

ANNUAL REPORT

2018-19



PALLISHREE

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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 & 80G.

During the completed 34 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 risks 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 & 80G.

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:- pallishree137@gmail.com , web: www.pallishreeindia.org
<u>BRANCH OFFICES:</u>	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

PROGRAMS ORGANISED DURING 2018-19

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

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 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 Second year project of a three years plan project. The local community of the following villages has been participated in the implementation of activities. Name of the project villages are :

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

Background:

This report is the second year project period from 1st April 2018 to 31st March, 2019 which is the part of a three years plan project. Before the intervention of the project this area has been repeatedly devastated by the cyclones namely, “Phailin and Hud Hud” and again during this year it has been affected badly by the cyclone namely, “Titli”. The stakeholders have been suffering including the natural devastations and sea erosion. Although there is casualty in this District, but no casualty occurred in the project area, because of high awareness level of the stakeholders due to the project intervention. The following results have been achieved during this year.

Activity	Interventions	Result
A	Continuation Center for Environmental Awareness and Education (CEAE) & formation of Eco-club	221 students & 19 teachers got refresher course on CEAE in all 6 CEAE. 6 nos. of Eco-clubs have been formed involving 191 members in 6 villages.
B	Nursery Raising of mangrove & other species	Mangroves – 20,000 plants & 30,000 General species of plants have been raised in 2 nurseries
C	Plantation of Mangrove and general plant species, watch & ward	20,000 mangroves plants planted in 8 ha. of land 30,000 plants planted in 29ha. of land.
D	Establishment of medicinal plant garden in the school campus	6 medicinal plant garden have been established in which 1200 plants of 20 species have been planted.
E	Installation of garbage pits	12 nos. of garbage pit have been installed and used.
F	Exposure visit (knowledge exchange)	40 leaders from fisherman community from 6 villages have been participated.
G	Publication of News letter	4,000 copies in 2 issues of news letters printed and distributed. 20,000 people have come across and made aware.
H	Training on DRR strategies to teacher & students	30 participants have been capacitated in under 6 CEAE.

I	Providing capacity building training to Eco-club & women SHG members	30 youths have undergone training from 6 eco-clubs. Capacity of 30 women leaders from SHGs have been enhanced.
J	Essay & painting Competition & observation of WWD	300 students participated and 36 best students among them have awarded in WWD. 1000 people have come across and made aware.
K	Follow up of hands on training on conservation of Sea Turtle	30 youth volunteers have undergone the training.
L	Celebration of WWD	40 participants participated in the workshop on International experience sharing on crab bank.

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.

About the Project:

The project has been sanctioned for a period of 3 years, implemented in Bahuda Estuary in Ganjam District, Odisha along Bay of Bengal. The project area has been confined within 10 large and fisherman populated villages around the Bahuda Muhana Sagar, a large wetland. The project has been commenced from 1st April 2017 and completed in 31st March 2019. The details of Goal, objective and achievements of the project are as follows:

Goals:

- 1- Building capacity 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- Restoring the nature of Bahuda Muhana Sagar and contributing to improvement of biodiversity and biological productivity. Enhancing knowledge source & skill development prioritising on indigenous climate variability knowledge through trainings, workshop, exposure programme and model demonstration for future climate change challenges.
- 3- Developing better understanding of responsible fisheries among the fishers in Bahuda Muhana Sagar and promoting wise fisheries management.

Contents and Achievements:

Sl. No.	Contents	Achievements	Outcomes
1	Plantation	Mangrove plantation 28 ha. have been covered with 50,000 plants of 5 species. Plants of general category covering 30 ha. with 50,000 plants of 6 species.	Soil erosion stopped in sea mouth area by community plantation. Forest area has been increased in and around of the wetland One High School has got state level prestigious award namely <i>Prakruti Mitra</i> for the plantation programme undertaken through this project.
2	Alternative eco-friendly	1200 quintal of hygienic dryfish have been produced and	Capacity of the local women has been enhanced and thus they

	livelihood	marketed by 80 SHGs members yearly.	have been empowered.
3	Crab culture	50 quintals of crabs have been produced during 7 months (September, 2018 to March, 2019). But eventually, 1,00,00,000 crablings have been produced and released naturally into the wetland	Crab juvenile entered into the wetlands from the culture pond through the drain pipe during out-let function. So conservation of crablings (mud crab) have started. More involvement of women in implementing the activities brought success.
4	Sanitation & Garbage pit Management	Sanitation developed in connection to plastic garbage management, developed drainage system, use of quality water for drinking and use of toilet by enhanced better lifestyle. 10 tons of garbages are managed annually from 10 schools .	Sanitation practice among the stakeholders has been enhanced.
5	More use of bamboo gears in fishing	Use of plastic net has been reduced and bamboo made gears have been increased. Hence young fish juvenile has been conserved.	Adaption of good practices like use of bamboo made gears instead of plastic nets have increased conservation of juveniles and also resolve Climate Change Challenges. Hence the resilience process started.
6	Decrease in Migration & increase in Family income	Migration has been decreased and family income has been increased in the project area and at the same time importance has been given to conservation of wetland. This has become successful, because of increase in fish related small trading.	The students could understand the entire geographic situation of the wetland and reviewed it and prepared Bahuda Eco-system Health Card for stakeholders.
7	Conservation of Natural resources	Use of LPG (cooking Gas) in cooking have been increased and saved the local forest. Collection of dead-shells from wetland for lime production. Conservation of forestry and fish juveniles by adaption of good practices.	Migration has reduced and family income has been increased. 8 new species of fish have been identified by the students and teachers in the wetland.

8	Establishment of LCCR	The capacity of the Teachers & students in the schools have been increased. In the schools a center have been established namely Learning Center for Climate Resilience (LCCR) which is the focal point for organizing all eco-friendly activity.	LCCR will continue in all the schools which enable the process sustainable in conservation and wise use of the wetland. A community led resilience process will be facilitated by the LCCR as the focal point.
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Difficulties & Elaborations

Sl.No.	Difficulties	Elaborations
1	Being the wetland belongs to two States, it was difficult to bring the stakeholders in one platform	The entire water-body of the wetland is coming under two different States of India. So there is transboundary issue. Since there is no demarcation inside the wetland, so there is conflict among the fishermen of two States with separate State policy and schemes. So it was difficult to bring the fishermen in one platform. PALLISHREE organized meetings and resolved the issues with mutual understandings through discussions in one table.
2	Language created barrier among the stakeholders of Bahuda Muhan Sagar	Since the wetland is coming under two different States, the language is also different, Telugu in Andhra Pradesh and Odiya in Odisha State. So there is language problem. In this case PALLISHREE took the help of translator during meetings and discussions.
3	Bamboo structure for dry fish preparation was not sustain by handling of many members	Primarily, during the hygienic dry fish preparation the frame of the solar tent was made of bamboo and transparent plastic sheet. The bamboo structure was not so good for transporting place to place to use by other members of the SHG and broken. So PALLISHREE made the structure by steel rod permanently with a anti-corrosive color coating which found no maintenance and unbreakable.
4	The water level in wetland came down when summer started.	During January to March the water level goes down in the wetland. The tidal effect has also reach up to the level. So PALLISHREE faced a lot of trouble in meeting water to mangroves nursery & plantation including crab culture pond. So both the activities were suffered a lot. So the stakeholders brought the water from distance by digging channel from wetland to the site to resolve the stress. In case of mortality of the mangroves due to shortage of water, the stakeholders replaced the plant.
5	Demand of plants by the stakeholders are much more than the planning	Since one school got the State level award due to plantation programme, other schools came forward and demanded more plants which were more than our planning. So PALLISHREE enhanced the nursery capacity to meet the requirement of the remaining numbers of plants beyond our project plan.

Future steps:

- Training to students and teachers on nursery preparation for plants through LCCR.
- Wise use workshop in community level to be continued by LCCR.
- Garbage management in other schools are to be stated.
- BDR & CBR would continue to be maintained by LCCR.
- Plastic free campaign would be organized as movement.
- Women SHGs would be linked with Government Fishery Department and Odisha Livelihood Mission to promote hygienic dry fish production.
- Formation and training to youths on sea turtle conservation.
- Bird protection committee would be formed through wise use workshops.
- Saline and disaster registrant crops and varieties would be promoted.
- Sustainable fishing practices and fish quality management training to be given to fishermen members of PFCS.
- Making the wetland plastic-free through campaign and raise awareness to tourist, youth club members and local stakeholders.

TITLE OF THE PROJECT:

Participatory community managed sustainable life forest and environmental education for eco-restoration at Gopalpur zone along Bay of Bengal, Odisha, India.

BACK GROUND

The geographic-zone, Gopalpur-on-sea under Ganjam District along Bay of Bengal in Odisha State, India is the **project area** which is a cyclone-prone area. It has been devastated by the recent repeatedly occurrence of cyclones namely “Phailin” and “Hud Hud” by which the green cover disappeared from this area. The livelihood of the local communities has been adversely affected due to the extreme climatic event and it will take years together to get recovered. Government has introduced rehabilitation programme for the victims by establishing housing colonies namely “Odisha Disaster Rehabilitation Programme” at a safer location. Unfortunately, Government has not been taken care of the social aspects of the inhabitants of the newly built colonies i.e greenery around the built structures, which is badly necessary in the present climate change scenario. Hence, it is proposed to create greenery in and around the newly built colonies, which would act as a bio-shield, moderate the climate and provide shed in this area. On 03 May 2019 ‘Cyclone Fani’, categorized as an Extremely Severe Cyclonic Storm, made severe damage in Ganjam, Puri & Khordha districts of Odisha. With wind speeds touching 240 kmph, it wreaked havoc on coastal communities along Bay of Bengal. But fortunately no damage has been occurred to the plantations in NALAPO supported project. Although the big trees are up-rooted in the project area, but fortunately, small plants were saved from the heavy wind flow of the severe cyclone.

This Project has been supported by the Green Fund of National Land Afforestation Promotion Organization (NALAPO) , Japan and the Project duration of this Period is one year from 01 July 2018 to 30 June 2019.

In the inception of the project, a survey was conducted in the area in order to ascertain the need of the programme, the availability of plants, quantity of plants and also species of plants as per the community assumption. PALLISHREE has undertake 12 no. of ODRP colonies in this survey work which 12 no. of colonies have been selected finally to undertake the programme. They are as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of ODRP colony	Name of the SHGs/Community Group	CP
1.	ODRP TELUGUNUAGAN	Ghatagan Tarini SHG	AGASTINUAGAM
2.	ODRP TELUGUNUAGAN		AGASTINUAGAM
3.	ODRP SANANOLIANUAGAN	Maa Dhakhinakali SHG	AGASTINUAGAM
4.	ODRP AGASTINUAGAN		AGASTINUAGAM
5.	ODRP BADA NOLIANUAGAN	Maa Laxmi SHG	ARJYAPALLI
6.	ODRP SANANOLIANUAGAN		ARJYAPALLI
7.	ODRP BADA ARIYAPALLI	Maa Thakurani SHG	KALIPALLI
8.	ODRP BADA PUTI	Jay Hanuman SHG	KALIPALI
9.	ODRP KALIPALLI		KALIPALI
10.	ODRP HARIPUR	Motalipollama SHG	KANAMANA
11.	ODRP BADA ARIYAPALLI		KANAMANA
12.	ODRP MATIKHALA	Gandhimata SHG	SRIRAMCHANDRAPUR
	ODRP DEVINAGAR	Maa Chilikeswar SHG	
	ODRP KALIPALLI		
9.	ODRP HARIPUR	Omm Santi SHG	
10.	ODRP MATIKHALA	Maa Kalijai SHG	
11.	ODRP KANAMANA	Maa Ramachandi SHG	
12.	ODRP DEVINAGAR	Jala & Parimla Village Committee	

PALLISHREE has formed women Self Help Groups (SHGs) and some colonies community Group where the women are not so active to involve them in the programme to make the programme successful. As the plantation programme need more care for survivality, so women SHGs or community Group who are the real grass root level organisation to take care of the plants and at the same time their ownership over the programme as a whole is more important. The name of the SHGs/Community Group is as under.

As per the requirement some species of plants have been raised in the nurseries and some species have purchased from the commercial nursery which were not possible to raise in a limited time. The details of plant raised in the nursery are as follows.

Sl. No.	Name of plant	Scientific name	Number of plant
1	Sajana (Drumstick)	<i>Moringa Oleiphera</i>	550
2	Kadali (Banana)	<i>Musapara Disiaca</i>	650
3	Pijuli (Guava)	<i>Psidium guava</i>	500
4	Amrutabhanda (Papaya)	<i>Carica Papaya</i>	600
5	Kanchana	<i>Bahunia Verigat</i>	440
6	Teak	<i>Tectona Grandis</i>	650
7	Acacia	<i>Acacia Auriciformis</i>	560
8	Chakunda	<i>Cassia Tora</i>	500
9	Karanja	<i>Pongamia Pinnata</i>	550
10	Habali	<i>Thespesia Populnia</i>	550
11	Jhaun	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	600
12	Panasa	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>	600
13	Jamu (Jambolana)	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	500
14	Kaju (casu nut)	<i>Anacadium Occidentale</i>	500
15	Arjuna	<i>Terminalia Arjuna</i>	500
16	Nima	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	600
17	Amla	<i>Embilica officinalis</i>	650
18	Bela	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	500
	Total		10,000

The Project is directly operational in **18 villages from 5 GPs around the Lake covering a total of 2907 families**. The locations of all these villages have direct influence on the Lake and on the contrary Lake has direct influence on the life and livelihood of these communities. Integrated Risk Management (IRM) principle speaks about three core approaches of Disaster Risk Reduction (**DRR**), Climate Change Adaptation (**CCA**) and Ecosystem Management and Restoration (**EMR**). It envisaged systematic process of reducing risks through **anticipative, absorptive, adaptive and transformative actions** taking into account the effects of climate (change) and the key role played by the ecosystem. PfR project is one of the pioneer interventions to address the issue.

Since from the beginning, PALLISHREE was active in giving early warning to the communities that made the human lives saved. We have also involved in shelter management during the phase. Community DRR process could be remarkably followed up. The villages could survive the acid test and recovered very fast in comparison to other villages.

The immediate result of this intervention is to see that the local communities understand the approach and differentiate between good and negative practices. The impact will be seen once it is shown in the form of appropriate actions. As part of the plan, Tampara Lake ground survey activities conducted. This was followed by **FGDs conducted in all 18 villages**, both from the upper catchment and lower catchment areas. These FGDs covered the women

leaders, traditional community leaders, PRI representatives and other opinion makers and social activists from different villages.

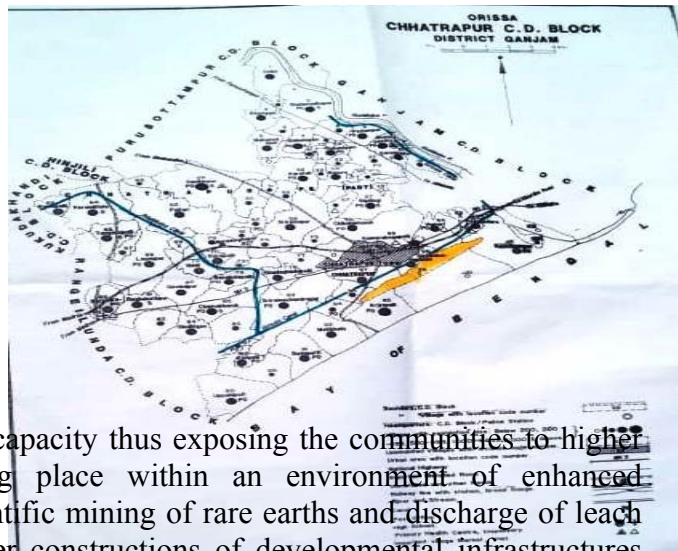
The activities were carried out as per the plan under the broad headings of- i) Capacity Strengthening of the local communities, ii) Initiating IRM dialogues and iii) Knowledge and evidence building.

The Partners for Resilience: Strategic Partnership (PfR SP) is a collaborative programme linking civil society organizations working in humanitarian, development, ecosystem management and climate change adaptation domains. It has emerged as a follow up to the Sendai Framework, with an overall objective of supporting its implementation by building civil society capacity and evidence based engagement with policy and decision makers. The PfR SP promotes a multi-sectoral approach for managing disaster risks in development. The Integrated Risk Management (IRM) approach promoted by the partnership, blends Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), Ecosystem Management and Restoration (EMR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) to address the multifaceted dimensions of vulnerability reduction and building community resilience.

1) Wider Context and Key issues affecting the landscape of Lake Tampara-

The basin of Tampara Lake has been identified as the PfR: SP project intervention area in the State of Odisha, located on the southern side of Mahandi delta. Tampara is a fresh water lake spanning 409 ha drained by a largely Agrarian catchment of 2280 ha within the flood plains of Rishikulya river. The basin is situated in Chhatrapur block of Ganjam district and is inhabited by 16 core villages from 4 Gp. The lake has been working as a natural buffer or the region frequented by tropical storms and floods. Degradation of the wetland is due to blockage of up stream flows and alteration of natural hydrological regimes.

This has led to reduced natural buffering capacity thus exposing the communities to higher disaster risks. Such changes are taking place within an environment of enhanced development induced risks such as unscientific mining of rare earths and discharge of leachate into the wetland. Besides several other constructions of developmental infrastructures such private building and offices are also other such causes of blocking of several other channels who were earlier pouring water to the lake.



The key focus of this the project intervention is to ensure full range of biodiversity and ecosystem services of the lake in a natural pathway, including reduction in disaster and local community with enhanced resilience. The strategy is to promote community led wetland management through Panchayat GPD planning. At the district level the project is working to include wetland management agenda in the DDMP. The ongoing developmental activities shall be taken into consideration of IRM approach so as to avoid present and future projected Risks.

2) Target Landscape and communities-

The project is directly operational in 18 villages on the landscape of Tampara Lake in Chhatrapur block of Ganjam district.

Sl. No.	Name of the GP	Name of the villages	Total families	Total Population	Nature of the village
1	AGASTINUAGOAN	AGASTINUAGOAN	180	786	Agriculture
2		ODRP SANA NOLIANUAGOAN	400	1504	Fishing (marine)
3		ODRP BADA NOLIANUAGOAN	240	943	Fishing (marine)
4		TELUGU NUAGOAN	150	540	Agri and Daily Labour
5		PALIACHATRAPUR-PALIA SAHI	130	486	Agriculture
6	KANAMANA	KANAMANA	150	534	Agriculture
7		TARAIPATAPUR	180	743	Fisher (Lake)
8		CHASA KANAMANA	130	452	Agri. and daily labour
9		MATIKHALO	180	756	Agri. and daily labour
10	ARJYAPALLI	ODRP SANA ARJYAPALLI	350	1234	Fishing (marine)
11		KATURU	150	534	Fishing (marine)
12		KANDARA ARJYAPALLI	102	388	Fishing (Lake) & Labour
13	PODAPADARA	PODAPADARA - BADA SAHI	80	312	Agriculture
14		PODAPADARA -BAURI SAHI	70	288	Agriculture
15		HUMARA	150	598	Fishing (Lake)
16		INDIRABASA SAHI	30	112	Daily labour
17	Kalipalli	Kalipalli (Reddy Sahi)	180	768	Agriculture
18		Terabasa	55	215	Fishing (lake)
TOTAL	5 GP	18 Villages	2907	11193	

1. a) Sustainable fishing and agriculture practice:-

Some of the features are noteworthy such as active participation of women in the activities. They took **lead role in Plantation activities**, targeting to mitigate the risk of soil erosion in the communities. Another features the formation of **43 women SHGs** in the area.

These groups are now **reactivated and linked with OLM schemes**. They are oriented on alternative livelihood skills and then further linked with financial institutions to run their businesses. This would virtually reduce the increased interference and dependence on the lake ecosystem.

It has been the core strategy of the project to mobilize Govt. officials to work on IRM based activities. **Odisha Livelihood Mission (OLM), Forest dept and Fishery dept** interacted with the local communities in the facilitation of the project, during this period.

OLM being a national poverty alleviation programme, it has enough resources and means to develop alternative livelihood for the women. After our facilitation 43 women SHGs are now functional in Kanamana, Aryapllia and Podapadar villages. Earlier these were not included in the progarmme. These groups will be facilitated training on livelihood measures like ***mushroom cultivation and tailoring activities***. They have provided with initial grant to start their businesses.

Following table gives the details of the SHGs working in the project villages:

Sl No	Name of the GP	Number of women SHGS	Names of trades	Total families covered	Total Funds mobilized (Rs)
1	Augasthi nuagaon	11	Vegetable cultivation, Pond fisheries, Pandanus selling, tailoring, mushroom cultivation	110	550000.00
2	Podapadar	12	Vegetable cultivation, Pond fisheries, Pandanus selling, tailoring, mushroom cultivation	120	600000.00
3	Kanamana	10	Pond fisheries, Pandanus selling, tailoring, mushroom cultivation	100	500000.00
4	Aryapalli	10	Dry fish preparation, Pond fisheries, Pandanus selling, tailoring,	100	500000.00
Total		43		430	21,50,000.00