



Annual Activity Report of Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project, Phase-II for 2020-2021



Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project, Phase-II

Odisha Forestry Sector Development Society
Forest, Environment and Climate Change Department, Government of Odisha



Annual Activity Report of Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project, Phase-II for 2020-2021



Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project, Phase-II

Odisha Forestry Sector Development Society
Forest, Environment and Climate Change Department, Government of Odisha

**Annual Activity Report of
Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project, Phase-II
for 2020-2021**

Published by

Odisha Forestry Sector Development Society
SFTRI Campus, Ghatikia
Bhubaneswar-751 029
Forest & Environment Department,
Government of Odisha

Prepared by

Project Management Unit, OFSDP, Phase-II

Printed : September 2021

© 2021 Copyright reserved with
Odisha Forestry Sector Development Society

This publication is available on the internet at
www.ofsds.in/publications

webmail@ofsdp.org
0674-2386084 / 2386016

Design & Print

Ketaki Enterprises Pvt. Ltd.
Unit - Third Eye Communications

Foreword

Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project, Phase-II (OFSDP-II) is being implemented since 2017-18 by Odisha Forestry Sector Development Society under the administrative control of Forest, Environment and Climate Change Department, Govt. of Odisha with the loan assistance of Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The tenure of the project is for ten years i.e from 2017-18 to 2026-27.

The OFSDP-II project is being executed in 12 Territorial Forest Divisions and 2 Wildlife Divisions located in 10 Revenue Districts of Odisha. 1211 VSSs have been covered under OFSDP-II from 47 Ranges of 12 Divisions of Odisha. The primary objectives of the project are sustainable forest management through JFM Mode and ensuring sustainable livelihood for forest fringe villagers. Moreover, 10 Eco Development Committee (EDCs) of Badarma Wildlife Sanctuary in Bamra Wildlife Division have been covered under the project for implementation of Satoyama Initiatives – a landscape based development that will benefit both the biodiversity as well as human livelihoods thus leading to society in harmony with nature, rather than biodiversity and human livelihoods being in a state of opposition.

The Financial Year 2020-21 was the fourth year of project implementation. During the year, 403 VSSs (281 from Batch-III & 122 from batch-IV VSSs) from 20 Ranges from 12 Project Divisions were brought under the fold of the project. This has led to coverage of 1180 VSSs as against 1200 VSSs to be covered under OFSDP-II. Remaining VSSs has been decided to be covered next year.

Implementation of different components like Sustainable Forest Management, Sustainable Livelihood Initiatives, Community Development activities through inter-sectoral Convergence and Experiments with Biodiversity Conservation are in progress across the 1180 VSSs covered under the project. Second year maintenance of the plantations taken up during 2019-20 in 355 Batch-I VSSs were carried out during the

current year. Moreover, first year creation was done by planting 48.22 lakhs numbers of seedlings under ANR & AR models in 422 Batch-II VSSs during 2020-21. Similarly, 12.17 lakh numbers of seedlings of mixed species of Forestry and Horticulture species have been planted in Batch-I VSSs during 2020-21 under Farm Forestry component. Under livelihood initiatives, Community Development Activities amounting to Rs. 6661.16 lakhs were mobilized through inter-sectoral convergence with about 27 numbers of line Departments, benefiting more than 4 lakhs beneficiaries during 2020-21. Owing to pandemic situation, the required capacity building programme for the officials and field staff were conducted in virtual mode. However, capacity building programme for communities were arranged physically at the field level after following meticulously the Covid- 19 Guidelines of the Government of Odisha.

The Annual Activity Report of OFSDP-II for 2020-21 includes the chapters on all Project Components with details of progress made in each Division during the current Financial Year. It is hoped that the Annual Activity Report of OFSDP-II for 2020-21 will serve as reference document for the project staff and officials associated in implementation of OFSDP-II.

(Dr. Meeta Biswal, IFS)

Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Projects)
& Project Director, OFSDS

Acknowledgement

The members of High Power Committee, particularly the Chairman and Chief Secretary to Government of Odisha, have been like a beacon of light and have guided the project authorities in developing and implementing the project. Their guidance and support have been valuable in approving the Annual Work Plan and Budget and in achieving comprehensive development in the project villages through inter-sectoral convergence with other line Departments.

Sincere gratitude is also due to the members of Governing Body of OFSDS and particularly the Chairperson, Governing Body, OFSDS and Additional Chief Secretary to Government of Odisha in Department of Forest, Environment and Climate Change for her visionary support and guidance in implementing the project with its innovations.

This project is also indebted to the PCCF & HoFF, Odisha and other officials of office of PCCF & HoFF, Odisha for their unstinting constant support and guidance in implementing the project with optimal collaboration with the forest officials.

Gratitude is also due to the Regional Chief Conservator of Forests (RCCF) for their endeavour in supervising the project activities and in achieving the quality results across the years of project implementation.

Our special appreciation goes to the DFO & DMU Chiefs and his/her teams at Division Management Units and Field Management Units for their dynamic and incessant contributions in implementing the project interventions on a mission mode with a team spirit.

Resounding accolades are also due to the FMU Chiefs and their team for implementing the project interventions with active community participation following the Joint Forest Management Mode.

The role and contribution of Partner NGOs of OFSDP-II deserves a special mention for their constant efforts for community mobilization, timely coordination with the communities for implementing the project interventions.

The experts of Project Management Consultants, OFSDP-II have made extraordinary contribution by giving their technical support in framing the project document and concepts in the perspective of project and their management support to roll out the innovations in the field. Their contribution to the project has been unparalleled.

My special thanks and appreciation go to all colleagues and Project staff in Project Management Unit (PMU), OFSDP-II and particularly to all DPDs, SPMs for their hard work and outstanding contributions for smooth implementation of project across the Project Divisions.

I also take this opportunity to extend heartfelt thank to our PCCF (Projects) and Project Director, OFSDS who has been the source of inspiration and driving force in propelling the project with utmost accuracy. Her vision of coordinated team work at all levels of project implementation helped significantly in achieving the desired outcomes of the project.

Last but not the least, I convey our sincere thanks to the VSS members, Animators for their commitment, sincerity and involvement for timely planning, coordination and implementation of project activities following JFM guideline.

(Subrata Kumar Kar)

State Programme Manager (C&ID),
OFSDP

Contents

Chapter I	About Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project, Phase-II	11
Chapter II	Achievements in brief during 2020-21	22
Chapter III	Initiatives on Community Development Preparatory Works	25
Chapter IV	Initiatives on Sustainable Forest Management	28
Chapter V	Experiments under Sustainable Bio-diversity Management:	41
Chapter VI	Livelihood Initiatives	62
Chapter VII	Capacity Building Initiatives	68
Chapter VIII	Supporting Activities	72
Chapter IX	Communication & Knowledge Management	75
Chapter X	Progress of Geomatics Centre, PMU, OFSDS	82
Chapter XI	Accounts and Audit, 2020-21	88
Chapter XII	Annual Work Plan & Budget 2021-22	89

Chapter I

About Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project, Phase-II

1.0 Introduction

Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project, Phase-II (OFSDP-II) is targeted to be implemented in 1200 VSSs of 50 Ranges in 12 Territorial Forest Divisions and 2 Wild Life Divisions in the state of Odisha by Odisha Forestry Sector Development Society under the Department of Forest, Environment and Climate Change, Government of Odisha with the loan assistance of Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The tenure of the project is ten years, which spans over 2017-18 to 2026-27. Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project, Phase-II is the continuum of successful implementation of Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project, Phase-I (OFSDP-I), implemented in the State from 2006-07 to 2014-15. The learning's of OFSDP, Phase-I in the state and other JICA assisted Sustainable Forestry Management Projects in the country have been integrated into the project documents of OFSDP-II.

It was realized that most developmental activities contribute to deforestation and depletion of Forest Resources. Moreover, extensive and uncontrolled use of forest resources by the forest dependent communities also contributes to forest degradation in Odisha. Forest fringe dwellers largely depend on forest for fuel wood and livelihood support by way of NTFPs. Majority of people living in forest fringe areas come under Below Poverty Line (BPL) category. Non availability of options for alternate livelihood

restrict these communities to both daily wage, unemployment as well as forest-based economy. This has resulted into severe biotic pressure and un-sustainable use of forest resources in the state. Secondly, other factors such as frequent forest fires, illegal smuggling of wood by mafias, lack of active involvement of forest fringe dwellers in protection and management of forests etc. are also observed to be detrimental for preservation, conservation, protection as well as effective management of forest resources in the state.

In this backdrop, Government of Odisha intended to extend the project activities in additional areas based on the achievements and learning's of OFSDP-I in compliance with the "Forest Vision 2020" in order to promote sustainable forest management and community development through active community participation following Joint Forest Management guidelines.

1.1 Objectives:

The Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project, Phase II aims at enhancing forest ecosystem along with sustainable livelihood of local people by improving sustainable forest management, sustainable biodiversity conservation and simultaneous community development, thereby contributing to harmonization between environmental conservation and socio-economic

development in the project area in the State. The major themes of the project are:

- Sustainable Forest Management through Community Participation
- Livelihood Improvement through Inter-sectoral Convergence
- Experiments in Biodiversity Conservation & Management
 - Satoyama Initiatives in Badarama Wildlife Sanctuary &
 - Scientific Monitoring of Bhattarkanika Conservation Area in Mangrove Forest Division (Wildlife), Rajnagar.

Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project is being implemented following Joint Forest Management Mode, wherein, planning and execution of works is being done by the communities. Funds for the planned work is largely managed through the Community Institutions, namely- Vana Surakshya Samiti (VSS).

In order to achieve the overall goal, the basic approaches followed are:

1. Protection and management of forest by active participation of community through Joint Forest Management.
2. Augmenting alternate livelihood options to the forest fringe dwellers for reduction in biotic pressure on forest.
3. Conducting Experiments on Conservation and scientific management of the biodiversity in target areas.
4. Comprehensive community development through inter-sectoral convergence.
5. Sustainable forest management and people's empowerment in decision making through enhanced capacity of community members.

1.2 Project Design

Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project, Phase-II has been formulated to be implemented in ten years commencing from 2017-18 to 2026-27 and the implementation modality has been divided in to three phases, as below:

1. Preparatory Phase (First Year of the Project- 2017-18)
2. Implementation Phase (2nd to 8th year of the Project- 2018-19 to 2024-25)
3. Consolidation / Phase Out Phase (Last two years of the project- 2025-26 and 2026- 27)

1.2.1 Preparatory Phase:

The first year of the project has been designated as Preparatory Phase, wherein the initial activities include setting of Project Executing Bodies, establishment of Project Management Unit (PMU) at state level, Divisional Management Unit (DMU) at Forest Division level, Field Management Unit (FMU) at Forest Range level, deployment of contractual staff at PMU/DMU/FMU, engagement of P-NGO and procuring Project Management Consultant at PMU level were executed. Further, preparation of guidelines, namely- Operation Manual, VSS Management Manual and other Guidelines, Formulation of Training Need Assessment (TNA), selection of target Vana Surakshya Samiti (VSS), preparation of guideline on Micro plan document at VSS level, mobilisation of VSS and orientation to the officials and staff of OFSDP were taken up during the preparatory phase.

1.2.2 Implementation Phase

Implementation of the project activities in 1200 VSSs were planned to be taken up in four batches by covering 300 VSSs in Batch-1, 400 VSSs in Batch-II, 350 VSSs in Batch-III & 150 VSSs

in Batch-IV. P-NGO Teams were deployed to each Field Management Units to ensure extension activities to VSSs taken up in respective batches. Engagement of Animators at VSS level has been provisioned to provide facilitation to the Executive Committee of the VSS and the Self Help Groups (SHGs) for implementation of project activities. Interventions scheduled to be taken up in the implementation phase include:

A. Sustainable Forest Management:

1. In JFM Mode

- Silvicultural Operations including Plantation
 - o ANR without gap plantation
 - o ANR with gap plantation of 400 seedlings/ha
 - o ANR with gap plantation of 800 seedlings/ha
 - o Block plantation
- Soil and Moisture Conservation Measures
Drainage Line Treatment
- Fire Prevention and Protection Measures

2. In Non-JFM Mode

- Consolidation and demarcation of forest boundaries
- Construction and improvement of permanent nursery- Hi Tech Nursery
- Soil and Moisture Conservation Measures- Non-JFM Drainage Line Treatment
- Farm Forestry

B. Experiments in Sustainable Biodiversity Management

- i. Formulation of scientific Health Report Card for concurrent monitoring of conservation and management parameters of Bhitakanika Conservation Area (BCA).

- ii. Implementation of Satoyama Initiative model in Badarma Wildlife Sanctuary under Bamra Wildlife Division for Sustainable Biodiversity Management.

C. Livelihood Initiatives

- i. Comprehensive Community Development through inter-sectoral convergence with the schemes and programme of line Departments
- ii. Coordination with line Departments for convergence through District Advisory Committee (DAC) at District level and Block Level Coordination Committee (BLAC) at Block level.
- iii. Augmenting alternate livelihood options through Vana Surakshya Samitees (VSS)/ Self Help Groups (SHGs)/ Common Interest Groups (CIGs)/ Poorest of Poor (PoPs).
- iv. Establishment of Product Clusters for promotion of Income Generating Activities in the project area.
- v. Establishing Livelihood Resource Centre (LRC) at PMU level to facilitate promotion of cluster based Income Generating Activities.

D. Capacity Building:

- i. Capacity Building Trainings & Orientations for all stakeholders
- ii. Consultation and Seminars
- iii. Exposures

E. Knowledge Management & Documentation:

- i. Documentation of lessons learnt during implementation of project.
- ii. Publication of success stories, newsletters, theme based documentary films, quarterly reports, annual reports etc.
- iii. Publication of Training Materials and Guidelines.

F. Cross-cutting Issues

- i. Gender Mainstreaming
- ii. Community Based Monitoring, Reporting and Reporting
- iii. Environmental and Social Monitoring Framework

G. Monitoring and Evaluation System in OFSDP-II

The key elements of Monitoring and Evaluation System of OFSDP-II are mainly grouped in to a) monitoring, b) Impact Assessment and c) Audit. The further, elements of the M&E arrangement are as follows:

a. Monitoring:

- 1) Current Monitoring and Periodic Reviews,
- 2) Inter-sectoral Coordination Meetings for Convergence,
- 3) Community Self-monitoring
- 4) Computerized MIS & GIS,
- 5) Computerized Accounting System,
- 6) Technology based Monitoring-GIS and MIS applications, and
- 7) Annual Strategy Planning and Review Workshops.

b. Impact Assessment:

- 1) Annual Outcome Assessments,
- 2) Baseline and Impact Surveys, and
- 3) Thematic and short studies.

c. Audits:

- 1) Social Audits,
- 2) Statutory Financial Audits,
- 3) Concurrent Audits,
- 4) Grievance Redressal, RTI and public disclosure,
- 5) Operation and effect indicators

1.2.3 Consolidation / Phase-Out phase:

The Phase-out Phase of OFSDP-II will start during the 9th year of the project i.e during 2025-26. Accordingly, it has been planned to complete all project interventions by end of 8th year for all batches (i.e. by 2024- 25). Phase out is the time for consolidation of project achievements and to start the process to handover the project to the actual owners (Forest Department / Community Institutions). It is also prescribed to review the capacity of the VSSs and SHGs and ensure sustainability of such institutions by way of linking them with appropriate institutions / support organisations for continued operations. The interventions proposed during the phase-out phase include:

- a. Asset Inventory
- b. Revisiting of Micro Plans
- c. Phase-out trainings
- d. Strengthening the clusters, federation at FMU level
- e. Linkage with the Livelihood Resource Centres
- f. End Term Evaluation
- g. Dissemination of knowledge / lessons learnt and its management etc.

1.3 Project Area

The project was planned to be implemented in 1200 VSSs from 50 Forest Ranges in 12 territorial forest divisions and 10 numbers of EDCs in Badarma Wildlife Sanctuary of Bamra Wildlife Divisions and Experiments in Rajnagar Mangrove Wildlife Division falling under 10 numbers of administrative Districts and 7 numbers of Forest Circles in the state of Odisha. The VSSs coverage under the project is given below:

Circle	District	Division	No of FMUs	No of VSSs
Angul	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal	6	150
	Angul	Athamallik	3	75
Baripada	Mayurbhanj	Baripada	6	150
		Rairangpur	5	100
		Karanja	5	100
Berhampur	Boudh	Boudh	3	60
	Ganjam	Ghumsur (N)	4	100
		Ghumsur (S)	3	60
Bhawanipatna	Sonepur	Subarnapur	3	75
Rourkela	Sundergarh	Sundergarh	5	150
Sambalpur	Jharsuguda	Jharsuguda	3	80
	Sambalpur	Sambalpur	4	100
		Bamra (WL)	0	10 EDCs
Bhubaneswar	Kendrapada	Rajnagar Mangrove (WL)	0	
7 Circles	10 Districts	12 Divisions	50 FMUs	1200 VSSs +10 EDCs

OFSDP PHASE - II (PROJECT AREA)



1.4 Project Component wise Targets

S.No.	Component		Activities	Target Details
1	Preparatory Works	1.	Constitution of PMU, DMU, FMU and deployment of Staff	1 PMU, 12 DMU, 50 FMU
		2.	Deployment of P-NGO	50 Nos
		3.	Engagement of PMC	1 Team.
		4.	Orientation for PMU/DMU/FMU	1 PMU, 12 DMU, 50 FMU
		5.	Identification of VSS	1200 Nos.
		6.	Survey, demarcation and mapping of area assigned to VSSs.	1200 Nos.
		7.	Review and revision of project manuals/ guidelines	11 Nos
		8.	Engagement of VSS/EDC animators	2400 Numbers
		9.	Micro Planning	1200 Nos
		10.	Annual Planning	1200 Nos
		11.	Revisit of Micro Plan (Fourth Year)	1200 Nos
		12.	Social and Environmental Consideration	1 PMU, 12 DMU, 50 FMU
2	Sustainable Forest Management	1.	Assisted natural Regeneration.	51000 ha.
		2.	Artificial Regeneration.	6000 ha.
		3.	Fire Protection.	1710 km.
		4.	Drainage line treatment non JFM.	750 ha.
		5.	Drainage line treatment JFM.	1500 ha.
		6.	Consolidation and demarcation of forest boundaries.	1898 km.
		7.	Setting up of Hi Tech Nursery	6 Numbers
		8.	Farm Forestry	10000 ha.
3.	Sustainable Biodiversity Management	1.	Sustainable biodiversity management incorporating concept of SATOYAMA model.	1 Sanctuary
		2.	Establishment of scientific monitoring system at Bhitarkanika	1 Sanctuary
4.	Livelihood Improvement	1.	Community Development	1200 VSS
		2.	Promotion of IGA	3600 WSHG
5.	Capacity Development	1.	Executing Agency	1 PMU, 12 DMU, 50 FMU
		2.	Community Institutions	1200 VSS
		3.	Training of P-NGOs	50 Teams
		4.	Training of Animators	2400 Numbers
		5.	Promotion of product cluster at DMU	12 Numbers
		6.	Training of expansion of Farm Forestry	1200 VSS

6.	Supporting activities	1.	Institutional and project management support	1 PMU, 12 DMU, 50 FMU & 6 Circle Offices.
		2.	Monitoring and evaluation	
		3.	Community based MRV system	

1.5 Institutional Arrangement

Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project, Phase-II (OFSD-II) is being implemented by Odisha Forestry Sector Development Society (OFSDS), which is an autonomous registered Society under the administrative control of Forest, Environment and Climate Change Department, Govt. of Odisha. The office bearers of the Society are as below:

- President is Chief Secretary, Government of Odisha
- Vice President is the Additional Chief Secretary Department of Forest, Environment and Climate Change, Government of Odisha
- Chief Executive Officer- PCCF (Projects) and Project Director, OFSDS

1.5.1 High Power Committee: The High Power Committee (HPC) is the highest decision-making body for the OFSDP-II at State Government level. HPC is responsible for approval of the Operation Manual (including Financial Rules / Procedures) for the Project, approval of Budget and Annual Plan of Operation of the Project, review the project performance every six-months and framing of operational procedures for the project for smooth and effective implementation. The Committee meets at least once in every six months or more frequently, particularly during the preparatory phase of the project. The HPC also facilitates optimal coordination amongst various line Departments of the state and other agencies to achieve the project goals.

1.5.2 Governing Body: The Governing Body (GB) of OFSDS is the highest decision-making body for OFSDP-II within the OFSDS as per the Society

Registration Act, 1860. Governing Body is headed by Additional Chief Secretary to Govt., Forest, Environment & Climate Change, Government of Odisha. Governing Body is responsible for providing authority to the PMU for day-to-day functioning, supporting the PMU in approval of Budget and Annual Plan of Operation and other proposals during the year, rigorously reviewing the project progress vis-à-vis annual plans at least once every quarter, monitoring financial and physical progress, guiding the PMU in the preparation of Operational Manual, and preparing proposals for the HPC, whenever necessary for smooth implementation of the Project activities .

1.5.3 Project Management Unit: The Project Management Unit (PMU) of OFSDP-II has been established at the State level, which is responsible to manage, coordinate, implement and monitor the activities of the Project. The PMU will exclusively work to implement proposed project activities following the project implementation schedule, annual plan of operations and envisaged processes. Project Management Unit is headed by PCCF (Projects) & Project Director and is assisted by a team of officers, namely- Addl. Project Director / Joint Project Director, Deputy Project Directors (DPDs) and State Project Managers to facilitate the implementation of project interventions.

1.5.4 Regional CCF offices: Circle Offices of the Forest Department having their jurisdiction in the project Divisions supervise the project interventions and co ordinate between the project and regular Departmental activities. The RCCFs also review the project works vis-a-vis

financial and physical progress of the Divisions under their jurisdictions.

1.5.5 Project Management Consultants (PMC):

As a part of the project design and institutional arrangements, a team of project management consultants (PMC) has been deployed at state level to assist PMU in managing the project, and extending required technical guidance in project interventions during initial years.

1.5.6 Divisional Management Unit: 14

Divisional Management Units (DMUs) have been created within the existing Forest Territorial and Wildlife Divisions for implementation of project interventions through the Field Management Units at field level. The DMU is headed by the Divisional Forest Officer of the concerned Division, who has been designated as DMU Chief. The DMU Chiefs are assisted by an officer in the rank of Asst. Conservator of Forest (ACF) and two Subject Matter Specialists (Livelihood, Rural Financing and Marketing) and M&E, GIS/MIS, REDD+) and one Project Accountant engaged on contractual basis.

1.5.7 Field Management Units: 50

Field Management Units (FMUs) have been created in the existing Forest Ranges in 12 Territorial Forest Divisions for implementation of project interventions at field level. The FMU Chief is assisted by one of the Forester designated as Asst. FMU Chief, two FMU Coordinators (Micro Planning & Livelihood Support and Training & Process Documentation) and one Project Accountant for implementation of the project interventions at VSS level.

1.5.8 Van Surakshya Samiti (VSS) / Eco Development Committees (EDC): 1200 VSSs and 10 EDCs have been identified following the selection criteria and are being taken up for project interventions under Joint Forest Management Mode, after seeking willingness of these institutions. Thereafter, following JFM

Resolution, 2011 read with its Amendment of 2015, MoU is being signed between VSSs and DMU. The MoU spells out the extent of assigned area with geo-coordinates, roles & responsibilities of both parties in detail along with facilities and usufructs sharing arrangement. Further, the Executive Committee of each VSS is resolved by the Gram Sabha to function as a Sub Committee of the Gram Sabha for protection and management of the forest assigned to the VSS. This ensures the FRA, 2006 compliance for the VSS.

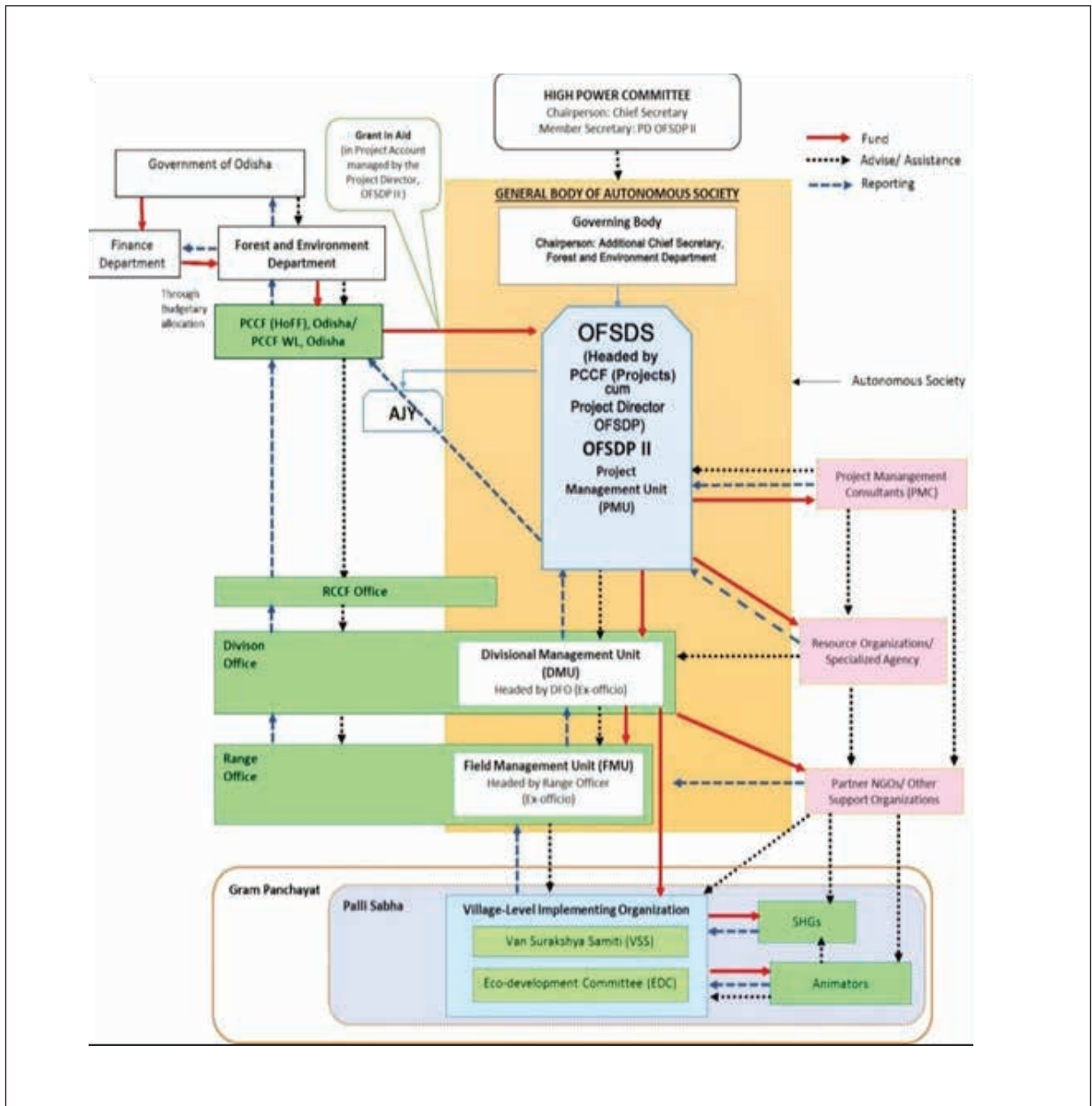
The VSSs or EDCs receives fund directly from the DMU as per the Annual Plan of Implementation during the respective financial year in phases. The VSS is responsible for planning implementation, monitoring and reporting at the lowest level as per the MoU agreements. The direct fund transfer from DMU to the VSS/ EDC project accounts promotes efficiency for timely implementation of project interventions as per the plan, where the FMUs play a key role not only to ensure sanction and release of fund from respective DMU for VSSs/ EDCs based on the Annual Plan of Implementation but also to facilitate the timely implementation of agreed interventions.

1.5.9 Partner NGOs: Partner NGOs have been engaged at Field Management Unit level to support and guide VSSs/ EDCs/ SHGs/ CIGs/ POPs for the field level implementation of the project activities. The Partner NGOs team positioned at the FMU level are being directly supervised by FMU Chief to ensure that the works are performed as per the Terms of Reference (ToR). The partner NGO team primarily responsible for community mobilization, micro planning, facilitating the VSSs to take up the interventions as per the Annual Plan, coordinating with the extension officers of different line Departments for inter-sectoral convergence in community development and to facilitate the community institutions in Income Generating Activities on a sustainable basis.

1.5.10 Animator: Two Animators in each VSS are being engaged on payment of honorarium by the respective VSSs following the prescribed guideline of the project. The Animators are responsible for assisting and supporting Executive Committee office bearers as well as

VSS/ EDC members in their routine functions and documentation works. For initial two years, two Animators for each VSS are being engaged and from third year onwards, one animator, preferably lady animators continue to work for subsequent 3 years.

1.5.11 The Organogram for implementation of OFSDP-II is as below



1.5.12 Roles and responsibilities of different Institutions:

Institution	Roles and Responsibility
High Power Committee (HPC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highest decision-making authority of the Project • Approval of budget and Annual Plan of Operations of the Project; and review the project performance every six-months especially in the Preparatory Phase • Approval of the Operation Manual (including Financial Rules/ procedures) for the Project; • Framing operational procedures for the Project for smooth and effective implementation; • Facilitating inter-Departmental coordination for required synergy and convergence, and also to supervise the minimizing duplication of efforts; • Taking up initiatives to resolve issues with GOI and JICA, if required.
Governing Body (GB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highest decision-making body of the autonomous society • Providing authority to the PMU for day-to-day functioning; • Supporting the PMU in approval of Budget and Annual Plan of Operation, and other proposals of the project; • Rigorously review the project progress vis-à-vis Annual Plans at least once every quarter; monitor financial and physical progress • Facilitate sanction of budgets & release and monitor the fund disbursement status • Guide the PMU in the preparation of Operation Manual; • Prepare proposals for the HPC whenever necessary for the smooth implementation of the Project
Project Management Unit (PMU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final decision maker with regards to day-to-day Project activities, and would utilize autonomy to ensure smooth and timely implementation of the project • PMU will manage the budgets & releases and monitor the project activities • Keep track of the project implementation, and responsible to guide, issue instructions, prepare guidelines, execute capacity development plan, establish and operate M&E system, • Undertake field visits and provide hand holding support in field in almost all respect for ensuring efficient implementation of the project • Collate and consolidate the expenditure statements from DMU and FMU offices and prepare Statement of Expenditures for getting Reimbursement of Claims • Organize annual planning and review workshop at state level, and conduct AGM • Undertake statutory and internal/ concurrent audits

Project Management Consultants (PMC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will provide technical and managerial support to PMU Support PMU by a team of experts to augment various skills required for the project implementation
Circle Offices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will be responsible for the regular overseeing of DMU offices • Cross-checking project works vis-à-vis financial and physical progress reporting • Conduct monthly meetings / hearings for Grievance Redressal • Chair and participate in Annual Planning and Review Workshop and other events organized at divisional level
Divisional Management Unit (DMU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist the PMU in planning, fund management, work progress monitoring and documentation at the field level • Supervise, monitor, review and guide field functionaries and activities; and conduct monthly review meetings • Prepare physical and financial reports, and timely submit SOEs and utilization certificates • Maintain separate bank account and records for project funds, and facilitate audits • Organize annual planning and review workshop at Divisional level, and execute capacity building plan • Provide budgets to VSSs, EDCs, prepared as per approved micro-plans/ Annual plans of Implementation
Field Management Unit (FMU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist the DMU in planning, fund management, work progress monitoring and documentation at the field level • Facilitate micro-planning process, and support its implementation • FMU will provide technical assistance directly to implementing institutions (VSSs, EDCs, SHGs) and Partner NGOs • Maintain separate bank account and records for project funds, and facilitate audits • Prepare physical and financial reports, and timely provide utilization certificates for all annual releases to FMU and VSSs/ EDCs

Chapter II

Achievements in brief during 2020-21

The Financial Year 2020-21 was the fourth year of implementation of Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project, Phase-II. During the year, a total of 403 numbers of VSSs, with 281 VSSs of Batch-III & 122 VSSs from Batch-IV were covered from 17 Ranges of 12 Forest Divisions under OFSDP-II and interventions in 777 numbers VSSs covered in Batch-I & II of 33 Ranges that were executed during previous years, were continued.

The Financial Year, 2020-21 was the 0th year (nursery raising) for plantation operation in Batch-III & IV VSSs, whereas it was the 1st year (creation) of the plantations raised in 422 VSSs covered during 2019-20 and 2nd year (maintenance) of the plantations raised in 355 VSSs of Batch-I covered during 2018-19.

2.1 Operations in Batch-I VSSs during 2020-21:

Activities such as maintenance of Drainage Line Structures established both under JFM and Non-JFM Mode, maintenance of fire lines created earlier under the project, maintenance of Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR) & Artificial Regeneration (AR) activities were executed in 355 VSSs covered in Batch-I FMUs of OFSDP, Phase-II during 2020-21. Moreover, plantation of 12,17,450 seedlings under Farm Forestry component over 1833 ha of recorded land of 4432 beneficiaries were taken up during the year. Relevant Capacity Building activities of all stakeholders were also organised during the period. Focused efforts were made at all levels to take up required livelihood and community development activities through inter-sectoral

convergence with other line Departments. Further, mapping of potential products for aggregation and further value addition for marketing at remunerative price through cluster approach have been completed in the project villages of Batch-I VSSs.

2.2 Operation in Batch-II VSSs during 2020-21:

Soil and Moisture Conservation measures such as establishment of Drainage Line Structures both under JFM and Non-JFM mode were continued and completed in 422 Batch-II VSSs in the last part of 2019-20 during 2020-21. Similarly, fire line creation, first year plantation operations such as digging of pits, plantation of seedlings under Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR) & Artificial Regeneration (AR) Plantation, silvi-cultural operations etc. were taken up in 422 Batch-II VSSs during 2020-21. Further the potential beneficiaries interested for Farm Forestry plantations on private land with the assistance of the project during 2021-22 were identified and necessary initiatives for raising of seedlings / sourcing of plantation materials from other agencies under Farm Forestry component were initiated during the year.

Relevant Capacity Building activities of all stakeholders, related to schedule of work finalized for the year were also organised during the period. Focused efforts were made at all level to take up required livelihood and community development activities through inter-sectoral convergence with other line Departments. Further, identification of product clusters,

mapping of potential products, volume of product etc., in each Batch-II VSSs was done with the direct association of FMU and P-NGO team of respective Divisions.

2.3 Operations in Batch-III & IV VSSs during 2020-21:

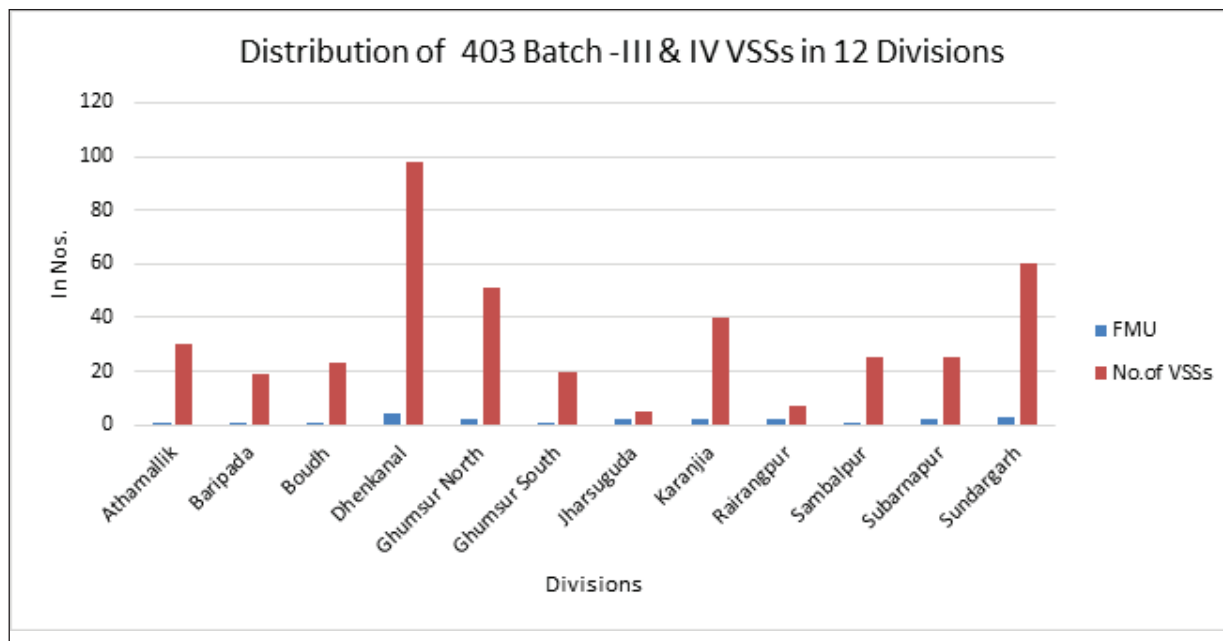
Activities taken up in 17 FMUs of Batch-III & IV VSSs during 2020-21 include identification and finalisation of 403 VSSs by the respective Project Divisions for inclusion under OFSDP-II. Preparatory activities taken up in Batch- III & IV VSSs include constitution of VSSs and Executive Committee, Community Mobilization, approval of Executive Committee as Sub- Committee of Gram Sabha / Palli Sabha for the purpose of conservation and protection of assigned forest areas, Survey & Demarcation of assigned forest area, posting of pillars around the assigned area,

microplanning, identification of site for plantation, etc. Moreover, capacity building activities such as Book keeping and Accounts management, survey & demarcation of treatment area, soil & moisture conservation, forest fire management etc. were conducted for the representatives of community level institutions. Further, seedlings for undertaking plantation activity in the Batch-III & IV VSSs during 2020-21 were raised at Hi-tech Nurseries, Central Nurseries, Temporary Nurseries and Nurseries at VSS level.

On completion of Survey, demarcation and posting of pillars across the Batch-III & IV VSSs, comprehensive Micro Plan of all Batch-III & IV VSSs were prepared by the respective VSS with the facilitation of project staff and partner NGOs. The micro plan and annual plan approved at VSS level were placed before respective Palli Sabha / Gram Sabha for approval.

Division wise VSS Covered in Batch-III & IV FMUs during 2020-21

Name of Division/DMU	Name of Range/ FMU	Batch	No of VSSs Covered
Athamallik	Bamur	Batch-III	30
Baripada	Betnoti	Batch-III	19
Boudh	Manamunda	Batch-III	23
Dhenkanal	K. Nagar (East)	Batch-III	26
	K. Nagar (West)	Batch-III	26
	Kapilas	Batch-IV	18
	Saadangi	Batch-IV	28
Ghumsur North	Central	Batch-III	25
	Tarsinghi	Batch-IV	26
Ghumsur South	Badagada	Batch-III	20
Jharsuguda	Bagdihi/ Kolabira	Batch-III	5
Karanjia	Karanjia	Batch-III	20
	Thakurmunda	Batch-IV	20
Rairangpur Sambalpur	Bahalda/ Rairangpur	Batch-III	7
	Rengali	Batch-III	25
Subarnapur	Binka/Sonepur	Batch-III	25
Sundargarh	Sundargarh	Batch-III	30
	Bargaon/Ujalpur	Batch-IV	30
Total	22 FMUs		403



2.3.1 Dropping of 20 VSSs in Karanjia Forest Division:

The DFO, Karanjia recommended to drop 20 VSSs from Thakurmunda Range (Batch-III) due to non availability of adequate / suitable land for ANR & AR plantations and proposed to reduce plantation targets in rest 40 VSSs of Karanjia Range (20 Nos) and Thakurmunda Range (20 Nos) due to non availability of suitable forest site for the purpose. A team of officers from PMU were deputed to ascertain the field realities related to the proposal of DFO, Karanjia. Based on the report of the fact finding team of PMU, the proposal to drop 20 VSSs and to reduce the corresponding plantation target was approved. However, the Governing Body suggested to take at-least 20 VSSs in other 11 Project Divisions in case of ANR & AR, where ever feasible, so that Project Target is achieved during 2021-22.

2.3.2 Strategy to identify suitable VSSs to be covered under OFSDP, Phase-II in achieving the overall plantation target of OFSDP-II during 2021-22:

In order to achieve the VSSs wise target and the overall ANR & AR plantation target of the project, an exercise to identify potential FMUs having adequate degraded forest for undertaking plantation activity were taken up by the Geoinformatic Cell, at the PMU of OFSDP. This exercise helped the PMU to short list the potential DMUs and FMUs having suitable sites for plantation. Accordingly, the concerned DMUs were shared with the FMU wise degraded status map and were requested to explore the possibilities of selection of suitable VSSs for ANR & AR activities.

The DMU Chiefs deputed teams under the overall supervision of Asst. Conservator of Forests of their respective Divisions to the identified FMUs for verification and identification of new VSSs for inclusion in OFSDP-II. The process of identification of suitable VSSs to be covered under OFSDP-II was completed and 31 VSS could be identified.

Chapter III

Initiatives on Community Development- Preparatory Works

3.1 Deployment of P-NGO Teams for Batch-III & IV FMUs:

Partner NGOs have been engaged at FMU level to support and guide VSSs/ SHGs for the field level implementation of the project activities. A partner NGO team primarily contributes for community mobilization, facilitating the VSSs and SHGs to take up the interventions as per the Annual Plan, coordinating with the extension officers of different line Departments for inter-sectoral convergence for community development and facilitating the community institutions for Income Generating Activities on a sustainable basis. 9 numbers PNGO teams for Batch-III VSSs and 4 numbers of p-NGO teams for Batch-IV VSSs were positioned at the FMU level under the direct supervision of the FMU Chief to ensure that the works are performed as per the Terms of Reference (ToR). Monthly P-NGO Coordination meetings were conducted at DMU level in each Division to monitor the progress of their work. Till now 36 numbers of P-NGO teams have been deployed in 9 Divisions.

3.2 Community Mobilization:

Understanding of project goal, objectives, implementation modalities, expected outcome and the roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders particularly amongst the VSS members is the key to successful implementation of project. Accordingly, project has the mandate to sensitize the VSS members in details about

objectives of the project during the initial years. The P-NGO Team and the field staff of FMUs were entrusted to mobilise the community representatives, Executive Committee Members of each VSS by organising exclusive sensitization workshop/ training programmes at VSS level. Moreover, the P-NGO Teams used to mobilize the VSS members on the importance of implementing Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project, during their visit to the project villages.

During 2020-21, 403 VSSs from Batch-III & IV FMUs were included under the OFSDP coverage. Before final selection of VSSs to be covered under OFSDP-II, the officials and staff of project interacted with the VSS members and appraised them on the importance of implementing OFSDP-II at VSS level. The interventions under the project such as community development, infrastructure development, institutional development, improved scope for self employment for additional income, sustainable forest management etc. were shared with the VSS members. Such initiatives helped in augmenting the interest and soliciting the commitment of the villagers for implementing the project activities in true spirit and action. During 2020-21, required training, highlighting in details the Project Goal, objectives, possible benefits to the communities, implementation modalities, roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder for smooth implementation of project were organised.

Similar initiatives were also continued in 777 VSSs of Batch-I & II FMUs during 2020-21. The project staff and P-NGO Team of OFSDP were in constant touch with the community representatives for timely implementation of project interventions. Moreover, community representatives were strengthened to assess their own needs and put forth their demand before the extension officers of respective line Departments for sanction of development project for their villages.

3.3 Survey, Demarcation and posting of Pillars:

Survey & demarcation of forest area assigned to the respective VSSs is one of the initial assignments under the project. The adequate number of village representatives along with project staff are organised into working groups to undertake the survey and demarcation of the forest area to be assigned to the respective villages. During the survey and demarcation process, the representatives of neighbouring villages are also involved to avoid any conflict on demarcation of their respective forest boundaries. Once, the demarcation of assigned forest is finalized and cross-checked in the GIS domain, concrete pillars are fixed to clearly demarcate the assigned area. The pillars posted in demarcating the boundaries of assigned forest are geo-referenced.

During 2020-21, survey, demarcation and posting of pillars in 403 VSSs of 17 FMUs were completed under the project. During the process, about 45578 ha of assigned area, pertaining to 403 VSSs was demarcated with concrete pillars. Survey, demarcation and posting of pillars around the assigned area were executed in Non JFM Mode with the active involvement of the VSS members.

3.4 Engagement of Animators

During 2020-21, two Animators have been engaged by the respective Vana Surakshya Samitis (VSS) in each Batch-III and Batch-IV VSSs of OFSDP-II, following the prescribed guideline of the project. In total 806 Animators in 403 VSSs of Batch-III and Batch-IV were engaged with equal gender representation. The Animators are responsible for assisting and supporting the Executive Committee Office bearers as well as the VSS members in implementing the project. As per the project document, for initial two years, two Animators are being engaged and from third year onwards, one animator (preferably the lady animator) continues for subsequent 3 years.

3.5 Micro Planning Exercise

Formulation of comprehensive Micro Plan for each VSS in a participatory manner is an important exercise during the first year of project implementation. During 2020-21, Micro Plans in 403 VSSs were prepared through active participation of the communities. Working Groups and Women Working Groups were constituted at each VSS level, to facilitate the villagers in preparing the Micro Plan of their respective villages. They were oriented on the objectives and procedures of formulation of Micro Plan. Theoretical and hands on training on participatory processes (PRA Tools) required for formulating the Micro Plan were organised. The women empowerment group members were oriented to ensure incorporation of gender related activities in the comprehensive development plan.

The officials from DMUs, FMUs and P-NGO Staff facilitate preparation of the Micro-Plans at VSS level. The Extension Officers of relevant

line Departments participated during the micro planning process to ensure appropriate integration of Government Schemes and Programmes in the perspective plan of the VSS. On approval of the Micro Plans by the Governing Bodies of the VSS, the same were forwarded to DMU Chiefs through the FMU Chiefs for record and further incorporation into the Working Plans of the Division. Also, the same were approved by the respective Gram Sabhas. In the processes, Micro Plans along with the 1st year Annual Plan of all 403 batch-III & IV VSSs were prepared and approved during 2020-21.

3.6 Preparation of Annual Plan:

Following the Micro plan prepared for each VSS, the Annual Plan of Activities are prepared in each VSSs during October-November of previous year. The Annual Plan at VSS level is being prepared in a participatory manner. During 2020-21, Annual Plan of 403 VSSs of Batch-III & IV were prepared by the respective VSS and were placed before the Palli Sabha / Gram Sabha for its approval.

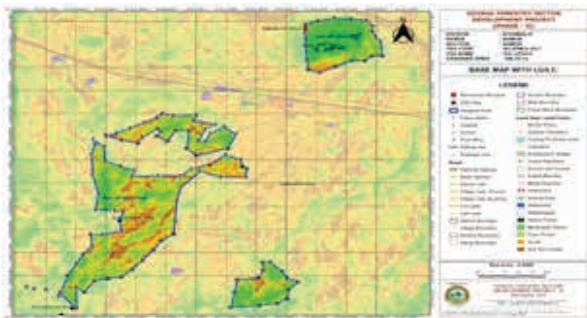
Chapter IV

Initiatives on Sustainable Forest Management

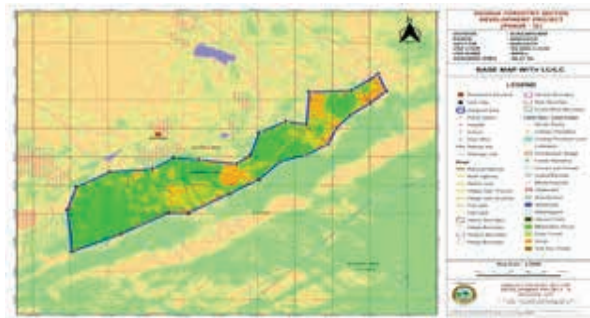
4.1 Site Specific Planning (JFM Mode)

Site Specific Planning is being taken up at VSS level to identify the appropriate sites for plantation and other soil moisture conservation activities to be executed at village level through JFM Mode. Such field investigations and planning exercise have been conducted by the VSS members with technical guidance and support from DMU/FMU staff. This is done to determine site specific treatments under JFM intervention (ANR/ AR / Silvicultural Operations / SMC

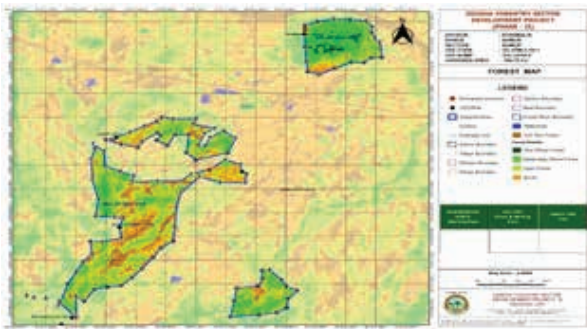
interventions etc.) required at the concerned VSS for sustainable forest management. The Geomatics Centre of PMU prepared forest map of each VSS covered in Batch-III & IV FMUs showing the forest density, forest condition etc. enabling the field staff and VSS members in identifying appropriate interventions to be taken in their respective VSSs. The interventions identified during the Site Specific Planning have been duly integrated in the Micro Plan of respective VSS under Sustainable Forest Development.



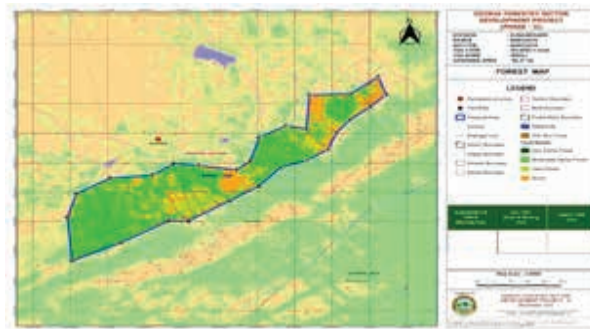
Base Map of Dalapanka VSS, Athamallik



Base Map of Birsu VSS, Sundergarh



Forest Map of Dalapanka VSS, Athamallik



Potential Map of Birsu VSS, Sundergarh

4.2 Drainage Line Treatment under JFM & Non JFM Mode (Ex-situ SMC Work):

Soil and Moisture Conservation Measures such as gully plugging, construction of staggered trenches, digging of percolation pits, construction of check dams etc. have been taken up as interventions under Drainage Line Treatment under OFSDP, Phase-II. Drainage Line Treatment within the assigned area of VSSs were taken up with the active participation of VSSs members following JFM Mode, whereas, the sites beyond the assigned area were treated in Non

JFM Mode. Such approach helped significantly for adopting ridge to valley mode of treatment. DLT interventions under JFM & Non JFM Mode in 355 batch-I VSSs were completed during 2018-19. Similarly the Soil Moisture Conservation works covering 530 ha under JFM Mode and 270 ha under Non JFM in 422 numbers of Batch-II VSSs were taken up during 2019-20. Further, the Drainage line treatment work identified during Site Specific Planning in Batch-III & IV VSSs covering an area of 502.50 ha under JFM Mode and 251.29 ha under Non JFM Mode were initiated during November to March, 2020-21 which are detailed below:

DLT Measures in Batch-III & IV (403 VSSs)

Division (DMUs)	Ranges (FMUs)	Batch	DLT on JFM Mode (In ha)	DLT on Non JFM Mode (In ha)	Total DLT (In ha)
Athamallik	Bamur	Batch-III	37.5	18.75	56.25
Baripada	Betnoti	Batch-III	23.75	11.88	35.63
Boudh	Manamunda	Batch-III	28.75	14.38	43.13
Dhenkanal	K. Nagar (East)	Batch-III	32.5	16.25	48.75
	K. Nagar (West)	Batch-III	32.5	16.25	48.75
	Kapilas/Sadangi	Batch-IV	57.50	28.75	86.25
Ghumsur North	Central	Batch-III	31.25	15.5	46.75
	Tarsinghi	Batch-IV	31.25	15.63	46.88
Ghumsur South	Badagada	Batch-III	25	12.5	37.5
Jharsuguda	Bagdihi/ Kolabira	Batch-III	6.25	3.1	9.35
Karanjia	Karanjia	Batch-III	25	12.5	37.5
	Thakurmunda	Batch-IV	25	12.5	37.5
Rairangpur	Bahalda/ Rairangpur	Batch-III	8.75	4.38	13.13
Sambalpur	Rengali	Batch-III	31.25	15.63	46.88
Subarnapur	Binka/Sonepur	Batch-III	31.25	15.63	46.88
Sundargarh	Sundargarh	Batch-III	37.50	18.75	56.25
	Bargaon	Batch-IV	37.50	18.75	56.25
Total			502.5	251.29	753.79

4.3 Maintenance of DLT (under JFM & Non JFM Mode):

The project has the provision to maintain the structures in subsequent 2 years so as to ensure effective functioning of the SMC structures established at VSS level under DLT (JFM & Non JFM) mode in Batch-I & II VSSs under the project.

The DLT Structures such as Loose Boulder Check dam, Gully Plugs, Concrete Check dams, Water harvesting Structures, Staggered trench, Counter trench established in phase-I & II VSSs were timely maintained during 2020-21 as detailed below:

Maintenance of DLT Structures in Batch-I (355 VSSs)

Division (DMUs)	Ranges (FMUs)	DLT on JFM Mode (In ha)	DLT on Non JFM Mode (In ha)	Total DLT (In ha)
Athamallik	Athamallik	25	12	37
Baripada	Dukura	28	14	42
	Kaptipada	30	15	45
Boudh	Boudh	25	12	37
Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal	32	16	48
Ghumsur North	Mujagarh	31	16	47
Ghumsur South	Buguda	25	13	38
Jharsuguda	Belpahar	36	18	54
Karanjia	Dudhiani	25	12	37
Rairangpur	Badampahar	25	12	37
	Bahalda	25	12	37
Sambalpur	Padiabahal	31	16	47
	Sadar	38	19	57
Subarnapur	Sonepur	32	16	48
Sundargarh	Ujalpur	38	19	57
Total		446	222	668

Maintenance of DLT Structures in Batch-II (422 VSSs)

Division (DMUs)	Ranges (FMUs)	DLT on JFM Mode (In ha)	DLT on Non JFM Mode (In ha)	Total DLT (In ha)
Athamallik	Madhpur	31	16	47
Baripada	Bangirposi	25	13	38
	Pithabata	31	16	47
	Udala	31	16	47
Boudh	Kantamal	25	13	38
Dhenkanal	Hindol	34	17	51
Ghumsur North	Jagannath Prasad	31	16	47
Ghumsur South	Soroda	25	13	38
Jharsuguda	Bagdihi	25	13	38
	Kolabira	39	19	58
Karanjia	Gurguria	25	13	38
Rairangpur	Bisoi	25	13	38
	Manada	10	5	15
	Rairangpur	33	16	49
	Badampahar	8	4	12
Sambalpur	Dhama	25	13	38
Subarnapur	Ullunda	31	16	47
Sundergarh	Hemgira	38	19	57
	Lephripada	38	19	57
Total		530	270	800

4.4 Fire Line (FL) Construction and Maintenance:

Forest fires have been identified as the potential threat in destroying forest resources across the globe including our State. However, small inputs and advance planning of the villagers and forest staff can reduce the forest fire incidences to a great extent and conserve forest resources. Accordingly, in order to protect forests from fire incidences, 4 m wide fire lines to the extent

of 1109 Kms. were established across the JFM areas assigned to Batch-I & II VSSs in JFM Mode in previous years and the same were maintained during 2020-21. Similarly, creation of fire lines to the extent of 572.88 Kms, in 281 Batch-III & 122 Batch-IV VSSs in 12 DMUs have been taken up during 2020-21 and are detailed below:

Creation of Fire Lines Batch-III & IV (403 VSSs)

Division (DMUs)	Ranges (FMUs)	Batch	Fire line Established (In Kms)
Athamallik	Bamur	Batch-III	42.75
Baripada	Betnoti	Batch-III	27.08
Boudh	Manmunda	Batch-III	32.78
Dhenkanal	K. East/ K. West	Batch-III	74.1
	Kapilash/Sadangi	Batch-IV	65.55
Ghumsur North	Central	Batch-III	35.63
	Tarsingi	Batch-IV	35.625
Ghumsur South	Badagada	Batch-III	28.50
Jharsuguda	Bagdihi/Kolabira	Batch-III	7.13
Karanjia	Karanjia	Batch-III	28.50
	Thakurmunda	Batch-IV	28.50
Rairangpur	Bahalda/Rairangpur	Batch-III	9.98
Sambalpur	Rengali	Batch-III	35.63
Subarnapur	Binka/Sonepur	Batch-III	35.63
Sundergarh	Sundargarh	Batch-III	42.75
	Bargaon	Batch-IV	42.75
Total			572.89

4.5 Consolidation and Demarcation of Forest Boundaries

Consolidation and demarcation of forest boundaries are intended to consolidate and demarcate boundaries of the Forest Blocks i.e Reserved Forest (RF), Protected Reserve Forest (PRF) and Demarcated Protected Forests (DPF) falls across the project villages of OFSDP-II. This activity helps in controlling encroachment of the forest area.

Under Consolidation and Demarcation, the damaged / dilapidated pillars are repaired / replaced around the RFs, PRFs, & DPFs taken up for Project Activities. All pillars were appropriately

maintained, coloured and geo-referenced. Consolidation and Demarcation of forest boundaries to the tune of 561 Kms covering 54 numbers of Forest Block across 355 Batch-I VSSs were taken up under the project. Similarly consolidation of forest boundaries across the 422 Batch-II VSSs to the tune of 669 kms has been completed during 2019-20. During 2020-21, consolidation and demarcation of Forest Boundaries to the extent of 635.81 RKM, covering 109 numbers of Forest blocks were completed. The Division wise details of consolidation of forest boundaries taken up across 403 VSSs in 12 Divisions during 2020-21 are as follows:

Consolidation of Forest Boundaries in Batch-III & IV (403 VSSs)

Division (DMUs)	Ranges (FMUs)	Batch	Consolidation of Forest Boundaries (In Kms)	No of Forest Blocks Covered
Athamallik	Bamur	Batch-III	47.45	109 numbers of Forest Blocks
Baripada	Betnoti	Batch-III	30.05	
Boudh	Manmunda	Batch-III	36.38	
Dhenkanal	K.East/ K. West	Batch-III	82.24	
	Kapilash/Sadangi	Batch-IV	72.76	
Ghumsur North	Central	Batch-III	39.54	
	Tarsingi	Batch-IV	39.54	
Ghumsur South	Badagada	Batch-III	31.63	
Jharsuguda	Bagdihi/ Kolabira	Batch-III	7.91	
Karanja	Karanja	Batch-III	31.63	
	Thakurmunda	Batch-IV	31.63	
Rairangpur	Bahalda/ Rairangpur	Batch-III	11.07	
Sambalpur	Reganli	Batch-III	39.54	
Subarnapur	Binka/Sonepur	Batch-III	39.54	
Sundergarh	Sundargarh	Batch-III	47.45	
	Bargaon	Batch-IV	47.45	
Total			635.81	

4.6 Silvi-cultural Operations including Plantations under JFM Mode:

Silvi-cultural Operations including plantations in the assigned forest area are being taken up through JFM Mode. These initiatives not only encourage better protection system but also contribute significantly to create employment opportunities for the poor forest fringe dwellers.

All the details such as site selection, choice of species, selection of nursery sites, etc. are being finalised by the respective VSS and the same are recorded in the Resolution Books of respective VSSs. Efforts have been made to raise seedlings of indigenous species by the VSS based on the availability of sites, water facilities etc. Adequate

support has been rendered to the VSS members by the forest and project staff of respective FMUs for raising quality seedlings at VSS sites.

Different silvicultural operations like singling of coppice shoots, removal of high stumps and climbers, fire line tracing, etc., without plantation as in ANR without gap and with plantation as in ANR with 200 seedlings, 400 seedlings, 800 seedlings per hectare along with Artificial Regeneration under models of Fuel Fodder, NTFP & Other Block Plantations are taken up under OFSDP-II on the degraded sites identified jointly by the Forest Department & VSSs. Only indigenous species including NTFP species are being selected by the VSS for plantation in the assigned area as identified during Micro Planning processes.

4.7 Assisted Natural Regeneration & Artificial Regeneration:

Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR) and Artificial Regeneration (AR) Plantations are being taken up in the project villages in JFM Mode. Plantation target of each VSSs were worked out by the villagers during preparation of Micro Plans based on availability of treatment area for plantation activities in respective VSS. About 60.59 lakh

seedlings under ANR & AR were planted during 2019-20 in 355 Batch-I VSSs.

The year 2020-21 was the third year of operations for the plantations taken up in 355 Batch-I VSSs under OFSDP-II. The details of plantation done in 2019-20 (1st year of creation) is given below:

Plantation Type	Model	Area Covered (In Ha)	Seedlings Planted (In Nos)
Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR)	Plantation without gap	6602	NA
	Plantation with 200 Seedlings	2411	48,22,00
	Plantation with 400 Seedlings	4902	19,60,800
	Plantation with 800 Seedlings	1173	9,38,400
Artificial Regeneration (AR)	Fuel Fodder with 2500 Seedlings	784	19,60,000
	NTFP with 400 Seedlings	594	2,37,600
	Other Block with 1600 Seedlings	300	4,80,000

Details of model wise silvicultural operations & maintenance taken up in 355 Batch-I VSSs in 12

Forest Divisions (3rd year maintenance) during 2020-21 are as below:

Maintenance of ANR & AR taken up in Batch-II VSSs during 2020-21 (3rd year Maintenance)									
Division	No of FMUs	No of VSSs	ANR without gap in Ha	ANR with 200 Seedlings in Ha	ANR with 400 Seedlings in Ha	ANR with 800 Seedlings in Ha	AR – Fuel Fodder @ 2500 Seedlings in Ha	AR – NTFP @ 400 Seedlings in Ha	AR – Other Block @ 1600 Seedlings in Ha
Baripada	02	46	550	235	120	0	0	0	0
Rairangpur	02	40	585	1115	0	0	30	66	16
Karanjia	01	20	765	0	396	0	7	5	5
Dhenkanal	01	25	319	730	15	0	52	43	0
Sundargarh	01	30	382	0	638	255	81	56	11
Jharsuguda	01	29	348	132	616	115	80	54	11
Sambalpur	01	55	755	0	916	416	334	224	113
Subarnapur	02	25	319	0	531	212	69	47	109
Boudh	01	20	1614	0	448	0	0	20	8
Athamallik	01	20	391	199	266	0	48	34	10
Ghumsur(N)	01	24	319	0	531	5	28	8	9
Ghumsur(S)	01	20	255	0.00	425	170	55	37	8
Total	15	355	6602	2411	4902	1173	784	594	300

Moreover, Division wise Casualty Replacement of plantations taken up in Batch-I VSSs during 2020-21 was as below

Division	No of FMUs	VSSs taken up for plantation during 2019-20 (In Nos.)	VSSs where Casualty Replacement done (In Nos.)	Casualty Replacement (In Nos.)
Baripada	02	46	10	4300
Rairangpur	02	40	35	64194
Karanja	01	20	20	20449
Dhenkanal	01	25	25	43185
Sundargarh	01	30	30	70190
Jharsuguda	01	29	28	85540
Sambalpur	01	55	55	180460
Subarnapur	02	25	25	195026
Boudh	01	20	20	20000
Athamallik	01	20	20	29580
Ghumsur(N)	01	24	23	30400
Ghumsur(S)	01	20	20	47110
Total	15	355	311	790434

Plantations in Batch-II VSSs were taken up during 2020-21. Series of meetings and interactions with the DFOs were conducted in finalising the plantation targets for Batch-II VSSs. Efforts were made to cover up the degraded forest land with plantation in the area assigned to the VSSs. The Site Specific Plan and the Micro Plan of each VSS were looked into for finalising the plantation target for 422 VSSs of Batch – II coming under

the 12 Forest Divisions. Finally, 11,858 ha were identified across the project villages for undertaking ANR & AR plantation, wherein 48.22 lakh seedlings were planted during 2020-21 in Batch-II VSSs.

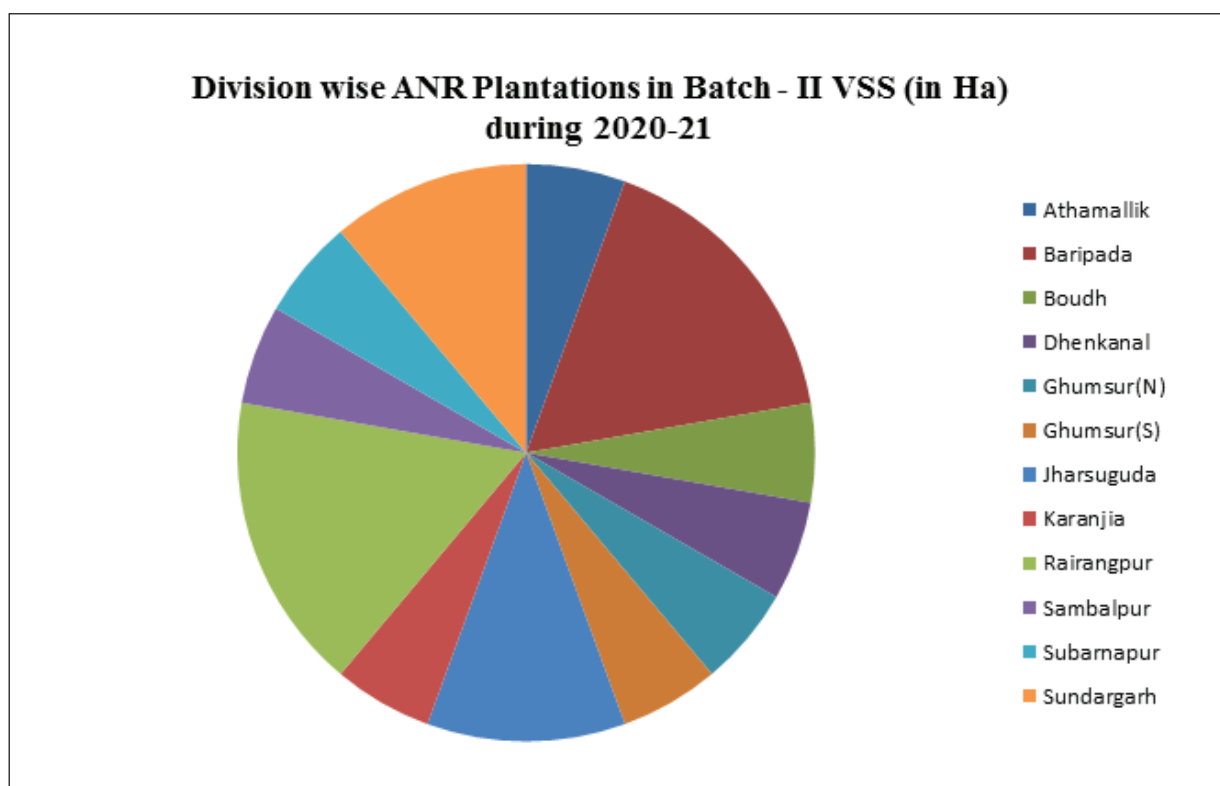
Abstract of Plantations/ Silvicultural operations taken up in Batch-II, 422 VSSs during 2020-21 are detailed below:

Silvicultural Operations including Plantations taken up in Batch- II VSS during 2020- 21

Plantation Type	Model	Area Covered (In Ha)	Seedlings Planted (In Nos)
Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR)	Plantation without gap	6857	NA
	Plantation with 200 Seedlings	7546	15,09,200
	Plantation with 400 Seedlings	2309	9,23,600
	Plantation with 800 Seedlings	561	4,48,800
Artificial Regeneration (AR)	Fuel Fodder with 2500 Seedlings	538	13,45,000
	NTFP with 400 Seedlings	709	2,83,600
	Other Block with 1600 Seedlings	195	3,12,000

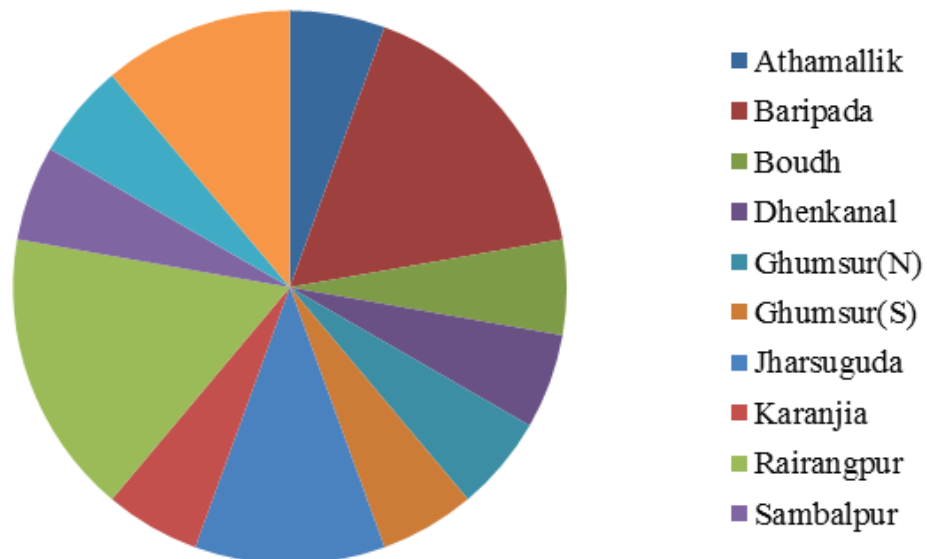
Details of model wise plantation taken up in 422 Batch-II VSSs in 12 Forest Divisions during 2020-21 are as below:

Division wise ANR Plantations in Batch-II VSSs (In ha) during 2020-21						
Division	No of FMUs	No of VSSs	ANR without gap	ANR with 200 Seedlings	ANR with 400 Seedlings	ANR with 800 Seedlings
Athamallik	1	25	443	402	235	0
Baripada	3	70	929	120	0	0
Boudh	1	20	364	210	256	2
Dhenkanal	1	27	370	661	61	10
Ghumsur(N)	1	24	771	328	60	2
Ghumsur(S)	1	20	443	310	94	10
Jharsuguda	2	51	988	729	232	30
Karanjia	1	20	255	552	255	0
Rairangpur	3	60	954	2672	0	0
Sambalpur	1	20	255	298	212	85
Subarnapur	1	25	319	372	266	106
Sundargarh	2	60	766	892	638	254
Total	18	422	6857	7546	2309	561



Division wise AR Plantation in 422 Batch-II VSSs (In ha) during 2020-21					
Division	No of FMUs	No of VSSs	Fuel Fodder	NTPF	Block Plantation
Athamallik	1	25	52	52	9
Baripada	3	70	38	69	19
Boudh	1	20	32	19	10
Dhenkanal	1	27	72	83	0
Ghumsur(N)	1	24	0	8	9
Ghumsur(S)	1	20	22	70	8
Jharsuguda	2	51	52	91	55
Karanjia	1	20	10	15	7
Rairangpur	3	60	33	24	31
Sambalpur	1	20	55	43	7
Subarnapur	1	25	69	52	9
Sundargarh	2	60	103	183	31
Total	18	422	538	709	195

Division wise AR Plantation in Batch - II VSS in Ha during 2020-21



4.8 Establishment of Hi-Tech Nursery

Six Hi-Tech Nurseries, one in each Circle were established under OFSDP-II during 2018-19. The objective of establishing these hi-tech nurseries was to improve the production capacity (quantities and number of species) of higher quality planting stock of indigenous species including NTFP & Agro Forestry species. Each Hi-tech Nursery has been strengthened to raise 4.40 lakh seedlings, out of which 2.20 lakhs seedlings are raised in Poly-pots and rest 2.20 lakh seedlings are raised in Hyco-pots. Facility has been made

to raise 1.1 lakhs of hyco-pot seedlings in 300 CC pots and 1.1 lakh seedlings in 150 CC pots. The Hi-tech nurseries have been established under OFSDP, Phase-II to meet the plantation target of the Project Divisions. However, the surplus seedlings, if any, can be provided to nearby OFSDP-II Project Divisions or other departmental plantation activities based on the receipt of demand. Details of seedlings raised in 6 Hi-Tech Nurseries during 2020-21 are as follows:

Details of seedlings raised in Hi- Tech Nurseries during 2020-21

Name of Hi Tech Nursery	Division	Circle	Poly Pot Seedlings	Hyco-Pot Seedlings (with 150 CC pot)	Hyco-Pot Seedlings (with 300 CC pot)	Total Seedlings
			(Nos in Lakh)			
Badarohila, Bamur FMU	Athamallik	Angul	435217	110000	131000	676217
Sankhabhanga FMU	Baripada	Baripada	81840	110000	33000	224840
Larasara FMU	Sambalpur	Sambalpur	37000		18500	55500
Chhanchhandunguri FMU	Subarnapur	Bhawanipatna	220000	110000	110000	440000
Lalsingh FMU	Ghumsur (N)	Berhampur	120460	115650	100563	336673
Ujjwalpur, FMU	Sundergarh	Rourkela	0	0	0	0
Total			894517	445650	393063	1733230

These seedlings were raised to meet the seedlings requirement for undertaking plantation in Batch-III & IV VSSs and Casualty Replacement in Batch-II VSSs under OFSDP-II during 2021-22. Species raised in the hi-tech nurseries were finalised as were preferred by the VSS members during preparation of micro plans. Further, detailed guideline on raising of different types of seedlings in poly-pots and hyco-pots were shared amongst

the Divisions to ensure raising of quality planting materials for plantations. The seedlings raised in the Hi-tech nurseries included Sal, Mahula, Jamu, Arjun, Karanja, Kusuma, Rohini, Sunari, Neem, Bahada, Kumbhi, Lodha, Amla, Harida, Tamarind, Sal, Simuraba, Sahaja, Khaira, Sisoo, Radhachuda, Siris, Asan, Jammu, Bela, Khaira, Sirisha, Mahul, Gambhari, etc.

4.9 Raising of seedlings in Temporary Nurseries

Temporary nurseries were established at VSS level under JFM Mode to meet the additional seedlings requirement over and above the seedlings raised in the Hi-Tech Nurseries and Central Nurseries for plantation under the project. A total of 18,76,570 seedlings were raised at VSS level during 2020-21 for undertaking plantations during 2021-22. The forest officials from Field Management

Unit (FMU) extended all required support to the communities for raising seedlings in the temporary nurseries at VSS level. Such initiatives not only reduced the transportation cost of seedlings but also contributed significantly as an alternate source of income for the forest fringe dwellers. The details of seedlings raised at VSS level for plantation in 2021-22 are given below:

Details of Seedlings raised for plantation in different Nurseries in OFSDP-II during 2020-21				
Temporary Nurseries	Hi-tech Nurseries	Central Nurseries	Nurseries at VSS Level	
No of Seedlings raised				
60,10,567	15,91,993	25,68,747	58	18,76,570

4.10 Farm Forestry Operations:

The aim of improving the tree cover outside of the forest areas has been envisaged under the project through Farm Forestry Component. Based on the feedback on the species and plantation models obtained from the villagers of Batch-II VSSs of OFSDP-II, a detailed guideline on Farm Forestry interventions was formulated in consultation with the institutes, namely- Central

Horticulture Experiment Station, Bhubaneswar, Central Institute for Women in Agriculture (CIWA), Bhubaneswar, Indian Council of Agriculture & Research (ICAR), Odisha University of Agriculture & Technology (OUAT), J K Paper Mill, Rayagada, Avanthi Agritech Pulp wood Industries and Directorate of Horticulture. Farm Forestry models finalized to be implemented under OFSDP-II project VSSs are given below:

Farm Forestry Models under OFSDP- II

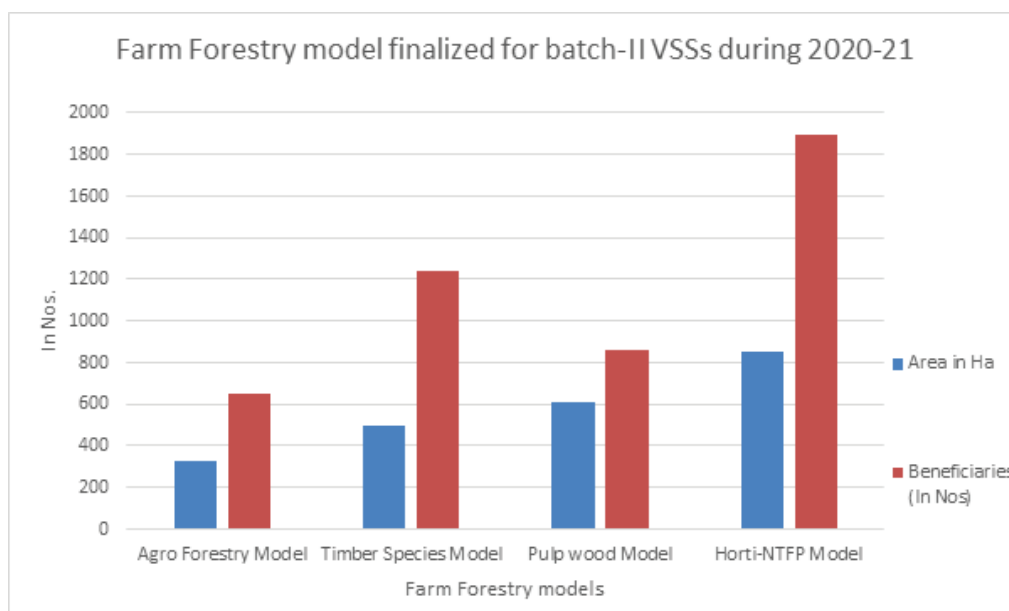
Models	Species / No of Seedlings per Ha.	Seedlings/ ha	Area	Inter Cropping
Agro Forestry Model	Forest Plants	96 Nos	0.15 ha	Arher/ Sesame/ Bengal Gram / Turmeric- during 1st to 3rd year
	Pulp wood Plants	480 Nos	0.48 ha	
	Horticulture Plant	78 Nos	0.37 ha	
Timber Species Model	Forest Plant	1000 Nos	1 ha	Pineapple/Ginger 4th year onwards
Pulp wood Model	Pulpwood Species	1000 Nos	1 ha	
Horti-NTFP Model	NTFP Species	200 Nos	0.5 ha	
	Horti Species	200 Nos	0.5 ha	
Field Bund / Dyke Model	Forest Plants	75 Nos	Across the field	Usual Food Grain Crops
	Horti Plants	25 Nos		

During 2020-21, the DMUs had indicated certain anomalies in the cost norm of each model, circulated for undertaking farm forestry plantations under OFSDP-II. Later, the cost norm of each model was revisited by constituting a Committee under the Chairmanship of Addl. Project Director (A&F), OFSDP-II. Other members of the committee included, the RCCF, Bhubaneswar, Dy. Project Director, PMU, OFSDP-II, SPM (C&ID) & I/c DPD (Forestry), PMU, OFSDP-II and DFOs from Athmallik and Ghumsur South Project Divisions. While revising the cost norm of different models, the committee also proposed not to consider implementing the Field Bund / Dyke mode of Farm Forestry Model under OFSDP-II. Accordingly, four models i.e Agro

Forestry Model, Timber Species Model, Pulp wood Model and Horti-NTFP Model were considered for undertaking Farm Forestry plantation in Batch-II VSSs during 2021-22. Farmers willing to take up Farm Forestry intervention in their private land were identified and finalised after field verification on availability of land for the purpose. Farmers having fallow land were encouraged to take up farm forestry on those lands, which will have additional income after four to five years onwards. Preparatory activities such as selection of farmers, raising of nurseries, submission of indent for procuring seedlings to other departments / agencies were done during 2020-21. Details of Farm Forestry plantations planned to be taken up during 2021-22 in Batch-II VSSs are as below:

Farm Forestry plantations planned to be taken up during 2021-22 in Batch-II VSSs

Division	No of FMUs	No of VSSs	Farm Forestry Model	Area (In ha)	Beneficiaries
12 Divisions	18 FMUs	352 VSSs	Agro Forestry Model	325	652
			Timber Species Model	500.6	1242
			Pulp wood Model	608.5	857
			Horti-NTFP Model	851.4	1898
Total				2285.37	4649



Chapter V

Experiments under Sustainable Bio-diversity Management:

5.1 Implementation of Satoyama Initiatives

5.1.1 The SATOYAMA Model

"Satoyama" - A Japanese term for landscapes that include both human production activities and natural habitats, where human influence is an essential aspect of the local ecosystem. The term "Socio-ecological Production Landscapes (SEPLS)" refers to all such landscapes, including Japanese Satoyama. Satoyama Initiative is based on the principle that such landscapes, when properly managed, can benefit biodiversity and human livelihoods, rather than biodiversity and human livelihoods being in a state of opposition and thus leading to "society in harmony with nature".

Satoyama models are designed to develop a common awareness on the value of nature and to create models for sustainable rural society living in harmony with nature.

5.1.2 Rationale of Satoyama Initiative under OFSDP II

In this context, the landscape management has been introduced for revitalization and sustainable management adopting SATOYAMA framework i.e. "socio-ecological production landscape with the capacity development, the community members are encouraged to map and reflect the indicators of landscape scale resilience and how they can be improved adopting the methodology developed under SATOYAMA initiative. The local

communities require a complete understanding of the status and changes in conditions in their landscapes in order to strengthen resilience. Changes are captured in the sphere of ecological, agricultural, cultural and socio-economic aspects. The concept of SATOYAMA is being piloted in two micro watersheds and using the tested methods, the communities can increase their capacity to respond to social, economic and environmental pressures and shocks, to improve their environmental and economic conditions, thus increasing the social and ecological resilience of their landscape and biodiversity, ultimately make progress towards realizing a society living in harmony with nature.

5.1.3 Satoyama in Odisha Context

In the Indian context and more so in the context of Odisha, the situation is as described below:

- Population in both rural as well urban areas are high
- Urbanisation extends to rural areas
- Heavy pressure on Natural resources with chances of over exploitation
- An extensive man animal interface has enabled the identification of area to implement Satoyama Initiative

- To preserve local culture and enable branding, value addition & marketing of some products is highly essential.
- Need of Convergence with various line Departments.

5.1.4 Applicability to OFSDP II

One of the key mandates of the OFSDP-II project is conservation and scientific management of the biodiversity with inputs on development of livelihood initiatives. In appreciation of the SATOYAMA model, which originated and is being implemented in Japan, and is also being implemented in few other countries, it is proposed to adapt the model in 10 villages of Badarma Wildlife Sanctuary of Bamra Wildlife Division.

5.2 Implementation of Satoyama Initiatives Under OFSDP II

‘Satoyama’, a Japanese concept, was for the first time initiated with the inputs from some forest officers, who had visited the said sites in Japan. In the project proposal of OFSDP-II, it was envisaged to take up this in a cluster approach in the villages located within Badrama wildlife Sanctuary of Bamra (WL) Division. The demographic profile of all villages located within the Sanctuary was collated to facilitate the selection of pilot villages of the cluster.

5.2.1 Demographic Profile of the Pilot Villages for the project

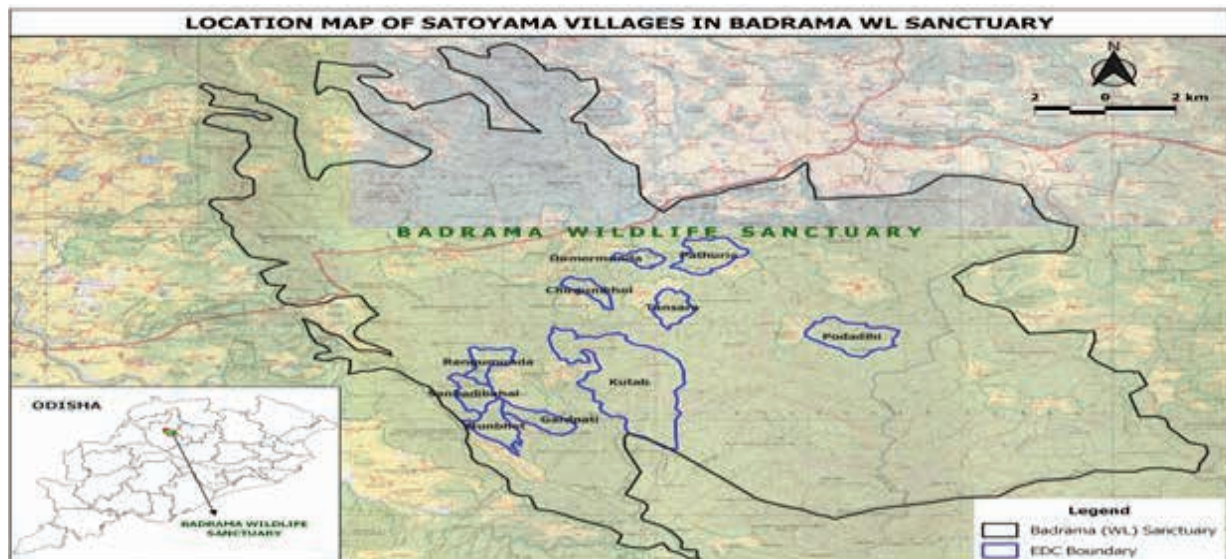
In the year 2018- 19, two numbers of EDCs, namely Nunvet and Kutab were identified for experimentation of the concept. In the subsequent year, i.e., during 2019- 20, the experiment was scaled up to 8 more villages located in the Badrama Wildlife Sanctuary under Bamra Wildlife Division. The targeted 10 numbers of EDCs are within the radius of 20 kilometres from Range Head Quarters at Badrama with Chirgunikhhol being the nearest from the road and the Range office at a distance of 4 km and Podadihi being the farthest from the Range Office at a distance of 20 kms.

The target EDCs are generally small villages, with the household size ranging from 23 in case of Sana Badibahal to 77 in case of village Nunvet and Kutab. Nearly 80% of the population belong to the category of Schedule Tribes. The pilot area has a favourable sex ratio i.e., 1000 male: 1050 female. The literacy level is low, while 117 families out of 487 families are literate and only 11 individuals have passed higher secondary. The major occupation of the community members is agriculture. In addition to agriculture, people largely depend on wage labour for their income. The average land holding at community level is around 2 acres and around 10% of the households are landless.

Demographic Profile of the Target Villages under Satoyama Initiatives

S. No	Village Name	Total HH	ST HH	OBC and others HH	Total family Members	Total Male Members	Total female Members	%age of ST	Other %
1	Rengumunda	32	20	12	129	60	69	63	37
2	Kutab	77	40	37	296	152	144	52	48
3	Sana badibahal	23	18	5	108	56	52	79	21
4	Tansara	68	65	3	271	130	141	96	4
5	Podadihi	51	49	2	204	88	116	96	4
6	Pathuria	68	52	16	251	123	128	77	23
7	Gadapati	25	25	0	101	53	48	100	0
8	Dumermunda	26	26	0	108	52	56	100	0
9	Chirguikhhol	40	35	5	177	90	87	88	12
10	Nunvet	77	54	23	307	147	160	70	30
Total		487	384	103	1952	951	1001		

5.2.2 The Target Area



Variety of activities are designed and implemented in the target villages. Initially one village Nunvet was taken on experimental basis and scaled up to other 9 villages. The key interventions are as below:

A. Micro planning by Community

Micro plans are being prepared at each targeted EDC in a participatory way by involving the

stakeholders such as community members, representatives of GP and representatives of line Departments. The process is facilitated by the project implementing team at the Range level. The prepared micro plans were approved in the respective Gram Sabha. This is the guiding document for all the stakeholders associated with the development of the target villages.



Micro plan preparation at community level



FGD with villagers for Micro plan

B. Avenue Plantation

Avenue plantations have been raised in 8 project villages over 7.5 RKM and 1875 saplings have been planted. In the avenue plantation, priority has been given on Neem and Karanja plants, so

that while providing shade their leaves would effortlessly help in preparation of bio-pesticides. The photographs of the Avenue Plantation at Sana Badibahal / Rengumunda village are given below:



The proposed road for avenue plantation



Saplings sourced for the plantation



Pitting work done by the villagers



Villagers in action



Plantation work completed, Badi Bahal



Avenue plantation at Rengumunda

Village wise details of the Avenue Plantation

Village Activity		Nunvet	Rengu munda	Badi Bahal	Kutab	Tansara	Chirgen khol	Podadihi	Pathuria	Total
Coverage	Area in Rkm	3	1	0.5	1	.5	.5	.5	.5	7.5
Species planted	Neem	700	200	100	200	100	100	100	100	1600
	Karanj	50	50	25	25	25	25	25	25	275

C. Soil and Moisture Conservation Measure through Drainage Line Treatment

The catchment of the streams flowing through the target villages needed to be treated with check dams and other structures to conserve the soil and improve the moisture regime. The Nalas of the target villages are to be treated in a ridge to valley approach with structural interventions so as to contribute to the improvement of soil and moisture regime as well as cater to the growth of the forest vegetation. The project envisaged to treat nearly 100 small, medium and big nalas with 500 LBDC structures. In the first year during 2019- 20, 14 number of nalas were treated with 96 numbers of check dams (LBDC) and other structures to prevent soil erosion and improve the moisture regime of the area. The resources for SMC and DLT activities in other villages are leveraged through convergence, especially from MGNREGA.



The Nalas Treated with LBDC structures, Nunvet

D. Fire Prevention and Control

Forest fire is a major threat in this part of the state. Hence the EDCs were motivated to participate in the fire prevention and control measures during the fire season in the area assigned to them and in nearby forest areas, so that the fire instances

were reduced. During the last fire season in the year 2020-21, there were no fire incidences. The EDC members were sensitised and pledge camps were organised to involve community in creating and maintaining fire lines and also supporting in fire control measures.



Orientation on forest fire prevention



Pledge to prevent forest fire



Fire line Creation through Controlled Burning



Community response to forest fire at night

As per FSI report during the year 2021- 2022 on Forest Fires, only 9 points were affected by fire in the area assigned to the villages, with 6 fire incidences in Podadihi; 2 in Pathuria and 1 in the assigned area of Rengumunda.

E. Clearance of Invasive Weed

The forest vegetation in the foot hills near the villages has been badly suppressed due to heavy growth of Atundi (*Combretum decandrum*), which has over grown to the crown level of Sal trees in the area and threatens natural regeneration and growth of the forest flora. EDCs are working towards controlling the spread of

invasive weeds. Weed clearance also helps in preventing and controlling forest fire. The project has supported the EDCs in three villages (Nunvet, Gadapati and Rengumunda) with predominant invasive weed incidence in clearing the weeds from their assigned area. In the year 2019-20, weed clearance was completed over an area of 160 mt. x 760 mt. at the foot hills of Nunvet village by members of EDC. In the year 2020-21, the assigned areas of three EDCs, namely- Nunvet, Gadapati and Rengumunda were cleared off weeds over an area of 10 hectares, 23 hectares and 27 hectares respectively.



Base situation with predominant weed growth



Cleaning by the community members

F. Plastic Free Campaign

Plastics, particularly single use polythene are a threat to bio-diversity in the Badrama Wildlife Sanctuary. When it is eaten by wild as well as domestic animals, the animals suffer and even lose their lives. Moreover, it pollutes forest floors and prevents natural regeneration. When moved by natural streams to lower reaches down below, it affects aquatic life forms. In order to free the villages of these undesired materials, the EDCs were supported by the project to make the village plastic free. Every hamlet was taken as a unit and two volunteers (Eco-volunteers) from each hamlet (one male and one female) were entrusted to make the 'hamlet' (pada) free of

plastic. The main activity of these volunteers was to go round these pada and collect all such waste plastic material and deposit it in bamboo bins fixed in all the hamlets. For ultimate disposal, pre-dug pits are made in the outskirts of the village. The District level officials, who visited the village, appreciated the EDC (Nunvet) as the village is completely free from plastic waste. Further, to add value to the initiative of environmental conservation, each household of Nunvet was provided with two Eco- Bags (Cotton Bags) for their day-to-day use so as to reduce the regular use of plastic bags. The project has planned to provide eco bags to each household and to the primary school goes in the target villages.



Plastic free campaign



Dustbin at hamlet



Plastic cleaning camps at each village



Final Disposal Pit



Eco Bags through convergence meeting

G. Photo-voltaic (solar) fencing and street lights

In order to prevent menace of herbivores including elephants into the villages and to prevent man-animal conflict, three-strand fence of solar fencing over 2 kms and 10 street lights have been provided by the Wildlife wing of the Forest Department as a convergence support in village Nunvet.



Light post in the night, Nunvet



Photo-voltaic (solar) fencing, Nunvet



Light post of the Hamlet, Nunvet

H. Domestic Cattle Vaccination

The domestic animals, particularly the cattle are very important for the livelihood of the people in Badrama landscape. Here the project villages are located within a sanctuary and the domestic cattle stray into the sanctuary area. There is probability of infection of wild animals by the

infected domestic cattle. Hence, health aspect of the domestic cattle is a matter of concern and cannot be ignored. In the current year 2020-21, cattle health camps are being organised with the help of Animal Husbandry Department to vaccinate the cattle for FMD and Septicaemia diseases.



Awareness on vaccination



Vaccination of Big ruminants

I. Human Health Camp

As there is no hospital and ANM centre in any of the village in the pilot area, health camps were

organised in convergence with the Health and Family Welfare Department, Government of Odisha.



Health Camp, Nunvet



J. Mo Badi (Kitchen Garden)

In order to make the households self-reliant and not much dependant on distant markets for procuring vegetables, the project implemented the concept of MO BADI (backyard garden) for every women member of the households in the project villages. The support from OLM (nutri

garden) was leveraged to support 186 numbers of beneficiaries. The project has provided guava and lemon seedlings to each household (482) to be planted in MO BADI. In the current year, project has planned to supply vegetable seeds to the households as per their needs for the backyard farming.



A sample "Mo Badi"



Women Promoter in her Badi

K. Revival of Agro-Biodiversity

The villagers depend predominantly on hybrid/high yielding variety of paddy as paddy is their main agriculture crop. They were using chemical fertilizers and pesticides for ensuring better yield at the cost of soil fertility, micro-organisms in the soil, though some of them still adopt traditional practices for cultivation. Though they all realized that due to use of chemical fertilizers, soil fertility is deteriorating, yet they had not thought of alternatives. The project proposed to introduce traditional variety of paddy for cultivation and popularize the preparation and use of bio-fertilizer (organic compost) and bio-pesticides. The project supported the community to keep the traditional Agro-practices alive and promote the use of traditional equipment like plough for land preparation, dhinki for de-husking paddy, tenda for watering the field, belan for harvesting the paddy etc. The project has planned to keep the use of traditional equipments alive by

supplementing the repair of these equipment. After the planning at village, project envisaged to bring 350 acres of land under organic farming practices.

Production of bio-fertiliser (organic compost) and bio-pesticide: The organic cultivation of paddy largely rests on the availability of organic compost. Taking advantage of their large cattle population in the target villages, project supported the farmers and women SHG members in hands on training to produce both bio-fertilizer and different types of bio pesticides. This skill and capacity building effort has lowered the need for chemical fertilizers and insecticides, resulted in reducing the cost of agricultural activity. The farmers also adopted the SRI method in cultivating the paddy. The villagers used bullocks to plough their fields, 'tenda' for irrigation, 'Belan' for harvesting of paddy and 'dhinki' for de-husking paddy.



Community Mobilization on Organic Paddy



Training on organic compost preparation



Site preparation



Wall Display on preparation of organic compost



Mother Bed preparation



Line transplanting



Application of compost



The experimental fields



Cutting the ripe paddy



Transporting the paddy to house



Use of Belan for harvesting



De husking paddy through Dhinki



Weighing and Packing the Rice for sale



Sold to TRIFED

During the year 2019-20, the organic paddy cultivation was piloted in on 2.41 acres with 14 farmers of Nunvet village, with a yield of 25 quintals of paddy. In the year 2020-21, organic paddy cultivation was scaled up to 6 more villages, with cultivation on 12.78 acres across

123 farmers. The women SHG members made effort to prepare hand made rice from the paddy, which was sold in the state level mela (Adivasi Mela) at Rs.100 per kg. With the support of LRC, TRIFED was also roped in for marketing support of the handmade rice.

L. Mushroom Cultivation by the SHG members

Out of 5 SHGs in Nunvet village, 2 SHGs expressed their interest to take up mushroom cultivation as a group level activity. The project supported

the SHGs with training and exposure to take up mushroom activity. The activity was taken in convergence with ITDA and each SHG was supported with Rs.1.25 lakh of grant fund.



Community mobilization



Training of local community



Exposure Training



Stock of raw materials



Structures for Mushroom cultivation



Preparation for laying bed



Structures for Mushroom cultivation



Preparation for laying bed



Mushroom collection



M. Raising of Micro nursery (Custard Apple) by Women SHGs

By looking into the advantages of custard apple in terms of its market value, utility and as a non-browsable species, project has planned to plant nearly 50,000 seedlings in the target villages with the support of EDCs and villagers in coming years.

For the purpose, the EDC identified interested SHGs for raising custard apple nursery. This year, 5 self-help groups from 3 villages namely Nunvet, Gadapati and Rengumunda took the charge of raising micro nursery. The case of Maa Bhairabi SHG of Nunvet raising a custard apple micro nursery with 5000 seedlings is given below:



Germination of seed



Seed Dibling



Germination



Nursery bed preparation at Gadapati

N. Spine Gourd Promotion

Wild variety of spine gourd (Desi kankada) is seen coming up naturally in the forests of Badrama landscape. In the year 2019-20, few households of Nunvet village were identified and persuaded by the project team and the EDC to take it up

commercially in their backyard and orchards. The experiment has brought good income as the product has excellent market demand as compared to hybrid spine gourds. In the current year, many households were encouraged to take it up.



Mobilization for spine gourd



Successful Cultivation of Mustard



Cultivation of spine gourd by women farmer

O. Introduction of Mustard

Through convergence with ITDA, mustard seeds were provided to 17 farmers across seven project villages. Each farmer was provided with seed support of 2 Kg. to undertake mustard cultivation in 0.5 acres of land. In addition to ITDA through convergence with block, 11 beneficiaries of Nunvet village were supported with 4 Kg. of mustard seeds for undertaking mustard cultivation in 1 acre of land. As a result, 19.5 acres of land were covered under mustard cultivation.



Orientation on Mustard cultivation

P. Honey Bee Rearing

Some village elders showed keen interest in bee keeping. Hence, Odisha Forest Development Corporation was requested and has supplied 72 bee boxes for the purpose as a part of their corporate social responsibility. Training has been imparted to the interested individuals.



Training on Bee Keeping

Q. Promotion of welfare activities

The project with support of the EDCs, has constructively endeavoured for promoting welfare activities by facilitating different pension schemes for the eligible beneficiaries. The excluded eligible beneficiaries were identified by the EDCs and the project implementing team engaged with the block to facilitate the realization of these entitlements. Total 64 eligible beneficiaries were covered under social security schemes, such as old age pension, widow pension, and pension for differently abled persons etc.

During Covid-19 led lockdown in the year (2020-21), wage earning was provided to seven skilled and thirty semi-skilled / unskilled migrants, who had returned from their destinations and were unemployed.

R. Wage employment Creation

The wage employments were created by taking up DLT activities and avenue plantations,

leveraged through MGNREGA and by engaging community on clearance of invasive weeds, which was taken with the project support.

S. Institution and Capacity Building

Institution building involving the strengthening of EDC and SHGs and Capacity building in form of sensitization, orientation, exposure and training are regular part of the Satoyama pilot initiative.



Training on Seed selection Process



Training on Bed preparation



Training on line planting



Calculation of yield with sample cutting



Training on Organic-compost Preparation



Training on Bio-compost Preparation



Training on Mushroom



Exposure on Mushroom



Training on Honey Bee rearing



Demonstration during Honey bee training



EDC Meeting, Nunvet



EDC Meeting, Kutab

5.3 Development of Scientific Monitoring Indicators for Bhitarkanika Conservation Area (BCA) in Rajnagar WL Division

Bhitarkanika mangroves are considered as one of the top ranking mangrove forests of the world in terms of its rich biodiversity. Although, Bhitarkanika is under increasing threats by various pressures, including land conversion for inland aquaculture, waste release from in and around aquaculture farms, intense agriculture, pollution

due to the vicinity of Dhamra port and fishing trawlers, coastal erosion and dependence of the community on the region's natural resources. Even though the current protection and efforts for conservation and restoration of Bhitarkanika are ongoing, a comprehensive ecosystem-based approach is necessary to monitor this sensitive ecosystem.

Accordingly Eco-system "Health Report Card" has been envisaged as a management tool for

Bhitarkanika Conservation Area under OFSDP-II. As per the project document, the work has been assigned to National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management, Chennai, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Govt. of India. This assignment was fixed for 3 year and was scheduled to be accomplished by December, 2020. But due to Covid 19 Pandemic situation, activities at field had to be stopped from April, 2020 to December, 2020. Accordingly, it was communicated to NCSCM, Chennai to continue the assignment till September, 2021 to make up for the loss of 9 months during the pandemic situation.

National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management, Chennai has been associated in formulating the Scientific Monitoring Plan following the database generated for last two years, pertaining to different physical, chemical and biological parameters in the Bhitarkanika Conservation Area. A team of scientists of NCSCM visits the Bhitarkanika Conservation Area (BCA) once in every month to record the required information. The information collected for last two years on different parameters has been analysed for delineating the stress factors and in developing an integrated science based management plan "Eco-system Health Report Card" for BCA involving various components for sustainable management of the mangrove ecosystem.

5.3.1 Eco-system Health Report Card of Bhitarkanika:

The National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (NCSCM) with the help of University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science (UMCES), other regional experts and stakeholders conducted a state level workshop to identify the possible ecosystem health indicators for scientific management of BCA.

Based on the feedback, a Health Report Card was formulated during 2019. Bhitarkanika Report Card currently captures conditions within the Bhitarkanika Conservation Area (BCA), which includes the Eco Sensitive Zone, Bhitarkanika Wildlife Sanctuary, Bhitarkanika National Park, Critically Vulnerable Coastal Areas and the Gahirmatha Marine Sanctuary. Based on data availability and natural geographic Divisions within BCA, Report Card presents results, where possible, in six reporting regions herein referred to as:

1. Bhitarkanika River
2. Maipura River
3. Dhamra River
4. Brahmani River
5. Mahanadi River
6. Gahirmatha Marine Sanctuary

Based on historical data of Olive Ridley turtles, saltwater crocodiles, Mid-winter & Colonial nesting birds and real time data (2018-2019) of Benthic fauna, Water Quality Index, Phytoplankton, Phytoplankton and Mangrove NDVI, health report card data was prepared.



Figure: Ecosystem Health Report Card for Bhitarkanika

5.3.2 Important Observations:

- Multiple occurrences of no mass nesting.
- Steady increase in crocodile and colonial nesting bird population over time.
- Bhitarkanika emerged as an excellent habitat for Benthic Polychaeta under macrofaunal community, attributed to the ample availability of organic food material from sediments.
- Foraminifera were numerically the most abundant taxa in meiofaunal community.
- In zooplankton, Copepods were the most abundant species in the Bhitarkanika Conservation Area, due to the greater influence of both marine and freshwater inflow which ensures the habitat conduciveness for these euryhaline species.
- Richness of fish eggs in the Maipura stretch indicates mangrove surrounding waters are important as nursery and breeding grounds of fishes.
- Bhitarkanika and Gupti units, both of which are composed of mostly natural mangrove forests scored the status of 'Excellent'.
- Mahanadi mangroves comprising mainly of plantation forest depicted 'Moderate' health status, though the area depicts a good mangrove cover, crown cover density is low. However, mangroves may attain a better status over the years by natural growth.
- In few places of the Bhitarkanika National Park, there is a scope for assisted regeneration

with already existing mangrove species of adjoining areas.

- Biotic pressure is witnessed along the fringes of Bhitarkanika reserve, especially in the western part near the Khola jetty where the barbed fencing is in a dilapidated condition. Along with the forest force social fencing with neighbourhood population is also a viable protection measure.
- In the Bhramani segment of BCA, plantation can be tried along the fringes.
- Maximum number of phytoplankton species was recorded at Bhitarkanika River however; species density was recorded higher at Mahanadi River.
- Overall water quality parameters in BCA are good, except water transparency in certain places is a matter of concern.
- Bhitarkanika mangrove surrounding waters are turbid due to high organic load from the forest and limited tidal flushing.
- Dhamra stretch is subjected to high bank erosion, which reduces the water transparency of this region.
- Dissolved oxygen levels in the interior creeks of Bhitarkanika were comparatively lower than the other sectors due to tidal intrusion through the two ends from Khola and Gupti mouths, which accumulates the mangrove organic wastes in the core mangrove area

As an important outcome of the assignment, the field staff of Kanika Range, under Rajnagar Wildlife Division was oriented on the long term monitoring plan for ecosystem-based conservation management of BCA on 10th & 11th December, 2020. Director NCSCM explained on the need of long-term monitoring for BCA followed by the significance of capacity building of field staff to monitor BCA by Dr. Ajit Patnaik, former PCCF, Government of Odisha and Wildlife Expert.



The technical sessions of the workshop began with an interactive exercise session conducted by Dr. Deepak Samuel, Scientist NCSCM, where, the trainees identified the major threats and pressures of BCA following which, the issues were prioritized. The second interactive exercise session was aimed at understanding and documenting the goods and services provided by BCA mangrove ecosystem. The trainees actively participated and provided invaluable inputs on the significance of mangroves and the services provided by them. The exercise sessions were followed by a presentation on the status of Mangroves of India and the Wildlife of BCA.



The trainees were introduced to various field monitoring protocols. Dr. Dipnarayan Ganguly and Dr. Gurmeet Singh, the Scientists of NCSCM, Chennai presented air and water quality measurements while undertaking field sampling. This was followed by a presentation by Dr. C. Viswanathan, the Scientists of NCSCM, Chennai, on the sampling techniques pertaining to ecology viz. plankton and benthic communities. At the

end of the presentation for sampling techniques, the importance on field checklist preparation and field preparedness was introduced to the trainees.



On the second day, a field trip was organized for the participants to have hands on practical experience in the field. Each trainee was provided with an opportunity to handle all the equipments used for measurement of various parameters. The trainees were able to handle the instruments well and quickly adapted to the operating procedures. Further, the samples collected during the field visit were taken up by the trainees for sorting

of samples and analysis were undertaken in Dangamal laboratory. The trainees were able to visually observe the collected ecological samples viz. plankton, benthos etc.

The importance of Ecosystem Health Report Card (EHRC) for BCA was presented by Dr. Kakolee Banerjee, the Scientists of NCSCM, Chennai, and the Ecosystem Health Report Card (EHRC) for BCA prepared by NCSCM was explained in detail to all the participants. The role of selecting important indicators, grades and interpretation of grades was stressed upon for the preparation of a Conservation Management Plan for BCA.

Further, the NCSCM, Chennai have been asked to upgrade the Dangmal Laboratory with basic equipment / instruments for analysing the samples on different parameters to understand the health of Bhitarkanika Conservation Area. Moreover, based on the observations of NCSCM, Chennai, five digital water checkers for monitoring of the water quality of Bhitarkanika Conservation Area has been provided to Kanika Range under OFSDP-II.



Members attended the training programme at Dangamal.

Chapter VI

Livelihood Initiatives

Sustainable Livelihoods, under OFSDP-II, has been envisaged to go beyond the conventional definitions and approaches of poverty eradication in forest fringe villages. Therefore, in livelihood promotion endeavour more attention is paid on factors and processes that would enhance the ability of forest fringe dwellers to make their living in an economically, ecologically, and socially sustainable manner.

6.1 Livelihood Initiatives through Inter-sectoral Convergence:

The Convergence Plans emerge out of the Micro Plan of each VSS and are shared in the District Advisory Committee and Block Level Advisory

Committee meetings to augment support and assistance of other line Departments in implementing their respective schemes / projects. Accordingly, officials and staff of OFSDP-II coordinated with the concerned line Departments both at District level and Block level to ensure the execution of community development activities through convergence. During the Corona pandemic, the DAC and BLAC meetings could not be held regularly. However, few of such coordination meetings helped to facilitate the implementation of convergence activities at VSS level during the year, 2020-21. Project officials have facilitated to take up series of community development activities mostly in the Batch-I, II & III VSSs.

DMU Wise Convergence During 2020-2021

Name of DMU	No. of VSSs Covered	No. of H.H Covered	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount of Convergence
Athmallik	59	10730	14402	548.04
Baripada	135	39114	109083	578.78
Boudh	48	4671	12180	296.79
Dhenkanal	139	13329	20169	554.60
Ghumsur (N)	78	10834	22290	705.35
Ghumsur (S)	47	17225	60568	739.15
Jharsuguda	85	34234	53929	554.35
Karanjia	69	11306	27586	430.61
Rairangpur	107	17107	40319	714.42
Sambalpur	99	12830	24141	732.52
Subarnapur	69	10182	16639	379.24
Sundargarh	107	8698	8798	427.32
Grand Total	1042	1,90,260	4,10,104	6661.16

During the year 2020-21, community development works of worth Rs. 66.61 crores were leveraged through convergence benefiting 4.10 lakh beneficiaries from 1.90 of lakh households from project villages. 1042 VSSs have been covered under convergence during the

reporting period. Departments like Panchayati Raj & Drinking water, Soil Conservation, SC & ST Dev., Women and Child Development, Horticulture, Fisheries and ARD, Health & Family Welfare, Irrigation, PWD etc. have made significant contribution through inter-sectoral convergence.

Department Wise Convergence During 2020-2021 Under OFSDP-II		
Department	Total Beneficiaries (In Nos.)	Amount of Convergence (Rupees in Lakh)
Panchayati raj & Drinking water	1,74,876	4001.28
Forest & Environment	69,010	419.6
Soil Conservation Dept.	6,481	395.97
SC & ST Dev. Dept.	15,712	384.04
Fisheries and ARD Department	16,023	270.84
Horticulture Dept.	16,511	241.42
Women and Child Development	16,785	153.19
PWD dept.	278	150
Health & FW Dept.	68,485	139.87
Irrigation	1920	111.79
Corporate & Bank	2881	104.98
Agriculture & Farmers' Empowerment	8932	101.81
Dept of Industry	277	52.75
Ministry of Rural Development	2020	38.24
Other	487	20.74
Labour Deptt.	179	16.93
NGO	4896	14.05
Urban Development	1311	12.13
Education	374	10.12
Skill Development	1103	5.65
Revenue & Disaster Management	145	3.71
NHAI	33	3.51
Ministry of Food Production	168	2.81
Ministry of Petroleum and Natural GAS	241	1.71
Dept. of Youth Services & Sports	94	1.2
Dept. of Energy	120	0.98
Department of Health & Family welfare	726	0.97
District Mineral Foundation	23	0.76
Social Security & empowerment	13	0.12
Grand Total	4,10,104	6661.16

6.2 Strategies for Inter-sectoral Convergence

Convergence with line Departments have occurred at different levels like VSS level, Block level, District level and at State level through BLAC, DAC, HPC etc. Accordingly, Convergence can be grouped into various areas, namely- resource based, policy based, skill based, infrastructure based and service based convergence. P-NGOs have played an important role to mobilise the community and facilitate the community development at the local level under the guidance of project personnel.

Various Livelihood Initiatives like mushroom cultivation, mo bagicha, sal seed selling, vaccination of livestock, poultry, seeds distribution, selling of medicinal products, fish farming etc. were initiated through Inter-Sectoral Convergence.

6.3 Initiatives in establishment of Product Clusters:

Potential products for cluster were assessed at VSS level through “product mapping tool” developed in-house and explored the potentiality, seasonality, level of value addition and engagement of households for collection of the products. Also market potentiality of the products were explored at different levels (Local, Block, District, State and National) through this tool.

Abundantly available products were identified in each project Division and accordingly locations for clusters were selected. An abstract of the identified products is given in the table:

List of Products with locations for Clusters

Division	Range	Name of the Proposed Cluster Location	Name of the Major Product	Name of the other Products for Multi cluster
Athamallick	Athamallik	Tangianisha	Sal Leaf	Mango, Bahada, Harida, Amla & Char
Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal	Hi tech Nursery,	Cashew	Mango, Sal Leaf, Black Gram, Jack Fruit & Honey
Subarnapur	Ullunda	Matupali	Hill Broom	Sal leaf
Boudh	Boudh	Bamanda Central Nursery	NTFP & Char	Chara, Pulses, Tamarind
Sambalpur	Padiabahal, Dhama	Chamunda/ Badmal/Bhimkhoj	Sal Leaf	Tamarind, Bahada & Harida
Ghumsur (N)	Mujagada	Bhanja Nagar (Bana Vihar)	Sal Leaf	Cashew, Tamarind, Amla, Bahada, Harida
Ghumsur (S)	Buguda	Matajhari	Sal Leaf	Cashew, Mango, Pulses, Tamarind, Amla, Bahada, Harida
Sundargarh	Ujjalpur, Hemgiri	Hi tech Nursery, Ujjalpur	Sal Leaf	Mango, Char, Harida, Bahada
Jharsuguda	Kolabira, Bagdihi	Borpain/Ganjudihi/	Sal Leaf	Kukerama/Bhimjore, Mango, Chilli, Harida, Bahada & Amla

6.4 Initiation of Sal Leaf Clusters

Focused livelihood interventions as per the details in the table, have been envisaged to be undertaken in the project villages during 2021-22 through VSSs, SHGs, Common Interest Groups (CIGs) and Poorest of Poor (PoP).

Three Multi product clusters with Sal leaf processing and value addition as a major product have been initiated at Karanjia, Rairangpur and Baripada Forest Divisions of Mayurbhanj District. Cluster buildings have been provisioned along with equipments and electricity facility at the cluster headquarters for higher level processing of Sal leaf plates. Social mobilization of each VSS on Sal leaf cluster operation has been done by the LRC Cluster Managers.

6.5 Initiative for effective use of Revolving Fund by the VSSs

Revolving Fund under the project has been provisioned as a onetime grant to each VSS, to provide loan to the SHGs, CIGs and poorest of poor for undertaking Income Generating Activities to augment the family income. This Fund will improve access to finance required for investment towards Income Generating Activities. A detail guideline for effective use of this fund has been prepared and training has been conducted for the project personnel in order to manage the fund effectively. Revolving Fund has been released to the Batch-I and Batch-II VSSs (777 VSSs) after finalising the potential products for taking up IGAs. Each borrowing entities will prepare a business plan to avail the Loan from the Revolving Fund.

6.6 Construction of VSS cum IGA Buildings

Under Community Development component of OFSDP II, one multi-purpose community building "VSS cum IGA Facilitation center" is being constructed in each VSS. Till the end of March, 2021, construction of 691 buildings

have been completed and construction of rest 489 buildings is in progress and expected to be completed shortly. These buildings are being utilized by the VSS for holding regular meetings and other Income Generation Activities under convergence.

6.7 Livelihood Resource Centre (LRC).

The Livelihood Resource Centre (LRC) is envisaged to augment day to day handholding support to the VSSs/ SHGs/ CIGs / POPs and Clusters in undertaking livelihood interventions with adequate backward and forward support for their sustenance.

Establishment of Livelihood Resource Centre (LRC) under OFSDP-II and constitution of Advisory Committee at PMU level with the representatives from other line Departments for smooth functioning of LRC is completed. Similar Committee at DMU and FMU level will be constituted soon. The process of engagement of Cluster Manager is completed. The Cluster Managers are responsible for managing the portfolios like NRM, Livelihood, Convergence, Business Planning and Quality Control, Financial Linkage, Marketing and Value Chain Enhancement, Research and Product Development, Fund raising, CSR etc. for the LRC.

6.8 Participation of VSSs/ SHGs in Herbal Fair at Bhubaneswar

The Odisha Forestry Sector Development Society (OFSDS) participated in the 13th State Level Kalinga Herbal Fair - 2021 organized by State Medicinal Plant Board, Government of Odisha from 16th March to 22nd March 2021. The exhibition-cum-sale counter in the 13th Kalinga Herbal Fair – 2021 had witnessed participation of seven Territorial Forest Divisions of OFSDP-II and AJY being implemented under Odisha Forestry Sector Development Society. The OFSDS stalls were visited by Hon'ble Minister of Odisha, Forest, Environment and Climate Change, Shri Bikram

Keshari Arukh and Dr. Mona Sharma, Additional Chief Secretary to Govt of Odisha, Forest, Environment and Climate Change Department on the inaugural day of the Herbal Fair.

The VSS members took part in the Kalinga Herbal Fair for the first time in OFSDP; Phase-II. As this was a special Fair with a thrust on Herbal products, organic produces and wellness activities, VSSs were chosen from the identified Herbal Cluster of OFSDS. This time, priority was given to introduce the products of Self-Help Groups operationalized under OFSDP-II and AJY herbal clusters only.

The OFSDS ensured display of project activities and achievements at the exhibition. As many as 15 SHGs operationalised under Ama Jangala Yojana & OFSDP-II, participated in the event. Total 28 members of 15 Self Help Groups representing the Vana Surakhya Samitis of OFSDP-II and AJY Divisions, namely- Athamallik, Baripada, Rairangpur, Jharsguda and Phulbani, took part in the Herbal Fair during the seven day exhibition.

Dr. Sudarsan Panda, IFS, PCCF and Project Director, Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project participated the valedictory session of the Kalinga Herbal Fair, 2021 as Guest of Honour. He visited the OFSDS stall and interacted with the SHGs and VSS members and encouraged them to utilize this exhibition as a platform to augment their livelihood options by selling their herbal and organic produces under the patronage of OFSDS.

Following the COVID-19 protocols, a large section of public visited the OFSDS stall and appreciated various Herbal and Wellness products sold by OFSDS SHGs in different categories like Health Care, Wellness, Grocery Products, Natural and Forest Products etc. The forest fringe dwellers sold record number of products in this Mela and the overall sale was very encouraging for the participants and all stakeholders. Social distancing and adequate measures of sanitization and hygiene was ensured in OFSDS stalls during the fair.



Hon'ble Minister Forest and Environment, Govt of Odisha visiting the stalls of OFSDP & AJY and interacting with the participants at Kalinga Herbal Fair - 2021



PCCF and Project Director OFSDP visiting the stalls of OFSDP & AJY and interacting with the participants at Kalinga Herbal Fair - 2021

Glimpses of Community Interaction and Business Activities by Members of VSS & SHGs of OFSDP-II & AJY at 13th State Level Kalinga Annual Herbal Fair



Chapter VII

Capacity Building Initiatives

7.1 Progress of Capacity Building

Comprehensive Capacity Development Plan of OFSDP-II for 2020-21 was developed for all stakeholders was prepared based on the basis of Training Need Assessment (TNA) document of the project. This includes trainings, orientations, exposure visits etc. for the primary stakeholders of Batch-III & IV VSS of OFSDP-II on Community Mobilization, Survey & Demarcation, Micro Planning, Documentation, Book keeping and Financial Management, Gender Mainstreaming etc. Similarly training on Sustainable Forest Management, ToT on IGA, Product Cluster Promotion, Aggregation & Collective Marketing, Business Development Plan, Revolving Fund Management and Promotion of Livelihood initiatives etc. were conducted for Batch-I & II VSSs during 2020-21. During the Covid 19 pandemic, most of the trainings were conducted on virtual mode. Brief of trainings conducted during 2020-21 are as below:

7.2 ToT on IGA, Product Cluster Promotion, Aggregation & Collective Marketing:

A one- day Training of Trainers (ToT) on IGA, Product Cluster Promotion, Aggregation and Collective Marketing was organized for the officials of Batch-I & II VSSs in virtual mode on 30th September, 2020. All Addl. DMU Chiefs, FMU Chiefs, Subject Matter Specialists, FMU Coordinators and P-NGO Team Leaders of Batch-I

& II FMUs of OFSDP-II attended the training. The objectives of the trainings were as below:

- To orient the field staff on Cluster Development and to promote Income Generating Activities (IGA) in the project villages.
- To enable selection of sustainable IGA at community level, based on the skill, resources, infrastructure and market.
- The TOTs are to impart similar training / orientation for field functionaries for promotion of IGA through Cluster Mode.

The above training was conducted on virtual mode, participants from DMUs and FMUs attended from their respective offices following the Covid protocol. Altogether 156 members from 33 FMUs of 12 DMUs attended the training. The officials from PMU and Livelihood Experts from PMC, OFSDP-II coordinated the training programme.

7.3 Orientation on OFSDP, Phase-II:

The 403 numbers of VSSs from Batch-III & Batch-IV FMUs of 12 Divisions were covered under OFSDP-II during 2020-21. The P-NGO Teams were positioned in each new FMU covered during the year. Similarly, the Animators at all 403 VSSs were positioned. The said personnel along with the project staff of respective Batch-III & IV FMUs of OFSDP-II were oriented in detail about Project Goal, Objectives, Project

Components, Implementation Modalities, Roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder and expected benefit etc.

The training on "Orientation on implementation of Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project, Phase-II" was conducted in virtual mode for the officials of Batch-III FMUs on 21st October, 2020 and for Batch-IV FMUs on 15th December, 2020 respectively. All FMU Chiefs, Asst. FMU Chiefs, FMU Coordinators, Data Entry Officers and P-NGO Team members of Batch-III & IV VSSs attended the training. The objectives of the training were as below:

- To orient the personnel on implementation of OFSDP-II
- To understand the "Institutional Arrangement" in implementation of OFSDP- II
- To know about the roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders
- To have understanding on JFM Mode and Non JFM Mode of implementation.

The above training was conducted in virtual mode, participants from DMUs and FMUs attended from their respective offices following the Covid protocol. Altogether 211 members from Batch-III & IV VSSs attended the training. An elaborate training module was prepared for the above training and the same was sent to the DMUs / FMUs for sharing with the trainers for future reference. State Programme Manager, Capacity Building, PMU, OFSDP coordinated the training as the Resource Person.

7.4 Training on Community Mobilization:

Understanding the roles and responsibilities by the community members particularly the VSS representatives is highly essential for effective implementation of OFSDP-II with desired outcome. Accordingly, an online orientation programme for the project staff of FMU level was

organised to sensitize them on the processes of Community Mobilization and the information to be shared with community for better understanding about the project, their roles and responsibilities and the expected outcomes of the project. This half a day orientation programme was conducted in virtual mode on 21st October, 2020 for the project staff of Batch-III FMUs and on 15th December, 2020 for Batch-IV FMUs. Altogether about 211 members attended the orientation programme. An elaborate training module on Community Mobilization was prepared and the same was sent to the DMUs / FMUs for sharing with the trainers for future reference. Team Leader, PMC coordinated the orientation programme as Resource Person. Later the orientation programme on the above topic was conducted across the 403 VSSs covered under OFSDP-II and the trainings were coordinated by the FMU Staff and the P-NGO Team Members as Resource Persons.

7.5 Training on Micro Plan preparation:

Training of Trainers on the processes for preparation Micro Plan in Batch-III & IV VSSs was conducted through virtual mode for the DMU, FMU level staff and P-NGO Team, who are associated in implementation of the project. During the ToT programme, the participants were elaborately explained on different thematic areas for planning, the participatory tools to be adopted, processes of primary and secondary data collection etc. The participants were also explained the processes of preparation of Annual Plan based on the Micro plan of the respective VSSs. Altogether a total of 276 members attended the training.

7.6 Trainings of Gender Mainstreaming

Gender Mainstreaming has been given utmost importance in project implementation, so as

to ensure that both male and female members of VSSs get adequate opportunity to address the issues and be benefited out of project interventions. ToTs were organised for the field staff of Batch-III & IV FMUs during October, 2020 and December, 2020 respectively, enabling them to get adequate clarity on gender perspectives and to facilitate in implementing the project interventions with equal participation of both man and women. The above training was conducted in virtual mode, wherein 302 members participated in the trainings.

7.7 Training on Survey and Demarcation

Training on processes of conducting Survey and Demarcation of assigned area allotted to the Batch-III & IV VSSs and details on posting of pillars were conducted for the project staff on 22nd October, 2020 and 4th December, 2020 respectively. This half a day orientation programme was conducted in virtual mode, wherein 276 members had attended the orientation programme. The training module and guidelines prepared on Survey, Demarcation and posting of pillars were sent to the DMUs for onward sharing to the trainers as reference material.

7.8 Training on Book Keeping & Financial Management:

Training of Trainer (ToT) on Book Keeping & Financial Management at VSS level was organised for the VSS representatives covered in Batch-III & IV VSSs under OFSDP-II. Modules prepared earlier for the said training were adopted for the staff of Batch-III & IV FMUs on 27th October, 2020 & 17th December, 2020 respectively. The above training was conducted in virtual mode, wherein 281 members participated in the trainings.

7.9 Documentation & Knowledge Management

Orientation on Documentation and Knowledge Management was organised through virtual mode for the field staff associated in implementation of OFSDP, Phase-II for all batches. The objective of the orientation was to emphasise on the procedures to document the processes followed during implementation of the project. It was reiterated that digital, pictorial and video graphic documentation of all events is to be made during implementation. The P-NGO Team and the project staff from DMUs and FMUs were asked to take utmost priority on documentation, as the same would be the learning material for future.

7.10 Orientation at VSS level on Project Interventions

Orientation on Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project, Phase-II was organised for 403 numbers of Batch-III & IV VSSs to sensitize the key VSS members and Executive Committee members on the project objectives, components, implementation modalities, roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders etc. The field staff of FMU under the overall guidance of DMU team conducted orientation programme at respective VSS level. Communities were primarily oriented on the Joint Forest Management (JFM) mode of implementation, wherein the responsibilities of VSS members were highlighted. Moreover, the expected outcomes of the project in addressing sustainable forest management and socio-economic development were explained. During the financial year 2020, training on Community Mobilization for VSS members were conducted in 307 VSSs covering about 16567 members.

7.11 Exposure Visit of primary Stakeholders within the Forest Divisions

Exposure Visits of Primary Stakeholders of all batches, who are actively associated in implementation of OFSDP-II were organized to nearby VSS areas of their own Forest Division, where exemplary work on different components related OFSDP-II have been taken up. The feedback received from the participants nominated for exposure visit is highly encouraging. The peer group influence worked

tremendously to enhance the commitment of the participants to adopt the best practices seen else-where. Interaction among the participants and the host community also helped significantly to understand the processes followed and the challenges faced in achieving the expected outcomes. After the completion of exposure visit, the representative of all VSSs, who had gone for exposure visits shared their experiences in the subsequent VSS meetings. The exposure visit was conducted during February-March, 2020, where 3544 active VSS members participated in the exposure visit.

Theme-wise Capacity Building Trainings and Orientations conducted during 2020-21

Theme of the Training	Level	Detail of Trainings	
		No of trainings	Participants attended (in Nos)
Orientation to DFOs on implementation of OFSDP, Phase-II	DMU / FMU	01	07
Orientation to field staff on implementation of OFSDP, Phase-II		02	211
Orientation on Community Mobilisation (ToT)		02	211
Training on Micro Planning preparation		02	276
Orientation on Book Keeping & Financial Management		02	281
Training on Survey, Demarcation & Posting of pillars		02	276
Training of Documentation & Knowledge Management		02	281
Training on Gender Mainstreaming		02	302
Grounding on IGA, Product Cluster Promotion, Aggregation & Marketing		02	221
Exposure Visit of Community Members within DMU		VSS	313
Training on PRA Exercise for preparation of Micro Plan for VSS Members	80		4020
VSS Level orientation of OFSDP-II & Implementation Modalities	307		16567
Total Trainings during FY 2020-21		717	26197

Chapter VIII

Supporting Activities

8.1 Extension of PMU Building

The extension of building works of OFSDS to accommodate the Geomatic Cell and Livelihood Resource Centre of Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project, Phase-II was assigned to BSNL Civil Wing. On completion of the construction of extension works, both Livelihood Resource Centre and GIS Cell of PMU were inaugurated by Dr. Sudarshan Panda, IFS, Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Projects) & Project Director, OFSDP on 14th September, 2020. The ground floor of the building is utilized as Geomatic Cell and the first floor is being used as Livelihood Resource Centre of OFSDS.

8.2 Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)

8.2.1 Concurrent Monitoring at VSS level

Progress of work at VSS level is being regularly followed up by the FMU Team Members and the respective P-NGO Team. It has been decided at least two Executive Committee meetings in each month are to be conducted at VSS level, where in the representatives from DMU, FMU are to attend the meeting on regular basis. The presence of DMU & PMU Officials motivates the VSSs to execute the works in time. Following the Covid 19 guideline of the Government, the VSS level meetings were conducted at VSS level. Of late, it is reported by the DMUs that more than 2 Executive Committee Meetings are convened in

the project VSSs, wherein concerned DFO, ACFs, Range Officers and other project staff attend the meetings.

8.2.2 FMU level Meetings

Fortnightly meetings are being regularly conducted at FMU level with the project staff and the P-NGO Team under the Chairmanship of FMU Chief to track the progress and to take necessary decision for timely execution of project activities. The focus of second fortnight meeting is on planning for the next month, whereas the first fortnight meeting emphasises on tracking the progress made during last month vis-a-vis the work plan for the reporting period. Details of progress made at VSS level against the approved work plan are being reviewed. The proceedings of the meeting are shared with DMU for information and further necessary action.

8.2.3 DMU level Meetings

Monthly review meeting cum P-NGO Coordination Committee Meeting is being held once in every month at Divisional Management Unit level to monitor the progress of work vis-a-vis the work plan. While reviewing the progress of work, the plan of action of the P-NGO for the next month is also deliberated at length. Some time the representatives of PMU / PMC also attends the meeting. Due to Covid pandemic, P-NGO Coordination Meeting, during the reporting year, in many DMUs were organized in virtual mode.

8.2.4 PMU level Review Meetings

Quarterly review meetings with the Divisional Forest Officers are being organized at PMU to track physical and financial achievements vis-a-vis the work plan for the corresponding quarter. Component wise physical and financial progress of each DMU is being reviewed under the Chairmanship of PCCF (Projects) and Project Director. Decisions taken in the meeting are aptly noted and the proceedings of the meeting are regularly circulated to DMUs and other participants for information and timely action. Similarly, due to Covid pandemic, the review meetings were convened on virtual mode.

8.2.5 Governing Body (GB) meetings of OFSDS

The Governing Body Meeting normally are being conducted on quarterly basis. But due to Covid 19 pandemic situation only one Governing Body meeting was conducted during 2020-21, although the Progress Report of both OFSDO II and AJY are being sent regularly to the Government. Similarly, one High Power Committee Meeting under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Odisha was organized during the said period. Achievements of the project were presented in the GB Meeting & HPC Meetings in brief. Further, progress made on inter-sectoral convergence and issues thereof were discussed in the HPC Meeting.

Details of meetings conducted during 2019-20 at different levels is given below:

Meeting Name	No of Meetings Conducted
High Power Committee Meeting	1 No.
Governing Body Meeting	1 No.
PMU Review Meetings	4 Nos.
DMU level Review Meeting	128 Nos.
FMU level Meetings	1176 Nos.
VSS Meetings	20722 Nos.

8.3 Inter-Sectoral Coordination Committee Meetings:

8.3.1 District Advisory Committee Meeting:

District Advisory Committee (DAC) meeting is being chaired by the Collector and District Magistrate. The Head Quarter Divisional Forest Officer is the Member Convenor. Senior officials of other line Departments are the members of the DAC. This meeting is being conducted fortnightly and some time once in every two months. This

forum helps the project to ensure optimal coordination with other line Departments for taking up the community development activities identified by the villagers during micro planning processes through inter-sectoral convergence. Issues and challenges on inter-sectoral convergence are being deliberated at length to take necessary decisions and facilitate the inter-sectoral convergence programme in project villages.

8.3.2 Block level Coordination Committee

Meeting: Inter-sectoral Block Level Advisory (Coordination) Committee (BLAC) Meeting is being organized at Block level on monthly basis under the Chairmanship of Block Development Officer (BDO) of the respective C.D Block. The FMU Chief is the Member Convenor and Block level officers of line Departments attend the meeting as members. This forum has been

established, exclusively for OFSDP-II to facilitate the implementation of community development activities through inter-sectoral convergence. Such initiative helped the project team to leverage various development programme / schemes of other Departments, as were identified by the VSS members during micro planning processes.

Number of DAC & BLAC meetings conducted in the project Divisions are as below:

Name of the meeting	No of Meetings conducted during 2020-21
District Advisory Committee Meeting	17
Block level Coordination Committee Meeting	158

8.4 Baseline Survey of Socio-economic & Physical Situation of OFSDP-II

Baseline Survey of Socio-economic & Physical Situation of OFSDP-II has been taken up by M/s CTRAN Consulting Limited, Bhubaneswar. The assignment was extended to March, 2021 as the

field survey was severely impacted by Covid-19 pandemic situation. The draft report of Baseline Survey of Socio-economic & Physical Situation of OFSDP-II will be submitted shortly at PMU for review and finalization.

Chapter IX

Communication & Knowledge Management

9.1 Communication Strategy in OFSDP-II

Strategic communication is a valuable tool for community development and holistic development of the eco system, if utilized effectively. In the context of OFSDP-II, the communication strategy is challenging and seeks to outline how the OFSDP, Phase-II Project will work towards development of its engagement strategies and functional communications over the period of project implementation. Involving project functionaries in achieving the twin development objectives of its engagement strategies and functional communications over the period of project implementation and mobilising local communities for successful implementation of the programme are the most significant challenges.

Communication strategy can be defined as communication that is aligned with the objective of the organisation and overall strategy of the organisation's programme implementation plan. This means while communicating strategically with an audience, the message must consistently communicate the objective of the organisation that it wishes to share with its stakeholders internally and externally in a methodical way that shapes the image perception and conversation, in order to have desired results.

Based on the OFSDP-II project's Annual Plan, Communication Strategy and Plan are integrated considering the information needs of the

target groups viz. PMU, DMU, FMU and VSS. The information and communication activities are planned and implemented in need based and customised form. This activity has been part of annual programmes, which eventually forms a part of the annual plan of operation of the project. This helps to disseminate information about the project and its results.

As per the project document, mainly, three forms of project communication are being followed for project management of OFSDP-II. These are –

- a) Knowledge Management,
- b) Internal Communication, and
- c) External Communication.

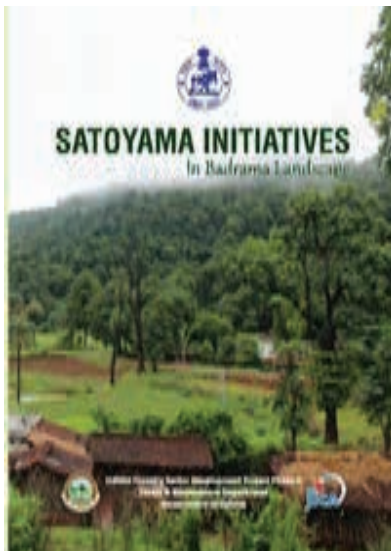
9.1.1 Knowledge Management

PMU has come up with a publication of Process Documentation Strategy under OFSDP-II. Under OFSDP, Phase-II, it has been developed as part of this exercise, with the basic objective to improve the quality and impact of the project and to ensure information flow in an organised manner for review and reference by all concerned. This Guideline exhaustively describes the channels of communication, concepts and steps of documentation process, activities, outputs and responsibility centres. The document also illustrated the importance of storage of information and backup programmes both at field and PMU level for future references.

9.1.2 Publications during 2020-21

The following publications were made during the year 2020-21

1. Sameekshya 2019-20: Proceedings of DMU Level Annual Review of OFSDP
2. Annual Activity Report of OFSDP, Phase-II – 2019-20.
3. Satoyama Initiatives in Badrama Landscape



9.1.3 News Letter (BANAYANA): Four numbers of periodical news letter of OFSDP, Phase-II named BANAYANA have been published at quarterly interval during the year highlighting the progress and achievements of the project interventions. Same periodicals are circulated to all concerned including the stakeholders at the grass-root level.

9.2 Annual Review Meeting of OFSDP, Phase –II (SAMEEKSHYA):

The current financial year of 2020-21 has been very challenging, particularly in the context of implications and consequences of COVID-19 pandemic. Due to Pandemic COVID-19, livelihoods of the poor and marginalized communities including the forest fringe communities have been affected to a great extent. The peak season of harvesting and gathering of forest products has been interrupted due to pandemic situation. OFSDP, Phase-II under the aegis of Forest and Environment Department, Government of Odisha proactively responded to the situation by addressing the issues with a set of immediate, medium and long term initiatives, aimed at providing financial support to the forest fringe dwellers by implementing labour intensive forestry programmes. All the 12 Divisions of OFSDP-II have remarkably risen up to the occasion and ensured implementation of targeted activities in all the project villages as per the OFSDP-II mandate. Despite the challenging period, all the Forest Divisions under OFSDP managed to maintain the coordination and synergy at ground level in a responsible manner. Forests play a pivotal role in survival and progress of the human race. Due to over increasing human population, ever growing requirement, Sustainable Forest Management is quite challenging. For collective protection, management and restoration of forest resources, active participation of the forest fringe

communities was resorted to. Keeping in view the active participation of the communities in protection and management of forest resources, OFSDP- II has emphasized on constitution and reconstitution of VSS bodies, involvement of SHGs for holistic development of forest resources as well as augmentation of socio-economic status of forest fringe dwellers.

OFSDP-II prioritized on restoration of degraded forests through JFM mode and assigned Forest areas to VSSs to augment the regeneration status of forests with the support of project functionaries. OFSDP-II has also adopted different site specific silvicultural and plantation models under ANR and AR.

9.2.1 DMU LEVEL SAMEEKSHYA

For the year 2020-21, Sameekshya Meetings were organised at the Divisional level to assess the synergy of institutional programmes at field level and further scope of convergence with other line Departments and to help the community in augmenting the benefits of the flagship programmes in collaboration with the local administration. The Sameekshya meetings of OFSDP-II are organized at Divisional level to disseminate the project objectives and sensitize the local administration and other institutional stakeholders at large to leverage benefit from the integrated planning. Synergy of all the institutions channelized to positively impact the livelihood of the forest fringe communities by undertaking and provisioning community programmes under convergence. PMU, OFSDP II has ensured that all the convergence programmes are planned and proposed at the community level during the Micro Plan preparation stage. The line Departments also get an opportunity annually to get their involvement reviewed with a large section of their stakeholders and beneficiaries under their development programme for the

forest fringe communities. Some selective successful programmes of integration were also discussed at different Divisional Management Units to enable cross learning and emulating as far as possible. OFSDS has formulated a distinctive mechanism to monitor the progress of the mandated activities of the schemes running under the society. This is a part of monitoring of the project activities in a participatory way. The Sameekshya has been established as a platform to deliberate upon the lessons learnt, success stories and the implementation issues and to engage all concerned to thrive for achieving the objective of the project.

For the year 2020-21, Sameekshya Meetings were organised at the Divisional level of OFSDP-II, to mobilize the scope of convergence with other line Departments and help the community groups in augmenting the benefit of the flagship programme in collaboration with the local administration.

Stakeholders associated in implementation of OFSDP-II were invited in the Sameekshya Meeting conducted at respective Division level. The primary stakeholders, particularly VSS members shared their experiences on implementing the project. Many of them thanked project authorities for selecting their VSS under project. Animators attended in the Sameekshya Meeting stated that the community development activities

taken up in many villages through inter-sectoral convergence is praise worthy and very useful for overall development of the villagers.

The staff and officials of OFSDP, Phase-II from DMUs, FMUs and P-NGO stated that the lessons learnt can be replicated else-where and the issues / challenges faced in implementation of project interventions were discussed.

The officials from line Departments attended the meetings and expressed their satisfaction for getting a platform for implementing their schemes at ease. Support and contribution of OFSDP- II staff for implementing various schemes and programmes of other line Departments was highly appreciated by the attending officials. Many of them shared the progress made during the reporting period and also shared on their programme and schemes and the entitlement for benefit of project officials.

Collector and District Magistrate / Project Director, DRDA also attended the meeting as Guests of Honour and stated that the objective of Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project, Phase-II is highly beneficial for comprehensive development of communities and for sustainable forest management.

The DMU wise details of meeting conducted during 2020-21 is given below:

Name of DMU	Date of Workshop	Stakeholders Participated	Departments Participated
Athamallik	02.03.2021	VSS, Animators, P-NGO, FMU, DMU	Forest, Watershed, Veterinary, Agriculture, Horticulture, Fishery, Soil Conservation, DIC, KVK, OLM, ORMAS, RSETI etc.
Baripada	24.02.2021		DRDA, NLM, Director, RSETI, DAO
Boudh	24.02.2021		Dist. Magistrate, Supdt. Of Police, Health, Agriculture, Horticulture, RSETI, OLM, Block, Irrigation, Bank etc.
Dhenkanal	26.2.2021		Dist. Magistrate, Supdt. Of Police, Watershed, Veterinary, Agriculture, Horticulture, Fishery, KVK, Bank etc.
Ghumsur (S)	22.02.2021		Agriculture, Horticulture, Block, OLM, RMC, Irrigation, Bank etc.
Ghumsur (N)	24.02.2021		Veterinary, Agriculture, Horticulture, Bank, Irrigation etc.
Jharsuguda	24.02.2021		Health, Watershed, CDVO, DSWO, Fishery, Mission Shakti, SEWA etc.
Karanjia	26.02.2021		Agriculture, Horticulture, Soil Consvrtaion, KVK, Sericulture, Energy, DSWO etc.
Rairangpur	24.02.2021		Dist. Admn., Police, ITDA, DRDA, Watershed, Block, Horticulture, Dist. Employment Officer
Sambalpur	18.02.2021		Forest, RSETI, NABARD, Panchayatiraj, MSME etc.
Subarnapur	08.02.2021		Dist. Magistrate, DRDA, Veterinary, RSETI, KVK, Mission Shakti etc.
Sundergarh	17.03.2021		Dist. Magistrate, DRDA, Veterinary, Agriculture, Horticulture, RSETI, KVK, Fishery, DIPRO etc

9.2.2 Sameekhaya at PMU Level

The State Level Annual Strategic Planning & Review Workshop (Sameekhaya, 2020-21 of OFSDS) could not be organized due onset of second wave of pandemic of COVID-19. The proposal of State Level Annual Strategic Planning

& Review Workshop 2020-21 would be organised on withdrawal of Covid 19 restrictions following Government protocols on COVID-19 and social distancing.



Sameekshya: 2020-21 at Ahamallik DMU



Sameekshya: 2020-21 at Dhenkanal DMU



Sameekshya: 2020-21 at Baripada DMU



Sameekshya: 2020-21 at Jharsuguda DMU



Sameekshya: 2020-21 at Subarnapur DMU



Sameekshya: 2020-21 at Sambalpur DMU



Sameekhya: 2020-21 at Boudh DMU



Sameekhya: 2020-21 at Karanja DMU



Sameekhya: 2020-21 at Rairangpur DMU



Sameekhya: 2020-21 at Ghumsur (S) DMU



Sameekhya: 2020-21 at Ghumsur (N) DMU



Sameekhya: 2020-21 at Sundergarh DMU

Chapter X

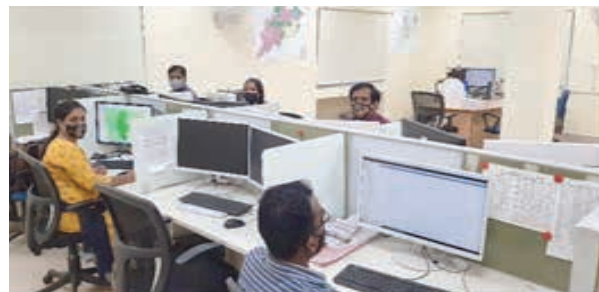
Progress of Geomatics Centre, PMU, OFSDS

10.1 Geomatics Centre

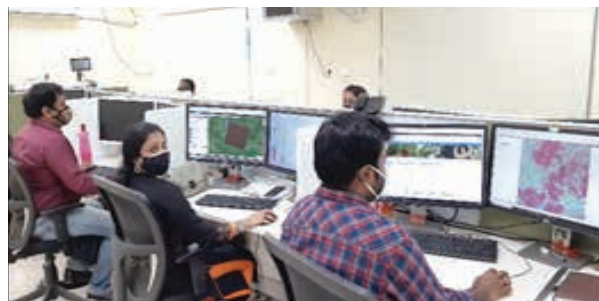
The Geomatics Centre of OFSDS established on 7th May 2014 in Project Management Unit of OFSDP at SFTRI, Campus, Ghatikia, Bhubaneswar was shifted to a new building adjacent to OFSDP Building on 14th September 2020. The centre is primarily involved in providing Geographic Information Management (GIS) solutions and Management Information System (MIS) reports, which facilitates in advanced planning & effective management of project activities. It is also involved in in-house development, deployment and maintenance of MIS and GIS Integrated System solutions of OFSDP-II and AJY projects. Since inception, the centre has been actively facilitating and providing support to the PMU in continuous monitoring and evaluation of progress of all development activities and programmes of the projects.

The Geomatics Centre is currently operational with seven personnel having expertise in GIS, Remote Sensing, Image Analysis, Software Development and Maintenance.

The GIS Lab is equipped with high end Workstations, Printer, Plotter, Scanner of required specifications and a video wall for high resolution image analysis and monitoring activities. The other equipment includes DGPS, GPS and Total Stations for ground truthing activities. Further the Geomatics centre is maintaining its own data centre with four modern server systems of IBM/ HP make for production and storage of data. The servers are primarily used for Application development, deployment and backup. A



Geomatic Centre



Work Stations in Geomatics Centre



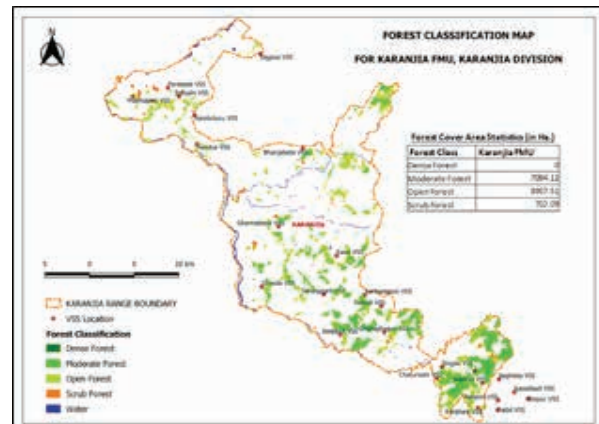
GIS Lab

dedicated and high speed data communication line of 8 Mbps has been leased from BSNL for providing 24x7 services. Licensed software being used are ArcGIS, Erdas Imagine and MS Office. The open-source software being used are Libre Office, CentOS 7/Linux/Ubuntu OS, PHP, PostgreSQL and etc.

Activities in Geomatics Centre

1. Developing and maintenance of all in-house GIS based decision support system.
2. Developing an archive of consistent and accurate geographic data and integrate up-to-date MIS for all forest activities within the project divisions.
3. Formulating and developing new MIS modules for data capturing & concurrent monitoring.
4. Building capacity of forestry officials and staff at all levels in using Geomatics.
5. GIS and Remote Sensing studies for forest cover analysis.
6. Preparing databases for the record of all information.
7. Maintenance & Development of both web and mobile applications and content management of Web portals.
8. Map preparation along with procurement of Resourcesat-2 LISS-IV imageries and FSI data.
9. Maintenance of IT infrastructure of PMU.
10. Coordinating with external stakeholders for IT related activities like procurement through GeM, emails management, web meeting/hosting through NIC and etc.

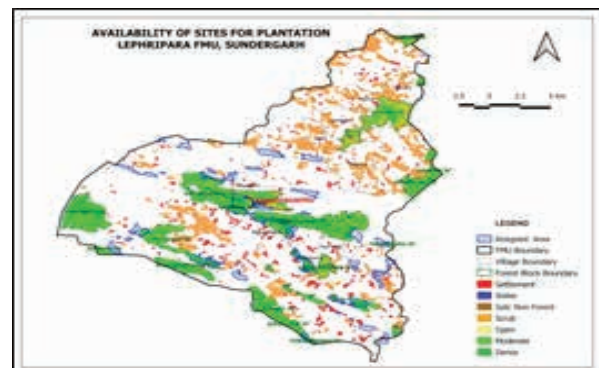
GIS -Forest Cover Maps of 15 Ranges of 5 Forest Divisions were prepared to facilitate in selection of potential sites for undertaking new VSS under the batch IV, OFSDP-II. During this covid-19 pandemic, the maps prepared were quite instrumental in understanding the ground situation and facilitated in decision making to finalize the VSS selection.



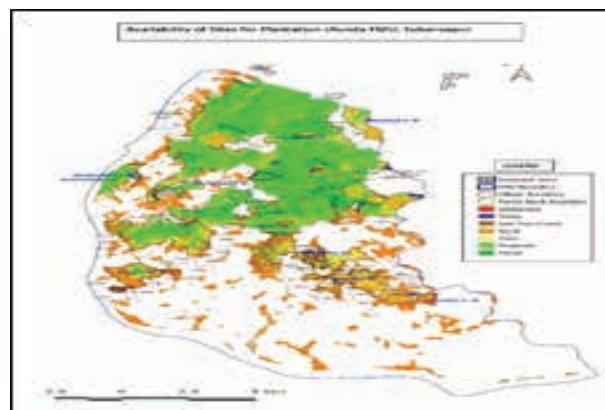
Forest Classification Map, Karanjia



GIS Application of OFSDP-II



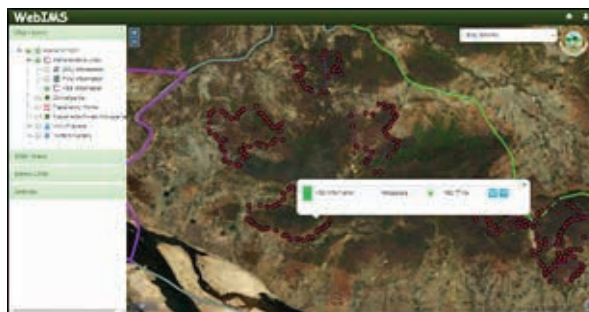
Map of Lephripara FMU, Sundergarh



Map of Ulunda FMU, Subarnapur

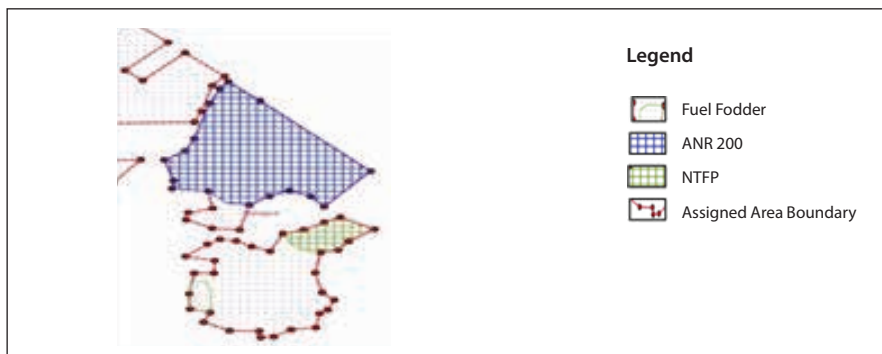
Survey and Demarcation-

The verification of all VSS polygons uploaded into GIS-MIS System (IMS) after Survey and Demarcation (S & D) of Batch -III and IV VSS of 2020-21 of OFSDP-II and Batch-5 VSS of 2020-21 of AJY have been completed.



VSS Assigned Area Polygon

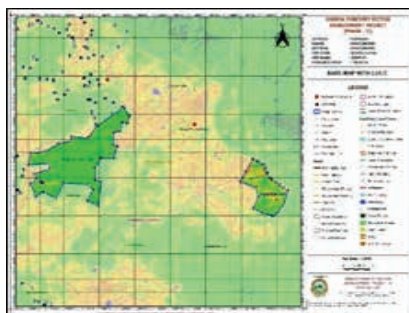
Total Assigned Area - 50.5 ha.
 Total Treatment Area – 29 ha.
 ANR with Gap @200 – 25 ha.
 NTFP @1200 – 3 ha.
 AR Fuel Fodder @2500– 1 ha.



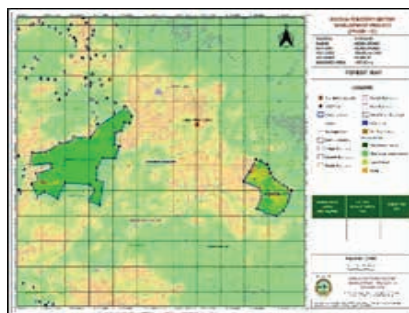
Plantation polygon, Rangapur VSS, Batch I, Athamalik

The pillar posting in all assigned area of the VSS are geo referenced and such initiative facilitated in formulating the development plan including SMC measures interventions, plantation, silvicultural interventions and above all sustainable management of entire forest assigned to the VSSs.

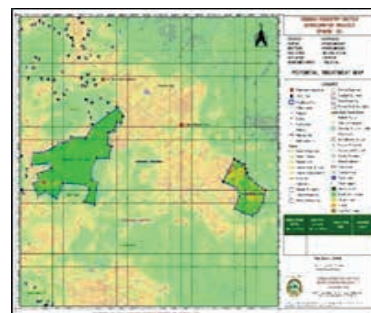
The plantation information of Batch I and Batch II VSS has been uploaded into IMS and for Batch III and Batch IV, it is being uploaded. Base Maps, Forest Cover Maps and Potential Treatment Maps of all VSSs covered during FY 2020-21 under OFSDP-II & AJY have been prepared and communicated to the Divisions for various planning activities.



Base Map with LU/LC



Forest Cover Map



Potential Treatment Map

Project Name	Total Divisions	Batch No.	Total VSS	S & D Completed	Maps Prepared
OFSDP-II	12	III & IV	403	403	1209
AJY	22	V	885	847	522

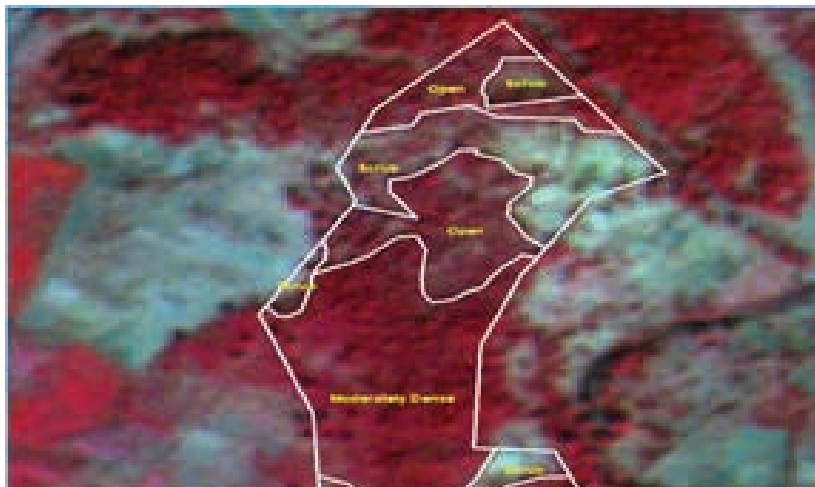
Status of Map Prepared

2019 were used for mapping and monitoring of plantation patches taken up by VSSs of OFSDP-II and AJY. Forest growth in two VSS of each project divisions of Koraput, Malkangiri, Athamalik and Sunderagarh were conducted and it is observed that a growth of 3% in average in moderate dense

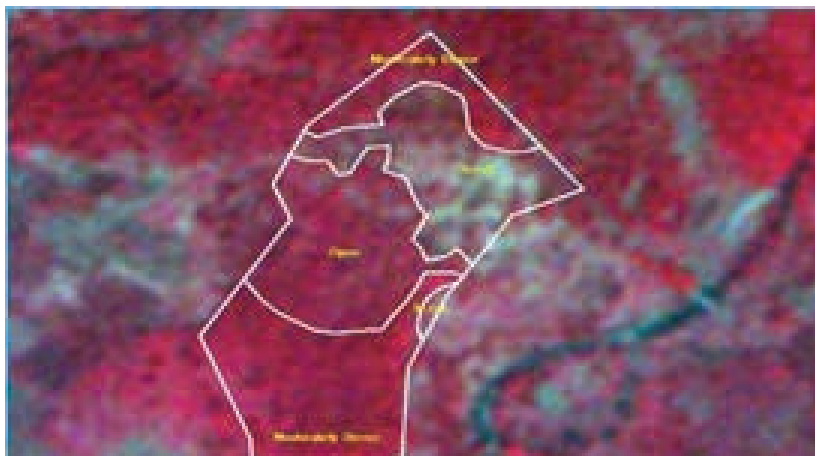
forest has happened. Different types of crown density mapping of plantation patches namely,

1. Very Dense (> 70% Crown cover)
2. Moderately Dense (40-70% Crown cover)
3. Open (10-40% crown cover)
4. Scrub (< 10% Crown cover)

Titigaon-P2(11.724 Ha.)			Year 2017		Year 2019		Growth %
Sl. No.	Name	Class	GIS_Area	% of GIS Area	GIS Area	% of GIS Area	
1	Very Dense	1	-	-	-	-	-
2	Moderately Dense	2	5.1649	44.0535	5.6004	47.7682	3.7147
3	Open	3	2.6720	22.7904	3.1684	27.0242	4.2338
4	Scrub	4	3.8873	33.1561	2.9554	25.2076	-7.9485



Change Analysis in Titigaon VSS, Athmalik,2017



Change Analysis in Titigaon VSS, Athmalik,2019



Web Meeting



Online Training in FMU

Website- The official web portal of OFSDS has been created and registered as ofsd.odisha.gov.in in January 2021. It links all applications and simplify the access of information. The website is regularly updated with news and events. The websites of Govt. portal are regularly visited for updates in IT policies, Forest rules and regulations, RTI acts.

Mobile App- A mobile app to monitor the holistic progress in field activities right from plantation to livelihood programmes while moving is being developed and has been hosted in the inhouse server. A demo version is available in google play store and will be soon published to all.

IT Support- A People Link PTZ Video Conferencing Camera of 1080p, 30fps Resolution along with 1

Microphone with Speaker has been set up for all web meetings and online trainings.

Training-Online trainings were conducted for survey and demarcation activities of Batch III and IV VSS under OFSDP-II and Batch V VSS of AJY. The training briefed about survey and demarcation process, discussed about its equipment, oriented the usage of GPS and illustrated the usage of IMS application in detail.

GeM-The Geomatics centre has supported in procurement of various items from Govt. portal GeM. Items include office stationeries and furniture. IT equipment like pendrive, external hard disk, printer, video camera, anti-virus and etc. have been procured through GeM.

Chapter XI

Accounts and Audit, 2020-21

11.1 Budget & Expenditure in 2020-21:

Budget Provision of Rs. 216.64 Crore was made for the Financial Year 2020-21, out of which Rs.160.00 Crore was received from Forest &

Environment Department, Government of Odisha. The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs.147.01 Crore. Component wise expenditure incurred during 2020-21 is as below:

Provisional Expenditure for the Financial Year- 2020-21 (In Rs.)			
Category	Budget Estimate	Expenditure	
(A) Forest Ecosystem and Community Development	1	2	
1	Preparatory Work	9,79,19,000	9,08,32,572
2	Sustainable Forest Management	91,49,12,000	91,07,93,481
3	Sustainable Biodiversity Management	2,30,00,000	48,74,366
4	Livelihood Improvement	34,56,00,000	29,64,74,283
5	Capacity Development	60,00,000	56,87,226
6	Supporting Activities	11,69,05,000	9,87,33,320
(B)	Consulting Services	1,10,08,000	1,08,86,616
Total (A) :		1,51,53,44,000	1,41,82,81,864
(B)	Administrative Cost *	8,46,56,000	5,18,32,730
Grand Total :		1,60,00,00,000	1,47,01,14,594
Summary of Funds Received, Expenditure & Reimbursement Claim during 2020-21			
	Funds Received & Expenditure	(Rs. In Crore)	
A	Opening Balance as on 01.04.2020	15.78	
B	Funds Received from Forest & Environment Dept., Govt. of Odisha	160.00	
C	Less, Expenditure made during F.Y.- 2020-21	147.01	
D	Closing Balance as on 31.03.2021 (D=A+B-C)	28.77	
Reimbursement Claim (Rs. In Crore)			
A	Reimbursement Claim Receivable as on 01.04.2020	5.53	
B	Reimbursement Claim submitted for disbursement during the year 2020-21	141.83	
C	Less, Reimbursement Claim received upto 31.03.2021	119.98	
D	Reimbursement Claim due but not received upto 31.03.2021 (D=A+B-C)	27.38	
NB: Reimbursement Claim of Rs.27.38 Crore for the month of March' 2021 was submitted on 07.04.2021, out of which 0.13 Crore has been disbursed on 20.07.2021 and balance of Rs.27.25 Crore is pending at Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) as the audit report for adjustment is under process.			

Chapter XII

Annual Work Plan & Budget 2021-22

Annual Work Plan & Budget of Rs.158.16 Crore for the Financial Year 2021-22 were prepared at PMU and was approved by the Governing Body of OFSDS. The annual work plan of the year 2021-22 was prepared keeping in mind the continuity of work in 1180 Batch-I, II, III & IV VSSs as per the

project schedule. It was proposed to place the same before High Power Committee of OFSDS for approval. However, the HPC could not be convened due to the Corona Pandemic. The AWPB- 2021-22 is placed below:

Summary of Annual Work Plan & Budget for the Financial Year- 2021-22

COMPONENT	(Rs. In Lakhs)
(A) Programme Expenditure	
Preparatory Works	1,215.61
Sustainable Forest Management	9,091.10
Sustainable Biodiversity Management	280.00
Livelihood Improvement	2,043.42
Capacity Development	761.03
Supporting Activities	1,271.62
Consulting Services (Project Management Consultant)	200.00
TOTAL (A)	14,862.78
(B) State Share	
Administration Cost	703.48
TAXES (GST)	250.00
TOTAL (B)	953.48
GRAND TOTAL Rs. in Lakhs (A+B)	15,816.26



Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project Phase-II

Odisha Forestry Sector Development Society
Forest, Environment and Climate Change Department, Government of Odisha

SFTRI Campus, Ghatikia, Bhubaneswar-751 029