

# ANNUAL REPORT

## 2017-18



### PALLISHREE

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## PREFACE

*During early eighties, when a new developmental theory was nurtured and accordingly the Indian market was widely open to the foreign finance houses for investment. In the result the major investments were on big dams, Mega power projects, nuclear plants, privatization of natural resources and other basic resources of nation. One of the painful outcomes of this policy was the strategic and systematic retirement, rather withdrawal of the state from its commitments towards the masses. This policy laid an adverse impact on the rural masses. What really happened was that the new development order nurtured and each acquired extensive space, which took as vital turn overturning the subsistent theory of rural development ventrally this style & development was a big threat to humanity and also to the integral growth of the masses. This style of operation posed a great challenge to the civil society in our country.*

*All developmental programs – basically initiated by the state with the agenda of national growth and development in the past – were only to alienate a large number of masses from their life and livelihood. The rage of development of the poor masses of India is being hummed by many agencies, including the state for the many decades. But, however this couldn't change the people's destiny. Only some ostensible efforts have been done during the last half a century.*

*At the same time human society as a wheel has been facing a constant degeneration of values and culture. Life becoming more and more mechanized everyday. People's aspirations and dreams of development and growth become more forbidding and severe. Under this context that some rural friends, committed for social action, rural development and change in the social structure came together on certain local issues. Towards the end of eighties and beginning of nineties the major challenges were to criticize the impact of these policies in the rural areas and to bring an awareness among the masses through action process.*

*Now-a-days industrialization, urbanization, modernization induced with its modern education is affecting the integrity of mankind. Spread of modern education, effect of media and expansions of rural bureaucracy has induced an element of elitism in rural areas too. However, their emotional relationship and co-habitation with land, forest, wetlands and its natural resources in a synchronized way still remains as a living fact. They are not ready to give-up their land, forests, wetlands and other resources for the so-called national development or for an individual sake. These were the major questions before **PALLISHREE**, which eventually evolved the idea of working among the oppressed, downtrodden and marginalized. Again global warming, world politics on nuclear, water crisis and privatization etc. are the important problems before us in which we the civil society group have to think globally and act locally.*

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## BACK DROP

PALLISHREE, is a non-Government organization (NGO) formed by a group of enthusiastic volunteer with a mission to “ Up-liftment of the deprived poor through livelihood improvement of the stakeholders and conservation of wetlands and its bio-diversity through wise use of resources” which will bring about socio-eco changes for self reliant society and registered under the Societies Regd. Act. XXI of 1860 in the year 1986, later under FCRA 1976 and Income Tax Act 1961 under section 12A.

During the completed 30 years of services for the mankind, the voluntary organization, PALLISHREE had made a remarkable achievement at the grass root level involving the people / community and the ultimate beneficiaries as the maker of their own fortune. The voluntary organization, PALLISHREE has undertaken a number of community based development programs for down trodden & deprived stakeholders of the society with dedication and commitment, with a prime objective to restore rural life and livelihood with all its completeness, thus facilitate a process for an integral approach for the development of people and rural life. The voluntary organization PALLISHREE has deployed all its energy, resources and manpower to ensure the level of education, health and favorable socio-eco and subtotal environment.

## MISSION

Our Mission is *“Up-liftment of the deprived poor through livelihood improvement of the stakeholders, conservation of wetlands and its bio-diversity through wise use of resources.”*

## VISION

Our vision is *“sustainable development through community participation.”*

## GOAL

Bring happiness, peace, justice, equality, fraternity and egalitarian society through preservation of human values, cooperation and understanding to one another.

## AIM

Our aim is diversification of livelihood options of vulnerable community by integrated natural resources with best management and maintenance of bio-diversity for sustained & holistic development of mankind in the universe.

## OBJECTIVES

**The significant objectives are:**

- ▶ Environmental education and awareness for conservation of natural resources and their wise use for human welfare, sustainable development of flora and fauna.
- ▶ Watershed management, wetland conservation and development by the participation of stakeholders.
- ▶ Introduction of cropping pattern, modern technology, rural based and appropriate technology for improvement of productivity in the field to support marginal / small farmers in agriculture.
- ▶ Implementation of reproductive child healthcare programme, community based health management programs, strengthening of health services deliver system for the weaker section community of the society.
- ▶ Providing training to build the capacity of the local community to address the issues related to climate change and global warming.
- ▶ Enhancing the capacity of the community to manage the disasters and taking preventive/mitigative measures for community managed disaster risk reduction.
- ▶ To resilient the community on disaster risk reduction and establishing centers for climate change education & awareness in the vulnerable areas.
- ▶ Promoting income generation activities among the SHGs, rural entrepreneurship development programs.
- ▶ Undertaking rehabilitation measures for the cyclone, drought, flood, other natural and manmade disaster victims.
- ▶ To promote modern / rural based appropriate technology and organize training programmes, workshops for improvement in productivity marketing, handicraft, energy and other sectors.
- ▶ To undertake theoretical, action and field researches with documentation of developmental programs to publish over the Globe.
- ▶ Infrastructure development in rural area and capacity building among rural poor, men workers, labour force, women and youth.

- To facilitate and channelize resources available with external agencies and local agencies for welfare of grass root level people.

## LEGAL STATUS

**PALLISHREE** was registered under the provisions of societies Registration Act 1860 (Act XXI of 1860) having its registration No CTC – 4337 – 7 of 1986-87 on 7-4-1986. It is also registered under Foreign Contribution Regulated Act, 1976 having the Regd. No.- 104860049, Dated 17-09-86 along with Income Tax Registration Act under Sec. 12A bearing no Adm. (IT) / 12A / 90-91.

## RECOGNITION

Life member of:

- National Agriculture Technology Programme (NATP), Bhubaneswar.
- Riseau International D'ONG Sur La Desertification – International Network of NGOs on Draught & Desertification (RIOD-INDIA), Bhubaneswar.
- The World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), New Delhi.
- District Rural Development Agency (DRDA), Government of Orissa, District – Khurda.
- Ramsar Center Japan Asia (RCJ-A), Japan.
- Nodal Agency of District Water and Sanitation Mission, Khurda District Administration, Khurda.
- NGO member in the executive body of ATMA, Khurda District.
- Convener, NETCOAST, a network of NGOs working in the Districts of Odisha

## ORGANIZATION PROFILE

### OFFICES

<u>REGISTERED OFFICE</u>	<u>ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE</u>
At/Po- Ghasiput, Via-Banki, Dist- Cuttack - 754008 Odisha, India	Plot no.-502/2, Mallick Complex, P.O.- Khandagiri, Bhubaneswar State-Odisha , INDIA , Pin-751030 Phone-91-674-2351350, E-mail:- <a href="mailto:pallishree137@gmail.com">pallishree137@gmail.com</a> , web: <a href="http://www.pallishreeindia.org">www.pallishreeindia.org</a>
<b><u>BRANCH OFFICES:</u></b>	1- At/PO- Parala, Puri District 2- At/PO- Chandapur, Nayagarh District 3- At/PO- Tangi, Khurda District, 4- At/PO-Rajnagar, Kendrapada District 5- At/PO- Gokharkuda, Ganjam District

### AREA OF OPERATION

The operational area of PALLISHREE spread over (8) Districts of Odisha State namely; Cuttack, Khurda, Puri, Nayagarh, Jajpur, Jagatsinghpur, Gamjam and Kendrapada covering 19 blocks of

coastal and tribal area of Odisha state. Apart from State Odisha, Bahuda Estuary in Srikakulam district of Andhra Pradesh has also been taken into consideration as our operational area.

### **MANAGEMENT PRACTICE**

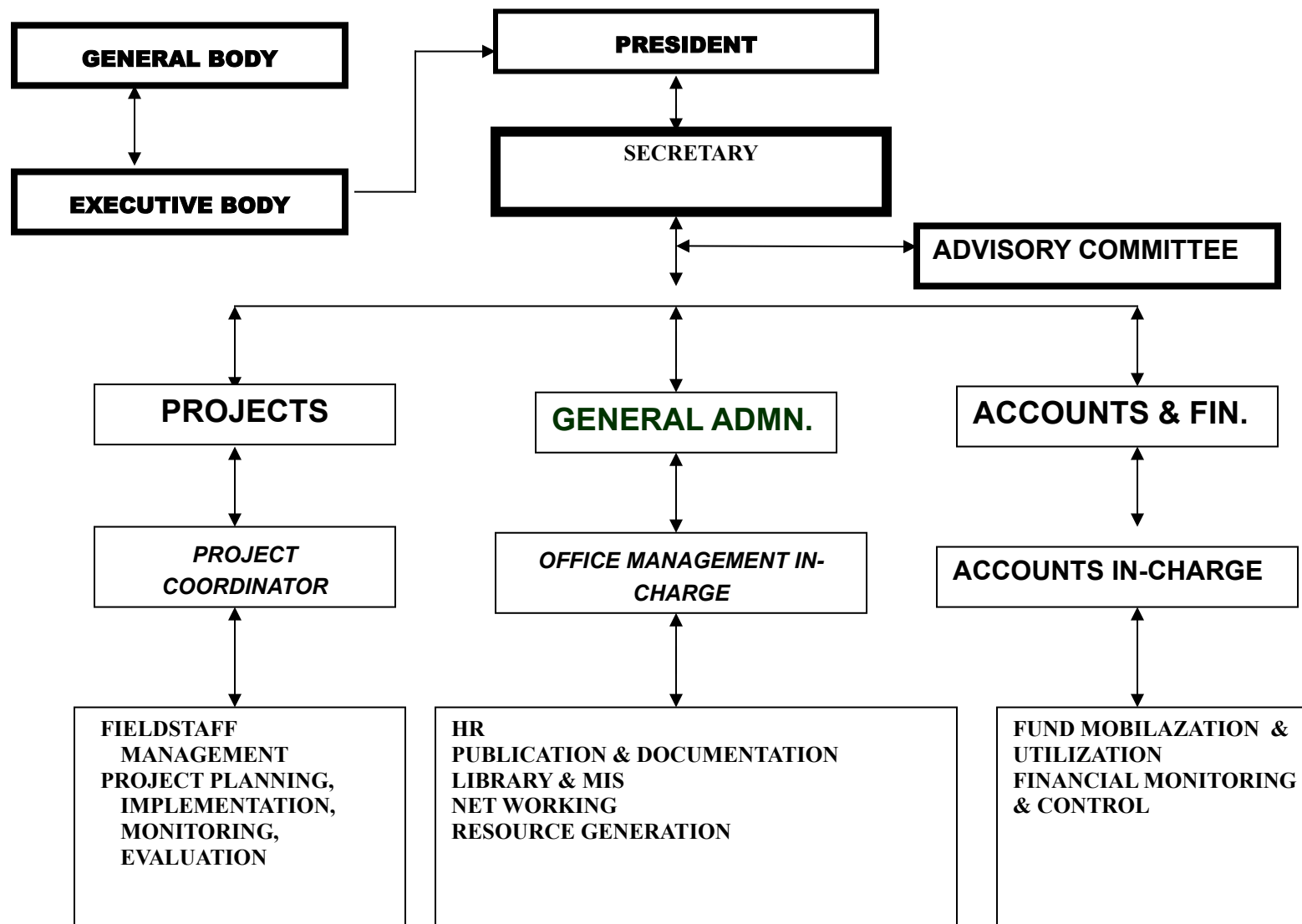
The administration and management of PALLISHREE has been entrusted to the executive committee consisting of seven members according to the provisions of the bye-law and memorandum of association. At the top of the hierarchy there is a General Body, which meets yearly once to review the performance achievements, approves the action plan, budget and audit reports.

The Executive Committee consists of seven members such as President, Vice-president, Secretary, Treasurer and three Executive Members duly elected by the General Body. The term of the Executive Committee is for three years. The Executive Committee meets once in three months and reviews the implementation and guides the field staff. In case of urgency the Executive Committee meet on short notice and approve the action plan. The members are collectively responsible for successful implementation of projects and the programmes of the organization. Secretary of the organization is the chief functionary and overall in charge of the management and day today well functioning of the organization. Other office bearers also assist him in decision making and at the time of need.

### **Executive Committee of PALLISHREE**

Sl. No.	Name of the members	Designation /	Address
1	Mrs. Pankajini Mohanty	President	At/PO-Kiadingiri, Via-Rahama Dist-Jagatsinghpur
2	Mrs.Gayatree Rath	Vice-President	At/PO-Sundarpada, Bhubaneswar Dist-Khorda
3	Mr. Durga Prasad Dash	Secretary	At/PO- Ghasiput Via-Banki, Dist-Cuttack
4	Mr. Banabas Panda	Treasurer	At-Sunthipal, PO-Bandal P.S-Tigiria, Dist-Cuttack
5	Mr. Jogesh Samantaray	Member	At/PO-Chandaka, Dist-Khordha
6	Mrs. Puspallata Behera	Member	At/PO-Narayan pur Via-Pratap pur, Dist- Balasore
7	Mr. Rabindra Kumar Moharana	Member	At/PO- Bikrampur, (Near Khalikot Railway Station) Dist-Ganjam Odisha

# SCHEMATIC PRESENTATION OF THE STRUCTURE OF PALLISHREE STRUCTURE OF





Name	Area of Interest
Mr. Siba Narayan Panda	Environmental Law
Er. Akshaya K. Pattnaik	WHS and Lift irrigation
Er. A.B.MOHANTY (Mech. Engg)	Ground water, Earth scanning
Mr. Harish Chandra Bhuyan	Agriculture & Watershed Development & Management
Mr. P. P. RAJGOPALAN (Retd. Scientist, BARC)	Science & appropriate technology, Urbanisation
Mr. P.K.SAHOO (Geologist)	Ground water and Tube wells
Mr. SIMANCHAL PANDA (Sociologist)	Social Development, PRA
Dr. B. B SHAOO (Scientist, CIFA)	Fishery & Aquaculture
Fr. M.A.BALASATZAR	Human welfare and education
Dr. SURESH CH. MISHRA (Retd. Prof. , OUAT)	Agriculture pathology and plant protection
Dr. CHOUDHARY S. N. DAS (Retd. Joint Director of Health & FW Deptt.)	Preventative Medicine, Family Planning
Dr. SABITA MISHRA (Sociologist)	Social literacy and education
Dr. GEETA DEVI (Sociologist)	Social work and training & development
Dr. BHAGABAN PRAKASH	Social Development, Environmentalist
Mr. Aditya Kumar Bhatt, CA.	Accounts and Financial Management

#### **PANEL MEMBERS OF RESOURCE PERSONS IN PALLISHREE**

- ▶ Dr. S.C. Panda, Retd. Dean Orissa University of Agriculture & Tech., Bhubaneswar.
- ▶ Mr. N. Amin (Forest Range officer) Forestry Expert
- ▶ Mr. H.C. Bhuyan, Agriculturist
- ▶ Mr. Kunjamohan Mohanty, Agriculturist
- ▶ Er. U. N. Sahu, Retd. Executive Engineer
- ▶ Er. Pradeep Paikaray, Dept. Food & Agril. Production, Govt. of Orissa

- ▶ Dr. S. C. Mishra, Agril. Pathologist, OUAT, Bhubaneswar
- ▶ Mr. S. K, Mahanty, Retd. Fishery Expert
- ▶ Mr. K. Mulia, Advocate
- ▶ Dr. D.D. Pandav, Retd. Surgeon
- ▶ Mr. Simanchal Panda, Sociologist
- ▶ Mr. Anup Mohapatra, Sociologist

### **MANPOWER**

Adviser – 8

Resource Persons - 12

Full time staff –14 (6 female & 8 male)

Part time – 44 (20 female & 24 male)

### **BANKERS**

State Bank of India, Cuttack

State Bank of India, Khandagiri, Bhubaneswar

IDBI Bank, Bhubaneswar

### **AUDITORS**

Lal & Lal Associates, Bhubaneswar

### **FEW LINES FROM YESTER**

Since its inception, the voluntary organization, **PALLISHREE** has been striving restlessly for eradication of poverty and illiteracy among the rural poors through the intervention program of socio-economy development activities. Without hampering of Eco-system management, enhance livelihood options and up gradation of individual as well as collective community skills & knowledge's.

The collaboration of our different organizations, the integration of our approaches, and adjustment of our systems and culture proved to be a major challenge.

Our sincere endeavor takes integrated long-term and spatial implications of climate smart & eco-systems management into effective disaster risk reduction, aiming to strengthen livelihoods, occupation and sustain development. The central focus on people's resilience makes our programme is highly relevant to development sector.

The system of mechanism we have been followed that, is proven us our genuine and transparent identity in this field. At grassroots' level of program implementation CBOs are made much capacitated about their activity wise sensitization and target oriented.

Since last 30 years the voluntary organization rendered the following remarkable achievements. The details of activity year wise from 2010-11 has been depicted as follows.

***Projects and Programmes are implemented by PALLISHREE as follows:***

<b>Fund support</b>	<b>Activity Carried out</b>	<b>Project Location</b>	<b>Year</b>
JFGE/RCJ Japan	Establishing CEAE (Center for Environmental Awareness and Education ) in 10 High schools	10 High Schools in Rajnagar block of Kendrapada Districts	2010-11
Ministry of Environment and Forests	Training to students, teachers and public on bio diversity conservation and plantation of medicinal plants in the school campus	Dandapani Pattnaik High School, At/Po: Analadiha, Block: Chilika, Dist: Khurda	2010-11
Department of Science and Technology, Government of India, New Delhi.	Training to student & teachers, raising medicinal plant nursery & herbal garden to promote medicinal plantation in and around Chilika lagoon	15 schools in & around Chilika lagoon	2010-11
Chilika Development Authority Bhubaneswar	2 nos. workshop of teachers to strengthen the CEPA programme	Chandraput, Khurda	2010-11
WISA, New Delhi	Construction of diversion weir, promotion of SRI method, training & demonstration on cash crops, micro-enterprise development & marketing linkages	8 revenue villages of Itipur gram panchayat under Bhubaneswar block of Khurda district, Odisha	2010-11

NET-FISH , Orissa Chapter	Training to 390 Fishermen on fish quality management & sustainable fishing	Training to the 13 PFCS members of Chilika have been undergone training	2010-11
CDA Bhubaneswar	Drawing & Essay competition on <i>"Forest for water and wetlands"</i>	20 High Schools in and around Chilika Lagoon	2010-11
CAU Christian-Albrechts-Universitat zu Kiel, 24098 Kiel, Dept. for Economics	Interview with fisherman (from sample HHs)/Teacher/Bank Manager/Money lender, FGD with fishing community/MFO/MFI	17 traditional fishing villages in and around Chilika lagoon	2010-11
KNCF, Japan	Mitigating the effect of climate change through sustainable livelihood.	Coastal Villages of Kendrapara district	2011-12
JFGE, Japan	Establishing CEAE (Center for Environmental Awareness and Education ) in 10 High schools	Coastal Villages of Kendrapara district	2011-12
Earth day Network, New Delhi	World Environmental Day	Khordha district	2011-12
Cordaid, Netherlands	Emergency aid project	Kendrapara, Jagatsinghpur, Cuttack, Puri, district	2011-12
WISA, New Delhi	Partners for Resilience (PfR)	Kendrapara, Jagatsinghpur, Cuttack, Puri, Khordha, Ganjam & Nayagarh district	2011-12
Cordaid, Netherlands	Rehabilitation work for the victim communities	Kendrapara, Jagatsinghpur, Cuttack, & Puri district	2011-12
NET FISH, Odisha	Fish quality management & sustainable fisheries	Khordha district	2011-12
DAO, Khordha & Tangi	Seed treatment campaign for Khariff	Khordha district	2011-12
DAO, BBSR	Groundnut Seed treatment campaign	Khordha district	2011-12
DDA, Khurdha	BGREI (Green Revolution) of BBSR & Tangi Block under RKVY-2011-12.	In the villages of BBSR & Tangi block	2011-12
DDA, Khurdha	A3P Programme under NFSM pulses during Rabi 2011-12.	2000 hector in Balipatna & Banapur block	2011-12
SCO, SSTL, BBSR	Protection of plant varieties & farmers right act-2001	In the villages of BBSR Block	2011-12
CDA, Bhubaneswar	WWD-CDA	Catchment area of Chilika lagoon	2011-12

CDA, Bhubaneswar	Conducting PRA in the catchment villages of Chilika Lagoon	Catchment area of Chilika lagoon	2011-12
IRRI, New Delhi	IRRI-NFSM, Kharif-2012-13 demonstrations 500 ha. in stress prone flood area	2012-13 Undertaking demos of 500 ha. in 5 stress prone flood areas (5 districts) in cultivating Swarna Sub-1 paddy variety with all inputs and training in Puri, Kendrapada, Jajpur, Khordha & Cuttack Districts	2012-13
IRRI, New Delhi	IRRI-NFSM, Kharif-2012-13 demonstrations 200 ha. in stress prone drought area	Undertaking demos of 200 ha. in 2 stress prone drought areas in cultivating Suskh Samrat paddy variety with all inputs and training in Nayagarh Districts	2012-13
Deputy Director of Agriculture, Khordha	BGREI (Green Revolution) programme of BBSR & Banapur Block under RKVY-2012-13	Paddy cultivation introducing deep plough and line transplanting in 2000 hector of land Banapur and Bhubaneswar Block in Khordha district.	2012-13
DAO, Khordha and Tangi	Seed treatment campaign	2000 farmers from 20 cluster of villages made aware and demo was given on treatment of seeds in Khordha and Tangi Agricultural district under DDA Khordha	2012-13
Deputy Director of Agriculture, Khordha	A3P Programme under NFSM-pulses during Rabi 2011-12	Pulses cultivation with modern technology in 2000 hector of land in Balipatna & Banapur Block in Khordha district	2012-13
WISA, New Delhi	Community based Disaster Risk Reduction Programme	Capacity building of the communities on disaster risk reduction in selected most vulnerable 100 villages of Mahanadi delta (8 coastal districts) in Cuttack, Puri, Jagatsingpur, Kendrapada, Jajpur, Khordha, Ganjam & Nayagarh districts.	2012-13

JFGE/RCJ, Japan	Building adaptive capacity of the backward communities through Climate Change Education in Bhitarkanika Ramsar site, India.	Providing Climate Change Education in 26 villages to build capacity of the communities in Bhitarkanika Ramsar site of Rajnagar Block in Kendrapada District	2012-13
JIFPRO/RCJ, Japan	Promoting Participatory Afforestation And Education For Sustainable Eco-Development In Bhitarkanika, India	Plantation of 50 ha. of mangroves and its associates varieties by the community in Bhitarkanika Ramsarsite of Rajnagar Block in Kendrapada District	2012-13
Ministry of Environment and Forests	Awareness & plantation programme under NEAC-2012-13	480 participants (students, teachers and women) in Chilika Block in Khordha District.	2012-13
CDA Bhubaneswar	Environmental Education in schools in around Chilika lagoon (CELEBRATION OF WORLD WETLANDS DAY-2013)	Competitions among the students on painting and essay writing in 17 High schools of Chilika and Tangi Blocks in Khordha District	2012-13
CDA Bhubaneswar	Strengthening the most powerful outreach programme CEAE in Chilika High school, Barkul under Khordha district in Chilika lagoon.	Establishment of CEAE at Chilika High School, Barkul	2012-13
CDA Bhubaneswar	Stakeholders Consultation meeting in view of visit of Secretary General Ramsar Bureau to promote CEPA in Chilika	Organised meeting at Jayantipur on 20 <sup>th</sup> Oct. 2012	2012-13
CDA Bhubaneswar	Implementation in the outreach programme during the year 2012-13 & 2013-14	Establishment of CEAE at Kalupadaghat boys high school, Kalupadaghat & Balipatpur refuges high school, Balipatpur	2012-13
NET-FISH, Orissa Chapter	Training on fish quality management & sustainable fishing of Chilika lagoon	120 leading fishermen participants from 4 PFCS in Chilika and Tangi block under Khordha District	2012-13
JFGE/RCJ	Building adaptive capacity of the backward communities through	23 villages in Rajnagar	2013-14

Japan	Climate Change Education in Bhitarkanika Ramsar site, India.	Block in Kendrapada District	
JIFPRO/RCJ, Japan	Promoting participatory afforestation and education for sustainable eco-development in Bhitarkanika, India	40 villages in Rajnagar Block in Kendrapada District	2013-14
Ministry of Environment & Forests, Govt. of India, New Delhi	National Environmental Awareness Campaign	Akashpalli and Belapada of Tangi Block in Khordha District.	2013-14
District Agriculture Office, Khurda, Govt. of Odisha	Seed treatment campaign for Khariff & Rabi crop 2011 in Khurda district	Villages 72 villages in Tangi, Begunia, Banapur and Bhubaneswar Block of Khordha district	2013-14
WISA, New Delhi	Relief and rehabilitation programme for Phailin victims	20 villages in of Kendrapada District, 5 villages in Nayagarh district, 7 Villages in Puri district and 8 villages in Ganjam District	2013-14
Chilika Development Authority, Bhubaneswar, Govt. of Odisha	Reactivating the eco-club schools through establishment of CEAE in Chilika lagoon	2 High Schools in 2 villages in Chilika Block of Khordha District	2013-14
IRRI, Philippines, New Delhi Office	IRRI-NFSM collaborative demonstration of stress tolerant rice varieties (2013-2014)	60 villages in Kalahandi, Boudha, Kandhamal, Nayagarh, Puri, Cuttack, Jagatsingpur, Kendrapada & Jajpur Districts	2013-14
Wetlands International South Asia, New Delhi	Partners for Resilience (PfR)	44 villages in Kendrapada, Khordha, Nayagarh & Ganjam Districts	2013-14
District Agriculture officer, Khurda & Cuttack, Govt. of Odisha	Green Revolution Programme under RKVY-2011	4 villages in Cuttack District, 26 villages in Khordha District	2013-14
District Agriculture officer, Govt. of Odisha	Implementation of Additional units of Accelerated Pulses Production Programme (A3P) under NFSM- Pulses during Rabi- 2011-12	17 Villages in Begunia, Tangi and Banapur in Khordha District	2013-14
District Agriculture	Promoting oil seeds such as ground	24 villages in Begunia	2013-14

officer, Govt. of Odisha	nut, mustard and sunflower by the farmers	Bhubaneswar, Jatni and Banapur in Khordha District	
CDA Bhubaneswar, State Govt. Odisha	Environmental Education in schools in around Chilika lagoon (CELEBRATION OF WORLD WETLANDS DAY-2014)	Competitions among the students on painting and essay writing in 46 High schools of Chilika and Tangi Blocks in Khordha District, Kanas Block in Puri district & Ganjam Block in Ganjam district.	2013-14
CDA, Bhubaneswar State Govt. Odisha	WWD-CDA	Catchment area of Mangalajodi	2013-14
CDA, Bhubaneswar State Govt. Odisha	Capacity Building Training for the watershed programme IWMP-VI, Ranapur	Catchment area of Chilika lagoon	2013-14
D.F.O, Rajnagar State Govt. Odisha	Mangrove plantation	Chakamohanpur in Kendrapada district.	2013-14
JFGE/RCJ, Japan	Building adaptive capacity of the backward communities through Climate Change Education in Bhitarkanika Ramsar site, India.	23 villages in Rajnagar Block in Kendrapada District	2014-15
JIFPRO/RCJ, Japan	Promoting participatory afforestation and education for sustainable eco-development in Bhitarkanika, India	42 villages in Rajnagar Block in Kendrapada District	2014-15
KNCF, Japan	Mitigating the effect of climate change through sustainable livelihood.	Ganjam District	2014-15
Wetlands International South Asia, New Delhi	Partners for Resilience (PfR)	Kendrapada, Khordha, Nayagarh & Ganjam Districts	2014-15
ASK, India	Flood Relief for Communities	Kendrapada, Ganjam District	2014-15
IRRI, Philippines, New Delhi Office	IRRI-NFSM collaborative demonstration of stress tolerant rice varieties	Khatia Ramchandrapur, Ganjam District	2014-15
CDA, Bhubaneswar State Govt. Odisha	Essay & Drawing Competition & World Wetland Day Programme	Khordha & Ganjam District	2014-15
D.F.O, Rajnagar State Govt. Odisha	Mangrove Plantation Programme	Chakamohanpur, Rajnagar, Kendrapada	2014-15
Deputy Director of Agriculture (DDA), Khordha, State Govt. Odisha	A3P Programme under NFSM-pulses during Rabi	15 Villages in Tangi, Banapur & Begunia Block in Khordha District	2014-15
DDA, Khordha	Ground nut Demonstration	19 Villages in Banapur,	2014-15



State Govt. Odisha	Programme	Begunia, Bhubaneswar Block in Khordha District	
DDA, Khordha, State Govt. Odisha	Mustard Demonstration Programme	14 Villages in Begunia, Bhubaneswar Block, Khordha District	2014-15
DDA, Khordha, State Govt. Odisha	Sun Flower Demonstration Programme	9 Villages in Begunia Block, Khordha District	2014-15
DDA, Khurda, Govt. of Odisha	Seed treatment campaign for Rabi crop in Khurda district	22 Villages in Banapur, Bolagarh, Jatani, Bhubaneswar & Khordha Block in Khordha District	2014-15
DDA, Khurda & Cuttack, Govt. of Odisha	Green Revolution Programme under RKVY-2011	15 villages in Bhubaneswar and Jatni in Khordha District	2014-15
JFGE/RCJ Japan	Building adaptive capacity of the backward communities through Climate Change Education in Bhitarkanika Ramsar site, India.	23 villages in Rajnagar Block in Kendrapada District	2015-16
JIFPRO/RCJ, Japan	Promoting participatory afforestation and education for sustainable eco-development in Bhitarkanika, India	42 villages in Rajnagar Block in Kendrapada District	2015-16
KNCF, Japan	Mitigating the effect of climate change through sustainable livelihood.	Ganjam District	2015-16
Wetlands International South Asia, New Delhi	Partners for Resilience (PfR)	Kendrapada, Khordha, Nayagarh & Ganjam Districts	2015-16
D.F.O, Rajnagar State Govt. Odisha	Mangrove plantation	Chakamohanpur in Kendrapada district.	2015-16
TOYOTA/RCJ, Japan	“Sustainable Life Forest” Project for Environmental Restoration and Disaster Risk Reduction along the coastal villages in Odisha State, India.	Kendrapara, Ganjam & Puri	2015-16
Fukuoka Women’s University, Japan	Survey of Daily Life Style of Fisher Families	Chilika (Chadchadi & Moto), Puri	2015-16
District Agriculture Office, Khurda, Govt. of Odisha	BGREI (Green Revolution) programme of BBSR & Jatani Block under RKVY 2014-15	Bhubaneswar & jatani Block in Khordha District	2015-16
CDA, Bhubaneswar	DECCMA Birth & Death Data Collection	Cuttack, Jagatsinghpur & Bhadrak District	2015-16
CDA, Bhubaneswar	DECCMA Field Study	Gupti, Rajnagar Block in Kendrapara District	2015-16
CDA, Bhubaneswar	Environmental Education in schools in around Chilika lagoon (CELEBRATION OF WORLD WETLANDS DAY-2016)	Competitions among the students on painting and essay writing in 25 High schools of Chilika Lake	2015-16

		in Puri District.	
CDA, Bhubaneswar	WWD-CDA	Organising World Wetlands Day-2016 at Mangalazodi, Chilika	2015-16
Ministry of Environment & Forests, Govt. of India, New Delhi	National Environmental Awareness Campaign	Kunjuri in Begunia Block in Khordha District.	2015-16
Range officer Astaranga (WL) Range, Puri	Construction of Vermicompost Unit & godown	Astaranga Block in Puri District	2015-16
UNDP/CEE, New Delhi	Promotion of Solar Energy Powered Back Yard Poultry by the Poor Women for Sustainable Livelihood	Tangi Block under Khordha District	2016-17
JFGE/RCJ Japan	Community led partnership for resilience through climate smart wetland education and awareness for sustainable environmental conservation in Bahuda Muhan Sagar, India.	District Ganjam, Odisha District Srikakulam, Andhra Pradesh	2016-17
KNCF, Japan	Community managed participatory biodiversity conservation and environmental education for sustainable eco-restoration at Gopalpur zone along Bay of Bengal, Odisha, India.	Ganjam District	2016-17
CDA,	Organising Survey	Coastal Districts	2016-17
Forest Department	Establishment of Vermi Compost Unit	Astaranga, Puri	2016-17
UNDP/CEE, New Delhi	Promotion of Solar Energy Powered Back Yard Poultry by the Poor Women for Sustainable Livelihood	Tangi Block under Khordha District	2017-18
JFGE/RCJ Japan	Community led partnership for resilience through climate smart wetland education and awareness for sustainable environmental conservation in Bahuda Muhan Sagar, India.	District Ganjam, Odisha District Srikakulam, Andhra Pradesh	2017-18

KNCF, Japan	Community led restoration and sustainable biodiversity conservation by the fisherman community	District Ganjam, Odisha	2017-18
D.F.O, Rajnagar State Govt. Odisha	Mangrove Plantation Programme	Banapada, Rajnagar, Kendrapara	2017-18
IPE, Global, New Delhi	Survey in coastal villages of Odisha coast along Bay of Bengal	35 sample coastal villages in 6 coastal District of Odisha	2017-18
ICZMP, Odisha, Bhubaneswaer	Mangrove Plantation Programme	Arakhakuda, Puri	2017-18
WISA, New Delhi	Partners for Resilience (SP)	In and around Tampara Lake, Chhatrapur, Ganjam	2017-18

### **PROGRAMS ORGANISED DURING 2017-18**

#### **Promotion of Solar Energy Powered Back Yard Poultry by the Poor Women for Sustainable Livelihood**

#### **1. About Project**

Project Name: Promotion of Solar Energy Powered Back Yard Poultry by the Poor Women for Sustainable Livelihood.

**2.GEF Thematic Area:** Climate Change

**3.Location of Project :** Tangi Block in Khordha Disitriect.

#### **4. PROJECT GOAL AND PURPOSE :**

- ❑ Rural livelihood enhancement by poultry farming through renewable energy to reduce CO 2 emission including development entrepreneurship.

#### **5. EXPECTED OUTPUTS :**

- ❑ 30 women Self Help Group would be formed in 10 villages.
- ❑ 300 SHG members would be provided with skill development and management training on backyard poultry and solar PV-based lighting and ventilation system for the same.
- ❑ 300 Backyard poultry units will be set up.
- ❑ Kuroiler poultry birds and fodder for the same will be procured for each of the 10 villages.

- ❑ The poultry business will act as a source of income for the families, while the secondary benefit in terms of improved soil conditions of the lands by use of droppings as manures would improve their kitchen farms thereby providing them nutritious food and more business in terms of selling of the crops grown.
- ❑ By using 9W LED solar power lights, CO2 emission will be reduced by around 31112 KG or 31 MT per year. Assumption: By reduction of 30W normal bulb for 9 hours every day.  $((30 \times 9 \times 365 / 1000) \times 0.82 \times 385)$
- ❑ A sense of ownership will be created among the SHG members as a result of which their entrepreneurial spirit will be developed.
- ❑ They will be equipped with knowledge and the entire business idea so that post the completion of this project, they can look to continue the same for other villages in a sustainable manner.

## **6. PARTICIPANTS/BENEFICIARIES**

- ❑ Number of females:300

## **7. Capacity Building/Training**

- ❑ Number of females:300

## **8. Results:**

- ❑ Rural livelihood enhancement through renewable energy: Rural livelihood enhancement of 300 beneficiaries through required solar systems of 148 units (both ventilating and lighting system) of renewable energy this project.
- ❑ Developing entrepreneurs: The total beneficiaries of 300 SHG members in 15 SHGs have been started backyard poultry. First and second round of birds has been sold out. Third batch of production birds has been started.
- ❑ Reduction in emission of CO2 by using of alternative energy efficient and renewable solar energy: Renewable energy initiation in the project activities has been started during this second quarter of this project. So the project has conserved 12.505 MTs of CO2 during the project period.
- ❑ 25 Qtls. of droppings have been derived from the rearing of birds which has been utilized in the back yard kitchen garden and also many cases the chicken has also been fed the kitchen garden produces during the rearing. So the input cost has been reduced. During 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup> Qtr. of the project period has conserved 12.505 MTs of CO2 in using solar system.

Second Qtr. saving- 2.457 MTs

Third Qtr. saving- 5.024 MTs

Fourth Qtr. saving-5.024 MTs

□ Developing entrepreneurs:

Total 300 beneficiaries in 15 SHGs have been enrolled as the beneficiaries of this programme and trained to continue the entrepreneurship. The beneficiaries have undergone necessary capacity building to develop and make their programme successful.

## 10. Lessons Learned:

- Lessons learnt: This back yard poultry programme with kuroiler species of bird is new to this area. At the same time marketing of poultry bird is also another challenge for PALLISHREE. The beneficiaries are also new to this species. So it was learning to the organization as well as for the beneficiary for the first time of culture of this bird. PALLISHREE & CMSSGM (SHG federation) are trying for the marketing of such birds with great effort.
- Request for additional technical assistance: PALLISHREE contacted IIT, Bhubaneswar for better technical support in use of solar energy in this project and became successful.
- Links and funds/resources/technical advise that has been accessed by GEF SGP partners from Communities, Government departments, Institutions and banks etc. PALLISHREE has been linked with Veterinary Department, Govt. of Odisha, OPOLFED, Odisha, Bhubaneswar, Chicken fresh, Bhubaneswar, CPDO, Bhubaneswar, KEEG Farm, New Delhi, IIT, Bhubaneswar, KARMA Bhubaneswar, Tangi Block administration, DAO, Tangi, Khordha has been involved in this project. They have been contacted and their contribution has been invited in the project.
- Baseline information using micro plans developed at the project levels. (Please explain if Participatory Rural Appraisals (PRAs) etc. undertaken. A comprehensive survey including micro-plan has been prepared and also follow up has been initiated time to time. The detail survey & micro-plan has been submitted in quarterly progress report.
- Impacts the project is creating in terms of Policy/ Advocacy/Sustainability and Replicability of the project activities. In the second year of the project the sustainability and reliability of the project activities can be ascertained. Now, the SHG federation is in contact of the concerned GP and Block

to link this project with MNREGS and MUDRA loan scheme in local bank for further replication.

- Press/ media coverage / links established in the project to other similar initiatives / networking with other NGOs/visit to other GEF SGP projects

PALLISHREE has been contacted and build networking with PARIBESH UNNAYAN PARISAD, Sagar Island, Dist-South 24 Paragana, West Bengal.

- Details how the project is enhancing and creating gender equity; gender focus; Institutional sustainability at the project community level.

All the beneficiaries are women and the project has been managed by the women SHG federation. Hence the gender equity has been created and enhanced.

#### **Cost of a Poultry Unit of 30 birds:**

1- Cost of Chicks for 33 birds (10% mortality in initial stage)

@ Rs. 20/- per chick- Rs. 660/-

2- Medicine & vaccination @ Rs. 5/-per bird- Rs. 165/-

3- Food for each bird in total @ Rs. 50/- per bird- Rs. 1,500/-

4- Other Instruments – 3 sets @ Rs. 500/- Rs. 1,500/-

5- Cost of the shed @ Rs. 90/- per sq. feet – Rs. 4,500/-

Total comes to Rs. 8,325/-. Interest free loan would be Rs. 6,500.00.

So the SHG member has to bear Rs.1, 825 /- as her share of contribution.

#### **The expected profit:**

The bird after harvest of 3 months would be 2.3 Kg. gross weight as per the estimation. Rs. 200/-would be the rate per kg., the cost would be Rs. 460/- per bird X 30 and Rs. 13,800/- in total. So the SHG member can repay the loan of Rs. 6,500/- and Rs. 1,000/- for contribution and maintenance of solar system. Since it is a part time job for the SHG member, so Rs. 1,000/- per month would be the wage. Hence Rs. 3,000/- would be the wage in total to the beneficiary. Sale/value of bird droppings is Rs. 600/- for one batch. In the first cycle the poultry farming the SHG member would get Rs. 3,900/- as her gain after repayment of the loan. The annual income would be enhanced by this venture is Rs. 26,000/- as per the profit & loss account.

#### **Expansion of the project:**

- 1- PALLISHREE has formulate a project proposal for expansion of the project in the nearby area of the project. In this connection a loan of Rs. 10,00,000.00 have been planned as a seed money to provide the cost of chicks, poultry feed and medicine to the SHG. A micro-credit organization namely SAMUNATI has agreed to provide loan for this purpose.

- 2- The Federation of the SHGs have been planned for preparation of food for chicks. So necessary machineries will be installed and managed by the SHG Federation during the preparation of poultry feed.
- 3- The SHG Federation is going to establish 2 new sale centers for selling of the poultry meat and egg commercially. This commercial venture has been planned as the Federation has convinced that they can continue with the available product.
- 4- The Federation of the SHG will also planned for rearing other variety of poultry namely KADAKNATH. The value of this bird is high, so that the profit margine will be high obviously. In this connection PALLISHREE has also contacted the local Krushi Vigyan Kendra (KVK), Koushalyagang, Bhubnaeswar. The scientists of the KVK has agreed to support this activity in connection to technical guidance and procurement of chicks. The chicks of this variety is also available in CPDO (ER), Bhubaneswar.

**Community led partnership for resilience through climate smart wetland education and awareness for sustainable environmental conservation in Bahuda Muhan Sagar, India.**

**Support Organisation:** JFGE, Japan through RCJ, Japan

**Duration of the Project:** This project is a 3 years plan project, but it depends the continuity of annual evaluation and sanction of annual project application.

**TITLE OF THE PROJECT:**

Community led partnership for resilience through climate smart wetland education and awareness for sustainable environmental conservation in Bahuda Muhan Sagar, India.

**Location of the project:**

Bahuda Muhan sagar, 80 Sq. Kms. water spread area along Bay of Bengal (BoB) is a National Wetland and coming under two States, “ Odisha & Andhra Pradesh” having the longitude & latitude 19° 06’ 23.47” N & 84° 46’ 17.02” E. Neither of them has taken interest on conservation measures of the wetland. The only one sea mouth of the wetland is rapidly closing due to the littoral drift accelerated by the adverse effect of Climate Change (CC).

**Introduction of the project:**

The vulnerability has been increased in many folds by *El Nino* in Indian Ocean. So erosion, accretion, tidal influence, wave sludge, repeated cyclones have been occurring adversely and damaging the natural resources, biodiversity in between Gopalpur & Vishakhapatnam along BoB and the proposed project area is coming under this zone as such this area has been severely affected by repeated cyclones such as Phailin & Hudhud in 2013 & 2014.

Fast-silting causing decrease in the depth of the wetland due to massive deforestation in the catchments. Declination of bio-diversity due to inadequate brackish water spread area. The wetland has a number of threatened, rare and endangered species already enlisted in IUCN red list those are at the verge of extinction due to the extensive natural climatic deviations. The rate of adequate fresh water inflow into the estuary has been reduced resulting in improper state of wetland environment. Use of very small mesh size net in fishing (zero-net) causing decrease of small juveniles in the wetland. Indiscriminate use of chemical fertilizer in the catchments causing nutrient load into the wetland ultimately polluting the habitat of various micro living beings, fish juvenile causing imbalance of biodiversity.

### **Problems of the project area**

#### **Natural:**

The only one sea mouth of the wetland is rapidly closing due to the littoral drift accelerated by the adverse effect of Climate Change. This zone is coming under disaster prone area. So erosion, accretion, tidal influence, wave sludge, repeated cyclones have been occurring adversely and damaging the natural resources, biodiversity in between Gopalpur & Bishakhapatnam along BoB and severely affected by repeated cyclones such as Phailin & Hudhud in 2013 & 2014. The global climate change scenario ultimately causing the environment disturbed & vanishing the precious green covers. Fast siltation causing decrease in the depth of the wetland. Biodiversity declination due to inadequate brackish water spread area. The wetland has a number of threatened, rare and endangered species already enlisted in IUCN red list those are at the verge of extinction due to the extensive natural climatic deviations. The problem has been accelerated due to the present climate change scenario. *El Nino*, in Indian Ocean, the climatic condition is adversely changed and in Odisha there is serious drought condition critically hampering the agriculture and 122 farmers has already committed suicide due to crop loss. The quantity of adequate fresh water inflow into the estuary has been reduced resulting in improper state of wetland environment.

#### **Man-made :**

The wetland is coming under the boundary line of two States such as Odisha and Andhra as such no conservation activity has been initiated by any State Governments. So there is conflict among the two different fishermen communities of Odiya & Telgu in these two States. No wetland policy has been enacted here in this wetland; hence the vulnerability has been increasing due to manmade detrimental interventions. Use of very small mesh size net in fishing (zero-net used by the fishermen) causing decrease of small juveniles in the wetland. Prawn culture is increasing as there is no conservation act. and restriction from Government. No water quality management of the wetland continued by any agencies. Open garbage dumping in this wetland is a regular phenomenon. Natural shrimp juvenile catching by zero net from mouth area by the fishers causing decline in prawn production in the wetland. Rampant poaching of migratory birds is also another problem as an anti-conservation activity by the stakeholders. Indiscriminate use of chemical fertilizer in the catchment area causing nutrient load into the wetland ultimately polluting the habitat of various micro living beings, fish juvenile causing imbalance of biodiversity.

### **Background of the Project area**

S L N o.	Village name	Block Name	District Name	Total family No.	Population		Total	Primary fisherman Cooperative society		Total
					Male	Female		Male	Female	
1	Kuturu Nuagaon	Chikiti	Ganjam	450	1250	968	2218	0	0	0
2	Keuta Soanpur	Chikiti	Ganjam	1050	2555	2335	4890	585	347	932
3	Sorala	Chikiti	Ganjam	1500	3245	3225	6473	792	315	1107
4	Subani	Chikiti	Ganjam	250	683	579	1262	0	0	0
5	Bhimapur	Chikiti	Ganjam	235	452	472	923	0	0	0
6	Ichchapuram	Ichchapuram	Shrikakulam	750	1778	1649	3427	0	0	0
7	Indupuram	Ichchapuram	Shrikakulam	530	1421	1192	1613	400	220	620
8	Dankaru	Ichchapuram	Shrikakulam	850	2171	1944	4115	620	280	900
9	Patisonpur	Chikiti	Ganjam	700	1820	1652	3472	300	150	450



10	Anantaraypur	Chikiti	Ganjam	110	252	143	495	0	0	0
	<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>6425</b>	<b>15630</b>	<b>14258</b>	<b>29888</b>	<b>2697</b>	<b>1311</b>	<b>4008</b>

## OBJECTIVE OF THIS PROJECT

- 1- Building capacity & common understanding of community on eco-specific adaption and mitigation measures to resist and cope with climate change risks through community institutions in the coastal zone of Bahuda Muhana Sagar.
- 2- Conserving biodiversity and biological productivity through eco-restoration including plantation and wise use of natural resources in Bahuda Muhana Sagar
- 3- Developing better understanding of responsible fisheries and adopting the good practices through participatory action in Bahuda Muhana Sagar, leading to proper implementation of fisheries management.
- 4- Sensitising and educating on sustainable eco-system management of the Bahuda Muhana Sagar by the local stakeholders.

### Activities in brief:

The project aims to address the issues by enhancing the capacity of the stakeholders through active participation. In order to implement the project by the local people, a participatory appraisal in the wetland has been planned. The focal point of the project is Learning Centers for Community Resilience (LCCR) would be established in the schools which will be the learning center for the students and the findings like water quality of the wetland, bio-diversity, climate change parameters would be displayed in the commonplace involving the local fishers of Fisherman Society and Self Help Groups including local media. Awareness level will be increased among the stakeholders through wall paintings, street play/cultural programme, posters and education materials like booklet, leaflet, newsletters. Observation of different important Days like World Environment Day & World Wetlands Day and nature camps, essay & painting competitions among students are the activities to be implemented to enhance the knowledge level on wetland conservation. Actions like raising nursery and plantation of mangroves with other general plants and creating natural resource based livelihood opportunities will bring sustainable environmental conservation and wise use of the wetland. Low carbon technology and energy saving life style would be promoted in the community.

### Details of activities under 3 years plan project

#### Activities under objective-1

- 1-10 nos. of village wise eco-specific data-base of Bahuda Muhan Sagar will be available with the community
- 2-700 leading Fishers of 7 PFCS & 5000 people will be aware of the status of their own wetland through base line information dissemination
- 3-400 women will be involved through 20 women SHGs
- 4-Identification of important spawning grounds of fishes and also Good Practices including responsible fishery in the wetland.

#### Activities under objective-2

- 1-40 local leading persons from 7 PFCS, 20 SHG & 13 teachers will be educated on managing eco-specific data through workshop
- 2- 120 women, students, teachers & fishers from 10 villages will be trained on adoption of low carbon technology/ alternative energy and energy saving lifestyle.
- 3- 120 community level resource persons would be generated through TOT on sustainable environmental conservation and wise use of wetland
- 4-Spawning ground of different species of fish, crab & prawn would be identified for conservation
- 5- 10 representatives from 10 villages would exposed to inter wetland for knowledge sharing

6- 80 members of Women SHG Groups will be trained on hygienic dry fish preparation and crab culture.

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### **Activities under objective-3**

- 1-40 wall paintings would be displayed in the strategic place of 10 project villages
- 2- 40 stages of street play in 10 villages would be performed
- 3-1000 posters, 5000 booklet, 10,000 leaflets would be circulated in 10 villages (5,000 population).
- 4- 4,000 copies of News Letter would be circulated in two times in a year
- 5-20 garbage pits (degradable & non-degradable) would be installed in 10 schools.
- 6-20 solar lights & 100 efficient energy saving cooking stove as low carbon technology and 10 solar tent for preparation of hygienic dry fish
- 7-30,000 mangroves plants by women and 50,000 general plant by students would be generated
- 8- Mangroves of 30,000 & General plants of 50,000 nos. will be planted in selected places
- 9-6000 people mass will be educated on conservation by participating World Environment Day, World Wetlands Day/Asian Wetlands Week & nature camp.

### **Activities under objective-4**

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- 1-10 LCCR would be established in which 3000 students & 50 teachers would be educated on climate smart education.
- 2-10 BDR & 10 CCR would be maintained at regular basis by LCCR
- 3-1000 posters, 5000 booklet, 10,000 leaflets would be prepared by LCCR and 8,000 copies of News Letter would be prepared in 3 years by LCCR
- 5-1500 students will be aware of climate smart wetland education in 3 years & 180 successful students would be awarded
- 6-Samples of different species of weeds, water sample, biodiversity data will be collected and analyzed by the students in LCCR

### **Evaluation Process:**

The following processess will be adopted during the evaluation:

- 1- Questionnaire will be developed and collecting data accordingly from the community at the beginning of the project and the same data will be collected after the project will over. The difference of positive growth will be the successfulness of the project.
- 2- Some data of the activities will be collected through interviews with teachers after the project period in order to access the capacity of the stakeholders.
- 3- Data collected will be disseminated through local media and community workshops.
- 4- Number of workshops related to indigenous climate variability knowledge and local issues released in the newsletter are the indicator of the capacity development of the stakeholders.
- 5- Number of women participation related to low carbon technologies and Interviews with them after the trainings is another capacity enhancement to be treated in the evaluation process.
- 6- Interviews with SHG women after introduction of alternative livelihood is the process of evaluation.
- 7- Number of plantation and size of plantation area is another indicator of development and out put of the project successfulness.

- 8- Number of workshops related to wise use of wetlands and number of participation is another criteria to be taken up for evaluation.

**Result:**

The most significant result is the survival of the plants in plantation programme among other programmes. The participants are teachers, students, fisherman and women. The participation of the stakeholders are significant. In the first and second years of the interventions, PALLISHREE could achieve the very difficult activity that is plantation and made it successful. The stakeholders contribution was watch and ward to save the plants from cattle. They have done it very efficiently. So the survival rate is very high.

**Community led restoration and sustainable bio diversity conservation by the fisherman community through climate change Adaptive education and awareness along Bay of Bengal, Odisha, India.**

**Support organization:** KNCF, Japan

**Duration of the Project:** This project is a 3 years plan project, but it depends the continuity of annual evaluation and sanction of annual project application.

**Title of the project:** Community led restoration and sustainable bio diversity conservation by the Fisherman community through climate change adaptive education and awareness along Bay of Bengal, Odisha, India.

**Project objective:**

- Building capacity, enhancing knowledge source and skill development of community on eco-specific adaption and mitigation measures to resist and cope with climate change risks
- Conservation of nature diversity in river Chuanbat to improve biodiversity and biological productivity
- Adopting good practices by local fishers through development of understandings in ecosystem management around the estuary zone.

**Introduction:**

The geographical zone coming under this project is situated in the District of Ganjam along Bay of Bengal in the State of Odisha (India) which has been devastated by the last very severe cyclonic storm namely Phailin occurred 5th October 2013 – 14th October 2013 and the green cover disappeared. Again the project area Rameyapatna coast has been eroded by sea erosion. This area is also very close to the project area of previous KNCF supported project i.e. Gopalpur on sea. So

PALLISHREE have applied KNCF to address this issue and thankful to KNCF as the said project has been sanctioned in time. This is the Final report of the first year project of a three years plan project. The local community has been participated in the implementation of following activities. The following activities have been organized in Project Villages has been depicted below:

#### Name of the project villages

- 1- Rameyapatana
- 2- Katurubiswanathpur
- 3- Aladipur
- 4- Dayanidhipentha
- 5- Chandanabada
- 6- Akasing

#### **Activity-A- Conduct survey in 6 target villages**

##### **Task-1- Establish the Project Advisory Committee (PAC) among stakeholders.**

The project has been formulated with the request of local communities, so after the sanction from KNCF in this connection, PALLISHREE has communicated the detail activities including budget through conducting meeting in the community. In the meeting the Project Advisory Committee has been formed on 7 to 12 April, 2017 in which 12 persons such as two teachers and 10 community leaders have been selected by the community to look after the activities in the community. The members of the PAC supports implementing organization, PALLISHREE during the implementation and they will also mobilize the community participation to make the project successful.

##### **Task-2- Convene focus groups for discussion and conduct survey**

Before launching the programme, a survey has been conducted on dated 14-19 April, 2017 to ascertain the availability of land in the village for plantation and at the same time the requirement of species wise plant in total which is also very important.

##### **Details of the survey**

Sl. No.	Name of village	Date of focus group discussion for data collection / survey	No. of participants
1	Katurubiswanathpur	14th April 2017	15
2	Rameyapatana	15th April 2017	22
3	Chandanabada	16th April 2017	15
4	Dayanidhipentha	17th April 2017	16
5	Akasingi	18th April 2017	20
6	Aladipur	19th April 2017	19
Total			107

##### **Task-3- Final discussions on findings of the survey.**

In the survey the availability of land, suitable species to be planted has been accessed. It was discussed in the focus group discussion in the community in order to decide the plantation strategy, nursery raising, people's participation in watch and ward etc. Though the survey was conducted through focus group discussions in each village, but the community was also moved in the field practically, to ascertain the availability of land and the present condition for its development for plantation. In many communities the villagers have given their labor as contribution to clean and leveling of the land for plantation as decided in the meeting. In the focus group discussion all the communities agreed to support watch and ward of the plantation as the contribution of the community. The details of the outcome in the survey are as follows.

Sl. No.	Name of village	Land available for plantation	Species decided to plant	No. of plants
1	Rameyapatana	Individual (back yard plantation)	1-Acasia- 500 2-Cashew nut- 500	1000
2	Katurubiswanathpur	Mangroves plantation for 8 Ha.	1-Sinduka-3500 2-Garani-2000 3-Bani-2500 4-Guan-3500 5-Habali-3500	15000
		General plantation for – 2 hectors in School campus	1-Teak - 3000 2-Mengium - 1000	4000
		General plantation for (Individual)	1-Cashew nut-1000 2-Acasia-1000 3- Teak -500	2500
3	Chandanabada	Individual (back yard plantation)	1-Acasia- 500 2-Cashew nut- 500	1000
4	Dayanidhipentha	0.5 ha. School campus	1-Teak-500 2-Krushnachuda-500	1000
5	Akasingi	10 ha.	1-Acasia-8000 2-Cashew nut-7000 3-Casuarina-5000	20000
6	Aladipur			
Total				44,500

#### **Activity-B- Conducting village meetings in all 6 villages**

##### **Task 1 – Selection of volunteers and participants of the meeting in target villages separately.**

Before rainy season, to develop the land and digging pit for the preparation of plantation was felt necessary. So the village meetings were organized separately in each village on 23-28 April, 2017. In this meeting the volunteers have been selected from the community.

##### **Task-2- Organize the meeting separately in 6 villages**

In the village level meetings from 12-17 May 2017, the community leaders as well as PAC members have been participated to make plan for plantation. The strategy was developed in which the

responsibility has also been given to the groups. The volunteers have taken responsibility of cleaning and digging pits before the rainy season comes.

#### **Details of the village meeting**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of village</b>	<b>Date of meeting</b>	<b>No. of participants</b>
1	Katurubiswanathpur	12th May 2017	32
2	Rameyapatana	13th May 2017	38
3	Chandanabada	14th May 2017	40
4	Dayanidhipentha	15th May 2017	35
5	Akasingi	16th May 2017	38
6	Aladipur	17th May 2017	42
Total			225

#### **Activity-C – Establishment of Center for Environmental Awareness & Education (CEAE) in the schools and formation of women SHGs in all 6 villages**

##### **Task-1- Training to the teachers and students on the concept of CEAE**

A two days duration training programme was organized for establishing CEAE in the schools. This training programme was organized at Katurubiswanathpur U.P school, Katurubiswanathpur on dated 15th & 16th July, 2017. So before establishment of CEAE, the training programme was organized to make the students and teachers aware and convincing the need of the center. So the details of the need of the center, role of teachers and students in the center, what is to be kept in the center, who will manage the center, how the center will continue etc. have been discussed in the training programme. The students and the teachers of the targeted 6 schools have been participated.

##### **Task-2- Establishment of CEAE in the schools**

CEAE has been established in all the targeted schools from 7 to 12 August, 2017. The teachers and the students have been participated in establishing the CEAE in their respective schools. The educative and awareness informations are also kept as visual in the center for bio-diversity conservation. CEAE is the focal point of the project to sustain the programme in future and also to create environmental awareness among the local community. Six numbers of CEAE has been established in 6 schools as proposed earlier. The CEAE has been established in following schools.

- 1- Katurubiswanathpur U.P School, Katurubiswanathpur
- 2- Dayanidhipentha Primary School, Dayanidhipentha
- 3- Chandanabada U.P School, Chandanabada
- 4- Akasingi Primary School, Akasingi
- 5- Aladipur Primary School, Aladipur
- 6- Rameyapatana Primary School, Rameyapatana

In each CEAE the school has contribute one room in the school campus in which the student decorated the room by so many paintings done by them. The paintings are about the conservation of the local bio-diversity including mangroves plantation. The students also collected locally available

sea-cells and kept them in CEAE. Some models of sea turtle were prepared by the students and also kept in CEAE. Some aquatic living beings like fish, crab etc. are also kept preserved in the jars in CEAE.

The students collected some pieces of nets and kept them in CEAE which are detrimental to environment. Those nets are also indicated with a slogan not to use such nets. This will very bad to our environment. The students also maintains the record of highest & lowest temperature over the day, rainy day, cyclonic weather etc.

### **Task-3- Formation of women SHGs in the community**

In each village women SHGs have been formed on dated 21 to 26 July, 2017. In each SHG minimum 10 and maximum 20 members have been enrolled as member. There are 93 members enrolled in 6 women SHGs formed in 6 villages.

### **Activity-D – Preparation of IEC materials like posters and leaflets**

#### **Task-1- Organisation of meeting to finalise the Prepared draft poster and leaflet**

A meeting was organized on dated 4th August 2017 at Rameyapatana with PAC members and students & teachers to finalize the theme of the poster and leaflet. In this meeting a threadbare discussion was held in the meeting to decide the theme of the poster as well as leaflet. Finally, the poster theme was decided to highlight the biodiversity conservation and livelihood promotion through mangrove plantation and the role of nature and its conservation. The theme of the leaflet was to make aware of the people to prepare themselves at the time of disaster. Basically, the point wise suggestions were discussed and finalized to print in the leaflet.

#### **Task-2- Printing of posters and leaflet.**

The design of the poster was prepared and finalized by the people. Out of 5 different draft posters, one best design was selected to print. Finally, 2000 posters and 5000 leaflets have been printed.

#### **Task-3-Distribution of Poster & Leaflet**

All the 2000 posters and 5000 leaflets had been circulated in the project villages This materials had been used as the resource material which act as the education and awareness for the stakeholders. Every family and also in schools students had used it. It had a very good impact over the community.

### **Activity-E- Capacity building training for the teachers, student and women SHG members**

#### **Task-1- Selection of trainees among the local teachers, students and SHG members in preparatory meetings.**

An one day duration meeting was organized on dated 3<sup>rd</sup> November 2017 at Chandanabada U.P School. The meeting was organized to select the participants to attend the training. 40 participants

from different villages have been selected including the meeting date & venue has also been finalized in this meeting. The resource persons and leaders who would express their experience has also been discussed and finalized.

### **Task-2- Organize experience-based environmental education training programs**

Organize experience-based environmental education training programs

A three days duration training programme was organized on dated 7<sup>th</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup> November 2017. This training programme was organized at Chandanabada U.P School with 40 participants. The training programme was organized to make the stakeholders capacitated. So the details of the need of the training, role of community as well as teachers and students have been discussed in the training programme. The students and the teachers of the targeted 6 schools have been participated.

### **Activity-F – Raising of nurseries of mangroves and other species:**

#### **Task-1- Hands on Training to the students, teachers and members of SHGs on mangrove as well as other plant nursery preparation.**

A two days duration training programme was organized for raising of nursery. This training programme was organized at Rameyapatana Primary school, Rameyapatana on dated 29 & 30 April, 2017. So before establishment of the nursery, the training programme was organized to make the students and teachers. So the details of the need of the nursery, role of community as well as teachers and students have been discussed in the training programme. The students and the teachers of the targeted 6 schools have been participated.

#### **Task-2- Raising of mangroves saplings / nursery raising for 20,000 plants**

A mangroves nursery of 20000 capacity with 5 varieties of mangrove species have been raised at Chandanabada village. The details are as follows.

#### **Details of mangroves plant species raised in the Nursery**

<b>Sl.no.</b>	<b>Name of the species(local)</b>	<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Nos. of supplies</b>
1	Habali	Thespesia populnea	4000
2	Garani	Ceriops decandra	3500
3	Guan	Excoecaria agallocha	5000
4	Sinduka	Kandelia candel	4000
5	Bani	Avicennia Officialiales	3500
<b>Total</b>			<b>20,000</b>

#### **Task- 3- Plants stock for casualty replacement in the nursery**

Again a nursery of general plants was raised having 30,000 plants for the plantation as per the survey conducted through focus group discussion. The women those who have already trained in the training programme were engaged in raising the nursery. The nursery site was also selected at Rameyapatana in the community where water availability to nursery for preparation. The women those who are already trained and engaged in preparation of nursery, they have easily raised



the plants as because they were much skilled by preparing nursery and raised plants successfully. The plants have been distributed and planted by the community with the supervision of PAC of each village and staff of PALLISHREE as per the decision taken in the focus group discussion in the beginning of the project.

**The details of the plants prepared in the nursery are as follows.**

Sl. No.	Species	No. of plants raised in nursery	Distribution to village	Area covered (ha.)
1	Cashew nut	7,000	4 villages	8
2	Teak	6,000	3 villages	4.5
3	Acasia	8,000	4 villages	5
4	Krushnachuda	3,000	1 village	2
5	Casuarina	4,000	1 village	2
6	Menjum	2,000	2 village	1.5
<b>Total</b>		<b>30,000</b>	<b>6 villages</b>	<b>23</b>

#### **Back yard plantation (Individual)**

Sl. No.	Name of village	Species	No. of plants distributed	Area covered In Ha.
1	Rameyapatana	Cashew nut	1000	1
		Acacia	1000	0.5
		Teak	1000	0.7
2	Akasingi	Acacia	500	0.3
		Cashew nut	500	0.5
3	Aladipur	Acacia	500	0.3
		Cashew nut	500	0.5
Total				3.8

#### **Community plantation**

Sl. No.	Name of village	Species	No. of plants distributed	Area covered In Ha.
1	Rameyapatana	Acacia	7000	4.5
		Cashew nut	6000	7.5
		Casuarina	5000	2
Total				14

#### **School campus plantation**

Sl. No.	Name of School	Species	No. of plants distributed	Area covered
1	Katurubiswanathpur UP school, Katurubiswanathpur	Teak	2000	1.5
		Menjum	1000	0.6
2	Aladipur Primary School, Aladipur	Teak	1000	0.6
		Krushnachuda	700	0.5
Total				3.2

**Activity-G- Plantation of mangrove & other general species****Task-1- Selection and developing the site for mangroves plantation.**

Chandanabada has been selected by the local community and the site has been developed for plantation with necessary protection measures also been planned.

**Task-2- Planting mangroves saplings in the strategic places of the estuary including protection measures**

20,000 mangrove plants have been planted in the selected place which has already been selected. Planting the plants and protecting it from the local cattle have been given special attention to make the project success. The villagers are also been discussed among themselves to the better protection of the plantation. The mangroves plants have been planted by the local people with proper training.

**Task-3- Watch and ward to protect the plantation**

The watch and ward of the plantation has been taken responsibility by the community as their contribution in all the 6 project villages.

**Activity-H- Organising competitions among the students and observation of WWD****Task-1-Organising competitions of essay writing and painting on biodiversity conservation**

The competition of essay writing and painting on biodiversity conservation organized in the following 6 schools are depicted bellow.

- 1- Katurubiswanathpur U.P School, Katurubiswanathpur
- 2- Dayanidhipentha Primary School, Dayanidhipentha
- 3- Chandanabada U.P School, Chandanabada
- 4- Akasingi Primary School, Akasingi
- 5- Aladipur Primary School, Aladipur
- 6- Rameyapatana Primary School, Rameyapatana

The competitions of essay writing and painting was held with the common theme to all the students of the schools participated in this competition was “ The role of wetlands for disaster risk reduction”. In each school, 50 students such as 25 students in essay writing and 25 students in painting had been participated in the competition. Thus a total of 300 students have participated in this activity. Out of 300 students 36 students have been selected as the best performers in the completion. In each school 3 best in essay writing and 3 best in painting had been selected by the teachers through competition. The competition was organized at Upper Primary School, Chandanabada on 20.01.2018.

**Task-2-Organising World Wetlands Day by the CEAE.**

Under this activity WWD is one of the important Day in our programme. WWD had been organized on Dated 02.02. 2018 at Upper Primary School, Chandanabada, Ganjam. 450 participants have participated in this programme. It was very interesting occasion to get scope to give the views of the stakeholders in the WWD meeting. To save energy, use of CFL bulbs, use of common transport, use of more cycle rather than motor bike, solid waste management was also discussed in the meeting which appreciated by all the stakeholders. Involvement of the stakeholders to conserve and save the wetlands from various detrimental practices was very much appreciated by the local people.

### **Task-3-Distribution of prizes to the best performers in the competitions in WWD.**

In the occasion of WWD-18 the best performers of the competitions were awarded in the meeting. 36 best students in total and as such 6 best students in each school awarded like first, second & third in easy and also first, second & third in painting competition.

### **Activity-I- Workshop for the stakeholders on the mitigation measures on Disaster and Climate Change**

#### **Task-1- Selection of participants among the students, teachers and SHG members in the preparatory meetings by the PAC for workshop.**

The participants have been selected on dated 12th to 15th September, 2017 from the project villages. The PAC has been involved to identify the participants.

#### **Task-2- Organize workshop on prevention and mitigation measures on coastal disasters and Climate Change.**

The workshop was organized on prevention and mitigation measures on coastal disasters and Climate Change. This programme was organized at Chandanabada UP School on dated 18th September 2017. The workshop was organized in which the SHG member, community leaders, PAC members, students and teachers have been participated. So the details of the role of the community leaders, PAC members, SHG members, teachers and students have been discussed in the workshop. The local climate change issues have been identified in the workshop and at the same time the preventive and mitigation measures to be undertaken by the participants for implementation in the community.

### **Activity- J- Publication of news letter**

#### **Task-1- Collection of articles for the news letter for the two issues.**

The PAC decided to publish the news letter with educative on bio-diversity conservation, watershed management, wise use of wetlands, disaster risk reduction and community based disaster preparedness rather than the individual written articles. Accordingly PALLISHREE had collected the articles and finalized by the PAC before printing and its circulation in the community.

**Task-2- Printing of news letter 4000 copies with the materials in two times in a year.**

The printing of the first issue (April to September, 2017) of the news letter SABUJIMA, the PAC decided to publish 2000 copies. The printing of the second issue (September, 2017 to March, 2018) of the said news letter, the PAC has also decided to publish 2000 copies.

**Task-3- Distribution of news letter.**

The circulation of the news letter SABUJIMA was handed over to PAC members. So after publication, the news letter had been provided to PAC members and then they distributed among the villagers. They provide 650 copies of two issues of the issue to each village. The number of news letter is not sufficient for the community people. So they share the copies to others. We observed that each family had been provided one copy of each issue of news letter.

The title of the news letter, 'SABUJIMA' has been released two issues (once in each six month according to plan) during this year. It became very popular, because of the necessity of the community. Basically, the content of this issue is based upon educative and awareness which brought the notice of the students, teachers, community people and local leaders on natural calamities that not only damage the local green cover, but also create vulnerability to animal and human life. The articles of these two issues are based upon the local eco-system management, biodiversity conservation, wise use of natural resources and the participation of local people in decision making. So this news letter SABUJIMA became very popular in this area and also brought inspiration among the local community.

**Activity- K- Hands on training on conservation of Olive Ridley Sea Turtle****Task-1- Selection of participants in the community in the preparatory meetings by the PAC.**

An one day duration was organized on dated 18<sup>th</sup> January, 2018 at Rameyapatana School. This meeting was organized to select the participants to attend the training. 50 participants from different villages have been selected in the meeting. The training date & venue has also been finalized in this meeting. The volunteers selected from different villages have been planned to deliver voluntary service in Olive Ridley Sea Turtle conservation along Bay of Bengal.

**Task-2- Organize training to the volunteers on conservation of Olive Ridley sea Turtle**

A three days duration training programme was organized on dated 21<sup>st</sup>, 22<sup>nd</sup>, 23<sup>rd</sup> January, 2018. This training programme was organized at Rameyapatana with 50 participants. The training programme was organized to make the volunteers capacitated on conservation of Olive Ridley Sea Turtle. So the details of the need of the training, role of community have been discussed in the training programme. The selected volunteers have been participated in this training programme. The

details of the life cycle, behavior, threat, casualty due to net accident etc. been discussed in the training.

**Task-3- Supply of tool kit to the volunteers for conservation of sea turtle and watch and ward of the hatching field and handling of the hatchlings.**

In the last date of the training on 23 January, 2018 50 nos. of the tool kit has been distributed among 50 participants. The demonstration was also given on the use of the tool kit to the volunteers in the training programme during the operation in the field. The volunteers have been attended the nesting occurred during the last week of February 2018 and continued watch and ward for safety of the eggs. It will continue 45 days to release the hatchlings from the eggs. So the release date would be 10<sup>th</sup> March, 2018.

**Activity- L- Organising International workshop**

**Task-1-Preparation on workshop venue and selection of participants**

An one day duration meeting was organized on dated 5<sup>th</sup> March 2018 at Rameyapatna Primery School. The meeting was organized to select the participants to attend the training. 40 participants from deferent villages have been selected in the meeting. The workshop date & venue has also been finalized in this meeting. The resource persons and leaders who would express their experience has also been discussed and finalized.

**Task-2- Organize workshop on the finding of the study**

A three days duration workshop was organized on dated 8th, 9th & 10<sup>th</sup> March 2018. This workshop was organized at Rameyapatna Primery School with 40 participants. The stakeholders of 6 villages have been participated and gave their view in the workshop. The experienced resource persons have given their views on the rapid sea erosion in the context of Climate change and its adverse effect over the coastal communities.

**Mangrove Plantation Programme at Banapada in Bhitarkanika Ramsar Site**  
Village Banapada is coming under Bhitarkanika ramsarsite. Bhitarkanika ramasar site is the largest mangroves eco-system (species wise) in India. PALLISHREe is implementing environmental education and awareness in this area from 2008 to 2016. Under this programme conservation and regeneration of mangroves forest was one of the important activities.

PALLISHREE has been sanctioned for mangrove plantation at Banapada by the Divisional Forest Officer Rajnagar (WL) Divn. under Forest Department, Govt. of Odisha. Originally, the programme support has been provided by ICZMP, Bhubaneswar. Although this project was planned for many activities besides plantation, such as cleaning of area for preparation for plantation, pitting, digging of fishbone channel, fencing etc. These activities were already completed and the prepared area was handed over for plantation. PALLISHREE has prepared a mangroves nursery of required numbers of plants with selecting the species with the idea of the result for at least 80% survival at the end of the project. The total area of plantation is 18.4 ha. and the survival rate is 80% which is a very good indicator of the successful programme by PALLISHREE. The Forest Department is very happy for this successful plantation which is a very rare programme in case of mangrove plantation. The local community has been made aware of the benefit of the plantation. So they have a motivation to conserve the said plantation. They have taken utmost care by regular and intensive watch and ward of the plantation. So the fish, crab and prawn production has been increased in this area. This benefit has motivated them to conserve the other nearby mangroves forest areas. They are also now come forward to conserve the degraded mangroves forest areas.

The details of the plants and area in hectare has been depicted below.

**Mangroves Plantation under ICZMP Project at Banapada Site.**

Sl. No	Name of site	Total area in Hectors	Nos. of species of seedlings planted
1	Banapada	18.4	Rai – 20,380
			Guan - 13,710
			Bani- 15,940
			Habali – 3,750
			Garani - 4,550
			Sinduka- 5,750
			<b>Total : 64,080</b>

## Survey in coastal villages of Odisha coast along Bay of Bengal

**Support Agency:** ICZMP through IPE Global, New Delhi

ICZMP has planned for a large programme to be implemented in coastal villages of Odisha along Bay of Bengal. So IPE-Global has been assigned to undertake this activity through PALLISHREE. In this connection 35 sample villages in 5 Districts have been taken as pilot to conduct survey. The survey covered the following villages and it was completed successfully.

The details of the villages coming under the proposed survey

Sl no	Village	Block	District
1	Bhuanbhuin	Ganjam	Ganjam
2	Poirasi	Ganjam	Ganjam
3	Palanga	Ganjam	Ganjam
4	Biripur	Chhatrapur	Ganjam
5	Gokharkuda	Ganjam	Ganjam
6	Palurgada	Ganjam	Ganjam
7	Kalarabadi	Ganjam	Ganjam
8	Rameya Patana	Chikiti	Ganjam
9	Guhariapata	Khallikote	Ganjam
10	Fulabari	Krushnaprasad	Puri
11	Denai	Brahmagiri	Puri
12	Gangadharpur	Krushnaprasad	Puri
13	Satapada	Krushnaprasad	Puri
14	Raghunathpur	Chilika	Khordha
15	Balia	Chilika	Khordha
16	Paikamara	Kanas	Puri
17	Arakhkuda	Krushnaprasad	Puri
18	Govindapur	Chandbali	Bhadrak
19	Pahadpur	Chandbali	Bhadrak
20	Jagula	Chandbali	Bhadrak
21	Panikhia	Mahakalpara	Kendrapara
22	Harina Pokhari	Rajnagar	Kendrapara
23	Balisahipatna	Rajnagar	Kendrapara
24	Palligarh	Mahakalpara	Kendrapara
25	Saradaprasad	Rajnagar	Kendrapara
26	Bhitargarh	Rajnagar	Kendrapara
27	Ahirajpur	Rajnagar	Kendrapara
28	Bhatapara	Rajnagar	Kendrapara
29	Hariabanka	Mahakalpara	Kendrapara
30	Birbhanjapur	Rajnagar	Kendrapara
31	Sana-bada Gopalpur	Rajnagar	Kendrapara
32	Jamboo	Mahakalpara	Kendrapara
33	Bijaynagar	Mahakalpara	Kendrapara
34	Batighar	Mahakalpara	Kendrapara
35	Khairanasi	Mahakalpara	Kendrapara

## **Mangrove Plantation Programme in Chilika Outer Channel at Arakhakuda of Puri District**

**Community led mangrove plantation at village Arakhakuda, Puri in Chilika Lagoon**  
(Engagement of NGO to provide services to undertake and manage Mangrove plantation through SHG, implemented under ICZMP- Odisha)

### **Support Organisations**

Support Organisations for Project Activities: ICZMP- Odisha, Bhubaneswar

**Implementation area:** Mangrove Plantation organized in the islands of the Outer Channel area coming under the Village: Arakhakuda, Krushnaprasad Block, Puri  
To establish mangrove eco system through participation of the local community to enhance the fishery resources and habitat for other biodiversities.

### **Details of the plantation**

The details of the number of plants with area covered is as follows:

<b>Site</b>	<b>Total area (Ha.)</b>	<b>No of Plants</b>
Site- 1	26.97	67,490
Site- 1 (FBC area)	4.779	12,000
Site- 1 (Upland area)	06.698	11,150
Site- 2	13.291	33,228
Site- 3	28.02	70,050
Site- 4	7.852	19,630
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>87.61</b>	<b>2,13,548</b>

### **Background**

Chilika Lagoon is a unique natural resource of India and is the 1<sup>st</sup> site from India designated as Ramsar site in 1981. This is also the second largest brackish water lagoon in Asia. This pear shaped coastal wetland is located between 19° 28' – 19° 54' N and 85° 6' – 85° 35' S with 24 islands. The water spread area of the lagoon is 1,165 square kilometres in monsoon and 906 square kilometres in dry season. The inflow of water into the lagoon is from 52 rivers and rivulets from the basin. Chilika is a hot spot of biodiversity and highly productive lagoon ecosystem provides livelihood to 0.1 million fishers from 132 fishermen villages in and around the lagoon. Apart from this Chilika is the largest wintering ground of migratory water fowl of Asiatic sub-component. It is also the habitat of many vulnerable and endangered species listed in the IUCN Red List of threatened animals. The lagoon is having very interesting and unique assemblage of both fresh and brackish water ecosystem. The lagoon was in decline during 90's and was included in the Montreux Record in 1993 due to change



in the ecological characters. Chilika Development Authority (CDA) initiated the restoration of the lagoon with an ecosystem approach and as per the Ramsar guidelines. The hydrological intervention by CDA in 2000 based on the scientific modelling resulted in significant improvement in Lake Ecosystem and its productivity which immensely benefitted the local communities depending on the lagoon for their livelihood. Based on the assessment of the lagoon ecosystem the Ramsar Advisory Mission recommended for removal of the lagoon from Montreux record. Ramsar Secretariat removed Chilika from Montreux Record in 2002 due to successful restoration of the lagoon and CDA was conferred with Ramsar Wetland Conservation Award in 2002. The major challenge is now to sustain the effort made for restoration of the lagoon through active participation of the local communities.

#### **About Community Organisation:**

A community Organisation have been formed to undertake the programme including implementation with watch & ward of the plantation. The name of the Community Organisation: SAGAR LUNA JANGAL PARICHALANA SANGHA (SLJPS)  
Address: Arakhakuda, Krushnaprasad Block, Puri

**No. of Members- 120**

#### **Member of SLJPS**

The following members have been selected in the community to manage SLJPS.

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Designation</b>
1.	Gopabandhu Behera	President
2.	Purna Chandra Behera	Treasurer
3.	Kamala Behera	Secretary
4.	Laxmi Behera	Member
5.	Gurubari Behera	Member
6.	Nilamani Behera	Member
7.	Kamini Behera	Member
8.	Haramani Behera	Member
9.	Brundabana Behera	Member
10.	Tulasi Behera	Member
11.	Ela Behera	Member
12.	Hadubandhu Bisoi	Member

#### **About SO- PALLISHREE**

PALLISHREE is a grass root level NGO working in Chilika Lagoon since last 20 years. It has been implementing environmental education and awareness activities in the villages located in and around Chilika lagoon. In the present scenario the stakeholders have been

suffering from different Climate Change issues and as such PALLISHREE has planned to enhance the sustainable livelihood of the community as well as make them resilient.

### Responsibility of the SO

The following responsibilities of the SO (PALLISHREE) are as follows:

- Help in disseminating key project principles among all habitations of the village and motivate them in resolving to participate in the project in SHG/ Community Group mode.
- To directly facilitate in formation of SHG/Community Group, strengthen the capacity of all SHG/Community Group in their area of operation in planning, implementation, monitoring and management for carrying out the mangrove plantation in line with the principles of inclusion, transparency, equity, participation and accountability.
- Mobilizing, communicating, training, facilitating, handholding and backstopping of the SHG/Community Group including development and implementation of systems and procedures as may be needed and providing critical technical assistance (in Co-ordination with specialists in implementing the project interventions as per guidelines to be prescribed from to time).
- To facilitate in arranging for all clearances from appropriate government agencies.
- To facilitate the SHG/ Community Group in preparation of action plan including sourcing the inputs for the plantation adopting procedure of “Community Procurement”, documenting & communication , orientation on procurement, finance and in accounts.
- To facilitate the process of sustainability and uniform distribution of direct and in – direct benefit of the activities among all the members SHG/ Community Group.

### Project Period:

The project had been planned to complete in a period of for 2 years. But due to some unavoidable circumstances the project delayed and extended to another 3 years to complete.

### Details of the plants

The details of the plants which have been planted in the project sites.

### Plantation Status in detail

The plantation was continued as every year as there is mortality of about 30%. To cover the plantation in 100% in the project site the casualty replacement is very important and that was organized with priority. After all a total of 2,13,548 plants of 7 varieties have been planted including the numbers of casualty replacement. The community is very active in respect of watch and ward to save the plants from buffalo grazing. The details are as follows.

Site	No of Plants	Species						
		Bani	Rai	Sinduka	Habali	Guan	Karanja	Garani
Site -1	67,490	22,090	8,300	1,150	5,000	20,150	10,000	800
Site -1	12,000	0	0	0	1,500	10,500	0	0
Site -1	11,150	0	0	0	1,950	0	9,200	0
Site -2	33,228	10,000	20,000	200	500	1,500	1,028	0

Site -3	70,050	50,000	15,050	500	1,000	3,500	0	0
Site -4	19,630	10,000	7,600	0	530	1,500	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,13,548</b>	<b>92,090</b>	<b>50,950</b>	<b>1,850</b>	<b>10,480</b>	<b>37,150</b>	<b>20,228</b>	<b>800</b>

## Activities

As per the MoU with ICZMP the following activities have been undertaken during the implementation. All the key process have been defined and performed successfully without any deviation. The role of SO is very crucial in this connection to make the project a success. The details of the activities are as follows:

Sl .No.	Key processes Supported	Key activities performed
1	Placement of staff their trainings	1. Recruited SO staff 2. Recruited SO staff undergo TOT
2	1. Mobilization of Community Group (new and old Community Group as per prevailing Condition) 2. Formation & Screening of Community Group.	Assisted SPMU in 1. Selection of Community Group. 2. Conducting polls for EC 3. Assisted the SPMU information & strengthening of Community Group as per requirement. 4. Organized village meeting for selection of Community Group . 5. Assess the capacity, interest and willingness of Community Group for the programme. 6. Assisted Community group in opening of bank account.
3	Identification of land for undertaking activities.	1. Land identification 2. Verification of land status. 3. Confirmation of availability of land. 4. Assign contiguous land Community Group
4	Agreement between SPMU and Community Group.	1. Assisted the Community Group in the signing of the agreement between the Community Group and SPMU for implementation of the project. 2. Facilitated in farming of estimate for mangrove and allied plantation by the Community Group.
5	1. Community mobilization and project awareness. 2. Training for executive committee of the COMMUNITY GROUP.	1. Launched the IEC campaign 2. Assisted the COMMUNITY GROUP in disseminating key project principles and guidelines in villages. 3. Assist the COMMUNITY GROUP IN organizing GB meetings and community meetings to discuss and adopt COMMUNITY GROUP operational manual .

		<p>4. Assisted the COMMUNITY GROUP in identification of land for plantation.</p> <p>5. Obtained requisite sanctions/ approvals from authorities.</p> <p>6. Assisted the Community group members for exposure visits.</p> <p>7. Organized IEC campaign.</p> <p>8. Assisted the SPMU and the subject matter Expert/Technical institution in training of the Community Group.</p>
6	Community level group formation and strengthening.	<p>1. Assisted Community Group to make an assessment of number of community level groups.</p> <p>2. Assisted Community Group in raising nursery and sourcing plantation materials.</p>
7	Project management plan preparation.	1. Ensured inclusion of costs, timelines, implementation & responsibilities.
8	Organizing the procurement plan for the activity.	1. Assisted the facilitate in organizing and planning procurement of material & manpower.
9	Specialized training for the COMMUNITY GROUP.	1. Facilitated all specialized training by resource Agencies/Technical institution on raising nursery and plantation.
10	Project Awareness and Transparency.	Facilitate in Installation of display boards on the project Components at the project sites
11	Opening of a separate ICZMP activities dedicated bank account	1. Explained and assisted the COMMUNITY GROUP in opening of a separate bank account in Odisha Gramya Bank.
12	Initiating Project Activities	<p>1.Ensured and facilitated in implementation of civil works by Community Group</p> <p>2.Ensured the plantation as per plan regularly by the COMMUNITY GROUP.</p> <p>3 .Provided the technical knowledge for plantation .</p> <p>4.All books and records have been maintained on regular basis .</p>
13	Initiating plantation related activities	<p>1.Reported to SPMU on fortnightly basis on the progress of plantation and allied activities.</p> <p>2.Facilitated in social fencing by motivating the Community Group.</p> <p>3.Helped in Conducting social audit, participatory assessment, rating by COMMUNITY GROUP</p>
14	Monitoring , Learning and Evaluation.	Ensured that all activities for transparency , accountability and governance are being carried out by COMMUNITY GROUP.

		2. Grievance was being redressed . 3. Sharing of best practices, knowledge and learning. 4. Progress reports given on a regular basic as prescribed by SPMU from time to time. 5. Monitored the work of the COMMUNITY GROUP.
15	Networking of Community Group	Facilitated in networking of all Community Group formed under the scheme in one platform to share experiences and best practices
16	Refresher trainings	Identified and facilitated in conducting refresher trainings through resource person.
17	Maintenance of all books and records	1. Ensured COMMUNITY GROUP was maintaining all records and reports regularly. 2. Ensured that the staff of the SO consolidates all the village wise reports in to one common report
18	Completion of all activates	1. Facilitated and ensured that all activities as per the plan have been completed in time.

### Outputs of the project

- 1- Community members involved directly-1000 persons and indirectly-10,000 persons
- 2- Mangroves plants planted- 2,13,548 plants
- 3- Mangroves forest generated- 87.61 ha.
- 4- Fish Bone Channel - 4.779 ha.

### Ecosystem Services Shared Value Assessment (ESSVA) exercise carried out on the landscape of Tampera Lake basin, Odisha under PfR (SP) project

An *ecosystem* is a community of living organisms in conjunction with the nonliving components of their environment (things like air, water and mineral soil), interacting as a system.

The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment defined *Ecosystem Services* as “the benefits people derive from ecosystems”. Therefore it is highly important for the community to adhere the knowledge and critical understanding on ‘ecosystem services’. It then further paves the way

towards development of participatory conservation plan and proper management of the resources adequately and efficiently.

So long it has been largely used by the scientific communities. The Ecosystem Services Shared Value Assessment (ESSVA) tool has been developed by ILEC (International Lake Environment Committee). It provides one of the most useful opportunity to learn, understand and development participatory monitoring of the Lake ecosystem. Wetlands International South Asia (WISA) aims to assess the long-term potential of ecosystem services, their identification and valuation using its PfR SP programme platform with PALLISHREE. The purpose of such an activity in partnership with local communities is to address key issues of degradation in the basin and to develop a strong evidence base for action. It is one of the pioneer interventions in India so far. Lake Tamara was decided to be the first site this analysis.

**The objectives of the intervention are as below:**

- i) To enable the communities to identify, assess, evaluate, monitor and report on ecosystem services.
- ii) To provide joint community level actions for the conservation of Tampara Lake
- iii) To inform sectoral management for conservation actions
- iv) To promote the ESSVA tool through awareness session

**Progresses made so far:**

\* It was on 25<sup>th</sup> Nov' 2017, the first workshop was organized at New Delhi in the facilitation of WISA. All the partners of the PfR SP programme of India, are introduced to concept and purpose. Prof. M. Nakamura from International Lake Environment Committee Foundation, introduced and narrated the details of the tools. He also cited one of the previous application of the tool in Africa.

It was decided to carry out the pilot assessment at one of the PfR SP project sites in Odisha for the Tampara lake basin, which is the largest fresh water lake ecosystem of the State. It was expected that application of such an analysis shall be helpful to developing participatory conserve plan for a healthy wetland as a disaster buffer and to provide prime basis for water secure livelihoods. It is here noteworthy that the lake is of significance to the local livelihoods. The lake has been a major source of freshwater: for household use, for agriculture, for fishing, for use by Pandanus based industries. Besides it provides an important migratory bird congregation site and flood buffer.

Following to the above National Workshop, an orientation programme was organised at Bhubaneswar for the team members. Dr. Ajit Kumar Pattnaik, WISA as the resource person facilitated the thematic session. The tools are further redeveloped in the local language and following lead questions for each section. This process was really important, since it made the tools simplified and user friendly for the participants.

The next day, the team comprised of 6 members associated by Mr. Dushyant Mohali, WISA carried out a field testing exercise of the tools. Prior to this there has been selection of 8 villages based on the ESSVA guideline by the team members. It was again reviewed and some changes are made in the target numbers of respondents from different villages. A total of 300 respondents' are targeted for this exercise.

One of the basic strategy in the decision of number of respondent was to cover at least 30% of the total families of the village, so as to make it authentic in terms of larger community view. Out of which 50% of the respondents should be that of women. It was further decided to collect at least one from each Govt. departments working in the area. The urban habitation of Chhatrapur NAC is in the closest vicinity of the Lake basin and has significant influence on the landscape due to its greater population size. Proportionate number of respondents was targeted from this urban set ups. The first village meeting was organized in Taraipatapur village. In the beginning the purpose of the exercise was shared with the community. Then the names of the respondents are mutually decided by the community as per the target numbers assigned for the village. Then the team got engaged with a participatory analysis processes with the respondents as per the format. Since the formats were already translated in the local Odiya language with lead questions for each section, it was found to be very much interactive and informative.

After the first two rounds of surveys, a review was carried out in the team members followed by a lunch break. In the evening, the team segregated in to two groups and carry out the next processes with the decided respondents. They have to visit to the family to discuss with the selected person. On the first day 11 persons could be covered. In the evening there was an internal review of the process. Some of the suggestions are noted by the team as the general observation from this sample study. The similar process was repeated in the next day in another village. It was further decided to keep the picture of the persons and the local issues as pointed during the process. This will helpful to document the ESSVA as the baseline. This can be further helpful while there will be the next round of such exercise carried out against the first one. This will gave us clear information on the impact of intervention and action plan which would be carried out based on this initial round of Ecosystem services assessment.

ESSVA process is still in continuation in other locations. So far as, 200 sheets and respondents are covered as per the plan. It is noteworthy that the development of ESSVA tools in local language with lead questions and promotion of a bi-lingual ESSVA format has contributed significantly for the easy flow of the processes with the community. The idea of photo documentation of key issues in and around the village has helped to develop the present status of the ecosystem village wise. This will further help us in developing ecosystem profile of the corresponding village. The progress and actions and its future impacts can be further assessed if a comparative assessment could be made after 3 years.

## **FUTURE SCOPE**

There are so many problems in different sectors in our operational area to work for the marginalized and downtrodden masses. Since the masses are poor and deprived of they have their own fellow felling among themselves. The attempt of PALLISHREE has considerable increased their confidence and sense of power and also one of the best ways of this is by enhancing the capacity building of CBO(s), cadres and people's platforms. These cadres and peoples' platforms will work out as the social change agents in the village level. They should be catered with information, intellectual and ideological framework to analyze and out, to bring in an effective change in the existing system. Through this process the peoples' platforms will be better empowered. The above said peoples' platforms /organisation / CBOs has to really take up the responsibility of the movement as a whole in future. New methods and techniques of campaign mobilization and public advocacy, Environmental Awareness needs to be evolved. In the field of people's rights on different sectors, public campaign need to be established in the field of Eco – conservation legal intervention should be taken more seriously to sensitise the local people for conservation and eco-restoration in future. Similarly action research or process documentation with the help of experts is inevitable in a systematic process of campaign and programme implementation. Legislative campaign, which PALLISHREE has never taken thought fully up till now, should be done in future. Utilizing the available space and time utilization needs to be properly understood by the organisation. This is another loophole of the team as a whole, which should be properly developed in future. For this the team needs adequate training and exposure with the help of experts. Sustainable health care and value-based education are the two objectives, which has to be emphasized.

Resembling is the question of self- reliance of the activities and that of the people. Therefore these are some of the major areas left out by the PALLISHREE, which has a lot of scope to work with in this area. Unless some activities are initiated in this extend, the long-term objectives of the PALLISHREE may not be easily achieved.

## **PARTNERS & COLLABORATORS**

Ramsar Center Japan -Asia, Japan

JFGE, Japan

Chilika Development Authority, Bhubaneswar, Orissa, India

NABARD, Bhubaneswar, Orissa, India

SIDBI, Bhubaneswar, India

International Development Enterprises, Bhubaneswar, India

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DRDA, Khurda, Orissa, India

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CAPART, Bhubaneswar, India

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ICZMP, Bhubaneswar

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**PALLISHREE** believes in power of synergetic approach and symbiotic relationship. The thumb rule of different projects and programs of this organisation are to reach to the un-reached people. The honest relationships between **PALLISHREE** and International agencies RCJ-A-Japan, JFGE-Japan, JIFPRO-Japan, IUCN, TOYOTA, KNCF, JWF & AEON- Japan, WISA, New Delhi have been extending their cooperation to provide the means to the vulnerable people of the state. We express our sincere thanks to the said agencies, supporting agencies and partners. The National Organisations like DST, New Delhi, CAPART, New Delhi have extending their support to us in implementing projects to conserve the biodiversity and livelihood opportunity through natural resource management. Especially, we express our gratitude to Chilika Development Authority-Bhubaneswar, Ramsar Centre-Asia, Japan, JFGE-Japan, JWF, Japan, from the core of our heart who made us able to work in a global concern field i.e. eco-restoration, wise use & conservation of wetlands with their financial and technical cooperation. We also expressed our sincere thanks to the National Agencies like DST, New Delhi and CAPART, New Delhi for the support in need.

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And we belief that, **PALLISHREE** will grow prosperously by inclusive several enormous vulnerable people in the society . Because they are the provider of platform to work for them. Therefore it is really peoples' platform, we may say by the people of the people and for the people.

# *ONE LINE FROM CHIEF FUNCTIONARY*

***Dear friends.....***

It is my great pleasure to write that .....A dream comes true as the infant strikes confidently by achieving a qualitative & eventful thirty years with a spiritual & moral heights for accelerating the rural renovate motion for a millennium Environmental conservation and wishing to continue and live hopefully to stand as an Eco friendly society through our rich yester experiences, effective Eco plus action and philanthropic activities even through obstacles and difficulties hurdles the proceeds and harassed the action oriented personnel still the dedication and committing overcome the situation with a significant operation of efforts to capture the true spirit of the people participation on trying to bring about the individual and community inflective social environmental development yet our facilitators and esteemed volunteers have surprisingly grown that understanding among the rural mass as well as Best wishers, funding agencies , Bankers, Evaluators, Beneficiaries who have extended their generous time and resources to enable us for carrying out the explaining activities poised to ushering a healthy tomorrow with co-operation from one like.....”U”. We would welcome the friends who will be kind enough to extend their support and co-operation to the capacity building of the community, restoration and wise use of unique eco-system.

We look forward to the valuable acceptance of this report, which will be our honour. Same time we wait for your suggestions & comments, which will be guiding compass on our marathon.

