



# ANNUAL PLAN

## 2010-11



**Orissa Forestry Sector Development Project**  
**SFTRI Campus, Ghatikia,**  
**Bhubaneswar - 751 003**

## P R E F A C E

*With completion of the year 2009-10, the Project is entering into the fifth year of its implementation, which is also the third and last year of major afforestation interventions. Project Management Unit has started efforts for consolidating the gains achieved through works done by the VSSs in the first two batches of JFM sites with effective and efficient facilitation by the executing body.*

*While executing consolidation works in 1262 VSS (1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> batches), interventions in 764 third batch VSSs and in non-JFM mode will be executed. Some specific studies are planned to evolve M&E strategy and component specific verifiable indicators. Refinement of Assisted Natural Regeneration, initiated during 2009-01, has to be continued during the current year through revisiting the Micro Plans to assess gaps in suitability and adequacy of the interventions.*

*More emphasis shall be given on activities that are rather slow, which include – AR Teak and Coastal Casuarina plantations, model farms and nurseries for promoting Farm Forestry, Community Development activities in EDCs, Natural Heritage sites and Community/Conservation Reserves and Strengthening and streamlining of Income Generation Activities through creation of commodity based SHG clusters, and CIGs.*

*“Annual Plan for the year 2010-11” describes the activities to be taken up during the current year and gives the targets under various components for the year as have been approved by the Governing Body in its meeting held on 14<sup>th</sup> May 2010.*

*I appeal to the project executing officers to go through this annual plan carefully and evolve **Annual Work Plans and Budget** for their respective FMUs and DMUs and work with utmost sincerity and commitment for completing the targeted works so as to move towards achieving the expected results from the project interventions.*

*I express my sincere appreciation for commendable works being done by the field officers of the Forest Department, and my colleagues at the PMU. Hope that they will continue to do so with renewed vigour in view of the fact that the term of NGO Teams will be coming to an end in August-September, and that of GCs in December 2010*

17<sup>th</sup> May 2010

  
Arun K. Bansal, IFS  
Project Director

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## Abbreviations

ANR	Assisted Natural Regeneration
DFO	Divisional Forest Officer
DMU	Divisional Management Unit
EC	Executive Committee
EPA	Entry Point Activity
FEO	Forest Extension Officer
FG	Forest Guard
FMU	Field Management Unit
GC	General Consultant
GIS	Geographic Information System
GP	Gram Panchayat
GPS	Global Positioning System
HH	House Hold
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IGA	Income Generating Activity
JBIC	Japan Bank for International cooperation
JFM	Joint Forest Management
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
MIS	Management Information System
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NTFP	Non Timber Forest Produce
OFSDP	Orissa Forestry Sector Development Project
OFSDS	Orissa Forestry Sector Development Society
OUAT	Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology
PCCF	Principal Chief Conservator of Forest
PMU	Project Management unit
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
RF	Reserve Forest
RO	Range Officer
SC	Scheduled Caste
SHG	Self Help Group
ST	Scheduled Tribe
VF	Village Forest
VFW	Village Forest Worker
VSS	Vana Samrakshan Samiti
WL	Wild Life
WORLP	Western Orissa Rural Livelihood Project

## Chapter 1

### The Project

Over the period of time there has been greater realization of the fact that degradation of forest results into a vicious poverty cycle - absence of livelihood options encourages the local people for exploitative and unsustainable removal of forest produce leading to further degradation of forest – resulting in a poverty spiral. Orissa Forestry Sector Development Project (OFSDP) has been started with the assistance from the Japan International Cooperation Agency (Previously Japan Bank for International Cooperation) with the twin objectives of restoration of degraded forests and improving income level of villagers by promoting sustainable forest management.

The total estimated cost of the seven year project is Rs. 659.80 Crores, and it covers 10 districts namely, Angul, Balasore, Bhadrak, Deogarh, Gajapati, Kandhamal, Keonjhar, Koraput, Rayagada and Sundargarh. Various activities are being executed through 14 forest and wildlife divisions viz. Angul, Balliguda, Bonai, Deogarh, Paralakhemundi, Jeypore, Phulbani, Keonjhar, Koraput, Rayagada, Rourkela, Balasore, WL, Bhadrak WL, and Satkosia WL. The Project Districts/Division were selected during SAPROF<sup>1</sup> study undertaken during 2004-05 based on three criteria- extent of degradation of forests, proportion of ST population, and poverty. The main approach is to have village specific local need based interventions in the JFM mode through the village committees. Emphasis in all interventions is on technology up-gradation and development of sustainable livelihoods for the poorest of poor.

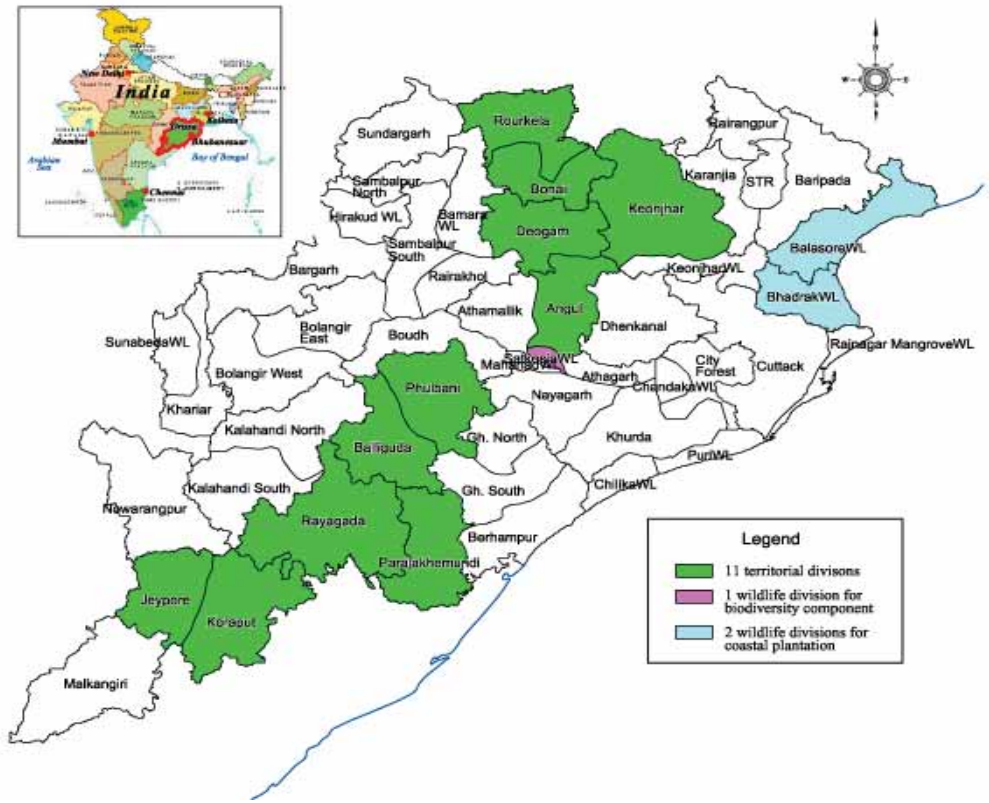
Government of Orissa has constituted the Orissa Forestry Sector Development Society, as an Autonomous Organization under the Department of Forest and Environment, to facilitate smooth implementation of the Project. The Project Executing Body comprises High Power Committee with Chief Secretary as Chair Person, Governing Body with Agriculture Production Commissioner as Chair Person, Project Management Unit at state level, Division Management Unit at division level and Field Management Unit at range level. The works in the field are being implemented through the existing field formations of the Orissa Forest Department with redeployment of trained extension personnel from other Divisions.

With the overall goal of restoration of degraded forests and improvement of the income level of villagers by promoting sustainable forest management including JFM, plantation and community/tribal development, thereby improving environment and alleviating poverty, the main components of the Project are Restoration of Degraded Forests, Biodiversity Management, Community and Tribal Development and Coastal plantations.

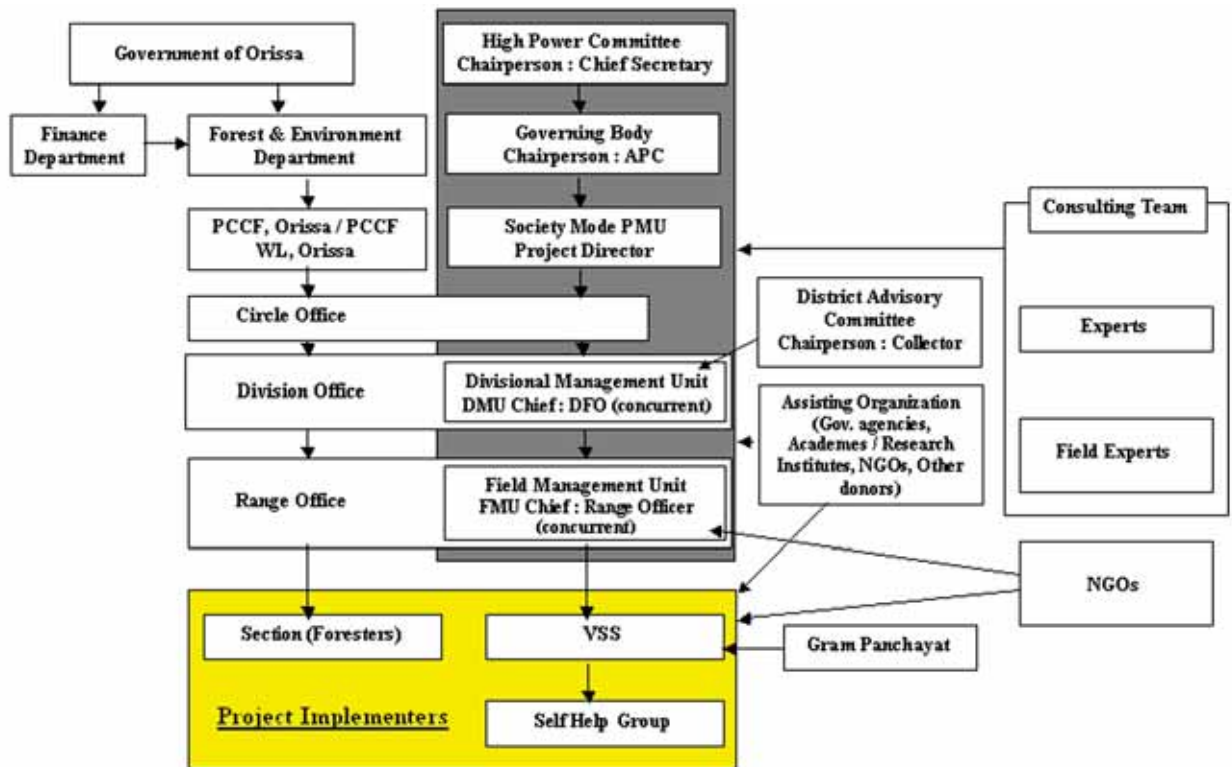
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<sup>1</sup> Special Assistance for Project Formulation (Grant) facilitated by JBIC.

	<b>Main Items</b>	<b>Details</b>
1.	Restoration of Degraded Forests (Forest Management under JFM & Non-JFM Mode & Farm Forestry)	196,650 ha in 11 divisions 1) ANR 138,000 ha. 2) Block Plantation 39,650 ha. 3) Artificial Regeneration 19,000 ha.
2.	Coastal Plantation	2,810 ha in 2 divisions (Bhadrak and Balasore)
3	Biodiversity Management	Eco-tourism Development : 5 sites, Community Reserves/ Heritage Sites: 5 sites
4	Community/Tribal Development including Capacity Building of VSSs	Entry Point Activities, Income Generation Activities Livelihood Improvement, 2,275 VSSs, and 4,550 SHGs
5	Supporting Activities	Preparatory works, Strengthening of Executing Body, Infrastructure Development, Forest Research, Publicity and Communication, Monitoring and Evaluation, Phase-out/Phase-in Activities
6	Consulting Service	International: 42 Man Months Local: 181 Man Months



**Project Area**



## Chapter 2

### Activities up to the year 2009-10

The Project implementation was started in June 2006. and progress with regards to key targets is given in the table below followed by a brief financial year wise account of achievements.

Activity-Sub Activity	Project target	Implementation Schedule	Achievement till 2009-10	Planned for 2010-11
Restoration of Degraded Forests in 11 divisions				
ANR	1,38,000 ha	Year 2 to 7	78739 ha.	47735 ha.
Block Plantation (JFM)	39,650 ha.		10179 ha.	19029 ha.
Artificial Regeneration (Non JFM)	19,000 ha.		3160 ha.	6370 ha.
Coastal Plantations				
Mangroves	2100 ha.	Year 3 to 7	951ha.	1100 ha
Non Mangroves	650 ha.		62 ha.	5 ha
Biodiversity Management				
Ecotourism destination development	Five	Year 3 to 7	Two in progress	
Community Reserves/Heritage Sites	Five		2 – in planning stage.	
Community/Tribal development including Capacity Building of VSSs				
Formation of VSS/SHGs	2221+54	Year 1 to 7	2026+41	211
EPA (VSS)	2275		2026+21	211
IGA (SHG)	4550		1444	
Livelihood Improvement	2275		2047 in progress	
Supporting Services		Year 1 to 7	Continuing	
Consulting Services		Year 1 to 4	Continuing	Till Dec. 2010



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### 2.1 Activities during 2006-07

The First year of the project (2006-07) was preparatory year in which the main task was the establishment of the Executing Body<sup>2</sup> and strengthening of the EB through additional infrastructure – extension buildings with furniture - computers and other equipments, additional manpower<sup>3</sup>. District Advisory Committees headed by the Collector to facilitate coordination and convergence amongst the line Departments were also constituted. Other important activities undertaken during the year included Training Need Analysis; Preparatory works for 1<sup>st</sup> batch JFM sites, sensitization programmes for various stakeholders.

### 2.2 Activities during 2007-08

The main activities undertaken during the year 2007-08, which was practically the first year of project implementation, included preparatory works for Restoration of Degraded Forest in the first batch JFM areas along with Community development works, selection of partner NGOs, and Animators for participating VSSs and capacity building of participating communities and project implementers, selection of second batch sites for interventions in JFM mode, and preliminary works for interventions in non-JFM mode, Biodiversity Management works and Coastal Plantations. General Consultants for providing technical assistance to the Project. Executing Body at PMU, DMU and FMU level started functioning from 13<sup>th</sup> December 2007.

### 2.3. Activities during 2008-09

2008-09 was virtually the first year of major forestry interventions under the Project with plantations and other afforestation works both in JFM and Non-JFM mode. A brief of activities is given below.

*Under the component Restoration of Degraded Forest in JFM mode* 1<sup>st</sup> Batch JFM areas were treated, with Gross Forest Area of 64363 Ha. with treatment comprising 35076.6 Ha of ANR, and 4767 Ha Block Plantation (2647 ha. NTFP, 742 ha. Fuel and Fodder, 449 ha. Bamboo, and 930 ha. Economic spp., along with Soil & Moisture Conservation measures, as per the comprehensive Micro Plans prepared by the respective VSS. As part of State's mass plantation drive on 7<sup>th</sup> July 2008, 5,97,937 seedlings were planted at different sites in the project divisions. Micro Plans for 652 - 2<sup>nd</sup> batch JFM sites were completed covering a gross forest area of 64970 ha., and forest intervention area of 47223 ha pre-planting operations including ANR silvicultural cleaning, and establishment of nurseries were done. Along with the forestry interventions, Community Development works were taken up including construction of VSS office-cum-meeting halls, EPA

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<sup>2</sup> High Power Committee, Governing Body, Project Management Unit (PMU), Divisional Management Units (DMU), Field Management Units (FMU)

<sup>3</sup> Redeployment of Forest Extension Officers (FEOs) and Village Forest Workers (VFWs).

activities and ranking of SHGs for supporting IGAs. Capacity Building of all categories of stakeholders primarily for the VSS representatives through training and exposure visits were continued.

Entry Point Activities (EPA), which aim at community mobilization at the initial stage of project implementation and eliciting their full participation in the project implementation, were started on priority basis in the course of preparation of comprehensive Micro Plans. Operational Guidelines for Entry Point Activity (EPA), first of its kind in the State, were prepared with the objective of developing a clear understanding about the purposes and the processes involved in deciding the EPAs and their execution, and also the documentation and maintenance of the assets so created. Efforts were made to focus on addressing the concerns related to drinking water, through establishment of new dug/tube wells and repairing/renovation of non-functional ones, providing agricultural equipment – multi-purpose water harvesting structures - renovation of ponds along with pisciculture, provision of solar lights, spot lights for crop protection from elephants, bathing enclosures for women, weighing balance in all VSSs, transistors for listening to AIR programme on agriculture/horticulture/forestry.

**Under prescheduled Coastal plantation** activity mangrove plantations over 320 ha. and in addition, Casuarina plantations over 50 ha. were raised. Pre-scheduling provided useful field experience and after extensive consultations with different stakeholders, a Technical Manual (draft) for restoration of Mangroves was prepared and sent to all concerned for reference and guidance. Landuse maps on 1:10000 scale in Bhadrakh and Balasore WL Divisions for areas coming within 3 km of the coastline, based on satellite data have been prepared through ORSAC, for effective selection of intervention areas and planning site specific interventions. Consequent to the enabling provision in the JFM Resolution, 2008 for formation of JFM committees for Mangroves, the strategy for community participation for restoration of mangroves along with format for preparation of EDC Micro Plans (mangroves), were developed and Formation of EDCs, preparation of Micro Plans for the villages in the vicinity of mangrove restoration areas was started. Due to non availability of suitable blank areas, a scheme was got prepared by the Working Plans Officer Baripada, under the supervision of CF Baripada, for harvesting and replanting of old /mature coastal Casuarina shelterbelt plantations and submitted by PCCF WL to the State Government for approval. This was necessary for proper management of the protective shelter belt along sandy coastal areas.

**Under Artificial Regeneration** Teak Plantations were raised over an area of 625 ha in Non-JFM Mode. As a part of capacity building an exposure visit for DMU Chiefs, and DMU Assistant Chiefs to Maharashtra was organized for learning “root trainer nursery techniques”, in teak plantations. A workshop under the Chairmanship of PCCF Orissa, was organized on 15<sup>th</sup> October 2008 at PMU at which the CFs and DFO-cum-DMU Chiefs participated at which

detailed programme on Teak plantation was deliberated upon. In addition to raising plantation following current practices, it was also decided to adopt root trainer planting techniques through which suitable planting stock for 2009 can be raised even after collection of seeds in January-February (seeding time) and sowing in root trainers.

Strategic action plan for **Bio-diversity conservation** and Eco-Development in Satkosia Wild Life Division has been prepared by General Consultant Experts, which was discussed at a meeting with PCCF (WL). Formation/revival of EDCs and preparation of micro plans was initiated in 5 villages in one (Purunakote) of the four clusters in Satkosia WL division. An on the job training programme for potential facilitators from Balasore and Parlakhemundi Division was also organized. EDC Micro Plans was prepared in three villages, and funds for preliminary activities aiming at community mobilization, was released. As a part of community mobilization and an effective mechanism to mitigate man-elephant conflict, interventions for solar power fence around the villages was initiated in Purunakote, following the success of solar power fencing around villages to reduce man-elephant conflict in Tikarapara area.

Project lays special emphasis on **Human Resource Development**, particularly the participating communities organized as VSSs and SHGs. Subsequent to the Capacity Building programmes organized both for the facilitating officials of the Project's Executing Body and the communities during the previous years, a package of 12 focused training programmes and exposure visits for representatives of each VSS was evolved and prescribed. 61860 VSS members and facilitators participated at these trainings. 1004 VSS representatives were exposed to best practices within the respective DMUs, and 325 VSS representatives were sent on exposure visits to selected WORLP sites in Kalahandi, Nuapara, Bargarh, and Bolangir Districts. In respect of the Wild Life divisions along with evolving framework for preparation of EDC<sup>4</sup> micro plans (Protected Areas and Mangroves), a core group of FEOs and VFWs were trained through preparation of Micro Plan of one EDC in Satkosia WL Division. Subsequently, on the job training was provided to a group of officials from Balasore Wild Life and Parlakhemendi Forest Divisions. In all 15 training programmes were organized directly by the PMU for officers of various ranks covering several important aspect viz. Advance Nursery Techniques, Application of Biofertiliser on nursery & Plantation improvement, Project & Time Management, Community Mobilization & Institution Building, Communication & Presentation Skills, Soil & Moisture Conservation Measures – CCTs, Eco-tourism, Livelihoods visioning & Promotion Strategy, Natural Resource Management & Conflict resolution'

**Pilot IGAs** were taken up with a view to understand the people preferences and capabilities. Within a year 341 SHGs have been linked with various income generation activities with the support from VSS. The amount of loan availed by the 341 SHGs is Rs. 4.6 million. From pilot

<sup>4</sup> Orissa JFM resolution, 2008 has enabling provisions for formation of EDC around Protected and Mangrove areas.

IGAs it was learnt that SHGs prefer activities related to vegetable cultivation, bulk trading in agricultural produces, NTFP, Agriculture including cash crop cultivation. Most of the SHGs have earned profits, and more than that they have gained confidence. Livelihood Opportunity Analysis was carried out by MART through in-depth study in sample VSSs covering all the 14 DMUs and focused discussion with other stakeholders – traders, entrepreneurs; state/national markets for potential forest-non forest resource based commodities, and two Multi Stakeholder Workshops at Bhubaneswar. MART submitted draft report listing 20 focused commodities, their business plans, and facilitating project interventions, to PMU.

A system of independent 3<sup>rd</sup> party verification of the assets created under the project was initiated for greater transparency and accountability. Auditing of OFSDS accounts by the Internal Auditors was completed up to the year 2007-08; was approved by the Governing Body and adopted by the General Body. Audit of Accounts at VSS level for the year 2007-2008 was also done by the Chartered Accountant appointed by the respective DFOs.

In addition to maintaining the website, quarterly newsletters (both in English and Oriya), and posters were published. Project Activities were highlighted through AIR under the Forests department Programme – Banani, and interactive programme GRAMSAT. The jingles “Project” and “Forest fire prevention” were also broadcast through Banani. First **Annual Review Meeting (SAMEEKSHYA- 2008)** was held on 28<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup> Jan 2009 at Bhubaneswar at which VSS Presidents, Animators, and NGO Team members, VSS members participated along with FMU Chiefs, and DMU Chiefs and CFs as well as the PMU officials and GC experts. This provided an important platform for learning from exchange of ideas and successes between the primary stakeholders and the project facilitators.

**A National Cross Learning Workshop on “Promoting Sustainable Livelihoods under JICA assisted Forestry Projects in India”** was organized on 24 to 25<sup>th</sup> February 2009 at Bhubaneswar. Delegates from 9 JICA- assisted Forestry Projects (Himachal Pradesh, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Sikkim, Punjab, Haryana and Gujarat) and four neighbouring States (West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Chattisgarh, and Jharkhand), JICA India and JICA Tokyo Office, Government of India, Conservator of Forests and DFO-cum-DMU Chiefs, officers from PMU, General Consultant experts, Forest & other line department Officers from Orissa participated in this workshop. This, first of its type national workshop, provided a platform for sharing of experiences amongst JICA assisted and other Forestry Projects in the country. A pictorial “Project at a Glance” documenting various activities under the project was released. The recommendations based on deliberations on presentations by different states, and group discussions that emerged from the workshop have been communicated to all concerned.

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## **2.4 Activities during 2009-10**

### **2.4.1 Reforestation of Degraded Forests**

During the year 2009-10 reforestation activities over 47223 hectares were carried out in 652 second batch VSSs under the JFM mode. This comprises Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR) over 41967 ha., and 5256 ha of Block Plantations (1371.5 ha of Economic Plantations, 428 ha. of Bamboo Plantations, 1728 ha of Fuel and Fodder Plantations, and 1728.5 ha of NTFP Plantations). Additional area of 1850.9 ha (ANR over 1694.9 ha and block plantation over 156 ha.) in some 1<sup>st</sup> batch JFM sites were also covered after revisit this year.

2535 ha of Teak Plantations (Artificial Regeneration) were raised under Non-JFM mode.

631 ha of Mangrove Plantations and 12 ha of Casuariana Plantation were raised in Bhadrak and Balasore (WL) Divisions under Coastal Plantation component.

2<sup>nd</sup> year maintenance works were carried out in the plantations raised during 2008-09.

At different block plantation sites, 9.15 lakh seedlings were planted this year on a single day (7th July, 2009) during the mass plantation drive.

### **2.4.2 Biodiversity Conservation**

Consequent to the JFM Resolution 2008, formation of EDCs has been started in Satkosia (WL) Division. Micro planning in 12 EDCs in Satkosia (WL) Division was completed following the process defined in the Frame work for Eco-development' including Community-Based Eco-tourism and its application in Satkosia Gorge Sanctuary developed by the Project. Implementation of Micro Plans was started for which funds were transferred to the EDCs. Solar fence around the villages to prevent elephants entering into residential/cultivated areas was completed in one village and in advance stage in 5 others villages. In addition, anti-degradation squads have been formed in five EDCs of Purunakote cluster.

### **2.4.3 Community Empowerment**

Construction of VSS Office-cum- Meeting Halls has been completed in 594 VSSs 2<sup>nd</sup> batch VSSs and efforts are continuing to make these VSS meeting halls function as Village Resources Centre. In remaining cases construction is in final stages.

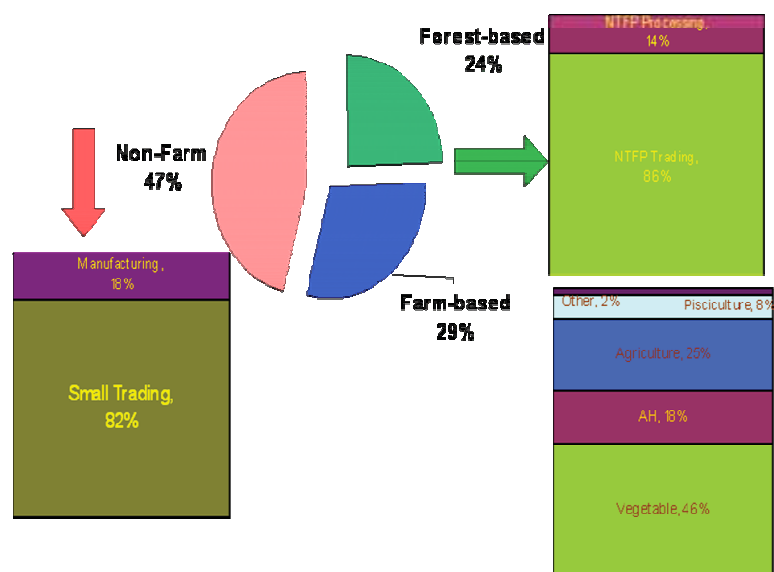
764 VSSs have been formed for the 3<sup>rd</sup> batch interventions. During Micro Planning 'felt need' of the villagers are listed and prioritized. Some of them will be addressed through Entry Point Activities. Several useful assets have been created in the 1st Batch and 2nd Batch VSSs. These assets include drinking water facilities, bathing enclosures for ladies, supply of solar lights, spot lights, weighing balance, water harvesting structures, KB pump, Community agriculture equipment, renovation of pond and pisciculture etc. A village educated youth is engaged as an Animator who is serving as the link between the VSS and Forest Department and also helps the

Member Secretary in maintenance of records at the VSS level. Capacity Building of the Animators is also being done by Project through different training programmes.

In Bhadrak WL Division and Balasore WL Division micro planning has been completed in 7 and 4 EDCs respectively for the purpose of protection of Mangrove forests and plantations.

#### 2.4.4 Income Generation Activities (IGA):

Following the Project provisions, revolving fund @ Rs. One lakh per VSS have already been released to the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> batch VSSs from which loan are being given to SHGs for taking up different Income Generation Activities. Project has adopted a result oriented demand driven approach rather than a target oriented supply approach. Pilot IGAs are being implemented under which small loans are given to the SHGs for activities based on local resources and skills. 1444 SHGs have availed loans from VSS revolving fund provided by the project. The following graph depicts the type of activities preferred by the community. Several of these SHGs have already paid back the loans and have started taking repeat loans. Some are continuing with the selected activities. Training programmes are being undertaken to enhance the capacities of the SHG members as also of VSSs in handling IGAs.



In addition to smallscale pilot IGAs, attempts were also made for clustering of SHGs around specific commodities/IGA – these include Tamarind in Koraput and Balliguda; Pisciculture in Deogarh.

Following the ‘Livelihood Opportunity Analysis’ and ‘Value Chain Analysis’ along with business plans for twenty priority products (Farm/ off farm and NTFP), it is proposed to engage IGA Support Agencies for facilitating upscaling pilot IGAs into commodity based clusters, and

enhancing the small scale IGAs from one cycle to round the year depending upon available raw materials/ local skills and market demand.

#### **2.4.5 Livelihood Improvement:**

A synergetic convergence approach with NRHM and NVBDCP has been planned and is under execution in collaboration with Health department for mainstreaming health cares in the project villages. It has been agreed that each project VSS will be covered by a Gaon Kalyan Samitis (GKS under NRHM), and animators will be trained by health department to work in Malaria Prevention activities. For this 'Training Need Assessment' was done. First aid kits have been provided to 56 VSSs in Rayagada Forest Division. In Satkosia WL division 12 villages/EDCS have been provided with LLIN [long lasting insecticide treated nets] by NRHM in February 2010.

Indigenous fuel efficient smokeless chullas have been provided under the Project in 13 and 6 VSSs of Deogarh and Angul Divisions respectively. Training for making of similar chullahs has been conducted in Baliguda Division. Planning has been done for this activity in Rourkela and Jeypore Divisions.

#### **2.4.6 Capacity Building:**

Trainings were regularly organized at the DMU level, PMU level for all the stakeholders. At the VSS level focused set of trainings have been planned for each VSS for the Capacity Building of the VSS members and these trainings were organized by the Divisions. In addition following programmes were organized by the PMU:

5 training programmes were organized at XIM, Bhubaneswar on various topics including communication and presentation skills, community mobilization and institution building, media management and documentation skills in which 110 field officers (ACFs, Range Officers, Sr. FEOs, and Foresters) participated.

Two training programmes were organized at CYSD relating to Livelihood promotion at which 40 project facilitators (Sr FEOs, Foresters, NGO Team Leaders, GC Field Experts) participated.

7 Senior Officers were sent to Periyar Tiger Reserve, Kerala for a training and exposure visit on 'Eco-tourism Concept/Principle and business module development' from 12<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> May, 2009.

17 Forest Officers (CCFs, DFOs, ACFs and Range Officers) were sent to ASCI Hyderabad for training on "Natural Resource Management and Conflict Resolution from 12<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> October, 2009.

9 Field Officers (Range Officers and Foresters) from Bhadrak and Balsosre WL Divisions went to Gujarat on a Training-cum-Exposure visit on Mangrove Management from 12<sup>th</sup> to 22<sup>nd</sup> December, 2009.

Overseas study tours for 20 Senior Officers were organized in three batches to Japan, and Philippines & Indonesia.

A four week training programme from 15<sup>th</sup> November to 12<sup>th</sup> December 2009, under JICA funding to Japan on 'Management and restoration of Mangroves' for both the Project DFOs associated with Mangrove plantation i.e. DFO Bhadrak (WL) and DFO Balasore (WL) was facilitated by the Project.

A Trainings programme on 'Non destructive harvesting processing and value addition of NTFPs' at TFRI Jabalpur, was held in at which 19 front line officers participated.

A follow on training on production of root trainer seedling was organised with resource persons from Maharashtra at which 7 ROs, 63 Foresters and 9 FGs were trained.

One group of VSS & SHG representatives were sent to Karnataka for interaction on implementation of income generating activities and other efforts for community empowerment under JICA assisted forestry project under implementation in Karnataka.

#### **2.4.7 Monitoring & Evaluation:**

Household Level Socio-economic Baseline Survey (phase-1) was carried out in 207 Project Villages and 11 Control villages by NABARD Consultation Services (NABCONS).

The system of independent - third party - verification of assets created under the Project was initiated during the year 2009-10, and the first round of such evaluation was taken up by two firms namely I-concepts, and SORFO covering 71 (randomly selected) of the total 610 first batch VSSs, and all other assets created/procured under the project at various levels – PMU, DMUs and FMUs. Second round of similar third party verification covering both 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> batch VSSs is under progress.

An evolutionary M&E system is being evolved with the assistance of General Consultants. A frame work is being worked out and data collection formats have been finalized after detailed field testing, and printed booklets for each VSS have been sent to the DMUs.

#### **2.4.8 Publicity and Awareness:**

Quarterly news letters were regularly brought out both in Oriya and English. In order to capture to interest of the target groups a small "OFSDP Quiz" was introduced in the Sept, 2009 issue. The Project website [www.ofsdp.org](http://www.ofsdp.org) is being maintained and upgraded regularly. A fully equipped Publicity Van has been procured. Following publications have been brought out.

- a) Laying Foundation of Convergence - poster (English and Oriya)
- b) Rooting Sustainability - poster (English and Oriya)
- c) Addressing livelihood vulnerability - poster (English and Oriya)
- d) Partnering for sustainability- poster (English and Oriya)



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- e) Conceptual Framework for Eco-development including Community Based Ecotourism”
  - f) Livelihood Awakenings.... Proceedings of the National Cross Learning Workshop.
  - g) Hand book for facilitators for Micro Plan preparation in Mangrove areas.
  - h) Swoyang Sahayak Gosthi Sashaktikaran, (Oriya flip chart)
  - i) Quest for convergence on Forestry Livelihood
  - j) Exploring for IGA and convergence potential.
  - k) A brochure on ‘Simarouba’ in Oriya
  - l) Institutional strengthening- Performance Assessment of 1<sup>st</sup> Batch VSSs.

#### **2.4.9 Other Matters:**

##### **i) Evaluation Team on Japanese ODA:-**

An evaluation Team on Japanese ODA headed by Dr. Tatsufumi Yamagata, visited Sudashai VSS of Angul DMU on 26.10.2009. OFSDP was the only Forestry Sector Project selected for the purpose. The team Members interacted with the VSS and SHG members and expressed satisfaction about the Project.

##### **ii) Second National Works shop of JICA assisted Forestry Projects:**

Continuing the initiative of the Project, the second National Workshop of JICA Assisted Forestry Projects in the country was organized with the theme “Sustainable Forest Management for Poverty Alleviation and Livelihood Security” on 19-20 February 2010 at Udaipur, Rajasthan.

##### **iii) World Wetlands Day at Bhadrak:**

On the occasion of the World Wetlands Day, a workshop on ‘Restoring Mangrove Habitat for Healthy Wetland’ was organized by D.M.U Bhadrak on 2<sup>nd</sup> February 2010. The workshop was inaugurated by Sri R.N. Senapati, IAS, Agricultural Production Commissioner. Sri A.K.Bansal, IFS, Project Director, Sri D. Biswal, IFS, Joint Project Director, D.F.O.Bhadrak and Balasore Wildlife Division were also present. The workshop was also attended by EDC Presidents and the members along with FMU Chiefs and Member Secretaries of Bhadrak and Balasore DMUs. The District level officials of line departments like Agriculture, Horticulture, Veterinary, DRDA also attended the work shop. The role of Mangroves as an important wetland and the necessity to protect the same through community participation for biodiversity conservation and coastal protection was highlighted.

##### **iv) Second Annual Review Seminar Sameekshya 2009:**

The second State Level Annual Review Meeting of the Project “Sameekshya 2009”, was held on 29th & 30th January 2010. Shri T.K.Mishra, IAS, Chief Secretary, Govt. of Orissa, and President, OFSDS, was the Chief Guest; with Shri R.N. Senapati, IAS, Agricultural Production

Commissioner, and Vice President, OFSDS, and Shri U.N. Behera, IAS, Principal Secretary, Forest & Environment Dept. as the Guests of Honour.

The Annual Review Meeting provides a forum for exchange of views amongst the staff members from PMU/DMUs and FMUs, and to study the best practices for replication and identification of technical, social and managerial issues to be addressed on priority for proper implementation of the project. The Participants also provided feedback on appropriate measures to address issues/problems and lessons learnt, for adoption in Project Management. The progress of the project was also reviewed by the PMU. The 1st day of the meeting was attended by the Regional CCFs, DFO- cum-DMU Chiefs; and one Sr. FEO, two Range Officers-cum- FMU Chiefs, two Member secretaries of VSS, two VSS Presidents, two Animators and two NGO Team Leaders from each forest/wild life Division, SHG members, Officers of the PMU and the Experts of General Consultant. The Chief Guest also released a booklet 'Institutional Strengthening- Performance assessment of 1st Batch VSSs', on this occasion. During the day Sri S.P. Nanda, IAS, Development Commissioner and Addl. Chief Secretary, Govt. of Orissa also graced the occasion and encouraged the participants. He released the Brochure on 'Simarouba' and an activity based Calendar for 2010, developed by Rourkela DMU. Twenty eight speakers ranging from Animators to Secretary SHG to VSS President to partner NGO Team leader to Member secretary VSS/EDC to FMU Chiefs made excellent presentations, sharing their experience and the success stories. The second day of the meeting was attended by the Regional CCFs, the DFO-cum-DMU Chiefs, Officers of the PMU and the Experts of General Consultant and the progress of the project activities were reviewed.

### Chapter 3 Annual Plan for 2010-11

This chapter gives details of the activities to be taken up during the year 2010-11, including areas proposed to be covered under various forestry interventions. However, actual extent of area coverage under various forestry components<sup>5</sup> may undergo some change due to process of revisiting the Micro Plans with a view to ascertain the adequacy of treatments and also to make them responsive to the livelihood support needs and aspirations of the associated communities. Summary of estimated costs are as mentioned below:

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Million Rs.</b>
Preparatory Work	64.86
Strengthening of Executing Body	8.18
Capacity Building of VSSs	66.90
Community/Tribal Development	211.64
Biodiversity Conservation	41.20
Forest Management under JFM Mode	345.50
Forest Management under Non-JFM Mode	276.60
Farm Forestry Development	7.15
Infrastructure Development	50.34
Forest Research	5.07
Publicity and Communication	1.75
Monitoring and Evaluation	9.26
Price escalation +Physical Contingency	24.20
<b>Total (Excluding consultancy)</b>	<b>1112.62</b>
Consulting services including contingency	<b>65.55</b>
<b>Total JBIC Loan</b>	<b>1178.18</b>
<b>NON ELIGIBLE PORTION</b>	
Administration cost	166.77
Taxes	17.44
<b>Govt. Share</b>	<b>174.21</b>
Interest during construction	37.62
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1400.00</b>

<sup>5</sup> RDF comprising ANR, Block Plantations, AR Teak Plantations, and Coastal (Mangrove & non-Mangroves) plantations.

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### 3.1. Restoration of Degraded Forests

#### 3.1.1. Forest Management under JFM Mode

During the year maintenance of plantation raised in the first and second batch VSSs will be taken up, in addition to implementation of Micro Plans in the third batch VSSs. Selection of the remaining number of VSSs to achieve the Project target of 2221 will be completed and pre-plantation works will be taken up after preparation and approval of Micro Plans. The main activities are as mentioned below:

*i) VSS/Decentralized Nurseries:* The Project envisages that decentralized VSS nurseries are to be established based on availability of land, and requirement for planting stocks under JFM mode and requirement of seedling by the people for promoting farm forestry. The Project will provide funds for infrastructure facilities including irrigation well, nursery equipment, fencing, quality seeds to be established and managed by VSSs or individuals selected by the VSSs. These decentralized VSSs nurseries are to be maintained for which initial support is provided as seed money from the Project. These nurseries will produce seedlings, as required by people in the neighbouring villages, and they are to be maintained through funds generated from sale of seedlings. About 200 such nurseries are to be established in the second batch VSSs.

*ii) Soil and Moisture Conservation Measures:* Considering the importance of Soil and Moisture Conservation (SMC) in restoration of degraded forest through improving soil-moisture regime, project has taken initiative for improving the required technical skills of the facilitating officials through specially designed training programmes<sup>6</sup>. It is proposed to establish a model SMC treatment in one of the third batch JFM sites through a Rayagada based expert for training/exposure visit. Site specific treatments comprising gully plugging, contour bunds, continuous/staggered contour trenches/bunds, saucer pits with trench ridge/trench mounds with site specific treatment plans with estimates prepared through technically qualified persons, will be completed in the third batch JFM site. For this funds specially provided for, and those earmarked under the respective plantation norms will be utilized.

*iii) Assisted natural regeneration (ANR):* Of the gross treatment area in the third batch JFM sites, an estimated area of 47735 ha. is planned for treatment under ANR, which essentially comprise silvicultural operations such as singling coppice shoots in respect of timber species, dressing up of live stumps, removal of dead/dry high stumps, aiming at promoting regeneration, and tree planting in sizable blanks. Depending upon suitability of sites as analyzed during the process of Micro Planning, species yielding economic benefits in the early years (NTFP and medicinal plants) are

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<sup>6</sup> Training programmes organized for SMC include an exposure visit for ACFs to some areas in Maharashtra, and training organized for selected FEOs/VSS Member Secretaries at Koraput followed by training-demo at OPDSC, Rayagada. Follow up refresher training programmes are planned during the year.

preferred in gap plantations. Following table gives division-wise ANR area and block plantations for the third batch JFM sites to be treated as per the site specific Micro Plans prepared by the respective VSSs facilitated by Project officials and NGO teams. In addition, block plantation over an area of 5557 ha. (*Annexure 1*) will be taken up in the areas identified in 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> batch VSS for which pre-planting operations are in progress. *As decided during 2009-10, the ANR - silvicultural operations are to be done in two phases – main cleaning in the first year followed by subsidiary cleaning in the second year – covering the entire ANR treatment area in both the years utilizing 70% and 30% of the total fund allotted for the purpose. In the process of implementation of RDF works DMUs will document the materials removed and distributed to the VSS members and its valuation. VSSs will also be pursued to fix a nominal fee to be paid by the beneficiary members.*

**DMU Wise Area proposed for Treatment in JFM mode as per Micro Plans (areas in ha.)**

Division	Sites	ANR	Economic	Fuel & Fodder	Bamboo & Cane	NTFP	Total
Angul	63	3774	238	203	91	453	<b>4759</b>
Balliguda	61	4069	215	171	48	514	<b>5017</b>
Bonai	39	2609	128	47	80	447	<b>3311</b>
Deogarh	79	7186	27	25	64	132	<b>7434</b>
Jeypore	84	6828	423	367	65	446	<b>8129</b>
Keonjhar	77	4560	540	420	0	2	<b>5522</b>
Koraput	134	3864	1000	1550	244	2861	<b>9519</b>
Paralakhemundi	53	3633	245	46	11	53	<b>3988</b>
Phulbani	61	4510	79	68	72	58	<b>4787</b>
Rayagada	80	4104	281	435	36	877	<b>5733</b>
Rourkela	33	2598	145	37	13	215	<b>3008</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>47735</b>	<b>3321</b>	<b>3369</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>6058</b>	<b>61207</b>

*A plan for revisit to the first and second batch JFM sites has been drawn up under which PMU has identified the sites which prima facie have potential for additional treatment, based on the analysis of satellite based forest maps. Nodal officers from PMU, Regional CCFs, DFOs, ACFs and Range Officers have been assigned specific sites for visiting during April/May 2010 and submit their findings – deficiencies in treatment and additional areas available for treatment – ANR or block plantations to PMU directly.*

iii) Fire protection: The project envisages that the VSS members will protect their assigned forest areas from fire through regular patrolling and awareness creation for prevention of manmade fires. However, in vulnerable areas fire lines shall be laid around plantation areas. “No-fire” incentive

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will also be provided to the VSSs in case there is no incidence of fire in their area.

### 3.1.2. Forest Management in Non-JFM Mode

Major works under this component are Consolidation and Demarcation of Forest Boundaries, Construction and Improvement of Permanent Nurseries, Forest-type Improvement, and Artificial Regeneration.

**a) Consolidation and Demarcation of Forest Boundaries:** Proper maintenance of boundaries with construction/renovation of required boundary pillars and preparation of GPS maps duly rectified with reference to DGPS coordinates of pillars taken during DGSP mapping of JFM areas, in respect of the blocks that were taken up till 2009-10 will be completed. Further forest blocks will be selected as per the criteria already decided by the PMU i.e. forest blocks where sites have been selected for treatment in JFM mode, and that are duly notified under Orissa Forest Act 1972, and there are no boundary disputes<sup>7</sup>.

**b) Construction and Improvement of Permanent Nursery:** Nursery with mist chamber facility established at Angul will be optimally utilized for production as well as demonstration purposes for trainees at the Forest Rangers' College, Angul. The other departmental nurseries that have been improved with Project support will be utilized for production of seedling of slow growing species which require one year to attain plantable size, and also production of root trainer seedlings. Further need based improvement at such nurseries will also be undertaken. Additional permanent nurseries will be established and existing ones improved after analyzing the requirement of plantation stock in the Project Divisions.

Based on the experience gained at the High Tech (mist Chamber) nursery at Angul, need for establishment of additional improved nurseries (with mist chamber/agro shed net and sprinkler irrigation facilities) will be analyzed, finalized and works implemented.

**c) Forest-type Improvement:** This component aims at improving the standing stock and stand structure as well as augmenting the bio-diversity. Under this component forest improvement activities will be taken up in four types of areas - as decided during Sameekshya 2009 (*Annexure 2*) – Good well stocked forest for required silviculture operations, thinnings in middle aged plantations of teak, and other economic species, further improvement of Medicinal Plant Conservation Areas established under NMPB or other similar projects, improvement silvicultural operation in degraded bamboo forests. Activities will be taken up after preparation of a detailed action plan by the DMUs and approval by the PMU.

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<sup>7</sup> Geo-referencing based on GPS techniques will be done for the boundary pillars conforming to the specifications of the Orissa Forest Department. The surveyed areas will be delineated on the existing forest management maps. The boundaries of the forest blocks are to be cleared (a 5 m wide strip) with cairn pillars installed or maintained at a visible distance along with the boundaries.

**d) Artificial Regeneration:** Areas already planted till previous year - 625 ha. (2008-09) and 2535 ha. (2009-10) will be maintained along with periodic documentation of survival and growth. A total of 6370 ha is scheduled for plantation during 2010 planting season for which pre-plantation operations are in progress:

Division	2008-09 (Ha)	2009-10 (Ha)	2010-11 (Ha.)
Angul	0	230	340
Deogarh	35	200	120
Parlkhemendi	0	60	280
Phulbani	100	130	400
Balliguda	0	130	850
Keonjhar	70	80	400
Koraput	150	320	2000
Jeypore	150	520	550
Rayagada	90	735	845
Rourkela	30	130	440
Bonai			145
Total	<b>625</b>	<b>2535</b>	<b>6370</b>

Considering that achievement under this component is low compared to the target DMU will have to make concerted efforts for identification of suitable areas for teak plantations. Additional requirement of funds for raising successful plantations will be assessed through specific field studies. Qualitative improvement in planting techniques through use of root trainer; seedlings will be continued and augmented. Preliminary operations; nursery and pre-planting (up to pitting) for teak plantation to be raised during the year 2011-12 will be carried out. Divisionwise target are at **Annexure 3**

It has been observed during field visits, that teak root trainer seedlings have better growth in terms of higher girth at base and clean stem within a year of plantation, although height is slightly lower compared to stump/presprouted seedlings. Specific qualitative analysis of growth and survival of teak plantations raised using root trainer seedlings will be done and findings shared with the DFOs to enhance their confidence in adopting the technique at larger scale.

**e) Fire Protection:** Fire lines established during last year will be maintained and for new plantation area fire lines will be cleared, during January 2011 before the dry season, to protect plantations.

### 3.1.3 Farm Forestry Development

Although implementation of this component was started during 2009-10, the results are not very encouraging primarily due to general slow uptake of tree plantation by the farmers except eucalyptus promoted by paper mills in some areas with supply of clonal seedlings and buy back

arrangement. Some other factors include, the bottlenecks in the form of regulations for harvesting and processing- sawing. Department of Forest and Environment is evolving targeted strategy for promotion of Farm/Agro Forestry and have constituted a committee for holistic review and suggestions in this matter.

Project envisages production of quality planting stock by and for farmers through following initiatives:

**a) Establishment of Farm Forestry Nurseries** through graduation of decentralized/VSS nurseries. Only those decentralized/VSS nurseries which are located at strategic places (near major roads, close to townships) and that are performing well will be eligible. For this a feasibility study is to be conducted to assess the demands of the farmers, public, institutions and also to prepare a list of 'preferred species' to be raised. With the assistance from FMU the VSS/Individual concerned will determine the selling price of the planting stock so as to recover production cost and management cost. Records will be maintained at the Nursery level on the sale of seedlings. Income from sales will provide funds for the planting stock production and sale in the subsequent years. The Project envisages supporting about 380 such nurseries for producing quality planting stock of forestry, horticulture, NTFP and vegetable species for sale to public institutions such as Gram Panchayat, schools, SHGs, youth clubs as well as farmers or residents in the urban areas.

**b) Design of Model Farms by DMU:** Model demonstration farms by the DMU, 12 in total, are to be developed for different farm sizes and locations, one in each DMU, based on the analysis of existing Agro Forestry systems, land use pattern and socio-economic condition of the area. Such farms shall preferably be located near a central/permanent departmental nursery for ease of supervision and maintenance. The services of an expert may also be hired as may be required. Through this component the DMU should be able to demonstrate few Agro forestry models suitable for the locality, which can be replicated.

**c1) Model Farms by selected NGOs:** Simultaneously Model Farms (Total-26 no) are to be established by selected NGOs, for information dissemination on Farm Forestry. For this purpose NGOs will be selected, based on their previous experience in such or related fields and contracted by DMUs. Two such model farms are to be established and managed in each DMU, based on available Farm Forestry Models. The NGOs will be provided with technical support and funds by DMUs and FMUs. These model farms are to function as 'technical guide stations' for providing information on different Farm Forestry Models, cost benefit analysis, market information etc. The NGOs shall establish & maintain such model farms, which will effectively serve as demonstration & training centers for the farmers/ VSS who will raise model farms in their own lands (dealt under component C2) and will also provide extension services to the general public. The NGOs in turn will be benefited from farm products and may charge user fee for services.

**c2) Model Farms by Farmers/VSSs:** A group of willing and capable farmers/VSSs are to be



identified to establish model farms (over 0.5 to 1 acre). Two such farmers/VSSs will be selected in each FMU. The DMU and FMU will select such progressive/ enterprising, willing & capable farmers/VSSs with criteria such as availability of land, personnel, ready to invest time and other resources. FMU will provide technical assistance and funds for such farmers/VSSs. The farmers, who will be trained for this purpose, will specify an appropriate Agro Forestry model based on detailed discussion with DMU/FMU. Practical training, orientations and exposure visits to the model farms that are established and managed by the NGOs (as dealt under C1) will be organized for cross learning. These farms will also provide extension service to the general public. In total, 142 such model farms are to be developed under the Project. There is also a provision for training/exposure visits for such farmers/VSSs.

**d) Extension Service:** FMU will provide regular extension services to the VSSs/Farmers on Farm Forestry and Agro Forestry. IEC materials will be prepared based on the results of the model development and will be made available at the DMU and FMU for distribution to the NGOs, SHGs, VSSs and Farmers. At each model farm managed by the NGOs or willing farmers, all these IEC materials will be available and these model farms will provide the extension service to the general public who would be the potential buyers of planting stock produced by the Farm Forestry Nursery (A above). Through the extension work people will be educated and encouraged for growing trees of NTFP, Fodder, Fruit bearing and Medicinal plants in their home gardens, back yards with the right combinations of species.

### **3.2. Coastal Plantations**

This component was pre-scheduled by one year, as per the decision of the Governing body and the plantations to an extent of 320 ha of mangroves and 50 ha. Casuarinas were raised during 2008-09. During 2009-10, 631 ha of mangroves and 12 ha of Casuarina were raised. These plantations will be maintained during the current year.

#### **3.2.1. Mangrove Plantations**

The pre-scheduling of the activity was very useful in sensitizing all the facilitators and the PMU to evolve 'technical manual for restoration of mangroves', and EDC Micro Planning Guidelines. In addition to raising mangroves spp. (mainly bani - *Avecenia spp.*) by providing fish bone channels for augmenting tidal water flow, three other plantation models will be adopted, namely planting species like *Pongamia pinnata* in the up lands close to saline embankment, where tidal water flow is very infrequent, Assisted Natural Regeneration (plantation of bani and other suitable spp. in gaps with provision for extension channels from existing natural creeks/channels, wherever required and feasible) in mud flats towards the sea front which support low density of mangrove plants, and seed dibbling or planting hypocotyls in areas on sea front with daily

inundation with tidal waters<sup>8</sup>. On an experimental basis in last type areas hypocotyls/seeds dibbling will be done on raised beds as is being done in Gujarat. Moreover, in one/two year old Bani plantation enrichment planting of other species will also be taken up to increase biological diversity. As per the detailed scheme prepared by the concerned DFO-cum-DMU Chiefs, 1050 ha & 50 ha of mangrove plantation will be raised by Bhadrakh (WL) and Balasore (WL) Divisions respectively during 2010-11, for which preliminary operations have been started during 2009-10. Both physical and social fencing shall be provided to protect mangrove forest from the pressure by the local people and cattle.

In addition to raising plantation, community mobilization activities will be taken up aiming at eliciting their support in restoration efforts utilizing the enabling provision in the Orissa JFM Resolution, 2008. Detailed guidelines for preparation of “EDC Micro Plans” involving the community in the adjoining villages have been evolved by the PMU along with a standard Micro Plan Format. *Execution status of EDC Micro Plans (Annexure 4) that have already been prepared and implemented till 2009-10 will be analysed and required mid course corrections will be initiated. Micro Plans will be prepared for the all remaining villages located around the mangrove restoration area and implementation started.*

### 3.2.2. Casuarina Plantations

During 2008-09 & 2009-10, 50ha and 12 ha of plantation were raised respectively. These plantations will be maintained along with required casualty replacement and analysis of growth. Further Casuarina (shelter belt) plantations during this year will be possible only after the approval of the scheme for harvesting and replanting of old mature casuarina plantation by the Government, which will be pursued.

### 3.3. Biodiversity Management

Eco-development, including eco-tourism destination development will be continued following the “Conceptual Framework for Eco-development including Community based Eco-tourism” finalized and adopted by the Project. The execution of Micro Plans in 12 EDC<sup>9</sup> in Satkosia (WL) Division, already completed during 2009-10, will be expedited. Micro Plans in the remaining 7 EDCs will be completed and implementation will be initiated (*Annexure 5*). Cluster development plans will be

<sup>8</sup> Type I - Extremely high/high ground - Plantation of mangrove associates in areas close to saline embankment - low frequency of saline water inundation, Type II - Middle ground- Plantation of mangrovespp with fish bon channel, Type III- Type III – Middle Ground with rooted stock - plantation of mangrove spp. in ANR model for enrichment with extension channels from existing natural channel/creeks as per requirement & feasibility, Type IV- Type IV - lower ground with daily inundation - Plantation of mangrove propagules.

<sup>9</sup> As enabled under the Orissa JFM policy 2008.

evolved for all the four clusters involving 19 EDCs. As a part of community mobilization and an effective mechanism to mitigate man-elephant conflict, interventions for solar power fence around the villages initiated in Purunakote will be extended to remaining villages.

Development of Eco-tourism sites in Purunakote cluster – in chhotkai detailed designs have been prepared through a group of three volunteer architects with support from a senior Architect. This will be completed. The Day Nature Visitor Center established at Goindy during 2009-10 will be improved further in consultation with the concerned Eco-tourism group for ensuring sustainable growth.

Since the Protected area is also a “Project tiger area” and part of “elephant reserve” lot of funds are available from different schemes for habitat management activities. Project will analyse the planned interventions under different schemes with a view to bring convergence and identify gaps if any, so as to ensure that benefits of community mobilization activities implemented under the Project strengthen the overall conservation efforts. For this a map showing habitat management works that have been taken up till 2009-10 /planned during 2010-11 (along with the concerned scheme/programmes) will be prepared, gaps identified to be filled in under the Project, and benchmark-survey of bio-diversity shall be done. It is also proposed to undertake detailed study of the two tiger census methods i.e. "pugmark' and "camera trap' in Satkosia with a view to put in place a reliable system to study the dynamics of tiger population. The feasibility study in Tenda, Aguansahi, and Saralia in Balasore WL Divisions (Kuldiha area) will be finalized and implementation taken up.

Eco-Development Plan for two other sanctuaries in the Project area, namely Lakheri Valley and Kotagarh respectively in Parlakhemendi and Balliguda Forest Divisions will also be prepared, and implementation initiated.

### **3.4. Community / Tribal Development**

#### **3.4.1 Capacity Building of VSS**

##### ***a) Community Organisation and Revitalisation of VSS***

Community organization activities, revitalization of existing VSS or formation of new VSS<sup>10</sup>, along with Entry Point Activities - will further strengthened in all the project villages/VSS. Primary objective is to establish the necessary solidarity, cohesiveness and group dynamics for allround development consistent with the Project goals. The activity is to be facilitated by the NGO teams engaged at the FMUs/FMU combinations.

##### ***b) VSS Management (Guidelines) Manual Development***

Based on the standard VSS Management Manual prepared for the Project, an abridged Oriya

<sup>10</sup> Number of existing and new VSS in the three batches respectively is 273 & 350; 370 & 282; and 204 & 560.

version of the manual has been developed by the PMU. Based on this, customised VSS Management Guidelines in Oriya will be developed to meet requirements of the VSS.

### ***c) Revisit of Micro Plans***

Micro plan covering interventions in the JFM treatment areas, community development and institutional development and other Project interventions will be prepared in the remaining sites selected to achieve the Project targets. Of the 623 sites/VSSs selected for first batch interventions works could not be continued due to conflicts in 13 sites<sup>11</sup>. In these VSSs conflict resolution efforts as provided for in the 'VSS Management Manual' will be continued, to take up these VSSs.

In addition, the Micro Plans of 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> batch VSS are to be revisited to assess the need for additional treatments required with a view to one, achieve to targeted area and second to enhance *livelihood support potential of JFM areas aiming at continuous involvement of communities in the sustainable management of JFM intervention areas. For this a site specific plan has already been prepared and circulated to RCCF and DMU chiefs.*

Following table gives division-wise number of VSSs in the three batches.

<b>Division</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup> batch VSSs</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> batch VSSs</b>	<b>3<sup>rd</sup> batch VSSs</b>
Angul	70	67	63
Rourkela	47	40	33
Deogarh	77	62	79
Rayagada	51	71	80
Balliguda	30	73	61
Bonai	34	21	39
Jeypore	48	44	84
Keonjhar	76	62	77
Koraput	68	69	134
Paralakhemundi	49	56	53
Phulbani	60	87	61
<b>Total</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>764</b>

### ***d) Training, Coaching and Information Dissemination***

Considering the importance of HRD for meaningful community empowerment in achievement of desired outputs & outcomes, specific training programmes have been evolved for capacity building of VSS/SHG members. At the VSS level there will be trainings for the three batches of VSS covering various aspects aiming at skill up gradation & better project execution. During this year special emphasis shall also be on IGA through specialized need based trainings for SHG/CIG members. Detailed training calendar have been circulated to the DMU Chiefs for organizing scheduled trainings.

<sup>11</sup> 1 site each in Jeypore and Koraput DMU, 2 sites each in Balliguda and Keonjhar DMUs, 3 sites in Phulbani DMU, and 4 sites in Rayagada DMU.

The training at VSS level will be specially monitored and documented with the assistance of GC Experts. Information dissemination will be through publication of quarterly newsletters, posters etc in addition to the above mentioned focused interactions.

***e) VSS representative meetings***

Learning from the experience of Sameekshya 2008 & 2009 – the state level review meetings – the process of bringing the VSSs to a common platform will be initiated by holding VSS representative meetings at Circle/DMU level to discuss issues of forest protection and management in the area and how to address these issues collectively.

***f) Exposure / Exchange visits***

Exposure visits, within the divisions and to other areas, relevant to IGAs, enhancing livelihood options, community empowerment, implementation of village development programmes are also proposed to be organised for selected VSS/SHG/CIG leaders and members, covering all the VSSs. PMU will facilitate visits to other Project Divisions or other States – Karnataka & Tamilnadu, that have been doing excellent works in different aspects including forest management and conservation, income generation activities, VSS Management.

DMUs will facilitate exchange visits for VSS members within their Forest Division so that they can interact with each other and promote mutual learning. In respect of the sites identified for the purpose comprehensive document will be produced highlighting the specifics for better appreciation and to facilitate replication in other locations.

***g) Improvement of VSS Facility and Equipment***

A multipurpose “office-cum-meeting hall” building and essential office equipment/furniture (such as chairs, tables, almirah/shelf) is provided for each of Project VSSs. Such multipurpose buildings have already been constructed in the first and second batch VSSs, and are at different stage of construction in the third batch VSSs. However, alienation of land in the name of FD/VSS has not been done. This has to be taken up on priority basis and matter expedited through review at DAC meetings.

Efforts shall be continued for evolving the VSS office-cum-meeting halls as Village Resource Centres (VRC).

***h) Empowerment of VSS***

The VSSs will be further empowered through proper implementation of the provisions of the VSS Management Manual and JFM resolution 2008, and facilitating the VSS to work for overall development of the area – seeking works under different government programme/projects. .

***i) Advanced training programmes at the DMU level***

In each DMU one programme will be organised on advanced silviculture and forest management, forest law enforcement and forest fire management. VSS representatives from the first and second batch will be selected following a set of selection criteria. After training, these participants are expected to train other VSS members.

### **3.4.2 Community/Tribal Development**

#### **a) Entry Point Activities (EPA)**

EPAs are part of the community mobilization process taken up in the villages at the initial stage of Project implementation. During this fiscal year, balance activities, in respect of the three batches of VSSs will be completed following the EPA guidelines. *However emphasis has to be on enhancing availability of drinking water through repair/renovation of non-functional tube wells/dug wells, bathing enclosures for women, water harvesting structures, pisciculture, agricultural equipments and other input for cultivation of vegetables, plantation of horticulture plants in homestead lands/backyards etc.* Some activities will also be taken up through convergence with programmes of other line departments particularly for larger water harvesting structures, tapping of stream water for rural water supply etc. EPAs will be initiated for the third batch of VSSs following the procedure in the EPA Guidelines. For agricultural implements etc. with the efforts of the Project the subsidies available to individuals have been extended to the VSSs and SHGs. This helps creating more assets under the Project. *The concept of user-fee that has been introduced by the Project will be further strengthened through creation of awareness about its importance in maintenance of the assets.*

#### **b) Organizational and Technical Support for VSS**

Period on collaboration with the selected NGOs, who have been supported the Project through NGOs Team at FMU level from 2007-08<sup>12</sup>, is to come to end during September –October 2010, and the field staff of eth concerned DMU will continue to provide required support to the VSS/EDCs in continuing various activities.

#### **c) Support for Income Generating Activities**

This year will see “execution of full-fledged IGAs”, as most of the pre-implementation exercises for understanding resource base, marketing structure, and capacity building scenario for defining effective area specific regimens & comprehensive packages to the budding rural entrepreneurs are in the completion stage. Successful SHG enterprises in the Pilot IGA phase are healthy signs for implementation of focused IGAs. Grass-root project functionaries have attained a greater understanding of livelihood interventions, and will utilize their collective wisdom, along with the participating communities, for adopting best possible options.

Project has also organized several workshops and seminars to explore various potentials and

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<sup>12</sup> List of partner NGOs is given at Annexure 6

sensitizing its facilitators about the nitty-gritty of the IGAs in the Project Areas, and a detailed action plan for grounding focused IGAs has been evolved. The action plan includes roles and responsibilities of different facilitators, VSSs and SHGs, as also programmes for enhancing their capacity in successful execution of IGAs.

#### ***d) Livelihood Improvement***

Livelihood improvement component aims at (a) the fulfillment of basic human needs to make the local people capable for participating in the project, (b) the information dissemination on the project. The activities planned under this component are to support the functions of the respective line departments. The facilitation will be provided by four major stakeholders: i) OFD; ii) NGO; iii) external agencies; and iv) local people. Convergence with other on-going programmes and projects is also being explored as an effective tool for augmenting a robust sustainable livelihood structure. In many areas, project is working with different Line-departments for providing livelihood support to the community. Convergence seeking exercise with National Rural Health Mission, Rural Water Supply & Sanitation, Animal Resource and Veterinary Department have been initiated in Koraput, Rayagada, Kandhmals, and Deogarh districts are to be pursued in all the DMUs.

### **3.5. Supporting Activities**

#### **3.5.1. Preparatory Work for RDF (JFM mode) activities**

Additional sites as per the requirement of the Project will be selected. Mapping of these JFM sites will be conducted through DGPS boundary survey and satellite image interpretation with ground truth for vegetation status. These maps form the basis for micro plan formulation and future monitoring. *It is proposed to fill in the DGPS maps with the actual treatment areas covered under different component models of block plantations to complete the data base and for future assessments.*

#### **3.5.2 Strengthening of Executing Body**

Major works related to strengthening of the Executing Body through additional infrastructure etc. has already been done. However, additional equipments will be procured for establishing the computerized management / monitoring system at PMU including a basic GIS cell, and at the DMUs. Intensive training for selected forest officers/staff for enhancing GIS based mapping skills will be organized. In addition, internet connectivity to the balance FMUs will be provided to ensure better flow of project related data and information.

Actual utilization of skills gained by the officers and field staff through various capacity building activities undertaken till 2009-10 will be analysed and further training, study tours (field visits) will be organized for selected officers and staff to maximise capacity building efforts.

#### **3.5.3 Infrastructure Development**

Aiming at the economic development and livelihood of target community, the Project provides for

development of forest roads and link roads for improving connectivity of the project villages. In the course of field visits it has been seen that practically all project villages have basic roads, but there are disruption during rains. Hence, focus is on creation of permanent assets, like culverts, retaining walls etc. and earth work can be leveraged from NREGS or other similar sources wherever required. Construction of new forest roads and improvement of existing forest roads will be implemented based on the necessity in the project area. Division-wise actual requirement will be determined after discussion and confirmation with respective DMUs. ***Works already done shall be put on the GIS database maintained at the PMU.***

#### **3.5.4 Forest Research**

R&D works and other studies are being monitored by the “Forestry Advisory Group” constituted by the PMU during 2008-09. Some topics on which R&D is under progress are:

1. Analysis of previous teak trials and their documentation with a view to take the teak research further for which funds have been released to Silviculturist, Bhubaneswar for improvement of teak seed production areas.
2. Use of ‘Fly Ash in Forestry’ particularly in raising nurseries in Angul Division in collaboration with Institute of Materials and Metals Technology, Bhubaneswar and funding by the DST Government of India.
3. Growth and Yield study of Phasi (*Anogeissus acuminata*) under the supervision of Regional Chief Conservator of Forests Angul.

Two topics that have been identified for specific studies are (i) Study of impact of ANR on Bio idversity and (ii) Study on JFM implementation models in Orissa. ***Studies related to bio-diversity management as mentioned in para 3.3 shall also be started.***

#### **3.5.5 Publicity and Communication**

The following activities are included in this component:

##### ***a) Information Dissemination***

Production of multimedia IEC materials will be taken up keeping in view the specific needs of the different target groups. A fully equipped publicity van for this purpose has been procured. The publicity unit will work in collaboration with field publicity units at the DMU for which equipment comprising a laptop computer, multi-media projector and video camera have already been provided. With the procured equipment/ facility and materials such as visual and written records, publications as well as multi-media educational contents, information will be disseminated at the field level to create awareness amongst VSSs and other stakeholders.

##### ***b) Public Awareness***

Specialized contents such as forest fire protection, soil and moisture conservation, fodder production, grazing etc. will be compiled at PMU and publicized through radio and TV programs,



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newspapers, formal education for children and other government publications.

***c) Publications***

Regular publication of quarterly project newsletters, leaflets, posters, and brochures will be continued as in the previous years. Multi-media CDs highlighting the activities of various VSSs will also be prepared in local language. Recording of the contents will be undertaken by FMU staff, then, editing and compilation of the CDs will be done at PMU level with the help of professional editors and producers. Contents of these CDs will be disseminated to the VSS members through field publicity activities by FMU staff.

***d) Project Website***

The Project website [www.ofsdp.org](http://www.ofsdp.org), will be further evolved keeping pace with the progress of various works, and will be maintained up-to-date.

**3.5.6 Monitoring and Evaluation**

***a. Establishment of Database***

A comprehensive database would be established and strengthened for the project for monitoring and evaluation with regard to physical progress and impact assessment. Following activities are scheduled to be conducted.

***Baseline Survey:*** Finalization of Report and database related to first phase household level socio-economic survey conducted in 218 villages (*207 Project villages and 11 target villages*) by NABCONS. In addition, Second phase survey involving 182 villages (*173 Project villages and 9 Target villages*) will be conducted.

***Collection of Secondary data:*** Data collected through PRA during micro planning would be systematically organized and compiled in a database form that can be linked to GIS database too. GIS data from secondary sources would be collected, organized and integrated with the existing GIS database of the project.

***GIS Database Development:*** Systematic cataloguing of GIS Database and hard copy maps of Batch-1 and Batch-2 villages supplied by the GIS firms for easy retrieval. GIS database would be developed through GPS based survey and mapping for third Batch villages.

***Establishment of GIS-MIS linkage:*** Linkage would be established between GIS and MIS database for displaying and analyzing location specific and comparative progress of activities. The information collected through MIS would be depicted and displayed in thematic form using GIS capabilities for effective management and planning of project activities.

***b. Management Information System***

Following activities are scheduled to be conducted under MIS.

***VSS Level MIS:*** VSS level MIS involving hard copy formats (covering sub-components under Restoration of Degraded Forest that includes ANR & Block Plantation, SMC, Nursery, Fire Line)

for recording and reporting the financial and physical progress of activities will be implemented after rounds of trial & field testing conducted during 2008-09 and 2009-10. Apart from systematic and regular data recording and reporting, the system will also enable community based monitoring. Data formats for IGA, LLI, EPA, and Capacity Development will be designed and launched after field testing for quarterly recording and reporting by each VSS.

**FMU/DMU/PMU Level MIS:** Spreadsheet based semi-automatic MIS will be designed, tested and implemented in a phased manner (for FMU/DMU/PMU level) for timely flow of information, received from VSS and getting generated at each level. The system would enable one time punching of data at FMU for VSS and FMU level information, at DMU for information getting generated at DMU level and at PMU for information getting generated at PMU level, into a pre-defined computer based system. The quarterly reports will flow from FMU to DMU to PMU at a pre-defined time gap.

**MIS Training:** Capacity development with respect to paper based MIS as well as spread sheet based MIS for various project officials at different implementation levels.

**a. Progress Monitoring and Evaluation**

For regular progress monitoring and periodical evaluation “Monitoring and Evaluation Framework” will be finalized. Regular Physical Inspections will be undertaken (i) At FMU-VFW/Forester at FMU Headquarters will carry out field inspection (all VSSs per month) and prepare inspection note that will be validated and endorsed by FMU Chief to DMU. (ii) At DMU-FEO Headquarters will carry out field inspection (all FMUs and at least 5 VSSs per month) and prepare inspection note that will be checked by DMU Chief before sending MPR and SoE to PMU. (iii) At PMU level- Nodal officers will undertake monthly tours to their assigned DMUs covering all aspect of Project Implementation and their findings will be taken as input in process improvement. (iv) International/National and Field Experts of General Consultant will also undertake frequent visits to various project areas and assist the PMU in process improvement.

**b. Monthly and Quarterly Monitoring**

Regular Monthly and Quarterly progress report by all FMUs/NGOs would be consolidated and compiled at DMU level and of all DMUs to prepare project level progress at PMU level. Specific attention is to be laid on compilation of data on generation of person days through various project activities, production and distribution of forest material during silvicultural cleanings and collection of NTFP by the communities, entrepreneurship through nursery raising activity – VSS temporary/ decentralized/ farm forestry nurseries.

Preparatory activities to be completed for Internal Mid Term Evaluation scheduled for April-June FY 2010-11, prior to Mid Term Evaluation by JICA during Sept-Dec FY 2010-11. During the

internal mid-term evaluation all processes/activities mentioned in the M&E framework (Draft) would be performed. The results of internal evaluation would become an input for the team from JICA.

*C. Annual Review Meeting:* Annual meeting of the key personnel within the Project will be conducted this year also to i) review progress of the Project; ii) exchange views among the staff members from PMU, DMUs and FMUs; iii) identify technical, social and managerial issues/problems hampering proper implementation of the Project; iv) study best practice cases; and v) provide feedback on appropriate countermeasures to the issues/problems and lessons learnt to further Project management.

Annexure 1

Additional Block Plantation areas (2010-11) in 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> batch VSSs

Batch	DMU	Additional Treatment Area: 'Inside' Existing Boundary Pillars					Additional Treatment Area: 'Outside' Existing Boundary Pillars but within JFM area					Additional Treatment Area: 'Outside' Existing Boundary Pillars but outside JFM area						
		Economic	Fuel	B & C	NTFP	Total	Economic	Fuel	B & C	NTFP	Total	Economic	Fuel	B & C	NTFP	Total		
1st	Angul	18	18	21	231	288	20	4	8	140	172	17	9	32	55	113		
	Balliguda	52	0	0	0	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Bonai	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	57	5	70	5	0	122	238	365		
	Deogarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	75	93	0	0	73	102	175		
	Jeypore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	14	0	0	0	45	45		
	Keonjhar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	25	0	0	0	110	110		
	Koraput	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	170	170	0	0	0	930	930		
	Phulbani	21.5	40.5	2	7	71	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	7		
	Parlakhemundi	38	0	0	0	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Rayagada	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	0	0	34	2	48	0	15	65		
	Rourkela	0	0	0	175	175	3	0	0	141	144	5	0	0	153	158		
<b>Total</b>	<b>129.5</b>	<b>58.5</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>1648</b>	<b>1968</b>			
2nd	Angul	5	13	53	217	288	5	9	32	67	113	0	5	45	40	90		
	Balliguda	127	0	0	0	127	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Bonai	23	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	20	20	0	0	121	167	288		
	Deogarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	11	20	0	0	76	114	190		
	Jeypore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	77	77	0	0	0	25	25		
	Keonjhar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	35	0	0	0	98	98		
	Koraput	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	43	0	0	0	30	30		
	Phulbani	10	2	0	0	12	10	0	0	40	50	0	2	0	0	2		
	Parlakhemundi	82	0	0	0	82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Rayagada	0	0	0	0	0	2	54	0	24	80	2	57	0	5	64		
	Rourkela	5	0	0	115	120	10	0	0	213	223	12	0	30	101	143		
<b>Total</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>930</b>			
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>381.5</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>1276</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>1100</b>	<b>1383</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>2228</b>	<b>2898</b>		
							<b>Eco</b>	<b>F &amp; F</b>	<b>B &amp; C</b>	<b>NTFP</b>	<b>Total</b>							
							<b>Inside Pillars</b>					<b>381.5</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>1276</b>		
							<b>Inside JFM Area</b>					<b>439.5</b>	<b>174.5</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>1845</b>	<b>2659</b>		
							<b>JFM Area + Inside JFM Area</b>					<b>560.5</b>	<b>673.5</b>	<b>2428</b>	<b>4743</b>	<b>5557</b>		

### Forest Type Improvement

Action point from the deliberations on the 2<sup>nd</sup> day of SAMEEKSHYA 2009 held on 30<sup>th</sup> January, 2010 at PMU, OFSDP.

Activity	Decisions / Follow Ups
<p><b>Forest Type Improvement</b></p> <p>Under this sub-component for following type of silvicultural operations in areas covered by working plans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Tending and Thinning of old Plantations and congested sal forests, including VSS areas .,</li> <li>○ Silvicultural operation of bamboo areas affected with gregarious flowering</li> <li>○ Copy book subsidiary silvicultural operations in high forests.</li> <li>○ Continued treatment of MPCA (Medicinal Plant Conservation Areas)</li> </ul> <p>We could create model 15-20 ha areas that have been properly tended on copy book pattern over a period of 2 - 3 years with suitable control area for impact assessment. Undertaking the prescribed thinning will also benefit the people.</p>	<p>DMU Chiefs other than Parlakhemundi, Bonai, Phulbani and Deogarh, agreed to submit detail costed (app.) proposals (giving name of forest block/comptt, working circle, type of works e.g. C-Grade thinning in Teak plantation, silviculture operation in Bamboo clumps/Medicinal Plant Conservation areas etc.) by 15 Feb.'10.</p> <p>Angul (high forest, plantations), Balliguda (high forests, MPCA, Bamboo), Jeypore (high forests, MPCA), Keonjhar (high forest, MPCA), Koraput (Old Plantations), Rayagada (MPCA, Bamboo), Rourkela (Plantation, MPCA, Bamboo),</p> <p>Preferably accessible areas are to be chosen for higher demonstration value.</p>

## AR Teak Plantation Targets for 2011-12

*Area in ha.*

Division/DMU	Area agreed by DMU Chiefs at the 15.10.08 workshop	Achievement during 2008-09	Achievement during 2009-10	Area identified for 2010-11	Target for 2011-12
Angul	1000	0	230	340	430
Balliguda	2500	0	130	850	1520
Bonai	0	0	0	145	175
Deogarh	1000	35	200	120	845
Jeypore	2000	150	520	550	980
Keonjhar	1880	70	80	400	1330
Koraput	4000	150	320	2000	2030
Paralakhemundi	500	0	60	280	360
Phulbani	1500	100	130	400	1070
Rayagada	2000	90	735	845	730
Rourkela	530	30	130	440	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>16910</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>2535</b>	<b>6370</b>	<b>9470</b>

*Annexure 4***Status of EDCs for Coastal Plantation activities under OFSDP as on 31.3.2010**

Division	FMU	EDC	Micro plan completed /in progress
BHADRAK	Basudevpur	Mohanpur	08-09
		Kantipur	09-10
		Eram-adia	09-10
		Sanakrushanpur	Progress
		Parapokhari	Progress
		Khatuasahi	Progress
		Bideipur	Progress
		Dipiora	09-10
		Balimunda	09-10
		Chandabali	Gouraprasad
	Hrudayaprasad		Progress
	Baincha		09-10
	Kuamara		09-10
	Karanapalli		Progress
	Bijayapatana		Progress
	Nandapatana		Progress
	BALASORE	Jaleswar	Khadibil
Krushnanagar			
Badapahi			09-10
Chandipur		Baunsa-adia	09-10
		Upara-adia	09-10
		Nandachak	

## Status of EDCs for Biodiversity Management activities under OFSDP as on 31.3.2010

Cluster	EDC	Micro plan completed/in progress	Construction of EDC office building	Solarpower fence	IGA linkage	Anti deprecation squad
Purunakote	Chhotkei	08-09	Roofing completed	Pillars completed	One SHG	Working 4 persons
	Badakheta	08-09	Plinth level	Completed	Nil	Working 4 persons
	Salor	08-09	Not started	Pillars in progress	Nil	Working 4 persons
	Gopalpur	09-10	Lintel level	Pillars completed	One SHG	Working 4 persons
	Purunakote A	09-10	Foundation	Pillars completed	One SHG	Working 4 persons
	Purunakote B	09-10	Not started	Pillars completed	Nil	Working 4 persons
	Tulka	09-10	Not started	Not started	Nil	
	Bhurkundi	09-10	Not started	Not started	Nil	
Tikarapada	Beherasahi	progress		Already done earlier from other funds.		
	Tikarapada A	progress				
	Tikarapada B	progress				
	Goindi	09-10				
	Majhipada	progress				
	Karadapada	progress				
	Hatibari	progress				
Jilinda	Baliput	09-10				
	Katrang	09-10	Not started	Not started	Nil	
	Kaintara	09-10	Not started	Not started	Nil	
	Panchama	Not started				



*Annexure 6*

## Partner NGOs at Field Management Units

<b>Division</b>	<b>FMU/FMU Combination</b>	<b>NGO</b>
Angul	Chhendipada	Viswa Yuva Kendra
Angul	Durgapur	Bikalpa Bikash, Orissa
Angul	Kaniha	HDI (Health and Development Initiatives)
Angul	Purunagarh	Nature Environment & Wildlife Society, Angul
Angul	Raigoda	UPCARS (Unique Popular Charitable Association for Rural Sector)
Angul	Talcher	HDI (Health and Development Initiatives)
Balliguda	Balliguda	Banabasi Seva Samiti, Balliguda
Balliguda	Bamunigaon	CPSW (Council of Professional Social Workers)
Balliguda	Belghar	FARREL (Friends Assurance for Rural Reconstruction & Eradication of Leprosy)
Balliguda	K.Nuagaon & Simonbadi	SWADESHI (Social Weaker Awareness Development & Economics Service Institution)
Balliguda	Tumudibandha & Kotagarh	PRADATA (Phulbani Rural Development & Technology Agency)
Paralakhemundi	Chandragiri	LIPICA (Lower Income Peoples involvement for community Action)
Paralakhemundi	Devagiri & Mahendra	JANAKALYANA PRATISTHAN, Paralakhemundi, Gajapati
Paralakhemundi	Kashinagar	JANAKALYANA PRATISTHAN, Paralakhemundi, Gajapati
Paralakhemundi	Mohana	LIPICA (Lower Income Peoples involvement for community Action)
Paralakhemundi	R.Udayagiri	ISARA (Institute of Social Action and Research Activities)
Paralakhemundi	Ramagiri	ISARA (Institute of Social Action and Research Activities)
Koraput	Balda	Help.Netaji Nagar, Semiliguda
Koraput	Koraput	COATS, Koraput
Koraput	Lamtapat	KFA, Goutam Nagar, Koraput
Koraput	Laxmipur	SHED,
Koraput	Narayanpatna	Ankuran Narayanpatna, Koraput
Koraput	Semiliguda	HRDC, Koraput
Rayagada	Rayagada	ANKURAN
Rayagada	Tikiri	LNSRD (Laxmain Nayak Society for Rural Development)
Rayagada	Gunpur	Madani Welfare Association
Rayagada	Muniguda	FARR

Rayagada	Kashipur	SHED,
Rayagada	Gudari	ASHA
Rayagada	K Singpur	SHAKTI
Deogarh	Barkote	HDI, Bhubaneswar
Deogarh	Deogarh	SIDI, Sambalpur
Deogarh	Khamar	BISWA, Sambalpur
Deogarh	Pallahara	HDI, Bhubaneswar
Deogarh	Reamal	BISWA, Sambalpur
Rourkela	Banki	YAVARD,Sundargarh
Rourkela	Birmitrapur	SEWAK ( Self Employed Worker Association Kendra), Sundargarh
Rourkela	Kuarmunda	FARR, Sundargarh
Rourkela	Panposh & Bisra	SEWAK ( Self Employed Worker Association Kendra), Sundargarh
Rourkela	Rajgangpur	YUBASHAKTI, Sundargarh
Phulbani	G.Udayagiri	SAMANWITA (Samanwita Gramya Unnayan Samit)
Phulbani	Phiringia	TSRD (Tagore Society for Rural Development) Orissa
Phulbani	Phulbani & Sudrukumpa	PAHAD (Peoples Awareness and Hilly Area Development)
Phulbani	Raikia & Karada	SWADESI (Social Weakners Awareness Development and Economic Services.
Phulbani	Tikabali	NIRR (National Institute for Rural Reconstruction)
Keonjhar	BJP	WORD, Keonjhar
Keonjhar	Ghatagaon	BGCS, Keonjhar
Keonjhar	Keonjhar	IDA, Keonjhar
Keonjhar	Patna	LAMP, Mayurbhanj
Keonjhar	Telkoi	BISWA,Sambalpur
Bonai	Barsuan	SGUP (Sundargarh Gramya Unnayan Pratisthan)
Bonai	Bonai	YAVARD (Youth Association for Voluntary Action & Rural Development), Sundargarh
Bonai	Sole, Jarda	Daya Parishad
Bonai	Kuliposh	SGUP (Sundargarh Gramya Unnayan Pratisthan)
Bonai	Tamra	SEWAK ( Self Employed Worker Association Kendra), Sundargarh
Jeypore	Jeypore & Boiparigda	NEED
Jeypore	Borigumma	Aryan, Borigumma
Jeypore	Kotapad	Gram Vikash Sangathan,Nowarangpur
Jeypore	Kundra & Gupteswar	IAEET, Koraput

## Annexure 7

NGOs nominated by the Project Director as members of District Advisory Committee  
(Refer: Government of Orissa Notification No. 4 F(S) 20/2005(pt III)-4258/F&E dated 15.03.2007)

Sl. No.	District	PD's NGO nominee on District Advisory Committees
1	Angul	Natural Environment & Wild life Society, Qtr-L.1/6, Tamrit Colony, Angul
2	Deogarh	Bharat Integrated Social Welfare Agency (BISWA), Danipali, Po-Budharaja, Sambalpur
3	Gajapati	Jankalyan Pratisthan, Sibanandanagar, DFS Office road, Paralakhemundi,Gajapati.
4	Kandhmal	Tagore Society for Rural Development Bhrunjjudi, Phiringia, Kandhamal
5	Keonjhar	Ideal Development Agency, Keonjhar
6	Koraput	Integrated Agency for Education and Environment Technology, At/PO Gautamnagar, Koraput
7	Rayagada	Madani Welfare Association, At/PO Bhisam Cuttack, Dist Rayagada.
8	Sundargarh	Self Employed Workers Association Kendra, SEWAK complex, Rangiamunda, PO Tangarpali, Sundargarh

Moreover, as required in item 12 of the Byelaws of Orissa Forestry Sector Development Society, NGO Natural Environment and Wild Life Society (NEWS), Qr No. L-1/6, Tamrit Colony, Angul-759122, has been nominated as Project Director's Nominee member of the Governing Body of OFSDS.