



ANNUAL REPORT 2016-17

# Ama Jangal Yojana (AJY)



**Odisha Forestry Sector Development Society (OFSDS)**

Forest and Environment Department, Government of Odisha  
SFTRI Campus, Seminar Block, At/PO-Ghatikia, Bhubaneswar-751029

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**Forest and Environment Department, Government of Odisha**

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# Contents

CHAPTER	Page
<b>AJY Scheme Synopsis</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Chapter-1: Project Outreach</b>	<b>2</b>
1.0 Introduction	2
1.1 Objectives	2
1.2 Project Area	3
1.3 Key Components	4
1.4 Institutional Mechanism	6
1.5 The Project Outlay	9
<b>Chapter-2: Community Mobilization and Institution Building</b>	<b>10</b>
2.0 Introduction	10
2.1 Definition of VSS	10
2.2 Objectives of VSS	11
2.3 Roles and Responsibilities of VSS	11
2.4 Criteria for Selection of VSS under AJY Scheme	12
2.5 VSS Strengthening under AJY Scheme	12
<b>Chapter-3: Support Services to Division Management Units</b>	<b>15</b>
3.0 Introduction	15
3.1 Collaboration with Partner NGOs	15
3.1.1 Role of Partner NGO	16
3.1.2 Progress of Commissioning Services of P-NGOs as Support Organization	16
3.2 Engagement of Animators on Honorarium Basis	17
3.3 Provision of Division Support Team to DMUs	18
<b>Chapter-4: Capacity Building Initiatives under AJY</b>	<b>20</b>
4.0 Introduction	20
4.1 Need for Capacity Building	20
4.2 Steps in Capacity Building	20
4.3 Progress in Capacity Building	21
4.3.1 Preparation of Guidelines for implementing AJY	21
4.3.2 Progress on Capacity Building	21
<b>Chapter-5: Survey and Demarcation of Treatment Area Assigned to VSS</b>	<b>25</b>
5.0 Introduction	25
5.1 Process of Survey and Demarcation of Areas assigned to VSS	25
5.2 Progress of Survey and Demarcation of Areas of VSS	27

cont. >>

C H A P T E R	Page
<b>Chapter-6: Micro-Plan Preparation</b>	<b>30</b>
6.0 Introduction	30
6.1 Process of Preparation of Micro-Plan	31
6.2 Progress on Preparation of Micro-Plan	31
<b>Chapter-7: Soil and Moisture Conservation Measures</b>	<b>33</b>
7.0 Introduction	33
7.1 Process and Procedures of Soil and Moisture Conservation Measures	33
7.2 Progress of Soil and Moisture Conservation Measures	34
<b>Chapter-8: Progress of Assisted Natural Regeneration and Block Plantation</b>	<b>37</b>
8.0 Introduction	37
8.1 Assisted Natural Regeneration without gap	37
8.2 Block Plantation	39
<b>Chapter-9: VSS Office-cum-Meeting Place</b>	<b>42</b>
9.0 Introduction	42
9.1 Progress on VSS Office-cum-Meeting Place	42
<b>Chapter-10: Convergence under Ama Jangala Yojana</b>	<b>43</b>
10.0 Introduction	43
10.1 Perceived Expected Outcomes of Convergence	44
10.2 Convergence under AJY	44
<b>Chapter-11: Monitoring and Evaluation in AJY Scheme</b>	<b>46</b>
11.0 Introduction	46
11.1 Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)	46
11.2 Geographic Information System (GIS)	48
11.2.1 Monitoring Project Interventions through GIS	48
11.2.2 Geomatic centre at PMU	49
11.2.3 WebGIS	49
11.2.4 VSS Area Selection & Micro plan Preparation	49
11.2.5 GIS based Monitoring and Evaluation	50
11.2.6 Mobile GIS Application	50
11.3 Management Information System (MIS)	50
11.3.1 Data Input Interface	51
11.3.2 Reports	51
11.3.3 Application / Data Security	51
<b>Chapter-12: Fund Flow and Expenditure</b>	<b>53</b>
12.0 Introduction	53
12.1 Fund Flow	53
12.2 Expenditure	55
<b>AJY Executive Team during FY 2016-17</b>	<b>60</b>

## List of Abbreviations

A&F .....	Administration & Finance
AJY .....	Ama Jangala Yojana
ANR .....	Assisted Natural Regeneration
APCCF .....	Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forest
APD .....	Additional Project Director
APO .....	Annual Plan of Operation
BRGF .....	Backward Regions Grant Fund
CAMPA .....	Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority
CBT .....	Capacity Building Training
cms .....	Centimetres
D&P .....	Documentation & Publicity
DDP .....	Desert Development Programme
DEO .....	Data Entry Operator
DFO .....	Divisional Forest Officer
DGPS .....	Differential Global Positioning System
DLT .....	Drainage Line Treatment
DMU .....	Divisional Management Unit
DO .....	Development Officer
DPAP .....	Drought Prone Areas Programme
DPD .....	Deputy Project Director
DPF .....	Demarcated Protected Forest
EC .....	Executive Committee
EDC .....	Eco Development Committee
EPA .....	Entry Point Activity
F&E Dept.....	Forest and Environment Department
FDA .....	Forest Development Agency
FMU .....	Field Management Unit
FRA .....	The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006
FY .....	Financial Year
GIS .....	Geographic Information System
GPS .....	Geographic Positioning System
Ha .....	Hectare
HoFF .....	Head of the Forest Force
IFS .....	Indian Forest Service
IME .....	Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation
IWDP .....	Integrated Wasteland/Watershed Development Programme

JFM..... Joint Forest Management  
 JPD ..... Joint Project Director  
 LLI ..... Livelihood Improvement  
 M&E ..... Monitoring and Evaluation  
 MGNREGS .... Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme  
 MIS ..... Management Information System  
 MOU ..... Memorandum of Understanding  
 N ..... North  
 NAP ..... National Afforestation Programme  
 NGO ..... Non-Governmental Organization  
 NRLM ..... National Rural Livelihood Mission  
 OFSDP ..... Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project  
 OFSDS ..... Odisha Forestry Sector Development Society  
 OTELP ..... Orissa Tribal Empowerment & Livelihoods Programme  
 PA ..... Personal Assistant  
 PCCF ..... Principal Chief Conservator of Forest  
 PD ..... Project Director  
 PESA ..... The Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996  
 PMC ..... Project Management Consultant  
 PMGSY ..... Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana  
 PMU ..... Project Management Unit  
 P-NGO ..... Partner Non-Governmental Organization  
 PRA ..... Participatory Rural Appraisal  
 PRF ..... Protected Reserve Forest  
 PRIs ..... Panchayati Raj Institutions  
 RCCF ..... Regional Chief Conservator of Forest  
 RDF ..... Restoration of Degraded Forest  
 RF ..... Reserve Forest  
 RS ..... Remote Sensing  
 S ..... South  
 SCs ..... Scheduled Castes  
 SGSY ..... Swarnajayanti Gram Swaraj Yojana  
 SHG ..... Self Help Group  
 SMC ..... Soil and Moisture Conservation  
 Sq.kms. .... Squire kilometres  
 STs ..... Scheduled Tribes  
 VSS ..... Vana Surakshya Samiti  
 WL ..... Wild Life  
 WORLP ..... Western Orissa Rural Livelihoods Project

## Forward

Forests play a pivotal role in meeting 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 etc. besides being the only source of oxygen for breathing. Odisha having 39.18% of its geographical area under forest areas has witnessed decline in forest cover over the years due to human interference, deforestation and forest degradation. The forests play very important role in maintaining the fertility of the soil and in maintaining the atmospheric system. They are the home to flora and fauna of different species. Continuous degradation and encroachment of forest areas has created environmental imbalance and as a result many species are on the verge of extinction.



The National Forest Policy 1988, Odisha has advocated measures for participatory forest management of degraded forests in Joint Forest Management mode. The JICA assisted Orissa Forestry Sector Development Project (OFSDP) was one such initiative for restoration of degraded forest areas through community participation. Based on the learnings from JICA assisted OFSDP Phase-I project, the new scheme titled Ama Jangal Yojana (AJY) has been taken up as a flagship programme of Government of Odisha in the forestry sector in JFM mode, which is being implemented in 24 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. The Scheme envisages an ambitious target of 2.60 lakh hectares of forest area for Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR) with gap plantations and 5000 hectares of Block Plantations over a period of six years, i.e. from 2016-17 to 2021-22.

Implementation of AJY Scheme has completed one-year. This Annual Report presents details of both physical and financial progress of the Scheme during the Financial Year 2016-17 along with the support activities at PMU, DMU and FMU levels. The report has been prepared with inputs obtained from the PMU, DMUs and FMUs. The sincere efforts, guidance and contribution made by Dr. Meeta Biswal, IFS, Additional Director, AJY in preparing this report are highly appreciated. Also the contributions made by Mr. Binaya Kumar Rout, Subject Matter Specialist-Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation, AJY in preparing the report are sincerely acknowledged. I hope that this report would serve as a reference document on progress and achievements of the AJY Scheme during the year.

I convey my sincere thanks to all who have been associated with implementation of AJY Scheme for their hard work and in making substantial progress during the year and those also for making this publication reality.

**(Sri L. K. Tewari, IFS)**

Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Projects and  
Project Director, OFSDS



## Fostering Forest Restoration through Community Participation

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



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 State CAMPA, Rs.285.35 Crores under State Plan to be received from the Forest and Environment Department, Government of Odisha, Rs.322.18 Crores to be channelized from MGNREGS and Rs.51.19 Crores from NRLM through Panchayati Raj Department, Government of Odisha through convergence.

The scheme is being implemented in 24 Territorial and Wildlife Divisions of the State. It covered 2346 VSS belonging to these Divisions against a target of 2000 during FY 2016-17. Out of these 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. 2193 VSS have been sensitized through different capacity building programs. The Gram Sabha has resolved in 2103 VSS that their Executive Committee 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.

P-NGOs comprising 116 teams and 2 Development Officers Teams have been engaged for 24 Divisions as support organisation for smooth implementation of the scheme. 2345 animators have been engaged on payment of honorarium to build rapport with the community, to assist in VSS record keeping and be a contact person for both P-NGO teams and functionaries of the Forest and Environment Department.

Capacity building training programmes have been conducted at PMU and DMU level on Community Mobilization, Institution Building, Formation of SHGs, soil and moisture conservation measures, Accounting Procedures for DMU & VSS, Accounting Procedure of VSS, PRA and Micro Plan Preparation, Micro Plan Implementation, Nursery Techniques and Block Plantations involving 83154 participants in all 24 number of Divisions.

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 2346 VSS. Further, total boundary length is 86,07,765 metres and area of 1,09,062 hectares have been demarcated as treatments areas and 91,073 number of pillars have been posted around treatment areas.

Out of 2346 VSS in 24 Divisions, PRA exercise has also been completed in 2081 VSS, and micro plans have been prepared by 1767 VSS for sustainable management of the forest and other natural and human resources. Out of these micro plans, 185 numbers have been approved by the Range Officers.

Soil and moisture conservation measures have been taken up in 1296 number of sites with the involvement of 92,526 persons. Drainage line treatment (DLT) structures have been carried out in 70 number of sites belonging to two Divisions with the involvement of 24,496 persons. 1505 number of minor DLT structures have been taken up in 10 Divisions that involved 95,618 persons. Similarly, 55 number of major DLT structures have been taken up in four Divisions that involved 18,091 persons.

Assisted natural regeneration without gap have been supported in 112045 hectares of degraded forest areas belonging 2086 VSS under 21 Divisions in the 0<sup>th</sup> year. Similarly, 1020 hectares of degraded forest areas belonging to 13 Divisions have been supported for Block Plantation.

158 number of VSS belonging to 12 Forest and Wildlife Divisions have been supported for construction of VSS Office-cum-Meeting Place which are intended to serve not only as a place for their conducting meetings and keeping records but also as a place for income generating activities for the SHGs and roof of the same has been designed as drying yard of NTFPs collected by the villagers.

While presenting the Annual Report 2016-17 of the AJY Scheme, 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 single-minded dedication.

**(Dr. Meeta Biswal, IFS)**  
Chief Conservator of Forests and  
Additional Project Director, AJY, OFSDS

## AJY Scheme Synopsis

<b>Restoration of Degraded Forests</b>	1,18,320 ha.
(Forest Management in VSS mode)	in 24 Divisions
1) ANR without Gap	1,17,300 ha.
1) Block Plantation	1020 ha.
<b>Institutional Strengthening</b>	
1) No. of FMUs covered	120
2) No. of VSS covered	2386
3) No. of VSS Resolution passed in Palli Sabha	2328
<b>Preparation of Guidelines for implementing AJY</b>	
1) No. of Guidelines prepared for implementing the scheme	10
<b>Commissioning services of Partner NGOs</b>	
1) No. of Divisions wherein Partner NGOs engaged	24
2) No. of Partner NGOs personnel engaged	116 + 2 DOs
<b>Capacity Building Programmes</b>	
1) No. of various Capacity Building Modules developed	12
2) No. of various Capacity Building Programmes conducted	1203
3) No. of personnel & members of VSS & SHG trained	79454
4) No. of VSS Sensitised through Capacity Building Programmes	2193
<b>Key Activities</b>	
1) No. of VSS in which PRA exercise completed	2081
2) No. of VSS in which Micro-plan completed	1767
3) No. of VSS in which Micro-plans approved by DMU	185
4) No. of VSS Buildings constructed	158
5) No. of VSS where Survey and Demarcation Work Completed	2340
6) Total area demarcated	1,39,506.644 ha.
7) No. of VSS where Entry Income Generation Activities for Livelihood Improvement taken up	91
<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 upto 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017 under AJY</b>	
1) State CAMPA	
A. State CAMPA APO 2014-15	Rs. 18.6237 Crores
B. State CAMPA APO 2015-16	Rs. 11.20 Crores
Total	Rs. 29.8237 Crores
2) State Plan	Rs. 21.20 Crores
3) Total Fund released	Rs. 51.0237 Crores

## CHAPTER-1

**Project Outreach****1.0 Introduction**

Ama Jangala Yojana (AJY) is a flagship scheme in the forestry sector of the Forest & Environment Department, Government of Odisha being implemented through Odisha Forestry Sector Development Society (OFSDS). The scheme is intended to promote sustainable forest management in the state in VSS (Vana Surakshya Samiti) mode 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 is 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. 1<sup>st</sup> three years interventions of the scheme is proposed to be made in 2000, 2500 and 2500 VSS and last three years on maintenance of plantations. Total rehabilitation of degraded forests through ANR (Assisted Natural Regeneration) and Block Plantations is envisaged to be taken up. All the activities would be carried out with active participation of local communities.

**1.1 Objectives**

The main objectives of the Ama Jangala Yojana are:

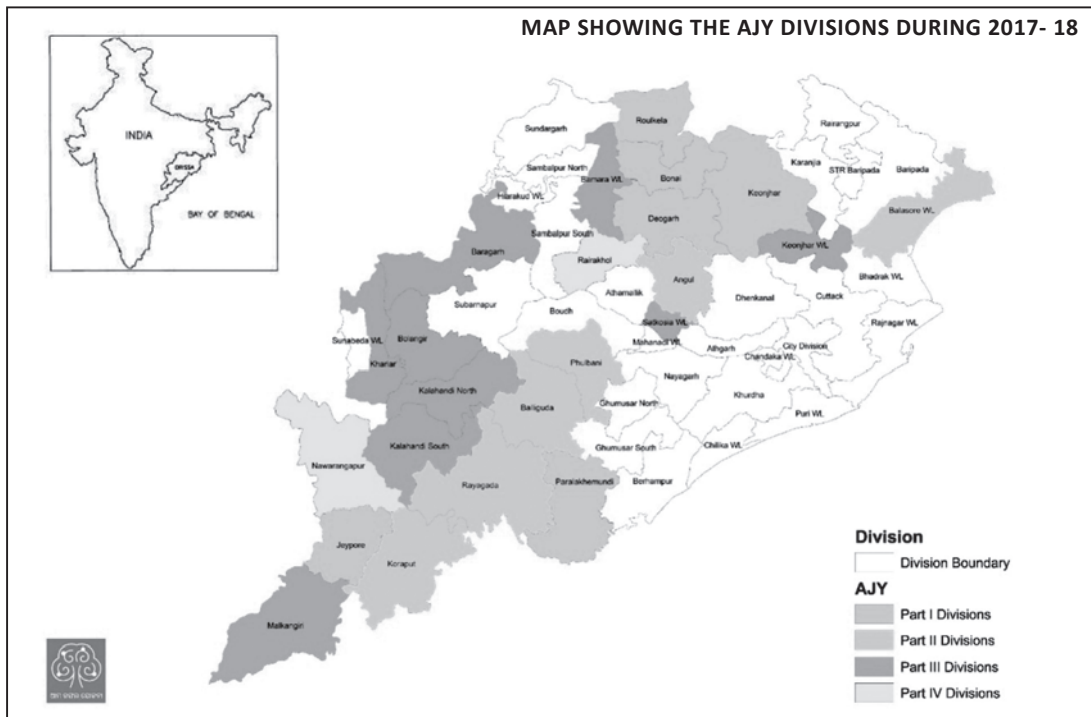
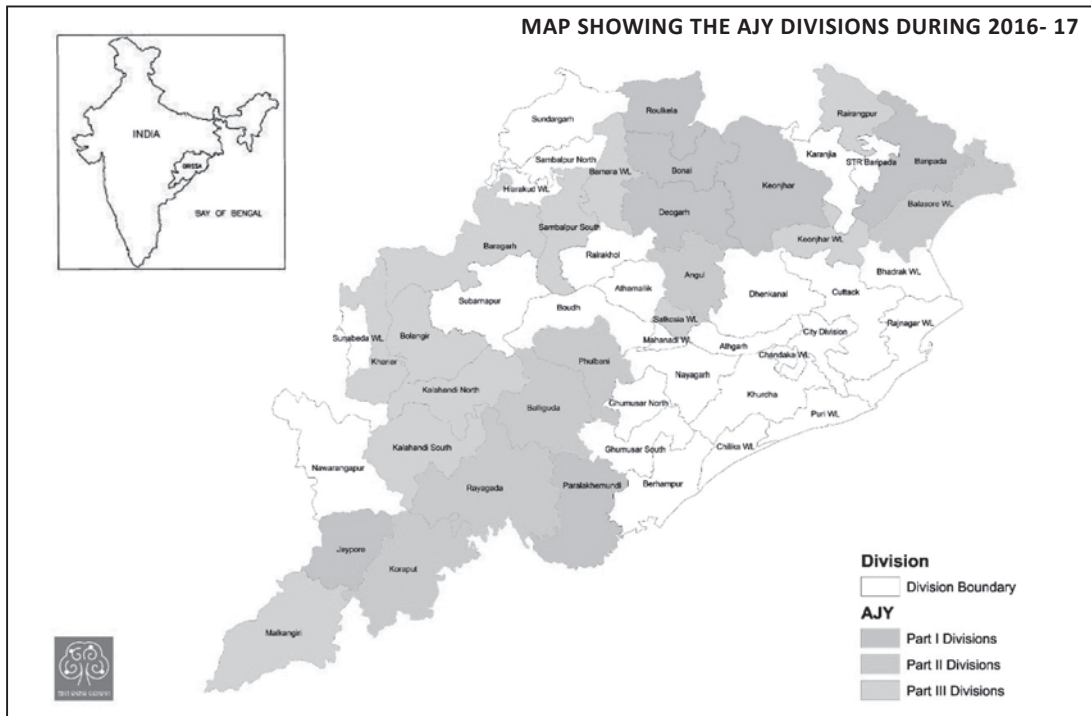
- To conserve and restore degraded forest through forest restoration initiatives
- To arrest further degradation of forests through participating forest conservation and management strategies
- To empower forest dependent communities by building up their capacity to participate in the sustainable forest 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 is being implemented in 24 Territorial and Wildlife Divisions of the State in various parts as listed below:

- ❖ Part 1 - Baripada, Bonai, Deogarh, Jeypore, Keonjhar, Parlakhemundi & Rourkela
- ❖ Part 2 - Angul, Balasore(WL), Balliguda, Koraput, Phulbani & Rayagada
- ❖ Part 3 - Bamra (WL), Bargarh, Bolangir, Kalahandi (S), Kalanhandi (N), Keonjhar (WL), Khariar, Malkanagiri, Rairangpur, Sambalpur & Satakosia(WL).

The scheme has covered 2346 VSS belonging to these Divisions. With the inception of Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project Phase II, three Divisions, namely – Baripada, Rairangpur and Sambalpur, are proposed to be covered under OFSDP Phase II and have been transferred out of the fold of AJY with effect from 01.04.2017. Accordingly, 260 number of VSS located in these three Divisions have also been transferred out of the fold of AJY. Further, during 2017- 18, two new Divisions, namely- Nawrangpur and Rairakhol have been brought under the fold of AJY.



### 1.3 Key Components

The project has some key components which would roll on sequentially and simultaneously as the project progresses and the main blocks of project shall get build on these aspects. These key components are:-

#### i) Preparatory Works

Preparatory works will include

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

#### ii) Support Activities:

In order to provide technical support to the targeted 7000 VSS, the provision of P-NGOs has been made in which these P-NGOs would provide technical support to the VSS during preparation of Micro-Plans and fulfil the capacity building need of the VSSs assigned to them through training and exposures of the VSS and SHG members on relevant thematic subjects. The Divisional Management Units (DMUs) are strengthened with positioning of a Data Entry Operators at each DMU to support the financial record keeping. A DEO is also provided to the Range Offices which are the field units of the DMU.

#### 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 and Non-JFM modes. Under this project ANR without gap planting will be taken up based on the feasibility and suitability of the areas. The main activities that is given as input to address the degraded forest treatment are

- a) Soil and Moisture Conservation Measures,
- b) Silvicultural operations (climber cutting, thinning, fire line tracing and maintenance etc),
- c) Block plantation of 1000 hectares at the rate of 10 hectares per VSS will be taken up in 100 VSSs where degraded forest is observed through satellite pictures.

Plantation of a mixed species out of which i) Bamboo, ii) Firewood, iii) Timber and iv) Non-timber forest produce can be obtained would be taken up in the Block plantation. This would be done with the help of a "plantation design" which is prepared taking into account the soil and moisture conditions of that area.

#### iv) Supporting Managerial Activities

The project is effectively implemented at PMU, DMU, FMU and VSS levels and the mechanisms at these effective levels have their specific role and responsibilities and hence working at their own capacities they contribute to the ultimate project goals and objectives of AJY. Hence, monitoring of key activities defined in the project documents vis-a-vis project goals and objectives at each of these effective levels are also integral part of the project framework. In this regard a) mobility cost,

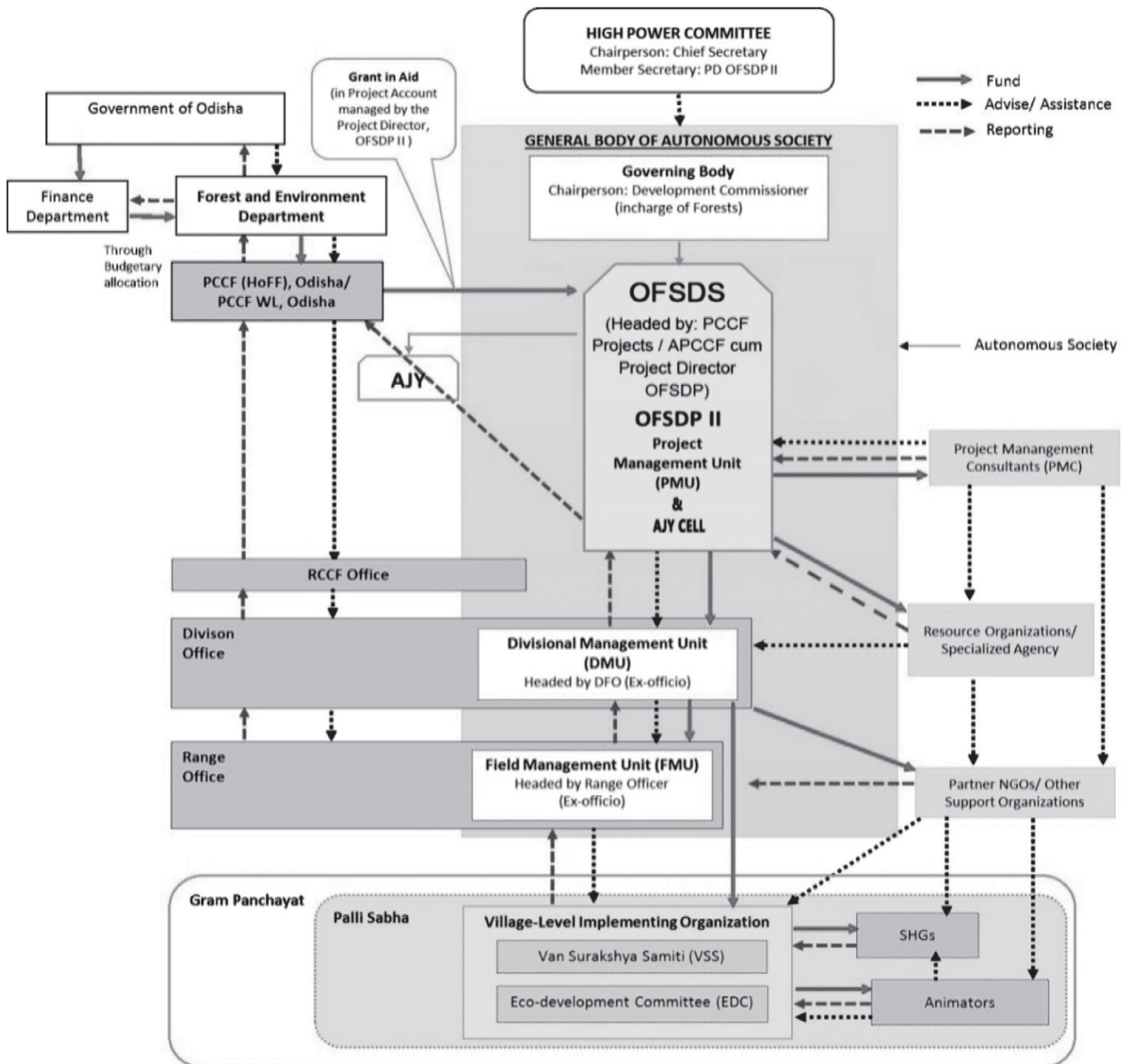
b) operational cost and c) office maintenance cost including contingency is provided to the PMU, DMU, FMU levels.

### 1.4 Institutional Mechanism

Odisha Forestry Sector Development Society (OFSDS) is an autonomous body, registered under Societies Registration Act 1860, bearing a registration No. 2321/49 of 2006-07 was constituted vide Forest & Environment Department Resolution No. 9893/Dtd-14.06.2006.

The Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project Phase II and AJY are two ongoing projects under Odisha Forestry Sector Development Society (OFSDS). The Society is headed by the Project Director and the Principal Chief Conservator of Forest, Projects, with 30 to 35 years of experience in the Department of Forests and Environment, Government of Odisha and is posted on deputation to OFSDS.

### Organogram of OFSDS

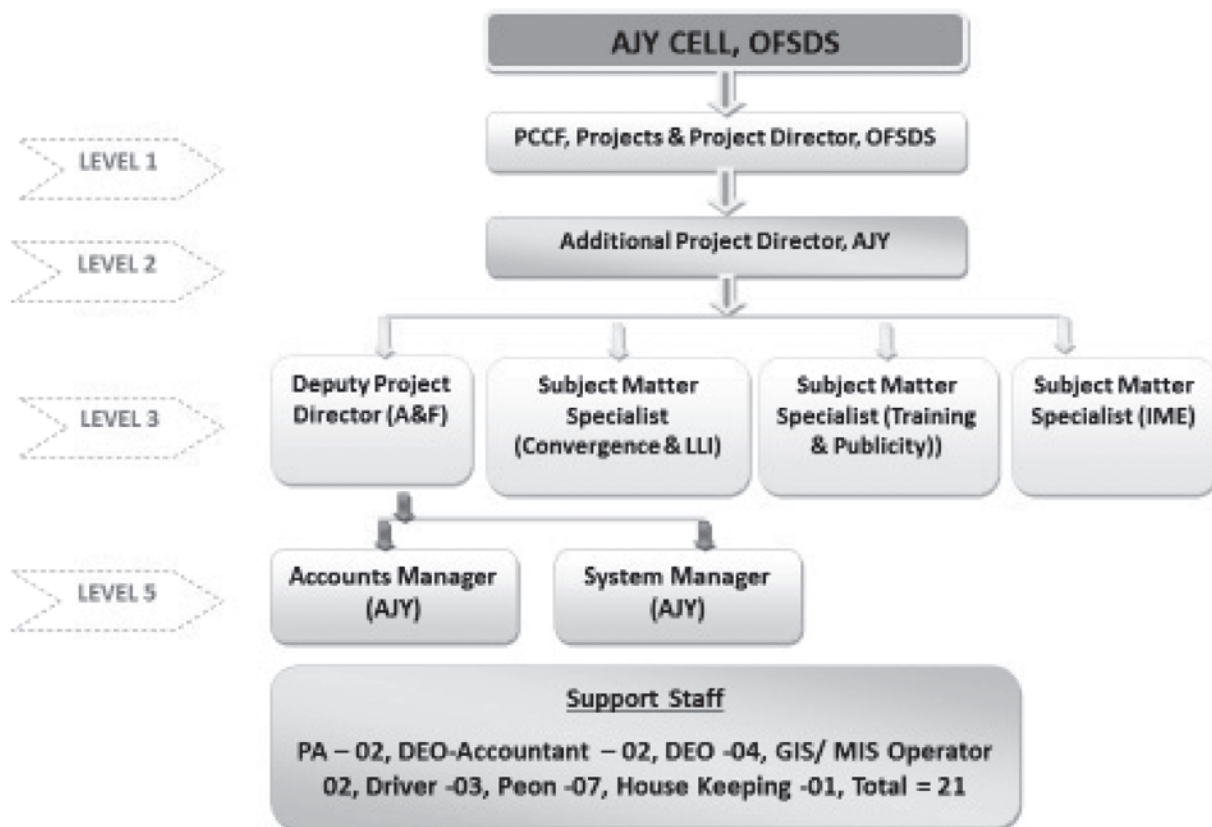


## A. State Level Mechanism

Ama Jangala Yojana and OFSDP II are part of OFSDS being implemented 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, 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 AJY Cell in providing technical consultancy and in discharge of its day to day activities.

### ORGANOGRAM FOR AJY CELL, AMA JUNGALA YOJANA



## B. Regional Level Mechanism

Between the levels of AJY Cell at PMU, OFSDS and DMU, the regional level mechanism exists which works 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 cadre of Regional Chief Conservator of Forests. The RCCFs cover number of



Divisions and monitor the activities of Forest and Environment Department in the state including OFSDP and AJY activities. The RCCFs have the administrative and financial control over the Divisions.

### **C. Divisional Level Mechanism**

There are 24 Divisional Management Units (DMUs) in the state under AJY Scheme of Forest and Environment Department in Odisha. Each Division is headed by a Divisional Forest Officer (DFO) who is also Ex-Officio DMU Chief. Assistant Conservator of Forests, works under the DFOs who act as Assistant DMU Chief in these divisions. The DFOs are responsible for effective implementation of OFSDP and AJY projects at the Divisional level. The DMUs 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(FMUs). These FMUs monitor the VSS/EDCs under its jurisdiction. The FMU Chief shall manage, control and supervise the effective implementation of OFSDP and 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 in the lines of OFSDP and AJY project directives.

### **E. Vana Suraksha Samiti**

Vana Suraksha Samiti 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 and they are the lowest units of implementation too.

## **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 State CAMPA, Rs. 285.35 Crores to be received under State Plan from the Forest and Environment Department, Government of Odisha, Rs. 322.18 Crores to be channelized from MGNREGS and Rs. 51.19 Crores from NRLM through Panchayati Raj Department, Government of Odisha through convergence.

## CHAPTER-2

## 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.



*General Body Meeting for Executive Committee Formation, Salangabahali VSS, Keonjhar Division*

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 as 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.

### **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.

### **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:

- 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.
- 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.

### **2.5 VSS Strengthening under AJY Scheme**

Identification of VSS is the first step of the scheme. Against the target of 2000 VSS by end of 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017, 2346 VSSs were identified in 24 Forest and Wildlife Divisions (See Table 1 for details). 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 1: Progress on Community Mobilisation and Building of Institution of VSS by 31st March 2017**

S.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	Jeypore	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>

## **Support Services to Division Management Units**

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### **3.0 Introduction**

As a result of implementation of AJY in 24 Forest and Wildlife Divisions, multifarious types of works will be 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**

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 Dept, are expected to enhance the capacity of the F&E Dept 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 24 Divisions.

#### **3.1.1 Role of Partner NGO**

The P-NGOs teams act as interface between the F&E Dept and community. The role 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.

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

S.No.	Name of DMU	No of FMU	No of VSS	Name of P-NGO Engaged	No. of Team Engaged
<b>Part-1 Divisions</b>					
1	Baripada	5	100	SELF	5
2	Bonai	5	100	SGUP	5
3	Deogarh	5	86	YAVARD	4
4	Jeypore	5	85	GVS	4+2DO
5	Keonjhar	7	95	PRAKALP	5
6	Parlakhemundi	7	120	LIPICA	6
7	Rourkela	6	92	SGUP/ Jansadhan	5
	<b>Part-1 Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>678</b>		<b>34+2DO</b>
<b>Part-2 Divisions</b>					
1	Angul	6	56	NEWS	3
2	Balasore(wl)	2	20	SELF	1
3	Phulbani	7	140	PAHAD	7
4	Baliguda	7	100	BBS	5
5	Koraput	6	125	IAEET	6
6	Rayagada	7	140	IAEET	7
	<b>Part-2 Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>581</b>		<b>29</b>
<b>Part-3 Divisions</b>					
1	Satkosia(WL)	2	31	NEWS	1+1DO
2	Rairangpur	5	100	RDAC	5
3	Sambalpur	3	60	GVS	3
4	Bolangir	11	140	AFSA	7
5	Kalahandi(N)	5	160	GVS	8
6	Khariar	5	140	IAEET	7
7	Bargarh	2	80	GVS	4
8	Bamra(WL)	3	71	SIDI	3+1DO
9	Keonjhar(WL)	4	100	PRAKALP	5
10	Malkangiri	2	80	SRUSTI	4
11	Kalahandi(S)	3	125	IAEET	6
	<b>Part-3 Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>1087</b>		<b>53+2DO</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>2346</b>		<b>116+4 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**

S.No.	Name of DMU	No of FMU	No of VSS	No. of Animator Engaged
<b>Part-I Divisions</b>				
1	Baripada	5	100	100
2	Bonai	5	100	100
3	Deogarh	5	86	86
4	Jeypore	5	85	85
5	Keonjhar	7	95	95
6	Parlakhemundi	7	120	120
7	Rourkela	6	92	92
	<b>Part-I Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>678</b>
<b>Part-II Divisions</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>Part-II Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>581</b>
<b>Part-III Divisions</b>				
1	Satkosia(WL)	2	31	30
2	Rairangpur	5	100	100
3	Sambalpur	3	60	60
4	Bolangir	11	140	140
5	Kalahandi(N)	5	160	160
6	Khariar	5	140	140
7	Bargarh	2	80	80
8	Bamra(WL)	3	71	71
9	Keonjhar(WL)	4	100	100
10	Malkangiri	2	80	80
11	Kalahandi(S)	3	125	125
	<b>Part-III Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>1087</b>	<b>1086</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>2346</b>	<b>2345</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 have been hired for AJY Co-ordinator cum Accountant (1 nos) and Data Entry Operator (Accounts) (1 nos). 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 service provider.

**Table 3.3: Details of the Division Support Team Commissioned**

S.No.	Name of DMU	No of FMU	No. of VSS	No of AJY Co-ordinator	No of DEO Account, DMU	No of DEO, DMU	No of DEO, PMU	No of DEO, RCCF	No of DEO, Driver	Total
<b>Part-1 Divisions</b>										
1	Baripada	5	100	1	1		5	1	0	8
2	Bonai	5	100	1	1		5	0	0	7
3	Deogarh	5	86	1	1		5			7
4	Jeypore	5	85	1	1					2
5	Keonjhar	7	95	1	1		7			9
6	Parlakhemundi	7	120	1	1		7			9
7	Rourkela	6	92	1	1		6	1		9
	<b>Part-1 Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>Part-2 Divisions</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	1	1	0	7			9
5	Koraput	6	125	1	1	0	6	1		9
6	Rayagada	7	140	1	1	0	7			9
	<b>Part-2 Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>Part-3 Divisions</b>										
1	Satkosia(WL)	2	31	1	1	0	2			4
2	Rairangpur	5	100	1	1	0	5			7
3	Sambalpur	3	60	1	1	0	3			5
4	Bolangir	11	140	1	1	0	11			13
5	Kalahandi(N)	5	160	1	1	0	5			7
6	Khariar	5	140	1	1	0	5			7
7	Bargarh	2	80	1	1	0	2	1		5
8	Bamra(WL)	3	71	1	1	0	3			5
9	Keonjhar(WL)	4	100	1	1	0	4			6
10	Malkangiri	2	80	1	1	0	2			4
11	Kalahandi(S)	3	125	1	1	0	3			5
	<b>Part-3 Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>1087</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>68</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>2346</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>170</b>



## Capacity Building Initiatives under AJY

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### 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 24 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

In all 24 number of Divisions, the Capacity Building Training (CBT) programs have been completed on GIS Mobile Application, Survey and Demarcation, Community Mobilization, PRA tools and Soil and Moisture Conservation Measures. Further, in all the 24 Forest and Wildlife Divisions, CBT Programmes on Implementation of AJY, Soil and Moisture Conservation Measures and Preparation of Micro plan have been completed. CBT programmes are conducted at PMU and DMU level involving 83154 participants, covering 9972 VSS and 1728 SHGs. CBT programmes are being conducted at various levels. Details of CBT programmes conducted at PMU and DMU are presented below.

#### PMU Level

A number of CBT programmes have been conducted at the PMU Level. The details are given in the following table.

**Table 4.1: Capacity Building Trainings Conducted at PMU Level**

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 - 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 & Wildlife Divisions	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**

At DMU Level, CBT programmes have been conducted in various FMUs 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: Capacity Building Trainings Conducted at DMU Level**

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



*PMU Level Capacity Building Training Programme for Forest Personnel and Team Members of Partner NGOs on Micro Plan Preparation*



*VSS Level Capacity Building Training on Micro Plan Preparation, Budhakhamana VSS of Keonjhar Division*



*VSS Training in Khariar Division*



*VSS Level Capacity Building Training Programme, Narla Range, Kalahandi North Division*



*PMU Level Capacity Building Training Programme on Preparation of Micro Plan under Ama Jangala Yojana for Forest Personnel and Team Members of Partner NGOs*



*VSS Level Capacity Building Training on Plantation Technique, Rajgangpur FMU, Rourkela Division*



*DMU Level Capacity Building Training Programme on SMC Measures & Micro Plan Preparation, Bargarh Division*



*Training on Micro Plan Implementation in Balda Range of Koraput Division*

ODISHA FORESTRY SECTOR DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY (OFSDS)

S.No.	Name of DMU	No. of Participants	No of VSS	No. of SHGs
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>



*PMU Level Capacity Building Training Programme for Forest Personnel and Team Members of Partner NGOs on Micro Plan Preparation*

## CHAPTER-5

## Survey and Demarcation of Treatment Area Assigned to VSS

### 5.0 Introduction

Survey and demarcation is one of the preparatory works under AJY Scheme. 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.



*Survey & Demarcation works in Ambliambaguda  
VSS of Laxmipur Range of Koraput Division*

### 5.1 Process of Survey and Demarcation of areas assigned to 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 35 cms.) 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 Forest Range 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



Pillar Posting in Khariar Division



Pillar Posting in Khariar Division



Pillar posting in Kalahandi North Division

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 for DMU wise progress on survey and demarcation of VSS.

**Table 5.1: Progress on Survey and Demarcation of VSS by 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017**

S.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-1 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-1 Total</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>38572.69</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Part-2 Divisions</b>					
1	Angul	56	56	3376	0
2	Balasore	20	20	1000	0
3	Balliguda	100	100	5000	0
4	Koraput	125	125	6250	0
5	Phulbani	140	140	7000	0
6	Rayagada	140	140	7000	0
	<b>Part-2 Total</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>29626</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Part-3 Divisions</b>					
1	Bamra(WL)	71	71	4932.244	0
2	Bargarh	80	80	4000	0
3	Bolangir	140	140	13375.9	0
4	Kalahandi (N)	160	160	8000	0
5	Kalahandi (S)	125	125	6250	0
6	Keonjhar(WL)	100	98	5830.2	2
7	Khariar	140	140	11303	0
8	Malkangiri	80	80	4638.19	0
9	Rairangpur	100	100	8311.42	0
10	Sambalpur	60	60	3262	0
11	Satkosia(WL)	31	30	1405	1
	<b>Part-3 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 nos 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 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017**

Sl. No.	Divisions	Boundary Length (mts.)	Area Demarcated	Pillars Posted	Expenditure (Rs.)
<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>

## CHAPTER-6

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## Micro-Plan Preparation

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### 6.0 Introduction

“Micro Plan” in the context of AJY Scheme has been perceived to be a guiding document for management of forest areas assigned to the community under Joint Forest Management (JFM) mode. Micro plans are developed through participatory rural appraisal (PRA) keeping in view the availability of resources in the AJY Scheme and convergence with the schemes of other departments/ organizations. The focus under the AJY Scheme is on development of comprehensive micro plans for overall development of the participating villages through community development programmes along with treatment of the forest area assigned for management by the community in JFM mode. Hence, a micro-plan aims at keeping a holistic view on availability of resources and the sustainable use of these resources by the dependent communities. Due to fund crunch, executing all components may not be available under AJY. The available funds can be utilized for priority activities while leaving some activities to be taken up as and when resources are possible and/or through convergence. This aspect of micro plan under AJY Scheme needs to be understood properly by all stakeholders including the VSS members, front line staff and P-NGO team facilitating its preparation.

A comprehensive micro plan prepared by the VSS could be its “Five/Ten Year Development Plan” encompassing the expectations of majority of the people, particularly the forest dependent communities, and other socially excluded groups. This plan needs to have a prioritized list of activities for overall sustainable development of the village, planned around the available natural and human resources. **Micro Plan Preparation Handbook for Facilitators under AJY** has been prepared which aids the Divisions to prepare VSS wise micro plan under the Scheme with the assistance of their respective P-NGO team and participation of the members of EC of VSS. Further, a two-day **Capacity Building Training Module on Micro Plan Preparation** has been developed for undertaking training programmes for stakeholders like P-NGO team and front line staff; and participants of the micro plan preparation such as members/office bearers of VSS, functionaries of line departments, Sarpanch, Gram Sathi/Gram Rozgar Sewaks, and community mobilisers. Subsequently, they have been imparted training on PRA tools and micro plan preparation, and its details have been presented in Chapter 4.

### 6.1 Process of Preparation of Micro-Plan

PRA tools and techniques are used for generating community participation in micro plan preparation. PRA is an approach where the project implementers acknowledge and integrate the knowledge and opinions of the rural community in planning, implementation and management of a project. PRA helps the community to identify their needs and constraints, basing on which they can make plans, implement the plan and monitor and evaluate the whole process. Participatory means the process where people who are the main stakeholders are involved in the planning and implementation process - a “bottom-up” approach that requires good communication skills and proactive attitude of project staff. The PRA tools being used for micro plan preparation in the AJY Scheme are (1) Participatory Transect Walk, (2) Key Informant Interview, (3) Social

Map, (4) Resource Map, (5) Wealth Ranking, (6) Venn Diagram (7) Seasonal Calendar, and (8) Matrix Ranking. These PRA tools have been described elaborately in the Microplan Handbook.

## 6.2 Progress on Preparation of Micro-Plan

Out of 2346 VSS in 24 Divisions, PRA exercise has also been completed in 2081 VSS upto 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2017. Micro plans have been prepared by 1767 VSS for sustainable management of the forest and other natural and human resources. Out of these Micro plans, 185 numbers have been approved by the Range Officers. Table 6.1 below gives the Division wise details about the progress on micro plan preparation.

**Table 6.1: Mobilisation of VSS upto Formulation of Micro Plan by 31st March 2017.**

Sl. No.	Name of DMU	No. of VSS Approved	No. of VSS in which PRA exercise completed	No. of VSS in which Microplan Completed	No. of VSS in which Microplans Approved by DMU
<b>Part-1 Divisions</b>					
1	Baripada	100	100	100	54
2	Bonai	100	100	99	0
3	Deogarh	86	86	85	0
4	Jeypore	85	79	75	0
5	Keonjhar	95	95	95	0
6	Paralakhemundi	120	120	120	120
7	Rourkela	92	92	86	0
	<b>Part-1 Total</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>174</b>
<b>Part-2 Divisions</b>					
1	Angul	56	56	56	0
2	Balasore	20	20	15	0
3	Balliguda	100	100	100	0
4	Koraput	125	125	125	0
5	Phulbani	140	140	140	0
6	Rayagada	140	140	139	0
	<b>Part-2 Total</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Part-3 Divisions</b>					
1	Bamra(WL)	71	68	32	0
2	Bargarh	80	80	20	0
3	Bolangir	140	85	15	0
4	Kalahandi (N)	160	80	80	5
5	Kalahandi (S)	125	17	2	1
6	Keonjhar(WL)	100	100	93	5
7	Khariar	140	129	82	0
8	Malkangiri	80	80	60	0
9	Rairangpur	100	100	100	0
10	Sambalpur	60	59	23	0
11	Satkosia(WL)	31	30	25	0
	<b>Part-3 Total</b>	<b>1087</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>11</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2346</b>	<b>2081</b>	<b>1767</b>	<b>185</b>



*Micro Plan Preparation of Kurtipada VSS, Balliguda FMU, Balliguda Division*



*Micro Plan Preparation in Simonbadi FMU of Balliguda Division*



*Micro Plan Preparation in Kalahandi North Division*



*Micro Plan Preparation in Kalahandi North Division*

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## Soil and Moisture Conservation Measures

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### 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 number 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 2081 VSS upto 31st March, 2017. 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 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017**

Sl.No.	Divisions	Number of sites	Persons Involved	Expenditure in Rs.
<b>Part-1 Divisions</b>				
1	Baripada	739	20083	4153665
2	Bonai	1	140	28000
3	Deogarh	21	1978	395520
4	Jeypore	1	565	113000
5	Keonjhar	8	710	142350
6	Parlakhemundi	2	1010	202000
7	Rourkela	0	0	0
	<b>Part-1 Total</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>24486</b>	<b>5034535</b>
<b>Part-2 Divisions</b>				
1	Angul	30	172	601016
2	Balasore	14	5285	1128437
3	Balliguda	251	1743	339728
4	Koraput	14	988	509914
5	Phulbani	0	0	0
6	Rayagada	0	0	0
	<b>Part-2 Total</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>8188</b>	<b>2579095</b>
<b>Part-3 Divisions</b>				
1	Bamra(WL)	0	0	0
2	Bargarh	10	2219	368000
3	Bolangir	2	1016	203200
4	Kalahandi(N)	0	0	0
5	Kalahandi(S)	75	19324	5689806
6	Keonjhar(WL)	0	0	0
7	Khariar	90	30252	8007594
8	Malkangiri	38	7041	1417200
9	Rairangpur	0	0	0
10	Sambalpur	0	0	0
11	Satkosia(WL)	0	0	0
	<b>Part-3 Total</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>59852</b>	<b>15685800</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1296</b>	<b>92526</b>	<b>23299430</b>

Table 7.2 depicts about drainage line treatment (DLT) Structures under SMC measures during 2016-17. It presents DLT structures in 70 number of sites have been carried out in two Divisions namely Jeypore and Balliguda with the involvement of 24496 persons and expenditure of Rs. 5093029/-.

**Table 7.2: DLT Structures under SMC during 2016-17**

Divisions	Number of sites	Persons Involved	Expenditure in Rs.
Jeypore	25	13988	2805841
Balliguda	45	10508	2287188
<b>Total</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>24496</b>	<b>5093029</b>



SMC Measures in Ramjodi VSS Panposh FMU Rourkela Division



SMC works in Belaguda VSS of Laxmipur Range of Koraput Division

**Table 7.3: Minor DLT Structures under SMC during 2016-17**

Divisions	Number of sites	Persons Involved	Expenditure in Rs.
Bonai	180	9300	4408700
Deogarh	88	15677	3446334
Keonjhar	21	3893	807650
Parlakhemundi	10	3210	1010000
Rourkela	617	28280	7459470
Angul	3	16	110528
Koraput	93	4839	1368312
Phulbani	439	28211	6192291
Rairangpur	19	1729	347871
Sambalpur	35	463	1868400
<b>Total</b>	<b>1505</b>	<b>95618</b>	<b>27019556</b>

According to Table 7.3, 1505 number of minor DLT structures under SMC measures have been taken up in 10 Divisions during 2016-17 that involved 95618 persons and incurred an expenditure of Rs.27019556/-. Similarly, 55 number of major DLT structures under SMC measures have been taken up in four Divisions during 2016-17 that involved 18091 persons and incurred an expenditure of Rs. 5240448/- (See Table 7.4).

**Table 7.4: Major DLT Structures under SMC during 2016-17**

Divisions	Number of sites	Persons Involved	Expenditure in Rs.
Keonjhar	35	9344	2804000
Parlakhemundi	7	2945	707000
Malkangiri	7	5710	1373186
Sambalpur	6	92	356262
<b>Total</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>18091</b>	<b>5240448</b>

## CHAPTER-8

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## Progress of Assisted Natural Regeneration and Block Plantation

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### 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) 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.
- Additional plant when needed or wanted (enrichment planting) sometimes in ANR with gap plantation.

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 by 31st March 2017. 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 2016-17**

Sl. No.	Name of Division	No. of VSS	Target Area @50 ha. per VSS (in ha.)	Surveyed & Demarcated Area (in ha.)	Treatment Area (in ha.) as per GIS Report (04.05.17)	Amount in Rs. required for ANR without Gap @ Rs.1800/ha. in 0th year	50% Amount in Rs. Released*
<b>Part-1 Divisions</b>							
1	Baripada	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Jeypore	85	4250	4250	4377	7650000	3825000
3	Bonai	100	5000	6748	3296.5	12146400	6073200
4	Deogarh	86	4300	5360	5448.5	9648450	4824225
5	Keonjhar	95	4750	5421	1896	9758538	4879269
6	Rourkela	92	4600	4300	4054	7740000	3870000
7	Parlakhemundi	120	6000	6766	0	12178087	6089044
	<b>Part-1 Total</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>28900</b>	<b>32845</b>	<b>19072</b>	<b>59121475</b>	<b>29560738</b>
<b>Part-2 Divisions</b>							
1	Angul	56	2800	3376	2819	6076800	3038400
2	Balasore (WL)	20	1000	1000	1006	1800000	900000
3	Phulbani	140	7000	7000	6385	12600000	6300000
4	Baliguda	100	5000	5000	5440	9000000	4500000
5	Koraput	125	6250	6250	2496	11250000	5625000
6	Rayagada	140	7000	6850	2995	12330000	6165000
	<b>Part-2 Total</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>29050</b>	<b>29476</b>	<b>21141</b>	<b>53056800</b>	<b>26528400</b>
<b>Part-3 Divisions</b>							
1	Rairangpur	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Keonjhar (WL)	100	5000	1788	4002	3218868	1609434
3	Khariar	140	7000	6653	6542	11975400	5987700
4	Bolangir	140	7000	12914	7004	23245200	11622600
5	Kalanhandi (N)	160	8000	8000	8091	14400000	7200000
6	Sambalpur	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Bamra (WL)	71	3550	4877	3496	8778521	4389261
8	Bargarh	80	4000	4000	4006	7200000	3600000
9	Satakosia(WL)	31	1550	604	1392	1087200	543600
10	Kalahandi (S)	125	6250	6250	5191	11250000	5625000
11	Malkanagiri	80	4000	4638	4329	8348760	4174380
	<b>Part-III Total</b>	<b>927</b>	<b>46350</b>	<b>49724</b>	<b>44053</b>	<b>89503949</b>	<b>44751975</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2086</b>	<b>104300</b>	<b>112045</b>	<b>84266</b>	<b>201682224</b>	<b>100841113</b>

\*Note: The remaining 50 % of the amount required was released during 2017-18.

## 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 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 2017. 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 2016-17**

Sl. No.	Name of Division	No. of VSS	Assigned area identified for block plantation (in ha.)	Target for block plantation (in ha.)	No. of Seedlings for Block Plantation @ 1760 nos/ha.	Amount in Rs. required for Block Plantations @ Rs.22139/ha. in 0th year	40% Amount in Rs. released to DMUs*
<b>Part-1 Divisions</b>							
1	Baripada	100	40	0	0	0	0
2	Jeypore	85	80	60	105600	1328340	531336
3	Bonai	100	130	0	0	0	0
4	Deogarh	86	120	0	0	0	0
5	Keonjhar	95	140	40	70400	885560	354224
6	Rourkela	92	130	50	88000	1106950	442780
7	Parlakhemundi	120	120	0	0	0	0
	<b>Part-1 Total</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>264000</b>	<b>3320850</b>	<b>1328340</b>

ODISHA FORESTRY SECTOR DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY (OFSDS)

Sl. No.	Name of Division	No. of VSS	Assigned area identified for block plantation (in ha.)	Target for block plantation (in ha.)	No. of Seedlings for Block Plantation @ 1760 nos/ha.	Amount in Rs. required for Block Plantations @ Rs.22139/ha. in 0th year	40% Amount in Rs. released to DMUs*
<b>Part-2 Divisions</b>							
1	Angul	56	80	0	0	0	0
2	Balasore (WL)	20	50	0	0	0	0
3	Phulbani	140	50	10	17600	221390	88556
4	Baliguda	100	50	0	0	0	0
5	Koraput	125	140	140	246400	3099460	1239784
6	Rayagada	140	180	70	123200	1549730	619892
	<b>Part-2 Total</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>387200</b>	<b>4870580</b>	<b>1948232</b>
<b>Part-3 Divisions</b>							
1	Rairangpur	100	140	0	0	0	0
2	Keonjhar (WL)	100	150	90	158400	1992510	797004
3	Khariar	140	80	120	211200	2656680	1062672
4	Bolangir	140	140	140	246400	3099460	1239784
5	Kalanhandi (N)	160	70	70	123200	1549730	619892
6	Sambalpur	60	80	0	0	0	0
7	Bamra (WL)	71	90	0	0	0	0
8	Bargarh	80	100	70	123200	1549730	619892
9	Satakosia(WL)	31	50	0	0	0	0
10	Kalahandi (S)	125	130	0	0	0	0
11	Malkanagiri	80	160	160	281600	3542240	1416896
	<b>Part-3 Total</b>	<b>1087</b>	<b>1190</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>1144000</b>	<b>14390350</b>	<b>5756140</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2346</b>	<b>2500</b>	<b>1020</b>	<b>1795200</b>	<b>22581780</b>	<b>9032712</b>

Note: The Remaining 60% of the required amount was released during 2017-18.



*ANR without gap Plantation in Kermali VSS, Ghess Range, Bargarh Division*



*ANR without gap Plantations in Koliposi VSS, Ghatgaon FMU, Keonjhar Division*



*Nursery Raising for Block Plantation in Kalahandi North Division*



*Block Plantations in Kalahandi North Division*



*ANR without gap Plantation in Karla VSS, Bhatli Range, Bargarh Division*



*Block Plantations in Kalahandi North Division*



*Nursery works in Goudakankadaput VSS of Laxmipur Range of Koraput Division*

CHAPTER-9

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## VSS Office-cum-Meeting Place

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### 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.



VSS Building, Nahudisaru VSS, Simonbadi FMU, Balliguda Division

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

Sl. No.	Name of Division	No of FMU	No. of VSS	No. of VSS Building to be taken up	Cost of each Building (in Rs.)	Total Cost of Building Funded (in Rs.)
1	Bonai	7	100	15	3,35,000	50,25,000
2	Deogarh	5	86	13	3,35,000	43,55,000
3	Jeypore	6	85	15	3,35,000	50,25,000
4	Keonjhar	7	95	15	3,35,000	50,25,000
5	Paralakhemundi	7	120	15	3,35,000	50,25,000
6	Rourkela	6	92	15	3,35,000	50,25,000
7	Angul	6	56	5	3,35,000	16,75,000
8	Balasore(WL)	5	20	5	3,35,000	16,75,000
9	Phulbani	7	140	15	3,35,000	50,25,000
10	Baliguda	7	100	15	3,35,000	50,25,000
11	Koraput	6	125	15	3,35,000	50,25,000
12	Rayagada	7	140	15	3,35,000	50,25,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>1159</b>	<b>158</b>		<b>529,30,000</b>

*VSS Building, Sunapani VSS, Barkoat FMU, Deogarh Division*

## **Convergence under Ama Jangala Yojana**

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### **10.0 Introduction**

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

Substantial public investments are being made for strengthening of rural economy and livelihood base of the poor, especially the marginalised groups like SC/STs 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 MGNREGS will enable better planning and effective investments in rural areas. This convergence will bring in synergies between different government programmes/schemes in terms of planning, process and implementation. This will also facilitate sustainable development. 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, 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 MGNREGS with different schemes and specific programmes viz. Indian Council of Agricultural Research, National Afforestation Programme and other schemes of the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, 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).

### **10.1 Perceived Expected Outcomes of Convergence**

The perceived outcomes of convergence are many. However, some 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: MGNREGS 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.

## **10.2 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 (EPAs) 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 and Environment Department and Panchayati Raj Department and necessary instructions have been issued to the District Authorities to take up projects on EPA at each VSS under AJY. Accordingly, in Rourkela Division, 91 number of projects on EPA have been sanctioned by the District authorities in 91 number of VSS under AJY, each amounting to Rs. 1 lakhs. Similarly, the project Proposals are being prepared Division wise and submitted to concerned District Authorities for convergence.

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



## **Monitoring and Evaluation in AJY Scheme**

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### **11.0 Introduction**

In AJY Scheme, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) is as 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 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 routine monitoring, the 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 to the FMU Chief for review and comments, and the later make 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 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 followed the procedure stipulated for implementation and execution of State CAMPA and the State Plan schemes as funding for the Scheme was from these two sources during FY 2016-17. Separate accounts were maintained at the Range and Divisional levels for handling the funds received under the Heads - State CAMPA and the State Plan. The expenditure was 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 monitoring will 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 Geomaticcentre at PMU**

- A Geomaticcentre 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
- Integration of the MIS and GIS for monitoring of all activities.

### **11.2.3 WebGIS**

- The web portal developed to facilitate layered map and data visualisation for non-technical users using a web browser is termed as WebGIS.

- 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 monitors field activity data uploaded in WebGIS 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 is intimated to concerned officers.

#### **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 MobileGIS.
- 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, the PMU operational level is privileged 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 were 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.



PMU Level Review Meeting of AJY on 6th February 2017

CHAPTER-12

**Fund Flow and Expenditure**

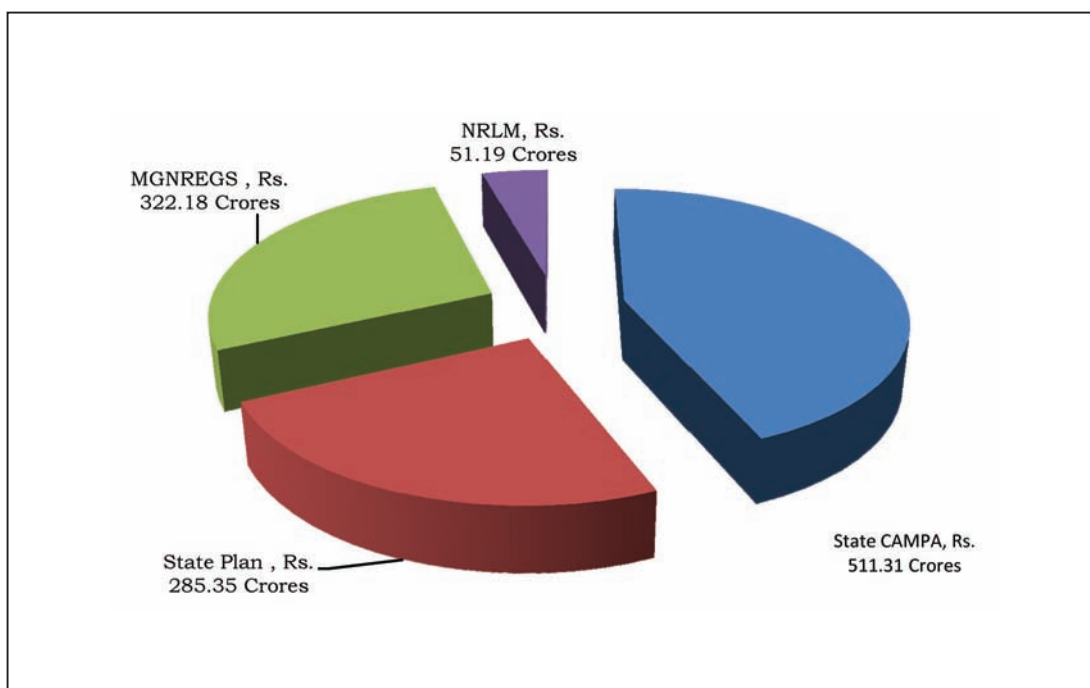
**12.0 Introduction**

AJY Scheme is 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 1<sup>st</sup> year (20%), Rs. 335.8987 Crores for 2<sup>nd</sup> year (29%), Rs. 361.6737 Crores for 3<sup>rd</sup> year (31%), Rs. 107.4997 Crores for 4<sup>th</sup> year (9%), Rs. 97.0147 Crores for 5<sup>th</sup> year (8%) and Rs. 34.2197 Crores for 6<sup>th</sup> year (3%).

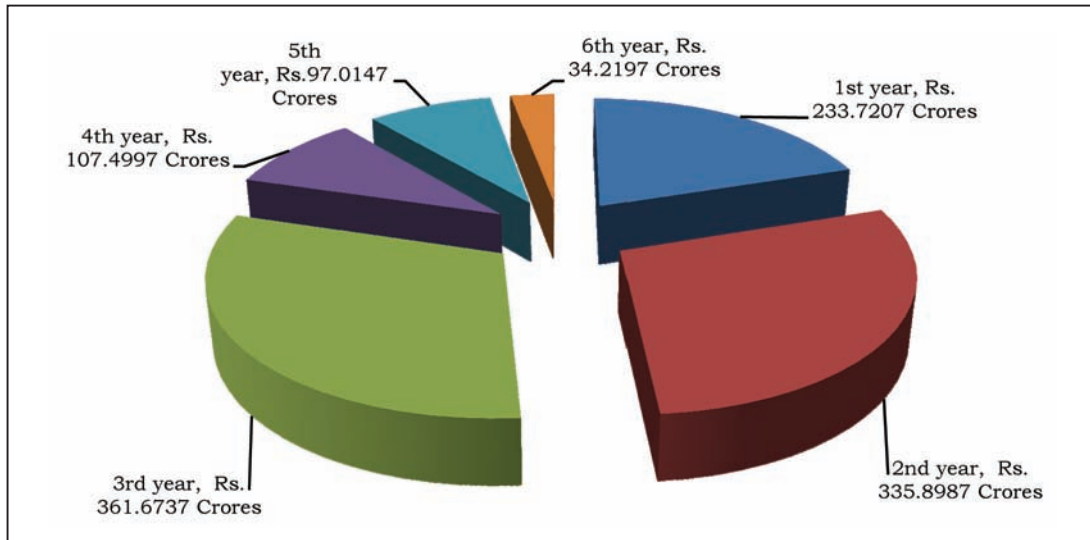
**Figure 12.2: Year Wise Estimated Funds Required under AJY Scheme**

Table 12.1 presents the fund flow under AJY Scheme upto end of March 2017. Accordingly, the AJY Scheme received Rs 51.0237 Crores from State Government that included Rs. 29.8237 Crores from State CAMPA APO 2014-15 and APO 2015-16 (58.45%) and Rs 21.20 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	1120,00,000
<b>A. Total Amount Received under State CAMPA</b>				<b>2982,37,000</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
<b>B. Total Amount of Funds Received under State Plan</b>				<b>2120,00,000</b>
<b>Grand Total Amount of Funds Received (A+B)</b>				<b>5102,37,000</b>

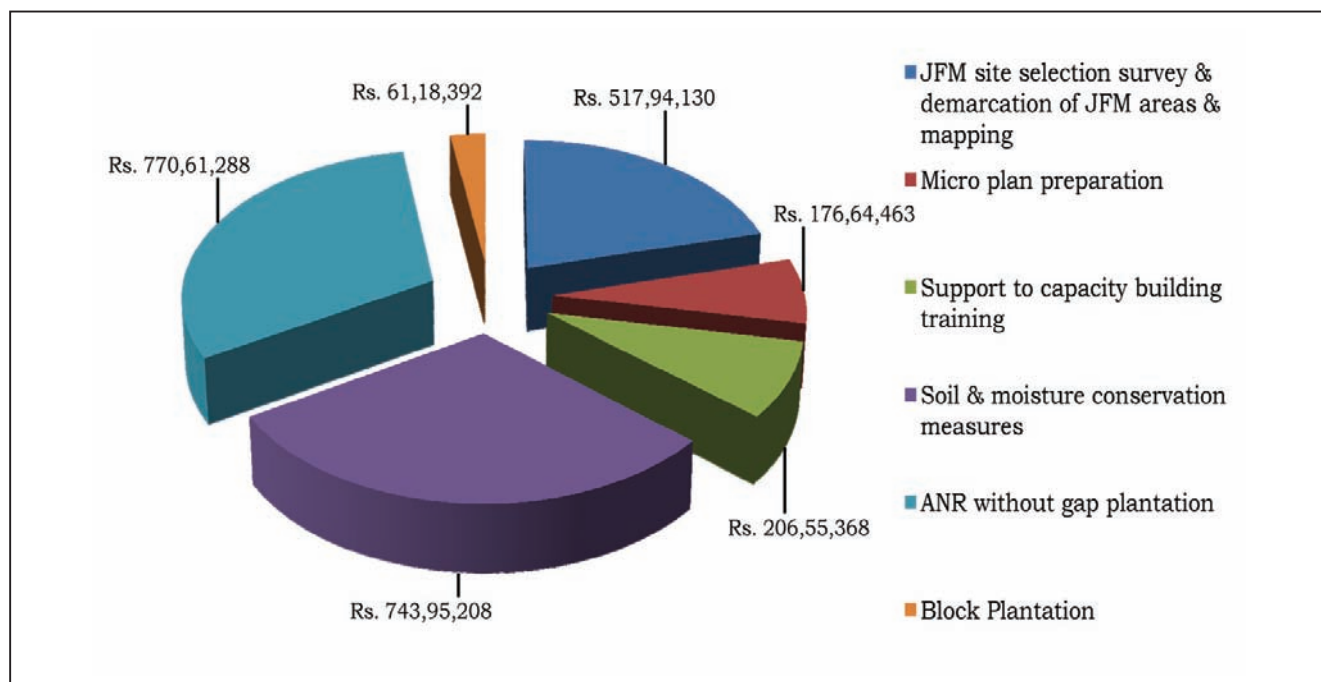
## 12.2 Expenditure

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

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

Table 12.2 presents about 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. 19,29,969/- (0.78%) at PMU level. Satkosia 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.

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

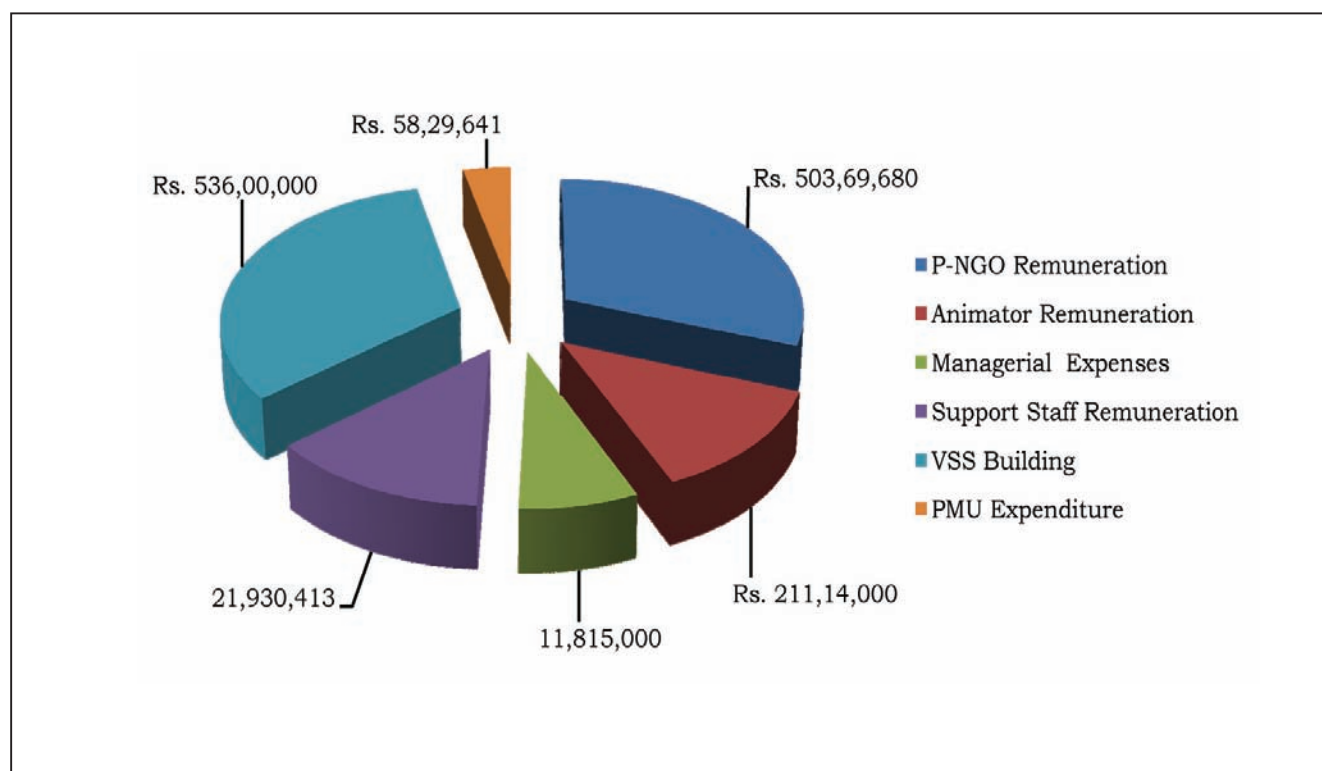


Similarly, the State Plan fund is utilised for the following managerial interventions of the Scheme.

- 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%). Satkosia 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 12.4: Component Wise Expenditure from State Plan during FY 2016-17 under AJY Scheme**





**Table 12.2: Component and DMU Wise Expenditure from State CAMPA APO 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	Jepore	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 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	Balliguda	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>0</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>118,15,000</b>	<b>219,30,413</b>	<b>536,00,000</b>	<b>1646,58,734</b>

## AJY Executive Team during FY 2016-17

### Project Management Unit

Name	Designation	Period	
		From	To
Dr. A.K.Pattnaik, IFS	PD	01.04.2016	31.03.2017
Dr. (Mrs.) Meeta Biswal, IFS	APD (AJY)	01.04.2016	31.03.2017
Mr. Susanta Nanda, IFS	APD (OFSDS)	01.04.2016	31.03.2017
Mr. Prithi Raj Singh, IFS	APD (HR)	01.04.2016	31.03.2017
Mr. Prakash Chandra Mishra, IFS	JPD (IME)	01.04.2016	31.03.2017
Dr. Pradeep Raj Karat, IFS	JPD (A&F)	01.04.2016	31.03.2017
Mr. P.K.Behera, OFS-I(SB)	JPD (A&F)	01.04.2016	19.01.2017
Mr. Sudarsan Behera, OFS-I(SB)	DPD (A&F)	20.01.2017	31.03.2017
Mr. Amiya Ranjan Parida	DPD (LLI)	01.04.2016	31.03.2017
Mr. Devasis Biswal	DPD (D&P)	01.04.2016	31.03.2017
Mr. Santosh Mohapatra	DPD (IME)	01.04.2016	31.03.2017

### Regional Chief Conservator of Forests

Circle	Name	Period	
		From	To
Angul	Dr. Sudharsan Panda, IFS	01.04.2016	31.03.2017
Baripada	Mr. Harish Kumar Bisht, IFS	01.04.2016	31.03.2017
Berhampur	Mr. Sashi Paul, IFS	01.04.2016	31.03.2017
Bhawanipatna	Mr. Suresh Pant, IFS	01.04.2016	31.03.2017
Koraput	Mr. M. Maloth Mohan, IFS	01.04.2016	31.03.2017
Rourkela	Mr. Lingaraj Otta, IFS	01.04.2016	31.03.2017
Sambalpur	Mr. Sri L. K. Tewari, IFS	08.04.2016	31.03.2017

**Divisional Management Unit**

DMU	Name	Period	
		From	To
Angul	Mr. Godabarish Panda, OFS-I(SB)	01.04.2016	31.03.2017
Balasore	Mr. Harsa B.Udgata, OFS-I(SB)	01.04.2016	31.03.2017
Balliguda	Mr. V.Karthick, IFS	01.04.2016	31.03.2017
Bamra (WL)	Mr. Sanath Kumar, IFS	01.04.2016	31.03.2017
Bargarh	Mr. Mihir Kumar Biswal, OFS-I(SB)	01.04.2016	26.06.2016
	Mr. Solaram Marandi, OFS-I(SB)	27.06.2016	31.03.2017
Baripada	Mr. Sanjaya Ku. Swain, IFS	01.04.2016	31.03.2017
Bolangir	Mr. Rashmi Ranjan Nayak, OFS-I(SB)	01.04.2016	31.03.2017
Bonai	Mr. Sudhanshu Se. Khora, IFS	01.04.2016	31.03.2017
Deogarh	Mr. B.B.K.Biswasi, OFS-I(SB)	01.04.2016	27.08.2016
	Mr. Kartik Ch.Samantaray, OFS-I(SB)	28.08.2016	31.03.2017
Jeypore	Mr. Aswini K.Kar, OFS-I(SB)	01.04.2016	31.03.2017
Kalahandi (S)	Mr. Kartik Ch.Samantaray, OFS-I(SB)	01.04.2016	30.06.2016
	Mr. Viswanath Neelannavar, IFS	01.07.2016	31.03.2017
Kalanhandi (N)	Mr. Lalitendu Jena, OFS-I(SB)	01.04.2016	31.03.2017
Keonjhar	Mr. Rohit Kumar Lenka, IFS	01.04.2016	31.03.2017
Keonjhar (WL)	Mr. Sangram Ke. Behera, IFS	01.04.2016	31.03.2017
Khariar	Mr. Sarat Chandra Panda, OFS-I(SB)	01.04.2016	31.03.2017
Koraput	Mr. P. Arthanari, IFS	01.04.2016	31.03.2017
Malkanagiri	Mr. T. Ashok Kumar, IFS	01.04.2016	10.05.2016
	Dr. Samrat Gouda, IFS	11.05.2016	31.03.2017
Paralakhemundi	Mr. Rohit Kumar Singh, OFS-I(SB)	01.04.2016	31.03.2017
Phulbani	Mr. Prakash Chandra Gogineni, IFS	01.04.2016	31.03.2017
Rairangpur	MR. Arun Swain, OFS-I(SB)	01.04.2016	08.06.2016
	Mr. Jagyandatta Pati, IFS	09.06.2016	28.02.2017
	Mr. Kalunge Gorakh Waman, IFS	01.03.2017	31.03.2017
Rayagada	MR. Hanif Mohammed, OFS-I(SB)	01.04.2016	07.06.2016
	Mr. P Sanjeev Reddy, IFS	08.06.2016	31.03.2017
Rourkela	Dr. Sanjeet Kumar, IFS	01.04.2016	31.03.2017
Sambalpur	Mr. Santosh Joshi, IFS	01.04.2016	31.03.2017
Satakasia (WL)	Mr. S.M.T. Rehaman, OFS-I(SB)	01.04.2016	31.03.2017