



Government of Odisha

ANNUAL ACTIVITY REPORT 2021-22



Construction of LBCD at Purunapani RF
VSS Name-Purnapani VSS FMU Name-Thakurmunda
Batch-IV Date-20.4.2021



Odisha Forest Sector Development Project, Phase-II
Odisha Forestry Sector Development Society
Forest, Environment & Climate Change Department
Government of Odisha





Annual Activity Report of Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project, Phase-II for 2021-2022



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Forest, Environment and Climate Change Department, Government of Odisha

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for 2021-2022**

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Foreword

Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project, Phase-II (OFSDP-II) is being implemented since 2017-18 by Odisha Forestry Sector Development Society under 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 villages. 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 2021-22 was the fifth year of implementation of Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project, Phase-II. During the year, the remaining 31 numbers of Batch-IV VSSs were covered from 17 Ranges of 5 Forest Divisions under OFSDP-II. In order to fulfil the project targets under different components. Moreover, the planned interventions in the 1180 numbers VSSs from 49 Ranges covered during previous years were continued.

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 1211 VSSs covered under the project. In the Financial Year, 2021-22 was the 0th year (nursery raising) for plantation operation for only 31 VSSs (Part Batch-IV), whereas it was the 1st year (creation) of the plantations raised in 403 Batch-III & IV VSSs covered during 2020-21 and 2nd year (maintenance) of the plantations raised in 422 VSSs of

Batch-II covered during 2019-20. Under Farm Forestry Component, a total of 16.76 lakhs numbers of seedlings under four different model in 2285 Ha of Patta (Private) Land of 9425 beneficiaries in Batch-II VSSs were planted during the year.

Under livelihood initiatives, Community Development Activities amounting to Rs.11841.86 lakhs were mobilized through inter-sectoral convergence with about 33 numbers of line Departments, benefiting more than 5 lakhs beneficiaries during 2021-22. Capacity building programme for communities were arranged virtually and physically at the field level after following Covid – 19 Guidelines of the Government of Odisha meticulously. In the year 2021-22, total 743 number of Capacity Building Training programmes were conducted at PMU level, DMU level and VSS level covering 22 themes for 25, 748 participants.

The Annual Activity Report of OFSDP-II for 2021-22 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 2021-22 will serve as reference document for the project staff and officials associated in implementation of OFSDP-II.

Dr. (Mrs. Meeta Biswal, IFS)

PCC Forests (Projects)
& Project Director, OFSDS

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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 restricts these communities to both daily wage employment and 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 "Forestry 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 Promotion 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, communities are facilitated by the project to initiate planning and execution of interventions by the project personnel. 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. Plantation of indigenous forest species in the degraded forest land assigned to the VSSs.
3. Augmenting alternate livelihood options for the forest fringe dwellers for reduction of dependence and biotic pressure on forest.
4. Conducting Experiments on Conservation and scientific management of the biodiversity in protected areas.
5. Comprehensive community development through inter-sectoral convergence.
6. Promotion of Income Generating Activities by the Self Help Groups, Common Interest Groups and Poorest of Poor with the additional assistance of Revolving Fund at VSS level.
7. Strengthening the backward and forward market linkages through establishing & operationalizing the Multi-product Clusters under the project.
8. 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 200 / 400 / 800 seedlings/ha
 - o Block plantation, namely- Fuel and Fodder, NTFP and other Block plantations
 - 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 in the form of 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 Cell (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. Exposure visits

E. Knowledge Management and 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 Verification
- 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 into a) Monitoring, b) Impact Assessment and c) Audit. The elements of the M&E arrangement are as follows:

a. Monitoring:

- 1) Concurrent 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 consolidation phase is the Phase-out Phase of OFSDP-II which 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 consolidation phase include:

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

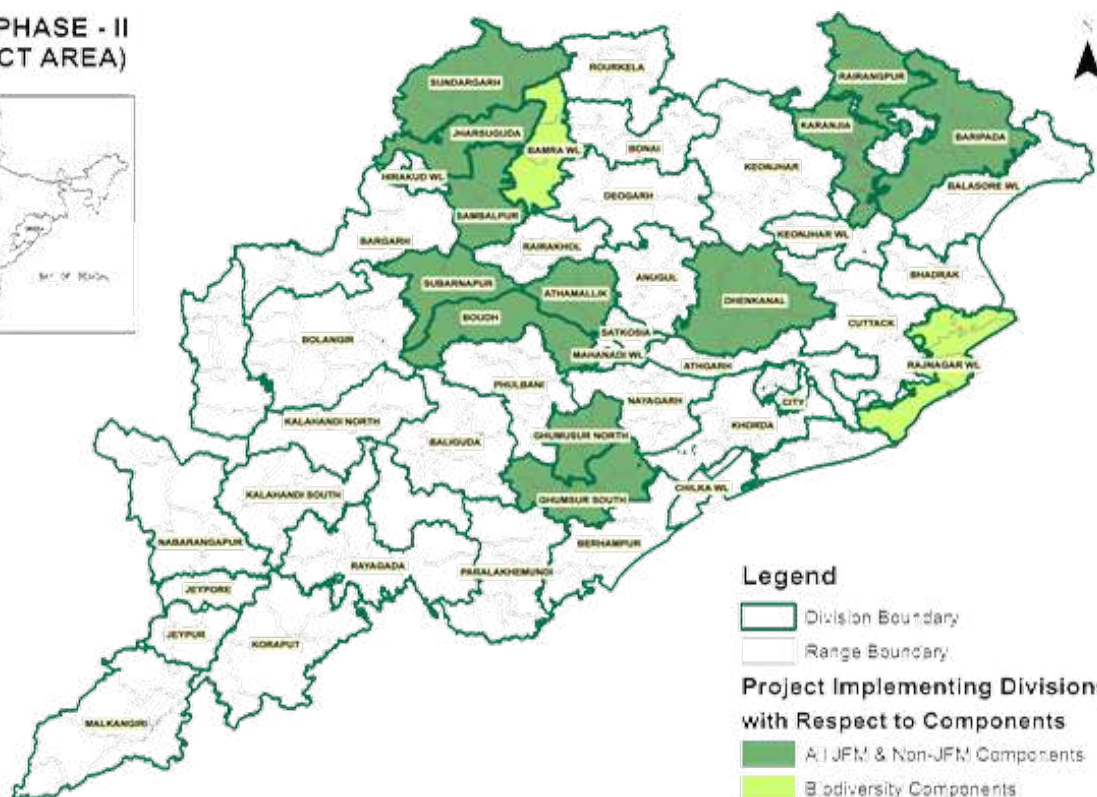
1.3 Project Area

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 Experiment in Mangrove Wildlife Division, Rajnagar 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	Angul	Athamallik	3	75
	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal	6	150
Baripada	Mayurbhanj	Baripada	6	135
		Rairangpur	5	107
		Karanjaia	4	80
Berhampur	Boudh	Boudh	3	71
	Ganjam	Ghumsur (N)	4	100
		Ghumsur (S)	3	65
Bhawanipatna	Sonepur	Subarnapur	3	84
Rourkela	Sundergarh	Sundergarh	5	156
Sambalpur	Jharsuguda	Jharsuguda	3	88
	Sambalpur	Sambalpur	4	100
		Bamra (WL)	0	10 EDCs
Bhubaneswar	Kendrapada	Rajnagar Mangrove (WL)	0	
7 Circles	10 Districts	12 Divisions	49 FMUs	1211 VSSs + 10 EDCs

*Note: Kendumundi and Thakurmunda FMUs of Karanja Forest Division have been merged to form Thakurmunda FMU.

**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	Sustainable biodiversity management incorporating concept of SATOYAMA model.	1 Sanctuary
		Establishment of scientific monitoring system at Bhitarkanika	1 Sanctuary
4.	Livelihood Improvement	Community Development	1200 VSS
		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 the 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 to manage, coordinate, implement and monitor the activities of the Project. The PMU exclusively works 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 the implementation 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) (now 49 units) 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.

The VSSs or EDCs receives fund directly from the DMU as per the Annual Plan of Operation during the respective financial year in one or more instalments. 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 in 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 is 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.

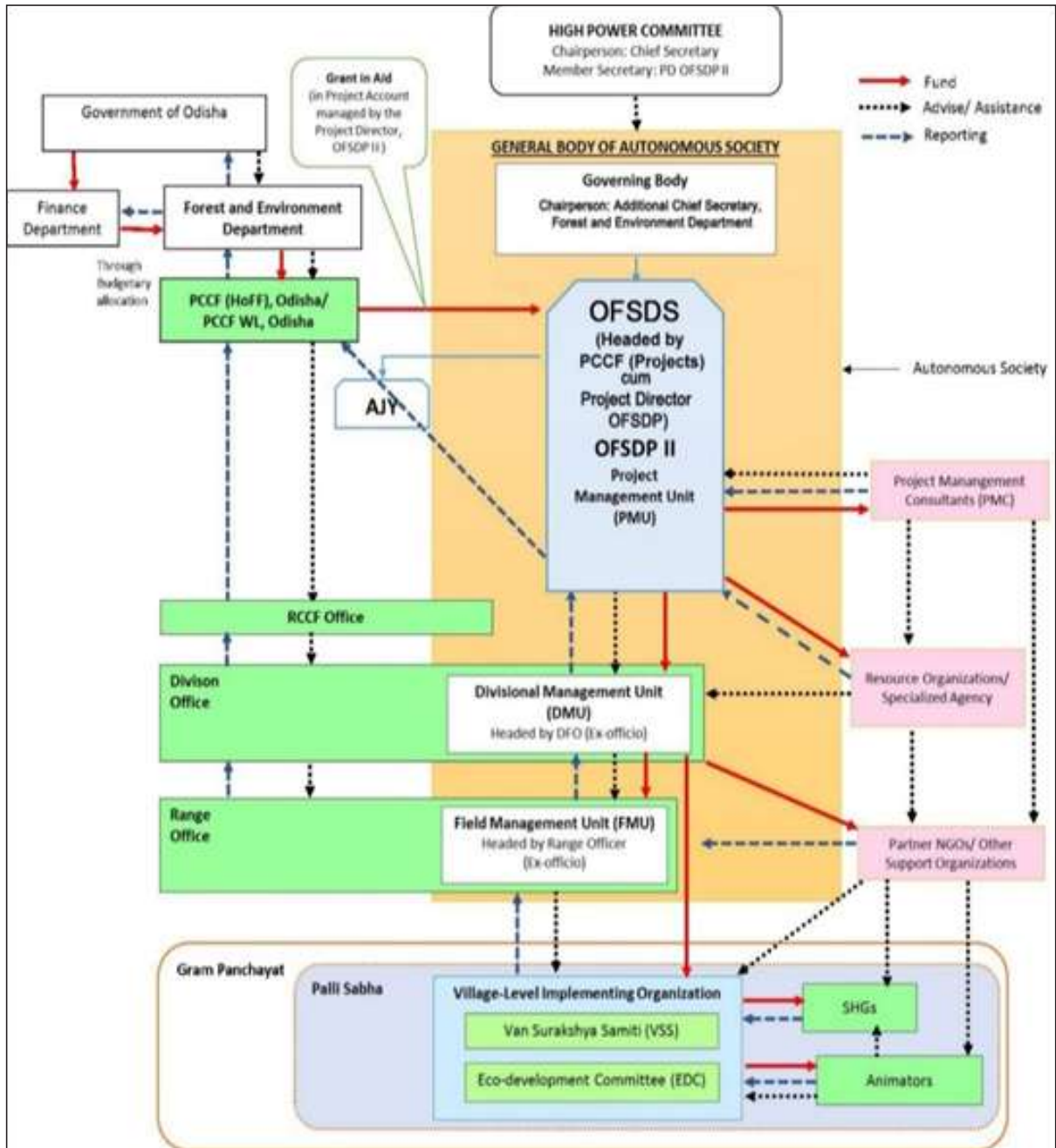
1.5.10 Animator: Two Animators in each VSS are being engaged on payment of honorarium by the respective VSSs following the prescribed guidelines of the project. The Animators are responsible for assisting and supporting Executive Committee office bearers as well as VSS/ EDC members in their routine functions 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 District Advisory Committee (DAC): District Advisory Committee has been constituted by Government vide Notification No 8118 / F&E, Dated 21st April, 2017 in 10 (ten) Project Districts of the State namely Mayurbhanj, Ganjam, Boudh, Sonepur, Sambalpur, Angul, Sundergarh, Jharsuguda, Dhenkanal & Kendrapada 'for smooth implementation and to function as a multi-sector coordination body for ensuring optimum inter sectoral convergence of various ongoing government programmes / schemes in the district in which, Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project, Phase-II is being implemented. The members of the DAC meets at least once in two months. The District Advisory Committee is headed by the District Collector as Chairperson, DFO of the District Head Quarter is the Member Convenor and the senior officials of line departments are the members of the Committee.

1.5.12 Block Level Advisory Committee (BLAC): Block level Advisory Committee has been constituted by Government vide Notification No 4F (S)-03 /2017 (Pt.) / 26724 / F&E, Dated 23rd December in 63 Blocks to cover the areas fall in 50 Field Management Unit (Range) of OFSDP-II. The Block level Advisory Committee has been constituted 'for smooth implementation and to function as a multi-sector coordination body for ensuring optimum inter sectoral convergence of various ongoing government programmes / schemes in the CD Block in which, Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project, Phase-II is being implemented

Block Development Officer of respective Revenue Block Chairs the Meeting and the Head Quarter, Range Officer is the Member Convenor. All Block level officials from welfare departments are the members of the Committee. The Committee sits once in every Month to facilitate the implementation of Govt. Schemes and programmes in the project village as per the need identified by the villagers during Micro planning processes.

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



1.5.14. 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)	<p>Assist the PMU in planning, fund management, work progress monitoring and documentation at the field level</p> <p>Supervise, monitor, review and guide field functionaries and activities; and conduct monthly review meetings</p> <p>Prepare physical and financial reports, and timely submit SOEs and utilization certificates</p> <p>Maintain separate bank account and records for project funds, and facilitate audits</p> <p>Organize annual planning and review workshop at Divisional level, and execute capacity building plan</p> <p>Provide budgets to VSSs, EDCs, prepared as per approved micro-plans / Annual plans of Implementation</p>
Field Management Unit (FMU)	<p>Assist the DMU in planning, fund management, work progress monitoring and documentation at the field level</p> <p>Facilitate micro-planning process, and support its implementation</p> <p>FMU will provide technical assistance directly to implementing institutions (VSSs, EDCs, SHGs) and Partner NGOs</p> <p>Maintain separate bank account and records for project funds, and facilitate audits</p> <p>Prepare physical and financial reports, and timely provide utilization certificates for all annual releases to FMU and VSSs/ EDCs</p>
District Advisory Committee (DAC)	<p>For smooth implementation and to function as a multi-sector coordination body for ensuring optimum inter sectoral convergence of various ongoing government programmes / schemes in the district in which, Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project, Phase-II is being implemented.</p>
Block level Advisory Committee (BLAC)	<p>To function as a multi-sector coordination body for ensuring optimum inter sectoral convergence of various ongoing government programmes / schemes in the CD Block in which, Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project, Phase-II is being implemented</p>

Chapter II

Achievements in brief during 2021-22

The Financial Year 2021-22 was the fifth year of implementation of Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project, Phase-II. During the year, the remaining 31 numbers of Batch-IV VSSs were covered from 17 Ranges of 5 Forest Divisions under OFSDP-II. In order to fulfil the project targets under different components. Moreover, the planned interventions in the 1180 numbers VSSs from 49 Ranges covered during previous years were continued.

The Financial Year, 2021-22 was the 0th year (nursery raising) for plantation operation for only 31 VSSs (Part Batch-IV), whereas it was the 1st year (creation) of the plantations raised in 403 Batch-III & IV VSSs covered during 2020-21 and 2nd year (maintenance) of the plantations raised in 422 VSSs of Batch-II covered during 2019-20.

2.1 Operations in Batch-I & Batch-II VSSs during 2021-22:

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 777 VSSs covered in Batch-I & II FMUs of OFSDP, Phase-II during 2021-22. Under Farm Forestry Component, a total of 16.76 lakhs numbers of seedlings under four different model in 2285 Ha of Patta (Private) Land of 9425 beneficiaries in Batch-II VSSs were planted during the year. Moreover, 12,17,450 number of seedlings planted in 1833 ha of recorded land of 4432 beneficiaries during 2020-21 in Batch-I VSSs were maintained by the beneficiaries. Relevant Capacity Building activities of all stakeholders were also organised during the period. Three Sal Leaf Clusters were established in Karanjia, Rairangpur and Baripada Forest Divisions of Mayurbhanj District. Concerted efforts were made at all levels to take up required livelihood and community development activities through inter-sectoral convergence with other line Departments.

2.2 Operations in Batch-III & IV VSSs during 2021-22:

Soil & Moisture Conservation measures such as Drainageline treatment under JFM Mode & Non JFM Mode were continued across the assigned area of 403 Batch-III & IV VSSs and completed during the reporting year. Similarly fireline creation, first year operations such as digging of pits, plantation under ANR & AR Models, Silvicultural Operations etc. were taken up in Batch-III & IV VSSs during 2021-22. Further, the potential beneficiaries for Farm Forestry Plantation to be covered during 2022-23 were identified and necessary initiatives on raising of seedlings / processes on 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. Concerted efforts were made at all levels 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, aggregation of product etc., in each Batch-III & IV VSSs was done with the direct association of FMU and P-NGO team of respective Divisions.

2.3 Operations in remaining VSS of Batch- IV (Additional 31 VSSs) during 2021-22:

Subsequent to decision on dropping of 20 VSSs in Karanjia Division due to non availability of suitable VSSs with adequate degraded land for plantation, 31 numbers of VSSs in five Project Divisions were identified to be covered under the OFSDP-II. The selection of VSSs was made by the DMUs ensuring that adequate area for plantation is available to meet the project targets. Preparatory activities such as Constitution of VSSs and Executive Committee, Community Mobilization, Survey & Demarcation of assigned forest area, posting of pillars around the assigned area, micro planning, identification of site for plantation, etc were taken up during the year. Moreover, capacity building activities such as Book Keeping and Accounts Management, Survey & Demarcation of Treatment Area, Soil & Moisture Conservation Measures, forest fire management etc. were conducted for the representatives of community level institutions. Further, the processes of approval of Executive Committee as Sub-Committee of Gram Sabha / Palli Sabha for the purpose of conservation and protection of assigned forest areas was initiated.

Additional VSSs taken up in Batch-III & IV FMUs during the financial year are as follows:

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	
Boudh	Manamunda	Batch-IV	04	
	Kantamal		04	
Ghumsur South	Buguda		03	
	Soroda		02	
Jharsuguda	Belpahad		02	
	Bagdihi		01	
Subarnapur	Ulunda		09	
Sundargarh	Ujalpur		01	
	Hemgiri		01	
	Lephipada		04	
Total	10 FMUs			31

The details of achievements under various components in different VSS of various Batches have been mentioned in relevant chapters.

Chapter III

Initiatives on Community Development- Preparatory Works

3.1 Community Mobilization:

A clear understanding of project goal, objectives, implementation modalities, expected outcome and the roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders particularly amongst the VSS members is crucial in successful implementation of project. Accordingly, the 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 mobilized the VSS members on the importance of implementing Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project, during their visit to the project villages.

During 2021-22, 31 numbers of VSSs from the 5 Divisions were included under the OFSDP coverage. Before final selection of VSSs to be covered under OFSDP-II, the project personnel interacted with the VSS members and appraised them on the benefits 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 2021-22, required trainings, 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 interventions in 31 VSSs were organised.

Similar initiatives were also continued in 1180 VSSs of Batch-I, II, III & IV FMUs during 2021-22. The project staff and P-NGO Team of OFSDP were in constant touch with the community representatives for timely implementation of project interventions, as per the planned interventions envisaged in their respective Micro Plans. Moreover, community representatives were mobilized to assess their own needs and put-forth their demand before the extension officers of respective line Departments for sanction of development projects for their villages.

3.2 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. 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 2021-22, survey, demarcation and posting of pillars in 31 numbers of VSSs covered under the project were completed. During the process, about 2655.58 ha of assigned area, pertaining to 31 VSSs was demarcated with 1321 numbers of 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.

3.3 Engagement of Animators

During 2021-22, two Animators have been engaged by the respective Vana Surakshya Samitis (VSS) in each of the 31 VSSs of OFSDP-II, following the prescribed guidelines of the project on the matter. In total 62 Animators in 31 VSSs were engaged on __ of nominal honorarium 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. During 2021-22, one Animator per VSS in all 355 Batch-I and two animators per VSS in rest of the 856 VSSs were continued.

3.4 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 2021-22, 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 the 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 in their respective Gram Sabhas during 2021-22.

3.5 Preparation of Annual Plan:

Following the Micro plan prepared at the respective VSS, the Annual Plan of Activities of all 1180 VSSs were prepared by the respective VSS members and were duly approved both at Palli Sabha & Gram Sabha as well.

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. Forest map of each VSS 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 were prepared by the GIS Cell over the years and shared to Divisions. Similar Map for the 31 VSSs covered during the reporting year was prepared and shared to the DMUs to facilitate the micro planning process.



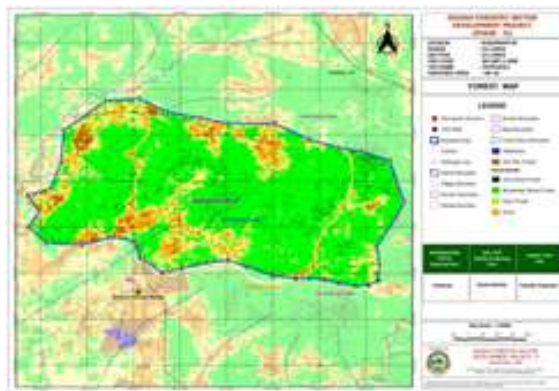
Base Map of Majhigaon VSS, Ghumsur South



Forest Map of Majhigaon VSS, Ghumsur South



Base Map of Dalapanka VSS, Athamallik



Forest Map of Birsu VSS, Sundergarh

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

Under the ridge to valley approach, Soil and Moisture Conservation Measures are taken up both outside the assigned area as well as within the assigned area of the VSSs. 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. 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. 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 completed 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 completed during 2020-21.

During 2021-22, Drainage line to the tune of 26 ha was established under JFM Mode and 13 Ha in Non JFM Mode in the remaining 31 VSSs under OFSDP-II as below:

DLT Measures in 31 VSSs (Batch-IV)

Division (DMUs)	Ranges (FMUs)	Batch	DLT on JFM Mode (In ha)	DLT on Non JFM Mode (In ha)	Total DLT (In ha)
Boudh	Manamunda	Batch-IV	7.0	3.0	10.0
Ghumsur South	Badagada	Batch-IV	4.0	2.0	6.0
Jharsuguda	Bagdihi/ Kolabira	Batch-IV	3.0	2.0	5.0
Subarnapur	Binka/Sonepur	Batch-IV	7.0	4.0	11.0
Sundargarh	Sundargarh	Batch-IV	5.0	2.0	7.0
Total			26.0	13.0	39.0

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

The project has the provision to maintain the established structures in the subsequent years so as to ensure effective functioning of the SMC structures established at VSS level under DLT (JFM & Non JFM mode) under the project. The DLT Structures such as Loose Boulder Check dam, Gully Plugs, Concrete Check Dams, Water Harvesting Structures, Staggered Trench, Counter Trenches etc. established in Batch-I, II & III VSSs were timely maintained during 2021-22 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

Division (DMUs)	Ranges (FMUs)	DLT on JFM Mode (In ha)	DLT on Non JFM Mode (In ha)	Total DLT (In ha)
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

Maintenance of DLT Structures in Batch-III & IV (403 VSSs)

Division (DMUs)	Ranges (FMUs)	DLT on JFM Mode (In ha)	DLT on Non JFM Mode (In ha)	Total DLT (In ha)
Athamallik	Bamur	37.5	18.75	56.25
Baripada	Betnoti	23.75	11.88	35.63
Boudh	Manamunda	28.75	14.38	43.13
Dhenkanal	K. East/ K West Kapilash/ Sadhangi	122.5	61.25	183.75
Ghumsur North	Central/ Tarasingh	62.5	31.26	93.76
Ghumsur South	Badagada	25.0	12.5	37.50
Jharsuguda	Koalbrira / Bagdihi	6.5	3.13	9.63
Karanjia	Karanjia/Th. Munda	50.0	25.0	75
Rairangpur	Bahlda/ Rairangpur	8.75	4.38	13.13
Sambalpur	Rengali	31.25	15.63	46.88
Subarnapur	Binka / Sonapur	31.25	15.63	46.88
Sundargarh	Sundergarh/Bargaon	75.0	37.50	112.50
Total		502.5	251.29	754.04

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 1681.88 Kms. were established across the JFM areas assigned to 1180 numbers of Batch-I, II, III & IV VSSs in JFM Mode in previous years and the same were maintained during 2020-21. Similarly, creation of fire lines to the extent of 28.5 Kms, in 31 Batch-IV VSSs in 5 DMUs have been taken up during 2021-22 and are detailed below:

Creation of Fire Lines in Batch-IV (31 VSSs)

Division (DMUs)	Ranges (FMUs)	Batch	Fire line Established (In Kms)
Boudh	Manamunda	Batch-IV	7
Ghumsur South	Badagada	Batch-IV	5
Jharsuguda	Bagdihi/ Kolabira	Batch-IV	3
Subarnapur	Binka/Sonepur	Batch-IV	8
Sundergarh	Sundargarh	Batch-IV	5.5
Total			28.5

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) which fall across the project villages of OFSDP-II. This activity helps in identifying different forest areas and in controlling encroachment of the forest area.

Under Consolidation and Demarcation, the damaged / dilapidated pillars are repaired / replaced around the RFs, PRFs, & DPFs under Project Activities. All pillars were appropriately maintained, coloured and geo-referenced. Consolidation and Demarcation of forest boundaries to the extent 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 over 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 was completed. Further, during 2021-22 consolidation and demarcation of Forest Boundaries to the extent of 32 RKM were taken up. The Division wise details of consolidation of forest boundaries taken up across 31 VSSs in 5 Divisions during 2021-22 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
Boudh	Manmunda	Batch-IV	08	9
Ghumsur South	Badagada	Batch-IV	05	
Jharsuguda	Bagdihi/ Kolabira	Batch-IV	03	
Subarnapur	Binka/Sonepur	Batch-IV	10	
Sundergarh	Sundargarh	Batch-IV	06	
Total			32	

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 forest restoration through joint effort 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 staffs 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 Decision on plantation of 18 Month old Seedlings:

As per the Plantation Circular, 2021-22 of office of Principal Chief Conservator of Forests & Head of Forest Force, it was decided to plant 18 months old seedlings across the VSSs covered under the project during plantation year 2021-22. Barring a few, instances, in which the 6 months old seedlings were raised at the VSS level or where 18 months old seedlings were not available at the Division under any other scheme, 18 months old seedlings were planted. The details of 18 months old seedlings used for plantation during 2021-22 is as below:

Details of Age wise Seedlings Planted / Casualty Replacement during 2021-22

SL No.	Division	Total Area (ANR + AR) Plantation	Details of Seedlings Planted (Casualty Replacement in B-II + Plantation (B-III & IV))		
			6 Months Old Seedling	18 months Old seedlings	Total
1	Athmallik	1355	0	5,53,360	5,53,360
2	Baripada	291	0	4,10,300	4,10,300
3	Boudh	1062	0	6,33,520	6,33,520
4	Dhenkanal	4578	37780	17,37,500	17,75,280
5	Ghumsur North	2375	248258	6,93,822	9,42,080
6	Ghumsur South	936	542100	14,640	5,56,740
7	Jharsuguda	225	0	2,18,700	2,18,700
8	Karanjia	2565	363180	7,44,880	11,08,060
9	Rairangpur	255	2150	1,19,860	1,22,010
10	Sambalpur	1168	155900	3,61,280	5,17,180
11	Subarnapur	1168		7,46,230	7,46,230
12	Sundergarh	2804	1394430	44,480	14,38,910
	Total	18782	2743798	62,78,572	90,22,370

4.8 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 85.43 lakh seedlings under ANR & AR were planted during 2021-22 in 403 Batch-III & IV VSSs. The Division wise details of plantation taken up during 2021-22 are as below:

Plantation Achievements in Batch-III & IV VSSs during 2021-22

Division	FMU	Batch	No of VSS	ANR (In Ha)					AR (In Ha)				
				ANR without Gap	ANR @ 200	ANR @400	ANR @ 800	Total ANR	Fuel Fodder	NTFP	Other Block	Total AR	
Athmallik	Bamur	III	30	126	950	204	0	1280	58	105	38	201	
Baripada	Betnoti	III	19	48	110	0	0	158	142	39	0	181	
Boudh*	Manamunda	III	23	107	419	311	169	1006	90	68	5	163	
Dhenkanal	K Nagar- East	III & IV	98	426	3648	231	20	4325	299	380	0	679	
Ghumsur North	Central	III & IV	51	222	1791	147	103	2263	142	192	0	334	
Ghumsur South	Badagada	III	20	87	398	263	142	890	88	45	0	133	
Karanjia	Karanjia	III & IV	40	174	1649	621	0	2444	184	111	0	295	
Sambalpur	Rengali	III	25	109	735	160	100	1104	58	115	0	173	
Subarnapur	Binika/ Sonepur	III	25	109	468	328	199	1104	117	56	0	173	
Sundergarh	Sundergarh	III & IV	60	262	1933	430	25	2650	282	134	0	416	
Rairangpur	Bahalda/ Rairangpur	III	7	48	238	0	0	286	0	17	0	17	
Jharsuguda	Bagdihi / Kolabira		5	35	140	0	0	175	50	35	0	85	
Total (Batch-III)			403	1753	12479	2695	758	17685	1510	1297	43	2850	

Details of model wise silvicultural operations & maintenance taken up in Batch-I VSSs (3rd year maintenance), Batch-II (2nd year maintenance), Batch-III & IV (1st year maintenance) during 2021-22 are as below:

3rd year Maintenance of ANR & AR taken up in Batch-I VSSs during 2021-22										
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	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	

2nd year Maintenance of ANR & AR taken up in Batch-II VSSs during 2021-22										
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	03	70	929	120	0	0	38	69	19	
Rairangpur	04	60	954	2672	0	0	33	24	31	
Karanjia	01	20	255	552	255	0	10	15	7	
Dhenkanal	01	27	370	661	61	10	72	83	0	
Sundargarh	02	60	766	892	638	254	103	183	31	
Jharsuguda	02	51	988	729	232	30	52	91	55	
Sambalpur	01	20	255	298	212	85	55	43	7	
Subarnapur	01	25	319	372	266	106	69	47	9	
Boudh	01	20	364	210	256	64	32	19	10	
Athamallik	01	25	443	402	235	0	52	52	9	
Ghumsur(N)	01	24	771	328	60	2	0	8	9	
Ghumsur(S)	01	20	443	310	94	10	22	70	8	
Total	19	422	6857	7546	2309	561	538	709	195	

Plantations in Batch-III & IV VSSs were taken up during 2021-22. Series of meetings and interactions with the DFO cum DMU Chiefs were conducted in finalising the plantation targets for Batch-III & IV VSSs. The Site Specific Plan and the Micro Plan of each VSS were referred for finalising the plantation target for 403 VSSs of Batch – III & IV coming under the 12 Forest Divisions. Finally, 20,535 ha were identified across the project villages for undertaking ANR & AR plantation, wherein 85.43 lakh seedlings were planted during 2021-22 in of Batch – III & IV VSSs.

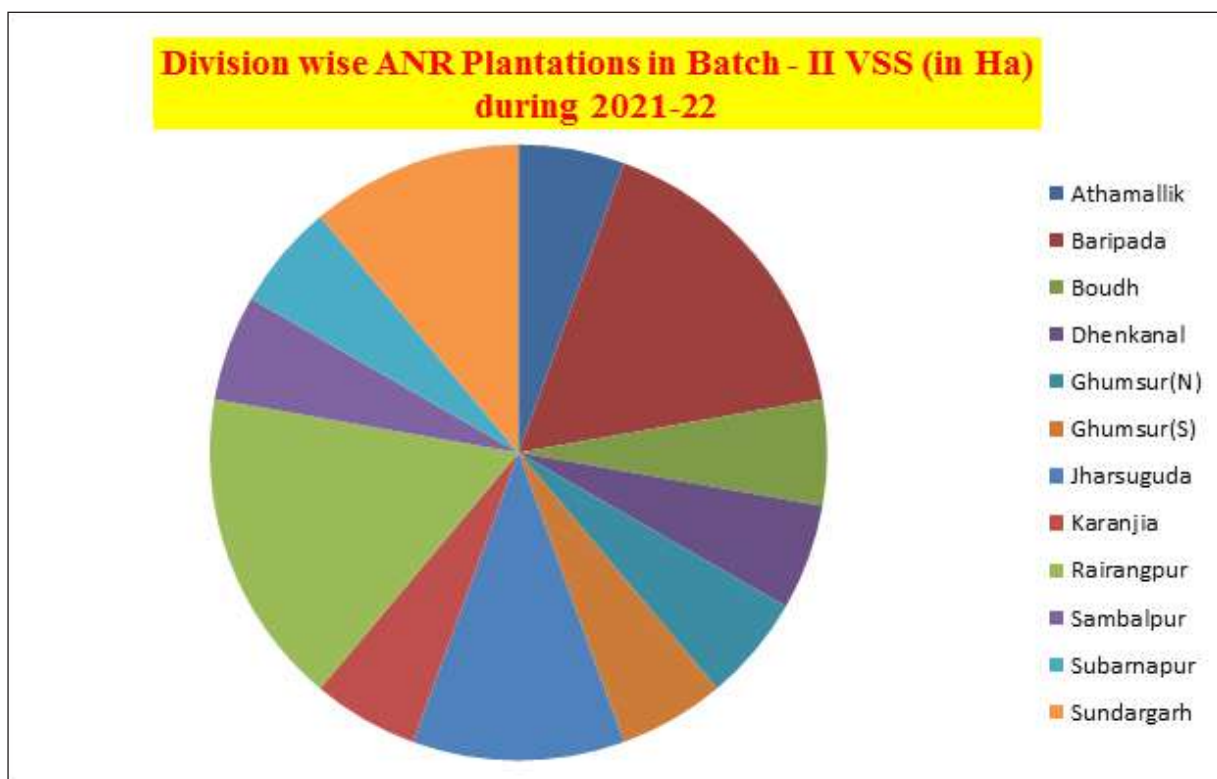
Abstract of Plantations/ Silvicultural operations taken up in 403 number of VSSs of Batch-III & Batch-IV during 2021-22 are detailed below:

**Silvicultural Operations including Plantations taken up in
Batch- III & IV VSS during 2021-22**

Plantation Type	Model	Area Covered (In Ha)	Seedlings Planted (In Nos)
Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR)	Plantation without gap	1753	NA
	Plantation with 200 Seedlings	12,479	24,95,800
	Plantation with 400 Seedlings	2695	10,78,000
	Plantation with 800 Seedlings	758	6,06,400
Artificial Regeneration (AR)	Fuel Fodder with 2500 Seedlings	1510	37,75,000
	NTFP with 400 Seedlings	1297	5,18,800
	Other Block with 1600 Seedlings	43	68,800
	Total	20,535	85,42,800

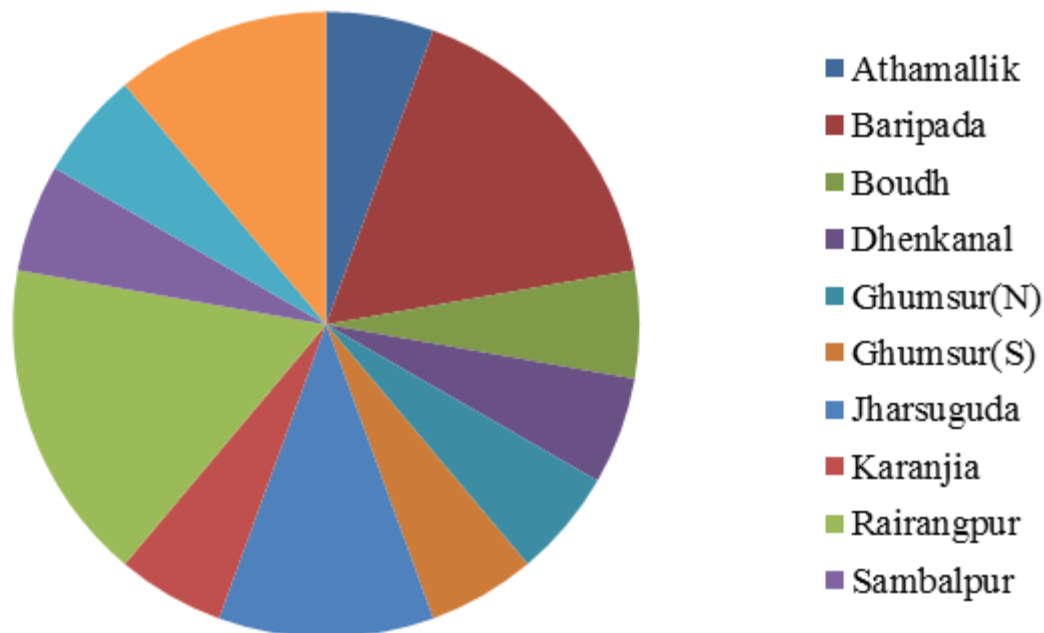
Details of model wise plantation taken up in 403 Batch-III & IV VSSs in 12 Forest Divisions during 2021-22 are as below:

Division wise ANR Plantations in Batch-III & IV VSSs (In ha) during 2021-22						
Division	No of FMUs	No. of VSSs	ANR without gap	ANR with 200 Seedlings	ANR with 400 Seedlings	ANR with 800 Seedlings
Athamallik	1	30	126	950	204	0
Baripada	1	19	48	110	0	0
Boudh	1	23	107	419	311	169
Dhenkanal	4	98	426	3648	231	20
Ghumsur(N)	2	51	222	1791	147	103
Ghumsur(S)	1	20	87	398	263	142
Jharsuguda		5	35	140	0	0
Karanjia	2	40	174	1649	621	0
Rairangpur		7	48	238	0	0
Sambalpur	1	25	109	735	160	100
Subarnapur	1	25	109	468	328	199
Sundargarh	2	60	262	1933	430	25
Total	16	403	1753	12479	2695	758



Division wise AR Plantation in 403 Batch-III & IV VSSs (In ha) during 2021-22					
Division	No of FMUs	No of VSSs	Fuel Fodder	NTPF	Block Plantation
Athamallik	1	30	58	105	38
Baripada	1	19	142	39	0
Boudh	1	23	90	68	5
Dhenkanal	4	98	299	380	0
Ghumsur (N)	2	51	142	192	0
Ghumsur (S)	1	20	88	45	0
Jharsuguda		5	50	35	0
Karanjia	2	40	184	111	0
Rairangpur		7	0	17	0
Sambalpur	1	25	58	115	0
Subarnapur	1	25	117	56	0
Sundargarh	2	60	282	134	0
Total	16	403	1510	1297	43

Division wise AR Plantation in Batch - II VSS in Ha during 2021-22



4.9 Establishment of Hi-Tech Nursery

Six numbers of 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 quantity of planting material) 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 for other departmental plantation activities based on the receipt of demand.

Seedlings raised for Batch-III & IV VSSs during 2021-22, which were not used due to the instruction to use 18 months old seedlings, and the 18 month old seedling were mobilized from other schemes for use in project Divisions. The seedlings raised in the Hi-Tech nurseries are utilized in other Govt plantation schemes. The funds generated by selling the seedlings have been kept in a separate bank namely "Revolving Fund – Hi-tech Nursery" account at Division level. The locations where the Hi-Tech Nurseries established are as below:

Division	Locations	Poly Pot Seedlings	Hyco-Pot Seedlings (with 150 CC pot)	Hyco-Pot Seedlings (with 300 CC pot)	Total Seedlings
		(Capacity In nos. lakh)			
Athamallik	Badarohila, Bamur FMU, Athmallik	2.20 Lakh Seedlings in each Hi-Tech Nursery	1.10 Lakh Seedlings in each Hi-Tech Nursery	1.10 Lakh Seedlings in each Hi-Tech Nursery	4.40 Lakh Seedlings in each Hi-Tech Nursery
Baripada	Sankhabhanga FMU, Baripada				
Sambalpur	Larasara FMU, Sambalpur				
Subarnapur	Chhanchhandunguri FMU, Subarnapur				
Ghumsur (N)	Lalsingh FMU				
Sundergarh	Ujjwalpur, FMU, Sundergarh				

4.10 Farm Forestry Operations:

Improving the tree coverage 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, 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.

Initially 5 Models as detailed below were approved and implemented in 355 Batch-I VSSs during 2020-21.

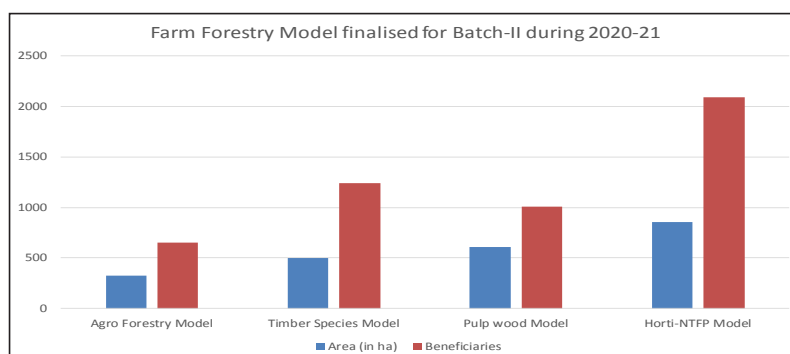
Farm Forestry Models Under OFSDP-II

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 2021-22, four models i.e Agro Forestry Model, Timber Species Model, Pulp wood Model and Horti-NTFP Model were considered for undertaking Farm Forestry plantations in Batch-II VSSs. 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 their fallow lands, which will fetch additional income after four to five years onwards. Buy-back arrangement was made with formal agreement with the Pulp wood and paper Industries associated in supplying the Quality Planting Materials under pulp wood Model.

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 taken up during 2021-22 in Batch-II VSSs are as below:

Division	No of FMUs	No of VSSs	Farm Forestry Model	Area (In ha)	Beneficiaries
12 Divisions	18 FMUs	VSSs	Agro Forestry Model	325	652
			Timber Species Model	500.6	1242
			Pulp wood Model	608.5	1011
			Horti-NTFP Model	851.4	2088
Total				2285.50	4993



4.11 Continuation of Farm Forestry Plantation in Batch-III & IV VSSs under OFSDP-II:

Identification of beneficiaries, mobilisation and finalisation of models wise beneficiaries from each Batch-III & IV VSSs under OFSDP-II were initiated during 2021-22. P-NGO Team and the Animators with the facilitative support and assistance from project personnel at FMU & DMU level, took lead role in mobilizing the potential community members to adapt the farm forestry plantation in their fallow land. The details of farm forestry plan worked out for the Batch-III & IV VSSs are as below:

Division	No of FMUs	No of VSSs	Farm Forestry Model	Area (In ha)	Beneficiaries
12 Divisions	16 FMUs	403 VSSs	Agro Forestry Model	289.4	683
			Timber Species Model	496.15	1273
			Pulp Wood Model	1557.89	2808
			Horti-NTFP Model	371.15	970
Total				2714.60	5734

Chapter V

Experiments under Sustainable Bio-diversity Management:

5.1 Implementation of Satoyama Initiatives

5.1.1 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, thereby, 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, the model is implemented in 10 villages of Badarma Wildlife Sanctuary of Bamra Wildlife Division.

5.2 Implementation of Satoyama Initiatives Under OFSDP II

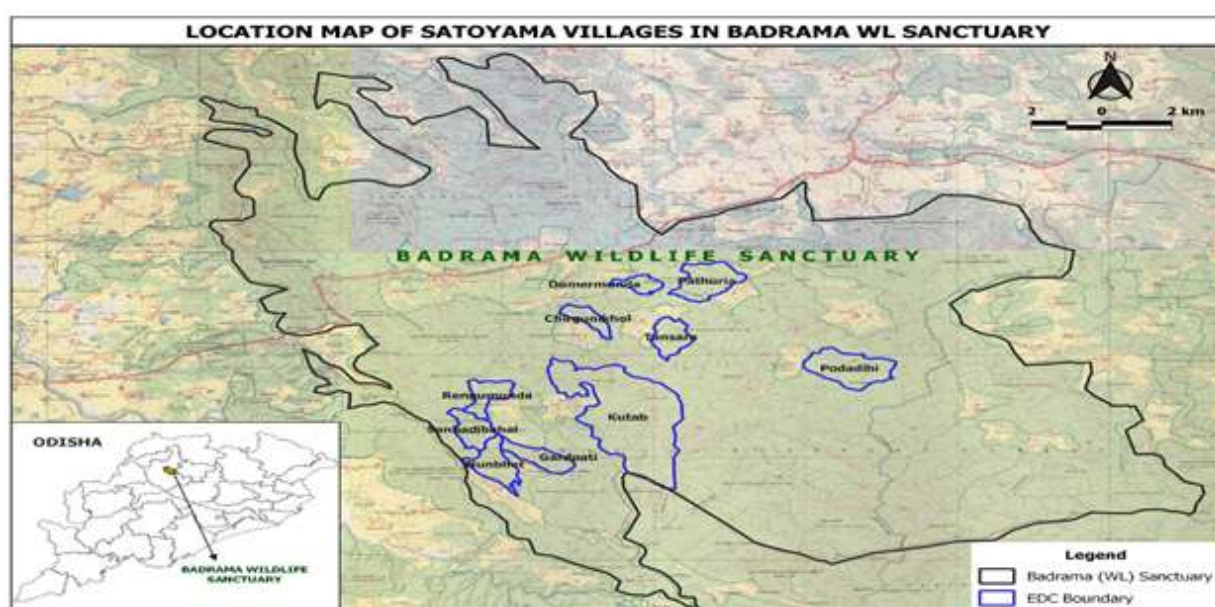
In the year 2018- 19, one EDC, namely Nunvet was identified for experimentation of the concept. In the subsequent year, i.e., during 2019- 20, the experiment was scaled up to 9 more villages located in the Badrama Wildlife Sanctuary under Bamra Wildlife Division. The targeted 10 numbers of EDCs are within 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	Chirguikhol	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. The key interventions are as below:

1. Preparatory Activities: EDC Building Construction

The construction of EDC buildings is continuing in all 10 target villages in non-JFM mode. In many of the EDCs, the construction is nearing completion and by end of September all building will be functional. All the buildings will be added with features like rain water harvesting, solar lights and boundary wall.



2. Natural Resource and Biodiversity Management:

Soil moisture conservation is one of the key activities under sustainable biodiversity management. As per the suggestion of the field team, DLT maps of all the EDCs have been prepared with support of the GIS cell, PMU. The activities were majorly taken through convergence from MGNREGA in all the target villages. Total 162 LBCDs were constructed through the convergence support and 19 LBCDs were constructed in Nunvet from the project support.



Participatory fire line clearance has been taken up as per plan and fire line for 100 RKM (10Rkm for per village) has been completed by month of April, 2022. Pledge campaigns for fire prevention were also organized in all target villages.



Fire Line at Rengumunda



Fire line at Nunvet



Forest fire prevention pledge campaign



Fire prevention awareness camp

To promote medicinal garden and nursery, a consultation workshop taking the local traditional healers was organized by the FMU. The list of medicinal plants used by the healers has been enlisted during the workshop. The site for the garden and nursery has been identified at Podadihi EDC. As the selected site is a private plot, agreement for land acquisition for 10 years on a lease basis has been completed. Fencing and land preparation of the selected site has also been completed. A good source of water (well) is present at garden site. A team of two healers was decided to work for sourcing the plants available in the locality for the garden and other required plants will be sourced from mainstream sources.



3. Environmental Conservation:

Under the pilot, initiative has taken to make the landscape plastic free. Eco-volunteers were organised through capacity building to manage the plastic free operation regularly. Plastic free campaigns have been organized once every quarter, where many villagers and school students participate and observe it as a village level event. Further, Eco Bags (2 per household) are distributed to each households of the target villages to enable the reduction of use of plastic bags



4. Livelihood Promotion

A. Cultivation of Traditional Variety of Paddy:

Each EDC conducted meetings and identified farmers interested in taking organic farming of traditional varieties of paddy. During the year 2021-22, 54 acres were covered, but in the current season in 10 villages 232 farmers have expressed their willingness to cultivate paddy organically in 150 acres of land. The paddy varieties namely Soubhagi, Kia Ketaki, Jui, Nabin and Puja were decided for cultivation by the farmers. This was done to support the traditional knowledge and practices related to organic paddy cultivation. The details of the coverage and the varietal mix are as below:

Status of Organic Paddy Cultivation for the year 2021-22 under Satoyama, Initiative, OFSDP-II

2021-22				
Sl. No.	Type of Paddy	Area of Cultivating land in Acre	Production in Quintals	Remarks
1	Sobhagi	4.60	35	Domestic Consumption
2	Partikhya	2.40	28	
3	Jiu	7	68	
4	Jamuna	24.50	193	
5	Puja	10	37.6	
6	Silki	2	11.3	
7	Nabin	2.5	19.5	
8	Kiaketaki	1.10	25	
Total		54.1	417.4	

Status of Proposed Organic Paddy Cultivation for the year 2022-23 under Satoyama, Initiative, OFSDP-II

Sl. No.	Type of Paddy	Area of Cultivating land in Acre
1	Sobhagi	66.52
2	Partikhya	5.61
3	Jiu	10
4	Jamuna	4.68
5	Puja	23.21
6	Silki	0
7	Nabin	18.61
8	Kiaketaki	1.1
9	Bhajana	0.40
10	Sadhana	0.50
11	Sarla	3
12	Jhatimati	0.50
13	Ganga	0.50
14	Piakani	0.50
15	Lalat	1
16	Kalachampa	0.27
Total		136.4

Each farmer was trained to prepare the organic fertilizer and Natural pesticides to support their organic cultivation. Further, each farmer has been sensitized for using the equipment traditionally used in cultivation.



B. Pisciculture:

Pisciculture was initiated in 4 villages namely Kutab, Podadihi, Tansar and Nunvet. While the culture was done on a nala in one village, in other three villages the pisciculture was taken up in community ponds. The EDCs decided on the variety of mix and source of the fingerlings. The result of the maiden initiative is given below:

S. No.	Name of the village	Area of pond	Varietal mix	Seed Sourced from	Fish seeds (Fingerling) support in Kg	Production in Kg
1	Tansara	70 Dismil	Grass cap, Rup chandi	Akruti Hatchery, Jamankira	7.5 Kg	33 Kg
2	Podadihi	50 dismil	Rohi Bhakura	Mahapatra Fish Firm, Kuchinda	11 Kg	1 Qtls
3	Kutab	1 acre	IMC variety	Govt. Fish Firm, Bomaloi	13 kg	65 Kg
4	Nunvet	Nala	Rohi, Jayanti Bhakura	Mahanadi Fish seeds Supply, Sambalpur	22 kg	1.4 Qtls



C. Apiculture:

Apiculture has been taken up with 9 farmers across 3 villages namely Nunvet, Kutab & Rengumunda EDCs in collaboration with Odisha Forest Development Corporation. The beneficiaries have been oriented by Resource Person on rearing and management of apiculture. This has shown good results.



D. Spine gourd Cultivation

The concept of spine gourd cultivation was explained in all the villages in large and small group meetings. During the last year, 17 number of farmers have taken up spine gourd cultivation.

S. No.	Total number of Farmers	Total number of Rhizomes	Total Production	Sale volume & proceed	Domestic Consumption
1	17	696	6.5 Qtls	6 Qtls & Rs. 52000	50 Kg

In the current season 195 farmers have cultivated spine gourd in their backyard by using 2322 rhizomes that were collected from the forest. The project has provided Rs.20 per rhizome as a support for their labour in collecting the rhizome and planting it. The aggregation and marketing plan will be worked out keeping the possible production of the spine gourd in to account.



E. Micro Nursery Raising and promotion of Horticulture

During the last year, the community nursery raising was taken up in three villages with exclusive focus on custard apple. In the current year three Micro nurseries were raised one each in Rengumunda, Dumermunda and Podadihi. While Rengumunda and Dumermunda raised 5000 plants each, Podadihi raised 3000 plants. The species raised are Papaya, Drumstick, Lemon, Pomegranate and Guava. Discussions at EDCs are done for the allocation of the raised plants to households for planting in the backyard. The details of the nurseries and plants are as below.

In the Year 2020-21 planted in 2022			
S. No.	Name of the EDC	Species	Numbers
1	Nunvet	Custard Apple	4300
2	Gardpati	Custard Apple	1200
3	Rengumunda	Custard Apple	2500
Total			8000
Nursery raised during 21- 2022			
S. No.	Name of the EDC	Species	Numbers
1.	Rengumunda	Lemon	1000
		Papaya	1000
		Guava	1000
		Drumstick	1000
		Pomegranate	1000
		Bamboo	10000
		TOTAL	15000
2.	Dumermunda	Lemon	1000
		Papaya	1000
		Guava	1000
		Drumstick	1000
		Pomegranate	1000
		TOTAL	5000
3.	Podadihi	Lemon	1000
		Papaya	1000
		Pomegranate	1000
		TOTAL	3000



E.1 Promotion of Custard Apple:

Subsequent to the development of the nursery in Nunvet by a SHG, the Nunvet EDC has made effort and developed a community orchard of custard apple of one Ha. In Kutab, a site was identified and prepared for custard apple plantation. Further, individual farmers are interested in taking up custard apple orchards on their private lands.



F. Mushroom Cultivation

Two SHGs of Nunvet have started mushroom cultivation, which is in continuation to that done during the last season. Another 3 SHGs- one from Dumermunda and two from Podadihi have been trained to take up mushroom cultivation during this season. Support in the areas of sourcing of spawn and marketing are provided by the project personnel to the SHGs.

Status of Mushroom Farming for the year 2021-22

Sl. No.	Name of the SHG	Total Bed Prepared	Total Production	Sale Per Kg Rs. 150	Consumed
1	Maa Tarani	108	18 Kg	14 Kg/Rs. 2100	4 Kg
2	Maa Banadurga	176	17 Kg	12 Kg/ Rs. 1800	5 Kg

Status of Mushroom Farming for the year 2021-22

Sl. No.	Name of the SHG	Total Bed Prepared	Total Production	Sale Per Kg Rs. 100	Consumed
1	Maa Banadurga	36	16.5 Kg	5 Kg/Rs. 500	11.5 Kg



5. Institution Building and Capacity Building

The meetings of the EDCs are observed to be regular, conducted in every month. One training on EDC management was organized by the project for the EDC office bearers. Additionally, one consultation workshop was organized of the local healers (Baidyas) to understand the required medicinal plants and their availability in the local forest.



6. ICE materials

Wall paintings are done in all target villages showing the message on plastic free moves and the organic fertilizer and natural pesticides preparation.



Pathuria



Sana Badibahal

7. Convergence

- 27 households of Dumermunda are provided smokeless chulah, supported by the forest department
- Under DLT activities, 162 structures were created generating 5002 man days for the community people.
- Solar stand post light 20 in number were leveraged from forest department and each target village was given 2 lights..





Distribution of Vegetable Mini kit:

Mini Kit for vegetable cultivation was provided to the Mo Badi beneficiaries from the Horticulture Department. Total 86 kits were distributed across all target villages.



Mustard Cultivation

Support for mustard cultivation was leveraged from the agriculture department for 11 farmers in Podadihi and Pathuria Village. Additionally 5 farmers are supported for pulses and 10 farmers are supported for potato cultivation.



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 formulation of 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. The initial assignment was 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 till September, 2021 to make up for the loss of 9 months during the pandemic situation with mutual consent of both the parties.

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 pertaining to different eco-system parameters. 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. The Health Report Card of Bhitarkanika Conservation Area for 2019 and a combined Report Card 2020 & 2021 have been prepared.

The outcomes of three years assignment of OFSDP-II on formulating the Scientific Monitoring System of BCA in association with NCSCM, Chennai were shared at State level meetings. The outcomes of the assignment were appreciated by one and all and were proposed to be continued for further two years with certain modifications in the scope of work. The feedback obtained from PCCF & HoFF, Odisha, Chief Wildlife Warden and PCCF (Wildlife), Odisha, RCCF, Bhubaneswar, DFO, Mangrove Division, Rajnagar were incorporated in the revised scope of work and the assignment were extended for 2 years from 20th December, 2021 to 19th December, 2023.

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, the first Health Report Card of Bhitarkanika Sanctuary Area for 2019 was published. Later, a combined Health Report Card for the year 2020 & 2021 have been prepared. The ongoing scientific study include the areas - 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.



Ecosystem Health Report Card 2019 for Bhitarkanika



Ecosystem Health Report Card 2020-2021 for Bhitarkanika

5.3.2 Important Observations:

The health parameters indicate improvement in the eco-system condition of Bhitarkanika Conservation Area. However, the overall observations are as below:

- 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

The field level officials of Kanika Range, under Rajnagar Wildlife Division are being oriented on the modus-operendi on scientific monitoring of ecosystem-based conservation management of BCA through class room trainings, on site hands-on trainings etc. The Scientists of NCSCM, Chennai train the field staff of Kanika Range on methods & procedures of collection samples on different parameters for monitoring the condition of eco-system at regular intervals.



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. For livelihood promotion greater attention has been 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. Thus, the livelihood interventions enable to build up their resilience to tide over difficult times.

Livelihood interventions under the project involve the following strategies:

- Planning at Micro level- Microplanning
- Common Facility Centre- VSS Building cum IGS Facilitation Centre
- Community Development through Inter-sectoral Convergence
- Initiatives in establishment of product clusters
- Initiative for small scale IGAs through Revolving Fund
- Participation of VSS and SHGs in State Level Fairs

6.1 Planning at micro- level- Micro Planning:

Before commencing the project activities, a comprehensive 10-year community development perspective plan or Microplan for each VSS is prepared by the respective villagers. Community representatives including both men & women were oriented in detail about the processes of preparation of Micro-Plan. Elaborate Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) tools like Village Transact Walk, Social Mapping, Resource Mapping, Well-being Ranking, Seasonality Matrix, Venn Diagram etc. are taken up by the villagers with the facilitation of Partner NGO Team Members and Project Personnel, while preparing the Micro Plan for their respective VSSs.

The Micro plans prepared for each VSS are presented before the General Body of respective VSSs for feedback and approval, before sending it to Gram Sabha for its approval. The approved Micro Plans of each VSS are further approved and deliberated upon in the planning meeting of the Panchayat Samitis for inclusion in the Perspective Plans of the respective Panchayats. Till date 1211 numbers of Micro Plans in 1211 VSSs have been formulated and approved in the respective Gram Sabhas.

6.2 Common Facility Centre- VSS Building cum IGA Facilitation Centre:

During the process of preparation of Micro Plan at the VSS level, a strong need emerged to have a Common Facility Centre at each VSS, which was expected to be an asset to the villagers for conducting meetings, cultural programme, organizing health camps, using for storage, drying yard etc. Moreover, it was envisaged that the space can be optimally utilized for undertaking small IGA Activities as well. Accordingly, a VSS cum IGA Facilitation Centre

has been constructed in each VSS covered under OFSDP-II. As on date, a total of 1165 VSS Building cum IGA Facilitation Centre have been constructed and construction of remaining 46 buildings in Batch-III & IV is under progress.

These buildings are being utilized optimally by the VSS for holding regular meetings of VSS and SHGs, observation of national programme, immunization programme, health camp, animal health camp, trainings, storage of NTFP products and other Income Generation Activities under convergence. Moreover, the terrace of the building is used as drying yard at the community level.

6.3 Community Development through Inter-sectoral Convergence with schemes of line Departments:

A comprehensive livelihood development plan through convergence of schemes has been included in the Microplans with the facilitation of the officials of line Departments for overall development of the communities including Sustainable Forest Management plan.

In order to facilitate smooth implementation of inter-sectoral convergence programme under OFSDP-II, District Level Advisory Committee (DAC) at the District level under the Chairmanship of Collector and Block Level Advisory Committee storage, drying yard etc. Moreover, it was envisaged that the space can be optimally utilized for undertaking small IGA Activities as well. Accordingly, a VSS cum IGA Facilitation Centre has been constructed in each VSS covered under OFSDP-II. As on date, a total of 1165 VSS Building cum IGA Facilitation Centre have been constructed and construction of remaining 46 buildings in Batch-III & IV is under progress.

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DMU Wise Convergence During 2021-2022:

(Amount in Lakhs Rs.)

Name of DMU	No. of VSSs Covered	No. of H.H Covered	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount of Convergence
Athmallik	75	14723	25199	913.33
Baripada	135	30856	111031	1274.29
Boudh	70	10264	32960	1030.53
Dhenkanal	149	20146	63664	1403.50
Ghumsur (N)	100	19018	27343	1179.95
Ghumsur (S)	65	18419	55242	627.63
Jharsuguda	85	34917	72890	989.35
Karanja	79	13266	32016	646.93
Rairangpur	107	14955	40117	635.90
Sambalpur	99	8489	13308	498.94
Subarnapur	79	15215	16757	686.08
Sundargarh	155	29742	29742	1955.44
Grand Total	1198	2,30,010	5,20,269	11841.86

1198 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 & ARD, Health & Family Welfare, Irrigation, PWD etc. have made significant contribution through inter-sectoral convergence.

Department Wise Convergence During 2021-2022 Under OFSDP-II

Department	Total Beneficiaries (In Nos.)	Amount of Convergence (Rupees in Lakh)
Agriculture & Farmers' Empowerment	20464	344.03
Bank & Corporate	5639	296.66
Department of Revenue and Disaster Management	1	4.00
Dept of Energy	20	0.70
Dept of Industry	130	5.05
Dept of Water Resource & Minor Irrigation	296	8.00
Dept of Youth Services & Sports	807	5.00
District Mineral Foundation	741	15.00
Education	60	0.78
Finance Dept.	415	4.01
Fisheries and ARD Department	21475	310.69
Forest Environment & Climate Change	27746	504.95
Health & FW Dept.	28616	104.01
Horticulture Dept.	19606	620.05
Irrigation	4584	339.77
Labour Deptt.	399	0.92
Ministry of Finance	76	0.17
Ministry of Food Production	100	0.75
Ministry of Petroleum and Natural GAS	780	11.54
Mission Shakti	4310	223.05
MPLAD	1761	3.50
NGO	2275	14.81
Other	967	5.80
Panchaytiraj & Drinking water	335894	7606.18
PWD dept.	3575	102.75
Railway Dept.	19	1.90
Rural Development	4332	53.72
SC & ST Dev. Dept.	16171	440.86
Security & Empowerment of Persons With Disabilities	97	0.39
Skill Development	1765	20.04
Soil Conservation Dept.	11368	654.75
Urban Development	705	38.37
Women and Child Development	5075	99.66
Grand Total	5,20,269	11841.86

The convergence initiatives can be grouped into various areas, namely- resource based, policy based, skill based, infrastructure based and service based convergence. The P-NGOs Teams have played an important role in mobilising the community and facilitating 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.

6.4 Initiatives in Establishment of Product Clusters:

In each VSS, product mapping was done and potential products for setting up Multi-product cluster were finalised through “product mapping tool”. This tool helped to explore the potentiality, seasonality, level of value addition and engagement of households for collection of the potential products. Also market potentiality of the products was explored at different levels (Local, Block, District, State and National) through this tool.

Potential products in each project Divisions have been identified as per the data stated in the sheet below.

List of Products identified for Multi Product Clusters

Division	Range	Name of the Proposed Cluster Location	Name of the Major Product	Name of the other Products for Multi cluster
Athamallick	Athamallick	Tangianisha	Sal Leaf	Mango, Bahada, Harida, Amla & Char
Baripada	Betonoti	Baidpur, Bartana	Sal Leaf	Honey, Harida, Bahada, Mahua seed (Tola), Bamboo
Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal	Hi-tech Nursery,	Cashew	Mango, Sal Leaf, Black Gram, Jack Fruit & Honey
Subarnapur	Ullunda	Matupali	Hill Broom	Sal leaf
Karanja	Thakurmunda	Kendumundi	Sal Leaf	Myrobalans, Lemon, Tamarind
Rairangpur	Bisoi	Bartana	Sal Leaf	Honey, Harida, Bahada, Chara and others
Boudh	Boudh	Bamanda Central Nursery	NTFP & Char	Chara, Pulses, Tamarind
Sambalpur	Padiabaha, 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/ Kukerama/Bhimjore	Sal Leaf	Mango, Chilli, Harida, Bahada & Amla

6.5 Initiation of Sal Leaf Clusters

Focused livelihood interventions 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 required equipment and electricity facility at the product cluster units for higher level processing of Sal leaf plates. Social mobilization has been completed on Sal leaf cluster operation by the LRC Cluster Managers and stitching training has been imparted to 250 women members for sal leaf stitching.

6.6 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 small scale finance required for investment towards Income Generating Activities. A detailed 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.

The VSSs releases the loans from Revolving Fund to the Borrowing Entities, namely- SHGs, CIGs and Poorest of Poor for undertaking small scale IGAs after scrutinising the Business Plan. Each Borrowing Entities is required to prepare a Business Plan with the help of project personnel to avail the loan from the VSSs.

Report on RF Disbursement (Up to March 2022)

S. No.	Name of DMU	Name of FMU	No. of VSS Released RF	Total Amount Disbursed to Borrowing Entities	No of SHG Received Loan from RF	Total Amount	No of PoP received RF	Total Amount	No of CIG received RF	Total Amount
1	Athmallik	Athmallik	18	244000	0	0	51	244000	0	0
		Madhapur	21	999000	10	314000	101	685000	0	0
2	Boudh	Boudh	13	575000	11	445000	26	130000	0	0
		Kantamal	11	405500	10	270500	9	35000	5	100000
3	Karnjia	Dudhiani	8	675000	18	660000	3	15000	0	0
4	Sambalpur	Dhama	8	878000	18	878000	0	0	0	0
		Padiabahal	12	801000	22	791000	2	10000	0	0
		Sadar	6	420000	6	300000	20	100000	1	20000
5	Ghumsur South	Buguda	1	50000	1	50000	0	0	0	0
		Surada	2	62560	2	62560	0	0	0	0
6	Rairangpur	Badampahar	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Bahalda	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Bisoi	1	150000	3	150000	0	0	0	0
		Manada	1	60000	3	60000	0	0	0	0
		Rairangpur	6	268000	12	268000	0	0	0	0
7	Baripada	Bangriposi	4	215000	2	40000	24	175000	0	0
		Pithabata	4	85000	0	0	10	85000	0	0
		Udala	5	112660	0	0	12	12660	0	0
8	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal	1	16300	1	16300	0	0	0	0
9	Ghumsur North		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Subarnapur		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Sundargarh	Hemgiri	4	111200	7	111200	0	0	0	0
		Lephripara	13	763000	16	728000	7	35000	0	0
		Ujalpur	30	2720000	58	2650000	6	30000	2	40000
12	Jharsuguda		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	22	173	9611220	200	7794560	271	1556660	8	160000
	(Amt. in Cr)			0.96		0.78		0.16		0.02
Total Beneficiaries 2293										

6.7 Livelihood Resource Cell (LRC)

The Livelihood Resource Cell (LRC) is functioning to provide day to day handholding support to the VSSs/ SHGs/ CIGs / POPs and establishing and operationalizing Multi-Product Clusters for promoting livelihood interventions with adequate backward and forward support for their sustenance. Establishment of Livelihood Resource Cell (LRC) under OFSDP-II and constitution of Advisory Committee at PMU level with the representatives from other line Departments for smooth functioning of LRC has been completed. Similarly, Committees at DMU and FMU has also been constituted for smooth functioning of product clusters. In order to obtain professional support for establishing and operationalizing the product clusters, it is proposed to engage Marketing Management Support Agency (MMSA). The process of shortlisting organizations for MMSA is under progress. In addition to this, LRC is also extending support for livelihood promotion in other projects under OFSDS such as AJY and OMBADC-OFSDS.

6.8 Participation of VSSs/ SHGs in Herbal Fair at Bhubaneswar

The Odisha Forestry Sector Development Society (OFSDS) participated in the 14th State Level Kalinga Herbal Fair- 2022 organized by State Medicinal Plant Board, Government of Odisha from 8th March to 14th March 2022. The exhibition-cum-sale counter at the 14th Kalinga Herbal Fair – 2022 had witnessed participation of seven Territorial Forest Divisions of OFSDP-II and AJY being implemented under Odisha Forestry Sector Development Society. Shri Bikram Keshari Arukh, Honourable Minister, Department of Forest, Environment and Climate Change, Government of Odisha, Sri Sisir Ratho, IFS, Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, HoFF, Govt of Odisha, and Dr. Meeta Biswal, IFS, PCCF (Projects) and Project Director, Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project visited the OFSDS stalls.

The VSS members took part in the Kalinga Herbal Fair for the first time in OFSDP Phase-II. As this was a fair with a major thrust on herbal products, organic products 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.

The OFSDS ensured display of project activities and achievements at the exhibition. As many as 18 SHGs strengthened under Ama Jangala Yojana and OFSDP-II, had participated in the event. A total 28 members of 18 Self Help Groups representing the Vana Surakhya Samitis of OFSDP-II and AJY Divisions participated in the seven- day exhibition. The OFSDS Stall was awarded the First Prize in the Government Category.

Chapter VII

Capacity Building Initiatives

7.1 Progress of Capacity Building

Comprehensive Capacity Development Plan of OFSDP-II for the year 2021-22 was developed for all stakeholders 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-I to Batch-IV VSS. Further, basic trainings such as Community Mobilization, Survey & Demarcation, Micro Planning, Documentation, Book keeping and Financial Management, Gender Mainstreaming etc were conducted for the additional 31 Batch-IVVSSs covered during 2021-22. 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, III & IV VSSs during 2021-22. During the restrictions due to COVID 19 pandemic, most of the trainings were conducted in virtual mode. Brief of trainings conducted during 2021-22 are given below:

7.2 Training of Trainers on Operational Guidelines of Revolving Fund:

One- day Capacity Building Training on “Operational Guideline on utilisation of Revolving Fund” was organized through virtual mode for the project personnel of all 12 Project Divisions including the field staff from FMUs in three batches on 19th, 24th & 26th May, 2021. Circle level and Division level officials, namely-RCCFs, DMU Chiefs, ADMU Chiefs, Subject matter Specialists, FMU Chiefs, FMU Coordinators and P-NGO Team Members of Batch-I & II VSSs, Data Entry Operators of all FMUs of OFSDP-II attended the training. The objectives of the trainings were as below:

- To orient the field staff to understand management and operational details on disbursement of Loan from Revolving Fund to the Borrowing Entities at VSS level for undertaking Income Generating activities.
- To explain the roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders on optimal utilization of Revolving Fund for promotion of Income Generating Activities through the Borrowing Entities namely SHGs, Common Interest Group and Poorest of Poor.
- To orient the stakeholders about the processes of loan sanction, loan disbursement & timely loan repayment.

The above training was conducted in three batches and the total participants attended were as detailed below:

Date	Divisions	Total Participants	Mode of Training
19th May, 2022	Baripada, Karanja, Rairangpur & Subarnapur	70 Nos	Virtual Mode
24th May, 2022	Jharsuguda, Sambalpur Athmallik, Dhenkanal	82 Nos	
26th May, 2022	Ghumsur North, Ghumsur South, Boudh, Sundergarh	76 Nos	

7.3 Training on Applied Rural Livelihood

The four numbers of Cluster Managers of Livelihood Resource Cell, OFSDP-II were provided 2 months online Certified Course on Applied Rural Livelihood from 4th December, 2021 to 31st March, 2022. The training was conducted by Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal.

The theme of the training was “Developing Capabilities in the Development Sector to conceptualise, study the approaches in the rural livelihood to integrate them, demonstrate their application and showcase the value they can add to rural development”. The training aimed to bridge the gap between theory and practice and shape a pool of better equipped professionals in rural development.

Personnel from Livelihood resource centre trained on the said Certified Course were as below:

- Swarup Kumar Bal, Cluster Manager- Operation (Partnership/ business Planning/ Quality Control)
- Gorachand Swain, Cluster Manager (Value Chain & Marketing)
- Kailash Chandra Barik, Cluster Manager (Finance & (Credit Linkage)
- Ranjit Kumar Mohanty , Cluster Manager (CSR & Fund Raising)

7.4 Training on People Bio-diversity Register:

An Orientation session on People Bio-diversity Register was conducted for the officials of Project Management Unit and the Experts of Project Management Consultants of Odisha Forestry Sector Development Society on 24th December, 2021. The Officials and Scientists from Odisha Bio-diversity Board under the overall guidance of Chairman, Bio-diversity Board, Odisha attended the training programme as Resource Persons.

The objective of the said training was to orient the project personnel on the concept of establishing People Bio-diversity Register, that document comprehensive information on locally available Bio-resources occurring in the landscape and demography of a particular

area or village. It is the comprehensive information on availability and knowledge of local biological resources, their use or any other traditional knowledge associated with them. Further all the formats of People Bio-diversity Register were explained to the participants.

The above session on People Bio-diversity Register was highly effective and the same was adopted to develop a chapter in the Revisit of Micro Plan document of OFSDP-II. It has been decided that Bio-diversity Database of each VSSs covered under the Odisha Forestry Sectors development Project would be incorporated in the revisit of Micro Plan at respective VSS.

7.5 Training on Futuristic Leadership:

A three days training on “Futuristic Leadership” for the project personnel of Project Management Unit and Project Management Consultants were organised from 3rd to 5th March, 2022 in Bhubaneswar.

The objective of the training was to make the personnel self realise their strengths and weaknesses and how to enable them to perform better in achieving the goals set. The highlights of the training were on “Smart Performance”, which is result of sustainable excellence and innovations from the officials in achieving the outcomes of the Project Objectives. The above attribute should not be a random / arbitrary phenomenon but need to be integrated as an inherent human quality that can be decisive, prudent and uphold the spirit of law. Most of the participants appreciated the course and revealed that the training helped themselves to face the challenges optimally and to make required decisions to overcome the challenges with positive attitudes.

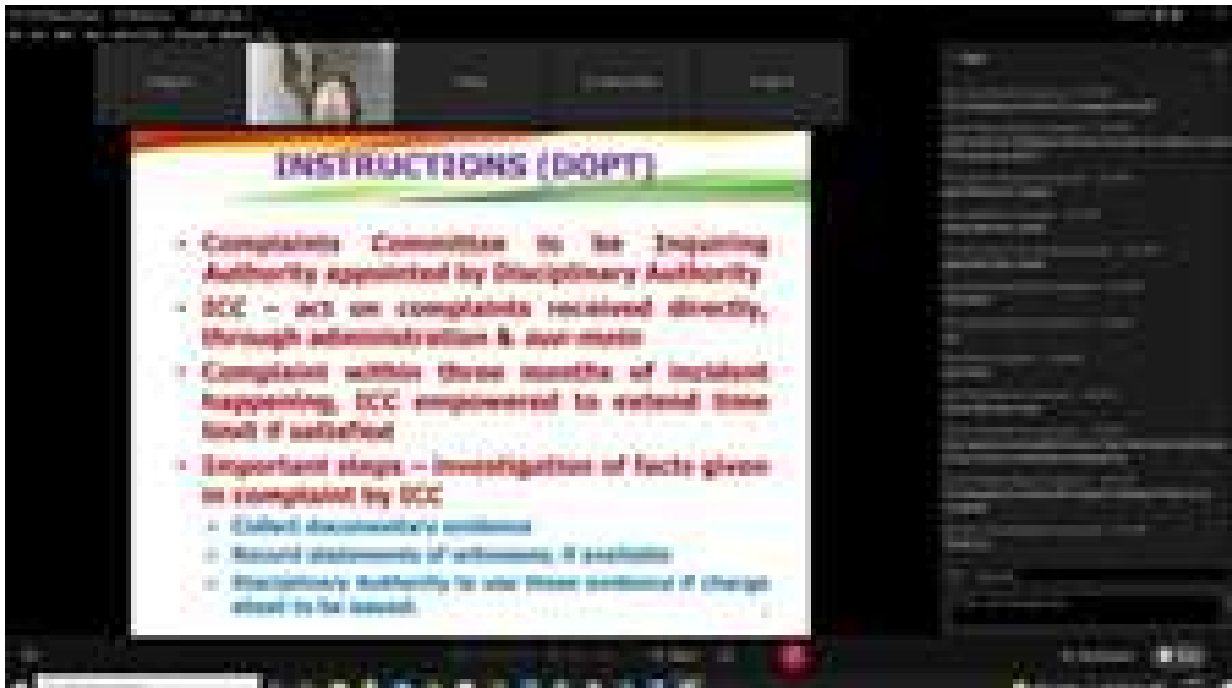
7.6 Training on Satoyama Initiatives:

An orientation programme on implementation of Satoyama Initiatives for the field staff of Bamra Wildlife Division was conducted taken up on 6th December, 2021. The objective of the training programme was to sensitize the DFO cum DMU Chief, Bamra WL Division and other field staff on timely implementation of Satoyama Initiatives across the 10 EDCs covered under the project. Altogether 12 personnel from Bamra DMU along with the RCCF, Sambalpur attended the training. The objective of the training was to:

1. About the Concept of Satoyama and its Origin.
2. Purpose and Objectives of Satoyama Initiatives
3. Component-wise activities proposed under Satoyama Initiatives
4. Scope of work
5. Strategies and Approach of Implementation
6. Progress made so far
7. Action Plan for the remaining period of 2021-22
8. Future Plan beyond April, 2022

7.7 Training on Sexual harassment of women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal Act 2013).

Five member of project personnel from Project Management Unit were provided a two-days training on Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal Act 2013), conducted by National Productivity Council, New Delhi from 21st – 22nd June, 2021. The training was conducted through virtual mode.



The objectives of the training were:

- To generate awareness about the Act among all through training workshop to ensure that all participants at the end of training can explain all concepts and provisions of the Act.
- To equip employees with knowledge on the above Act and to prevent sexual harassment and develop competencies to implement the Act in effective manner.

7.8 Training of Primary Stakeholders on Operational Guidelines for Revolving Fund:

A total of 108 number of trainings were conducted for the Primary Stakeholders at community level to sensitize them on the “Operational Guideline for Revolving Fund”. A total of 777 VSSs from 33 FMUs of 12 Project Divisions were trained during 2021-22. The representatives from each VSSs namely the President, Member Secretary, Treasurer, Animators and other representatives of each VSS associated in promotion of Income Generating Activities were nominated for the training.

The objectives of the training were:

1. To sensitise the Participants on Operational Guideline for Revolving Fund for its smooth implementation.
2. To sensitise the Participants on the roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders associated for effective utilisation of Revolving Fund for promoting Income Generating Activities through Borrowing Entities.
3. To sensitise the primary stakeholders on the loan size, contributions of the Borrowing Entities, modalities of disbursement of loan, record keeping, repayment, interest etc for smooth and timely disbursement of loan Revolving Fund.

The field level officials and project staff across the Project Divisions were oriented on the Operational Guidelines for Revolving Fund as training of trainers. Further, a comprehensive module was prepared at PMU level and was shared with the DMUs to undertake the above mentioned training for the Primary Stakeholders. A total of 4307 members from Batch-I & II VSSs were trained on the above said theme.

7.9 Training on Community Mobilization:

Smooth implementation of different interventions under the Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project, Phase-II largely depends on community involvement in its implementation. This requires a series of community consultations, orientation, handholding etc. in the initial phase of implementation. Accordingly, one day sensitization programme covering sessions on Project Goal & Objectives, Component, Roles and Responsibilities of different Stakeholders, Implementation Modalities etc. were conducted in newly inducted 31 VSSs from 5 Project Divisions during 2021-22.

The training module prepared at PMU level was rolled out across the remaining 31 numbers of VSSs. Officials from DMU & FMU including the P-NGO Team Members delivered the sessions as Resource Person. These orientations gives a brief understanding amongst the Community on the Project Goal, Objectives etc. and motivates the Communities to be associated in implementation of project intervention following JFM Mode.

7.10 Skill Development Trainings on Income Generating Activities:

Skill Development Trainings on Leaf Plate stitching were organised for the SHG members associated in Sal Leaf Clusters established at Karanjia, Rairangpur & Baripada. Fifteen days training programmes on sal leaf plate stitching were organised in each Centre for 250 SHG members. In addition to Skill Development Training on Sal Leaf stitching, 3 numbers of trainings were conducted for selected community representatives covering 20 members from each Division on Cluster Management.

7.11 Training on Community Processes:

Selected Representatives from all 31 Batch-IV VSSs from 5 Project Divisions were oriented on the following topics.

- a. Survey, Demarcation & Positioning of Pillars across the forest area assigned to respective VSSs.
- b. Participatory Rural Appraisal and Preparation of Micro Plan
- c. Book Keeping & Financial Management etc.

7.12 Forest Protection and Management:

Training on Protection and Management of Forest, particularly on forest fire management were conducted for the community members across the 1221 VSSs covered under OFSDP-II. The Standard Operational Procedure Guideline circulated from office of PCCF & HoFF were circulated to all DFOs with a provision to orient the VSS members on the topic.

7.13 Training on Inter-Sectoral Convergence:

A series of meetings, consultations, orientations, trainings etc. on Inter-Sectoral Convergence were being conducted across the Project Divisions, to facilitate the convergence of different Govt. schemes and programmes on Community Development in the Project villages. The project personnel, namely-the field staffs, P-NGO Teams, Animators were regularly updated on different Schemes, benefits, criteria of selection of beneficiaries etc., enabling the schemes / programmes to be implemented in the OFSDP-II project villages.

The field level project personnel in turn oriented the members of Executive Committee and other representatives of each VSSs on the ongoing Govt. Schemes to coordinate with the line department extension officers to implement the same as per the need identified during the micro planning exercise.

7.14 Training on Skill Development Programme on IGA through Convergence:

About 161 numbers of trainings have been taken up across the Project Divisions through Convergence with other line Department particularly, Panchayatiraj Department, Schedule Tribe and Schedule Caste Development Department, Agriculture & Farmers Empowerment Department on promotion of income Generating activities through the Self Help Groups.

A total of 4948 community representatives have been trained on different skills areas such as Mushroom Cultivation, Phenyl making, Honey Processing, Sal Leaf Plate Stitching, Vegetable Cultivation, Vermi-Compost Preparation, Value addition etc. across the project Divisions.

7.15 Exposure Visits:

Exposure Visits of Primary Stakeholders from 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 implemented. The feedback received from the participants nominated for exposure visit is highly encouraging. The peer group influence worked extensively 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. About 82 numbers of exposure visits were conducted during the reporting year, where 1113 active VSS members participated in the exposure visit.

Capacity Building Trainings during 2021-22

Themes of training	Level of Training	Trainings (In Nos)	Participants
Training on Operational Guideline of RF for DMU / FMU Staff	PMU level	07	284
Applied Rural Livelihood			
Satoyama Initiatives			
Training on People Biodiversity Register			
Futuristic Leadership Training			
CBT of Primary Stakeholders on the Operational Guidelines of Revolving Fund	DMU & FMU Level	143	5677
Book Keeping Training			
Training for Skill Development of SHG members on Sal Leaf Processing & Machine Sewing at Cluster			
Refresher Training of Animators on Project Implementation & Other Skill Buildings			
Training on Micro Plan Preparation			
Skill Building training on IGA Through Convergence			
Sameekshya			

CBT for Loan Appraisal Committee on Mgt. of Revolving Fund and Preparation of Business Plan	Cluster / VSS Level	350	13726
Orientation to VSS members on Implementation modalities of OFSDP-II			
Training for Skill Development of SHG members on Sal Leaf Processing & Machine Sewing at Cluster			
Orientation of VSS Members on Project Planning & Implementation			
Training on Forest Fire prevention & management			
Training on Community Mobilization			
CBT of VSS Members on Forest Fire Prevention & Management			
Training for women/working group on preparation of Micro Plan.			
Exposure Visits of Primary Stakeholders to oversee the best practices	VSS Level	82	1113
Training on Skill Programme on IGA through Convergence	Through Inter-Sectoral Convergence	161	4948
Total- 2021-22		743	25748

Chapter VIII

Supporting Activities

8.1 Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)

8.1.1 Concurrent Monitoring at VSS level

The progress of work at VSS level is being regularly followed up by the field staff of FMUs and the respective P-NGO Team. As per direction of the Project Management Unit, OFSDP-II, more than two Executive Committee meetings in each VSS are being conducted every month. The representatives from DMUs & FMUs of respective Division attended the meeting on regular basis. The presence of FMU & DMU Officials motivated the VSSs to execute the works on time. During the Executive Committee Meeting, the progress made are reviewed and the activity plans for next month are finalized.

8.1.2 FMU level Meetings

The 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 plan for timely execution of project activities. The focus of second fortnight meeting is particularly 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. The details of progress made at VSS level against the approved work plan are being reviewed regularly. The proceedings of the meeting are shared with DMU for information and further necessary action.

8.1.3 DMU level Meetings

The 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. Often representatives of PMU / PMC, OFSDP-II also attend the Division level Monthly Meetings. While reviewing the progress of work against the planned activities for the period, the plan of action for the next month and the role of P-NGO in facilitating the works is also deliberated at length. Due to COVID-19 pandemic restrictions, P-NGO Coordination Meeting, during the reporting year, in many DMUs were organized through virtual mode.

8.1.4 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 the PCCF (Projects) and Project Director. The DFO cum DMU Chiefs from all Project Divisions and the RCCFs of concerned Circles attend the meeting. The 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 compliance. During the COVID-19 Pandemic restrictions, most of the review meetings are being organized through virtual mode.

8.1.5 Governing Body (GB) meetings of OFSDS

The Governing Body Meeting are to be conducted on quarterly basis. But due to COVID 19 pandemic restrictions only one Governing Body meeting was conducted during 2021-22. However, the monthly reports on important activities taken up at field level are being sent to Government regularly. The achievements of the project were presented in the GB Meeting in brief for perusal and the feedback of the members of Governing Body was duly incorporated in the execution plan for execution.

Details of meetings conducted during 2021-22 at different levels are given below:

Details of Meetings Conducted during 2021-22

Meeting Name	No of Meetings Conducted
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.

8.2 Inter-Sectoral Coordination Committee Meetings:

8.2.1 District Advisory Committee Meeting: The District Advisory Committee (DAC) meeting is being chaired by the Collector and District Magistrate. The Headquarter Divisional Forest Officer is the Member Convenor. Senior officials of other line Departments are the members of the DAC. This meeting is being conducted once in every two months. This forum helps the project to ensure coordination with other line Departments for taking up the community development activities through inter-sectoral convergence identified by the villagers during micro plan preparation process. 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.

8.2.2 Block level Coordination Committee Meeting: Block Level Advisory 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 officials 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 during 2021-22 are as below:

Name of the meeting	No of Meetings conducted during 2021-22
District Advisory Committee Meeting	17
Block level Coordination Committee Meeting	158

8.3 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 restrictions. The draft report of Baseline Survey of Socio-economic & Physical Situation of OFSDP-II was submitted subsequently at PMU for review and finalization.

Chapter IX

Cross Cutting Interventions

9.1 Initiatives on Gender Mainstreaming under OFSDP-II

9.1.1 Concept of Gender Mainstreaming (GM)

Gender mainstreaming is the buzz-concept, globally recognized key concept in community development interventions across the developing countries. All the developmental projects, including those in forestry sector emphasize gender mainstreaming as an important strategy to ensure adequate gender participation in project activities and equitable distribution of project benefits among men and women beneficiaries.

The ultimate goal of gender mainstreaming in the context of natural resource management and development sectors to attain equality and equity in terms of gender participation, contribution, resource accessibility, benefit sharing and so on while being engaged in the process of social change / development as its key-stakeholders. Specifically, it implies inclusion of men and women stakeholders in equal terms in the process of development management. It is to be recognized that though the needs and priorities of men and women stakeholders are different, they have to be given equal consideration while planning, implementation and monitoring the community development interventions. In the present social scenario, this can only be achieved through rigorous social and economic empowerment and building the capacity of both men and women in management of livelihood interventions activities so that they attain the equal status in all aspects of rural life. Robust social and economic institutional support system in the forms of Gram Sabha, Palli Sabha, VSS, SHG etc with adequate provisions for active women participation already exists in most villages of Odisha state and particularly in all villages under OFSDP-II. Gender mainstreaming thus, envisages sensitization of both men and women towards their equal social responsibilities and mutually supportive functions for their own community betterment.

9.1.2 Gender Mainstreaming in OFSDP-II

OFSDP-II, while striving towards the larger project objectives of sustainable forest management and diversified livelihoods for promoting economic wellbeing for the forest dependent communities, specifically focuses on the crucial social process of gender mainstreaming in the project so as to ensure benefits of the project are equitably shared among the stakeholders without any gender discrimination. Gender mainstreaming under OFSDP-II is pervasive across all project components and at all levels of management / project implementation units, right from VSS to FMU, DMU and PMU. At the village level, VSS is the key-community based organization responsible for implementing the gender mainstreaming strategies with

the active association and technical support of different project management units like PMU, DMU and FMU. The village level micro plan and annual plans prepared by the VSS, apart from plans for implementation of activities / interventions pertaining to different components of the project, also contains exclusive plan of activities to achieve gender mainstreaming at VSS / village level, termed as 'Gender Action Plan (GAP)'

All the components of OFSDP-II, including gender mainstreaming strategies are implemented within the broad framework of JFM spelled out in the JFM Resolution 2011 of Govt. of Odisha, which aims to achieve community and gender participation in forest protection, its sustainable management, livelihood promotion and community development activities.

The gender mainstreaming strategy under OFSDP-II is designed incorporating number of gender-oriented actions such as

- Gender analysis to understand the gender specific issues, needs and priorities
- Generation and utilization of gender segregated data for designing largely forest based livelihood and development interventions
- Ensuring equal and effective participation of men and women in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation
- Facilitating the process of gender empowerment through capacity building of men and women for making best use of project interventions and achieving better standard of living.

The above gender specific actions are integrated across all the components of the project. The gender action plan, developed as a part of gender mainstreaming strategy address the need for broadening participation of men and women in the decision-making process, reduce the gender-gap in accessing the information, funds, services, control over natural resources and equitable distribution of project benefits. As envisaged in the project document, gender action plan is formulated and implemented at all levels of the project. The gender action plan for the project management levels are developed by PMU in consultation with DMUs and FMUs; whereas the gender action plan for each VSS is prepared during the microplanning exercise and incorporated in the final micro plan document.

9.1.3 Addressing Issues of Transgenders in Odisha

OFSDP-II, under its cross-cutting component of Gender mainstreaming, not only aims to achieve equality and equity issues related to the participation of men and women stakeholders in the project activities, but also aims to address the issues pertaining to transgender population in the project area. The issues associated with the gender identity of transgender community such as discrimination, persistence of stigma, lack of educational facilities, unemployment, lack of shelter, supportive medical facilities, problems relating to marriage, property, livelihood-insecurity etc. are to be addressed sensitively. Concise effort, in collaboration with the VSSs is proposed to be made to collect relevant and reliable data related to demography, socio-psychological status, education and economic status, and

livelihood status and opportunities of transgender will be made under the project during the process of Re-visit of Micro Plan. The project also strives to increase the participation level of transgender community in the special welfare schemes introduced by the Govt. of Odisha for the economic and social empowerment of transgender communities so as to enable them to lead a dignified life with sustained income.

9.1.4 Progress made in Gender Mainstreaming under OFSDP-II

Gender mainstreaming is a process of social transition towards attaining gender equity and equality as a part of community development initiatives. Gender mainstreaming has a special focus in Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project, Phase-II (OFSDP-II) and is being implemented at all levels of the project i.e., PMU, DMU, FMU, PNGO, VSS and SHG levels as a key project component. However, Gender Mainstreaming is not an isolated component, rather it is an integrated activity carried out along with all other project components. As prescribed in the strategy document titled 'Gender Mainstreaming Strategy under OFSDP, Phase-II (2019)', the Gender Action Plan (GAP) with respect to different components and different management levels of the project is being implemented since the inception of the project.

Specifically, the progress made with respect to gender mainstreaming under the project during the year the year 2021-22 has been detailed as under:

9.1.4.A Documentation on Gender Mainstreaming

Following key-documents related to gender mainstreaming under OFSDP-II have been prepared and printed by the Project Management Unit (PMU) in collaboration with the Project Management Consultants (PMC) during the period under report:

- i. Component wise Progress on Framework on Gender Mainstreaming (GM) under OFSDP-II
- ii. Framework (Criteria & Indicators) for VSS Level Assessment of Micro Plan with reference to Gender Mainstreaming and Development under OFSDP-II
- iii. Review of Gender Policy of Odisha Forest Department (JFM Resolution 2011 of Govt. of Odisha) Vis-a- Vis Gender Mainstreaming Strategies under OFSDP-II

9.1.4.B Incorporation of Gender Related Formats in the Hand Book for Micro Plan Revision

The following gender-related formats were prepared and included in the Hand Book for Micro Plan Revision, both in English and Odia versions in order to elicit exhaustive gender-segregated data and to formulate and incorporate Gender Action Plan in the revised Micro Plan of each VSS.

- i. Gender involvement in daily routine works
- ii. Gender based participation in planning process, access and control over resources

- iii. Gender resource map
- iv. Format for compilation of gender related responses at VSS level
- v. Assessment of 5% budget allocation in micro plan as per Gender Action Plan

9.1.4.C Capacity Building on Gender Mainstreaming

i. The general orientation on Gender Mainstreaming in specific context of OFSDP-II had been provided to DMU staff through on-line training during 2020-21 year. A detailed off-line orientation training on crosscutting components of the project, including gender mainstreaming was conducted for the DMU personnel before taking-up the micro plan re-visit process in the first batch of VSS areas. Accordingly, the training module on Gender Mainstreaming was prepared and the training session was conducted at Bhubaneswar on 19th April 2022. The training was attended by all DMU Chiefs and the Subject Matter Specialists of each DMU.

ii. A two-day orientation training program was organized for the DMU Chiefs and DMU level SMSs on the formats and process of re-visit of Micro Plan during 19th -20th May 2022 at XIM University, Bhubaneswar. The technical session on Gender Mainstreaming was conducted as a part of this training program.

iii. Following the above orientation training program, series of Capacity Building Training programs on the field level use of revised / new formats (inclusive of gender related formats) included in the Hand book for micro plan revision for the DMU/FMU/PNGO staff were conducted at all DMU headquarters during the period from May 24 to June 11, 2022 by the team comprising the resource persons from PMU, PMC and respective DMU (DMU Chiefs & SMSs).

The trained staff of DMU/FMU/PNGO, in turn are sensitizing the field staff, animators, VSSs and SHG members to contribute significantly in the process of re-visiting gender perspective in Micro Plan for the Batch-I VSSs during 2022-23.

9.2 Community based Monitoring, Reporting & Verification (CMRV)- as a part of REDD+ readiness: An initiative under OFSDP II in Odisha

The National REDD + Strategy of India, 2018 has been framed by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India. There are two phases in the REDD+ approach:

- Phase I involves developing of strategies or action plans, policies and measures and capacity building;
- Phase II involves implementation of these strategies.

The Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project Phase II (OFSDP II) is being implemented by

the Odisha Forestry Sector Development Society (OFSDS) under the Department of Forest, Environment and Climate Change, Government of Odisha. Under the project, the forest fringe dwelling communities called the Van Surkhya Samitees (VSS) are actively involved in implementing sustainable forest management and livelihood promotion initiatives in the adjoining assigned forest areas. A total of 1211 number of VSS are being covered under the project.

As a part of the methodology for operationalizing CMRV in Odisha, a Workshop on Community Based Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (CMRV) and REDD+ organized by the OFSDS on 18th December 2018, at Bhubaneswar wherein Senior Officials from PMU, RCCF Office, DMUs and SMSs(LLI) attended the sensitization program. The following issues were discussed in the workshop:

- Climate change and REDD+ and focused on the strategy of MOEF on REDD+ and Climate change.
- CMRV and REDD + has significance in the context of the State.
- Climate change & REDD+ are interrelated, and how to go for achieving the target.
- National REDD+ Strategy to be adopted in the State and focused on the concept of CMRV.
- Purpose of the workshop as to expose the field functionaries of OFSDP-II to this new concept
- Some pilots to be undertaken through this workshop.
- National REDD+ Strategy document has been brought by MOEFCC to be adopted in India.
- Odisha has already pioneered in addressing REDD+ through OSFDP II in India.
- The REDD+ activities would follow the proposal made in MOD of Odisha Forest Department (OFSDP II) proposed to JICA.
- Experiences of the resource persons to be used elsewhere to enable to achieve the objectives of OFDSDP II project.

Guidelines were issued to the twelve Divisions under the project to initiate the CMRV and REDD+ readiness at DMU Level. They formed the basis for conducting the 2nd Group work on CMRV and REDD+ Readiness at DMU Level. A one- day work shop on CMRV and REDD + Readiness at DMU Level was organized by the DMU Chiefs wherein discussion on following lines was to be initiated :

1. The drivers of degradation and mitigation measures were shortlisted for each Division in the workshops conducted at each Division.
2. The list of drivers is to be revisited and each driver checked for the ability of community to monitor, report and verify. Drivers like mining, industrialization, urbanization, FRA, Diversion of forest land etc., may be out of the purview of community monitoring. This exercise will reduce the number of drivers to 10 to 15 in numbers.
3. Thereafter, each of these Drivers were to be marked on a scale of 1 to 10 wherein 1 mark

will be given to a driver having minimum impact in the Division and 10 marks will be given to the driver having the maximum impact.

4. Based on the numbers obtained for each of the drivers for a Division, ranking of the drivers was done to prioritize them as drivers of degradation affecting the Division from maximum to minimum. (Highest ranking drivers being put before the lower ranking drivers).
5. After completion of prioritizing of the drivers of degradation and corresponding mitigation measures, indicators were identified for each driver along with finalizing the method of identification of indicators, target and purpose of reporting and verification. This was the output of the 2nd workshop on CMRV and REDD+ readiness held at Bhubaneswar on 1st March, 2019.
6. The matrix is to be completed for each division, retained in your Division and with a hard and soft copy submitted to this office for further necessary action.
7. Further, each VSS of batch I and Batch 2 (separately) is to be rated for all the criteria for selection of pilot sites.
8. The results of collation were to be recorded in the table given below (use excel Sheet):

S. No.	Name of DMU	Name of FMU	VSS Code	Name of VSS	Assigned Area allotted	Marks of ranking	Rank as per criteria ranking
Batch I							
Batch II							

Besides these two workshops, Microplan can function as a document for recording the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation and suggest means for mitigating the adverse impact of the identified drivers. The planning for such initiatives is done through a community level development plan called the Microplan which is prepared by the VSS members for their respective VSSs with the facilitation of project personnel, namely Forest Department staff, Project personnel (like SMS and FMU Coordinators), p- NGO team members and Animators. These Microplans are due to be revised during the current year after 4 years of implementation.

A detailed chapter has been introduced in the Revisit of Microplan on Community Based Monitoring Reporting and Verification (CMRV) of Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation as a part of REDD+ readiness.

CMRV, at the VSS level, involves identification of the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation active in the adjoining assigned forest areas, ranking them in order of their magnitude and prescribing ways to reduce these drivers of deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+). The ways to reduce these drivers of deforestation and forest degradation include sustainable forest management and livelihood promotion initiatives.

This is one of its kind initiative at community level in the world after Papua New Guinea.

9.3 Environmental and Social Management System Framework (ESMSF) and Scheduled Tribes & Forest Dependent Planning Framework (STFDPF)

9.3.1 The Concept :

Environmental and Social Management Safeguards (ESMS) is an Environmental and Social Management System which is a set of policies, procedures, tools and internal capacity to identify and manage an institution's exposure to the environmental and social risks due to project interventions. The framework provides guidance on how to screen project components, categorize them based on their environmental and social risk, conduct environmental and social mitigation measures with due diligence and monitor the project's environmental and social performance.

As per the JICA guidelines (2010), internalization and institutional framework are the prerequisite for measures regarding the environmental and social considerations for environmental and social impacts. The OFSDP, Phase-II is categorized as "Financial Intermediary (FI)" in accordance with the JICA guidelines (2010) which means that the project would not exhibit any significant negative impact on environmental and social dimensions. However, under this project, a broad framework on Environmental and Social Management System Framework (ESMSF) and a specific framework on Scheduled Tribe and Forest Dependents Plan Framework (STFDPF) is mandated.

Any development project executed in the indigenous peoples' area through any multinational financial assistance must follow the "Indigenous Peoples' Planning Framework" in accordance with the World Bank's Operational Policy 4.10 which is also followed under JICA Guidelines. Indigenous people is defined as Scheduled Tribes by the Indian Constitution and therefore, the Scheduled Tribe and Forest Dependents' Planning Framework (STFDPF) is prepared under OFSDP – II so as to safeguard the development / livelihood / social interests or concerns of Scheduled Tribes and other Forest Dependents living in the project area.

9.3.2 ESMSF and STFDPF under OFSDP-II

OFSDP-II focuses mainly on the improvement of biodiversity, wildlife conservation, sustainable forest management, soil and moisture conservation. It is, therefore, a very positive development of the targeted forests. However, the other side of this intervention also invites some developments on construction of VSS buildings and other small constructions, including roads within the villages and forest areas, running small machines and equipments under income generating activities which may create some environmental and social risks, though major impacts are not evident. The ESMS and STFDP frameworks therefore, act as an instrument in providing necessary guidance and management process to achieve environmentally sound and socially acceptable project implementation during the project period. The frameworks also help to establish a process for environmental and social safeguards (particularly related to ST & FD communities) which will permit the PMU to identify, assess and mitigate the negative impacts of the project interventions.

Micro-plan is the planning tool at the grass-root level and it would be used to visualise the implementation of the project and develop the indicators to assess its possible impacts. The broad checklists for assessing and monitoring the safeguard measures related to environmental and social management as well as the developmental and social concerns of the Scheduled Tribe and Forest Dependent communities have been integrated into the set of revised Micro-formats to be used for the re-visit of micro plan under the project.

9.3.2.1 Key objectives of ESMSF under OFSDP-II

- To provide practical guidance for identification, planning and implementing the environmental and social safeguard management measures across different components of the project.
- To enhance the project's positive environmental and social impacts and avoid or otherwise mitigate associated negative impacts

9.3.2.2 Key objectives of STFDPF under OFSDP-II

- To ascertain that the project does not inadvertently induce disempowerment, or increase disparities between the tribal and other communities.
- To propose ways for minimizing and mitigating adverse impacts on tribal households and their livelihoods

9.3.3 Progress made in Implementing ESMSF & STFDPF under OFSDP-II

ESMSF and STFDPF are essential cross-cutting components aligned with the project activities and are to be followed through the entire project cycle. The use / implementation of both the frameworks do support the achievement of environment and social compliance with applicable laws and regulations as well as with the requirements of relevant JICA policies on environment and social aspects. Implementation of both the frameworks is monitored in the Project. ESMSF /STFDPF will be monitored through progress reports with structured tools and its results are integrated into the MIS of OFSDP II. Periodic monitoring of the possible impacts is also to be followed during the revisit of micro plans. Specifically, the progress made with respect to the implementation of ESMSF and STFDP frameworks under the project during the year the year 2021-22 has been detailed as under:

9.3.3.1 Documentation on ESMSF & STFDPF

The following key / basic documents related to ESMSF and STFDPF with specific reference to OFSDP-II have been prepared and printed by the Project Management Unit (PMU) in collaboration with the Project Management Consultants (PMC) during the period under report:

- i) Guidelines and Strategic Document on Environmental and Social management System Framework (ESMSF)
- ii) Guidelines and Strategic Document on Scheduled Tribe & Forest Dependents Planning

framework (STFDPF) & Assessment / Monitoring of STFDPF Safeguards at VSS Level

9.3.3.2 Incorporation of ESMSF & STFDPF Related Formats in the Hand Book for Revisit of Micro Plan

The following ESMSF & STFDPF related formats were prepared and included in the Hand Book for Micro Plan Revision, both in English and Odia versions in order to elicit exhaustive information needed for monitoring the implementation of environmental and social (with particular respect to ST&FD communities) related safeguards at VSS level and accordingly to formulate the mitigation measures in collaboration with the VSSs.

- i) Framework for Environmental Safeguards at VSS / EDC Level
- ii) Framework for Social Safeguards at VSS / EDC Level
- iii) Applicability of ESMSF and STFDPF
- iv) STFDPF: Monitoring items, Indicators, means and Frequency of Verification & Responsibility Framework
- v) Format for Assessment of STFDPF Safeguards at VSS Level

9.3.3.3 Capacity Building in Implementation / Monitoring of ESMFS and STFDPF Safeguard Frameworks at VSS Level

- i. A detailed off-line orientation training on crosscutting components of the project, including ESMSF & STFDPF was conducted for the DMU Chiefs and SMSs before taking-up the micro plan re-visit process in the first batch of VSS areas. Accordingly, the training module on ESMSF & STFDPF was prepared and the training session was conducted by PMU and PMC jointly at Bhubaneswar on 19th April 2022. The training was attended by all DMU Chiefs and SMSs.
- ii. A two-day orientation training program was organized for the DMU Chiefs and DMU level SMSs on the formats and process of re-visit of micro plan during 19-20 May 2022 at XIM University, Bhubaneswar. The technical session on ESMSF & STFDPF related formats was conducted as a part of this training program.
- iv. Following the above orientation training program, series of capacity building training programs on the field level use of revised / new formats (inclusive of ESMSF & STFDPF related formats) included in the Hand book for micro plan revision for the DMU/FMU/PNGO staff were conducted at all DMU headquarters during the period from May 24 to June 11, 2022 by the team comprising the resource persons from PMU, PMC and respective DMU (DMU Chiefs & SMSs).

The trained staff of DMU/FMU/PNGO, in turn are training the field staff, VSS and SHG members in the use of the prescribed formats during revisit of Micro Plan at respective VSS level.

Chapter X

Communication & Knowledge Management

10.1 Communication Strategy in OFSDP-II

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.

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.

Based on the Annual Plan of OFSDP-II Project, the 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, its processes and its outcomes.

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

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

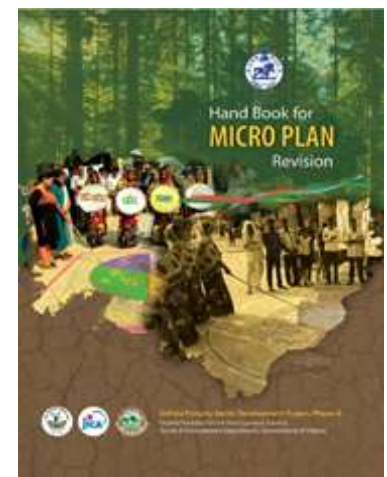
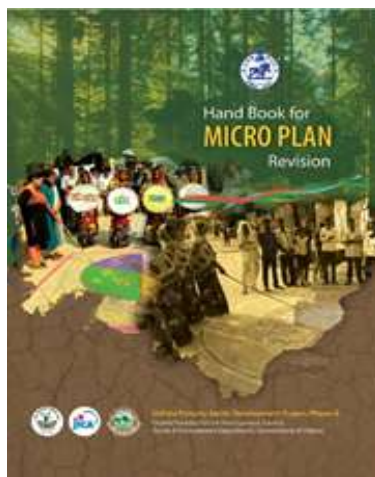
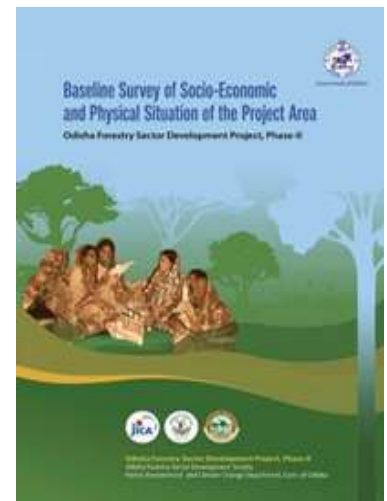
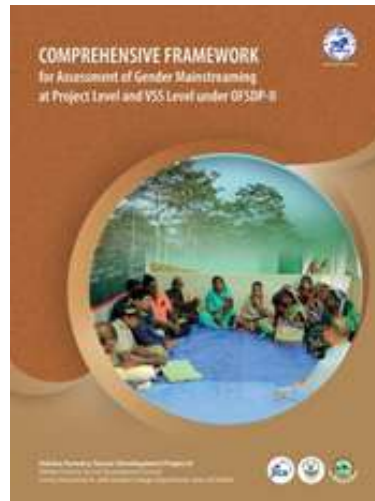
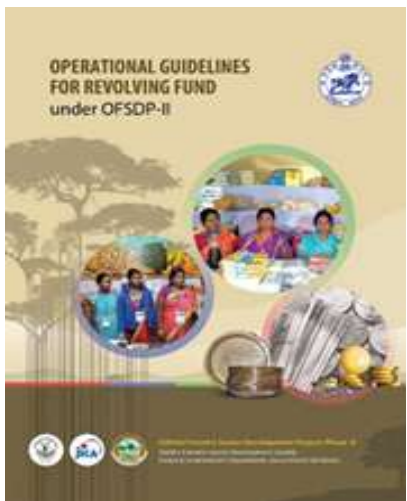
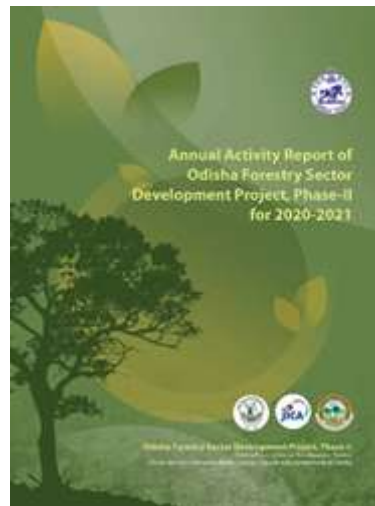
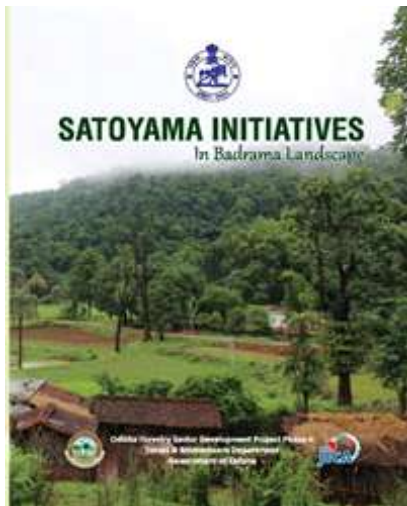
10.2 Knowledge Management

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

10.3 Publications during 2021-22

The following publications were made during the year 2020-21

1. Annual Activity Report of OFSDP, Phase-II – 2020-21.
2. Satoyama Initiatives in Badrama Landscape
3. Revolving Fund under OFSDP-II (English)
4. Revolving Fund under – OFSDP-II (Odia)
5. Policy Review Paper on Gender Mainstreaming Strategy under OFSDP-II under JFM Resolution 2011 read with amendment of 2015
6. Comprehensive Framework for Assessment of Gender Mainstreaming at Project Level and VSS Level under OFSDP-II
7. Guidelines on Environmental and Social Management System Framework (ESMSF) & Scheduled Tribe and Forest Dependents Plan Framework (STFDPF) under OFSDP-II
8. Baseline Survey Report on Socio Economic & Physical Situations of the Project Area under OFSDP-II
9. Banayana Vol-5, Issue-1, April-June 2021 Edition
10. Banayana Vol-5, Issue-2, July-Sept 2021 (Special Edition) Angul Circle
11. Banayana Vol-5, Issue-2, July-Sept 2021 (Special Edition) Berhampur Circle
12. Banayana Vol-5, Issue-3, Oct-Dec 2021-22 Baripada Circle
13. Banayana Vol-5, Issue-4, Jan-Mar 2022 Sambalpur Circle





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

The current financial year of 2021-22 has been engaging. Due to different administrative reasons and ongoing Panchyatraj elections, all the 12 Divisions of OFSDP-II have extended the organisation of DMU level Sameekshya to next quarter.

Chapter XI

Progress of Geomatics Centre, PMU, OFSDS

11.1 Geomatics Centre:

About the Centre:

The Geomatics Centre of Odisha Forestry Sector Development Society (OFSDS) is primarily involved in providing Geographic Information System (GIS) solutions and Management Information System (MIS) reports, which facilitates in advanced planning & effective management of all activities of OFSDP-II, AJY and OFSDS-OMBADC projects. The Geomatics Centre is actively involved in in-house development, deployment and maintenance of MIS and GIS Integrated System solutions of OFSDP-II and other projects implemented under OFSDS.



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

The GIS Lab of the Geomatics Centre has the infrastructure for processing and analysing the high resolution satellite imageries. The Centre is equipped with high end Workstations, Map Printer, Plotter and Scanner of required specifications for high resolution image analysis and monitoring



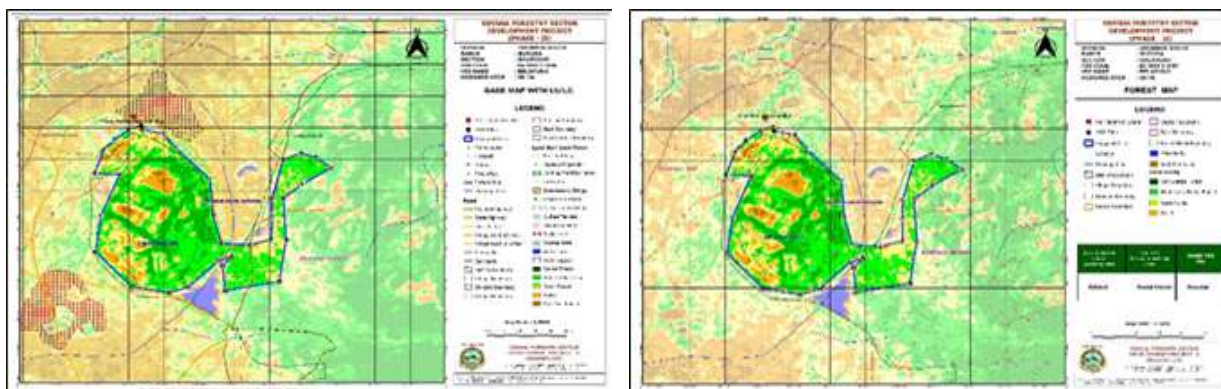
activities. The other equipment includes DGPS, GPS and Total Stations for ground truthing activities.

The Software Development Lab in 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 Applications development, deployment and backup. A dedicated and high-speed data communication line of 8Mbps has been leased from BSNL for providing 24X7 services. The Geomatics Centre is using the licence software like ArcGIS (2 Nos.), Erdas Imagine and MS Office. The open-source software being used include QGIS, Libre Office, CentOS 7/Linux/Ubuntu OS, PHP, PostgreSQL etc.

11.2 Activities in Geomatics Centre:

The activities in the geomatic centre include:-

1. Procuring satellite imageries and maps from NRSC, FSI and ORSAC etc. for preparation of base maps, thematic maps, Forest Cover maps, Forest Types maps, etc which are vital in selection of sites, change analysis etc.
2. Developing and maintenance of all in-house GIS based decision support system.
3. Developing an archive of consistent and accurate geographic data and integrating up-to-date MIS for all project activities.
4. Formulating and developing new modules for data capturing & concurrent monitoring of project activities.
5. Building capacity of forestry officials and staff at all levels in using GIS & MIS tools.
6. GIS and Remote Sensing studies for forest cover analysis.
7. Preparing databases for the record of all information.
8. Maintenance & Development of both web and mobile applications and content management of Web Portals.
9. Maintenance of IT infrastructure of PMU.
10. Coordinating with external stakeholders for IT related activities like procurement through GeM, emails management, RTI Content Management, HRMS Portal, Web meeting etc.





11.3 Survey and Demarcation of Areas Assigned to VSS:

The Assigned Area and the Treatment Area of the VSS is surveyed and demarcated in the GIS domain. This activity has been completed for 1180 VSS of Batch-I, II, III and IV VSS.

Validation of Geo-reference data of assigned area of 31 VSSs of Batch-IV, OFSDP-II uploaded into GIS-MIS System (IMS) was conducted and approved by the competent authority. On approval, the pillars across the assigned area were posted in the respective areas of VSS. Similarly, the Survey and Demarcation Data of all the VSS of AJY and OFSDS-OMBADC projects have been verified.

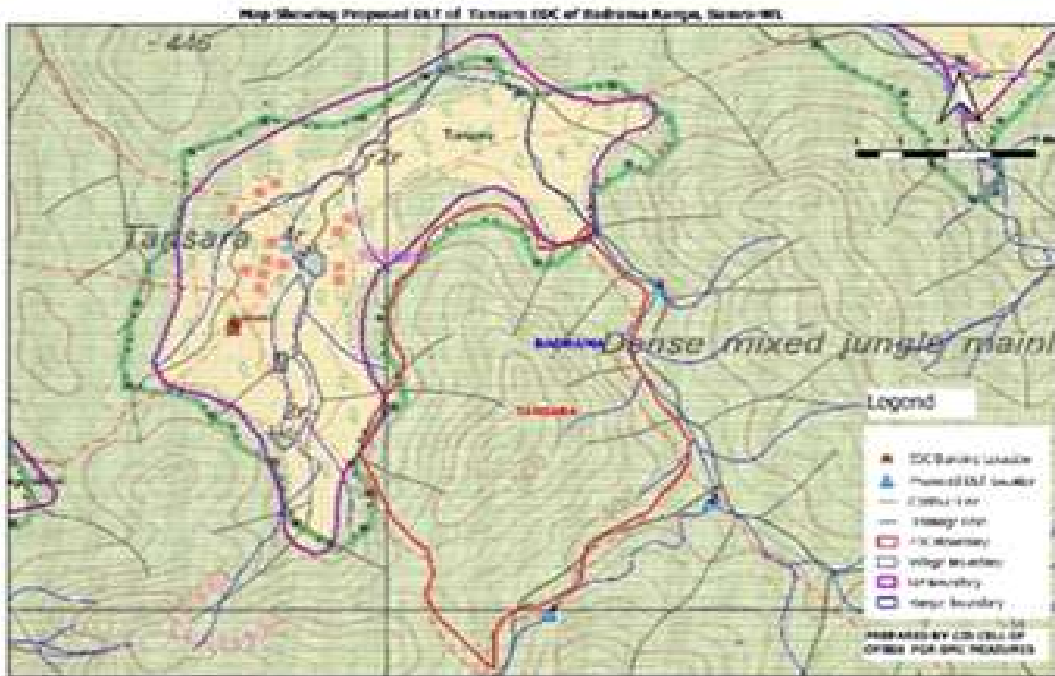
The treatment area polygons of Batch-III & IV of OFSDP-II and Batch-V of AJY were also verified and validated.



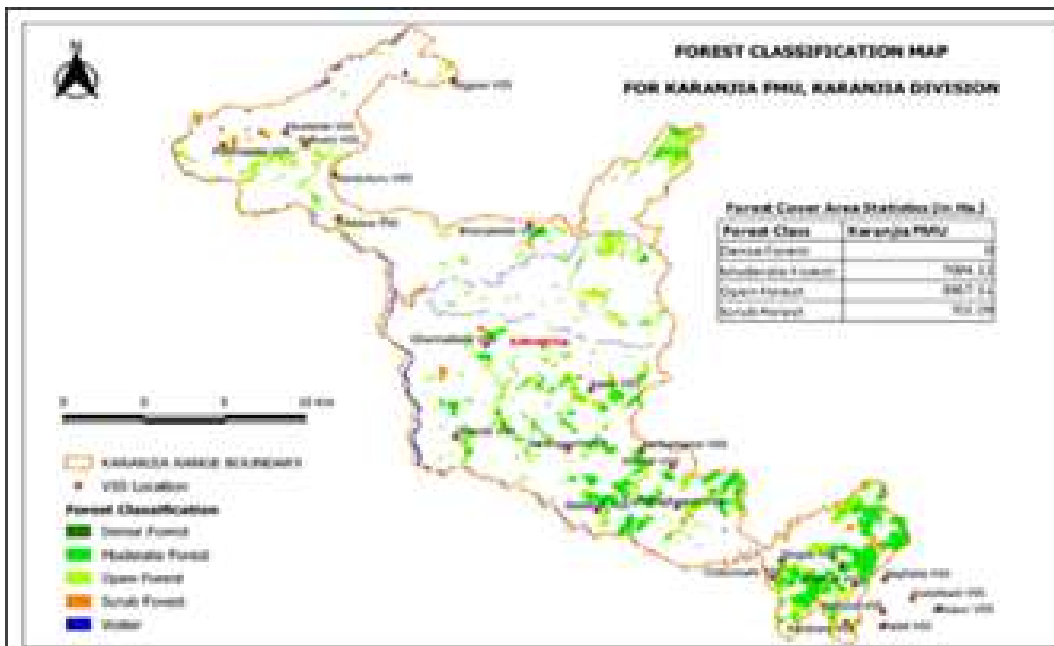
VSS Assigned Area Polygon

11.4 Preparation of Maps in GIS Domain

Base Map with Land Use Land Cover (LULC), Forest Cover Maps, Potential Treatment Maps for 31 Batch-IV VSSs covered under OFSDP-II during 2021 across 5 Project Divisions were prepared to facilitate in Micro Planning Exercise. The maps prepared were instrumental in understanding the ground situation and facilitated in finalizing the treatment map for respective VSS.



Proposed DLT Area Map



Forest Classification Map, Karanja

Potential DLT Treatment Maps of ten EDCs of Badrama Wildlife Sanctuary under Bamra Wildlife Division were prepared to facilitate the implementation of the Soil and Moisture Conservation activities in the respective EDCs.

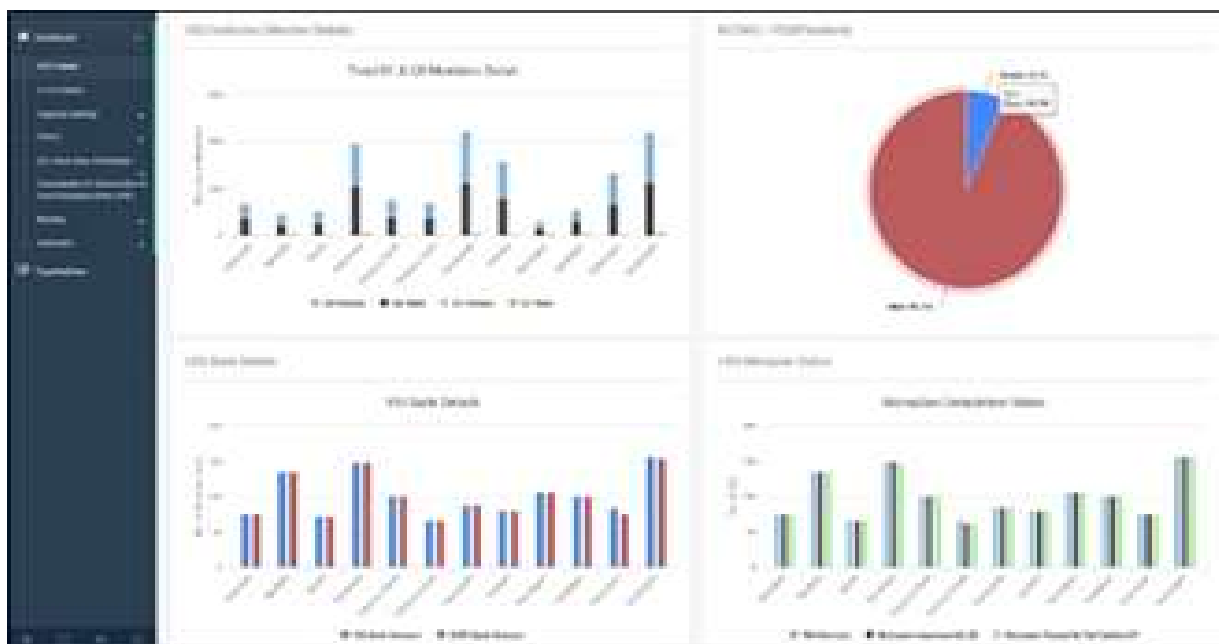
Product Maps were prepared which were used for finalizing the locations of Multi-Product Clusters across the project Divisions.

Forest Density Maps (ISFR-2021) and Forest Type Maps(2020) were prepared for selection of pilot Divisions and suitable sample sites for implementation of Community based Monitoring, Reporting & Verifications (CMRV) and Biomass Study for REDD+ activity of the OFSDP-II Project.

11.5 Preparation of Reports in MIS Domain

The MIS reports were generated periodically to review the progress and were discussed in the review meetings.

Data entry status is being verified every week to update the available current data. Validation of online and off-line data are compiled for data consistency and accuracy.



11.6 IMS - Portal

New modules have been developed as below:

- a) Farm Forestry Module has been developed and uploaded into the IMS Portal to capture information pertaining to Farm Forestry interventions. This module captures details covered in different farm forestry models, details of beneficiaries, land particulars etc.

- b) Revolving Fund Module has been developed to track information related to release of fund to the VSSs / CIGs & PoPs for undertaking the IGA Activities and other related operations on the matter.
- c) A module on Demographic & Village Profile of the Microplan Exercise has been developed and uploaded for capturing information pertaining to demography and village profile details of each VSS covered under the OFSDP-II. Other section of Microplan are being developed based on the requirement.
- d) Multi Product Cluster Building Information Module has been developed to record the details of Cluster Buildings established under the Project.
- e) Modules to capture the maintenance of forestry interventions such DLT (JFM Mode) and (Non JFM Mode), Fire line Maintenance have been developed and uploaded.
- f) Report Module for different project interventions such as Farm Forestry, Revolving Fund, Demographic & Village Profile, Cluster Building etc. have been developed.



11.7 Remote Sensing

66 numbers of Resourcesat-2 LISS-IV Satellite Imageries of 2020-21 covering entire State of Odisha have been procured from NRSC, Hyderabad and processed during the reporting period. Forest type Map (2020) and Forest Density Map (IFSR-2021) were procured from FSI. Forest Block Boundary and Management Data has been obtained from the office of PCCF & HoFF, Odisha. The services to access the ortho rectified merged imageries of LISS-IV with Panchromatic Cartosat-I has been obtained from ORSAC for preparation of map to the scale 1:5000 and use in implementing project interventions including CMRV.



11.8 Operation of OFSDS Website

The official web portal of OFSDS is being maintained and updated regularly. The webpages for the OFSDS-OMBADC project have been linked up in the website of OFSDS <http://ofsds.in>. The RTI content in website has been updated and the news and events has been uploaded as and when published. Further all the documents on Guidelines and newsletters have been uploaded.



11.9 Development of Mobile App

Development of Mobile App of OFSDP-II has been outsourced to M/s SPARC Private Limited, Bhubaneswar and is under development. Required guidance and technical assistance are being provided as and when required. The beta version of the app is available in the play store for android phones as OFSDP-II. The information on VSS, SFM activities, Livelihood initiatives are available in this app.

11.10 IT Support

All review meetings are being conducted online through video conferencing. The servers deployed in Data Centre and the systems are maintained time to time. The maintenance of LAN and entire networking system of office is being carried out regularly. Other Govt. websites like website of RTI Odisha, Litigation Management System, etc are updated from time to time. The HRMS portal is also updated in coordination with Center For Modernizing Government Initiative, Bhubaneswar. The stationary items like paper, pen drive, hard disk, etc have been procured from Govt. portal GeM.



Web meeting



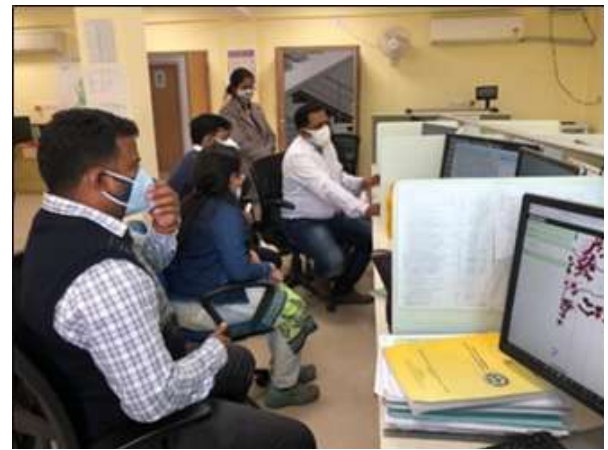
11.11 Training

The training on Ground Truthing was conducted in 5 VSS in Dhenkanal Divisions for analysing the Ground Stock and Forest Density.

The training on Arc GIS Advanced Desktop was imparted by ESRI India to the GIS Personnel of PMU.

Other online and offline trainings like Mobilization of Revolving Fund and proposal for MMSA of Livelihood activities were attended by the personnel of GIS Cell.

A workshop on Woman harassment for Internal Complaint Committee-ICC was attended by all personnel of GIS Cell. The training briefed about the ICC policies and platforms for consultation.



11.12 Visitors

M/s Stesalite Pvt. Limited, Kolkata had visited Geomatics centre during 5-7 January 2022 for studying the integrated GIS-MIS System of OFSDP-II. They studied the various modules of IMS that have been developed for OFSDP-II.

The Forestry Development Project of Nagaland had also visited the Geomatics Centre on for understanding the various activities carried out in Geomatics Centre.

Shri Bikram Keshari Arukha, the former Minister of Department of Forest, Environment and Climate Change, Government of Odisha visited the Geomatics Centre on 29th April 2022.

11.13 Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

Change analysis has been initiated in project areas to analyse the condition of area assigned to the VSSs under OFSDP-II then in 2017 and 2021. Temporal Satellite data i.e Resources at 2 LISS-IV of the year 2017 and 2021 were used for mapping and monitoring the changes in the assigned area allotted to the VSSs of OFSDP-II. Forest growth in two VSS of Ghumsur South and Sundargarh were conducted and it is observed that a growth of 4% in average in moderate dense forest has happened. Different

types of crown density mapping of plantation patches namely,

Very Dense : (> 70% Crown cover)

Moderately Dense: (40-70% Crown cover)

Open : (10-40% crown cover)

Scrub : (< 10% Crown cover)

The information of various modules like of plantation and livelihood activities are recorded and monitored regularly through IMS Portal.



Change Analysis in Chanchrapalli VSS, Ghumsur South (2017)

Chanchrapalli VSS		Year 2017-18		Year 2020-21		
Sl. No.	Crown cover Density Class	GIS_Area	& of GIS Area	GIS Area	& of GIS Area	Growth %
1	Very Dense (>70%)	-	-	-	-	-
2	Moderately Dense (40-70%)	15.30	12.71	20.17	16.75	4.04
3	Open (10-40%)	75.23	62.48	85.11	70.69	8.21
4	Scrub (0-10%)	29.52	24.52	14.76	12.26	-12.26
5	Waterbody	0.32	0.27	0.35	0.29	0.02

Change Analysis in Chanchrapalli VSS, Ghumsur South (2021)

Chapter XII

Financial Management

12.1 Budget & Expenditure in 2021-22:

Fund of Rs. 158,16,28,000 was received from Forest & Environment Department, Government of Odisha for the Financial Year 2021-22. The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs.136,46,53,718. Component wise expenditure incurred during 2021-22 is as below:

Provisional Expenditure for the Financial Year- 2021-22 (In Rs.)			
Category		Budget Estimate	Expenditure
(A) Forest Ecosystem and Community Development		1	2
1	Preparatory Work	12,15,61,000	8,91,29,613
2	Sustainable Forest Management	90,91,10,000	83,78,09,904
3	Sustainable Biodiversity Management	2,80,00,000	1,00,46,586
4	Livelihood Improvement	20,43,42,000	25,02,10,692
5	Capacity Development	7,61,03,000	1,52,29,334
6	Supporting Activities	12,71,62,000	10,31,47,313
(B)	Consulting Services	2,00,00,000	1,32,80,860
Total (A) :		14,862,78,000	131,88,54,302
(B)	Administrative Cost	9,53,48,000	4,57,99,416
Grand Total :		158,16,26,000	36,46,53,718
Summary of Funds Received, Expenditure & Reimbursement Claim during 2021-22			
	Funds Received & Expenditure		(Rs. In Crore)
A	Opening Balance as on 01.04.2021		29.17
B	Funds Received from Forest & Environment Dept., Govt. of Odisha during 2021-22		158.16
C	Less, Expenditure made during F.Y.- 2021-22		136.47
D	Closing Balance as on 31.03.2022 (D=A+B-C)		50.86
12.02 Reimbursement Claims:			
	Reimbursement Claim (Rs. In Crore)		
A	Reimbursement Claim Receivable as on 01.04.2021		27.38
B	Reimbursement Claim submitted for disbursement during the year 2021-22		131.85
C	Less, Reimbursement Claim received upto 31.03.2022		134.38
D	Reimbursement Claim due but not received up-to 31.03.2022(D=A+B-C)		24.85

12.03 Annual Work Plan & Budget 2022-23

Annual Work Plan & Budget of Rs.132.01 Crore for the Financial Year 2022-23 were prepared at PMU and was approved by the Governing Body of OFSDS. The Annual Work Plan of the year 2022-23 was prepared keeping in mind the continuity of work in 1211 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 and it was approved in the next Financial Year. The AWPB- 2022-23 is placed below:

Summary of Annual Work Plan & Budget for the Financial Year- 2022-23

COMPONENT	(Rs. In Lakhs)
(A) Programme Expenditure	
Preparatory Works	1,168.45
Sustainable Forest Management	4,523.62
Sustainable Biodiversity Management	330.00
Livelihood Improvement	1762.53
Capacity Development	2432.62
Supporting Activities	1485.89
Consulting Services (Project Management Consultant)	250.00
TOTAL (A)	11,953.11
(B) State Share	
Administration Cost	972.91
TAXES (GST)	275.00
TOTAL (B)	1247.91
GRAND TOTAL Rs. in Lakhs (A+B)	13,201.02



Odisha Forest Sector Development Project, Phase-II
Forest, Environment & Climate change Department
Government of Odisha

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