



# ANNUAL REPORT

# Ama Jangal Yojana (AJY)



**Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project (Phase-II)**  
Forest & Environment Department, Government of Odisha

## AJY Annual Report

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## **FOREWORD**

Ama Jangala Yojana (AJY) is a flagship scheme of the Forest & Environment Department, Government of Odisha being implemented through Odisha Forestry Sector Development Society 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.

At present the scheme is being implemented in 23 Territorial and Wildlife Divisions of the State since 2016-17 through Vana Surakshya Samitis (VSSs). Till the end of 2017-18, a total number of 2640 VSSs implemented the scheme. During 2018-19 another 540 no. of VSSs have been included for implementation of AJY.

P-NGOs comprising 116 teams and 2 Development Officers Teams have been engaged in all 23 Divisions as support organisation for smooth implementation of the scheme. Besides, 2345 animators have been engaged for building rapport with the community and to assist in VSS record keeping and as contact persons for both P-NGO teams and functionaries of the Forest Department.

Large numbers of Capacity Building training programmes have been conducted both at PMU and DMU levels on themes like, Community Mobilization, Institution Building, Formation of SHGs, Soil and Moisture Conservation, Accounting Procedures for DMU & VSSs, Accounting Procedure for VSS, PRA and Micro Plan Preparation, Micro Plan Implementation, Nursery Techniques and Block Plantations.

The survey and demarcation work has been taken up in all 23 Divisions and areas has been assigned for treatment to each VSSs and Pillar Posting has been taken up.

The Annual Report 2017-18 of Ama Jangala Yojana has been prepared, which contains detailed 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 AJY Cell of OFSDS for being associated with implementation of AJY Scheme for their hard work and in making substantial progress during the year and also to those who made this publication a reality.

**L.K.Tewari, IFS**



## **Dr. Meeta Biswal, IFS**

Chief Conservator of Forests (CCF)-cum-  
Additional Project Director  
Odisha Forestry Sector Development Society



## **PREFACE**

For centuries, 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 AmaJangalYojana (AJY) in 2016 in the forestry sector in Joint Forest Management mode. The programme is revised and planned to be implemented in 23 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 2017-18 Financial Year, implementation of AJY Scheme has completed its second year. This Annual Report presents details of both physical and financial progress of the Scheme during the Financial Year 2017-18 along with the support activities at PMU, DMU and FMU levels. The report has been prepared with the guidance of Shri L.K.Tewari, IFS, 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, 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, IFS**

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

OFSDS	Odisha Forestry Sector Development Society
APC	Agriculture Production Commissioner
PCCF	Principal Chief Conservator of Forests
RCCF	Regional Chief Conservator of Forests
CCF	Chief Conservator of Forests
IME	Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation
LI	Livelihood Improvement
D&P	Documentation & Publicity
PMU	Project Management Unit
DFO	Divisional Forest Officer
VSS	Vana Surakshya Samitis
EDC	Eco Development Committee
AJY	Ama Jangal Yojana
PD	Project Director
APD	Additional Project Director
JPD	Joint Project Director
WL	Wild Life
DPD	Deputy Project Director
A&F	Administration & Finance
GIS	Geographic Information System
DMU	Divisional Management Unit
FMU	Field Management Unit
SHG	Self-Help Group
NGO	Non-Governemnt Organisation

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## PROJECT SYNOPSIS

### Main Components:

Components	2016- 17	2017- 18	Total
Forest Management in JFM mode	in 24 Divisions	In 23 Divisions	In 23 Divisions
<b>1) ANR without Gap</b>			
a). Zeroth Year	105283 ha	18700 ha	123983
b). First Year		105283 ha	105283
<b>2) Block Plantation</b>			
a).Zeroth Year (Nursery Preparation)	1010 ha.		
b). First Year		1010 ha.	1010 ha
<b>Institutional Strengthening</b>			
1) No. of FMUs covered	115	99	214
2) No. of VSS covered	2086	554	2640
3) No. of VSS Resolution passed in Palli Sabha	2086	251	2337
4) No. of SHG covered	1728	155	1883
<b>Preparation of Guidelines for implementing AJY</b>			
1) No. of Guidelines prepared for implementing the scheme	10	-	10
<b>Commissioning services of Partner NGOs</b>			
1) No. of Divisions wherein Partner NGOs engaged	24	23	23
2) No. of Partner NGOs personnel engaged	116 + 2 DOs	5 + 3 DOs	121+5 DOs
<b>Capacity Building Programmes</b>			
1) No. of various Capacity Building Modules developed	11	0	11
2) No. of various Capacity Building Programmes conducted			
3) No. of personnel & members of VSS & SHG trained	60687	8440	69127
4) No. of VSS Sensitised through Capacity Building Programmes	9972	554	10526



<b>Key Activities</b>			
1) No. of VSS in which PRA exercise completed	2081	364	2445
2) No. of VSS in which Micro-plan completed	1767	579	2346
3) No. of VSS in which Micro-plans approved by DMU	185	1124	1309
4) No. of VSS Buildings constructed	158	43	201
5) No. of VSS where Survey and Demarcation Work Completed	2086	231	2571
6) Total area demarcated	133713.4 ha.	11516.7 ha	145230.10
7) No. of VSS where Entry Income Generation Activities for Livelihood Improvement taken up	91	64	
<b>Supporting Activities</b>			
Preparatory works; Strengthening of Executive Body; Infrastructure Development; Publicity and Communication; Convergence; and Monitoring and Evaluation			
<b>Fund released to OFSDS under AJY</b>	<b>FY. 2016-17</b>	<b>2017-18</b>	
1) State CAMPA			
A. State CAMPA APO 14- 15		Rs.11.20 Crores	-
B. State CAMPA APO 15-16		-	Rs.11.21 Crores
C. State CAMPA APO 17-18		-	Rs.77.7793 Crores
<b>Total</b>	<b>Rs.11.20 Crores</b>	<b>Rs.88.9883 Crores</b>	<b>Rs.100.1893 Crores</b>
2) State Plan	Rs. 10.00 Crores	Rs.10.00 Crores	Rs.20.00 Crores
3) Total Fund released	Rs.21.20 Crores	Rs.98.9893 Crores	Rs. 120.1893 Crores



## **PROJECT OUTREACH:**

### **An endeavour to involve the fringe dwellers in sustainable forest management**

#### **1.0 Introduction**

Ama Jangala Yojana (AJY) is an endeavour to achieve sustainable forest management by involving the local forest fringe dwellers. The dependence of the local forest fringe dwellers on adjoining forests cannot be negated. It can only be mitigated by enabling them to become responsible resource consumers.

AJY is a flagship scheme in the forestry sector of the Forest & Environment Department, Government of Odisha and it is being implemented through Odisha Forestry Sector Development Society (OFSDS). The scheme is intended to promote sustainable forest management in the state in participatory mode through Vana Surakshya Samiti (VSSs) 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 of 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 during six years period from 2016-17 to 2021-22. 1st three years interventions of the scheme were proposed to be made in 2000, 2500 and 2500 VSS and in the last three years on maintenance of plantations. The rehabilitation of degraded forests through ANR (Assisted Natural Regeneration) and block plantations was envisaged to be taken up. All the activities were to be carried out with active participation of local communities.

However, during the selection of VSS in many Divisions of the Bhubaneswar Circle, it was found that that most areas fall in urban limits with little scope of taking interventions under the Joint Forest Management. Hence Bhubaneswar Circle was excluded in consultation with the RCCF and DFOs. Further, keeping in view the paucity of funds, it was decided that the target of VSS would be reduced to 500 VSS each year in the subsequent years i.e; with effect from 2017-18. This scaling down of targets also enabled the intensification of activities at the community level.

## 1.1 Objectives

The main objectives of the Ama Jangala Yojana are:

- To conserve and restore degraded forest through forest restoration initiatives
- To arrest further degradation of forests through participating 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 various parts as listed below:

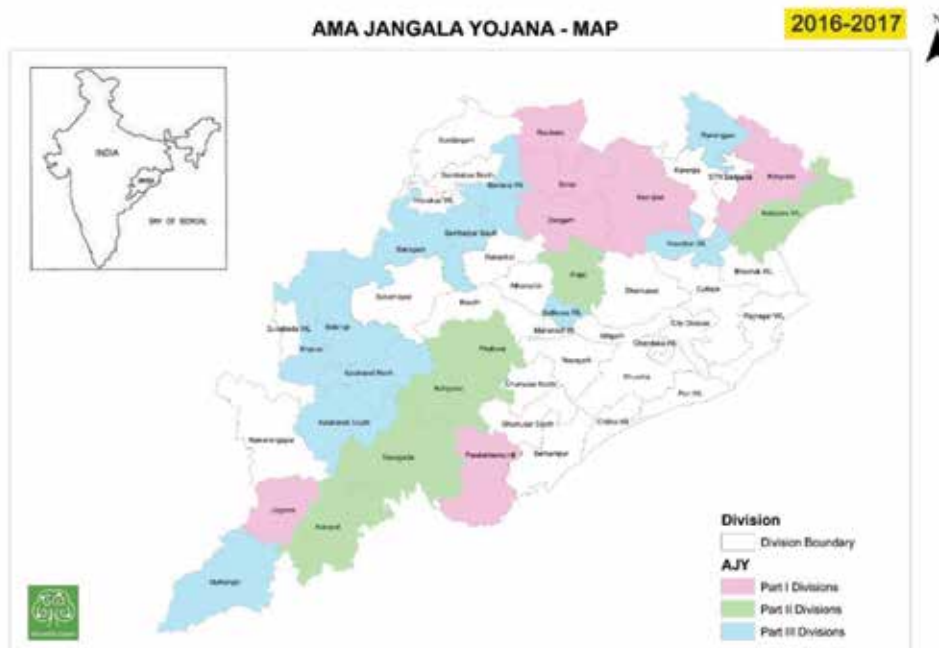
Part I – Baripada, Bonai, Deogarh, Jeypore, Keonjhar, Parlakhemundi, Rourkela

Part 2 - Angul, Balasore (WL), Baliguda, Koraput, Phulbani, Rayagada,

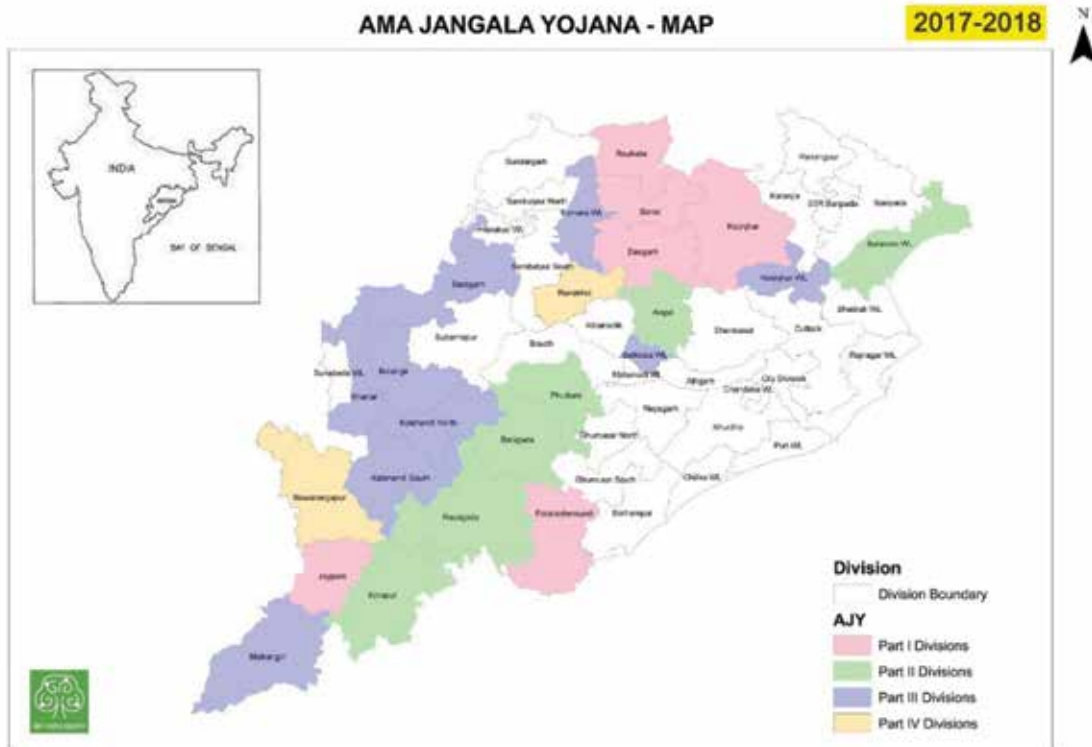
Part 3 - Bamra (WL), Bargarh, Bolangir, Kalahandi (S), Kalahandi (N), Keonjhar (WL), Khariar, Malkanagiri, Rairangpur, Sambalpur and Satakosia(WL).

During 2016-17, the scheme covered 2346 VSSs 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 for implementation of OFSDP-II. The total number of VSS covered under 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. The number of VSS covered during 2017-2018 is 554 numbers with the cumulative total coming to 2640 numbers.

### Map showing the AJY Divisions During 2016- 17



### Map showing the AJY Divisions During 2017- 18



### 1.3 Key Components

The project has 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

- a. Engagement of p- NGOs for extension works
- b. Community mobilization and institution building
- c. Capacity Building of stakeholders
- d. Survey and Demarcation of treatment area
- e. Conducting Participatory Appraisal
- f. Preparation of Micro plans

#### ii) Support Activities:

In order to provide technical support to the targeted VSS, the provision of P-NGOs has been made to provide technical support to the VSSs during preparation of Micro-Plans and fulfil the capacity building need of the VSSs assigned to them through training and exposure of the VSS and SHG members on relevant thematic subjects. The DMUs are also strengthened with positioning of one AJY Co-ordinator cum Accounts Manager and one number of AJY Accountant at each DMU to support the physical and financial record keeping. A DEO is also provided to each of the FMU which are the field units of the DMU for assisting in accounting and record keeping.

#### iii) Forest Restoration and Plantation Activities

The main component of the AJY project lies in the forest restoration in the degraded forest areas under each VSS with JFM mode. Under this



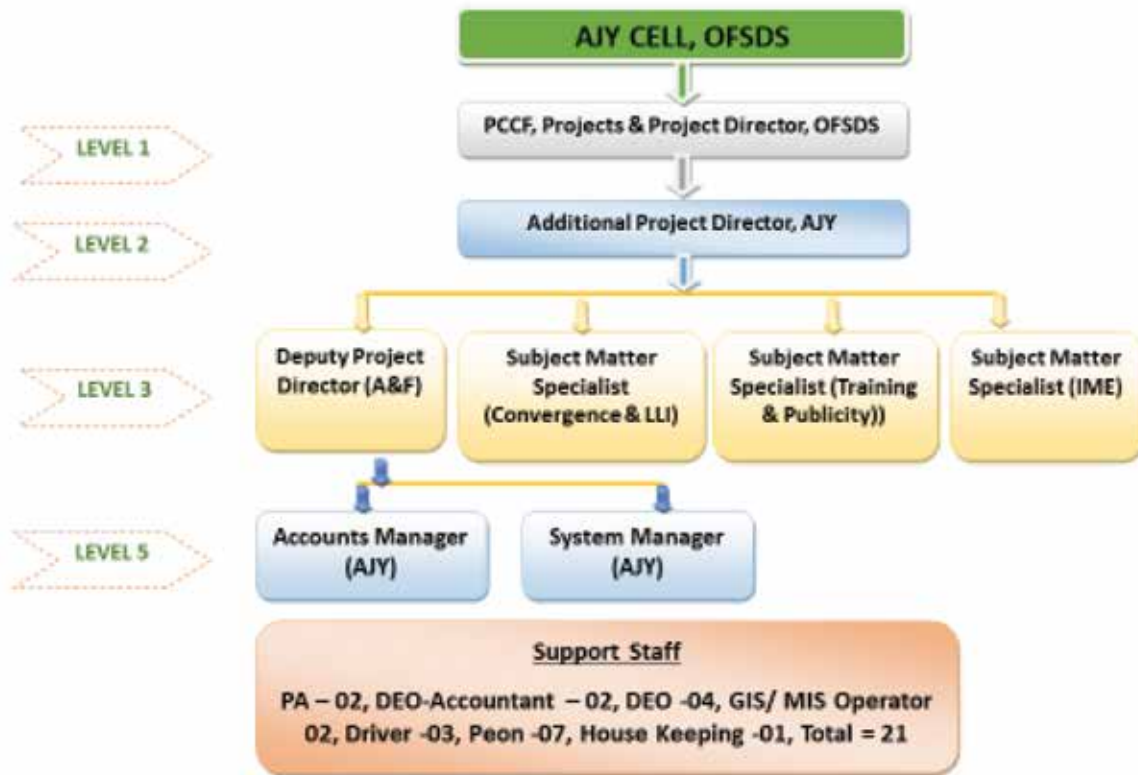


### A. State Level Mechanism

Ama Jangala Yojana and OFSDP-II, 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 the 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, Forest and Environment vide their notification number FE- PLANT- PLANT- 0014-2414/12699/ F&E dated 13.06.2017.

The AJY Cell has units like a) Implementation and Monitoring & Evaluation, b) Livelihood and Convergence, c) Publicity and Training, d) Finance and Administration. Each of these units is headed by Subject Matter Specialist. Above the unit heads, an Additional Project Director oversees the affairs of the AJY Cell at PMU, OFSDS 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.

**Organogram for AJY Cell, Ama Jungala Yojana**



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
LI	Livelihood Improvement	D&P	Documentation & Publicity

## **B. Regional Level Mechanism**

Between the levels of AJY Cell at PMU, OFSDS and DMU, the regional level mechanism exists which work as a bridge between the two said levels. These Regional units currently exist in Angul, Berhampur, Koraput, Rourkela, Baripada, Bhawanipatna, Sambalpur and Bhubaneswar. These regional units are headed by senior IFS officers of the rank of Additional Principal CCF 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. The RCCFs has the administrative and financial control over the Divisions under his jurisdiction.

## **C. Divisional level mechanism**

There are 23 Divisional management units in the state that oversee 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 is Ex-Officio DMU Chief. Assistant Conservator of Forests, works under the DFOs who 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 and conduct the District Advisory Committee as laid down in the OFDSP Operational Manual.

## **D. FMU level mechanism**

The Forest Range Officers are the Ex-Officio FMU chiefs of Forest Management Units. These FMUs are implementing and monitoring the AJY scheme at the VSS/EDCs level under their jurisdiction. The FMU chief shall manage, control and supervise the effective implementation of AJY project implementation at the lowest level of villages and VSS/EDCs. The FMU chief is required to extend all possible support and nurture the VSS/EDCs existing under its jurisdiction for smooth implementation of AJY.

## **E. Vana Surakshya Samiti**

Vana Surakshya Samitis are independent, formal, democratic community level institution comprising villagers of one village who work for the development of the village with support of OFSDP and AJY project inputs as per norms laid down under Odisha JFM resolution, 2011 read with 2015 resolution. The VSS is the lowest level of the programme implementation of AJY and OFSDP schemes.

## **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 out of Rs.511.31 Crores from CAMPA, Rs.285.35 Crores to be received from the Forest and Environment Department, Government of Odisha, Rs.322.18 Crores to be channelized from MNREGS and Rs.51.19 crores from NRLM through PR Department, Government of Odisha through convergence.



## Community Mobilization and Institution Building

### 2.0 Introduction

The Ama Jangala Yojana Scheme is being 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 improvement of livelihood opportunities of forest dependent community.

The inputs envisaged in the scheme are community mobilisation and institution building, capacity building and micro plan preparation by using participatory rural appraisal. Other vital components involving forestry inputs are soil and moisture measures, Assisted Natural Regeneration without gap and Block Plantation.

The AJY Scheme has a village specific need based approach and the interventions are in JFM mode through the village based community 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/EDC 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 with communities.

### 2.1 Definition of VSS

Vana Surakshya Samiti is an independent, formal, democratic village based community institution comprising adult inhabitants of a village constituted for the development/management of assigned forests as per section 3 of the Odisha JFM Resolution, 2011 read with the resolution of 2015.

Forests are assigned as per the section 2 of the said resolution for being managed on a sustainable basis by the VSS/EDC. These forests may be from Reserved Forests, Protected Forests, Village Forests, Revenue Forests, etc. and may include Protected Area.

### 2.2 Objectives of VSS

The main objectives of a VSS are mentioned below:

- To protect, manage and develop forest areas under its management.
- To receive the benefits/concessions/incentives (in any form) and distribute the same among the members.
- To plan interventions for management of the assigned forest area based on scientific principles.
- To serve as interface between villagers and forest department, villagers and other line departments, villagers and other community based institutions.

- To represent the villagers in VSS related matters in any public forum.
- To facilitate and promote activities, which are integral part of the programme including micro planning, restoration of degraded forests, income generating activities or any other activity in furtherance of the programme.
- To form and manage producer groups under the ambit of National Rural Livelihood Mission.
- To form and manage other institutions (such as SHGs) within the VSS/EDC for the benefit of the programme.
- Revolving fund with soft – loans to SHG.
- Corpus fund generation and management.
- VSS are to be identified based on the density of forest cover so as to target the degraded forest for rehabilitation and accessibility of these sites.
- Majority of Village households in the VSS are dependent on the forest resources and are willing to participate in the restoration of degraded forests and to follow the accounting procedure of Ama Jangala Yojana.
- There is predominance of SC and ST population in the selected VSSs.
- There is need of forest restoration/ intervention in the forest area being protected by the group.
- An area of about 50 Ha. to be assigned to each VSS is available.

## 2.3 Roles and Responsibilities of VSS

- VSS will proactively protect and develop forests and forest based resources in the assigned area.
- VSS would maintain fair play, equity and transparency in all its activities.
- VSS would function in harmony with the existing institutional arrangements for community at the village and at their Gram Sabha/Palli Sabha, as well as regulations under PESA, FRA and Conservation of Biodiversity Act.
- VSS would function as a producer group, which is an informal business organization.
- In case a village has participated in any of the developmental programmes like NAP, FDA, OTELP, WORLP, OFSDP, etc., then they will be excluded from the AJY Scheme. However, if the DFO feels that it requires further support then the same may be included under AJY.
- The selected forest area has been protected successfully by the group for a considerable period of time (for example 3-5 years or more).
- The VSSs are to be selected for each year so that they are located close to each other and formation of cluster is facilitated.

## 2.4 Criteria for Selection of VSS under AJY Scheme

The AJY Scheme emphasises voluntary social inclusion in participatory forest management as the selection criteria of VSS and mandates predominance of SC and ST population in such village level institutions. The criteria for selection of VSS under the Scheme as per Letter No. 22 / AJY Cell- 01 (Vol.IV)/ 2014 dated 10.04.2017) are as follows:

## 2.5 VSS Strengthening under AJY Scheme

Identification of VSS is the first step of the scheme. Against the target of 2000 VSS by end of 31st March 2017, 2346 VSSs were identified in 24 Forest and Wildlife Divisions (See Table 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, 2346 VSS have resolved to be a part of the AJY Scheme and the resolutions of 2328 VSS 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. 2193 VSS have been sensitized through different capacity building programs. The process of resolving in the Gram Sabha that 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 is under progress. The Gram Sabha has resolved in 2103 number of VSS that their 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.

**Table 2.1:**  
**Progress on Community Mobilisation and Building of Institution of VSS by 31st March 2018**

Sl. No.	Name of DMU	No of FMU	No. of VSS Approved	No of VSS resolved to be a part of AJY	No. of Resolutions of VSS passed in Pali Sabha	No. of VSS Sensitised through Capacity Building Programs
<b>Part-1 Divisions</b>						
1	Baripada	5	100	100	100	100
2	Bonai	5	100	100	100	100
3	Deogarh	5	86	86	86	86
4	Jepore	5	85	85	85	85
5	Keonjhar	7	95	95	95	94
6	Paralakhemundi	7	120	120	120	120
7	Rourkela	6	92	92	84	92
	<b>Part-1 Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>677</b>
<b>Part-2 Divisions</b>						
1	Angul	6	56	56	56	56
2	Balasore	2	20	20	20	20
3	Balliguda	7	100	100	100	100
4	Koraput	6	125	125	125	125
5	Phulbani	2	140	140	140	140
6	Rayagada	7	140	140	140	140
	<b>Part-2 Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>581</b>
<b>Part-3 Divisions</b>						
1	Bamra(WL)	3	71	71	71	71
2	Bargarh	2	80	80	80	80
3	Bolangir	11	140	140	140	27
4	Kalahandi (N)	5	160	160	160	121
5	Kalahandi (S)	3	125	125	125	125
6	Keonjhar(WL)	4	100	100	91	100
7	Khariar	5	140	140	140	140
8	Malkangiri	2	80	80	80	80
9	Rairangpur	5	100	100	100	100
10	Sambalpur	3	60	60	59	60
11	Satkosia(WL)	2	31	31	31	31
	<b>Part-3 Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>1087</b>	<b>1087</b>	<b>1077</b>	<b>935</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>2346</b>	<b>2346</b>	<b>2328</b>	<b>2193</b>

The Sambalpur, Baripada and Rairangpur Divisions migrated out of the fold of AJY and thus taking away 60, 100 and 100 VSS respectively (a total of 260 VSS) away from AJY leaving 2086 VSS under the fold of AJY as on 1st April, 2017. During 2017-2018, 554 numbers of VSS were brought under the fold of VSS, whose progress during the Year 2017-2018 is as follows:

**Table 2.2: Progress on Community Mobilisation and Building of Institution of VSS during 2017-18**

Sl. No.	Name of DMU	No of FMU	No. of VSS Approved	No of VSS resolved to be a part of AJY	No. of Resolutions of VSS passed in Pali Sabha	No. of VSS Sensitised through Capacity Building Programs
<b>Part-I Divisions</b>						
1	Bonai	3	14	14	11	11
2	Deogarh	5	20	10	12	12
3	Jeypore	4	20	20	19	19
4	Keonjhar	6	20	20	20	0
5	Parlakhemundi	5	20	20	20	8
6	Rourkela	3	20	20	19	20
	<b>Part-I Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>70</b>
<b>Part-II Divisions</b>						
7	Angul	6	20	20	15	0
8	Balasore	3	20	20	0	15
9	Balliguda	7	20	0	0	0
10	Koraput	1	20	20	0	0
11	Phulbani	1	20	20	0	0
12	Rayagada	2	20	0	0	0
	<b>Part-II Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Part-III Divisions</b>						
13	Bamra(WL)	3	20	20	20	20
14	Bargarh	1	20	20	20	0
15	Bolangir	11	20	20	20	20
16	Kalahandi (N)	4	20	20	20	8
17	Kalahandi (S)	1	20	20	20	20
18	Khariar	5	20	20	18	18
19	Malkangiri	1	20	18	17	6
	<b>Part-III Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>92</b>
<b>Part-IV Divisions</b>						
20	Nabarangpur	6	100	0	0	0
21	Rairakhol	6	80	0	0	0
	<b>Part-IV Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>177</b>

## Support Services to Division Management Units

### 3.0 Introduction

As a result of implementation of AJY in 23 Forest and Wildlife Divisions, multifarious types of works are being generated. This work ranges from contacting the community to community mobilization to delineation of the areas assigned to the communities. Accordingly, a provision for providing the services of partner NGO, Division Support Team and Animators has been made in the scheme for the project period.

### 3.1 Collaboration with Partner NGOs

The project of Ama Jangala Yojana (AJY) lays down that the Odisha Forest and Environment Department (F&E Dept) will collaborate closely with local NGOs in implementation of the project, and NGOs will supplement the work of F&E Dept. 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 in implementation of the scheme. 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.

Conventionally, an NGO receives fund from donor(s) and implements the project using the fund. In that sense, the program fund and fee for the staff members are in the hand of NGO. However, in case of AJY Scheme, the payments are made to NGOs for their services. Because of this unique feature, 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 23 Divisions.

#### 3.1.1 Role of Partner NGO

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

- Formation of VSSs wherever required.
- 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 of their products.
- Assisting VSSs in undertaking of SMC, RDF (Restoration of Degraded Forest), plantation activities etc.
- 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 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) would be deployed for every 20 VSS. 116 teams and 2 Development Officers Teams have been deployed in 24 Forest Divisions during 2016-17. This changed to 116 Teams and 5 Development officers during 2017-18.

**Table 3.1 Table: Division wise Details of P-NGO Teams Commissioned upto 2018**

SL NO	DMU	FMU 16-17	No of VSS 16-17	No of VSS 17-18	Name of The P-NGO engaged	No of Teams Engaged
1	Bonai	5	100	14	SGUP	5
2	Deogarh	5	86	20	YAVARD	4
3	Jeypore	5	85	20	GVS	4+2Do
4	Keonjhar	7	95	20	PRAKALP	5
5	Parlakhemundi	7	120	20	LIPICA	6
6	Rourkela	6	92	20	SGUP/ Jansadhan	5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>114</b>		<b>29+2Do</b>
1	Angul	6	56	20	NEWS	3
2	Balasore(wl)	2	20	20	SELF	1
3	Phulbani	7	140	20	PAHAD	7
4	Baliguda	7	100	20	BBS	5
5	Koraput	6	125	20	IAEET	6
6	Rayagada	7	140	20	IAEET	7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>120</b>		<b>29</b>
1	Satkosia(WL)	2	31	0	NEWS	1+1Do
2	Bolangir	11	140	20	ASA	7+1 Do
3	Kalahandi(N)	5	160	20	GVS	8
4	Khariar	5	140	20	IAEET	7
5	Bargarh	2	80	20	GVS	4
6	Bamra(WL)	3	71	20	SIDI	3+1Do
7	Keonjhar(WL)	4	100	0	PRAKALP	5
8	Malkangiri	2	80	20	SRUSTI	4

9	Kalahandi(S)	3	125	20	IAEET	6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>927</b>	<b>140</b>		<b>45+3Do</b>
1	Nabarangpur	6		100	GVS	5
2	Rairakhole	6		80	ASHA	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>		<b>180</b>		
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>2086</b>	<b>554</b>		<b>116+5 Do</b>

## 3.2 Engagement of Animators on Honorarium Basis

In order to facilitate the establishing 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 or she will be the contact person for both the P-NGO teams and the Forest and Environment Department functionaries. He or she will also assist the VSS Executive Committee members in maintaining the VSS Committee records and any other work to be assigned by the VSS.

**Table 3.2: Division wise Details of Animators Commissioned upto March 2018**

SL NO	DMU	FMU	No of VSS	No of Animator Engaged
1	Bonai	5	100	100
2	Deogarh	5	86	86
3	Jeypore	5	85	85
4	Keonjhar	7	95	95
5	Parlakhemundi	7	120	120
6	Rourkela	6	92	92
	<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>578</b>
1	Angul	6	56	56
2	Balasore(wl)	2	20	20
3	Phulbani	7	140	140
4	Baliguda	7	100	100
5	Koraput	6	125	125
6	Rayagada	7	140	140
	<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>581</b>
1	Satkosia(WL)	2	31	30
2	Bolangir	11	140	140
3	Kalahandi(N)	5	160	160
4	Khariar	5	140	140
5	Bargarh	2	80	80
6	Bamra(WL)	3	71	71
7	Keonjhar(WL)	4	100	100
8	Malkangiri	2	80	80
9	Kalahandi(S)	3	125	125
	<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>927</b>	<b>926</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>2086</b>	<b>2085</b>

### 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 level, a provision for Division Support Team has been made. At the Division Level, the services of AJY Co-ordinator-cum-Accountant (1nos) and Data Entry Operator (Accounts) (1nos) have been hired. At the Range level, the services

of Data Entry Operator have been provided for smooth collation of data. Further, the offices of the Regional Chief Conservator of Forests have been supported with the services of a Data Entry Operator. All these services have been outsourced through the Local service providers.

**Table 3.3: Details of the Division Support Team Commissioned up to March, 2018**

S. NO	DMU	FMU	No of VSS	AJY Coordinator	DEO Account, DMU	DEO, DMU	DEO, FMU	DEO, RCCF	DEO, Driver	Total
1	Bonai	5	100		1		5	0	0	6
2	Deogarh	5	86	1	1		5			7
3	Jeypore	5	85	1	1		5			7
4	Keonjhar	7	95	1	1		7			9
5	Parlakhemundi	7	120	1	1		7			9
6	Rourkela	6	92	1	1		6	1		9
	<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>47</b>
1	Angul	6	56	0	1	1	1	6	1	10
2	Balasore(wl)	2	20	1	1	0	2			4
3	Phulbani	7	140	1	1	0	7	1		10
4	Baliguda	7	100	0	1	0	7			8
5	Koraput	6	125	1	1	0	6	1		9
6	Rayagada	7	140	1	1	0	7			9
	<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>50</b>
1	Satkosia(WL)	2	31	1	1	0	2			4
2	Bolangir	11	140	1	1	0	11			13
3	Kalahandi(N)	5	160	1	1	0	5			7
4	Khariar	5	140	1	1	0	5			7
5	Bargarh	2	80	1	1	0	2	1		5
6	Bamra(WL)	3	71	1	1	0	3			5
7	Keonjhar(WL)	4	100	1	1	0	4			6
8	Malkangiri	2	80	1	1	0	2			4
9	Kalahandi(S)	4	125	1	1	0	4			6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>927</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>57</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>2086</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>154</b>



## Capacity Building Initiatives under AJY

### 4.0 Introduction

Capacity building is the process by which individuals, groups, organizations and societies increase their ability to understand and solve problems in a sustainable manner. It is a process that focuses on enhancing knowledge, skills and social capabilities of individuals or groups of people. It may also be considered as a systematic acquisition of attitudes, concepts, knowledge roles and skills that result in improved performance at work. Capacity Building is much more than training and includes:

- Human resource development which is the process of equipping individuals with knowledge and skills in individuals and enables them to perform effectively.
- Organizational development is the elaboration of management structures, processes and procedures, both within the organization as well as between different organizations.
- Institutional and legal framework development, making legal and regulatory changes to ensure capacity development

One of the important lessons learnt from OFSDP Phase 1 is that a systematic and planned approach on capacity building has a positive impact on the implementation of a project.

### 4.1 Need for Capacity Building

- The issue of capacity is critical and the scale of need is enormous, but appreciation of the problem is low.
- There is a need of support for institutionalizing change.
- Training institutions are sparse and communication is poor
- Training material is insufficient

### 4.2 Steps in Capacity Building

- Assessing training needs
- Preparing a training calendar
- Specifying training objectives
- Designing training modules
- Selecting training materials
- Implementing
- Evaluating
- Planning for future trainings

## 4.3 Progress in Capacity Building

### 4.3.1 Preparation of Guidelines for implementing AJY

For smooth implementation of AJY, the following guidelines have been framed and circulated:

- 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.

### 4.3.2. Progress on Capacity Building

Capacity building of the local communities and the forest personnel for smooth implementation of the AJY Scheme is given all priority. Ten numbers of carefully developed training modules have been prepared on the following themes and steps have been taken to impart the training.

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 2016- 17, in all 24 numbers of Divisions, the 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. Further, in all the 24 Forest and Wildlife Divisions, Capacity Building Training Programs on Implementation of AJY, Soil and Moisture Conservation Measures and Preparation of Micro plan have been completed. Capacity Building Training programme were conducted at PMU and DMU level involving 83154 participants, covering 9972 VSS and 1728 SHGs. Capacity Building Trainings are being conducted at various levels as follows -

### ● PMU Level

A number of Capacity Building Programs have been conducted at the PMU Level. The details are given in the table below:

**Table 4.1 Various Capacity Building Trainings Conducted at PMU Level during 2016- 17**

Sl. No.	Name of the Capacity Building Training	Held On Dt.	No. of Participants
1.	Orientation programme-cum-Workshop meeting for 7 divisions	07.05.2015	20
2.	Orientation of Selected P-NGOs on AJY Activities.	15.07.2015	21
3.	Capacity Building Review Meeting on Progress of AJY	21.11.2015	27
4.	Capacity Building Training on Accounting Procedure of CAMPA for Officers & Staff, OFSDS	26.11.2015	31
5.	CBT Programme for implementation of AJY held at IMAGE, BBSR	05.01.2016 & 06.01.2016	73
6.	Capacity Building Training on Collaboration with p-NGO for implementation of AJY	19.01.2016	45
7.	Capacity Building Training on implementation of AJY in Forest & WL Divns.	30.01.2016	46
8.	Capacity Building Training of Forest and p-NGO Personnel on Implementation of AJY	In 24 Divisions	1296
9.	Capacity Building Training of Forest and p- NGO Personnel on Soil and Moisture Conservation Measures	In 24 Divisions	1167
10.	Capacity Building Training of Forest and p- NGO Personnel on Preparation of Microplan	In 24 Divisions	804
11.	Capacity Building Training of Forest personnel on MIS in AJY	From 24 Divisions	51
12.	Review Meeting on Implementation of AJY	From 24 Divisions	44
		<b>Total</b>	<b>3625</b>

### ● DMU Level

During 2016- 17, at DMU Level, Capacity Building Training Programs have been conducted in various Forest Management Units of 24 Divisions wherein 79529 personnel, 9972 numbers of VSS and 1728 numbers of SHGs have been trained on various aspects of implementation of AJY.

**Table 4.2**  
**Various Capacity Building Trainings Conducted at DMU Level during 2016- 17**

S. No.	Name of DMU	No. of Participants	No. of VSS	No. of SHGs
1.	Bonai	3981	1111	31
2.	Rourkela	3295	764	46
3.	Koraput	2596	411	50
4.	Balliguda	2132	209	30
5.	Baripada	3774	275	0
6.	Jeypore	6416	281	89
7.	Raygada	4851	718	13
8.	Deogarh	1274	116	0
9.	Angul	2678	402	0
10.	Balasore (WL)	270	53	0
11.	Phulbani	4631	312	4
12.	Parlakhemundi	843	163	5
13.	Keonjhar	1006	379	0
14.	Keonjhar WL	3810	237	0
15.	Kalahandi (S)	5893	724	186
16.	Bamra (WL)	2486	512	22
17.	Khariar	3122	611	241
18.	Rairangpur	13919	897	904
19.	Malkangiri	2761	212	97
20.	Sambalpur	1149	357	10
21.	Bolangir	155	140	0
22.	Bargarh	2058	687	0
23.	Satkosia (WL)	732	168	0
24.	Kalahandi (N)	5697	233	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>79529</b>	<b>9972</b>	<b>1728</b>

During 2017- 18, several similar capacity building initiatives were taken up in the 23 Divisions as below.

#### ● PMU Level

A number of Capacity Building Programs have been conducted at the PMU Level. The details are given in the table below:

**Table 4.3**  
**Various Capacity Building Trainings Conducted at PMU Level during 2017- 18**

Sl. No.	Name of the Capacity Building Training	Held On Dt.	No. of Participants
1.	Circle Level Orientation Cum Review Meeting on Progress of Implementation of AJY	06.02.2017	30
2.	Two days Orientation of Contract Personnel on Implementation of AJY	04.05.2017	20
3.	Circle Level Orientation Cum Review Meeting on Progress of Implementation of AJY	20.09.2017	48
	<b>Total</b>		<b>98</b>

#### ● DMU Level

During 2017- 18, at DMU Level, Capacity Building Training Programs have been conducted in various Forest Management Units of 23 Divisions on various aspects of implementation of AJY.

**Table 4.4**  
**Capacity Building Trainings Conducted at DMU Level during 2016-17 to 2017-18**

S. No.	Name of DMU	No. of Participants	No. of VSS Covered 2016-17	No. of VSS Covered 2017-18	No. of SHGs Covered
1.	Bonai	4382	100	14	32
2.	Rourkela	3518	92	20	53
3.	Koraput	2596	125	20	50
4.	Balliguda	2132	100	20	30
5.	Jeypore	6437	85	20	89
6.	Raygada	5100	140	20	13
7.	Deogarh	1894	86	20	0
8.	Angul	2678	56	20	0
9.	Balasore (WL)	474	20	20	0
10.	Phulbani	5048	140	20	4
11.	Parlakhemundi	843	120	20	5
12.	Keonjhar	1304	95	20	0
13.	Keonjhar WL	4907	100	0	0
14.	Kalahandi (S)	5893	125	20	186

15.	Bamra (WL)	4023	71	20	151
16.	Khariar	5754	140	20	254
17.	Malkangiri	2825	80	20	97
18.	Bolangir	155	140	20	0
19.	Bargarh	2058	80	20	0
20.	Satkosia (WL)	732	31	0	0
21.	Kalahandi (N)	6374	160	20	0
22.	Nabarangpur	0		100	0
23.	Rairakhole	0		80	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>69127</b>	<b>2086</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>964</b>





CB Training at Kalanda VSS of Keonjhar FMU under Keonjhar DMU



CB Training at Kantakoli VSS of BJP FMU under Keonjhar DMU



CB Training in Niundi VSS of Champua FMU under Keonjhar DMU



CB Training in Talcher FMU under Angul DMU



Fireline orientation and works in Hinjagola VSS of Pampasar FMU



Fireline orientation and works in Koliposi VSS of Ghatgaon FMU



Firefighting Training in VSSs of Paralakhemundi DMU





## Survey and Demarcation of Treatment Area Assigned to VSS

### 5.0 Introduction

Survey and demarcation is one of the preparatory works under AJY Scheme. It follows site selection of each VSS. Survey and demarcation is undertaken on the areas to be assigned to each VSS for coverage under the Scheme. Each VSS is assigned a treatment area at the rate of up to 50 hectares of degraded forest for areas where Aided Natural Regeneration (ANR) without gap will be taken up and where suitable land for ANR will

not be available, 10 ha. area for block plantations will be taken up in those VSSs. **Guidelines for Survey of Assigned Area and Treatment Area of VSS under AJY** has been prepared and circulated which aids 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 EC of VSS.

### 5.1 Process of Survey and Demarcation of Areas of VSS

- Range Map has been prepared with approximate boundaries of Forests (as per the topo sheets) and circulated for identification of villages in close proximity (3 Km. belt). This should be referred to while choosing and locating the villages near degraded forest areas for VSS to be included in the AJY Scheme.
- VSS constitution and identification of assigned forest area for each VSS should be strictly according to the provisions in the JFM Resolution 2011 read with its Amendment, 2015 and the location of assigned forest area for the VSS is to be marked on the above map after the completion of survey and demarcation of the area in the field.
- Reconnaissance survey of the assigned area should be done with the members of EC of the VSS. The EC members/ prominent persons involved in forest protection/ ward member of the adjoining VSS/villages should also be associated in this survey in order to identify and resolve any conflict about the overlapping area. At the time of this survey, forester concerned will use handheld mobile devices for identification and preliminary assessment of area. The vector file has to be uploaded indicating name and status of forest areas. The survey report along with an approximate map showing the boundaries with respect to identified permanent features is to be prepared and jointly signed by all members of the team and to be submitted to the Range Forest Officer concerned.
- Once the assigned area is found free from conflict and in accordance with the provisions

in JFM Resolution 2011, necessary boundary clearance and pillar posting of the above area will be done at the field level. Boundary clearance should be done over 6' width without any removal of tree growth and restricted to only weeds and line clearance. RCC pillars of size 10cm X 10cm X 100 cms (inscribed VSS on one of the sides and colored white on exposed portion of 35cms.) will be used to demarcate the boundary of assigned area. Care is to be taken to ensure integrity of RF (Reserve Forest)/PRF (Protected Reserve Forest)/DPF (Demarcated Protected Forest) boundary pillars without change in their alignment and pillar number for the common/ overlap portion of the JFM assigned forest area boundary. The pillars of the JFM assigned area are to be serially numbered from the South East corner of the plot in clockwise sequence. It should be noted that the RF pillar numbers of the already existing boundary pillars of RF/ PRF/ DPF are to be used in bracket along with the boundary pillar number of the assigned area for that particular RF/ PRF/ DPF pillar in the overlapping portion of the boundary. Further, the RF/ PRF/ DPF pillars appearing within the VSS assigned forest area are also to be mentioned so that the different categories of forests appearing within VSS assigned forest area will be demarcated and recorded.

- The hand held devices (with mobile application) are to be used for survey and recording of the GPS coordinates of each pillar. Wherever the hand held devices (with mobile application) are not available, the hand held GPS devices may be used and the data is to be recorded in the prescribed format for uploading in web GIS at Range level. The GPS usage recommendation needs to be followed. All permanent RF/PRF/ DPF pillars falling inside the assigned area should also be captured for GPS coordinates in order to assess the area of different categories of forest within the assigned area. This data need to be uploaded in the web GIS at the

Range level and verified by the Range Forest Officer.

- Each pillar is to be photographed with pillar and its inscribed number at right/ left hand bottom of photo (preferably in the mobile sets with GIS application wherever available) and showing the detailed view of the forest area. Wherever the photographs are taken using digital camera, the photos are to be uploaded into web GIS with the corresponding VSS assigned area.
- Artificial features passing inside the assigned area should also be mapped with appropriate GPS coordinates recorded at specified interval. In case of roads, data need to be taken at 100 meters and at prominent curves. The water bodies need to be recorded with two farthest corners. Particulars about the recognized forest rights appearing within the assigned area are also needed to be recorded in the prescribed format which captures the forest right in hectares and number of right holders.
- Before preparation of the micro plan, the assigned area should be visited by a technical team consisting of the forester, forest guard, P-NGO team member and at least 2 nos. of the EC members of VSS for assessment of the forest cover and identification of the treatment area of 50 hectares for ANR and/ or 10 hectares for block plantation.
- The treatment area so identified also should be pillar posted separately for 35 hectares ANR area, 10 hectares control plot and 5 hectares demonstration plot and GPS coordinates to be recorded as per the prescribed format suggested earlier. The vector so created for treatment area in the field will be checked by Range Officer in the web GIS at his level and authenticate for its correctness in location inside the assigned area and for the forest cover as per the background satellite imagery before authenticating and finally uploading in the web GIS.

## 5.2 Progress of Survey and Demarcation of Areas of VSS

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 24 Divisions and areas to be assigned and treatment areas to each VSS have

been digitally surveyed. Out of 2346 approved VSS, an area of 139506.644 hectares of degraded forest has been identified for treatment in 2340 VSS. See Table 5.1 below for DMU wise progress on survey and demarcation of VSS.

**Table 5.1 Progress on Survey and Demarcation of VSS by 31st March 2017**

Sl. No.	Name of DMU	No. of VSS Approved	No. of VSS where Survey and Demarcation Work Completed	VSS Assigned Area Demarcated (ha.)	No. of VSS left for survey and demarcation
<b>Part-I Divisions</b>					
1	Baripada	100	100	5000	0
2	Bonai	100	100	6748	0
3	Deogarh	86	86	5542.63	0
4	Jeypore	85	85	4250	0
5	Keonjhar	95	95	5563.41	0
6	Paralakhemundi	120	120	7018.65	0
7	Rourkela	92	89	4450	3
	<b>Part-I Total</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>38572.69</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Part-II Divisions</b>					
8	Angul	56	56	3376	0
9	Balasore	20	20	1000	0
10	Balliguda	100	100	5000	0
11	Koraput	125	125	6250	0
12	Phulbani	140	140	7000	0
13	Rayagada	140	140	7000	0
	<b>Part-II Total</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>29626</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Part-III Divisions</b>					
14	Bamra(WL)	71	71	4932.244	0
15	Bargarh	80	80	4000	0
16	Bolangir	140	140	13375.9	0
17	Kalahandi (N)	160	160	8000	0
18	Kalahandi (S)	125	125	6250	0
19	Keonjhar(WL)	100	98	5830.2	2
20	Khariar	140	140	11303	0
21	Malkangiri	80	80	4638.19	0
22	Rairangpur	100	100	8311.42	0
23	Sambalpur	60	60	3262	0
24	Satkosia(WL)	31	30	1405	1
	<b>Part-III Total</b>	<b>1087</b>	<b>1084</b>	<b>71307.95</b>	<b>3</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2346</b>	<b>2340</b>	<b>139506.644</b>	<b>6</b>

Table 5.2 below depicts the progress on survey and demarcation works. It shows that the total boundary length is 86,07,765 metres, 1,09,062 hectares have been demarcated, 91,073 numbers of pillars have been posted and Rs. 340,71,979 under State CAMPA APO 2015- 16 have been spent on survey and demarcation.

**Table 5.2**  
**Progress on Survey and Demarcation Works by 31st March 2017**

Sl. No.	Divisions	Boundary Length (mts.)	Area Demarcated	Pillars Posted	Expenditure (₹)
<b>Part-I Divisions</b>					
1	Baripada	2,11,800	2,566	1,556	3,67,500
2	Bonai	3,10,220	4,133	2,685	11,18,452
3	Deogarh	2,03,636	4,767	4,289	21,24,705
4	Jeypore	1,68,283	2,348	2,287	4,29,500
5	Keonjhar	1,82,161	3,370	3,993	16,88,730
6	Parlakhemundi	1,93,528	3,497	3,201	6,87,000
7	Rourkela	3,78,892	4,926	4,087	20,31,500
	<b>Part-I Total</b>	<b>16,48,520</b>	<b>25,607</b>	<b>22,098</b>	<b>84,47,387</b>
<b>Part-II Divisions</b>					
8	Angul	1,08,200	3,275	1,658	11,91,000
9	Balasore	74,100	1,010	750	1,50,000
10	Balliguda	5,957	603	600	2,97,000
11	Koraput	1,29,800	2,175	2,167	9,43,500
12	Phulbani	6,36,417	8,970	6,702	30,72,523
13	Rayagada	2,23,376	4,918	5,521	22,45,350
	<b>Part-II Total</b>	<b>11,77,850</b>	<b>20,951</b>	<b>17,398</b>	<b>78,99,373</b>
<b>Part-III Divisions</b>					
14	Bamra (WL)	3,18,592	3,550	3,550	17,57,200
15	Bargarh	1,52,810	4,186	4,131	18,89,220
16	Bolangir	6,77,874	12,677	6,770	32,91,750
17	Kalahandi (N)	0	7,680	7,705	70
18	Kalahandi (S)	4,72,900	6,680	6,250	30,93,754
19	Keonjhar (WL)	30,58,612	3,966	3,318	7,04,700
20	Khariar	4,00,857	10,866	10,693	35,37,760
21	Malkangiri	2,85,600	4,384	4,040	19,93,365
22	Rairangpur	1,92,040	2,910	1,950	2,92,500
23	Sambalpur	1,46,874	4,691	2,560	10,50,000
24	Satkosia (WL)	75,236	914	610	1,14,900
	<b>Part-III Total</b>	<b>57,81,395</b>	<b>62,504</b>	<b>51,577</b>	<b>177,25,219</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>86,07,765</b>	<b>1,09,062</b>	<b>91,073</b>	<b>340,71,979</b>

However, with the migration of three Divisions, namely - Baripada, Rairangpur and Sambalpur from the fold of AJY to OFSDP Phase II, 2086 VSSs having an area of 117401.98 Ha have been identified up to 31st March, 2018. Please see Table 5.1.1 below for DMU wise progress on survey and demarcation of VSS.

**Table 5.1.1: Progress on Survey and Demarcation of VSS by 31st March 2018**

Sl. No.	Name of DMU	No. of VSS Approved (2016-17)	No. of VSS where Survey and Demarcation Work Completed	VSS Assigned Area Demarcated (ha.)	No. of VSS left for survey and demarcation
<b>Part-I Divisions</b>					
1	Bonai	100	100	6748	0
2	Deogarh	86	86	5542.63	0
3	Jeypore	85	85	4250	0
4	Keonjhar	95	95	5563.41	0
5	Paralakhemundi	120	120	7018.65	0
6	Rourkela	92	92	4600	0
	<b>Part-I Total</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>33722.69</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Part-II Divisions</b>					
7	Angul	56	56	3376	0
8	Balasore	20	20	1004	0
9	Balliguda	100	100	5000	0
10	Koraput	125	125	6250	0
11	Phulbani	140	140	7000	0
12	Rayagada	140	140	7000	0
	<b>Part-II Total</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>29630</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Part-III Divisions</b>					
13	Bamra(WL)	71	71	3550	0
14	Bargarh	80	80	4000	0
15	Bolangir	140	140	13375.9	0
16	Kalahandi (N)	160	160	8000	0
17	Kalahandi (S)	125	125	6250	0
18	Keonjhar(WL)	100	100	5830.2	0
19	Khariar	140	140	7000	0
20	Malkangiri	80	80	4638.19	0
21	Satkosia(WL)	31	30	1405	1
	<b>Part-III Total</b>	<b>927</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>54049.29</b>	<b>1</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2086</b>	<b>2085</b>	<b>117401.98</b>	<b>1</b>

Table 5.1.2 During the year, 554 numbers of VSS were mobilized, out of which the survey and demarcation work was completed in 226 covering an area of 11516.7 ha.

**Table 5.1.2**  
**Progress on Survey and Demarcation of VSS during 2017- 2018**

Sl. No.	Name of DMU	No. of VSS Approved (2017-18)	No. of VSS where Survey and Demarcation Work Completed	VSS Assigned Area Demarcated (ha.)	No. of VSS left for survey and demarcation
<b>Part-I Divisions</b>					
1	Bonai	14	10	607.1	4
2	Deogarh	20	20	1163.6	0
3	Jeypore	20	14	725	6
4	Keonjhar	20	15	671	5
5	Paralakhemundi	20	0	0	20
6	Rourkela	20	20	1000	0
	<b>Part-I Total</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>4166.7</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>Part-II Divisions</b>					
7	Angul	20	15	750	5
8	Balasore	20	0	0	20
9	Balliguda	20	0	0	20
10	Koraput	20	14	700	6
11	Phulbani	20	0	0	20
12	Rayagada	20	11	550	9
	<b>Part-II Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>Part-III Divisions</b>					
13	Bamra(WL)	20	20	1000	0
14	Bargarh	20	10	500	10
15	Bolangir	20	10	500	10
16	Kalahandi (N)	20	20	1000	0
17	Kalahandi (S)	20	20	1000	0
18	Keonjhar(WL)	0			
19	Khariar	20	15	750	5
20	Malkangiri	20	12	600	8
21	Satkosia(WL)	0	0	0	0
	<b>Part-III Total</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>5350</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>Part-IV Divisions</b>					
22	Nabarangpur	100	0	0	100
23	Rairakhole	80	0	0	80
	<b>Part-IV Total</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>180</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>11516.7</b>	<b>328</b>

Table 5.2.1 below depicts the cumulative progress on survey and demarcation works up to 31st March, 2018. It shows that the total boundary length is 9250105.18 metres, 117845.22 hectares have been demarcated, 102899 numbers of pillars have been posted and Rs. 3,97,15,589/- under State CAMPA APO 2016- 17 have been spent on survey and demarcation.

**Table 5.2.1**  
**Progress on Survey and Demarcation Works by 31st March 2018**

Sl. No.	Divisions	Boundary Length (mts.)	Area Demarcated	Pillars Posted	Expenditure (₹)
<b>Part-I Divisions</b>					
1	Bonai	310220	4133.1	2685	1118452
2	Deogarh	285840.26	5409.73	4839	2396955
3	Jeypore	234583	3248.3	3187	418500
4	Keonjhar	251959.32	5293.1	5389	2266440
5	Parlakhemundi	204235.36	4242.73	4010	807000
6	Rourkela	378892.01	4926.1	4087	2031500
	<b>Part-I Total</b>	<b>1665729.95</b>	<b>27253.06</b>	<b>24197</b>	<b>9038847</b>
7	Angul	201732.06	3831	2453	1435500
8	Balasore	74100	1010	750	150000
9	Balliguda	221057	4952.6	4950	2364000
10	Koraput	284003	4850	4842	1902525
11	Phulbani	636417	8970.1	6702	3072523
12	Rayagada	352215	7228	7060	2980950
	<b>Part-II Total</b>	<b>1769524.06</b>	<b>30841.7</b>	<b>26767</b>	<b>11905498</b>
13	Bamra (WL)	415567.7	4550	4550	2252200
14	Bargarh	152809.72	4186	4131	1889220
15	Bolangir	677874	12676.7	6770	3291750
16	Kalahandi(N)	0	8060	8085	103570
17	Kalahandi(S)	539200	7679.5	7250	3588754
18	Keonjhar (WL)	3130394.55	4918.11	4268	1192200
19	Khariar	490379.2	11884	11658	4008010
20	Malkangiri	285600	4384	4040	1993365
21	Satkosia (WL)	123026	1412.15	1183	452175
	<b>Part-III Total</b>	<b>5814851.17</b>	<b>59750.46</b>	<b>51935</b>	<b>18771244</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>9250105.18</b>	<b>117845.22</b>	<b>102899</b>	<b>39715589</b>





ST of Kakudia VSS in Kaniha FMU under Angul DMU



RCC Pillarposting at Nuapada VSS of Ghatgaon FMU



Survey & Demarcation works under Nabarangpur DMU



Survey & Demarcation works under Nabarangpur DMU



Survey & Demarcation works in Barab VSS of Bamra (WL) DMU



Survey & Demarcation works in Rayagada DMU



Pillar Posting works in Rairakhol DMU



Pillar Posting at Jayapur VSS of Patna FMU



Pillar Posting at Sadangabahali VSS of Patna FMU



## 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. Micro Plan 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. 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. This has been incorporated to addresses the wider needs of Forest dependent communities and in achieving the sustainable development. The micro plan at VSS level covers the development plan for sustainable Forest Management and other livelihood needs for the communities.

### 6.1. Rationale of preparation of comprehensive micro plans are as below:

- To empower and evolve responsible institution at community level through a simple planning process
- Process to understand the problems and challenges in sustainable management of resources, livelihoods, institutions and development, gender and convergence
- A comprehensive village document: ground situation, issues, probable solution, process toward solution and linking to the eco-system
- Institution and the delivery mechanism with capacity building and gender mainstreaming
- A guiding document for the VSS, OFD and others on profile, need, priorities, volume of work etc with implementation modalities

AJY has mandated to cover 7,000 VSSs in phases. As on 2016-17, 2086 numbers of VSSs were covered and during the financial year 2017-18, 554 nos. of VSS have been covered for implementation under the AJY Project. Following due procedures, micro plans in 2640 VSSs have been prepared. Micro plan in other VSSs, which has been covered during the last year are under progress.

## 6.2. Processes followed for preparation of Micro Plan:

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 Jangala Yojana on PRA Exercise. Further, the officials from 23 AJY Forest Divisions, covered under AJY were exposed to the formats of micro planning along with in-depth training as regards modalities of data collection and filling the corresponding formats.

Integrating the different schemes and programmes, particularly livelihood and social entitlement related programmes of other line departments, in the community development plan has been emphasised. The livelihood schemes

of Agriculture and its allied department, Animal Husbandry, Rural Development, Panchayati Raj, Rural Sanitation have been the focused area to be integrated. The project authorities of Ama Jangala Yojana from division level and FMU level coordinate with the district level officials and block level officials for ensuring inter-sectoral convergence by all possible means. Sincere efforts are being made from the project to involve the extension officers of other line departments during the micro planning process and to prepare the comprehensive development plan jointly.

To ensure that the Micro Plans prepared by the Community with the facilitative support of project staff are correct and appropriate, the sample plans of each division were checked and verified at PMU level with appropriate instruction for making it comprehensive development plan.

## 6.3. Outcome of Micro Plan:

As on date 2346 micro plans have been prepared. Interventions as per Micro Plan have been taken up under JFM mode, where the community take the lead in implementation of planned interventions. The interventions under progress include entry point activities, forestry management interventions, soil & moisture conservation, fire line treatment, plantations and livelihood interventions through VSSs & SHGs. It is heartening to observe that the vertical scheme / programme of Govt., like Ujjwala Scheme, Indian Household Latrine Scheme, Animal Husbandry programmes have been implemented in the scheme in large scale through convergence.

## 6.4. Revisit of Micro Plan:

It is proposed that the Micro Plan 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.

### Status of Completion Micro Plan

SL No.	Name of DMU	No. of VSS Approved		Status of preparation of Micro Plan till date					
				Till Last year		Reporting 2017-18		Total	
		Till Last year	During 2017-18	Prepared	Approved	Prepared	Approved	Prepared	Approved
<b>Part-1 Divisions</b>									
1	Bonai	100	14	99	99	0	0	101	99
2	Deogarh	86	20	86	86	2	0	86	86
3	Jeypore	85	20	85	36	0	0	85	36
4	Keonjhar	95	20	95	95	0	0	95	95
5	Parlakhemundi	120	20	120	120	0	0	120	120
6	Rourkela	92	20	92	92			92	92
	<b>Part-I Total</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>528</b>
<b>Part-2 Divisions</b>									
1	Angul	56	20	56	56	0	0	56	56
2	Balasore(WL)	20	20	20	20	0	0	20	20
3	Baliguda	100	20	100	0	0	100	100	100
4	Koraput	125	20	125	0	0	0	125	0
5	Phulbani	140	20	140	140	0	0	140	140
6	Rayagada	140	20	139	0	0	0	139	0
	<b>Part-II Total</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>316</b>
<b>Part-3 Divisions</b>									
1	Keonjhar(WL)	100	0	100	100	0	0	100	100
2	Khariar	140	20	140	0	18	0	158	0
3	Bolangir	140	20	122	0	0	0	122	0
4	Kalahandi(N)	160	20	160	160	0	0	160	160
5	Bamra(WL)	71	20	71	0	0	0	71	0
6	Bargarh	80	20	80	0	0	80	80	80
7	Satkosia(WL)	31	0	31	0	0	0	31	0
8	Kalahandi(S)	125	20	125	125	0	0	125	125
9	Malkangiri	80	20	80	80	0	0	80	80
	<b>Part-III Total</b>	<b>927</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>909</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>927</b>	<b>545</b>
<b>Part IV</b>									
1	Nabarangpur		100	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Rairakhol		80	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total		180	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2086</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>2066</b>	<b>1209</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>2086</b>	<b>1389</b>

## Glimpses of Micro-Plan Preparation and PRA Exercise in different DMUs



Barab VSS of Bamra Wildlife



Batisuan VSS of Pallahara FMU



Bharuamunda VSS of Balangir DMU



Bhalupani VSS of Bonai FMU



Micro Plan Chandrapur VSS of Bonai FMU



Tikiraposh VSS of Bonai FMU



Nuakheta VSS on Angul DMU



Jamunalia VSS of Keonjhar FMU

## Soil and Moisture Conservation Measures

### 7.0 Introduction

Soil erosion and land degradation contributes to further degradation of forest. These processes hinder the twin aims of the AJY Scheme, namely - restoration of degraded forests and enhancement of income of the forest dependent communities. In order to check soil erosion and facilitate land improvement, soil and moisture conservation (SMC) measures have been initiated as one of the important activities in the degraded forest area

under the AJY Scheme in JFM mode. The SMC measures are primarily aimed to be treated to fulfil the broad objectives of conserving fertile top soil, enhancing soil moisture regime and diverting and conserving surface run off for reducing erosion. Basic principle reckons that the lands (arable & non-arable) should be treated and put to sustainable use as per their capability.

### 7.1 Process and Procedures of Soil and Moisture Conservation Measures

While numbers of SMC works are to be undertaken in the project areas, the processes and procedures followed by the implementing teams in planning, designing, preparing cost estimates and execution of various measures are matters of focus. Planning, designing and implementation of SMC measures warrants that the implementing team possesses certain basic knowledge of hydrology and engineering aspects and are conversant with principles relating to agriculture. Inadequacy of such knowledge and minimum of investigations would certainly lead to non-performance of the structures/ measures failing to accrue desired results raising serious doubts on the cost-effectiveness of whole investment. With a view to bring in improvement in field

practices and ensure adequate basis for various land based SMC measures, ***Guidelines for Soil & Moisture Conservation under AJY Scheme*** have been prepared and shared with the Divisions. The guidelines help the Divisions to undertake SMC works under the Scheme with the assistance of their respective P-NGO team and participation of the members of VSS. Further, a one-day field ***Capacity Building Training Module on Soil & Moisture Conservation Measures in Hill Slopes*** has been developed for undertaking training programmes for the facilitators of SMC measures like P-NGO team and front line staff and field level workers involved in direct implementation like VSS members. Subsequently, they have been imparted training in this regard and its details have



been presented in Chapter 4. Planning for SMC measures starts with the micro plan preparation. The SMC planning processes have been presented in the Micro Plan Preparation Handbook. The SMC measures are divided into two broad categories namely (1) Mechanical measures and (2) Biological measures. Mechanical measures include bunds, terraces, trenches, grassed waterways, diversion

drains and gully control, etc. Similarly, the biological measures comprises contour cultivation, strip cropping, retention ditches, contour farming, contour furrows, broad bed and furrow, grass strips, planting pits, mulching, cover crops, conservation tillage, vegetative barrier, in situ rain water conservation, stabilising stream bank by vegetation and brush mattresses and wattling.

## 7.2 Progress of Soil and Moisture Conservation Measures

As per Table 6.1 under Chapter-6, out of 2346 VSS in 24 Divisions, PRA exercise has also been completed in 2086 VSS upto 31st March, 2018. Micro plans have been prepared by 1767 VSS for sustainable management of the forest and other natural and human resources. Table 7.1 below presents about

the Division wise SMC measures undertaken under AJY Scheme during 2016-17. It shows that SMC measures have been taken up in 1296 number of sites with the involvement of 92526 persons and expenditure of Rs. 2,32,99,430/-.

**Table 7.1**  
**Progress on SMC Measures by 31st March 2018**

<b>SMC Report Up To 31-03-2018</b>					
<b>Part</b>	<b>Division</b>	<b>No of VSS</b>	<b>No of Sites</b>	<b>persons</b>	<b>Sum of expenditure</b>
Part 1	Bonai	1	1	140	28000
	Deogarh	82	218	49641	10360048
	Jeypore	1	1	565	113000
	Keonjhar	4	8	710	142350
	Parlakhemundi	2	2	1010	202000
	<b>Part 1 Total</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>52066</b>	<b>10845398</b>
Part 2	Angul	22	56	280	778136
	Balasore	13	14	5285	1128437
	Balliguda	6	261	1784	353665
	Koraput	14	14	988	509914
	Rayagada	119	460	23265	9216300
	<b>Part 2 Total</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>31602</b>	<b>11986452</b>
Part 3	Bamra (WL)	11	53	4303	1050000
	Bargarh	79	147	31783	6303460
	Bolangir	2	2	1016	203200
	Kalahandi(S)	135	313	121291	32790306
	Keonjhar (WL)	60	100	5712	7357874
	Khariar	150	276	94737	25041538
	Malkangiri	79	128	17580	3521160
	<b>Part 3 Total</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>1019</b>	<b>276422</b>	<b>76267538</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>2054</b>	<b>360090</b>	<b>99099388</b>	

Table 7.2 depicts about drainage line treatment (DLT) Structures under SMC measures during 2017-18. It presents DLT structures in 270 number of sites have been carried out in Divisions namely Paralakhemundi, Keonjhar, Kalahandi(S), Malkanagiri, Rayagada with the involvement of 25596 persons and expenditure of Rs. 6445155/-.

**Table 7.2**  
**Major DLT Structures under SMC during 2017-18**

Part	Division	No of VSS	No of Sites	Persons	Expenditure
1	Keonjhar	36	157	9574	2850000
	Parlakhemundi	7	7	2945	707000
	<b>Part 1 Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>12519</b>	<b>3557000</b>
2	Rayagada	4	4	320	68320
	<b>Part 2 Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>68320</b>
3	Kalahandi(S)	12	12	5471	1130000
	Malkangiri	10	90	7286	1689835
	<b>Part 3 Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>12757</b>	<b>2819835</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>69</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>25596</b>	<b>6445155</b>

According to Table 7.3, 1658 number of minor DLT structures under SMC measures have been taken up in 12 Divisions during 2017-18 that involved 113901 persons and incurred an expenditure of Rs. 29433087/-.

**Table 7.3**  
**Minor DLT Structures under SMC during 2017-18**

Part	Division	No of VSS	No of Sites	Persons	Expenditure
Part 1	Bonai	65	180	9300	4408700
	Deogarh	79	99	18151	3960346
	Keonjhar	10	21	3893	807650
	Parlakhemundi	10	10	3210	1010000
	Rourkela	73	617	28280	7459470
	<b>Part 1 Total</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>927</b>	<b>62834</b>	<b>17646166</b>
Part 2	Angul	15	17	596	323342
	Koraput	24	93	4839	1368312
	Phulbani	127	533	35271	7613591.98
	Rayagada	4	5	87	167076
	<b>Part 2 Total</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>40793</b>	<b>9472321.98</b>
Part 3	Bamra (WL)	14	56	5204	1130600
	Bargarh	8	12	3670	904000
	Keonjhar (WL)	3	15	1400	280000
	<b>Part 3 Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>10274</b>	<b>2314600</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>432</b>	<b>1658</b>	<b>113901</b>	<b>29433087.98</b>

## SMC Conservation Measures in different DMUs



Khariar DMU



Malkangiri DMU



Bamra (WL) DMU



Bargarh DMU



Bolangir DMU



Rayagada DMU



Nabarangpur DMU



Kalahandi South DMU



Keonjhar (WL) DMU



## Progress of Assisted Natural Regeneration and Block Plantation

### 8.0 Introduction

Forests play a pivotal role in the economy of a country. They meet our requirement of timber, fuel wood, fodder, paper, pulp, sports goods, match wood, plywood, resin, packing cases, and agricultural implements, other minor forest produce, medicinal plants and oxygen for breathing. Odisha has 61018 sq. kms. of forests area which is 39.18% of the geographical area of the State. The forest coverage of the State was 31.38% of the geographical area as per the JFM Resolution 2011. Both deforestation and forest degradation are key contributors to the decline in forest coverage across the country.

AJY Scheme primarily aims to conserve and restore degraded forest, to arrest further degradation of forests, 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 assisted natural regeneration without gap and block plantation is one of the prime interventions of AJY Scheme for sustainable management of degraded forests in JFM mode and improving livelihoods of the forest dependent communities.

### 8.1 Assisted Natural Regeneration without gap

Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR) without gap is a flexible approach to reforestation that,

- Uses natural regeneration of forest trees ("wildlings" or natural seedlings, and sprouts).
- "Assists" natural regeneration by preventing fire and helping trees grow faster in other ways.
- Incorporates Soil moisture conservation measures to stabilise the soil.

ANR without gap is a simple, low-cost forest restoration method that can effectively convert deforested lands of degraded vegetation to more

productive forests. The method aims to accelerate, rather than replace, natural succession processes by removing or reducing barriers to natural forest regeneration such as soil degradation, competition with weedy species, and recurring disturbances (e.g., fire, grazing, and wood harvesting). Compared to conventional reforestation methods involving planting of tree seedlings, ANR without gap offers significant cost advantages because it eliminates the costs associated with propagating, raising, and planting seedlings. It is most effectively utilized at the landscape level in restoring the protective functions of forests such

as watershed protection and soil conservation. ANR without gap techniques are flexible and allow for the integration of various values such as timber production, biodiversity recovery, and cultivation of forest crops, fruit trees, and non-timber forest products in the restored forest.

A one-day training module **ANR without gap and Silvicultural Operation** has been developed with an objective to enhance and improve conceptual and practical knowledge on ANR plantation and various silvicultural operations for P-NGO team, front line staff, and field level workers involved in direct implementation like VSS members. Subsequently, they have been imparted training in this regard and its details have been presented in Chapter 4.

Table 8.1 below presents the progress on ANR without gap under AJY Scheme upto 31st March 2018. It shows that out of 2346 VSSs belonging to 24 Divisions, 2086 VSSs belonging to 21 Divisions were given target @50 hectares per VSS totalling 104300 hectares during the year for ANR without gap in 0<sup>th</sup> year. Accordingly there was requirement of Rs. 20,16,82,224/- for the purpose @ Rs. 1800/- per hectare in 0<sup>th</sup> year for 112045 hectares of surveyed and demarcated area identified by the Divisions. The Divisions were allotted the required amount for ANR without gap during the year. The norm of Rs. 1800/- per hectare includes SMC measures and silvicultural operation under ANY without gap.

**Table 8.1**  
**ANR without gap Plantation under AJY Scheme during 2017-18**

<b>ANR without Gap up to 31-03-2018</b>		
<b>Part</b>	<b>Division</b>	<b>Area of ANR (Ha)</b>
Part 1	Bonai	600
	Deogarh	9179.175
	Keonjhar	5106.095
	Rourkela	767.8
	<b>Part 1 Total</b>	<b>15653.07</b>
Part 2	Angul	3117.18
	Balliguda	241
	Rayagada	4663.98
	<b>Part 2 Total</b>	<b>8022.16</b>
Part 3	Bamra (WL)	3550
	Bargarh	6007.569
	Kalahandi(N)	965
	Khariar	26241.95
	Malkangiri	4633.99
	<b>Part 3 Total</b>	<b>41398.509</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>65073.739</b>

*ANR with gap continued beyond March, 2018*

## 8.2 Block Plantation

Raising nursery is pre-requisite for block plantation. Seedlings are the basic pre-requisite of an afforestation programme. The success of plantations depends primarily on the quality of seedlings. Nurseries can be permanent or temporary depending upon the requirement of seedlings for the plantation programme. The establishment of a nursery and raising of quality seedlings is a technical process. Forestry nursery technique includes site selection, layout of nursery, establishment of nursery, seed selection and storage, pre-sowing treatment of seeds, seed sowing, propagation of plants by cuttings, providing shades in the nursery, mulching, preparation of potting mixture, aftercare of seedlings, transportation of seedlings, planning and record keeping/nursery journal, and calendar of operation.

Block plantation is basically restocking of forest areas by planting suitable tree, shrub and grass 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, soil working and weeding, insect and disease, maintenance and after care of plantation, maintenance in subsequent years, maintenance of fire lines, and maintenance of plantation journal.

A one-day training module Forest Nursery Technique, has 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 Plantation Technique (Block Plantation) has been developed with an objective to enhance and improve conceptual and practical knowledge on

raising forest plantation and techniques involved in plantation management for P-NGO team, front line staff, and field level workers involved in direct implementation like VSS members. Subsequently, they have been imparted training in these regards and their details have been presented in Chapter 4.

Table 8.2 below depicts about the progress on block plantation under AJY Scheme by 31st March 2018. It shows that out of 2346 VSSs belonging to 24 Divisions, 2500 hectares of assigned areas of VSS were targeted for block plantation. However, 1020 hectares of degraded forest areas belonging to 13 Divisions were identified for block plantation, seedlings @1760 per hectare totalling 17,95,200 seedlings were required, amount required @ Rs. 22139/- per hectare totalling Rs. 2,25,81,780/- for Block Plantation.

**Table 8.2**  
**Block Plantation under AJY Scheme during**  
**2017-18 (up to March,2018)**

<b>Block Plantation up to 31-03-2018</b>		
<b>Part</b>	<b>Division</b>	<b>Plantation (Ha)</b>
Part-1	Jeypore	60
	Keonjhar	40
	Rourkela	50
	<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>
Part-2	Phulbani	10
	Koraput	140
	Rayagada	70
	<b>Total</b>	<b>220</b>
Part-3	Keonjhar(W/L)	80
	Khariar	120
	Bolangir	140
	Kalahandi(N)	70
	Bargarh	70
	Malkangiri	160
	<b>Total</b>	<b>640</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1010</b>



## Progress of ANR and Block Plantation in different DMUs



Khariar DMU



Khariar DMU



Kaspada VSS of Ghatgaon FMU



Banuaguda VSS of Koraput DMU



Rayagada DMU



Kalyansinghpur VSS of Rayagada DMU



Rayagada DMU



Nala Ghati VSS of Kalahandi North DMU

# Chapter 9

## VSS Office-cum-Meeting Place

### 9.0 Introduction

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

### 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 follow while processing for plan and estimate for construction of VSS Office-Cum-Meeting Place under the Scheme. There has been provision of construction of 158 number of VSS buildings in 12 Forest and Wildlife Divisions under the Scheme with cost @ Rs. 3,35,000/- per building totalling Rs. 5,29,30,000/- (See Table 9.1 for details). A sample plan and estimate has been circulated for being

adopted in various locations. VSS building serves not only as a place for their conducting meetings and keeping records but also is a place for income generating activities for the SHGs and roof of the same as drying yard of NTFPs collected by the villagers.

Further 43 numbers of VSS buildings have been commissioned during 2017-2018 @ Rs. 3,64,00/- per building totally to Rs. 15,65,000/-

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

<b>STATE-PLAN-Statement of allotment for construction of VSS Building for 2016-17</b>									
	<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of Division</b>	<b>No. of FMU</b>	<b>No. of VSS</b>	<b>No. of VSS Building to be taken up</b>	<b>Cost of each Building</b>	<b>Total Cost of Building</b>	<b>Exp. Till March, 2018</b>	<b>Balance</b>
Part-I	1	Baripada	8	100	0		-		
	2	Bonai	7	100	15	3,35,000	50,25,000	50,25,000	-
	3	Deogarh	5	86	13	3,35,000	43,55,000	43,55,000	-
	4	Jeypore	6	85	15	3,35,000	50,25,000	50,25,000	-
	5	Keonjhar	7	95	15	3,35,000	50,25,000	50,24,155	845
	6	Paralakhemundi	7	120	15	3,35,000	50,25,000	50,25,000	-
	7	Rourkela	6	92	15	3,35,000	50,25,000	50,24,719	281
		<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>46</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>88</b>		<b>2,94,80,000</b>	<b>2,94,78,874</b>
Part-II	1	Angul	6	56	5	3,35,000	16,75,000	13,89,980	2,85,020
	2	Balasore(wl)	5	20	5	3,35,000	16,75,000	16,75,000	-
	3	Phulbani	7	140	15	3,35,000	50,25,000	50,25,000	-
	4	Baliguda	7	100	15	3,35,000	50,25,000	50,25,000	-
	5	Koraput	6	125	15	3,35,000	50,25,000	50,25,000	-
	6	Rayagada	7	140	15	3,35,000	50,25,000	50,25,000	-
		<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>38</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>158</b>		<b>2,34,50,000</b>	<b>2,31,64,980</b>
Part-III	1	Satkosia(WL)	2	31	2	335000	6,70,000		
	2	Bamra(WL)	3	71	3	335000	10,05,000		
	3	Keonjhar(WL)	4	100	5	335000	16,75,000		
	4	Bargarh	2	80	4	335000	13,40,000		
	5	Bolangir	11	140	6	335000	20,10,000		
	6	Kalahandi(N)	5	160	7	335000	23,45,000		
	7	Khariar	5	140	6	335000	20,10,000		
	8	Malkangiri	2	80	4	335000	13,40,000		
	9	Kalahandi(S)	3	125	6	335000	20,10,000		
		<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>37</b>	<b>927</b>	<b>43</b>		<b>1,44,05,000</b>	
Part-IV	1	Nabarangpur	100						
	2	Rairakhole	80						
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>180</b>						
	<b>Grand Total</b>				<b>201</b>		<b>6,73,35,000</b>	<b>5,26,43,854</b>	<b>2,86,146</b>

## Convergence under Ama Jangala Yojana

### 10.1 Introduction

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

In Odisha, substantial public investments are being made for strengthening of rural economy and livelihood base of the poor, especially the marginalised groups like SC/STs 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: Watershed Programmes, National Agriculture Development Programme (Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana), National Horticulture Mission, Scheme of Artificial Recharge of Ground Water through Dug well, BRGF, with NREGA are expected to enable better planning and effective investments in rural areas.

Vana Suraksha 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 between

various schemes of the government is expected to bring in synergies in terms of planning, process and implementation on community development related issues. This is also expected to facilitate sustainable forest management and community empowerment at large.

Convergence of funds from other sources can help in creation of durable assets. For instance, funds available with PRIs from other sources such as the National Finance Commission, State Finance Commission, State Departments and other Central or Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as SGSY, DPAP, DDP, IWDP and BRGF can be dovetailed with other rural development funds for the construction of durable community assets under the works permissible. The Ministry of Rural Development has developed and disseminated Guidelines for Convergence of NREGS with different schemes and specific programmes viz. Indian Council of Agricultural Research, National Afforestation Programme and other schemes of the Ministry of Forest & Environment, Schemes of the Ministry of Water Resources, PMGSY (Department of Rural Development), SGSY (Department of Rural Development), Watershed Development Programmes (Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development).



## 10.2 Expected outcomes of convergence

The perceived outcomes of convergence are many.

The important ones are listed below:

- **Increase in Social Capital:** Collective planning and implementation among different stakeholders will enhance social capital. This will improve management and work output.
- **Increase in Physical Capital:** The process will help in creating durable assets and will also improve land productivity.
- **Facilitation of Ecological Synergies:** Natural resource base regeneration through different Activities such as afforestation, drought proofing, flood proofing, and watershed will lead to effective use of Resources.
- **Mitigating Effects of Climate Change:** NREGA helps in addressing issues such as CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and industrial pollution and stemming.
- **Enhancing Economic Opportunities:** Income opportunities, savings and investments may be generated through activities such as pisciculture.
- **Strengthening Democratic Processes:** Convergence awareness and planning at the grassroots level will lead to greater ownership of projects.
- **Facilitating Sustainable Development:** Convergence efforts through creation of durable assets, rural connectivity, productivity enhancement and capacity development lead to sustainable development. NIRD, Civil Society Organisations/ Professional Institutions having technical competence & resources are being enlisted for monitoring of convergence pilots.

## 10.3 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 to be taken up on the basis of 75 % - 25 % ratio of funds coming from MGNREGS and State Plan respectively. 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 under AJY. Accordingly, in Rourkela Division, 91 numbers of projects on EPA have been sanctioned by the

District authorities in 91 numbers of VSS under AJY, 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 under AJY scheme. Similarly, the project proposals are in various stages of approval in various AJY implementing 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.

## 10.4 Achieving Convergence initiatives under AJY

Several steps have been initiated at various levels to mobilize convergence under AJY, which are narrated below:

### A. At PMU Level

- A compiled list of different schemes of other department has been sent to DMUs & P-NGOs for submitting convergence proposals to the District Authorities.
- Dabur India & Baitarani Initiatives have been linked with AJY divisions for processing and trading of medicinal plant products collected by SHGs.
- Coordination with other line department at state level has been initiated
- Policy level decisions such as calling interdepartmental meeting at state level, preparing convergence plan etc. in line with different departments, has been undertaken.
- Special awards / incentives have been given to the achiever VSSs under various award schemes.

### B. At DMU Level

- The Divisional Forest Officers cum DMU Chiefs have been advised to explore and obtain support of other departments in District Level Advisory Committee meetings for convergence of inter-sectoral programmes.
- Line department Officials are invited to attend the DMU level review meetings to share, plan and act for convergence.
- DFOs also provide guidance & support to FMUs for expediting convergence.

### C. At FMU & P-NGO Level

- The list of staff with their contract details working under different line department at village / GP level have been prepared for coordinating and facilitating their services at VSS level.
- VSS micro plans are approved in Palli/ Gram Sabha.
- Contact with Block and District level officials are developed for availing different schematic benefits for villagers.
- Line department staffs are being invited to FMU level meetings.

### D. P- NGOs

- The team members are collecting details of personnel of line department at village level and the same are incorporated in the Micro-plan as additional sheet.
- The p-NGOs are keeping a watch on the programmes of other departments and taking needful action for their convergence with AJY at village level.

## 10.5 Programmes taken up through convergence in AJY VSS

Several programmes have been taken up through convergence in the AJY VSS. Some of the major ones are listed below and shown in figure 10.1:

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

## 10.6 Achievement up to March 2018 in Programmes taken up through convergence in AJY VSS

The effort initiated at various levels as narrated in the previous section have borne fruit and have been tabulated in the Table 10.1 and 10.2 and Figures 10.1 and 10.2 respectively.

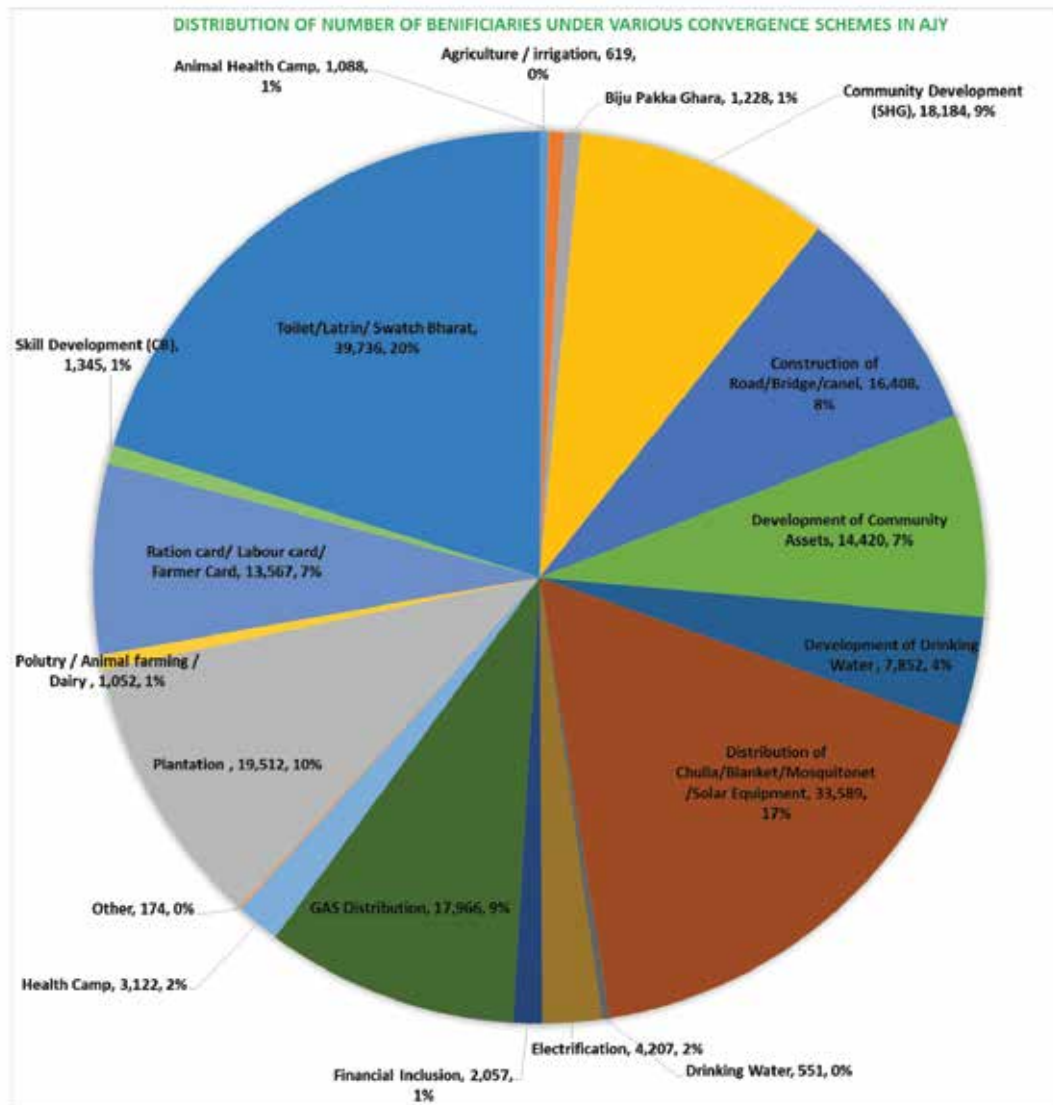
**Table 10.1**  
**Summary sheet under convergence schemes in AJY (in Rs.)**

Category	Total Unit	Total Beneficiaries	Total Expenditure
Agriculture / irrigation	161	619	3,486,250
Animal Health Camp	245	1,088	50,000
BijuPakkaGhara	231	1,228	26,523,000
Community Development (SHG)	21	18,184	160,000
Construction of Road/Bridge/canel	853	16,408	162,420,546
Development of Community Assets	1,176	14,420	202,595,642
Development of Drinking Water	305	7,852	31,089,000
Distribution of Chulla/Blanket/Mosquito net/ Solar Equipment	18,122	33,589	10,617,904
Drinking Water	7	551	400,000
Electrification	615	4,207	15,200,000
Financial Inclusion	1,597	2,057	2,360,000
GAS Distribution	11,997	17,966	18,313,711
Health Camp	2,242	3,122	524,800
Other	174	174	
Plantation	16,874	19,512	1,666,815
Polutry / Animal farming / Dairy	1,428	1,052	11,844,400
Ration card/ Labour card/ Farmer Card	4,852	13,567	110,000
Skill Development (CB)	317	1,345	1,032,000
Toilet/Latrines / Swatch Bharat	17,508	39,736	157,560,000
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>78,725</b>	<b>196,677</b>	<b>645,954,068</b>

In table 10.1, various sectors where convergence has been achieved in the AJY VSSs have been listed and it shows various beneficiaries and the quantum of funds worth of convergence achieved for each sector. A total number of 1.97

lakh beneficiaries have been benefitted from the convergence of various schemes in AJY VSSs and an amount of Rs.64.96 crores have been spent by different departments for achieving the same.

**Figure 10.1 Number of Beneficiaries covered under various schemes in AJY VSS**

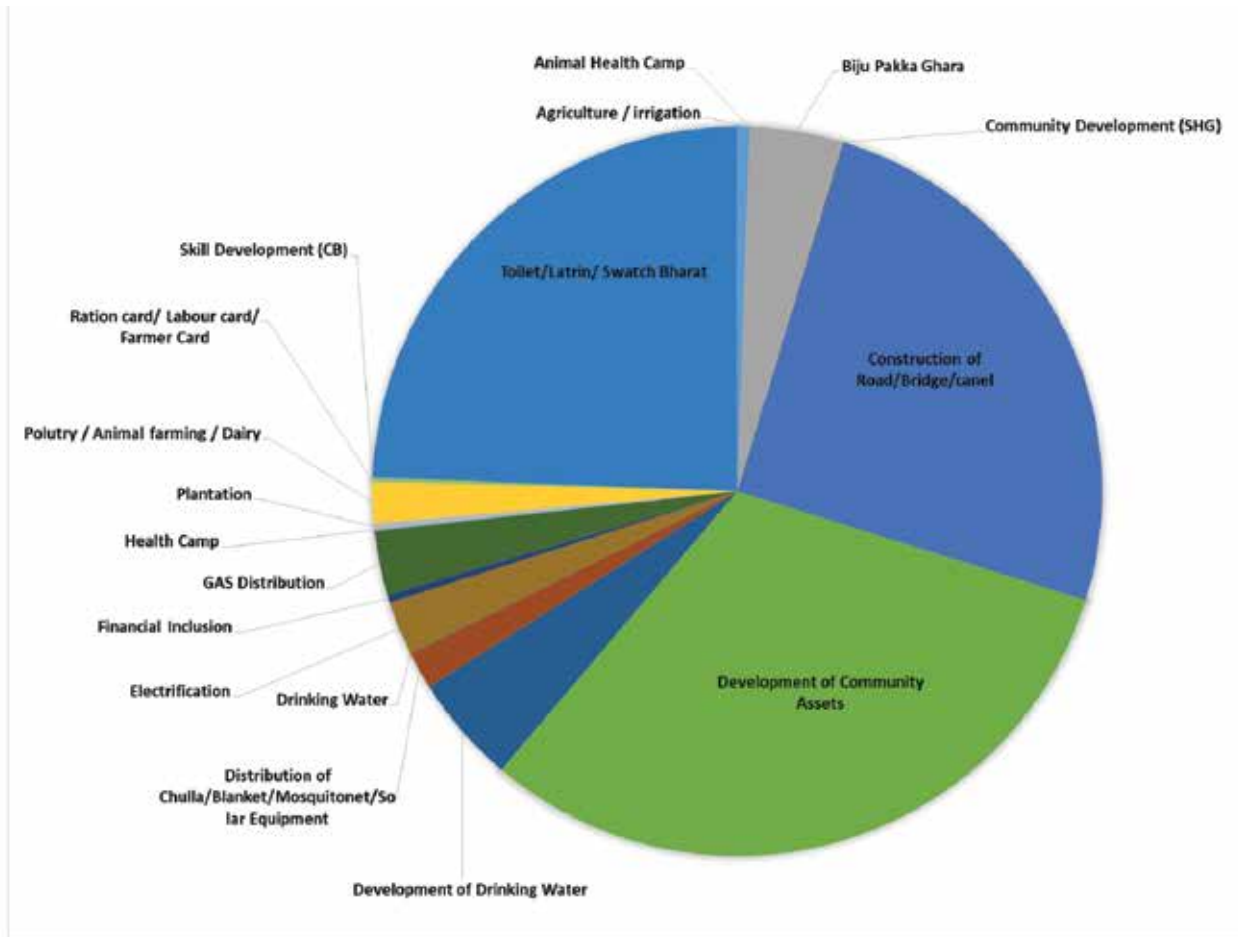


Some of the major schemes that have been grounded in the AJY VSS in terms of number of beneficiaries covered are listed below:

- MGNREGS
  - Renovation of ponds and drinking water facilities
  - Construction of roads and bridges
  - Construction of Community Hall and individual houses
- Swacch Bharat Mission
  - Construction of toilets
- Ujjwala Scheme -Distribution of
  - LPG with chullah and
  - 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 Expenditure under various Convergence Schemes covered in AJY VSS**



The largest outreach of the convergence program both in terms of number of beneficiaries covered and in terms of number of schemes implemented has been achieved in Bonai, Angul, Keonjhar and Rourkela Divisions.

**Table 10.2**  
**Outreach of various Convergence Schemes in AJY VSS**

Category	Angul	Balasore	Balliguda	Bamra	Bargarh	Bolangir	Bonai	Deogarh	Jeypore	Kalahandi North Division	Kalahandi South	Keonjhar	Keonjhar Wildlife Division	Khariar	Koraput	Malkangiri	Paralakhemundi	Phulbani	Rayagada	Rourkela	Satkosia	
Agriculture / irrigation						●	●	●					●		●							
Animal Health Camp							●					●	●				●				●	
Biju Pakka Ghara	●						●					●	●					●				
Community Development (SHG)	●						●															
Construction of Road/Bridge/canel	●			●			●	●				●	●		●	●	●	●			●	
Development of Community Assets				●			●	●				●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
Development of Drinking Water	●	●		●			●	●				●			●	●	●	●			●	
Distribution of Chulla/Blanket/ Mosquitonet/Solar Equipi	●						●					●	●		●		●			●	●	
Drinking Water				●				●						●			●				●	
Electrification							●		●			●						●			●	
Financial Inclusion							●					●	●		●							
GAS Distribution	●			●		●	●	●	●	●		●	●		●			●	●	●	●	
Health Camp							●	●						●			●	●			●	
Other							●					●										
Plantation	●					●	●					●				●	●	●			●	
Polutry / Animal farming / Dairy						●	●					●					●	●			●	
Ration card/ Labour card/ Farmer Card							●					●						●			●	
Skill Development (CB)						●	●		●						●			●				
Toilet/Latrin/ Swatch Bharat	●	●		●		●	●	●				●	●		●		●	●	●	●	●	●



## Convergence Activities in different DMUs under AJY Scheme



Free distribution of solar lamp to the villagers in Bargarh DMU



Distribution of LPG Gas in Borigumma FMU under Koraput DMU



Rakhya Bandhan at Kaliamba VSS in Hadagarh FMU of Keonjhar (WL)



Health Checkup Camp in Khariar DMU



Distribution of LPG Gas in Nabarangpur DMU



Distribution of LPG Gas in Rayagada DMU



Farmer Registration Card Distribution in Rourkela DMU



Distribution of Utensils in Kalahandi DMU



# Chapter 11

## Monitoring and Evaluation in AJY Scheme

### 11.0 Introduction

Project implementation monitoring mechanism AJY Scheme is an important project management tool for achieving the goal and objectives of the Scheme in a time bound manner with the given budget constraint situation. Sound M&E system helps in the managing the stakeholders, in improving performance and achieving the results and outcomes of any project. M&E system contributes in getting early indications of progress, or lack thereof, in the achievement

of results; informing 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 M&E framework of the Scheme uses the results chain of inputs, outputs, outcomes and impacts. The Scheme emphasises monitoring the progress through progress monitoring at inputs and outputs level, results monitoring at outputs and outcomes level, and evaluation 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 a 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, and the later 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, OFSDP. The AJY Cell of PMU of OFSDS prepares monthly progress report of implementation of the Scheme consolidating progress reports received from the DMUs and submits to the PCCF, Odisha and the Forest and Environment Department.

The physical and financial progress is also monitored by the concerned RCCFs and the senior officers of PMU of OFSDS, through field visit inspections and periodical meetings on quarterly basis. 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-NGO and DMU in MIS domain. Accordingly the concerned P-NGO team, FMU staff, DMU staff and RCCF staff have been capacitated on the reporting formats.

Besides, normal monitoring being undertaken currently, there is plan to carry out biomass and ground water level monitoring in the Divisional level. These two monitorings are expected to provide/give an idea on growth of forest crops and water regime due to project interventions. The expenditure for this activity will be borne out of the contingency fund of State CAMPA or State Plan.

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 Geographic Information System (GIS)

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 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 overlaid 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, suitability assessment, monitoring and evaluation.

- Mobile applications for forest management are being integrated into the existing framework for easy accessibility to the staff at field level and the use of GIS technology and its benefits by forest department on the move.
- DGPS devices and total stations are acquired and training imparted to field personnel for conducting accurate surveys in-house.

### **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 specialists 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 GIS**

- The web portal developed to facilitate layered map and data visualisation for non-technical users 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 maps like satellite imagery, forest cover data etc.
- It also has an easy to use interface for uploading spatial, non spatial and multimedia data along with hierarchical validation and authentication mechanisms in built.

### **11.2.4 VSS Area Selection & Micro plan Preparation**

- GPS data (latitudes and Longitudes) of the proposed assigned area of VSS are uploaded using Web-GIS.

- Uploaded data is verified for following aspects
  - Overlap with existing VSS under AJY Scheme or other schemes
  - Overlap with other proposed VSS
  - Suitability of the current forest cover of the area
  - Distance from the settlement being assigned the area for protection (<3 kms).
- Based on above, intimation of approval/objections sent to field.
- If approved, preliminary VSS base map is prepared at Geomatics Centre for use in micro plan preparation.

### **11.2.5 GIS based Monitoring and Evaluation:**

- Geomatics Centre of PMU, OFSDS monitors field activity data uploaded in Web GIS against proposed activities and generates status reports and alerts if required.
- Satellite imagery based change analysis is conducted for treatment area periodically to evaluate the impact of field activities.
- Results of the analysis and any observed problems are intimated to concerned officers for appraisal and necessary corrective measures.

### **11.2.6 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.

### Survey & Demarcation Report Up To 31-03-2018

Part	Division	Sum of area in Ha	Sum of boundary in mtrs	Sum of pillars	Sum of Expenditure
Part 1	Bonai	4133.1	310220	2685	1118452
	Deogarh	5409.73	285840.26	4839	2396955
	Jeypore	3248.3	234583	3187	818500
	Keonjhar	5293.1	251959.32	5389	2266440
	Parlakhemundi	4242.73	204235.3621	4010	807000
	Rourkela	4926.1	378892.0132	4087	2031500
<b>Part 1 Total</b>		<b>27253.06</b>	<b>1665729.955</b>	<b>24197</b>	<b>9438847</b>
Part 2	Angul	4225.16	218529.06	2587	1559250
	Balasore	1010	74100	750	150000
	Balliguda	4952.6	221057	4950	2364000
	Koraput	4850	284003	4842	1902525
	Phulbani	8970.1	636417	6702	3072523
	Rayagada	7228	352215	7060	2980950
<b>Part 2 Total</b>		<b>31235.86</b>	<b>1786321.06</b>	<b>26891</b>	<b>12029248</b>
Part 3	Bamra (WL)	4550	415567.7	4550	2252200
	Bargarh	5146	209465.72	5021	2334520
	Bolangir	12676.7	677874	6770	3291750
	Kalahandi(N)	8060	157500	8085	103570
	Kalahandi(S)	7679.5	539200	7250	3588754
	Keonjhar (WL)	5245.4114	3130394.55	4518	1229700
	Khariar	11884	490379.2	11658	4008010
	Malkangiri	4384	285600	4040	1993365
	Satkosia	1412.15	123026	1183	452175
<b>Part 3 Total</b>		<b>61037.7614</b>	<b>6029007.17</b>	<b>53075</b>	<b>19254044</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>119526.6814</b>	<b>9481058.185</b>	<b>104163</b>	<b>40722139</b>







## Fund Flow and Expenditure

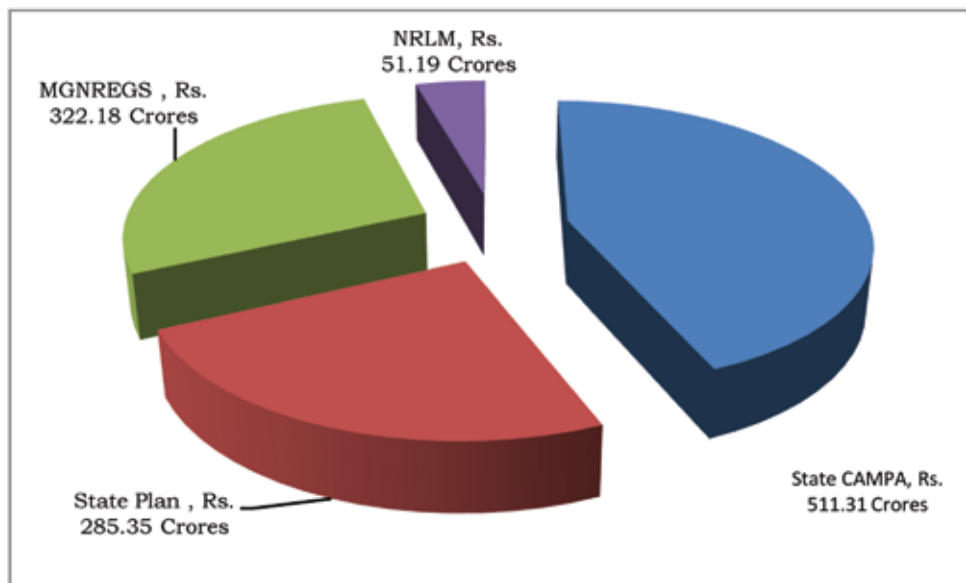
### 12.0 Introduction

AJY Scheme is a scheme funded by Government of Odisha. The outlay of the scheme for 6 years period during 2016-17 to 2021-22 has been presented in Chapter 1. During financial year 2016-17, OFSDS received funds from State CAMPA and State Plan for implementation of the Scheme. The present chapter gives an overview of the fund flow and expenditure of the Scheme during 2016-17.

### 12.1 Fund Flow

Out of the total estimated cost of Rs. 1170.02 Crores for AJY Scheme 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 Required under 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 Required under AJY Scheme**

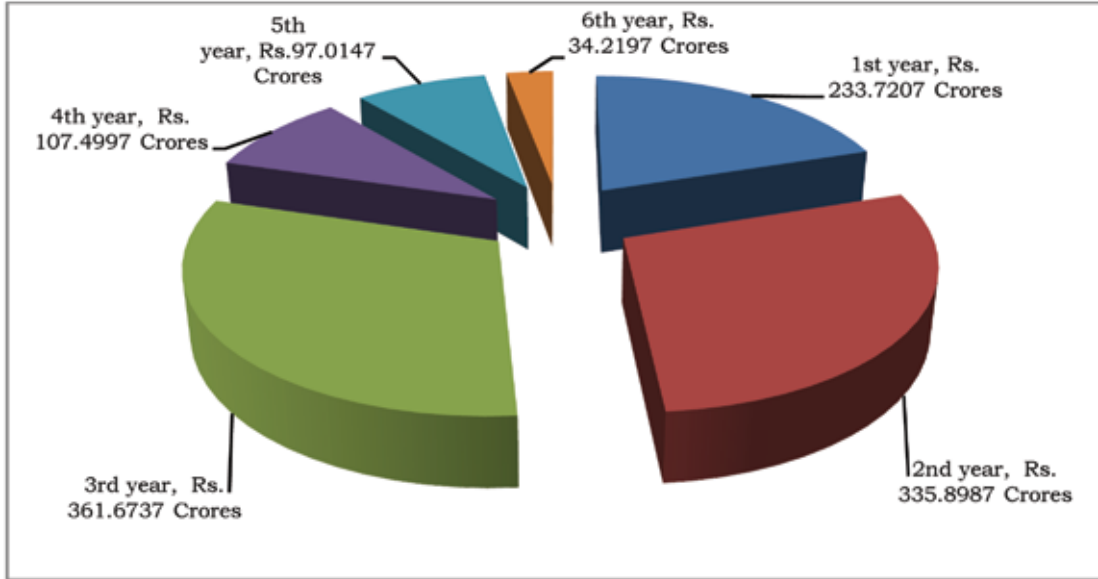


Table 12.1 presents the fund flow under AJY Scheme upto end of March 2018. Accordingly, the AJY Scheme received Rs 150.0130 Crores from State Government that included Rs. 118.8130 Crores from State CAMPA APO 2014-15, APO 2015-16 & APO 2016-17(58.45%) and Rs 31.20 Crores from State Plan (41.55%). Further, it shows

that Rs. 11.20 Crores were received under State CAMPA APO 2015-16 and Rs. 10 Crores were received under State Plan during FY 2016-17. The total fund so far received is only 21.83% of the first year estimated annual requirement of fund of Rs 233.7207 Crores for implementation of the Scheme.

**Table 12.1**  
**Fund Flow under AJY Scheme**

Sl. No.	Date of Fund Received	Financial Year	Source of Funding	Amount Received in Rs.
<b>A. State CAMPA Fund</b>				
1	26.06.2015	2015-2016	State CAMPA APO 2014-15	931,00,000
2	15.12.2015	2015-2016	State CAMPA APO 2014-15	931,37,000
3	06.12.2016	2016-2017	State CAMPA APO 2015-16	11,20,00,000
4	09.06.2017	2017-2018	State CAMPA APO 2015-16	11,21,00,000
5	03.10.2017	2017-2018	State CAMPA APO 2016-17	54,60,00,000
6	09.03.2018	2017-2018	State CAMPA APO 2016-17	23,17,93,000
<b>A. Total Amount Received under State CAMPA</b>				<b>118,81,30,000</b>
<b>B. State Plan Fund</b>				
1	01.03.2012	2011-2012	State Plan	1000,00,000
2	03.03.2014	2013-2014	State Plan	10,00,000
3	17.01.2015	2014-2015	State Plan	100,00,000
4	04.02.2015	2014-2015	State Plan	10,00,000
5	17.06.2016	2016-2017	State Plan	75,00,000
6	17.06.2016	2016-2017	State Plan	75,00,000
7	17.06.2016	2016-2017	State Plan	150,00,000
8	20.10.2016	2016-2017	State Plan	75,00,000
9	20.10.2016	2016-2017	State Plan	75,00,000
10	20.10.2016	2016-2017	State Plan	150,00,000
11	10.11.2016	2016-2017	State Plan	295,00,000
12	10.11.2016	2016-2017	State Plan	25,00,000
13	10.11.2016	2016-2017	State Plan	80,00,000
14	03.07.2017	2017-2018	State Plan	75,00,000
15	03.07.2017	2017-2018	State Plan	1,50,00,000
16	03.07.2017	2017-2018	State Plan	75,00,000
17	07.11.2017	2017-2018	State Plan	3,50,00,000
18	07.11.2017	2017-2018	State Plan	50,00,000
19	07.11.2017	2017-2018	State Plan	1,00,00,000
20	30.01.2018	2017-2018	State Plan	55,00,000
21	30.01.2018	2017-2018	State Plan	50,00,000
22	30.01.2018	2017-2018	State Plan	95,00,000
<b>B. Total Amount of Funds Received under State Plan</b>				<b>31,20,00,000</b>
<b>Grand Total Amount of Funds Received (A+B)</b>				<b>150,01,30,000</b>

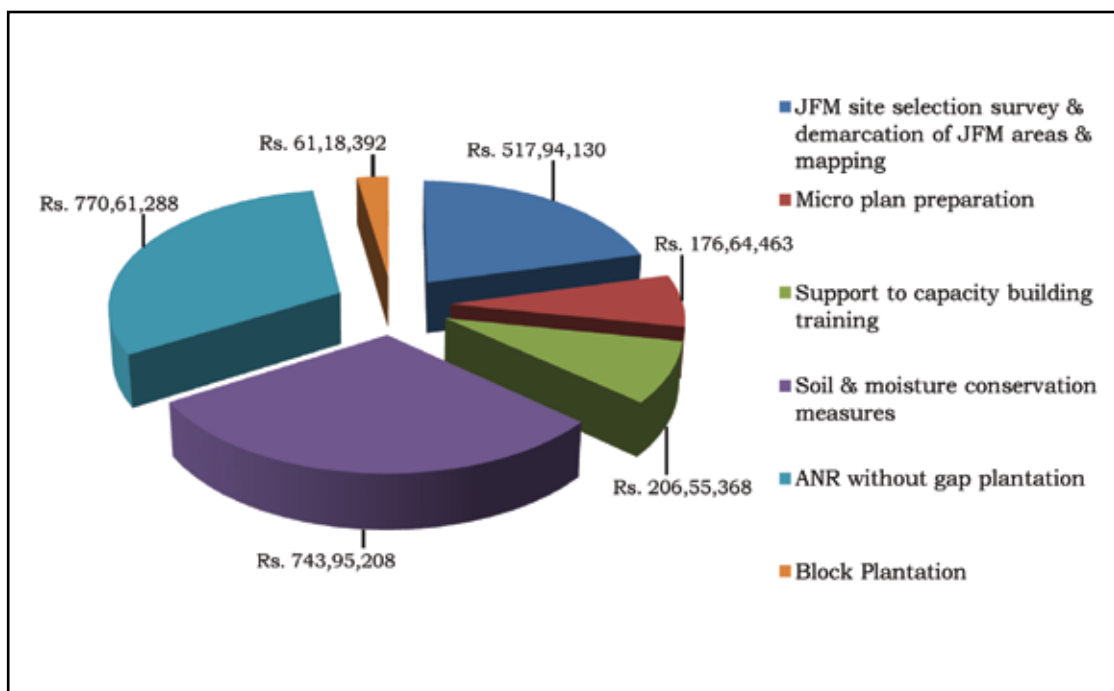
## 12.2 Expenditure

The State CAMPA APO 2014-15, APO 2015-16 and APO 2016-17 fund has been utilised for the following interventions of the AJY Scheme during FY 2016-17 and 2017- 18.

- 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 and 1st year and
- Block Plantation in the 0<sup>th</sup> and 1st year.

Table 12.2 presents the component and DMU wise expenditure for 24 Divisions and PMU level expenditure from State CAMPA fund under AJY Scheme. The same table and Figure 12.3 show that out of Rs. 24,76,88,849/- expenditure incurred from State CAMPA APO 2014-15 and APO 2015-16 during FY 2016-17 under AJY Scheme, Rs. 5,17,94,130/- was spent on JFM site selection, survey and demarcation of JFM areas, and mapping (20.91%); Rs. 1,76,64,463/- on micro plan preparation (7.13%); Rs. 2,06,55,368/- on support to capacity building training programmes (8.34%); Rs.7,43,95,208/- on soil & moisture conservation measures (30.04%); Rs. 7,70,61,288/- on ANR without gap plantation (31.11%); Rs. 61,18,392/- on Block Plantation (2.47%). Thus, 33.58% of the expenditure was incurred on plantation activities from State CAMPA fund during the financial year under AJY Scheme. Out of the total expenditure from State CAMPA fund, Rs. 24,57,58,880/- has been spent at DMU level (99.22%) and Rs.

**Figure 12.3:**  
**Component Wise Expenditure from State CAMPA during FY 2016-17 under AJY Scheme**

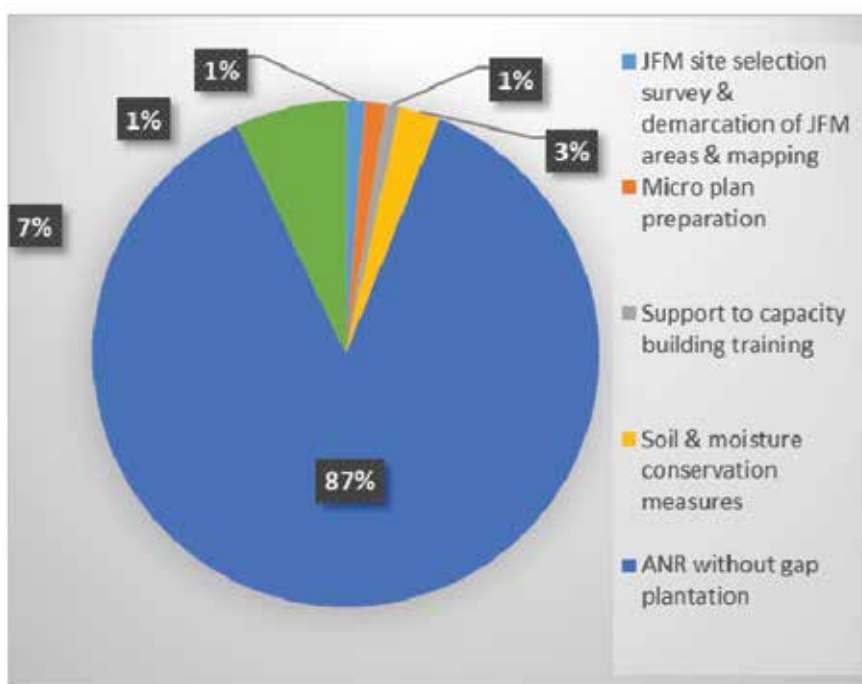


19,29,969/- (0.78%) at PMU level. Satakosia WL Division with 31 VSS made the lowest expenditure of Rs. 24,04,175/- whereas Bonai Division with 100 VSS made the highest expenditure of Rs. 159,31,964/- under State CAMPA fund.

Table 12.3. It presents about components and DMU wise expenditure for 24 Divisions and PMU level expenditure from State CAMPA fund under AJY Scheme. The same table and Figure 12.4 show that out of Rs. 47,78,27,465/- expenditure incurred from State CAMPA APO 2015-16 and APO 2016-17 during FY 2017-18 under AJY Scheme, Rs. 57,66,810/- was spent on JFM site selection, survey and demarcation of JFM areas, and mapping (1.27%); Rs. 64,45,257/- on micro plan preparation (1.34%); Rs. 42,16,272/- on support to capacity building training programmes (0.88%);

Rs.1,24,47,896/- on soil & moisture conservation measures (2.61%); Rs. 41,51,51,677/- on ANR without gap plantation (87.01%); Rs. 3,37,99,553/- on Block Plantation (7.07%). Thus, 93.96% of the expenditure was incurred on plantation activities from State CAMPA fund during the financial year under AJY Scheme. Out of the total expenditure from State CAMPA fund, Rs.47,76,30,683/- has been spent at DMU level (99.96%) and Rs. 1,96,782/- (0.04%) at PMU level. Baripada, Rairangpur and Sambalpur were amongst the three Divisions with least expenditure as they are the Divisions that migrated out of the fold of AJY with effect from 1st April, 2017. Satakosia WL Division with 31 VSS made the lowest expenditure of Rs. 53,93,415/- whereas Khariar Division with 140 VSS made the highest expenditure of Rs. 4,67,42,954/- under State CAMPA fund.

**Figure 12.4:**  
**Component Wise Expenditure from State CAMPA during FY 2016-17 under AJY Scheme**



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 12.3 presents about component and DMU wise fund allocation for 24 Divisions and PMU level expenditure from State Plan fund under AJY

Scheme. The same table and Figure 12.4 show that out of Rs. 16,46,58,734/- funds allocated / expenditure incurred from State Plan during FY 2016-17 under AJY Scheme, Rs. 5,03,69,680/- was spent on P-NGO remuneration (30.59%); Rs. 2,11,14,000/- on Animator remuneration (12.82%); Rs. 1,18,15,000/- on managerial expenses at FMU and DMU levels (7.18%); Rs. 2,19,30,413/- on support staff remuneration (13.32%); Rs. 5,36,00,000/- on VSS Office-cum-meeting place (32.55%); Rs. 58,29,641/- on PMU expenditure (3.54%). Satakosia WL Division with 31 VSS received the lowest fund allocation of Rs. 15,13,048/- whereas Phulbani Division with 140 VSS made the highest fund allocation of Rs. 1,13,09,741/- under State Plan fund.

**Figure 12.5**

**Component Wise Expenditure from State Plan during FY 2016-17 under AJY Scheme**

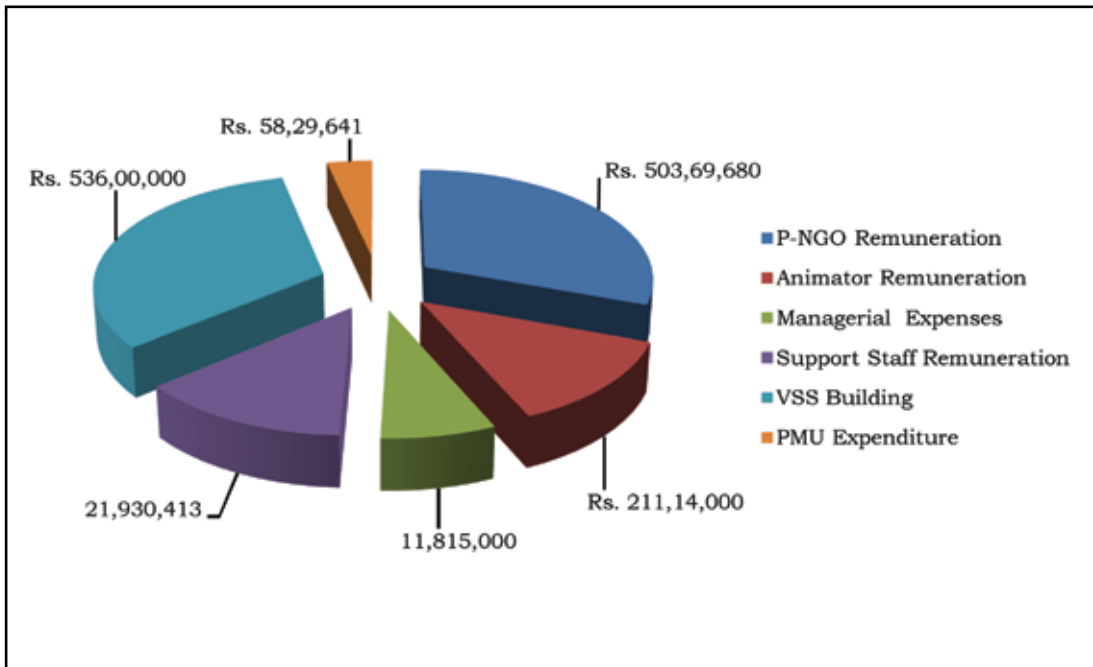
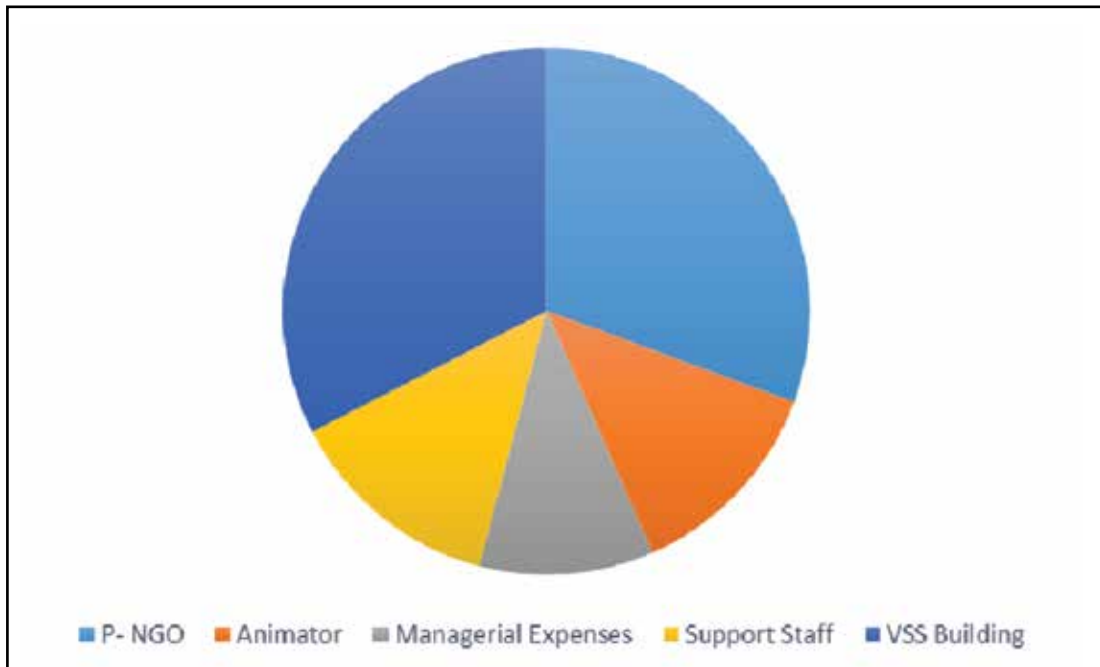




Table 12.4 presents about component and DMU wise fund allocation for 23 Divisions and PMU level expenditure from State Plan fund under AJY Scheme. The same table and Figure 12.6 show that out of Rs. 12,88,67,054/-funds allocated/ expenditure incurred from State Plan during FY 2017-18 under AJY Scheme, Rs. 5,23,37,043/- was spent on P-NGO remuneration (40.61%); Rs. 2,57,32,000/-on Animator remuneration (19.97%); Rs. 21,20,000/- on managerial expenses

at FMU and DMU levels(1.65%); Rs.3,04,73,011/- on support staff remuneration (23.65%); Rs. 1,44,05,000/- on VSS Office-cum-meeting place (11.18%); Rs. 38,00,000/- on State share for Entry Point Activities under taken through MGNREGA (2.95%). Sambalpur Division with 60 VSS received the lowest fund allocation of Rs. 9,08,336/- whereas Kalahandi (N) Division with 160 VSS got the highest fund allocation of Rs. 94,90,776/- under State Plan fund.

**Figure 12.6**  
**Component Wise Expenditure from State Plan during FY 2017-18 under AJY Scheme**



**Table 12.2: Component and DMU Wise Expenditure from State CAMPAAPO 2014-15, APO 2015-16 during FY 2016-17 under AJY Scheme**

Sl. No.	Name of DMUs	JFM site selection survey & demarcation of JFM areas & mapping	Micro plan preparation	Support to capacity building training	Soil & moisture conservation measures	ANR without gap plantation	Block Plantation	Total (Component)
1	Baripada	16,02,435	8,36,775	4,14,475	41,38,299	0	0	69,91,984
2	Bonai	19,65,830	9,91,400	11,49,600	60,45,290	57,79,844	0	159,31,964
3	Deogarh	21,24,705	8,42,200	3,06,050	35,94,977	46,12,480	0	114,80,412
4	Jeypore	19,57,750	7,08,300	65,000	34,70,000	31,45,000	0	93,46,050
5	Keonjhar	22,38,250	9,50,000	5,50,000	45,00,000	26,25,000	2,65,668	111,28,918
6	Parlakhemundi	29,70,000	10,60,000	15,52,000	60,60,000	0	0	116,42,000
7	Rourkela	16,04,170	8,42,930	8,97,200	80,89,800	36,45,800	3,35,525	154,15,425
8	Angul	11,60,000	5,27,770	3,94,000	5,83,063	30,72,400	0	57,37,233
9	Baliguda	7,92,000	10,00,000	10,15,000	52,17,771	27,30,000	0	107,54,771
10	Phulbani	34,65,000	14,00,000	14,38,000	52,75,384	39,64,000	88,556	156,30,940
11	Balasore(WL)	4,95,000	1,00,000	60,000	24,22,330	9,00,000	0	39,77,330
12	Koraput	18,74,625	7,10,688	7,40,000	20,18,062	47,47,500	12,39,784	113,30,659
13	Rayagada	27,14,900	14,00,000	15,31,234	2,38,762	61,65,000	5,43,092	125,92,988
14	Satkosia(WL)	6,92,175	1,25,000	2,52,000	12,81,150	53,850	0	24,04,175
15	Bolangiri	34,65,000	2,80,000	3,20,000	4,52,000	102,64,800	2,40,000	150,21,800
16	Kalahandi (N)	39,60,000	5,10,000	15,37,000	15,49,000	56,56,800	5,01,374	137,14,174
17	Khariar	34,65,000	10,50,000	5,64,000	63,69,228	0	0	114,48,228
18	Sambalpur	14,85,000	3,60,600	5,75,340	30,10,562	0	0	54,31,502
19	Bargarh	19,80,000	4,00,000	8,40,000	18,30,906	36,00,000	6,90,493	93,41,399
20	Bamra(WL)	17,57,250	1,16,300	4,25,500	9,25,000	46,90,000	0	79,14,050
21	Rairangpur	24,75,000	10,00,000	10,50,000	18,30,906	0	0	63,55,906
22	Keonjhar(WL)	24,75,000	10,00,000	10,50,000	18,30,906	16,09,434	7,97,004	87,62,344
23	Malkangiri	19,80,000	8,00,000	8,20,000	18,30,906	41,74,380	14,16,896	110,22,182
24	Kalahandi(S)	30,95,040	6,52,500	11,79,000	18,30,906	56,25,000	0	123,82,446
	<b>DMU Total</b>	<b>517,94,130</b>	<b>176,64,463</b>	<b>187,25,399</b>	<b>743,95,208</b>	<b>770,61,288</b>	<b>61,18,392</b>	<b>2457,58,880</b>
	<b>PMU</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19,29,969</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19,29,969</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>517,94,130</b>	<b>176,64,463</b>	<b>206,55,368</b>	<b>743,95,208</b>	<b>770,61,288</b>	<b>61,18,392</b>	<b>2476,88,849</b>

**Table 12.3: Component and DMU Wise Expenditure from State CAMPA APO 2015-16 & APO 2016-17 during FY 2017-18 under AJY Scheme**

Sl. No.	Name of DMUs	JFM site selection survey & demarcation of JFM areas & mapping	Micro plan preparation	Support to capacity building training	Soil & moisture conservation measures	ANR without gap plantation	Block Plantation	Total (Component)
1	Baripada			20,000				20,000
2	Bonai	2,59,875	95,000	82,000	6,93,000	1,74,57,674		1,85,87,549
3	Deogarh	3,00,570	1,11,300	2,18,000	4,47,397	2,36,28,035		2,47,05,302
4	Jeypore	3,21,750	1,22,000	45,000	44,250	1,46,51,000	24,67,475	1,76,51,472
5	Keonjhar	2,80,435		90,000		1,33,45,594	13,47,622	1,50,63,651
6	Parlakhemundi	4,95,000	3,40,000	3,67,000	11,00,000	2,03,14,800		2,26,16,800
7	Rourkela	4,06,200	30,000	1,90,000		2,17,74,106	17,09,835	2,41,10,141
8	Angul	2,87,250				1,36,53,136		1,39,40,386
9	Baliguda				2,48,306	1,10,65,238		1,13,13,544
10	Phulbani	2,95,000		20,000	4,866	2,06,61,463	3,34,584	2,13,15,913
11	Balasore(WL)		1,00,000	30,000		33,66,075		34,96,075
12	Koraput	4,45,574	50,312	4,44,500	5,50,000	2,43,83,283	48,33,429	3,07,07,098
13	Rayagada	2,47,500	42,945	60,000	6,08,143	2,99,57,215	24,11,013	3,33,26,816
14	Satkosia(WL)		1,85,000		19,000	51,91,415		53,95,415
15	Bolangiri	2,47,500	14,55,500	4,56,000	10,58,437	3,74,24,887	56,61,974	4,63,04,298
16	Kalahandi (N)	3,54,000	10,90,000	2,92,000	9,99,728	2,44,31,428	22,57,156	2,94,24,312
17	Khariar	4,95,000	8,77,000	10,36,000	17,28,200	3,83,83,074	42,23,680	4,67,42,954
18	Sambalpur		2,39,400	54,660				2,94,060
19	Bargarh	2,47,500	4,00,000	40,000		1,33,28,200	23,24,188	1,63,39,888
20	Bamra(WL)	4,20,700	7,36,800	3,12,375	23,46,569	88,67,945		1,26,84,389
21	Rairangpur			38,555				38,555
22	Keonjhar(WL)	16,081				2,94,81,785	30,79,256	3,25,77,122
23	Malkangiri	1,51,875		1,00,000		2,33,15,024	31,49,344	2,67,16,243
24	Kalahandi(S)	4,95,000	5,70,000	1,23,400	26,00,000	2,04,70,300		2,42,58,700
	<b>DMU Total</b>	<b>57,66,810</b>	<b>64,45,257</b>	<b>40,19,490</b>	<b>1,24,47,896</b>	<b>41,51,51,677</b>	<b>3,37,99,553</b>	<b>47,76,30,683</b>
	<b>PMU</b>			<b>1,96,782</b>				<b>1,96,782</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>57,66,810</b>	<b>64,45,257</b>	<b>42,16,272</b>	<b>1,24,47,896</b>	<b>41,51,51,677</b>	<b>3,37,99,553</b>	<b>47,78,27,465</b>

**Table 12.4: Component and DMU Wise Expenditure from State Plan during FY 2016-17 under AJY Scheme**

Sl. No	Name of DMUs	P-NGO Remuneration (Rs.)	Animator Remuneration (Rs.)	Managerial Expenses (Rs.)	Support Staff Remuneration (Rs.)	VSS Building (Rs.)	Total (Rs.)
1	Baripada	24,00,000	9,00,000	5,00,000	8,46,652	0	46,46,652
2	Bonai	17,91,559	9,00,000	5,00,000	7,56,900	50,25,000	89,73,459
3	Deogarh	17,26,200	7,74,000	5,00,000	8,75,582	50,25,000	89,00,782
4	Jeypore	18,76,236	7,65,000	5,00,000	11,22,862	50,25,000	92,89,098
5	Keonjhar	22,75,918	8,55,000	5,00,000	13,00,104	50,25,000	99,56,022
6	Parlakhemundi	28,47,000	10,80,000	5,00,000	11,13,117	50,25,000	105,65,117
7	Rourkela	21,74,317	8,28,000	5,00,000	11,49,200	50,25,000	96,76,517
8	Angul	13,03,786	5,04,000	2,80,000	13,87,319	16,75,000	51,50,105
9	Balasore(WL)	4,45,500	1,80,000	1,60,000	5,80,598	16,75,000	30,41,098
10	Baliguda	19,20,000	9,00,000	6,00,000	13,83,159	50,25,000	98,28,159
11	Koraput	26,81,332	11,25,000	6,00,000	9,30,002	50,25,000	103,61,334
12	Phulbani	29,92,625	12,60,000	6,50,000	13,82,116	50,25,000	113,09,741
13	Rayagada	26,78,110	12,60,000	6,50,000	13,13,564	50,25,000	109,26,674
14	Bamra(WL)	13,85,323	6,39,000	2,00,000	5,80,598	0	28,04,921
15	Balangir	35,76,000	12,60,000	6,70,000	12,82,606	0	67,88,606
16	Bargarh	16,00,677	7,20,000	4,25,000	4,95,648	0	32,41,325
17	Kalahandi(N)	32,60,833	14,40,000	6,90,000	7,87,563	0	61,78,396
18	Kalahandi(S)	22,57,200	11,25,000	5,40,000	6,71,950	0	45,94,150
19	Keonjhar(WL)	22,80,277	9,00,000	6,10,000	7,17,510	0	45,07,787
20	Khariar	26,40,952	12,60,000	6,70,000	7,53,700	0	53,24,652
21	Malkangiri	19,20,000	7,20,000	4,75,000	4,95,648	0	36,10,648
22	Rairangpur	24,00,000	9,00,000	6,10,000	7,53,700	0	46,63,700
23	Sambalpur	13,65,835	5,40,000	3,15,000	7,56,267	0	29,77,102
24	Satkosia(WL)	5,70,000	2,79,000	1,70,000	4,94,048	0	15,13,048
<b>DMU Fund Allocation Total</b>		<b>503,69,680</b>	<b>211,14,000</b>	<b>118,15,000</b>	<b>219,30,413</b>	<b>536,00,000</b>	<b>1588,29,093</b>
<b>PMU Expenditure</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>58,29,641</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>58,29,641</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>503,69,680</b>	<b>211,14,000</b>	<b>176,44,641</b>	<b>219,30,413</b>	<b>536,00,000</b>	<b>1646,58,734</b>

**Table 12.5: Component and DMU Wise Expenditure from State Plan during FY 2017-18 under AJY Scheme**

SI No	Name of DMUs	P-NGO Remuneration (Rs.)	Animator Remuneration (Rs.)	Managerial Expenses (Rs.)	Support Staff Remuneration (Rs.)	VSS Building (Rs.)	EPA Activity (Rs.)	Total (Rs.)
1	Baripada	6,00,000	3,00,000		3,17,052			12,17,052
2	Bonai	25,07,044	12,00,000		11,55,392			48,62,436
3	Deogarh	16,57,853	10,32,000	1,20,000	12,46,636		15,25,000	55,81,489
4	Jeypore	21,18,000	10,20,000	1,20,000	11,69,328			44,27,328
5	Keonjhar	24,00,000	11,40,000	1,35,000	14,25,610			51,00,610
6	Parlakhemundi	28,50,000	13,60,000		14,25,610			56,35,610
7	Rourkela	23,51,463	11,04,000	1,35,000	14,25,610		22,75,000	72,91,073
8	Angul	14,40,000	6,72,000	75,000	13,71,784			35,58,784
9	Balasore(WL)	4,80,000	2,40,000	25,000	7,50,061			14,95,061
10	Balliguda	24,00,000	12,00,000	1,50,000	14,25,610			51,75,610
11	Koraput	26,42,730	15,00,000		14,25,610			55,68,340
12	Phulbani	32,06,387	16,80,000	2,05,000	15,60,722			66,52,109
13	Rayagada	33,16,500	16,80,000		14,25,610			64,22,110
14	Bamra(WL)	15,48,000	8,52,000		8,85,172	10,05,000		42,90,172
15	Balangir	32,98,196	16,80,000	2,05,000	19,66,051	20,10,000		91,59,247
16	Bargarh	18,00,000	9,60,000	1,15,000	8,52,031	13,40,000		50,67,031
17	Kalahandi(N)	38,35,384	19,20,000	2,35,000	11,55,392	23,45,000		94,90,776
18	Kalahandi(S)	28,80,000	15,00,000	2,90,000	10,20,282	20,10,000		77,00,282
19	Keonjhar(WL)	24,00,000	12,00,000	1,50,000	10,20,283	16,75,000		64,45,283
20	Khariar	31,37,486	16,80,000		11,55,392	20,10,000		79,82,878
21	Malkangiri	19,20,000	9,60,000	1,15,000	7,50,062	13,40,000		50,85,062
22	Rairangpur	6,00,000	3,00,000		2,83,854			11,83,854
23	Sambalpur	3,60,000	1,80,000		3,68,336			9,08,336
24	Satkosia(WL)	5,88,000	3,72,000	45,000	7,50,061	6,70,000		24,25,061
25	Nabarangpur	20,00,000						20,00,000
<b>DMU Fund Allocation Total</b>		<b>5,23,37,043</b>	<b>2,57,32,000</b>	<b>21,20,000</b>	<b>2,63,31,551</b>	<b>1,44,05,000</b>	<b>38,00,000</b>	<b>12,47,25,594</b>
<b>PMU Expenditure</b>					<b>41,41,460</b>			<b>41,41,460</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>5,23,37,043</b>	<b>2,57,32,000</b>	<b>21,20,000</b>	<b>3,04,73,011</b>	<b>1,44,05,000</b>	<b>38,00,000</b>	<b>12,88,67,054</b>







## AJY Executive Team during the Financial Year 2017-18

### Project Management Unit

Name	Designation	Period	
		From	To
Dr. A.K.Pattnaik, IFS	PCCF (Projects)-cum-Project Director, OFSDS	01.04.2017	31.04.2017
Mr. Susanta Nanda, IFS	Project Director, OFSDS	03.05.2017	04.09.2017
Shri Lalit Kumar Tewari, IFS	Addl. PCCF (Projects)-cum-Project Director, OFSDS	05.09.2017	31.03.2018
Dr.(Mrs) Meeta Biswal, IFS	Addl.Project Director, OFSDS	01.04.2017	31.03.2018
Shri. Prithi Raj Singh, IFS	Addl.Project Director (HR), OFSDS	01.04.2017	30.04.2017
Shri Prakash Chandra Mishra, IFS	Addl. Project Director (IME), OFSDS	06.06.2017	31.03.2018
	Joint Project Director (HR), OFSDS	01.04.2017	05.06.2017
Dr. Pradeep Raj Karat, IFS	Joint Project Director (A&F), OFSDS	01.04.2017	31.03.2018
Shri Sudarsan Behera, OFS-I(SB)	Deputy Project Director (A&F), OFSDS	01.04.2017	31.03.2018
Shri Santosh Kumar Mohapatra	Deputy Project Director (IME), OFSDS	01.04.2017	30.04.2017
Shri Binaya Kumar Rout	Subject Matter Specialist (IME)	01.05.2017	23.11.2017
Shri Joyti Prakasha Mohapatra, SPM (KMPP), OFSDS	Subject Matter Specialist (IME)	24.11.2017	01.02.2018
Shri Subrat Kumar Kar, SPM (C&ID), OFSDS	Subject Matter Specialist (IME)	02.02.2018	05.02.2018
Dr. (Mrs) Mamata Mishra, SPM (LLI, NRM&ISC), OFSDS	I/c Subject Matter Specialist (IME)	06.02.2018	31.03.2018
Shri Binaya Kumar Rout	I/c Subject Matter Specialist (LLI&C)	01.05.2017	30.08.2017
Shri Subrat Kumar Kar, SPM (C&ID), OFSDS	I/c Subject Matter Specialist (LLI&C)	31.08.2017	31.03.2018
Shri S.K Mohapatra	I/c Deputy Project Director (P&A)	01.04.2017	20.04.2017
Shri Minaram Patnaik	Subject Matter Specialist (P&T)	21.04.2017	31.03.2018

## Regional Chief Conservator of Forests

Circle	Name	Period	
		From	To
Angul	Dr. Sudharsan Panda IFS	01.04.2017	31.03.2018
Baripada	Mr. Harish Kumar Bisht, IFS	01.04.2017	18.09.2017
	Mr. Maloth Mohan, IFS	18.09.2017	31.03.2018
Berhampur	Mr. Sashi Paul, IFS	01.04.2017	31.03.2018
Bhawanipatna	Mr. Suresh Pant, IFS	01.04.2017	31.03.2018
Koraput	Mr. M. Maloth Mohan, IFS	01.04.2017	16.09.2017
	Mr. P.K Mallick, IFS	22.09.2017	31.03.2018
Rourkela	Mr. Lingaraj Ota, IFS	01.04.2017	31.03.2018
Sambalpur	Mr. Sri L.K Tewari, IFS	01.04.2017	31.08.2017
	Mr. O.P Singh, IFS	01.09.2017	31.08.2017

## Divisional Management Unit

DMU	Name	Period	
		From	To
Angul	Mr. Godabarish Panda, OFS-I(SB)	01.04.2017	05.03.2017
	Mr. S,M.T. Rehman, OFS-I(SB)	05.03.2017	03.10.2017
	Mr. V. Karthick, IFS	03.10.2017	20.11.2017
	Mr. S,M.T. Rehman, OFS-I(SB)	20.11.2017	05.12.2017
	Mr. V. Karthick, IFS	06.12.2017	31.03.2018
Balasore(WL)	Mr. Harsa B.Udgata, OFS-I(SB)	01.04.2017	06.09.2017
	Mr. A.K. Satpathy, OFS-I(SB)	07.09.2017	13.11.2017
	Mr. Biswaraj Panda, OFSD-I(SB)	14.11.2017	31.03.2018
Balliguda	Mr. V.Karthick, IFS	01.04.2017	02.09.2017
	Mr. B.K Acharya, OFS-I(SB)	03.09.2017	15.09.2017
	Mr.K.S Pradeep, IFS	16.09.2017	05.03.2018
	Mr. Viswanath Neelannavar, IFS	06.09.2018	31.03.2018
Bamra (WL)	Mr. Sanath Kumar, IFS	01.04.2017	31.03.2018
Bargarh	Mr. Solaram Marandi, OFS-I(SB)	01.04.2017	30.04.2017
	Mr, Sandeep Nayak, OFS-I(SB)	30.04.2017	15.05.2017
	Mr. Solaram Marandi, OFS-I(SB)	15.05.2017	06.09.2017
	Mr, Sandeep Nayak, OFS-I(SB)	06.09.2017	22.09.2017
	Mr, Abhya Ku. Dalai, OFS-I(SB)	22.09.2017	31.03.2018
Baripada	Mr. Sanjaya Ku. Swain, IFS	01.04.2017	01.09.2017
	Mr. Jagayandatta Pati, IFS	02.09.2017	17.09.2017
	Mr. Swayam Mallick, IFS	18.09.2017	31.03.2018

DMU	Name	Period	
		From	To
Bolangir	Mr. Rashmi Ranjan Nayak,OFS-I(SB)	01.04.2017	03.09.2017
	Mr. Samir K. Satapathy,OFS-I(SB)	04.09.2017	31.03.2018
Bonai	Mr. Sudhanshu Se.Khora, IFS	01.04.2017	31.03.2018
Deogarh	Mr. Kartik Ch.Samantaray, OFS-I(SB)	01.04.2017	31.03.2018
Jeypore	Mr. Aswini K.Kar, OFS-I(SB)	01.04.2017	31.03.2018
Kalahandi (S)	Mr. Viswanath Neelannavar, IFS	01.04.2017	27.02.2018
	Mr. T. Ashok Kumar, IFS	28.02.2017	31.03.2018
Kalanhandi (N)	Mr. Lalitendu Jena, OFS-I(SB)	01.04.2017	01.08.2017
	Mr. Nitish Kumar,IFS	30.08.2017	31.03.2018
Keonjhar	Mr. Rohit Kumar Lenka, IFS	01.04.2017	06.10.2017
	Mr. Sontosh Joshi,IFS	07.10.2017	31.03.2018
Keonjhar (WL)	Mr. Sangram Ke. Behera, IFS	01.04.2017	28.02.2017
	Mr. Soroj Ku. Mahakud, ACF	28.02.2017	07.03.2017
	Mr. Ajit K. Stapathy, OFS-I(SB)	07.03.2017	31.03.2018
Khariar	Mr. Gadadhara Patra,OFS-I(SB)	01.04.2017	17.12.2017
	MR. Khushawant Singh,IFS	18.12.2017	31.03.2018
Koraput	Mr. P.Arthanari, IFS	01.04.2017	04.09.2017
	Ms. Poornima P, IFS	05.09.2017	31.03.2017
Malkanagiri	Dr. Samrat Gouda, IFS	01.04.2017	31.03.2018
Nabarangpur	Mr. Ranjit K. Mallick ,OFS-I(SB)	01.04.2017	31.03.2018
Paralakhemundi	Mr. Rohit Kumar Singh, OFS-I(SB)	01.04.2017	31.10.2017
	Mr. Goutam Ku. Nayak,OFS-I(SB)	12.01.2018	31.03.2018
Phulbani	Mr. Prakash Chandra Gogineni, IFS	01.04.2017	02.09.2017
	Mr. Ramasamy P, IFS	02.09.2017	06.09.2017
	Mr. Laxmi Narayan Behera,IFS	06.09.2017	31.03.2018
Rairangpur	Mr. Kalunge Gorakh Waman, IFS	01.04.2017	31.03.2018
Rayagada	Mr. Poreddy Sanjeeva Reddy,IFS	01.04.2017	04.09.2017
	Mr. Debarchana Behara,IFS	04.09.2017	31.03.2018
Rourkela	Dr. Sanjeet Kumar, IFS	01.04.2017	02.09.2017
	Dr. Arun Ku. Mishra, OFS-I(SB)	03.09.2017	11.10.2017
	Mr. Sanjay Ku. Swain, IFS	12.010.2017	31.03.2018
Sambalpur	Mr. Santosh Joshi, IFS	01.04.2017	06.10.2017
	Dr. Sanjeet Kumar, IFS	06.10.2017	31.03.2018
Satakosia(WL)	Mr. S.M.T. Rehaman, OFS-I(SB)	01.04.2017	31.03.2018
Rairakhol	Mr. Sangaram Ke, Behera, IFS	01.04.2017	31.03.2018