



# OFSDP

Orissa Forestry Sector Development Project

## Newsletter

Vol. 2 Issue No.1

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**PD's DESK**

### Project Update

The implementation process of the project in the selected 623 JFM sites (covering total area of 65,846 Ha.): Micro-planning activity has been completed and implementation on the basis of the comprehensive micro plans is under progress. Opening of VSS accounts, transfer of funds to VSS accounts by the project have been completed for the 1st batch of VSS. Funds have been provided to the VSS to improve the stock of degraded forests by Assisted Natural Regeneration, Block Plantations and Soil & Water conservation measure as per approved micro-plans. VSS nurseries have been established and preliminary operations have been undertaken for plantation activity to be executed during next planting season, i.e., July-Aug., 2008. Focused

review of Micro Plans is proposed to be undertaken at circle level alongwith General Consultant.

For 2<sup>nd</sup> batch interventions, 701 sites have been selected and VSS activation/formation process is under progress. The detailed treatment plan, i.e., the Micro Plan will be prepared during 2008-09 for which preparation of maps and assessment of conditions of forest including the socio-economic profile of the villages have been initiated.

Project is making specific efforts to raise quality planting material. For the plantation to be taken up in the 1<sup>st</sup> batch JFM sites, 10 nos. of permanent nurseries, 176 Decentralised and 358 VSS nurseries have been established.

For providing immediate incentive to the participating villagers the project has initiated schemes to develop small community infrastructures under the 'Entry Point Activities' (EPA). The selection of appropriate community development infrastructure has been done by prioritizing various suggestions/needs of the participating villages through PRA exercise facilitated by the NGOs.

#### Income Generation Activities (IGAs)

Prepared micro-plans also include site specific IGAs required for the upliftment of the community. But proper selection of IGAs will involve detailed analysis, market study, capacity of beneficiaries and the resource base. The project has initiated the process

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## The baseline survey

### - Benchmarking the Progress

The project aims to help the forest dependent people in restoration of their forests and help them in learning how to use these resources in a sustainable manner. It will be essential to know whether or not our efforts are in the right direction. It is thus essential to record the ground conditions at the beginning of the project. Baseline Household survey would become a 'benchmark' and help in impact assessment studies and/or measuring success by comparing the 'Before' (Baseline) and 'After' (Mid-term and Ex-post) situations.

#### Sample Villages to be surveyed:

Of the total 2275 project villages approximately 380 villages would be required to be selected using

stratified random sampling technique. In addition, 20 more villages would be identified from outside the project area but within 14 project divisions, as 'control' villages. Thus, the total number of sample villages to be surveyed comes to 400 in number. In phase-1 out of 1324 identified project villages, 207 sample villages would be taken up for household survey and in phase-2, out of remaining 951 project villages (to be short-listed), 173 sample villages would be required to be surveyed.

#### Socio-economic indicators:

The draft questionnaire has been designed keeping some of the major socio-economic indicators in mind with respect to project

objectives and thus quantifiable indicators have been incorporated. The broad indicators incorporated in the questionnaire include: poverty indicators, productive assets, saving and debt, income, education and health indicators.

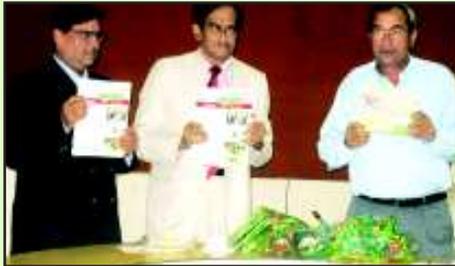
In order to have independent thoughts and suggestions, PMU had invited some of the reputed and experienced institutes/organisations, and organised a meeting on 10<sup>th</sup> March 2008. During the discussion the requirement was discussed and the appropriate method and indicators were analysed.

PMU has placed advertisements in newspapers, inviting offers for conducting the baseline survey.

## Development Activities

### HPC meeting

The second meeting of the HPC was held on 8<sup>th</sup> February 2008 under the chairmanship of Sri A.K.Tripathy, IAS, Chief Secretary, Orissa. The HPC approved budget for 2008-09 for Rs.76.079 crores.



### Governing Body Meeting

The 5<sup>th</sup> Governing Body meeting of OFSDS was held on 29<sup>th</sup> March 2008 under the Chairmanship of Sri Satya Prakash Nanda, IAS, Agricultural Production Commissioner and Chairperson of the Governing Body. The Governing Body approved the Annual Report of the society for the year 2006-07. Governing Body also approved the engagement of 3 Deputy Conservator of Foresters or equivalent posts on contractual basis, two GIS and MIS technicians and one System Manager through service provider.



### Training on "OFSDP Accounting Procedure and Methods"

One day training programme on "OFSDP Accounting Procedure and Methods" was organized on 22<sup>nd</sup> January 2008 at PMU for the OFD staff involved in accounting at DMU level. Twenty Seven participants (FEO-14, Junior Clerk-4, Senior Clerk-3, Junior Accountant-4, DEO-1, Head Clerk (Rtd)-1) from all the project divisions attended the programme. The training programme was inaugurated by Sri A.K.Bansal, IFS, Project Director, OFSDP. The training programme covered Accounting Standards and Accounting Procedures, MIS (Accounts), Observation of Auditors and Statutory Compliances including Tax Deduction and Deposit and VSS Accounting and Statement of Expenditure. The resource personnel included Sri Sanjit Parta, C.A., Sri Swadhin Mohanty, MIS Specialist and Sri Sudhir Srichandan, Accountant OFSDP. Participants are required to organise DMU/FMU level sessions for VSS officials/representatives.

### Engagement of Specialists & Field Experts by General Consultants



The following specialists of the General Consultant have resumed their works.

#### International Consultant

1. Dr. Michael Green  
Biodiversity Specialist
2. Mr. Dexter M. Cabahug  
Coastal/Mangrove Management Specialist

#### National Consultant

1. Mr. Hemendra Singh Panwar  
Biodiversity Specialist.

Ten Field Experts, engaged by the General Consultant, OFSDP have started functioning after

initial orientation training on 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> March 2008.

The field level experts will act as linkage between PMC/PMU and DMU/FMU in relation to compilation of data and information on progress of interventions of consultant service by different experts, compilation of data and information on specific technical input and appraisal of project works to PMC/PMU. They will assist DMU in planning process, supervision and monitoring of project implementation. They will support FMU in providing guidance and monitoring of various project activities being undertaken by NGO and VSS at FMU level.

### Workshop on "Framework to develop National Carbon Accounting System for Land use and Forestry"



A workshop was held on 11<sup>th</sup> January 2008 in the Conference Hall of PMU on the subject "Framework to develop National Carbon Accounting System for Land use and Forestry" ("Management of Forest to Conserve Carbon") in Indian Forestry contest. The presentation was made by Dr. A.K.Mohapatra, Joint Project Director and was attended by Senior Forest Officers of OFD, OFDC, OREDA and scientist of OUAT. Dr. Mahapatra discussed various issues of carbon sequestration in forestry and land use system. Quoting extensive literatures, he emphasized the need of developing a national carbon accounting system for forestry sector which would be essential for launching CDM forest projects and to attract fund from various global climate change initiatives. A method for accounting carbon sequestration from land use

change through modeling framework was demonstrated in his presentation. The potential of degraded areas to be covered under CDM forestry was one of the highlights of the discussion. Several modeling framework are available to determine carbon emission from forestry activities and potential of carbon sequestration under different management scenarios was deliberated. It was also concluded that community based organizations like VSS, FDA, farmer cooperatives can have access to CDM funds for growing trees or conserving forest by establishing process that would conserve carbon in the proposed land use practice, different than business as usual. The Project Director suggested that OREDA, as a nodal agency should take initiatives for formulation of suitable projects, wherein OFSDP could provide assistance.

## Visit of Counsellor, Embassy of Japan



Mr. Keiji Kamiyama, Counsellor, Embassy of Japan in New Delhi visited the Project Management Unit (PMU) of Orissa Forestry Sector Development Project, Bhubaneswar in the afternoon of 28<sup>th</sup> February, 2008.

Visit to PMU was a part of Mr. Kamiyama's 2-day visit to the State of Orissa for observation of major Japanese ODA (Official Development Assistance) projects in Orissa. In addition to the Orissa Forestry Sector Development Project, Mr. Kamiyama visited and interacted with key personnel of the JICA-CDA Project for Conservation and wise-use of Natural Resources of Chilika Lagoon through Community Participation.

In a meeting at PMU, the Project Director, Mr. Arun Kumar Bansal, IFS, appreciated the financial assistance from JBIC, Government of Japan, to the Project which aims restoration of degraded forests and poverty alleviation through community development. Mr. Bansal, briefed Mr. Kamiyama on the project components and current

status of major project activities.

Mr. Kamiyama, was particularly interested in man-animal conflict, mangrove and community participation issues. Mr. Kamiyama emphasized about the contribution of mangroves forests and other coastal plantations to mitigate the adverse impact of tsunami and other disasters. He also appreciated the efforts made by the Project for community participation in various programs and activities.

Other participants present at the meeting were:

Mr. B.K.Swain, IFS, Joint Project Director (IM&E)  
 Mr. Debidutta Biswal, IFS, Joint Project Director (A &F)  
 Mr. A.C. Dinakar, IFS, Deputy Project Director (FT/MP/ME)  
 Mr. R.C. Mohapatra, OFS-II, Dy. Project Director (A&F)  
 Mr. Madhav G. Gogate, Team Leader and Mr. Tomohiro Shibayama, Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist from General Consultant OFSDP.

## LET US PULL THE CHARIOT OF LORD JAGANNATH

### - Making the Partnership Work for Project Objectives

We have a well established tradition of pulling the chariots of Lord Jagannath, Balabhadra and Subhadra together. Learning from this experience it was considered necessary to review whether or not all of us are putting our efforts cohesively and in one direction.

In this context, series of meetings among project staff and partner NGO staff were organized recently. In the meetings, the discussion touched upon the aspects of roles and responsibilities of partner NGOs, work progress and accomplishment, reporting and communication, organizational issues, IGA, and SHG gradation. Major findings were mixture of hope and needs for correction.

It was heartening to note that despite the differences in approaches and cultures, the partnership and collaboration between OFD and partner NGOs appeared to have taken the first step and both are appreciative / enthusiastic about the challenges being faced.

NGOs recognize their responsibilities of helping OFSDP in mobilizing communities, sensitizing them, capacitating them and producing outputs. However, NGOs and in many cases FMUs/DMUs require more clarity about the roles and responsibilities of the NGOs in:

#### Understanding Each Other Better .... Through Clarity in

- Communication mechanism (what issues to discuss when / how frequently with whom and through what communication media)
- Decision making mechanism (who are authorized to make what decisions when / how quickly)

- Method of monitoring NGOs and assessing NGO activities
- Mechanism of monitoring by NGO Chief Functionaries
- Logistical arrangement (use of computer at FMU, visit to VSS with VFW, procedures on personnel changes when occurs, etc.)
- Preparation of micro-plan, coordination of EPA, IGA and Livelihood Improvement Activities (LIA) etc.

For the above, the re-orientation and leveling-off the two parties needs to take place through regular meetings, workshops and training. Also, a set of guidelines is required for the following-

- Preliminary interaction and assessment indicate that there is scope to enhance the capacities of the NGOs in facilitating community mobilization, ensuring participation and in promoting SHG/IGA/LIA. It is required to be assessed properly and strengthened with a participatory planned capacity building strategy.
- Uneven distribution of target VSS per NGO / VFW seems to be a significant hindrance in successful project implementation. Appropriate re-distribution of number of VSS per NGO requires urgent attention. GC will facilitate this in consultation with PMU.
- Income generation activities (IGA) under the project will stress on two aspects namely Market demand-driven and adequate Capacity Development. IGA components under the project will be implemented through the following overall steps:

#### Ten Steps in IGA Promotion

- 
- Step 12 Institutionalization of IGA
  - Step 11 Market linkage support
  - Step 10 IGA activities by below SHGs
  - Step 9 Grading / assessment of below SHGs
  - Step 8 Supporting and capacity building of other SHGs
  - Step 7 Market research
  - Step 6 Development of IGA Guideline.
  - Step 5 Piloting of IGA activities with selected SHGs
  - Step 4 Capacity building of selected SHGs
  - Step 3 Selection of SHGs which are ready to take up IGA
  - Step 2 Grading / assessment of old SHGs (> 6 months old)
  - Step 1 Development of SHG Grading Tool.

With these changes, it is hoped that there will be better synergy and convergence of efforts and the Chariot of improving lot of the Jagannath's children will roll on and reach its goal .

- S Tsuji & PR Choudhury

# Coastal Plantations

## - A Project Perspective

Amongst the bounties bestowed by the God to Orissa, long coast line that has beautiful, serene, picturesque beaches is a major boon. May be, as we take these God's gifts in a routine way, we tend to them in a careless or irresponsible manner, feeling that we owe nothing to preserve this bounty. The coastline has resources more than to meet our basic needs but not greed or uncontrolled use or gross misuse either intentional or inadvertent. Today shore line is seen to be under threat with [so called] new development activities like new ports, prawn cultivation, diversion for non sustainable land use threatening the very foundation of the natural eco-system that was otherwise an excellent cushion to tidal fury and yet support an ecosystem that is so unique. Irresponsible way of treating this fragile and yet interesting eco-system, leads it to its degradation and consequent sufferings to all the concerned components of the eco-system including the human beings .

### Why coastal plantations?

At the mouths of the major rivers like Subarnrekha, Baitarni, Mahanadi, Rishikulya etc there are estuarine mud flats or the lagoons like Chilka that were once covered with excellent Mangrove Forests that included precious faunal components .These are the nurseries for the fishes and other aquatic fauna to breed and grow, and thus supporters of all life forms of the food web.

Since late sixties state has realized importance of 'Jhaun' the Casuarinas as a shelter belt that takes on the fury of cyclones and dissipates its fury like that of Lord Shiva's matted hair, absorbing fury of Goddess Ganges descent from heavens to earth.

We in Orissa could boast of achieving extensive shelter belts during sixties and seventies. During my visits to the Balasore, Bhadrak and Puri, I could see excellent work done in past and how these resources in addition to providing environmental security, are proving to be a boon

particularly to those who are not privileged to have lands or other fuel wood resources. Such families were seen literally sweeping plantation floors to elk out fuelwood needs. Overall health of these Casuarinas plantation was found to be deteriorating, tree density was eroding, there is no regeneration either. In places fungal infections or other pathogens had debilitating impact on once rich plantations and need to regenerate them urgently was perceived as need of the hour.

Inter tidal extensive mudflats zone, has out of sheer necessity and lack of other viable alternative, has become grazing ground for the local cattle and buffalo herds; only service these cattle render to their owners, seemed to be providing dung which mixed with agriculture waste, is the only economical option to meet fuelwood needs.

Grazing is uncontrolled and availability of palatable forage is at the lowest level. There is no trace of 'Bani' trees that once provided palatable forage and fuelwood too. Even the grasses that once grew luxuriantly are presently in the form of close cropped stubble, incapable of rejuvenating itself. Resource utilization is thus in non sustainable form; the very life support system in the sandy shores and mudflats is under threat and needs immediate interventions.

### Mangrove plantations

DMU Chiefs, Bhadrak and Balasore and their respective field staff, are doing wonderful work in raising Mangrove plantations on such a massive scale that it was never tried before; scale of operation is to be seen to be believed!! There were giant earth moving machines digging main channels for the innovative "Fish bone channel" approach that was successfully demonstrated earlier at Eram Adia by the Basudevpur Range staff in 2006. It was heartening to see the nurseries of 'Boni' being established. Having realized the need to diversify from mono culture

to biodiversity rich plantations during second visit, it was seen that attempts are being made to add more species. In Balasore a natural patch of mangrove was seen being regenerated in the previous but locally found successful planting practice and not the Fish Bone pattern of soil working. By trying both the systems it will be possible to compare both the patterns and ultimately adopt one which is cost effective and ultimately gives good results.

Both the DMUs are aware of the fact that there is a scope for greater involvement of local resource dependent persons in this activity right from the beginning. Initial reservations about role of VSS / EDC in these two Wild life divisions are now being resolved and role of people in this venture is now becoming clear. Need for social mobilization, orientation and active involvement is now perceived clearly and suitable remedial measures are being planned. General Consultant will assist the DMUs and their staff in providing alternate sources to meet community's fuel and fodder needs. Thanks to expert advice from the International Specialists in Mangroves, it will be possible to enhance the bio diversity.

The GC would like to place on record their appreciation of good field work and dedication of field staff in Bhadrak and Balasore Divisions to make the program success.

### Casuarinas Plantations

Near Hugli, Chandaneswar, I had an opportunity to see the site selected for the casuarina plantations and establishment of site nurseries were being organized; the field staff was enthusiastic and receptive to new ideas of genetic improvement for optimizing flow of goods and services from the plantations.

**- Madhav Gogate**  
Team Leader,  
General Consultant OFSDP



ANR - 1,38000 Hectares

Block Plantation - 39650 Hectares

AR - 19000 Hectares

Coastal Plantation - 2810 Hectares

## Training Programme on Coastal Casuarina Plantation



One day training programme on "Coastal Casuarina Plantation" was organized at the Department of Forestry, College of Agriculture, OUAT, Bhubaneswar on 20<sup>th</sup> February 2008. Twenty Nine (29) participants (6 FEOs, 8 Foresters & 15 VFWs including 1 LVFW) from 8 Coastal Divisions, namely Balasore WL, Bhadrak WL, Rajnagar WL, Puri WL, Chilika WL, Cuttack, Khurdha and Berhampur attended the training

programme. The training programme covered several important topics such as Edapho-climatic condition of coastal Orissa and its suitability for Casuarina plantation, Biology of casuarinas and morphological features of superior plant type, Propagation technique of Casuarina and demonstration of technique, Planting techniques and management of Casuarina plantations, Improving productivity of Casuarina plantations

through biotechnological approach and Maximizing return from Casuarina plantations. The resource persons included Mr. M.G. Gogate, Team Leader, General Consultants, OFSDP, Prof. A.K. Mohapatra, Sr. Scientist, Agro Forestry Research Project, OUAT, Prof. M.M. Hossain, Dept. of Forestry, OUAT, Dr. A.K. Sahoo, Asst. Professor, Dept. of Forestry, OUAT and Dr. R.K. Patra, Scientist, Agro Forestry Research Project, OUAT.

## Training Programme on "Business Planning for Livelihoods Promotion"

A 5 day training programme (from 25<sup>th</sup> to 29<sup>th</sup> February, 2008) was conducted by ALC India at CYSD, Bhubaneswar on "Business Planning for Livelihood Promotion". Project sponsored 5 officers (FEOs) who have to prepare business plans for SHGs in the respective divisions in the first batch of VSSs under OFSDP.

Five FEOs namely Sri S.F. Alli, Sri Lokanath Mohapatra, Sri B.N.Sharma, Sri Brahmananda Sahoo and Sri Ramesh Chandra Behera from DMUs Angul, Phulbani, Koraput, Rourkela and Keonjhar respectively enriched themselves in these 5 days deliberations. They expressed their confidence in understanding the nitty gritty of business planning for livelihood promotion and gained valuable tips to devise realistic plan for upliftment of economically down trodden people, who are living within forests, adjacent to the forest and with acute dependency on forests for their survival.

The Resource persons drove home the point that to achieve the multiple goals of reducing poverty and enhancing livelihood options, the combined efforts of Project Staff, NGOs and VSS is required. As a whole the main focus will be to build capacity, labour gateway, network, youth & livelihood of rural community. Before implementing the poverty alleviation programme i.e. Income Generating Activities, following points are to be looked into-

- 01: Feasibility
02. Level of poverty
03. Sustainable activities
04. Capacity building
05. Concept to reduce poverty
06. Implementation
07. Principle & Risks
08. Management

The central theme of the entire training course was to improve capacity i.e. to improve knowledge, skill, confidence for achieving the goal.

Within this brief duration of five days, the basic concepts of livelihood improvement were covered and clarified in order to devise realistic acceptable and eco friendly IGAs in the target villages covered under Orissa Forestry Sector Development Project.

This training cleared the inherent biases, of the participating FEOs and the knowledge gained during this training exposure will be disseminated to project colleagues, NGO Team and VSS in the DMU level so as to implement the training matrix effectively.

(Sri Ramesh Chandra Behera, FEO, Keonjhar DMU)

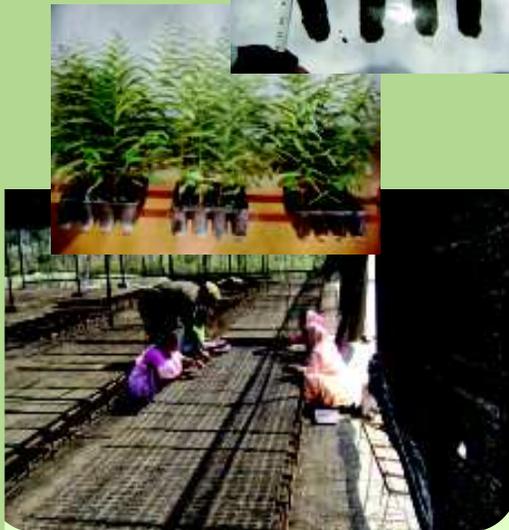


# Training-cum-Exposure Visit to Forest Development Corporation Maharashtra Ltd.

## Root Trainers Nurseries

Root Trainers(RT) are conical cells having 5 to 6 ridges inside and with a small drainage hole on the bottom. These are available singly or in a block with various volumes like 100, 150, 250, 300 cc. These cones in fact train the roots naturally in a way that root develop parallel to ridges inside the cone and are self pruned without coiling when they come out of drainage hole on contact with air and sun light. For this reason, the blocks of Root Trainer are kept on stands at a height of about 15 cm. above ground level. Root Trainer blocks can be transported easily, are long lasting; require less growth medium and water. The application of fertilizer and insecticide is also easy. More plants can be raised in smaller area and pest control management is also easy.

Forest Development Corporation of Maharashtra Ltd. (FDCM) has been a pioneer in adoption of root trainer concept. For last decade or so, it has raised seedlings of number of species, relevant to their plantation programme. As a result, FDCM field staffs are now a repository of rich experience in successfully practicing root trainer technology. FDCM has evolved comprehensive guidelines / manuals and resultant documentation has been tested over a time. Considerable work have been done in the sphere of seed collection from suitable sources, processing, storage and certification, which is a prerequisite for getting quality seeds of appropriate genetic composition economically.



To achieve the project objectives, Quality planting material of genetically superior and appropriate species that are suited to a given area need to be planted to yield optimum return. There is scope for upgradation of nursery practices and technological advancements / innovation under the OFSDP.

For strengthening of the nursery setup, project officials are being provided with the latest technological information and exposure visits for getting first hand experience from the successful interventions elsewhere. One such exposure

visits of 20 OFD officials (4 FROs, 3 FEOs and 13 VFWs) was organised on 4<sup>th</sup> & 5<sup>th</sup> March,08 to successful sites in Maharashtra. Officials got exposed to the High Tech Nursery techniques pursued under the Maharashtra Forest Development Corporation in Gondia Forest Division. The overall objective of the exposure visit was- to build the capacity of the OFSDP officials and enhancement of knowledge on various improved nursery techniques, including Root Trainer Nursery.

Demonstrations of property of potting medium and their quantities required were given to the participants at Chulabandha nursery. The participants visited the Agro net shed and observed the preparation of potting medium and filling of root trainer container and setting of block in stand. They were shown about the processes of seed germination and hardening of seedlings. They learnt that the seeds of Teak (treated) & others, namely, Sisoo, Anla and other thin coated seeds can be raised in root trainers. The participants visited the compost shed and learnt the processes of compost making. They also learnt about vermi compost preparation and processes involved in it. They visited irrigation system of root trainers, micro irrigation system with pumps and filters.

The participants also visited plantation raised by root trainer seedlings, stump plantation of teak and clonal seedlings Eucalyptus plantation. The participants observed that the growth of teak root trainer seedlings was comparatively better than the stump planting and the growth was uniform in nature.



## Business Planning for livelihood promotion

- IGA perspective in Kandhamal - L.N. Mahapatra, FEO, Phulbani DMU

Livelihood is the way in which people satisfy their needs or gain living. A livelihood should be sufficient to avoid poverty and preferably increase well being for a family. Livelihood some times, is narrowly defined as income generating activities. Livelihood is a means of subsistence or support for physical and mental well being. Also livelihood of the poor are different from those of other social classes.

Access and control of the assets and linkages are important in defining elements of poverty. To understand poverty, the following four dimensions are important.

1. Assets
2. Technology
3. Institutions
4. Markets

Business Plans are Mainly prepared -

- To show the creditors, so that the credit can be ascertained on the basis of soundness of the business.
- To assess the potential of Micro enterprise to make profit in future.
- To assess the financial support required.
- To assess activities to be undertaken and resources required.
- Various sources to arrange resources and methods to raise it.
- Shortcomings of micro enterprise need to be improved.
- The requirement of money at certain point of time during production.

Kandhamal is primarily a Tribal District and as such a large percentage of the population particularly Tribals live below poverty line. Since the district is full of hilly terrain and forests cover is more than 70% of total area of the district, there are very less agricultural land, the people thus are not self sufficient with their agricultural products.

However they utilize the forests of the district to collect NTFP items like Amla, Hill Broom etc. as primary collections and through middle man sell their products to generate income. They cultivate Haldi (Turmeric) by their traditional methods utilizing Sal branches as organic manure. Kandhamal Haldi is highly appreciated and has

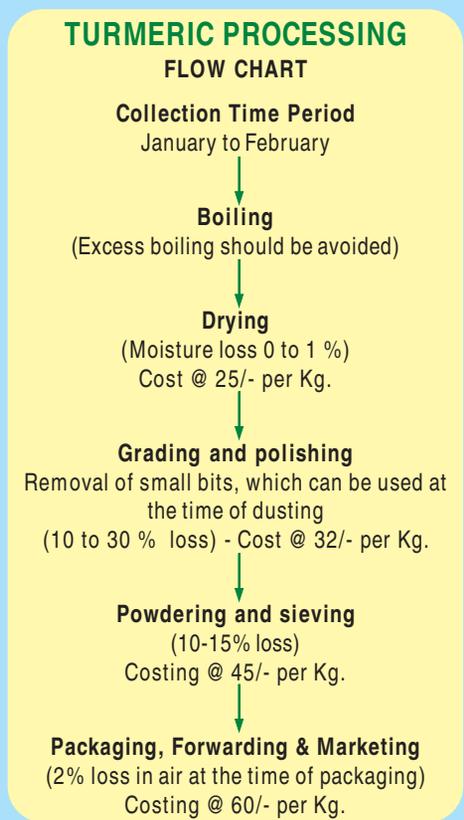
good demand in outside markets. The people collect Siali leaves, Kendu leaves, Myroboolams and earn for their living.

Efforts are on to utilize local resources to create income generation opportunities for the tribal people. Many SHGs, VSSs have been formed in the district with the motive of creating awareness among the people. They are being trained to stitch Siali plates, make hills brooms, Honey collection, Bamboo products. They are being educated on methods to cultivate good quality vegetable and being provided revolving fund as well as water pumps, KB pumps etc.

However much more attention is required to uplift the economic condition of the people so that they can become self sufficient with their agricultural products and income by selling the additional products.

In the above context for enhancing the IGA prospects of the Tribals of the Kandhamal district, a Turmeric processing unit can be established to utilize the raw turmeric plentifully available in the region.

A tentative estimate of the project is given below -



### PLAN OF ACTION FOR SHG: -

Sanction amount Rs. 25,000/-  
 Cost of Turmeric per Kg @ 25/- per Kg.  
 Availability of raw material = 1,000 Kg. from direct purchasing from farmer.

↓

After grading in pure form comes to 800 Kg. out of above stock.

↓

In the form of small bits = 200Kg, which can be used at the time of dusting.  
 Pure dust on an average more than 100 Kg @ 40/- = Rs. 4,000/-

↓

After polishing (loss 5-10 %) = 60 Kg.  
 800Kg - 60 Kg = 740 Kg. in pure form @ 32/- = Rs. 23,680/-

↓

Powdering and sieving (loss 10-15%) = 92 Kg.  
 Cost of powdering and sieving @ 5/- per Kg. = 3,700/- (740 X 5)  
 740 Kg. - 92 Kg. = 648 Kg. pure dust @ 45/- per Kg = Rs. 29,160/-

↓

Packaging (loss 2%) = 12 Kg.  
 648 Kg. - 12 Kg. = 636 Kg. @ 60/- = Rs. 38,160/-

↓

Cost of P.bags, Cost of packaging, Cost of labelling (including all cost) = Re.1/- per Kg

↓

Cost of purchase @Rs.25/- per Kg.  
 Cost of sale @ Rs. 60/- per Kg.  
 Profit Rs. 60/ - Rs.25/- = Rs. 35/-

In the market this same product can be sold @Rs.80/- per kg. after extra value addition in the form of more attractive packaging, labelling and including the advertisement cost.

### ABSTRACT

Sale Price (in Rs.)	Cost Price (in Rs.)	Profit (in Rs.)
38,160/-	25,000/-	12,574/-
4,000/- (small bits)	3,700/- (cost of powdering)	
	636/- (cost of packaging) 250/- (1% interest)	
42,160/-	29,586/-	

# Project Glimpses .....

Phulbani - Pakangaon VSS



Angul - Badadandasahi VSS



Ekgharia VSS  
Angul Division



Phulbani - Khaumunda VSS



Phulbani -  
Kaladi  
VSS



Platform of village well under E.P.A-  
PAKANAGAON VSS



VSS Office-Cum- Meeting Hall at  
PAKANAGAON Under Construction

## Developing VSS Infrastructure



Khaumunda  
VSS Phulbani  
Division

## ANR Activities

### Project Update

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with the assistance of the General Consultant to develop detailed guidelines for selection and implementation of Income Generation Activities and prioritization of Self-Help Groups in the participating villages. The frame work for market research is also being evolved by the General Consultant.

### Coastal Plantation-

Project envisages to establish 2810 Ha. of Coastal Plantations in 2 coastal Forest Divisions- Bhadrak(WL) & Balasore(WL) divisions. The area will be treated by restoration of Mangrove forest in tidal zones and establishment of Casuarina Plantation in coastal sand dunes. Fish bone channels will be dug to facilitate tidal flow as per site requirement. During 2007-08, preliminary operation has been undertaken for establishment of 340 Ha. of Mangrove Plantation and 88 Ha. of Casuarina Plantation in these divisions.

Five villages adjacent to the Mangrove Plantation area have been selected for participating in the project activity.

### Artificial Regeneration of Teak Plantations

Project has a provision to raise 19,000 Ha. of Teak Plantations under non-JFM mode. The Teak Plantations are to be taken up in open forests in patches of 100 ha (or) more. The sites for plantations are to be selected in the forest blocks covered under approved working plans. The sites for plantation are to be selected considering (i) distance from market (ii) accessibility to the site (iii) topographic condition suitable for such plantations, maintenance and harvesting, (iv) soil condition suitable for Teak.

Basing on the preparedness and list of identified areas furnished by DFO-cum-DMU Chiefs of various divisions, project has fixed targets of 800 Ha. for 2008-09 and 7400 Ha. for 2009-10.

PMU proposes to publish replicable best practices on successful initiatives on various aspects relating to OFSDP. DMU/FMU officials, NGO team leaders are requested to send precise write ups with illustrative photographs for publication in the OFS Newsletter or special technical bulletins.



This Quarterly Newsletter of the JBIC assisted Orissa Forestry Sector Development Project will provide timely information relating to different project activities for the knowledge of various stakeholders.

For any comments/suggestions, please write to -

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