	Shantharam building House no. 3192/2 Kalaswada PO Nandangadda Karwar		Sri. Ramachandra Bhat	08382-27838			To encourage villagers about forestry & Environment & also knowledge to form VFC & make its best use

ID	Name of NGO	Address	Head Office Address	Contact Person	Telephone	Fax	E-Mail	Main Role under the Project
8	Sri. T H Mallikarjuna, Participatory Forest Management Consultant	Srisaila, I st main road, Basaveswara Nagar, Hospet	Srisaila, I st main road, Basaveswara Nagar, Hospet	T H Mallikarjuna (Retd DCF) Consultant	08394- 27678			Training on PRA Microplan excercise & writing up of Management Plans and signing of MOUs, Record keeping and documentation etc.,
9	Janaikya Rural Development Society, Hiriyur	Madhyriya Nilaya BJR extension, Near New Church Huliyar road Hiriyur	Madhyriya Nilaya BJR extension, Near New Church Huliyar road Hiriyur	Shivakumar, Project director, JRDS (Davanagere - T)	08192 27796			Protection of forest, Fire protection, Promoting the awareness in the public and other forestry activities
10	Rural Environmental Awareness and Community Help (REACH)	Kumaranahalli, Adavihalli post Harapanahalli taluk	Kumaranahalli, Adavihalli post Harapanahalli taluk	G N Simha Organiser	72177			Protection of forests, Fire protection, Promoting the awareness in the public and other forestry activities
11	Leading organisation for Rural Development	Sanjay Gandhi nagar, Beside Vasavi school Bellary	Sanjay Gandhi nagar, Beside Vasavi school Bellary	P H Naidu, Project Director	08392-43984	8392-42971		Formation of VFCs
12	Prashanthi Rural & Educational Development Society	Veena Nilaya MMTC coloney S N Pet, Bellary	Veena Nilaya MMTC coloney S N Pet, Bellary	M Anandaraju President	08392-30375	08392-78688		Formation of VFCs
13	Alfa Agritech,	M/s. Alfa Agritech consultant, Agritech Pvt. Ltd., II floor, Karuna Complex II main, Sampige road Malleswaram, Bangalore-3	M/s. Alfa Agritech consultant, Agritech Pvt. Ltd., II floor, Karuna Complex II main, Sampige road Malleswaram, Bangalore-3	A.S. Sadashivaiah Managing Director	3342405			Training to Staff members, Community members, VFC members in JFPM process PRA, Microplan, MOU etc.,
14	Indian Development Service	G N Archachari Indian Development Service, Babbur, Hiriyur	G N Archachari Indian Development Service, Babbur, Hiriyur	G N Archachari				Training to Staff members, Community members, VFC members in JFPM process PRA, Microplan, MOU etc.,

ID	Name of NGO	Address	Head Office Address	Contact Person	Telephone	Fax	E-Mail	Main Role under the Project
15	Indian Development Service (I)	Sadhankeri road, Near German hospital Mahanteshnagar, Dharwad - 8.	Sadhankeri road, Near German hospital Mahanteshnagar, Dharwad - 8.	Mrs. Meera V Halakatti Chief Executive	0836-447207		ids.dharwad@vsnl.com ids@bgl.vsnl.net.in	Rural development and Social works & mobilisation
16	Needs	Navodhaya Educational and Environment, Development Service (Needs) Mall Compound, Shivabasavanagar, Haveri-581 110.	Needs 16/1, Shastri Chawl, Civil Hospital Road, Dharwad.	Mr. S.D. Baligar,	08373-61054			Training to Staff members, Community members, VFC members in JFPM process, PRA, Microplan, MOU etc.,
17	Prakruti Salaha Kendra	Keshwapur Hubli - 29	Keshwapur Hubli - 29	G B Byakodi	95836 367348			Conducting trainings on formation of VFCs preparation of microplans & signing of MOUs
18	Samaj Parivartana Samudaya Dharwad.	IMA Building Behind Sangam talkies Ranebennur	Ashadeep, Jayanagar cross, Saptapur, Dharwad - 580001	Sri. Manjula Pattar Sri. Lokeshgouda	774472 61980	773038 60131	Jvs_snacharnet_@in	Conducting JFPM trainings, Motivating the local people participate in JFPM activities Co-ordination between Forest Department & people
19	Parivarthana Rural Development Society(R)	Near Govt. Hospital Shiralkoppa Shikaripura taluk Shimoga district. - 577428	Near Govt. Hospital Shiralkoppa Shikaripura taluk Shimoga district. - 577428	D Shankarappa	08187-33330		shankarappa@yahoo.com	Motivation & training the villagers in JFPM activities.
20	Yojana	Voluntary organisation #783/4 new No. 29, 8th cross Ramanuja road, Mysore - 4.	M/s. Yojana Voluntary Organisation #783/4 New no. 29, 8th cross Ramanuja road Mysore - 4.	Parashivappa Director	599023			Provide trainings to VFC members and Staff
21	M.s, TARDO	Tribal and Rural Develop ment Organisation #462, Hinkal road, Bogadhi, Mysore	Tribal and Rural Develop ment Organisation #462, Hinkal road, Bogadhi, Mysore	H S Ambarish Project Manager	0821 301386			Provide trainings to VFC members and Staff

ID	Name of NGO	Address	Head Office Address	Contact Person	Telephone	Fax	E-Mail	Main Role under the Project
22	Samarpana Trust for people Reguvenation and Environmental management(STPREM)	Ist floor, Yoganarasimha Nilaya, 6th cross, Viswesharaiahnagar Mandya - 571401.	Ist floor, Yoganarasimha Nilaya, 6th cross, Viswesharaiahnagar Mandya - 571401.	H B Raghu, MSc Forestry, Chairman	25178 30233 08232			Imparting trainings to VFC members and preparation of Microplans and signing of MOUs
23	Focus	K.H.B. Colony, 5th Block, Koramangal, Bangalore	K.H.B. Colony, 5th Block, Koramangal, Bangalore	Vice President Focus.	5522769	080-5539628	-	Imparting trainings to VFC members
24	Myrada C	Kamalapur Taluk, Gulbarga Dist. Gulbarga.	Kamalapur Taluk, Gulbarga Dist. Gulbarga.	H.S. Manohar Pillai	0847251329		-	Imparting trainings to VFC members
25	Vidya Liberation through cultural action. C	Plot No. 4-46, behind MAM Hostel, Krishna Nagar, Gulbarga.	Plot No. 4-46, behind MAM Hostel, Krishna Nagar, Gulbarga.	G.N. Rajashekar Naid	0847255248		-	Imparting trainings to VFC members and preparation of Microplans and signing of MOUs signing of MOUs

Nagendra. V. Mali
NEERS - Haveri

Ogilvy

Ogilvy Public Relations Worldwide

274, Shaheed Captain Gaur Marg
Srinivaspuri,
New Delhi 110 065
Tel : 91 - 11 - 631 - 7384
91 - 11 - 631 - 7584
www. ogilvypr.com

jayanti.ghosh@ogilvy.com

ASIA / PACIFIC
Office Locations

Auckland

Bangalore

Bangkok

Beijing

Calcutta

Chennai

Guangzhou

Hong Kong

Jakarta

Kuala Lumpur

Manila

Mumbai

New Delhi

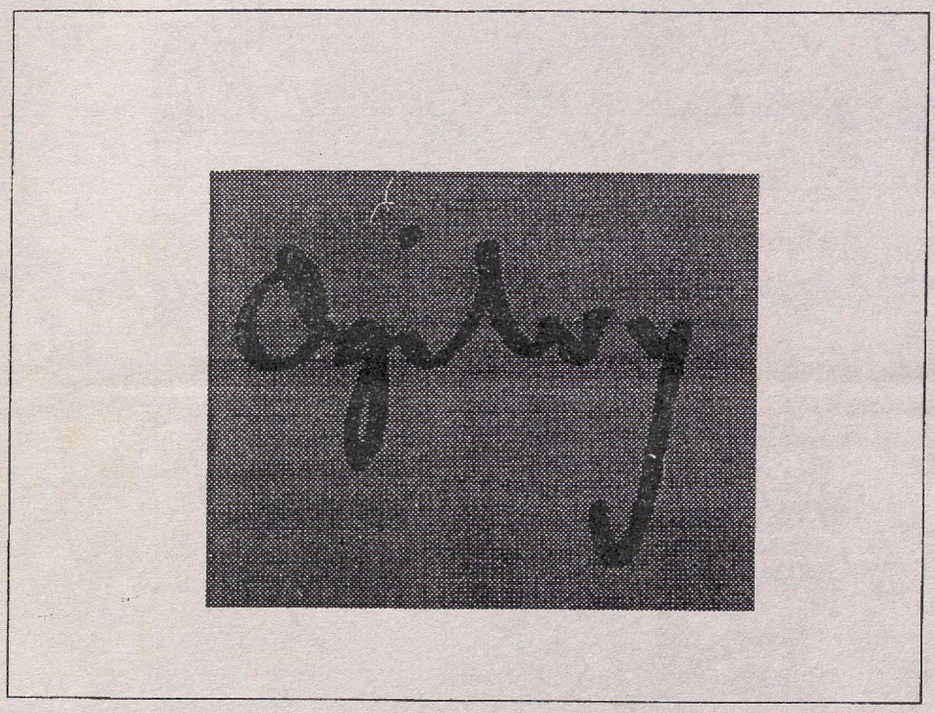
Seoul

Shanghai

Singapore

Taipei

Wellington



JBIC

1/8/2002

CCFSF

Karnataka Forest Department

Communication Proposal

Study assisted by
Japan Bank for International Cooperation
In collaboration with
Karnataka Forest Department

Study Consultants : Ogilvy Public Relations Worldwide

May 2002

Contents

- **The Survey**
  - Objectives of exercise
  - Scope and methodology
  - Analyses
  - Findings from Study
- **Communication Plans**
  - Communications Objectives
  - Communications Strategy
  - Target Audience
  - Communications Theme
  - Key Messages
- **Broad Action Plan**
  - Village Communities
  - Forest Department
  - NGOs
  - KOLs
  - Media
- **Expected Result**

Objective of Exercise

- To gauge the understanding of the JFM process among the village community as well as the Forest Department staff.
- The findings were then analysed to
  - develop a communication plan, which would address the issues of awareness of benefits
  - bridge knowledge/perception gaps
  - help raise interest levels in the project leading to long term commitment by the beneficiaries
- The lesson learnt and experience would be replicated in forest projects in other states

Scope and Methodology

- Two widely different ecological areas were selected –
  - Forest areas, Belgaum and Gokak, where dependence on the forests was high. They are more dependent on forests for fodder for grazing, forest produce for household purposes like firewood, raw material for agricultural implements and small timber for house constructions.
  - Maidan areas, Kolar and Bagepalli, where the natural forest cover was non-existent or low

Scope and Methodology

- In each of these districts a number of VFCs were invited to discuss
  - the current status
  - the understanding of JFM and
  - the short and long term expectations from JFM.
- In most cases all members of the VFC executive committees were present.
- The study was qualitative in nature with focus on group discussions rather than one on one interviews.
- The Forest Department provided extensive brief on the status of JFM in Karnataka.
- Officials in the field shared their personal perspective.

Findings from Study

The Analysis

- Findings of the survey are categorised under the following heads –
  - Perception, understanding and expectation of JFM among village communities
  - Perception, understanding and expectation of JFM among Forest Department
  - Effectiveness of ongoing communication initiatives

Village Communities

The Analyses

- The perceptions, understanding and expectations of the village committees have been analysed in the following manner –
  - Perception of program benefits
  - Expectations from the program
  - Understanding of VFC responsibilities

Perception of Benefits

Forest Areas

- In general VFCs do not see any immediate added benefits from JFM
- In fact some of them mentioned immediate hardships like denial of access to new protected areas, evictions from their traditionally utilized land, denial of traditional rights of way etc.
- As a result there is generally low enthusiasm in forest areas about program

Perception of Program Benefits

Forest Areas

- Most of the respondents have lived for generations in close proximity to forests. However, there is a significant number of people who migrate for job opportunities and are less dependent on the forest

Perception of Program Benefits

Maidan Areas

- Enthusiasm was higher in the maidan areas, as they perceived JFM as providing them benefits, which were not available earlier

- Additionally, in the maidan areas forests and plantations have been denuded within living memory and act as a strong motivator for joining the JFM programme

Perception of Program Benefits

Maidan Areas

- The main benefits they could immediately recall without prompting were
  - more rain, hence better harvests
  - return of birds and animals
  - shade and comfort
  - availability of fodder
  - immediate access to firewood

Perception of Program Benefits

Common

- Village communities are concerned about other urgent needs like income generation, water conservation and developmental activities
- VFCs are somewhat doubtful about the accretion of long term benefits of JFM

Expectations from Program

There seems to be some unclear expectations from the JFM programme like –

- it will create jobs and employment opportunities
- being part of program will channelize other development funds to village
- the KFD will help to build roads, schools or maintain water sources
- VFCs will be given magisterial powers
- it will lead to lease rights of high value products like cashew

Understanding of VFC Responsibility

- The understanding of partnership which is the basis of JFM seems to be low in both forest and maidan areas
- In general, the dependence on the Forest Department is very high
  - Micro plan development effort mainly comes from the department
  - Recruitment and induction efforts to ensure uniform participation are mainly left to Forest Department
  - with a few exceptions, VFC's responsibility seems to be limited to carrying out directives

Understanding of VFC Responsibilities

- VFCs do not see fund generation for developmental activities as their responsibility
- VFC responsibilities were seen primarily as guarding of forests, preventing encroachments and thefts, prevent cattle grazing in plantation/protected areas
- In forest areas specifically there was the added responsibility of preventing and fighting forest fires

Karnataka Forest Department

Perception, understanding and expectations of FD

- Lack of clear understanding about the concept of partnership
- This can be due to the fact that the FD officials who have traditionally been owners/protectors of the forest are now being called on to share responsibilities with the village communities
- Moreover forest officials lack the necessary social skills in engaging the village communities and motivating them

Perception, understanding and expectation of JFM

- In general, FD officials are concerned with VFC formation targets, thus leading to the setting up of VFCs without appropriate preparation
- All FD officials are not fully aware of the VFC responsibilities and the benefits of JFM. Such awareness and clear understanding is a prerequisite to work out partnerships with village communities

Effectiveness of communication

- Presently the communication by the FD with village communities has been mainly through –
  - Printed material – brochures, leaflets, videos
  - Visits/interaction between FD officials and village community
  - There is no template for addressing questions of VFCs
  - There is insufficient information on plans for sharing patterns, especially of high value products
- There is no regular interaction between senior officials and VFCs
- The publicity/communication support needed to sustain interest in the project is inadequate

Summary

- There is need for regular and well- planned interaction between FD officials and villagers with a clear agenda
- Responsibilities and benefits need to be clearly spelt out
- There is a clear need to communicate the specific short and long term benefits, as well along with ongoing income generation, water conservation and development efforts under JFM
- There is need to manage the expectations of JFM

Communications Plan

Communications Objectives

- The objective of a communications exercise is to
  - identify gaps between program objectives and stakeholder perceptions
  - develop a communications strategy and activity plan that will clarify the role of each stakeholder group and clarify the benefits to each
  - motivate each stakeholder group to sustain the project in the long term and act as a catalyst for strengthening the JFM process
  - establish a strong and transparent relationship between the various stakeholders

Communications Issues

- The major benefits of JFM in most cases will be visible in most areas after a gestation period of 5-7 years which is too long to keep the interest of the villagers alive
- Sustain interest and focus on JFM by raising awareness levels of villagers and KFD
- The task here is to build alliances and partnerships with NGOs, KOLs and media
- A single campaign under a common banner which has emotional appeal, lends itself to multiple communications initiatives, is easily understandable and links to the daily life of the stakeholders we are trying to reach

Target Audience

- Direct targets
  - The Forest Department
  - Village Communities
- Indirect targets
  - NGOs
  - KOLs - Key Opinion Leaders including corporate houses, educational and research institutes
  - Media

Communications Theme

Suggested Themes

- Onde Bhoomi - One Earth
- Vanadevate Ninage Namane - Forest God We Salute You
- Vanadhara Namme Uddhara – Forest Makes Our Lives Better
- Namma Bhoomi – Namma Jeevanadayini – Salutations to Earth, the Life Sustainer

Vanadhara Namme Uddhara – The Forest Makes Our Lives Better

Key Messages

Village Level

- Specific benefits and responsibilities need to be spelt out clearly
- JFM will give you immediate benefits like -
  - More grass and fodder for your animals
  - Better moisture and soil conservation which will give you better harvests
  - The village wells will be recharged and there may be more water for your needs
  - You will have immediate access to minor forest produce at no cost

Village Community

- JFM will also give you many medium and long term benefits like –
  - You will have usufruct rights to the fruits of the plantations
  - You will have a share of 90% of NTFPs
  - You will have a right to 75% share of trees when thinning takes place
  - JFM will lead to social and economic development of village
  - You will receive technical training from the KFD and other help such as advice on individual holdings

Village Community

- As a member of the village community and part of JFM you also have some responsibilities like-
  - You have to care and nurture the assets placed in your care
  - You have to provide correct and complete information to KFD on village assets and needs and participate in the micro planning process
  - It is your responsibility to enthuse the village community and ensure uniform participation
  - You need to make sure that that no one is excluded on basis of caste or religion

Village Community

- You must regularly attend VFC meetings
- You have to provide voluntary labour as required for developmental activities
- You have to take care of watch and ward needs on a continuous basis
- You need to cooperate with KFD at all times, they are your partners in your development
- Finally, it is the VFC responsibility to generate and manage funds for development of your own village in the long run
- You must be prepared to take over management of assets after 5 years

Forest Department

- You need to be aware that JFM benefits the Forest department as well as the villagers. The short-term benefits of JFM to KFD are –
  - Immediate cooperation from village communities for participatory management of assets - sharing watch and ward duties, maintenance of forests and plantations, fire fighting and voluntary labour
  - Enhanced soil and moisture conservation efforts benefiting existing FD assets
  - Valuable information from local people for developing work plans

Forest Department

- JFM is beneficial for you and the department in the medium and long term –
  - It builds new FD assets through reclamation of wastelands, regeneration of degraded forests etc.
  - You will get the cooperation and help from better trained and informed village communities in regular KFD duties like preventing encroachments, thefts, unauthorised felling of trees, maintenance of assets
  - You are personally contributing to social development
  - The department will get assistance in maintenance of heritage sites under KFD care
  - You will be rewarded for exemplary contribution

Forest Department

- As part of the JFM program you have some responsibilities. They are –
  - Establishing and nurturing VFCs
  - Developing and maintaining plantations for 3 years
  - Providing technical assistance to VFCs even beyond the 3 year maintenance period
  - Ensuring true participatory management and building consensus on micro plans

Forest Department

- Training and preparing VFCs for taking over management of assets
- Ensuring VFCs understand their responsibilities fully
- Ensuring VFCs are not suspended for actions beyond their control
- Identifying ways to sustain JFM through revolving credit/thrift and other income generation schemes
- Identifying, establishing and training local NGOs

Indirect Targets - NGOs

- You can be part of a true grassroots programme, which is aimed at poverty alleviation, women empowerment, and development of new skills.
- You can help the rural poor who really need it by clearly disseminating the JFM concept
- Your support is needed for guiding and providing feedback on VFC activities of non-technical nature
- Your active involvement is crucial for initiating people in income generation activities helping with marketing efforts

Indirect Targets - KOLs

- JFM offers a unique opportunity to make a true and lasting contribution to society.
- Your research and management skills and influence can make a real difference, at the same time providing you with invaluable experience
- We need your expertise to influence opinion
- We need you as our spokespersons to take forward the message of global benefits of JFM linking into local needs

Indirect Targets - Media

- JFM is one of the most effective ways to alleviate poverty and improve livelihood in rural areas
- Karnataka JFM is already showing some encouraging results
- You can help us to spread the message and be our partners in the programme

Broad Action Plan

Village activities

- **Status/Exit Audit and Micro Mapping** to identify marketable local arts & crafts apart from data gathering. Will provide indications for future course of action, and help NGOs design their programmes
- **Launch Programme** across state. Will confirm the continuity of the programme, draw media attention, infuse fresh enthusiasm and focus on the need for integrating JFM with rural development activities
- **Sister Village Scheme** Pair each VFC with another. Arrange exchange visits, letters and news with participation of children, greetings for local festivities

Village Communities

- **Documentary Film & other Extension Activities** capture the benefits of JFM, focus on women's activities like thrift and credit, development tasks that VFCs have undertaken
- **VFC Charter** Permanent display of charter in a prominent place in every participating village
- **Wall Paper/Journal** Quarterly publication to update all VFCs on statewide activities, with article/news contributions from FD and VFCs
- **Mobile workshops** Complete with training modules and publicity material
- **Outdoor messages like "**Greener the Forest, happier our lives"

The Charter

Caps & T Shirts

Knowledge Management

- **Status/Exit Audit and Micro Mapping** Capture the problems, the successes from the KFD point of view. Will provide directions for future activities
- **JFM Manual** A handy guide beginning with JFM concept, the benefits and responsibilities, the projects, guidelines on how to set up a VFC, the common questions and issues, the dos and don'ts
- **Project Document** Document the project experience in attractive format with visuals. Will serve as case study for national/international conferences, media release, act as marketing tool and preserve institutional memory

Karnataka Forest Department

- **Launch Programme** Half-day recapitulation and consensus on future activities by all staff involved. Reward for Best Contribution to Project by Range. Followed by media conference with CM in chair. To be cascaded to all staff.
- **Annual Award** Institute Vanadhara Namme Uddhara award for meeting JFM objectives for Best Range
- **FAQ Sheets** A simple, effective tool for frontline staff.

NGOs

- **Activity map.** Blueprint for NGO activites. These would be in the areas of income generation, skills training, marketing, even health.
- **NGOs induction.** Develop communications material to create interest. Train and induct.
- **Local NGO creation.** Use local people to take on responsibilty. Training could be arranged with established NGOs.
- **Feedback/review meetings.** Held every quarter This would help in course correction and provide KFD with valuable insights in the progress of JFM.

KOLs

- **Karnataka based corporates.** Adopt a Village Corporate funding for village adoption. Implementation by NGO. Aimed at income generation with focus on women.
- **Management Schools** Marketing Study/ Research to assess demand for village based crafts/products, alliances with user industries, marketing models, implementation of pilot project
- **Evaluation study.** Evaluation of JFM impact in selected areas of Karnataka by Institutions engaged in socio-economic evaluations – gender, new capacity, economics or ecology related

Media

- **Media conferences and briefings.** On new campaign, release of project document, problem areas
- **Media visits.** Periodic visits to villages where project has been successfully implemented. Visits to the eco tourism areas under JFM.
- **Orientation course.** Integrated 2/3 day course to equip jornalists with the necessary knowledge and vocabulary .
- **Releases, case studies, MIS/GIS articles**
- **National Geographic/Discovery/other foreign media.**Invite to visit and feature. Will draw world attention, perhaps lead to adoption of villages and NGO involvement of a higher order

Expected Results

- Will showcase KFD achievements
- Will accelerate JFM process by catalyzing stakeholders to more active participation

Thank You

ಬಯಲುಸೀಮೆ ಅರಣ್ಯೀಕರಣ ಯೋಜನೆ

ಒಗಿಲ್ವಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ವರದಿ

ಜಂಟಿ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗರು ಮತ್ತು ಅರಣ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯಲು ಒಗಿಲ್ವಿ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು ಅಧ್ಯಯನವನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿ ಮೇ ೨೦೦೨ ರಂದು ವರದಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದೆ. ಬೆಳಗಾಂವ, ಗೋಕಾಕ್,ಕೋಲಾರ, ಮತ್ತು ಬಾಗೇಪಲ್ಲಿಗಳ ಸುತ್ತಲಿನ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಲವಾರು ಗ್ರಾಮ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರ್ನಾಟಕ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು, ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಗಳ ಅನುಭವವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದು ಈ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ದಪಡಿಸಿದೆ.

ವರದಿಯ ಅಂಶಗಳು:

- ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯಿಂದ ಏನೇನು ಒಳಿತಾದೀತೆನ್ನುವ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಜನರ ಮತ್ತು ಅರಣ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆಗಳು, ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಿಂದ ಇವರು ಏನನ್ನು ಅಪೇಕ್ಷಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ? ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ರಾಮಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ ಏನು, ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ವಿಷ್ಲೇಶಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.
- ಬೆಳಗಾಂವ ಮತ್ತು ಗೋಕಾಕ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅರಣ್ಯವಿರುವ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಜನರು ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯಿಂದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಶೀಘ್ರವಾದ ಲಾಭ ದೊರೆಯುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲ ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಮುಂಚೆ ಕಾಡಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವರಿಗಿದ್ದ ಅವಲಂಭನೆಯನ್ನು ಈ ಯೋಜನೆ ನಿರ್ಬಂಧಿಸಬಹುದೆಂಬ ಭಾವನೆಯಿಂದ ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ ಅಂತಹ ಆಸಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು ಕಂಡು ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ.
- ಆದರೆ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸಿಸುವಂತ ಬಯಲು ಸೀಮೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಜನರು ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಒಳಿತು ಆಗಬಹುದೆಂಬ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಫಲಶ್ರುತಿಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರದೇಶವು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಳೆ ,ಅದರಿಂದ ಉತ್ತಮ ಬೆಳೆ, ದನಕರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಮೇವು ಮತ್ತು ಕಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸಿಗಬಹುದೆಂಬ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾರೆ.
- ಇದಲ್ಲದೇ ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ , ಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಹಣ, ರಸ್ತೆ, ಶಾಲೆ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಾಯ, ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ರಾಮಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ದೊರೆಯಬಹುದೆಂಬ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾರೆ.
- ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಗಳು, ಗ್ರಾಮ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳು ಅರಣ್ಯ ಅತಿಕ್ರಮಣ ತಡೆಯುವುದು, ಕಳ್ಳತನ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಿಸುವುದು, ದನಕರುಗಳ ಮೇವಿಗಾಗಿ ಕಾಡಿಗೆ ಬರುವುದನ್ನು ತಡೆಯುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಬೆಂಕಿಯಿಂದ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಇವಿಷ್ಟೇ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊರಬೇಕಾದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದು ಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಅರಣ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ:

- ಜನಸಹಭಾಗಿತ್ವದ ಕಲ್ಪನೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು ಕಂಡುಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.
- ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕವಾಗಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯೇ ಅರಣ್ಯದ ಮಾಲಿಕತ್ವ ಮತ್ತು ರಕ್ಷಣೆಯ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು ಈ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಈಗ ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರ ಜೊತೆ ಹಂಚಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಕಷ್ಟವಾದದ್ದೆ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣ ಇರಬಹುದು.
- ಅದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನದಾಗಿ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರನ್ನು ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಿಸಲು ಬೇಕಾದ ಅಗತ್ಯ ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯದ ಕೊರತೆಯನ್ನು ಅರಣ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆಯೆಂದು ವರದಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿದೆ.
- ಅರಣ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಗುರಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಮೀತಿಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸುವುದಾದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಪೂರ್ವ ತಯಾರಿ ಇಲ್ಲವಾಗಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಜಂಟಿ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಯೋಜನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ರಾಮಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಮೀತಿಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ ಹೊಂದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದೂ ವರದಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿದೆ.

ಈ ವರದಿಯ ಒಟ್ಟಾಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ:

★ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಥರ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಕಾರ್ಯಸೂಚಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸತತವಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಿ ಯೋಜಿಸಿದ ಭೇಟಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರ ಬೇಕು.

★ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಮೀತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಲಾಭಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಉಂಟುಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

★ ಯೋಜನೆಯಿಂದ ದೊರೆಯುವ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಗಳ(ಆದಾಯ ಹೆಚ್ಚಳ, ಜಲಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳ)ಬಗ್ಗೆಯೂ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ ಮೂಡಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

★ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದೆ.

(ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ವರದಿಯ ಅನುವಾದ)

DRAFT FOR COMMENT / NOT FOR CIRCULATION

A Guide to JBIC's new Guidelines and Objection Procedures:

Is a development project causing you trouble?

FUKUDA Kenji and OHASHI Tamaki
Mekong Watch

What is this guide for?

In developing countries today, there are many dams, power plants, irrigation systems, roads, pipelines, and other large infrastructure projects being built. Unfortunately, these projects sometimes cause problems for people who live near them or destroy the environment. Sometimes people lose their homes and must move to other places. Sometimes people lose their traditional ways of life when their environments are destroyed. Sometimes the projects damage people's health.

If you or people you know have suffered, or expect to suffer in the future, because of a development project, then this book might be helpful. This book does not cover all development projects, but it can help if the project you know is one recently funded by the Japanese Government, and more specifically, the Japan Bank for International Cooperation.

The Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) is the bank that the Japanese government uses to give loans to governments in developing countries. JBIC also helps Japanese companies that are involved in development projects. JBIC recently made a new set of guidelines for the projects that they lend or give money for. These guidelines are to protect the environment and the people near development projects.

JBIC's new guidelines are called, "JBIC Guidelines for Confirmation of Environmental and Social Considerations." In this booklet, we will call them, "The Guidelines." The Guidelines are like a set of rules that must be followed for projects that JBIC finances. The Guidelines focus on what must be done to make sure the environment is not destroyed and to make sure that people have chances to tell JBIC what they think about the projects. According to the Guidelines, JBIC must listen to the opinions of people who will be affected by the projects. Because these guidelines are new, only new projects (projects for which funds are requested on or after 1 October 2003) must follow the Guidelines. .

JBIC also established an Objections Procedure for the new Guidelines. This means that if people affected by a JBIC project think JBIC did not follow their own rules as they are written in the Guidelines, then they can complain to JBIC using the Objections Procedure. We will also explain this procedure in this book.

Just because JBIC made new Guidelines does not mean that their projects will stop causing environmental and social damage. We believe the problems will continue unless people affected by projects, NGOs, and others monitor how JBIC uses the Guidelines very strictly. This is why we think it is important for people to understand the Guidelines and the Objection Procedures. You may want to use them as tools to demand that JBIC respects your rights. The Guidelines and Objection Procedures are difficult, so we hope that this book will make them easier for people in developing countries to understand. We also hope that this book will help give you some ideas for things you can do about JBIC projects that are causing environmental or social problems, or that are likely to do so in the future.

How to Use this Booklet

This booklet is most useful as a reference tool. It is probably best to read the whole thing once through, because that will give you an overview of what JBIC is, the kinds of projects it does, and the environmental and social requirements those projects must meet. After that, it may be useful to return to certain chapters depending on what information you need.

Below is a description of each Chapter. Please read the Chapters that are most relevant to your needs. Please feel free to contact us at Mekong Watch if you have any questions.

Chapter 1 (What is JBIC?): This chapter contains basic information regarding JBIC, the kind of work it does, and some common problems caused by the projects it finances. (Page 5)

Chapter 2 (The Process of JBIC Financing): This chapter explains the different stages in JBIC's financing. It also explains things you can do at each stage to input into JBIC's decision-making. (Page 8)

Chapter 3 (How to get information): This chapter explains different ways to get information from JBIC. It explains what kind of information JBIC must give under The Guidelines and Japan's Information Disclosure Law. It also explains who you can ask for information and how you can contact them. (Page 15)

CHAPTER 4: (What must JBIC check to make sure borrowers have done?): This is a short Chapter explaining what JBIC must do to make sure that project owners and borrowers have meet the requirements in the Guidelines. This includes requirements that project owners and borrowers must fulfill to protect the environment and the rights of local people. (Page 19)

CHAPTER 5: (How to Voice your Concerns): This chapter gives tips for raising concerns to JBIC. Anyone who has concerns about a JBIC project or who wants to do a campaign against a JBIC project should read this chapter. (Page 21)

CHAPTER 6: (Objection Procedures): The Objection Procedures are a set of steps to file a formal complaint against a project that JBIC is involved in. This Chapter explains how to file the complaint. (Page 24)

APPENDIXES:

A. Contact information of JBIC (Page 34)
B. Contact Information of Japanese Government (Page 36)
C. Contact information of Japanese NGOs (Page 37)
D. JBIC Environmental Guidelines (Page 38)
E. JBIC Objection Procedures (Page 51)

Applicability of the new Guidelines

Before reading this booklet, it is important to understand that it is useful only for new projects. It has been written based on JBIC's new Environmental and Social Guidelines which came into effect on 1 October 2003. If a request for a loan was made before 1 October 2003, then these new guidelines do not apply. There are older guidelines that do apply to projects before October 1st, but they are much weaker than the new guidelines. Chapter 7 describes how the Guidelines can be used to projects outside the scope of it.

The surest way to know if a project must follow the new Guidelines is by asking JBIC. You can also check JBIC's website. On JBIC's website, there is a Project Categorization List (but only in Japanese) which gives dates for when the information was put on the website. The date for each project is near the date that JBIC received the request for a loan for that project. If the date is after 1 October 2003, then it is likely that the new Guidelines apply (but it is wise to ask JBIC to make sure). If the date is before 1 October 2003, then the old guidelines apply. You can see the old guidelines on JBIC's website at (http://www.jbic.go.jp/english/environ/guide/finance/index.php).

JBIC's new Guidelines are not completely applicable to projects for which requests for loans were made between 1 October 2002 and 30 September 2003. But basic information about the projects is provided in JBIC's Project Categorization List. The result of the Environmental Reviews are also put on JBIC's website. Please see Chapter 3 for more details.

Paragraph Numbering

Beginning in Chapter 2, you will notice that there are numbers on the left side of the page. If you look at Appendix D and E, which are JBIC's Guidelines and Objection Procedures, you will see the same numbers on the left side of the page. In the original Guidelines and Objection Procedures, there are no paragraph numbers. We have added the numbers to make it easier to go back and forth from our explanation and JBIC's.

In the main text (Chapter 2 through Chapter 7), if you see numbers on the left side of the page, you can go to the same paragraph numbers in Appendix D and E to see how the things we are explaining in this booklet are written in the Guidelines and Objection Procedures.

There are 3 kinds of numbers. Examples of these numbers are 4-1-3; P1-6-1; and O2-2. Numbers without any letters in front are from Part I of the Guidelines (Appendix D). Numbers with a "P" in front are from Part 2 of the Guidelines (Appendix D). Numbers with an "O" in front are from the Objection Procedures (Appendix E). Finally, if you see "FAQ," that means the information is explained in JBIC'S "Frequently Asked Questions" section of its website. Because there are some things that are not clear in the Guidelines, JBIC decided to include more information in a FAQ section of its website. Unfortunately, this is only in Japanese. Please ask Japanese NGOs or friends who can read Japanese to help you if you are interested in the FAQ's.

Chapter 1

What is JBIC?

The Japan Bank for International Cooperation, or "JBIC" for short, is the second largest development bank in the world. It was established in 1999 when two large Japanese financial institutions merged. These two institutions were the Japan Export-Import Bank (JEXIM), and the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF).

OECF was mainly responsible for providing Yen Loans from the Japanese government to governments in developing countries. Yen Loans are one type of Official Development Assistance (ODA). The Japanese Government says that the purpose of ODA is to promote the economic development and welfare of developing countries. JEXIM did other kinds of International Financial Operations (IFOs) that were not ODA loans, such as export loans, import loans, investment loans, and untied loans.

Because JBIC was established by putting these two institutions together, it now is responsible for both Yen Loans as well as the International Financial Operations that JEXIM used to do. JBIC lends to governments of developing countries and also to Japanese and foreign companies.

Types of JBIC's funding

As explained above, JBIC has two main functions. One is to lend money to governments in developing countries to do development projects. The other function is to support Japanese corporations.

In order to carry out these two functions, JBIC has various types of financing that can be divided into two main categories. These categories are (1) Overseas Economic Cooperation Operations, and (2) International Financial Operations. Here is a brief explanation of these categories. For a more detailed explanation, please see JBIC's website at http://www.jbic.go.jp/english/base/about/profile/index.php

1. Overseas Economic Cooperation Operations (OECO)

The majority of Overseas Economic Cooperation Operations are Yen Loans, and this is one type of Japanese ODA. JBIC gives low-interest and long-term loans to both local and central governments in developing countries. Traditionally, Yen Loans have been given mostly for large infrastructure projects, such as dams, roads, and ports. This is still true today, but more Yen Loans are being given

Table Comparison of JBIC and the World Bank

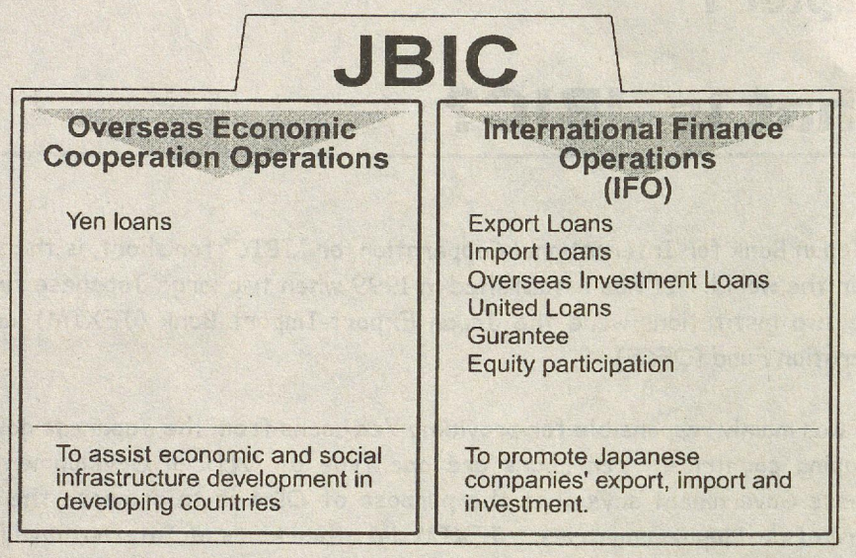
billion US dollar

	JBIC	World Bank
Outstanding Loans	192.3	223.1
Annual Lending	17.7	18.5
Number of countries receiving loans	40	91
Number of Staff	883	8800
5 Largest Borrowers	Indonesia, China, United States, Thailand, Philippines	India, China, Mexico, Brazil, Indonesia
Source: The World Bank, The World Bank Annual Report 2003, Japan Bank for International Cooperation, Annual Report 2003.		

for social development and projects for environmental protection too.

2. International Financial Operations (IFO)

There are many kinds of financing in this category of International Financial Operations, such as export loans, import loans, investment loans and untied loans. These loans are not ODA loans. Their purpose is more to support Japanese corporations than to promote development in other countries. Export loans are specifically to help Japanese companies export things such as power plants, oil and gas plants. Import loans are given to Japanese importers and foreign exporters so they can send natural resources and manufactured goods to Japan. Investment loans support Japanese companies to directly invest in other countries. There are other types of loans in this category, including United Loans and Guarantees, but at this point, it is not necessary to know the details of each type.



Types of JBIC Operations

Characteristics of JBIC Operations

As you can see, there are many different kinds of JBIC operations. But there are some important common characteristics too.

Large projects with large impacts: Whether a project is financed by a Yen Loan or International Financial Operations, JBIC tends to finance projects that are large in scale. Many of these projects are infrastructure development projects, such as dams, irrigation systems, and power plants, or focus on extractive industries, such as oil, gas and mining. These kinds of projects all have large impacts on the environment and the livelihoods of the people who live near the projects.

Most financing to Asia: JBIC finances projects all around the world. Most of the projects JBIC finances, however, are in Asia. Of all Yen Loans, approximately 80% are given to countries in Asia. About 7% of Yen Loans are to countries in Africa, 6.5% to Latin and South America, 4.3% to the Middle East and 0.8% elsewhere.

Increases debt burdens: Many developing countries are heavily indebted to donor countries like Japan. JBIC loans also need to be repaid, of course, and these loans have contributed to the debt burden carried by developing countries.

Environmental and Social Impacts of JBIC Projects: JBIC has focused its financing on large-scale

infrastructure projects, as mentioned above. These projects have caused a lot of damage to environments in many parts of the world. For example, some of the projects financed by JBIC have caused air or water pollution, damaged ecosystems, and the decrease or extinction of species.

People have also suffered very much because of projects financed by JBIC. Sometimes people are forced to move from their homes and resettled in unfamiliar places. People rarely get enough compensation for lost land and livelihood. Women, children, the elderly, ethnic minorities and indigenous people often suffer even more. When people are not part of the process to make decisions, their needs end up being ignored.

People suffer not only because of the impacts of projects, but also because projects are planned poorly or not implemented well. Governments and companies have made most decisions, leaving out the local people who have been most seriously affected. There have not been formal mechanisms for people to voice their opinions or raise concerns. This means that they have continued to suffer, and their problems remain unsolved.

Examples of Negative Impacts caused by JBIC Projects

Samut Prakarn Wastewater Management Project (Thailand)

The Samut Prakarn Wastewater Management Project is located near the mouth of the Chaopraya River in central Thailand. It is one of the most controversial projects in Thailand, and was funded by JBIC and the Asian Development Bank. The Samut Prakarn project is a wastewater management plant to treat wastewater from an industrial area. It has been criticized because it is expected to cause severe damage to the sea, where local people are doing mussel farming and other types of fishing. The industrial area is actually 20 kilometers away from the location of the project, allegedly because of corrupt land sales. After years of local protests and international campaigns, the Thai Government decided to stop the construction of the project in February 2003. Though construction of the project has stopped for now, the future of the project is still uncertain.

San Roque Multipurpose Dam Project (Philippines)

More than 4,400 people have been displaced because of the San Roque Multipurpose Dam. Also because of the dam, thousands of people who used to make a living from gold panning cannot do so any more. They have demanded compensation and alternative ways to make a living, but their problems still have not been solved. In the future, thousands of indigenous Ibaloi people that live upstream of the dam are also expected to suffer. Their homes, rice terraces, orchards, pasturelands, gardens and burial grounds will eventually be buried or flooded because sediments will continue to pile up behind the dam. People affected by this dam have strongly opposed it since 1995, but it was built anyway. It started commercial operation in May 2003.

Chapter 2

The Process of JBIC Financing

In order to stop or change a JBIC-funded project, it is important to understand the different stages of the project from the beginning to the end, i.e. throughout the project cycle. It is important to understand not only what happens during the project cycle, but also who is responsible for each stage. Depending on which stage the project is at, there may be different opportunities or difficulties in voicing concerns to JBIC. Generally speaking, it is easier to influence JBIC's decisions made about projects at early stages. After construction begins, for example, it is very difficult to reform project plans, and even more difficult to stop them, even if they are very destructive.

Main Actors - Project Owner and Borrower

Before explaining the different stages in JBIC projects, it is necessary to know who the main actors are in these projects. There are many different groups involved in the projects that JBIC finances, and this Guide will continue to mention them. The main decision-makers are the project owners and borrowers, in addition to JBIC, the donor.

Project Owners: Project owners implement and operate the projects. In the case of Yen Loans, the project owner is a government agency. In the case of IFO projects, the project owner could be a government agency or a company.

Borrowers: Borrowers sign the contracts to borrow money directly from JBIC. In the case of Yen Loans, the borrower is usually the project owner (the government agency). In the case of IFO projects, the borrower could be the project owner, or it could be a company that is involved in the project, working under the project owner as an exporter.

Stage 1—Project Preparation

What happens in Stage 1?

This stage is very important. This is the first stage of the project cycle, when many important things must be done about environmental and social aspects of projects. For example, environmental impact assessments and social impact assessments must be done during project preparation. Both assessments describe how much damage a project is expected to have. They also include mitigation and monitoring measures to prevent such damage. Some projects require resettlement plans, which are plans to move local people from their homes to another place and the compensation that people should get. All such plans must be made at this stage.

2-1
3-1-1
P1-6-1

The project owners are responsible for project preparation. The project owners must make sure that the studies about environmental and social impacts of projects are done. They must also make sure that local people who may be affected by the projects are given

information about the projects and have chances to express what they think about them.

What can you do in Stage 1

Warn JBIC about problems. JBIC is usually not involved in projects at this stage. If there are signs that JBIC or Japanese companies might be involved in a project in the future, however, it could be a good idea to send information about your concerns to JBIC at this stage. It will be a warning to JBIC, so that they know there are problems with the project at the earliest stage. You can try to find out if the project owner is thinking about asking JBIC for a loan. If there are Japanese companies investing or exporting goods for the project, then that is also a sign that JBIC could become involved. If concerns are raised at the project preparation stage to JBIC, JBIC will probably say something like, "we have not received any loan requests, so please contact the project owner about your concerns." But with your warning, JBIC must look at the environmental and social impacts more carefully when they consider financing the project. It is also important because JBIC could be contacted informally by project owners and given one-sided information from them.

Technical Assistance for Project Preparation

The Japanese government has a few different programs to help developing countries to prepare development projects. If the Japanese government gives money to help a developing country plan a project, then concerns about these projects can be raised at the preparation stage. These schemes are only used for Yen Loan projects.

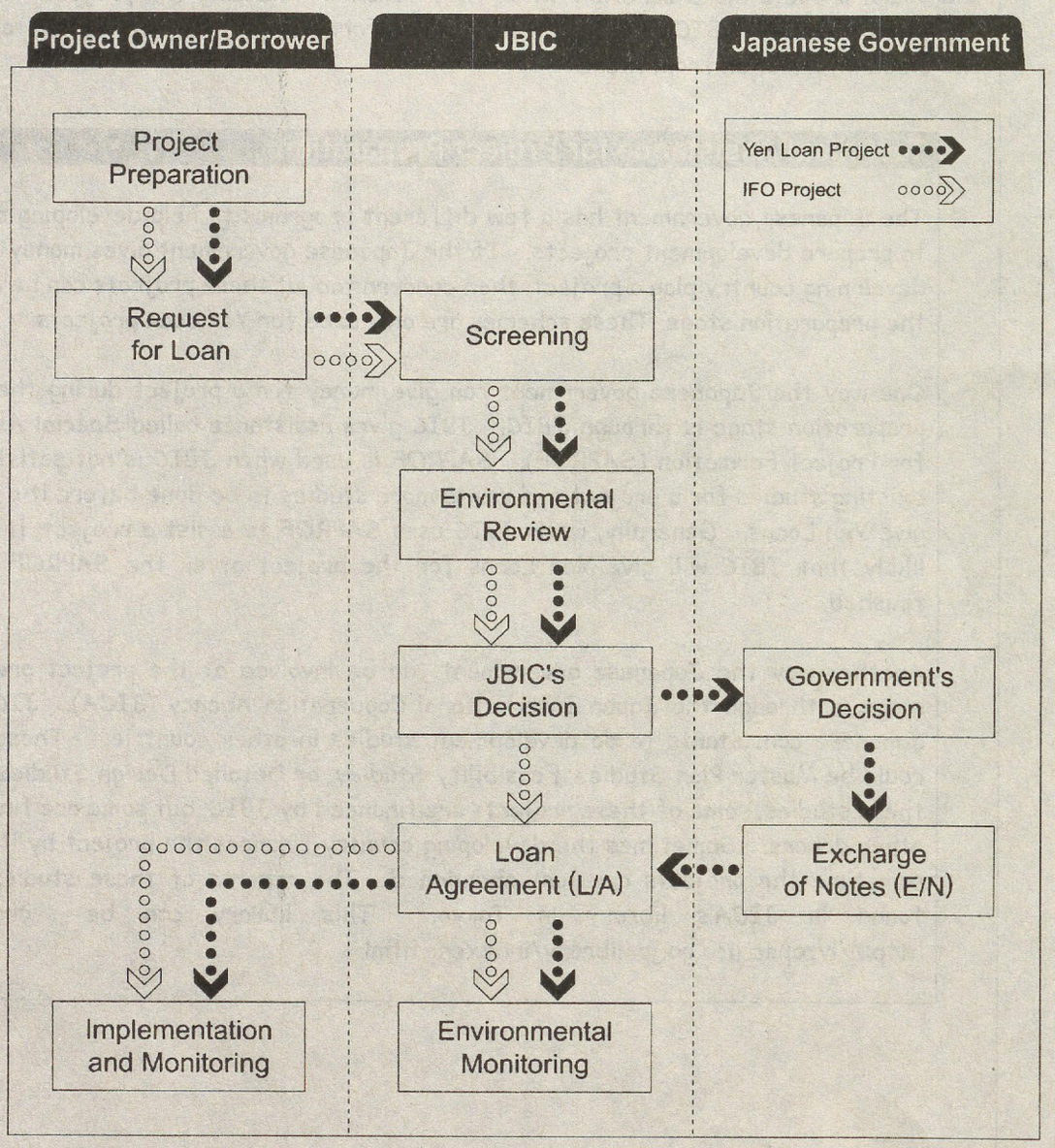
One way the Japanese government can give money for a project during the project preparation stage is through JBIC. JBIC gives assistance called Special Assistance for Project Formation (SAPROF). SAPROF is used when JBIC is not satisfied with existing studies for a project and wants more studies to be done before it decides to give Yen Loans. Generally, when JBIC uses SAPROF to assist a project, it is highly likely that JBIC will give Yen Loans for the project after the SAPROF study is finished.

Another way the Japanese government can be involved at the project preparation stage is through the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). JICA sends Japanese consultants to do development studies in other countries. These studies could be Master Plan Studies, Feasibility Studies, or Detailed Design Studies. After these studies, some of these projects are financed by JBIC, but some are financed by other donors. Sometimes the developing country finances the project by itself, and sometime the projects are just abandoned. The reports of these studies can be found in JICA's library in Tokyo. This library can be searched at http://lvzopac.jica.go.jp/library/indexeng.html

Stage 2—Request for a Loan

What happens in Stage 2?
The borrower makes an official request to JBIC for a loan at this stage, after project preparation is done. As soon as JBIC receives a request for a loan, JBIC is officially involved in the project.

What can you do in Stage 2?
Contact JBIC early! If you have concerns about a development project that JBIC is thinking about financing, then you should start contacting JBIC about it as soon as it receives a request for a loan. If possible, do not wait until after JBIC decides to give the loan.



Process of JBIC Funding

Stage 3—Screening and Environmental Categorization

What happens in Stage 3?

4-1-3 When JBIC receives a request for a loan, one of the first things it does is to screen the project to put it into an environmental category. This means that JBIC looks at the kinds of environmental and social impacts the project is expected to have. Based on this, JBIC will put the project request into one of four categories: Category A, Category B, Category C, or Category FI. The Guidelines gives definitions of each category. To explain simply,

4-2-1 • Category A projects are expected to have serious environmental and social impacts. They are mostly large infrastructure projects. Their expected impacts could include relocation of many people, changes in the existing landscape, the use of environmentally harmful substances, and cutting of large areas of forest.

4-2-2 • Category B projects are expected to have less serious environmental and social impacts.

4-2-3 • Category C projects are not expected to have negative environmental or social impacts.

4-2-4 • Category FI means JBIC gives assistance to an intermediary, such as a government-owned bank. The intermediary decides specifically what kinds of projects to do after JBIC agrees to give funding. If a project has already been identified when JBIC does its categorization, however, the project will be categorized as A, B, or C.

It is generally Category A projects that JBIC must review most carefully (See Stage 4).

5-2-2 After projects are put into Category A, B, C, or FI, they are listed on JBIC's website. The information contained in this list includes the project's name, location, a project outline, the type of project it is, the category it was put in, and the reason for the choice of category.

5-2-3 After JBIC puts the projects into categories, they must also make the Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) available to the public (see Chapter 3 for more details).

FAQ If a project is Category A, it must be put on JBIC's website, in the Project Categorization List, at least 120 days before the L/A is signed in the case of Yen Loans. If it is an IFO project, then it must be put on this list at least 45 days before the L/A is signed.

What can you do in Stage 3?

Check JBIC's Categorization list! If you are worried about a JBIC project, it is a good idea to check this list to make sure that JBIC put it in the right category. It is important because JBIC must check the social and environmental impacts of Category A projects much more strictly than Category B or C. If a project is put in Category A, for example, then an EIA must be done and disclosed. EIAs explain how much damage a project is expected to have on the environment, and are therefore very important. But if a project is put in Category B, the borrower must give some information about environmental impacts, but a full EIA is not required. For Category C projects, there is no EIA and no other information is required about environmental impacts.

If you think that JBIC chose the wrong category for a project, you can send information to JBIC and explain why you think so. JBIC puts projects into categories based on the

4-1-4 information the borrowers give it. But the Guidelines say that if JBIC receives new information that shows that the project should be in a different category, JBIC can change

the category.

Stage 4—Environmental Review

What happens in Stage 4?

3-2-1 After JBIC puts projects into categories, it does environmental reviews. This means JBIC checks whether the project owner has met the requirements in the Guidelines in regard to environmental and social factors. JBIC looks at the kinds of environmental and social impacts the projects are expected to have and the plans to deal with these impacts. The plans could include ways to prevent problems, ways to make them less serious, or compensation for damages people will suffer because of the projects. If a project is in 4-3-2 Category A, JBIC will do its environmental review based on the EIA report and other 4-3-3 environment-related documents, including resettlement plans. If it is Category B, JBIC will do its environmental review based on the information about the environment that the 4-3-4 borrower or other people give, but no EIA is required. If it is Category C, then there is no 4-3-5 environmental review at all. For Category FI projects, JBIC will contact the intermediary to make sure the Guidelines are being respected.

6-1 If JBIC finds that the project owner has not met the requirements in the Guidelines and that the project is likely to have negative impacts, JBIC will encourage the project owner to address these problems. If the project owner does not do what is necessary to meet the requirements in the Guidelines, JBIC can decide not to fund the project.

What can you do in Stage 4?

Tell JBIC what you think! This is the chance to change or cancel projects. The Environmental Review stage is very important. It is the last stage before JBIC makes a decision on whether or not to finance a project. Because JBIC has not make any promises at this stage, changes can be made more easily than after JBIC promises financing. Sometimes projects can even be cancelled. So this is a critical time to pressure JBIC to address your concerns about a project.

5-1-1 The Guidelines say that JBIC welcomes views from project stakeholders, including affected people and local NGOs. If you are worried about the kinds of impacts a project will have on you, then it is good to tell JBIC about your concerns. If JBIC does not address your concerns, and you expect serious damage, it might be a good idea to file an official complaint to JBIC (see Chapter 6 for information about filing official complaints).

5-2-3 The Guidelines also require that EIAs must be disclosed. At this stage, the EIA should be
P2-2-3 available for you to read. We strongly recommend that you read the EIA and tell JBIC if there is any missing or wrong information.

Stage 5—Decision-Making and Loan Agreements

What happens in Stage 5?

After an environmental review, a process starts to decide whether or not to finance a project. This process, and who makes the decisions, is different depending on the type of project it is.

-Yen Loan Projects: Yen Loan projects involve two decisions, one by JBIC and one by the

Japanese government. First, JBIC's Board of Directors decides whether or not to fund the project. If the Board decides the project should be funded, then it approves it, and the project proposal is sent to the Japanese government. Three ministries in the government, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Finance, and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, review the project proposal. If these ministries agree that the project should be financed, then the project is given final approval at a cabinet meeting. After cabinet approval, the Japanese government signs an agreement with the government of the borrowing country. This agreement is called the Exchange of Notes (E/N), and it is basically a promise by the Japanese government to give money for a project to the borrowing country's government. After the E/N, more details are worked out between the recipient government and JBIC, and the details are included in the final contract called the Loan Agreement (L/A).

However, the Japanese government sometimes makes oral political commitments to give Yen Loans to recipient countries, called a "Pledge." A Pledge could be made, for example, as a "souvenir" for a visiting minister to take home to his/her country after a visit to Japan, or when a Japanese minister visits a developing country. A Pledge is normally made after JBIC's environmental review, but sometimes before the review. Even though Pledges are not legally binding, and an L/A must still be signed, it becomes very difficult to cancel projects after a Pledge is made.

International Financial Operations: Unlike Yen Loans, JBIC can decide by itself whether or not to finance a project with International Financial Operations (export loans, investment loans, and other kinds of non-ODA loans). After JBIC's Board of Directors approves a project, JBIC negotiates the details of the terms and conditions of the loan with the borrower. Then JBIC and the borrower sign a Loan Agreement (L/A).

6-1 Whether a project is financed by a Yen Loan or International Financial Operations, The Guidelines say that the final decision to finance a project must reflect the results of the environmental review. The Guidelines also say that if there is not appropriate consideration of environmental and social factors, then JBIC can decide not to finance a project.

What can you do in Stage 5?

Contact JBIC Before the L/A! If you are worried about the social and environmental impacts of a project that JBIC is thinking about financing, it is important to recommend that the project plan is changed or cancelled *before* the L/A is signed. The L/A explains the details of the project and it is a legal agreement between JBIC and the borrower. This means that if JBIC changes its plans, it is breaking the agreement signed in the L/A. JBIC can do this only in extraordinary situations, so the earlier you can raise your concerns to JBIC, the better chance you have to make JBIC act on your concerns. Remember, projects that JBIC is considering must be put on the Project Categorization List at least 120 days before L/As are signed for Yen Loans, and 45 days for IFO projects. This means that there may be very little time to contact JBIC between the time JBIC becomes officially involved in a project, and when the L/A is signed. If you contact JBIC before the L/A, it might be possible to delay the L/A until your concerns are addressed by JBIC and the project owner.

FAQ

6-2 The Guidelines say that when JBIC thinks its necessary, JBIC will try to include environmental and social conditions in the L/A. The L/A is the basis for JBIC to monitor and supervise implementation of projects by project owners. It is therefore important to insist that environmental conditions be included in the L/A.

If you are going to be affected by a JBIC-financed project and are still worried about the environmental and social impacts after the L/A is signed, another step you can take is to file an official objection against the project. This is explained in Chapter 6.

Stage 6—Implementation and Monitoring

What happens in Stage 6?

4-4-1 P1-4-1 P1-9-2 When the construction or implementation of a project actually begins, JBIC must monitor the project carefully. The project owner is expected to make sure that the project does not damage the environment too much and does not harm the people affected by the project. If there is some damage or harm, then the project owner must make sure that the plans to minimize damage, or to compensate harm, are also implemented properly. JBIC must monitor to make sure the project owner does these things.

What can you do in Stage 6?

JBIC must still listen. If you are affected by a project that JBIC is financing, and you face problems at this stage of project implementation, JBIC must listen to your complaints.

5-5-1 4-4-3 The Guidelines say that JBIC welcomes information from stakeholders about project implementation. If you send information to JBIC explaining that environmental or social damage is happening because not enough care is being taken to prevent it, then JBIC will send this information to the project owner and the borrower. JBIC will encourage the project owner to take some action to investigate the cause of the problems and solve them

4-4-4 in a transparent and accountable way. JBIC may also conduct its own investigations.

4-4-5 The Guidelines also say that if the project owner does not take care of the problems well enough, JBIC can suspend giving loans for the project until appropriate action is taken. Although JBIC can suspend loans, this has to be done in accordance to the agreement signed in the L/A. One big problem, however, is that L/As are classified documents now, which means we do not know what a project's L/A says about environmental and social conditions to the loans.

If your problems are not addressed by the project owner and JBIC takes no action, you may consider filing an official request for investigation (see Chapter 6).

Chapter 3

How to Get Information

This chapter focuses on how to get information from or about JBIC and JBIC projects. But it is also important for you to remember to give information *to* JBIC. This is
5-1-10 important because JBIC must listen to you. JBIC must consider the information you give very carefully. If JBIC hears from you that a project will cause a lot of damage, then JBIC must be more careful in deciding what to do. In some cases, JBIC can decide not to finance a project. JBIC cannot claim they did not know about your problems with their projects if you tell them about the difficulties you face.

But of course, in order to tell JBIC about your concerns, you need to know what kind of projects JBIC is considering. It used to be very difficult to get information from JBIC. Now, the Guidelines and a new information disclosure law in Japan have made it easier to get some information from JBIC. Depending on what kind of information you need, it can still be difficult. This chapter explains where and how you can get information about JBIC and JBIC-funded projects.

Collecting Information Locally

It is possible to get some information in your own country. You can ask for information and project documents from the project owner. The project owner is responsible for studies such as Feasibility Studies (documents that describe the projects in detail; mainly technical and financial aspects) or Environmental Impact Assessments. You should,
P2-2-2 therefore, be able to get this information from the project owner. The Guidelines require that for Category A projects, EIA reports must be available to the public in your country's official languages. Written materials explaining EIA reports should also be prepared in languages and forms understandable to local people.

Television and local newspapers are also often good sources of information. Local NGOs may also have useful information.

In cases where you cannot get information locally, it is sometimes possible to get information from JBIC itself or other foreign sources.

Yen Loan Long Lists

Yen Loan Long Lists are lists of projects that the Japanese government and the government of a developing country agree to consider for Yen Loans over a certain period of time. These Long Lists are published on the website of Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs (http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/index.html). If a project is on the list, it does not mean that the project has already been approved for funding by JBIC. But there is a chance, of course, that it could be approved. If you see a project you are concerned about

on a Long List, then it is a good idea to contact JBIC with your concerns.

Getting information from JBIC

Website: If you have access to the internet, one of the easiest places to get basic information (in English or Japanese) about JBIC projects is from JBIC's website. Website address: http://www.jbic.go.jp/english/

Representative Offices: JBIC also has 26 Representative Offices around the world. A list of their offices is in Appendix A. You can contact the office nearest you for information.

Finding out if JBIC is involved in the project you are concerned about:
Not all projects that involve Japanese financing are JBIC projects. If there is a project you have concerns about, it is important to know exactly who is responsible for the project, and who is giving the funds for the project. There are a few ways to find out if JBIC is thinking about giving funds for the project, or is already doing so.

a. Check JBIC's website:

5-2-2

i. When a borrower requests a loan from JBIC, the project proposal is screened and put into a "Project Categorization List," as explained in Chapter 2. This list puts projects into A, B, C, or FI categories, depending on how severe the environmental impacts are expected to be. After categorization, the project is listed on JBIC's website. If a project is Category A, it is listed at least 120 days before the L/A is signed in the case of Yen Loans, and 45 days in the case of IFO projects. The web page for the Project Categorization List is (http://www.jbic.go.jp/japanese/environ/joho/project.php).

FAQ

5-2-4

After the project is approved, and the loan agreement (L/A) is signed, the results of the environmental review are also posted on JBIC's website at (http://www.jbic.go.jp/japanese/environ/joho/review.php).

Unfortunately, at the time of writing this book, both lists are available only in Japanese. Please ask a friend who can read Japanese to look at this site for you if necessary. You can also ask Japanese NGOs for help (see list of Japanese NGOs in Appendix C)

ii. After a Yen Loan project has been approved by JBIC, it will be listed in English on JBIC's website. You can do a search for approved projects at (http://www.jbic.go.jp/english/oec/project/index.php).

b. Contact JBIC's representative office: If you do not have access to the internet, or if you do not read English and Japanese, contact the JBIC office closest to you. See Appendix A for a list of representative offices. It is a good idea to ask JBIC directly about its involvement in a project anyway, because there is no public list of IFO projects approved by JBIC.

If JBIC has not received any request for a loan for a project, JBIC will not give any information about it. If you need information about a project that is at a stage where JBIC is not yet involved, you need to contact the project owner (the government agency or company that is responsible for the project).

Types of Information Available from JBIC

The Guidelines require JBIC to make certain kinds of information available to the public. Here is a list of information you can get from JBIC under The Guidelines:

5-2-2 **-Project Categorzation List:** You can see a list of projects that JBIC is considering on JBIC's website. This list is called the Project Categorization List, as mentioned above. This list gives the name of the project, the country it is in, an outline of the project, and the environmental category of the project. It also explains the reason for the category. If a project is put in category A or B, then the list also gives information on whether or not environmental impact assessments and other documents have been sent to JBIC yet or not.

5-2-4 **-Environmental Review Results:** For projects that JBIC has approved and signed loan agreements, the results of environmental reviews are put on JBIC's website (in Japanese).

5-2-3 **-Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA):** For all Category A projects and some Category B projects, you can get EIAs from JBIC's head office. When JBIC receives EIAs for projects, it will say so in the Project Categorization List. If the List says JBIC has the EIA you need, then you can request a copy from JBIC, and the Guidelines requires that JBIC makes sure you can get a copy.

-Environmental Management Plans (EMP): An EMP explains what kinds of measures need to be taken during construction and operation of a project to eliminate negative environmental and social impacts. If eliminating such impacts is impossible, then the EMP explains what needs to be done to reduce the negative impacts. Because the EMP is actually part of the EIA, this document should also be available from JBIC, together with the rest of the EIA.

-Records of Consultations: This is also something that is supposed to be included in EIA reports. When the project owner or JBIC consults with local people or NGOS, then they must keep a record of what is discussed in these meetings. The records of these meetings must also be made available by JBIC, together with the rest of the EIA.

Using the Information Disclosure Law

All documents that JBIC has must be disclosed under the Information Disclosure Law of Japan. If there is some information or documents you need about a project, and you cannot get this information locally, then it may be worth trying to get the information through the Information Disclosure Law. The Guidelines require JBIC to disclose the Environmental Impact Assessment, but for other information, JBIC may not be as willing to give it out, especially when the project owner would rather not disclose the information.

Examples of documents related to social and environmental impacts of a project could include resettlement plans, indigenous development plans, or environmental monitoring reports. These are documents that JBIC should disclose in the same way as the Environmental Impact Assessment, but they are not likely to do so. If JBIC refuses to give you these documents, it is useful to use the Information Disclosure Law. After this, if JBIC still refuses to give you information, there is a process you can use to try again. You can send a complaint to the "Information Disclosure Review Board," and if this Board finds

that JBIC should disclose the document you asked for, then JBIC must give it to you. It is also possible to sue JBIC for violating the Information Disclosure Law.

Unfortunately, the Information Disclosure Law is difficult to use for people who cannot read and write Japanese. Requests for documents using the Information Disclosure Law must be written in Japanese. But aside from this constraint, it is a useful way to get information because it covers all the documents that JBIC has, and has a mechanism to complain if JBIC does not give you the information you want. If you need assistance using the Information Disclosure Law, there are some Japanese NGOs who can help you (see Appendix C).

Information that JBIC will not disclose

There are a few types of documents that JBIC will not disclose. The Information Disclosure Law lists three kinds of information that do not need to be disclosed. These are:

- Information about parties other than JBIC (borrowers, executing agencies, developing counties' governments etc.), that were given to JBIC on the condition that it is not made public, or where there is a risk that rights or legitimate interests of such parties will be harmed by being made public.
- Information that would risk unjustly harming frank exchange of opinions or the neutrality of decision making by being made public.
- Information that poses a risk of damage to trustful relations with another country by being made public.

While the Information Disclosure Law allows the above information to remain classified, it is important to remember that the Environmental Impact Assessment and other documents mentioned in the section "Information Available from JBIC" must be disclosed, even if they contain the kinds of information listed above, because the Guidelines requires it. JBIC cannot refuse to give you information that The Guidelines require JBIC to disclose.

Chapter 4

What must JBIC check to make sure borrowers have done?

This chapter explains what JBIC is required to confirm in the environmental review and monitoring processes. Most of these requirements are written in Part 2 of the Guidelines.

Compared to other development agencies, JBIC gets involved in projects at later stages. For example, the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank often get involved in projects at the very beginning, and they usually finance Feasibility Studies or EIAs themselves. JBIC, however, starts to look at projects only after most of the preparation work is already finished. This means that JBIC's role, in terms of environmental and social aspects, is to check and make sure that the project owners have given enough consideration to social and environmental factors. This is why the Guidelines are called, "JBIC Guidelines for Confirmation of Environmental and Social Considerations."

P1 Part 2 of the Guidelines explains what JBIC requires of project owners in terms of environmental and social aspects.

P2 Part 2 contains requirements for making sure that there are alternative plans and that local people are consulted in the decision-making process. It also includes requirements for minimizing damage and compensating people for the damage that they suffer. Other sections of Part 2 include requirements about involuntary resettlement, indigenous people, the scope of impacts to be examined, and environmental monitoring.

6-1 Requirements for EIA reports for Category A project are also listed in Part 2. These requirements include disclosure of EIA reports, translation into local languages, and consultation with people affected by projects.

If the projects do not meet the requirements described in Part 2 of the Guidelines, JBIC is required to encourage the project owners to take appropriate actions to prevent negative impacts of the projects. If the project owners do not address these problems, the Guidelines say that JBIC can decide not to finance the projects.

We strongly recommend you to read Part 2 of the Guidelines. When JBIC does an environmental review of a project, it is very effective to point out any contradictions between the requirements in Part 2 of the Guidelines and the actual project design and preparation process. If JBIC approves a project which does not meet the requirements, this can be basis for filing for an investigation of the project through the Objection Procedures (see Chapter 6 for more details).

Public Consultation in JBIC Projects

In various sections of the Guidelines, JBIC mentions the importance of consultations. This is an important feature of The Guidelines, as it gives affected people more chances to raise their concerns during all stages of the projects that JBIC finances.

1-2

The Guidelines say that JBIC recognizes that it is very important for various processes, such as the EIA process or decision-making processes, to be transparent and accountable. JBIC also notes that it is very important for local people and NGOs to

5-1-1

participate in these processes. The Guidelines say specifically that JBIC welcomes information from stakeholders. Information and opinions that stakeholders give to JBIC will be considered when JBIC does environmental reviews and supervises projects. JBIC knows that it must listen to the voices of affected people.

P1-6-1

In cases where projects are expected to have large impacts, the Guidelines require that there is sufficient consultation with stakeholders. This basically means that local people affected by any project JBIC is thinking about financing must be able to participate in discussions with the government agency or company planning the project, and these discussions must be held from early stages in project preparation. Also, project owners must make sure that local people have information before such

P2-2-4
P1-7-3

consultations take place. For Category A projects, people must also be consulted during preparation and writing of EIA reports. If there is going to be resettlement, then affected people must be part of the planning for where, when, and how to resettle,

P1-8-1

and of course, whether or not they want to resettle. It is also very important that indigenous people are given information and are able to give their opinions about projects.

Public consultations are a double-edged sword. Consultations give you a chance to raise your concerns directly to project owners, but project owners also try to use consultations as chances to get support for projects. Project owners may inform you of only the positive aspects of projects, or they might try to exclude critical people by inviting only those who support the project. It is important to ensure that enough information regarding both positive and negative impacts is communicated to all people who will be affected by a project before the consultations. If you are affected by a project, you should be able to attend consultations regardless of your opinions about it. In the consultations, you should insist that enough time is given to affected people to explain their views. It is also important that the records of consultations do not exclude critical opinions. It may be useful for affected people and NGOs to also record the consultations so that you can check if official records are accurate.

An informed and open consultation might give you an important space to express your opinions regarding a project. But be careful -- public consultations are basically organized by project owners, who can easily abuse them to give JBIC the false impression that projects are supported by local people.

Chapter 5

How to Voice Your Concerns

This chapter gives some tips for how to raise your concerns to JBIC. If you think that a project that JBIC is financing will cause damage to your community or environment, or if damage has already happened, then you may want to tell JBIC about it. You may be thinking of doing a campaign against the project, or you may be thinking of just raising your concerns quietly. Either way, the suggestions here can be helpful to make JBIC understand your concerns and take appropriate actions to resolve them.

Get the Necessary Information

In order to effectively voice your concerns, it is important to have enough information about the project to show that the project really is a threat to your livelihood or environment. One of the first steps to voice your concerns, therefore, is to collect information. If you find that there is a JBIC-funded project near you, you have every right to contact JBIC and ask for information. The earlier you start collecting information about the project, the better chance you have of influencing decisions about this project. See Chapter 3 for more details on what kinds of information you can get from JBIC and how to do so.

Contact JBIC—JBIC is Required to Listen to You

5-1-1

When voicing your concerns, you should know that JBIC is required to listen to people affected by projects it finances. You can tell JBIC about your concerns in many ways. You can contact JBIC at their representative office closest to you, or you can contact the head office in Tokyo. You can send letters by post, or send faxes, or call them on the phone. You can also make appointments to meet JBIC officials. But generally, when it is possible, it is best to write down your concerns about the project and ask for a response from JBIC in writing. This way, you can document the kind of communication you have with JBIC. These documents may be necessary later also to prove that you told JBIC about your concerns, and to record what kinds of answers JBIC gave to you.

To contact JBIC, it is usually best to contact the representative office in your country first (see the list in Appendix A). When you contact JBIC, it might be useful to mention the Guidelines and JBIC's responsibility to listen to stakeholders. If you mention this, it is more likely that the JBIC staff will take you seriously and set up a meeting and answer your questions.

JBIC must listen to all stakeholders. It does not matter if you cannot read or write, or if you cannot speak Japanese or English. JBIC should make arrangement for interpreters and translators to the official language in your country if necessary. Although JBIC should make these arrangements, it may also be a good idea to go with someone you trust who can also help to facilitate communication.

Identify and Document the Problems

Problems caused by JBIC-funded projects are sometimes obvious, but sometimes they might not appear right away. It is very important that you identify exactly what problems you are facing and the reasons for the problems. It is also important to be able to explain how these problems are related to the project that JBIC is funding or considering funding. It might be necessary to do some fact-finding and collect information from people in your community who share your concerns. You may also need to request information or documents from JBIC.

Without documentation, it is possible that JBIC will not believe you. Even with documentation, if your government explains differently from what you say, JBIC is likely to believe your government first.

Documentation can be done with photographs, written statements, recorded interviews, video, or directly explaining to JBIC officials. When documenting, please make sure to make clear what it is that you are documenting, as well as when, where, and how the information was documented, and whose concerns are being documented. If it is dangerous to share this information with others, then it is not necessary to spread the information widely. But if possible, find an organization that you can trust to help you.

Good documentation of your concerns and reasons for those concerns can make protesting against a JBIC project much easier. With good documentation, it is easier both to explain to JBIC what the problems are, as well as to find other people who understand your situation and who may be willing to help you.

Contact Project Owners

Although JBIC gives funds for projects, JBIC is not the owner of the projects it finances. This means that the most important decisions about a project are not made by JBIC. The main decision-makers for projects are the project owners, and it is therefore very important to contact them about your concerns. But sometimes project owners do not listen carefully to stakeholders. In such cases, it can be useful to contact JBIC. If JBIC understands your concerns, then as the donor, JBIC can contact the project owners to demand an explanation and recommend changes.

Use Political Pressure

When project owners and JBIC do not listen to your concerns or fail to address the problems you raise, it might be a good idea to put political pressure on them. JBIC is directly governed by the Japanese government. The Japanese government is one of the key decision-makers for Yen Loans, and it may have different opinions from JBIC, so contacting officials of the Japanese government can be a good tactic. When you write a letter to JBIC, it is also a good idea to send a copy of the letter to the Japanese government (Ministry of Foreign Affairs in case of Yen Loans, and Ministry of Finance in case of IFO projects).

Some Japanese parliamentarians are also interested in the problems caused by JBIC funding, and they can pressure JBIC in various ways, including parliamentary sessions and official inquiries. Press coverage may also have impacts on JBIC's attitude to your problems.

Similar kinds of political pressure are often useful in campaigns at local levels. In less democratic countries, putting political pressure on project owners can, of course, be difficult or dangerous. If it is possible, however, to pressure your own local or national government to listen to your concerns and to work in a positive way to solve your problems, then this will lift the standard of responsiveness for authorities in your own country.

Working Together with Japanese NGOs

It can be helpful to work together with Japanese NGOs when you communicate with JBIC or campaign against a project funded by JBIC. There are a few Japanese NGOs that are concerned about the environmental and social problems caused by JBIC-funded projects. These NGOs work together with NGOs in the country where JBIC's projects are, and collect information about the problems faced by communities. Then these NGOs go to JBIC, explain the problems of the project, and try to make sure that JBIC understands these problems.

Working with Japanese NGOs might involve visits by the NGOs to your community to learn more about your concerns. Or they might work with local NGOs that you have explained your concerns to already. They might invite someone from your community to come to Japan and explain to JBIC and Japanese politicians about the problems you face because of a JBIC project. They might organize interviews with the media so that more Japanese people understand your problems, or ask you to speak at public events so you can tell many Japanese people about your concerns.

These NGOs cannot solve all the problems caused by JBIC projects, but they can help you to make JBIC more responsive to your concerns. If you work together with a Japanese NGO, then it is also more likely that JBIC will take you seriously. It is easier for JBIC to avoid local stakeholders in other countries than to avoid persistent NGO staff who live in Tokyo and can easily go to their office.

Contact information of several Japanese NGOs that are working to reform JBIC can be found at the end of this booklet in Appendix C.

Chapter 6

Objection Procedures

When you are collecting information about the problems caused by a JBIC-funded project, you may find that what actually happens in the project is different from what is required in The Guidelines. If you find that your efforts to fix the problems do not work, you might consider using the Objection Procedures.

What are the Objection Procedures?

The Objection Procedures are JBIC's own mechanism to allow people affected by the projects that it finances to request an investigation. Affected people can request an investigation regarding JBIC's violation of The Guidelines. Requests for investigations are received and examined by a JBIC office called, "the Office of Examiners in Charge of the Environmental Guidelines." In this booklet, we will call this office "the Examiner." The Examiner is independent from JBIC's Operational Departments, so it should be neutral. Based on requests by affected people, the Examiner does investigations of JBIC's work to see if JBIC has violated The Guidelines or not. After the investigation, the Examiner will make recommendations to the Governor of JBIC. The Examiner can also bring the affected people and project owner together to discuss the problems and try to find a solution to the problems together.

What can you expect from filing a request?

The Objection Procedures are still new, so there have not been any requests for investigation filed yet. Therefore, it is difficult to know what to expect at this time. But we can predict some effects, based on the experiences of inspections at the World Bank and Asian Development Bank.

O2-2 The goal of the Objection Procedures is to solve the problems of affected people and to ensure that JBIC complies with the Guidelines. The Objection Procedures involves investigations to see if JBIC violated The Guidelines or not, and mediating dialogues
O1-1 between the project owner and affected people. The Objection Procedures are a tool to make sure that JBIC follows the Guidelines, and we expect that some problems that have happened in the past will be prevented if JBIC follows the Guidelines carefully.

It is important, however, to understand the limitations of the Objection Procedures. Even if people suffer and JBIC violates the Guidelines, the Examiner cannot give direct compensation or take action to reduce the problems, and cannot force JBIC to take action
O2-1 either. The Examiner will only make recommendations to the governor of JBIC. It is JBIC's governor who will make the final decisions. These decisions will be implemented by the operational departments of JBIC, the same departments that supervise the projects.

This is a serious limitation, but we still believe that the Objection Procedures may be helpful to the people affected by JBIC projects. The Examiner is expected to do a fair and

transparent review of the project's impacts and JBIC's responsibilities. If the Examiner finds that JBIC has violated the Guidelines, JBIC will be urged to take appropriate actions, even if it is not their legal duty. If the Examiner finds violations of the Guidelines, it is likely that JBIC will be more careful to supervise the borrower. This is important because the borrower must give the actual compensation to the affected people or take measures to repair and prevent environmental damage. Results of the investigations must also be made public so that the affected people and the public can check whether JBIC and the project owner take appropriate action to address the problems pointed out by the Examiner.

There may also be indirect effects. The investigation by the Examiner can become a space for affected people to raise their concerns, which are often ignored by the project owner or JBIC. Filing requests for investigation can also bring greater attention to the concerns of affected people. With an investigation, the top level of JBIC, as well as the project owner, will follow the case closely.

Finally, if the Examiner's report confirms JBIC's violation of The Guidelines, this public report will be a strong tool in the campaign to cancel or change the project. But through this whole process, it is important to continue to give information to the Examiner and to pressure JBIC and the project owner in various ways. Just filing a request and waiting for the Examiner's report may not result in any solutions to problems of affected people. Using the Objection Procedures should be seen as just one way to hold JBIC accountable.

Who can file a request for investigation?

O5-2-1 People can use the Objection Procedures if they have suffered direct damage or expect to suffer direct damage as a result of a JBIC-financed project. To request an investigation of a project through the Objection Procedures, at least 2 people must file together. These two or more people are called "Requesters."

O50202 In cases where it is impossible or dangerous for Requesters to file themselves, they can authorize an agent to file on their behalf. For example, if using the Objection Procedure could result in reprisal from the government, affected people can ask an NGO that they trust to file a request as their representative. It is necessary for the Requesters to explain why it is impossible or dangerous for them to file themselves.

What projects are subject to the Objection Procedures?

O5-1 All projects for which loans from JBIC were requested on or after 1 October 2003 are subject to the Objection Procedures.

When can Requests for Investigation be Filed?

O5-3-2 The time limitations are a little difficult. In the case of a Yen Loan, requests for investigation can be made any time after JBIC's Board of Directors has approved the project and recommended it to the Japanese government for final approval (this recommendation is not made public, however). In the case of other International Financial Operations (non-ODA projects), a request for investigation can only be filed after the L/A for the project is signed. For both Yen Loan projects and IFO projects, requests must be filed before a project's loans have been completely disbursed to the borrower.

This time restriction is a problem especially for projects that are not ODA loans. After an L/A is signed, it is very difficult to make changes in projects. JBIC is legally obliged to lend money to the borrower after signing an L/A. If JBIC wants to take some actions, such as suspending or canceling a loan, it must still follow the agreement signed in the L/A.

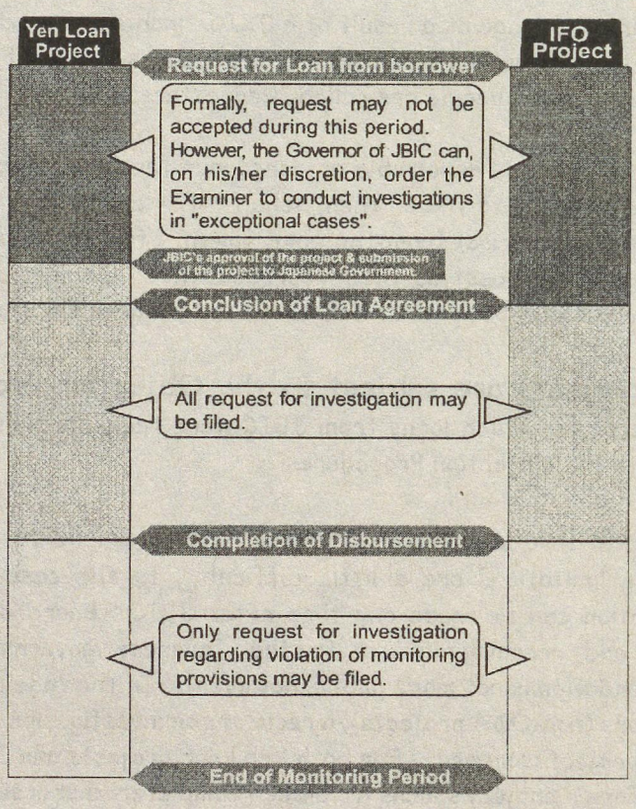
If you are not sure if the timing allows you to file for an investigation, you can inquire to JBIC or ask one of the Japanese NGOs listed in Appendix C.

There are, however, exceptions to these time restrictions. In exceptional cases where serious social and environmental impacts are very likely to happen, the Governor of JBIC can order the Examiner to conduct an investigation outside of the time frame explained above (this provision is included in the *Summary of Public Consultation Forum*, which can be found at http://www.jbic.go.jp/english/environ/consult/index.php).

O5-3-5

Also, if all the loans for a project have already been given, but JBIC is still monitoring the project as required by the Guidelines, a request for an investigation can still be filed.

It may be difficult for affected people to know exactly when they can file a request. We strongly recommend that if you want to use the Objection Procedures, that you work together with a Japanese NGO when filing a request in any case. Especially in cases where you file outside the normal period of time in which requests are usually accepted, you will need as much support as you can get from NGOs in Japan.



When Requests for Investigation Can be Filed

O1-1

Who looks at the requests for investigations?

JBIC established an "Office of Examiners in Charge of Environmental Guidelines" (the Examiner). It is the Examiner that looks at the requests for an investigation through the Objection Procedures. The Examiner is directly under the JBIC Governor, and is independent from JBIC's Operational Department, the department that is responsible for overseeing the projects that JBIC funds. The Office has two Examiners, and they are hired for a period of two years. They are hired from outside JBIC, so this office is quite independent, even though it is a part of JBIC.

O5-4-1

What information should be included in a request for an investigation?

To file a request for an investigation, the information listed below must be provided to the Examiner. A request can be filed in Japanese, English, or the official language of the country where the Requesters are from. It may be useful to look at Section 4 of the Objection Procedures (Appendix E) along with the information below.

O5-4-2
O5-4-3

(A) & (B) Name and Address of the Requester:

These are the real names of the Requesters and addresses where they can be contacted. The Examiner will need to contact the Requesters, so names and addresses must be included in the request for investigation. If Requesters do not want their names and addresses disclosed, then they should write this here as well.

O5-4-4

(C) Case with respect to which the Request is submitted:

This is the name of the project that is causing damage to the Requesters. It is best to include the exact name of the project if possible. If not possible, then the following information is enough.

*Name of the country the project is in
*Where the project is located
*A description or outline of the project.

O5-4-5

(D) Description of substantial damage actually incurred by the Requester or substantial damage likely to be incurred by the Requester in the future.

Basically, this is the answer to the question, "how has the project hurt you?" If damage has not happened yet, answer the question, "how do you expect this project to hurt you?" As much detail as possible about the damage should be included. If damages are written in line with the requirements in the Guidelines, then it will be easier for JBIC to understand.

O6-3-3

Note: If the issues raised in (D) are being examined by local or Japanese courts, or if the issues are being addressed through other administrative procedures (in the Requesters' country, in Japan, or at other international institutions), the Examiner can wait for that process to finish before deciding whether or not to do the investigation. Requesters should, therefore, be careful to raise issues that can be similar to, but should not be exactly the same as problems currently being raised by judicial or administrative procedures other than the Objection Procedures. If the Examiner says it will wait, Requesters should insist that the issues they raise, and the issues being dealt with through other procedures, are different enough to deserve immediate investigation by the Examiner.

(E) Relevant provisions of the Guidelines considered by the Requester to have been violated and the facts constituting non-compliance alleged by the Requester.

O5-4-6 This is one of the more difficult parts of the request. Requesters must explain which part of The Guidelines JBIC violated. It is not enough just to explain what the problems are. It is necessary to identify parts of the Guidelines that have not been followed.

For example, if there was no local consultation with affected people during the EIA, then this would be a violation of Part 2 of the Guidelines, under the provision about EIAs.

(F) Causal nexus between non-compliance with the Guidelines and the damage:

O5-4-7 Here, it is necessary to explain how the violation of the Guidelines led to the damage. JBIC wants to know how it is responsible for problems. It does not want to be asked to take responsibility for problems others have caused. This is why it is necessary to explain how JBIC's failure to follow the Guidelines led to harm.

(G) Resolution desired by the Requester:

O5-4-8 How do the Requesters want the problems caused by the project to be solved? Is it a question of compensation, a change in the design of the project, canceling the project completely, or something else?

(H) Facts concerning the Requester's consultation with the Project owner:

O5-4-9 Before filing a request for investigation, Requesters must try to communicate with project owners. This can be done through meetings, letters, faxes or phone calls. It is important to document these discussions. Requesters should keep a record of when, where, and who they communicate with. Also keep a record of what is discussed, and what the project owner says. Requesters should also keep record of any rejections to their attempts to communicate with project owners.

If it is not possible for Requesters to have dialogues with the project owner about the problems caused by the project (e.g. because of the fear of reprisal or intimidation), then the reasons for that must also be explained.

(I) Facts concerning the Requester's consultation with the Bank's Operational Department:

O5-4-10 It is also necessary to contact JBIC's Operational Department before filing a request for investigation. When filing a request for investigation, Requesters must explain who they communicated with from JBIC and what they discussed. It is, therefore, very important that any time Requesters try to communicate with JBIC staff, they should document who they speak to, when and where (or how) they speak, and what the JBIC staff tell them.

(J) If a Request is submitted by an agent, the Requester must set forth the necessity to submit the Request by an agent and evidence must be attached that the agent have been duly authorized by the Requester.

O5-4-11 If Requesters want someone to file on their behalf, then it is necessary to give proof to the Examiner that the Requesters have actually authorized the Agent filing the request for investigation. Even if an Agent files on behalf of Requesters, the name of the principle Requester must be written in the request for investigation.

Evidence of authorization can be a letter written by the Requesters, explaining why they need an Agent and who they have chosen to be their agent.

How do the Objection Procedures Work?

The Objection Procedures should flow somewhat like the process below.

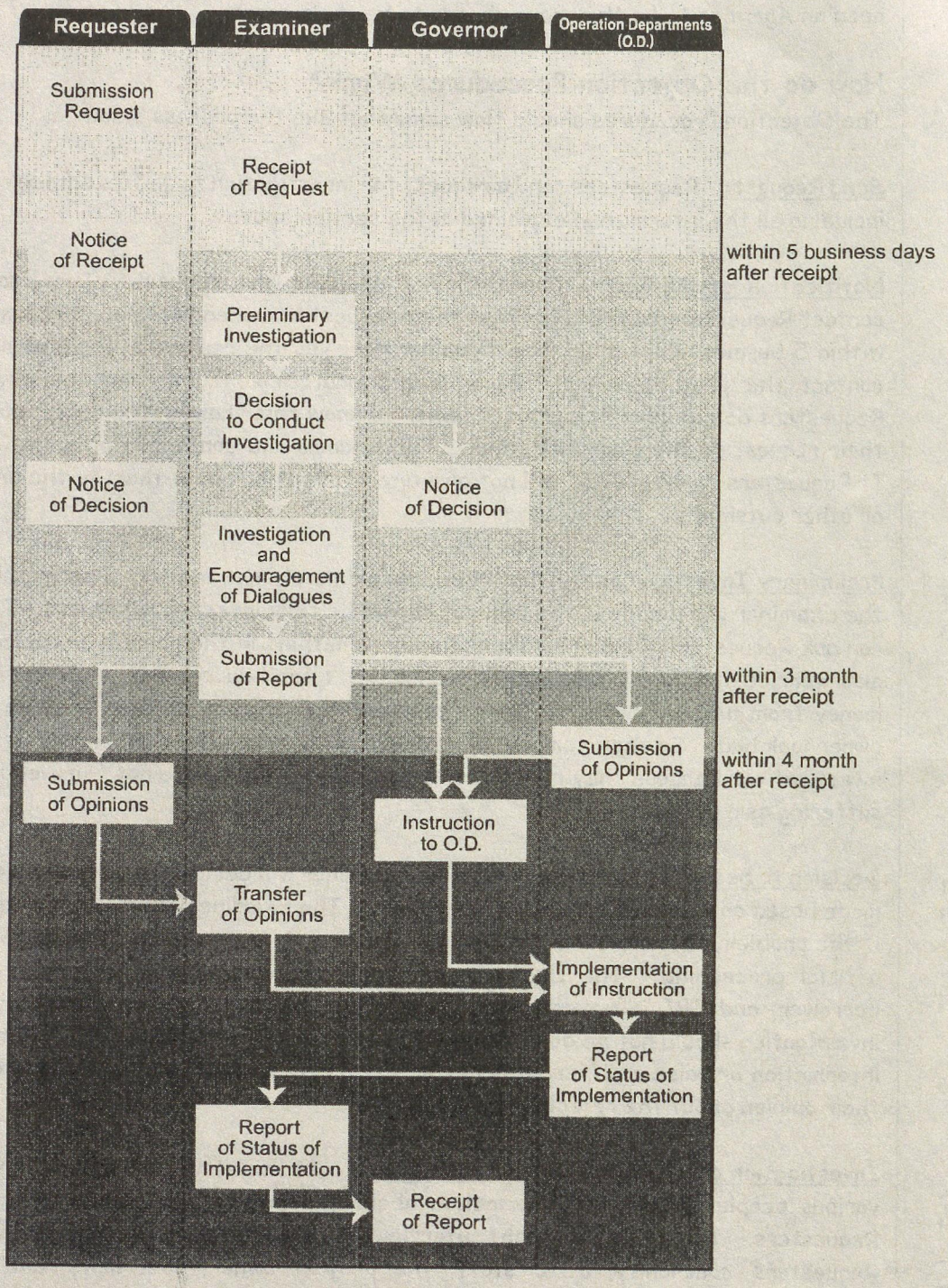
Send Request: Requesters send a request for investigation to JBIC's Office of Examiners, including all the information explained in the section above.

O6-1 **Notification of Receipt**: The Examiner receives the request. The Examiner must contact Requesters to tell them that their request has been received. This must be done within 5 business days after the Examiner receives the request. The Examiner will also contact the project owner, JBIC's Operational Department, and the borrower. If Requesters do not want the project owner to know their names, then they should write in their request to the Examiner to keep their names and contact information confidential. If Requesters do this, JBIC will not give any information about them to the project owner or other outsiders.

O6-2-1 O6-2-3 **Preliminary Investigation**: This takes approximately one month. This is the time when the Examiner will decide if the request should be fully investigated or not. The Examiner can ask Requesters for more information if something in the request is unclear. JBIC is also worried that some people will file requests for bad reasons, such as wanting more money from project owners without reasonable grounds, or wanting to make the project owner look bad. So the Examiner will also check to make sure that Requesters request investigations because they really feel that the Guidelines were not followed and they are suffering as a result.

O6-3-1 O6-3-3 O6-3-4 O6-3-5 **Decision to begin the Investigation**: The Examiner will decide if an investigation should be made based on the information in the request. The Examiner can also suspend the process if the problems described in the request are already being addressed in a court or other official proceeding. The Examiner will contact Requesters, the project owner, the borrower, and JBIC's Governor about the decision. If the Examiner decides that an investigation should not be done, Requesters can file a new request, but they must give new information or raise a different problem. If a request is rejected, Requesters can send their opinion about the rejection to the Examiner.

O6-4-1 O6-4-2 O6-4-4 O6-4-5 **Investigation and Encouragement of Dialogues**: At this stage, the Examiner will interview various people and collect information about the project and the problems raised by Requesters. The Examiner might interview the Requesters, other people in you're the Requesters' community, JBIC staff, the project owner, specialists, and government officials in the relevant country. The Examiner might also mediate a dialogue between Requesters and the project owner to try to reach an agreement on the problems. The Examiner must remain neutral in these discussions.



Flowchart of Objection Procedures

O6-5-1 **Report to Governor**: The Examiner must write a report of the results of the investigation within three months of the date the request reached the Examiner's Office. In this report, the Examiner will explain if the JBIC Guidelines were violated or not. The progress of any dialogues and agreements between Requesters and the project owner or borrower will also be written in the report. The Examiner can request a 2-month extension for investigation if necessary. If the Examiner finds that the Guidelines have been

O6-5-4
O6-5-2

violated, recommendations to bring JBIC into compliance will also be included in the report.

O6-5-5 A report will be sent to Requesters, as well as the borrower, the project owner, and others involved. Requesters and others who receive the report can send comments to the Examiner. The Examiner may send these remarks to the Operational Department if they are useful for monitoring.

O6-6-1 **Opinion of the Operational Department**: The Operational Department will send its opinions about the Examiner's report to the JBIC Governor within one month. If the Examiner found violations of the Guidelines, then the Operational Department must also write what kind of measures it will take so that it will bring JBIC into compliance.

O6-7-1 O6-7-2 **Follow-up**: JBIC's Governor will give instructions that the Operational Department must follow. The Operational Department will also tell the Examiner about the progress in following the Governor's instructions. The Examiner can write these things in his/her annual report.

O7-1 ## Information Disclosure under the Objection Procedures

Generally, as much information as possible will be made available to the public. Some information will be sent directly to Requesters, borrowers, and project owners. Most of that information will also be made available on the Examiner's website.
The Examiner will notify the Requester, the borrower, and the project owner when he/she receives a request, and also when a decision is made about whether to do the investigation or not. These notifications will be done in writing.

O7-2 The Examiner's report and the opinions of the Operational Department will be sent to the parties concerned and will also be made available to the public on JBIC's website. Information about individuals and corporations that is not required to be disclosed will be removed from documents before being made open to the public.

The Examiner will also show, on the website, when a request has been accepted and which stage the investigation is at.

Other information, including the request itself and other documents provided by the Requesters are not made public by JBIC. If Requesters want these documents to be disclosed, they need to tell JBIC to do so. Requesters can also disseminate such documents themselves by e-mail, on a website, or in other ways convenient for them.

Chapter 7

Beyond JBIC's Guidelines

It is only one tool...

The Guidelines and the Objection Procedures are tools that people affected by development projects and NGOs can use in their efforts to oppose destructive projects financed by JBIC. Please remember, however, that they are only one set of tools. In order to effectively oppose projects, it is very important to use different ways to send your message to project owners and to JBIC. If you expect a project that JBIC is involved in to cause damage to your environment and community, it is important to take action at the earliest stage possible. Do not use only JBIC's Guidelines and Objection Procedures. We recommend strongly that you contact Japanese NGOs, raise your concerns with your own government, find people in your government who understand your concerns, launch campaigns against the development project, or use other non-violent ways to protest that are effective in your country. If you use a combination of ways to raise your concerns, there is a better chance of getting your concerns addressed.

Use other guidelines and standards to help you

In the Guidelines, there are many expressions that are not clear in their meaning. Some people could read them strongly in favor of communities affected by development projects. Other people could read them strongly in favor of the project owner. It is very important that we make push JBIC to interpret the Guidelines so that they really protect the rights of affected communities. To do this, it is not enough to use only JBIC's Guidelines. It is also important to show JBIC when other countries or other financial institutions have
3-4-3 standards that are higher than JBIC's. JBIC's Guidelines themselves say that JBIC will refer to the standards and good practices of other developed countries, international organizations, and regional organizations.

It is possible that JBIC does not know all the different standards of other institutions and countries. If you know of other laws, guidelines, or examples where things other institutions did actually helped protect the rights of affected people, then it will help to explain these things to JBIC. If you can point out these higher standards and how they could prevent the problems you are facing, this will pressure JBIC to improve the way they work, and to interpret the Guidelines in favor of affected communities. JBIC does not want to be known to have lower standards than other institutions.

If you are concerned about an old project, don't restrict yourself from using the Objection Procedures

Both the Guidelines and Objection Procedures are supposed to be used only for projects for which loans were requested after 1 October 2003. We believe, however, that it is not necessary to follow this strictly. For example, when the World Bank established its Inspection Panel, the private sector was not subject to inspection. After the Inspection

Panel was used, however, it led to other independent investigations and new reforms of the World Bank system. In the case of JBIC, projects subject to the old guidelines are not subject to the Objection Procedures. However, it is possible that trying to file for an investigation of an old project could lead to other investigations. JBIC cannot ignore complaints about projects they are financing, whether they are old projects or new ones. Please look at Chapter 6 in this booklet, and if you think it could be helpful, try raising your concerns through JBIC's Objection Procedures.

Appendix A

Contact Information of JBIC

Japan	
Head Office	4-1, Ohtemachi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8144, Japan TEL: +81-3-5218-3101, Fax: +81-3-5218-3955
East and Southeast Asia	
Representative Office in Beijing	3131,31st Floor, China World Trade Center, No.1 Jian Guo Men Wai Avenue, Beijing 100004, The People's Republic of China Tel.86-10-6505-8989,3825,3826,3827,3828,1196,1197 / Fax.86-10-6505-3829,1198
Representative Office in Bangkok	14th Floor,Nantawan Bldg., 161 Rajdamri Road, Bangkok, 10330, Thailand Tel.66-2-252-5050 / Fax.66-2-252-5514,5515
Representative Office in Hanoi	6th Floor, 63 Ly Thai To Street, Hanoi, Viet Nam Tel.84-4-8248934,8248935,8248936 / Fax.84-4-8248937
Representative Office in Jakarta	Summitmas II 7th Floor, Jl. Jenderal Sudirman, Kav.61-62, Jakarta Selatan, Jakarta, Indonesia Tel.62-21-522-0693 / Fax.62-21-520-0975
Representative Office in Kuala Lumpur	22nd Floor, UBN Tower, Letter BOX No.59, Jalan P.Ramlee 50250, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia Tel.60-3-2072-3255,2201,2202 / Fax.60-3-2072-2115
Representative Office in Manila	1st F, Citibank Tower, Valero St. corner Villar St., Makati, Metro Manila, Philippines Tel.63-2-848-1828, 63-2-752-5682 / Fax.63-2-848-1833,1834,1835
South Asia	
Representative Office In Colombo	Level 13,Development Holdings 42, Navam Mawatha, Colombo 2, Sri Lanka Tel.94-11-230-0470 / Fax.94-11-230-0473
Representative Office in Dhaka	IDB Bhaban(5th floor), E/8-A, Begum Rokeya Sharani, Sher-E-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka 1207,Bangladesh Tel.880-2-811-4081,6700 / Fax.880-2-811-3336
Representative Office in Islamabad	5th Floor, Evacuee Trust Complex, Aga Khan Road, F-5/1 Islamabad, Pakistan Tel.92-51-2820119 / Fax.92-51-2822546
Representative Office in New Delhi	3rd Floor, DLF Centre, Sansad Marg, New Delhi, 110001, India Tel.91-11-2371-4362, 4363, 7090, 6200 / Fax.91-11-2371-5066, 91-11-2373-8389
Russia	
Representative Office in Moscow	123610 Moscow, Krasnopresnenskaya Nab.12, World Trade Center, Office No.905, Russian Federation Tel.7-095-258-1832,1835,1836 / Fax.7-095-258-1858

Africa	
Representative Office in Cairo	Abu El Feda Bldg., 16th Floor, 3 Abu El Feda Street, Zamalek, Cairo, Egypt Tel.20-2-738-3608,3609 / Fax.20-2-738-3607
Representative Office in Nairobi	6th Floor, International House, Mama Ngina Street, P.O.Box 49526, 00100 Nairobi,Kenya Tel.254-20-221420,221637 / Fax.254-20-221569
Latin America	
Representative Office in Bogota	Calle 114 No 9-45 Torre B, Oficina 601, Teleport Business Park, Bogota,D.C., Colombia Tel.57-1-629-2436,2437,2438 / Fax.57-1-629-2707
Representative Office in Buenos Aires	Av.Del Libertador No.498, Piso19, 1001 Capital Federal, Buenos Aires, Argentina Tel.54-11-4394-1379,1803 / Fax.54-11-4394-1763
Representative Office in Lima	Av. Canaval Moreyra No 380, San Isidro, Lima 27, Peru Tel.51-1-442-3031 / Fax.51-1-440-9657
Representative Office in Mexico City	Paseo de la Reforma 265 Piso-16, Col. Cuauhtemoc, Mexico,D.F.06500, Mexico Tel.52-55-5525-67-90 / Fax.52-55-5525-34-73
Representative Office in Rio de Janeiro	Praia de Botafogo, 228- 801 B, Botafogo, CEP.22359-900, Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil Tel.55-21-2553-0817 / Fax.55-21-2554-8798

Appendix B

Contact Information of Japanese Government

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
(In case of Yen Loan Project)

Loan Aid Division, Economic Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
2-11-1 Shibakoen, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105-8519 Japan
Tel: +81-3-3580-3311, Fax: +81-3-6402-2095

Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
(In case of Yen Loan Projects)

Financial Cooperation Division, Trade and Economic Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
1-3-1, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8901 Japan
Tel: +81-3-3501-1511

Ministry of Finance
(In case of Yen Loan Project and IFO Project)

Development Finance Division, International Bureau, Ministry of Finance
3-1-1, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8940 Japan
Tel: +81-3-3581-4111

Appendix C

Contact Information of Japanese NGOs

Friends of the Earth Japan
3-17-24-2F Majiro Toshima-ku, Tokyo 171-0031 Japan
TEL: +81-3-3951-1081, FAX: +81-3-3951-1084
E-mail: aid@foejapan.org

Japan Center for a Sustainable Environment and Society
2F Kowa Hiro-o Bldg., 5-2-32 Minami Azabu, Minato-ku, Tokyo 106-0047 Japan
Tel: +81-3-3447-9585 Fax: +81-3-3447-9383
Email: jacses@jacses.org

Mekong Watch
2F Maruko Bldg., 1-20-6 Higashi-ueno, Taito-ku, Tokyo 110-0015 Japan
Tel: +81-3-3832-5034, Fax: +81-3-3832-5039
E-mail: info@mekongwatch.org

Appendix D

JBIC Environmental Guidelines

Editorial Note: Paragraph numbers marked on the left side of the Guidelines below have been added for the purpose of this guidebook. These paragraph numbers do not appear in the original text.

Japan Bank for International Cooperation Guidelines for Confirmation of Environmental and Social Considerations
April 2002
Japan Bank for International Cooperation

Preface

Japan Bank for International Cooperation (hereinafter referred to as "JBIC") establishes and makes public "JBIC Guidelines for Confirmation of Environmental and Social Considerations" (hereinafter referred to as the "Guidelines") with the objective of contributing to efforts by the international community, particularly developing regions, towards sustainable development, through consideration of the environmental and social aspects in all projects (hereinafter referred to as "project" or "projects") subject to lending or other financial operations (hereinafter collectively referred to as "funding") by JBIC. Environmental and social considerations refer not only to the natural environment, but also to social issues such as involuntary resettlement and respect for the human rights of indigenous peoples (hereinafter collectively referred to as "environment"). The Guidelines apply commonly to JBIC's International Financial Operations and Overseas Economic Cooperation Operations.

The Guidelines have been formulated on the basis of Japan's approach to international co-operation in environmental conservation, discussions about the international framework on environmental and social considerations and human rights, and discussions held at the Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD) regarding common approaches to the environment and public export credits, which requires consistency between public export credit policies and environmental conservation policies, and also regarding good environmental practices of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) and other issues. The Guidelines will be reviewed as necessary in future, taking into account future progress made in these areas.

While encouraging appropriate consideration of the environment and social aspects in projects subject to funding, it is JBIC's policy to provide active support to projects that promote environmental conservation and to projects that contribute to the protection of the global environment, such as projects to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. JBIC also has a policy of being actively involved in the support of enhancing environmental and social considerations in developing countries.

Contents

Part 1
1. JBIC's Basic Policies Regarding Confirmation of Environmental and Social Considerations
2. 2. Objectives and Meaning of the Guidelines
3. Basic Principles Regarding Confirmation of Environmental and Social Considerations
4. Procedures for Confirmation of Environmental and Social Considerations
5. Disclosure of Information Regarding Confirmation of Environmental and Social Considerations by JBIC
6. Taking Environmental Reviews into Account for Decision-making and Loan Agreements

7. Ensuring Appropriate Implementation of and Compliance with the Guidelines
8. Implementation and Review of the Guidelines 12

Part 2(NB)
1. Environmental and Social Considerations Required for Funded Projects
2. EIA Reports for Category A Projects
3. Illustrative List of Sensitive Sectors, Characteristics and Areas
4. Information Required for Screening Process
5. Checklist Categories and Items
6. Items Requiring Monitoring 24

NB: Part 2 is inseparable from Part 1.

[Part 1]

1. JBIC's Basic Policies Regarding Confirmation of Environmental and Social Considerations

1-1 JBIC confirms that project proponents are undertaking appropriate environmental and social considerations, through various measures, so as to prevent or minimize the impact on the environment and local communities which may be caused by the projects for which JBIC provides funding, and not to bring about unacceptable effects. It will thus contribute to the sustainable development of developing regions.

1-2 In its confirmation of environmental and social considerations, JBIC places importance on dialogue with the host country (including local governments), borrowers and project proponents (hereinafter collectively referred to as "borrowers and related parties") regarding environmental and social considerations, while respecting the sovereignty of the host country. It also takes note of the importance of transparent and accountable processes, as well as the participation in those processes of stakeholders in the project concerned, including local residents and local NGOs affected by the project (hereinafter referred to as "stakeholders"). JBIC makes clear in its Guidelines the environmental and social considerations required for projects to receive JBIC's funding, and confirms those environmental and social considerations.

1-3 In making its funding decisions, JBIC conducts screenings and reviews of environmental and social considerations to confirm that the requirements are duly satisfied.

1-4 JBIC makes the utmost efforts to ensure that appropriate environmental and social considerations are undertaken, in accordance with the nature of the project for which JBIC provides funding, as stated in the Guidelines, through such means as loan agreements.

1-5 Following funding decisions, if necessary, JBIC will monitor or take steps over a certain period of time to encourage borrowers and related parties to ensure that appropriate environmental and social considerations are undertaken.

1-6 In cases where it is involved in the planning and preparatory stages of a project, JBIC will take steps to encourage borrowers and related parties to undertake appropriate environmental and social considerations from the earliest stage possible.

1-7 JBIC consistently strives to improve its organizational structure and operational capacity to achieve sufficient and effective confirmation of environmental and social considerations.

2. Objectives and Meaning of the Guidelines

2-1 The objective of the Guidelines is to encourage project proponents to implement appropriate environmental and social considerations in accordance with the Guidelines, by making clear its procedures (both before and after funding decisions are made), criteria for decision-making and requirements which projects subject to funding are to meet. In so doing, JBIC endeavors to ensure transparency, predictability and accountability in its confirmation of environmental and social

considerations.

3. Basic Principles Regarding Confirmation of Environmental and Social Considerations

3-1 (1) Parties Responsible for Environmental and Social Considerations

3-1-1 The project proponents are responsible for environmental and social considerations for the project. JBIC confirms such considerations in light of the Guidelines.

3-1-2 JBIC encourages project proponents seeking funding from JBIC to undertake appropriate environmental and social considerations in accordance with the nature of the project, based on the principles listed in Section 1 of Part 2 of the Guidelines.

(2) Confirmation of Environmental and Social Considerations by JBIC

3-2-1 JBIC does the following to confirm environmental and social considerations;

(a) classifies the project into one of the categories listed in Section 4.(2) of Part 1 (hereinafter referred to as "screening");
(b) conducts a review of environmental and social considerations when making a decision on funding, to confirm that the requirements are duly satisfied (hereinafter referred to as "environmental review"); and
(c) conducts monitoring and follow-up after the decision has been made on funding (hereinafter, such monitoring and follow-up processes will be simply referred to as "monitoring").

3-2-2 JBIC conducts screening and environmental reviews of projects for which it intends to provide funding before it makes decisions on funding.

3-2-3 In light of the Guidelines and taking into account the characteristics of the project and the particular circumstances of the country and its location, JBIC confirms in its environmental reviews: 1) whether appropriate and sufficient consideration is given to environmental and social issues before the implementation of the project, 2) whether appropriate environmental and social considerations can be expected after JBIC makes decisions on the funding of the project in light of such factors as the state of preparation by the project proponent and host government, their experience, operational capacity, and the state of securing funds, as well as external factors of instability.

3-2-4 From the standpoint that confirmation of environmental and social considerations is an important aspect in the risk assessment for the funding, JBIC carries out environmental reviews in strict conjunction with its financial, economic and technical review of projects.

3-2-5 As well as undertaking efficient pre-funding screening and environmental reviews through the appropriate use of "screening forms" and "environmental checklists", amongst other means, JBIC places emphasis on post-funding monitoring.

(3) Information Required for Confirmation of Environmental and Social Considerations

3-3-1 JBIC conducts screening and environmental reviews based principally on information provided by borrowers and related parties (in the case of export finance, including exporters). However, JBIC may request additional information from the borrowers and related parties when necessary.

3-3-2 JBIC recognizes the importance of information received not only from the borrowers and related parties but also from governments and organizations of host countries, co-financiers and stakeholders, and utilizes such information in its screening and environmental reviews.

3-3-3 With respect to projects that are co-financed by other financial institution(s), JBIC endeavors to exchange information on environmental and social considerations with the other institution(s) concerned.

3-3-4 For Category A projects (see Section 4.(2) of Part 1), JBIC checks the extent of stakeholder participation and information disclosure being undertaken for the project, in accordance with the environmental impact assessment systems of the host country.

3-3-5 JBIC may, when necessary, conduct surveys of proposed project sites by dispatching environmental experts to confirm environmental and social considerations.

3-3-6 JBIC may, when necessary, seek and make use of opinions from outside experts.

(4) Standards for Confirmation of Appropriateness of Environmental and Social Considerations

3-4-1 JBIC in principle conducts environmental reviews to confirm that projects meet the requirements for environmental and social considerations stated in the Guidelines in the following ways:

3-4-2 JBIC ascertains whether a project complies with environmental laws and standards, of the host national and local governments concerned, as well as whether it conforms to their environmental policies and plans.

3-4-3 JBIC also uses, as reference points or benchmarks, examples of standards and/or good practices regarding environmental and social considerations established by international and regional organizations and developed countries such as Japan. If JBIC believes the environmental and social considerations of the project substantially deviate from these standards and good practices, it will consult with the host governments (including local governments), borrowers and project proponents to confirm the background and rationale for this deviation.

3-4-4 JBIC takes note of the importance of good governance with regard to projects for the sake of appropriate environmental and social considerations.

(5) Taking into Account for Funding Decisions

3-5-1 JBIC takes the outcomes of its environmental reviews into account for decisions on funding. If, as a result of its environmental review, JBIC judges that appropriate environmental and social considerations are not ensured, it will encourage the project proponent, through the borrower, to undertake appropriate environmental and social considerations. If appropriate environmental and social considerations are not undertaken, there may be cases where funding is not extended.

4. Procedures for Confirmation of Environmental and Social Considerations

(1) Screening

4-1-1 Before starting an environmental review of a project, JBIC classifies the project into one of the following categories. The subsequent environmental review will then be conducted in accordance with the procedures for that category.

4-1-2 JBIC requests the borrowers and related parties to submit the necessary information promptly so that it may perform the screening process at an early stage.

4-1-3 During the screening process, JBIC classifies each project in terms of its potential environmental impact, taking into account such factors as: the sector and scale of the project, the substance, degree and uncertainty of its potential environmental impact and the environmental and social context of the proposed project site and surrounding areas.

4-1-4 JBIC may revise the categorization when necessary, e.g., in cases where environmental impact worth considering comes to light even after the screening based on the information provided by the borrowers and related parties is performed.

(2) Categorization

4-2-1 Category A: A proposed project is classified as Category A if it is likely to have significant adverse impact on the environment. A project with complicated impact or unprecedented impact which are difficult to assess is also classified as Category A. The impact of Category A projects may affect an area broader than the sites or facilities subject to physical construction. Category A, in principle, includes projects in sensitive sectors (i.e., sectors that are liable to cause adverse environmental impact) or with sensitive characteristics (i.e., characteristics that are liable to cause adverse environmental impact) and projects located in or near sensitive areas. An illustrative list of sensitive sectors, characteristics and areas is given in Section 3 of Part 2.

4-2-2 Category B: A proposed project is classified as Category B if its potential adverse environmental impact is less adverse than that of Category A projects. Typically, this is site-specific, few if any are irreversible, and in most cases normal mitigation measures can be designed more readily. Projects funded by Engineering Service Loans that are yen loans for survey and design, are classified as Category B, with the exception of those belonging to Category C.

4-2-3 Category C: A proposed project is classified as Category C if it is likely to have minimal or no adverse environmental impact. Projects that correspond to one of the following are, in principle, classified as Category C, with the exception of projects with sensitive characteristics and projects located in sensitive areas as indicated in Section 3 of Part 2:

1) Projects for which the JBIC's share is not above SDR 10 million;
2) Sectors or projects in which no particular environmental impact would be normally expected (e.g., human resources development, support for international balance of payments, maintenance of existing facilities, acquisition of rights and interests without additional capital investment); or
3) Cases in which there is only minor involvement of the project by the borrower or JBIC, such as the export/import or lease of items of machinery or equipment that is not connected with a particular project, and where there would be little reasonable significance in JBIC's conducting an environmental review.

4-2-4 Category FI: A proposed project is classified as Category FI if it satisfies all of the following: JBIC's funding of the project is provided to a financial intermediary etc.; the selection and assessment of the actual sub-projects is substantially undertaken by such an institution only after JBIC's approval of the funding and therefore the sub-projects cannot be specified prior to JBIC's approval of funding (or assessment of the project); and those sub-projects are expected to have potential impact on the environment.

(3) Environmental Review for Each Category

4-3-1 After the screening process, JBIC carries out environmental reviews according to the following procedures for each category.

4-3-2 Category A: Environmental reviews for Category A projects examine the potential negative and positive environmental impact of projects. JBIC evaluates measures necessary to prevent, minimize, mitigate or compensate for potential negative impact, and measures to promote positive impact if any such measures are available. Borrowers and related parties must submit Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) reports (see Section 2 of Part 2) for Category A projects. For projects that will result in large-scale involuntary resettlement, basic resettlement plans must be submitted. JBIC undertakes its environmental reviews based on the EIA and other reports prepared by the project proponents and submitted through the borrower.

4-3-3 Category B: The scope of environmental reviews for Category B projects may vary from project to project, but it is narrower than that for Category A projects. The environmental reviews for Category B are similar to that of category A in that they examine potential negative and positive environmental impact and evaluate measures necessary to prevent, minimize, mitigate or compensate for the potential negative impact, and measures to promote positive impact if any such measures are available. JBIC undertakes its environmental reviews based on information provided by borrowers and related parties. Where an EIA procedure has been conducted, the EIA report may be referred to, but this is not a mandatory requirement.

4-3-4 Category C: For projects in this category, environmental reviews will not proceed beyond screening.

4-3-5 Category FI: JBIC checks through the financial intermediary etc. to see whether appropriate environmental and social considerations as stated in the Guidelines are ensured for projects in this category.

4-3-6 The corresponding environmental checklists for each sector will be referred to in conducting the aforementioned reviews.

(4) Monitoring

4-4-1 JBIC in principle confirms through the borrower over a certain period of time, the results of monitoring the items which have a significant environmental impact by the project proponents. This is in order to confirm the project proponents' undertaking of environmental and social considerations for category A and B projects.

4-4-2 The information necessary for monitoring by JBIC needs to be supplied by the borrowers and related parties by appropriate means. When necessary, JBIC may also conduct its own investigations.

4-4-3 When third parties point out in concrete terms that environmental and social considerations are not being fully undertaken, JBIC forwards such claims to the borrowers and, if necessary, encourages them to request the project proponents to take appropriate action. In the project proponents' response to the claim, JBIC confirms that they carry out the investigation of the specific claim, the examination of countermeasures, and their incorporation into the project plans through transparent and accountable processes.

4-4-4 Also, when necessary, JBIC may request the cooperation of the borrowers and related parties in conducting its own investigations to confirm the state of undertaking of environmental and social considerations.

4-4-5 If JBIC judges that there is a need for improvement in the situation with respect to environmental and social considerations, it may ask the project proponent, through the borrower, to take appropriate action in accordance with the loan agreement. If the response of the project proponent is inappropriate, JBIC may consider taking its own actions in accordance with the loan agreement, including the suspension of the disbursement.

5. Disclosure of Information Regarding Confirmation of Environmental and Social Considerations by JBIC

(1) Basic Principles

5-1-1 JBIC welcomes information provided by concerned organizations and stakeholders, so that it may consider a diverse range of opinions and information in its environmental reviews and supervision of projects.

5-1-2 In order to encourage concerned organizations and stakeholders to provide information to JBIC at an early stage and to ensure its accountability and transparency in the environmental review process, JBIC makes available, important information on environmental reviews in ways appropriate to the nature of the project, while the environmental review is in progress. JBIC may also, when necessary, seek the opinions of concerned organizations and stakeholders.

5-1-3 In addition to the aforementioned principles, if requested by third parties, JBIC will provide them with information regarding environmental and social considerations within its capacity to do so.

5-1-4 JBIC respects the confidentiality of the commercial and other matters of the borrowers and related parties, and observes concurrently the principles of information disclosure and such confidentiality.

(2) Timing of Disclosure and Content of Disclosed Information

5-2-1 Prior to making decisions on funding and depending on the nature of the project, JBIC discloses information in principle at the timing and with the contents listed below. JBIC endeavors to disclose information in a manner that allows enough time before decisions are made on funding:

- Upon completion of the screening of a project, JBIC discloses, as soon as possible, the project name, country, location, an outline and sector of the project, and its category classification, as well as the reasons for that classification; and
- For Category A and Category B projects, JBIC publishes the status of major documents on environmental and

social considerations by the borrowers and related parties, such as EIA reports and environmental permit certificates, etc. issued by the host government on the JBIC website, and promptly makes available the EIA reports etc.

5-2-2 After executing a loan agreement, JBIC provides the results of its environmental reviews of projects in Categories A, B and FI for public perusal on the JBIC website.

5-2-3 JBIC pays due consideration to the confidentiality of the commercial and other matters of the borrowers and related parties, taking into account their competitive relationships, and encourages them to exclude such confidential information from any documents on environmental considerations submitted by them that may later be subject to public disclosure. Any information that is prohibited from public disclosure in the agreement between JBIC and the borrower may be disclosed only with either the agreement of the borrowers and related parties or in accordance with legal requirements.

6. Taking Environmental Reviews into Account for Decision-making and Loan Agreements

6-1 JBIC takes the results of environmental reviews into account for its decision-making on funding. If JBIC considers that a project is likely to have an adverse impact on the environment due to inappropriate environmental and social considerations, it will encourage, through the borrower the project proponent to undertake appropriate environmental and social considerations. If appropriate environmental and social considerations are not undertaken, JBIC may decide not to extend funding.

6-2 JBIC will make its utmost effort to ensure that the following requirements are met through loan agreements or their attached documents, when it is considered necessary to ensure the enforcement of environmental and social considerations by borrowers and related parties:

- The borrower is to report to JBIC on measures and monitoring related to environmental and social considerations undertaken by the project proponents. If, due to unforeseen circumstances, there is a possibility that the requirements for environmental and social consideration may not be fulfilled, the borrower is to report this to JBIC;
- If any problems regarding environmental and social considerations arise, the borrower is to make efforts for discussions to be held between the project proponents and project stakeholders;
- When project proponents and the host governments (including local governments) other than the borrower have important roles to play in terms of environmental and social considerations, the borrower is to endeavor to enter into agreements with these parties as well; and
- If it becomes evident that the borrower and the project proponents have not met the conditions required by JBIC under the Guidelines, or if it becomes apparent that the project will have an adverse impact on the environment after funding is extended, due to the borrower's or related parties' failure to supply correct information during the environmental review process, JBIC may, in accordance with the loan agreement, suspend the disbursement or declare all the principal outstanding at the time, with interest and any other charges thereon, to be payable immediately.

7. Ensuring Appropriate Implementation of and Compliance with the Guidelines

7-1 JBIC endeavors to ensure appropriate implementation of the policies and procedures stated in the Guidelines and compliance with the Guidelines. In order to ensure its compliance with the Guidelines, JBIC accepts objections regarding its non-compliance with the Guidelines and takes the necessary actions.

8. Implementation and Review of the Guidelines

8-1 JBIC verifies the status of the implementation of the Guidelines, and, based on its findings, conducts a comprehensive review of the Guidelines within five (5) years of their enforcement. Revisions may then be made as needed. When making revisions, JBIC will seek the opinions of the Japanese Government, the governments of developing countries, Japanese

companies, experts, NGOs etc., while maintaining transparency in the process.

8-2 These Guidelines will come into force from October 1, 2003. The "Environmental Guidelines for JBIC International Financial Operations" and "JBIC Environmental Guidelines for ODA Loans" will apply to projects for which loan applications have essentially been made before the enactment of these Guidelines.

N.B.: If there is any ambiguity in English version and/or any inconsistency with Japanese version, the Japanese version prevails.

Part 2

1. Environmental and Social Considerations Required for Funded Projects

P1-1-1 In principle, appropriate environmental and social considerations are undertaken, according to the nature of the project, based on the following:

(Underlying Principles)

P1-2-1 ● Environmental impact which may be caused by a project must be assessed and examined from the earliest planning stage possible. Alternative proposals or minimization measures to prevent or reduce adverse impact must be examined and incorporated into the project plan:

P1-2-2 ● Such examination must include analysis of environmental costs and benefits in as quantitative terms as possible and be conducted in close harmony with economic, financial, institutional, social and technical analysis of the project;

P1-2-3 ● The findings of the examination of environmental and social considerations must include alternative proposals, mitigation measures and be recorded as separate documents or as a part of other documents. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) reports must be produced for projects in which there is a reasonable expectation of particularly large adverse environmental impact; and

P1-2-4 ● For projects that have particularly large potential adverse impact or are highly contentious, a committee of experts may be formed to seek their opinions, in order to increase accountability.

(Examination of Measures)

P1-3-1 ● Multiple alternative proposals must be examined to prevent or minimize adverse impact and to choose a better project option in terms of environmental and social considerations. In examination of measures, priority is to be given to the prevention of environmental impact, and when this is not possible, minimization and reduction of impact must be considered next. Compensation measures must be examined only when impact cannot be prevented by any of the aforementioned measures; and

P1-3-2 ● Appropriate follow-up plans and systems, such as monitoring plans and environmental management plans, must be prepared; and costs of implementing such plans and systems, and financial methods to fund such costs, must be determined. Plans for projects with particularly large potential adverse impact must be accompanied by detailed environmental management plans.

(Scope of Impact to be Examined)

P1-4-1 ● Environmental impact to be investigated and examined includes factors that impact human health and safety as well as the natural environment, such as: air, water, soil, waste, accidents, water usage, ecosystems, and biota. Social concerns include: involuntary resettlement of the population, the indigenous people, cultural heritage, landscape, gender, children's rights and communicable diseases such as HIV/AIDS and impact that may lead to trans-boundary and global environmental problems; and

P1-4-2 ● In addition to the direct and immediate impact of projects, derivative, secondary and cumulative impact are also to be examined and investigated to a reasonable extent. It is also desirable that the impact which can occur at any time during the duration of the project be continuously considered throughout the life cycle of the project.

(Compliance with Laws, Standards and Plans)

P1-5-1 ● Projects must comply with laws, ordinances and standards relating to environmental and social considerations established by the governments that have jurisdiction over the project site (including both national and local governments). They are also to conform to environmental and social consideration policies and plans of the

governments that have jurisdiction over the project site; and

P1-5-2 ● Projects must, in principle, be undertaken outside protected areas that are specifically designated by laws or ordinances of the government for the conservation of nature or cultural heritage (excluding projects whose primary objectives are to promote the protection or restoration of such designated areas). Projects are also not to impose significant adverse impact on designated conservation areas.

(Social Acceptability and Social Impacts)

P1-6-1 ● Projects must be adequately coordinated so that they are accepted in a manner that is socially appropriate to the country and locality in which the project is planned. For projects with a potentially large environmental impact, sufficient consultations with stakeholders, such as local residents, must be conducted via disclosure of information from an early stage where alternative proposals for the project plans may be examined. The outcome of such consultations must be incorporated into the contents of the project plan; and

P1-6-2 ● Appropriate consideration must be given to vulnerable social groups, such as women, children, the elderly, the poor, and ethnic minorities, all of whom are susceptible to environmental and social impact and who may have little access to the decision-making process within society.

(Involuntary Resettlement)

P1-7-1 ● Involuntary resettlement and loss of means of livelihood are to be avoided where feasible, exploring all viable alternatives. When, after such examination, it is proved unfeasible, effective measures to minimize impact and to compensate for losses must be agreed upon with the people who will be affected;

P1-7-2 ● People to be resettled involuntarily and people whose means of livelihood will be hindered or lost must be sufficiently compensated and supported by the project proponents, etc. in timely manner. The project proponents, etc. must make efforts to enable the people affected by the project, to improve their standard of living, income opportunities and production levels, or at least to restore them to pre-project levels. Measures to achieve this may include: providing land and monetary compensation for losses (to cover land and property losses), supporting the means for an alternative sustainable livelihood, and providing the expenses necessary for relocation and the re-establishment of a community at relocation sites; and

P1-7-3 ● Appropriate participation by the people affected and their communities must be promoted in planning, implementation and monitoring of involuntary resettlement plans and measures against the loss of their means of livelihood.

(Indigenous Peoples)

P1-8-1 ● When a project may have adverse impact on indigenous peoples, all of their rights in relation to land and resources must be respected in accordance with the spirit of the relevant international declarations and treaties. Efforts must be made to obtain the consent of indigenous peoples after they have been fully informed.

(Monitoring)

P1-9-1 ● It is desirable that, after a project begins, the project proponents monitor: (i) whether any situations that were unforeseeable before the project began have arisen, (ii) the implementation situation and the effectiveness of the mitigation measures prepared in advance, and that they then take appropriate measures based on the results of such monitoring;

P1-9-2 ● In cases where sufficient monitoring is deemed essential for the achievement of appropriate environmental and social considerations, such as the projects for which mitigation measures should be implemented while monitoring their effectiveness, project proponents must ensure that project plans include monitoring plans which are feasible;

P1-9-3 ● It is desirable that project proponents make the results of the monitoring process available to project stakeholders; and

P1-9-4 ● When third parties point out, in concrete terms, that environmental and social considerations are not being fully undertaken, it is desirable that a forum for discussion and examination of countermeasures be established based on sufficient information disclosure and include the participation of stakeholders in the relevant project. It is also desirable that an agreement be reached on procedures to be adopted with a view to resolving the problem.

2. EIA Reports for Category A Projects

P2-1-1 The following conditions are met in principle:

P2-2-1 ● When assessment procedures already exist in host countries, and projects are subject to such procedures, borrowers and related parties must officially complete those procedures and obtain the approval of the government of the host country;

P2-2-2 ● EIA reports (which may be referred to differently in different systems) must be written in the official language or a language widely used in the country where the project is to be implemented. When explaining projects to local residents, written materials must be provided in a language and form understandable to them;

P2-2-3 ● EIA reports are required to be made available in the country and to the local residents where the project is to be implemented. The EIA reports are required to be available at all times for perusal by project stakeholders such as local residents and that copying be permitted;

P2-2-4 ● In preparing EIA reports, consultation with stakeholders, such as local residents, must take place after sufficient information has been disclosed. Records, etc. of such consultations must be prepared;

P2-2-5 ● Consultations with relevant stakeholders, such as local residents, should take place if necessary throughout the preparation and implementation stages of a project. Having consultations is highly desirable, especially when the items to be considered in the EIA are being selected, and when the draft report is being prepared; and

P2-2-6 ● It is desirable that EIA reports cover the items enumerated in the Appendix hereto.

2. Appendix

Illustrative Environmental Impact Assessment Report for Category A Projects [NB]

An EIA's scope and level of detail should be decided in accordance with the project's potential impacts. The EIA report should include the following items (not necessarily in the order shown):

- Executive Summary: concisely discusses significant findings and recommended actions.
- Policy, legal and administrative framework: discusses the policy, legal and administrative framework within which the EIA report is to be carried out.
- Project description: describes the proposed project and its geographic, ecological, social and temporal context, including any off-site investments that may be required (e.g. dedicated pipelines, access roads, power plants, water supply, housing, and raw material and product storage facilities). Indicates the need for any resettlement or social development plan. Normally includes a map showing the project site and the area affected by the project.
- Baseline data: assesses the dimensions of the study area and describes relevant physical, biological and socio-economic conditions, including all changes anticipated before the project commences. Additionally, takes into account current and proposed development activities within the project area but not directly connected to the project. Data should be relevant to decisions about project site, design, operation, or mitigatory measures; the section indicates accuracy, reliability and sources of the data.
- Environmental Impacts: predicts and assesses the project's likely positive and negative impacts, in quantitative terms to the extent possible. Identifies mitigation measures and any negative environmental impacts that cannot be mitigated. Explores opportunities for environmental enhancement. Identifies and estimates the extent and quality of available data, essential data gaps and uncertainties associated with predictions, and specifies topics that do not require further attention.
- Analysis of alternatives: systematically compares feasible alternatives to the proposed project site, technology, design and operation including the "without project" situation in terms of their potential environmental impacts; the feasibility of mitigating these impacts; their capital and recurrent costs; their suitability under local conditions; and their institutional, training and monitoring requirements. For each of the alternatives, quantifies the environmental impacts to the extent possible, and attaches economic values where feasible. States the basis for selecting the particular project design proposed and offers justification for recommended emission levels and approaches to pollution prevention and abatement.
- Environmental Management Plan (EMP): describes mitigation, monitoring and institutional measures to be taken during construction and operation to eliminate adverse impacts, offset them, or reduce them to acceptable levels.
- Consultation: Record of consultation meetings, including consultations for obtaining the informed views of the affected people, local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and regulatory agencies.

NB This Appendix is based on the World Bank Operational Policy - OP 4.01, Annex B.

3. Illustrative List of Sensitive Sectors, Characteristics and Areas

P3-1 1. Sensitive Sectors

Large-scale projects in the following sectors:

(1) Mining
(2) Oil and natural gas development
(3) Oil and gas pipelines
(4) Iron and steel (projects that include large furnaces)
(5) Non-ferrous metals smelting and refining
(6) Petrochemicals (manufacture of raw materials; including complexes)
(7) Petroleum refining
(8) Oil, gas and chemical terminals
(9) Paper and pulp
(10) Manufacture and transport of toxic or poisonous substances regulated by international treaties, etc.
(11) Thermal power
(12) Hydropower, dams and reservoirs
(13) Power transmission and distribution lines involving large-scale involuntary resettlement, large-scale logging or submarine electrical cables
(14) Roads, railways and bridges
(15) Airports
(16) Ports and harbors
(17) Sewage and wastewater treatment having sensitive characteristics or located in sensitive areas or their vicinity
(18) Waste management and disposal
(19) Agriculture involving large-scale land-clearing or irrigation
(20) Forestry
(21) Tourism (construction of hotels, etc.)

P3-2 2. Sensitive Characteristics

(1) Large-scale involuntary resettlement
(2) Large-scale groundwater pumping
(3) Large-scale land reclamation, land development and land-clearing
(4) Large-scale logging

P3-3 3. Sensitive Areas

Projects in the following areas or their vicinity
(1) National parks, nationally-designated protected areas (coastal areas, wetlands, areas for ethnic minorities or indigenous peoples and cultural heritage, etc. designated by national governments)
(2) Areas considered to require careful consideration by the country or locality
Natural Environment
a) Primary forests or natural forests in tropical areas
b) Habitats with important ecological value (coral reefs, mangrove wetlands and tidal flats, etc.)
c) Habitats of rare species requiring protection under domestic legislation, international treaties, etc.
d) Areas in danger of large-scale salt accumulation or soil erosion
e) Areas with a remarkable tendency towards desertification
Social Environment
a) Areas with unique archeological, historical or cultural value
b) Areas inhabited by ethnic minorities, indigenous peoples or nomadic peoples with traditional ways of life and other areas with special social value

P4

4. Information Required for Screening Process

The following data shall be used in principle to conduct screening. When necessary, additional data may be required depending on the nature of the project and peripheral circumstances, etc.

Items to be Listed

1. Permits and Approvals
   - Need for permits and approvals for Environmental Impact Assessment
   - Status of acquisition of permits and approvals for EIA
   - Date of issue of permits and approvals for EIA
   - Names of organizations issuing permits and approvals for EIA
   - Status of acquisition of other environmental permits and approvals
2. Project Details
   - Location of project site
   - Project Description
   - Relevant sector
   - Scale, etc. of project
3. Environmental Impact
   - Degree of environmental impact
   - Existence of sensitive areas
   - Existence of sensitive characteristics
   - Scale of sensitive characteristics

P5

5. Categories and Items in Checklist

The checklists include the following categories and items related to the environment. When using these checklists, the appropriate items should be checked based on the sector and nature of the project.

Category	Item
1. Permits and approvals, explanations	● EIA and environmental permits ● Explanations to the Public
2. Anti-pollution measures	● Air quality ● Water quality ● Waste ● Soil contamination ● Noise and vibration ● Subsidence ● Odor ● Sediment
3. Natural environment	● Protected areas ● Ecosystem ● Hydrology ● Topography and geology ● Management of abandoned sites
4. Social environment	● Resettlement ● Living and livelihood ● Heritage ● Landscape ● Ethnic minorities and indigenous peoples
5. Other	● Impact during construction ● Accident prevention measures ● Monitoring

P6

6. Items Requiring Monitoring

Items requiring monitoring shall be decided according to the sector and nature of the project, with reference to the following list of items.

Items

1. Permits and approvals, explanations
   - Response to matters indicated by authorities
2. Anti-pollution measures
   - Air quality : SO2, No2, CO, O2, soot and dust, suspended particulate matter,
   - coarse particulate, etc.
   - Water quality : pH, SS (suspended solids), BOD (biochemical oxygen demand) / COD (chemical oxygen demand), DO (dissolved oxygen), total nitrogen, total phosphorus, heavy metals, hydrocarbons, phenols, cyanogen compounds, mineral oils, water temperature, etc.
   - Waste
   - Noise and vibration
   - Odors
3. Natural environment
   - Ecosystems : Impact on valuable species, countermeasures, etc
4. Social environment
   - Resettlement
   - Lifestyle and livelihood

NB: For air and water quality, specify whether you are monitoring emission levels or environmental levels. Also, it should be noted that the items which require monitoring will differ depending on whether the impact in question will occur during construction or during the operation of the project.

Appendix E

JBIC Objection Procedures

Editorial Note: Paragraph numbers marked on the left side of the Procedures below have been added for the purpose of this guidebook. These paragraph numbers do not appear in the original text.

Summary of Procedures to Submit Objections Concerning Japan Bank for International Cooperation Guidelines for Confirmation of Environmental and Social Considerations

Preamble

O1-1 - For the purpose of ensuring the compliance of Japan Bank for International Cooperation (hereinafter referred to as "the Bank") with the Bank's Guidelines for Confirmation of Environmental and Social Considerations (hereinafter referred to as the "Guidelines"), the Bank hereby establishes the Office of Examiners in Charge of Environmental Guidelines (hereinafter referred to as the "Examiner") that is under the direct control of the Governor and is independent of the Bank's departments responsible for individual lending or investment projects, or environmental analysis (hereinafter referred to as the "Operational Department"), and sets forth the following summary of procedures to submit objections concerning the Guidelines.

O1-2 - The summary of procedures to submit objections concerning the Guidelines is based on discussions and various opinions obtained from development countries and from Public Consultation Forum first held in June 2002, which continued with the wide participation of the general public including academics, industry circles, the Japanese Government ministries and NGOs. A study of the practices at Multilateral Development Banks and Export Credit Agencies of major countries was also made to establish this summary.

Purpose of the Procedures to Submit Objections (hereinafter referred to as the Procedures")

O2-1 - To investigate facts as to whether or not Japan Bank For International Cooperation Guidelines For Confirmation of Environmental and Social Considerations have been complied with by the Bank, and to report the results thereof to the Governor, in order to ensure the Bank's compliance with the Guidelines.

O2-2 - To encourage dialogues between the parties concerned based on their consent, namely, dialogues between the requester who submitted objections (hereinafter referred to as the "Requester") and the entity which carries out the project (hereinafter referred to as the "Project Proponent"), in order to assist early resolution of disputes concerning specific environmental or social problems which are caused by the project for which the Bank provides funding and which arose due to the Bank's non-compliance with the Guidelines.

Basic Principles

O3-1 **- Independence**
The Examiner will be appointed as an organ working under the direct control of the Governor and independent of the Operational Department.

O3-2 **- Neutrality**
The Examiner must hear the opinions of all parties impartially from a neutral standpoint without taking the part of the Operational Department, the party who carries out the project or the party who submitted objections to the project.

O3-3 **- Efficiency**
The Examiner must efficiently process the objections submitted.

- Promptness

O3-4 The Examiner must promptly complete the Procedures and must complete his/her activities by submitting a report, in principle, within three (3) months after the acceptance of request.

O3-5 **- Transparency**

The activities of Examiner, while considering the purpose of encouraging dialogues between the parties concerned and the confidentiality of business secrets and other secrets of the borrower and other persons, must, in principle, be open to the public and must contribute to the furtherance of the Bank's accountability.

Powers and Duties of Examiner

O4-1 - In order to attain the above-mentioned purposes, the Examiner shall have the following powers:
* to freely access to the information necessary for his/her activities including, but not limited to, documents and records possessed by the Bank;
* to interview the Bank's personnel and to ask that they submit relevant documents;
* to ask relevant departments of the Bank to make arrangements to interview third parties including persons other than the Bank's personnel and to request submission of relevant documents; and
* to use the facilities of the Bank's head office to the same extent as the Bank's personnel.

O4-2 - In order to faithfully perform his/her duties, the Examiner shall have the following obligations:
* to take due care of the human rights and business interests of the Requester and other parties concerned, and not to behave in such a manner as to unduly injure the Requester and other parties concerned; and
* to otherwise comply with the Procedures prescribed in this summary.

Requirements to Commence the Procedures

1. Cases coming under the Procedures

O5-1 A request to submit objections (hereinafter referred to as the "Request") may be submitted with respect to the cases in which the Bank provides funding and in which substantial damage has actually been incurred or is likely to be incurred in the future, due to the Bank's non-compliance with the Guidelines.

2. Qualifications of Requester

O5-2-1 A Request must be submitted by two or more residents of a country who have suffered actual and direct damage caused by the project in question or who are likely to suffer damage in the future.

O5-2-2 If, in view of the particular circumstances of the region in question, etc., it is unavoidable to do so, a Request may be submitted by an agent, provided that, if a request is submitted by an agent, the name of principal (Requester) must be identified and the agent has been duly authorized by the Requester.

3. Period

O5-3-1 A Request may be submitted during the period prescribed below.

O5-3-2 A Request pointing out any Bank's non-compliance with the Guidelines may be submitted during the period, 1) between the time when the Bank indicates the result of its appraisal of the project in question and the time when disbursement is completed in the case of an ODA Loan,[1] which requires procedures by the Japanese government, or 2) between the time when a loan agreement is executed and the time when disbursement is completed in all other cases, respectively.

O5-3-3 If, prior to the time when the period for submitting a Request starts as set forth above, the Examiner receives comments concerning doubt of the Bank's non-compliance with the Guidelines from an outside person, the Examiner may transfer the case, as necessary, to the Operational Department requesting that the Operational Department appropriately respond to the comments, and report to the Governor. If the case is so transferred, the Operational Department must faithfully

[1] ODA Loan means the Bank's Yen loan provided under its Overseas Economic Cooperation Operations.

respond to the request in accordance with the Guidelines, convey the comments to the Project Proponent and report the results of its response to the Governor.

O5-3-4 The Examiner may receive from the Operational Department the results of its response, and convey the results to the person who furnished comments or take other actions , as necessary.

O5-3-5 After the completion of disbursement, a Request pointing out the fact of the Bank's non-compliance with the monitoring provisions of the Guidelines may be submitted during the period in which the Bank is monitoring the matter pursuant to the Guidelines.

4, Contents of Request

O5-4-1 A Request must state the following contents or information in Japanese, English or the official language of the relevant country. If the Request is written in the official language of the relevant country, it is necessary for the Examiner to translate the Request into the Japanese or English language before commencing the Procedures and, therefore, it may take some time before the acceptance of Request is notified.

O5-4-2 (A) Name of the Requester;

O5-4-3 (B) Address or place of contact of the Requester;

A Request must be submitted in the real name and a contact address must be specified, provided that, unless otherwise required by law, the information on the Requester shall not be disclosed to outside persons. If the Requester desires not to disclose his/her name to the Project Proponent, the Requester may set forth such desire in the Request.

O5-4-4 (C) Case with respect to which the Request is submitted

* Name of country
* Project site
* Outline of the project

O5-4-5 (D) Description of substantial damage actually incurred by the Requester or substantial damage likely to be incurred by the Requester in the future;

O5-4-6 (E) Relevant provisions of the Guidelines considered by the Requester to have been violated and the facts constituting non-compliance alleged by the Requester;

O5-4-7 (F) Causal nexus between non-compliance with the Guidelines and the damage;

O5-4-8 (G) Resolution desired by the Requester;

O5-4-9 (H) Facts concerning the Requester's consultation with the Project Proponent;

In order to encourage dispute resolution through the parties' own efforts, the Requester is requested to endeavor to have dialogues with the Project Proponent prior to the submission of a Request. For this reason, it is necessary to state in the Request date and time, names of persons with whom the Requester had dialogues, the contents of response by the other party and other detailed facts concerning the Requester's endeavors to have dialogues with the Project Proponent. If, however, there were unavoidable reasons by which the Requester could not endeavor to have dialogues with the Project Proponent, such reasons should be stated.

O5-4-10 (I) Facts concerning the Requester's consultation with the Bank's Operational Department

The Requester is requested to have communication with the Operational Department prior to the submission of a Request. For this reason, it is necessary to state in the Request date and time, names of persons with whom the Requester had communication, the contents of response by the other party and other detailed facts concerning the Requester's communication with the Operational Department. The Requester may also state the reasons why the Operational Department's response was considered to be insufficient.

The Bank's public relations department must, if it receives a request from an outside person, promptly introduce to that person the relevant Operational Department handling the project in question so that dialogues with the Operational Department can be conducted expeditiously and adequately. The Operational Department must conduct screening and environmental review pursuant to the provisions of the Guidelines, recognizing the importance of information furnished by stakeholders.

O5-4-11 (J) If a Request is submitted by an agent, the Requester must set forth the necessity to submit the Request by an agent and evidence must be attached that the agent has been duly authorized by the Requester.

Process of Submitting A Request

1. Acceptance of Request and notifications to the Requester and the Project Proponent

O6-1-1 - The Examiner shall, so long as the name and the place of contact are stated in the Request, notify the Requester, the borrower, the Project Proponent and the Operational Department of the acceptance of the Request in the form attached hereto, in principle, within five (5) business days after the receipt of Request, provided that, if the Requester desires not to disclose his/her name to the Project Proponent, no information on the Requester shall be disclosed to the Project Proponent.

2. Preliminary investigations

O6-2-1 - The Examiner shall read the Request to confirm whether or not all of the required matters are fully set forth in the Request. If the descriptions are insufficient or otherwise inadequate, the Examiner may request that the Requester rectify the deficiencies.

O6-2-2 - The Examiner may interview the persons concerned with respect to the facts of whether or not the Requester is qualified to submit a Request, as necessary.

O6-2-3 - The Examiner shall, from the viewpoint of preventing abuse, check the Request to confirm that the Request was submitted in good faith and adequately in conformity with the purpose of the Procedures. Abuse of the Procedures will include, but are not limited to the cases in which

* the Request is submitted for the purpose of unduly obtaining compensation;
* the Request is submitted solely for the purpose of delaying the implementation of the project;
* the Procedures are utilized for the purpose of damaging the credit or reputation of the Project Proponent;
* the Request is submitted for political purposes unrelated to the project; and
* the Request contains material falsehood.

O6-2-4 - Unless there is a special circumstance which prevents the Examiner from doing so, preliminary investigations will, in principle, be completed in approximately one (1) month after the acceptance of Request, and the decision will be made whether to commence the Procedures or not.

3. Decision to commence the Procedures

O6-3-1 - The Examiner shall, if he/ she deems, in accordance with the examination form attached hereto, that the Request satisfies the requirements of the Procedures and that the descriptions in the Request are fairly reasonable, make a decision to commence the Procedures, and inform the Governor, the Requester, the borrower and the Project Proponent of his/her decision in writing.

O6-3-2 - If a decision not to commence the Procedures is made, the Examiner shall inform the Governor and the Requester of the fact of the decision and reasons thereof in writing. Even if the decision not to commence the Procedures is made, the Examiner may, if he/she deems that it is useful for the examination and monitoring the matter, transfer the Request to the Operational Department. Such transfer by Examiner to the Operational Department shall be notified to the Governor and the Requester.

O6-3-3 - The Examiner may suspend to make a decision to commence the Procedures or not, if a dispute concerning the project is pending before, or already adjudicated by, judicial or administrative proceedings in Japan or in the relevant country or proceedings of an international organization or other dispute resolution proceedings and if the Examiner deems that the issue involved in such dispute resolution proceedings and the issue involved in the Procedures are substantially identical. In either case in which the decision to commence the Procedures is suspended or the decision not to commence the Procedures is made, such decision shall be notified to the Requester. If, after the grounds for suspension have ceased to exist, the intention of the Requester to continue the Procedures is confirmed, the Examiner may decide to commence the Procedures. Even if the decision not to commence the Procedures is made, a Request may be submitted again if it is based on a new fact or a new issue.

O6-3-4 - In view of the legal principle of non bis in idem, if a Request was submitted in the past concerning the same

damage, the decision not to commence the Procedures may be made, provided that this shall not apply to a Request based on a new fact.

O6-3-5 - The Requester may submit his/her opinion in writing to the Examiner if the decision not to commence the Procedures is made. The Examiner must faithfully consider such opinion submitted by the Requester and shall transfer such opinion to the Operational Department, as necessary.

4. Investigations and Encouragement of Dialogues

(1) Investigations on the facts of compliance with the Guidelines

O6-4-1 - In order to investigate the facts of the Bank's compliance with the Guidelines, the Examiner may meet with the Requester and directly hear what the Requester tells about the matters with respect to which the Request is submitted.

O6-4-2 - The Examiner shall interview relevant persons in the Operational Department and ascertain the facts concerning (i) the confirmation of environmental and social considerations conducted on or before the execution of the relevant loan agreement and (ii) monitoring. The Examiner may inspect any and all materials used by the Operational Department in conducting the confirmation of environmental and social considerations and monitoring.

O6-4-3 - When necessary, the Examiner may interview residents having the same view as that of the Requester, residents having different views from that of the Requester, the Project Proponent, specialists, the government of the host country and other persons concerned, provided that if Examiner intends to interview the Project Proponent, the borrower or the government of host country, the Examiner will initially make arrangements to conduct interviews through the Operational Department.

(2) Encouragement of dialogue in an attempt to resolve disputes

O6-4-4 - In order to resolve disputes, the Examiner may not only mediate a dialogue for purposes of encouraging the dialogue between the Requester and other residents adversely affected on the one hand and the Project Proponent on the other hand, but also may conduct individual interviews.

O6-4-5 - Examiner must listen to the opinions of the persons concerned in a well-balanced manner, and must conduct individual interviews in such a manner as not to diminish the people's trust in the Examiner's "neutrality".

(3) Matters handled cautiously in implementing investigations and activities to encourage dialogues

O6-4-6 - The Examiner may temporarily suspend investigations and activities to encourage dialogue if a dispute concerning the project becomes pending before a judicial or administrative proceedings in Japan or in the relevant country or proceedings of an international organization or other dispute resolution proceedings and if the issue in such a dispute resolution proceedings and the issue in these Procedures are substantially identical. Such suspension of the Procedures shall be notified to the Requester. If, after the grounds for suspension cease to exist, the intention of the Requester to resume the Procedures is confirmed, the Procedures shall be resumed.

5. Report to the Governor

O6-5-1 - Within three (3) months after the acceptance of the Request, the Examiner shall prepare a report, in accordance with the form attached hereto, setting forth the results of investigations of the facts of compliance with the Guidelines, the progress of dialogues and the agreement between the parties concerned if a settlement is reached, and submit such report to the Governor.

O6-5-2 - If the Examiner determines that the Guidelines have not been complied with, the Examiner may recommend to the Governor possible measures to cure such non-compliance, as necessary.

O6-5-3 - If the Examiner is unable to ascertain the facts as to whether or not the Guidelines have been complied with or if the parties have agreed to dispense with the investigations by the Examiner of the facts of compliance or

non-compliance with the Guidelines, the Examiner shall report to the Governor the progress of dialogues and said agreement between the parties concerned.

O6-5-4 - If the Examiner considers that more time is required for investigation or encouragement of dialogues, the Examiner may report to the Governor the particulars of further activities required and the reasons why such activities are indispensable. Upon receipt of such a report, if the Governor considers that there are a fair amount of unavoidable reasons to extend the period, the Governor may extend the period for a further period of up to two (2) months.

O6-5-5 - The Examiner's report shall be immediately sent to the parties concerned. The parties concerned may submit to the Examiner their opinions on the contents of the report. The Examiner shall pay due respect to such opinions and, if he/she deems that the opinions contain matters useful for the monitoring of the case in question, may transfer the opinions to the Operational Department.

6. Opinion of the Operational Department

O-6-6-1 - Within one (1) month after the submission of the Examiner's report, the Operational Department shall submit its opinion in writing to the Governor setting forth its opinions on the Examiner's report and, in the case of decision that the Guidelines have not been complied with, measures to be taken from then on to comply with the Guidelines, as necessary.

7. Follow-up

O-6-7-1 - Instructions issued by the Governor in consideration of the Examiner's report, opinions of the Operational Department and opinions of the parties shall be implemented by the Operational Department.

O-6-7-2 - The Examiner shall be informed of the status of implementation by the Operational Department of the instructions issued by the Governor and report it to the Governor in his/her annual report of activities. If the Examiner deems it to be necessary, he/she may report to the Governor at any time and from time to time the status of implementation by the Operational Department of the instructions issued by the Governor. Also, the Examiner may, based on the results of investigations on the individual cases in which it was concluded that the Guidelines were not complied with, state his/her opinion on the measures to be taken to ensure compliance with the Guidelines and other matters in his/her annual report of activities, as necessary.

Disclosure of Information

O7-1 - Information on the Procedures shall be disclosed in accordance with the following:

(A) Upon submitting of a Request, the Examiner shall notify the Requester, the borrower and the Project Proponent in writing of the acceptance of the Request, in principle, within five (5) business days after the receipt of the Request.

(B) If, with respect to a Request submitted, preliminary investigations are completed and the decision to commence the Procedures is made, or the decision not to commence the Procedures is made, the Requester, the borrower and the Project Proponent shall be informed of that fact in writing. If the decision not to commence the Procedures is made, the reasons for such a decision shall be given in writing.

(C) The Examiner's report and the opinions of the Operational Department shall be sent to the parties concerned and, after confirming that they do not contain any individual, corporate or other information the disclosure of which is not required by statute, promptly publicized to the public on the website

(D) The Examiner shall publicize the status of acceptance of the requests and the progress of procedures on the website, exercising precautions that they do not contain any individual, corporate or other information the disclosure of which is not required by statute.

O7-2 - Since the Examiner's report and the opinions of the Operational Department must, in principle, be publicized, they must be prepared so as not to contain any individual, corporate or other information the disclosure of which is not required by statute. If, in order to make the report meaningful, it is indispensable to state in the report any individual, corporate or other information the disclosure of which is not required by statute , the prior consent of the parties

concerned must be obtained.

O7-3 - Other information to which the Examiner has had access in performing of his/her duties shall be publicized to the public pursuant to the provisions of applicable laws.

O7-4 - The Examiner shall prepare an annual report of activities in accordance with the form attached hereto and publicize it on the Bank's website. Since the annual report of activities is a document prepared to be publicized, it must be prepared so as not to contain any individual, corporate or other information the disclosure of which is not required by statute.

O7-5 - The Examiner shall publicize his/her contact address on the Bank's website, and endeavor to have his/her presence and activities widely known to the public by preparing and publishing pamphlets and posting information on the Bank's website, etc. in collaboration with the Bank's public relations department.

Review of This Summary and Interim Provisions

O8-1 - This Summary of Procedures shall be reviewed, in principle, concurrently with the review of the Guidelines. Such review shall be conducted in consideration of the opinions given and evaluations made by the users and Examiner accumulated up to the time of such review.

O8-2 - This Summary of Procedures shall become effective on October 2003 and shall be applied to the cases in which a substantive request for funding is made on or after October 1, 2003.

[THE END]

(Attached materials)
1. Sample Request
2. Sample Notice of Acceptance
3. Sample Notice to Commence Procedures
4. Sample Notice of Decision not to commence the Procedures
5. Sample Results of Examination
6. Sample Notice to Requester of Examiner's Report
7. Sample Form of Examiner's Report
8. Sample Form of Examiner's Annual Report of Activities
9. Procedure Flowchart

N.B. If there is any ambiguity in English version and/or any inconsistency with the Japanese version, the Japanese version prevails.