

MEE Team-wise Report

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CHHATTISGARH

1. SEMARSOT WILDLIFE SANCTUARY, CHHATTISGARH, MEE Year (2006–09)

A. Management Strengths

1. The proposal to expand the protected area (PA), drawn up by the Wildlife Institute of India (WII), Dehradun, in their PA network report has been followed up for establishing an elephant corridor.
2. Most of the personnel of the sanctuary are allocated for management objectives.
3. Resources are explicitly allocated towards achievement of specific management objectives.
4. A coordinated system is in place and responds effectively to most complaints.
5. Livelihood issues are addressed through programmes of EDCs such as providing training for making smokeless chulhas, clipping machines and agarbatti sticks.
6. The villagers cooperate with the park management in controlling fires and protection of the forests.

B. Management Weaknesses

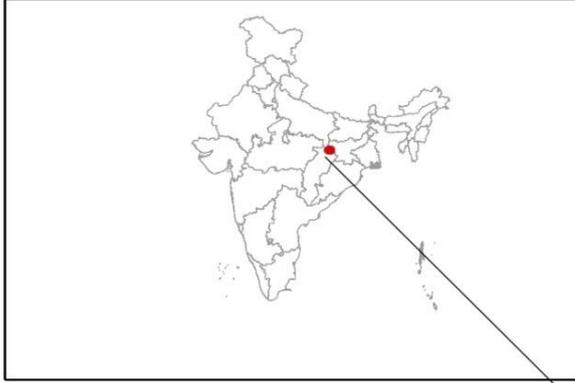
1. Threats and values have been generally identified but not systematically assessed and monitored.
2. The site has extensive human and biotic interference. Due to the presence of 51 enclaved villages with 30,000 humans and 19,000 cattle, the biotic pressure is extensive. Due to this extreme biotic pressure, only the interior areas safeguard biodiversity values.
3. The site has been identified correctly but not systematically categorized with proper zonation plan.
4. There is no management plan for the sanctuary. The previous management plan expired in 2006–2007. A new management plan is not yet in place.
5. Habitat restoration programmes have limited planning. Monitoring is also not carried out systematically.
6. The protection strategy is comprehensive but not very effective due to the limited staff and Naxalite influence in some areas.
7. Resources are allocated for management of the PA, but the priorities are not very rational.
8. The financial allocation is satisfactory, but the human resources are limited and funds are not always released in time, especially for plantation work.
9. No resources are provided by NGOs for park management or improvement.
10. No officer or staff member of the sanctuary is trained in wildlife management.
11. Complaints received through various sources are dealt with appropriately, but no complaint box has been opened in beat or range offices.
12. The evaluation and monitoring are general in nature and are not technically designed. They are limited in scope.
13. In the absence of proper facilities and poor sightings of animals, the expectations of visitors are generally not met.
14. No specific effort has been taken up by the park management to conserve the cultural heritage.

C. Actionable Points

1. The threats and values need to be monitored and assessed properly.
2. The extensive human and biotic interference need to be resolved as soon as possible by relocating the 51 enclaved villages.
3. The site needs to be properly categorized into zones.
4. Immediate steps need to be taken to develop a comprehensive science-based management plan for the site as there has been no management plan in place after 2006–2007.
5. The site needs an effective protection strategy.
6. Given the accessibility status, the financial resources are satisfactory, but the staff strength needs to be increased.
7. The contribution of NGOs to the management of the PA should be enhanced.
8. Adequate funds and resources should be released in time.
9. More trained frontline staff members are needed to manage the PA.
10. Complaint boxes in the range offices need to be opened.
11. The visitor facilities and services need to be improved.
12. Specific efforts need to be made by the park management to conserve the cultural heritage.

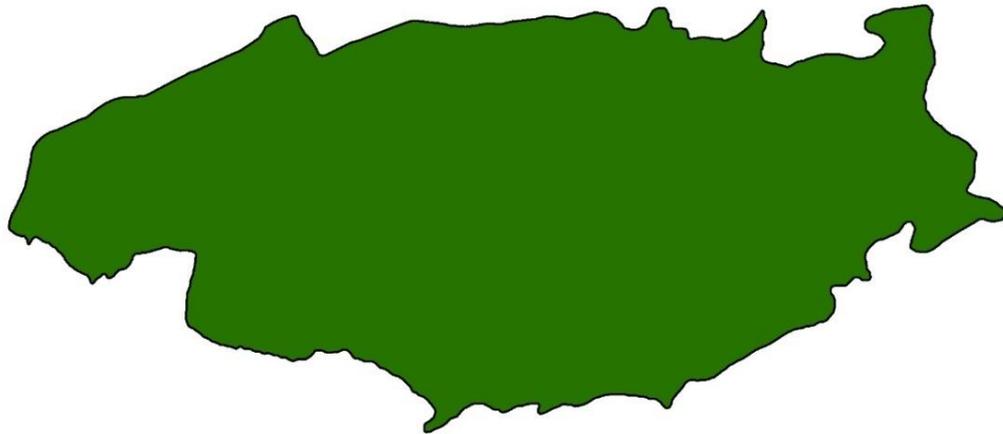
77°15'0"E

Semarsot Wildlife Sanctuary Chhattishgarh



28°30'0"N

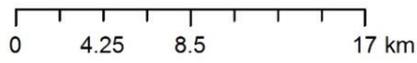
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 भारतीय वन्यजीव संस्थान
Wildlife Institute of India
IT and RS & GIS Cell - 2014



Notified Area: 430.36 Sq. km
Notification Year: 1978

77°15'0"E

1. Context

1.1 Are the values of the site well documented, assessed and monitored?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Values not systematically documented, assessed or monitored.	Poor		The values are generally identified but are not systematically assessed or monitored.
Values generally identified but not systematically assessed and monitored.	Fair	✓	
Most values systematically identified and assessed and monitored.	Good		
All values systematically identified and assessed and monitored.	Very good		

1.2 Are the threats to site values well documented and assessed?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Threats not systematically documented or assessed.	Poor		The threats are generally identified but not systematically documented or monitored.
Threats generally identified but not systematically assessed.	Fair	✓	
Most threats systematically identified and assessed.	Good		
All threats systematically identified and assessed.	Very good		

1.3 Is the site free from human and biotic interference?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
The site has extensive human and biotic interference.	Poor	✓	Due to the presence of 51 enclaved villages with 30,000 human and 19,000 cattle population biotic pressure is extensive.
The site has some human and biotic interference.	Fair		
The site has little human and biotic interference.	Good		
The site has no human and biotic interference.	Very good		

2. Planning

2.1 Is the site properly identified (NP/WLS) and categorized (in terms of zonation) to achieve the objectives?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Site not identified correctly or categorized.	Poor		The site identified correctly but not systematically categorized with a proper zonation plan.
Site identified correctly but not categorized.	Fair		
Site identified correctly but not systematically categorized.	Good	✓	
Site identified correctly and systematically categorized with proper zonation plans.	Very good		

2.2 Does the site have a comprehensive Management Plan?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
No relevant Management Plan in place.	Poor	✓	The previous management plan expired in 2006-07. The new management plan is not yet in place.
Management Plan exist but not comprehensive.	Fair		
Site has a comprehensive Management Plan.	Good		
Site has a comprehensive, science based Management Plan prepared through a participatory process.	Very good		

2.3 Is the Management Plan routinely and systematically updated?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
No process in place for systematic review and update of Management Plan.	Poor		1 st Management plan 1992-93 to 2002-03 2 nd Management plan 2002-03 to 2006-07 3 rd Management plan draft, has been prepared (2007-08 to 2009-18) Process is departmental.
Management Plan sometimes updated in adhoc manner.	Fair		
Management Plan routinely and systematically updated.	Good	✓	
Management Plan routinely, systematically and scientifically updated through a participatory process.	Very good		

2.4 Does the site safeguards the threatened biodiversity values?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Sites does not safeguard the threatened biodiversity values.	Poor		Due to extreme biotic pressure, the interior areas only safeguard biodiversity values.
Sites safeguards a few threatened biodiversity values.	Fair	✓	
Sites safeguards a large number of threatened biodiversity values.	Good		
Sites safeguards all threatened biodiversity values.	Very good		

2.5 Are stakeholders given an opportunity to participate in planning?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Little, if any opportunity for stakeholder participation in planning.	Poor		Stakeholders participation is only opportunistic in terms of planning.
Stakeholders participate in some planning.	Fair	✓	
Stakeholders participate in most planning processes.	Good		
Stakeholders routinely and systematically participate in all planning processes.	Very good		

2.6 Are habitat restoration programmes systematically planned and monitored?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Habitat restoration programmes are entirely adhoc.	Poor		Habitat restoration programmes have limited planning. Monitoring is also not done systematically.
Limited planning and monitoring programmes are in place for habitat restoration.	Fair	✓	
Habitat restoration programmes are generally well planned and monitored.	Good		
Habitat restoration programmes are thoroughly planned and monitored.	Very good		

2.7 Are reintroduction programmes systematically planned and monitored?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Reintroduction programmes are entirely adhoc.	Poor	✓	No programme or plan for re-introduction is there.
Limited planning and monitoring programmes are in place for reintroduction programmes.	Fair		
Reintroduction programmes are generally well planned and monitored.	Good		
Reintroduction programmes are thoroughly planned and monitored.	Very good		

2.8 Does the site has an effective protection strategy?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Site has no protection strategy.	Poor		Protection strategy is comprehensive but not very effective due to limited staff and naxalite influence in some areas.
Site has an adhoc protection strategy.	Fair		
Site has a comprehensive protection strategy but is not very effective.	Good	✓	
Site has a comprehensive and very effective protection strategy.	Very good		

2.9 Has the site been effective in the mitigation of human-wildlife conflicts?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Human-wildlife conflicts are rampant.	Poor		The mitigation of human and wildlife conflicts is mostly through 'do's' and (don'ts') and with limited results.
Site has been able to mitigate few human-wildlife conflicts.	Fair	✓	
Site has been able to mitigate many human-wildlife conflicts.	Good		
Site has been able effective in mitigating all human-wildlife conflicts.	Very good		

2.10 Is the site integrated into a wider ecological network following the principles of the ecosystem approach?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Site not integrated into a wider network/ landscape.	Poor		The expansion proposal of WII Dehradun in PA network report, has been followed up only in limited manner for elephant corridor.
Some limited attempts to integrate the site into a network/ landscape.	Fair	✓	
Site is generally quite well integrated into a network/ landscape.	Good		
Site is fully integrated into a wider network/ landscape.	Very good		

3. Inputs

3.1 Are personnel well organised and managed with access to adequate resources?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Few, if any, personnel explicitly allocated for PA management.	Poor		Majority of Sanctuary personnel are allocated towards management objectives but their strength is not adequate.
Some personnel explicitly allocated for PA management but not systematically linked to management objectives.	Fair		
Some personnel explicitly allocated towards achievement of specific management objectives.	Good	✓	
Adequate personnel explicitly allocated towards achievement of specific management objectives.	Very good		

3.2 Are resources (vehicle, equipment, building etc.) well organised and managed with access to adequate resources?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Few, if any, resources explicitly allocated for PA management.	Poor		Resources are allocated for PA management but the priorities fixed are not very rational.
Some resources explicitly allocated for PA management but not systematically linked to management objectives.	Fair		
Some resources explicitly allocated towards achievement of specific management objectives.	Good	✓	
Adequate resources explicitly allocated towards achievement of specific management objectives.	Very good		

3.3 Are resources (human and financial) linked to priority actions and are funds released timely?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Resource allocation is adhoc and funds are never released in time.	Poor		Financial allocation is satisfactory, but human resource is limited and not all funds are released in time. especially for plantation works.
Some specific allocation for management of priority action and some funds released in time.	Fair	✓	
Comprehensive formulae systematically applied to decide most resource allocation and generally funds released in time.	Good		
Comprehensive formulae systematically applied to decide complete allocation of resources for management and on-time release of funds.	Very good		

3.4 What level of resources is provided by NGOs?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
NGOs contribute nothing for the management of the site.	Poor	✓	No resource is provided by the NGOs for park management or improvement.
NGOs make some contribution to management of the site but opportunities for collaboration are not systematically explored.	Fair		
NGOs contributions are systematically sought and negotiated for the management of some site level activities.	Good		
NGOs contributions are systematically sought and negotiated for the management of many site level activities.	Very good		

3.5 Does PA manager considers resources (human and financial) to be sufficient?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Resources insufficient for most tasks.	Poor		Given the accessibility status, financial resources are satisfactory, but staff strength needs to be increased.
Resources sufficient for some tasks.	Fair		
Resources sufficient for most tasks.	Good	✓	
Resources are in excess for most tasks.	Very good		

4. Process

4.1 Does the site have trained manpower resources for effective PA management?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Very few trained officers and frontline staff in the site.	Poor	✓	No officer or the staff of the sanctuary is trained in wildlife management.
Few trained officers and frontline staff, who are posted in the site.	Fair		
A large number of trained officers and frontline staff are posted in the site.	Good		
All trained managers and frontline staff posted in the site.	Very good		

4.2 Is PA staff performance management linked to achievement of management objectives?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
No linkage between staff performance management and management objectives.	Poor		Performance of most of the staff from Park Warden to guard is linked to management objectives.
Some linkage between staff performance management and management objectives, but not consistently or systematically assessed.	Fair		
Performance management for most staff is directly linked to achievement of relevant management objectives.	Good	✓	
Performance management of all staff is directly linked to achievement of relevant management objectives.	Very good		

4.3 Is there effective public participation in PA management?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Little or no public participation in PA management.	Poor		Public participation process has been started through the Joint Forest Protection Committees, but the follow up is very limited.
Opportunistic public participation in some aspects of PA management.	Fair	✓	
Systematic public participation in most aspects of PA management.	Good		
Comprehensive and systematic public participation in all important aspects of PA management.	Very good		

4.4 Is there a responsive system for handling complaints and comments about PA management?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
No systematic approach to handling complaints.	Poor		Complaint received through various sources are dealt with as appropriate, but no complaint box opened in Beat or Range offices.
Complaints handling system operational but not responsive to individual issues and limited follow up provided.	Fair		
Coordinated system logs and responds effectively to most complaints.	Good	✓	
All complaints systematically logged in coordinated system and timely response provided with minimal repeat complaints.	Very good		

4.5 Does PA management addresses the livelihood issues of resource dependent communities especially women?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
No livelihood issues are addressed by PA management.	Poor		A few livelihood issues are addressed through limited programmes of EDCs like smokeless chulas, clipping machine, agarbatti sticks etc.
Few livelihood issues are addressed by PA management.	Fair	✓	
Substantial livelihood issues are addressed by PA management.	Good		
Livelihood issues of resource dependent communities especially women are addressed effectively by PA managers.	Very good		

5. Output

5.1 Is adequate information on PA management publicly available?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Little or no information on PA management publicly available.	Poor		Information system are general in nature, specific details of targets, funding and details of works are not mentioned in public information signage or leaflets.
Publicly available information is general and has limited relevance to management accountability and the condition of public assets.	Fair	✓	
Publicly available information provides detailed insight into major management issues for most PAs or groups of PAs.	Good		
Comprehensive reports are routinely provided on management and condition of public assets in all PAs or groups of PAs.	Very good		

5.2 Are visitor services (tourism and interpretation) and facilities appropriate for the relevant protected area category?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Visitor services and facilities are at odds with relevant PA category and/or threaten PA values.	Poor	✓	There is no visitor facility.
Visitor services and facilities generally accord with relevant PA category and don't threaten PA values.	Fair		
All visitor services and facilities accord with relevant PA category and most enhance PA values.	Good		
All visitor services and facilities accord with relevant PA category and enhance PA values.	Very good		

5.3 Are management related trends systematically evaluated and routinely reported?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Little or no systematic evaluation or routine reporting of management related trends.	Poor		Evaluation and monitoring are general in nature and are not technically designed and limited in scope.
Some evaluation and reporting undertaken but neither systematic nor routine.	Fair	✓	
Systematic evaluation and routine reporting of management related trends undertaken.	Good		
Systematic evaluation and comprehensive reporting of management related trends undertaken.	Very good		

5.4 Is there a systematic maintenance schedule and funds in place for management of infrastructure/assets?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
No systematic inventory or maintenance schedule.	Poor		Inventory of assets are there, maintenance schedule is in place, but quality of maintenance is not upto the mark.
Inventory maintenance is adhoc and so is the maintenance schedule.	Fair		
Systematic inventory provides the basis for maintenance schedule but funds are inadequately made available.	Good	✓	
Systematic inventory provides the basis for maintenance schedule and adequate funds are made available.	Very good		

6. Outcomes

6.1 Are threatened/ endangered species populations stable or increasing?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Threatened/ endangered species populations declining.	Poor	✓	Overall wild animal population status is poor. As per local people, except wild elephant, all animals population are declining.
Some threatened/ endangered species populations increasing, most others stable.	Fair		
Most threatened/ endangered species populations increasing, most others stable.	Good		
All threatened/ endangered species populations either increasing or stable.	Very good		

6.2 Are biological communities at a mix of ages and spacings that will support native biodiversity?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Biological communities unlikely to be able to sustain native biodiversity.	Poor		With reduction of Naxal activities and if staff strength is increased the area will sustain native biodiversity.
Some biological communities likely to be able to sustain native biodiversity.	Fair	✓	
Most biological communities likely to be able to sustain native biodiversity.	Good		
All biological communities likely to be able to sustain native biodiversity.	Very good		

6.3 Have the threats to the site being abated/ minimized?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Threats to the site have not abated but have enhanced.	Poor		Some threats to be site have been partially abated through EDC activities, where they are functional.
Some threats to the site have been abated.	Fair	✓	
Most threats to the site have been abated.	Good		
All threats to the site have been abated.	Very good		

6.4 Are the expectations of visitors generally met or exceeded?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Expectations of visitors generally not met.	Poor	✓	In absence of proper facilities and sightings of animal, the visitors expectations are not generally met.
Expectations of many visitors are met.	Fair		
Expectations of most visitors are met.	Good		
Good expectations of most visitors are met.	Very good		

6.5 Are neighbours and adjacent communities supportive of PA management?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Neighbours/adjacent communities are hostile.	Poor		In some areas, the villagers are co-operating with park management in control of fire and protection of forests.
Key neighbours/communities are supportive.	Fair	✓	
Most neighbours/communities are supportive of PA management.	Good		
All neighbours and communities supportive of PA management.	Very good		

6.6 Are cultural heritage assets protected?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Little or no management undertaken, or despite management efforts, deterioration of cultural heritage assets continues, or values are unknown.	Poor	✓	No specific effort has been taken up by park management in conservation of cultural heritage.
Some management activity, but deterioration continues.	Fair		
Planned approach to management underway and deterioration of assets is being redressed.	Good		
Planned approach to management underway and deterioration of assets is being significantly redressed.	Very good		

MEE Score Card

Framework Element Number	Framework Element Name	Number of Questions (a)	Maximum Mark per question (b)	Total (a x b)	Marks obtained for the Element	Overall Score
1.	Context	03	10	30	12.5	50%
2.	Planning	10	10	100	52.5	
3.	Inputs	05	10	50	30	
4.	Process	05	10	50	27.5	
5.	Outputs	04	10	40	20	
6.	Outcomes	06	10	60	22.5	
Total		33		330*	165	

* The six Framework Elements were subsequently assigned equal weightage of 100 each. The total MEE score is 600 out of which this site has score 296.7 or 49.4%

2. BARNAWAPARA WILDLIFE SANCTUARY, CHHATTISGARH

MEE Year (2009–10)

A. Management Strengths

1. The Sanctuary was declared a game reserve in March 1971 and known for its rich faunal values since British period.
2. There is a management plan. The first plan, by Mr. R.N. Saxena (1989–1999), is comprehensive and provides good insights into the values. The second Plan was by Mr. K.R. Ukey (1999–2009). The revision of the current plan has been outsourced to WWF.
3. The site safeguards large number of threatened biodiversity values.
4. Habitat restoration programmes are generally well planned and monitored.
5. There is an overall strategy for protection, but the area should have been treated as critical wildlife habitat (as per court directives) and there should be policies on recognition of forest dwellers' rights.
6. The existing measures to address human-wildlife are effective.
7. The financial resources are adequate for the site. The overall infrastructure has improved with the development of additional resources through the finance commission, improvement of forest villages, NREGA, etc.
8. A coordinated system logs and responds effectively to most of the complaints.
9. Substantial livelihood issues are addressed by the management of the protected area (PA). There are Forest Development Agencies (FDAs) at the periphery and considerable rural development activities in the forest villages.
10. The visitor services and facilities are of fairly good quality and enhance the PA values. The expectations of most visitors were met. Good number visitors come to the site and considerable amount of information is available through the Internet and brochures. Nature interpretation centre and tourism facilities are also good. The peoples are supportive to the management of the PA and there are excellent opportunities for their becoming partners in eco-tourism.
11. Wild animal populations are estimated regularly. Censuses are carried out in which volunteers are involved and reports on the populations of wild animals are available to the public. The populations of most of the threatened/endangered species are increasing, and most others are stable.
12. Turturia (sixth century temple) is located within the park. There are plans to focus on cultural heritage sites such as Shirpur, Laxman Temple, Panchayatan, Shivari (Shabari) Narayan, Buddha Vihar, Narayan Vihar and Girodhpuri.

B. Management Weaknesses

1. The site has some human and biotic pressure due to threats, such as the presence of domestic cattle, mono-cropping of old Teak plantations, Forest Development Corporations (FDC) plantations, etc.
2. The site has been identified correctly, but it has not been systematically categorized because the area reconciliations are still not complete.
3. The site does not have a revised and comprehensive management plan.
4. There are few, if any, opportunities for stakeholders to participate in the planning process. The institution of a sanctuary advisory committee as mandated under section 33(b),

Wildlife (P) amendment Act 2002 has not been implemented. Honorary Wardens have also not been appointed and thus the opportunities for participating in planning are limited.

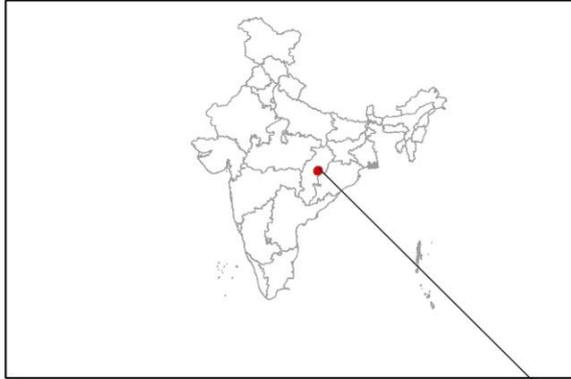
5. Habitat restoration programmes are ad hoc, in response to shortages of water, fodder and forage and for prevention of forest fires.
6. The human resources available at the field level are inadequate. Against a total of 45 beats, only 16 are manned. There has been no recruitment at the Forest Guard level for the last 15 years. Additional vehicles are required for patrolling.
7. NGOs contribute nothing to the management of the site.
8. No formal training in wildlife management has been provided at any level.
9. The deterioration of cultural heritage continues.

C. Actionable Points

1. Threats such as the presence of domestic cattle, monocropping of old Teak plantations and FDC plantations need policy directives. Relocation of villages needs prioritization and concerted efforts.
2. Reconciliation of the area into core, buffer, tourism and eco-development zones needs to be implemented as soon as possible.
3. The draft management plan, which is under revision, need to be finalised urgently.
4. An advisory committee that will ensure that stakeholders (such as agencies responsible for rural development, tribal development and tourism) participate in planning is needed. Honorary Wardens need to be appointed.
5. Habitat restoration programmes need to be improved to augment water resources, address shortages of forage and fodder and control forest fires.
6. The human resources at the field level need to be augmented immediately. Additional vehicles are required for patrolling.
7. Attempts should be made to identify active, capable NGOs from the area that are willing to assist with the conservation programmes of the park.
8. The site needs staff members who are trained in wildlife management.
9. A focused involvement of women is needed to address livelihood issues.
10. Visitors need to be educated to appreciate the wildlife/wilderness and indulge in responsible tourism. Eco-tourism and nature interpretation require specialized skills. The signage along the approach roads needs to be improved. Better coordination with the Tourism Department is needed.
11. Vegetation monitoring plots are recommended for long-term planning because monitoring of vegetation is lacking.

77°15'0"E

Barnwapara Wildlife Sanctuary Chhattishgarh



28°30'0"N

28°30'0"N



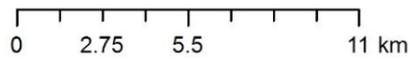
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भारतीय वन्यजीव संस्थान
Wildlife Institute of India

IT and RS & GIS Cell - 2014



Notified Area: 244.66 Sq. km
Notification Year: 1976

77°15'0"E

1. Context

1.1 Are the values of the site well documented, assessed and monitored?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Values not systematically documented, assessed or monitored.	Poor		Area known for rich faunal values since 'British raj' period, declaration as game reserve during March 71; First plan by Mr. R.N. Saxena's plan [1989-1999] is comprehensive and provides good insight into values. Second Plan by Mr. K.R. Ukey [1999-09] provides no additional. [current plan revision is out sourced to WWF. Monitoring inadequate; declining population trend in case of some of the key species during last three decades. Scope to improve monitoring of floral component.
Values generally identified but not systematically assessed and monitored.	Fair		
Most values systematically identified and assessed and monitored.	Good	✓	
All values systematically identified and assessed and monitored.	Very good		

1.2 Are the threats to site values well documented and assessed?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Threats not systematically documented or assessed.	Poor		Values as in eighty's well documented (Saxena's plan) but the last plan does not elaborate further. New plan to address issues like scope for improvement/ new challenges like recognition of forest dweller's right 'vis a vis' critical wildlife areas; mono culture of teak plantations by FDC or old departmental plantations/ increasing net work of roads within and out side the PA; opportunities under Biodiversity act need be taken into account.
Threats generally identified but not systematically assessed.	Fair	✓	
Most threats systematically identified and assessed.	Good		
All threats systematically identified and assessed.	Very good		

1.3 Is the site free from human and biotic interference?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
The site has extensive human and biotic interference.	Poor		Threats recognized partly; as of today impact of area assigned to FDC/ fate of FV after Forest dwellers rights/ lack of convergence of investments under Forest Village development/ NREGA, etc on wildlife due to such developments need be studied further. Cattle/ human threats continue unabated.
The site has some human and biotic interference.	Fair	✓	
The site has little human and biotic interference.	Good		
The site has no human and biotic interference.	Very good		

2. Planning

2.1 Is the site properly identified (NP/WLS) and categorized (in terms of zonation) to achieve the objectives?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Site not identified correctly or categorized.	Poor		Area is well defined but area re-conciliations still not complete. Scope for rationalization of boundaries & zones to exclude or ring out some of the fringe villages; down grading of part of sanctuary as 'conservation resrve' paying way for habitat improvement in the mono culture plantations/ holistic approach to habitat improvement.
Site identified correctly but not categorized.	Fair		
Site identified correctly but not systematically categorized.	Good	✓	
Site identified correctly and systematically categorized with proper zonation plans.	Very good		

2.2 Does the site have a comprehensive Management Plan?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
No relevant Management Plan in place.	Poor		Has a history of written management plans since eighty's [Saxena's plan]; second plan rather weak. Scope to make new plan more comprehensive.
Management Plan exist but not comprehensive.	Fair	✓	
Site has a comprehensive Management Plan.	Good		
Site has a comprehensive, science based Management Plan prepared through a participatory process.	Very good		

2.3 Is the Management Plan routinely and systematically updated?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
No process in place for systematic review and update of Management Plan.	Poor		Details of earlier plan revisions not available; there is a gap between last plan & that now proposed. Plan by Mr. Ukey seems to be truncated/ half hearted effort and had scope for improvement.
Management Plan sometimes updated in adhoc manner.	Fair	✓	
Management Plan routinely and systematically updated.	Good		
Management Plan routinely, systematically and scientifically updated through a participatory process.	Very good		

2.4 Does the site safeguards the threatened biodiversity values?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Sites does not safeguard the threatened biodiversity values.	Poor		Safe guards for maintaining ecological integrity were planned for by proposing additional area [Lawan 14.3; Sonakhan 31.6 and FDC 89.27 km ²]. Shifting villages namely Rampur, navapara & Latadadar will commence soon; additional villages namely Bafra/ Goodagarh/ Bhimori/ Murpad and Donde are also ready for shifting. Shifting and rehabilitation planned through the FD.
Sites safeguards a few threatened biodiversity values.	Fair		
Sites safeguards a large number of threatened biodiversity values.	Good	✓	
Sites safeguards all threatened biodiversity values.	Very good		

2.5 Are stakeholders given an opportunity to participate in planning?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Little, if any opportunity for stakeholder participation in planning.	Poor	✓	Sanctuary advisory committee as mandated under section 33(b), Wildlife (P) Act, amendment 2002, not implemented/ Hon Wardens are also not appointed as yet and thus opportunity to participate in planning is limited.
Stakeholders participate in some planning.	Fair		
Stakeholders participate in most planning processes.	Good		
Stakeholders routinely and systematically participate in all planning processes.	Very good		

2.6 Are habitat restoration programmes systematically planned and monitored?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Habitat restoration programmes are entirely adhoc.	Poor		With water shortage as a key issue, plan for augmentation of water resources in place and implemented shortage of forage and fodder also flagged but improvement measures not up to expectations. Forest fire prevention/ control are another key area for systematic planning. Fire incidences reported regularly through remote sensing [FMIS]; Monitoring of habitat restoration/ impact need be improved.
Limited planning and monitoring programmes are in place for habitat restoration.	Fair		
Habitat restoration programmes are generally well planned and monitored.	Good	✓	
Habitat restoration programmes are thoroughly planned and monitored.	Very good		

2.7 Are reintroduction programmes systematically planned and monitored?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Reintroduction programmes are entirely adhoc.	Poor	✓	Scope for reintroduction not identified.
Limited planning and monitoring programmes are in place for reintroduction programmes.	Fair		
Reintroduction programmes are generally well planned and monitored.	Good		
Reintroduction programmes are thoroughly planned and monitored.	Very good		

2.8 Does the site has an effective protection strategy?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Site has no protection strategy.	Poor		There is an overall strategy for protection but the area should have been considered as critical wildlife habitat [as per court directives] so that there is policy on recognitions of Forest dweller's rights. Patrol camps, unmanned gates, fire watch towers, etc. are some of the key components of positive strategy.
Site has an adhoc protection strategy.	Fair		
Site has a comprehensive protection strategy but is not very effective.	Good	✓	
Site has a comprehensive and very effective protection strategy.	Very good		

2.9 Has the site been effective in the mitigation of human-wildlife conflicts?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Human-wildlife conflicts are rampant.	Poor		As reported man animal conflict is not a major issue as of today and thus existing measures found to be effective.
Site has been able to mitigate few human-wildlife conflicts.	Fair		
Site has been able to mitigate many human-wildlife conflicts.	Good	✓	
Site has been able effective in mitigating all human-wildlife conflicts.	Very good		

2.10 Is the site integrated into a wider ecological network following the principles of the ecosystem approach?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Site not integrated into a wider network/ landscape.	Poor		Limited scope for integration into wider network or landscape. A buffer of reserve forests around are the sanctuary has been attempted.
Some limited attempts to integrate the site into a network/ landscape.	Fair		
Site is generally quite well integrated into a network/ landscape.	Good	✓	
Site is fully integrated into a wider network/ landscape.	Very good		

3. Inputs

3.1 Are personnel well organised and managed with access to adequate resources?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Few, if any, personnel explicitly allocated for PA management.	Poor		The wildlife wing is reported to be in transitional phase; present admin/ financial control by DFO Raipur [territorial] with only supervisory role of the park superintendence; will shift to drawing disbursal by the Supt, under the direct control of the CF wildlife; [is expected to have better technical guidance/ supervision].
Some personnel explicitly allocated for PA management but not systematically linked to management objectives.	Fair		
Some personnel explicitly allocated towards achievement of specific management objectives.	Good	✓	
Adequate personnel explicitly allocated towards achievement of specific management objectives.	Very good		Eco tourism/ nature interpretation requires specialized skills. Resources adequate.

3.2 Are resources (vehicle, equipment, building etc.) well organised and managed with access to adequate resources?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Few, if any, resources explicitly allocated for PA management.	Poor		Over all position of infra structure has improved with additional resources like finance commission/ improvement of forest villages/ NREGP etc. additional vehicle for patrolling required.
Some resources explicitly allocated for PA management but not systematically linked to management objectives.	Fair		
Some resources explicitly allocated towards achievement of specific management objectives.	Good	✓	
Adequate resources explicitly allocated towards achievement of specific management objectives.	Very good		

3.3 Are resources (human and financial) linked to priority actions and are funds released timely?

Assessment criteria																											
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks																								
Resource allocation is adhoc and funds are never released in time.	Poor		Position of plan funds [lakhs] available from varied sources during last five years. <table border="1" style="margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Financial year</th> <th>Central asst.</th> <th>Finance commission</th> <th>Other</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2005-06</td> <td>41.6</td> <td>15</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2006-07</td> <td>54.17</td> <td>15</td> <td>81.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2007-08</td> <td>43.16/50.95</td> <td>15.67</td> <td>28.25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2008-09</td> <td>55</td> <td>17.1</td> <td>56.17</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2009-10</td> <td>53.62/66.5</td> <td>86.24</td> <td>115.35</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> Mostly one installment only from MoEF, GoI; partial utilization in 07-08 & 09-10.	Financial year	Central asst.	Finance commission	Other	2005-06	41.6	15		2006-07	54.17	15	81.5	2007-08	43.16/50.95	15.67	28.25	2008-09	55	17.1	56.17	2009-10	53.62/66.5	86.24	115.35
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Some specific allocation for management of priority action and some funds released in time.	Fair																										
Comprehensive formulae systematically applied to decide most resource allocation and generally funds released in time.	Good	✓																									
Comprehensive formulae systematically applied to decide complete allocation of resources for management and on-time release of funds.	Very good																										

3.4 What level of resources is provided by NGOs?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
NGOs contribute nothing for the management of the site.	Poor	✓	Nil.
NGOs make some contribution to management of the site but opportunities for collaboration are not systematically explored.	Fair		
NGOs contributions are systematically sought and negotiated for the management of some site level activities.	Good		
NGOs contributions are systematically sought and negotiated for the management of many site level activities.	Very good		

3.5 Does PA manager considers resources (human and financial) to be sufficient?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Resources insufficient for most tasks.	Poor		Financial resources are adequate but human resources inadequate at the field level; as against 45 beats only 16 are manned.
Resources sufficient for some tasks.	Fair	✓	
Resources sufficient for most tasks.	Good		
Resources are in excess for most tasks.	Very good		

4. Process

4.1 Does the site have trained manpower resources for effective PA management?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Very few trained officers and frontline staff in the site.	Poor		No formal training in wildlife management at any level; RFO trained; out of 9, 2 are direct foresters & the rest promotes. No recruitment at FG level for last fifteen years.
Few trained officers and frontline staff, who are posted in the site.	Fair	✓	
A large number of trained officers and frontline staff are posted in the site.	Good		
All trained managers and frontline staff posted in the site.	Very good		

4.2 Is PA staff performance management linked to achievement of management objectives?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
No linkage between staff performance management and management objectives.	Poor		Very good.
Some linkage between staff performance management and management objectives, but not consistently or systematically assessed.	Fair		
Performance management for most staff is directly linked to achievement of relevant management objectives.	Good	✓	
Performance management of all staff is directly linked to achievement of relevant management objectives.	Very good		

4.3 Is there effective public participation in PA management?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Little or no public participation in PA management.	Poor		People living the PA respond to fire control/ anti poaching etc.
Opportunistic public participation in some aspects of PA management.	Fair	✓	
Systematic public participation in most aspects of PA management.	Good		
Comprehensive and systematic public participation in all important aspects of PA management.	Very good		

4.4 Is there a responsive system for handling complaints and comments about PA management?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
No systematic approach to handling complaints.	Poor		Very good.
Complaints handling system operational but not responsive to individual issues and limited follow up provided.	Fair		
Coordinated system logs and responds effectively to most complaints.	Good	✓	
All complaints systematically logged in coordinated system and timely response provided with minimal repeat complaints.	Very good		

4.5 Does PA management addresses the livelihood issues of resource dependent communities especially women?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
No livelihood issues are addressed by PA management.	Poor		There are FDA on the periphery and considerable rural development activities at the village level in the forest villages, mechanism does address livelihood issues but focused involvement of women need improvement.
Few livelihood issues are addressed by PA management.	Fair		
Substantial livelihood issues are addressed by PA management.	Good	✓	
Livelihood issues of resource dependent communities especially women are addressed effectively by PA managers.	Very good		

5. Output

5.1 Is adequate information on PA management publicly available?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Little or no information on PA management publicly available.	Poor		Judging by visitor's number, publicity [out reach] is good; considerable information available on net/ website but need authentication to avoid confusion. Broachers have been printed; scope to improve signage's along approach roads. Need for better co ordination with the tourism dept.
Publicly available information is general and has limited relevance to management accountability and the condition of public assets.	Fair	✓	
Publicly available information provides detailed insight into major management issues for most PAs or groups of PAs.	Good		
Comprehensive reports are routinely provided on management and condition of public assets in all PAs or groups of PAs.	Very good		

5.2 Are visitor services (tourism and interpretation) and facilities appropriate for the relevant protected area category?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Visitor services and facilities are at odds with relevant PA category and/or threaten PA values.	Poor		Visitor services and facilities are of fairly good quality and enhance PA values. [interpretation centre/ canteen/ camping facilities need be in tune with site-conditions like high summer temperatures and power supply-interpretation centre's ventilation need be improved]
Visitor services and facilities generally accord with relevant PA category and don't threaten PA values.	Fair		
All visitor services and facilities accord with relevant PA category and most enhance PA values.	Good	✓	
All visitor services and facilities accord with relevant PA category and enhance PA values.	Very good		
			Quantitative and qualitatively facilities are barely adequate/ more involvement of local community recommended.

5.3 Are management related trends systematically evaluated and routinely reported?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Little or no systematic evaluation or routine reporting of management related trends.	Poor		Wild animal population estimates are carried out regularly but vegetation monitoring is lacking.
Some evaluation and reporting undertaken but neither systematic nor routine.	Fair		
Systematic evaluation and routine reporting of management related trends undertaken.	Good	✓	Census carried out involving volunteers and reports on wild animal population estimates are available to public.
Systematic evaluation and comprehensive reporting of management related trends undertaken.	Very good		

5.4 Is there a systematic maintenance schedule and funds in place for management of infrastructure/assets?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
No systematic inventory or maintenance schedule.	Poor		Generally good.
Inventory maintenance is adhoc and so is the maintenance schedule.	Fair		
Systematic inventory provides the basis for maintenance schedule but funds are inadequately made available.	Good	✓	
Systematic inventory provides the basis for maintenance schedule and adequate funds are made available.	Very good		

6. Outcomes

6.1 Are threatened/ endangered species populations stable or increasing?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Threatened/ endangered species populations declining.	Poor		In the absence of critical monitoring on the basis of robust common sense it can be said that the park management is doing a fairly good job; habitat is protected but scope for further improvement in restoration of key species population to earlier reported figures; monitoring tools need be refined.
Some threatened/ endangered species populations increasing, most others stable.	Fair		
Most threatened/ endangered species populations increasing, most others stable.	Good	✓	
All threatened/ endangered species populations either increasing or stable.	Very good		

6.2 Are biological communities at a mix of ages and spacings that will support native biodiversity?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Biological communities unlikely to be able to sustain native biodiversity.	Poor		Area has mosaic of communities ranging from sal forest/ teak plantations/ mixed deciduous forests, edaphic climax species like 'Ghoradi' (cleistanthus) etc. Vegetation monitoring plots are recommended for long term planning. Judging by wild dog packs/ gaur herds mix of ages observed.
Some biological communities likely to be able to sustain native biodiversity.	Fair		
Most biological communities likely to be able to sustain native biodiversity.	Good	✓	
All biological communities likely to be able to sustain native biodiversity.	Very good		

6.3 Have the threats to the site being abated/ minimized?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Threats to the site have not abated but have enhanced.	Poor		Threats like domestic cattle interface have not been fully abated; mono crop of teak old plantations/ FDC plantations needs policy directives. Relocation of villages needs prioritization and concerted efforts.
Some threats to the site have been abated.	Fair		
Most threats to the site have been abated.	Good	✓	
All threats to the site have been abated.	Very good		

6.4 Are the expectations of visitors generally met or exceeded?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Expectations of visitors generally not met.	Poor		Visitors need be educated to appreciate wildlife/ wilderness and indulge in responsible tourism. Quality of interpretation centre and tourist facilities are good and meet expectations; scope for improvement.
Expectations of many visitors are met.	Fair		
Expectations of most visitors are met.	Good	✓	
Good expectations of most visitors are met.	Very good		

6.5 Are neighbours and adjacent communities supportive of PA management?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Neighbours/adjacent communities are hostile.	Poor		People are supportive and offer great opportunities in becoming partners in eco tourism.
Key neighbours/communities are supportive.	Fair		
Most neighbours/communities are supportive of PA management.	Good	✓	
All neighbours and communities supportive of PA management.	Very good		

6.6 Are cultural heritage assets protected?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Little or no management undertaken, or despite management efforts, deterioration of cultural heritage assets continues, or values are unknown.	Poor		Turturia [6 th Centaury temple] located with the park. There are plans to focus attention on cultural heritage sites like Shirpur/ Laxman temple/ Panchayatan/ Shivari [Shabari] Narayan, Buddha Vihar/ Narayan Vihar/ Girodh Puri, etc.
Some management activity, but deterioration continues.	Fair	✓	
Planned approach to management underway and deterioration of assets is being redressed.	Good		
Planned approach to management underway and deterioration of assets is being significantly redressed.	Very good		

MEE Score Card

Framework Element Number	Framework Element Name	Number of Questions (a)	Maximum Mark per question (b)	Total (a x b)	Marks obtained for the Element	Overall Score
1.	Context	03	10	30	17.5	63.63%
2.	Planning	10	10	100	60	
3.	Inputs	05	10	50	30	
4.	Process	05	10	50	32.5	
5.	Outputs	04	10	40	27.5	
6.	Outcomes	06	10	60	42.5	
Total		33		330*	210	

* The six Framework Elements were subsequently assigned equal weightage of 100 each. The total MEE score is 600 out of which this site has score -----%

3. GURU GHASIDAS (SANJAY) NATIONAL PARK, CHHATTISGARH MEE Year (2009–10)

A. Management Strengths

1. There is a draft management plan. Prior to re-organization, the management plan for the erstwhile Sanjay National Park applied to this area. Draft Management Plan 2001–2011 is under revision. Scrutiny of the new draft plan indicates that the guidelines issued by WII are being followed and is well written.
2. The site safeguards a large number of threatened biodiversity values. There are reports of tiger, leopard and elephant and also a number of other vertebrate animals in the area. Populations of two species of vultures have also been reported. The site is also rich in terms of plants (about 618 plant species).
3. Few cases of conflicts have been reported and these conflicts have been overcome by paying adequate compensation in time.
4. The site is integrated fairly well into the PA network within landscape. The protected area (PA) is contiguous with forested areas of Korea Forest Division, Tamor Pingla and Semarsot wildlife Sanctuary (WLS) and with Sanjay and Bandhavgarh national parks, in Madhya Pradesh. It is connected to Palamau in Jharkhand.
5. In terms of NGO contributions, attempts were made to get help from WPSI for nabbing a person involved in poaching and Wildlife SOS helped in the process of developing information network to a limited extent.
6. Systematic monitoring of the populations of tiger and elephant has been going on since 2005. The regular monitoring system introduced by the Park Director is laudable. The fire management information system (FMIS) generates forest fire incidence maps.
7. The recent reports of three tigers (one male and two female) and the marginal increase in sloth bear population are encouraging trends. Recently generated data indicate that the flora is rich.
8. The biological community is considered vibrant and healthy and sufficient to support a rich biodiversity. There is good regeneration of bamboos and Sal.
9. Eight villages have already given their consent for relocation and a proposal for one village has already been sent to the state for action. This is a small step, but it is in the right direction. The villagers within the park are reasonably supportive and not hostile.
10. The rock paintings, Sidh Baba Temple, Gangi Rani Cave are the sites of cultural importance. Chule Falls and the origins of Gopad and Hasdeo rivers are also potential sites.

B. Management Weaknesses

1. The site is under human and biotic pressure because of the presence of 35 revenue villages inside and 43 villages within a 5 km radius of the PA. About 15,000 cattle are owned by the people in these 78 villages, of these, about 10,000 are in the villages within the PA. These villages also depend on the natural resources for various purposes.
2. The site has been identified correctly but not systematically categorized.
3. A draft management plan exists, but it is not comprehensive.

4. A PA advisory committee, which is a statutory requirement, is not in place. Thus the stakeholders do not have an opportunity to present their views. The participation of villagers is limited to habitat improvement works.
5. The site has an ad hoc protection strategy. A tiger monitoring and elephant tracking system is in place, but the site has only five Range Forest Officers with supporting staff. They are reportedly handicapped and do not have vehicles to implement the protection strategy properly.
6. There is no active local NGO.
7. Considering the size of the park and the challenges it faces, the present strength of the staff is not adequate.
8. None of the staff are trained in wildlife management.
9. No complaint register is maintained.
10. No facilities are available for visitors inside the PA. Therefore there are no visitors to the park even from the local area. The draft plan envisages sound eco-tourism programmes to promote public support for conservation.
11. There is some management activity, but deterioration of cultural heritage continues.

C. Actionable Points

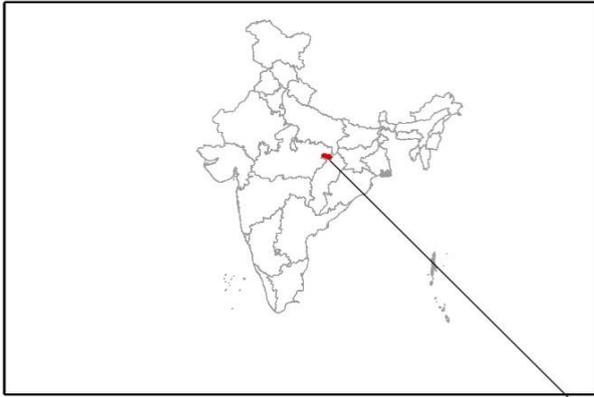
1. There is a high level of biotic interference almost throughout the entire area. The attempts made to minimize the impacts are noteworthy, but they need to be more focused on removal and rehabilitation of villages. There is scope for mitigation of conflicts by way of relocation/settlement and eco-development activities.
2. The core, buffer, tourism and eco-development zones prescribed in the draft management plan need be implemented as soon as possible.
3. The draft management plan, which is under revision, needs to be finalized as soon as possible.
4. An advisory committee is needed to ensure that stakeholders such as the agencies responsible for rural development, tribal development and the tourism industry participate in the planning process.
5. The site needs an effective protection strategy to be implemented through an adequate staff and facilities.
6. The site does not have vehicles in the field. There are two Gypsies that are used by the Park Director. They are pretty old and need to be replaced. The RFOs and field staff have practically no vehicles for patrolling and other management-related work. The (wireless) communication system can be activated with a little input.
7. Attempts should be made to identify active capable NGOs from the area that are willing to assist with the conservation programmes of the park.
8. Support in terms of human and financial resources (allowances for spending nights in the park, field gear such as raincoats, rucksacks, water bottles and shoes, free rations given when camping inside) is needed. An officer with public relations capabilities and a social scientist are suggested for relocation of villages. There is a need to have research staff of good scientific track records with Universities, Scientists and NGOs.
9. A one-week training programme based on a well planned syllabus is suggested for the park staff. The curriculum could include an introduction to biodiversity at varied levels, qualitative and quantitative assessment thereof, estimating the populations of vertebrates, monitoring habitats and animals, identification of mammal, bird, reptile, amphibian,

butterfly and plant species, health-monitoring and post mortem procedures, habitat assessment, wildlife rescue and rehabilitation, use of field equipment and Central and state rules and acts relevant to forests and wildlife.

10. The revival of EDCs is recommended for the participation of the public in the management of the PA.
11. An exclusive website highlighting the conservation value of the area is needed. The presently available brochure is outdated and needs to be improved to provide information to the public.
12. The complaints handling system needs to be made effective by maintaining a complaints response book.
13. The visitor services need to be improved on a priority basis.
14. The rock paintings, Sidh Baba Temple, Gangi Rani Cave are the sites of cultural importance. Chule Falls and the origins of Gopad and Hasdeo rivers are also potential sites. Specific conservation plans for these sites are recommended.

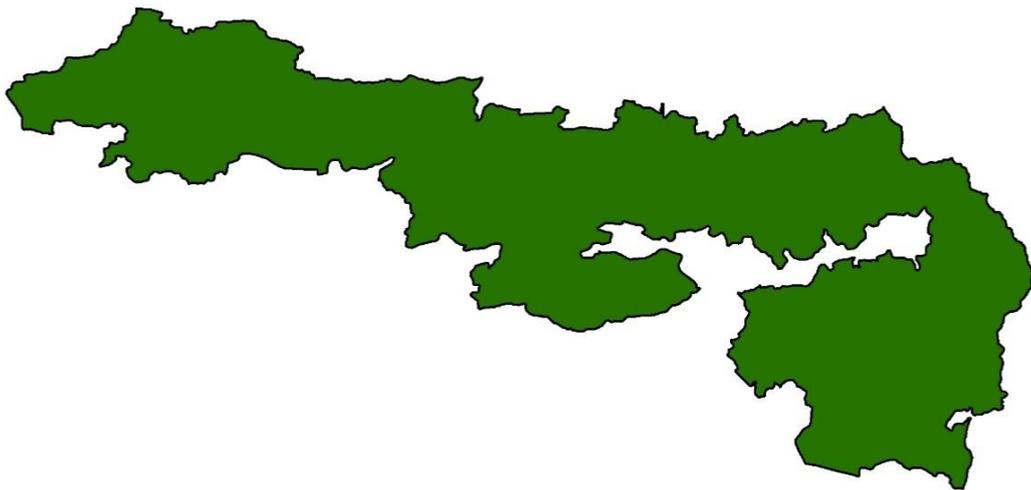
77°15'0"E

Guru Ghasi Das National Park Chhattishgarh



28°30'0"N

28°30'0"N



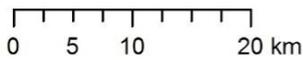
28°25'0"N

28°25'0"N



भारतीय वन्यजीव संस्थान
Wildlife Institute of India

IT and RS & GIS Cell - 2014



Notified Area: 1440.71 Sq. km
Notification Year: 1981

77°15'0"E

1. Context

1.1 Are the values of the site well documented, assessed and monitored?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Values not systematically documented, assessed or monitored.	Poor		The potentials of the NP in terms of biodiversity and its values in the larger landscape have been recognized and recorded. There are qualitative assessments but there is scope for improvement in quantitative, critical and science based assessment. The area is important not only being watershed two major rivers, it supports 618 species of plants, several species of endangered animals. It is a part of a larger landscape extending up to Palamu, Jharkhand to Bandavgarh in MP. It also supports livelihood to several communities.
Values generally identified but not systematically assessed and monitored.	Fair		
Most values systematically identified and assessed and monitored.	Good	✓	
All values systematically identified and assessed and monitored.	Very good		

1.2 Are the threats to site values well documented and assessed?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Threats not systematically documented or assessed.	Poor		The threats like biotic pressures from villagers in the form of cattle grazing, dependence for fuel, etc are well documented. Fire incidences are assessed with the help of FMIS at HQ. As a part of socio economic survey an assessment of availability of NWFPs in the forest & its utilization by the villagers has been conducted; this also will provide gives valuable insights into the conservation problems and thus critical assessment of the threats need be incorporated in the management plan document.
Threats generally identified but not systematically assessed.	Fair		
Most threats systematically identified and assessed.	Good	✓	
All threats systematically identified and assessed.	Very good		

1.3 Is the site free from human and biotic interference?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
The site has extensive human and biotic interference.	Poor	✓	The site is under pressure because of the presence of 35 revenue villages inside and 43 villages within in 5 km radius [zone of influence]. About 15,000 cattle are owned by the people in these 78 villages. Of these, about 10,000 are in the villages within the NP. These villages also depend on the natural resources for various purposes. Scope to mitigate conflicts by way of relocation /settlement and eco development activities.
The site has some human and biotic interference.	Fair		
The site has little human and biotic interference.	Good		
The site has no human and biotic interference.	Very good		

2. Planning

2.1 Is the site properly identified (NP/WLS) and categorized (in terms of zonation) to achieve the objectives?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Site not identified correctly or categorized.	Poor		Intent to notify area [1440.75 km ²] located partly within Sarguja & Korias districts as National Park, under section WLPA, 1972, 35(1), was declared in 2001. It includes Reserve Forest [580 km ²] and Protected Forests [771 km ²] and other lands; enquiry by both the collectors completed since 2005 but its follow up need be expedited. The boundaries of the 35 revenue villages located within PA, have been marked with pillars and thus site is marked adequately. Classical zoning is yet to be achieved. Core, buffer, tourism and eco-development zones prescribed in management plan[draft] need be implemented as soon as possible.
Site identified correctly but not categorized.	Fair		
Site identified correctly but not systematically categorized.	Good	✓	
Site identified correctly and systematically categorized with proper zonation plans.	Very good		

2.2 Does the site have a comprehensive Management Plan?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
No relevant Management Plan in place.	Poor		Prior to re-organization, Management Plan for the erstwhile Sanjay National Park applied to this area. There is a [draft] Plan 2001-2011, by Devesh Kohali which is under revision; scrutiny of the new draft plan indicates that guidelines issued by WII are being followed and is well written
Management Plan exist but not comprehensive.	Fair	✓	
Site has a comprehensive Management Plan.	Good		
Site has a comprehensive, science based Management Plan prepared through a participatory process.	Very good		

2.3 Is the Management Plan routinely and systematically updated?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
No process in place for systematic review and update of Management Plan.	Poor		Current [draft] plan is being revised well in time; there are administrative provisions for updating.
Management Plan sometimes updated in adhoc manner.	Fair		
Management Plan routinely and systematically updated.	Good	✓	
Management Plan routinely, systematically and scientifically updated through a participatory process.	Very good		

2.4 Does the site safeguards the threatened biodiversity values?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Sites does not safeguard the threatened biodiversity values.	Poor		The site values are identified and managed based on experience and wisdom of the Manager. The site conserves most of the biodiversity values, which are yet to be documented properly. There are reports of tiger, leopard and elephant and also a number of other vertebrate fauna in the area which include a population of two species of vultures. The site is also rich in terms of plants (about 618 species documented), NWFPs
Sites safeguards a few threatened biodiversity values.	Fair		
Sites safeguards a large number of threatened biodiversity values.	Good	✓	
Sites safeguards all threatened biodiversity values.	Very good		

2.6 Are stakeholders given an opportunity to participate in planning?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Little, if any opportunity for stakeholder participation in planning.	Poor	✓	As per the statutory requirement the PA Advisory committee not in place; the stake holders thus do not have opportunity to give their say. Villager's participation is limited to habitat improvement works. Need to put in place mechanism that will ensure stake holders like agencies responsible for rural development, tribal development, tourism industry, etc to have participation in planning
Stakeholders participate in some planning.	Fair		
Stakeholders participate in most planning processes.	Good		
Stakeholders routinely and systematically participate in all planning processes.	Very good		

2.6 Are habitat restoration programmes systematically planned and monitored?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Habitat restoration programmes are entirely adhoc.	Poor		The habitat restoration programs currently implemented are based on the wisdom of the Manager i.e. the development of grass lands with Dina nath grass for herbivores). Scope to include greater emphasis on browse species as gaur and sambar are the key herbivores. A detailed planning seen in the draft plan and its monitoring is also envisaged.
Limited planning and monitoring programmes are in place for habitat restoration.	Fair	✓	
Habitat restoration programmes are generally well planned and monitored.	Good		
Habitat restoration programmes are thoroughly planned and monitored.	Very good		

2.7 Are reintroduction programmes systematically planned and monitored?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Reintroduction programmes are entirely adhoc.	Poor		A program to enhance the herbivore population is suggested in the draft plan. The plan could consider the IUCN guidelines with appropriate site specific modifications (but it will not amount to reintroduction of species). This would include habitat assessment for the species to be brought in, due consideration of the behavior of the species, screening for health parameters, acclimatization, radio transmitter attachments for post release monitoring for a considerable period; post release assessment of habitat is suggested. Possibility of enhancing floral diversity also be examined.
Limited planning and monitoring programmes are in place for reintroduction programmes.	Fair	✓	
Reintroduction programmes are generally well planned and monitored.	Good		
Reintroduction programmes are thoroughly planned and monitored.	Very good		

2.8 Does the site has an effective protection strategy?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Site has no protection strategy.	Poor		The tiger monitoring and elephant tracking system in place but the site has [only] five Range Forest Officers with support staff, they are reportedly handicapped, by not having vehicles for properly implementing the protection strategy.
Site has an adhoc protection strategy.	Fair	✓	
Site has a comprehensive protection strategy but is not very effective.	Good		
Site has a comprehensive and very effective protection strategy.	Very good		

2.9 Has the site been effective in the mitigation of human-wildlife conflicts?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Human-wildlife conflicts are rampant.	Poor		The site is reported to have few cases of conflicts and such conflicts are attended by paying adequate compensation, on time. [Sub optimal number of wild animals/habitat deterioration one of the major factor for low level of conflicts]
Site has been able to mitigate few human-wildlife conflicts.	Fair		
Site has been able to mitigate many human-wildlife conflicts.	Good	✓	
Site has been able effective in mitigating all human-wildlife conflicts.	Very good		

2.10 Is the site integrated into a wider ecological network following the principles of the ecosystem approach?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Site not integrated into a wider network/ landscape.	Poor		The PA is contiguous with forested areas of Korea Forest Division, Tamor Pingla and Semar Sot WLSs and also with Sanjay and Bandavagr National Parks in MP & connectivity up to Palamau in Jharkhand. The effort is to integrate the PA management into the larger landscape encompassing all the areas are called for. Integration of conservation management principles in the working plans for the territorial Divisions are suggested to ensure the landscape integrity. The draft plan also suggests survey of the larger landscape and co-ordination between different area Managers for effective integrated plan.
Some limited attempts to integrate the site into a network/ landscape.	Fair		
Site is generally quite well integrated into a network/ landscape.	Good	✓	
Site is fully integrated into a wider network/ landscape.	Very good		

3. Inputs

3.1 Are personnel well organised and managed with access to adequate resources?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Few, if any, personnel explicitly allocated for PA management.	Poor		Over all current sanctioned strength and actual placement including the field level is satisfactory (The Dy. Director post currently vacant, Guards 11 vacancies but additional foresters 15). A majority of current staff at the Dy. Ranger level are on the verge of retirement on the back drop of reported insurgency in the area need to infuse young blood. Too frequent changes at senior levels is avoidable. Increase in check posts and its manning round the clock is called for
Some personnel explicitly allocated for PA management but not systematically linked to management objectives.	Fair	✓	
Some personnel explicitly allocated towards achievement of specific management objectives.	Good		
Adequate personnel explicitly allocated towards achievement of specific management objectives.	Very good		

3.2 Are resources (vehicle, equipment, building etc.) well organised and managed with access to adequate resources?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Few, if any, resources explicitly allocated for PA management.	Poor		The site does not have vehicles in the field. There are two gypsies one of which is to be written off and a pick up van. The gypsy used by the Park Director is also pretty old and needs replacement. Practically, the RFOs and field staff have no vehicles for patrolling and other management related works. There are enough staff accommodation facilities. The PA also has field equipments like a few binoculars, search lights, GPS, mobiles and cameras. The (wireless) communication system can be activated with little additional inputs.
Some resources explicitly allocated for PA management but not systematically linked to management objectives.	Fair		
Some resources explicitly allocated towards achievement of specific management objectives.	Good	✓	
Adequate resources explicitly allocated towards achievement of specific management objectives.	Very good		

3.3 Are resources (human and financial) linked to priority actions and are funds released timely?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Resource allocation is adhoc and funds are never released in time.	Poor		Central assistance released during last five years [2005- 06 to 2009- 10] is 23.48, 32.25, 41.69, 46.50 & 37.99 lakhs respectively. Available information indicates that only one installment has been received every year and that last year even that was not fully utilized [out of 37.99 only 30.29] indicating sub optimal utilization. Funds available from other sources are substantial (Total funds last year > 10 million)
Some specific allocation for management of priority action and some funds released in time.	Fair	✓	
Comprehensive formulae systematically applied to decide most resource allocation and generally funds released in time.	Good		
Comprehensive formulae systematically applied to decide complete allocation of resources for management and on-time release of funds.	Very good		

3.4 What level of resources is provided by NGOs?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
NGOs contribute nothing for the management of the site.	Poor		There is no active local NGOs. There were attempts to get help from WPSI for nabbing the person involved in poaching. Wildlife SOS helped in the process of information net work to a limited extent. Attempt should be made to identify active capable NGOs from the area who are willing to assist in conservation programs of the Park.
NGOs make some contribution to management of the site but opportunities for collaboration are not systematically explored.	Fair	✓	
NGOs contributions are systematically sought and negotiated for the management of some site level activities.	Good		
NGOs contributions are systematically sought and negotiated for the management of many site level activities.	Very good		

3.5 Does PA manager considers resources (human and financial) to be sufficient?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Resources insufficient for most tasks.	Poor		Considering the size of the Park / challenges it faces present strength is not adequate / Need lots of support in terms of human and financial resources; need for incentives like allowances for spending nights in the Park and also field gears like rain coat, rucksacks, water bottle, shoes, free rations given while camping inside, etc. An officer with PR capabilities and also a Social scientist (worker) for relocation of villages is suggested. There is need to provide research staff and or outsourcing research /monitoring to Universities/Individual scientists/NGOs with good scientific track records.
Resources sufficient for some tasks.	Fair	✓	
Resources sufficient for most tasks.	Good		
Resources are in excess for most tasks.	Very good		

4. Process

4.1 Does the site have trained manpower resources for effective PA management?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Very few trained officers and frontline staff in the site.	Poor		None of the staff are trained in wildlife management. The present Park Director got routine in service training and the exposure [which is found beneficial] but can't be substitute for a formal wildlife conservation training. A one week training based on a well planned syllabus suggested for the Park staff; curriculum could include Introduction to the biodiversity at varied levels, qualitative and quantitative assessment thereof, Population estimation of vertebrates, Monitoring of habitat and animals, Identification of species of mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, butterflies and plants, Health monitoring and post mortem procedures, Habitat assessment, Wildlife rescue and rehabilitation, Use of field equipments and Central and state rules and acts relevant to forest and wildlife.
Few trained officers and frontline staff, who are posted in the site.	Fair	✓	
A large number of trained officers and frontline staff are posted in the site.	Good		
All trained managers and frontline staff posted in the site.	Very good		

4.2 Is PA staff performance management linked to achievement of management objectives?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
No linkage between staff performance management and management objectives.	Poor		There are governmental mechanisms in place to evaluate the performance of the staff.
Some linkage between staff performance management and management objectives, but not consistently or systematically assessed.	Fair		
Performance management for most staff is directly linked to achievement of relevant management objectives.	Good	✓	
Performance management of all staff is directly linked to achievement of relevant management objectives.	Very good		

4.3 Is there effective public participation in PA management?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Little or no public participation in PA management.	Poor		The current mechanism is only the informal interaction with the villagers. The JFM committees [52] are defunct as arrangements are non attractive compared to those in regular (territorial) divisions /there is no funds. There revival as EDCs is recommended. Wildlife week is organized involving school children with competitions in painting, essay writing, debate etc. Madari Arts arranged shows in 19 villages in the Park. However, there is neither man power nor financial resources for most of such activities.(5)
Opportunistic public participation in some aspects of PA management.	Fair	✓	
Systematic public participation in most aspects of PA management.	Good		
Comprehensive and systematic public participation in all important aspects of PA management.	Very good		

4.4 Is there a responsive system for handling complaints and comments about PA management?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
No systematic approach to handling complaints.	Poor		Normal checks and balance to ventilate complaints take cognizance of people's views in place. However there is no formal response book [complaint registers to be introduced]. There is need for an exclusive website.
Complaints handling system operational but not responsive to individual issues and limited follow up provided.	Fair	✓	
Coordinated system logs and responds effectively to most complaints.	Good		
All complaints systematically logged in coordinated system and timely response provided with minimal repeat complaints.	Very good		

4.5 Does PA management addresses the livelihood issues of resource dependent communities especially women?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
No livelihood issues are addressed by PA management.	Poor		Present status is inadequate but good initiatives are noteworthy; Socio economic survey that has indicated resource dependence, be used as a basis for addressing livelihood issues through approaches that are consistent with the conservation goals. Out sourcing of People's Biodiversity Register [PBR] to CEE can lead to involvement of local Panchayats or EDCs as suggested above [4.3]. Institutional arrangements need be evolved for linkages with concerned agencies. Central assistance for eco development can be availed. Eco tourism can be a major component of EDC activities.
Few livelihood issues are addressed by PA management.	Fair	✓	
Substantial livelihood issues are addressed by PA management.	Good		
Livelihood issues of resource dependent communities especially women are addressed effectively by PA managers.	Very good		

5. Output

5.1 Is adequate information on PA management publicly available?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Little or no information on PA management publicly available.	Poor		The brochure available is outdated and needs improvement. It is learnt that CEE has been contracted for the education/awareness related works. It will be good to have an exclusive website highlighting the conservation value of the area.
Publicly available information is general and has limited relevance to management accountability and the condition of public assets.	Fair	✓	
Publicly available information provides detailed insight into major management issues for most PAs or groups of PAs.	Good		
Comprehensive reports are routinely provided on management and condition of public assets in all PAs or groups of PAs.	Very good		

5.2 Are visitor services (tourism and interpretation) and facilities appropriate for the relevant protected area category?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Visitor services and facilities are at odds with relevant PA category and/or threaten PA values.	Poor	✓	As such the area attracts limited visitors and the site is also not equipped with facilities and human/financial resources for addressing their needs. [Draft] management plan envisages a well designed, conservation oriented plan for implementing eco-tourism & maintain the current undisturbed (in terms of visitors) status. A well designed and equipped Interpretation Centre, a dormitory/eco lodges and properly trained local guides and a Nature Education Officer could be the ideal one to start with.
Visitor services and facilities generally accord with relevant PA category and don't threaten PA values.	Fair		
All visitor services and facilities accord with relevant PA category and most enhance PA values.	Good		
All visitor services and facilities accord with relevant PA category and enhance PA values.	Very good		

5.3 Are management related trends systematically evaluated and routinely reported?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Little or no systematic evaluation or routine reporting of management related trends.	Poor		Systematic monitoring of the tiger and elephant is in place since 2005. Regular monitoring system has been introduced by the Park Director is laudable. The FMIS generates forest fire incidence maps. The above said information need be analyzed and utilized for timely management interventions / review and future planning.
Some evaluation and reporting undertaken but neither systematic nor routine.	Fair		
Systematic evaluation and routine reporting of management related trends undertaken.	Good	✓	
Systematic evaluation and comprehensive reporting of management related trends undertaken.	Very good		

5.4 Is there a systematic maintenance schedule and funds in place for management of infrastructure/assets?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
No systematic inventory or maintenance schedule.	Poor		Yes. The inventory is made in the existing government format.
Inventory maintenance is adhoc and so is the maintenance schedule.	Fair	✓	
Systematic inventory provides the basis for maintenance schedule but funds are inadequately made available.	Good		
Systematic inventory provides the basis for maintenance schedule and adequate funds are made available.	Very good		

6. Outcomes

6.1 Are threatened/ endangered species populations stable or increasing?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Threatened/ endangered species populations declining.	Poor		Recent reports of three tigers (1 male and 2 females) and marginal increase in sloth bear population are encouraging trends. The recent base line floral data indicate richness. The monitoring done by the staff based on the proformae [5.3 above] would give an indication in future.
Some threatened/ endangered species populations increasing, most others stable.	Fair	✓	
Most threatened/ endangered species populations increasing, most others stable.	Good		
All threatened/ endangered species populations either increasing or stable.	Very good		

6.2 Are biological communities at a mix of ages and spacings that will support native biodiversity?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Biological communities unlikely to be able to sustain native biodiversity.	Poor		The biological community is considered vibrant and healthy to support wide range of biodiversity. There is good regeneration of bamboos in Janakpur Range and that of Sal all over the area. However, frequent fire is a major threat to the shrubs, herbs and grass species, though the rains bring in good number of these groups of plants.
Some biological communities likely to be able to sustain native biodiversity.	Fair		
Most biological communities likely to be able to sustain native biodiversity.	Good	✓	
All biological communities likely to be able to sustain native biodiversity.	Very good		

6.3 Have the threats to the site being abated/ minimized?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Threats to the site have not abated but have enhanced.	Poor		For relocation, villagers from 8 sites have given consent for relocation; this is a small step but in right direction. Proposal for one village has already been sent to the State for action. Relocation of the villages will minimize/remove the problems like garzing, fire, fire wood collection and also NWFP dependence thereby bringing back the naturalness of the area.
Some threats to the site have been abated.	Fair		
Most threats to the site have been abated.	Good	✓	
All threats to the site have been abated.	Very good		

6.4 Are the expectations of visitors generally met or exceeded?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Expectations of visitors generally not met.	Poor	✓	As such there is no visitor to the Park even from the local area. The draft plan envisages sound eco-tourism programs to facilitate public support for conservation. There is no facility either for the visitors.
Expectations of many visitors are met.	Fair		
Expectations of most visitors are met.	Good		
Good expectations of most visitors are met.	Very good		

6.5 Are neighbours and adjacent communities supportive of PA management?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Neighbours/adjacent communities are hostile.	Poor		The villagers within the Parks are reasonably supportive and not hostile. The Management /Working Plans of the neighboring regular divisions have to be in tune with wildlife conservation and thus conservation awareness programs recommended. The livelihood issues of the people to be addressed in a manner that is rooted in conservation.
Key neighbours/communities are supportive.	Fair	✓	
Most neighbours/communities are supportive of PA management.	Good		
All neighbours and communities supportive of PA management.	Very good		

6.6 Are cultural heritage assets protected?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Little or no management undertaken, or despite management efforts, deterioration of cultural heritage assets continues, or values are unknown.	Poor		Rock paintings in Kamarjee Range, Sidh Baba temple, Gangi Rani cave (Ramgarh) are the sites of cultural importance. Chule fall in Janakpur Range and origins of Gopad and Hasdeo rivers are also potential sites. Specific conservation plans for the above said are recommended.
Some management activity, but deterioration continues.	Fair	✓	
Planned approach to management underway and deterioration of assets is being redressed.	Good		
Planned approach to management underway and deterioration of assets is being significantly redressed.	Very good		

MEE Score Card

Framework Element Number	Framework Element Name	Number of Questions (a)	Maximum Mark per question (b)	Total (a x b)	Marks obtained for the Element	Overall Score
1.	Context	03	10	30	17.5	56%
2.	Planning	10	10	100	60	
3.	Inputs	05	10	50	27.5	
4.	Process	05	10	50	27.5	
5.	Outputs	04	10	40	20	
6.	Outcomes	06	10	60	32.5	
Total		33		330*	185	

* The six Framework Elements were subsequently assigned equal weightage of 100 each. The total MEE score is 600 out of which this site has score -----%

4. KANGER VALLEY NATIONAL PARK, CHHATTISGARH

MEE Year (2012-13)

A. Management Strengths

1. The biodiversity of the area is very rich. The area lies in the transition zone between two vegetation types and has unique geomorphological features. There are 533 species of plant, of which 43 species are rare and 30 are orchids.
2. The 200 km² of the national park (NP) is ecologically contiguous with the forest areas of the adjoining forest divisions, as a result of which the effective habitat area has been increased. The canopy is dense and contiguous, and habitat improvement measures are not required.
3. Cases of cattle killing and crop depredation have not been reported in the last 3 years.

B. Management Weaknesses

1. There is one forest village inside the park (with a human population of 503). There is also another village, which has encroached upon the park, with a livestock population of about 2300. There are 48 villages at the periphery of the park, and they adversely impact the resources of the park.
2. There is a severe problem of insurgency, which creates a fear psychosis among the staff. Patrolling camps are manned only during the daytime, and there are certain areas that are out of patrolling coverage.

C. Actionable Points

1. The fringe areas around the villages must be closely monitored for spreading of weeds. Native species should be planted and augmented.
2. The number of vacancies in the frontline staff is considerable and should be immediately filled up, preferably with locals.
3. There are considerable delays in the release of funds. This problem should be addressed.

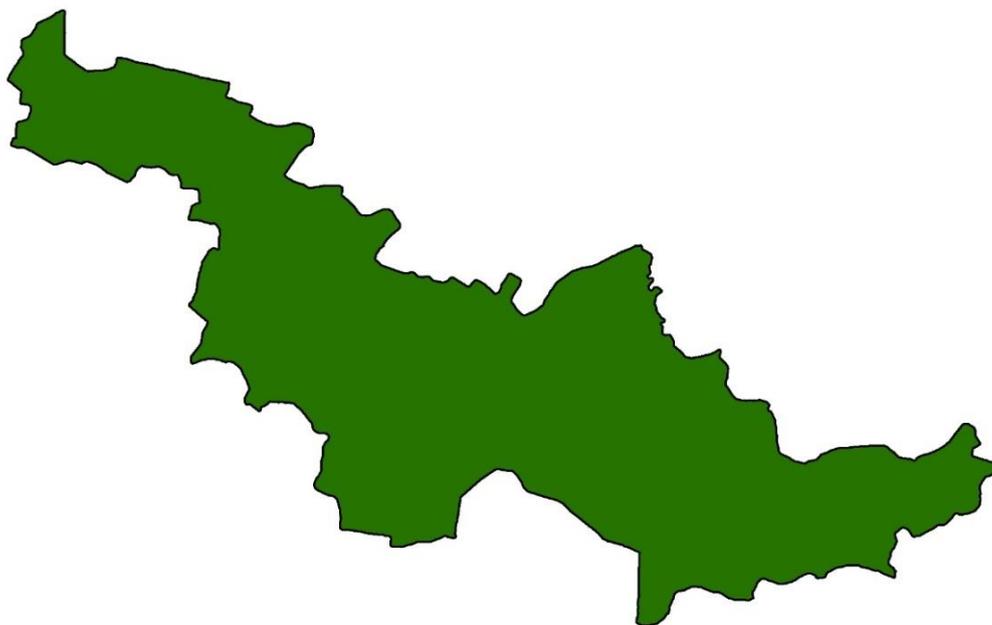
77°15'0"E

Kanger Valley National Park Chhattishgarh



28°30'0"N

28°30'0"N



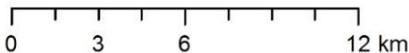
28°25'0"N

28°25'0"N



भारतीय वन्यजीव संस्थान
Wildlife Institute of India

IT and RS & GIS Cell - 2014



Notified Area: 200.00 Sq. km
Notification Year: 1982

77°15'0"E

1. Context

1.1 Are the values of the site well documented, assessed and monitored?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Values not systematically documented, assessed or monitored.	Poor		Management Plan 20. 12-13 to 2020-21. Research paper published in phyto taxonomy 5:12-31;2005 Flora of Kanger Valley national Park (Chattisgarh) with reference to threatened plants. By Dr. Amit Kotia, 2010.	The values of the park are well documented in management plan and other research reports and papers. The area is rich in biodiversity and lies in the transition zone of two vegetation and has unique geomorphological features. The floral diversity comprises of a spectrum of plant species (553 spp.) of which 43 spp are rare and 30 are orchids. The watershed values of the region are well protected and the Kanger river flows through the National park for almost its entire length with rich riparian areas.
Values generally identified but not systematically assessed and monitored.	Fair			
Most values systematically identified and assessed and monitored.	Good			
All values systematically identified and assessed and monitored.	Very good	✓		

*Values would also include geo-morphological, historico-cultural and faunal and floral species.

1.2 Are the threats to site values well documented and assessed?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Threats not systematically documented or assessed.	Poor		Management Plan chapter 3	In chapter 3 of the management plan the threats in the park are well enumerated and systematically assessed. There is only one Forest village (Kotumsar) inside the park with 110 households (total 503 people). There is one more village Bhadrimahu (encroached). The livestock population in the two villages is about 2300. There are 48 villages in the periphery of the National Park and they also impact on the resources of the NP along the peripheral area. Part of the area is disturbed due to the presence of insurgency.
Threats generally identified but not systematically assessed.	Fair			
Most threats systematically identified and assessed.	Good	✓		
All threats systematically identified and assessed.	Very good			

* This assessment should be based on number, nature and extent of threats. Threats within and outside PA should both be considered. Impacts, if any on the population abundance of key species may be indicated in the remarks.

1.3 Is the site free from human and biotic interference?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
The site has extensive human and biotic interference.	Poor		Management plan	There are two settlements within the national park and 48 in the peripheral areas of the park. The livestock population in the park is about 2300 and since the households have been given land under FRA, the dependency of local communities on the park is minimal. The communities residing in the fringe forest areas are dependent on forest and impact on the forest.
The site has some human and biotic interference.	Fair			
The site has little human and biotic interference.	Good	✓		
The site has no human and biotic interference.	Very good			

*This assessment should be based on existence of human settlements/ villages; livestock grazing, cultivation, encroachments etc, resource extraction/ livelihood dependence of local communities and should reflect the overall interference due to all the above factors. Number and size of human settlements/ enclaved villages and their impacts on the site may be indicated in the Remarks.

2. Planning

2.1 Is the site properly identified (NP/WLS) and categorized (in terms of zonation) to achieve the objectives?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Site not identified correctly or categorized.	Poor		Management Plan chapter 5	In chapter 5 of the management plan the Zonation of the National Park has been done to achieve the specific objectives of the management. The zone plans and strategies have been well defined to meet the management objectives and mitigate any impacts.
Site identified correctly but not categorized.	Fair			
Site identified correctly but not systematically categorized.	Good			
Site identified correctly and systematically categorized with proper zonation plans.	Very good	✓		

Management prescriptions for various zones (Core, Buffer, Tourism etc) may be carefully assessed.

2.2 Does the site have a comprehensive Management Plan?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
No relevant Management Plan in place.	Poor		Management Plan Minutes of the FRA settlement.	The management plan has been prepared based on guidelines of WII and based on proper assessment of ground situation and consultation with the stake holders comprising of villagers. During implementation of FRA extensive consultation with the communities was done regarding individual as well as community rights.
Management Plan exist but not comprehensive.	Fair			
Site has a comprehensive Management Plan.	Good			
Site has a comprehensive, science based Management Plan prepared through a participatory process.	Very good	✓		

Is the Management Plan consistent with WII Guidelines or not? The extent to which the concerns of the stakeholders, if any have been incorporated in the Management Plan may be commented upon.

2.3 Is the Management Plan routinely and systematically updated?

Assessment criteria				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
No process in place for systematic review and update of Management Plan.	Poor		Three Management plans 2000-01 to 2004-05 2005-06 to 2009-10 2012-13 to 2021-22	The park was established in the year 1983 and since then three management plans have been drawn for this NP. The objectives and strategies have been systematically reviewed and updated.
Management Plan sometimes updated in adhoc manner.	Fair			
Management Plan routinely and systematically updated.	Good			
Management Plan routinely, systematically and scientifically updated through a participatory process.	Very good	✓		

2.4 Does the site safeguards the threatened biodiversity values?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Sites does not safeguard the threatened biodiversity values.	Poor			The NP has a total area of 200 sq. km and is ecologically contiguous with the forest areas of adjoining divisions. The habitat is intact with no removal of any dead trees (Snags) and generally protected from fire, grazing, wood cutting and lopping.
Sites safeguards a few threatened biodiversity values.	Fair			
Sites safeguards a large number of threatened biodiversity values.	Good			
Sites safeguards all threatened biodiversity values.	Very good	✓		

* Remarks need to elaborate on the kind of safeguards and how they work or are intended to work

2.5 Are stakeholders given an opportunity to participate in planning?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Little, if any opportunity for stakeholder participation in planning.	Poor		This does not exist in the management plan but is available in the form of Minutes of EDC.	The stakeholders identified in the NP are village community, ecoguides, shopkeepers, researchers, forest staff, volunteers from educational institutions. Consultation with the stakeholders of the Park are done in the EDC meetings on issues pertaining to livelihood.
Stakeholders participate in some planning.	Fair			
Stakeholders participate in most planning processes.	Good	✓		
Stakeholders routinely and systematically participate in all planning processes.	Very good			

* The result of participation must show in the field and not merely reported as a routine exercise. Further, is there a system/scope of putting the draft Management Plan in Public Domain in place?

2.6 Are habitat restoration programmes systematically planned and monitored?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Habitat restoration programmes are entirely adhoc.	Poor			The habitat in this biological unit is largely intact with dense canopy and good canopy contiguity. The overall status of regeneration is good and habitat amelioration works are not required. However weeds which are mainly found along the fringes of villages have to be eradicated systematically and restored with native species.
Limited planning and monitoring programmes are in place for habitat restoration.	Fair			
Habitat restoration programmes are generally well planned and monitored.	Good	✓		
Habitat restoration programmes are thoroughly planned and monitored.	Very good			

* This assessment should be primarily based on habitat management programmes in relation to habitats for species that are threatened (IUCN categories), are habitat specialists, subjected to seasonal movements, wide ranging with emphasis on the breeding and rearing habitat and may include factors such as food, water, shelter (all connotations). Habitat structure, composition, unique patches of vegetation and sensitive sites, sources of water and their distribution are integral. Corridors within buffer zone are critically important. For example, all riparian habitats. Have these been addressed? Is their a planning process in place? What is the extent of 'invasive species in the Site? Are there any measures to reduce/ remove them? Have these been successful?

2.7 Does the site has an effective protection strategy?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Site has no protection strategy.	Poor		Management Plan Chapter 6	In the chapter 6, of the management plan protection strategy for preventing poaching, fire, grazing and illicit felling has been described. There are total of 12 patrolling huts spread all over the park at strategic location which is manned by 2-3 forest staff who are equipped with GPS, mobiles and two patrolling vehicles along with two vehicles of the range forest officers. The patrolling camps are manned only during day however night patrolling is carried out by special squads. The park has a total of 18 fire watch towers spread all over the park. The park has systematic patrolling system involving rangers, foresters and forest guards. There is coordination with other wings of forest department/police in terms of protection. Part of the area is under disturbance by extremist and hence were out of patrolling coverage.
Site has an adhoc protection strategy.	Fair			
Site has a comprehensive protection strategy but is not very effective.	Good	✓		
Site has a comprehensive and very effective protection strategy.	Very good			

* This assessment takes inter-alia into account the nature of threats, the number and location of patrolling camps and foot and mobile patrolling, needs that relate to available manpower, terrain difficulties, practicability of area coverage, readiness to contain specific threats with necessary support and facilities. Is there any coordination with other wings of the Forest Department/ Police/ Customs etc? Are these effective?

2.8 Has the site been effective in the mitigation of human-wildlife conflicts?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Human-wildlife conflicts are rampant.	Poor		Management Plan	Human wildlife conflict cases are very few and they occur on account of straying of animals from the park. Cases of cattle killing and crop depredation have not been reported in last three years. Park has system of handling and mitigating any conflict.
Site has been able to mitigate few human-wildlife conflicts.	Fair			
Site has been able to mitigate many human-wildlife conflicts.	Good	✓		
Site has been able effective in mitigating all human-wildlife conflicts.	Very good			

* Judgment needs to consider staff training, capabilities, equipment, logistics, local attitude and politics (negatively aided and/or abetted), assistance of relevant agencies (e.g. police. Local administration, Local people themselves) PR, follow-up actions and monitoring. Details of compensation paid for human injury/ death and property damage in the last 3 year may be collected.

2.9 Is the site integrated into a wider ecological network landscape following the principles of the ecosystem approach?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Site not integrated into a wider network/ landscape.	Poor		Management plan annexures.	The NP has ecological contiguous areas on the north east and southwest with bastar forest division and integrated into the Bastar forested landscape. This landscape is well connected.
Some limited attempts to integrate the site into a network/ landscape.	Fair			
Site is generally quite well integrated into a network/ landscape.	Good	✓		
Site is fully integrated into a wider network/ landscape.	Very good			

* Assessment needs to consider the scope of opportunities on the landscape scale that exist. Consider whether any attempts have been made and what are these? Have all the important corridors been identified? What actions are planned/implemented for their security? Have the Forest Working Plans and Forest Development Corporation Plans within the identified landscapes taken cognizance of such new requirement? What kind of relationship exists with the District Administration and other Line Departments? Does the Site get any funds from these agencies?

3. Inputs

3.1 Are personnel adequate, well organised and deployed with access to adequate resources in the site?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Few, if any, personnel explicitly allocated for PA management.	Poor		Management Plan 2012-13-2021-22 & List of sanctioned positions and vacant positions - Annexure	The NP has a sanctioned strength of 72 staff out of which 47 are frontline staff. There is a vacancy of 20 staff out of which 19 are frontline staff. The staff in position are not adequate to achieve the objective of the NP.
Some personnel explicitly allocated for PA management but not systematically linked to management objectives.	Fair	✓		
Some personnel explicitly allocated towards achievement of specific management objectives.	Good			
Adequate personnel explicitly allocated towards achievement of specific management objectives.	Very good			

* This assessment should inter-alia be based on number of personnel allocated for attainment of PA objectives at the Range, Round, Beat and Patrolling camps levels or as relevant to the needs (sanctioned posts vis- a- vis existing personnel and needs beyond the sanctioned strengths. It is possible that posts have last been sanctioned several years back that do not now account for the current needs)

3.2 Are resources (vehicle, equipment, building etc.) adequate, well organised and managed with access to adequate resources?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Few, if any, resources explicitly allocated for PA management.	Poor		Management Plan 2012-13 to 2021-22	The NP has six vehicles, mobile phone for all staff, binoculars (8), GPS (8) and Camera (7). There are 28 buildings. The resources are adequate to attain the management objectives
Some resources explicitly allocated for PA management but not systematically linked to management objectives.	Fair			
Some resources explicitly allocated towards achievement of specific management objectives.	Good	✓		
Adequate resources explicitly allocated towards achievement of specific management objectives.	Very good			

* These form a variety of resources. These may be segregated into immovable (structures) and movable categories and each further may be considered under the essential and desirable categories. It is best to start with what are the minimum needs to attain each objective, what is available and manner of use/deployment. The proportions of the 'essentials' and 'desirables' along the importance gradient of objectives would serve as pointers for score categories. Specific remarks would be vitally important.

3.3 Are resources (human and financial) linked to priority actions and are funds released timely?

Assessment criteria				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Resource allocation is adhoc, funds are inadequate and seldom released in time and not utilized.	Poor		APO's of 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12.	For the year 2009-10 APO for 61.66 lacs was sent on 28.04.2009 and 22.44 lacs was sanctioned on 29.01.10 and an expenditure of 18.68 lacs was incurred.
Some specific allocation for management of priority action. Funds are inadequate and there is some delay in release, partially utilized.	Fair			For the year 2010-2011 APO for Rs 261.50 lacs was sent on 21.05.10 and Rs. 19.496 Lacs was sanctioned on 14.03.11 and the entire amount was spent.
Comprehensive planning and allocation that meets the most important objectives. Generally funds released with not much delay and mostly utilized.	Good	✓		For the year 2011-2012 APO for Rs. 49.24 lacs was sent on 11.06.2011 and funds were sanctioned in two installments totaling to 27.913 lacs on 24.10.11 and 15.03.12 respectively. Out of this 27.886 lacs was spent.
Comprehensive planning and allocation of resources for attainment of most objectives. Funds generally released on-time and are fully utilized.	Very good			The funds were released for works proposed in the management plan, however there was considerable delay in the release of funds which led to difficulty in execution and completion of works.

*Obtain details of funds released by MoEF and their utilization by site in the last 3 years and indicate them under 'Remarks'. Also comment on the problems associated with funds and their mitigation.

3.4 What level of resources is provided by NGOs?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition*	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
NGOs contribute nothing for the management of the site.	Poor	✓	Management Plan 2012-13 to 2021-22	The involvement of NGOs in assisting in the management of the NP is very limited. Those who have contributed are from the field of research and livelihood issues of the park
NGOs make some contribution to management of the site but opportunities for collaboration are not systematically explored.	Fair			
NGOs contributions are systematically sought and negotiated for the management of some site level activities.	Good			
NGOs contributions are systematically sought and negotiated for the management of many site level activities.	Very good			

Details of contributions(cash/kind) made by the NGOs in the last 3 years may be collected.

3.5 Does PA manager considers resources (human and financial) to be sufficient?

Assessment criteria				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Resources insufficient for most tasks.	Poor		Management Plan 2012-13-2021-22 & List of sanctioned positions and vacant positions - Annexure	The park has a large number of vacancy (20) of the staff specially of the front line staff (19) and have been getting financial assistance from the state and central Govt. to carry the work as per the prescription in the management plan, which is largely sufficient
Resources sufficient for some tasks.	Fair	✓		
Resources sufficient for most tasks.	Good			
Resources are in excess for most tasks.	Very good			

4. Process

4.1 Does the site have trained manpower resources for effective PA management?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Very few trained officers and frontline staff in the site.	Poor		Management Plan 2012-13-2021-22	There are six staff members trained in Wildlife management (one staff in wildlife management for the period of six months, three staff members on tranquillization techniques for two days and one on wildlife habitat management for three days). Among the NP officers except for CF none of the others (ACF, DCF) have received any specific wildlife management training. Out of the 18 frontline staff only six have received training as mentioned above.
Few trained officers and frontline staff, who are posted in the site.	Fair	✓		
A large number of trained officers and frontline staff are posted in the site.	Good			
All trained managers and frontline staff posted in the site.	Very good			

* Indicate % of trained staff in various categories. i.e. Higher Management: ACF/ DCF/ CF/ CCF; Frontline Staff: Range Officer; Beat Officer; Forest Guard; Casual Daily Labour (CDL); Others.

4.2 Is PA staff performance management linked to achievement of management objectives?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
No linkage between staff performance management and management objectives.	Poor			The staff performance management is considered based on the achievements in meeting out the objectives and the strategies of the sanctuary. There is a standard Performa for the evaluation of performance and the promotions are linked to this report.
Some linkage between staff performance management and management objectives, but not consistently or systematically assessed.	Fair			
Performance management for most staff is directly linked to achievement of relevant management objectives.	Good			
Performance management of all staff is directly linked to achievement of relevant management objectives.	Very good	✓		

*Has the PA staff received award/ appreciation from any agency in the last 3 years?

4.3 Is there effective public participation in PA management?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Little or no public participation in PA management.	Poor		Management Plan 2012-13 to 2021-22	Public participation in NP management from the communities living in the NP is limited to the cultivation of the land in the possession of the communities and grazing of cattle and govt. sponsored livelihood schemes under the eco development component. In all other aspects of management of the NP there is opportunistic public participation whenever such matters are discussed with them. There is no systematic public participation through institutional procedures in the NP.
Opportunistic public participation in some aspects of PA management.	Fair			
Systematic public participation in most aspects of PA management.	Good	✓		
Comprehensive and systematic public participation in all important aspects of PA management.	Very good			

* Participation would include Conservation & awareness programmes, Census operations, Intelligence gathering, Forest fire control etc.

4.4 Is there a responsive system for handling complaints and comments about PA management?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
No systematic approach to handling complaints.	Poor			Complaint register is maintained and all complaints received are entered in the register. During the year 2009-10 5 complaints were received and enquiry was promptly conducted and enquiry report was sent to superior officers. During the year 2010-11 two complaints were received and after enquiry reports were promptly sent to superior officer. During 11-12 no complaint were received. During 12-13 three complaints were received out of which one has been settled and rest two are pending.
Complaints handling system operational but not responsive to individual issues and limited follow up provided.	Fair			
Coordinated system logs and responds effectively to most complaints.	Good			
All complaints systematically logged in coordinated system and timely response provided with minimal repeat complaints.	Very good	✓		

* Number of queries made and response thereof under the Right to Information (RTI), Act in the last 3 years may be compiled.

4.5 Does PA management addresses the livelihood issues of resource dependent communities especially of women?

Assessment criteria				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
No livelihood issues are addressed by PA management.	Poor			The communities residing inside the NP (kutumsar forest village) have been provided land under FRA and other livelihood opportunities through EDC by training them in skill development in small handicrafts. Two special training were provided for two groups of women twenty each. Alternative income generation opportunities have been provided for preparing bamboo and wooden articles. 22 guides from kutumsar village have been employed.
Few livelihood issues are addressed by PA management.	Fair			
Substantial livelihood issues are addressed by PA management.	Good			
Livelihood issues of resource dependent communities especially women are addressed effectively by PA managers.	Very good	✓		

5. Output

5.1 Is adequate information on PA management publicly available?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Little or no information on PA management publicly available.	Poor			Information pertaining to PA management is available on park website (www.kvnp.in) more than 1,00,000 hits in one year. Information centre at Jagdalpur and one at the entrance of park, brochures, wildlife week celebration done each year. All the events are duly given media coverage in all local news paper.
Publicly available information is general and has limited relevance to management accountability and the condition of public assets.	Fair			
Publicly available information provides detailed insight into major management issues for most PAs or groups of PAs.	Good			
Comprehensive reports are routinely provided on management and condition of public assets in all PAs or groups of PAs.	Very good	✓		

* Does the Site has a website? If yes, is it comprehensive, well-managed and periodically updated?

5.2 Are visitor services (tourism and interpretation) and facilities appropriate for the relevant protected area category?

Assessment criteria				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Visitor services and facilities are at odds with relevant PA category and/or threaten PA values.	Poor			During the year 2008-09 51,509 Domestic 182 Foreigner visited the area.
Visitor services and facilities generally accord with relevant PA category and don't threaten PA values.	Fair			During the year 2009-10 52,064 Domestic 206 Foreigner visited the area.
All visitor services and facilities accord with relevant PA category and most enhance PA values.	Good	✓		During the year 2010-2011 39,940 Domestic 174 Foreigner Visited the area.
All visitor services and facilities accord with relevant PA category and enhance PA values.	Very good			During the year 2011-12 47,638 Domestic 187 Foreigner Visited the area. During 2012-13 31,795 Domestic 64 Foreigner visited the area till November 2012. The park has an interpretation centre, guide facility, first aid box, tourist charter given, all kinds of signage's, sitting and resting places. feedback given in website.

* Include the existence and quality of visitor and interpretation centers, including skills and capabilities of personnel manning these, site related publications, films, videos; arrangements of stay (including places serving refreshments and food owned and managed by site), watch towers and hides including safety factors, vehicles assigned for visitors including riding elephants, if any and their deployment, drinking water, rest rooms, garbage disposal, attended and self guided services in the field, visitor feed back on the quality of wilderness experience. Details of numbers of visitors/ tourists(both domestic and overseas) coming in the last 3 years and the revenue earned may be compiled.

5.3 Are research/ monitoring related trends systematically evaluated and routinely reported and used to improve management?

Assessment criteria				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Little or no systematic evaluation or routine reporting of trends.	Poor		Management plan 2010-11 to 2019-20 part IV-literature.	There are fare number of papers and reports on inventory of different flora and faunal group covering vertebrates and invertebrates. Monitoring of Hill Myna is being done with a set format. CAMPA fund for hill myna for research and monitoring. other than this no other monitoring si beign carried out.
Some evaluation and reporting undertaken but neither systematic nor routine.	Fair			
Systematic evaluation and routine reporting of management related trends undertaken.	Good	✓		
Systematic evaluation and comprehensive reporting of trends undertaken and attempts made at course corrections as relevant.	Very good			

* Not all site attract projects and researchers and with exceptions, little research takes place on the site own steam because of systemic limitations. However, monitoring of some critical issues is expected e.g. population of tiger, co-predators and prey with insights into their demography and distribution (some opportunistic sampling by sightings, signs and spatial distribution during assessment would be extremely useful in terms of expert impression and as a pulse), monitoring incidence of livestock grazing, fires, weeds, sources of water, a variety of illegal activities typically associated with the reserve, wildlife health (e.g. epidemics, immunization of livestock) regeneration and change in vegetation, visitors and their activities, offence cases, ex-gratia payments etc. Details of number of research projects in the last 3 years, institutions involved, salient outcomes may be collected and used in awarding scores.

5.4 Is there a systematic maintenance schedule and funds in place for management of infrastructure/assets?

Assessment criteria				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
No systematic inventory or maintenance schedule.	Poor			Systematic inventory exist but funds available are inadequate.
Inventory maintenance is adhoc and so is the maintenance schedule.	Fair			
Systematic inventory provides the basis for maintenance schedule but funds are inadequately made available.	Good	✓		
Systematic inventory provides the basis for maintenance schedule and adequate funds are made available.	Very good			

6. Outcomes

6.1 Are populations of threatened species especially key faunal species declining, stable or increasing?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Threatened/ endangered species populations declining.	Poor		Management Plan Part III Annexure and 2010 wildlife census.	Based on wildlife census data on some of the threatened species between 2001 and 2010 show decline in most of the species. Species like giant Squirrel seems to be stable.
Some threatened/ endangered species populations increasing, most others stable.	Fair	✓		
Most threatened/ endangered species populations increasing, most others stable.	Good			
All threatened/ endangered species populations either increasing or stable.	Very good			

* This needs to practically relate to the natural ecosystem potential rather than being driven merely by numbers and visibility. The assessment score may be elaborated under remarks. Comments on the population trends may be made under Remarks.

6.2 Have the threats to the site being reduced/ minimized or is there an increase?

Assessment criteria				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Threats to the Site have not abated but have enhanced.	Poor		The offence data for three years (2009-10, 2010-11 & 2011-12)	The offence data shows a decrease, which reflects that the threats are reducing. The spread of weeds in the form of Eupatorium along the fringes of the NP and the forest village needs to be addressed
Some threats to the Site have abated, others continue their presence	Fair			
Most threats to the Site have abated. The few remaining are vigorously being addressed	Good	✓		
All threats to the Site have been effectively contained and an efficient system is in place to deal with any emerging situation	Very good			

6.3 Are the expectations of visitors generally met or exceeded?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Expectations of visitors generally not met.	Poor			There is a well established system of taking visitor feedback in the park. The visitor register showed that the expectations of most visitor are met and the efforts made by the park were largely appreciated.
Expectations of many visitors are met.	Fair			
Expectations of most visitors are met.	Good			
Good expectations of most visitors are met.	Very good	✓		

* Is there any system of receiving/ analyzing visitor feedback?

6.4 Are local communities supportive of PA management?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Local communities are hostile.	Poor		Management Plan and EDC meeting records. The other the other	The only forest village inside the NP work in close consultation with the Forest Department and are supportive in the PA management as they help in all forest related activities
Some are supportive.	Fair			
Most locals are supportive of PA management.	Good	✓		
All local communities supportive of PA management.	Very good			

* There could be many reasons for disenchantment. It could be real because of managerial neglect or the managerial efforts could be appropriate but there could be local elements/organizations who would like to keep the dis-affectation simmering for their own ulterior motives. Likewise success could be entirely because of the efforts of managers or they might be fortunate in striking partnerships with credible NGOs. Assessment may take the prevailing causes into account.

MEE Score Card

Framework Element Number	Framework Element Name	Number of Questions (a)	Maximum Mark per question (b)	Total (a x b)	Marks obtained for the Element	Overall Score
1.	Context	03	10	30	25	78.33 %
2.	Planning	09	10	90	77.5	
3.	Inputs	05	10	50	27.5	
4.	Process	05	10	50	42.5	
5.	Outputs	04	10	40	32.5	
6.	Outcomes	04	10	40	30	
Total		30		300	235	

5. BADALKHOL WILDLIFE SANCTUARY, CHHATTISGARH

MEE Year (2015-16)

Management Strengths

1. The most important value of the sanctuary is its hydrological value. The gently undulating terrain of the sanctuary gives rise to many streams, some of which are perennial, flowing into the Ib River. The power-and-irrigation project on this river is the lifeline of a large population.
2. The sanctuary provides connectivity to a larger ecological network. Elephant herds from Odisha use the sanctuary as a corridor for their movements. The anti-depredation squad also finds it easy to chase the elephant herds from the human-dominated landscape.
3. As some important animal and plant species appearing in the IUCN Red List are found in the sanctuary, it has biodiversity value.
4. Chhuri falls and Gullu falls are important tourist places in the sanctuary. The Forest Department can make use of these facilities and take up education and awareness programmes for the stakeholders.
5. The Korva tribe living in the vicinity of the sanctuary has a vast store of knowledge about utilizing the medicinal plants from the area. This knowledge should be utilized, and the tribe should be trained to prevent destructive harvesting of any plant species.

Management Weaknesses

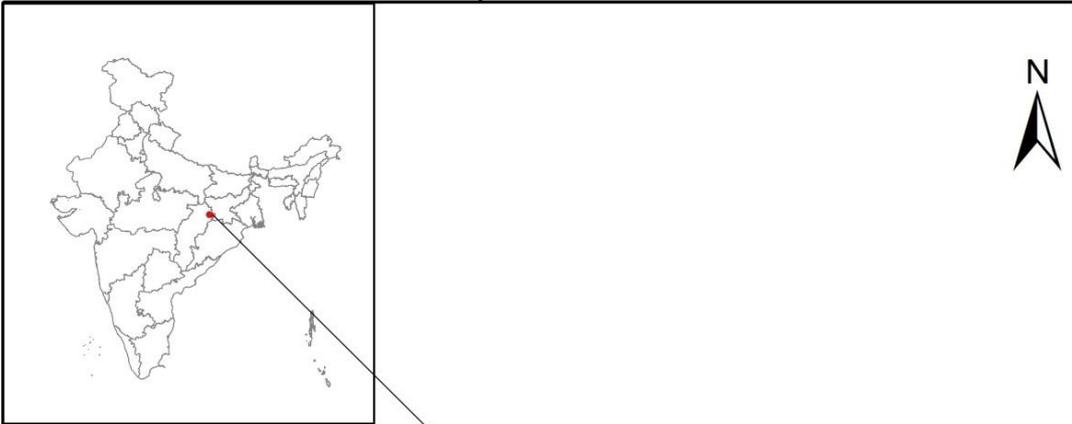
1. There are four villages inside the sanctuary and 31 villages on its fringes. The presence of large human and cattle populations in the sanctuary is a very big disturbance. During our perambulation on foot on 27 November, we found that illicit felling of trees had been taking place regularly along a stretch of nearly 7 km in Compartment No. 59. We also found that stems of *Boswellia serrata* had been injured for collection of resin. Such injuries are sites of infection. The cattle movements inside the sanctuary are a matter of great concern. Many forest patches in the vicinity of habitations show no signs of regeneration. If the cattle pressure is maintained, there will be no forage left for the wild animals.
2. The roads in the sanctuary are maintained by the Forest Department. Borrow pits are excavated on both sides of the roads to spread earth on them. This practice is very old, and the repair of the roads is not in conformance with the technical requirements. Side drains are also not maintained. In flat terrain, side drains must be maintained to ensure that the roads are not damaged due to rains. The earth excavated from the side drains should be spread on the road, and the practice of excavating earth from borrow pits should be discontinued.
3. Stop dams are built across the perennial streams, which is undesirable. Similarly, water holes are constructed without considering the topography of the area. Many water holes are rectangular in shape and are provided with bunds on all four sides. These are technically incorrect structures and are not likely to hold water in the lean season. These structures are also likely to be breached. Water holes should be constructed by creating a bund across the streams, which go dry for two months during summer, duly providing for waste weirs and clearing inlet channels for maintaining the inflow.
4. The people of the Birhor tribe living in some of the villages on the fringes of the sanctuary kill monkeys for consumption. These are hunter gatherer communities and are not agriculturists. The Government of Jharkhand has taken steps to rehabilitate this tribe in Saranda by providing pigs. A similar step may be thought of by the Government of Chhattisgarh.
5. The Ib River runs partly along the northern boundary of the sanctuary. The construction of a 24 MW hydel power project is under way, with a barrage being built across this river at Gullu. An extent of 13.69 ha of forest land has already been diverted for submersion and a dump yard under the project, under the Forest (Conservation) Act 1980. The construction of a 5.2 km long underground tunnel along the left bank of the river in Jaspur Territorial Division has been completed. A penstock running from a storage tank for 690 m is envisaged under the project. A fall of 40 m is provided in the tunnel, and a further 200 m fall in the penstock is envisaged. The inflow in the river varies from 1 cumecs to 1150 cumecs. The project site is not more than 100 m from the sanctuary boundary. The manipulation of the inflow in the river without approval from the National Board of Wildlife is in contravention of the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972.
6. The management plan of the sanctuary expired in 2013–2014. The new plan is not yet in place.
7. Two posts of Deputy RFO out of five and two posts of forest guard out of 20 are vacant in the sanctuary. Although the recruitment of protection staff has been started by the state, there are still many vacancies. It is learnt that the recruitment has slowed down for lack of adequate infrastructure for training. The state may explore the option of utilizing the training facilities of other states.

Actionable Points

1. As are vacant posts in the staff, the State may step up recruitment and training so that all the vacant positions are filled up.
2. Ex post facto clearance of the hydel project at Gullu must be obtained from the National Board for Wildlife.
3. Road repair works inside the sanctuary should be taken up on technical principles. Side drains must be excavated, and the earth should be spreading on the surface of the road. The practice of excavating earth from borrow pits should be discontinued.
4. There is no need for constructing stop dams on perennial water streams. The topography of the land must be considered when locating, designing and constructing water holes. It must be borne in mind that these are technical works.
5. The Forest Department had built a rectangular water tank for the water requirements of Rajpur village. It was called Lata pani do muhan. This structure was built nearly 100 m from a point where the stream branched naturally, on the left branch, overlooking all technical requirements. Once the water in the left branch was obstructed, the right branch accommodated the overflow, resulting in heavy erosion and gully formation. It is obligatory on the part of sanctuary management to treat the right branch with engineering and vegetative methods. There is a stop dam under construction at the branching point.
6. The management plan should be prepared without any loss of time.
7. There should be a rehabilitation programme for the Birhor tribe living in villages on the fringes of the sanctuary. Or else the monkey population of the sanctuary and other adjoining forests will be wiped out.
8. Compensation for the damage caused to crops by elephants and wild pigs is unduly delayed. During the interactions with the villagers in the four villages inside the sanctuary, it was found that payment of compensation was not cleared even for the last year. The sanctuary management is expected to keep the villagers in good humour. These four villages have now become revenue villages. The Nageshia, Khatia and Pahadi Korva tribes of Dumarpani village complained that they had a problem in getting caste certificates from the Subdivisional Revenue Officer. They also complained about the lack of job opportunities in the village. The sanctuary management must play a proactive role and take up all these matters with the Collector, Jaspur.
9. The waterfalls and other spots in the sanctuary could be developed under ecotourism initiatives, providing a source of income to the local community.
10. The area is very rich in medicinal plants. The local medicinal plants could be grown on private lands, which will provide a source of income for local communities. The eco development concept should be implemented in the villages to seek the cooperation of the villagers.
11. The 10 vulnerable points that have been identified for locating patrolling stations should be provided with all facilities so that staff members can camp there.
12. An additional patrolling vehicle and two motor cycles should be provided in each camp, and there should be at least 20 additional forest guards and two game watchers in each forest compartment for better protection.
13. The staff should be made to undergo wildlife management training.

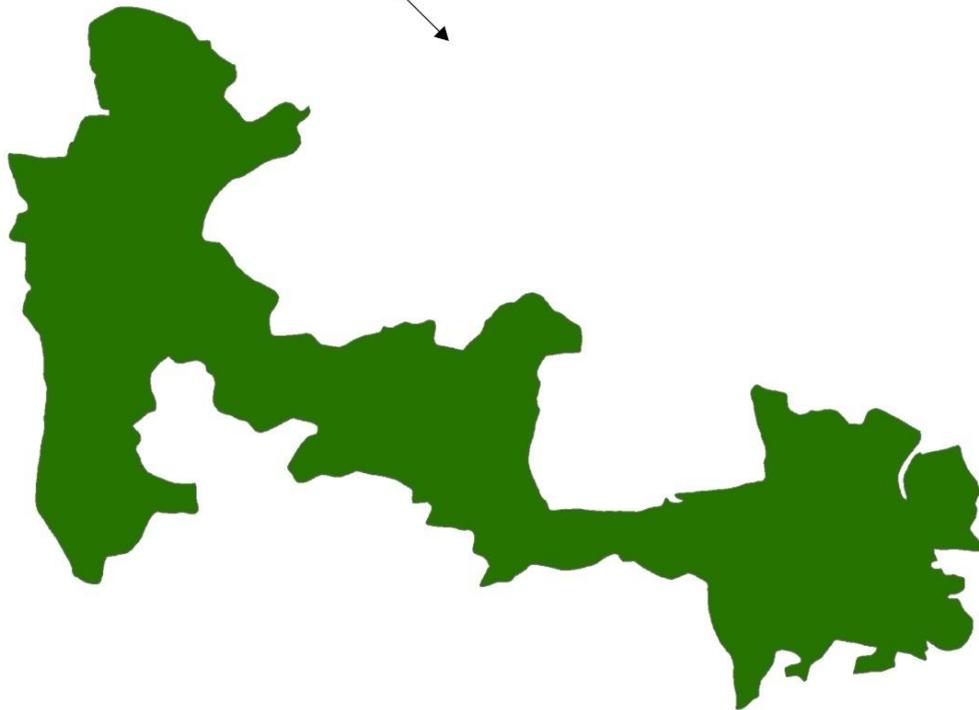
Badalkhol Wildlife Sanctuary

83°50'0"E



23°0'0"N

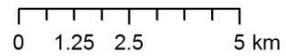
23°0'0"N



22°50'0"N

22°50'0"N

Notified Area : 104.45 Sq. km
Notification Year: 1975



83°50'0"E



1. Context

1.1 Are the values of the site well documented, assessed and monitored?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Values not systematically documented, assessed or monitored.	Poor		Management Plan 2003-04 to 2013-14,	The following values have been identified as per the old plan document. However these values are not assessed and monitored.. — 1. Hydrological value- Network of streams forming tributaries of River Ib. 2. Habitat Value-for wildlife 3. Medicinal Plant diversity value 4. Cultural Value-Sacred groves of tribal
Values generally identified but not systematically assessed and monitored.	Fair	✓		
Most values systematically identified and assessed and monitored.	Good			
All values systematically identified and assessed and monitored.	Very good			

*Values would also include geo-morphological, historical-cultural and faunal and floral species.

1.2 Are the threats to site values well documented and assessed?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Threats not systematically documented or assessed.	Poor		Management Plan, DFO report	The presence of villages inside and on fringes of the sanctuary with sizable human and cattle population constitute the major threat. The illicit removal of timber, poles, firewood, hunting of wild animals and grazing by cattle, forest fire, encroachments etc is the result of population pressure. The threats are identified, but not systematically assessed.
Threats generally identified but not systematically assessed.	Fair	✓		
Most threats systematically identified and assessed.	Good			
All threats systematically identified and assessed.	Very good			

* This assessment should be based on number, nature and extent of threats. Threats within and outside PA should both be considered. Impacts, if any on the population abundance of key species may be indicated in the remarks.

1.3 Is the site free from human and biotic interference?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
The site has extensive human and biotic interference.	Poor	✓	Old Management Plan, DFO report and Field visit	1. There are 04 Forest Villages inside and nerly31 villages around the sanctuary having dependency on PA forests. 2. As the PA is small (104 Sq.Kms), the impact of villages is quite visible. 3. The dependency for grazing, firewood, small timber, MFP etc. exists. 4. The 4 villages belonging to mostly most primitive tribe have complete dependency on these forests.
The site has some human and biotic interference.	Fair			
The site has little human and biotic interference.	Good			
The site has no human and biotic interference.	Very good			

*This assessment should be based on existence of human settlements/ villages; livestock grazing, cultivation, encroachments etc., resource extraction/ livelihood dependence of local communities and should reflect the overall interference due to all the above factors. Number and size of human settlements/ enclaved villages and their impacts on the site may be indicated in the Remarks.

2. Planning

2.1 Is the site properly identified (NP/WLS) and categorized (in terms of zonation) to achieve the objectives?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Site not identified correctly or categorized.	Poor	✓	Old Management Plan, DFO report, Field visit and plan format for new management plan	1. There are no core, buffer or tourism zones identified in the old management plan. 2. Proposal for Eco-Sensitive zone with two km width around the sanctuary have been submitted to the government but it is not yet notified. 3. As per DFO, a core zone of approx...56 square kilometers, Gullu area having three water falls as tourism zone and remaining area as buffer zone is proposed to be included in the new management plan.
Site identified correctly but not categorized.	Fair			
Site identified correctly but not systematically categorized.	Good			
Site identified correctly and systematically categorized with proper zonation plans.	Very good			

Management prescriptions for various zones (Core, Buffer, Tourism etc.) may be carefully assessed.

2.2 Does the site have a comprehensive Management Plan?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
No relevant Management Plan in place.	Poor	✓	DFO report and copy of Management Plan (2004-2014)	1. The previous management Plan has expired in 2014 which was prepared in the old format. The new plan is under preparation duly following the prescription of new guidelines of Wildlife Institute of India..
Management Plan exist but not comprehensive.	Fair			
Site has a comprehensive Management Plan.	Good			
Site has a comprehensive, science based Management Plan prepared through a participatory process.	Very good			

Is the Management Plan consistent with WII Guidelines or not? The extent to which the concerns of the stakeholders, if any have been incorporated in the Management Plan may be commented upon.

2.3 Is the Management Plan routinely and systematically updated?

Assessment criteria				
Condition	Category*	(Tick)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
No process in place for systematic review and update of Management Plan.	Poor		Old Management Plan, Discussion with DFO and CF.	1. There was no system of review and update in the previous plan. However due to elephant depredation in the sanctuary, additional schemes were undertaken to deal with the conflicts such as human injury, loss of cattle, crops and properties. Thus appropriate schemes were implemented without any provision in the plan..
Management Plan sometimes updated in adhoc manner.	Fair	✓		
Management Plan routinely and systematically updated.	Good			
Management Plan routinely, systematically and scientifically updated through a participatory process.	Very good			

2.4 Does the site safeguards the threatened biodiversity values?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Sites does not safeguard the threatened biodiversity values.	Poor		The DFO report, Interaction in the field and discussion with staff.	1. The site safe guards several biodiversity values- it is catchment of River Ib, Gullu and two other waterfalls (tourism value) are safeguarded, The site has rich flora along streams, medicinal plants and forms biodiversity connectivity between other PA and larger landscape.
Sites safeguard a few threatened biodiversity values.	Fair			
Sites safeguards a large number of threatened biodiversity values.	Good	✓		
Sites safeguards all threatened biodiversity values.	Very good			

* Remarks need to elaborate on the kind of safeguards and how they work or are intended to work

2.5 Are stakeholders given an opportunity to participate in planning?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Little, if any opportunity for stakeholder participation in planning.	Poor		Management Plan, DFO report, Field interaction with villages	1. There is no formal participation of stakeholders in planning but 13 Forest Protection Committees are functioning. The schemes on elephant depredation, water facilities, and fire and habitat improvement are undertaken in consultation with villagers.
Stakeholders participate in some planning.	Fair	✓		
Stakeholders participate in most planning processes.	Good			
Stakeholders routinely and systematically participate in all planning processes.	Very good			

* The result of participation must show in the field and not merely reported as a routine exercise. Further, is there a system/scope of putting the draft Management Plan in Public Domain in place?

2.6 Are habitat restoration programmes systematically planned and monitored?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Habitat restoration programmes are entirely adhoc.	Poor		DFO Report, Records from field and office	1. The habitat restoration programme are undertaken in the PA on regular basis.. 2. Programme undertaken in 2013-14-15 are as following- Pond Construction-13 Nos.; Stop Dam-06; Waterhole new one and cleaning-21; Grassland Development-931 ha; Soil & moisture Cons. work-350 ha. 3. Weed removal and soil conservation work are in tendem-350 ha.
Limited planning and monitoring programmes are in place for habitat restoration.	Fair			
Habitat restoration programmes are generally well planned and monitored.	Good	✓		
Habitat restoration programmes are thoroughly planned and monitored.	Very good			

* This assessment should be primarily based on habitat management programmes in relation to habitats for species that are threatened (IUCN categories), are habitat specialists, subjected to seasonal movements, wide ranging with emphasis on the breeding and rearing habitat and may include factors such as food, water, shelter (all connotations). Habitat structure, composition, unique patches of vegetation and sensitive sites, sources of water and their distribution are integral. Corridors within buffer zone are critically important. For example, all riparian habitats. Have these been addressed? Is there a planning process in place? What is the extent of 'invasive species in the Site? Are there any measures to reduce/ remove them? Have these been successful?

2.7 Does the site has an effective protection strategy?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category	(Tick)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Site has no protection strategy.	Poor		Report of DFO, Field Visit, Interaction with field staff.	1. There is no protection camp concept. The Field patrolling is carried out by a squad under a Dy Ranger. There are five Forest Guards and few of the villagers in the squad. 2. The squad picks up villagers of the area for patrolling duty. 3The 13 Protection committee are also functioning. 4. The terrain is difficult and only one vehicle is available for all short of works The recent influx of more Elephants in PA has also increased the pressure on protection and to deal with conflict. 5. There is a co-ordination committee under Divisional Commissioner, Ambikapur to coordinate between various line departments. The arrangement is stated to be effective.
Site has an adhoc protection strategy.	Fair			
Site has a comprehensive protection strategy but is not very effective.	Good	✓		
Site has a comprehensive and very effective protection strategy.	Very good			

* This assessment takes inter-alia into account the nature of threats, the number and location of patrolling camps and foot and mobile patrolling, needs that relate to available manpower, terrain difficulties, practicability of area coverage, readiness to contain specific threats with necessary support and facilities. Is there any coordination with other wings of the Forest Department/ Police/ Customs etc.? Are these effective?

2.8 Has the site been effective in the mitigation of human-wildlife conflicts?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Human-wildlife conflicts are rampant.	Poor		DFO Report, Discussion with Field staff, field visits.	1.The conflict is because of elephant depredation and wild bore damaging crops. 2. During interaction with villagers, it was found that the payment of compensation is delayed.. 2. The PA pays compensation for damages to crops and houses etc in four villages, situated inside the PA(.Rs..80 Lakhs) 3. The compensation is paid to surrounding villages by Jaspur Forest Division. 4. The follow up of Elephant Movement and monitoring is carried out by forest department
Site has been able to mitigate few human-wildlife conflicts.	Fair			
Site has been able to mitigate many human-wildlife conflicts.	Good	✓		
Site has been able effective in mitigating all human-wildlife conflicts.	Very good			

* Judgment needs to consider staff training, capabilities, equipment, logistics, local attitude and politics (negatively aided and/or abetted), assistance of relevant agencies (e.g. police. Local administration, Local people themselves) PR, follow-up actions and monitoring. Details of compensation paid for human injury/ death and property damage in the last 3 year may be collected.

2.9 Is the site integrated into a wider ecological network landscape following the principles of the ecosystem approach?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Site not integrated into a wider network/ landscape.	Poor		DFO Report, Discussion with CF and staff	1. The site forms the connectivity from Odisha-Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh. 2. The movement pattern of Elephants is identified and state Forest Department is working on this. 3. The relationship with other line departments particularly district administration is good. 4. The PA is part of Ambikapur Elephant Reserve.
Some limited attempts to integrate the site into a network/ landscape.	Fair			
Site is generally quite well integrated into a network/ landscape.	Good	✓		
Site is fully integrated into a wider network/ landscape.	Very good			

* Assessment needs to consider the scope of opportunities on the landscape scale that exist. Consider whether any attempts have been made and what are these? Have all the important corridors been identified? What actions are planned/implemented for their security? Have the Forest Working Plans and Forest Development Corporation Plans within the identified landscapes taken cognizance of such new requirement? What kind of relationship exists with the District Administration and other Line Departments? Does the Site get any funds from these agencies?

3. Inputs

3.1 Are personnel adequate, well organized and deployed with access to adequate resources in the site?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Few, if any, personnel explicitly allocated for PA management.	Poor		DFO Report, Visit to range and interaction with field staff	1. 9 posts out of 35 sanctioned posts are vacant. It is necessary to fill up all posts including four vacancies in Deputy Range Officer cadre. 2. Although staff is young and energetic, they require short duration field training in wildlife management. 3. Sanctioned strength of the staff is needed to be doubled to cope up with present work load..
Some personnel explicitly allocated for PA management but not systematically linked to management objectives.	Fair			
Some personnel explicitly allocated towards achievement of specific management objectives.	Good	✓		
Adequate personnel explicitly allocated towards achievement of specific management objectives.	Very good			

* This assessment should inter-alia be based on number of personnel allocated for attainment of PA objectives at the Range, Round, Beat and Patrolling camps levels or as relevant to the needs (sanctioned posts vis- a- vis existing personnel and needs beyond the sanctioned strengths. It is possible that posts have last been sanctioned several years back that do not now account for the current needs)

3.2 Are resources (vehicle, equipment, building etc.) adequate, well organized and managed with access to adequate resources?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Few, if any, resources explicitly allocated for PA management.	Poor		Interaction with Field staff and officials of PA	1. The ten identified field stations require infra-structure facilities for camping, each camp should have one forester, 2 forest guards and 2 game trackers drawn from the villages. 2. One patrolling vehicle and two motor cycles should be provided to each of ten stations. 3. Field equipments like camera, GPS, range finders, animal cages etc. should be provided.
Some resources explicitly allocated for PA management but not systematically linked to management objectives.	Fair	✓		
Some resources explicitly allocated towards achievement of specific management objectives.	Good			
Adequate resources explicitly allocated towards achievement of specific management objectives.	Very good			

* These form a variety of resources. These may be segregated into immovable (structures) and movable categories and each further may be considered under the essential and desirable categories. It is best to start with what are the minimum needs to attain each objective, what is available and manner of use/deployment. The proportions of the 'essentials' and 'desirables' along the importance gradient of objectives would serve as pointers for score categories. Specific remarks would be vitally important.

3.3 Are resources (human and financial) linked to priority actions and are funds released timely?

Assessment criteria				
Condition	Category*	(Tick)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Resource allocation is adhoc, funds are inadequate and seldom released in time and not utilized.	Poor		APO and Report of Game Range Officer, Narainpur. Field visit	1. The PA received Rs.191 Lakhs in last three years for habitat improvement. 2. Fund is not adequate for upgrading and modernizing equipments for protection. Also there is no funding for eco-development and community welfare works.
Some specific allocation for management of priority action. Funds are inadequate and there is some delay in release, partially utilized.	Fair			
Comprehensive planning and allocation that meets the most important objectives. Generally funds released with not much delay and mostly utilized.	Good	✓		
Comprehensive planning and allocation of resources for attainment of most objectives. Funds generally released on-time and are fully utilized.	Very good			

*Obtain details of funds released by MoEFCC and their utilization by site in the last 3 years and indicate them under 'Remarks'. Also comment on the problems associated with funds and their mitigation.

3.4 What level of resources is provided by NGOs?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition*	Category*	(Tick)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
NGOs contribute nothing for the management of the site.	Poor		Interaction with field staff, officers and two activists Sri Prabhat Dubey, of Nav Utthan NGO. Working on medicinal plant cultivation and Sri A.Mishra, working on Elephant conservation.	1. NGOs are not contributing for PA management. 2. The local church and college contribute in awareness and education program on wildlife conservation.
NGOs make some contribution to management of the site but opportunities for collaboration are not systematically explored.	Fair	✓		
NGOs contributions are systematically sought and negotiated for the management of some site level activities.	Good			
NGOs contributions are systematically sought and negotiated for the management of many site level activities.	Very good			

Details of contributions (cash/kind) made by the NGOs in the last 3 years may be collected.

3.5 Does PA manager considers resources (human and financial) to be sufficient?

Assessment criteria				
Condition	Category*	(Tick)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Resources insufficient for most tasks.	Poor		Interaction with DFO and CF, Elephant Reserve.	The officers are of the view that both financial and human resources are insufficient to meet the challenges in PA especially to manage elephants in the larger landscape of elephant reserve.
Resources sufficient for some tasks.	Fair	✓		
Resources sufficient for most tasks.	Good			
Resources are in excess for most tasks.	Very good			

4. Process

4.1 Does the site have trained manpower resources for effective PA management?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Very few trained officers and frontline staff in the site.	Poor		DFO report and interaction with staff.	1. There is no formal wildlife training imparted to any staff working in the PA. However the staffs are trained in census technique, animal evidence collection.
Few trained officers and frontline staff, who are posted in the site.	Fair	✓		
A large number of trained officers and frontline staff are posted in the site.	Good			
All trained managers and frontline staff posted in the site.	Very good			

* Indicate % of trained staff in various categories. i.e. Higher Management: ACF/ DCF/ CF/ CCF; Frontline Staff: Range Officer; Beat Officer; Forest Guard; Casual Daily Labour (CDL); Others.

4.2 Is PA staff performance management linked to achievement of management objectives?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
No linkage between staff performance management and management objectives.	Poor		DFO and staff interaction	ACF, Badalkhol has received appreciation from local panchayats and churches for bringing awareness in public.. Moreover many staffs are found to be sincere to management objectives.
Some linkage between staff performance management and management objectives, but not consistently or systematically assessed.	Fair	✓		
Performance management for most staff is directly linked to achievement of relevant management objectives.	Good			
Performance management of all staff is directly linked to achievement of relevant management objectives.	Very good			

*Has the PA staff received award/ appreciation from any agency in the last 3 years?

4.3 Is there effective public participation in PA management?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Little or no public participation in PA management.	Poor		Field Visits and interaction with villages.	1. The 13 Protection committees are functioning in Sanctuary. Although they are found to be useful, yet illicit felling of trees are noticed in the forests.
Opportunistic public participation in some aspects of PA management.	Fair	✓		
Systematic public participation in most aspects of PA management.	Good			
Comprehensive and systematic public participation in all important aspects of PA management.	Very good			

* Participation would include Conservation & awareness programmes, Census operations, Intelligence gathering, Forest fire control etc.

4.4 Is there a responsive system for handling complaints and comments about PA management?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
No systematic approach to handling complaints.	Poor		Field and Game Range office visits	1. The game Range office has complaint and suggestion register and is maintained. Complaint received is investigated, assessed and suitable actions are taken. 2. The information on PA is available on Forest Department web site. 3. The Elephant Reserve web site is under preparation.
Complaints handling system operational but not responsive to individual issues and limited follow up provided.	Fair			
Coordinated system logs and responds effectively to most complaints.	Good	✓		
All complaints systematically logged in coordinated system and timely response provided with minimal repeat complaints.	Very good			

* Number of queries made and response thereof under the Right to Information (RTI), Act in the last 3 years may be compiled.

4.5 Does PA management address the livelihood issues of resource dependent communities especially of women?

Assessment criteria				
Condition	Category*	(Tick)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
No livelihood issues are addressed by PA management.	Poor		The DFO report and interaction with villages.	1. The PA provides ponds in the four villages and some other assistance but income generation activities for people is not initiated..
Few livelihood issues are addressed by PA management.	Fair	✓		
Substantial livelihood issues are addressed by PA management.	Good			
Livelihood issues of resource dependent communities especially women are addressed effectively by PA managers.	Very good			

5. Output

5.1 Is adequate information on PA management publicly available?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Little or no information on PA management publicly available.	Poor		Field Visits, Office visits	The PA is an old sanctuary and is well known in public. The PA has provided signage, boards at different location. The Information on web site is also available. However management issues and interventions are not brought in public domain.
Publicly available information is general and has limited relevance to management accountability and the condition of public assets.	Fair	✓		
Publicly available information provides detailed insight into major management issues for most PAs or groups of PAs.	Good			
Comprehensive reports are routinely provided on management and condition of public assets in all PAs or groups of PAs.	Very good			

* Does the Site has a website? If yes, is it comprehensive, well-managed and periodically updated?

5.2 Are visitor services (tourism and interpretation) and facilities appropriate for the relevant protected area category?

Assessment criteria				
Condition	Category*	(Tick)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Visitor services and facilities are at odds with relevant PA category and/or threaten PA values.	Poor		DFO Report and field visit	1. The three waterfalls attract good number of local tourists. The rest house at Narainpur is booked for tourists also but number of tourists is very less. The eco-tourism could be initiated.
Visitor services and facilities generally accord with relevant PA category and don't threaten PA values.	Fair	✓		
All visitor services and facilities accord with relevant PA category and most enhance PA values.	Good			
All visitor services and facilities accord with relevant PA category and enhance PA values.	Very good			

* Include the existence and quality of visitor and interpretation centers, including skills and capabilities of personnel manning these, site related publications, films, videos; arrangements of stay (including places

servicing refreshments and food owned and managed by site), watch towers and hides including safety factors, vehicles assigned for visitors including riding elephants, if any and their deployment, drinking water, rest rooms, garbage disposal, attended and self guided services in the field, visitor feed back on the quality of wilderness experience. Details of numbers of visitors/ tourists(both domestic and overseas) coming in the last 3 years and the revenue earned may be compiled.

5.3 Are research/ monitoring related trends systematically evaluated and routinely reported and used to improve management?

Assessment criteria				
Condition	Category*	(Tick)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Little or no systematic evaluation or routine reporting of trends.	Poor		Interaction with DFO and field staff	1. A report on fauna and flora of Badalkhol was prepared by Sarguja University. The BSI has also listed the plants of the area. A Film by Sri Mike Pandey was prepared on elephants also 2.The census reports are available 3. The monitoring reports are prepared and presented in review meetings.
Some evaluation and reporting undertaken but neither systematic nor routine.	Fair			
Systematic evaluation and routine reporting of management related trends undertaken.	Good	✓		
Systematic evaluation and comprehensive reporting of trends undertaken and attempts made at course corrections as relevant.	Very good			

* Not all site attract projects and researchers and with exceptions, little research takes place on the site own steam because of systemic limitations. However, monitoring of some critical issues is expected e.g. population of tiger, co-predators and prey with insights into their demography and distribution (some opportunistic sampling by sightings, signs and spatial distribution during assessment would be extremely useful in terms of expert impression and as a pulse), monitoring incidence of livestock grazing, fires, weeds, sources of water, a variety of illegal activities typically associated with the reserve, wildlife health (e.g. epidemics, immunization of livestock) regeneration and change in vegetation, visitors and their activities, offence cases, ex-gratia payments etc. Details of number of research projects in the last 3 years, institutions involved, salient outcomes may be collected and used in awarding scores.

5.4 Is there a systematic maintenance schedule and funds in place for management of infrastructure/assets?

Assessment criteria				
Condition	Category*	(Tick)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
No systematic inventory or maintenance schedule.	Poor		DFO report.	1. The maintenance schedules are as per management plan. 2. Additional funds are released for Elephant Management. 3. However there are no schedule for maintenance of infrastructure, nor there are adequate funds provided for it.
Inventory maintenance is adhoc and so is the maintenance schedule.	Fair	✓		
Systematic inventory provides the basis for maintenance schedule but funds are inadequately made available.	Good			
Systematic inventory provides the basis for maintenance schedule and adequate funds are made available.	Very good			

6. Outcomes

6.1 Are populations of threatened species especially key faunal species declining, stable or increasing?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Threatened/ endangered species populations declining.	Poor		DFO report and field visits	1. The area became free from insurgency for last two years. All India Tiger estimation is conducted once in four years. Report on carnivores and prey species are available, but the trend would be known after the next monitoring in 2018. Management feels that the population of threatened species are stable.
Some threatened/ endangered species populations increasing, most others stable.	Fair	✓		
Most threatened/ endangered species populations increasing, most others stable.	Good			
All threatened/ endangered species populations either increasing or stable.	Very good			

* This needs to practically relate to the natural ecosystem potential rather than being driven merely by numbers and visibility. The assessment score may be elaborated under remarks. Comments on the population trends may be made under Remarks.

6.2 Have the threats to the site being reduced/ minimized or is there an increase?

Assessment criteria				
Condition	Category*	(Tick)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Threats to the Site have not abated but have enhanced.	Poor		DFO report and interaction with staff	1.The insurgency period is over now. During the field visit, some illicit felling of trees are noticed. With the increasing population of human and cattle, the threats are increasing.
Some threats to the Site have abated, others continue their presence	Fair	✓		
Most threats to the Site have abated. The few remaining are vigorously being addressed	Good			
All threats to the Site have been effectively contained and an efficient system is in place to deal with any emerging situation	Very good			

6.3 Are the expectations of visitors generally met or exceeded?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Expectations of visitors generally not met.	Poor		DFO report	The number of visitor is less and most of them come for day visits to the water fall. Forest Rest house at Narainpur is also open for them.
Expectations of many visitors are met.	Fair			
Expectations of most visitors are met.	Good	✓		
Good expectations of most visitors are met.	Very good			

* Is there any system of receiving/ analyzing visitor feedback?

6.4 Are local communities supportive of PA management?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category	(Tick)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Local communities are hostile.	Poor		Field Visit and interaction with villages.	1. 13 Protection committees and four inside villages found to be supportive of PA management. The program for livelihood support are being planned and submitted to government.
Some are supportive.	Fair	✓		
Most locals are supportive of PA management.	Good			
All local communities supportive of PA management.	Very good			

* There could be many reasons for disenchantment. It could be real because of managerial neglect or the managerial efforts could be appropriate but there could be local elements/organizations who would like to keep the dis-affectation simmering for their own ulterior motives. Likewise success could be entirely because of the efforts of managers or they might be fortunate in striking partnerships with credible NGOs. Assessment may take the prevailing causes into account.

MEE Score Card

Framework Element Number	Framework Element Name	Number of Questions (a)	Maximum Mark per question (b)	Total (a x b)	Marks obtained for the Element	Overall Score
1.	Context	03	10	30	12.5	55.8%
2.	Planning	09	10	90	52.5	
3.	Inputs	05	10	50	30.0	
4.	Process	05	10	50	27.5	
5.	Outputs	04	10	40	22.5	
6.	Outcomes	04	10	40	22.5	
Total		30		300	167.5	

6. TAMOR PINGLA WILDLIFE SANCTUARY, CHHATTISGARH MEE Year (2015-16)

Management Strengths

1. The sanctuary provides connectivity with a larger ecological network. Elephant herds from Odisha use the area as a corridor for their movements. Nearly 15 elephants are believed to have established their home range in this sanctuary.
2. The sanctuary is the catchment area of the River Pingla and River Moran. Apart from this, there are several artisan wells in the sal forests, which are responsible for the perennial water flow. The irrigation projects on these rivers help the people in the respective command areas.
3. All seven families belonging to Durgai, the only village in Tamor Range, are willing to be relocated outside the sanctuary. The management should grab the opportunity, seek assistance from the state government and take up the relocation at the earliest. As the sanctuary is a proposed tiger reserve, attempts must be made to make it inviolate in the interest of the long-term survival of the tiger, co-predators and prey animals.
4. The sanctuary has several palatable species for elephants and ungulates. In Compartment No 945 of Tumbibari Beat, Pingla Range, several *Chloroxylon swietenia*, *Boswellia serrata*, *Lannea grandis* and *Grewia hirsuta* trees were found to have been damaged and uprooted by elephants. Elephants had fed on the roots and leaves of *Chloroxylon swietenia*, the bark and soft branches of *Boswellia serrata* and the leaves of many other species. Further, elephants like to consume the leaves and pith of *Cochlospermum religiosum*. Barring a portion of the sanctuary area in the vicinity of the villages, the sanctuary has very good habitat. Although sufficient evidence was found confirming the presence of wild boar, sloth bear, barking deer, gaur, blue cow, etc., the team did not have any direct sighting of any of these species. This indicates that the density of ungulates is meagre. Unless patrolling is taken up in the sanctuary and illicit felling and hunting are controlled, the ungulate population will not bounce back.
5. The field staffs are young, energetic, locally drawn and able to move in the forest. They may be trained in wildlife management and retained in wildlife divisions.

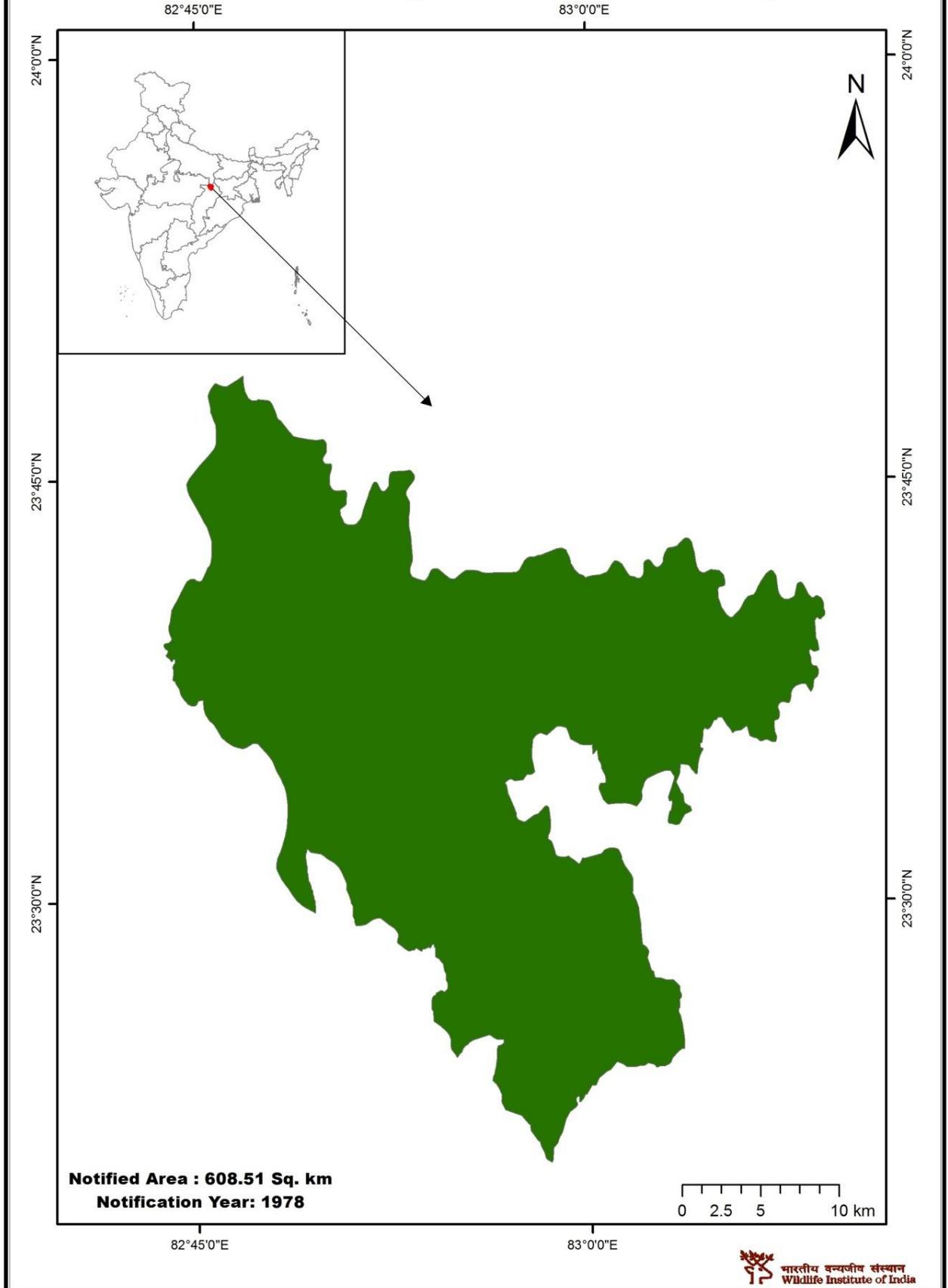
Management Weaknesses

1. The management plan of the sanctuary expired in 2013–2014. The new plan has not yet been brought in.
2. It is recorded in the wildlife chapter of the working plan of Surajpur Division that only a few artificial water holes need to be created in Tamor Range and that there is no need to create any water hole in Pingla and Khod ranges. There are lot of artisan wells and perennial streams flowing in these ranges. Despite this vision, the management has continued to construct stop dams across many streams. In many places rectangular water ponds have been constructed, which are technically faulty. Pachgadahi pond, in Injani, Khod Range, is an example. The inflow has been obstructed, and because of vertical cuts all round, there is very little space for elephants to access the water.
3. Many a time technical principles are not followed in repairing roads. Side drains must be provided, and the earth excavated from there should be spread on the road. Under no circumstances should borrow pits be excavated in the forest on either side of the road.
4. Cattle-proof trenches were excavated in the past to demarcate the sanctuary from the forests of the Territorial Division. The practice has been discontinued and should never be restarted.
5. The sanctuary has forest guard posts, of which 15 are vacant. The post of Range Forest Officer, Khod is also vacant. The state government should step up the recruitment to fill up all the vacancies. If the training facilities are inadequate, the personnel can be trained in adjoining states.
6. There are seven villages inside the sanctuary and many more on its fringes. The human and cattle populations depend on the sanctuary for their timber, firewood, non-timber forest products, grazing, etc. The extra pressure on the sanctuary results in degradation of the habitat.
7. During our interactions in some villages, it was found that payment of compensation for crop damage caused by elephants and wild boars is delayed. There is a complaint that the compensation amount is meagre. The management must ensure that any damages are assessed liberally and that compensation is paid without any loss of time.

Actionable Points

1. The management plan of the sanctuary should be finalized early so that the works are carried out in a systematic manner. Once the sanctuary is notified as a tiger reserve, a tiger conservation plan has to be in place.
2. The state government should step up the recruitment of forest guards and Range Forest Officers, considering all the vacancies that are likely to arise in the future as well. The state has increased the retirement age from 60 years to 62 years, and there has been no retirement during the last two years. The sanctuary management is likely to face a more acute problem if the recruitment is not stepped up.
3. Technical principles should not be sacrificed in taking up works relating to road repairs and water hole construction. Side drains must be cleared along the road, and the excavated earth should be spread on its surface. The practice of excavation of borrow pits in the sanctuary on either side of a road should be discontinued.
4. Unless there are special reasons, the perennial streams should not be blocked. In many places, stop dams were found to have been constructed with gates. If such a construction is on a perennial stream, then the expenditure is wasteful. The topography of a place must be looked into before the site is chosen for construction of a water hole. The flow of water should be blocked by duly providing a proper waste weir and clearing the inlet drains so that the inflow is maintained.
5. Durgai village is an enclosure in Tamor Range of the sanctuary. It is a small village of seven families, and all of them are willing to be relocated. The management must take up the matter with the state government and ensure that these families are relocated without any loss of time. As the sanctuary is proposed to be notified as a tiger reserve, it is all the more necessary that the villages be relocated and inviolate space provided for the long-term survival of tigers, co-predators and prey animals.
6. The PA should look after the resource-dependent community of the PA, and some income generation activities should be started, especially for women. The help of local NGOs should be taken under this programme for better community participation and for the programme to be effective. The district programme for village development could be channelized also for these villages.
7. The staff should be provided with field monitoring and documentation equipment such as field cameras, GPS and range finders. The range should have animal cages for emergency use. There should be game watchers in each beat to monitor the area effectively.
8. Patrolling camps with all staff amenities and patrolling vehicles should be in place (at least two in each range) to control poaching.
9. The local NGOs, schools, colleges, and Panchayat Raj institutions should be involved in generating awareness generation about the importance of wildlife, threats faced by wildlife and steps for its protection, conservation of biodiversity and halting climate change.
10. Research and documentation are tools of management. They have to be strengthened with the help of colleges and universities.

Tamor Pingla Wildlife Sanctuary



1. Context

1.1 Are the values of the site well documented, assessed and monitored?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Values not systematically documented, assessed or monitored.	Poor		Management Plan (2003-4 to 2013-14), DFO report, Interaction and Field Visit	1. The values such as Biodiversity, Watershed, Medicinal Plants, Cultural & aesthetic, Wildlife Habitat Connectivity, and historical have been documented, assessed, but there are no documents to show that these values are monitored. 2. The preparation of new plan is underway. A system has to be in place so that the values are regularly assessed and monitored.
Values generally identified but not systematically assessed and monitored.	Fair			
Most values systematically identified and assessed and monitored.	Good	✓		
All values systematically identified and assessed and monitored.	Very good			

*Values would also include geo-morphological, historic-cultural and faunal and floral species.

1.2 Are the threats to site values well documented and assessed?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Threats not systematically documented or assessed.	Poor		Management Plan (2003-4 to 2013-14), DFO report, Interaction and Field Visit	1. The threats like hunting by locals and outsiders, habitat utilization through grazing, fire occurrences, illicit cutting of trees and insurgency etc. are documented and assessed. With the effort of State, the area is free from insurgency.
Threats generally identified but not systematically assessed.	Fair			
Most threats systematically identified and assessed.	Good	✓		
All threats systematically identified and assessed.	Very good			

* This assessment should be based on number, nature and extent of threats. Threats within and outside PA should both be considered. Impacts, if any on the population abundance of key species may be indicated in the remarks.

1.3 Is the site free from human and biotic interference?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
The site has extensive human and biotic interference.	Poor		Management Plan (2003-4 to 2013-14), DFO report, Interaction and Field Visit	1. There are seven villages inside the sanctuary and 22 villages around it. The human and cattle population in these villages exert pressure on PA for their timber, fuel wood and pole requirement as well as for grazing. Illicit felling of trees and hunting of wild animals.
The site has some human and biotic interference.	Fair	✓		
The site has little human and biotic interference.	Good			
The site has no human and biotic interference.	Very good			

*This assessment should be based on existence of human settlements/ villages; livestock grazing, cultivation, encroachments etc, resource extraction/ livelihood dependence of local communities and should reflect the overall interference due to all the above factors. Number and size of human settlements/ enclaved villages and their impacts on the site may be indicated in the Remarks.

2. Planning

2.1 Is the site properly identified (NP/WLS) and categorized (in terms of zonation) to achieve the objectives?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Site not identified correctly or categorized.	Poor		Management Plan (2003-04 to 2013-14), DFO report, Interaction and Field Visit	1. The old plan did not provide for the delineation of core and buffer of the sanctuary. 2. The sanctuary is adjoining Guru Ghasidas National Park and the two Protected areas are proposed to be declared as tiger reserve. 3. A two kilometers wide Eco-sensitive zone has been proposed all along the periphery of the sanctuary, but the same is not yet notified.
Site identified correctly but not categorized.	Fair	✓		
Site identified correctly but not systematically categorized.	Good			
Site identified correctly and systematically categorized with proper zonation plans.	Very good			

Management prescriptions for various zones (Core, Buffer, Tourism etc) may be carefully assessed.

2.2 Does the site have a comprehensive Management Plan?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
No relevant Management Plan in place.	Poor	✓	Management Plan (2003-4 to 2013-14), DFO report	1. The old management Plan expired in 2013-14 and the preparation of the new plan is under way.. The authorities are waiting for inclusion of the PA inside Tiger Reserve. There after the area will have a Tiger conservation Plan.
Management Plan exist but not comprehensive.	Fair			
Site has a comprehensive Management Plan.	Good			
Site has a comprehensive, science based Management Plan prepared through a participatory process.	Very good			

Is the Management Plan consistent with WII Guidelines or not? The extent to which the concerns of the stakeholders, if any have been incorporated in the Management Plan may be commented upon.

2.3 Is the Management Plan routinely and systematically updated?

Assessment criteria				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
No process in place for systematic review and update of Management Plan.	Poor		Management Plan (2003-4 to 2013-14), DFO report	1. There is no such practice prevalent. The midterm or contingency provisions are made as and when requirement arises. 2. The arrival of elephants in the PA forced the management to take up anti-depredation works for elephant management.
Management Plan sometimes updated in adhoc manner.	Fair	✓		
Management Plan routinely and systematically updated.	Good			
Management Plan routinely, systematically and scientifically updated through a participatory process.	Very good			

2.4 Does the site safeguards the threatened biodiversity values?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Sites does not safeguard the threatened biodiversity values.	Poor		Management Plan (2003-4 to 2013-14), DFO report, Interaction and Field Visit	1. There are number of safeguard mechanism currently in place such as Patrolling and protection; habitat management; water management; education and awareness program in villages and staff deployment.
Sites safeguards a few threatened biodiversity values.	Fair			
Sites safeguards a large number of threatened biodiversity values.	Good	✓		
Sites safeguards all threatened biodiversity values.	Very good			

* Remarks need to elaborate on the kind of safeguards and how they work or are intended to work

2.7 Are stakeholders given an opportunity to participate in planning?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Little, if any opportunity for stakeholder participation in planning.	Poor		Management Plan (2003-4 to 2013-14), DFO report, Interaction and Field Visit	1. There is no mechanism for participation of stakeholders in planning process. However stake holders associate in execution of the schemes through seven Forest Protection Committees 2. Also there is no system to bring out management intervention in public domain.
Stakeholders participate in some planning.	Fair	✓		
Stakeholders participate in most planning processes.	Good			
Stakeholders routinely and systematically participate in all planning processes.	Very good			

* The result of participation must show in the field and not merely reported as a routine exercise. Further, is there a system/scope of putting the draft Management Plan in Public Domain in place?

2.6 Are habitat restoration programme systematically planned and monitored?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Habitat restoration programmes are entirely adhoc.	Poor		Management Plan (2003-4 to 2013-14), DFO report, Interaction and Field Visit	1.The PA has worked on habitat management as following in 2013-2015- Annecut Dev-9 Pond-11 Soil& Moisture Con.-310 he Waterhole dev.22 Stop dam-1 Grassland Dev.-115 he. 2. The invasive sps are nearer to villages and yet to be taken care off. 3. The water condition is good as the area has rich natural resource and is watershed of two major rivers. 4. The overall habitat condition is good.
Limited planning and monitoring programmes are in place for habitat restoration.	Fair			
Habitat restoration programmes are generally well planned and monitored.	Good	✓		
Habitat restoration programmes are thoroughly planned and monitored.	Very good			

* This assessment should be primarily based on habitat management programmes in relation to habitats for species that are threatened (IUCN categories), are habitat specialists, subjected to seasonal movements, wide ranging with emphasis on the breeding and rearing habitat and may include factors such as food, water, shelter (all connotations). Habitat structure, composition, unique patches of vegetation and sensitive sites, sources of water and their distribution are integral. Corridors within buffer zone are critically important. For example, all riparian habitats. Have these been addressed? Is there a planning process in place? What is the extent of 'invasive species in the Site? Are there any measures to reduce/ remove them? Have these been successful?

2.7 Does the site has an effective protection strategy?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Site has no protection strategy.	Poor		DFO report, Interaction and Field Visit	1. The PA has just come out from insurgency and is making efforts to consolidate works relating to it's conservation and development. . 2. The staff informed that many protection camps and civil structures were burnt during this period and staff were not allowed to enter the PA. 3. The old structure is being revived and protection strategy is being brought in place.
Site has an adhoc protection strategy.	Fair			
Site has a comprehensive protection strategy but is not very effective.	Good	✓		
Site has a comprehensive and very effective protection strategy.	Very good			

* This assessment takes inter-alia into account the nature of threats, the number and location of patrolling camps and foot and mobile patrolling, needs that relate to available manpower, terrain difficulties, practicability of area coverage, readiness to contain specific threats with necessary support and facilities. Is there any coordination with other wings of the Forest Department/ Police/ Customs etc? Are these effective?

2.8 Has the site been effective in the mitigation of human-wildlife conflicts?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Human-wildlife conflicts are rampant.	Poor		DFO Report, Field visit and interaction with staff	1. The Maoist insurgency is now over and protection have started in PA. The conflict is recorded from elephants and wild bore and compensation from crop depredation is paid till 2014-15 only. The payment is due for 2015-16. 2. Human injuries from sloth bear and elephants leads to public hue and cry and often management is pushed to backfoot. 3. The cooperation from Police and District administration is very essential to deal with the conflict. Management is satisfied about the cooperation. 4. There is a district level coordination committee with representation from line departments, which also takes up all conflict related issues..
Site has been able to mitigate few human-wildlife conflicts.	Fair			
Site has been able to mitigate many human-wildlife conflicts.	Good	✓		
Site has been able effective in mitigating all human-wildlife conflicts.	Very good			

* Judgment needs to consider staff training, capabilities, equipment, logistics, local attitude and politics (negatively aided and/or abetted), assistance of relevant agencies (e.g. police. Local administration, Local people themselves) PR, follow-up actions and monitoring. Details of compensation paid for human injury/ death and property damage in the last 3 year may be collected.

2.9 Is the site integrated into a wider ecological network landscape following the principles of the ecosystem approach?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Site not integrated into a wider network/ landscape.	Poor		Interaction with forest officials and field visits.	1. The site is well integrated with wider landscape from Odisha and Jharkhand- Jaspur-Semarsot- Badalkhol-Tamor Pingla-Guru Ghasidas National Park-Sanjay National Park and beyond. 2. Elephants from Odisha and Jharkhand are frequenting these areas for habitat searching. The movement patterns are recorded. 3. The district administration is cooperating in combating Elephant depredation.
Some limited attempts to integrate the site into a network/ landscape.	Fair			
Site is generally quite well integrated into a network/ landscape.	Good	✓		
Site is fully integrated into a wider network/ landscape.	Very good			

* Assessment needs to consider the scope of opportunities on the landscape scale that exist. Consider whether any attempts have been made and what are these? Have all the important corridors been identified? What actions are planned/implemented for their security? Have the Forest Working Plans and Forest Development Corporation Plans within the identified landscapes taken cognizance of such new requirement? What kind of relationship exists with the District Administration and other Line Departments? Does the Site get any funds from these agencies?

3. Inputs

3.1 Are personnel adequate, well organized and deployed with access to adequate resources in the site?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Few, if any, personnel explicitly allocated for PA management.	Poor		Interaction with forest officials and field visits	1. 15 posts of Forest Guard and one of RFO is vacant. 2. It is felt that at least 08 Patrolling Camps distributed in the sanctuary, with proper facilities are required for taking up aggressive patrolling and control of poaching, illicit felling of trees and grazing, fire etc. 3. Each FG should be provided with the assistance of minimum two game watchers for effective control of poaching, illicit felling etc in the area.
Some personnel explicitly allocated for PA management but not systematically linked to management objectives.	Fair	✓		
Some personnel explicitly allocated towards achievement of specific management objectives.	Good			
Adequate personnel explicitly allocated towards achievement of specific management objectives.	Very good			

* This assessment should inter-alia be based on number of personnel allocated for attainment of PA objectives at the Range , Round, Beat and Patrolling camps levels or as relevant to the needs (sanctioned posts vis- a- vis existing personnel and needs beyond the sanctioned strengths. It is possible that posts have last been sanctioned several years back that do not now account for the current needs)

3.2 Are resources (vehicle, equipment, building etc.) adequate, well organized and managed with access to adequate resources?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Few, if any, resources explicitly allocated for PA management.	Poor		Interaction with forest officials , Field Staff and field visits	1. The buildings in Range HQ are well maintained but patrolling vehicles are inadequate. The patrolling camps in the interior forests are not available. Unless there are proper facilities for the stay of staff at Beat level, the forests and wildlife are not safe. 2. The minimum of 3 patrolling vehicles, field equipment like camera, GPS, range finders, cages etc. should be provided for better monitoring of wildlife and control of illicit activities in the field.
Some resources explicitly allocated for PA management but not systematically linked to management objectives.	Fair	✓		
Some resources explicitly allocated towards achievement of specific management objectives.	Good			
Adequate resources explicitly allocated towards achievement of specific management objectives.	Very good			

* These form a variety of resources. These may be segregated into immovable(structures) and movable categories and each further may be considered under the essential anddesirable categories. It is best to start with what are the minimum needs to attain each objective,what is available and manner of use/deployment. The proportions of the 'essentials' and'desirables' along the importance gradient of objectives would serve as pointers for scorecategories. Specific remarks would be vitally important.

3.3 Are resources (human and financial) linked to priority actions and are funds released timely?

Assessment criteria				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Resource allocation is adhoc, funds areinadequate and seldom released in time andnot utilized.	Poor		Interaction with forest officials , Field Staff and field visits	1. The fund is released and utilized timely. But fund is insufficient for taking up all the works prescribed in Management Plan. 2. More fund should be made available for expanding building infrastructures in the interior forests, establishing patrolling camps, purchase of equipments and vehicles. 3. All vacant positions should be filled up. In fact the existing strength of protection staff may not be sufficient in view of increased workload.
Some specific allocation for management ofpriority action. Funds are inadequate andthere is some delay in release, partiallyutilized.	Fair	✓		
Comprehensive planning and allocation thatmeets the most important objectives.Generally funds released with not much delayand mostly utilized.	Good			
Comprehensive planning and allocation ofresources for attainment of most objectives.Funds generally released on-time and arefully utilized.	Very good			

*Obtain details of funds released by MoEFand their utilization by site in the last 3 years andindicate them under 'Remarks'. Also comment on the problems associated with funds and theirmitigation.

3.4 What level of resources is provided by NGOs?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition*	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
NGOs contribute nothing for the management of the site.	Poor		Interaction with forest officials , Field Staff and field visits	1. There is no NGO involved in any of the activity in PA. However, BSI and ZSI has done some work in the sanctuary..
NGOs make some contribution to management of the site but opportunities for collaboration are not systematically explored.	Fair	✓		
NGOs contributions are systematically sought and negotiated for the management of some site level activities.	Good			
NGOs contributions are systematically sought and negotiated for the management of many site level activities.	Very good			

Details of contributions(cash/kind) made by the NGOs in the last 3 years may be collected.

3.5 Does PA manager considers resources (human and financial) to be sufficient?

Assessment criteria				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Resources insufficient for most tasks.	Poor	✓	Interaction with forest officials , Field Staff and field visits	1. The resources are meager to meet the challenges of protection of forests and Wildlife. It is high time that the strength of protection staff is further increased. 2. 8 Patrolling camps with staff and infrastructure support; 15 more FGs, Basic field facilities to staff; fund for eco-development; staff training and monitoring equipment are needed to restore the old glory of the area.
Resources sufficient for some tasks.	Fair			
Resources sufficient for most tasks.	Good			
Resources are in excess for most tasks.	Very good			

4. Process

4.1 Does the site have trained manpower resources for effective PA management?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Very few trained officers and frontline staff in the site.	Poor		Interaction with forest officials , Field Staff and field visits	1. Conservator of Forests, one Dy.Ranger and one FG are trained in WL. The ACFs have worked as RFO in Wildlife areas in the past and have sufficient experience in Wildlife conservation. 2. All Forest Guards receive their foundation training in all subjects including Wildlife. Some of them receive one or two days training / workshop on special wildlife subjects.. 3. The short duration training is received by staff during state Tiger monitoring and Elephant census.
Few trained officers and frontline staff, who are posted in the site.	Fair			
A large number of trained officers and frontline staff are posted in the site.	Good	✓		
All trained managers and frontline staff posted in the site.	Very good			

* Indicate % of trained staff in various categories.i.e. Higher Management: ACF/ DCF/ CF/ CCF; Frontline Staff: Range Officer; Beat Officer; Forest Guard; Casual Daily Labour (CDL); Others.

4.2 Is PA staff performance management linked to achievement of management objectives?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
No linkage between staff performance management and management objectives.	Poor	✓	Interaction with Field Staff	1. There is no system in place to recognize the good works of the staff. However, local recognition for good work was given to ADFO Sri Ekka and a forest guard.
Some linkage between staff performance management and management objectives, but not consistently or systematically assessed.	Fair			
Performance management for most staff is directly linked to achievement of relevant management objectives.	Good			
Performance management of all staff is directly linked to achievement of relevant management objectives.	Very good			

*Has the PA staff received award/ appreciation from any agency in the last 3 years?

4.3 Is there effective public participation in PA management?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Little or no public participation in PA management.	Poor		Interaction with forest officials , Field Staff and field visits	1. There are seven Protection committees involving members of Panchayats and local MLA in PA management. This is a double edged sword, as MLA will always side the public protesting against the management on any issue of conflict. 2. The review by MLA is carried out on development program and Elephant related conflict, which does not help the cause of conservation.
Opportunistic public participation in some aspects of PA management.	Fair	✓		
Systematic public participation in most aspects of PA management.	Good			
Comprehensive and systematic public participation in all important aspects of PA management.	Very good			

* Participation would include Conservation & awareness programmes, Census operations, Intelligence gathering, Forest fire control etc.

4.4 Is there a responsive system for handling complaints and comments about PA management?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
No systematic approach to handling complaints.	Poor		Visit to Game Range Offices.	1. The complaint register is maintained in Game range office. It could not be ascertained as to how effective is the system..
Complaints handling system operational but not responsive to individual issues and limited follow up provided.	Fair	✓		
Coordinated system logs and responds effectively to most complaints.	Good			
All complaints systematically logged in coordinated system and timely response provided with minimal repeat complaints.	Very good			

* Number of queries made and response thereof under the Right to Information (RTI), Act in the last 3 years may be compiled.

4.5 Does PA management addresses the livelihood issues of resource dependent communities especially of women?

Assessment criteria				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
No livelihood issues are addressed by PA management.	Poor		Interaction with forest officials , Field Staff and field visits	1. The 7 Forest Protection Committees are supported with some income generation activities like tailoring etc but the income is hardly sufficient for the family. 2. The authorities informed that they are now coordinating with district to provide additional support to the respective families..
Few livelihood issues are addressed by PA management.	Fair	✓		
Substantial livelihood issues are addressed by PA management.	Good			
Livelihood issues of resource dependent communities especially women are addressed effectively by PA managers.	Very good			

5. Output

5.1 Is adequate information on PA management publicly available?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Little or no information on PA management publicly available.	Poor		DFO report and interaction.	1. The sings and other publicity materials are available in the field. 2. The information on PA is available on state Forest Department web site 3. Relevant issues of management should be brought out in brochures and pamphlet forms so as to help local communities in education and awareness. .
Publicly available information is general and has limited relevance to management accountability and the condition of public assets.	Fair	✓		
Publicly available information provides detailed insight into major management issues for most PAs or groups of PAs.	Good			
Comprehensive reports are routinely provided on management and condition of public assets in all PAs or groups of PAs.	Very good			

* Does the Site has a website? If yes, is it comprehensive, well-managed and periodically updated?

5.2 Are visitor services (tourism and interpretation) and facilities appropriate for the relevant protected area category?

Assessment criteria				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Visitor services and facilities are at odds with relevant PA category and/or threaten PA values.	Poor		Interaction with forest officials , Field Staff and field visits	1. The PA has potential for Eco-tourism with beautiful forest, wildlife, waterfalls and religious- cultural sites. Walking on the trails will enrich tourists with Wilderness experience. 2. The area is limping back to normal and it would be wonderful to start tourism at least in some portion of the sanctuary. Tourist infrastructures will have to be built.. 3. At present some tourism is initiated with accommodation facilities in Ram Kola. However similar infrastructure will have to be built in many fringe villages of the sanctuary.
Visitor services and facilities generally accord with relevant PA category and don't threaten PA values.	Fair	✓		
All visitor services and facilities accord with relevant PA category and most enhance PA values.	Good			
All visitor services and facilities accord with relevant PA category and enhance PA values.	Very good			

* Include the existence and quality of visitor and interpretation centers, including skills and capabilities of personnel manning these, site related publications, films, videos; arrangements of stay (including places serving refreshments and food owned and managed by site), watch towers and hides including safety factors, vehicles assigned for visitors including riding elephants, if any and their deployment, drinking water, rest rooms, garbage disposal, attended and self-guided services in the field, visitor feedback on the quality of wilderness experience. Details of numbers of visitors/ tourists (both domestic and overseas) coming in the last 3 years and the revenue earned may be compiled.

5.3 Are research/ monitoring related trends systematically evaluated and routinely reported and used to improve management?

Assessment criteria				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Little or no systematic evaluation or routine reporting of trends.	Poor		DFO report and Field Visits.	1. The documentation of flora and fauna is done by BSI and ZSI and the same is available with the management. 2. No other research work is taken up in the sanctuary.. 3 Survey for vegetation and herbivores are carried out along with All India Tiger estimation once in four years. The reports are only confined to Tiger estimation and does not indicate the status of habitat as well as herbivores.
Some evaluation and reporting undertaken but neither systematic nor routine.	Fair	✓		
Systematic evaluation and routine reporting of management related trends undertaken.	Good			
Systematic evaluation and comprehensive reporting of trends undertaken and attempts made at course corrections as relevant.	Very good			

* Not all site attract projects and researchers and with exceptions, little research takes place on the site own steam because of systemic limitations. However, monitoring of some critical issues is expected e.g. population of tiger, co-predators and prey with insights into their demography and distribution (some opportunistic sampling by sightings, signs and spatial distribution during assessment would be extremely useful in terms of expert impression and as a pulse), monitoring incidence of livestock grazing, fires, weeds, sources of water, a variety of illegal activities typically associated with the reserve, wildlife health (e.g. epidemics, immunization of livestock) regeneration and change in vegetation, visitors and their activities, offence cases, ex-gratia payments etc. Details of number of research projects in the last 3 years, institutions involved, salient outcomes may be collected and used in awarding scores.

5.4 Is there a systematic maintenance schedule and funds in place for management of infrastructure/ assets?

Assessment criteria				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
No systematic inventory or maintenance schedule.	Poor		DFO report, Observation of APOs	1. Maintenance schedule is not available, some of the buildings in the interior forests will have to be maintained on priority.. Now that the area is free from insurgency the assets and infrastructures in the interior of the forests will have to be revived and regularly maintained.
Inventory maintenance is adhoc and so is the maintenance schedule.	Fair			
Systematic inventory provides the basis for maintenance schedule but funds are inadequately made available.	Good	✓		
Systematic inventory provides the basis for maintenance schedule and adequate funds are made available.	Very good			

6. Outcomes

6.1 Are populations of threatened species especially key faunal species declining, stable or increasing?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Threatened/ endangered species populations declining.	Poor		DFO report and Field Visits	1. There is no base record available as census was not carried out due to insurgency and WII has not brought out the report relating to status of habitat and ungulates from the data collected during All India Tiger estimation 2014.. 2. The field staff report that they come across thee evidence indicating the presence of Gaur, Leopard, Neelgai, Barking deer, Sambhar, Wild boar, Sloth Bear etc. They feel that the population of key faunal species are declining.
Some threatened/ endangered species populations increasing, most others stable.	Fair	✓		
Most threatened/ endangered species populations increasing, most others stable.	Good			
All threatened/ endangered species populations either increasing or stable.	Very good			

* This needs to practically relate to the natural ecosystem potential rather than being driven merely by numbers and visibility. The assessment score may be elaborated under remarks. Comments on the population trends may be made under Remarks.

6.2 Have the threats to the site being reduced/ minimized or is there an increase?

Assessment criteria

Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Threats to the Site have not abated but have enhanced.	Poor		DFO report, Interaction with Field Staff	The insurgency has been the biggest threat and now that the area is free from it, illicit felling of trees and hunting of wild animals can be better controlled. One of the villages by name Durgai inside sanctuary with seven families are willing to be relocated, but management is taking their own sweet time to implement the proposal. With the growing human and cattle population in the vicinity of the sanctuary, the threat is not coming down.
Some threats to the Site have abated, others continue their presence	Fair	✓		
Most threats to the Site have abated. The few remaining are vigorously being addressed	Good			
All threats to the Site have been effectively contained and an efficient system is in place to deal with any emerging situation	Very good			

6.3 Are the expectations of visitors generally met or exceeded?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Expectations of visitors generally not met.	Poor		DFO report	1. The number of visitors are less and very limited facilities are available at Ram Kola. The visitors are satisfied with the facilities. As the area is free from insurgency, the tourism facilities are needed to be expanded.
Expectations of many visitors are met.	Fair	✓		
Expectations of most visitors are met.	Good			
Good expectations of most visitors are met.	Very good			

* Is there any system of receiving/ analyzing visitor feedback?

6.4 Are local communities supportive of PA management?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Local communities are hostile.	Poor		DFO report and Field visits	1. The local communities are not hostile. One village Durgai is willing to sift from forest area. Without the support of the local community, the ungulates will not bounce back in the area.
Some are supportive.	Fair			
Most locals are supportive of PA management.	Good	✓		
All local communities supportive of PA management.	Very good			

* There could be many reasons for disenchantment. It could be real because of managerial neglect or the managerial efforts could be appropriate but there could be local elements/organizations who would like to keep the dis-affectation simmering for their own ulterior motives. Likewise success could be entirely because of the efforts of managers or they might be fortunate in striking partnerships with credible NGOs. Assessment may take the prevailing causes into account.

MEE Score Card

Framework Element Number	Framework Element Name	Number of Questions (a)	Maximum Mark per question (b)	Total (a x b)	Marks obtained for the Element	Overall Score
1.	Context	03	10	30	20	55.8%
2.	Planning	09	10	90	55	
3.	Inputs	05	10	50	22.5	
4.	Process	05	10	50	25	
5.	Outputs	04	10	40	22.5	
6.	Outcomes	04	10	40	22.5	
Total		30		300	167.5	

7. BHAIKAMGARH WILD BUFFALO SANCTUARY, CHHATTISGARH MEE YEAR (2016-17)

Management Strengths

1. The sanctuary provides the catchment of the River Indravati. The flora and fauna of the sanctuary need to be preserved in the interest of overall conservation and arresting climate change and its damaging consequences.
2. It has been proposed that the sanctuary be included in the buffer zone of Indravati Tiger Reserve. It is home of Tigers dispersing from the source population.
3. There are un-surveyed areas with good quality vegetation in the north of the sanctuary, along the right bank of the rRiver Indravati. These areas are in in Bijapur and Narainpur districts of the state of Chhattisgarh. They provide a very useful corridor for the movements of wild animals.
4. The plant and animal biodiversity of the sanctuary is rich. The sanctuary also provides refuge for many of rare, endangered and threatened species. It must be managed for posterity.
5. The sanctuary has unexplored potential of high value for genetic diversity of important tree species such as Pterocarpus marsupium.

Management Weaknesses

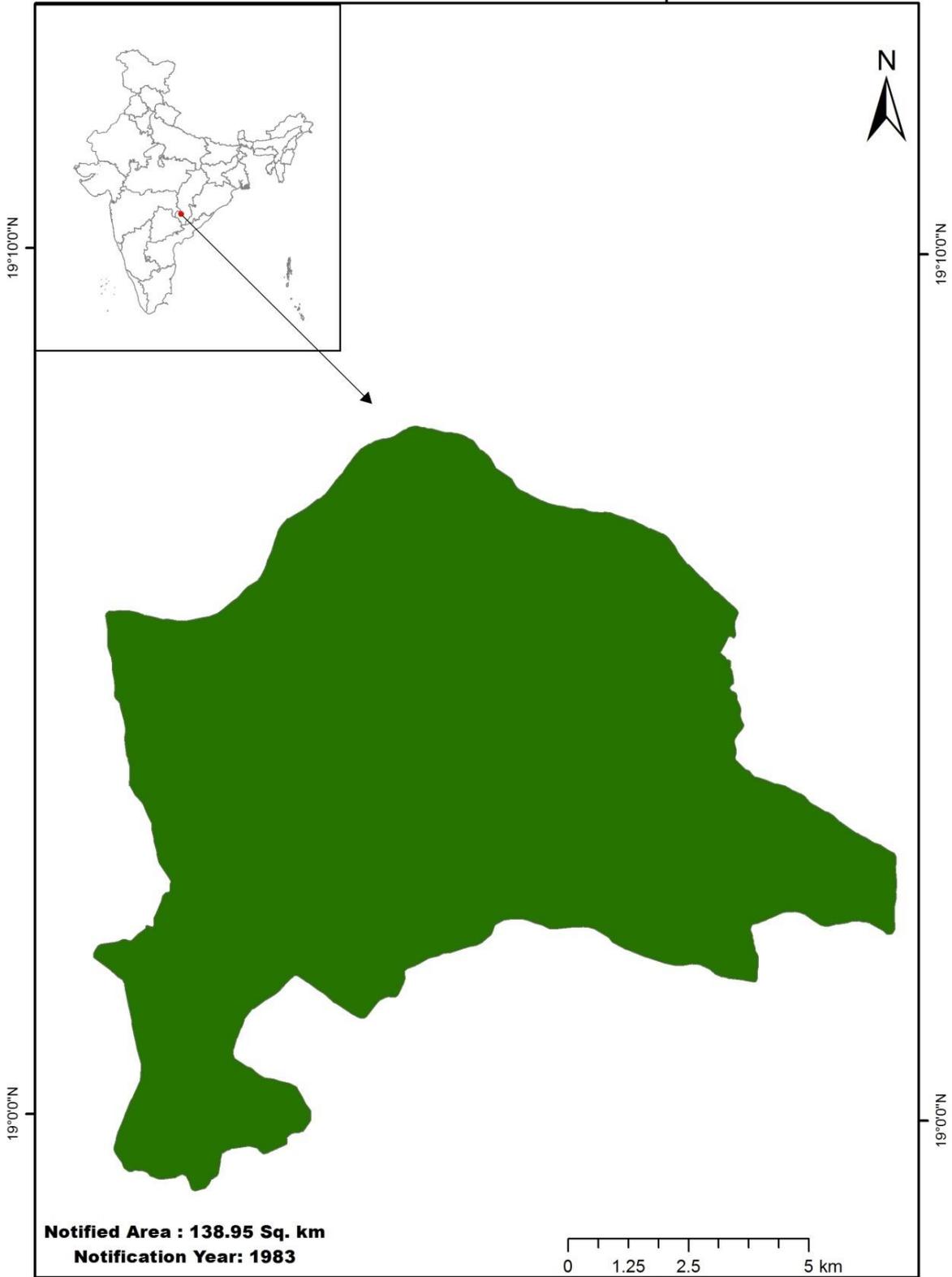
1. The sanctuary is threatened by the presence of villages with human and cattle populations. The basic needs of these villages are met from the forests of the sanctuary. The villagers obtain all their requirements of timber, poles and fire wood from the forests.
2. Cattle are sent to the sanctuary in large numbers for grazing. Cattle grazers also start fires in the forests. The habitat of the wild animals is damaged.
3. Collection of Mahua and other NTFP from the forests also depletes the food available to wild animals.
4. Shifting cultivation was prevalent in the area in the past. This has left behind many gaps in the forests. Unless the pressure from humans and cattle is minimized, it will be difficult to reclaim the gaps, and they will develop into grasslands.
5. The claims of tribals under Forests' Rights Act have been settled on several occasions. Dissatisfied persons make fresh applications and exert pressure through extremist groups. The clearing and burning of forests goes on unabated to enable the tribals to file fresh claims. The act continues to be misused, and we are in the process of losing more forests.

Actionable Points

1. The purpose of the Forests Rights Act was to grant rights to those who were in possession of forest land as on 5 December 2005. Why can't the Act be repealed now?
2. The proposal to notify a buffer area for Indravati Tiger Reserve has been modified. Some areas with high human density have been excluded, and some other areas, along with this sanctuary, have been included in the proposed buffer of the Tiger reserve.
3. Habitat improvement works are limited to the creation of new water holes and maintenance of old ones. During the visit the team found that the villagers and their cattle are also dependent on many of these water holes for their requirements of water. We must prevent the entry of cattle into the interior of the sanctuary. More water holes should be constructed in the interiors so that wild animals can use them exclusively.
4. The gaps created in the forests as a result of shifting cultivation in the past should be taken up for grassland development.
5. Because of left-wing extremism, the sanctuary does not have permanent protection camps in the forests. Some more mobile units may be required for effective protection.
6. Some Forest Guard and Forester posts are vacant. The state has been recruiting and training in the last 3 years, and there are very few vacancies at this level of the staff in other places. It appears that the officials are unwilling to be posted in areas disturbed by left-wing extremism. The state should bring staff members to such places from other places and post them there for a fixed tenure of 2 years. After completion of the tenure, the staff members should be transferred back to a place of their choice.
7. It may be necessary to monitor changes in the habitat periodically using remote technique techniques in view of the inaccessibility of the forests the due to left-wing extremism.

Bhairamgarh Wildlife Sanctuary

81°00'E



Notified Area : 138.95 Sq. km
Notification Year: 1983

0 1.25 2.5 5 km

81°0'0"E

 भारतीय वन्यजीव संस्थान
Wildlife Institute of India

1. Context

1.1 Are the values of the site well documented, assessed and monitored?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Values not systematically documented, assessed or monitored.	Poor		Management Plan – Page (10)	In Para 3.5 of the Management Plan, it is mentioned that Bhairamgarh Wild Buffalo Sanctuary is to ensure maintenance of viable populations of Wild animals for scientific economic, cultural and ecological values by way of creating a nucleus of wild life at different selected parts and to protect endangered species of the Sanctuary such as wild Buffaloes and restore Wild Life habitat in continuous and sizeable blocks. These values are not described in detail. However these values are not assessed and monitored.
Values generally identified but not systematically assessed and monitored.	Fair	✓		
Most values systematically identified and assessed and monitored.	Good			
All values systematically identified and assessed and monitored.	Very good			

*Values would also include geo-morphological, historic-cultural and fauna and floral species.

1.2 Are the threats to site values well documented and assessed?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Threats not systematically documented or assessed.	Poor		Management Plan – Page (19 to 21)	There are 15 villages in the sanctuary with very large population of human and cattle. The disturbances such as Wild Fires, M.F.P Collection, Live Stock grazing, Collection of fire wood, Enclave Villages and Naxalite Problems pose serious threat to conservation. Most threats are systematically identified and assessed.
Threats generally identified but not systematically assessed.	Fair			
Most threats systematically identified and assessed.	Good	✓		
All threats systematically identified and assessed.	Very good			

* This assessment should be based on number, nature and extent of threats. Threats within and outside PA should both be considered. Impacts, if any on the population abundance of key species may be indicated in the remarks.

1.3 Is the site free from human and biotic interference?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
The site has extensive human and biotic interference.	Poor		Management Plan – Page (25) Para 6.2.9	There are 15 enclaves (villages) in Bhairamgarh Wild Buffalo Sanctuary. This induces conflict between wildlife and human settlement. But it is age old problem. Thus, the site has some human and biotic interference.
The site has some human and biotic interference.	Fair	✓		
The site has little human and biotic interference.	Good			
The site has no human and biotic interference.	Very good			

*This assessment should be based on existence of human settlements/ villages; livestock grazing, cultivation, encroachments etc, resource extraction/ livelihood dependence of local communities and should reflect the overall interference due to all the above factors. Number and size of human settlements/ enclave d villages and their impacts on the site may be indicated in the Remarks.

2. Planning

2.1 Is the site properly identified (NP/WLS) and categorized (in terms of zonation) to achieve the objectives?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Site not identified correctly or categorized.	Poor		Management Plan – Page (26) Para 6.2.12	Though the management plan show the demarcation for Tourism zone, no attempts have been made to develop tourism. Eco-sensitive zone ranging from 01 km. to 05 km. is proposed all round the sanctuary but the final notification is yet to be made. Zones are identified on paper correctly but the same is not yet brought in practice. .
Site identified correctly but not categorized.	Fair	✓		
Site identified correctly but not systematically categorized.	Good			
Site identified correctly and systematically categorized with proper zonation plans.	Very good			

Management prescriptions for various zones (Core, Buffer, Tourism enc.) may be carefully assessed.

*Score: Poor: 2.5; Fair: 5; Good: 7.5; Very Good: 10

2.2 Does the site have a comprehensive Management Plan?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
No relevant Management Plan in place.	Poor		Discussion with Dy. Director	There is a management plan for the period 2010-2011 to 2019-2020. The plan has not received the approval of CWLW.
Management Plan exist but not comprehensive.	Fair			
Site has a comprehensive Management Plan.	Good	✓		
Site has a comprehensive, science based Management Plan prepared through a participatory process.	Very good			

Is the Management Plan consistent with WII Guidelines or not? The extent to which the concerns of the stakeholders, if any have been incorporated in the Management Plan may be commented upon.

2.3 Is the Management Plan routinely and systematically updated?

Assessment criteria				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
No process in place for systematic review and update of Management Plan.	Poor	✓	Discussion with Dy. Director	Management Plan is not updated during the period of currency. However, a new plan will be written before the expiry of the current Plan in March 2020 and all the experiences of the current Plan will be reflected in the new Plan..
Management Plan sometimes updated in adhoc manner.	Fair			
Management Plan routinely and systematically updated.	Good			
Management Plan routinely, systematically and scientifically updated through a participatory process.	Very good			

2.4 Does the site safeguards the threatened biodiversity values?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Sites does not safeguard the threatened biodiversity values.	Poor		Management Plan – Page (27 to 31 & 34)	The Plan aims at providing conservation of wildlife and its habitat. The Plan provides for Soil and water conservation, Water Resources Management, Habitat Management plan, Weed control, Wild life health monitoring & maintainance of unique and special habitats, which helps in safeguarding a few threatened biodiversity values.
Sites safeguards a few threatened biodiversity values.	Fair	✓		
Sites safeguards a large number of threatened biodiversity values.	Good			
Sites safeguards all threatened biodiversity values.	Very good			

* Remarks need to elaborate on the kind of safeguards and how they work or are intended to work

2.5 Are stakeholders given an opportunity to participate in planning?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Little, if any opportunity for stakeholder participation in planning.	Poor		Discussion with Dy. Director	MEE Team visited following water holes; Khelchar Comptt. No. – 106 & Kukurdongri Comptt. No. 1617 of Matwada Village Matwada Stop Dam constructed in 2013-14. During this visit it was found that stakeholders have contributed in the planning of the water holes, as these are located close to villages and are useful to village communities.
Stakeholders participate in some planning.	Fair	✓		
Stakeholders participate in most planning processes.	Good			
Stakeholders routinely and systematically participate in all planning processes.	Very good			

* The result of participation must show in the field and not merely reported as a routine exercise. Further, is there a system/scope of putting the draft Management Plan in Public Domain in place?

2.6 Are habitat restoration programme systematically planned and monitored?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Habitat restoration programmes are entirely adhoc.	Poor		Management Plan – Page (31) Para 6.5.3	The following habitat improvement works are listed in management plan. Habitat management a. Cutting and uprooting of unpalatable grasses. b. Uprooting of weeds. c. Uprooting of woody species d. Fire protection measures in meadows. e. maintenance of water resources. Monitoring, Research & Evaluation a. Seasonal use of these grassland. b. Invasion of weeds and woody species. c. Presence & abundance of palatable and non palatable grass species.Limited planning and monitoring programmes are in place for habitat restoration.
Limited planning and monitoring programmes are in place for habitat restoration.	Fair	✓		
Habitat restoration programmes are generally well planned and monitored.	Good			
Habitat restoration programmes are thoroughly planned and monitored.	Very good			

* This assessment should be primarily based on habitat management programmes in relation to habitats for species that are threatened (IUCN categories), are habitat specialists, subjected to seasonal movements, wide ranging with emphasis on the breeding and rearing habitat and may include factors such as food, water, shelter (all connotations).Habitat structure, composition, unique patches of vegetation and sensitive sites, sources of water and their distribution are integral. Corridors within buffer zone are critically important. For example, all riparian habitats. Have these been addressed? Is their a planning process in place? What is the extent of 'invasive species in the Site? Are there any measures to reduce/ remove them? Have these been successful?

2.7 Does the site has an effective protection strategy?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Site has no protection strategy.	Poor		Management Plan – Page (13) Para 3.6 Also pages 19 to 21 of The said plan	The Sanctuary faces inadequate budget, inadequate human resources, inadequate physical infrastructure like Building, Road, Vehicles, wireless and other equipments. The following observations are recorded in the Management Plan; a. Hunting- Illicit shooting or hunting is not a major problem. b. Poaching and illegal activities No case of poaching or illegal activity has been registered. C .Domestic live stock grazing-There are 14 Revenue villages and one forest village with large population of human and cattle. d. Wild Fire- No major fire incident. e. Wild Life Health- Cattle epidemic diseases are registered in the sanctuary. f. Inter Agency Program and problems- 14 Revenue villages and one forest village are situated. Development works like construction of building, roads, tank, stop dams etc create disturbance and habitat degradation. g. Tourism- No plan has been made to promote tourism. Site has an adhoc protection strategy.
Site has an adhoc protection strategy.	Fair	✓		
Site has a comprehensive protection strategy but is not very effective.	Good			
Site has a comprehensive and very effective protection strategy.	Very good			

* This assessment takes inter-alia into account the nature of threats, the number and location of patrolling camps and foot and mobile patrolling, needs that relate to available manpower, terrain difficulties, practicability of area coverage, readiness to contain specific threats with necessary support and facilities. Is there any coordination with other wings of the Forest Department/ Police/ Customs etc.? Are these effective?

2.8 Has the site been effective in the mitigation of human-wildlife conflicts?

Assessment criteria*																																														
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks																																										
Human-wildlife conflicts are rampant.	Poor		Management Plan – Page (25) Para 6.2.11	The Human wild animal conflict arises due to the crop damages, injuries to human and cattle and cattle death. The details of these cases for last three years are provided in below mentioned table.																																										
Site has been able to mitigate few human-wildlife conflicts.	Fair	✓																																												
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* Judgement needs to consider staff training, capabilities, equipment, logistics, local attitude and politics (negatively aided and/or abetted), assistance of relevant agencies (e.g. police. Local administration, Local people themselves) PR, follow-up actions and monitoring. Details of compensation paid for human injury/ death and property damage in the last 3 year may be collected.

2.9 Is the site integrated into a wider ecological network landscape following the principles of the ecosystem approach?

Assessment criteria*					
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks	
Site not integrated into a wider network/ landscape.	Poor	✓	Discussion with Dy. Director	It is 135 sq. km. sanctuary situated on the left bank of River Indravati. The buffer area of Indravati Tiger Reserve is being modified. Some human dominated areas are now proposed to be excluded from the Buffer and this sanctuary is proposed to be included in the buffer. The sanctuary is also important for its corridor value and provides space for movement of wide ranging animals. The un-surveyed area on the right bank is fairly un disturbed. It helps in providing inviolate space for tigers. However, the working Plans of Bijapur territorial. Narainpur territorial, Tiger Conservation Plan of Indravati is required to be integrated with the Management Plan of this sanctuary. The site is not included in wider ecological network.	
Some limited attempts to integrate the site into a network/ landscape.	Fair				
Site is generally quite well integrated into a network/ landscape.	Good				
Site is fully integrated into a wider network/ landscape.	Very good				

* Assessment needs to consider the scope of opportunities on the landscape scale that exist. Consider whether any attempts have been made and what are these? Have all the important corridors been identified? What actions are planned/implemented for their security? Have the Forest Working Plans and Forest Development Corporation Plans within the identified landscapes taken cognizance of such new requirement? What kind of relationship exists with the District Administration and other Line Departments? Does the Site get any funds from these agencies?

3. Inputs

3.1 Are personnel adequate, well organised and deployed with access to adequate resources in the site?

Assessment criteria*																																																																
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks																																																												
Few, if any, personnel explicitly allocated for PA management.	Poor		Verification of records in the office of Deputy Director Indravti Tiger Reserve.	Sanctuary has a sanctioned strength of 23 personnel (forester and Forest Guards) of which only 12 are in position and there are 11 vacancies. Some personnel explicitly allocated for PA management but not systematically linked to management objectives. Sanctuary has a sanctioned strength of 23 personnel (forester and Forest Guards) of which only 12 are in position and there are 11 vacancies. Some personnel explicitly allocated for PA management but not systematically linked to management objectives.																																																												
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* This assessment should inter-alia be based on number of personnel allocated for attainment of PA objectives at the Range , Round, Beat and Patrolling camps levels or as relevant to the needs (sanctioned posts vis- a- vis existing personnel and needs beyond the sanctioned strengths. It is possible that posts have last been sanctioned several years back that do not now account for the current needs)

3.2 Are resources (vehicle, equipment, building etc.) adequate, well organized and managed with access to adequate resources?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Few, if any, resources explicitly allocated for PA management.	Poor		Discussion with Dy. Director	Vehicle, Equipment & Building are inadequate. The sanctuary is disturbed by left Wing extremism. The patrolling is done by mobile units. It is necessary to provide some more vehicles for mobility. Buildings in interiors will remain unoccupied. However some more accommodation is required to be provided in Bhairmgarh and other big villages in the sanctuary. Equipments like GPS, Binocular, and Cameras should be used by staff for monitoring. Extremists do not allow installing camera traps.
Some resources explicitly allocated for PA management but not systematically linked to management objectives.	Fair	✓		
Some resources explicitly allocated towards achievement of specific management objectives.	Good			
Adequate resources explicitly allocated towards achievement of specific management objectives.	Very good			

* These form a variety of resources. These may be segregated into immovable (structures) and movable categories and each further may be considered under the essential and desirable categories. It is best to start with what are the minimum needs to attain each objective, what is available and manner of use/deployment. The proportions of the 'essentials' and 'desirables' along the importance gradient of objectives would serve as pointers for score categories. Specific remarks would be vitally important.

3.3 Are resources (human and financial) linked to priority actions and are funds released timely?

Assessment criteria				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Resource allocation is adhoc, funds are inadequate and seldom released in time and not utilized.	Poor		Discussion with Dy. Director	There is shortage of staff and also the fund for implementing works relating to habitat improvement, fire protection and weed eradication. Specific allocation is needed by the management for priority action. Funds are inadequate and there is some delay in its release. As a result the allocation is partially utilized. It is also found that the Central Fund is released for items of works like-camera trap etc. while more funds are required for up gradation of skill of staff and the members of eco-development committee.
Some specific allocation for management of priority action. Funds are inadequate and there is some delay in release, partially utilized.	Fair	✓		
Comprehensive planning and allocation that meets the most important objectives. Generally funds released with not much delay and mostly utilized.	Good			
Comprehensive planning and allocation of resources for attainment of most objectives. Funds generally released on-time and are fully utilized.	Very good			

*Obtain details of funds released by MoEF and their utilization by site in the last 3 years and indicate them under 'Remarks'. Also comment on the problems associated with funds and their mitigation.

3.4 What level of resources is provided by NGOs?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition*	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
NGOs contribute nothing for the management of the site.	Poor	✓	Discussion with Dy. Director	No NGO has provided any resource to help the Management of the Sanctuary.
NGOs make some contribution to management of the site but opportunities for collaboration are not systematically explored.	Fair			
NGOs contributions are systematically sought and negotiated for the management of some site level activities.	Good			
NGOs contributions are systematically sought and negotiated for the management of many site level activities.	Very good			

Details of contributions(cash/kind) made by the NGOs in the last 3 years may be collected.

3.5 Does PA manager considers resources (human and financial) to be sufficient?

Assessment criteria				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Resources insufficient for most tasks.	Poor		Discussion with Dy. Director	Dy. Director, Indravati Tiger Reserve, Bijapur who is in charge of management of the sanctuary states that more fund is required for the skill up gradation of eco development committee members and also to have more education and awareness program. Resources are sufficient for some tasks, but are inadequate for priority action like skill up gradation etc..
Resources sufficient for some tasks.	Fair	✓		
Resources sufficient for most tasks.	Good			
Resources are in excess for most tasks.	Very good			

4. Process

4.1 Does the site have trained manpower resources for effective PA management?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Very few trained officers and front line staff in the site.	Poor		Discussion with Dy. Director	The staffs at the cutting edge level have not received training in wild life subjects. However some senior officers are trained. Few trained officers can organize skill up gradation with reference to Wildlife Management.
Few trained officers and front line staff, who are posted in the site.	Fair	✓		
A large number of trained officers and front line staff are posted in the site.	Good			
All trained managers and front line staff posted in the site.	Very good			

* Indicate % of trained staff in various categories. i.e. Higher Management: ACF/ DCF/ CF/ CCF; Front line Staff: Range Officer; Beat Officer; Forest Guard; Casual Daily Labour (CDL); Others.

4.2 Is PA staff performance management linked to achievement of management objectives?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
No linkage between staff performance management and management objectives.	Poor		Discussion with Dy. Director	Staffs do the protection of the sanctuary from illicit cutting of trees, poaching of wild animals, forest fire, encroachment etc. They also take up education and awareness program among stake holders. Performance management for most staff is directly linked to achievement of relevant management objectives.
Some linkage between staff performance management and management objectives, but not consistently or systematically assessed.	Fair			
Performance management for most staff is directly linked to achievement of relevant management objectives.	Good	✓		
Performance management of all staff is directly linked to achievement of relevant management objectives.	Very good			

*Has the PA staff received award/ appreciation from any agency in the last 3 years?

4.3 Is there effective public participation in PA management?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Little or no public participation in PA management.	Poor		Discussion with Dy. Director	To have the education and awareness among the poor tribal people, it is necessary to provide adequate budget. Some villages do have a role in deciding the location of water holes. But public generally do not participate in the management of the sanctuary.
Opportunistic public participation in some aspects of PA management.	Fair	✓		
Systematic public participation in most aspects of PA management.	Good			
Comprehensive and systematic public participation in all important aspects of PA management.	Very good			

* Participation would include Conservation & awareness programmes, Census operations, Intelligence gathering, Forest fire control etc.

4.4 Is there a responsive system for handling complaints and comments about PA management?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
No systematic approach to handling complaints.	Poor		Discussion with Dy. Director	The complaints are received from the public, either during public meetings or written form. These are addressed without any loss of time and are also monitored by senior officers. Also the complaint register is maintained which shows the receipt and disposal.
Complaints handling system operational but not responsive to individual issues and limited follow up provided.	Fair			
Coordinated system logs and responds effectively to most complaints.	Good	✓		
All complaints systematically logged in coordinated system and timely response provided with minimal repeat complaints.	Very good			

* Number of queries made and response thereof under the Right to Information (RTI), Act in the last 3 years may be compiled.

4.5 Does PA management addresses the livelihood issues of resource dependent communities especially of women?

Assessment criteria				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
No livelihood issues are addressed by PA management.	Poor		Management Plan – Page (17) Para 4.1.4	Implication of the land use and resource, dependency for conservation of PA. Grazing pressure in Sanctuary and adjoining forest area is tremendous. Such practices has to be stopped in these areas, to be managed in the interest of wild life, villager's dependency on the PA is for following resources. 1. Fire wood 2. Small timber. 3. Grazing ground and fodder. 4. Thatching grasses. 5. M.F.P. collection. 6. Land for cultivation. Thus dependency creates man-animal conflict through :- 1. Crop damage by leopard,, Blue bull, sloth,bear and wild boar etc. 2. Cattle lifting by carnivores is rare. Also remoteness of the area leads to issues in respect of 1. Education of children 2. Access to proper health care facilities. 3. Employment opportunities. The village communities inside the sanctuary are not willing to embrace some of the initiatives. The Performance management for most staff is directly linked to achievement of relevant management objectives.
Few livelihood issues are addressed by PA management.	Fair			
Substantial livelihood issues are addressed by PA management.	Good	✓		
Livelihood issues of resource dependent communities especially women are addressed effectively by PA managers.	Very good			

5. Output

5.1 Is adequate information on PA management publicly available?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Little or no information on PA management publicly available.	Poor		Discussion with Dy. Director	The information relating to the Sanctuary is available on internet. Brochures are also prepared and distributed among the public.
Publicly available information is general and has limited relevance to management accountability and the condition of public assets.	Fair			
Publicly available information provides detailed insight into major management issues for most PAs or groups of PAs.	Good	✓		
Comprehensive reports are routinely provided on management and condition of public assets in all PAs or groups of PAs.	Very good			

* Does the Site has a website? If yes, is it comprehensive, well-managed and periodically updated?

5.2 Are visitor services (tourism and interpretation) and facilities appropriate for the relevant protected area category?

Assessment criteria				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Visitor services and facilities are at odds with relevant PA category and/or threaten PA values.	Poor	✓	Discussion with Dy. Director	There are no visitor services available in the Sanctuary. As the site is also disturbed by left wing extremism, it may not be possible to open it for tourism..
Visitor services and facilities generally accord with relevant PA category and don't threaten PA values.	Fair			
All visitor services and facilities accord with relevant PA category and most enhance PA values.	Good			
All visitor services and facilities accord with relevant PA category and enhance PA values.	Very good			

* Include the existence and quality of visitor and interpretation centers, including skills and capabilities of personnel manning these, site related publications, films, videos; arrangements of stay (including places serving refreshments and food owned and managed by site), watch towers and hides including safety factors, vehicles assigned for visitors including riding elephants, if any and their deployment, drinking water, rest rooms, garbage disposal, attended and self guided services in the field, visitor feed back on the quality of wilderness experience. Details of numbers of visitors/ tourists(both domestic and overseas) coming in the last 3 years and the revenue earned may be compiled.

5.3 Are research/ monitoring related trends systematically evaluated and routinely reported and used to improve management?

Assessment criteria				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Little or no systematic evaluation or routine reporting of trends.	Poor		Discussion with Dy. Director	There is no research program for the sanctuary. However the management is likely to take research on social survey and resource dependency survey.
Some evaluation and reporting undertaken but neither systematic nor routine.	Fair	✓		
Systematic evaluation and routine reporting of management related trends undertaken.	Good			
Systematic evaluation and comprehensive reporting of trends undertaken and attempts made at course corrections as relevant.	Very good			

* Not all site attract projects and researchers and with exceptions, little research takes place on the site own steam because of systemic limitations. However, monitoring of some critical issues is expected e.g. population of tiger, co-predators and prey with insights into their demography and distribution (some opportunistic sampling by sightings, signs and spatial distribution during assessment would be extremely useful in terms of expert impression and as a pulse), monitoring incidence of livestock grazing, fires, weeds, sources of water, a variety of illegal activities typically associated with the reserve, wildlife health (e.g. epidemics, immunization of livestock) regeneration and change in vegetation, visitors and their activities, offence cases, ex-gratia payments etc. Details of number of research projects in the last 3 years, institutions involved, salient outcomes may be collected and used in awarding scores.

5.4 Is there a systematic maintenance schedule and funds in place for management of infrastructure/assets?

Assessment criteria				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
No systematic inventory or maintenance schedule.	Poor		Discussion with Dy. Director	The Systematic schedule and requirement of funds are maintained in the office of Indravati Tiger Reserve. Systematic inventory provides the basis for maintenance schedule but adequate funds are not made available and the schedule is not followed.
Inventory maintenance is adhoc and so is the maintenance schedule.	Fair			
Systematic inventory provides the basis for maintenance schedule but funds are inadequately made available.	Good	✓		
Systematic inventory provides the basis for maintenance schedule and adequate funds are made available.	Very good			

6. Outcomes

6.1 Are populations of threatened species especially key faunal species declining, stable or increasing?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Threatened/ endangered species populations declining.	Poor		All India Tiger Estimation in 2010 and 2014	The area is covered in All India Tiger Estimation once in four years. Comparing the estimation in 2010 and 2014, it is seen that there is increase in number of most threatened/ endangered species.
Some threatened/ endangered species populations increasing, most others stable.	Fair			
Most threatened/ endangered species populations increasing, most others stable.	Good	✓		
All threatened/ endangered species populations either increasing or stable.	Very good			

* This needs to practically relate to the natural ecosystem potential rather than being driven merely by numbers and visibility. The assessment score may be elaborated under remarks. Comments on the population trends may be made under Remarks.

6.2 Have the threats to the site being reduced/ minimized or is there an increase?

Assessment criteria				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Threats to the Site have not abated but have enhanced.	Poor		Discussion with Stake holders	The Threats like poaching, illicit cutting of trees, forest fire are more or less persisting. The implementation of Forest Right Act has induced more loss of habitat, which has affected the conservation.
Some threats to the Site have abated, others continue their presence	Fair	✓		
Most threats to the Site have abated. The few remaining are vigorously being addressed	Good			
All threats to the Site have been effectively contained and an efficient system is in place to deal with any emerging situation	Very good			

6.3 Are the expectations of visitors generally met or exceeded?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Expectations of visitors generally not met.	Poor	✓	Discussion with Dy. Director	Since there are no visitor facilities, the question of assessing the expectations of visitors does not arise.
Expectations of many visitors are met.	Fair			
Expectations of most visitors are met.	Good			
Good expectations of most visitors are met.	Very good			

* Is there any system of receiving/ analyzing visitor feedback?

6.4 Are local communities supportive of PA management?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Local communities are hostile.	Poor		Discussion with Stake holders	The tribal claiming titles under Forest Rights Act are indifferent about the conservation, but seven EDCs in adjoining Kutru Buffer Range are supportive of PA management.
Some are supportive.	Fair			
Most locals are supportive of PA management.	Good	✓		
All local communities supportive of PA management.	Very good			

* There could be many reasons for disenchantment. It could be real because of managerial neglect or the managerial efforts could be appropriate but there could be local elements/organizations who would like to keep the dis-affectation simmering for their own ulterior motives. Likewise success could be entirely because of the efforts of managers or they might be fortunate in striking partnerships with credible NGOs. Assessment may take the prevailing causes into account.

MEE Score Card

Framework Element Number	Framework Element Name	Number of Questions (a)	Maximum Mark per question (b)	Total (a x b)	Marks obtained for the Element	Overall Score
1.	Context	03	10	30	17.5	53.33%
2.	Planning	09	10	90	42.5	
3.	Inputs	05	10	50	22.5	
4.	Process	05	10	50	32.5	
5.	Outputs	04	10	40	22.5	
6.	Outcomes	04	10	40	22.5	
Total		30		300	160	

8. BHORAMDEV WILDLIFE SANCTUARY, CHHATTISGARH

MEE Year (2016-17)

Management Strengths

1. The sanctuary has the catchment for some tributaries of the River Mahanadi and two reservoirs. One of the reservoirs provides water to Kawardha town and adjacent villages, and the other provides water for irrigation to agricultural crops.
2. This is an important sanctuary in the corridor connecting two Tiger Reserves: Kanha Tiger Reserve, of Madhya Pradesh, and Achanakmar Tiger Reserve, of Chhattisgarh. Other forest areas of Kawardha Division are in corridors connecting Kanha Tiger Reserve and Indravati Tiger Reserve. Thus it is an important sanctuary for the dispersal of Tigers. Monitoring during Phase IV of the All India Tiger Estimation revealed that Some tigers have established their home ranges in this sanctuary.
3. There is political will to develop this sanctuary. The management must cash in on this.
4. The ecotourism initiative at Chilphi wherein facilities have been provided for tourists to stay overnight and experience the wilderness through trails has been widely appreciated by the public. A jungle safari for tourists in the core area of Boramdeo Range that has been opened recently is also liked by people. Visitors often sight wild animals such as the Blue Bull, Indian Gaur, Leopard, Sāmbhar and Spotted Deer.
5. Some of the villages inside Boramdeo Range have been vacated by the people. There are enough open areas where grasslands can be developed.

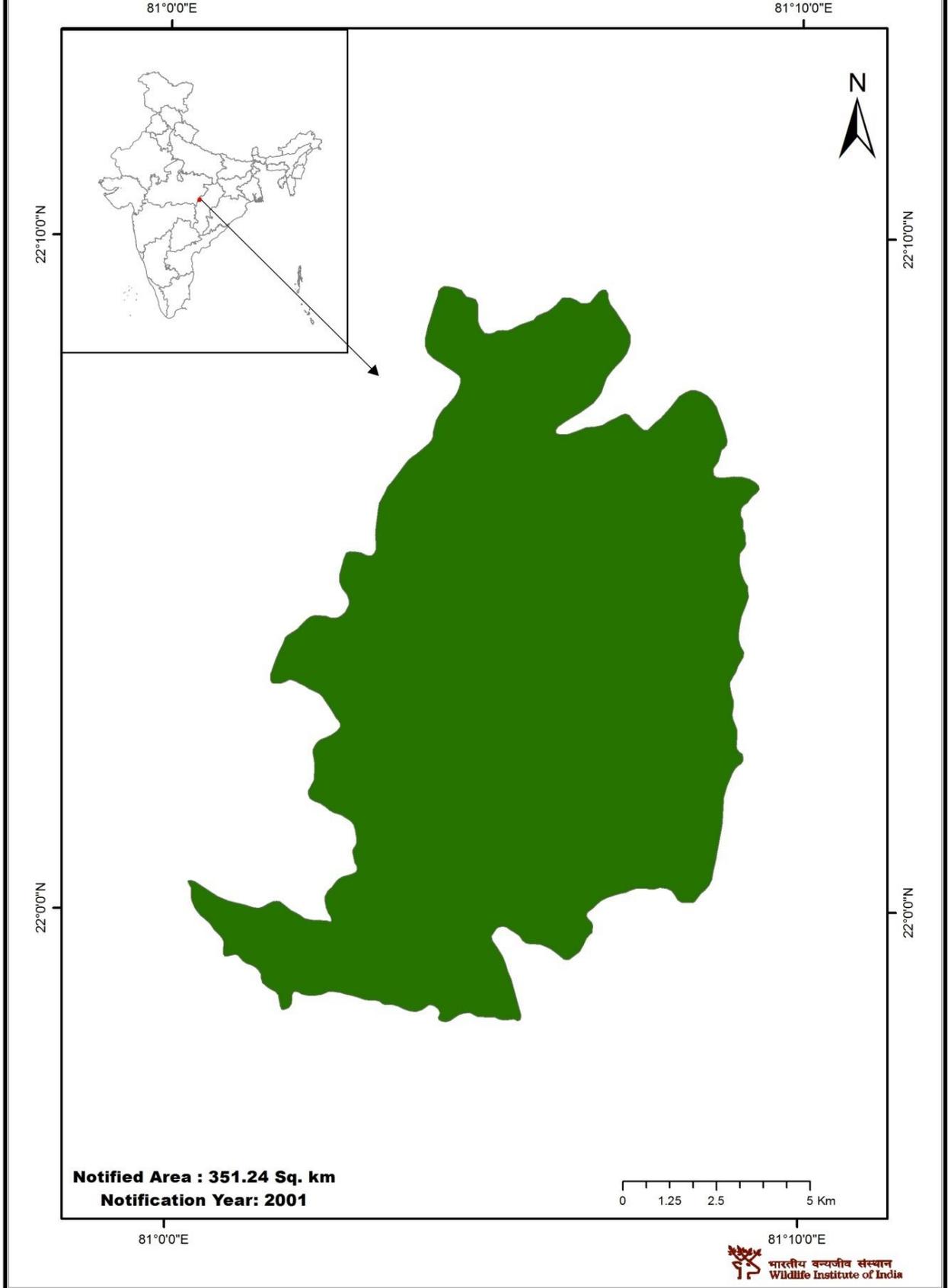
Management Weaknesses

1. There is plenty of cattle movement in the sanctuary, especially in Chilphi Range. This leads to degradation of the habitat.
2. The grazing by cattle, collection of Mahua and other NTFP, presence of humans in the sanctuary and their dependence on the forests lead to forest fires, illicit felling of trees, encroachment, poaching, etc.
3. There are villages in Kanha Tiger Reserve that are being relocated. Some of these villages are in the vicinity of Chilphi Range of the sanctuary. Many villages of Chilphi Range are extensions of Kanha villages. The state of Chhattisgarh should have a similar programme of relocation for these villages, or they will exert pressure on the forests of Kanha as well.
4. There are vacancies, especially at the level of Forest Guards and Foresters, which is hampering the protection duty. The management feels that some additional posts of Forest Guard and Forester should be sanctioned by the state government to provide better protection.

Actionable Points

1. The management has innovated a cheap method of plugging streams and impounding water for wild animals. The flow of a stream is obstructed by sand-filled gunny bags arranged in layers that taper towards the top. Similarly, the gates of stop dams are closed using wood and bamboo, which has been found to be effective. This system should continue.
2. The management should explore the possibility of relocating some of the villages, especially those on the fringes of Kanha National Park.
3. The state of Chhattisgarh should fill up the existing vacancies of Forest Guards and Foresters. Sanctioning of some more posts of field functionaries is also necessary for better protection.
4. Training programmes in wildlife conservation and monitoring should be organized for the field staff on a regular basis. Training relating to mobile-based data collection may also be provided.
5. Some vehicles should be provided for the mobility of the staff for protection of the forests and wildlife. Essential equipment such as wireless sets, GPS and camera traps should also be provided.

Bhoramdev Wildlife Sanctuary



1. Context

1.1 Are the values of the SITE well documented, assessed and monitored?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Values not systematically documented, assessed or monitored.	Poor		Management Plan Part I page no. 17 & 18 & Part II page no. 8.	1 The statement of Significance is recorded on the page 17 of part I of Management Plan. Boradev WLS falls in Kanha ATR corridor of Central Indian Satpura Mikal Land scape. This is global priority for Tiger Conservation. It connects Kanha Tiger reserve in West with ATR towards North making dispersal Bridge to maintain gene pool of the wild life between the PAs. Earlier Chilphi range of the Sanctuary was included in the Buffer of Kanha tiger reserve in ernst while undivided M.P. Rengakhar range of Kawardha Division, which is part of the landscape also connects with the Kanha tiger Reserve with Indravati tiger reserve. The PA has perennial water sources like Sakri river, Fen river and Halob river. So the Sanctuary provides catchment for Sarodha and Chirpani water reservoirs. Sarodha dam provides drinking water to Kawardha town while. Chirpani dam is providing irrigation for 40 villages. Also in the earlier Management Plan which expired in 2012. The sacred grove value of the Sanctuary with the list of several Temples are recorded in table 10.2 vide reference. Some of the important groves being Ramchua temple (a source for drinking water and spiritual significance). Boramdev temple (a beautiful religious place which has a sacred pond over 10 acres area etc. There are many other temples such as Durga Mandir, Sarangad Baba etc, having very important religious significance..
Values generally identified but not systematically assessed and monitored.	Fair			
Most values systematically identified and assessed and monitored.	Good	✓		
All values systematically identified and assessed and monitored.	Very good			

*Values would also include geo-morphological, historic-cultural and faunal and floral species

1.2 Are the threats to SITE values well documented and assessed?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Threats not systematically documented or assessed.	Poor		Part I of the Management Plan, page 10 & 11 and also on page 62. Further, the sacred groves is listed in table 10.2 under wildlife Management working circle at page 120 of the said Management Plan.	The Sanctuary has the following threats; Poaching and human-wild animal conflict. Biotic pressure owing to the presence of human & life stock grazing. There are 7 villages in Boramdev range of which 5 villages are free from human and livestock both. Also there are 19 villages near about Sanctuary which are heavily populated in terms of human and live livestock. PWD road passes through the sensitive area of Borandev sanctuary and NH-12A (30) passes through the Chilphi range of the Sanctuary. The vehicle movement in both the roads poses threat for wildlife in the Sanctuary. Increasing number of FRA application and pressure on the Department for considering the same favorably is the biggest threat. Forest fire due to anthropogenic pressure during Summer by NTFP collectors and life stock grazers and mahua collectors pose yet another threat.
Threats generally identified but not systematically assessed.	Fair			
Most threats systematically identified and assessed.	Good	✓		
All threats systematically identified and assessed.	Very good			

This assessment should be based on number, nature and extent of threats. Threats within and out side PA/Site should both be considered. Impacts, if any on the population abundance of key species may be indicated in the remarks

1.3 Is the SITE free from human and biotic interference?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
The site has extensive human and biotic interference.	Poor		Discussion with DFO Kawardha and other subordinate officers.	As brought out in Para 1.2 above, the sanctuary has 26 villages as enclosures. This includes five villages without any human and cattle population.
The site has some human and biotic interference.	Fair	✓		
The site has little human and biotic interference.	Good			
The site has no human and biotic interference.	Very good			

*This assessment should be based on existence of human settlements/ villages; livestock grazing, cultivation, encroachments etc, resource extraction/ livelihood dependence of local communities and should reflect the overall interference due to all the above factors. Number and size of human settlements / enclaved villages and their impacts on the site may be indicated in the remarks

2. Planning

2.1 Is the site properly identified (NP/WLS) and categorized (in term of zonation) to achieve the objectives?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Site not identified correctly or categorized.	Poor		Part II of Draft Management Plan pages 24-28.	The Boramdev range of the Sanctuary is identified and demarcated as Core Zone and Chilphi is identified and demarcated as Buffer Zone. Also 10% area of the Core Zone and 25% of the Buffer Zone constitute the tourism which is open to tourists.
Site identified correctly but not categorized.	Fair			
Site identified correctly but not systematically categorized.	Good			
Site identified correctly and systematically categorized with proper zonation plans.	Very good	✓		

*Management prescriptions for various zones (Core, Buffer, Tourism etc.) may be carefully assessed

2.2 Does the SITE have a comprehensive Management Plan?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
No relevant Management Plan in place.	Poor		The Management Plans	The Management Plan of the Sanctuary has expired in 2012 and a new Management Plan has already been prepared. The approval of the plan is awaited.
Management Plan exist but not comprehensive.	Fair	✓		
Site has a comprehensive Management Plan.	Good			
Site has a comprehensive, science based Management Plan prepared through a participatory process.	Very good			

*Is the Management Plan consistent with the WII guidelines of or not? The extent to which the concerns of stakeholders, if any have been incorporated in the Management Plan may be commented upon

2.3 Is the Management Plan routinely and systematically updated?

Assessment criteria				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
No relevant Management Plan in place.	Poor		Discussion with DFO Kawardha and his subordinates.	The Management plan is yet to be approved. However the works related to protection, Habitat improvement and Eco-tourism are being carried out in accordance with this management plan. There is no practice of midterm appraisal and changes in the plan. However any situation demanding the change is considered seriously.
Management Plan exist but not comprehensive.	Fair	✓		
Site has a comprehensive Management Plan.	Good			
Site has a comprehensive, science based Management Plan prepared through a participatory process.	Very good			

2.4 Does the site safeguards the threatened biodiversity values?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Sites does not safeguard the threatened biodiversity values.	Poor		Draft Management Plan	The site is an important PA situated in corridor connecting the two important Tiger reserves and is rich in Biodiversity. It also provides excellent habitat for Gaur, Chousingha, Sloth Bear, Sambhar, Blue Bull. Some of the important floral species are Dalbargia latifolia, Ogenia dalbargioides, Pterocarpus marsupium, Elaeodendron glaucum, Emblica officinalis, Strychnos potatorum, Terminalia chebula, Embelia robusta, Vitex altissima. The threatened Herbs are Curcuma angustifolia and Hibiscus Cancellatus while Celastrus pniculata, Cryptolepis buchanani are the threatened Climbers.
Sites safeguards a few threatened biodiversity values.	Fair			
Sites safeguards a large number of threatened biodiversity values.	Good	✓		
Sites safeguards all threatened biodiversity values.	Very good			

*Remarks need to elaborate on the kind of safeguards and how they work or are intended to work

2.5 Are stakeholders given an opportunity to participate in planning?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Little, if any opportunity for stakeholder participation in planning.	Poor		Part II of the Management Plan at pages 111 and 113. Discussion with Stake Holders. Bhoramdev ki Uddan	The planning and implementation of the Eco-tourism activities are taken up by communities residing in the villages in and around Sanctuary and in Kawardha town They provide Vehicles and drivers for the visit of the tourist in the Sanctuary. They also provide home stay and other facilities for boarding and lodging for the tourists. They are also engaged as guide and dept. ensures that their all round inclusive development is taken care of through Eco-tourism activities. In addition Forest Department has also Boarding and Lodging facilities out of which 24 bedded facility is available in Chilphi, 30 bedded in Rengakhar. Further Tourism corporation has 24 bedded accommodations at Sarodha Dadar.
Stakeholders participate in some planning.	Fair			
Stakeholders participate in most planning processes.	Good	✓		
Stakeholders routinely and systematically participate in all planning processes.	Very good			

*The result of participation must show in the field and not merely reported as a routine exercise. Further, is there a system/scope of putting the draft Management Plan in Public Domain in place?

2.6 Are habitat restoration programmes systematically planned and monitored?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Habitat restoration programmes are entirely adhoc.	Poor		Discussion with Management and Stake holders.	Habitat improvement works such as creation of water holes, planting of fruit bearing species, grass land development, reduction of invasive species / weeds, development of grass lands in areas vacated by the inhabitants are proposed to be implemented.. Many water holes are created and maintained.
Limited planning and monitoring programmes are in place for habitat restoration.	Fair		Management Plan part II, pages 86-90.	
Habitat restoration programmes are generally well planned and monitored.	Good	✓		
Habitat restoration programmes are thoroughly planned and monitored.	Very good		APO showing the implementation of these works.	

This assessment should be primarily based on habitat management programmes in relation to habitats for species that are threatened (IUCN categories), are habitat specialists, subjected to seasonal movements, wide ranging with emphasis on the breeding and rearing habitat and may include factors such as food, water, shelter (all connotations).Habitat structure, composition, unique patches of vegetation and sensitive sites, sources of water and their distribution are integral. Corridors within buffer zone are critically important. For example, all riparian habitats. Have these been addressed? Is their a planning process in place? What is the extent of invasive species in the Site? Are there any measure to remove them? Have these been successful?

2.7 Does the SITE has an effective Protection Strategy?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Site has no protection strategy.	Poor		Discussion with DFO Kawardha and his subordinates. Chairman MEE conducted an exercise to check the fitness of patrolling staff. The fitness level of some of the staff is satisfactory. There should be routine exercise to improve their fitness.	The patrolling is done by frontline staff in the forest to check the instance of illegal cutting of trees and poaching of wild animals. The post of Sanctuary. Superintendent is vacant; only two range forest officers are in position in the Sanctuary as against the sanction strength of 3. Similarly 4 deputy range forest officers 6 foresters and 33 forest guards are in position against the sanctioned strength of 6, 11 and 36 respectively. However, Choukidars and other lower level functionaries are filled up in excess of the authorized strength. The state has a policy of regularization of all daily wages workers, resulting in more Choukidars than authorized strength. Sanctuary has 2 Jeeps for protection and 2 two wheelers which are inadequate. Similarly WWF has donated 3 Vehicles out of which 2 are not in good condition. It is necessary to replace the Vehicles which are not in good condition. Further the important equipments like GPS, Camera, and other monitoring devices are required. It is also felt that some patrolling path are required to be established for quick patrolling to check the forest fire. Additional watch towers are required at 3 different places namely Chilphi, Barendipani, Rajdhar as additional fire control measures. The sensor is required to be installed in strategic
Site has an adhoc protection strategy.	Fair			
Site has a comprehensive protection strategy but is not very effective.	Good	✓		
Site has a comprehensive and very effective protection strategy.	Very good			

				<p>location to monitor the movement of poachers / smugglers from a central place.</p> <p>The existing barrier (5 in numbers) are required to be upgraded with high-tech equipments so that the movements of the vehicles, persons, animals etc can be monitored.</p> <p>As the network of mobiles within the Sanctuary is poor, it is necessary to revive the wireless communication.</p>
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***This assessment takes inter-alia into account the nature of threats, the number and location of patrolling camps and foot and mobile patrolling, needs that relate to available manpower, terrain difficulties, practicability of area coverage, readiness to contain specific threats with necessary support and facilities. Is there any coordination with other wings of the Forest Department/Police/Customs etc? Are these effective?**

2.8 Has the SITE been effective in the mitigation of human-wildlife conflicts?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Human-wildlife conflicts are rampant.	Poor		APOs showing the works. Discussion with management and Stake holders.	The Management has taken up the initiative to pay the compensation for Crop damage, Cattle kills and human injury timely and adequately. The management has also initiated education and awareness program as well as eco development works through EDCs. This is being done to win the heart of the people and dispel the apathy. Biodiversity management Committees are also constituted, who have the responsibility of managing the biodiversity resources, spreading awareness among the local communities. Management is sincere in controlling the poaching of prey animals and managing grass land by removing weeds and unwanted species and raising palatable species. Further they plan to add some more Chital in the existing population of the sanctuary. The details of conflict cases are shown in table below this Para.
Site has been able to mitigate few human-wildlife conflicts.	Fair			
Site has been able to mitigate many human-wildlife conflicts.	Good	✓		
Site has been able effective in mitigating all human-wildlife conflicts.	Very good			

***Judgement needs to consider staff training, capabilities equipment, logistics, local attitude and politics (negatively aided and/or abetted), assistance of relevant agencies (e.g. Police, Local administration, Local people themselves)PR, follow-up actions and monitoring. Details of compensation paid for human injury, death and property damage in the last 3 years may be collected**

2.9 Is the SITE integrated into a wider ecological network/ landscape following the principles of the ecosystem approach?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Site not integrated into a wider network/ landscape.	Poor		Letter from DFO to CCF vide No. 1852 Date :- 07-10-2016.	The Management. Plan does not take into consideration the prescriptions in tiger conservation plans of Kanha & Achanakmar Tiger Reserves. However, the management takes up several joint efforts with help of the management of Kanha Tiger reserve. They exchange intelligence and information and follow it up with the joint patrolling in border areas. Reports are also sent to NTCA.
Some limited attempts to integrate the site into a network/ landscape.	Fair			
Site is generally quite well integrated into a network/ landscape.	Good	✓		
Site is fully integrated into a wider network/ landscape.	Very good			

*Assessment needs to consider the scope of opportunities on the landscape scale that exist. Consider whether any attempts have been made and what are these? Have all the important corridors been identified? What actions are planned/implemented for their security? Have the Forest Working Plans and Forest Development Corporation Plans within the identified landscapes taken cognizance of such new requirement? What kind of relationship exists with the District Administration and other line Departments? Does the site get any funds from these agencies?

3. Inputs

3.1 Are personnel adequate, well organized and deployed with access to adequate resources in the SITE?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Few, if any, personnel explicitly allocated for PA management.	Poor		Verification of records in the office of DFO Kawardha	There are some vacancies at Deputy RO and Foresters level, which are to be filled up. The presence of adequate no. of staff is necessary to counter the threats like smuggling, poaching and forest fire. Some of them do not have adequate facilities to stay in their quarter and they stay in far off places. It is straneous for them to travel to their work place every day, which could be 10 to 35 Km. Yet they do their best for protection and development of the Sanctuary which is very much on line with achieving the objectives of the management. Cadre wise sanctioned strength and the persons in positions are shown in table below this Para.
Some personnel explicitly allocated for PA management but not systematically linked to management objectives.	Fair	✓		
Some personnel explicitly allocated towards achievement of specific management objectives.	Good			
Adequate personnel	Very good			

explicitly allocated towards achievement of specific management objectives.					a) No. of Sanctioned Staff (cadre wise) and no. of staff in place																	
					क. पदनाम के अनुसार	संविधान संशोधन सं. का.	अ. सं. का.	वि. सं. का.	सं. का.	सं. का.	अ. सं. का.	वि. सं. का.	सं. का.	सं. का.	अ. सं. का.	वि. सं. का.	सं. का.	सं. का.	अ. सं. का.	वि. सं. का.	सं. का.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20			
1	सहायक वनरक्षक (अधीनस्थ)	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	-1			
2	अधीनस्थ	3	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2	2	0	-1	0	0	-1					
3	अधीनस्थ	6	1	2	1	2	6	2	0	0	2	4	1	-2	-1	0	-2					
4	कर्मचारी	11	2	3	1	5	11	0	5	1	0	6	-2	2	0	-5	-5					
5	कर्मचारी	36	5	8	5	18	36	1	10	13	3	33	-2	2	7	-10	-3					
6	सिद्धान्त सहायक वनरक्षक	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	-1						
7	सहायक वनरक्षक	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	3	1	0	1	0	2				
8	सहायक वनरक्षक	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	10	4	16	1	0	10	4	15					
9	सिद्धान्त सहायक वनरक्षक	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	-1						
10	सहायक वनरक्षक	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	-1	0	0	0					
11	सहायक वनरक्षक	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	-1	0	1	0					
	योग :-	63	8	21	7	27	63	8	17	24	17	66	0	-4	17	-10	3					

*This assessment should inter-alia be based on number of personnel allocated for attainment of PA objectives at the Range , Round, Beat and Patrolling camps levels or as relevant to the needs (sanctioned posts vis- a- vis existing personnel and needs beyond the sanctioned strengths. It is possible that posts have last been sanctioned several years back that do not now account for the current needs

3.2 Are resources (vehicle, equipment, building etc.) adequate, well organized and managed with desired access?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Few, if any, resources explicitly allocated for PA management.	Poor		Discussion with DFO Kawardha and his subordinates	There is a shortage of 4 wheelers and 2 wheelers for patrolling of the forests. The equipments like GPS, Range finder, Binocular etc are in short supply. Latest version of GPS may be more useful. The officers and staff would require these equipments for improving their performance. More residential buildings are needed for the accommodation of the staff. They will stay in HQ and carry out effective patrolling. A special vehicle should be provided for the transport of the children to the schools, which are generally located 15 to 30 Km. away. Similarly modernization of barriers is necessary for effective monitoring.
Some resources explicitly allocated for PA management but not systematically linked to management objectives.	Fair			
Some resources explicitly allocated towards achievement of specific management objectives.	Good	✓		
Adequate resources explicitly allocated towards achievement of specific management objectives.	Very good			

*These form a variety of resources. These may be segregated into immovable (structures) and movable categories and each further may be considered under the essential and desirable categories. It is best to start with what are the minimum needs to attain each objective, what is available and manner of use/deployment. The proportions of the 'essentials' and 'desirables' along the importance gradient of objectives would serve as pointers for score categories. Specific remarks would be vitally important

3.3 Are resources (human and financial) linked to priority actions and are funds released timely?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Resource allocation is adhoc, funds are inadequate and seldom released in time and not utilized.	Poor		Verification in DFO office and discussion with DFO.	As explained in Para 3.1, there is a shortage of staff for implementing works relating to management objectives. Although the central and state Governments release budget on time, but it is sufficiently delayed when the budget reaches the division offices. Consequently the payment of salary to daily wages workers is delayed. Similarly the budget required for implementation of seasonal works should be released at appropriate time. There are instances when some portion of works remain unfinished due to delayed release and the corresponding budget is allowed to lapse. Cadre wise sanctioned strength and the staff in position is shown in the table below this Para.. Funds received are also shown in the subsequent table..
Some specific allocation for management of priority action. Funds are inadequate and there is some delay in release, partially utilized.	Fair			
Comprehensive planning and allocation that meets the most important objectives. Generally funds released with not much delay and mostly utilized.	Good	✓		
Comprehensive planning and allocation of resources for attainment of most objectives. Funds generally released on-time and are fully utilized.	Very good			

a) No. of Sanctioned Staff (cadre wise) and no. of staff in place

क्र.	पदनाम	संविधान के अनुसार					कार्यक्रम के अनुसार					विशेष पदों के अनुसार					
		अ. सं.	अ. सं.	अ. सं.	अ. सं.	अ. सं.	अ. सं.	अ. सं.	अ. सं.	अ. सं.	अ. सं.	अ. सं.	अ. सं.	अ. सं.	अ. सं.	अ. सं.	
1	सहायक वनरक्षक (सहायक)	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	-1
2	वनरक्षक	3	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	2	2	0	-1	0	0	-1
3	वनरक्षिका	6	1	2	1	2	6	2	0	0	2	4	1	-2	-1	0	-2
4	सहायक	11	2	3	1	2	11	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	-2	-2	-2
5	सहायक	36	5	8	5	19	36	0	0	0	0	33	-2	2	7	-10	-3
6	सहायक वनरक्षक (सहायक)	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	-1
7	सहायक वनरक्षक (सहायक)	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	10	4	16	1	0	10	4
8	सहायक वनरक्षक (सहायक)	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	10	4	16	1	0	10	4	15
9	सहायक वनरक्षक (सहायक)	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	-1
10	सहायक वनरक्षक (सहायक)	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	-1	0	0	0
11	सहायक वनरक्षक (सहायक)	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	-1	0	1	0
	योग -	63	8	21	7	27	63	8	17	24	17	66	0	-4	17	-10	3

FUND RECEIVED FROM CENTRAL GOVT. AND STATE GOVT. UNDER VARIOUS SCHEMES AND EXPENDITURE AGAINST EACH CATEGORY DURING LAST 3 YEARS

S No.	YEAR	FUND RELEASED	EXPENDITURE	RECEIVED FROM -
1	2013-14	Rs 6863000 /-	Rs 6853771 /-	CENTRAL GOVT.
2	2013-14	Rs 25670483 /-	Rs 21877748 /-	STATE GOVT.
3	2014-15	Rs 10161000 /-	Rs 10160152 /-	CENTRAL GOVT.
4	2014-15	Rs 33220587 /-	Rs 38980430 /-	STATE GOVT.
5	2015-16	Rs 3633090 /-	Rs 3622372 /-	CENTRAL GOVT.
6	2015-16	Rs 42395392 /-	Rs 44025254 /-	STATE GOVT.
	G. TOTAL	Rs 121943552 /-	Rs 125519727 /-	-

*Obtain details of funds released by MOEF and their utilization by site in ted with funds and their mitigation the last 3 years and indicate them under 'Remarks'. Also comment on the problems associa
 *Score: Poor: 2.5; Fair: 5; Good: 7.5; Very Good; 10

3.4 What level of resources is provided by NGOs?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
NGOs contribute nothing for the management of the site.	Poor		The following NGOs provide support to sanctuary management. 1. WWF 2. NOVA Nature Welfare Society	WWF has provided vehicles for patrolling, kits like water bottlers, Sweaters, shoes etc. for the front line staff up to Foresters level. Some of these vehicles require replacement. WWF has helped the management in the corridor survey and studying Sal borer attack. Further they have also assisted the division in the preparation of Draft Management Plan.
NGOs make some contribution to management of the site but opportunities for collaboration are not systematically explored.	Fair			
NGOs contributions are	Good			

systematically sought and negotiated for the management of some site level activities.			3. Navjeev an training	NOVA nature welfare society helps the management in phase IV monitoring using Camera traps. They have also provided training to field staff. Further they help in analysis of the data obtained in phase IV monitoring. NGO Navjeevan training support SHG groups and provide training for hospitality, Tourist Guide, housekeeping etc .
NGOs contributions are systematically sought and negotiated for the management of many site level activities.	Very good	✓		

*Details of contributions (cash/kind) made by the NGOs in the last 3 years may be collected

3.5 Does PA Manager consider resources (human and financial) to be sufficient?

Assessment criteria				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Resources insufficient for most tasks.	Poor		Discussion with DFO Kawardha and his subordinates	The five vacancies at level of Forester and ten vacancies of Forest Guards is a big impediment in carrying out aggressive patrolling of forests. To take up various habitat improvement works, more budget of Rs 2 Crores per year would be necessary. A number of villages from the Sanctuary is required to be relocated. For this purpose additional budget of Rs 10 Crores is required, which can be provided in a phased manner.
Resources sufficient for some tasks.	Fair	✓		
Resources sufficient for most tasks.	Good			
Resources are in excess for most tasks.	Very good			

4. Process

4.1 Does the SITE have manpower resources trained in wildlife conservation for effective TR management?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Very few trained officers and frontline staff in the site.	Poor		Discussion with the Management. Jogging exercise taken up by the Chairman of MEE team at 06:15 hours on 11/11/2016 at Chilphi.	Many of the Foresters and Forest Guards working in the sanctuary have joined after transfer from territorial divisions. They have not been provided special wild life training so as to understand animal signs, habitat requirement and monitoring etc. However, a preliminary training is provided to all field staff prior to the commencement of eight days long field protocol during All India Tiger estimation and also phase IV monitoring using camera traps. An exercise for physical fitness was also undertaken, where Chairman MEE jogged with twelve Foresters and Forest Guards of Chillipi range of the Sanctuary. While Sri Hemuram Kachlame could keep pace with Chairman for 10 km jog in 65 minutes, others require to improve their fitness. It is suggested that Shri Hemu Ram Kachlame should conduct similar exercise in all ranges of Division. A better physical fitness among a large number of them
Few trained officers and frontline staff, who are posted in the site.	Fair	✓		
A large number of trained officers and frontline staff are posted in the site.	Good			
All trained	Very good			

managers and frontline staff posted in the site.				would ensure a better protection of forest and wild life.
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*Indicate % of trained staff in various categories, i.e. Higher management: ACF/ DCF/ CF/CCF; Frontline Staff: Range Officer; Beat Officer; Forest Guard; Casual daily Labour (CDL); Others

4.2 Is PA staff management linked to achievement of management objectives?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
No linkage between staff performance management and management objectives.	Poor		Discussion with DFO Kawardha	The good performance of any member of the staff is recognized at the Division level. They are honored in public function during wild life week celebration etc. with a certificate and souvenir
Some linkage between staff performance management and management objectives, but not consistently or systematically assessed.	Fair			
Performance management for most staff is directly linked to achievement of relevant management objectives.	Good	✓		
Performance management of all staff is directly linked to achievement of relevant management objectives.	Very good			

*Has the PA staff received award/ appreciation from any agency in the last 3 years

4.3 Is there effective public participation in PA management?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Little or no public participation in PA management.	Poor		Field Visits and interaction with members of the public.	Eco-tourism initiative is taken up by the management. The initiative is based on public participation. The MEE team interacted with some of the service providers of the Eco-tourism, such as staff member of tourism department at Sharoda dadar , Bharat Mata women self help group Chilphi. The Bamboo cottages are built and inaugurated recently. The premises will have a walking trail where tourists will have wilderness experience. Further the members of eco-development committees are also engaged in providing vehicular support for the visit of the tourists in the Sanctuary.
Opportunistic public participation in some aspects of PA management.	Fair			
Systematic public participation in most aspects of PA management.	Good	✓		
Comprehensive and systematic public participation in all important aspects of PA management.	Very good			

* Participation would include conser vations & aware ness programmes, Census operations, Intelligence gathering, forest fire control etc.

4.4 Is there a responsive system for handling complaints and comments* about SITE management?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks

No systematic approach to handling complaints.	Poor		Verification of records in the office of DFO Kawardha	Complaints are received from the aggrieved persons whose forest rights applications are delayed/ rejected. These complaints are forwarded to Sub-ordinate officers in the department and their comments are obtained. Action as deemed fit is taken on these complaints and the matter is informed to Collector of the district. Further, the complaints are also received from the families residing in and around Sanctuary for damage of their crops by wild animals, injuries to human and cattle and death of cattle. All these cases relating to human wildlife conflict are attended on priority and the adequate and timely compensation is paid. Other complaints are very few and are dealt in a routine manner.
Complaints handling system operational but not responsive to individual issues and limited follow up provided.	Fair			
Coordinated system logs and responds effectively to most complaints.	Good	✓		
All complaints systematically logged in coordinated system and timely response provided with minimal repeat complaints.	Very good			

* Number of queries made and response thereof under the rights to information (RTI, Act in the last 3 years may be compiled

4.5 Does PA management address the livelihood issues of resource dependent communities, especially of women?

Assessment criteria				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
No livelihood issues are addressed by PA management.	Poor		Discussion with stake holders and Management	There are seven villages in Core area and 19 villages in the buffer area of the Sanctuary. Except two villages, others in core are free from human and live stock pressure. Villages in buffer have large number of human and Cattle population which are dependent on the forest of the Sanctuary. There is a very limited scope of providing alternate livelihood for such large number of families. However Eco-tourism initiative provide some jobs to few families as guide, as drivers for vehicles used for visits, support team for taking care of boarding and lodging of tourist etc. Further some of SHG groups are actively involved in gathering intelligence and assisting the staff in protection of forests and wildlife..
Few livelihood issues are addressed by PA management.	Fair	✓		
Substantial livelihood issues are addressed by PA management.	Good			
Livelihood issues of resource dependent communities especially women are addressed effectively by PA managers.	Very good			

5. Output

5.1 Is adequate information on SITE management publicly available?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Little or no information on PA management publicly available.	Poor		Bhoramdev Abharayan Ki Udan. Published by :- Divisional Forest Officer, Kawardha Brochures - Sarvbhoomic Abhariyan.	The information about the sanctuary is available on line and can be accessed on www.bhoramdev.com . Further the information about the sanctuary is also available in forest department website. Several pamphlets, brochures etc. are prepared, which contain vital publicity information regarding the sanctuary.
Publicly available information is general and has limited relevance to management accountability and the condition of public assets.	Fair			
Publicly available information provides detailed insight into major management issues for most PAs or groups of PAs.	Good			
Comprehensive reports are routinely provided on management and condition of public assets in all PAs or groups of PAs.	Very good	✓		

*Does the Site has a website? If yes, is it comprehensive, well-managed and periodically updated?

5.2 Are visitor services and facilities appropriate for the relevant protected area category?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Visitor services and facilities are at odds with relevant PA category and/or threaten PA values.	Poor		Discussion with DFO and his subordinates.	Some beginning has been made and facilities for stay are created at Sarodha Dadar and Chilphi Depot. Also mud houses in Chilphi is run by Bharat mata SHG group, These facilities are required to be further expanded. The site has the potential to establish some more tourist lodges, appropriate support system, and services of trained guides. The management should also put in efforts to ensure that more members of resource dependent communities are provided with jobs for managing tourism.
Visitor services and facilities generally accord with relevant PA category and don't threaten PA values.	Fair			
All visitor services and facilities accord with relevant PA category and most enhance PA values.	Good	✓		
All visitor services and facilities accord with relevant PA category and enhance PA values.	Very good			

*Include the existence and quality of visitor and interpretation centers, including skills and capabilities of personnel manning these, site related publications, films, videos; arrangements of stay (including places serving refreshments and food owned and managed by site), watch towers and hides including safety factors, vehicles assigned for visitors including riding elephants, if any and their deployment, drinking water, rest rooms, garbage disposal, attended and self guided services in the field, visitor feed back on the quality of wilderness experience. Details of number of visitors/tourists (both domestic and overseas) coming in the last 3 years and the revenue earned may be compiled.

5.3 Are research/ monitoring related trends systematically evaluated and routinely reported and used to improve management?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Little or no systematic evaluation or routine reporting of trends.	Poor		All India Tiger estimation reports published by NTCA and WII in 2010 and 2014.	.All India Tiger estimation is carried out in all 17 Tiger states including Chhattisgarh once in four years. The report shows the trend of tiger status in this sanctuary as well. In addition phase IV monitoring is under taken by the management of the sanctuary every summer and winter, with the support of Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun. In this monitoring the important data of all seasons are brought out and compared. The report for 2010 & 2014 All India Tiger Estimation is in public domain. Experiment on the assessment of Carbon sequestration has been proposed and Prof. Dr. M.L.Nayak of Bio-Science department, Durg University has consented to take it forward.
Some evaluation and reporting undertaken but neither systematic nor routine.	Fair			
Systematic evaluation and routine reporting of management related trends undertaken.	Good	✓		
Systematic evaluation and comprehensive reporting of trends undertaken and attempts made at course corrections as relevant.	Very good			

*Not all site attract projects and researchers and with exceptions, little research takes place on the site's own team because of systemic limitations. However, monitoring of some critical issues is expected e.g. population of tiger, co-predators and prey with insights into their demography and distribution (some opportunistic sampling by sightings, signs and spatial distribution during assessment would be extremely useful in terms of expert impression and as a pulse), monitoring incidence of livestock grazing, fires, weeds, sources of water, a variety of illegal activities typically associated with the reserve, wildlife health (e.g. epidemics, immunization of livestock) regeneration and change in vegetation, visitors and their activities, offence cases, ex-gratia payments etc. Details of number of research projects in the last 3 years, institution involved, salient outcomes may be collected and used in awarding scores.

5.4 Is there a systematic maintenance schedule and funds in place for management of infrastructure/assets?

Assessment criteria				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
No systematic inventory or maintenance schedule.	Poor	✓	Records in Division Office and discussion with the management	The Division office of the sanctuary provides information relating to maintenance of assets in the Sanctuary. Many a time's adequate funds are not made available for taking up maintenance as per schedule. In other words, the maintenance schedule is lost sight off.
Inventory maintenance is adhoc and so is the maintenance schedule.	Fair			
Systematic inventory provides the basis for maintenance schedule but funds are inadequately made available.	Good			
Systematic inventory provides the basis for maintenance schedule and adequate funds are made available.	Very good			

6. Outcomes

6.1 Are populations of threatened species declining, stable or increasing?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Threatened/ endangered species populations declining.	Poor		All India Tiger Estimation 2010 & 2014. Visitors Register.	Comparing the reports of All India Tiger Estimation of 2010 & 2014 it is observed that the population of threatened species like tigers are stable. The visitors are generally found to have been satisfied with the sighting of species like tiger, Leopard, Sloth Bear etc during safari. Some tourists revisit the sanctuary with a hope to sight the large carnivores. The comments of visitors are recorded in the visitor registers.
Some threatened/ endangered species populations increasing, most others stable.	Fair	✓		
Most threatened/ endangered species populations increasing, most others stable.	Good			
All threatened/ endangered species populations either increasing or stable.	Very good			

*This needs to practically relate to the natural ecosystem potential rather than being driven merely by numbers and visibility. The assessment score may be elaborated under remarks. Comments on the population trends may be made under Remarks)

6.2 Have the threats+ to the SITE being reduced/ minimized? Or is there an increase?

Assessment criteria				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Threats to the Site have not abated but have enhanced.	Poor		Discussion with DFO and his subordinates	Threats on forest land and habitat is increasing because of ever increasing claims under Forests Rights Act. The presence of human and cattle in the sanctuary always pose threat of illicit cutting of trees, encroachment, grazing, fire and poaching of wild animals. Instances of Forest Fire are increasing owing to the action from the claimants under Forest Rights Act. The damage of habitat due to livestock grazing is most severe threat and is required to be kept in check.
Some threats to the Site have abated, others continue their presence	Fair	✓		
Most threats to the Site have abated. The few remaining are vigorously being addressed	Good			
All threats to the Site have been effectively contained and an efficient system is in place to deal with any emerging situation	Very good			

6.3 Are the expectations of visitors+ generally met or exceeded?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Expectations of visitors generally not met.	Poor		Visitors Register	Visitors are satisfied with the animal sighting and wilderness experience. They also take the opportunity of visiting 11th Century old temple at Borhamdev.
Expectations of many visitors are met.	Fair			
Expectations of most visitors are met.	Good			
Good expectations of most visitors are met.	Very good	✓		

*Is there any system of receiving/ analyzing visitor feedback?

6.4 Are local communities supportive of SITE management?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Local communities are hostile.	Poor		Discussion with DFO and his subordinates	Many claimants under Forest Rights Act, whose claims are repeatedly rejected, are dissatisfied with the management. Further there are many villages in the Chilphi range of the sanctuary who continue to depend on the forests. Thus only very few are supportive of Sanctuary management.
Some are supportive.	Fair	✓		
Most locals are supportive of PA management.	Good			
All local communities supportive of PA management.	Very good			

*There could be many reasons for disenchantment. It could be real because of managerial neglect or the managerial efforts could be appropriate but there could be local elements/organizations who would like to keep the dis-affectation simmering for their own ulterior motives. Likewise success could be entirely because of the efforts of managers or they might be fortunate in striking partnerships with credible NGOs. Assessment may take the prevailing causes into account.

MEE Score Card

Framework Element Number	Framework Element Name	Number of Questions (a)	Maximum Mark per question (b)	Total (a x b)	Marks obtained for the Element	Overall Score
1.	Context	03	10	30	20	68.33%
2.	Planning	09	10	90	65.0	
3.	Inputs	05	10	50	35.0	
4.	Process	05	10	50	32.5	
5.	Outputs	04	10	40	27.5	
6.	Outcomes	04	10	40	25.0	
Total		30		300	205	

JHARKHAND

9. DALMA WILDLIFE SANCTUARY, JHARKHAND

MEE Year (2006–09)

A. Management Strengths

1. The site has been identified correctly and categorized into core, buffer and tourism zones.
2. The management plan has been prepared through a detailed participatory process, with scientific input from all relevant quarters, including the Wildlife Institute of India.
3. The management plan has been updated from time to time with lessons learned and experience gained.
4. The site safeguards most of the plant species and a majority of the wild animal species.
5. Currently the stakeholders participate fully in eco-development planning and to a reasonable extent in management planning.
6. The management plan prescribes habitat restoration programmes.
7. The site has an effective protection strategy supported by EDC members.
8. The site is integrated into the broad landscape and serves as a refuge for endangered elephant population and as a green lung for the industrial city of Jamshedpur.
9. Resources are allocated towards specific management objectives.
10. There is a regular inflow of resources from NGOs such as WTI, Rashtriya Jana Seva Sanstha, Dalit Bikash Bindu and Rotary International.
11. Fifty percent of the local staff are trained through various on-the-job training programmes.
12. All the villages in the fringe areas have been covered by EDCs. The participation of the public is now comprehensive and systematic.
13. Major ecologically compatible livelihood issues are addressed through EDC programmes.
14. Information about major management activities is provided to the public through booklets and display boards.
15. The visitor facilities are well designed and help enhance the PA values and obtain the support of the public.
16. The populations of the sloth bear, wild pig and peafowl are increasing.
17. The general conditions of the forest have improved except in fringe areas.
18. Most of the threats have been successfully managed through the support of EDC members.
19. The Lord Shiva temple and the temple of the goddess Dalma Mai at Dalma attract pilgrims and tourists.

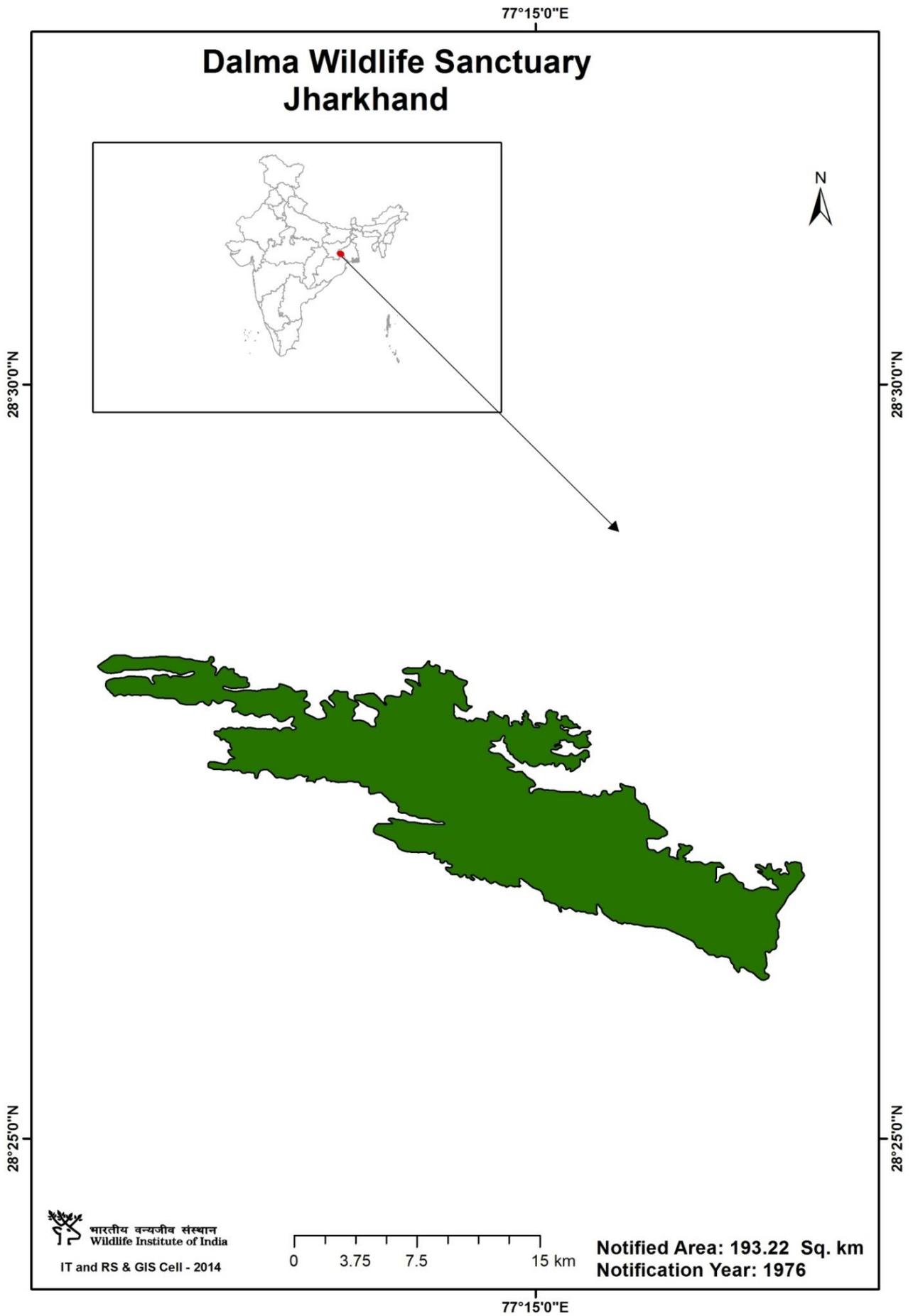
B. Management Weaknesses

1. Values and threats have been identified but not systematically monitored and assessed.
2. There is limited planning of reintroduction programmes. Only recently, some steps are being taken for reintroduction of cheetal.
3. The site has an effective protection strategy with the support of EDC members. The protection is limited after sunset because the area is affected by insurgency.
4. The staff strength and resources are inadequate. Resources are not released in time.
5. Complaint boxes are yet to be opened in all offices.
6. Some evaluation and reporting have been undertaken, but they are neither systematic nor routine.

7. Since the wild animal populations are small, the expectations of visitors are met only to a limited extent.
8. Conflict arise from stone quarry lease holders on the fringes.

C. Actionable Points

1. The values and threats need to be properly monitored and assessed.
2. Insurgency needs to be removed immediately for effective protection of the site.
3. The fluctuation of financial resources and shortage of human resources need to be addressed immediately.
4. Complaint boxes need to be placed in all offices for an effective complaint handling system.
5. The visitor services and facilities need to be improved.
6. Animal sighting and behaviour records need to be maintained at the major watch towers and hide.
7. The conflict with stone quarry lease holders from the fringes need to be sorted out immediately.



1. Context

1.1 Are the values of the site well documented, assessed and monitored?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Values not systematically documented, assessed or monitored.	Poor		Values generally identified but not systematically assessed and monitored.
Values generally identified but not systematically assessed and monitored.	Fair	✓	
Most values systematically identified and assessed and monitored.	Good		
All values systematically identified and assessed and monitored.	Very good		

1.2 Are the threats to site values well documented and assessed?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Threats not systematically documented or assessed.	Poor		Threats generally identified but not systematically assessed in terms of specific area and not mapped.
Threats generally identified but not systematically assessed.	Fair	✓	
Most threats systematically identified and assessed.	Good		
All threats systematically identified and assessed.	Very good		

1.3 Is the site free from human and biotic interference?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
The site has extensive human and biotic interference.	Poor		Earlier the area suffered from extreme disturbance. Now they have been reduced but still exist.
The site has some human and biotic interference.	Fair	✓	
The site has little human and biotic interference.	Good		
The site has no human and biotic interference.	Very good		

2. Planning

2.1 Is the site properly identified (NP/WLS) and categorized (in terms of zonation) to achieve the objectives?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Site not identified correctly or categorized.	Poor		The site has been identified correctly and categorized into core, buffer and tourism zone.
Site identified correctly but not categorized.	Fair		
Site identified correctly but not systematically categorized.	Good	✓	
Site identified correctly and systematically categorized with proper zonation plans.	Very good		

2.2 Does the site have a comprehensive Management Plan?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
No relevant Management Plan in place.	Poor		The Management Plan has been prepared through a detailed participatory process with scientific input from all relevant quarters, including WII.
Management Plan exist but not comprehensive.	Fair		
Site has a comprehensive Management Plan.	Good		
Site has a comprehensive, science based Management Plan prepared through a participatory process.	Very good	✓	

2.3 Is the Management Plan routinely and systematically updated?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
No process in place for systematic review and update of Management Plan.	Poor		The Management Plan has been updated from time to time with lessons learned and experience gained.
Management Plan sometimes updated in adhoc manner.	Fair		
Management Plan routinely and systematically updated.	Good	✓	
Management Plan routinely, systematically and scientifically updated through a participatory process.	Very good		

2.4 Does the site safeguards the threatened biodiversity values?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Sites does not safeguard the threatened biodiversity values.	Poor		The site safeguards most of the plant and a majority of wild animal species.
Sites safeguards a few threatened biodiversity values.	Fair		
Sites safeguards a large number of threatened biodiversity values.	Good	✓	
Sites safeguards all threatened biodiversity values.	Very good		

2.5 Are stakeholders given an opportunity to participate in planning?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Little, if any opportunity for stakeholder participation in planning.	Poor		Currently the stakeholders participate fully in ecodevelopment planning and to reasonable extent in management planning.
Stakeholders participate in some planning.	Fair		
Stakeholders participate in most planning processes.	Good	✓	
Stakeholders routinely and systematically participate in all planning processes.	Very good		

Are habitat restoration programmes systematically planned and monitored?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Habitat restoration programmes are entirely adhoc.	Poor		The Management Plan prescribes habitat restoration programmes.
Limited planning and monitoring programmes are in place for habitat restoration.	Fair		
Habitat restoration programmes are generally well planned and monitored.	Good	✓	
Habitat restoration programmes are thoroughly planned and monitored.	Very good		

2.6 Are reintroduction programmes systematically planned and monitored?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Reintroduction programmes are entirely adhoc.	Poor		There is limited planning of re-introduction programme only recently some steps are being taken for re-introduction of Cheetal.
Limited planning and monitoring programmes are in place for reintroduction programmes.	Fair	✓	
Reintroduction programmes are generally well planned and monitored.	Good		
Reintroduction programmes are thoroughly planned and monitored.	Very good		

2.7 Does the site has an effective protection strategy?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Site has no protection strategy.	Poor		The site is having effective protection strategy through support of EDC members, which is limited after sunset, due to area being affected by insurgency.
Site has an adhoc protection strategy.	Fair		
Site has a comprehensive protection strategy but is not very effective.	Good	✓	
Site has a comprehensive and very effective protection strategy.	Very good		

2.8 Has the site been effective in the mitigation of human-wildlife conflicts?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Human-wildlife conflicts are rampant.	Poor		Through erection of electric fencing and support of EDC members, the site has been able to mitigate many human-wildlife conflicts.
Site has been able to mitigate few human-wildlife conflicts.	Fair		
Site has been able to mitigate many human-wildlife conflicts.	Good	✓	
Site has been able effective in mitigating all human-wildlife conflicts.	Very good		

2.9 Is the site integrated into a wider ecological network following the principles of the ecosystem approach?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Site not integrated into a wider network/ landscape.	Poor		The site is integrated into the broad landscape and serves as a refuge for endangered elephant population and also as a green lung for Jamshedpur industrial city.
Some limited attempts to integrate the site into a network/ landscape.	Fair		
Site is generally quite well integrated into a network/ landscape.	Good	✓	
Site is fully integrated into a wider network/ landscape.	Very good		

3. Inputs

3.1 Are personnel well organised and managed with access to adequate resources?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Few, if any, personnel explicitly allocated for PA management.	Poor		Most of the personnel are explicitly allocated for specific management activities, but the staff strength is inadequate.
Some personnel explicitly allocated for PA management but not systematically linked to management objectives.	Fair		
Some personnel explicitly allocated towards achievement of specific management objectives.	Good	✓	
Adequate personnel explicitly allocated towards achievement of specific management objectives.	Very good		

3.2 Are resources (vehicle, equipment, building etc.) well organised and managed with access to adequate resources?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Few, if any, resources explicitly allocated for PA management.	Poor		Resources allocated towards specific management objectives. However, they are not adequate.
Some resources explicitly allocated for PA management but not systematically linked to management objectives.	Fair		
Some resources explicitly allocated towards achievement of specific management objectives.	Good	✓	
Adequate resources explicitly allocated towards achievement of specific management objectives.	Very good		

3.3 Are resources (human and financial) linked to priority actions and are funds released timely?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Resource allocation is adhoc and funds are never released in time.	Poor		Allocation of human and financial resources are all for priority actions, but these are still inadequate and not always released in time.
Some specific allocation for management of priority action and some funds released in time.	Fair	✓	
Comprehensive formulae systematically applied to decide most resource allocation and generally funds released in time.	Good		
Comprehensive formulae systematically applied to decide complete allocation of resources for management and on-time release of funds.	Very good		

3.4 What level of resources is provided by NGOs?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
NGOs contribute nothing for the management of the site.	Poor		There is regular inflow of resources from NGO's like WTI, Rastriya Jana Seva Sanstha, Dalit Bikash Bindu and Rotary Club.
NGOs make some contribution to management of the site but opportunities for collaboration are not systematically explored.	Fair		
NGOs contributions are systematically sought and negotiated for the management of some site level activities.	Good	✓	
NGOs contributions are systematically sought and negotiated for the management of many site level activities.	Very good		

3.5 Does PA manager considers resources (human and financial) to be sufficient?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Resources insufficient for most tasks.	Poor		Financial resources are fluctuating, but main shortage is in human resource. Vacant positions need to be filled up immediately.
Resources sufficient for some tasks.	Fair	✓	
Resources sufficient for most tasks.	Good		
Resources are in excess for most tasks.	Very good		

4. Process

4.1 Does the site have trained manpower resources for effective PA management?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Very few trained officers and frontline staff in the site.	Poor		50% of the local staff are trained through various on the job training programmes.
Few trained officers and frontline staff, who are posted in the site.	Fair		
A large number of trained officers and frontline staff are posted in the site.	Good	✓	
All trained managers and frontline staff posted in the site.	Very good		

4.2 Is PA staff performance management linked to achievement of management objectives?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
No linkage between staff performance management and management objectives.	Poor		Performance management of most of the staff are directly linked to management objectives.
Some linkage between staff performance management and management objectives, but not consistently or systematically assessed.	Fair		
Performance management for most staff is directly linked to achievement of relevant management objectives.	Good	✓	
Performance management of all staff is directly linked to achievement of relevant management objectives.	Very good		

4.3 Is there effective public participation in PA management?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Little or no public participation in PA management.	Poor		The entire village fringe has been covered by EDC. Public participation now is comprehensive and systematic.
Opportunistic public participation in some aspects of PA management.	Fair		
Systematic public participation in most aspects of PA management.	Good		
Comprehensive and systematic public participation in all important aspects of PA management.	Very good	✓	

4.4 Is there a responsive system for handling complaints and comments about PA management?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
No systematic approach to handling complaints.	Poor		All complaints are looked into and addressed. However, complaint boxes are yet to be opened in all offices.
Complaints handling system operational but not responsive to individual issues and limited follow up provided.	Fair		
Coordinated system logs and responds effectively to most complaints.	Good	✓	
All complaints systematically logged in coordinated system and timely response provided with minimal repeat complaints.	Very good		

4.5 Does PA management addresses the livelihood issues of resource dependent communities especially women?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
No livelihood issues are addressed by PA management.	Poor		Major ecologically compatible livelihood issues are addressed through EDC programmes. However, these are demands for more financial resources and programmes.
Few livelihood issues are addressed by PA management.	Fair		
Substantial livelihood issues are addressed by PA management.	Good	✓	
Livelihood issues of resource dependent communities especially women are addressed effectively by PA managers.	Very good		

5. Output

5.1 Is adequate information on PA management publicly available?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Little or no information on PA management publicly available.	Poor		Publicly available information are provided through booklets and display boards covering major management activities.
Publicly available information is general and has limited relevance to management accountability and the condition of public assets.	Fair		
Publicly available information provides detailed insight into major management issues for most PAs or groups of PAs.	Good	✓	
Comprehensive reports are routinely provided on management and condition of public assets in all PAs or groups of PAs.	Very good		

5.2 Are visitor services (tourism and interpretation) and facilities appropriate for the relevant protected area category?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Visitor services and facilities are at odds with relevant PA category and/or threaten PA values.	Poor		Visitor facilities are well designed and help in enhancing PA values and obtaining public support.
Visitor services and facilities generally accord with relevant PA category and don't threaten PA values.	Fair		
All visitor services and facilities accord with relevant PA category and most enhance PA values.	Good	✓	
All visitor services and facilities accord with relevant PA category and enhance PA values.	Very good		

5.3 Are management related trends systematically evaluated and routinely reported?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Little or no systematic evaluation or routine reporting of management related trends.	Poor		The evaluation of management related trends are limited. There a need to maintain animal sighting and behavior records in major watch towers and hide costs and analyse them for trend assessment.
Some evaluation and reporting undertaken but neither systematic nor routine.	Fair	✓	
Systematic evaluation and routine reporting of management related trends undertaken.	Good		
Systematic evaluation and comprehensive reporting of management related trends undertaken.	Very good		

5.4 Is there a systematic maintenance schedule and funds in place for management of infrastructure/assets?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
No systematic inventory or maintenance schedule.	Poor		Inventory and record of assets are kept and they are maintained as per fund availability.
Inventory maintenance is adhoc and so is the maintenance schedule.	Fair		
Systematic inventory provides the basis for maintenance schedule but funds are inadequately made available.	Good	✓	
Systematic inventory provides the basis for maintenance schedule and adequate funds are made available.	Very good		

6. Outcomes

6.1 Are threatened/ endangered species populations stable or increasing?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Threatened/ endangered species populations declining.	Poor		Sloth bear, Wild pig and Peafowl populations are increasing. Elephant, Barking deer and Giant squirrel populations are stable.
Some threatened/ endangered species populations increasing, most others stable.	Fair	✓	
Most threatened/ endangered species populations increasing, most others stable.	Good		
All threatened/ endangered species populations either increasing or stable.	Very good		

6.2 Are biological communities at a mix of ages and spacings that will support native biodiversity?

Assessment criteria

Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Biological communities unlikely to be able to sustain native biodiversity.	Poor		General condition of forest have improved except in fringe areas.
Some biological communities likely to be able to sustain native biodiversity.	Fair		
Most biological communities likely to be able to sustain native biodiversity.	Good	✓	
All biological communities likely to be able to sustain native biodiversity.	Very good		

6.3 Have the threats to the site being abated/ minimized?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Threats to the site have not abated but have enhanced.	Poor		Most of the threats have been abated through support of EDC members.
Some threats to the site have been abated.	Fair		
Most threats to the site have been abated.	Good	✓	
All threats to the site have been abated.	Very good		

6.4 Are the expectations of visitors generally met or exceeded?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Expectations of visitors generally not met.	Poor		Since the wild animal population is limited, the expectation of visitors are met only to limited extent.
Expectations of many visitors are met.	Fair	✓	
Expectations of most visitors are met.	Good		
Good expectations of most visitors are met.	Very good		

6.5 Are neighbours and adjacent communities supportive of PA management?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Neighbours/adjacent communities are hostile.	Poor		Fringe village population are supportive of PA management. The problem comes from stone quarry lease holders in the fringes.
Key neighbours/communities are supportive.	Fair		
Most neighbours/communities are supportive of PA management.	Good	✓	
All neighbours and communities supportive of PA management.	Very good		

6.6 Are cultural heritage assets protected?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category	(Tick ✓)	Remarks

Little or no management undertaken, or despite management efforts, deterioration of cultural heritage assets continues, or values are unknown.	Poor		Lord Shiva temple and temple of goddess Dalma Mai at Dalma top attract pilgrims and tourists.
Some management activity, but deterioration continues.	Fair		
Planned approach to management underway and deterioration of assets is being redressed.	Good	✓	
Planned approach to management underway and deterioration of assets is being significantly redressed.	Very good		

MEE Score Card

Framework Element Number	Framework Element Name	Number of Questions (a)	Maximum Mark per question (b)	Total (a x b)	Marks obtained for the Element	Overall Score
1.	Context	03	10	30	15	69.7%
2.	Planning	10	10	100	75	
3.	Inputs	05	10	50	32.5	
4.	Process	05	10	50	40	
5.	Outputs	04	10	40	27.5	
6.	Outcomes	06	10	60	40	
Total		33		330*	230	

* The six Framework Elements were subsequently assigned equal weightage of 100 each. The total MEE score is 600 out of which this site has score 405.4 or 67.6%

10. HAZARIBAGH WILDLIFE SANCTUARY, JHARKHAND

MEE Year (2009–10)

A. Management Strengths

1. Most of the values have been systematically identified and assessed. The protected area (PA) has a long history of rich wildlife (hunting grounds of the Raja of Ramgarh/tiger trap).
2. The site has a comprehensive science-based management plan for a period of 10 years from 2005–2006 onwards and has been approved by the competent authority.
3. The site safeguards a large number of threatened biodiversity values.
4. In terms of stakeholder involvement, a state-level advisory committee is in place. At the eco-development level, management is consulting and involving villagers for protection/eco-development activities.
5. Habitat restoration programmes are generally well planned and monitored. There are ongoing efforts for habitat restoration, with emphasis on water harvesting and, to some extent, forage development.
6. Management activities have intensified significantly, with utilization of resources, over the last three years.
7. The resources made available by the state and Central governments are fairly adequate.
8. NGO support has been provided in many areas such as rescue of wild animals, providing them with health care, awareness generation and documentation. NEO Human Foundation, Adhikari Foundation for Nature Conservation, local colleges and universities have been involved.
9. The staff is trained in wildlife management.
10. Complaint boxes and suggestion boxes are placed appropriately related to the visitor facilities. Judging by the EDCs visited, attempts have been made to address livelihood issues such as supplying sewing machines to women, but these are limited in scope. The EDCs visited and press reports indicate that the local people are generally supportive of conservation.
11. Brochures, hoardings and signages are in place for visitors.
12. Cultural heritage assets such as Tiger Trap and Sarana (sacred groves) are protected and well maintained.

B. Management Weaknesses

1. There is extensive human and biotic interference at the site. Threats to the site have not ended but have grown worse. The “ex-reserve” forest (52 km²) is free from the rights but the other 134.25 km² of protected forest are highly burdened with local rights. There are 89 villages within the inner and outer zones of influence of the sanctuary, with a total human population of about 70,000 and a cattle population of about 32,000. The management plan aims to mitigate conflicts but does not cover the basic issue of settlement adequately.
2. The site has been identified correctly but not categorized properly.
3. The site has an ad hoc protection strategy. The sanctuary is porous, and a national highway bisects it. There may be problems unless a strategy for the movement of wild animals across the national highway is evolved and put in place.
4. Few attempts have been made to integrate the PA into the network/landscape.

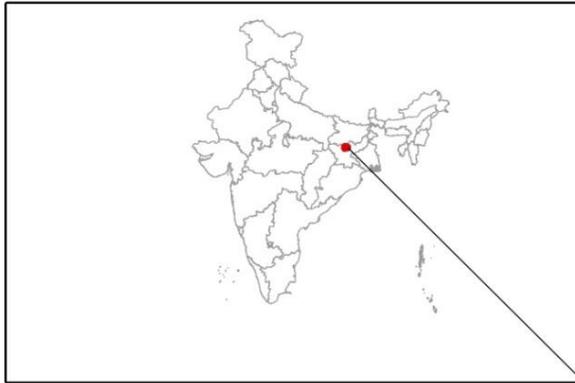
5. Cutting edge staffs, works under challenging situation; inputs by personnel are hampered due to 50% vacancies; it has been further aggravated by deteriorating law and order situation;
6. Little information on the PA management has been published or made available in the public domain.
7. There is some evaluation and reporting, but it is neither systematic nor routine.
8. There is no efficient monitoring system for assessing the biodiversity.
9. The expectations of serious wildlife lovers are not met.

C. Actionable Points

1. The tremendous pressures on the site, such as the rights of the local people, influence of the huge population in the inner and outer circles of the sanctuary and the cattle population, basic issues of the settlement, need to be relieved immediately.
2. Man–animal conflict emanates from lack of policy decision on collector’s enquiry that is insensitive to long term conservation goal; within the legal framework, issue need to be revived.
3. The different zones of the site need to be demarcated clearly.
4. The bisection of the sanctuary by the national highways needs to be solved immediately so that the site may be protected effectively.
5. The potential for integrating the site with the wider ecological network is evident from the reports of transiting tigers/elephants. Focused efforts need to be planned to identify the movement routes and the interventions that are necessary to preserve/strengthen such routes. The proximity to Palamau and other forests is appreciated, and it is recommended that this site be connected to them.
6. The vacancies (50%) need to be filled immediately, and the law and order situation needs to be improved.
7. Habitat restoration needs to be carried out in a planned way to address shortages of food, proliferation of weeds, forest fires, etc.
8. The reciprocal commitment of protecting the habitat for supporting EDCs needs to be stressed. Incentives for good work and disincentives for laxity need to be planned and put in place.
9. A monitoring mechanism needs to be put in place to evaluate the management practices and improve the habitat. Permanent vegetation monitoring plots are suggested. Local youths and NGOs should be involved in estimating populations of animals, and the results should be made public.
10. The biodiversity values need to be assessed systematically and a monitoring mechanism put in place. The potential values of the biodiversity in the context of climate change need to be emphasized. Estimates of populations (the wild dog packs, for example) need scrutiny. Some populations seem to be declining and need immediate corrective measures.

77°15'0"E

Hazaribag Wildlife Sanctuary Jharkhand



28°30'0"N

28°30'0"N



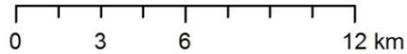
28°25'0"N

28°25'0"N



भारतीय वन्यजीव संस्थान
Wildlife Institute of India

IT and RS & GIS Cell - 2014



Notified Area: 186.25 Sq. km
Notification Year: 1976

77°15'0"E

1. Context

1.1 Are the values of the site well documented, assessed and monitored?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Values not systematically documented, assessed or monitored.	Poor		The PA has long history of rich wild life (hunting grounds of the then Raja of Ramgarh /Tiger trap); Statement of significances and conservation values -narrative information on most of the intrinsic values and their assessment (Chapter 1 Management plan] Biodiversity values need to be assessed systematically & monitoring mechanism put in place. Its potential values in context of climate change need to be emphasized.
Values generally identified but not systematically assessed and monitored.	Fair		
Most values systematically identified and assessed and monitored.	Good	✓	
All values systematically identified and assessed and monitored.	Very good		

1.2 Are the threats to site values well documented and assessed?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Threats not systematically documented or assessed.	Poor		Not only human and their cattle population has increased life style of people has changed increasing demands on local resources manifold. Thus site is under tremendous pressures & threats are substantial. Most of these have been systematically identified and assessed [Chapter II Limiting factors, 3.5, 3.12 of the Plan]. "Ex-reserve" Forest (52 km ²) is free from the rights but the rest 134.25 km ² of Protected Forest are highly burdened with local rights. There are altogether 89 villages within the inner and outer zone of influence of the Sanctuary with total human population of about 70,000 and cattle population of about 32000
Threats generally identified but not systematically assessed.	Fair		
Most threats systematically identified and assessed.	Good	✓	
All threats systematically identified and assessed.	Very good		

1.3 Is the site free from human and biotic interference?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
The site has extensive human and biotic interference.	Poor		Site has extensive human & biotic interferences. The legal status of Ex jamindari lands under IFA 1927 as Protected Forest since long allows exercise of rights since long; opportunity to consolidate conservation values under WPA 1972 has not been so far utilized fully.
The site has some human and biotic interference.	Fair	✓	
The site has little human and biotic interference.	Good		
The site has no human and biotic interference.	Very good		

2. Planning

2.1 Is the site properly identified (NP/WLS) and categorized (in terms of zonation) to achieve the objectives?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Site not identified correctly or categorized.	Poor		Site is well known not only locally but across the state as "National Park" since long, External boundary is being consolidated at strategic places; Imposing gates at the entry points along National highway. Zonation has been indicated broadly but leaves scope for improvement; rather than taking up entire area as sanctuary, possibility peoples participation through Conservation reserve in the outer zone be got examined.
Site identified correctly but not categorized.	Fair	✓	
Site identified correctly but not systematically categorized.	Good		
Site identified correctly and systematically categorized with proper zonation plans.	Very good		

2.2 Does the site have a comprehensive Management Plan?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
No relevant Management Plan in place.	Poor		Site has a comprehensive science based plan for period of ten years from 2005-06 onwards and has been approved by the competent authority the CWLW.(Peer Review committee that will include WII representative [as in Gujarat], Regional CCF of Go// line departments like agriculture/ Animal Husbandry /Tribal welfare etc is suggested).
Management Plan exist but not comprehensive.	Fair		
Site has a comprehensive Management Plan.	Good	✓	
Site has a comprehensive, science based Management Plan prepared through a participatory process.	Very good		

2.3 Is the Management Plan routinely and systematically updated?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
No process in place for systematic review and update of Management Plan.	Poor		This is first duly approved management plan that has come in force since 2007-08 and may be taken up for mid course correction /updating.
Management Plan sometimes updated in adhoc manner.	Fair		
Management Plan routinely and systematically updated.	Good	✓	
Management Plan routinely, systematically and scientifically updated through a participatory process.	Very good		

2.4 Does the site safeguards the threatened biodiversity values?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Sites does not safeguard the threatened biodiversity values.	Poor		As of to day, efforts to mitigate situation are evident but these are not adequate to fully safe guard biodiversity values. Plan aims to safe guard most of the threatened values [Chapter V] but concerted efforts & multi-pronged approach to minimize impact called for].
Sites safeguards a few threatened biodiversity values.	Fair		
Sites safeguards a large number of threatened biodiversity values.	Good	✓	
Sites safeguards all threatened biodiversity values.	Very good		

2.8 Are stakeholders given an opportunity to participate in planning?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Little, if any opportunity for stakeholder participation in planning.	Poor		State level Advisory committee in place but has not met for long; Sanctuary advisory committee not in place. At the EDC level, management consulting and involving villagers is taking up protection / Eco development activities
Stakeholders participate in some planning.	Fair	✓	
Stakeholders participate in most planning processes.	Good		
Stakeholders routinely and systematically participate in all planning processes.	Very good		

2.6 Are habitat restoration programmes systematically planned and monitored?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Habitat restoration programmes are entirely adhoc.	Poor		On going Efforts for habitat restoration with greater emphasis on water harvesting & to some extent on forage development. Habitat restoration plan indicates thematic plans [chapter 6]; mitigation of water shortage through water harvesting structures, be supported with extensive low cost SMC measures, / habitat improvement through grazing paddocks / alternate fuel and fodder/forage in non forest lands (eco development) needs greater emphasis; monitoring mechanism need be improved.
Limited planning and monitoring programmes are in place for habitat restoration.	Fair		
Habitat restoration programmes are generally well planned and monitored.	Good	✓	
Habitat restoration programmes are thoroughly planned and monitored.	Very good		

2.7 Are reintroduction programmes systematically planned and monitored?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Reintroduction programmes are entirely adhoc.	Poor	✓	There is no specific faunal reintroduction plan. Efforts to develop PBR need be extended and taking note of RET floral species/ species recovery plans / up gradation of ecological status, be indicated. All "Saranas" in and around site, be documented and as a strategy for re introduction /enrichment of plant species, incentives for their enrichment planned. (Soft release of animals from zoos / injured animal need be more systematic and holistic)
Limited planning and monitoring programmes are in place for reintroduction programmes.	Fair		
Reintroduction programmes are generally well planned and monitored.	Good		
Reintroduction programmes are thoroughly planned and monitored.	Very good		

2.8 Does the site has an effective protection strategy?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Site has no protection strategy.	Poor		Strategy includes reduction of biotic pressures through rehabilitations of villages / fire – grazing control, etc. Sanctuary is porous and National High way has bisected it and may pose problems unless strategy for movement across the NH is evolved and put in place. Reciprocal commitment to protect habitat for support to EDCs need be stressed / incentives for good work and disincentives for laxity need be planned and put in place.
Site has an adhoc protection strategy.	Fair	✓	
Site has a comprehensive protection strategy but is not very effective.	Good		
Site has a comprehensive and very effective protection strategy.	Very good		

2.9 Has the site been effective in the mitigation of human-wildlife conflicts?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Human-wildlife conflicts are rampant.	Poor		Going by the present scenario, present approach has not given desired level of improvement. Management plan aims at mitigation of conflicts but does not cover adequately basic issue of settlement. Man animal conflict emanates from lack of policy decision on collector's enquiry that is insensitive to long term conservation goal; within the legal frame work issue need be revived.
Site has been able to mitigate few human-wildlife conflicts.	Fair	✓	
Site has been able to mitigate many human-wildlife conflicts.	Good		
Site has been able effective in mitigating all human-wildlife conflicts.	Very good		

2.10 Is the site integrated into a wider ecological network following the principles of the ecosystem approach?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Site not integrated into a wider network/ landscape.	Poor		Potentials of integration into wider ecological network evident from reported transit of tiger/ elephant etc. Proximity to Palamau and other forest is appreciated and was expected to be addressed at the regional level rather than the site plan. Focused efforts need be planned to identify movement routes and interventions indicated to preserve/ strengthen such routes. A landscape level plan will help.
Some limited attempts to integrate the site into a network/ landscape.	Fair	✓	
Site is generally quite well integrated into a network/ landscape.	Good		
Site is fully integrated into a wider network/ landscape.	Very good		

3. Inputs

3.1 Are personnel well organised and managed with access to adequate resources?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Few, if any, personnel explicitly allocated for PA management.	Poor		Cutting edge staffs, works under challenging situation, Inputs by personnel are hampered by 50% vacancies; it has been further aggravated by deteriorating law and order situation; greater thrust on the primary management objective is suggested / tourist management could be out sourced to EDCs. Staff amenities are limited though mobility is fair (RFO has van / Foresters Motor cycles).
Some personnel explicitly allocated for PA management but not systematically linked to management objectives.	Fair	✓	
Some personnel explicitly allocated towards achievement of specific management objectives.	Good		
Adequate personnel explicitly allocated towards achievement of specific management objectives.	Very good		

3.2 Are resources (vehicle, equipment, building etc.) well organised and managed with access to adequate resources?

Assessment criteria															
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks												
Few, if any, resources explicitly allocated for PA management.	Poor		Gol and state Fund release and utilization [Lakhs] <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Amount</th> <th>Major Activities</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2007-08</td> <td>27.29</td> <td>Boundary wall/staff quarter [7.9] EDC & soft release facility 2 lakhs each, weed eradication 2.12, etc</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2008- 09</td> <td>44.96</td> <td>Gate [3], water harvesting [3.5] EDC [3.5], EDC [13.3]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2009- 10</td> <td>77.61</td> <td>Boundary [2], water harvest [3.3] EDC [3.25], Tourist attraction [24.25].NIC [10] Substantial increase in activity with utilization of resources since last three years</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Amount	Major Activities	2007-08	27.29	Boundary wall/staff quarter [7.9] EDC & soft release facility 2 lakhs each, weed eradication 2.12, etc	2008- 09	44.96	Gate [3], water harvesting [3.5] EDC [3.5], EDC [13.3]	2009- 10	77.61	Boundary [2], water harvest [3.3] EDC [3.25], Tourist attraction [24.25].NIC [10] Substantial increase in activity with utilization of resources since last three years
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2009- 10	77.61	Boundary [2], water harvest [3.3] EDC [3.25], Tourist attraction [24.25].NIC [10] Substantial increase in activity with utilization of resources since last three years													
Some resources explicitly allocated for PA management but not systematically linked to management objectives.	Fair														
Some resources explicitly allocated towards achievement of specific management objectives.	Good	✓													
Adequate resources explicitly allocated towards achievement of specific management objectives.	Very good		Substantial increase in activity with utilization of resources since last three years.												

3.3 Are resources (human and financial) linked to priority actions and are funds released timely?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Resource allocation is adhoc and funds are never released in time.	Poor		As such availability of resources at the state / GoI levels is fair. Scope for stream lining release of funds linked to the identified priorities at all the levels i.e. Offices of CWLW /PCCF/ MoEF, GoI. [Need for convergence with other agencies working for rural development / livelihood improvement / human and domestic animal health / capacity building and strengthening of EDCs and SHG. More thrust needed for inventory & monitoring [sample plots/ permanent transects].
Some specific allocation for management of priority action and some funds released in time.	Fair		
Comprehensive formulae systematically applied to decide most resource allocation and generally funds released in time.	Good		
Comprehensive formulae systematically applied to decide complete allocation of resources for management and on-time release of funds.	Very good		

3.4 What level of resources is provided by NGOs?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
NGOs contribute nothing for the management of the site.	Poor		Rescue of wild animals /their health care/ awareness generation / documentation are some areas in which NGO support noticed. [NEO Human Foundation / Adhikari Foundation for Nature Conservation / Local colleges - University].
NGOs make some contribution to management of the site but opportunities for collaboration are not systematically explored.	Fair		
NGOs contributions are systematically sought and negotiated for the management of some site level activities.	Good	✓	
NGOs contributions are systematically sought and negotiated for the management of many site level activities.	Very good		

3.5 Does PA manager considers resources (human and financial) to be sufficient?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Resources insufficient for most tasks.	Poor		
Resources sufficient for some tasks.	Fair	✓	
Resources sufficient for most tasks.	Good		
Resources are in excess for most tasks.	Very good		

4. Process

4.1 Does the site have trained manpower resources for effective PA management?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Very few trained officers and frontline staff in the site.	Poor		Except the DFO, others are trained in wild life management; handicap can be eased through exposure visits to area that are similar and have shown good results. On the back drop of deteriorating Law and order situation, the shortcoming can be explained but should improve at the earliest.
Few trained officers and frontline staff, who are posted in the site.	Fair	✓	
A large number of trained officers and frontline staff are posted in the site.	Good		
All trained managers and frontline staff posted in the site.	Very good		

4.2 Is PA staff performance management linked to achievement of management objectives?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
No linkage between staff performance management and management objectives.	Poor		Like any other Division, PA supervisory staff has a system of linking staff performance to management objectives. Resources need be linked to identified priorities and deployment of human resources improved. [Need for convergence with other agencies working for rural development / livelihood improvement / human and domestic animal health / Capacity building and strengthening of EDCs and SHG. More thrust needed for inventorying & monitoring [sample plots/ permanent transects].
Some linkage between staff performance management and management objectives, but not consistently or systematically assessed.	Fair		
Performance management for most staff is directly linked to achievement of relevant management objectives.	Good	✓	
Performance management of all staff is directly linked to achievement of relevant management objectives.	Very good		

4.3 Is there effective public participation in PA management?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Little or no public participation in PA management.	Poor		EDCs are in place but have limited role in micro planning and implementation. Sanctuary advisory committee not in place at the sanctuary level
Opportunistic public participation in some aspects of PA management.	Fair	✓	
Systematic public participation in most aspects of PA management.	Good		
Comprehensive and systematic public participation in all important aspects of PA management.	Very good		

4.4 Is there a responsive system for handling complaints and comments about PA management?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
No systematic approach to handling complaints.	Poor		Complaint and suggestion boxes are placed appropriately. However, these are mostly related to visitor facilities. RTI Act vigilant fourth estate/ Lokayukta/ Lokpal etc do ensure responsive system.
Complaints handling system operational but not responsive to individual issues and limited follow up provided.	Fair	✓	
Coordinated system logs and responds effectively to most complaints.	Good		
All complaints systematically logged in coordinated system and timely response provided with minimal repeat complaints.	Very good		

4.5 Does PA management addresses the livelihood issues of resource dependent communities especially women?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
No livelihood issues are addressed by PA management.	Poor	✓	Judging by EDCs visited, attempts to improve livelihood issues like supply of sewing machines to women is evident but it has limited scope to address the livelihood issues.
Few livelihood issues are addressed by PA management.	Fair		
Substantial livelihood issues are addressed by PA management.	Good		
Livelihood issues of resource dependent communities especially women are addressed effectively by PA managers.	Very good		

5. Output

5.1 Is adequate information on PA management publicly available?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Little or no information on PA management publicly available.	Poor		Brochures / hoardings / signages in place but little information on PA management is published or available in public domain.
Publicly available information is general and has limited relevance to management accountability and the condition of public assets.	Fair		
Publicly available information provides detailed insight into major management issues for most PAs or groups of PAs.	Good	✓	
Comprehensive reports are routinely provided on management and condition of public assets in all PAs or groups of PAs.	Very good		

5.2 Are visitor services (tourism and interpretation) and facilities appropriate for the relevant protected area category?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Visitor services and facilities are at odds with relevant PA category and/or threaten PA values.	Poor		On the back drop of strategic location/ high Environmental educational needs, site potentials not harnessed optimally to educate / sensitize stake holders within & in immediate vicinity as also the regional levels. {Deteriorating law and order situation & poor economic status have been the limitations and only after these are addressed things can certainly improve. There is a mechanism in place for visitor management but these need be diffused / spread over for rational use of the carrying capacity. Day visitor facilities can be run by the EDCs. An interpretation centre is planned. Visitor feed back generally indicates satisfaction on the facilities but comments on lack of animal sightings.
Visitor services and facilities generally accord with relevant PA category and don't threaten PA values.	Fair	✓	
All visitor services and facilities accord with relevant PA category and most enhance PA values.	Good		
All visitor services and facilities accord with relevant PA category and enhance PA values.	Very good		

5.3 Are management related trends systematically evaluated and routinely reported?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Little or no systematic evaluation or routine reporting of management related trends.	Poor		The monitoring system need to be in place for evaluation of the management practices. Permanent vegetation monitoring plots are suggested. Involvement of local youths NGO in Animal population estimates and results made public.
Some evaluation and reporting undertaken but neither systematic nor routine.	Fair	✓	
Systematic evaluation and routine reporting of management related trends undertaken.	Good		
Systematic evaluation and comprehensive reporting of management related trends undertaken.	Very good		

5.4 Is there a systematic maintenance schedule and funds in place for management of infrastructure/assets?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
No systematic inventory or maintenance schedule.	Poor		
Inventory maintenance is adhoc and so is the maintenance schedule.	Fair	✓	
Systematic inventory provides the basis for maintenance schedule but funds are inadequately made available.	Good		
Systematic inventory provides the basis for maintenance schedule and adequate funds are made available.	Very good		

6. Outcomes

6.1 Are threatened/ endangered species populations stable or increasing?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Threatened/ endangered species populations declining.	Poor	✓	Lack of efficient monitoring system, makes assessment difficult; data on population estimation needs scrutiny [Wild dog packs (?)]. However, the populations seem to be on the decline & needs immediate corrective measures.
Some threatened/ endangered species populations increasing, most others stable.	Fair		
Most threatened/ endangered species populations increasing, most others stable.	Good		
All threatened/ endangered species populations either increasing or stable.	Very good		

6.2 Are biological communities at a mix of ages and spacings that will support native biodiversity?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Biological communities unlikely to be able to sustain native biodiversity.	Poor	✓	Habitat continues to deteriorate; little food, lot of weeds, forest fires, etc. An attempt to restore key mammalian species is laudable but requires suitable habitat improvement to sustain the same.
Some biological communities likely to be able to sustain native biodiversity.	Fair		
Most biological communities likely to be able to sustain native biodiversity.	Good		
All biological communities likely to be able to sustain native biodiversity.	Very good		

6.3 Have the threats to the site being abated/ minimized?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Threats to the site have not abated but have enhanced.	Poor	✓	Most of the threats not abated.
Some threats to the site have been abated.	Fair		
Most threats to the site have been abated.	Good		
All threats to the site have been abated.	Very good		

6.4 Are the expectations of visitors generally met or exceeded?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Expectations of visitors generally not met.	Poor		Expectations of serious wild life lovers are not met, but an average day visitor is satisfied as evident from the feed back register.
Expectations of many visitors are met.	Fair	✓	
Expectations of most visitors are met.	Good		
Good expectations of most visitors are met.	Very good		

6.5 Are neighbours and adjacent communities supportive of PA management?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Neighbours/adjacent communities are hostile.	Poor	✓	The EDCs visited and the press reports indicate that the people are generally supportive of conservation.
Key neighbours/communities are supportive.	Fair		
Most neighbours/communities are supportive of PA management.	Good		
All neighbours and communities supportive of PA management.	Very good		

6.6 Are cultural heritage assets protected?

Assessment criteria			
Condition	Category	(Tick ✓)	Remarks
Little or no management undertaken, or despite management efforts, deterioration of cultural heritage assets continues, or values are unknown.	Poor		Cultural Heritage assets like Tiger trap, Sarana (sacred groves) are well protected and maintained.
Some management activity, but deterioration continues.	Fair		
Planned approach to management underway and deterioration of assets is being redressed.	Good	✓	
Planned approach to management underway and deterioration of assets is being significantly redressed.	Very good		

MEE Score Card

Framework Element Number	Framework Element Name	Number of Questions (a)	Maximum Mark per question (b)	Total (a x b)	Marks obtained for the Element	Overall Score
1.	Context	03	10	30	20	53.9%
2.	Planning	10	10	100	57.5	
3.	Inputs	05	10	50	25	
4.	Process	05	10	50	25	
5.	Outputs	04	10	40	22.5	
6.	Outcomes	06	10	60	22.5	
Total		33		330*	175.5	

* The six Framework Elements were subsequently assigned equal weightage of 100 each. The total MEE score is 600 out of which this site has score -----%

11. KODERMA WILDLIFE SANCTUARY, JHARKHAND

MEE Year (2012-13)

A. Management Strengths

1. The sanctuary is one of the significant wildlife reserves of the Chotanagpur plateau and holds elephant habitats and corridors. Palamu–Chatra–Koderma–Bihar border–Dumka is reported to be an elephant corridor. Koderma Wildlife Sanctuary falls in the middle of this route.
2. The habitat has the characteristic floral and faunal elements of the region, the forest type being Northern Tropical Dry Deciduous Forest. It has significant populations of wild animals and plants. Some species are reported to be endemic to this sanctuary and need further study.
3. The sanctuary is a significant watershed of the Photlahiya River.
4. The sanctuary is very important as it has the largest concentration of mica in the country.
5. The sanctuary can play an important role in research, recreation and environmental and nature education because of its close proximity to Vinova Bhawe University, teachers, scientists, scholars and students of which can significantly contribute. There are many local NGOs working in this area in wildlife conservation and the environment.
6. The sanctuary is very close to Koderma, one of the important places in Jharkhand. Hence there is immense scope/potential for wildlife tourism and nature interpretation.
7. Dhawajadhari Temple attracts a lot of pilgrims, worshippers and visitors. The surrounding forests have also become attained religious significance.

B. Management Weaknesses

1. The strength of the staff is inadequate. The staffs are not trained in wildlife management.
2. The area has a severe Maoist problem.
3. There are 18 villages inside the sanctuary. Even on the periphery, there are villages, especially on the Bihar side. As a result, the level of biotic interference is very high.
4. There were a large number of mica mines in the sanctuary area. They are now closed, as a result of which there is unemployment among locals, which in turn is increasing the biotic pressure on the sanctuary.
5. National Highway 31 passes through the sanctuary in the north–south direction, dividing it in two parts, eastern and western. The busy traffic is a big threat to the movement of animals.
6. The location of the sanctuary near Koderma and Tilaiya makes it vulnerable to encroachment and illicit felling, fuelwood harvesting, grazing, fires and biotic interference in many other forms.

C. Actionable Points

1. The new wildlife management plan, prepared for the period from 2011 to 2020, should be approved immediately by the competent authority after the deficiencies pointed out in this report are addressed.
2. The vacancies in the existing cadre should be filled up expeditiously. The cadre strength of the field staff should be increased as proposed in the draft plan.

3. Short-term training courses/programmes in wildlife management (planning, protection and monitoring) should be taken up at the division level for building the capacity of all the field staff members on top priority, which should inter alia use state-of-the-art spatial technology tools.
4. Censuses of animals, including elephants, should be carried out at specified intervals using proper techniques after appropriate training of the field staff, involving NGOs and the local people.
5. The sanctuary is short of patrolling vehicles, a good road network and modern equipment. The need for these is compounded by the Maoist problem in the area. Other equipment such as camera traps, computers, tranquilizing guns and binoculars should be provided to the staff on top priority.
6. Since there are a large number of villages inside the PA, programmes that address the livelihood issues are of paramount importance for smooth management of the sanctuary. Hence eco-development committees should be made much more active, and proper funding should be ensured to sustain various activities.
7. Habitat restoration activities should be funded on a priority basis.
8. A protection plan should be prepared for preventing illicit felling, poaching and grazing and be implemented with the participation of villagers.
9. Eco-tourism, awareness building and environmental education programmes involving local villagers and NGOs should be implemented so that their cooperation is obtained for implementing conservation programmes.
10. An action plan to curb and end the menace of vehicular traffic on NH 31 should be prepared immediately in consultation with wildlife experts and implemented.
11. There are a large number of illicit distillers who make country-made liquor, which consumes a large amount of firewood. The liquor also attracts elephants. Hence strict control should be enforced by the district authorities.
12. An eco-sensitive zone should be declared around the sanctuary immediately, in compliance with the direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

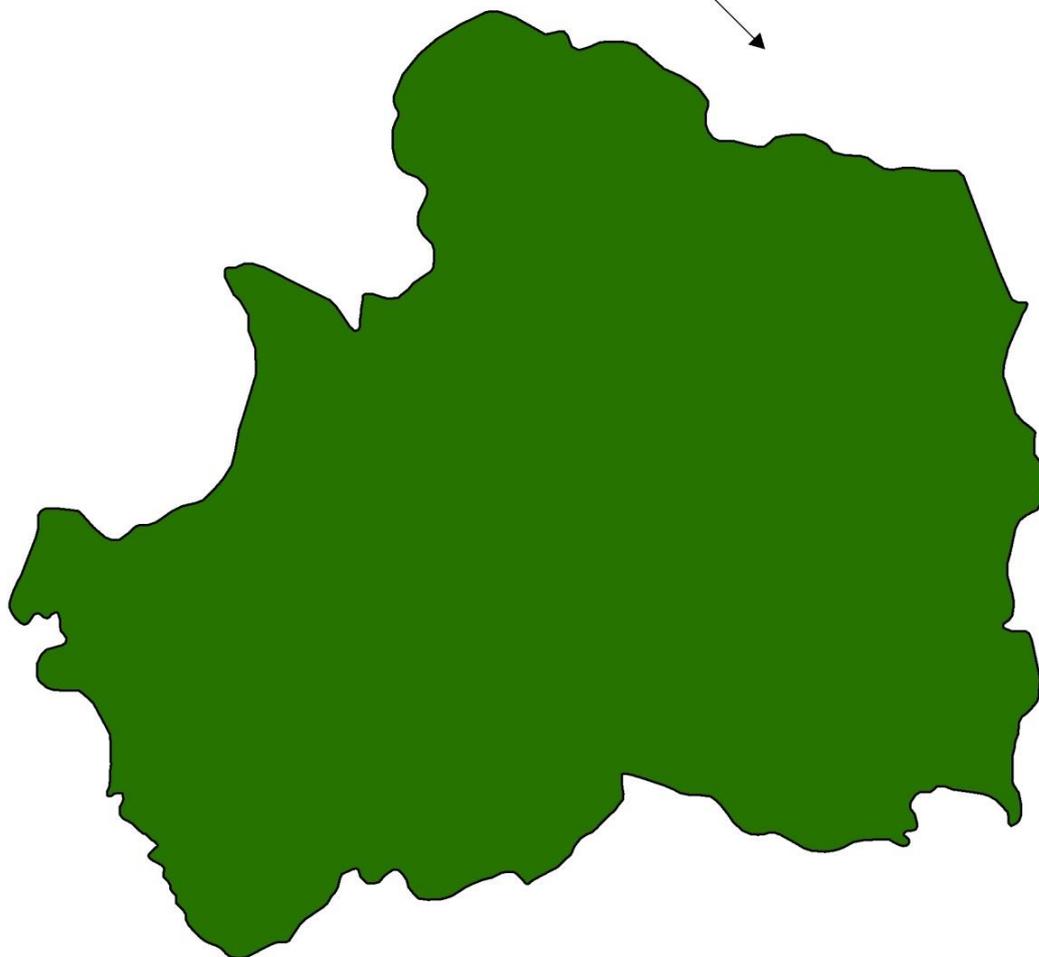
77°15'0"E

Koderma Wildlife Sanctuary Jharkhand



28°30'0"N

28°30'0"N



28°25'0"N

28°25'0"N



भारतीय वन्यजीव संस्थान
Wildlife Institute of India

IT and RS & GIS Cell - 2014

0 1.5 3 6 km

Notified Area: 177.35 Sq. km
Notification Year: 1985

77°15'0"E

1. Context

1.1 Are the values of the site well documented, assessed and monitored?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Values not systematically documented, assessed or monitored.	Poor		Discussion with DFO, information from APO, unapproved Management plan and field visit	Koderma Wild Life Sanctuary consisting of 150.62 km ² area, is situated in Koderma District and was created from Koderma Reserve Forest in 1985 vide Govt. notification dated 25.1.1985. Although a new management plan (2011—2020) has been prepared in the format of WII guidelines, it has not been approved so far. Most of the values have been systematically identified in the plan. These values had also been more or less identified in the Forest Working plans and important ones are also monitored during plan revision. However, a procedural mechanism for clear monitoring of all values should be provided in the plan so that their assessment is neither missed nor the findings go unrecorded.
Values generally identified but not systematically assessed and monitored.	Fair			
Most values systematically identified and assessed and monitored.	Good	✓		
All values systematically identified and assessed and monitored.	Very good			

*Values would also include geo-morphological, historico-cultural and faunal and floral species.

1.2 Are the threats to site values well documented and assessed?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Threats not systematically documented or assessed.	Poor		Discussion with DFO, information from APO, unapproved Management plan and field visit	The threats, although has been generally identified, their assessment is neither thorough nor systematic.
Threats generally identified but not systematically assessed.	Fair	✓		
Most threats systematically identified and assessed.	Good			
All threats systematically identified and assessed.	Very good			

* This assessment should be based on number, nature and extent of threats. Threats within and outside PA should both be considered. Impacts, if any on the population abundance of key species may be indicated in the remarks.

1.3 Is the site free from human and biotic interference?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
The site has extensive human and biotic interference.	Poor	✓	Discussion with DFO, information from APO, unapproved Management plan and field visit.	There are 18 villages consisting of 1127 households and 7063 people inside sanctuary. There are also many villages outside the sanctuary. Cattle population in and around the sanctuary has been estimated to be about 35,000. There are 100 stone crushers nearby. National Highway 31 running north-south divides sanctuary into two parts and is a measure problem to movement of wildlife.
The site has some human and biotic interference.	Fair			
The site has little human and biotic interference.	Good			
The site has no human and biotic interference.	Very good			

*This assessment should be based on existence of human settlements/ villages; livestock grazing, cultivation, encroachments etc, resource extraction/ livelihood dependence of local communities and should reflect the overall interference due to all the above factors. Number and size of human settlements/ enclaved villages and their impacts on the site may be indicated in the Remarks.

2. Planning

2.1 Is the site properly identified (NP/WLS) and categorized (in terms of zonation) to achieve the objectives?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Site not identified correctly or categorized.	Poor		Discussion with DFO, information from APO, unapproved Management plan and field visit.	Sanctuary has been divided into a Core zone of 125 sq .kms and buffer zone of 25.62 sq.kms. In the un-approved management plan details of Zonation with specific strategy has been prescribed.
Site identified correctly but not categorized.	Fair			
Site identified correctly but not systematically categorized.	Good	✓		
Site identified correctly and systematically categorized with proper zonation plans.	Very good			

Management prescriptions for various zones (Core, Buffer, Tourism etc) may be carefully assessed.

2.2 Does the site have a comprehensive Management Plan?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
No relevant Management Plan in place.	Poor		Discussion with DFO, information from APO and unapproved Management plan.	The Koderma forest, from which the sanctuary has been carved out, was notified as Reserve Forest by Bengal Government in 1880 and 1893. This patch of forest was being managed earlier by forest Working plans, the last one being 1992-93 to 2011-12. However due to Hon'ble Supreme court order harvest of timber, forest produce and non forestry use remained suspended. Although a new wildlife management plan for period 2011 to 2020 has been prepared in the formats of WII, it has not been approved so far by the CWLW. The plan doesn't indicate about the participatory process followed in preparing it.
Management Plan exist but not comprehensive.	Fair	✓		
Site has a comprehensive Management Plan.	Good			
Site has a comprehensive, science based Management Plan prepared through a participatory process.	Very good			

Is the Management Plan consistent with WII Guidelines or not? The extent to which the concerns of the stakeholders, if any have been incorporated in the Management Plan may be commented upon.

2.3 Is the Management Plan routinely and systematically updated?

Assessment criteria				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
No process in place for systematic review and update of Management Plan.	Poor		Discussion with DFO, information from APO and unapproved Management plan.	Draft plan is not yet approved but provision is made for regular update.
Management Plan sometimes updated in adhoc manner.	Fair	✓		
Management Plan routinely and systematically updated.	Good			
Management Plan routinely, systematically and scientifically updated through a participatory process.	Very good			

2.4 Does the site safeguards the threatened biodiversity values?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Sites does not safeguard the threatened biodiversity values.	Poor		Discussion with DFO, information from APO, unapproved Management plan and field visit.	The unapproved plan has comprehensively listed biodiversity values. Although some measures have been detailed out in the plan, there is no concrete prescription regarding the periodicity and pattern of monitoring and documentation of biodiversity index and vegetation status.
Sites safeguards a few threatened biodiversity values.	Fair			
Sites safeguards a large number of threatened biodiversity values.	Good	✓		
Sites safeguards all threatened biodiversity values.	Very good			

* Remarks need to elaborate on the kind of safeguards and how they work or are intended to work

2.9 Are stakeholders given an opportunity to participate in planning?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Little, if any opportunity for stakeholder participation in planning.	Poor		Discussion with, DFO, information from APO, unapproved Management plan and field visit.	There are 22 eco- development committees, who participate to some extent in protection and reducing man- animal conflict situations and also in the preparation of eco-development plans. The draft plan doesn't indicate about the details of participation of stake holders while preparing it. There is no system in placing the draft plan in public domain.
Stakeholders participate in some planning.	Fair	✓		
Stakeholders participate in most planning processes.	Good			
Stakeholders routinely and systematically participate in all planning processes.	Very good			

* The result of participation must show in the field and not merely reported as a routine exercise. Further, is there a system/scope of putting the draft Management Plan in Public Domain in place?

2.6 Are habitat restoration programmes systematically planned and monitored?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Habitat restoration programmes are entirely adhoc.	Poor		Discussion with DFO, information from APO, unapproved Management plan and field visit.	Although the Habitat restoration plan includes provision for grassland management, water management, soil and moisture conservation measures they are not exhaustive. They are more generic than being site specific. No details about problem of invasive species and specific plan to eradicate them have been provided. The efforts, as observed from the APOs since 2007-08, is negligible and limited to such works as of a few water holes, check dams, grass land development in 4.5 ha and annual maintenance in 2.5 ha. Area.
Limited planning and monitoring programmes are in place for habitat restoration.	Fair	✓		
Habitat restoration programmes are generally well planned and monitored.	Good			
Habitat restoration programmes are thoroughly planned and monitored.	Very good			

* This assessment should be primarily based on habitat management programmes in relation to habitats for species that are threatened (IUCN categories), are habitat specialists, subjected to seasonal movements, wide ranging with emphasis on the breeding and rearing habitat and may include factors such as food, water, shelter (all connotations). Habitat structure, composition, unique patches of vegetation and sensitive sites, sources of water and their distribution are integral. Corridors within buffer zone are critically important. For example, all riparian habitats. Have these been addressed? Is their a planning process in place? What is the extent of 'invasive species in the Site? Are there any measures to reduce/ remove them? Have these been successful?

2.7 Does the site has an effective protection strategy?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Site has no protection strategy.	Poor		Discussion with DFO, information from APO, unapproved Management plan and field visit.	The patrolling is carried out on forest roads and out skirts through vehicles. The informer system is introduced to curb poaching. The no. of cases in last 3 years are as under: 2010-11 -90 (251 accused) 2011-12- 31(132 accused) 2012-13(Feb)-67(231 accused) The protection theme plan has spelt out a number of good strategies. Their translation to actions is dependent on availability of adequate resources and strict supervision. Maoist activities in the area are great dampeners.
Site has an adhoc protection strategy.	Fair			
Site has a comprehensive protection strategy but is not very effective.	Good	✓		
Site has a comprehensive and very effective protection strategy.	Very good			

* This assessment takes inter-alia into account the nature of threats, the number and location of patrolling camps and foot and mobile patrolling, needs that relate to available manpower, terrain difficulties, practicability of area coverage, readiness to contain specific threats with necessary support and facilities. Is there any coordination with other wings of the Forest Department/ Police/ Customs etc? Are these effective?

2.8 Has the site been effective in the mitigation of human-wildlife conflicts?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Human-wildlife conflicts are rampant.	Poor		Discussion with DFO, information from APO, unapproved Management plan and field visit.	Conflicts with PA staff often arise on grazing, fire wood collection, stone theft and NTFP collection. Crop raiding by elephants and Wild Boar and death/, injuries caused by them as well as by Bear and Monkeys are very often found. There is neither any trained staff nor cooperation from the Dist. Adm. to deal with these problems. However the crop raiding and killing incidences by elephants have been reduced after erection of power fencing at places.
Site has been able to mitigate few human-wildlife conflicts.	Fair	✓		
Site has been able to mitigate many human-wildlife conflicts.	Good			
Site has been able effective in mitigating all human-wildlife conflicts.	Very good			

* Judgment needs to consider staff training, capabilities, equipment, logistics, local attitude and politics (negatively aided and/or abetted), assistance of relevant agencies (e.g. police. Local administration, Local people themselves) PR, follow-up actions and monitoring. Details of compensation paid for human injury/ death and property damage in the last 3 year may be collected.

2.9 Is the site integrated into a wider ecological network landscape following the principles of the ecosystem approach?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Site not integrated into a wider network/ landscape.	Poor		Discussion with DFO, information from APO, unapproved Management plan and field visit.	The site has the wide connectivity with adjoining forest divisions of Bihar and Jharkhand. Palamu-Chatra-Koderma- Bihar border-Dumka has been reported as elephant corridor. Koderma sanctuary falls in the midway of this route. However, the management of forests (mostly degraded) falling in this corridor need to have proper prescriptions in their respective working plans for ensuring conservation and free movement of animals.
Some limited attempts to integrate the site into a network/ landscape.	Fair			
Site is generally quite well integrated into a network/ landscape.	Good	✓		
Site is fully integrated into a wider network/ landscape.	Very good			

* Assessment needs to consider the scope of opportunities on the landscape scale that exist. Consider whether any attempts have been made and what are these? Have all the important corridors been identified? What actions are planned/implemented for their security? Have the Forest Working Plans and Forest Development Corporation Plans within the identified landscapes taken cognizance of such new requirement? What kind of relationship exists with the District Administration and other Line Departments? Does the Site get any funds from these agencies?

3. Inputs

3.1 Are personnel adequate, well organised and deployed with access to adequate resources in the site?

Assessment criteria*																
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks												
Few, if any, personnel explicitly allocated for PA management.	Poor	✓	Discussion with DFO, information from APO, unapproved Management plan and field visit.	The Koderma sanctuary is under Hazaribag WL division and comprised of only one range. In addition to one ACF and one DFO who look after the whole division front line Staff position is as below: <table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Pos</th> <th>Sanction</th> <th>Occupied</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>RFO</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Forester</td> <td>5</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F Guard</td> <td>14</td> <td>5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Thus there is 55% vacancy in front line staff. The staff is untrained and daily wage staffs are deployed for most of the work. The sanctioned strength for attainment of objectives is also inadequate.</p>	Pos	Sanction	Occupied	RFO	1	1	Forester	5	3	F Guard	14	5
Pos	Sanction	Occupied														
RFO	1	1														
Forester	5	3														
F Guard	14	5														
Some personnel explicitly allocated for PA management but not systematically linked to management objectives.	Fair															
Some personnel explicitly allocated towards achievement of specific management objectives.	Good															
Adequate personnel explicitly allocated towards achievement of specific management objectives.	Very good															

* This assessment should inter-alia be based on number of personnel allocated for attainment of PA objectives at the Range, Round, Beat and Patrolling camps levels or as relevant to the needs (sanctioned posts vis- a- vis existing personnel and needs beyond the sanctioned strengths. It is possible that posts have last been sanctioned several years back that do not now account for the current needs)

3.2 Are resources (vehicle, equipment, building etc.) adequate, well organised and managed with access to adequate resources?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Few, if any, resources explicitly allocated for PA management.	Poor		Discussion with DFO, information from APO, unapproved Management plan and field visit.	The resources are as under: Vehicle: Tata207- patrolling and 1 motor cycle. Building: Range office-1, staff Quarters-11, Others-2 Field equipment: Wireless-1 fixed and 10 handsets; 10 mobile sets. The equipments are old and need replacement. The communication network also needs modernization. Computer, Camera and camera traps are wanting. As appears from above the no. of patrolling vehicles are very much inadequate.
Some resources explicitly allocated for PA management but not systematically linked to management objectives.	Fair	✓		
Some resources explicitly allocated towards achievement of specific management objectives.	Good			
Adequate resources explicitly allocated towards achievement of specific management objectives.	Very good			

* These form a variety of resources. These may be segregated into immovable (structures) and movable categories and each further may be considered under the essential and desirable categories. It is best to start with what are the minimum needs to attain each objective, what is available and manner of use/deployment. The proportions of the 'essentials' and 'desirables' along the importance gradient of objectives would serve as pointers for score categories. Specific remarks would be vitally important.

3.3 Are resources (human and financial) linked to priority actions and are funds released timely?

Assessment criteria																																
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks																												
Resource allocation is adhoc, funds are inadequate and seldom released in time and not utilized.	Poor		Discussion with DFO, information from APO, unapproved Management plan and field visit.	<p>The position of release and utilization of Central Govt. funds (in lakhs) in last 3 years are as under:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Moef</th> <th>State</th> <th>Utiliz</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>09-10</td> <td>12.47</td> <td>12.27</td> <td>12.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10-11</td> <td>7.84</td> <td>7.84</td> <td>7.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11-12</td> <td>4.87</td> <td>4.87</td> <td>4.8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>In addition the funding by the State Government (in lakhs) is as under:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Release</th> <th>Utilized</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>09-10</td> <td>61.73</td> <td>54.94</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10-11</td> <td>58.68</td> <td>43.36</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11-12</td> <td>31.78</td> <td>29.28</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>As evident, there is delay in release and utilization is partial.</p>	Year	Moef	State	Utiliz	09-10	12.47	12.27	12.2	10-11	7.84	7.84	7.8	11-12	4.87	4.87	4.8	Year	Release	Utilized	09-10	61.73	54.94	10-11	58.68	43.36	11-12	31.78	29.28
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Year	Release	Utilized																														
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11-12	31.78	29.28																														
Some specific allocation for management of priority action. Funds are inadequate and there is some delay in release, partially utilized.	Fair	✓																														
Comprehensive planning and allocation that meets the most important objectives. Generally funds released with not much delay and mostly utilized.	Good																															
Comprehensive planning and allocation of resources for attainment of most objectives. Funds generally released on-time and are fully utilized.	Very good																															

*Obtain details of funds released by MoEF and their utilization by site in the last 3 years and indicate them under 'Remarks'. Also comment on the problems associated with funds and their mitigation.

3.4 What level of resources is provided by NGOs?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition*	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
NGOs contribute nothing for the management of the site.	Poor		Discussion with DFO, information from APO, copy of unapproved Management plan, field visit and meeting with local NGOs, and leaders from villages.	Four major local NGOs are involved in capacity building, survey, awareness building activities, animal population estimation.
NGOs make some contribution to management of the site but opportunities for collaboration are not systematically explored.	Fair	✓		
NGOs contributions are systematically sought and negotiated for the management of some site level activities.	Good			
NGOs contributions are systematically sought and negotiated for the management of many site level activities.	Very good			

Details of contributions(cash/kind) made by the NGOs in the last 3 years may be collected.

3.5 Does PA manager considers resources (human and financial) to be sufficient?

Assessment criteria				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Resources insufficient for most tasks.	Poor		Discussion with DFO, information from APO, unapproved Management plan and field visit.	The sanctuary is running with staff strength of 45% only. Further the no. of sanctioned posts are inadequate and therefore, more posts have been proposed in the draft management plan. The financial allocation is not enough for all prescribed works.
Resources sufficient for some tasks.	Fair	✓		
Resources sufficient for most tasks.	Good			
Resources are in excess for most tasks.	Very good			

4. Process

4.1 Does the site have trained manpower resources for effective PA management?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Very few trained officers and frontline staff in the site.	Poor	✓	Discussion with DFO, information from APO, unapproved Management plan and field visit.	The existing staffs are not wildlife trained.
Few trained officers and frontline staff, who are posted in the site.	Fair			
A large number of trained officers and frontline staff are posted in the site.	Good			
All trained managers and frontline staff posted in the site.	Very good			

* Indicate % of trained staff in various categories. i.e. Higher Management: ACF/ DCF/ CF/ CCF; Frontline Staff: Range Officer; Beat Officer; Forest Guard; Casual Daily Labour (CDL); Others.

4.2 Is PA staff performance management linked to achievement of management objectives?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
No linkage between staff performance management and management objectives.	Poor		Discussion with DFO, information from APO, unapproved Management plan and field visit.	Performance evaluation at annual interval is being carried out for all the staff as per service rule. Informal incentive by DFO is being given.
Some linkage between staff performance management and management objectives, but not consistently or systematically assessed.	Fair	✓		
Performance management for most staff is directly linked to achievement of relevant management objectives.	Good			
Performance management of all staff is directly linked to achievement of relevant management objectives.	Very good			

*Has the PA staff received award/ appreciation from any agency in the last 3 years?

4.3 Is there effective public participation in PA management?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Little or no public participation in PA management.	Poor		Discussion with DFO, information from APO, unapproved Management plan, field visit and interaction with villagers.	Interacted with Chhat- arbar EDC members. Participation found to be good. Some villages have protection groups, who patrol the nearby forest area. Comprehensive and systematic public participation in all important aspects is wanting.
Opportunistic public participation in some aspects of PA management.	Fair			
Systematic public participation in most aspects of PA management.	Good	✓		
Comprehensive and systematic public participation in all important aspects of PA management.	Very good			

* Participation would include Conservation & awareness programmes, Census operations, Intelligence gathering, Forest fire control etc.

4.4 Is there a responsive system for handling complaints and comments about PA management?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
No systematic approach to handling complaints.	Poor		Discussion with, DFO, information from APO, unapproved Management plan, field visit and examination of range records.	There are complaint boxes in the range office and DFO office. The register is also maintained which also includes action taken. The information is also available on web site of Jharkhand Forest.
Complaints handling system operational but not responsive to individual issues and limited follow up provided.	Fair	✓		
Coordinated system logs and responds effectively to most complaints.	Good			
All complaints systematically logged in coordinated system and timely response provided with minimal repeat complaints.	Very good			

* Number of queries made and response thereof under the Right to Information (RTI), Act in the last 3 years may be compiled.

4.5 Does PA management addresses the livelihood issues of resource dependent communities especially of women?

Assessment criteria				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
No livelihood issues are addressed by PA management.	Poor		Discussion with DFO, information from APO, unapproved Management plan, field visit and meeting with members of EDC.	22 Eco-development committees are functional. The programmes support some livelihood activities. It also fund activities like drinking water and check dam construction etc.
Few livelihood issues are addressed by PA management.	Fair	✓		
Substantial livelihood issues are addressed by PA management.	Good			
Livelihood issues of resource dependent communities especially women are addressed effectively by PA managers.	Very good			

5. Output

5.1 Is adequate information on PA management publicly available?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Little or no information on PA management publicly available.	Poor		Discussion with DFO, information from APO, unapproved Management plan, field visit and resource materials.	Road side signage, viewing points, hand bills, publicity materials are available. Forest department web site www.jharkhandforest.com gives some information about the sanctuary.
Publicly available information is general and has limited relevance to management accountability and the condition of public assets.	Fair	✓		
Publicly available information provides detailed insight into major management issues for most PAs or groups of PAs.	Good			
Comprehensive reports are routinely provided on management and condition of public assets in all PAs or groups of PAs.	Very good			

* Does the Site has a website? If yes, is it comprehensive, well-managed and periodically updated?

5.2 Are visitor services (tourism and interpretation) and facilities appropriate for the relevant protected area category?

Assessment criteria				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Visitor services and facilities are at odds with relevant PA category and/or threaten PA values.	Poor		Discussion with DFO, information from APO, unapproved Management plan, field visit and visit to tourist facility.	There is an interpretation center, a medicinal plant garden and information center for tourist. The accommodation facility is also provided in guest houses, if otherwise vacant. The no. of visitors to the PA in last 3 years are as under: 2010-11: 2,520 2011-12: 2,727 2012-13: 2,994(till 2/13) No facility of vehicles or elephants.
Visitor services and facilities generally accord with relevant PA category and don't threaten PA values.	Fair	✓		
All visitor services and facilities accord with relevant PA category and most enhance PA values.	Good			
All visitor services and facilities accord with relevant PA category and enhance PA values.	Very good			

* Include the existence and quality of visitor and interpretation centers, including skills and capabilities of personnel manning these, site related publications, films, videos; arrangements of stay (including places serving refreshments and food owned and managed by site), watch towers and hides including safety factors, vehicles assigned for visitors including riding elephants, if any and their deployment, drinking water, rest rooms, garbage disposal, attended and self guided services in the field, visitor feed back on the quality of wilderness experience. Details of numbers of visitors/ tourists(both domestic and overseas) coming in the last 3 years and the revenue earned may be compiled.

5.3 Are research/ monitoring related trends systematically evaluated and routinely reported and used to improve management?

Assessment criteria				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Little or no systematic evaluation or routine reporting of trends.	Poor		Discussion with DFO, information from APO, unapproved Management plan, field visit, and records of documentation.	Some evaluation / monitoring is carried out The. BSI has conducted floral survey. Study and survey of reptiles and sloth bears and its habitat in the sanctuary has been done and documented.
Some evaluation and reporting undertaken but neither systematic nor routine.	Fair	✓		
Systematic evaluation and routine reporting of management related trends undertaken.	Good			
Systematic evaluation and comprehensive reporting of trends undertaken and attempts made at course corrections as relevant.	Very good			

* Not all site attract projects and researchers and with exceptions, little research takes place on the site own steam because of systemic limitations. However, monitoring of some critical issues is expected e.g. population of tiger, co-predators and prey with insights into their demography and distribution (some opportunistic sampling by sightings, signs and spatial distribution during assessment would be extremely useful in terms of expert impression and as a pulse), monitoring incidence of livestock grazing, fires, weeds, sources of water, a variety of illegal activities typically associated with the reserve, wildlife health (e.g. epidemics, immunization of livestock) regeneration and change in vegetation, visitors and their activities, offence cases, ex-gratia payments etc. Details of number of research projects in the last 3 years, institutions involved, salient outcomes may be collected and used in awarding scores.

5.4 Is there a systematic maintenance schedule and funds in place for management of infrastructure/assets?

Assessment criteria				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
No systematic inventory or maintenance schedule.	Poor		Discussion with DFO, information from APO, unapproved Management plan and field visit.	Although various registers and records are being maintained, there are no systematic schedules and funding patterns for asset maintenance.
Inventory maintenance is adhoc and so is the maintenance schedule.	Fair	✓		
Systematic inventory provides the basis for maintenance schedule but funds are inadequately made available.	Good			
Systematic inventory provides the basis for maintenance schedule and adequate funds are made available.	Very good			

6. Outcomes

6.1 Are populations of threatened species especially key faunal species declining, stable or increasing?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Threatened/ endangered species populations declining.	Poor		Discussion with DFO, information from APO, unapproved Management plan and field visit.	Although census figures in last few years show a stable trend in some Populations, in the absence of scientific census data for a longer time series it is difficult to conclude about threatened/ endangered species. It seems that due to immense biotic pressure the population of key species like sloth bear is declining. The habitat is still very good but some interventions are needed
Some threatened/ endangered species populations increasing, most others stable.	Fair	✓		
Most threatened/ endangered species populations increasing, most others stable.	Good			
All threatened/ endangered species populations either increasing or stable.	Very good			

* This needs to practically relate to the natural ecosystem potential rather than being driven merely by numbers and visibility. The assessment score may be elaborated under remarks. Comments on the population trends may be made under Remarks.

6.2 Have the threats to the site being reduced/ minimized or is there an increase?

Assessment criteria				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Threats to the Site have not abated but have enhanced.	Poor	✓	Discussion with DFO, information from APO, unapproved Management plan and field visit.	The threats to the site have increased due to stone crushers, mining of stones. Due to Maoist threats in the area supervision and protection
Some threats to the Site have abated, others continue their presence	Fair			
Most threats to the Site have abated. The few remaining are vigorously being addressed	Good			
All threats to the Site have been effectively contained	Very good			

and an efficient system is in place to deal with any emerging situation				work is also adversely affected.
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6.3 Are the expectations of visitors generally met or exceeded?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category*	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Expectations of visitors generally not met.	Poor		Discussion with DFO, information from APO, unapproved Management plan and field visit.	The expectations of many visitors are generally met.
Expectations of many visitors are met.	Fair	✓		
Expectations of most visitors are met.	Good			
Good expectations of most visitors are met.	Very good			

* Is there any system of receiving/ analyzing visitor feedback?

6.4 Are local communities supportive of PA management?

Assessment criteria*				
Condition	Category	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)	Remarks
Local communities are hostile.	Poor		Discussion with DFO, information from APO, unapproved Management plan and field visit.	Some of the local communities are supportive at present.
Some are supportive.	Fair	✓		
Most locals are supportive of PA management.	Good			
All local communities supportive of PA management.	Very good			

* There could be many reasons for disenchantment. It could be real because of managerial neglect or the managerial efforts could be appropriate but there could be local elements/organizations who would like to keep the dis-affectation simmering for their own ulterior motives. Likewise success could be entirely because of the efforts of managers or they might be fortunate in striking partnerships with credible NGOs. Assessment may take the prevailing causes into account.

MEE Score Card

Framework Element Number	Framework Element Name	Number of Questions (a)	Maximum Mark per question (b)	Total (a x b)	Marks obtained for the Element	Overall Score
1.	Context	03	10	30	15	51.6%
2.	Planning	09	10	90	55	
3.	Inputs	05	10	50	22.5	
4.	Process	05	10	50	25	
5.	Outputs	04	10	40	20	
6.	Outcomes	04	10	40	17.5	
Total		30		300	155	