

# CRITERIA & INDICATORS FOR SFM IN COMMUNITY FORESTRY

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## *Publisher's note*

One of the factors that prompted to establish NIRMAN as a civil society organization was the legal vulnerability of traditional community forestry initiatives in the Nayagarh district of Odisha(India) in 1990s. Odisha has been one of the pioneers in self-initiated community forestry movement(CFM or community forest management) that dates back to the colonial period, but the ownership being with the government in most such cases a conflict of interest was obvious despite the clear fact of decades of sacrifice & dedication of the village communities for the protection & conservation of the local forest patches irrespective the legal status. NIRMAN endeavored not only to advocate for the tenurial security of the forest protecting communities, but also to strengthen & further improve their initiatives. With the Forest Rights Act, 2006 opening a great scope for the legal recognition of such CFM initiatives NIRMAN has been active to help the communities avail this opportunity and also to comply with the mandated responsibilities against which the right to conserve & manage the forest patches is granted. The present version of criteria & indicators, originally drafted keeping that context in mind by our consultant Mr.Bikash Rath(founder and former coordinator of IUFRO's Working Party on Community Forestry, and also a former member of IUCN's WCPA) last year, is a special endeavor in that direction though at the same time it is subject to further revision as & when the scope arises. We simultaneously e-publish the Odia version of the same for the people of Odisha, and look forward to a healthy and constructive outcome of this effort in the larger interest of the forest ecosystems and their genuine stakeholders. Comments and suggestions can be sent to us at [prasant@nirmanodisha.org](mailto:prasant@nirmanodisha.org) with a copy to Mr. Bikash Rath at [bikash1968@hotmail.com](mailto:bikash1968@hotmail.com).

Prasant Mohanty

Executive Director







A board erected by the village forest protection committee of Bahalingi(Kandhamal district, Odisha) prohibiting hunting as well as cutting of timber and bamboo in their customary forest.



This board proclaims the initiatives taken under SFM(such as biodiversity conservation, conflict resolution, sustainable harvesting practices, etc.) in the community forest of Jamjharan village(Golamunda Block, Kalahandi district, Odisha) under the facilitation of RCDC(NGO).

## CRITERIA & INDICATORS FOR SFM IN COMMUNITY FORESTRY

'Jangle'(forest) is among the five 'J's of the principle of watershed management and is in fact the most crucial element among the five because *jal*(water), *jamin*(land), *jan*(humans), and *janwar*(animals) all survive & flourish if *jangal* flourishes. Rural communities in Odisha(India) and elsewhere however perceived the significance of forests in their own ways and hence endeavoured to protect & conserve degraded patches under various conditions at different locations amidst various challenges. They made this no-cost, non- budgeted self-initiative only because they felt the forest as their 'own'; an intimate part of their life & livelihood. Some of them lost their lives in this ecological crusade, but the movement continued. In 1980s, the Odisha Forest Department realized the potential of this community movement, and introduced the Joint Forest Management(JFM) system to integrate the same in conventional forestry to a partial extent. While the JFM policy made use of the community potential in forest protection, it did not have a recognition for their sense of ownership. The Forest Rights Act, 2006 was first to recognize & honor this sentiment irrespective of the legal status or size of the forest as Community Forest Resource Right(CFRR) conferring the right-holders the right to protect, regenerate or conserve or manage any community forest resource which they have been traditionally protecting and conserving for sustainable use(Section 3-1-g). The Act made the Gramsabha as the sole authority supervising the exercise of these rights, and the Amendment Rules of 2012 further specified the Gramsabha's functions in this respect as follows under Rule 4:

- (e) Constitute Committees for the protection of wildlife, forest and biodiversity, from amongst its members, in order to carry out the provisions of section 5 of the Act;
- (f) monitor and control the committee constituted under clause (e) which shall prepare a conservation and management plan for community forest resources in order to sustainably and equitably manage such community forest resources for the benefit of forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers and integrate such conservation and management plan with the microplans or working plans or management plans of the forest department with such modifications as may be considered necessary by the committee;
- (g) approve all decisions of the committee pertaining to issue of transit permits. <sup>1</sup>

While recognizing the rights of the eligible(as per FRA) village communities over their customary forest resources irrespective of the latter's conventional legal status, be it a Reserve Forest(RF) or a Protected Area(PA), the FRA simultaneously entrusted the community with the responsibility to sustainably & equitably manage the CFR putting the Forest Department in a collaborating role, that too if the community opts for. The provisions make it clear that this CFR right can't be

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<sup>1</sup> Vasundhara (undated).The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Amendment Rules, 2012 (compiled version)

misused to destroy biodiversity or harm the wildlife. Moreover, the term 'equitably' assigns special significance implying to a big social responsibility too.

Role of village communities in protecting & managing the village forests has been differently recognized in India since the colonial period (e.g., the Van Panchayats of Uttarakhand); but the FRA was a step forward in many ways. Unfortunately, the benefits of its generous scope are yet to be realized by many deserving CFM (Community forest management) groups (mostly either the 'Other Traditional Forest Dwellers', i.e. the non-tribal communities of various castes, or a mixed group of Scheduled Tribes and OTFDs) because of the reservation of implementing authorities against the OTFDs or the mixed groups. However, the spirit of the forest protecting communities being originally more or less the same, it is imperative to make their efforts convenient through a community-friendly standardization or tool so that the CFM initiative attains a comprehensive & holistic success. Criteria & Indicators (C & I) can help us take this work forward.

Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) was recognized as integral part of sustainable development at UN Earth Summit at Rio (1992). Around 150 countries have initiated Criteria & Indicators (C&I) approach for SFM as part of one or the other internationally recognized nine processes.<sup>2</sup> **Criteria and indicators are the basic tools for defining and promoting sustainable forest management by providing relevant information for forest policy development and evaluation, national forest policies, plans and programmes and as a basis for cross-sectoral forest related data collection and communication to the sector and to the broad public. Through them it is also possible to monitor, assess and report progress towards sustainable forest management at regional and national levels<sup>3</sup>.**

The Government of India constituted a Task Force on SFM which recognized 8 criteria and associated indicators<sup>4</sup> developed under the Bhopal-India Process as the national set of C&I for SFM in 2000. This draft national set of criteria and indicators for SFM was later pilot tested in six forest divisions in the states of Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.<sup>5</sup> The National Forestry Commission of India (2006) recommended C&I as monitoring tool to measure sustainability of forest management in the Country<sup>6</sup>.

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<sup>2</sup> Indian Institute of Forest Management (IIFM) (undated). **Centre for Sustainable Forest Management & Forest Certification (CFSFMC)**. <http://iifm.ac.in/centre-for-sustainable-forest-management-and-forest-certification-csfmfc/>

<sup>3</sup> ForestEurope (undated). **SFM Criteria & Indicators**. <https://foresteurope.org/sfm-criteria-indicators2/>

<sup>4</sup> Detail list available in Annexure-1.

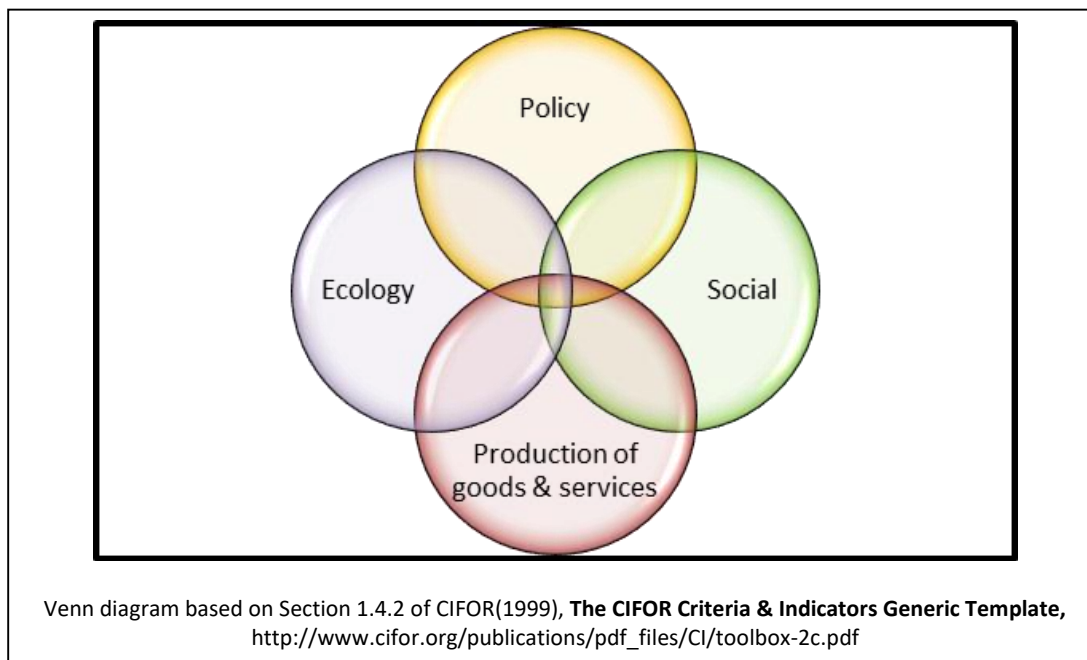
<sup>5</sup> IIFM, *op.cit.* <http://iifm.ac.in/centre-for-sustainable-forest-management-and-forest-certification-csfmfc/>

<sup>6</sup> Kotwal, P.C. (2017). **Criteria & Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management as a Framework for Policy & Practice in India**. Conference paper abstract. [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/315797418\\_Criteria\\_and\\_indicators\\_for\\_Sustainable\\_Forest\\_Management\\_as\\_a\\_framework\\_for\\_policy\\_and\\_practice\\_in\\_India](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/315797418_Criteria_and_indicators_for_Sustainable_Forest_Management_as_a_framework_for_policy_and_practice_in_India)



There are various sets of C&I in the world that are used by particular regional SFM processes<sup>7</sup>, depending upon the forest type, objective of forest use, and other associated factors. Hence, each of these sets is guided by a particular perspective. Usually, technical forestry dominates in all sets because the concept has been developed basically by forestry experts. However, when it comes to small-holder forestry<sup>8</sup> developing an appropriate C&I system may require a different approach. More challenging is to develop a set of C & I for community forestry, particularly in context of the mandate of the Forest Rights Act keeping in view other important parameters. NIRMAN has now endeavoured to take up this challenge, and the set of C&I provided in the following has been prepared accordingly so as to help various stakeholders discuss the same for necessary field implementation and/or further standardization and improvement.

To follow the CIFOR generic template for C & I, we can see the following major dimensions overlapping in the sets:



The 'Policy' aspect pertains to various statutory/legal provisions whereas the 'Ecology' aspect covers biodiversity conservation and related ecological mandates. The 'Social' dimension implies to the social accountability whereas 'Production of good & services' focuses on the benefits enjoyed. Interestingly however, the 'Policy' aspect is both exclusive and inclusive as it can also find a place, as a guiding principle, in the other three dimensions.

<sup>7</sup> Wikipedia(2020).Criteria & Indicators of Sustainable Forest Management. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Criteria\\_and\\_indicators\\_of\\_sustainable\\_forest\\_management](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Criteria_and_indicators_of_sustainable_forest_management)

<sup>8</sup> Like, in case of private forest tenures recognized in some north-eastern states of India

For instance, in respect of CFR management the 'Social' and 'Production of goods & services' aspects are to follow the mandate of FRA that emphasizes on 'equitability'.

During the last few decades the approach to forests has gone through some paradigm changes. Whereas forest-dwellers used to see it as a resource for collection of forest produce and/or the abode of their customary god/goddess; foresters used to see it as an important source of revenue, an ecological asset helping balance ecosystem dynamics, and also a place of conservation for wildlife & biodiversity. However, global warming revolutionized all these perspectives. Forests now emerged as critical carbon sinks that absorb the carbon emissions, and 'carbon trading' was started on this basis. REDD+ and AR- CDM are but different systems that encourage, through financial incentives, the conservation of forests and woodlots(plantations, for ex.); but whereas REDD+(which, unlike AR- CDM, can fit into community forestry) became controversial partly because of its likelihood to affect the sovereignty of the forest protecting communities, carbon trading itself has not proved to be much promising because of the dwindling market conditions. Nevertheless, the conservation of forests as carbon sinks as well as highly valuable ecological repository still upholds great value worldwide.

Internally, the local dependency pattern too has been going through differential changes. For instance, dependency on thatch grass for domestic consumption is reduced/stopped when one reconstructs his/her thatched house into a concrete house. Timber, bamboo, firewood, and certain products of economic importance such as mahua(*Madhuca indica*), kendu leaf (*Dyospyros melanoxylon*), and sal(*Shorea robusta*) & siali (*Bauhinia vahlii*) leaves still retain their importance; but the overall dependency pattern has seen some(if not all) remarkable changes following one or more situational changes in the local conditions including market conditions<sup>9</sup>.

Forest conservation and management is definitely influenced by the changing dynamics over the time, a part of which is beneficial or advantageous for conservation; but few factors such as climate change, dominance of invasive species, , and introduction of exotic species such as Eucalyptus are disadvantageous or otherwise challenging.

Moreover, the spirit of community forestry adheres to simple & convenient systems that are mostly non-technical in nature; and FRA too has not emphasized on the technical aspect of forest management in CFR. However, a minimum technical protocol helps make the community endeavour precise, sustainable, qualitatively better effective, and also better measurable apart from other benefits. The following set of C&I has been prepared taking into consideration all these aspects.

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<sup>9</sup> In many remote locations, the customary dependency may still remain more or less the same; but some of the noticeable changes include degeneration of traditional lac-based livelihood in the Angul-Athmallik belt of Odisha( a pre-FRA change) and six village communities of Golamunda Block in the Kalahandi district transforming their previous status of kendu leaf pluckers into kendu leaf producers & suppliers(a post-FRA change) assuming a larger & collective responsibility.



The set of C&I for SFM in community forestry, particularly in FRA context, is only suggestive and not obligatory. The SFM in CFR may go through three major phases: elementary, advanced, and mature; and the set of indicators may apply according to this status. For instance, arranging external funding support may be possible only in an advanced or mature stage. Very few things are possible in the elementary stage, but nevertheless the village communities can use this suggesting set of C&I as a simple check list to assess the status of their efforts and also to make future plans accordingly. They can add or ignore one or more particular indicators depending on the local feasibility/reality some of which may change over the years. Hence, it should be used as a dynamic tool.

Criteria & Indicators for SFM in Community Forest Management	
<b>Aim</b> : Judicious & sustainable management of forests under community control/ownership	
<b>Principle</b> : A holistic system of criteria and respective indicators are to be determined and developed, feasible for the concerned villagers, in respect of the ecological, economic, social, and constitutional/legal requirements as well as in context of both local & global wellbeing; as under :	
CRITERIA	INDICATORS <sup>10</sup>
Forest protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clear delineation &amp; demarcation of the forest boundary</li> <li>• Erection of demarcation pillars at appropriate places</li> <li>• A clear map of the forest is available and shared with important stakeholders such as the neighbouring villages and the Forest Department</li> <li>• The forest map clearly shows important different patches such as hills, water bodies, bamboo forests, dense forests, open forest, degraded patch, etc.</li> <li>• A dedicated forest protection system(such as barefoot patrolling or paid forest guard) is effectively in force.</li> <li>• Special measures are in place to check night-time smuggling of timber.</li> <li>• Boundary disputes resolved with neighboring villages</li> <li>• The original forest area remains intact with no reduction.</li> </ul>

<sup>10</sup> Ideally, the indicators are to be followed by a set of verifiers[like, as discussed by Poschen, P.(2000). **Social Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management**. International Labour Organization, <http://www.mekonginfo.org/assets/midocs/0002734-environment-social-criteria-and-indicators-for-sustainable-forest-managementa-guide-to-ilo-texts.pdf> ]. However, in the present set one may find both of them in the same place.

<b>Forest conservation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Density of forest increased(pole crops have become mature; degraded/open areas rehabilitated through plantation).</li> <li>• Steps taken to prevent weed and invasive species (uprooting and burning outside, useful plants planted in their places, etc.).</li> <li>• Strict measures effected to prevent forest fires(like, cleaning the forest floor of dry leaves in summer and dumping the dry leaves in big pits covered with soil for compositing purpose; strict prohibition of putting fire for kendu leaf and mahua collection, etc.).</li> <li>• Thinning &amp; cleaning operations timely carried out for healthy growth of the forest.</li> <li>• Forest health is maintained without epidemic for crops and wildlife.</li> </ul>
<b>Forest enrichment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A detail list of locally lost species of wildlife and useful plants has been prepared in consultation with the village elders based on the forest history, and 'where existed what' has also been mapped out.</li> <li>• Community inventory of presently available flora, fauna, and forest products, etc. has been prepared by the villagers through a systematic survey &amp; assessment.</li> <li>• As per these lists, plantation drive has been launched so as to restore/revive the extinct, rare, or endangered species of plants.</li> </ul>
<b>Sustainability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inventory of villagers dependency on various ecosystem services from forest have been prepared in detail identifying the high-demand, high-pressure ones for necessary planning for sustainable use.</li> <li>• A rough assessment of the carrying capacity of the forest in respect of various ecosystem services(with particular focus on the currently trending ones) has been made taking into consideration the losses occurred in the forest history. Rules &amp; regulations have according been imposed for sustainable use of such services<sup>11</sup>.</li> </ul>

<sup>11</sup> Say, for instance, the forest used to have few immature trees of maida lakri or medha chhal (*Litsea glutinosa*) which people hardly used till commercial exploitation of its bark was encouraged during 1990s and unsustainable debarking made the species almost extinct now with hardly one or two juveniles left. Accordingly, the steps should be: 1. No harvesting from the existing plants; 2. Plantation of the species, 3. Villagers trained in procedure of sustainable harvesting of bark from various trees, 4. Debarking allowed only from mature trees as per the procedure(one-fourth from top to bottom at the prescribed height from the ground) provided the Committee lists the species in the permissible category on the basis of good stock available, and 5. Green barks must be sun-dried first before selling(value addition reduces frequency & pressure of harvesting, and enhances income), etc..

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Villagers strictly honor these rules &amp; regulations(like, no green felling; only fallen/broken branches are collected as firewood; grazing stopped during rainy season as well as in new plantation areas; fruits like amla allowed for harvesting only by shaking the branches or using hooks but not cutting branches; etc.)</li> <li>• Villagers have been properly trained in sustainable harvesting of various NTFPs.</li> <li>• The village committee prohibits certain species from cutting and the list is notified in public.</li> <li>• Trees to be cut are properly marked with painted numbers or hammer marks(such hammers bearing committee's distinguished mark can be made in the village blacksmith's workshop).</li> <li>• Useful species(such as wild tubers) are domesticated to the feasible extent.</li> <li>• Villagers avail the benefits of various governmental &amp; non-governmental support such as improved cook stoves(that reduce firewood consumption) or cooking gas, concrete housing, and bamboo plantations, etc. so as to reduce the pressure on forests as well as to reduce the impact of restrictions on the people.</li> </ul>
<b>Wildlife protection &amp; conservation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hunting, including ritual hunting and capture using traps, has been completely stopped in the forest.</li> <li>• Collection of bird eggs also prohibited.</li> <li>• Wild food stuff for wildlife has been protected through restriction(full/partial) of collecting the same as well as plantation of relevant species.</li> <li>• Original grasslands have been kept intact without converting as plantation sites.</li> <li>• Water bodies and salt licks have been protected (and created where necessary).</li> <li>• In case of crop damage or attack on humans by wildlife, the Forest Department is contacted for necessary action and compensation instead of killing the animal.</li> <li>• Feasible preventing steps have been taken to check monkey- or bore menace, etc<sup>12</sup>.</li> </ul>

<sup>12</sup> Traditional and/or modern knowledge is available on the same.

<b>Biodiversity conservation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The forest inventory mentions a rough threat status of various plants and animals along with the possible causes of the threat as well as important uses.</li> <li>• Restrictions imposed for protection &amp; conservation of threatened species</li> <li>• Panchayat Biodiversity Management Committee and the Forest Department have been formally apprised of the local biodiversity wealth and the threat status, requesting for necessary cooperation in protecting &amp; conserving the same.</li> <li>• Plantation of exotic species has been restricted in the natural forest.</li> </ul>
<b>Ecological protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soil conservation measures such as gully plugging have been taken(may be in collaboration with the Forest- or Soil Conservation Department).</li> <li>• Moisture and rain water conservation measures are also taken (like, leaf litter and undergrowths on forest floor kept intact during the rainy season unless otherwise detrimental).</li> <li>• This results in emergence of various insects, reptiles, moss, and mushroom, etc..</li> <li>• The forest is not used as a dumping ground for waste or otherwise polluting products.</li> </ul>
<b>Climate change adaptation &amp; mitigation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The forest management plan duly assesses major threats from natural calamities depending on the local situation(it may be flood for some village whereas drought for some other).</li> <li>• Plantation programmes accordingly prioritize relevant resilient species(like, khair or <i>Acacia catechu</i> for drought-prone areas and Arjun or <i>Terminalia arjuna</i> for flood-prone areas).</li> <li>• Other feasible protection measures are also taken or atleast in the pipeline(such as embankment to protect the forest from floods).</li> </ul>
<b>Statutory compliances</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Forest Management Committee has been duly constituted by the Gramsabha, and all proceedings of the Committee are presented before the Gramsabha for necessary decision and instructions which are duly abided with.</li> <li>• There is a well-planned document for forest management which has been duly approved by the Gramsabha.</li> <li>• Appropriate decision has been taken regarding integration of the forest management plan with the microplan or working plan of the Forest Department for the benefit of the community taking into consideration the pros and cons with such modifications as considered by the committee</li> </ul>



<b>Social accountability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The forest management process is socially inclusive of all relevant stakeholders of the village, irrespective of caste, religion, or financial status with due representation of them in the Committee.</li> <li>• The Committee has atleast one-third women members and two women office bearers. It also has adequate representation from the marginalized sections.</li> <li>• Every villager is entitled to inspect the proceedings as well as financial records.</li> <li>• Special care to be taken to ensure the dignity &amp; protection of women (like, no restriction on their collection of forest produce for bonafide needs if the carrying capacity of the forest allows that; extra concessions for widows, single women, and destitute, etc.)</li> <li>• Weaker &amp; marginalized sections of people in the village are also entitled for special privileges and concessions (such as additional quota for firewood or thatch grass collection).</li> <li>• Active participation of women, weaker-, and marginalized sections is encouraged &amp; ensured in the Committee meetings or Gramsabha meetings with due recognition of their grievances and suggestions, based on mutual understanding.</li> <li>• Free distribution of timber and other relevant forest produce is made for the poor, helpless, widow, single women/destitute, and differently-abled people, etc. in case of funeral, damage by fire or natural calamity, etc..</li> <li>• Surplus fund is properly utilized in village development, such as building a road or developing sanitation facility in the school, or providing scholarship to needy students.</li> <li>• Child labour is not allowed in the forest management activities, and whereas externally hired adult labourers are duly and timely paid, the contribution of community members serving as labourers (like bamboo cutters) is also generously compensated.<sup>13</sup></li> </ul>
<b>Financial transparency &amp; management; economic development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The treasurer of the Forest Protection/Management Committee is efficiently managing financial matters.</li> <li>• The Committee has a savings Bank account, and all transactions above Rs.200(say) are done through cheque or Bank transfer.</li> <li>• The income and expenditure more or less adhere to the budgetary provisions made in the management plan.</li> </ul>

<sup>13</sup> A good example of this generosity has been reported from Jamguda village (Kalahandi district, Odisha) where the villagers harvested bamboo from their CFR area and got various benefits in addition to satisfactory wages after successfully disposing their produce.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proper records of all transactions are maintained and are available for relevant third party inspection, apart of the Committee members.</li> <li>• External audit is done, if applicable, as per the government guidelines.</li> </ul>
<b>Institutional discipline</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forest Protection/Management Committee sits regularly atleast once in a month, and the proceedings are well-maintained in respect of all important discussions and decisions that are made with proper status appraisal and review.</li> <li>• The Committee has active functionaries such as the President, the Vice-President, the Secretary, and Ast. Secretary, and the Treasurer, etc..</li> <li>• The office bearers are duly elected for a specified period(say, two years) under Gramsabha supervision.</li> <li>• Quorum is maintained in the meetings with 60-70% attendance of the members.</li> <li>• All the proceedings are maintained as open access documents for the public.</li> </ul>

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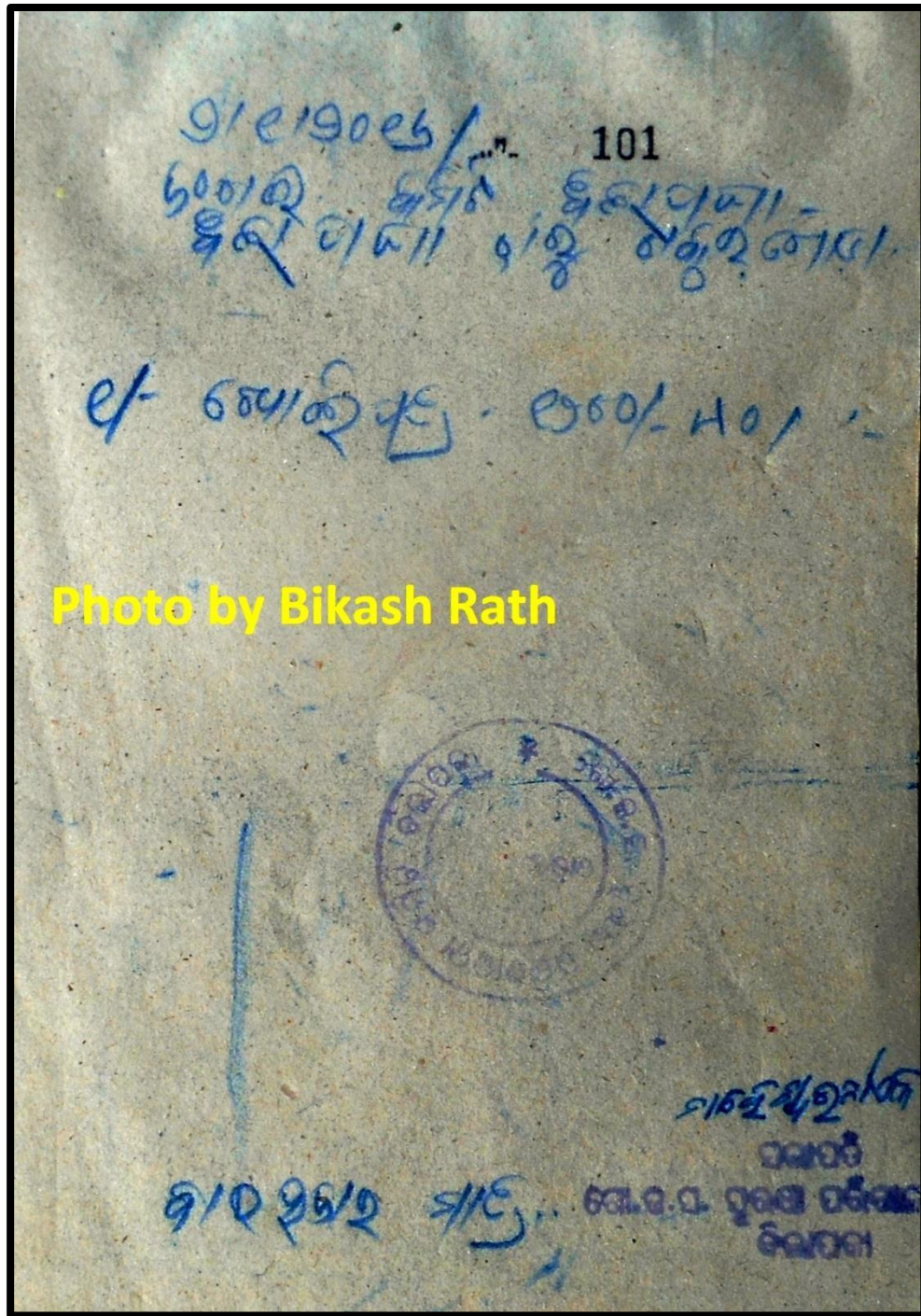


Village-level domestication & cultivation of hill broom grass as sponsored under the NREGS programme of the government in the Kilabadi village of Greenbadi GP in Kandhamal district(Odisha) would not only be financially much beneficial for the villagers, but also a good step in reducing drudgery as well as pressure on forest vis-à-vis collection of this economically important plant which is mostly collected by women.



Improved cook stoves(like as distributed by NIRMAN, shown on the left) definitely reduce firewood consumption(and hence pressure on woodlots), but even if these are not available the traditional hearth can be modified to be fuel-efficient(like this three-in-one hearth seen in Raisil village of Lakshimpur Block in Koraput district; shown on the right).





**Photo by Bikash Rath**

Carbon copy of a 'permit' issued by the CFR-right holder Bilapagha village community in the Shimilipal Biosphere Reserve(Mayurbhanj district, Odisha). Recognition of this right inside the sanctuary area was possible because of organizations like Vasundhara, CREFTDA, and the district administration; but it was equally important to ensure due compliance of the responsibilities entrusted with. Issue of permit not only ensures income to the village committee, but also helps regulate the commercial collection & transportation of minor forest products like the wild leaves used in plate making(as mentioned in the permit, accessible courtesy the villagers of Bilapagha).



**भारतीय गैर न्यायिक**  
**एक सौ रुपये** **Rs. 100**  
**रु. 100** **ONE HUNDRED RUPEES**

**भारत INDIA**  
**INDIAN NON JUDICIAL**

जानुवरी १ (प्रतिज्ञा)

**MAHARASHTRA** **2015** **RD 334321**

प्रतिज्ञापत्रावलीचे कारण	-	मोफत परता कंपनी मध्ये
मुद्रांक विक्रेता वेणाय्याचे नांव व रहिवाशी पत्ता	-	इंटर २०१८
मुद्रांक विक्रेता बायलची नोंद दही अनु.म./दिनांक	-	
मुद्रांक विक्रेता वेणाय्याचे सही	-	
प्रत्यक्ष मुद्रांक विक्रेत्याची सही व परवाना क्रमांक तसेच मुद्रांक विक्रीचे ठिकाण/पत्ता	-	मुद्रांक विक्रेता अर्जनाम नं. १८९००१ परवाना क्र २१९९२ कोड नं. १८९००१

**FORM OF AGREEMENT**

This Agreement made this.....day of 29.12.2017 BETWEEN The Gramsabha of Kalipur (Dist:-Kalahandi.....) of Orissa and Shri Chirag Patel Son of Shri Dineshkhair Patel Of residing at Raikulya, Gondia town, post Gondia Dist. Gondia (Maharashtra) (hereafter called as purchaser) carrying on business in the firm, name of Bhawana patla company at Gondia of limited a company registered under companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956)/\* The Indian Company Act 1913 / and having its registered office at Gondia \* a society registered under the Bombay/ Maharashtra Society Act 1925/1960 and having

M/S. BHAWANA

Asserting its recognized right(facilitated by RCDC) to directly sell even the State-controlled minor forest produce like the kendu leaf(very important economically) the village collective(Gramsabha) of Kalipur in the Golamunda Block of Kalahandi district(Odisha) signed an agreement with the kendu leaf trader. (The agreement copy was accessible and photographed courtesy the villagers of Kalipur).

## **Annexure-1**

### **C & I for SFM as adopted in India**

(Source: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/19F-vOQYn64y7v5SdmhT218Etovawlb13/view> )

Criteria	Indicators
1. Maintenance /increase in the extent of forest and tree cover	1.1 Area of the forest under different forest Acts / management Plans
	1.2 Percentage of forest with secured boundaries.
	1.3 Change in area of forest cover- dense, open, scrub forests, pastures, deserts etc.
	1.4 Change in tree cover outside forest area
2. Maintenance, conservation and enhancement of biodiversity.	2.1 Protected area network
	2.2 Species diversity
	2.3 Genetic diversity
	2.4 Status of Biodiversity conservation in forests.
	2.5 Status of Species prone to over exploitation
	2.6a Status of non-destructive harvest of wood.
	2.6b Status of non-destructive harvest of Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP)
3. Maintenance and enhancement of forest health and vitality	3.1 Status of regeneration
	3.2a Area affected by forest fires
	3.2b Area damaged by natural calamities.
	3.3 Area protected from grazing.
	3.4 Area infested by invasive weeds in forests.
	3.5 Incidences of pests and diseases.
4. Conservation and maintenance of soil and water resources.	4.1 Area treated under soil and water conservation measures.
	4.2a Duration of water flow in selected seasonal streams.
	4.2b Water bodies and wetlands in forest areas.
	4.2c Water level in the wells in the vicinity, (up to 5kms) of forest area.
5. Maintenance and enhancement of Forest Resource Productivity.	5.1 Growing stock of wood.
	5.2 Increment in volume of identified species of wood.
	5.3a Efforts towards enhancement of forest productivity area under hi-tech plantations.
	5.3b Extent of seed production area and seed orchards.
6. Optimization of Forest resource utilization	6.1a Recorded removal of wood.
	6.1b Recorded removal of fuel wood.
	6.1c Recorded removal of bamboo.
	6.2 Recorded removal of locally important NTFP.
	6.3 Direct employment in forestry activities.
	6.4 Demand and supply of Timber and important Non-Timber Forest Produce.
	6.5a Import and Export of wood and wood based products.
	6.5b Import and Export of NTFPs.
	6.6 Value and percentage contribution of forestry sector to Gross Domestic Products (GDP).
7. Maintenance and enhancement of social, cultural and spiritual benefits.	7.1a Number of JFM committee and area(s) protected by them.
	7.1b Status of people's participation in management and benefit sharing.
	7.2 use of indigenous knowledge.
	7.3 Extent of cultural/ sacred groves.
8. Adequacy of policy, legal and institutional framework.	8.1a Existence of policy and legal framework.
	8.1b Status of approved working plan.
	8.2 Number of forest related offences
	8.3 Status of research and development.
	8.4 Human resource capacity building efforts
	8.5a Forest Resource accounting.
	8.5b Budgetary allocations to the forestry sector.
	8.6 Monitoring and evaluation mechanism of forestry development activities.
	8.7 Status of data collection, information dissemination and utilization.
	8.8 Adequate man power in FMU