



## PD's Desk

With the completion of plantations during this year, project has initiated restoration of degraded forests over 1.6 lakh hectares based on comprehensive areas specific micro plans in 2023 Vana Samrakshyana Samitis (VSSs). The treatments in selected forest areas include assisted natural regeneration with & without gap plantations, and four types of block plantation namely economic, fuel & fodder, bamboo, and NTFPs. In addition, teak plantation have been raised over 9319 ha. and mangrove plantation over 2000 ha (and plantation are likely to be completed in November 2010). All plantations raised during previous years are being maintained with required casualty replacement. Third party verification of plantations is providing useful information about the quality of plantations. On the basis of experience gained, the process of refining the micro-plans to make them more responsive to livelihood is in progress.

Action has already been taken up to select balance number of VSS as per the Project Memorandum in which the process of preparation of Micro Plans has been initiated.

Formation of EDCs in & around PAs on cluster approach for eco development and promotion of community based eco-tourism, and for much needed community support in facilitating plantations of mangroves is in full swing along with community development activities under EPA and IGAs.

Though livelihood promotion activities are in different stages, impetus is being given to mobilize community towards mainstreaming through (convergence) joining with the existing programs and support system. With the objective of sustainability, project is putting efforts for developing few model VSSs in all the divisions.

The project is following a strategy of making income generation activities as "demand driven" so as to ensure sustainability. Till July 2010, 1932 SHGs have availed loans from VSS Revolving Fund. Out of these 450 SHG have taken repeat loans after repayment of previous loans to the VSS along with agreed to interest. This initiatives have not only revitalized the SHGs for taking up activities for earning additional incomes and enhancing their entrepreneurial skills, but has also provided great insight to the project for promoting focused/cluster IGAs. Initial efforts on cluster IGAs around tamarind, char koli, pisciculture, have given encouraging results. IGA Support Agencies, with whom the project has entered into agreement, have started providing useful inputs to give desired boost to IGAs.

It is proposed to make some VSSs as model VSS aiming at sustainability and preliminary analysis is being undertaken by the GC team.

  
**Arun K. Bansal, IFS**  
Pr. CCF & Project Director



## FLORICULTURE An alternative IGA

In his last visit to Koraput DMU, the then APC Mr S.P.Nanda, IAS advised the DMU to introduce floriculture as an alternative IGA and suggested that in this process convergence can also be established with horticulture department. Following his advice Koraput DMU, FLE and HELP NGO-TL discussed with horticulture department and various VSS members to take up this floriculture activity as an alternative IGA. Process initiated on this and 37 kits of different Gladiolus seeds were supplied by horticulture department to Balda FMU through partner NGO HELP. After beneficiary selection in one field of Madeiguda VSS in 2 acre of land, two beneficiaries namely Jalandhara Pangi and Balaram Pangi started this floriculture activity. Within 3 months they are able to sale the flowers in nearest Semiliguda market. Though for this activity there is small local market scope, still they are able to sale flowers @ 1 rupee per flower stick and able to earn Rs12500/-. This was certainly a very good case study and can be replicated in other VSS.



Deepak Ku. Mishra, FLE-Koraput



## Opportunity used perfectly by VSS

The Faguapada is a village near forest under Rajgangpur FMU of Rourkela DMU. There are 112 households in the village and most of them depend upon paddy cultivation for their livelihoods. The farm land is irrigated by the Dongajore check Dam. So at the time of preparation of micro plan people prioritized 'agricultural equipment' as an important need. It was decided to purchase a power tiller from EPA fund availing 50% subsidy from the Agriculture dept. as decided to extend the subsidy to VSS and SHGs after the then APC visited same project VSS.

For proper maintenance of the asset, a separate log book is maintained for income and expenditure. While VSS members can use the machine @Rs. 250/- per hour, others are charged Rs. 50/- extra. The VSS has appointed trained driver and helper on hourly wage basis @Rs.20/- and Rs.10/- respectively. Till date gross income of the VSS from power tiller is Rs. 63905/- out of which they have spent Rs. 26488/- towards maintenance of the power tiller and salary of the staff. Thus the VSS have earned a profit of Rs. 37417/-. VSS president Sri Sadhaba Barla says if the Project could have been implemented few years back, our village could have been a developed one by now. He is very optimistic towards overall development of the village and forests.

Rajkishore Kullu, TL, YUBA SHAKTI



## A hamlet with complete sanitation

Chutiatala hamlet under Kuarmunda FMU of Rourkela DMU was included in the project in first phase. The total population of the hamlet is 467 from 93 houses. During preparation of Micro Plan it was decided that sanitation of the hamlet will be taken care of. A sanitary concrete drain has been made inside the village for release of waste water from the village through the Entry Point Activity (EPA) fund of the project. But it could not solve the problem. Partner NGO FARR contacted Gram Vikash and the village was included in their 'total village sanitation program.

As per the criteria of the program, every household has to make separate bathroom and toilet for themselves up to plinth level at their own cost and have to pay Rs. 1000/- towards village corpus fund. All other construction including bore well, water tank and water supply is provided by 'Gramvikas'. A bore well with motor pump, storage tank (40,000 litre) with water supply to every household was set up. The unit cost of a structure was Rs. 12,000/- per household. Contribution of beneficiaries through labour, sand and boulder was worth Rs. 3,000/-. Balance amount was provided by Gram Vikash which collaborated with Rourkela Steel Plant (RSP).

Now people are very happy for this inhouse bathroom and toilet facility with water supply. They appreciate the convergence effort of DFSDP. VSS member Ramesh Ekka says, this effort will be remembered, in addition to other activities of the project



# FUEL WOOD COLLECTION DRUDGERY REDUCED BY HALF



traditional Chulha. Heat transfers from first chamber to 2nd chamber through the connecting pipe. The flame is slightly less in the 2nd chamber as against the 1st chamber.

Project aims at saturation of a village rather spreading thin for having an impact that is obvious and will be sustained by close monitoring. So far over 1500 chulhas have been installed and are operational in twenty one villages.

#### Cost

Cost of the materials	: Rs. 140.00
Labour Cost	: Rs. 60.00
Total	: Rs.200.00

#### Benefits of Smokeless Chulha over Convention Chulha

- requires 50 % less fuel wood
- takes nearly half time for cooking
- smoke free environment in the kitchen room
- reduces the chances of health hazards to the user
- can be maintained by the local women at nominal cost

**Mr. A. K. Bansal**, IFS

Director  
Orissa Forestry Sector Development Project  
SFTRI Campus, Ghatikia, Bhubaneswar, Orissa

**M. G. Gogate**

Team Leader  
General Consultant to OFSDP

Forest resource dependent tribal women of over twenty one villages located in Koraput, Jeypore, Keonjhar, Balliguda, Deogarh and Parlakhemundi Divisions are a happy lot; they have found a simple method to minimize drudgery of fuel wood collection to keep the hearth going in a hassle free manner. Their villages are covered under the OFSDP.

Project philosophy is evident from its motto "Healthy forests and Wealthy [happy] people!" Enrichment planting on one hand and minimizing of demands on the forests for fuel wood on the other is thus its one of the key objectives.

Rural women folk use conventional chulha for cooking; they use locally available fuel wood collected from forest area or agriculture residue / cow dung cakes, etc. However, not all the villages have forest nearby where from they can collect fuel wood and thus have to travel long distances to collect the fire wood. More over uncontrolled collection of fire wood is unsustainable use of forest resources.

Alternative sources to fuel wood are generally found to be beyond reach of tribal poor. In conventional chulha lot of energy is wasted and cooking place gets choked with smoke, posing health hazard not only to the persons cooking but also to young toddlers moving around in the kitchen. Many a women suffer eye injury and suffocation.

#### Installation of smokeless Chulhas

All that is needed for improved chulha is few pipes of specific dimensions, a template that will provide 7 inch dia hearth and second chamber through which hot air will be lead to exit pipe.

In this device flames are not allowed to go outside as against the



# Convergence for Electrification



## Project facilitate electrification in a remote hilly village in Rayagada

Kalakani is a small tribal village having 20 households; situated 35 km away from Block headquarter. The village was included in the Project in second batch and Micro Plan was prepared with the support of NGO team. Electrification in the village was identified as a high priority need, and since the village was not covered under Biju Gramya Jyoti Yojana, the VSS members and NGO team along with Forest dept. staff tried to solve the problem with a convergence with Electricity department. The matter was taken up with OREDA. OREDA team visited the village, and appreciated the necessity of Electrification. They prepared a plan to provide Solar Home light set (Two tube lights, one battery and one solar plate) to each household and two Street Lights. The cost of the household kit was Rs. 16,500/- and the street light was worth of Rs. 36, 500/- Total Rs 4, 73,000/- was mobilized from OREDA for the village and the solar electrification is fully lighted and the villagers are very happy. This convergence work increased the faith of villagers among them and also towards the project.

**Rasmikanta Swain** (TL) Kasipur FMU, Rayagada.

## Solar light sparkling in S. Dongasil

S. Dongasil is a small village of Tikiri FMU in Rayagada DMU. It is one of the remotest villages of Sankarada GP. Villagers mostly depend upon small scale agriculture and collection and sale of forest produce for their livelihoods. This village was selected for OFSDP. After several rounds of discussion, villagers agreed to start the project works. Micro plan was prepared with the help of forest official and NGO team. There was no electricity in the village and the village was not in the list of district administration for electrification. NGO team mobilized the villagers to apply for solar electrification. After due follow-up from villagers and NGO team, the application was approved. In June 2010 all the villagers (52 household) got electricity through solar power and 5 street lights were also installed. Now they are free from their traditional light (kerosene used dibi) and committed to maintain the solar light. This achievements through convergence has motivated the VSS to look into other opportunities for improving their condition.

**M. Santosh Prasad** (TL) Tikiri-FMU, Rayagada-DMU





## GOING GREEN



### PLANTATION ACHIEVEMENT DURING 2010-11 (UPTO NOVEMBER, 2010)

ANR	Eco	Fuel & Fodder	Bamboo & Cane	NTFP	Total	AR	Teak	Mangrove	Casuarina
50686	3643	4382	1144	11705	71560	6174	1080	5	

### TOTAL PLANTATION ACHIEVEMENT UPTO 2010-11 (UPTO NOVEMBER, 2010)

ANR	Eco	Fuel & Fodder	Bamboo & Cane	NTFP	Total	AR	Teak	Mangrove	Casuarina
129425	5963	6899	2025	16206	160517	9319	2031	67	

all figures in ha

## A Group of 10 Women

### leading the way

A group of women from a small village are now confident enough to do bigger business with the help of OFSDP. They started the "leaf stitching activity" with a business plan of Rs. 15, 000/- and with successful implementation of the plan they earned a profit of Rs. 4200/- within two months. Apart from the profit, since the activity was taken up by the women themselves as a small enterprise, it gave them lot of confidence.

Rangamati is a tribal village under Gunupur FMU of Rayagada Division with only 11 households. VSS was revitalised under interventions of OFSDP in the year 2010-2011. 10 women of the village formed a SHG named Jhankiri Maa in the year 2007. But due

to lack of knowledge the only activity they were doing was saving Rs.10/- per member per month. Partner NGO MWA team motivated the SHG to take up some business for earning more income. SHG prepared a business plan of Rs. 15, 000/- with help of NGO team. Plan was accepted by the VSS and accordingly a loan of Rs 10, 000/- was sanctioned. They collected the silali leaves, converted them into plates and sold them in the nearby market. They earned a profit and returned the loan with agreed interest. Now they are preparing for Mahua business.

FMU Chief, Gunupur



## CIG earned livelihood from village said no to migration

Majhipada VSS of Phiringia FMU in Phulbani DMU, was taken up by OFSDP in the first batch. The village has 115 households, who depend upon agriculture, collection of forest produce and allied activities for livelihood. Due to scarcity of sufficient work opportunities some villagers migrated to cities.

Under OFSDP a village micro plan was prepared. Forest officials and NGO team helped the villagers in planning and implementation of each activity. NGO team identified 12 VSS members who were interested in vegetable cultivation and formed a Common Interest Group (CIG). Team prepared the business plan and the members approached the VSS for loan from IGA RF. VSS sanctioned a loan of Rs.10, 000/- to the CIG. The project facilitators organized visit of local agriculture officer to provide technical knowledge with funds from the VSS and assured marketing of the cabbage from the local business man, the CIG started cultivation of cabbage, brinjal and potato. The KB pump those were procured by the VSS under project EPA were utilized by the CIG for irrigating the land. After three months CIG earned good profit of Rs. 16,000/- from cabbage cultivation and Rs. 5, 000/- each from Potato and brinjal. The members are continuing the vegetable cultivation and are earning livelihood sources at village and want to invest some amount for study of their children. With a smile they say that now they will not migrate to other places.

Prasanta Sahoo, Team Leader, FMU Phiringia

## VEGETABLE CULTIVATION AT MULASHANKAR



Village Mulashankar in Semiliguda FMU of Koraput DMU is very popular for vegetable cultivation. After intervention of OFSDP, this village has become a model in all the activities. Especially they have done a good improvement in vegetable cultivation. Previously they have done good work in forest protection and plantation activities; now they are doing good work in livelihood activities.

Villagers of Mulashankar under Rajsankar VSS used to cultivate vegetable individually through traditional methods. Due to scarcity of fund they used to compromise in quality of seeds, use of fertilizer/pesticides etc. Due to this their productivity was also low. Those who were taking loan from local Mahajan (money lender) used to pay heavy interest. They were selling their vegetable in bulk quantity in nearest Kunduli hat (market). And sometimes the Mahajan also used to buy their product at cheap rate as repayment of loan.

### MAA BHANDAR GHARANI SHG

### An initiation towards Development

In the year 2003, 10 women formed a SHG called Maa Bhandara Gharani, but could not take up any activity for generating income. All members are illiterate. OFSDP intervention started in Rexakunadi village of Kundra FMU under Jeypore DMU with formation of Rexakunadi VSS. Partner NGO team member visited the village and sensitized the group about all the project activities and procedure. SHG has fixed weekly meeting on every Thursday and regular monthly saving of Rs. 20/- per member. In association with Forest dept. staff and NGO team a business plan was prepared for vegetable cultivation. To execute the plan VSS sanctioned a loan amounting Rs. 10, 000/-. With necessary guidance from project facilitators they collectively raised pumpkins. After earning profit they repaid the loan and the agreed interest @1% within 7 months. Now they have a total amount of Rs.9357/- as bank balance. Using these profit as seed money they are planning to take up Tamarind business. With raised confidence level these SHG Members are participating actively in overall development of village, in forest management work, anti liquor campaign, health awareness and children education etc.

Binod Kumar Rout, DO, Kundra FMU



Local forest official, NGO team were able to convince five SHGs in the VSS for adoptive "community approach". Though they are cultivating vegetables individually, all the required inputs like, seed, fertilizer /pesticides are now being purchased in bulk quantity, benefiting them financially. They were trained by block agriculture and horticulture officer in FMU office about proper cultivation practices and seed selection. VSS sanctioned a loan of Rs 50, 000/- to 5 SHGs (52 members) for vegetable cultivation. Due to this they were able to do all the activities in time without any need to go to the moneylender. NGO team helped them link to market, and they are now selling their product in bulk with proper weighing (machines were given by Project) to outside businessman. They have repaid the loan with agreed interest VSS has sanctioned a loan of Rs75, 000/- this year. With enhanced confidence and exposure, now few members have taken up activities like sunflower, arrowroot, up season vegetables and mushrooms. VSS also got a profit of Rs. 4000/- by selling vermicompost produced by the VSS to these farmers. People are very happy with all these livelihood opportunity interventions under OFSDP.

Deepak Ku Mishra, FLE-Koraput





## A Greener Bhubani

A Success Story of Convergence the MGNREGS and OFSDP Way  
Not so long ago, Bhubani, a tribal village in the Gajapati district, was known for unemployment and deforestation. The villagers practiced shifting cultivation in the nearby Bhubani Reserve forests till the MGNREGS and OFSDP schemes stepped in to intervene with their primeval life style for better.

An amount of Rs. 2,29,365/- was sanctioned under the MGNREGS scheme to construct a 0.5 km long and 1.0 meter high stone wall for soil and moisture conservation measures. It was also to minimize the biotic interference, increase soil moisture regime and ameliorate the environment. While the villagers got employment under MGNREGS, they also rendered a very active role in making successful the plantation and ANR programme taken up over 100 Ha of assigned forest under OFSDP.

Now luxuriant vegetations have come up and the soil erosion has been checked to a considerable extent, ensuring an admirable improvement in soil and moisture regime. So far 816 and 5242 man days have been generated through MGNREGS and O.F.S.D.P. Schemes respectively which helped in two ways.

They ensured a sure wage employment and helped in the conversion of a degraded land into a good vegetal cover for a happier and greener Bhubani.

Gurbir Singh, DIPRO, Dist- Gajapati



## Sambandhabumi: Thenga Pali now with legal Back-up



A small tribal village inside the Bandhabhuin-Bhadimara PRF under Bonai Range is Sanbandhabhumi. Among 35 households, almost all families depend upon forest for livelihood. Villagers are emotionally attached to forest and protecting it voluntarily. Nearby villagers very often cut valuable trees to meet their fuel-wood requirement. Villagers of Sanbandhabhuin reacted to this but did not dare to oppose because they depend on those villages for marketing and due to their comparatively bigger size. After many discussions they started "Thenga Pali" to check theft and illegal cutting of forest. They have assigned 4 specific families on specific day of a week. Out of 4 assigned families two families will protect the forest in the forenoon and two families in the afternoon. For good protection work villagers received Rs 10,000 and Rs 800 separately from Bonai forest division. They have kept the amount in the bank as village fund.

Birsa Munda, is a matriculate and a dynamic person of Sanbandhabhumi village. He visits regularly to nearby villages. There he came to know about VSS and Orissa Forestry Sector Development Project (OFSDP). After knowing the procedure he was very much motivated and shared the idea with other villagers. Villagers came to Range Officer and requested to form a VSS under OFSDP. Finally this village has been included in 3rd batch under OFSDP with an area of 74.69 hectare of forest to protect. Now members of the VSS are confident to protect the forest as their effort has been institutionalized and have a legal backup.

FLE-Bonai



- Institutional Mechanism for Project Implementation OFSDP Experience July, 2010
- Sameekhya – 2009 (English & Odia) July, 2010
- Technical Manual For Restoration of Mangroves August, 2010

## Transfer Posting

Sri Arun Kumar Mishra, OFS-I  
joined as DFO-cum-DMU Chief, Bonai

## Winner of Quiz # 2

### VSS/SHG

Sanatan Sahoo, Animator, Dudhianali Vana Samrskhyan Samiti  
Ghatagaon FMU, Keonjhar DMU

### FOREST OFFICIALS

Santosh Kumar Dhar, FEO, Anugul DMU

### ANSWERS TO OFSDP QUIZ #1

1. b	6. a	11. c	16. b	21. b
2. b	7. c	12. b	17. d	22. c
3. b	8. a	13. b	18. d	23. b
4. c	9. a	14. d	19. b	24. b
5. b	10. c	15. b	20. d	25. d

We have received above 120 responses, but no one answered all the questions correctly. So it was decided to award the prize to the entry with maximum correct answers. The Demand draft will be sent shortly through the respective DMU Chiefs.

**Congratulation to the winners !**



This quarterly newsletter of the JICA assisted Orissa Forestry Sector Development Project provides timely information relating to different project activities for the knowledge of various stakeholders.

For any comments/Suggestions, please write to:  
Deputy Project Director (P&A)  
E-mail : [dpd.pa@ofsdp.org](mailto:dpd.pa@ofsdp.org)

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SFTRI Campus, At/Po, Ghatikia, Bhubaneswar-751 003  
Phone : 0674 2386016, Fax : 0674 2386085  
E-mail : [webmail@ofsdp.org](mailto:webmail@ofsdp.org)  
<http://www.ofsdp.org>

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