

ANNUAL REPORT

2019-20



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 35 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 2019-20

A brief note on activities carried out by Pallishree during the Year 2019-20.

Sl. No.	Activities and Program operational area	Name of Funding Agency	Brief note
1	Project: Community led restoration and sustainable biodiversity conservation by the fisherman community. Implemented in Gopalpur zone of Ganjam District, Odisha	KNCF, Japan	Due to repeated cyclone in this zone, the green cover has vanished and as such there was need of plantation in this area. Pallishree has planted different mangroves species and also planted mangroves associates plants, different species of other plants such as casuarinas, teak, cashew nut, acacia etc. as per the demand of the people in community land, school campus, road side and back yards of the local people in 5 villages. The project was implemented with participation of local UP schools and completed successfully. The plantations are developing and becoming good forest as it has already established the habitat of wild animals. This is the third year project of a 3 years plan project.

2	<p>Project: Promoting sustainable crab bank and development of plastic free zone in Rushikulya and Bahuda estuaries along Bay of Bengal, Odisha, India.</p> <p>Implemented in Rushikulya in Ganjam Block and Bahuda estuaries in Chikiti Block along Bay of Bengal, Odisha, India.</p>	Japan Fund for Global Environment, (JFGE) Japan	<p>This is a 3 years plan project which has been implemented in 27 villages & hamlets in and around Bahuda estuary & Rushikulya Estuary of Ganjam District along Bay of Bengal. Bahuda estuary is situated at the border of Ganjam & Andhra Pradesh along Bay of Bengal. Basically, this is a wetland conservation programme and the name of the wetland is Bahuda Muhana Sagar. It is a neglected wetland as it belongs to Odisha and Andhra both the States. In Rushikulya estuary, Plantation and establishment of crab bank are the major activity in this project and Mangrove and other plantation of 10 ha. has been done. Bank Crab by fishermen has substantially supported in increasing their livelihood. Establishment of plastic free zone by managing solid waste, essay and painting competition among students and celebration of World Wetlands Day etc. are the activities which has been implemented and completed successfully in this project.</p>
3	<p>Project: Partners for Resilience (SP),</p> <p>Implemented in Chhatrapur Block in Ganjam District</p>	Wetland International South Asia, New Delhi	<p>The project area is coming under cyclone prone zone in which the people had suffered a lot previously by repeated number of severe cyclones due to present climate change scenario. So necessary preventive measures, mitigative measures, community readiness, individual servivility and eco-system management through capacity building to elected persons of 18 villages in 5 Panchayats who has taken different steps to support the villagers.</p>

4	<p>Project:</p> <p>Participatory community managed sustainable life forest and environmental education for eco-restoration at Gopalpur zone along Bay of Bengal, Odisha, India.</p> <p>Implemented in</p> <p>Chhatrapur Block in Ganjam District</p>	<p>NALAPO Green Fund, Japan</p>	<p>After repeated cyclone the coastal fishermen of Ganjam District became homeless. So Government established ODRP colonies to settle the homeless fishermen. But unfortunately the colonies were occupied by the fishers without plants. So the habitations became unhealthy with hot climate. PALLISHREE planned to plant different plants such as medicinal, fruit bearing, flowering trees, wood value tree species in 15 ODRP colonies in the in this year. This is the second year of a 3 years plan project. The selected species have been planted and taken care by the local women. The plants have been prepared in nursery prepared by local women SHG members and also plantation of such plants including nurturing was also looking after by them.</p>
5	<p>Project:</p> <p>Enhancing capacity of the fishers on Sustainable fishery in Chilika</p> <p>Implemented in</p> <p>Tangi & Chilika Block in Khordha District. Khalikot and ganja Block in Ganjam District</p>	<p>NETFISH under MPEDA, Govt of India, New Delhi</p>	<p>Responsible fishing by the local fishermen of 10 Primary Fisherman Co-operative Society (PFCS) have been trained through Training Of Trainer (TOT) programme. In this training programme the trainees have been capacitated and they became peer educator to their friends in fishing. So the entire community have been educated over the concept of sustainable fishery. In every PFCS 30 active fishermen who are the member of the PFCS have already under gone TOT. Almost all the members of the PFCS has already been trained and educated over responsible fishery in Chilika by this method .</p>

6	<p>Project: Incidental activities Fishery, dryfish, Organic Mannure, Nursery, Vetiver Plantation, Paddy cultivation, Lemon grass ,Pollutry, Organic Vegetable production etc.</p> <p>Implemented in Bhubaneswar Block in Khordha District, Chhatrapur Block & Chikiti Block in Ganjam District,</p>	<p>NGO Demonstrations in the project activity</p>	<p>In various projects, Pallishree used to impart hands on training and also demonstrations to the beneficiaries. Accordingly, Pallishree come across in demonstration of rice-fish culture as a technology for rice and fish production in the same land and same time. In the present climate change scenario, the farmers can get more profit out of this technology. The fisherman community is preparing dry fish as a livelihood for them. The women of this community are practicing by sun dried dry fish which is unhygienic. In this connection dry-fish production by using solar tent is hygienic and also good quality, hence the cost is more than the ordinary dry fish. So Pallishree is imparting hands on training and also demonstrations to the women of fisherman community which has enable in increasing family income. Since chemical fertilizer has a very bad impact over environment, so scientists are advising to use organic manure in cultivation. In this connection Pallishree imparting training to students, teachers and farmers on preparation of vermin compost and its use in cultivation. Plantation is a major activity of Pallishree. So Pallishree has established a nursery with various plants. People also purchase medicinal plants from the nursery. Apart from these activities demonstrations and training on poultry, organic vegetable production etc. are also given to the women for their household consumption and also sale to increase their family income. Though Pallishree is not involve in profit making by doing such activities, but because of various demonstrations, hands on training, some amount is coming to the organization out of it.</p>
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DETAILS OF THE PROJECT IMPLEMENTED DURING 2019-20

PROJECT NO. 1

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

Supported By: KNCF, Japan

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 last year project period from 1st April 2019 to 31st March, 2020 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, “Philin and Hud Hud” and again during this year it has been affected badly by the cyclone namely, “Title”. 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 by this project intervention.

The following activities have been implemented in this year.

Activity-A- Continuation of CEAE & women SHGs

Activity-B- Raising of mangroves nursery and plantation

Activity-C -Raising Nursery of general species and plantation for school/community land

Activity-D- Wall painting on conservation of threatened species of the project area

Activity-E- Community led conservation of Olive Ridley Sea Turtle

Activity-F- Workshop on Conservation of Indian dog shark (*Scoliodon Laticaudus*)

Activity-G-Publication of News letter.

Activity- H- Workshop on conservation of horse shoe crab (*Limulidae*)

Activity- I- Hands on training on production of hygienic dry fish to women SHG members

Activity- J- Training on disaster risk reduction and wise use of natural resources.

Activity-K- Essay & painting Competition among the students

Activity-L –Celebration of WWD

During this year the following achievement/result has been derived

Sl. No.	Activities	Expected Outcomes
Activity-A	Continuation CEAE, Eco-club & women SHGs in 6 target villages	The capacity have been enhanced for 600 students and 25 teachers in 6 nos. of CEAE, 6 nos. of Eco-club with 180 youth members, 93 women members in 6 nos. of SHGs of 6 target villages.
Activity-B	Raising of nurseries of mangroves and plantation	10,000 of mangroves plants have been raised and planting the same in 2.5 ha. by Eco-club club members by which 100 person days have been generated.
Activity-C	Raising of nurseries and plantation in the school campus/ community land	20,000 plants have been raised and planting in 5 ha. the same by Eco-club members by which 250 person days have been generated.
Activity-D	Wall painting on conservation of threatened species of the project area	20 wall paintings have been painted for display in 6 community villages and sensitized 5,000 stakeholders on conservation of threatened species.
Activity-E	Community led conservation of Olive Ridley Sea Turtle	40 women SHG members have been capacitate on conservation of Olive Ridley Sea Turtle
Activity-F	Workshop on Conservation of Indian dog shark (<i>Scoliodon Laticaudus</i>)	Capacity building of 40 Eco-club members made from 6 villages

Activity-G	Publication of half yearly News letter	4000 copies of news letter have been released and circulated in two time for biodiversity conservation in the area and made aware of 10,000 people
Activity-H	Workshop on conservation of horse shoe crab (<i>Limulidae</i>)	Capacity building of 40 students and teachers made from 6 villages
Activity- I	Hands on training on production of hygienic dry fish to SHG members	Capacity 40 women leaders from SHGs of 6 villages built separately.
Activity- J	Essay & painting Competition among the students	Awareness level of 300 students have been increased. Out of them 36 best students have been awarded in WWD.
Activity- K	Training on DRR and wise use of natural resources.	Capacity of 40 selected women SHG members on DRR and another 40 students made on wise use of natural resources.
Activity-L-	Celebration of World Wetlands Day	Awareness building for 1000 participants made through celebration of WWD

PROJECT NO. 2

TITLE OF THE PROJECT: Promoting sustainable crab bank and development of plastic free zone in Rushikulya and Bahuda estuaries along Bay of Bengal, Odisha, India.

Supported By: JFGE, Japan

Project area:

Rushikulya in Ganjam Block and Bahuda estuaries in Chikiti Block along Bay of Bengal, Odisha, India.

Project duration: This is three years plan project and this year is the first year of the project.

Goal of this project:

1. Conserving natural environment for improving biodiversity and biological productivity in Bahuda and Rushikulya estuaries
2. Raising people's awareness for responsible fisheries and initiating good practices of sustainable fisheries in Bahuda and Rushikulya estuaries
3. Building their capacity to adapt to and mitigate climate change to strengthen community resilience in the estuaries
4. Keeping the estuaries clean, reducing littering such as waste dumping and improving uncontrolled condition of waste management

The details of the outcome of the project during the three years plan project period.

- Increasing the scale of green plantation, which will lead to revitalization of natural environment in both estuaries.
- Initiating sustainable crab bank, which will increase the landing amounts of crabs
- Improving fishers' awareness for responsible fisheries (or wise use of the estuaries)
- Income generation through sustainable crab bank and general plantation including vertiver and lemon-grass
- Introducing plastic free zones and managing the areas by local communities
- Installing garbage pits and keeping the environment clean
- Improving the stakeholders' awareness of environmental conservation

The following activities in detail have been organized and implemented successfully.

Activity
1-Establishing Crab Bank at Bahuda Estuary
i) Meeting with PFCS ii) Meeting with fisherman community iii) Installation of compressor and crab-ling production unit iv) Sensitizing and motivating the fishermen through playing eco-game v) Publication of leaflet
2-Raising Mangroves Nursery and Plantation in Rushikulya Estuary
i) Site selection for raising nursery of mangroves ii) Procurement of materials and organising nursery development iii) Selection of sites for plantation iv) Land preparation and organizing plantation v) Watch & ward management for plantation vi) Organising Essay & painting competitions among students vii) Celebration of WWD Viii) Publication of Booklet on Mangroves conservation in local language
3-Making Bahuda Estuary as plastic free zone
i) Formation of task force ii) Organising training on plastic management iii) Installation of garbage-pit iv) Organising Rally by students for plastic free zone in Bahuda estuary v) Publication of News Letter vi) Wall painting to create awareness
4-Conducting Study
i) Baseline data collection & compilation

The following out puts have been derived against each activity.

Activity	Output
1-Establishing Crab Bank at Bahuda Estuary	
i) Meeting with PFCS ii) Meeting with fisherman community iii) Installation of compressor and crab-ling production unit iv) Sensitizing and motivating the fishermen through playing eco-game v) Publication of leaflet	i) Meeting with 30 PFCS members organised ii) Organized successfully 5 cluster level village Meeting iii) One crab-ling production unit established iv) 10,00,00,000 crab-lings generated iv) 1000 people participated in playing eco-game v) 3000 leaf let on pictorial massage have been printed and distributed
2-Raising Mangroves Nursery and Plantation in Rushikulya Estuary	
i) Site selection for raising nursery of	i) Meeting organized for mobilizing 0.5 acre land

mangroves ii) Procurement of materials and organising nursery development iii) Selection of sites for plantation iv) Land preparation and organizing plantation v) Watch & ward management for plantation vi) Organising Essay & painting competitions among students vii) Celebration of WWD Viii) Publication of Booklet on Mangroves conservation in local language	for nursery raising site ii) Material purchased for 40,000 seedlings iii) Meeting for mobilizing 10 ha. for plantation & regeneration of another 10 ha. degraded mangrove forest iv) Land preparation of 10ha. for plantation organised v) Meeting with community for taking care of plantation vi) 1000 students made aware vii) 2000 people made aware viii) 3000 booklet on mangroves printed and distributed
3-Making Bahuda Estuary as plastic free zone	
i) Formation of task force ii) Organising training on plastic management iii) Installation of garbage-pit iv) Organising Rally by students for plastic free zone in Bahuda estuary v) Publication of News Letter vi) Wall painting to create awareness	i) 5 meetings conducted for formation of task force ii) Training on plastic-garbage management organised iii) 20 garbage pits have been installed iv) 5000 people made aware to make the estuary plastic-free zone v) 4000 nos. of News Letter published and distributed in 2 phases vi) Awareness created among 5000 people through 10 wall paintings in the community
4-Conducting Study	
ii) Baseline data collection & compilation	i) Baseline data collection in 5 villages completed ii) Compiled the data of such study

Major achievements in this year were:

1. The income of 5,000 fishermen have been enhanced by catching commercial valued crab.
2. Migration has been stopped for 2,000 fishermen.
3. Mangrove plantation has been generated of 20 ha.
4. Eco-system in favour of habitation for crabs has been created.
5. 10,00,00,000 nos. Crab-lings of commercial valued species such as *Portunus Pelagicus* & *Scylla Serrata* and *Scylla Tranquebarica* have been produced and released to nature
6. Bahuda estuary has been made plastic-free zone.
7. A compiled data base of 5 villages finalised which will be compared with the data after the completion of the project in order to ascertain the final achievement in the project.

PROJECT NO. 3

TITLE OF THE PROJECT: “PARTNERS FOR RESILIENCE” (SP)

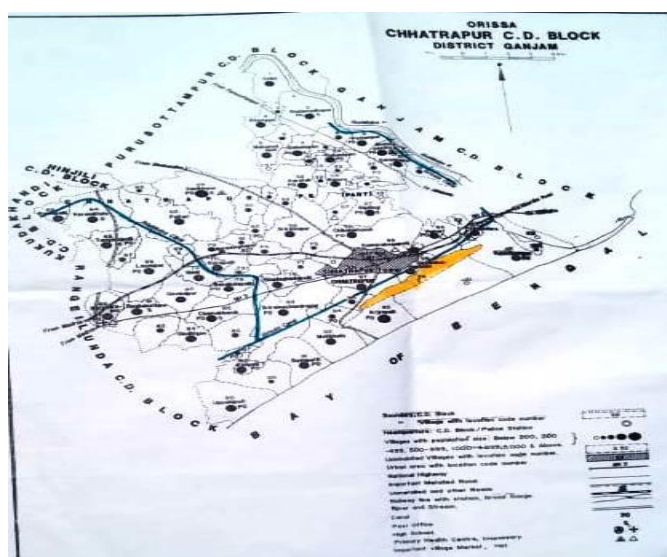
Supported by: WISA, New Delhi

The Project “PARTNERS FOR RESILIENCE” directly operational in **18 villages from 5 GPs around the Lake Tampara, Chhatrapur, Ganjam** supported by WISA, New Delhi 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.

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 leach ate 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 GPDP 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	

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 proqramme. 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

PROJECT NO. 4

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.

Supported by: NALAPO Green Fund, Japan/RCJ, Japan

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 Distaster 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 2019 to 30 June 2020.

After repeated cyclone the coastal fishermen of Ganjam District became homeless. So Government established ODRP colonies to settle the homeless fishermen. But unfortunately the colonies were occupied by the fishers without plants. So the habitations became unhealthy with hot climate. PALLISHREE planned to plant different plants such as medicinal, fruit bearing, flowering trees, wood value tree species in 15 ODRP colonies in the in this year. This is the second year of a 3 years plan project. The selected species have been planted and taken care by the local women. The plants have been prepared in nursery prepared by local women SHG members and also plantation of such plants including nurturing was also looking after by them.

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 16 no. of ODRP colonies in this survey work which 16 no. of colonies have been selected finally to undertake the programme. But finally, 15 ODRP colonies have been selected to implement this project.

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 16 level organisation to take care of the plants and at

the same time their ownership over the programme as a whole is more important. 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 following are the activities in which the programme has been implemented and completed successfully. The activities were:

Activity-A- Conduct survey on assessment of land for forestry programme.

Activity-B- Formation of SHG in all ODRP colonies.

Activity-C - Conducting village meetings in all ODRP colonies.

Activity-D – Organising training on sustainable live forest, plantation and care.

Activity-E- Selection of species for nursery

Activity-F- Land preparation for nursery

Activity-G- Raising of nursery

Activity-H- Hands on training to selected SHG members on nursery raising

Activity-I – Land preparation for plantation

Activity-J – Purchase and transport of plants to the site

Activity-K – Organising backyard plantation programme

Activity-L- Organising community plantation programme

Activity-M- Watch & ward by SHGs

Activity-N- Gap filling in case of mortality

The list of the ODRP colonies where plantation programme was organised.

Sl. No.	NAME OF THE ODRP COLONY	Address
1	ODRP GOKHARKUDA	At-Gokharkuda, Post-Humma,Ganjam, Pin-761027
2	ODRP PODAMPETA (SITE -1)	At-Podampeta Post-Humma,Ganjam, Pin-761027
3	ODRP PODAMPETA (SITE -2)	At-Podampeta Post-Humma,Ganjam, Pin-761027
4	ODRP MAYURAPADA	At-Mayurapada Post-Humma,Ganjam, Pin-761027
5	ODRP NILADRIPUR	At-Mayurapada Post-Humma,Ganjam, Pin-761027
6	ODRP LAXMIPUR	At-Laxmipur Post-Humma,Ganjam, Pin-761027
7	ODRP KHATUAKUDA	At-Khatuakuda Post-Humma,Ganjam, Pin-761027
8	ODRP PURUNABANDHA (SITE-1)	At-Purunabandha Post-Palibandha,Ganjam, Pin-761026
9	ODRP PURUNABANDHA (SITE-2)	At-Purunabandha Post-Palibandha,Ganjam, Pin-761026

10	PALLIBANDHA	At/Post-Palibandha, Ganjam, Pin-761026
11	ODRP BINCHANAPALLI	At-Binchanapalli, Post-Palibandha, Ganjam, Pin-761026
12	ODRP KUNDAPUTU	At-Kundaputu, Post-Palibandha, Ganjam, Pin-761026
13	ODRP SURYANARANPUR	At-Suryanaranpur, Post-Humma, Ganjam, Pin-761027
14	ODRP NEW PODAMPETA	At-New Podampeta Post-Palur, Ganjam, Pin-761027
15	ODRP KALARABADI	At-Kalarabadi Post-Palur, Ganjam, Pin-761027

The programme was organized through the local SHGs. In the inception of the project the capacities of the SHG members have been enhanced through different training programmes. Then the activities have been carried out by them in their colonies. The entire programme have been organized by them. The detail list of the SHGs are depicted bellow.

Sl.No.	Name of the ODRP Colony	Name of SHG	Total members	Presedent	Secratary
1	ODRP GOKHARKUDA	KALIMUKHI	10	Wardi Kalliamma	Gangal Achiamma
2	ODRP PODAMPETA SITE -1	MAA RAJESWARI	10	Ch. Danamma	s madhuri
3	ODRP PODAMPETA SITE -2	MAA SARALA	10	S. Kali	d basanti
4	ODRP MAYURAPADA	MAA GANGADEVI	10	K.Santoshi Reddy	K.Banita Reddy
5	ODRP NILADRIPUR	BABA BATESWAR	10	Anita chatray	Minati Pradhan
6	ODRP LAXMIPUR	MAA LAXMI	10	E.Lachimiamma Reddy	S.Padma Reddy
7	ODRP KHATUAKUDA	MAA SANTOSHI	10	Gitanjali Sahoo	Sasmita Pradhan
8	ODRP PURUNABANDHA SITE-1	SRI JAGANNATH	12	Tambali Behera	Pratima Behera
9	ODRP PURUNABANDHA SITE-2	RUSHIKULYA PRAVATI	12	P.Puni Rao	Punita Rao
10	PALLIBANDHA	SRI CHAITANYA	10	K.Kantama Reddy	S.Basanti Reddy

11	ODRP BINCHANAPALLI	SAI BABA	10	Namita Behera	Sasmita Rao
12	ODRP KUNDAPUTU	MAA TAHUKURANI	10	S.Manguli Reddy	S.Tulasi Reddy
13	ODRP SURYANARANPUR	BAGDEVI	10	Jhunu Pradhan	Hema Pradhan
14	ODRP NEW PODAMPETA	MAA POLAMMA	10	S.Manika	K.Kamana
15	ODRP KALARABADI	RAMACHANDI	15	K.Ali	S.Gamma

PROJECT NO. 5

TITLE OF THE PROJECT:

The Project “Enhancing capacity of the fishers on Sustainable fishery in Chilika”.

The objective of this project is only to build the capacity of the fisherman in Chilika for sustainable fishing and follow the good practices. It was implemented in Tangi & Chilika Block in Khordha District and Khalikot and ganja Block in Ganjam District by the support of NETFISH under MPEDA, Govt of India, New Delhi. Responsible fishing by the local fishermen of 10 Primary Fisherman Co-operative Society (PFCS) have been trained through Training Of Trainer (TOT) programme. In this training programme the trainees have been capacitated and they became peer educator to their friends in fishing. So the entire community have been educated over the concept of sustainable fishery. In every PFCS 30 active fishermen who are the member of the PFCS have already under gone TOT. Almost all the members of the PFCS has already been trained and educated over responsible fishery in Chilika by this method .

Incidental activities of PALLISHREE

Apart from these above projects there are some incidental activities, such as in the field of Fishery, dryfish, Organic Mannure, Nursery, Vetiver Plantation, Paddy cultivation, Lemon grass ,Pollutry, Organic Vegetable production etc.

In various projects, Pallishree used to impart hands on training and also demonstrations to the beneficiaries. Accordingly, Pallishree come across in demonstration of rice-fish culture as a technology for rice and fish production in the same land and same time. In the present climate change scenario, the farmers can get more profit out of this technology. The fisherman community is preparing dry fish as a livelihood for them. The women of this community are practicing by sun dried dry fish which is unhygienic. In this connection dry-fish production by using solar tent is hygienic and also good quality, hence the cost is more than the ordinary dry fish. So Pallishree is imparting hands on training and also demonstrations to the women of fisherman community which has enable in increasing family income. Since chemical fertilizer has a very bad impact over environment, so scientists are advising to use organic manure in cultivation. In this connection Pallishree imparting training to students, teachers and farmers on preparation of vermin compost and its use in cultivation. Plantation is a major activity of Pallishree. So Pallishree has established a nursery with various plants. People also purchase medicinal plants from the nursery. Apart from these activities demonstrations and training on poultry, organic vegetable production etc. are also given to the women for their household consumption and also sale to increase their family income. Though Pallishree is not involve in profit making by doing such activities, but because of various demonstrations, hands on training, some amount is coming to the organization out of it.