



Annual Report

Ama Jangala Yojana

2018-19



Odisha Forestry Sector Development Society (OFSDS)
Forest and Environment Department, Government of Odisha

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FOREWORD


In the scenario of increasing Global Warming and Climate Change, restoration of degraded forests and protection of existing forest has become the priority of Forest & Environment department. Ama Jangala Yojana (AJY) is a step further in this direction and is a unique programme of the Forest & Environment Department, Government of Odisha in the matter of conservation & restoration of degraded forests. It is being implemented with an objective to promote sustainable forest management in the State in Joint Forest Management mode with emphasis on livelihood support for the communities living in the forest fringe villages. The programme has been adopted since 2016-17 and now being implemented in 23 Territorial and Wildlife Divisions of the State through Vana Surakshya Samitis (VSSs). Till the end of 2018-19, 3180 VSSs have been engaged in implementing the programme.

P-NGOs comprising of 112 teams and 9 Development Officers have been engaged in all 23 Divisional Management Units (DMUs) for smooth implementation of the programme. Besides, 2559 animators have been engaged for building rapport with the community and to assist in VSS for record keeping and as contact persons for both P-NGO teams and functionaries of the Forest Department.

A number of Capacity Building training programmes have been conducted at PMU and DMU levels during the initial two years. Various themes like Community Mobilization, Institution Building, SHG Formation, Soil and Moisture Conservation measures, Accounting Procedures, PRA and Micro Plan Preparation, Microplan Implementation, Nursery Techniques and Block Plantations were covered under the capacity building programs.

The Annual Report 2018-19 of Ama Jangala Yojana has been prepared, which contains detail information about the scheme. I hope this would serve as a reference document on progress and achievements made under AJY Scheme.

I convey my sincere thanks to all the VSS members, DFOs, field staff, support staff and PNGO teams who have been associated with implementation of AJY Scheme for their hard work and in making substantial progress during the year. The efforts of AJY team in the PMU for monitoring the programme as well as for the publication of this report need special appreciation.


(Dr. S. Panda)

Dr. Meeta Biswal, IFS

Additional Chief Conservator of Forests and
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PREFACE

Forests have served as a kind of natural safety net for communities during times of famine or other events that impact agricultural and food production. Forests provide fruits, leaves, gum, nuts, timber, and wood for fuel. Forests also feed people and the animals they might depend on for trade or meals when crops fail. At the same time, in the present scenario, many of the world's remaining forests are under increasing threat because of human activities and climate change. To mitigate the impact of climate change and ensure substantial forest growth in degraded forest areas, Odisha has adopted the Joint Forest Management projects diligently to promote sustainable forest management in the state with emphasis on livelihood support for the communities living in the forest fringe villages.

Based on the learnings from JICA assisted OFSDP Phase-I project, the Government of Odisha launched its own flagship programme Ama Jangala Yojana (AJY) in 2016 in the forestry sector in Joint Forest Management mode. The programme is revised and planned to be implemented in 30 Territorial and Wildlife Divisions of the State through Odisha Forestry Sector Development Society (OFSDS) with the aim to promote sustainable forest management emphasising on expanding livelihood opportunities for the forest dependent communities.

By the end of 2018-19 Financial Year, implementation of AJY Scheme has completed its third year. This Annual Report presents details of both physical and financial progress of the Scheme during the Financial Year 2018-19 along with the support activities at PMU, DMU and FMU levels. The report has been prepared with the guidance of Late Shri L.K.Tewari, IFS, Ex-Project Director of OFSDS. The sincere efforts, dedication and contribution made by the AJY Cell in PMU and support of DMUs, FMUs in preparing this report are highly appreciated.

It is my privilege to share that many of milestones of the AJY have been achieved due to the convergence of programmes with the line Departments and programmes like MGNREGS, Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana etc with main funding inputs from CAMPA. A separate chapter on success of convergence in AJY Scheme has been designed to collate the information related to convergence. I wish to place on record its substantial progress with the sincere and committed efforts of all PMU, DMU and FMU officials; P-NGO teams and support and cooperation of VSS members and EC functionaries who are working with great dedication.

(Dr. Meeta Biswal)

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PROJECT SYNOPSIS

Ama Jangala Yojana

Components	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Total
Forest Management in JFM mode	in 24 Divisions	in 23 Divisions	in 23 Divisions	in 23 Divisions
ANR without Gap				
a) Zeroth Year	105283 ha	18700 ha	27000 ha	150983
b) First Year	-	105283 ha	27700 ha	132983
c) Second Year	-	-	106031 ha	106031 ha
Block Plantation (as on 31.03.2019)				1010 ha
Institutional Strengthening				
1) No. of FMUs covered	115	99	84	298
2) No. of VSS covered	2086	554	540	3180
3) No. of VSS Resolution passed in Palli Sabha	2086	484	518	3088
4) No. of SHG covered in AJY Activities	1728	4731	1075	7534
5) No. of SHGs in AJY Project area (3180 VSS areas)	-	-	-	7534
6) No. of Animators Engaged in AJY Project	-	-	2559	2559
Preparation of Guidelines for implementing AJY				
1) No. of Guidelines prepared for implementing the scheme	10	-	-	10
Commissioning services of Partner NGOs				
1) No. of Divisions wherein Partner NGOs engaged	24	23	23	23
2) No. of Partner NGOs teams engaged	116	115	112	112
Capacity Building Programmes				
1) No. of various Capacity Building Modules developed	11	0	0	11
2) No. of personnel & members of VSS & SHG trained	45,581	8440	20931	74,952

Components	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Total
3) No. of VSS Sensitised through Capacity Building Programmes	1933	554	418	2905
Key Activities				
1) No. of VSS in which PRA exercise completed	2081	364	340	2785
2) No. of VSS in which Micro-plan completed	1767	385	419	2571
3) No. of VSS in which Micro-plans approved by DMU	185	1124	91	1400
4) No. of VSS Buildings constructed	158	43	90	291
5) No. of VSS where Survey and Demarcation Work Completed	2086	231	784	3101
6) Total area demarcated	133713.4 ha.	11516.7 ha.	23886.28 ha.	169116.38 ha.

Fund released to OFSDS under AJY	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	Total
A. STATE CAMPA					
State CAMPA APO 14-15	18.62 Cr	-	-	-	18.62 Cr
State CAMPA APO 15-16	-	11.20 Cr	11.21 Cr		22.41 Cr
State CAMPA APO 16-17			77.7793Cr	26.8346Cr	104.6139Cr
State CAMPA APO 17-18				67.9150Cr	67.9150Cr
Sub-Total-A	18.62Cr	11.20 Cr	88.9883Cr	94.7496Cr	194.9389Cr
B. STATE PLAN					
State Plan	Up to 2015-16	16-17	17-18	18-19	Total
State Plan	11.2 Cr	10.00 Cr	10.00 Cr	25 Cr	56.20 Cr
Grand Total Funds Received (Both under CAMPA and State Plan)	18.62 Cr	21.20 Cr	98.9893Cr	119.7496Cr	239.9389 Cr

Chapter 1

PROJECT OUTREACH

An endeavour to include, involve and improve the forest fringe community for sustainable and participatory forest management

1.0 Introduction

Ama Jangala Yojana (AJY) is a flagship program of Government of Odisha, Department of Forest, Environment and Climate Change implemented through Odisha Forestry Sector Development Society. Ensuring sustainable forest management by involving local forest fringed community is the focus of this program.

The dependence of the local forest fringe dwellers on adjoining forests cannot be ignored. It cannot be mitigated, but minimized by enabling them to become responsible resource users. Hence improving their life and livelihoods by including them in forest management process, harnessing alternative livelihood options for them, improving their skills and competencies and linking them with various socio-economic programs would bring visible changes in their life, as envisioned in the AJY program.

AJY scheme is intended to promote sustainable forest management in the state in participatory mode through Vana Surakshya Samiti (VSS) with emphasis on livelihood support for the communities living in the forest fringe villages. Under the scheme, it is envisaged to strengthen the community based initiatives for protection of the forest and create alternate livelihood opportunities for the local community to reduce pressure on forest.

The scheme was envisaged to be implemented in 30 Territorial and Wildlife Divisions of the State involving 7000 VSSs and Eco Development Committees within a period of six years, from 2016-17 to 2021-22. The first 3 years' intervention of the scheme was proposed to be made in 2000, 2500 and 2500 VSS and in the last 3 years on maintenance of plantation activities. The regeneration of degraded forests through ANR (Assisted Natural Regeneration) and block plantations were envisaged to be taken up. All the activities were envisaged to be carried out with active participation of local communities.

1.1 Objectives

The major objectives of the Ama Jangala Yojana program are:

- To conserve and restore degraded forest through forest restoration initiatives
- To arrest further degradation of forests through participatory forest conservation and management strategies
- To empower forest dependent communities by building up their capacity to participate in the sustainable forest management
- To provide and improve the livelihood opportunities of the forest dependent communities so as to reduce their dependence on forests

1.2 Project Area:

The scheme was initially started in 24 Territorial and Wildlife Divisions of the State. In the current year, the scheme is being implemented in 23 Forest Divisions as per the list below:

Part 1 – 6 Divisions (Bonai, Deogarh, Jeypore, Keonjhar, Parlakhemundi, Rourkela)

Part 2 – 6 Divisions (Angul, Balasore(WL), Balliguda, Koraput, Phulbani, Rayagada)

Part 3 – 9 Divisions (Bamra (WL), Bargarh, Bolangir, Kalahandi (S), Kalahandi (N), Keonjhar (WL), Khariar, Malkanagiri and Satakosia(WL))

Part 4 – 2 Divisions (Nabarangpur and Rairakhol)

In the year 2016-17, the scheme covered 2346 VSS belonging to these Divisions. However, with the inception of Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project Phase II, three Divisions, namely – Baripada, Rairangpur and Sambalpur, were transferred out of the fold of AJY with effect from 01.04.2017. Accordingly, 260 numbers of VSSs identified for implementation of AJY have also been transferred out of the fold of AJY to OFSDP-II. The total number of VSS covered under AJY thus became 2086 as on 01.04.2017. Further, during 2017-18, two new Divisions, namely- Nabarangpur and Rairangpur with 180 VSS have been brought under the fold of AJY. Hence, the number of VSS covered during 2017- 2018 was 554, during 2018-19 is 540 with the cumulative total coming to 3180 numbers.

Map showing the AJY Divisions During 2018-19



1.3 Key Components

The AJY project has been structured with some key components which roll out sequentially and simultaneously as the project progresses and the main blocks of project will get build on these aspects. These key components are:-

i) Preparatory Works

Preparatory works include

- Engagement of P-NGOs for extension works
- Community mobilization and institution building
- Capacity Building of stakeholders
- Survey and Demarcation of treatment area
- Conducting Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)
- Preparation of Microplans

ii) Support Activities:

Partnership with local and credible development organizations (P-NGOs) have been established to provide technical support to the VSSs for preparation of Micro-Plan and to fulfil the capacity building need of the VSSs assigned to them. This is mainly carried out through training and exposure of the VSS and SHG members on relevant thematic areas. In order to provide technical support to the targeted VSS, DMUs are strengthened with positioning of one AJY Co-ordinator cum cum Accounts Assistant and one number of DEO-Accounts to support the physical and financial record keeping. One DEO is also provided to each of the FMU/Range level for accounting and record keeping.

iii) Restoration of Forest and Plantation Activities

The most important component of the AJY project lies in restoration of degraded forests under each VSS in JFM mode. Under this project ANR (Assisted Natural Regeneration) without gap planting has been taken up based on the feasibility and suitability of the areas. The main activities that are given as input to address the degraded forest treatment are:-

- a) Soil and Moisture Conservation Measures,
- b) Silvicultural operations (climber cutting, thinning, fire line tracing and maintenance etc),
- c) Block plantation of 1010 hectares at the rate of 10 hectares per VSS has been taken up in 87 VSSs where degraded forest is available.

Plantation of mixed species from which bamboo, firewood, timber and non-timber forest produce can be obtained by the VSS members has been taken up in the form of block plantations.

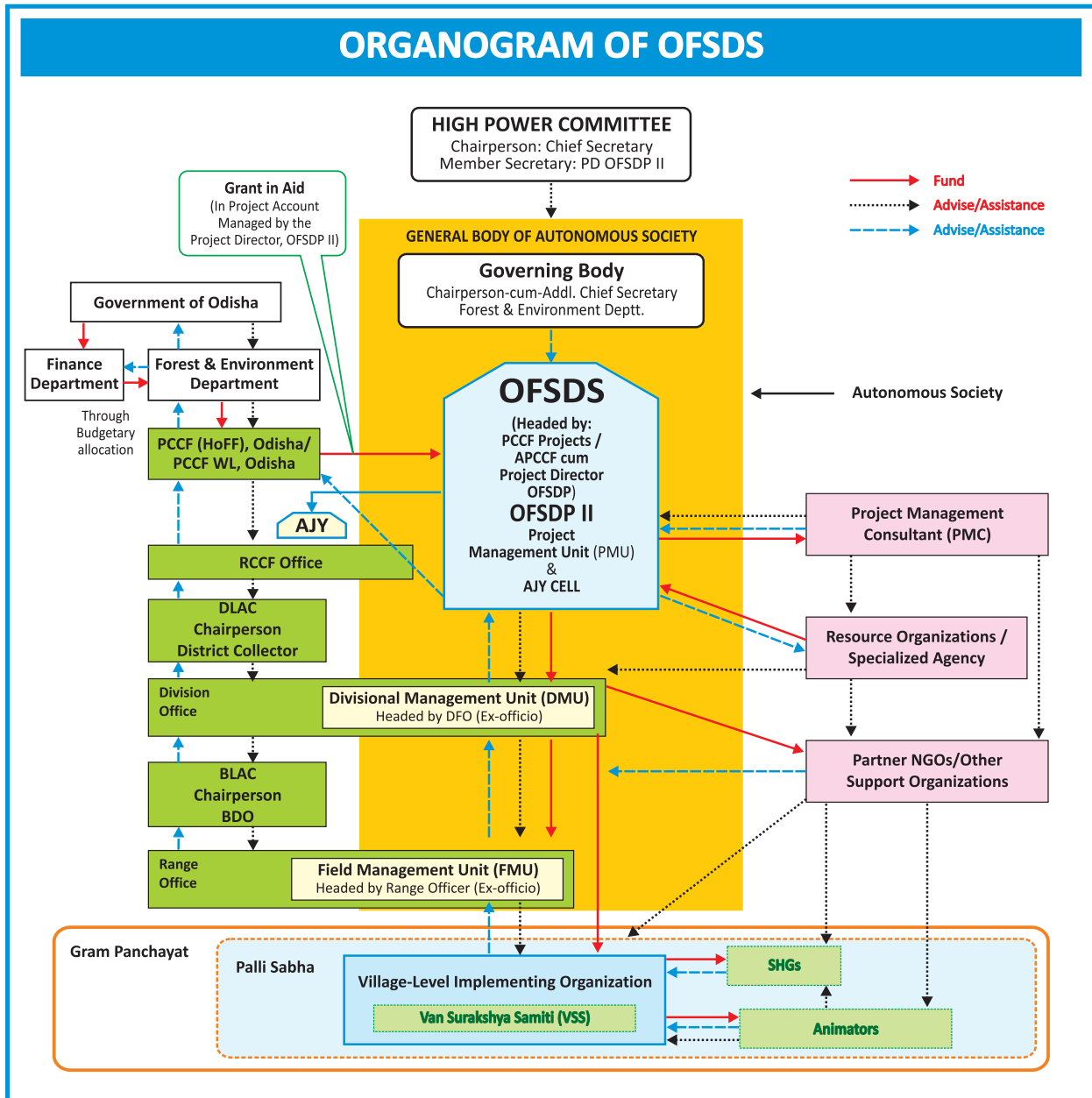
iv) Supporting Managerial Activities

The AJY project is implemented at PMU, DMU, FMU and VSS levels and the mechanisms at these levels have their specific role and responsibilities. These interventions are working at their own capacities to contribute to the ultimate project goals and objectives of AJY. Hence monitoring of key activities defined in the project documents vis-a-vis project goals and objectives at each of these effective levels are also integral part of the project framework. In this regard a) mobility cost, b) operational cost and c) office maintenance cost including contingency is provided to the PMU, DMU and FMUs.

1.4 Institutional Mechanism

The AJY project is being implemented through Odisha Forestry Sector Development Society (OFSDS), presently in 23 wildlife and territorial divisions of Odisha. OFSDS is an autonomous body, registered under Societies Registration Act-1860, bearing a registration No. 22321/49 of 2006-07.

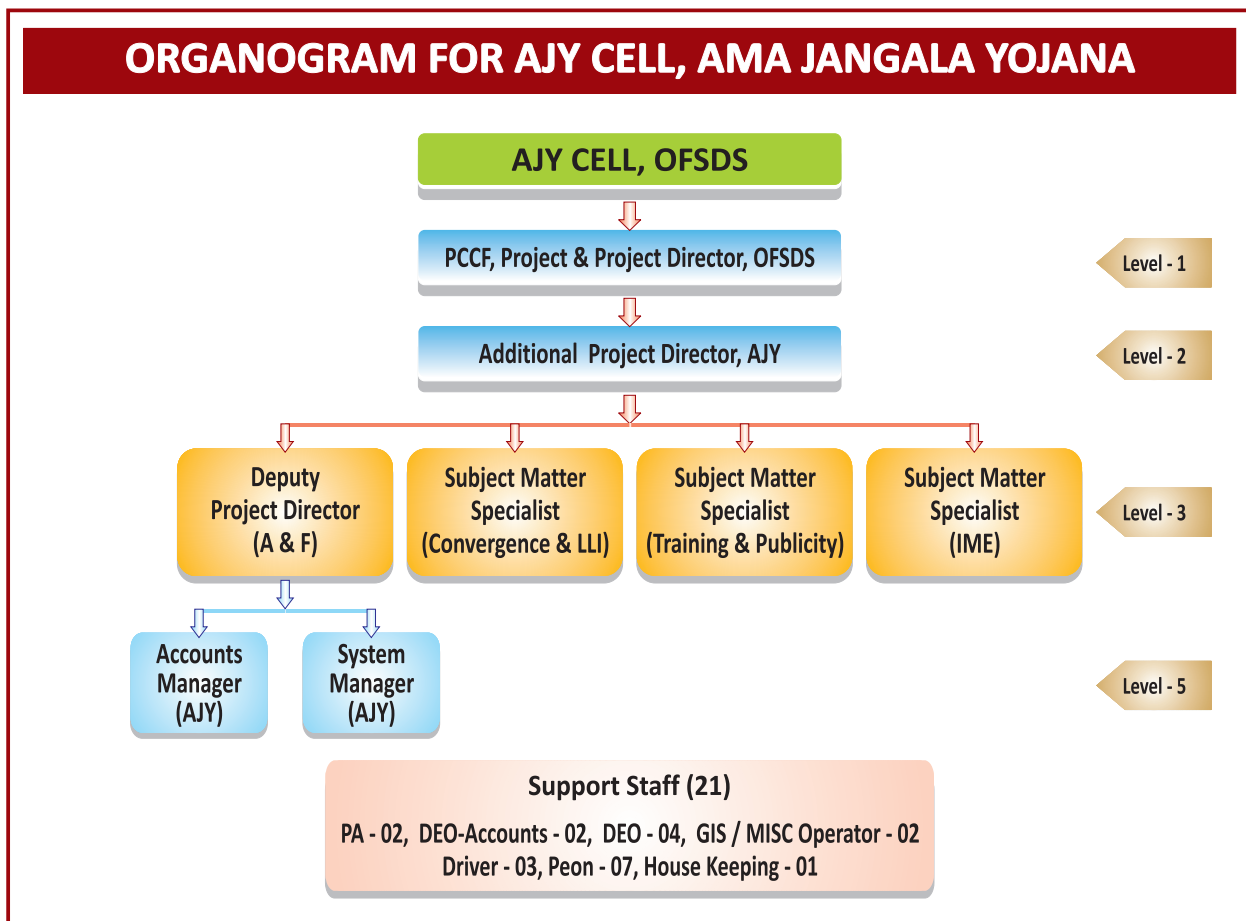
Ama jangala Yojana and Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project Phase II are two ongoing projects under Odisha Forestry Sector Development Society (OFSDS). The Society is headed by the Principal Chief Conservator of Forest (Projects) - cum- Project Director, OFSDS. There is one AJY Cell in the OFSDS, exclusively for implementation of AJY in the State with experienced and dedicated personnel.



A. State Level Mechanism

Ama Jangala Yojana and OFSDP II are two major schemes being implemented by the OFSDS on project mode and thus are monitored by the PMU at the state level. In order to enable smooth implementation and monitoring of AJY Scheme in the state of Odisha, an AJY Cell has been created at the PMU level by Government of Odisha, an AJY Cell has been constituted in the PMU.

The AJY Cell has units like a) Implementation, Monitoring & Evaluation, b) Livelihood and Convergence, c) Publicity and Training, d) Finance and Administration. Each of these units is headed by Subject Matter Specialists. Above the unit heads, an Additional Project Director oversees the affairs of the AJY Cell at PMU level, working under the Project Director, OFSDS. Apart from the regular employees of OFSDS, Specialists are hired from open market to support the PMU in providing technical consultancy and in its day to day activities.



APD	Additional Project Director	JPD	Joint Project Director
DPD	Deputy Project Director	GIS	Geographic Information System
A&F	Administration & Finance	IME	Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation
LLI	Livelihood Improvement	T&P	Training & Publicity

B. Regional Level Mechanism

Between the levels of PMU and DMU of AJY Cell, there exists a regional level mechanism which work as a bridge between said two levels. These regional units are headed by senior IFS Officers as Regional Chief Conservator of Forests, who are vested with the supervision of number of Divisions and monitor the activities of Forest and Environment Department Programmes in the state including OFSDP and AJY activities. In Odisha, these units exist in Angul, Berhampur, Koraput, Rourkela, Baripada, Bhawanipatna and Sambalpur. The RCCFs have the administrative and financial control over the Divisions under their jurisdiction.

C. Divisional level mechanism

There are 23 Divisional management units (DMUs) in the state which manage the schemes and projects of Forest and Environment Department in Odisha, which inter-alia includes implementation of AJY. Each Division is headed by a Divisional Forest Officer and Ex-Officio DMU Chief, Assistant Conservator of Forests who work under the DFOs and act as Assistant DMU chief in the context of AJY in these divisions. The DFOs are responsible for effective implementation of AJY projects at the divisional level. The Divisional Management Units oversee the financial and administrative issues of the FMUs down the line.

D. FMU level mechanism

The Forest Range Officers are the Ex-Officio FMU chiefs of Field Management Units. These FMUs are implementing and monitoring the AJY scheme at the VSS level under their jurisdiction. The FMU chief is required to extend all possible support and nurture the VSSs existing under its jurisdiction for the smooth implementation of AJY.

E. Vana Surakshya Samiti

Vana Surakshya Samitis are independent, formal and democratic community level institutions comprising of villagers of one village who work for the holistic development of the village with support from AJY project inputs as per norms laid down under Odisha JFM resolution, 2011 read with 2015 resolution. VSS is the grassroots level institution for implementation of Ama Jangala Yojana Programme.

1.5 The Project Outlay

A total project outlay of Rs.1170.02 Crores has been earmarked for AJY to be spent during 2016-17 to 2021-22. The fund requirement is to be met from the following sources

- (i) Rs.511.31 Crores from CAMPA
- (ii) Rs.285.35 Crores from the Forest and Environment Department, Government of Odisha
- (iii) Rs.322.18 Crores to be channelized from MNREGS and
- (iv) Rs.51.19 crores from NRLM through Panchayatiraj Department, Government of Odisha through program convergence.

Chapter 2

Community Mobilization and Institution Building under AJY

2.0 Introduction

The Ama Jangala Yojana Programme is implemented in Odisha in Joint Forest Management (JFM) mode. It is being implemented with the objectives of promotion of sustainable management of forest by strengthening participatory forest management, forest restoration and livelihood improvement of forest dependent community.

One of the major components envisaged in the scheme is community mobilisation and strengthening of community institution. Formation and strengthening of VSS, preparation of village micro plan using participatory rural appraisal tools, capacity building and convergence with line departments for right based entitlements and schematic benefits are the essence of the program. Other vital components involving forestry inputs are soil and moisture conservation measures, assisted natural regeneration (ANR without gap plantation) and block plantation.

The AJY Scheme has a village specific and need based approach and the interventions are in JFM mode through community based institutions. AJY Scheme emphasises the importance of VSS by assigning it the central role, in terms of deciding the required interventions, their execution and financial decision making. This participatory forest management aims to provide uniform and smooth functioning of VSS in accordance to the JFM Policy Resolution of the Government of Odisha as well as in the implementation of the programmes for participatory forest management.

2.1 Strengthening of VSSs under AJY

Formation/identification of Vana Suraksha Samity (VSS) is the first step of the AJY Program. Against the target of 2000 VSS by end of 31st March 2019, 3180 VSSs were identified in 23 Forest and Wildlife Divisions (See Table 2.1 for details). Further, each identified VSS has been assigned a unique state code to avoid duplication and to facilitate formation of clusters. Out of these selected VSS, 3088 VSS have resolved to be a part of the AJY and the resolutions have been passed in the Palli Sabha endorsing the Executive Committee of the VSS as the sub-committee of Palli Sabha for protection and conservation of forest, wild life & environment. Members from 2905 VSSs have been trained through various capacity building programs.

The executive committee of VSS will function as the subcommittee of Gram Sabha for protection, management and sustainable conservation of forest and wildlife in the areas assigned to them, under the FRA Act, 2006. In this context, the resolution in Gram Sabhas has been passed in 3088 number of VSS which authorize the Executive Committees of VSS to function as a subcommittee of Gram Sabha. In addition to this, 2785 numbers VSSs have completed PRA exercise in their respective villages of which, 2571 numbers micro planning have already been completed by 31st March, 2019.



Meeting for VSS Formation at Kodiposa, Keonjhar FMU



Microplan Preparation in Dangargarh VSS, Kalahandi-N Division



VSS meeting at Bhojapur VSS of Khamar Range, Deogarh Division



Meeting for VSS Formation at Mangalpur, Champua FMU



Orientation to Khajuribani VSS members under Anandapur FMU, Keonjhar WL Division



Capacity Building at Ambapal Nuasahi VSS Angul Range

**Table 2.1:
Progress on Community Mobilisation and Institution Building during 2018-19 and up to 31st March, 2019**

Sl. No	Name of DMU	No. of FMU	No. of VSS Approved	No of VSS resolved to be a part of AJY	No. of VSS Sensitised through Capacity Building Programs	No. of VSS in which PRA exercise completed	No. of VSS in which Micro plan Completed	Remarks	
Part I									
1	Deogarh	5	20	20	20	20	13	The process of conducting PRA and microplan is continuing for the VSSs those have been formed during the last quarter of FY-2018-19. The number of resolutions passed in Palli Sabha is also lesser in number due to the same reason.	
2	Jeypore	4	20	20	20	20			
3	Keonjhar	6	20	20	20	20	20		
4	Parlakhemundi	5	20	20	20	20	20		
5	Rourkela	3	20	20	20	20	17		
Total Part-I		23	100	100	100	100	70		
Part II									
1	Angul	6	20	8	8	8	4		
2	Phulbani	1	20	20	20	20	10		
3	Balliguda	6	20	20	12	12	10		
4	Koraput	1	20	20	12	12	12		
5	Rayagada	3	20	20	13	13	14		
Total Part-II		17	100	88	65	65	50		
Part III									
1	Khariar	5	40	40	31	15	0		
2	Bolangir	11	40	40	40	40	9		
3	Kalanhandi (N)	5	40	40	40	40	40		
4	Bamra (WL)	4	20	20	20	20	20		

Sl. No	Name of DMU	No. of FMU	No. of VSS Approved	No of VSS resolved to be a part of AJY	No. of VSS Sensitised through Capacity Building Programs	No. of VSS in which PRA exercise completed	No. of VSS in which Micro plan Completed	Remarks
5	Bargarh	1	20	20	0	0	0	
6	Kalahandi (S)	4	60	60	60	60	36	
7	Malkanagiri	2	40	40	0	0	0	
	Total 2018-19	32	260	260	191	175	105	
Part IV								
1	Nabarangpur	6	40	40	0	0	0	
2	Rairakhol	6	40	40	0	0	0	
	Total Part-IV	12	80	80	0	0	0	
	Grand Total 2018-19	84	540	528	356	340	225	
	Cumulative Total upto 31st March, 2019	263	3180	3088	2905	2785	2571	

Chapter 3

Support Services to Division Management Units

3.0 Introduction

Ama Jangla Yojana (AJY) is being implemented in 23 Territorial and Wildlife Divisions of Odisha involving 3180 VSSs under this scheme. Community mobilization for promotion of sustainable forest management with emphasis on livelihood support for the communities is one of the vital activity of this program. Accordingly, provision for engagement of partner NGO, Divisional support team and animators has been made in the scheme for the project period.

3.1 Collaboration with Partner NGOs

Ama Jangala Yojana Programme lay down that Forest and Environment Department (F&E Dept) will collaborate with local NGOs in implementation of the project, and the NGOs will supplement the work of F&E Department by facilitating the activities of VSS and organizing the implementation of livelihood programme. This provision has been made with the intention and spirit that the strengths of the Government and NGOs would be put together for effective implementation of AJY Scheme. For this, DMUs have entered into an MOU with a number of NGOs to avail their expertise in the scheme during the period of its implementation. During this association, the NGO team members apart from supplementing the work of the F&E Department are expected to enhance the capacity of the F&E Department staff to manage these project components beyond the implementation period through Government of Odisha and NGO collaboration.

Payments are made to NGOs for their services. The collaboration and coordination between the scheme and NGO is essential for appropriate project implementation. A guideline has been prepared to ensure proper coordination and uniformity in the collaborative work between the scheme and partner NGOs and shared with all DMUs. Partner NGOs (P-NGOs) have been selected for the 23 AJY Forest Divisions.

3.1.1 Role of Partner NGO

The P-NGOs teams act as an interface between the Forest & Environment Department and the community. The roles of P-NGO team are as follows:

- Formation of new VSSs and reconstitution of old VSS wherever required.
- Preparation of micro plans for target VSS

- Sensitization of local communities and their capacity building
- Training Programs for VSS members and SHGs
- Identification/selection of SHGs and assisting SHGs in preparing plans for micro-enterprise development.
- Arrangement of loan linkage/ grant support for SHGs with other financial institutions through convergence
- Facilitating SHGs/ SHG clusters in processing, packaging, marketing their products.
- Assisting VSSs in undertaking of SMC, ANR without Gap Plantation, plantation and other forestry activities.
- Any other works ancillary and necessary in execution of Micro- plans.

3.1.2 Progress of Commissioning Services of P-NGOs as Support Organization

P-NGOs, in 23 DMUs, have been engaged as support organisation for smooth implementation of the scheme. In each FMU one P-NGO team consisting of one Team Leader and two Development Officers (DOs) have been deployed for every 20 VSS. During 2018-19, 112 teams and 9 Development Officers have been engaged in different Divisions as detailed below.

Table 3.1
Division wise Details of P-NGO Teams & Development Officers (DO)
engaged up to 31-03-2019

Sl. No.	DMU	FMU 16-17	No of VSS 16-17	No of VSS 17-18	No of VSS 18-19	Name of The P-NGO engaged	No of Teams + DO
Part-1							
1	Bonai	5	100	14	0	SGUP	5
2	Deogarh	5	86	20	20	YAVARD	4
3	Jeypore	5	85	20	20	GVS	4+2DO
4	Keonjhar	7	95	20	20	PRAKALP	5
5	Parlakhemundi	7	120	20	20	LIPICA	6
6	Rourkela	6	92	20	20	SGUP/ Jansadhan	5
	Total	35	578	114	100		29+2DO
Part-II							
1	Angul	6	56	20	20	NEWS	3
2	Balasore(WL)	2	20	20	0	RDC	1

3	Phulbani	7	140	20	20	PAHAD	7
4	Baliguda	7	100	20	20	BSS	5
5	Koraput	6	125	20	20	IAEET	6
6	Rayagada	7	140	20	20	IAEET	7
Total		35	581	120	100		29
Part-III							
1	Satkosia(WL)	2	31	0	0	NEWS	1+1DO
2	Bolangir	11	140	20	40	YARR	7+1 DO
3	Kalahandi(N)	5	160	20	40	GVS	8
4	Khariar	5	140	20	40	IAEET	7
5	Bargarh	2	80	20	20	GVS	4
6	Bamra(WL)	3	71	20	20	SIDI	3+5 DO
7	Keonjhar(WL)	4	100	0	0	PRAKALP	5
8	Malkangiri	2	80	20	40	SRUSTI	4
9	Kalahandi(S)	4	125	20	60	KARTABYA	6
Total		38	927	140	260		45+7 DO
Part IV							
1	Nabarangpur	6		100	40	GVS	5
2	Rairakhole	6		80	40	SIDI	4
Total		12		180	80		9
Grand Total		120	2086	554	540		112+9 DO



Training on GPS for boundary area demarcation at Mandasila VSS, Deogarh Division

3.2 Engagement of Animators on Honorarium Basis

In order to facilitate establishment of contact with the community in the initial stages and to assist in record keeping later on, a provision for hiring an educated youth from the village itself has been made on payment of honorarium of Rs. 1000/- per month. He/she will be the contact person for both the P-NGO teams and the Forest and Environment Department functionaries with village communities. He/she will also assist the VSS in maintaining the records and other works as assigned by the VSS. As on 31-03-2019, a total number of 2,559 animators have been engaged under the program.

Table 3.2:
Division wise Animators Engaged up to March 2019

Sl. No.	DMU	FMU	No of VSS	No of Animators Involved
Part-I	1	Bonai	5	114
	2	Deogarh	5	126
	3	Jeypore	5	125
	4	Keonjhar	7	135
	5	Parlakhemundi	7	160
	6	Rourkela	6	132
	Total	35	792	692
Part-II	1	Angul	6	96
	2	Balasore(wl)	2	40
	3	Phulbani	7	180
	4	Baliguda	7	140
	5	Koraput	6	165
	6	Rayagada	7	180
	Total	35	801	701
Part-III	1	Satkosia(WL)	2	31
	2	Bolangir	11	200
	3	Kalahandi(N)	5	220
	4	Khariar	5	200
	5	Bargarh	2	120
	6	Bamra(WL)	3	111
	7	Keonjhar(WL)	4	100
	8	Malkangiri	2	140
	9	Kalahandi(S)	4	205
	Total	38	1327	1066

Part-IV	1	Nabarangpur	06	140	100
	2	Rairakhol	06	120	-
Total			12	260	100
Grand Total			120	3,180	2,559

3.3 Provision of Division Support Team to DMUs

In order to handle the amount of data that will be generated during the implementation of AJY at the Division and Range levels, a provision for Division Support Team has been made. At the division level, the services of one AJY Co-ordinator-cum-Accountant and a data entry operator (Accounts) has been availed on hiring basis. At the Range level, a data entry operator has been provided for smooth collation of data. Further, each circle office (RCCF) has been supported with a Data Entry Operator. All these services have been outsourced through the Local service providers. A total number of 168 such persons have been engaged at various level under the scheme.

Table 3.3:
Details of the Division Support Team Commissioned up to March, 2019

S. No.	DMU	FMU	No of VSS	AJY Co-ordinator	DEO Account, DMU	DEO, DMU	DEO, FMU	DEO, RCCF	DEO, Driver	Total
1	Bonai	5	114		1		5	-	-	6
2	Deogarh	5	126	1	1		5	-	-	7
3	Jeypore	5	125	1	1		5	-	-	7
4	Keonjhar	7	135	1	1		7	-	-	9
5	Parlakhemundi	7	160	1	1		7	-	-	9
6	Rourkela	6	132	1	1		6	1		9
Part-I Total		35	792	5	6	0	35	1	0	47
1	Angul	6	96	0	1	1	1	6	1	10
2	Balasore(wl)	2	40	1	1	0	2	-	-	4
3	Phulbani	7	180	1	1	0	7	1		10
4	Baliguda	7	140	1	1	0	7	-	-	9
5	Koraput	6	165	1	1	0	6	1	-	9
6	Rayagada	7	180	1	1	0	7	-	-	9
Part-II Total		35	801	5	6	1	30	8	1	51
1	Satkosia(WL)	2	31	1	1	0	2	-	-	4
2	Bolangir	11	200	1	1	0	11	-	-	13
3	Kalahandi(N)	5	220	1	1	0	5	-	-	7
4	Khariar	5	200	0	1	0	5	-	-	6

S. No.	DMU	FMU	No of VSS	AJY Co-ordinator	DEO Account, DMU	DEO, DMU	DEO, FMU	DEO, RCCF	DEO, Driver	Total
5	Bargarh	2	120	1	1	0	2	1	-	5
6	Bamra(WL)	3	111	1	1	0	3	-	-	5
7	Keonjhar(WL)	4	100	1	1	0	4	-	-	6
8	Malkangiri	2	140	1	1	0	2	-	-	4
9	Kalahandi(S)	4	205	1	1	0	4	-	-	6
	Part-III Total	38	1327	8	9	0	38	1	0	56
1	Nabarangpur	06	140	1	1	0	6	-	-	8
2	Rairakhol	06	120	0	0	0	6	-	-	6
	Part-IV Total	12	260	1	1	0	12	-	-	14
	Grand Total	120	3,180	19	22	1	115	10	1	168



P-NGO Reveiw Meeting at Banabasi Seva Samiti, Balliguda Divn



SHG rating by staff and Animators at Ambapala VSS of Angul DMU



Training on Basic Accounting and Record Keeping at PMU



Orientation to PNGO staff & VSS members at Lata VSS in Keonjhar Division

Chapter 4

Capacity Building Initiatives under AJY

4.0 Introduction

Enhancing the capacity of the stakeholders to perform better is one of the core objectives of AJY project. Capacity building, under the program, aims at enhancing the ability of VSS members, SHGs, communities and officials to function efficiently and effectively in participatory mode. It also focuses on a systematic acquisition of attitudes, concepts, knowledge roles and skills that result in improved performance of works under AJY. Hence capacity building of the local communities and the forest personnel for smooth implementation of the AJY Scheme is given all priority.

Capacity building initiatives under AJY mainly focus on-

- Human resource development- This is the process of equipping individuals such as VSS members, SHG members, project and departmental staff with knowledge and skills and enables them to perform better.
- Organizational development- It is the elaboration of management structures, processes and procedures, both within and across organizations, for SHGs and VSSs.
- Livelihood enhancement and enterprise development- For members of SHG/VSS.
- Institutional and legal framework development- For institutions and staff, making legal and regulatory changes to ensure capacity development

4.1 Capacity Building Programs under AJY

4.1.1 Preparation of Guidelines for implementing AJY

Under AJY project, various guidelines have been chalked out for field level workers for smooth implementation of the program. These guidelines serve as a reference material for the implementers for standardizing the implementation process. The guidelines are:

- i. Guidelines for Collaboration with p- NGOs and Reporting Formats for p- NGOs
- ii. Guidelines for Accounting Procedures under CAMPA
- iii. Guidelines for Survey and Demarcation of area to be assigned to VSS
- iv. Guidelines for preparation of Micro plan
- v. Format for preparing Micro-plan

- vi. Guidelines for Soil and Moisture Conservation Measures
- vii. A calendar of operations has been prepared and circulated to the Divisions.
- viii. A Capacity Building Training Calendar has also been circulated to the 23 Forest Divisions.
- ix. Guidelines for Selection of sites and Construction of VSS Building.
- x. Guidelines for initiating Entry Point Activities in AJY VSS under MGNREGS.

4.1.2 Progress on Capacity Building

One of the important lessons learnt from Phase 1 of OFSDP is that a systematic and planned approach on capacity building has a positive impact on the implementation of a project. As a part of the approach, 10 numbers of training modules have been prepared on the following themes after careful observation and consultation:

1. Community Mobilization
2. Institution Building
3. Formation of SHGs
4. Accounting Procedures for DMU & VSS
5. Accounting Procedure of VSS
6. PRA and Micro Plan Preparation
7. Micro Plan Implementation
8. SMC In Hill Slopes
9. Nursery Techniques
10. Block Plantations

During the last two years, i.e. 2016-17 and 2017-18, Capacity Building Training (CBT) programs on GIS Mobile Application, Survey and Demarcation, Community Mobilization, PRA tools and Soil and Moisture Conservation Measures were taken up in all AJY Divisions. Further, in all Forest and Wildlife Divisions under AJY, Capacity Building Training Programs on Implementation of AJY, Soil and Moisture Conservation Measures and Preparation of Micro plan have been completed during the above period. Capacity Building Training programme were conducted at DMU level involving 74952 participants, covering 1075 SHGs and 2905 VSSs.

Capacity Building Trainings conducted at DMU level

Table 4.1

S. No.	Name of DMU	No. of Participants	No. of SHGs Covered	No. of VSS Covered 2016-17	No. of VSS Covered 2017-18	No. of VSS Covered 2018-19
1.	Bonai	4439	47	100	14	7
2.	Rourkela	3518	53	92	20	-
3.	Koraput	2596	50	125	20	-
4.	Balliguda	2132	30	100	20	-
5.	Jeypore	6437	89	85	20	-
6.	Raygada	5975	13	140	20	98
7.	Deogarh	2199	10	86	20	34
8.	Angul	2742	0	56	20	17
9.	Balasore (WL)	474	0	20	20	-
10.	Phulbani	5079	4	140	20	17
11.	Parlakhemundi	1062	18	60	20	12
12.	Keonjhar	1496	0	62	20	14
13.	Keonjhar WL	4907	0	100	0	-
14.	Kalahandi (S)	5923	188	125	20	10
15.	Bamra (WL)	4456	154	71	20	26
16.	Khariar	6861	261	140	20	14
17.	Malkangiri	2825	97	80	20	-
18.	Bolangir	339	03	140	20	26
19.	Bargarh	2226	0	80	20	56
20.	Satkosia (WL)	732	0	31	0	-
21.	Kalahandi (N)	8393	58	100	20	62
22.	Nabarangpur	141	0	-	100	25
23.	Rairakhole	0	0	-	80	-
Total		74952	1075	1933	554	418



Capacity Building on use of GPS and SMC at Khamar Range, Deogarh Division



FMU level Capacity Building Training at Ghatgaon FMU, Keonjhar Division



GB meeting for forest protection and wildlife conservation at Sakosinga VSS of Angul Division



General Body meeting of Kulasingha sudasahi VSS of Angul Division for reformation of EC



Pallisabha for approval of ambapal Nuasahi VSS Microplan book of Angul FMU



VSS Level Capacity Building Training of Mundatangar VSS in Ghatgaon FMU



Latitude: 18.531467
Longitude: 82.725479
Elevation: 900.69m

Orientation on PRA and Microplanning at Khilua VSS, Koraput Division



Latitude: 21.295202
Longitude: 85.403858
Accuracy: 3200.0m
Zone: 12-14-7019 15-24

Training to VSS members at Baleswar VSS of Keonjhar Division

Chapter 5

Survey and Demarcation of Treatment Area Assigned to VSS

5.0 Introduction

Survey and demarcation is one of the preparatory works under AJY Scheme which is followed after site selection of each VSS. Survey and demarcation is undertaken in the areas assigned to each VSS for coverage under the scheme. Each VSS is assigned with a treatment area of about 50 hectares of degraded forest where Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR) without gap plantation is taken up. Guidelines for Survey of Assigned Area and Treatment Area of VSS under AJY has been prepared and circulated which helps the Divisions to undertake the Survey and Demarcation work under the Scheme with the assistance of their respective P-NGO and participation of the members of Executive Committee of VSS.

5.1 Progress of Survey and Demarcation of Areas of VSS

As a part of the systematic approach, the GPS coordinates of one permanent structure in each identified VSS has been recorded and plotted on GIS maps. The survey and demarcation work has been taken up in all 23 Divisions and areas to be assigned and treatment areas to each VSS have been digitally surveyed. Out of 3180 approved VSS, the progress made as on 31-03-2019 in respect of 2016-17, 2017-18 & 2018-19 batch are dealt as below.

Table 5.1 depicts the progress on survey and demarcation work of 2016-17 VSS as on 31-03-2019. It shows that the total boundary length of forest surveyed is 85,04,079.884 or 85,04,080 metres, total forest area surveyed is 1,28,804.181 hectares and 1,15,161 nos of pillars have been posted and Rs. 4,31,65,749 under State CAMPA APO 2015-16 have been spent on survey and demarcation.



Pillar Posting at Kotaguda VSS, Malkangiri Division



Pillar Posting at Temraguda VSS, Jeypure Division

Table 5.1:

**Progress on Survey and Demarcation Works of 2016-17 batch VSS
as on 31st March 2019**

Sl. No.	Divisions	Total no of VSS approved	Boundary Length (m.)	Area Demarcated in Ha	Pillars Posted	Expenditure (Rs.)
Part-I Divisions						
1	Bonai	100	378308.696	5635.26	3312	1450372
2	Deogarh	86	352260	4766.73	4289	2124705
3	Jeypore	85	348493	5449.3	7900	1443360
4	Keonjhar	95	380868	5170.1	4758	2157580
5	Parlakhemundi	120	387249.3621	6477.04	6060	1821750
6	Rourkela	92	464621.5532	5218.53	4575	2184500
	Part-I Total	578	2311800.611	32716.96	30894	11182267
Part-II Divisions						
7	Angul	56	219647.36	4126.16	2368	1427500
8	Balasore	20	73486	1004	749	491135
9	Balliguda	100	336457	5052.6	5050	2396250
10	Koraput	125	451778.676	6250	6242	2233275
11	Phulbani	140	652373	9115.96	6953	3087523
12	Rayagada	140	446954	7228	7060	2980950
	Part-II Total	581	2180696.036	32776.72	28422	12616633
Part-III Divisions						
13	Bamra (WL)	71	318591.7	3550	3550	1757200
14	Bargarh	80	305277	5411	5265	2435995
15	Bolangir	140	810908.787	13991.7	8638	4201000
16	Kalahandi(N)	160	596600	10680	10705	305045
17	Kalahandi(S)	125	472900	6679.5	6250	3093754
18	Keonjhar (WL)	100	383339.55	5928.3514	5118	1457700
29	Khariar	140	715340.2	11273.8	11096	3670615
20	Malkangiri	80	285600	4384	4040	1993365
21	Satkosia (WL)	31	123026	1412.15	1183	452175
	Part-III Total	927	4011583.237	63310.5014	55845	19366849
	Grand Total	2086	8504079.884	128804.1814	115161	43165749

Table 5.2 depicts the progress on survey and demarcation work of 2017-18 VSS as on 31-03-2019. It shows that the total boundary length of forest surveyed is 23,57,373.22 metres, total forest area surveyed is 29,361.81 hectares, 28,102 nos of pillars have been posted and Rs.1,24,10,973/- under State CAMPA APO have been spent on survey and demarcation

Table 5.2:
Progress on Survey and Demarcation Works of 2017-18 batch VSS
as on 31st March 2019

Sl. No.	Divisions	Total no of VSS approved	Boundary Length (m.)	Area Demarcated in Ha	Pillars Posted	Expenditure (Rs.)
Part-I Divisions						
1	Bonai	14	66500	700	700	346500
2	Deogarh	20	120600	1246	1243	486983
3	Jeypore	20	43525	550	550	220500
4	Keonjhar	20	96272.3	1000	964	433624.5
5	Parlakhemundi	20	61080	1075.4	1001	253500
6	Rourkela	20	135270.5	900.6	763	414200
	Part-I Total	114	523247.8	5472	5221	2155307.5
Part-II Divisions						
7	Angul	20	69673.42	1273	834	466600
8	Balasore	20	87322	1166.74	613	482625
19	Balliguda	20	61400	1000	1000	495000
10	Koraput	20	70000	1000	1000	495000
11	Phulbani	20	84400	1000	1000	200000
12	Rayagada	20	30300	1050	1050	519750
	Part-II Total	120	403095.42	6489.74	5497	2658975
Part-III Divisions						
13	Bamra (WL)	20	96976	1000	1000	495000
14	Bargarh	20	155368	2050	2160	305900
15	Bolangir	20	89437	1222	1186	664400
16	Kalahandi(N)	20	90800	1050	1050	297000
17	Kalahandi(S)	20	66300	1000	1000	495000
18	Khariar	20	94429	1068.2	1018	491600
19	Malkangiri	20	99580	1059.87	1013	418800
	Part-III Total	140	692890	8450.07	8427	3167700
Part- IV Divisions						
20	Nabarangpur	100	413852	4950	4957	2448991
21	Rairakhol	80	324288	4000	4000	1980000
	Part-IV Total	180	738140	8950	8957	4428991
	Grand Total	554	2357373.22	29361.81	28102	12410973.5

Table 5.3 depicts the progress on survey and demarcation work of 2018-19 VSS as on 31-03-2019. It shows that the total boundary length of forest surveyed is 15,40,948 metres, total forest area surveyed is 23,871.94 hectares and 23,237 nos of pillars have been posted and Rs. 1,18,89,190/- under State CAMPA APO have been spent on survey and demarcation.

Table 5.3:
Progress on Survey and Demarcation Works of 2018-19 batch VSS by
31st March 2019

Sl. No.	Divisions	Total no of VSS approved	Boundary Length (m.)	Area Demarcated in Ha	Pillars Posted	Expenditure (Rs.)
Part-I Divisions						
1	Deogarh	20	71700	1066.2	1000	555000
2	Jeypore	20	16945	250	250	138000
3	Keonjhar	20	75405	1000	981	559720
4	Parlakhemundi	20	59640	983.8	950	406500
5	Rourkela	20	48336	852	816	437050
	Part 1 Total	100	2,72,026	4152	3997	20,96,270
Part-II Divisions						
6	Angul	20	46944	623	633	345765
7	Balliguda	20	9650	1000	1000	478000
8	Koraput	20	93407	960	896	287850
9	Phulbani	20	72449	1285.3	1000	555270
10	Rayagada	20	49100	1000	1000	474000
	Part 2 Total	100	2,71,550	4868.3	4529	21,40,885
Part-III Divisions						
11	Bamra (WL)	20	65062	950	950	527250
12	Bargarh	20	0	1000	1000	554875
13	Bolangir	40	121308.88	2000	1900	1054500
14	Kalahandi(N)	40	112700	1500	2000	849750
15	Kalahandi(S)	60	244200	3551.5	3550	1665000
16	Khariar	40	165934	2130.3	1904	1110000
17	Malkangiri	40	168900	2169.84	2004	1110000
	Part 3 Total	260	8,78,104.88	13,301.64	13308	68,71,375
Part-IV Divisions						
18	Nabarangapur	40	119267	1550	1403	780660
19	Rairakhol	40	0	0	0	0
	Part 4 Total	80	119267	1550	1403	780660
Grand Total		540	15,40,947.88	23,871.94	23,237	118,89,190



Supervision of pillar posting by FES at Gauranga VSS of Angul Division



Survey and Demarcation of Bhaliadal VSS, Keonjhar Division



Survey Demarcation and RCC Pillar Posting of Jalangadiha VSS, Keonjhar Division



RCC pillar posting at Jharbeda VSS of Keonjhar Division



Survey demarcation of Katada Dangadharsahi VSS, Jeypore Division



Pillar posting at Gauranga VSS, Angul Division



Pillar posting at Mahulpali VSS, Bamra WL Division



Pillar Posting at Pitabalikhman VSS, Bamra WL Division

Chapter 6

Micro Plan Preparation

6.0. Introduction:

Micro Plan is a Community Based empowering process for preparation of road map for development and management of forest and to address the livelihood opportunities of the forest dependent communities. It has been perceived to be a guiding document for the communities and the facilitators in implementing the planned intervention for forest management & livelihood enhancement.

Micro plans have been prepared in a participatory manner in all VSSs involved in AJY. The community have been thoroughly sensitized and facilitated by the project staff in formulating VSS wise micro plan. Project emphasises in preparing holistic micro plan, in due convergence with other line departments at community level. The micro plan at VSS level covers the development plan for sustainable forest management and other livelihood needs for the communities.

6.1. Status of preparation of Micro Plan under AJY:

In order to ensure uniformity in micro planning processes, a comprehensive Micro Planning guideline along with corresponding formats have been designed in a consultative manner. Capacity building training programme were organised at PMU level in strengthening the skill and abilities of the officials / professionals including the members of partner NGOs of Ama Jangal Yojana on PRA Exercises. Further, the officials from 23 AJY Forest Divisions, covered under AJY were oriented on the tools and techniques/ formats for micro plan preparation and its modalities. Integrating the different schemes and programmes, particularly livelihood and social entitlement related programmes of other line departments, the community development plan has been prepared.

AJY has mandated to cover all 7,000 VSSs under the program in different phases. During FY-2018-19, total 419 numbers of VSS have completed micro plan preparation under AJY. A cumulative total of micro plans prepared in AJY DMUs, as of date, are 2571 (**Table-6.1**).

6.2. Revisit of Microplan:

It is proposed that the Microplan prepared at community level will be revisited in association with the VSS members after four years of implementation in respective field. This would enable the VSSs to integrate the need based interventions and to plan for sustainability of the structures and other interventions including plantation taken up during the period.

Table-6.1 Status of Completion Microplan

Sl No.	Name of DMU	No. of VSS Approved			Status of preparation of Micro Plan till date					
					Till Last year		Reporting 2018-19		Total	
		Till FY 2017	During 2017-18	No. of VSS 2018-19	Prepared	Approved	Prepared	Approved	Prepared	Approved
Part-1 Divisions										
1	Bonai	100	14	0	99	99	14	0	113	99
2	Deogarh	86	20	20	86	86	33	20	119	106
3	Jeypore	85	20	20	85	36	20	0	105	36
4	Keonjhar	95	20	20	95	95	40	0	135	95
5	Parlakhemundi	120	20	20	160	120	20	0	160	120
6	Rourkela	92	20	20	92	92	37	20	129	112
	Part-I Total	578	114	100	577	528	164	40	781	568
Part-2 Divisions										
1	Angul	56	20	20	96	56	15	0	111	56
2	Balasore(WL)	20	20	0	20	20	0	0	20	20
3	Baliguda	100	20	20	100	100	7	1	107	101
4	Koraput	125	20	20	125	0	0	0	125	0
5	Phulbani	140	20	20	140	140	20	0	160	140
6	Rayagada	140	20	20	139	0	0	0	139	0
	Part-II Total	581	120	100	580	316	42	1	662	317
Part-3 Divisions										
1	Keonjhar(WL)	100	0	0	100	100	0	0	100	100
2	Khariar	140	20	40	146	0	20	0	166	0
3	Bolangir	140	20	40	122	0	19	0	141	0
4	Kalahandi(N)	160	20	40	160	160	60	60	220	220
5	Bamra(WL)	71	20	20	71	0	40	20	111	20
6	Bargarh	80	20	20	80	80	0	0	80	80
7	Satkosia(WL)	31	0	0	31	0	0	0	31	0
8	Kalahandi(S)	125	20	60	125	125	56	0	181	125
9	Malkangiri	80	20	40	80	80	0	0	80	80
	Part-III Total	927	140	260	909	545	195	80	1104	625

Part IV										
1	Nabarangpur		100	40	0	0	18	0	18	0
2	Rairakhol		80	40	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total		180	80	0	0	18	0	18	0
	Grand Total	2086	554	540	2066	1389	419	121	2571	1510



PRA at Bhaliadal VSS, Keonjhar Division



PRA at Daudabhata VSS, Malkangiri Division



PRA at Kandraposi VSS of Keonjhar Division



PRA exercise, social and resource mapping for microplan preparation at Ambapal Nuasahi VSS, Angul Division



Social mapping by SHG members for preparation of Microplan at Pabala VSS, Angul Division



PRA at Baghianasa VSS, Keonjhar Division

Chapter 7

Soil and Moisture Conservation Measures

7.0 Introduction

Restoration of degraded forest in JFM mode is the key objective of Ama Jangala Yojana. For restoration of degraded forest, soil moisture conservation activities to recharge the sub soil water and enhance the water table play vital role. Therefore Soil and Moisture Conservation (SMC) measures have been initiated as one of the important activities in the degraded forest areas. The SMC measures help in conserving fertile top soil, enhancing soil moisture regime and arresting surface run off for reducing erosion.

7.1 Progress of Soil and Moisture Conservation Measures

During 2018-19 no funds were received under State CAMPA APO 2016-17 for SMC works. Hence no further SMC measures could be taken up during 2018-19. However, Table 7.1 below presents about the Division wise SMC measures undertaken under AJY Scheme up to 31st March, 2018. It shows that SMC measures have been taken in 21 divisions at 3,527 number of sites of 1,127 VSS with the involvement of 7,35,895 person days and expenditure of Rs. 20,65,38,902/-.

Table 7.1: Progress on SMC Measures up to 31st March 2019

Part	Division	No of VSS	No of Sites	No of person days	Sum of expenditure (Rs)
Part 1	Bonai	1	1	140	28000
	Deogarh	103	465	156980	35976483.58
	Jeypore	25	58	6215	2918850
	Keonjhar	9	17	2059	417014.8
	Parlakhemundi	7	7	6010	1269500
	Rourkela	23	35	10850	2969166
	Part 1 Total		168	583	182254
Part 2	Angul	44	141	1979	3548734.5
	Balasore	13	22	9234	2091554
	Balliguda	6	261	1784	353665.1
	Koraput	59	118	64486	13367669.57

Part	Division	No of VSS	No of Sites	No of person days	Sum of expenditure (Rs)
	Rayagada	133	517	29311	10657980
	Part 2 Total	255	1059	106794	30019603.17
Part 3	Bamra (WL)	15	62	5207	1319539
	Bargarh	99	410	92498	20952930.75
	Bolangir	126	267	60267	26057241
	Kalahandi(N)	1	2	566	113000
	Kalahandi(S)	145	542	162179	46846837
	Keonjhar (WL)	61	165	6547	7597874
	Khariar	150	276	94737	25041538
	Malkangiri	79	128	17580	3521160
	Satkosia (WL)	26	31	6723	1300150
		Part 3 Total	702	1883	446304
Part 4	Nabarangpur	2	2	543	190015
	Part 4 Total	2	2	543	190015
Grand Total		1,127	3,527	7,35,895	20,65,38,902

Table 7.2 depicts about Minor drainage line treatment (DLT) Structures under SMC measures up to 31st March, 2018. It presents that minor DLT structures at 2,508 number of sites in 558 VSSs have been carried out in 12 Divisions with the involvement of 1,54,814 person days and expenditure of Rs. 4,75,17,924/-.

Table 7.2:

Minor DLT Structures under SMC during 2017-18 up to 31.03.2019

Part	Division	No of VSS	No of Sites	No of person days	Expenditure in (Rs)
Part 1	Bonai	88	209	10592	5935200
	Deogarh	84	105	19264	4227949
	Keonjhar	12	23	4368	917650
	Parlakhemundi	32	33	9755	2956000
	Rourkela	87	645	29504	8082927
		Part 1 Total	303	1015	73483
Part 2	Angul	44	600	6189	7142461
	Koraput	24	94	4964	1393312
	Phulbani	139	684	56877	12111791.98

	Rayagada	4	6	87	187572
	Part 2 Total	211	1384	68117	20835136.98
Part 3	Bamra (WL)	15	57	5332	1166061
	Bargarh	26	37	6482	3117000
	Keonjhar (WL)	3	15	1400	280000
	Part 3 Total	44	109	13214	4563061
Grand Total		558	2,508	1,54,814	4,75,17,924

Table 7.3 depicts about Minor drainage line treatment (DLT) Structures under SMC measures during 2017-18 up to March, 2019. It presents that major DLT structures at 320 number of sites in 111 VSS have been carried out in 6 Divisions with the involvement of 35,894 person days and expenditure of Rs. 1,01,62,395/-.

Table 7.3: Major DLT Structures under SMC during 2017-18 to 2018-19

Part	Division	No of VSS	No of Sites	No of persons	Expenditure in (Rs)
Part 1	1 Keonjhar	36	157	9574	2850000
	2 Parlakhemundi	7	7	2945	707000
	Part 1 Total	43	164	12519	3557000
Part 2	1 Angul	1	1	0	40000
	2 Rayagada	4	4	320	68320
	Part 2 Total	5	5	320	108320
Part 3	1 Kalahandi(S)	53	61	15769	4807240
	2 Malkangiri	10	90	7286	1689835
	Part 3 Total	63	151	23055	6497075
Grand Total		111	320	35,894	1,01,62,395



SMC - Mudinucha VSS, Deogaon FMU Keonjhar (WL)



LBCD at SISOODIHI VSS of Bonai Division



Staggered Trench at Khajuribani VSS, Keonjhar Division



Staggered Trench at Kodiposha VSS of Keonjhar Division



LBCD At Mudulipada VSS, Malkangiri Division



SMC work at Guranga VSS of Angul Division



LBCD work at Sadangabahali VSS, Keonjhar Division



LBCD at Katapalli VSS, Bargarh Division



LBCD at Maleikhaman VSS, Bargarh Division



LBCD at Hatiamba VSS, Malkangiri

Chapter 8

Progress of Assisted Natural Regeneration and Block Plantation

8.0 Introduction

AJY Scheme primarily aims to conserve and restore degraded forest to arrest further degradation, to capacitate forest dependent communities in sustainable forest management, and to facilitate improvement of the livelihood of the forest dependent communities so as to reduce their complete dependence on forests. Restoration of forests through (i) Assisted Natural Regeneration (without gap plantation) and (ii) Block Plantation are two major interventions under AJY.

8.1 Progress of Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR) without gap

Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR) is an important approach towards rehabilitation of degraded forests. It is a simple, low-cost restoration method that can effectively convert degraded vegetation to more productive forests. The methods of ANR aims to accelerate, rather than replace, natural succession processes by removing or reducing barriers to natural forest regeneration such as soil degradation, competition with weed species, and recurring disturbances (e.g., fire, grazing, and wood harvesting). Compared to conventional reforestation methods involving planting of seedlings, ANR offers significant cost advantages because it eliminates the costs associated with propagating, raising, and planting seedlings.

A one-day training module on *ANR without gap plantation and Silvicultural Operation* has been developed and shared with all stakeholders with an objective to enhance and improve conceptual and practical knowledge on ANR and various silvicultural operations for P-NGO team, front line staff and field level workers involved in direct implementation of the program. Subsequently, they have been trained in this regard.

Table 8.1 below presents about the progress of ANR without gap under AJY Scheme during 2018-2019. It shows that, during the year, ANR without gap operation was carried in 27,000 ha @ 50 hectares per VSS as 0th year operation in 540 VSSs belonging to 20 Divisions. Similarly, during the year 1st year maintenance has been carried in 27,700 ha in 554 VSSs @ 50 hectares per VSS of 21 Divisions. Further, 2nd year maintenance has been carried in 1,06,031 ha in 2086 VSSs of 21 Divisions. The norm of Rs. 1800/- per hectare includes SMC measures and silvicultural operation under ANR without gap.

Table 8.1 ANR without gap Plantation under AJY Scheme during 2018-19

Sl. No.	Name of Division	ANR Without Gap Plantation for 0 th Year		ANR Without Gap Plantation for 1 st Year Maintenance		ANR Without Gap Plantation for 2 nd Year Maintenance	
		No. of VSS	Total area in Ha.	No. of VSS	Total area in Ha.	No. of VSS	Total area in Ha.
Part-1							
1	Jeypore	20	1000	20	1000	85	4250
2	Bonai	0	0	14	700	100	4591.54
3	Deogarh	20	1000	20	1000	86	5448.47
4	Keonjhar	20	1000	20	1000	95	4750
5	Rourkela	20	1000	20	1000	92	4503.85
6	Paralakhemundi	20	1000	20	1000	120	6019
	Total	100	5000	114	5700	578	29562.86
Part-2							
1	Angul	20	1000	20	1000	56	2818.83
2	Balasore(WL)	0	0	20	1000	20	1006.3
3	Phulbani	20	1000	20	1000	140	7000
4	Baliguda	20	1000	20	1000	100	5439.83
5	Koaraput	20	1000	20	1000	125	6250
6	Rayagada	20	1000	20	1000	140	6879.93
	Total	100	5000	120	6000	581	29394.89
Part-3							
1	Keonjhar (WL)	0	0	0	0	100	5236.725
2	Khariar	40	2000	20	1000	140	7247.66
3	Bolangiri	40	2000	20	1000	140	7008
4	Kalahandi (N)	40	2000	20	1000	160	8000
5	Bamra (WL)	20	1000	20	1000	71	3546.21
6	Baragarh	20	1000	20	1000	80	4000
7	Satakosia (WL)	0	0	0	0	31	1410.87
8	Kalahandi (S)	60	3000	20	1000	125	6295
9	Malkanagiri	40	2000	20	1000	80	4329.04
	Total	260	13000	140	7000	927	47073.5
Part-4							
1	Nabarangpur	40	2000	100	5000	0	0
2	Rairakhol	40	2000	80	4000	0	0
	Total	80	4000	180	9000	0	0
Grand Total		540	27000	554	27700	2086	106031.25

8.2 Block Plantation

Block plantation, in Ama Jangala Yojana aims in restocking of forest areas by planting suitable tree species. Raising of plantation is a technical process and its various components and activities include selection of species, selection of plantation site, site development, digging of pits, protection of plantation sites, filling of pits, planting of saplings, replacement of dead plants/causality replacement, weeding, soil working and manuring, insect and disease control, maintenance and after care of plantation, maintenance in subsequent years, maintenance of fire lines, and record keeping / maintaining plantation journal.

8.2.1. Progress of Block Plantation Activities during 2018-19

A training module on *Forest Nursery Technique*, had been developed with an objective to enhance and improve conceptual and practical knowledge on development of forest nurseries and techniques involved in forest nursery management for P-NGO team, front line staff, and field level workers involved in direct implementation like VSS members. Similarly, another one-day training module on *Plantation Technique (Block Plantation)* had been developed with an objective to enhance and improve conceptual and practical knowledge on raising plantation and techniques involved in plantation management. This was meant for the P-NGO teams, front line staff, and field level workers involved in implementation.

Table 8.2 below depicts about the progress on block plantation under AJY Scheme by 31st March 2019. It shows that 1010 hectares area in 1010 VSSs were taken under block plantation belonging to 12 Divisions with seedlings @ 1600 per hectare totalling 16,16,000 seedlings were planted, having cost norm @ Rs. 22,139/- per hectare. There is a provision of casualty replacement to an extent of 10% during the first year. During preparation of micro plan suitable sites for block plantation in the VSS area have been identified with the participation of VSS members.



Awareness board by Guranga VSS on forest protection, Angul Forest Division



Fire line work at Karabira VSS, Angul Division

Table 8.2 Block Plantation under AJY Scheme during 2018-19

Sl.No	Name of Division	Block Plantation for 2 nd Year Maintenance	
		No. of VSS	Total area in Ha.
1	Jeypore	3	60
2	Bonai	0	0
3	Deogarh	0	0
4	Keonjhar	5	40
5	Rourkela	7	50
6	Paralakhemundi	0	0
7	Angul	0	0
8	Balasore(wl)	0	0
9	Phulbani	1	10
10	Baliguda	0	0
11	Koaraput	13	140
12	Rayagada	7	70
13	Keonjhar (wl)	8	80
14	Khariar	12	120
15	Bolangiri	10	140
16	Kalahandi (N)	7	70
17	Bamra (wl)	0	0
18	Baragarh	5	70
19	Satakosia (wl)	0	0
20	Kalahandi (S)	0	0
21	Malkanagiri	9	160
22	Nabarangpur	0	0
23	Rairakhol	0	0
Grand Total		87	1,010



Cleaning at Phatatangar VSS, Bamra WL Division



Block Plantation-2018-19, Charchika VSS, Keonjhar WL Division



Block Plantation at Bharuakani VSS, Bolangir DMU



ANR work at Dangargarh VSS - Kalahandi North DMU



Block Plantation at Boipariguda, Jeypore DMU



Cleaning and climber cutting at Kaliakata VSS, Angul



Silvicultural Operations at Kuio VSS, Angul Division



Silvicultural Operations at Biru Puruna Sahi VSS, Angul Division



High Stump Cutting at Pidhakhmana VSS, Angul Division

Chapter 9

VSS Office-cum-Meeting Place

9.0 Introduction

There is a provision for construction of VSS Office-cum-Meeting Place in the villages under the AJY Scheme. The VSS will construct a low cost multipurpose building and meeting facility with a built-up area of about 400 square feet, consisting of an office room of around 150 sq. ft. and a meeting space without walls of about 250 sq. ft. with RCC roof.

VSS building serves as multipurpose community assets for conducting meetings, keeping records, carrying out income generating activities for the SHGs and also as shelter during climatic exigencies. The roof of the building is also used as a drying yard of NTFPs collected by the VSS members.

9.1 Progress on VSS Office-cum-Meeting Place

Guidelines for Construction of “VSS Office-Cum-Meeting Place” under AJY Scheme has been prepared and shared with DMUs to be followed during the construction work. There is provision of

- (i) Construction of 201 number of VSS buildings in 21 Forest and Wildlife Divisions in phase-1 with an estimated cost of Rs. 3,35,000/- per building.
- (ii) Construction of 90 numbers of VSS buildings @ cost Rs. 3,64,000/- per building in 23 divisions in phase-2.

By March, 2019 total expenditure under the head - Rs. 9,61,63,977/-.



Office Building of Nuagaon VSS, Angul Division



Office Building of Teda VSS, Koraput Division

Table 9.1: Construction of VSS Office-Cum-Meeting Place under AJY Scheme

STATE PLAN; Statement of allotment for construction of VSS Building (FY 2018-19)											
Sl. No	Name of Division	No. of FMU	No. of VSS	No. of VSS Building Constructed	Cost of each Building		No. of VSS Building to be taken up	Cost of each Building	Total Cost or Building	Exp. Till March, 2019	Balance
					1st Phase	2nd Phase					
1	Bonai	7	100	15	3,35,000	3,64,000	5	3,64,000	68,45,000	68,45,000	-
2	Deogarh	5	86	13	3,35,000	3,64,000	4	3,64,000	53,11,000	58,11,000	-
3	Jeyapore	6	85	15	3,35,000	3,64,000	4	3,64,000	64,81,000	64,81,000	-
4	Keonjhar	7	95	15	3,35,000	3,64,000	5	3,64,000	68,45,000	68,44,964	36
5	Paralakhemudi	7	120	15	3,35,000	3,64,000	5	3,64,000	68,45,000	50,25,000	18,20,000
6	Rourkela	6	92	15	3,35,000	3,64,000	3	3,64,000	61,17,000	61,16,719	281
	Total	38	578	88			26		3,89,44,000	3,71,23,683	18,20,317
1	Angul	6	56	5	3,35,000	3,34,000	3	3,34,000	27,67,000	26,67,000	94,506
2	Balasore (WL)	5	20	5	3,35,000	3,64,000	0	3,64,000	16,75,000	16,75,000	-
3	Phulbani	7	140	15	3,35,000	3,64,000	5	3,64,000	72,09,000	72,09,000	-
4	Balliguda	7	100	15	3,35,000	3,64,000	5	3,64,000	68,45,000	68,45,000	200
5	Koraput	6	125	15	3,35,000	3,64,000	5	3,64,000	68,45,000	68,45,000	-
6	Rayagada	7	140	15	3,35,000	3,64,000	6	3,64,000	72,09,000	72,09,000	-
	Total	38	581	158			25		3,25,50,000	3,24,55,294	94,706
1	Satakosia (WL)	2	31	2	3,35,000	3,64,000	0	3,64,000	6,70,000	4,35,000	2,35,000
2	Bamra (WL)	3	71	3	3,35,000	3,64,000	2	3,64,000	17,33,000	17,33,000	-
3	Keonjhar (WL)	4	100	5	335000	3,64,000	0	3,64,000	16,75,000	16,75,000	-
4	Baragarh	2	80	4	3,35,000	3,64,000	3	3,64,000	24,32,000	24,32,000	-

5	Bolangiri	11	140	6	3,35,000	7	3,64,000	45,58,000	38,58,000	7,00,000
6	Kalahandi (N)	5	160	7	3,64,000	7	3,64,000	50,96,000	50,96,000	-
7	Khariar	5	140	6	3,35,000	7	3,64,000	45,58,000	45,58,000	-
8	Malkangiri	2	80	4	3,35,000	3	3,64,000	24,32,000	24,32,000	-
9	Kalahandi (S)	3	125	6	3,35,000	6	3,64,000	41,94,000	29,10,000	12,84,000
	Total	37	927	43		35		2,73,48,000	2,51,29,000	12,48,000
1	Nabarangpur	6	100			2	3,64,000	7,28,000	7,28,000	-
2	Rairakhol	6	80			2	3,64,000	7,28,000	7,28,000	-
	Total	12	180			4		14,56,000	14,56,000	-
	Grand Total			201		90		10,02,98,000	9,61,63,977	41,34,023
Part- III										
Part- IV										



Office Building of Fatatangar VSS, Bonai Division



Office Building of Rundiamba VSS, Koraput Division



Office Building Balarampur VSS, Angul Division



VSS Building of Totaguda VSS, RAYAGADA DMU



VSS Building of S. RELLA VSS, RYAGADA DMU



VSS Building of RANGADIHI VSS,
KEONJHAR DMU



VSS Building of MUNDAPUR VSS OF
KEONJHAR DMU



VSS Building of Pravasuni and Mardanga VSS of Deogarh DMU



Chapter 10

Convergence Initiatives under Ama Jangala Yojana

10.0 Introduction

Convergence is a strategy to ensure optimal results with support from related Government programmes. It has been stipulated that shortage of funds under any government scheme can be met by dovetailing funds from other schemes.

Substantial public investments are being made for strengthening of rural economy and livelihood base of the poor, especially the marginalised groups like SC/STs, weaker section and women. To effectively address the issue of poverty alleviation, there is a need to optimise efforts through inter-sectoral approaches. The convergence of different programmes like: Integrated Watershed Development Programmes, National Agriculture Development Programme (Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana), National Horticulture Mission, Scheme of Artificial Recharge of Ground Water through Dug well, BRGF, MGNREGA, PMUY for effective investments in rural areas.

Vana Surakhya Samiti is an institution being developed under Ama Jangala Yojana through Joint Management Practices which serves as a sink for all convergence activities related to developmental issues. Thus convergence of various schemes of the government will bring in synergies in terms of planning, process and implementation on community development related issues. This will also facilitate sustainable forest management and community empowerment at large.

10.1 Convergence under AJY

Several schemes like MGNREGS and NRLM are proposed to converge with AJY. The MGNREGS scheme will provide opportunity for convergence of resources for Entry Point Activities on the basis of 75 % : 25 % fund sharing basis. Several rounds of State level discussions have been held between Forest Department and Panchayati Raj Department and necessary instructions have been issued to the District Authorities to take up projects on Entry Point Activities (EPA) at each VSS. Accordingly, in Rourkela Division, 91 numbers of projects on EPA have been sanctioned by the District authorities in 91 numbers of VSS, each amounting to Rs. 1 lakhs. Further, in Deogarh and Bargarh Forest Division 85 number and 80 numbers of entry point activities respectively have been approved by the District Authorities. Similarly, project proposals are in various stages of approval in different Divisions for convergence.

Further convergence is being planned with NRLM on livelihood and income generation activities by involving Self Help Groups of various AJY VSSs.

10.2 Progress of convergence activities under AJY

Many convergence initiatives have been taken up by the AJY team to ensure schematic benefit to the VSS and SHG members. The effort initiated at various levels has been narrated in the previous section and have been furnished below.

10.3 Achievement of Programmes taken up through Convergence

Table10.1

Fund mobilised and persons benefitted in various convergence schemes under AJY

Name/Nature of the convergence activities	No of Beneficiaries covered	Amount (Rs.) of funds mobilised
Animal Husbandry	25677	2371167.2
Construction of House/IAY/PMAY/ Biju Pucca Ghar	3243	419820000
Construction Work/community Assets	1303.5	83440680
Distribution of Mosquito nets/Solar equipments /Blanket/Chulla/Phenyl	35277	40498299
Drinking water & Irrigation	4455	171231000
Electrification	2611	5955206
Financial Inclusion	8023	1089200
Health Camp	304	438000
Livelihood	269	2862120
LPG	20420	75714061
MGNREGA	3	400000
Road Construction/PMGSY	294	63653400
Skill Development	573	189600
Toilet	25824	266895300
Others	627	32681055
Agriculture & Horticulture/KALIA	23847	82039001
Grand Total	152750.5	1249278089

Table-10.2

Persons benefited under various schemes in AJY Divisions

Divisions	Amount (Rs.) mobilised	No of person benefitted
Angul	32965300	30364
Balasore	402000	4912
Baliguda	61631000	42302
Bamra	67224200	14644
Bargarh	62590000	12250
Bolangir	32727161.2	23343
Bonai	80264225	29661
Deogarh	89972446	53219
Jeypore	1214650	2921
Kalahandi(N)	18437997	2936
Keondhar Wildlife	258585740	39923
Keonjhar	238503434	45365
Khariar	11746520	14812
Koraput	79207140	10946
Malkangiri	527000	1292
Nabarangpur	14117600	8000
Parlakhemundi	8226100	10324
Phulbani	44719586	3981
Rayagada	31128000	10650
Rourkela	27167635	9871
Satkosia W/L	43069300	18976
Kalahandi(South)	32681055	1115
Rairakhol	12170000	3504
Grand Total	124,92,78,089	3,95,311



Convergence for Training and Distribution of Sewing machine, Kalam VSS Kalahandi(N) Division

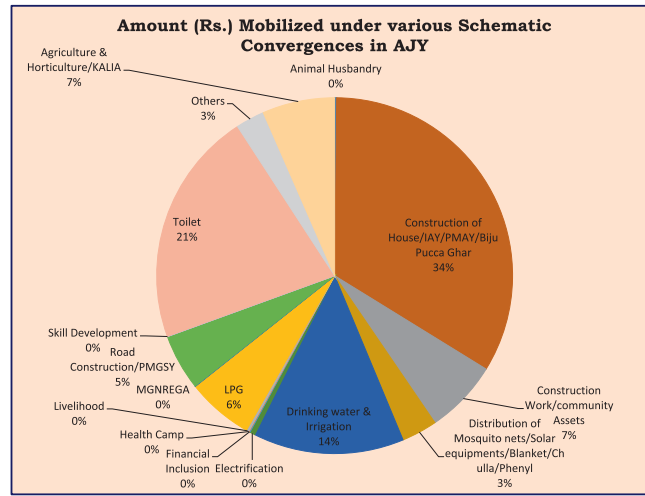


Convergence for Training and material support for Mushroom cultivaton to SHG members at Badpur VSS, Nawrangpur Division

In table 10.1 and 10.2, various sectors where convergence has been achieved in the AJY intervened VSS have been listed and it shows various beneficiaries and the quantum of funds worth of convergence achieved for each sector. A total number of 3.95 lakh beneficiaries have been benefitted from the convergence of various schemes and an amount of Rs.123.71 crores have been spent by different departments for achieving the same.

Fig- 10.1

Amount (Rs.) Mobilized under Schematic Convergences in AJY:



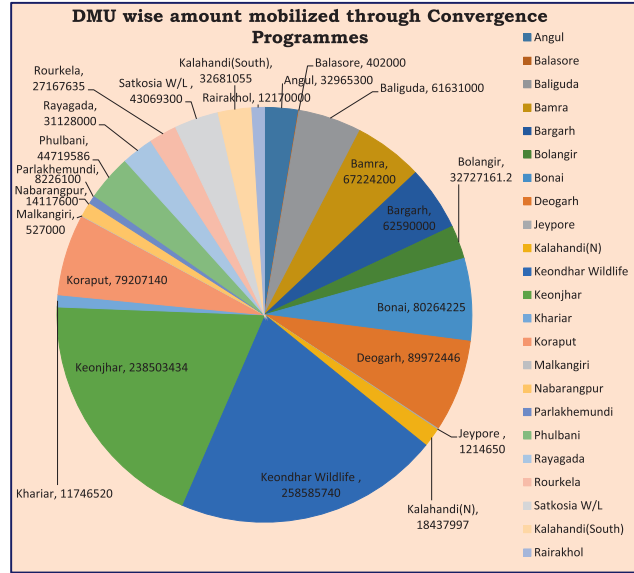
Some of the major schemes that have been grounded in the AJY intervened VSSs in terms of number of beneficiaries covered are listed below:

- ❖ MGNREGS
 - Renovation of ponds and drinking water facilities
 - Construction of roads and bridges
 - Construction of Community Hall and individual houses
- ❖ Swatccha Bharat Mission
 - Construction of toilets
- ❖ PM Ujjwala Scheme
 - Distribution of LPG with Chullah
 - CFL Bulb

Some of the major schemes in terms of expenditure incurred by various line departments are also show in figure 10.2.

Figure 10.2

DMU wise amount mobilized through Convergence Programmes under AJY



The largest outreach of the convergence program both in terms of number of beneficiaries covered and number of schemes implemented has been achieved in Keonjhar- WL, Keonjhar, Bonai, Koraput, Deogarh, Bonai, Bamra, Baliguda and Bargarh Divisions.



Convergence for pisciculture through SHGs at Sankhamur VSS, Deogarh Division



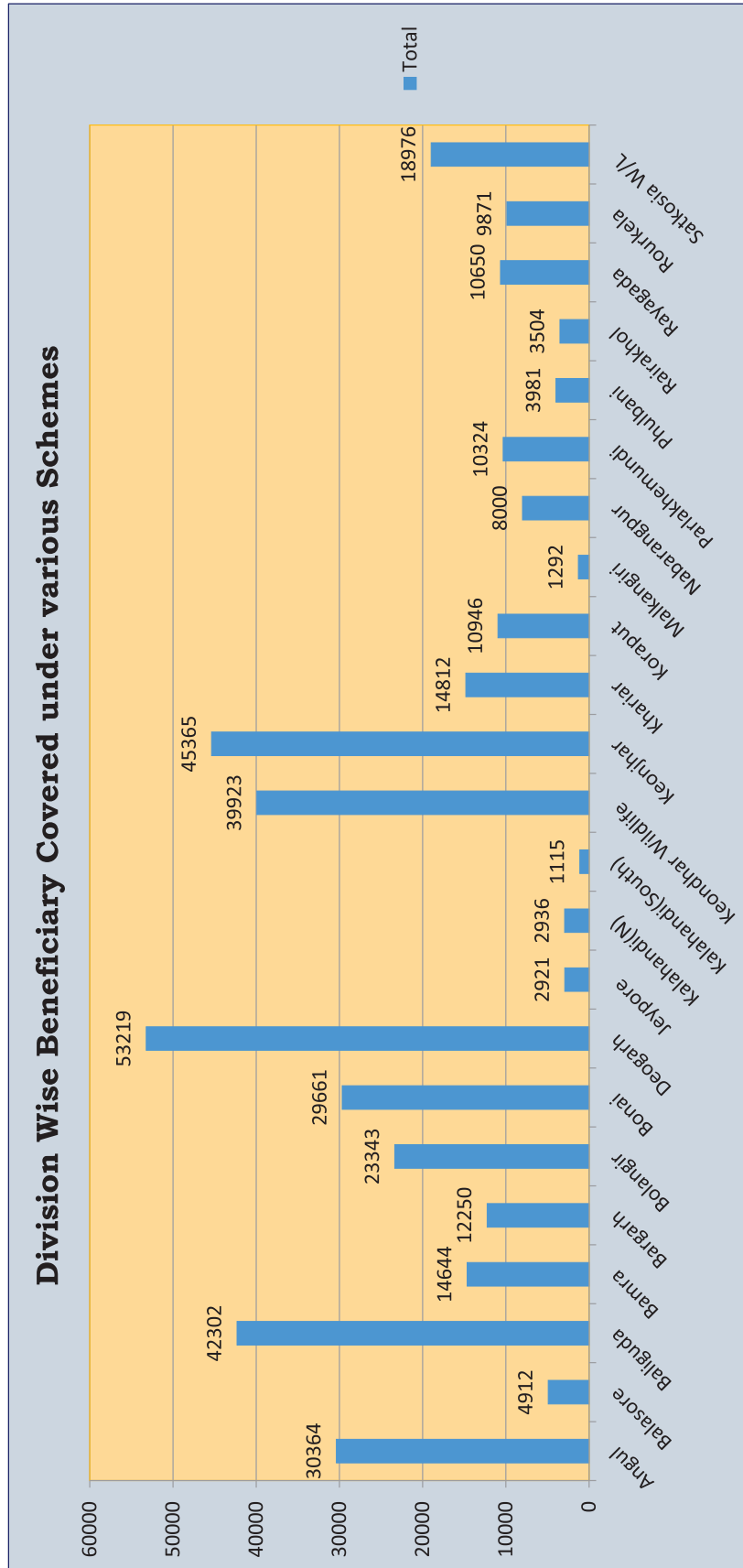
Convergence for poultry farming at Sankhamur VSS, Deogarh Division

Table 10.3

Outreach of various Convergence Schemes in AJY VSS

DIVISION WISE ACTIVITY DISTRIBUTION IN - AJY VSS	
Activity	
Animal Husbandry	Angul ●, Balasore ●, Baliguda ●, Bamra ●, Bargarh ●, Bolangir ●, Bonai ●, Deogarh ●, Jeyapore ●, Kalahandi(N) ●, Kalahandi(S) ●, Keondhar WL ●, Keonjhar ●, Kharlar ●, Koraput ●, Malkangiri ●, Nabarangpur ●, Parlakhemundi ●, Phulbani ●, Rayagada ●, Rourkela ●, Satkosia W/L ●, Raikakhol ●
Construction of House/IAY/PMAY/Biju Pucca Ghar	Angul ●, Balasore ●, Baliguda ●, Bamra ●, Bargarh ●, Bolangir ●, Bonai ●, Deogarh ●, Jeyapore ●, Kalahandi(N) ●, Kalahandi(S) ●, Keondhar WL ●, Keonjhar ●, Kharlar ●, Koraput ●, Malkangiri ●, Nabarangpur ●, Parlakhemundi ●, Phulbani ●, Rayagada ●, Rourkela ●, Satkosia W/L ●, Raikakhol ●
Construction Work / Community Assets	Angul ●, Balasore ●, Baliguda ●, Bamra ●, Bargarh ●, Bolangir ●, Bonai ●, Deogarh ●, Jeyapore ●, Kalahandi(N) ●, Kalahandi(S) ●, Keondhar WL ●, Keonjhar ●, Kharlar ●, Koraput ●, Malkangiri ●, Nabarangpur ●, Parlakhemundi ●, Phulbani ●, Rayagada ●, Rourkela ●, Satkosia W/L ●, Raikakhol ●
Distribution of Mosquito nets/Solar equipments/Blanket/Chulla/Phenyl	Angul ●, Balasore ●, Baliguda ●, Bamra ●, Bargarh ●, Bolangir ●, Bonai ●, Deogarh ●, Jeyapore ●, Kalahandi(N) ●, Kalahandi(S) ●, Keondhar WL ●, Keonjhar ●, Kharlar ●, Koraput ●, Malkangiri ●, Nabarangpur ●, Parlakhemundi ●, Phulbani ●, Rayagada ●, Rourkela ●, Satkosia W/L ●, Raikakhol ●
Drinking water & Irrigation	Angul ●, Balasore ●, Baliguda ●, Bamra ●, Bargarh ●, Bolangir ●, Bonai ●, Deogarh ●, Jeyapore ●, Kalahandi(N) ●, Kalahandi(S) ●, Keondhar WL ●, Keonjhar ●, Kharlar ●, Koraput ●, Malkangiri ●, Nabarangpur ●, Parlakhemundi ●, Phulbani ●, Rayagada ●, Rourkela ●, Satkosia W/L ●, Raikakhol ●
Electrification	Angul ●, Balasore ●, Baliguda ●, Bamra ●, Bargarh ●, Bolangir ●, Bonai ●, Deogarh ●, Jeyapore ●, Kalahandi(N) ●, Kalahandi(S) ●, Keondhar WL ●, Keonjhar ●, Kharlar ●, Koraput ●, Malkangiri ●, Nabarangpur ●, Parlakhemundi ●, Phulbani ●, Rayagada ●, Rourkela ●, Satkosia W/L ●, Raikakhol ●
Financial Inclusion	Angul ●, Balasore ●, Baliguda ●, Bamra ●, Bargarh ●, Bolangir ●, Bonai ●, Deogarh ●, Jeyapore ●, Kalahandi(N) ●, Kalahandi(S) ●, Keondhar WL ●, Keonjhar ●, Kharlar ●, Koraput ●, Malkangiri ●, Nabarangpur ●, Parlakhemundi ●, Phulbani ●, Rayagada ●, Rourkela ●, Satkosia W/L ●, Raikakhol ●
Health Camp	Angul ●, Balasore ●, Baliguda ●, Bamra ●, Bargarh ●, Bolangir ●, Bonai ●, Deogarh ●, Jeyapore ●, Kalahandi(N) ●, Kalahandi(S) ●, Keondhar WL ●, Keonjhar ●, Kharlar ●, Koraput ●, Malkangiri ●, Nabarangpur ●, Parlakhemundi ●, Phulbani ●, Rayagada ●, Rourkela ●, Satkosia W/L ●, Raikakhol ●
Livelihood	Angul ●, Balasore ●, Baliguda ●, Bamra ●, Bargarh ●, Bolangir ●, Bonai ●, Deogarh ●, Jeyapore ●, Kalahandi(N) ●, Kalahandi(S) ●, Keondhar WL ●, Keonjhar ●, Kharlar ●, Koraput ●, Malkangiri ●, Nabarangpur ●, Parlakhemundi ●, Phulbani ●, Rayagada ●, Rourkela ●, Satkosia W/L ●, Raikakhol ●
LPG	Angul ●, Balasore ●, Baliguda ●, Bamra ●, Bargarh ●, Bolangir ●, Bonai ●, Deogarh ●, Jeyapore ●, Kalahandi(N) ●, Kalahandi(S) ●, Keondhar WL ●, Keonjhar ●, Kharlar ●, Koraput ●, Malkangiri ●, Nabarangpur ●, Parlakhemundi ●, Phulbani ●, Rayagada ●, Rourkela ●, Satkosia W/L ●, Raikakhol ●
MGNREGA	Angul ●, Balasore ●, Baliguda ●, Bamra ●, Bargarh ●, Bolangir ●, Bonai ●, Deogarh ●, Jeyapore ●, Kalahandi(N) ●, Kalahandi(S) ●, Keondhar WL ●, Keonjhar ●, Kharlar ●, Koraput ●, Malkangiri ●, Nabarangpur ●, Parlakhemundi ●, Phulbani ●, Rayagada ●, Rourkela ●, Satkosia W/L ●, Raikakhol ●
Others	Angul ●, Balasore ●, Baliguda ●, Bamra ●, Bargarh ●, Bolangir ●, Bonai ●, Deogarh ●, Jeyapore ●, Kalahandi(N) ●, Kalahandi(S) ●, Keondhar WL ●, Keonjhar ●, Kharlar ●, Koraput ●, Malkangiri ●, Nabarangpur ●, Parlakhemundi ●, Phulbani ●, Rayagada ●, Rourkela ●, Satkosia W/L ●, Raikakhol ●
Road Construction/PMGSY	Angul ●, Balasore ●, Baliguda ●, Bamra ●, Bargarh ●, Bolangir ●, Bonai ●, Deogarh ●, Jeyapore ●, Kalahandi(N) ●, Kalahandi(S) ●, Keondhar WL ●, Keonjhar ●, Kharlar ●, Koraput ●, Malkangiri ●, Nabarangpur ●, Parlakhemundi ●, Phulbani ●, Rayagada ●, Rourkela ●, Satkosia W/L ●, Raikakhol ●
Skill Development	Angul ●, Balasore ●, Baliguda ●, Bamra ●, Bargarh ●, Bolangir ●, Bonai ●, Deogarh ●, Jeyapore ●, Kalahandi(N) ●, Kalahandi(S) ●, Keondhar WL ●, Keonjhar ●, Kharlar ●, Koraput ●, Malkangiri ●, Nabarangpur ●, Parlakhemundi ●, Phulbani ●, Rayagada ●, Rourkela ●, Satkosia W/L ●, Raikakhol ●
Toilet	Angul ●, Balasore ●, Baliguda ●, Bamra ●, Bargarh ●, Bolangir ●, Bonai ●, Deogarh ●, Jeyapore ●, Kalahandi(N) ●, Kalahandi(S) ●, Keondhar WL ●, Keonjhar ●, Kharlar ●, Koraput ●, Malkangiri ●, Nabarangpur ●, Parlakhemundi ●, Phulbani ●, Rayagada ●, Rourkela ●, Satkosia W/L ●, Raikakhol ●
Agriculture & Horticulture/KALIA	Angul ●, Balasore ●, Baliguda ●, Bamra ●, Bargarh ●, Bolangir ●, Bonai ●, Deogarh ●, Jeyapore ●, Kalahandi(N) ●, Kalahandi(S) ●, Keondhar WL ●, Keonjhar ●, Kharlar ●, Koraput ●, Malkangiri ●, Nabarangpur ●, Parlakhemundi ●, Phulbani ●, Rayagada ●, Rourkela ●, Satkosia W/L ●, Raikakhol ●

Table 10.4
Division Wise Beneficiary Covered under various Schemes





Saria Gas Distribution Kalahandi(N) DMU



Distribution of LPG Gas Kapundi VSS, Keonjhar DMU



Ujjwala Gas Distribution Sunduria VSS Keonjhar (WL) DMU



Ujjwala Gas Distribution Khariar DMU



Demonstrating the use of Smokeless Chullah at Raikakachar VSS, Rourkela Division



Free distribution of Solar Lamp to the villagers where no electricity connection

Solar lamp distribution to Barahagoda VSS members, Bargarh Division



Fuel efficient cooking Chullah distribution at Junani VSS, Khariar Division



Convergence for poultry farming at Sankhamur VSS, Deogarh Division

Chapter 10(B)

Impact of Diversification of Cooking Fuel with Introduction of LPG

Introduction:

The ultimate objective of AJY is to restore degraded forests and to provide alternate livelihood opportunities to the forest fringe communities residing in the project areas. Convergence of various schemes of different line departments has been attempted under AJY to maximize the benefits to the project communities so as to strengthen their livelihood base.

One of the relevant convergence activities which have been adopted in many VSSs under AJY is provisioning of LPG to the project community. This convergence initiative is being implemented through the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), popularly known as “Ujjawala”, of Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas Resources, Government of India. The OFSDS is playing a pivotal role, as a facilitator, in implementation of this scheme. One of the mandates of the project is to assist in energy conservation so as to reduce the dependency of local communities on forest for their energy needs. At the grassroots level, the animator and p-NGO team member deployed under the projects are linking between the local community and the supplying agency of LPG in selection of beneficiaries.

The Pradhan Mantra Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) is a social welfare scheme of the Government of India, launched in 2016 with an objective to replace the unclean domestic cooking fuel with the clean and efficient LPG especially in the rural areas. The projected beneficiary in the scheme was 5 crore belonging to Below Poverty Line (BPL) Category in the whole country. It was proposed that the LPG connection would be provided to the rural BPL families focusing on Schedule castes and tribe households and forest dwellers.

The activity under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) was taken as an effective Entry Point Activity (EPA) at grass root community level so that they could shift from using the traditional fuel wood to clean and efficient LPG. This was a convergence initiative being implemented through the PMUY scheme of Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas Resources, Govt. of India.

The benefits envisaged under the scheme are as follows:

- Empowering women folk and protecting their health
- Reducing drudgery of women associated with fuel wood collection from forests
- Reducing the serious health hazards associated with cooking based on fossil fuel

- Reducing the number of death in Indian context due to the use of unlearned cooking fuel
- Preventing young children from acute respiratory or bronchial hazards caused by burning of fossil fuels

The project communities residing in VSS areas under AJY were experiencing difficulty in getting LPG connectivity. This issue was taken up to the local PMUY implementing authorities for providing LPG connectivity to the interested households in the project villages. A very good response was received in this regard in many project villages imbibed both under AJY.

This matter was deliberated in the 27th Governing Body Meeting of the OFSDS held at Bhubaneswar on 03.11.2018 under the Chairmanship of Additional Chief Secretary, Forest & Environment Department, Govt. of Odisha. The Governing Body suggested that a baseline survey of beneficiaries of Ujjawala scheme shall be conducted which, *inter-alia*, should assess the refilling potential and also the impact of the LPG provisioning in conservation of forest resources.

Accordingly, the OFSDS framed a strategy for conducting such a survey in OFSDS operational areas where these initiatives have been attempted.

Outreach of the study and time line:

The study was conducted during April-June, 2019 covering 4785 households from 338 VSSs across the state, including 230 VSSs exclusively from AJY divisions. All the above VSSs come under 10 AJY DMUs.

Coverage of HHs, VSSs, FMUs & DMUs are given below:

Project	No of DMUs	No of FMUs	No of VSSs	No of HHs
AJY	10	43	230	3893

Methodology adopted

Surveyors were trained adequately for conducting the survey. They were oriented regarding details of the objectives of the survey and about the questionnaire (both Odiya and English) so that the study would come out with collected data and information of high quality. The quality of data and their correctness were cross-checked by the Forest Officials. The collected data have been analyzed.

Baseline Information

1. The survey was conducted in 4785 households (HH) of 338 Vana Suraksha samitis (VSS) covered under OFSDS, out of which 3893 households are under 10 Divisions of AJY.

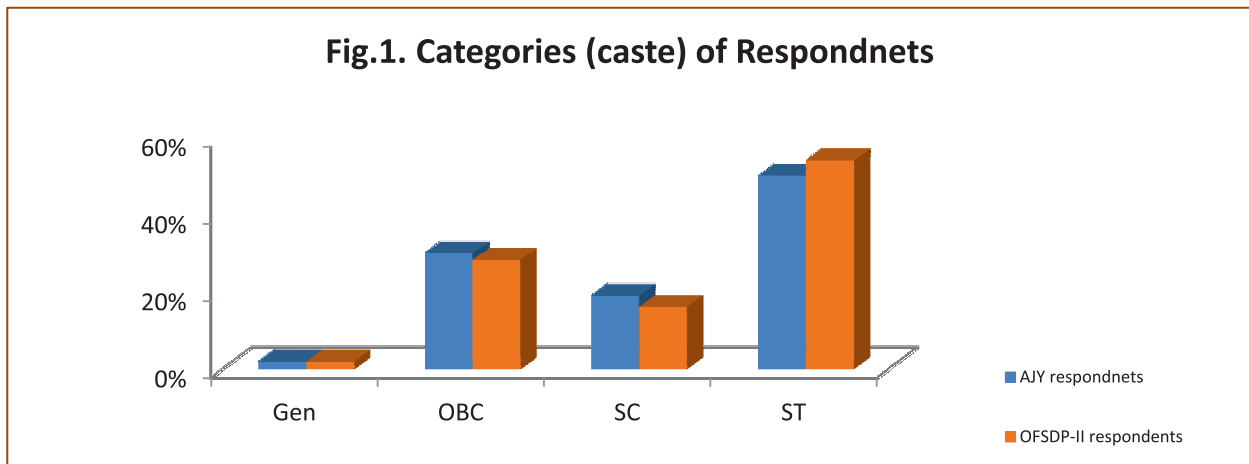
2. Gender and Caste

In both AJY and OFSDP-II, 97% respondents were women and 3% respondents were men. As the women were the target group of beneficiaries in the project, the approach was more or less successful.

The respondents were in both the project areas were dominated by tribal population (ST), followed by the Schedule castes (SC) and Other Backward Class (OBC). Respondents belonging to general caste were minimum (Fig 1.).

3. Literacy and education of the respondents

About 33-35% of the respondents were found illiterate. Among them, secondary schools passed respondents were slightly more. However, there was 1% graduate in the sample areas.



4. Family size

Maximum respondents' family consisted of 3-5 members (46%) followed by the HH consisted of more than 5 members.

5. House type

There were three different house types namely, Kuccha, Pucca and semi pucca. Kuccha type was recorded maximum in both the project areas (58% in the AJY and 61% in OFSDP-II) while the Pucca type was minimum if considered in percentage. Percentage of Semi Pucca houses were in between Kuccha and Pucca.

6. Occupation

Wage Labour was found to be the main occupation of the respondents in both the project areas (60% in the AJY and 57% in OFSDP-II) while 28% -30% were farmers. 9-10% respondents were simply housewives. It indicates that the popularity of the scheme under the poorest families

7. Bank account

99% respondents were having bank account. But most of the bank accounts were opened after 2011, may be due to the positive impact of PM Jana Dhana Yojna. Record says, 50% of the total account opened was after 2016. However 1% still does not have any Bank Account.

Summary of Analytical Results

8. Type of Chulah or burner used for cooking at HH level

Among various types of chulah available in the household level, earthen chulah and gas oven were in maximum use. In both the project areas 48% of the respondents were using gas burners while about 50% of the respondent women reported that they used earthen burners. A very minor population expressed that they were using kerosene stove. But no one reported about the use or possession of electric heater, induction heater. 1% reported that they used smokeless chulah. This data indicates that the LPG connection provided to them are under utilization .

9. Cooking times and time spent for cooking

76% Respondents reported that they cooked twice a day while 20-21% women cooked thrice a day. Only 2% respondents told that they cooked 4 times or once a day. Maximum respondents (56%) reported that used to cook less than 6 hours; 40-43% used to cook for less than 2 hours. It might be concluded that use of LPG regularly reduced the time of cooking as well.

10. Chulah used

Maximum respondents (about 56%) reported that they preferred earthen chulah while 42% respondents told that they used gas chulah. Electric heater, induction heater, and others were not or rarely in use. 2.11% respondents reported that they possessed kerosene stove where as 1.67% they used smokeless burner.

11. Availability of LPG Connection at HH level

99% respondents in both the AJY and OFSDP-II project areas had single cylinder. Only 1% respondents admitted that they had double connection. Further probe is required to understand why rest of the people don't have second cylinder.

12. Times of Cooking on LPG

59% respondents from AJY area and 61% respondents from OFSDP-II area reported that they used LPG twice daily. 11% respondents told that they use it thrice a day.

13. Utensils Used & Items Prepared

Most respondents reported that they use steel or other (aluminum or raw iron) utensils on LPG oven. But a few respondents also reported that they use non-stick ware. But rarely used utensils are earthen ware and brass-made ones. The reduced use of earthen pots and brass items indicates better awareness of the people. Steel utensils or aluminium ware use enhances the speed of cooking and healthy cooking. But very rarely the respondents purchased new utensils. Only 7-8% respondents agreed that they purchased new utensils.

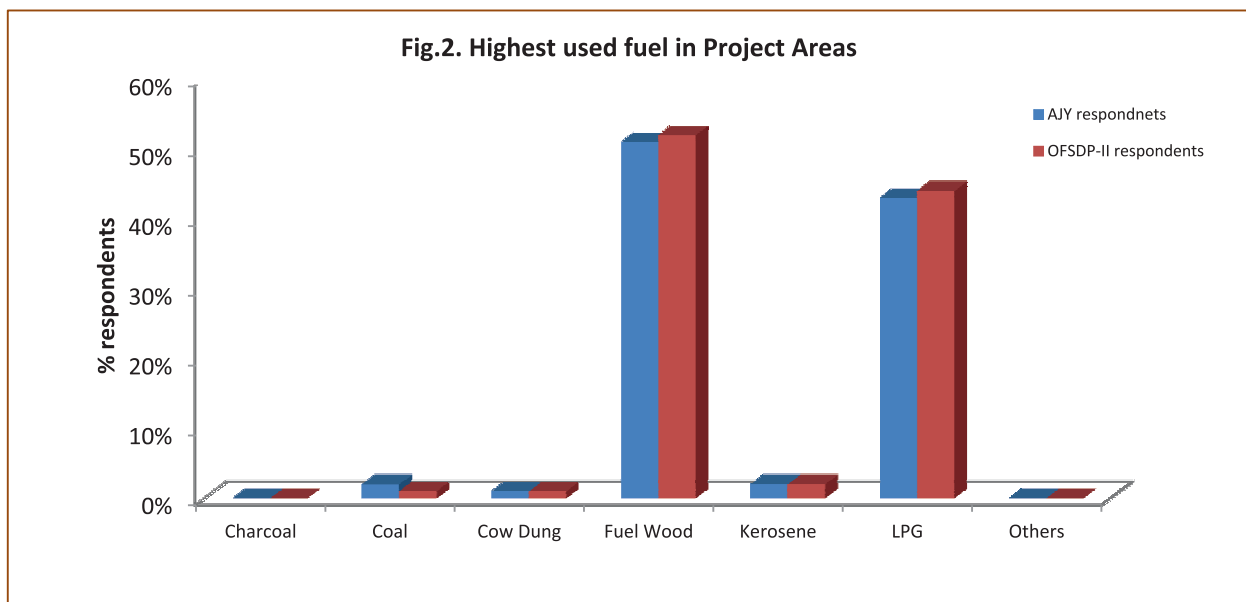
There is a tendency of people to use LPG for preparation of rice/dal or preparation of tea and boiling milk. Also many are using the LPG only for heating water and on the other hand, there is a restriction of preparation of non-vegetarian items on gas. The situation needs more orientation training.

14. Convenience of LPG use

52-54% respondents expressed that use of LPG is quite convenient, where as only 2% told that it was inconvenient. The situation implies that more awareness and orientation programme for handling the regulator or gas oven at HH level is highly necessary. The problem of refilling, and the high cost might be other reasons for which the user respondents showed some kind of aversion towards using the fuel.

15. Cooking fuel used and highest used fuel

More than 50% respondents from both the project areas expressed that they use fuel wood while 43-44% reported that they use LPG. The data showed that use of charcoal, coal or cow dung or even kerosene have been found declining indicating better awareness of respondents towards environment and health.



Fuel wood was found to be the highest priority fuel in the survey. 84% respondents from AJY area and 86% respondents from OFSDP-II area use fuel wood for domestic cooking. LPG is used by 12-13% respondents. The high affinity towards fuel wood use have a number of reasons such as it was a traditional practice, people have easy access (27%), do not have to depend on anybody for supply (27%). The fuel wood is available in the forests free of costs or at very low costs. Few (2%) have notion that fuel wood provides smoke free clean fuel which indicates lack of awareness.

16. Difficulties in Cooking with LPG

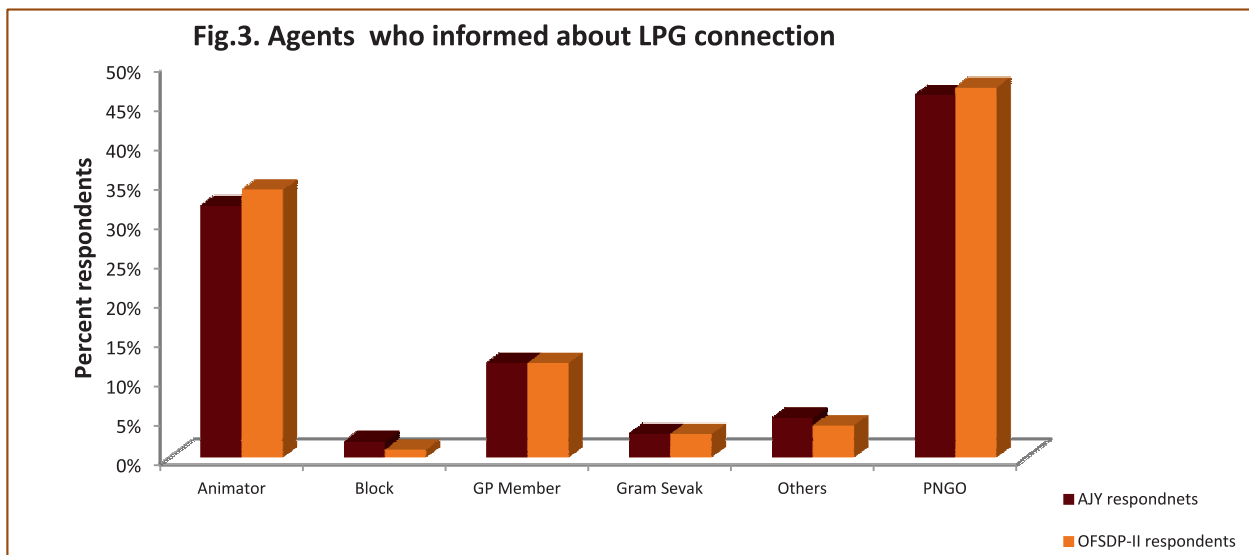
32% respondents from each of the project areas indicated that opening the cap of gas cylinder is quite problematic. 31% respondents complained about the procedure of replacement of gas cylinder. 27% respondent found difficulty in connecting pipeline with the cylinder. These are the areas which needs hands on demonstration to make Ujjwala scheme successful

17. Information source about LPG connection and access

Animators, block office, Panchayat members, Gram-sevak and partner NGO were the few agents through whom the respondents came to know about LPG as clean and environment friendly fuel alternative. 46-47% respondents reported that Partner NGOs conducted door to door campaign for LPG connection, and that is why the respondents came to know about LPG connection. 32-34% respondents claimed that animators intimated them about LPG. On the contrary, only 1-2% expressed that they came to know about LPG from Block office. 12% respondents from AJY project area as well as OFSDP-II let the surveyors know that they were intimated by the GP members.

18. Obtaining connection of LPG

More than 75% respondents from both the project areas reported that they directly contacted



the agency for LPG connection and got it. 15-16% respondents referred the names of local govt. representatives whom they approached and obtained the connection.

19. Payment to get the connection

A subsidy of Rs. 1600/- per connection was admissible to state-owned fuel retailers known as Oil Marketing Companies for every free LPG gas connection that they supply to the beneficiary households. The subsidy was intended to cover the security fee for the cylinder and fitting charges. The respondents were asked to buy their own cooking stove, filled cylinder, regulator and connecting pipes. But keeping the issues on the background the data shows that they paid different amounts (from Rs. 500- to Rs. 5000/-) and posing some ambiguity. There is a need to aware people on the rule of subsidy to bring transparency in the process. More than 55% respondents stated that they paid only less than Rs. 500/- while about 25% or more people reported that the payment was in the range of Rs. 500/-2000/-.The capacity building through awareness generation is further necessary. The idea was strengthened when 50% respondents (46-48%) did admit that they had no idea about the subsidy procedure and how to obtain the same. 44% respondents in AJY project area confessed that they had no idea about the cost of LPG. This information of ignorance suggests that the facilitators especially the animators and PNGOs should be more active to bridge the gap.

20. Documents necessary for obtaining the connection

39% respondents informed that they had to submit their Adhar card while 38% told that they submitted their ration card. This confusion about the document related information indicates better awareness is still required for the user group.

21. Location of dealer

More than 80% respondents reported that they knew the location of the agent or dealers of LPG in their area, while the rest admitted that they did have no idea. The story was true for both the project areas. Thus it may be concluded that most of the respondents have knowledge about the location of the dealer of LPG and refueling station in their area.

22. Knowhow about operation of LPG set

More than 90% respondents in each project area expressed that they knew handling the LPG burner and regulators. They admitted that representatives imparted handholding training on the operation of the LPG burner and regulator. Only less than 8-9% complained that they did not know the operation. The situation implies that more awareness and orientation should be conducted.

67-69% respondents told that the operation of LPG was explained by the Gas Agent while 17-19% respondents told that their family members oriented them about the operation. About 8% reported that they knew the operation from their neighbors while the 3% expressed

that the technicians were more helpful for them.

About 51% told the surveyors that they were taught the operation at their home. Facilitators came to their house and taught them the operation. Rest of the respondents told that they were made aware while attending the village meetings or panchayat assembly.

41% respondents in the AJY area told that they were oriented only once while 35% in the same area reported that the training was given twice. While asked about training on safe use of LPG, 87-88% reported that safety training was conducted while 12% expressed their negative consent that there was no such training. The situation indicates that there might be some kind of lack of understanding about the training and orientation and also the theme of teaching. Therefore the language and expression should be given more emphasis during such orientation.

23. Refilling of cylinders and mode of booking

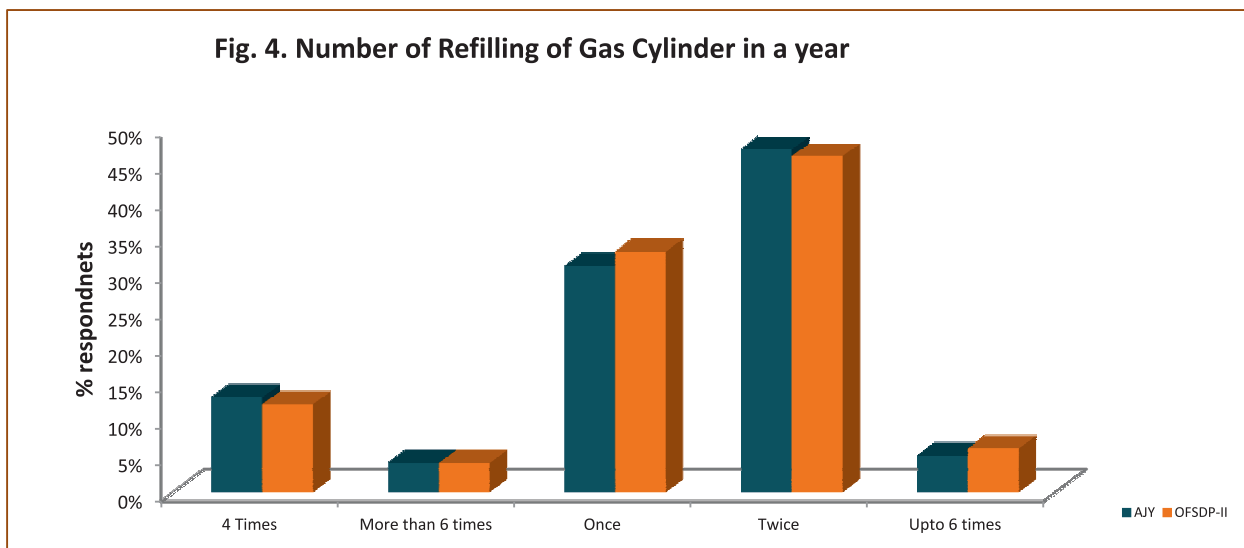
The number of LPG connection was more in 2016 after the project intervention started. Before that, the number of gas connection was negligible as awareness and orientation did not reach the area and there was no intensified programme.

Now the cylinder refilling was another challenge. 66-68% respondents gave a negative reply to the question, “whether they have refilled or nor not their gas cylinder.” The reasons surfaced as the gas refilling was not affordable (65-67%); unavailability (23-25%), lack of information about the source of connection (2%), etc. (Fig.4)

Those respondents who refilled their cylinder, when asked about the yearly refilling frequency, answered in the following way:

31-33% informed that they refilled once

46-47% informed that they refilled twice



12-13% informed that they refilled it four times

Rest informed that they refilled it six or more times.

62-63% respondents agreed that they did not face any trouble in refilling the cylinder while 37-38% respondents accused of difficulty.

24. Delivery of refilled cylinder

Regarding extra cost on delivery of the refilled cylinder 57-60% respondents reported that they did not have to pay any extra cost for delivery, while 40-43% claimed that they paid extra for the refilling of cylinder or its delivery. Extra cost including delivery ranged from less than Rs. 500/- to Rs. 2500/-. 76-78% respondents told that they had to pay less than Rs. 500/-. If this extra cost paid by the customers, there must be some loopholes in the system which needs vigilance or strict monitoring considering the economic condition of the rural mass.

80-86% respondents told there was no system of doorstep delivery while 14-20% reported they got the delivery at their door step. So there remains some kind of disparity, to be addressed in the ensuring programme to enhancing the project. Those who did not get delivery at their doorstep reported that their family members or they themselves used to go to the refilling station/delivery unit to obtain the cylinder.

46-50% respondents informed that they directly called Agency to book the next cylinder, 24-26% respondents told that they booked the next cylinder on line.

Regarding the time taken for delivery, 55-56% reported that it was delivered within a couple of days where as 25-28% women reported, it would take about a week to deliver the cylinder. A few respondents reported that it took more than a week.

25. Cost of Cylinder

About 80% respondents reported, they paid less than Rs. 500/- for the 1st cylinder but for the rest of respondents it varied from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 2000/- . Therefore, there was again difference in statement which should be investigated.

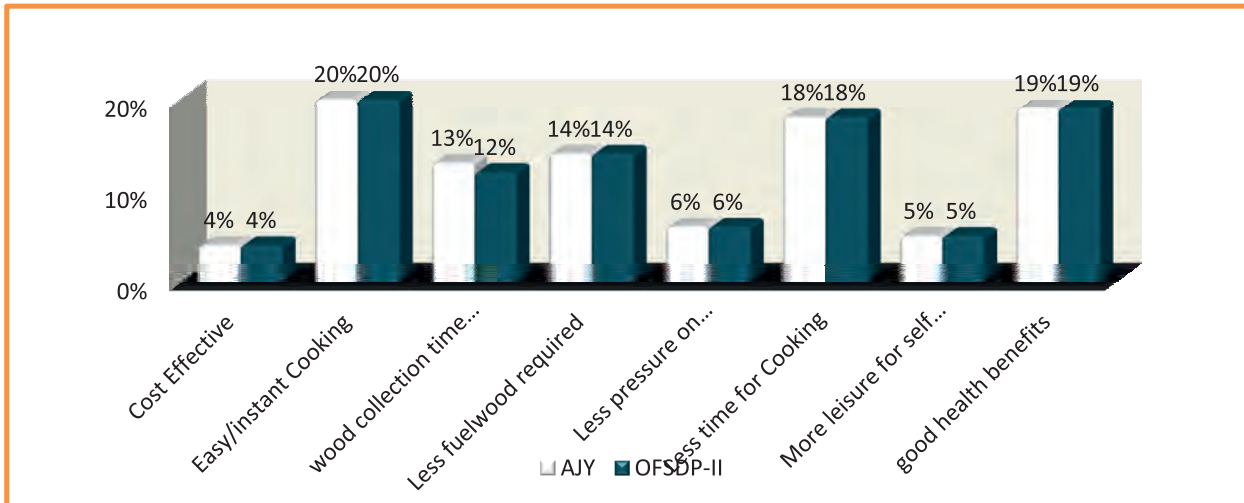
For the second cylinder about 53-54% respondents admitted that they paid less than Rs. 500/-reported that while 46-47% respondents stated that they paid over Rs. 500/- which attracts further monitoring.

In comparison with LPG, other fuels, as reported by 89% respondents, cost was far below Rs. 500/-; but some of them (8-9%) reported between Rs. 500-1000/-.

Regarding cost of refilling the cylinder about 85% of the respondents expressed their discomfort about the high cost of the cylinder refilling. 96-97% expressed that the cost was too high. Others felt that the it was not easily available.

26. Benefits from LPG at household level

Several benefits have been mentioned by the respondents that they felt of having LPG connection (Fig.5) a number of questions has been asked to the respondent to assess the same and the findings are enlisted in the attached box



- 4% respondents referred LPG was cost effective
- 20% women responded that it was easy to cook
- 12-13% respondents considered that the fuel wood collection time reduced
- 14% agreed that now less firewood was required
- 6% women considered that it would lessen the pressure on women
- About 18% beneficiaries agreed that LPG cooking has become speedy, i.e. less time consuming so that they can now give more time to their family.
- 19% considered the less smoke and more environmental benefit and at the same time less health hazards.

27. Suggestions and Recommendations

52% respondents from each of AJY area and OFSDP-II area felt that cost of cylinder is too much to afford. 46% respondents considered that there should a filling station in the vicinity of the villages. 2% also considered that maintenance facility should be provided in time.

So their recommendation may be enumerated as below:

- (i) Closer location of the refill station would help them to avoid various refilling hazards (31%)
- (ii) Subsidy should be higher so that the rural poor can afford easily for getting the connection and refill the cylinder as and when needed (33%-35%)
- (iii) To make the operation more user friendly, more orientation programme at village level as well as at household level is required (4-5%)
- (iv) Regular awareness programme should continue (19-20%)
- (v) If these user friendly approach is continued most of the respondent asserted that the project would be highly successful and they would love to continue using LPG for cooking and other domestic purposes.



Convergence under PMUY at Nawrangpur Division



Convence for Poultry Fariming, Phringia FMU under Phulbani DMU



Broom Harvesting and Processing- Haripada VSS, Bamra (WL) DMU



IGA - Mushroom Cultivation, Seegarh VSS under Deogarh DMU



LPG Distribution at Khandaguda VSS, Nabarangpur Dvsion



LPG Distribution at Mundulisahi VSS, Deogaon FMU Keonjhar (WL) Division



LPG Distribution at Maliguda VSS-Koraput Division

Latitude: 18° 50' 0"
 Longitude: 82° 41' 25"
 Elevation: 846.97m
 Azimuth: 225° (SW)
 Pitch: -9.2°
 Time: 22/06/2018 13:36:24

Chapter 11

Monitoring and Evaluation in AJY Scheme

11.0 Introduction

Monitoring mechanism is an important tool for assessing the achievement of the goal and objectives of a scheme within stipulated timeline. Effective M&E system helps in managing the stakeholders, in improving performance and achieving the results and outcomes of the project. M&E system contributes in getting early indications of progress, or lack thereof, in the achievement of results; learning from success and failure; taking corrective measures for improving overall strategy and operations; and assessing the relevance and fulfilment of objectives, efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability of a project. Besides conventional monitoring, the AJY Scheme uses technology based monitoring like Geographic Information System (GIS) and Management Information System (MIS).

11.1 Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

The scheme emphasises on monitoring the progress. Project evaluation is done at outcomes and impacts level.

The physical and financial monitoring of the progress of implementation of the activities under the Scheme is executed by the AJY Cell of OFSDS on monthly basis through monthly progress reports. The physical monitoring contributes monitoring the progress at inputs and outputs level. The physical and financial monitoring of the progress of implementation of the activities under the Scheme is carried out at FMU, DMU and PMU levels on monthly, quarterly and annual basis. The P-NGO engaged for a Division along with the FMU functionaries prepare the progress report of the FMU showing both physical and financial achievements on monthly basis in consultation with the concerned FMU Chief using the prescribed formats along with a brief report of the Team Leader of the said P-NGO and submits it to the FMU Chief for review and comments who makes onward transmission to the DMU Chief. The Divisional Forest Officers-cum-DMU Chiefs prepare the consolidated monthly progress report in the prescribed formats showing both physical and financial achievements by consolidating the monthly reports received from different FMUs and submit to the concerned RCCFs and the Project Director, OFSDS. The AJY Cell of PMU of OFSDS prepares monthly progress report of implementation of the Scheme by consolidating reports received from the DMUs and submits to the PCCF, Odisha and the Forest and Environment Department.

The physical and financial progress are also monitored by the concerned RCCFs and the senior officers of PMU of OFSDS, through field visit inspections and periodical meetings. Quarterly review of progress of the DMUs is also held at PMU level.

The financial monitoring of implementation of the Scheme follows the procedure stipulated for implementation and execution of State CAMPA and the State Plan schemes as funding for the Scheme comes from these two sources. Separate accounts are maintained at the Range and Divisional levels for handling the funds received under the Heads - State CAMPA and the State Plan. The expenditure is accordingly reflected in the accounts against corresponding budget head(s).

The PMU of OFSDS has developed reporting formats for the P-NGOs and DMUs in MIS domain. Accordingly the concerned P-NGO team, FMU staff, DMU staff and RCCF staff have been capacitated on the reporting formats.

It is proposed to undertake a mid-term review of the Scheme by an independent agency preferably by a team of retired forest officers. This will assess achievements of results at outputs and outcome level.

Besides, the web-based GIS-MIS monitoring system available at OFSDS headquarters is being utilized for reviewing the progress of implementation of the scheme in individual VSSs.

11.2 Web based Monitoring

Besides, monitoring the progress on monthly, quarterly and annual basis by using prescribed formats, the AJY Scheme also makes use of technology based monitoring through web-based GIS and MIS which forms the overall M&E system of OFSDS for the AJY Scheme. The web-based GIS and MIS contribute results monitoring of the Scheme at outputs and outcomes level.

11.2.1 Monitoring Project Interventions through Geographic Information System (GIS)

- Web based GIS applications have been developed and customized to suit specific forest management needs and are being upgraded continuously to cope with the changing field requirements, technical advancements and staff capabilities.
- Forest cover classification is performed using satellite imagery. Project intervention data developed at the field level are superimposed to monitor the changes and impacts.
- Forest maps are generated from the available vector and raster data as per requirements using multiple forest and non-forest map layers.
- Multi-criteria GIS and RS (remote sensing) analysis is done using various map layers to support planning, monitoring and evaluation.

11.2.2 Geomatic Centre at PMU

- A Geomatic Centre for GIS and MIS has been developed in PMU under OFSDS.
- Dedicated group of software and hardware experts are engaged for in-house development and application.
- Use of open source software Q-GIS; for developing the web based platform help in unrestricted access at all levels and expansion of the facilities.
- Expansion of GIS facilities to the DMUs with specialist support is provided.
- Integration of the MIS and GIS for monitoring of all activities has been undertaken.

11.2.3 Web based GIS

- The web portal developed to facilitate layered map and data visualization using a web browser is termed as Web GIS.
- The portal has facilities for viewing multiple map layers together and super imposed over various background raster layers like satellite imagery, forest cover data, Land use and Land cover layers etc.

11.2.4 Verification of VSS information in the GIS cell

- oGPS data (latitudes and Longitudes) of the proposed assigned and treatment area of VSS are uploaded using Web-GIS.
- Uploaded data is verified for following aspects
 - Whether the treatment area is less than equal to (?) assigned area.
 - Treatment/Assigned area of one VSS does not overlap with another VSS.
 - Whether the treatment area is remaining within the assigned area.
 - For each state code there should be only one corresponding VSS.
- Correctness of the state code of each VSS is ascertained.
- After verification of GPS coordinates of permanent structure, state codes are generated of each VSS and intimated to the concerned divisions for record.
- After survey and demarcation the GPS coordinates of assigned and treatment areas of each VSS are uploaded in the GIS portal by the concerned divisions.
- These geo coordinates are verified in the GIS cell and rectified incase of any error following which soft copies of maps of VSS are prepared and provided to the concerned divisions.

11.2.5 Mobile GIS Application:

- The android mobile app developed for collecting GIS data and disseminating GIS information to the field staff on the move is termed as OFSDP Mobile GIS.
- The application is used by field staff at implementation level for data collection and map access.
- It is used by managerial staff for monitoring and evaluation during field visits.

11.3 Management Information System (MIS)

The web-based GIS and MIS (Management Information System) available at OFSDS headquarters in the Geomatics Cell is part of the overall M&E system of the AJY Scheme. MIS is an integral part of a successful M&E Unit of an Organisation. The MIS consists of systematic data entry and dissemination of information among various stakeholders of the Scheme. This is done as per the scope of the user. Looking at various aspects of the need, the Geomatics Cell has developed the Web-based in-house MIS application. The MIS application is designed to facilitate on-site data assimilation from the remote operational units such as FMUs and DMUs. This also facilitates up-to-date and real-time information on the physical as well as financial progress/status of the implementation of the Scheme. This helps in decision making process of the project authorities at various levels. The MIS application has the following functional components.

11.3.1 Data Input Interface

The Data Input Application Interface provides easy-to-use data formats with easy data retrieval and input facility for all project activities/ components covered under the AJY. The data input interface facilitates capture of activity wise progress data. A brief description of the highlighting features of the data input interface are as follows.

- Easier Data Entry: The data interface is designed very simplistic for easier understanding.
- Data Validation: The data input fields are embedded with the data validation routines to restrict input of incorrect data into the system

11.3.2 Reports

The MIS application includes reporting facilities at all the operational levels. However, the content and nature of the report shall be dependent upon the operational level as well as the operational scope of the concerned system user. The Reports are broadly divided into

- Monthly Reports,
- Scope based Reports and
- Query based Reports.

Besides, the above categories of the reports and the PMU operational level are to generate Text as well as Graphical reports based upon the data analysis result sets.

11.3.3 Application/ Data Security

Access to all components of the MIS application is restricted through *user-id* and *password*. All users of the system have a user account grouped under either FMU Operational level, DMU operational level or PMU operational level. Each of such user account is provided with unique combination of user-id and password. The user has to log in to the system by using the designated user-id and password to be able to access the application component. Once successfully logged-in, the system user shall be provided with application features pertaining to the concerned operational level.

Capacity building training programmes was conducted on developing the trainers-cum resource persons for DMUs on AJY MIS Application. The training was imparted in an interactive mode with lots of hands on practice to make it as participatory as possible. To demystify the doubts about on the MIS Application Software, adequate space was provided in each session for discussion and question answer.

The progress of Survey and demarcation with respect to total forest area surveyed, total boundary length surveyed, number of boundary pillars posted and expenditure incurred up to 31-03-2019 as recorded at MIS level in the PMU is presented in the following table which indicates that as on 31-03-2019 a total forest area of 1,70, 754.8914 ha. having total boundary length of 1,16,93,320 m has been surveyed by posting 1,55,068 number boundary pillars with a total expenditure of Rs 6,15,90,302/-.



PMU level Review of AJY Activities during March-2019



Field level Monitoring of SMC Activities by DMU team, Kalahandi-N Division

Progress of Survey & Demarcation up to 2018-2019

Table - 11:

MIS Based Progress of Survey & Demarcation- Report up to 31-03-2019

Sl. No.	Division	No of VSS	Treatment Forest area in Ha	Boundary length in m.	Boundary pillars (Nos.)	Expenditure in Rs.
Part-1						
1	Bonai	114	6335.26	444808.696	4012	1796872
2	Deogarh	126	6999.33	544560	6452	3094538
3	Jeypore	125	5999.3	392018	8450	1663860
4	Keonjhar	135	7170.1	552545.3	6703	3150924.5
5	Parlakhemundi	160	7752.44	460579.3621	7261	2186250
6	Rourkela	132	6584.13	631528.0532	5724	2849365
	Part 1 Total	792	40840.56	3026039.411	38602	14741809.5
Part-2						
1	Angul	96	5399.16	289320.78	3202	1894100
2	Balasore	40	2170.74	160808	1362	973760
3	Balliguda	140	6052.6	397857	6050	2891250
4	Koraput	165	7907	601285.676	7856	2952495
5	Phulbani	180	10115.96	736773	7953	3287523
6	Rayagada	180	9378	554754	9210	3889200
	Part 2 Total	801	41023.46	2740798.456	35633	15888328
Part-3						
1	Bamra (WL)	111	4850	437055.7	4850	2418700
2	Bargarh	120	8461	460645	8425	3296770
3	Bolangir	200	15413.7	913445.787	10024	4976400
4	Kalahandi(N)	220	12180	687400	11855	696545
5	Kalahandi(S)	205	11229.5	779800	10800	5243254
6	Keonjhar (WL)	100	5928.3514	383339.55	5118	1457700
7	Khariar	200	14472.3	975703.2	14018	5272215
8	Malkangiri	140	5443.87	385180	5053	2412165
9	Satkosia(WL)	31	1412.15	123026	1183	452175
	Part 3 Total	1327	79390.8714	5145595.237	71326	26225924
Part-4						
1	Nabarangpur	140	5500	456599	5507	2754241
2	Rairakhol	120	4000	324288	4000	1980000
	Part 4 Total	260	9500	780887	9507	4734241
Grand Total		3180	170754.8914	11693320.1	155068	61590302.5

ADIVASI MELA-2019



Chapter 12

Fund Flow and Expenditure

12.0 Introduction

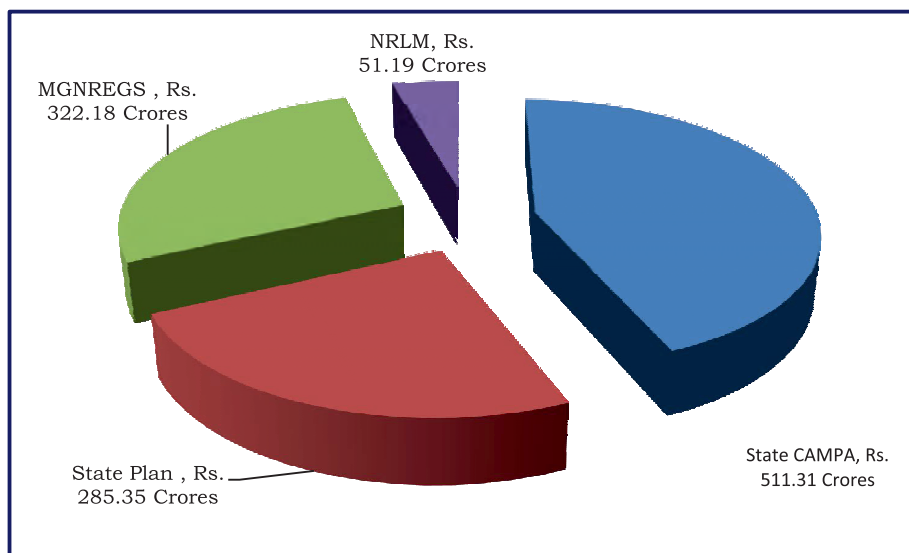
AJY Scheme is funded by Government of Odisha from State Plan and State CAMPA. The total outlay of the scheme for 6 years period (from 2016-17 to 2021-22) is Rs. 1170.02 Crores, out of which Rs. 511.31 Crores will be met from State CAMPA, Rs. 285.35 Crores under State Plan of the Forest and Environment Department, Government of Odisha. This apart, Rs. 322.18 Crores from MGNREGS and Rs. 51.19 Crores from NRLM, Panchayati Raj Department, Government of Odisha has been provisioned through convergence.

The present chapter gives an overview of the fund flow and expenditure of the Scheme during 2018-19.

12.1 Fund Flow

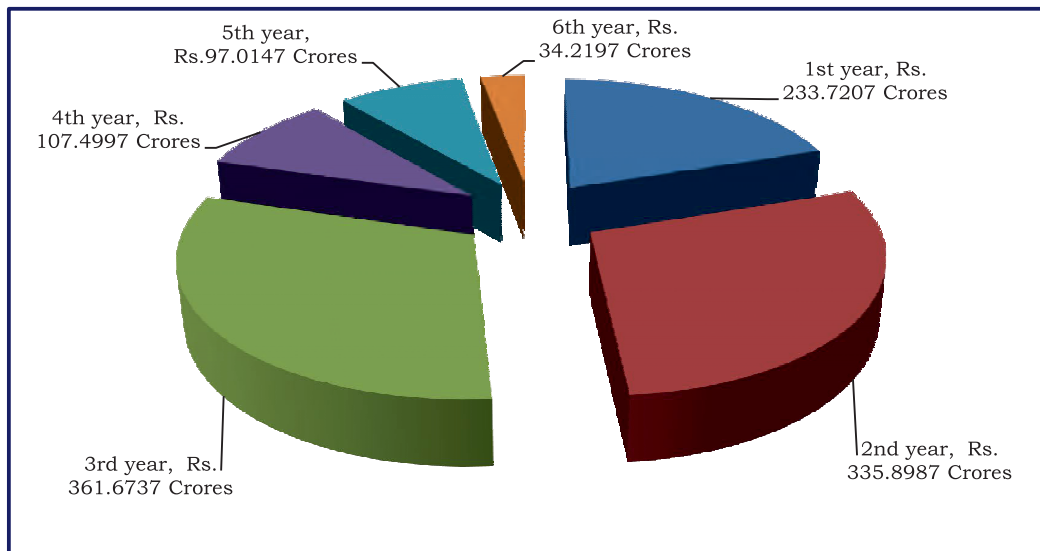
The total outlay of AJY program is Rs. 1170.02 Crores over six years period. Out of the total estimated cost of Rs. 1170.02 Crores over six years period during 2016-17 to 2021-22, 44% funds are proposed to met from State CAMPA, 24% from State Plan, 28% from MGNREGS and 4% from NRLM (See Figure 12.1).

Figure 12.1: Source Wise Estimated Funds Requirement for AJY Scheme



As presented in Figure 12.2, year wise funds required for the Scheme are Rs. 233.7207 Crores for 1st year (20%), Rs. 335.8987 Crores for 2nd year (29%), Rs. 361.6737 Crores for 3rd year (31%), Rs. 107.4997 Crores for 4th year (9%), Rs. 97.0147 Crores for 5th year (8%) and Rs. 34.2197 Crores for 6th year (3%).

Figure 12.2: Year Wise Estimated Funds Requirement for implementation of AJY Scheme



Training on Basic Accounting Procedure to the DEO-Accts at PMU, OFSDS

Table 12.1 presents the fund flow under AJY Scheme up to end of March 2019. Accordingly, the AJY Scheme received Rs 269.7626 Crores from State Government that included Rs. 213.5626 Crores from State CAMPA APO 2014-15, APO 2015-16 & APO 2016-17, APO 2017-18 and Rs 56.20 Crores from State Plan.

Table 12.1 Fund Flow under AJY Scheme
Statement of Funds received under Ama Jangala Yojana (AJY)

Rs. in Lakhs

Sl. No.	Date of Receipt	Financial Year	Source of Funding	Amount Received	Financial Year wise Total Receipt
A. State CAMPA					
1	26.06.2015	2015-2016	CAMP APO 2014-15	931.0	1862.37
2	15.12.2015			931.37	
3	06.12.2016	2016-2017	CAMP APO 2015-16	1120.0	1120.00
4	09.06.2017	2017-2018	CAMP APO 2015-16	1121.0	8898.93
5	03.10.2017		CAMP APO 2016-17	5460.0	
6	09.03.2018		2317.93		
7	21.04.2018		2018-2019	CAMP APO 2016-17	
8	23.08.2018	CAMP APO 2016-17	427.46		
9	07.09.2018	CAMP APO 2017-18	3395.50		
10	26.09.2018	3396.0			
A. Total Amount Received Under CAMPA				21356.26	21356.26
B. State Plan Funds					
1	01.03.2012	2011-2012	STATE PLAN	1000.00	1000.00
2	03.03.2014	2013-2014		10.00	10.00
3	17.01.2015	2014-2015		100.00	110.00
4	04.02.2015			10.00	
5	17.06.2016	2016-2017		300.00	1000.00
6	20.10.2016			300.00	
7	10.11.2016			400.00	
8	03.07.2017	2017-2018		300.00	1000.00
9	07.11.2017			500.00	
10	30.01.2018			200.00	
11	08.05.2018	2018-2019		1000.00	2500.00
12	13.06.2018				
13	16.10.2018			1000.00	
14	02.02.2019			500.00	
B. Total Amount Received Under State Plan				5,620.00	5,620.00
Grand Total (A+B)				26,976.26	26,976.26

12.2 Expenditure

The State CAMPA fund has been utilised for the following interventions of the AJY Scheme during FY 2016-17 to 2018-19

- Community mobilization and Institution Building
- JFM site selection
- Survey and demarcation of JFM areas and mapping
- Micro plan preparation
- Support to capacity building training of VSS, SHG members and departmental staff
- Forest restoration under JFM and soil and moisture conservation
- ANR without gap plantation in the 0th, 1st and 2nd years
- Block Plantation in the 0th, 1st and 2nd years

Similarly, the State Plan fund is utilised for the following managerial interventions of the Scheme.

- Remuneration of P-NGO teams,
- Remuneration of Animator,
- Managerial expenditure at FMU and DMU levels,
- Remuneration of support staff,
- Construction of VSS office-cum meeting place, and
- PMU expenditure.

Table 12.2 presents about component and DMU wise fund allocation for 23 Divisions and PMU level expenditure from State Plan fund under AJY Scheme.

Table 12.3 presents the component and DMU wise expenditure for 23 Divisions and PMU level expenditure from State CAMPA fund under AJY Scheme.

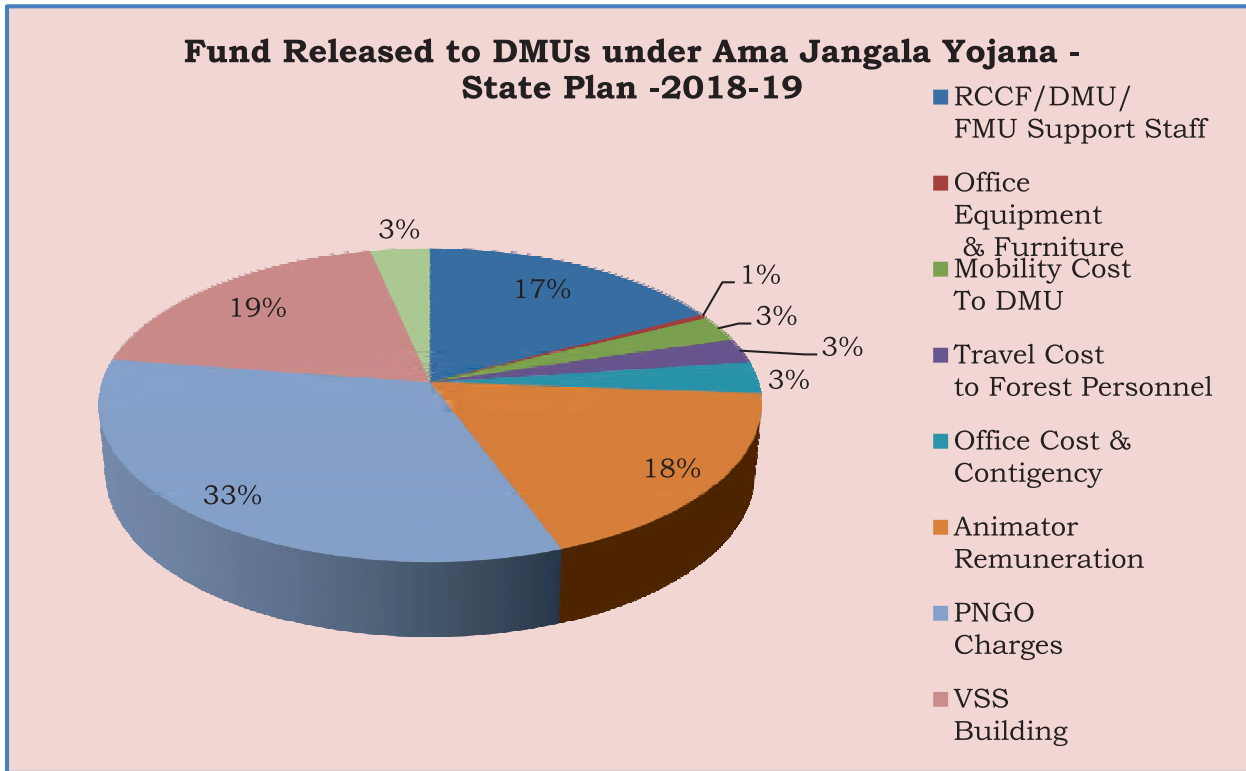


Annual GB Meeting at Raipal VSS, Deogarh Division



Annual GB Meeting and Social Audit of Baleswar VSS of Keonjhar Division

Figure-12.2: Statement of Fund Released to Ama Jangala Yojana under State Plan during 2018-19



SHG rating for Bank Linkage at Ambapala VSS, Angul Division



SHG rating for Bank Linkage at Akul Pradhan Sahi VSS, Angul Division

Table-12.2

Statement of Fund Released under State Plan Ama Jangala Yojana Financial Year 2018-2019

Sl. No.	Part	DMU	RCCF/DMU/ FMU Support Staff	Office Equipment & Furniture	Mobility Cost To DMU	Travel Cost to Forest Personnel	Office Cost & Contingency	Animator Remuneration	PNGO Charges	VSS Building	EPA	Total	
1	Part-I	Bonai	1,049,596	20,000	150,000	150,000	244,000	1,368,000	2,400,000	1,820,000	-	7,201,596	
2		Deogarh	1,285,441	30,000	200,000	150,000	235,000	1,272,000	2,046,686	1,456,000	600,000	7,275,127	
3		Jeypore	1,307,096	30,000	200,000	200,000	235,000	1,260,000	2,284,000	1,456,000	-	6,972,096	
4		Keonjhar	1,567,452	30,000	210,000	235,000	220,000	1,380,000	2,541,838	1,820,000	-	8,004,290	
5		Paralakhemundi	1,627,628	30,000	220,000	220,000	250,000	1,680,000	3,002,000	1,820,000	-	8,849,628	
6		Rourkela	1,582,285	30,000	200,000	200,000	245,000	1,344,000	2,400,000	1,092,000	-	7,093,285	
	Sub Total Part-I		8,419,498	170,000	1,180,000	1,155,000	1,429,000	8,304,000	14,674,524	9,464,000	600,000	45,396,022	
1	Part-II	Angul	1,606,211	30,000	140,000	100,000	170,000	912,000	1,632,000	1,092,000	-	5,682,211	
2		Balasore(WL)	919,707	30,000	90,000	90,000	100,000	480,000	462,000	-	-	2,171,707	
3		Phulbani	1,720,941	30,000	240,000	240,000	240,000	310,000	1,920,000	3,736,165	2,184,000	-	10,381,106
4		Baiguda	1,610,308	30,000	205,000	165,000	165,000	250,000	1,440,000	2,560,000	1,820,000	-	8,080,308
5		Koraput	1,541,002	30,000	220,000	210,000	210,000	295,000	1,740,000	3,250,200	1,820,000	-	9,106,202
6		Rayagada	1,611,925	30,000	240,000	240,000	230,000	320,000	1,920,000	3,584,000	2,184,000	-	10,119,925
	Sub Total Part-II		9,010,094	180,000	1,135,000	1,035,000	1,445,000	8,412,000	15,224,365	9,100,000	-	45,541,459	
1	Part-III	Satkosia(WL)	769,004	30,000	100,000	80,000	90,000	372,000	630,000	-	-	2,071,004	
2		Bolangir	2,177,538	30,000	220,000	220,000	320,000	1,920,000	3,991,000	2,548,000	-	11,426,538	
3		Kalahandi(N)	1,222,913	30,000	230,000	180,000	180,000	340,000	2,160,000	4,077,581	2,751,000	-	10,991,494
4		Khariar	1,185,001	30,000	220,000	220,000	220,000	320,000	1,920,000	3,360,000	2,548,000	-	9,803,001
5		Bargarh	896,164	30,000	185,000	165,000	165,000	230,000	1,200,000	1,965,200	1,092,000	2,000,000	7,763,364
6		Bamra(WL)	907,671	30,000	180,000	160,000	160,000	190,000	1,092,000	1,641,919	728,000	-	4,929,590
7		Keonjhar(WL)	1,100,005	30,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	230,000	1,200,000	2,560,000	-	-	5,520,005

8		Malkangiri	769,004	30,000	185,000	165,000	230,000	1,200,000	2,048,000	1,092,000	-	5,719,004
9		Kalahandi(S)	1,226,067	30,000	350,000	510,000	315,000	1,740,000	2,880,000	2,184,000	3,125,000	12,360,067
	Sub Total	Part-III	10,253,367	270,000	1,870,000	1,900,000	2,265,000	12,804,000	23,153,700	12,943,000	5,125,000	70,584,067
1		Rairakhol	442,446	60,000	150,000	170,000	190,000	-	934,185	728,000	-	2,674,631
2		Nabarangpur	1,297,019	100,000	200,000	170,000	230,000	1,600,000	2,400,000	728,000	-	6,725,019
	Sub Total	Part-IV	1,739,465	160,000	350,000	340,000	420,000	1,600,000	3,334,185	1,456,000	-	9,399,650
	GRAND TOTAL		29,422,424	780,000	4,535,000	4,430,000	5,559,000	31,120,000	56,386,774	32,963,000	5,725,000	170,921,198



Ulisirka VSS of Kalahandi-N Division got the Best VSS Award during State level Sameeksha-2019



Biju Pattnaik Prakruti mitra Award - 2019 offered to VSS under Angul Division

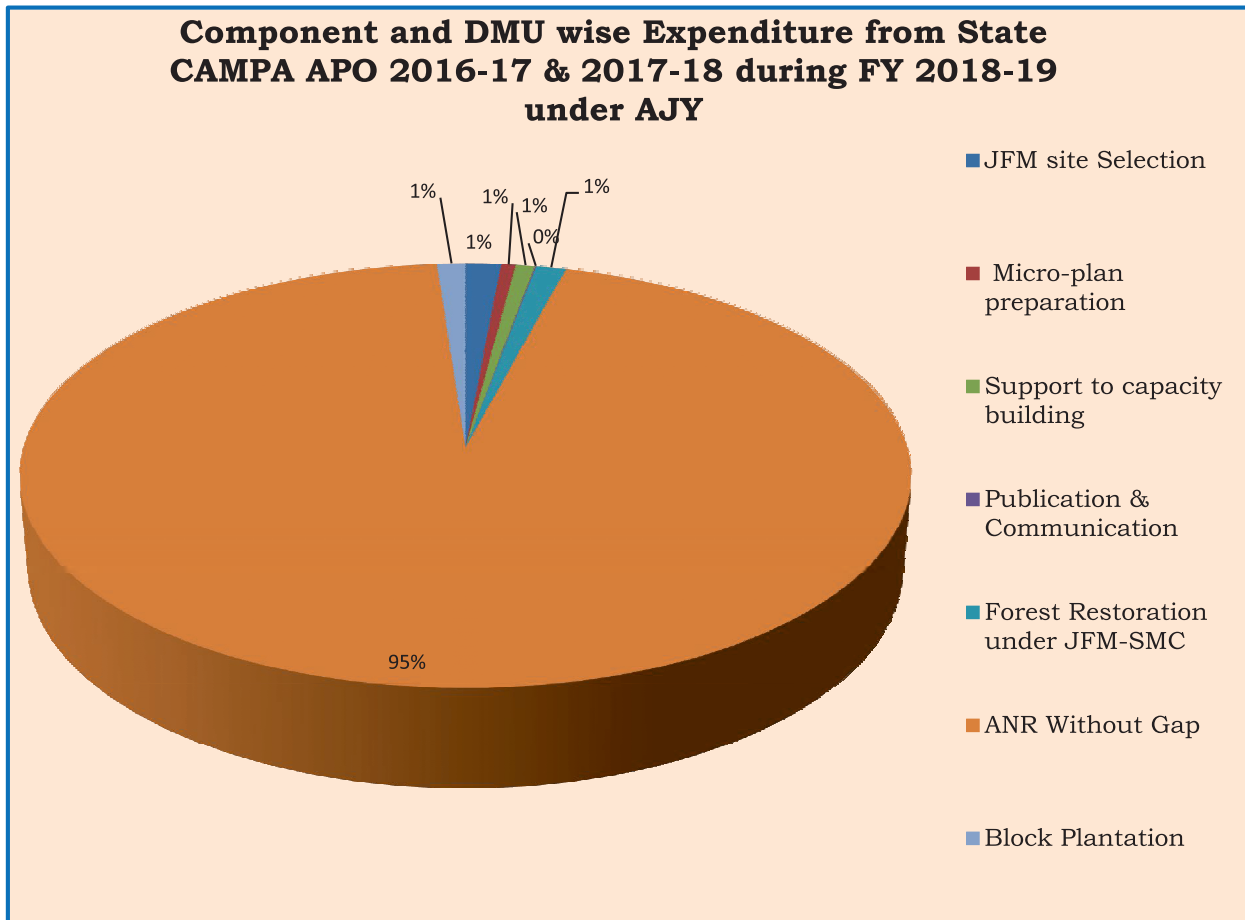
Table 12.3:

**Component Wise and DMU wise Expenditure from State CAMPA (FY 2016-17 and FY 2017-18)
during FY 2018-19 under AJY Scheme**

Division	A2.JFM site Selection	A8. Micro-plan preparation	B1. Support to capacity building	B2. Publication & Communication	C. Forest Restoration under JFM-SMC	C.1. ANR Without Gap	C.2. Block Plantation	Total
Bonai	86,625	40,000	1,28,000	-	55,000	479,02,997	-	482,12,622
Deogarh	7,47,180	3,06,500	2,62,000	10,000	6,52,603	592,70,460	-	612,48,743
Jeypore	7,28,250	3,40,000	2,08,000	10,000	11,00,000	549,18,034	9,56,072	582,60,356
Keonjhar	7,73,805	4,00,000	4,10,000	6,008	10,01,137	555,21,627	3,91,041	585,03,618
Parlakhemundi	5,55,000	2,00,000	3,20,000	10,000	-	451,20,073	-	462,05,073
Rourkela	6,46,400	3,60,000	3,50,000	-	16,59,600	421,73,619	5,95,869	457,85,488
Angul	5,21,865	1,70,000	3,42,000	10,000	4,83,589	295,99,679	-	311,27,133
Balasore(WL)	4,82,625	1,35,840	2,70,000	-	16,43,415	116,78,311	-	142,10,191
Phulbani	7,55,000	4,00,000	4,00,000	10,000	11,00,000	916,05,858	1,46,217	944,17,075
Baliguda	6,78,613	2,64,000	2,62,000	10,000	29,54,433	675,78,208	-	717,47,254
Koraput	8,02,700	4,00,000	5,20,000	-	5,50,000	719,45,438	22,18,210	764,36,348
Rayagada	8,02,500	1,87,000	3,16,000	-	8,50,000	874,04,540	10,54,613	906,14,653
Satkosia (WL)	-	-	-	10,000	-	97,33,167	-	97,43,167
Bolangir	13,02,000	4,80,000	6,56,000	-	-	754,47,036	19,27,730	798,12,766
Kalahandi (N)	12,51,000	6,00,000	7,32,000	-	1,10,522	1006,18,279	12,11,819	1045,23,620
Khariar	11,10,000	4,00,000	5,80,000	-	-	600,96,733	16,14,876	638,01,609
Bargarh	7,76,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	-	60,500	417,66,544	10,23,630	440,26,674
Bamra(WL)	6,36,850	3,39,000	4,10,000	10,000	5,12,431	478,69,183	-	497,77,464
Keonjhar (WL)	24,365	-	-	-	-	481,01,994	10,01,962	491,28,321
Malkangiri	14,75,625	6,00,000	7,60,000	-	11,00,000	464,56,175	24,00,307	527,92,107
Kalahandi(S)	16,65,000	6,40,000	8,40,000	-	15,06,765	589,40,006	-	635,91,771
Nabarangpur	22,91,595	9,60,000	13,94,925	-	1,22,327	306,19,840	-	353,88,687
Rairakhol	69,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	69,800
PMU	-	-	5,44,639	4,75,958	-	-	-	10,20,597
Total	181,82,798	74,22,340	99,05,564	5,61,966	154,62,322	11843,67,800	145,42,346	12504,45,136

Figure 12.3:

Component Wise and DMU wise Expenditure from State CAMPA (FY 2016-17 and FY 2017-18) during FY 2018-19 under AJY Scheme



SAMEEKSHYA 2018-2019



Chapter 13

Executive Team of Ama Jangala Yojana during the Year 2018-19

The AJY team comprise of the following personnel at state, circle and divisional management units:

Project Management Unit:

Name	Designation	Period	
		From	To
Shri Lalit Kumar Tewari, IFS	PCCF (Projects)-cum-Project Director, OFSDS	01.04.2018	31.03.2019
Dr. (Mrs) Meeta Biswal, IFS	Addl. PCCF-cum-Addl. Project Director, OFSDS	22.02.2019	31.03.2019
Dr. Pradeep Raj Karat, IFS	Joint Project Director (A&F), OFSDS	01.04.2018	21.02.2019
Mrs. Pusa Zhule Mekro, IFS	Addl.PCCF-cum-Addl. Project Director (A&F)	01.03.2019	31.03.2019
Shri Sudarsan Behera, OFS-I(SB)	Deputy Project Director (A & F), OFSDS	01.04.2018	31.03.2019
Dr. Mamata Mishra, SPM (LLI, NRM & ISC), OFSDS	I/c Subject Matter Specialist (LLI & C)	01.04.2018	11.12.2018
Shri Trinath Pattnaik	Subject Matter Specialist (IME)	12.12.2018	31.03.2019
Shri Subrat Kumar Kar, SPM (C&ID), OFSDS	I/c Subject Matter Specialist(LLI & C)	01.04.2018	18.07.2018
Shri Amiya umar Dash	Subject Matter Specialist (LLI&C)	19.07.2018	31.03.2019
Shri Biswajeet Sahoo, SPM (KMP&P), OFSDS	I/c Subject Matter Specialist (P&T)	01.04.2018	01.01.2019
Shri Bijaya Ram Senapati	Subject Matter Specialist (P&T)	02.01.2019	31.03.2019

Regional Chief Conservator of Forests:

Circle	Name	Period	
		From	To
Angul	Dr. Sudarsan Panda, IFS	01.04.2018	21.02.2019
	Dr. Pradeep Raj Karat, IFS	22.02.2019	31.03.2019
Berhampur	Mr. Sashi Paul, IFS	01.04.2018	24.07.2018
	Mr. Suresh Pant, IFS	25.07.2018	31.03.2019
Bhawanipatana	Mr. Suresh Pant, IFS	01.04.2018	22.07.2018
	Mr. Abhiram Naik, IFS	23.07.2018	31.03.2019
Koraput	Mr. PK Mallick, IFS	01.04.2018	03.12.2018
	Mr. Sudipta Dash, IFS	27.02.2019	31.03.2019
Rourkela	Mr. Lingaraj Otta, IFS	01.04.2018	31.03.2019



Distribution Boiling Drum in Saria VSS under Kalahandi (N) DMU



EPA in Khajuribahal VSS under Deogarh DMU



EPA in Brajonhapur VSS, Deogarh DMU



Distribution of Boiling Drums to VSS in Kalahandi (N) DMU

Divisional Management Units:

DMU	Name	Period	
		From	To
Angul	Mr. V. Karthick, IFS	01.04.2018	31.03.2019
Balasore (wl)	Mr. Biswaraj Panda, IFS	01.04.2018	31.03.2019
Balliguda	Mr. Biswanath Neelannavar, IFS	01.04.2018	31.03.2019
Bamra (wl)	Mr. Sanath Kumar N, IFS	01.04.2018	
Baragarh	Mr. Abhaya Kumar Dalai, OFS-I(SB)	01.04.2018	
Bolangiri	Mr. Samir K. Satapathy, OFS-I(SB)	01.04.2018	31.03.2019
Bonai	Mr. Sudhanshu Sekhar Khora, IFS	01.04.2018	31.03.2019
Deogarh	Mr. Karthik Ch. Samantray, OFS-I(SB)	01.04.2018	26.02.2019
	Smt. Kshayama Sarangi, OFS-I(SB)	01.03.2019	
Jeypore	Mr. Aswini Kumar Kar, OFS-I(SB)	01.04.2018	31.03.2019
Kalahandi (S)	Mr. Nrusingha Ch. Mishara, OFS-I(SB)		31.03.2019
	Mr. P. Ashok Kumar	01.03.2018	
Kalahandi (N)	Mr. Nitish Kumar, IFS	01.04.2018	31.03.2019
Keonjhar	Mr. Sontosh Joshi, IFS	01.04.2018	31.03.2019
Keonjhar(wl)	Mr. Ajit K. Satpathy, OFS-I(SB)	01.04.2018	31.03.2019
Khariar	Mr. Khushawant Soingh, IFS	01.04.2018	31.03.2019
Korapur	Ms. Poornima P, IFS	01.04.2018	31.03.2019
Malkangiri	Dr. Samarat Gouda, IFS	01.04.2018	
Nabarangpur	Mr. Ranjit K. Mallick, OFS-I(SB)	01.04.2018	31.03.2019
Paralakhemundi	Mr. Goutam Kumar Nayak, OFS-I(SB)	01.04.2018	31.03.2019
	Mr. Vivek Kumar, IFS	31.03.2019	
Phulabani	Mr. Laxmi Narayana Behera, IFS	01.04.2018	31.03.2019
Rayagada	Mr. Debarchan Behera, OFS-I(SB)	01.04.2018	31.03.2019
Rourkela	Mr. Sanjay Kumar Swain, IFS	11/10/2017	31.03.2019
Satakosia(wl)	Mr. S.M.T. Rehaman, OFS-I(SB)	01.04.2018	26/9/2018
	Mr. P. Ramasamy, IFS	17/10/2018	31/3/2019
Rairakhol	Mr. Sangarm Ke, Behera, IFS	01.04.2015	31.03.2019

Chapter 14

Action Plan of AJY for the year 2019-20

Ama Jangala Yojana (AJY) is being implemented in 23 Territorial and Wildlife Divisions of the state through Vana Suraksya Samitis (VSSs). By the end of the financial year 2018-19, a total number of 3,180 VSSs have been covered under AJY. As per the action plan for 2019-20, 540 more VSSs have been earmarked for implementation in 20 divisions bringing the cumulative total of 3,720. Accordingly, concerned Forest Divisions have been asked for submission of list of respective number of selected VSSs with particulars in prescribed format.

The year wise number of VSSs covered from 2016-17 to 2018-19 and the division wise number of VSS earmarked for implementation during 2019-20 are given in the following Table.

Table 14:

Number of VSS covered from 2016-17 to 2018-19 and the proposed target for 2019-20 under Ama Jangala Yojana

		No of VSS covered					Remark
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (To be covered)	Total	
Part I Division							
1	Baripada	100	0	0	0	0	These have been sub assumed in OFSDP Phase-II
2	Bonai	100	14	0	0	114	
3	Rourkela	92	20	20	20	152	
4	Deogarh	86	20	20	20	146	
5	Jeypore	85	20	20	20	145	
6	Keonjhar	95	20	20	20	155	
7	Paralakhemundi	120	20	20	20	180	
	Total	678	114	100	100	892	

Part II Division							
1	Angul	56	20	20	20	116	
2	Koraput	125	20	20	20	185	
3	Balasore(wl)	20	20	20	15	55	
4	Phulbani	140	20	20	40	220	
5	Baliguda	100	20	20	20	160	
6	Rayagada	140	20	20	20	200	
	Total	581	120	100	135	936	
Part III Division							
1	Keonjhar(wl)	100	0	0	0	100	
2	Satkosia(wl)	31	0	0	0	31	
3	Sambalpur	60	0	0	0	0	These have been sub assumed in OFSDP Phase-II
4	Rairangpur	100	0	0	0	0	These have been sub assumed in OFSDP Phase-II
5	Bamra(WL)	71	20	20	20	131	
6	Bolangiri	140	20	40	50	250	
7	Khariar	140	20	40	40	240	
8	Baragarh	80	20	20	20	140	
9	Malkangiri	80	20	40	40	180	
10	Kahandi(N)	160	20	40	30	250	
11	Kalahandi(S)	125	20	60	65	270	
	Total	1087	140	260	265	1592	
Part IV Division							
1	Nabarangpur		100	40	20	160	
2	Rairakhole		80	40	20	140	
	Total		180	80	40	300	
	Grand Total	2,346	554	540	540	3,720	(2346-260)+554 +540+540= 3,720