

**REPORT OF THE CONCURRENT EVALUATION STUDY
OF RLTA P IN KBK DISTRICTS**



ECONOMIC PLANTATIONS, VSS & NTFP



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ABBREVIATIONS

NTFP	-	Non-Timber Forest Product
ADAPT	-	Area Development Approach for Poverty Termination
AIBP	-	Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme
AOFFP	-	Area Oriented Fuel & Fodder Plantation
BPL	-	Below Poverty Line
CDB	-	Community Development Block
DFO	-	Divisional Forest Officer
DPF	-	Demarcated Protected Forest
FDA	-	Forest Development Agency
GoO	-	Government of Orissa
LTAP	-	Long Term Action Plan
NABCONS	-	National Bank Consultancy Services
OF	-	Other Forests
PTG	-	Primitive Tribal Groups
RF	-	Reserve Forests
RLTAP	-	Revised Long Term Action Plan
TSP	-	Tribal Sub Plan
UDPF	-	Un demarcated Protected Forest
UF	-	Un classified Forest
VSS	-	Vana Samrakshana Samity

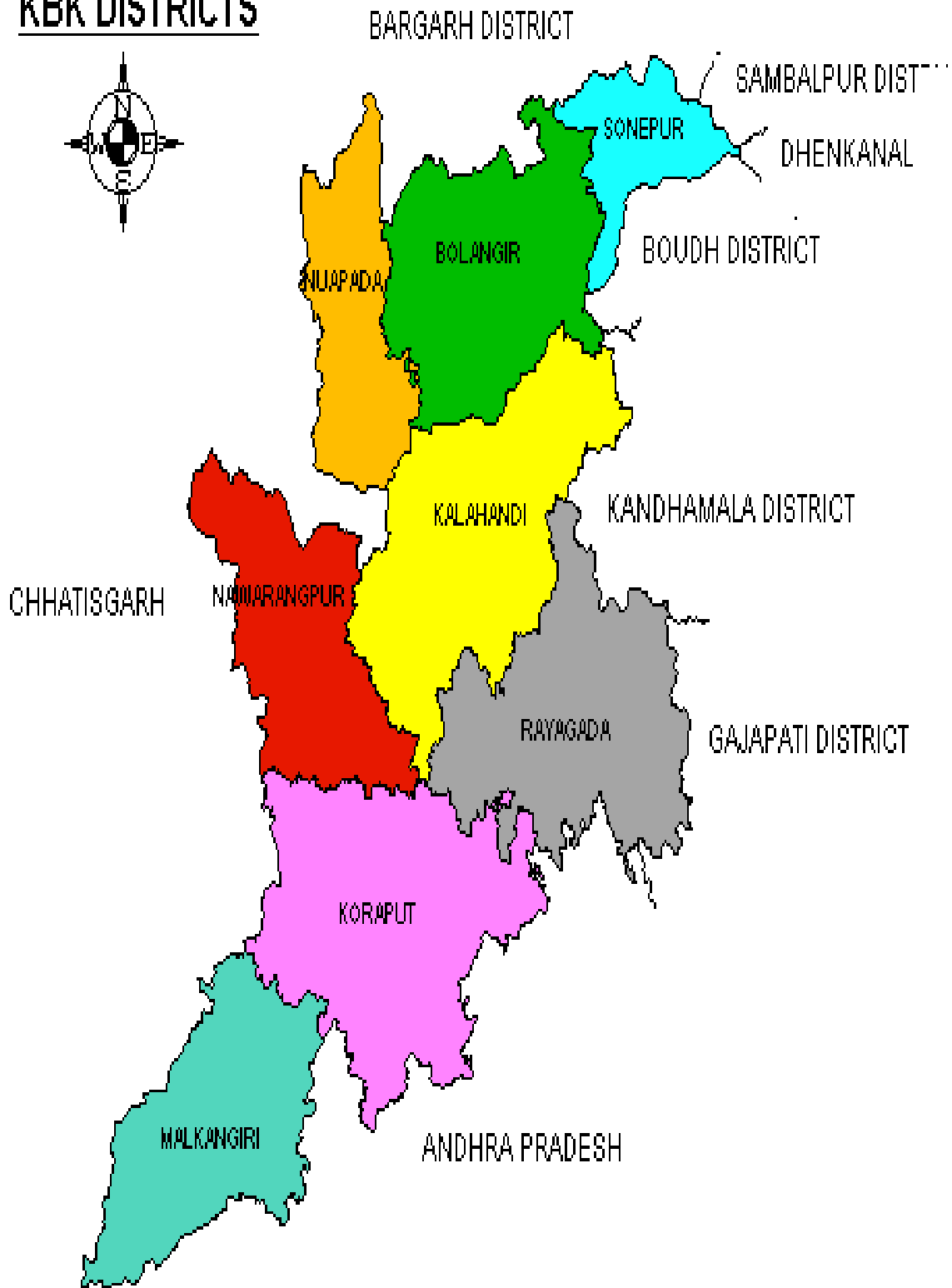
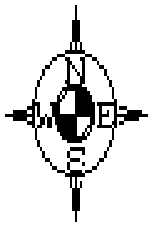
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KBK DISTRICTS



EXECUTIVE SUMMERY

1. The undivided districts of Koraput, Bolangir and Kalahandi (popularly know as KBK districts) have since 1992-93 been divided into 8 districts, viz., Kalahandi, Nuapada, Bolangir, Sonapur, Koraput, Malkangiri, Nabarangpur and Rayagada. These 8 districts comprise of 14 sub-divisions, 37 tehsils, 80 Community Development Blocks (CDBs), 1,437 Gram Panchayats (GPs) and 12,293 villages. The KBK districts accounted for 19.79 per cent of population and 30.59 per cent of geographical area of the state. Ninety per cent of the people of this region live in villages. This region is one of the poorest regions in the country. As per an estimate (NSS data for 1999-2000), 87.14 per cent of the people in this region were Below Poverty Line (BPL) during 1999-2000.

2. Removal of regional disparities constituted one of the important tasks of the Government of India as well as State Government. Therefore, in consultation with Government of India, the State Government had adopted a Special Area Development approach for KBK region to accelerate all round development and named it as Long Term Action Plan (LTAP). The main objectives of the plan were, providing employment to the poverty stricken people through creation of durable assets and pursuance of drought proofing activities. However, even after the expiry of 5 year plan period the socio-economic condition of the people was far from satisfactory.

3. Revised Long Term Action Plan (RLTAP) was prepared and implemented with effect from 1998-99. The specific objectives were, drought proofing, poverty alleviation and improved quality of life. RLTAP envisaged total outlay of Rs.6251.06 crore over a period of 9 years from 1998-99 to 2006-07.

4. In order to assess the impact of various programmes, Government of Orissa entrusted NABCONS the job of carrying out detailed concurrent evaluation study of RLTAP in KBK districts. Accordingly, concurrent evaluation study of Economic Plantations, Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP) & Vana Samrakshyna Samiti (VSS) scheme was undertaken during January 2007. The study brought out the following findings.

5. Economic plantations in KBK districts were being undertaken by raising of important tree species like, Teak, Sissoo, Rosewood, Chakunda, Gravellia, Bamboo, Khaira, Anola,

Bahada, Simaruba, Accasia, etc. which will ensure substantially higher production of valuable timber in future. Medicinal and fruit bearing trees as also NTFP species as well as fuel wood have also been planted. At all plantation sites, Vana Samrakshyna Samiti (VSS) have been formed and as such, people's participation was being ensured.

6. KBK districts are rich in forest resources. About one third of the geographical area of the region was classified as forests. A large portion of people in KBK region depend on forests for their livelihood, meeting their needs for timber, fire wood, other Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP) and fodder for cattle. The over dependence of people on the forests has resulted in forest degradation over time which needs urgent attention for afforestation. Among the many reasons of forest degradation, the most important one happens to be the people themselves who directly depend on forests for their livelihood. In many places, unscientific use of forest resources has resulted in their degradation. General public at large has very little access to information on health and vitality of forests. The precise assessment of the forest wealth during the earlier days was difficult due to technical limitations. However, with the information available through satellite imagery system, the health of a forest can be assessed with precision. With effective monitoring, the forests can be preserved, maintained and if required developed effectively.

7. Under RLTA, Orissa Government had taken up afforestation of some degraded forests with the help of participation of local people. The implementation of those projects had resulted in providing rich dividends to the public, forest department and the forest lovers. Development of small patches of forest land with selected tree species were not only of immediate benefits to the forest dependent people, but also generated long term benefits to the society and the Government. This was facilitated by the active participation of Van Samarakshan Samiti (VSS).

8. The study revealed that the projects, to a large extent, were implemented based on the stipulated project norms. Both financial and physical achievements made under the projects were generally in line with project stipulations.

9. Divisional Forest Officer took the lead in project planning, implementation and the time schedule was also adhered to. At the field level, the execution of the projects was taken up by the Range Officers. Choice of tree species and the scheduling of the work were done

systematically barring a few instances of mismatch due to lack of co-ordination among the various functionaries involved.

10. The extent of role played by VSS and its leadership brought in different levels of success. Where individual leadership took the lead and ensured the participatory spirit and team work, the results were praiseworthy. Absence of the same or its weakness resulted in poor results. In certain places, Forest Department Functionaries took the role of Change Agents and ensured the desired participation of the members of the VSS. Their efforts and role need to be recognized.

11. The visible success of the project strengthened people's participation. Proposals on sharing the benefits with them inspired participation as also the feeling of ownership. In most of the places VSS members felt proud of the achievements, even though, of the small patches of forest they could rejuvenate. It also helped in preventing encroachments, grazing, and other illegal exploitations. The progress under the project and the growth of the plants enthused the study team.

12. Selection of tree species giving economic returns at different phases of the growth of plants attracted VSS member's active participation. Initial gains such as wage payments and NTFPs met the participant's immediate income requirements. The growth of the plantations built long term expectations. The individuals were motivated for better group behaviour and team building. Collective efforts brought in the desired results and kept away infiltrators. The whole system worked very well and yielded good results. Wherever, the process of team building got diluted either due to the group behaviour or through inadequate zeal and leadership the results were also poor.

13. The accrual of benefits at the stake holders' level in general, and at VSS member level in particular was established by the study. While the projects were in progress, a large number of the project participants got employment. A few of them also got employment even after the projects were fully implemented, especially for maintenance of the plantations. Members also derived added benefits on a continuing basis from the collection of NTFPs. Certain projects provided full employment opportunity for the family labour and in a few cases even for the hired labour.

14. In comparison with the pre-development stage, both wage rates and the number of days employed during the reference year increased due to the project implementation. Assured employment with the increased wage rate enabled a few to take up the additional income generating activities. A good number of the VSS members during the post investment period, took up investments in both farm and non-farm sectors. They also realized net returns from the new farm/non farm activities. The participants gained confidence and a good number of them hoped that their income earnings will rise. They expected government to help them by providing micro infrastructure, extending training programmes for capacity building and to access larger markets for NTFPs and other products.

15. If the investment tempo will be maintained, the economic profile of the KBK region would undergo change with accelerated growth. There was realization of economic growth for forest dependents from their age-old stagnating economic status.

16. For the successful operations, suitable support system for regular maintenance of the plantations and protection from the likely intruders needs to be evolved. The empowerment of the VSS and the department of forests appear to be the best possible solutions.

17. The system of record keeping on involvement of VSS, members' contributions, right to inheritance, quick settlement of disputes, maintenance of cordial relations with all partner agencies, etc, are to be put in place.

18. Divisional Forest Officers and Range Officers of the designated agency for implementing the project are to be further sensitized to handle the emerging systems under the VSS.

19. One of the salient features of the National Forest Policy 1988 was to effectively associate the people in protection, conservation and management of forests. This objective was to be fulfilled by bringing the members of the VSS to the mainstream and providing them with alternative sources of earning. During the study, it was observed that there is ample scope for value addition on NTFPs, especially for stitching the leaves for making utility items like plates, cups, etc. The issues of suitable training, development of micro level infrastructure, provisions of stitching machines during the initial stages to enable them to develop suitable supply chain are to be addressed to with private sector participation. Project

coordination may be encouraged to strengthen ideas on various possibilities and government may develop micro level infrastructure.

20. Bulk marketing of honey, brooms, brushes and utility items like furniture made up of bamboo needs to be organized in the project area. Presently the VSS members handle these items in small quantity/volume. Initiatives taken up by them may be helped and entrepreneurial zeal nursed.

21. Professional management of forests will check soil erosion, degradation of forests, encroachments, illegal operations, protecting wild life and also the flora and the fauna. The projects need to be implemented more vigorously, with active participation, ownership feeling and faith building through transparency in all operations.

22. Encouraging results have been observed under RLTAAP. Let us make the initiative a silent but massive movement and enable our elders and youngsters to find solace in friendly forest, so that the elders can contribute through their thinking process as our earlier Rishis did and our children can inherit the culture to live with the nature enjoying their life and contributing to the future generations with a sense of custodianship.

23. Out of the total resource allocation of Rs.6251 crore under RLTAAP, an amount of Rs.376 crore (6%) was earmarked for afforestation. During the period of project implementation from 2002-03 to 2005-06, 5,351 Plantation Projects were implemented in KBK districts.

24. The projects were implemented with the help of VSS so that, they could get employment opportunity and also could develop a sense of ownership of the forest being developed through Joint Forest Management (JFM); sharing both short term and long term benefits. This novel concept worked very well.

25. The project was subjected to a detailed review under the study right from the inception of project. During the period, an amount of Rs.75.88 crore was sanctioned and Rs.73.0 crore (96%) utilized, covering 51,436 hectares of land under rejuvenated forest with selected species in all the 8 districts. For in-depth study, both secondary data and primary data were collected in respect of 22 randomly selected projects and from 120 beneficiaries

and the functionaries implementing the project. It was observed that the projects have been making the desired impact through the active participation of the VSS.

26. The 22 projects covered under study, involved allocation of Rs.89.07 lakh for implementation of development programmes. These projects benefited 28 villages, 588 hectares of land and 3,599 households. These projects were implemented with active participation of 22 VSS. The status of beneficiaries revealed that 57 per cent were aboriginals with average size of family of 5 members. Among the respondents 43 per cent were illiterate.

27. The project plantations under RLTA enabled the beneficiaries to realize an increase in average daily wage from Rs.35/- per day in 2002-03 to Rs.52/- per day in 2004-05. The change in wage rate was significant. There was also marginal increase in employment as a result of Project. During pre-development period the sample beneficiaries used to get wage employment for 144 days which increased to 196 days in post-development period. This change was attributed to the project implementation. In addition to the increased employment, a few of the beneficiaries could also get employment in the project site itself.

28. A large number of the people living near the forest depend on the forest for their daily needs. Their livelihood is patterned on the use of Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP) for day-to-day life. The projects have generated added employment opportunities especially for the family labour for collection of NTFP.

29. With increased family earnings and better infrastructure, investment took place in agriculture, animal husbandry, non-farm sector and other related activities. However, investments in fisheries are yet to take place. In general, the investment friendly mood was observed. The investment by the sample beneficiaries totaled Rs.2,08,250/- averaging Rs.7,713/- per household.

30. Based on the field experience of the study team, intensive interaction with the project functionaries and the sample beneficiaries the following suggestions are made.

- i. A more systematic and rigorous study for identification of the location sites may be taken up.

- ii. The Officials of the Forest Department engaged in project planning, and implementation need to be sensitized about the overall requirements of project participants. The aspect of capacity building through specialized skill development on management and proficiency in use of computers may be addressed to which will help in expeditious generation of project data/information.
- iii. VSS and their members may be suitably trained on forest management, NTFPs collection, trading, and value addition with a long-term perspective.
- iv. Periodical valuation of the forest wealth may be made by the professionals in a transparent manner and the information may be disseminated through websites, sign boards at the project sites, distribution of pamphlets among the VSS, etc.
- v. A few VSS emerge as clusters. A different treatment to such areas may be given in consonance with ground realities.
- vi. Plantation at Titilagarh on Kumudhill and Landapahad needs to be attached due priority to protect the people from climatic change and heat wave. Besides, the plantation will help in improving the income generating capacity of the project beneficiaries.
- vii. Sikhachida village had organized a SHG which is producing herbal products and selling in local market. Capacity of the project beneficiaries providing income to 15 members of SHG under the leadership of Mrs. Satyabhama Thela. Similar initiatives may be tried in other clusters.

31. Financial assistance to KBK districts for the purpose of growing economic plantations had immensely helped in raising income, creating consciousness among people and to reduce heat wave in heat prone zone (Titilagarh). Positive results have been achieved by the stakeholders, who were able to generate sustainable income.

CHAPTER - I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The state of Orissa is rich in natural resources. Large tracts of evergreen forests, wide varieties of flora and fauna, plenty of water availability, rich deposits of minerals and above all, amenable, God fearing and cultured people are conditions conducive to achieving diversified growth.

1.2 However, the state had achieved a low pace of economic growth for the last few decades. Even during the invasion by the great Mughals and during the colonial period, a large tract of Orissa was left neglected. The timely felt socio-economic changes are yet to penetrate the hinterland of Orissa. Compared to the coastal Orissa, the hinterland of Orissa is dominated by the aboriginals, currently categorized under Scheduled Tribes (ST) and Scheduled Castes (SC). Majority of them had been left behind even during the last 5 decades of planned development. An interior large area, generally known as KBK, the undivided three districts, viz., Kalahandi, Bolangir and Koraput attracted the attention of policy makers, development planners and the poverty critics due to its persistent underdevelopment resulting into even starvation deaths.

1.3 Formulation of a development programmes for removal of poverty and to bring them to the mainstream was felt as a challenging task by the leaders, policy planners and the development administrators. A lot of thinking process, action initiatives, assessments, criticisms and even the revision in the design of developmental projects were experimented. However, the problem continues to persist challenging the skill and the commitment of the planners and the programme implementing agencies.

1.4 A perusal of various initiatives taken up in the region from time to time for alleviating poverty and to bring the people to the mainstream of economic activities through accelerated growth, social welfare and justice brought forth the following facts.

- In spite of the rich natural resources endowment and amenable setup of the aboriginals the desired economic development is yet to take place in KBK region, presently covering the eight re-organised districts.
- Majority of the people in the KBK region continue to remain in poverty with illiteracy, poor infrastructure, poor connectivity and very poor exposure to rest of the world.
- Low per capita income, inadequate calorie intake, poor housing and sanitation facilities have been the bane of the region. Besides, poor access to education, health, electricity, drinking water, transport and communication are the striking features of the region.
- The people of the region are virtually cut off from the rest of the world. The globalization and the changes happening in the state and Indian economy are yet to be felt by the majority of them.
- The socio-economic backwardness coupled with the government restrictions on tribal land acquisition limit the possibility of even the outsiders to harness and develop potential. Peculiar living habits of the local people and lack of exposure to outside world also inhibit the change process for an accelerated economic growth.
- The change agents deputed by the Government and even Non-Government agencies spend minimum possible time in KBK region. Often, such placements are considered as a punishment by most of them. They hardly put in their heart and soul to address the local issues. Thus, in spite of the 50 long years of efforts and large resource deployment, the basic challenge of empowering the local people remains unresolved.
- Often, plans and programmes were conceived by the executives and implemented without much thinking process, people's participation and even administrator's proper involvement. The implementation of target led programmes often minimized the end results and the sustainability. This led to persistence of poverty and alienation.

1.5 Geographically, KBK region is heterogeneous while the inhabitants are culturally as well as linguistically more or less homogenous. As far as population is concerned, the tribes like Kondas, Paroja, Koyas and Saoras predominate. The undivided Kalahandi has two

distinct physiographic regions, i.e., the hilly tracts and plain lands. The plain area covers Nuapada district and runs upto Bhawanipatna. The hill region covers dense forest with Bamboo and timber trees. The forest generates income from Kendu Leaf, Sabaigrass and Mahua flower. Nuapada district has large tract of dense Teak forest. The undivided Bolangir district has Gandhamardan hill ranges as a natural boundary to North Western side of the district. The soils are mostly light and sandy. Sonepur has plain land and is agriculturally better off.

1.6 KBK region may be broadly divided into different physiographic regions like, (a) North Eastern Ghat, (b) South Eastern Ghat, (c) Eastern Ghat High Land, (d) Western Undulating Zone and (e) Western Central Table Land. These regions represent different agro-climatic zones which are suitable to certain specific species and plantations as given in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1
Agro-Climatic Zones of KBK Districts

Sl. No.	Agro climatic zones	Districts	Climate	Soil groups
1	North Eastern Ghat	Part of Koraput	Hot & humid	Brown forest, Lateritic alluvial, Red, Mixed Red & Black
2	Eastern Ghat High land	Koraput Nabarangapur	Warm & Humid	Red , mixed red & black , mixed red & yellow
3	South Eastern Ghat	Malkangiri & part of Koraput	Warm & humid	Red lateritic black
4	Western undulating zone	Kalahandi Nuapada	Hot & moist , sub humid	Red, mixed red & black , black
5	Western central table land	Sonepur	Hot, moist & sub – humid	Red & yellow, Red & Black, Black laterite , brown table

Source – Agro nica 2005, Director of Agriculture & Food production, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.

1.7 The undivided Koraput was geographically the largest district, which was divided into 4 districts of Rayagada, Malkangiri, Nabarangpur and Koraput. Nabarangpur is

considered as granary of Koraput district. Its land is fertile and suitable for cultivation of paddy, wheat, sugarcane and vegetables. Koraput district is also rich in mineral deposits.

1.8 The KBK districts are historically rich in forest resources. Nearly one third of the population depends on forests for their livelihood. The forest meets their needs for timber, firewood, other Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP) and fodder for cattle.

1.9 About half of the population of KBK region depend on agriculture. Paddy happens to be the most important crop. Failure of Paddy crop often leads to unemployment and migration and sometimes even starvation. The districts of Kalahandi, Koraput and Bolangir had faced droughts, famines and food scarcity in the past. Severe floods also affected these districts. The entire KBK region was affected badly by a severe drought in 1987-88 leading to starvation. Prime Minister late Sri Rajiv Gandhi visited these districts to personally observe the ground reality.

1.10 In subsequent years severe floods badly damaged the reservoirs and their embankment. There was consequential loss of crops leading to distress conditions and labour migration. Ten out of 12 lakh rural families below the poverty line in these districts reeled under scarcity condition and deprivation of basic needs. At that time it was estimated that a minimum of 6 lakh persons need work continuously for 300 days. This worked out to 1800 lakh mandays. As against this need, the state government could generate 600 lakh mandays through emergency programmes. Thus rest was left out due mainly to resource constraint. A few migrated and the remaining suffered and survived.

1.11 In 1988, on the directions of Prime Minister late Sri Rajiv Gandhi, the concerned authorities formulated a special programme known as ADAPT - Area Development Approach for Poverty Termination and implemented it in 8 & 7 development blocks of Kalahandi and Koraput districts respectively. The main objectives of programme were to create employment opportunities round the year for the rural poor, to change agricultural strategy and to impart new dimension to the lives of the poverty stricken people of Koraput and Kalahandi.

1.12 The main components of the programme were to provide additional irrigation facilities, to take measures for restoring ecological balance and to provide social infrastructure. The strategy focused on construction of water harvesting structures, completion of incomplete minor irrigation projects, construction of lift irrigation points, diversification of cropping pattern, implementation of dairy and fishery development schemes, afforestation, construction of village roads, building of road network, providing nutritional food to the children and strengthening distribution system. For implementation of the programme the funds were allocated by Government of India. However, with change of the Central Government the programme was discontinued after December 1989.

1.13 In 1992-93, it was strongly felt that there was no short-term solution to the acute poverty of the area. A relief action plan was prepared in March 1993 for labour intensive works, drinking water supply, feeding programme and health measures. It was suggested by Government of India that the drought action plan should actually be a drought mitigation and development saturation plan instead of merely providing funds for generating employment.

1.14 A drought mitigation and development saturation action plan for 1993-94 and 1994-95 for the undivided KBK districts was prepared by government of Orissa and sent to Government of India on 20th March, 1993. This plan attempted to analyse the causes of poverty and distress. The drought proofing measures included water supply, minor irrigation, lift irrigation, afforestation, rural roads, water harvesting structures, horticulture, deep tubewells for drinking water, health services and feeding programme with a total outlay of Rs.397.49 crore and an assistance of Rs.270 crore was sought from Government of India.

1.15 The undivided districts of Koraput, Bolangir and Kalahandi (popularly known as KBK districts) have since 1992-93 been divided into 8 districts, viz., Kalahandi, Nuapada, Bolangir, Sonepur, Koraput, Malkangiri, Nabarangpur and Rayagada. These 8 districts comprise of 14 Sub-divisions, 37 Tehsils, 80 Community Development Blocks

(CDBs), 1,437 Gram Panchayats (GPs) and 12,293 villages. The administrative set up of the KBK districts is presented in Table 1.2.

Table 1.2

Administrative set up of KBK Districts

Sr. No.	District	Area (Sq.km)	% share in state	Number of				
				Blocks	TSP	Sub-div.	Tehsils	Villages
1	Kalahandi	7,920	5.09	13	2	2	7	2,236
2	Nuapada	3,852	2.47	5	-	1	2	663
3	Bolangir	6,575	4.22	14	-	3	6	1,794
4	Sonepur	2,337	1.50	6	-	2	4	959
5	Koraput	8,807	5.66	14	14	2	7	2,028
6	Malkangiri	5,791	3.72	7	7	1	3	1,045
7	Nawarangpur	5,291	3.40	10	10	1	4	901
8	Rayagada	7,073	4.54	11	11	2	4	2,667
Total		47,646	30.59	80	44	14	37	12,293

1.16 The data from the Table show that the KBK districts account for 30.59 per cent geographical area of the state. These districts shared 25 per cent of total CD blocks, 24 per cent of sub-divisions and 24 per cent of total villages in the state. The socio-economic indicators for this region are given in Table 1.3.

1.17 This is one of the poorest regions in the country. As per an estimate (NSS data for 1999-2000), 87.14 per cent people in this region were Below Poverty Line (BPL). The literacy rate at 36.58 per cent was much lower than the state average of 63.08 per cent. The female literacy rate at 24.72 per cent also compared unfavorably with the state average of 50.51 per cent.

Table 1.3
Socio-Economic Profile of KBK Districts as per 2001 Census

Sr. No.		Kalahandi	Nuapada	Bolangir	Sonepur	Koraput	Malkan-giri	Nabarangpur-pur	Rayagada	KBK districts	Orissa
1	Total Population	1335494	530690	1337194	541835	1180637	504198	1025766	831109	7241000	36804660
2	Sex Ratio	1001	1007	984	966	999	997	991	1028	997	972
3	Rural Population (%)	92.49	94.33	88.45	92.60	83.19	93.13	94.22	86.11	89.89	85.00
4	SC Population (%)	17.67	13.62	16.92	23.62	13.02	21.35	14.10	13.42	16.78	16.53
5	ST Population (%)	28.65	34.71	20.63	9.78	49.62	57.43	55.03	55.76	38.95	22.13
6	Literacy (%)	45.94	42.00	55.70	62.84	35.72	30.53	33.93	36.15	3658	63.08
7	Density of Population (Persons per Sq. Km.)	169	138	203	232	134	87	194	118	152	236
8	Workers to Total Population (%)	46.50	46.05	41.86	43.74	48.32	49.11	49.46	48.03	46.47	38.79
9	Cultivators to Total worker (%)	29.63	34.10	31.03	32.69	32.42	57.34	30.77	29.10	33.00	29.75
10	Agriculture labour to total workers	50.33	46.28	40.06	44.57	40.23	25.91	52.30	46.06	44.24	35.02

1.18 The population suffers from high morbidity on account of under-nutrition as well as endemic malaria and other diseases. Road connectivity is a major constraint in the region. Lack of all weather roads works conceived as a major handicap to the people to access market places, educational institutions and health services.

1.19 Rainfall is generally erratic and unevenly distributed. Irrigation facilities (both surface and lift) are inadequate. Thus, the region often experiences problem of soil moisture stress. All the 8 districts are ecologically fragile. More than 50 per cent of forests are degraded. These factors aggravate the problem of poverty in the region. Problems of soil erosion and land degradation are common. Water retention capacity of soils is generally poor. These factors, among others, significantly contribute to low land productivity. Yield of rice in the KBK districts is substantially low.

1.20 Tribal communities dominate this region. As per 2001 census, about 38.72 per cent of the population in the KBK districts belong to the Scheduled Tribes (ST) including 4 Primitive Tribal Groups (PTG) like Bondas, Didai, Langia, Sauras and Dangaria Kandhas. In these districts 44 CD blocks are included in Tribal Sub Plan.

1.21 KBK region accounted for 19.79 per cent of population of the state as per 2001 census. The region has lower population density (152 persons per sq. km) in comparison to 236 persons for the state. Population density in the region ranges from the lowest of 87 persons in Malkangiri to the highest at 234 persons in Sonepur. Sex ratio in KBK districts at 977 was a little higher than the state average of 972. However, in the case of Sonepur district, the sex ratio was lower at 966.

1.22 Agriculture, which is the major economic activity, does not generate adequate employment opportunities for the rural poor. As a result, many men and women go to urban areas both inside and outside the state in search of employment. KBK districts account for higher proportion of work force (46%) in comparison to state average of 38.79 per cent. Nabarangpur and Malkangiri have 49 per cent of workers followed by

Koraput and Rayagada at 48 per cent each, Kalahandi and Nuapada at 46 per cent each. Sonepur at 43 per cent and Bolangir at 42 per cent accounted for lower than the region average.

1.23 The percentage of cultivators (33%) and agricultural labourers (44%) in these districts show that a larger proportion of people were engaged in agriculture. Nabarangpur has a higher proportion of 53 per cent agricultural labourers followed by Kalahandi at 50 per cent. Malkangiri had 57 per cent of cultivators, which was the highest in the state.

1.24 In KBK districts, 16.78 per cent of population belonged to scheduled caste as per 2001 census compared to a little lower percentage at 16.53 per cent at the level of state. In KBK region 38.95 per cent of people belonged to scheduled tribes in comparison to state figure of 22.13 per cent.

1.25 Other economic indicators like net area irrigated and road connectivity of villages to growth and service centers were also far from satisfactory. The KBK districts are unevenly developed at the intra-district level in terms of per capita income, health facilities, education, access to basic amenities and infrastructure such as surface roads, railways, drinking water, electricity, urban centers, institutional finance, textiles, handlooms and so on.

1.26 The socio-economic backwardness of Orissa is the root cause of its mass poverty. The incidence of poverty in general and rural poverty in particular is more acute in KBK districts. For the purpose of classification of the rural households Below Poverty Line the Government of Orissa had fixed the cut-off annual income of a family at Rs. 11,000/- in 1992. On this basis 79.10 per cent of rural families in Orissa were classified as poor.

1.27 As per the 1997 survey of the BPL families in Orissa, 72 per cent of the BPL families lived in this region. District-wise information about the number of BPL families as per 1997 socio-economic survey are summarized in the Table 1.4

Table 1.4
Families Below Poverty Line (BPL) in Undivided KBK Districts, 1992.
(Figures in bracket are in per cent)

Sr. No.	District	Total No. of Rural Families	No. of BPL Families
1	Kalahandi	3,22,014	2,79,033 (86.65)
2	Bolangir	2,81,999	2,38,399 (84.54)
3	Koraput	5,29,695	4,81,851 (91.66)
	Orissa	52,96,264	41,10,434 (79.10)

Source: - Socio-economic survey of Rural households 1997, Government of Orissa, Panchayat Department, Bhubaneswar.

1.28 Despite the rich natural resource endowment in the state, the state of Orissa is yet to achieve balanced economic growth. Special programmes were launched from time-to-time to reduce regional imbalances and to achieve better equity in economic growth. The existing social and economic infrastructure is highly inadequate to make a frontal attack on poverty and economic backwardness of the region. Agriculture, the prime sector needs to be modernized to enable the people to pursue a gainful livelihood.

1.29 Removal of regional disparities constituted one of the important tasks of the Government of India as well as the State Government. Therefore, in consultation with Government of India, State Government had adopted a Special Area Development approach for KBK region to accelerate all round development and named it as Long Term Action Plan (LTAP).

1.30 Prime Minister late Shri. Rajiv Gandhi visited the drought affected areas of Orissa on 22nd April 1993 and Long Term Action Plan for the KBK districts was prepared on the advice of the central team. It was estimated to generate 2,718 lakh mandays of employment over a period of 5 years and provide employment to 2.5 lakh people for 200 days employment in a year. The plan was prepared with twin objectives of, (a) providing employment to the poverty stricken population and (b) creating durable drought proofing assets.

Long-Term Action Plan (LTAP)

1.31 KBK districts were faced with multiple problems because of factors like denudation of forests, growing of crops on marginal and sub-marginal lands, soil erosion, lack of infrastructure, poor education systems and lack of alternative occupation. Long-term Action Plan was considered a right approach to address the issues of KBK districts which was under a multi-dimensional backwardness such as, (i) Tribal backwardness, (ii) Hill area backwardness and (iii) Drought prone area backwardness

Objectives of LTAP

1.32 Following were the specific objectives of LTAP.

(a) Drought and Distress Proofing.

- (i) Provision of employment to a large number of needy people for at least 100 days in a year.
- (ii) Conservation of natural resources by preventing land degradation and soil erosion.
- (iii) Improving access to minimum needs such as literacy, education, health, drinking water, sanitation, etc.
- (iv) Initiating measures for family welfare, nutrition, immunization and child care
- (v) Intensive measures for reduction of malaria, diarrhea & gastroenteritis

(b) Development Saturation

- (i) Poverty termination through self-employment measures.
- (ii) Improving production and productivity of agriculture.
- (iii) Improving connectivity and exposure through physical and mass communication.

Strategies

- (a) Building rural productive infrastructure & conservation of natural resources.
- (b) Restructuring social security system to take care of the helpless and deprived in the society.
- (c) Developing programmes for income generation on a sustainable basis.
- (d) Mobilization and organization of rural poor.

Revised Long-Term Action Plan (RLTAP)

1.33 A Revised Long Term Action Plan (RLTAP) for KBK districts was submitted to Government of India in 1998 covering 14 sub-divisions, 37 Tehsils, 80 community development blocks, 1,437 gram panchayats and 12,293 villages. The results of the 55th round of National Sample Survey (NSS) conducted by Government of India during 1999-2000 indicated that about 87 per cent of the rural people of KBK districts were below the poverty line. Several other socio-economic indicators including population composition and density, net area irrigated, rate of fertilizer use, and hospital beds available were also observed to be far from satisfactory. According to the report of **The Committee on the Constitution of Separate Development Board in Orissa** 96 per cent of CD blocks in KBK districts were backward/very backward. To be specific, 28 CD blocks were considered as backward while 49 CD blocks were regarded as very backward and only 3 blocks, namely, Karlamunda in Kalahandi, Dungiripali in Sonapur and Podia in Malkangiri were categorized as developing blocks.

1.34 A Revised Long Term Action Plan (RLTAP) was prepared in a sub-plan mode to address the peculiar socio-economic problems of this chronically poor region. This project envisaged an integrated approach for speeding up the socio-economic development of this region by synergising effectively the various developmental activities and schemes under implementation both in Central as well as State sectors. The critical gaps in the developmental efforts as well as resources were sought to be bridged through Additional Central Assistance (ACA)/Special Central Assistance (SCA) as a special dispensation. Therefore, there has to be pooling of resources like, (i) Normal flow of funds to KBK districts under Central Plan (CP) and Centrally Sponsored Plan (CSP) schemes, (ii) Additional funds received from Government of India exclusively for programmes in KBK districts as agreed to by the Planning Commission and (iii) Central assistance under programmes of Government of India to be implemented in KBK districts with some relaxation in norms such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) for earmarked irrigation projects.

Objectives

1.35 The RLTAAP had the specific objectives of drought proofing, poverty alleviation and improved quality of life. To achieve these objectives following strategies were envisaged.

- (i) *Building Rural Productive Infrastructure* such as roads, bridges, irrigation projects, markets, watershed development, tanks, storage godowns) and conserving natural resources like forest, soil & water.
- (ii) *Developing Programmes for Income Generation on Sustainable Basis* like productive Rural Infrastructure, SGRY, Agriculture Development and Micro-Credit Support.
- (iii) *Mobilizing and Energizing the Rural Poor* like SHGs, VSS, Pani Panchayat and Bhoomi Panchayats.
- (iv) *Restructuring and Energizing the Social Security system* like emergency feeding programme, mobile Health units, Promotion of Education among SC / ST girls.

1.36 RLTAAP envisaged a total outlay of Rs. 6251.06 crore over a period of 9 years from 1998-99 to 2006-07. The programme included 11 schemes that were to be implemented by 8 line departments. A new initiative Rastriya Shram Vikas Yojana (RSVY) was launched by planning commission, Government of India during the Tenth Five Year Plan period. This programme came into effect from 2002-03 with a view to addressing the issues of poverty alleviation and to address regional imbalance. RLTAAP forms an integral part of RSVY. A scheme wise abstract of project outlay for RLTAAP is given in Table 1.5.

1.37 Following are the highlights of Table 1.5.

- Generation of Rural Employment was accorded the highest priority and it accounted for nearly 50 per cent of the total allocation.
- Capacity building and optimization of agricultural productivity programmes like watershed development, irrigation and afforestation were given due importance.
- For the development of economic plantations Rs.75.88 crore was sanctioned during the period from 2002-03 to 2005-06 and 5,351 small projects were

implemented in the 8 districts. Under the project, afforestation programme was taken up in small patches of forest land.

Table 1.5

**Projected Outlay under RLTA for KBK districts for the Period
from 1998-99 to 2006-07.**

(Rs. Crore)

Sr. No.	Scheme	Projected Outlay					Grand Total
		Central plan (CP)	Centrally Sponsored plan (CSP) shares		Total central share	Total state share	
			Central	State			
1	Agriculture	44.74	30.19	10.01	74.93	10.01	84.94
2	Horticulture	66.17	6.35	1.62	72.52	1.62	74.14
3	Watershed Development	601.90	194.96	81.42	796.86	81.42	878.28
4	Afforestation	347.83	14.11	14.11	361.94	14.11	376.05
5	Rural Employment	-	2,235.05	558.76	2235.05	558.76	2,793.81
6	Irrigation	812.11	-	-	812.11	-	812.11
7	Health	150.95	-	-	150.95	-	88.50
8	Emergency Feeding	88.50	-	-	88.50	-	88.50
9	Drinking Water Supply	-	67.74	67.74	67.74	67.74	135.48
10	Rural Connectivity	-	534.70	65.00	534.70	65.00	599.70
11	Welfare of ST / SC	257.12	-	-	257.12	-	257.12
Total		2,369.32	3,083.10	798.66	5,452.42	798.66	6,251.06

1.38 An additional assistance from Government of India to the extent of Rs. 1,312.20 crore was projected for the first four years of RLTA. However, State Government has been receiving *ad hoc* additional assistance from Government of India to bridge the gap in resources available for critical sectors on year to year basis. The additional assistance requested by the State Government and funds sanctioned by Government of India from 1998-99 to 2001-02 are given in Table 1.6.

Table: 1.6

Additional Assistance sought by the State Government and the ACA and AIBP Funds Sanctioned by Government of India from 1998-99 to 2001-02

Year	Additional Assistance (Rs. in Crore)			
	Requirement Posed by State Govt.	Sanctioned by Govt. of India		
		ACA	AIBP	Total
1998-99	307.19	46.00	0.00	46.00
1999-00	307.34	57.60	45.00	102.60
2000-01	341.74	40.35	60.00	100.35
2001-02	355.93	100.00	100.00	200.00
TOTAL	1312.20	243.95	205 .00	448.95

1.39 With the additional support, the project implementation also picked up. Among the various projects taken up for implementation, Economic Plantations was one of the important activities. As a sizeable amount of funds had been deployed under the project, Government of Orissa felt it necessary to launch a Concurrent Evaluation Study of these projects, and the work was assigned to National Bank's Consultancy Services (NABCONS) during December 2006. Nabcons launched the study with active support of Divisional Forest Officers (DFOs) and Range Officers of the Forest Department.

CHAPTER - II

METHODOLOGY

2.1 The Economic Plantation Projects under RLTA P covered all the 8 districts and during the period of 4 years from 2002-03 to 2005-06, 5,351 projects were implemented. Among the 8 districts there was sizeable variation in the number of projects implemented within a district. Koraput had the largest number of projects at 1083 while Sonepur had the smallest number at 354. The number of projects in other districts were, 925 in Bolangir, 834 in Kalahandi, 720 in Rayagada, 534 in Nuapada, 490 in Nabarangpur and 410 in Malkangiri. As decided by the Government of Orissa, a Concurrent Evaluation Study of Economic Plantations was conducted based on the following Terms of Reference (ToR).

Background and Context

2.2 The undivided Koraput, Bolangir and Kalahandi (KBK) districts were reorganized into Rayagada, Koraput, Malkangiri, Nabarangpur, Kalahandi, Nuapada, Bolangir and Sonepur districts. These districts had been suffering from multifaceted backwardness, like tribal backwardness, hill area backwardness and severe natural calamities backwardness. To remove such backwardness as well as regional disparities of the region with other regions of the state and the country, the State Government had launched the Revised Long Term Action Plan (RLTA P) with financial support from the Central Government. The objectives of the RLTA P were, (i) drought and distress proofing, (ii) poverty alleviation and development saturation and (iii) improved quality of life for local people.

2.3 To achieve the above objectives, strategies like, (a) building rural productive infrastructure (roads, bridges, irrigation projects, tanks, watershed development, markets, warehouses) and conservation of natural resources (forests, soil, water), (b) developing programmes for income generation on sustainable basis (agriculture, horticulture, handicrafts, textile & handlooms, micro-credit), (c) restructuring and energizing social security system (emergency feeding programme, special nutrition programme, mobile health

unit, ST/SC girls education) and (d) mobilizing and energizing the rural poor (Self Help Group, Vana Samrakhana Samiti, Pani panchayat, Bhumi Panchayat) had been formulated.

Engagement of Consultants

2.4 The RLTAAP had been under implementation for the last eight years. Planning Commission, National Human Rights Commission and State Level Committee for KBK districts had desired that an evaluation of the RLTAAP should be taken up through an independent agency. Government of Orissa desired that different programmes/schemes should be taken up for evaluation, (i) to assess the impact of the schemes/programmes, (ii) to help implementing agencies realize better outcome/goals on the basis of the findings, and (iii) to benchmark the status of the programme implementation under various development sectors. Government of Orissa had decided to engage NABCONS, NABARD, 2/1 Nayapalli Civic Centre, Bhubaneswar – 751 015 to evaluate “Economic Plantations, VSS & NTFP” scheme under the Revised Long Term Action Plan.

2.5 The evaluation study covered utilization of funds, quality of programme implementation and their impact on drought proofing, poverty alleviation and improved quality of life of the people of KBK districts. The study pointed out not only deficiencies and shortcomings in the implementation but also made suggestions for corrective measures with a view to improving design and strategies of the programmes.

Tasks for the Consultant

2.6 NABCONS, which was entrusted the job to take up concurrent evaluation study in respect of Economic Plantations, VSS & NTFP schemes under RLTAAP had drawn plans to undertake following activities.

- To evaluate the extent to which the objectives of the programmes/schemes have been achieved.
- To identify constraints faced by implementing agency and the extent to which the achievements were affected by such constraints.
- To identify constraints faced by the beneficiaries and the extent to which these constraint affected generation of benefits.

- To ascertain special efforts, if any, made by implementing agency to avoid short-fall and/or accelerate achievements.
- To identify Best Practices, if any, in the KBK districts.
- To recommend specific measures to improve outcomes/achievements of the programme/scheme.

2.7 For the purpose of the study, all the projects funded under RLTAAP during the project period constituted the population. These projects covered 51,436 hectares of forest area. For field study, the projects in each district were listed. Two-three projects were randomly selected from each district for detailed field study. A total of 22 projects were selected.

2.8 Project implementing department of the selected projects were contacted for eliciting the required data/ information for the purpose of the study. A pre-drawn and pre-tested questionnaire was used to collect the secondary data and views of the project implementing functionaries.

2.9 To gain field perceptions, the project sites were visited along with the representatives of the project implementing agencies. On physical verification of the progress under each project, the particulars of plant density, the girth of the plants indicating the growth of the trees, the species planted, etc. were collected. For studying the level of achievements, the physical parameters were compared with those envisaged in the specified projects, such as area coverage, species planted, plant density, growth of the trees, etc.

2.10 For assessing the impact of the project in terms of benefits derived by the forest department and other stake holders, a randomly selected 5 beneficiaries were interviewed under each project with the help of a pre-drawn and pre-tested questionnaires. In total, 120 beneficiaries were interviewed from the selected 22/24 projects. The views expressed by them were further confirmed with the help of control sample and with the assistance of village leaders/ elders.

2.11 For the purpose of estimating the benefits the prices prevailing during the survey period (2005-06) were used. Wherever relevant, pre and post development situation of the projects was compared. As the project had been under implementation for only 4 years, the incident of memory bias was low. A few open-ended questions were also asked to elicit the views of the sample respondents.

2.12 The primary and the secondary data thus collected were tabulated and analyzed with the help of mathematical, statistical and management tools to draw useful inferences. The inferences drawn under study were further discussed with the project functionaries to get a critical assessment and to firm up action points which could be implemented. Observations made during the course of the study are presented under the following Chapter Scheme. The questionnaires used in field study are as follows:

EVALUTION STUDY of RL TAP in KBK Districts, Orissa

Evaluation Study of RL TAP KBK Districts, Orissa Questionnaire for Economic Plantations & VSS

Part-A (To be collected from Project Implementing Agency)

Date..... Time..... Investigator's Name:.....

(I) Project Identification:

1.1. Name of the Project :

1.2. Objectives of the project



1.3. Area Covered :
(Specify Block and Villages)

1.4. Period of Implementation:

1.5. Implementing Department:

Executives Name :.....

Designation :.....

Mailing Address :.....

.....

.....

Tel No :

Email.

1.6. Date of Completion of Work:.....

(II) Financial Details Anticipation & Actual

Period of Implementation	Expenditure Envisaged	Expenditure Actual	Reasons for variations, if any.

(III) Difficulties Faced in implementing the project, specify.

i

ii

iii

IV. In your view, what are the solutions to overcome the above difficulties.

i

ii

V. Project Benefits at the end user level, specify :

Sl. No.	Particulars	Benefits		Other Benefits, If any specify
		Villages covered under economic plantation /VSS	No. of Households benefited	
1.	Anticipated			
2.	Actual			

VI. For optimizing the project benefits, what are you suggestions ?

2.13 In Chapter 3, a review of the project is attempted. The Chapter 4 contains impact assessments. A critical appreciation of the project is presented in Chapter 5. The Chapter 6 contains conclusions and suggestions.

Questionnaire for Economic Plantations & VSS
Part –B (To be collected from the project Beneficiaries)

Date _____ Time _____ investigators Name: _____

I. Identification of the Beneficiary

1.1 Name :

1.2 Village :

1.3 Block :

1.4 District :

1.5 Category :

(SC/ST/OBC/SF/OF/BPL)

1.6 Education (Illiterate, School Level:
And College Level)

1.7 No. of members in the family :

1.8 Activities taken up under Economic
Plantations/VSS

Sl No.	Activity taken up	Amount invested	Benefits	
			Income	Employment (in mandays)

II. Other project Benefits from Economic plantation/VSS as Realised by the Beneficiary, specify:

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

III. Impact Assessment (as Realized by the Beneficiary):
Specify Main and a Subsidiary Occupation:.....

SI No.	Factors (indicate changes due to economic plantations/VSS)	Pre-Development	Post-Development
1	Wage Earnings; specify No. of days employed during the year & wage Rates		
2	Non- timber Forest product (NTFP) Availability, quantify		
3	Family Labour Involved in collection of forest produce		
4	Hired labour, if involved, in collection of forest produce, if any.		
5	Others, specify		

IV. If any of your family members could take an additional activity for family income and welfare due to the involvement Economic plantations/VSS, specify.

SI No.	My Family could Add on under	Specify Activity Taken Up	Investment		Net Annual Return
			Income	Time	
1	Agriculture				
2	Animal Husbandry				
3	Fishery				
4	Other Farm Sector, specify....				
5	Non- Farm Sector, specify....				
6	Other like Education, Health, etc., if any specify...				

V. What are your plans to increase your family income and welfare of the family:

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

VI. For increasing your family Earnings & Welfare, what are the immediate support you need, specify (other than doles and subsidy)

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

VII. Investigator's views on immediate requirement for optimisation of the project Benefits under Economic plantations/VSS.

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

VIII. Investigator's views on immediate requirement for optimisation of the family Income based on Family's skill, local resources and potential for immediate development.

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

CHAPTER - III

REVIEW OF ECONOMIC PLANTATIONS PROJECT

3.1 Forests play a vital role in maintaining ecological balance and contribute significantly to the state economy. Forest activities also contribute a lot to the food security and livelihood of people living around forests. The pressure of human population and livestock on forests for fuel wood, small timber and grazing in most places has increased to a level beyond the capacity of existing forests. As a result, these forests have been under continuous threat of degradation. The rapid degradation of forests has created serious problems for the over all eco-system and livelihood of forest dependent population.

3.2 As per official estimates, the state had forest area of 58,136.12 sq. km which was 37.34 per cent of its geographical area. This includes 26,686.44 sq. km of demarcated forests, 3,838.78 sq. km of un-demarcated forests, 20.55 sq. kms of unclassified forests and 16.26 sq. km of other forests. But practically the state has only 48,366 sq km forest cover (31.06%) as per the State Forest Report 2003. National forest policy stipulates that 33 per cent of the geographical area should be brought under the coverage of forests. Thus there is an urgent need for afforestation.

3.3 Out of total forest area 16857.6 sq. km were in KBK districts. There is an imperative need to accelerate efforts for afforestation and regeneration of the degraded forests. Bulk of the afforestation programme is being implemented in KBK districts under RLTA. Economic plantations in KBK districts are undertaken by raising important species like Teak, Sissoo, Rose wood and others on suitable sites which will ensure substantially and higher production of valuable timber in future. Medicinal trees, fruits bearing trees and NTFP species as well as fuel wood, and bamboo have been planted. At all plantation sites, Vana Samrakshana Samiti (VSS) have been formed to ensure people's participation. A scheme on Vanaspati Vana is under implementation in Gandhamardan hill Range in Bolangir District.

3.4 Based on the resource availability/plant density and approachability of forest area, forests have been classified under the following five categories.

- Reserved Forests (RF)
- Demarcated Protected Forests (DPF)
- Un Demarcated Protected Forests (UDPF)
- Unclassified Forests (UF)
- Other Forests (OF)

3.5 The category wise distribution of forest area in KBK districts is given in Table 3.1. It may be observed from the table that these 8 districts had forest area totaling 16,857 sq km in 2005. This constituted 29 per cent of the forest area in the state. Among the 8 districts, Malkangiri (6%) followed by Rayagada (5%), Kalahandi and Nabarangpur had relatively large forest cover having 4 per cent each of the state forest area. This was followed by Koraput (3.23%), Nuapada(3.18%) and Bolangir (2.65%) districts. Sonepur district had the smallest area under forests constituting only 0.7 per cent of the total forest area of the state.

3.6 A further perusal of the table reveals that Demarcated Protected Forest (DPF) with 34 per cent was the largest constituent followed by Reserved Forest (RF) and Other Forest (OF) 30 per cent each. The un-demarcated protected forest (UDPF) consisted of only 6 per cent of the total forest area while the unclassified forest (UF) constituted less than 1 per cent of the total area under forest.

Table 3.1**Forest Area in KBK districts in 2005****(Area in Sq. kms)**

Sr. No.	Particulars	Kalahandi	Nuapada	Bolangir	Sonepur	Koraput	Malkangiri	Nabarangpur	Rayagada	Total
1	Reserve Forest	1449.03 (57)	0.00 (-)	1105.68 (72)	309.52 (75)	478.86 (25)	352.44 (10)	535.34 (22)	721.62 (27)	5002.49 (30)
2	% in state	5.5		4.1	1.1	1.8	1.3	2.0	2.9	18.99
3	DPF	488.51 (19)	1504.00 (80)	3.63	0.00	984.58 (52)	840.61 (27)	684.77 (28)	1147.19 (41)	5754.29 (34)
4	% in state	4.1	12.87	0.03		8.42	8.0	5.86	9.81	49.24
5	UDPF	313.37 (12)	0.00 (-)	0.00	0.00	0.00	661.92 (20)	0.00	0.00	975.29 (6)
6	% in state	8.16	-	-	-	-	17.24	-	-	25.40
7	UF	0.54 (1)	0.44 (1)	0.14	0.03	0.68 (1)	0.30	0.07	0.96	3.16 (-)
8	% in state	2.62	2.14	0.68	0.14	3.03	1.45	0.34	4.67	15.37
9	OF	286.56 (11)	345.25 (19)	434.40 (27)	106.23 (25)	415.41 (22)	1400.61 (42)	1241.55 (50)	892.56 (32)	5122.57 (30)
10	% in state	1.76	2.67	2.67	0.65	2.55	8.61	7.63	5.48	31.50
11	Total Forest	2538.01 (100)	1849.69 (100)	1543.85 (100)	415.78 (100)	1879.53 (100)	3355.68 (100)	2462.73 (100)	2812.33	1657.6 (100)
12	% in state	4.36	3.18	2.65	0.71	3.23	5.77	4.23	4.83	28.99

Source – Economic Survey 2005 – 2006

Note – DPF – Demarcated Protected Forest, UDPF – Un-Demarcated Protected Forest

UF – Unclassified Forest, OF – Other Forest

3.7 A further look into district-wise and category-wise details of different categories of forests highlights the following points.

- In Kalahandi district, reserve forest had the largest share at 57 per cent. The area under DPF, UDPF and OF was 19 per cent, 12 per cent and 11 per cent respectively. The district had a very small area under UF at 1 per cent only.
- In Nuapada district, there was no area under RF, UDPF and UF. Its total area was shared by DPF at 81 per cent and OF at 19 per cent.
- Bolangir district had the largest share under RF at 72 per cent of the total forest area while under OF it had the remaining 28 per cent of the forest area signifying that there was no or very little forest area under DPF and UDPF categories.
- In the case of Sonepur district RF accounted for the largest share (75%) while the area under Other Forest was 25 per cent. The district did not have any forest area under DPF and UDPF categories.
- In Koraput, about 52 per cent of total area under forests was under the category of DPF, followed by area under RF at 25 per cent and area under OF at 22 per cent. The district had relatively small share of forest under Unclassified Forest (UF).
- Malkangiri district had 42 per cent of the total forest area under OF category followed by 28 per cent under DPF, 20 per cent under UDPF and the remaining 10 per cent under RF.
- In the case of Nabarangpur district about 50 per cent of its total forest area was under the OF category, followed by 28 per cent under DPF and 22 per cent under RF.
- In Rayagada district DPF accounted for larger share of 41 per cent and was followed by area under OF 32 per cent and area under RF 27 per cent, of the total forest area in the district. Both under DPF and UF the district had negligible area.

3.8 The value of the growing stock of the forests in Orissa was substantially low when compared with other states. The situation can be improved by raising plantations of economically important species like Teak, Sissoo, and Bamboo on suitable sites. Forests are the important source of non-tax revenue for the state government. Orissa Forest Development

Corporation sells timber, firewood, bamboo, sal seed, kendu leaf, honey and pickles. The details of revenue receipts from forest produce are given in Table 3.2

Table 3.2
Revenue Receipts from Forest Produce in Orissa

(Rs. in Crore)

Sr. No.	Item	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1	Timber & Firewood	14.23	9.36	9.15	3.70	8.94
2	Bamboo	5.11	2.03	0.07	1.45	1.58
3	Kendu Leaf	55.00	69.00	75.00	31.00	24.25
4	Others	9.91	7.42	12.70	13.66	50.23
Total		84.25	87.81	96.92	49.81	85.00

Source: P.C.C.F, Orissa.

Financial Progress

3.9 The financial Progress under economic plantations, VSS and NTFP is given in Table 3.3. Details of the district-wise sanction and disbursement under forest development in all the 8 districts under RLTA during the period of four year from 2002-03 to 2005-06 are presented in the Table 3.3.

3.10 During the reference period a sum of Rs.7588.51 lakh was sanctioned and out of which Rs.7317.53 lakh (96.42%) was disbursed. Among the districts, a highest amount of Rs. 1516.74 lakh (19.98%) was sanctioned to Koraput district, followed by Rs.1469.66 lakh (19.36%) for Bolangir, and, Rs.1064.77 lakh (14.03%) for Kalahandi district. The districts of Malkangiri and Sonapur had received small allocation of resources.

Table 3.3

Financial Progress of RLTA Assisted Economic Plantation Projects in KBK districts

(Rs.in lakh)

Year	Kalahandi			Nuapada			Bolangir			Sonepur		
	San.*	Dis.**	%	San.	Dis.	%	San.	Dis.	%	San.	Dis.	%
2002-03	224.17	224.17	100.00	203.41	203.41	100.00	297.94	297.94	100.00	79.82	79.82	100.00
2003-04	355.89	365.98	102.83	297.34	252.81	85.02	413.99	394.29	95.24	126.48	104.22	82.40
2004-05	375.60	338.49	90.11	219.60	218.62	99.55	452.30	408.92	90.40	134.80	121.77	90.33
2005-06	109.11	23.10	21.17	240.46	240.46	100.00	305.43	305.43	100.00	53.42	53.42	100.00
Total	1064.77	951.74	89.40	960.81	915.30	95.26	1469.66	1406.58	95.70	394.52	359.23	91.05

Year	Koraput			Malkangiri			Nabarangapur			Rayagada			Total		
	San.	Dis.	%	San.	Dis.	%	San.	Dis.	%	San.	Dis.	%	San.	Dis.	%
2002 – 03	331.06	331.06	100.00	93.95	93.95	100.00	129.8	129.8	100.00	158.73	158.73	100.00	1518.88	1518.88	100.00
2003 – 04	518.59	481.15	92.78	151.33	158.87	104.98	221.92	241.4	108.77	284.46	307.64	108.14	2370.00	2306.36	97.31
2004 – 05	498.80	498.76	99.99	193.60	171.62	88.64	212.10	212.10	100.00	245.20	240.59	98.11	2332.00	2210.87	94.81
2005 – 06	168.29	168.29	100.00	141.71	141.71	100.00	190.70	190.70	100.00	158.31	158.31	100.00	1367.43	1281.42	93.71
Total	1516.74	1479.26	97.52	580.59	566.15	97.44	754.52	774.00	102.55	846.70	865.27	102.19	7588.31	7317.53	96.43

* Sanctioned ** Disbursed

3.11 A perusal of the disbursement of the funds indicates that among the districts, 97 per cent of allocated funds were disbursed in Koraput & Malkangiri districts followed by 95 per cent for Bolangir and Nuapada each, 91 per cent in Sonapur district, 89 per cent to Kalahandi district. The highest disbursement of 102 per cent was observed for Nabarangpur and Rayagada districts. It was also observed that there were variations in the disbursements over the years. The data thus indicated satisfactory disbursements under RLTA during the reference period.

Physical Progress

3.12 The physical progress of RLTA project in KBK region is presented in Table. 3.4. It indicates that during the period from 2002-03 to 2005-06, 51,436 hectares of land was covered under the Economic Plantations to check degradation of the forests. In all the 8 districts the envisaged area was actually covered under plantation. Among the districts, 20 per cent of total area was covered in Bolangir and Koraput district each followed by 15 per cent for Kalahandi, 11 per cent for Nuapada and Rayagada districts each. About 5 per cent of total area under economic plantations was in Sonapur district, 9 per cent in Malkangiri and 10 per cent in Nabarangpur district.

Table 3.4

**Physical Progress of RL TAP Assisted Economic Plantations (VSS/NTFP)
Projects in KBK Districts**

(in ha.)

Year	Kalahandi			Nuapada			Bolangir			Sonepur		
	P*	A**	%	P	A	%	P	A	%	P	A	%
2002-03	1875	1875	100	1670	1670	100	2865	2865	100	705	705	100
2003-04	2395	2395	100	1995	1995	100	2730	2730	100	715	715	100
2004-05	2145	2145	100	1070	1070	100	2840	2840	100	780	780	100
2005-06	1125	1125	100	930	930	100	1736	1736	100	395	395	100
Total	7540	7540	100	5665	5665	100	10171	10171	100	2595	2595	100

Year	Koraput			Malkangiri			Nabarangapur			Rayagada		
	P*	A**	%	P	A	%	P	A	%	P	A	%
2002-03	3040	3040	100	965	965	100	1125	1125	100	1660	1660	100
2003-04	3410	3410	100	905	905	100	1345	1345	100	2205	2205	100
2004-05	2490	2490	100	1370	1370	100	1470	1470	100	870	870	100
2005-06	1170	1170	100	920	920	100	1350	1350	100	1170	1170	100
Total	10110	10110	100	4160	4160	100	5290	5290	100	5905	5905	100

* = Planned ** =Actual

3.13 Thus, the progress under physical and financial programmes was very good. As against the envisaged physical targets, the achievement was reported to be at 100 per cent. The achievements against the financial targets were, however, lower and varied across districts and years. It may be indicated that the physical achievements cannot be 100 per cent when the financial achievements were not of the same magnitude. The project implementing agency under the leadership of the Divisional Forest Officer (DFO) has taken initiatives to implement the projects well within the time schedule. The fund utilization was satisfactory in all the districts. The project also could reach the envisaged physical targets as per the data made available during the study.

Field Study

3.14 Under Forest Development, 22 projects were taken up for detailed field study. The agencies implementing the projects were spread over 8 districts of the KBK region. Details of the projects selected for field study in each of the block are given in Table 3.5.

3.15 Among the 22 projects covered under the study, 4 projects were from Sonapur district, 3 each from Rayagada, Koraput, Nuapada and Bolangir district, and 2 each from Kalahandi, Malkangiri and Nabarangpur districts. These projects were spread over 22 blocks. During the field study, project sites of all the 22 projects were visited and physical achievements verified with the help of project implementing agencies and project beneficiaries.

Table 3.5**Spread of the 22 projects covered under Economic Plantations in KBK districts**

Sr. No.	District	No. of Projects	Blocks	Name of the Project
1	Kalahandi	2	Koksara Th.Rampur	Singari R.F. Kumudi UDF.
2	Malkanagiri	2	Mathali Malkangiri	Eco. Plantation Teak plantation
3	Nabarangapur	2	Papadhandi Umerkote	Eco. Plantation at Papadhandi. Protecting degraded R.F. at Beheda.
4	Rayagada	3	Kolnara KalyanSinghpure Rayagada	NTFP at Tandipur NTFP at K. Singhpur Eco . plant at Sanakutuli – I
5	Koraput	3	Kotpad Jeypore Boipariguda	Mixed Plants at Sundhiguda Plant at Jhaliguda Mixed at Miliguda
6	Nuapada	3	Sinapalli Konna Khariar	Medicinal Plants at Dhingiamenda Eco. Plantation at Thango Eco. Plantation at Mahalpada
7	Bolangir	3	God vella God vella Bolangir	Kapsila Mixed plants Pendimunda Mixed plants Sikachhida RDF plants
8	Sonepur	4	Binka Binka Tarva Sonepur	Bhikabahaly Bamboo Plantation Seledy Plantation Baladi Bamboo Plantation Chandrapur Mixed plants.

Physical Status of the Projects

3.16 During the field study, the plantations taken up by the sample beneficiaries were visited. Based on the perceptions of the study team, the physical status of each project has been presented below.

- Singari AOFFP project at Thuamal Rampur block in the district of Kalahandi was implemented in 2000-01 benefiting 105 household of Jogesh padar VSS. It was implemented by Range Officer of Thuamal Ramapur. The plantation was in good condition. Beneficiaries were happy with the project results.

- Kumudi plantation project of Koksara block in Kalahandi district was implemented by the Range Officer, Dharmagada. It covered an area of 25 hectares and was implemented in 2001 benefiting 95 households. The plantation was in good condition. It was yielding benefits to the local people through supply of firewood, honey and wage employment. Beneficiaries were happy with the end results and hoped for a good future by the time the plantations mature.
- The Gangarajgumma plantation project in Mathali block of Malkangiri district was implemented during the year 2003-04 by the Range Officer, Mathali. As it falls under naxalite belt, its protection seems to be difficult. The villagers were afraid of protecting the forest. A part of the planted area had been encroached by mafia. This project at present is providing fuel wood and wage employment to the villagers. It needs a close supervision of the DFO and state government to improve the condition of the plantations. Empowerment of the local people appears to be one of the possible approaches. Through awareness programs and skill upgradation methods local people are to be encouraged to take up small forest based income generating activities. This will keep away the mafia and the local extremists groups. When local people get reasonably good living through the forest related activities, formation of extremist groups may get weakened.
- Teak plantation project of Simagudi of Malkangiri district implemented by Range Officer of Malkangiri was partly completed. It needs further improvement to yield benefits to the society. Project implementation requires further close monitoring to get desired results. Poor growth of the plantation was observed which needs to be rectified through proper maintenance.
- Range Officer Sri Subhasundar Pradhan implemented Economic Plantation of Majhiguda of Papadhandi block in Nabarangpur district in 1999. It was a successful project benefiting 75 households of Majhiguda. It improved the economic condition of the beneficiaries through supply of firewood, wage labour, timber, sal leaves, sal seeds, Kendu leaves and honey. The project site is full of teak plants and ready to yield revenue. The forest dependant villagers were happy with the results and expressed their gratitude to the project Implementing Officers.

- Beheda plantation at Jamodora of Umerkote block in the district of Nabarangapur was implemented under the strict supervision of Range Officer, Umerkote. It was implemented during 2002-03 covering 20 hectare of land. Under this project 45 households of one VSS have been benefited in different forms and are in the mainstream economy. The beneficiaries were observed to be highly satisfied with the project results.
- The project covering NTFP bamboo plantation of Tandipur in Kolnara block of Rayagada district was implemented in 2001-02. It has increased the dependence of people on forest, as there were no alternative avenues for their earning. They had very small land holdings and often had to resort to Podu cultivation. The project really enabled them to earn more and to improve their living conditions. The plantation also looked healthy, thick and green.
- NTFP bamboo project of Lilibadi village of Kalyasinghpur block in the district of Rayagada had been implemented by DFO Rayagada during 2003-04. Under this project VSS did not actively participate in forest development works. They quarreled with each other for forest products like bamboo, timber and fire wood. It appeared to be an unsuccessful project to the study team. It needs urgent attention of the concerned authorities for revival. Engaging an NGO to create the required awareness and people's participation may give better results.
- Range Officer of Rayagada implemented economic plantation at Sanakutuli in the district of Rayagada. The project had been implemented during 2003-04 over an area of 25 hectares. A variety of trees were planted. It had been observed during the field visits that growth of plantation was good. A large number of the beneficiaries got employment opportunities under the project. If the concerned project authorities continue to handle the project carefully, it can bring desired financial empowerment of local people in the project area.
- The projects of mixed plantation at Sundiguda in the block Kotpada, plantation at Jhaliguda in the block of Jaypur and mixed plantation at Maliguda of Boipariguda block of Koraput district were implemented during 2001-02 by the respective Range Officers. All the 3 projects were successful with the cooperation of villagers, VSS

and Forest Officers. The villagers were aware of forest development and their economic condition had improved as a result of their involvement in the business of forest-based produce. A collective participation and better management was observed. Forest developed was of better quality and overall appearance was very good. Reasons behind the active participation and team spirit developed by the VSS members are worth studying for suitable replications.

- In Nuapada district, 3 projects under RLTAAP, viz., Medicinal Plantation at Dhingiamenda in Sinapalli block, Economic Plantation (bamboo) at Thango in Komna block and Economic Plantation at Mahalapada of Khariar block were in progress. All the plantation projects had been implemented by the respective Range Officers during 2005-06. The works were under progress and therefore benefits were yet to be realized by the society. The overall status of implementation was satisfactory and people nursed high hopes on end-results.
- Kapsila mixed plantation of Bolangir district falls under Deogaon range of Bolangir East division. It was implemented during 2004-05 under the direct supervision of the Range Officer, Deogaon range. This project has completed two years and has been benefiting 600 household of Kapsilla village. The fuel wood requirements of the local people were being met along with environmental enrichment. The growth of the plantation under the project was good.
- In Pendimunda plantation project was implemented in Bolangir district to meet fuel requirement of the people and also contributed to environmental enrichment. Range Officer implemented it under direct control of DFO Bolangir. Under the project, quick maturity plants like Gravelia, Simaruba, Chakunda and Accasia were raised. The project was in good condition during the course of the field visit. It has raised high hopes and beneficiaries had already started enjoying the income benefits.
- Sikachhida RDF plantation of Bolangir district was a rehabilitation project to enrich the degraded forest. Under this project, more emphasis had been given to soil conservation. About 28 thousand seedlings comprising Teak, Bamboo, Khaira, Gravelia, Anola, Chakunda and Bahada were planted. The project also took up gully-plugging measures for soil conservation. The appearance of the plantation was

- good. Local stake holders were having high hopes on the generation of project benefits.
- Bhikabahaly Bamboo Plantation in Binka block of Sonapur district was raised during 2004-05 by the Forest Department of Orissa under the direct supervision of Range Officer, Binka. The basic objective of the project was to provide bamboo to the villagers for their use and for making other household items. The project covered an area of 25 hectares and it was observed that the plantation was in good condition. The project was ready to generate income through sale of bamboo. It was also observed to be a successful project and people attached great importance to the project.
 - The plantation project at Seledy, implemented under RLTAAP was covered under AOFFP (Area Oriented Fuel and Fodder Plantation) scheme in 2003-04. The objective of the project was to augment production of fuel wood and fodder through regeneration of degraded forests. It covered an area of 20 hectares. The Range Officer, Binka of Sonapur district implemented the project. The progress of the project was observed to be satisfactory providing direct benefit to 427 households of the locality. Present situation warrants proper fencing and watching of the plantation so that it reaches the final harvesting stage. Natural fencing is worth attempting to protect the plantation from stray animals and poachers..
 - The bamboo development project of Baladi village of Tarva block in Sonapur district was implemented during 2003-04 and covered 10 hectares of land. The plantation under the project was good and income yielding. Beneficiaries were observed fully committed for project development and a sense of belonging was also observed under the project VSS members.
 - In Chandanpur block of Sonapur district, a mixed plantation project was taken up. The project implemented during 2005-06 was incomplete. Various plants raised are likely to generate income in coming years. VSS was formed to look after the project. The group was observed to be active and ambitious.

3.17 For studying the impact of the project, 120 project beneficiaries selected at random were approached during a time convenient for them. These beneficiaries drawn for in-depth field study belong to 24 villages and 24 blocks as presented in Table 3.7

Table 3.6
Distribution of Sample Beneficiaries in KBK districts

Sr. No.	Village	Block	District
1	Sundhiguda	Kotpad	Koraput
2	Miliguda	Baipanguda	Koraput
3	Jhaliguda	Jeypore	Koraput
4	Thango	Komna	Nuapada
5	Mahulpada	Khariar	Nuapada
6	Dhingia munda	Sinapali	Nuapada
7	Kapsila	Godvella	Bolangir
8	Sikachpida	Bolangir	Bolangir
9	Titalagarh	Titalagarh	Bolangir
10	Bhikabahaly	Binka	Sonepur
11	Baladi	Tarva	Sonepur
12	Chandarpur	Sonepur	Sonepur
13	Sanakutuli	Rayagada	Rayagada
14	Tandipur	Kolnara	Rayagada
15	Lilibadi	K. singhpur	Rayagada
16	Gangarajgumma	Mathali	Malkanagiri
17	Simagudi	Malkanagiri	Malkanagiri
18	Puspali	Kudmulguma	Malkanagiri
19	Sargiguda	Koksara	Kalahandi
20	Talajaringi	Junagarh	Kalahandi
21	Jogeshpadar	Th. Rampur	Kalahandi
22	Majhiguda	Papad handi	Nabarangapur
23	Boripadar	Dabugaon	Nabarangapur
24	Jamodora	Umerkote	Nabarangapur

3.18 It may be observed from the table that the sample beneficiaries were drawn from each of the 8 KBK districts totaling 120 beneficiaries. With the help of a pre-drawn and pre-tested questionnaire the required primary data were collected. As mentioned in Chapter 2 on Methodology, the impact of the project was computed by comparing pre and post situations of the beneficiaries especially in their income earning capacity and living standards. Results of the analysis are presented in Chapter 4.

CHAPTER - IV

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

4.1 For evaluating the impact of the project, primary data were collected from 120 samples beneficiaries. On an average 15 beneficiaries were covered from each of the 8 districts. The details of physical and financial status of the sample under Economic Plantations are presented in Table 4.1.

4.2 It may be observed from the table that a sum of Rs.89.07 lakh as sanctioned under the project was fully utilized by the agency. An amount of Rs.15.44 lakh had been allocated and actually spent in Sonepur district followed by Rs.14.95 lakh for Nabarangpur and Rs. 12.79 lakh for Bolangir district. Rayagada district received the lowest amount of Rs.6.39 lakh. It was observed that 28 of the villages were benefited from the projects of economic and mixed plantations selected for the purpose of field study. The Project benefited 588 hectares of land by afforestation and 3,599 household formed under 22 VSS (Vana Samrakshana Samiti).

Table 4.1

Physical and Financial Details of the Projects Covered under the Study

Particulars	Kalahandi		Nuapada		Bolangir		Sonepur	
	Anticipated	Actual	Anticipated	Actual	Anticipated	Actual	Anticipated	Actual
Expenditure (Rs. lakh)	7.20	7.20	12.0	12.0	12.79	12.79	15.44	15.44
No. of villages covered	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4
Area coverage (ha)	50	50	120	120	38	38	65	65
No. of Household benefited	200	200	284	284	1150	1150	946	946
No of VSS formed	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4

Koraput		Malkangiri		Nabarangapur		Rayagada		Total	
Anticipated	Actual	Anticipated	Actual	Anticipated	Actual	Anticipated	Actual	Anticipated	Actual
12.60	12.60	7.7	7.7	14.95	14.95	6.39	6.39	89.07	89.07
9	9	2	2	2	2	3	3	28	28
140	140	45	45	40	40	90	90	588	588
526	526	136	136	120	120	237	237	3599	3599
3	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	22	22

4.3 From the above table following points can be drawn:-

- The 22 projects covered for detailed study involved allocation of Rs.89.07 lakh for implementation of development programmes.
- The project benefited 28 villages, 588 hectares of land and 3,599 households.
- These projects were implemented through 22 VSS.
- Among the districts, Bolangir benefited maximum households (1,150) followed by Sonapur (946), Koraput (526) and Nuapada (284). Districts of Rayagada (237), Kalahandi (200), Malkangiri (136) and Nabarangpur (120) had relatively smaller number of beneficiaries under the project.

Social Status

4.4 The social status of 120 sample beneficiaries covered under the study under economic plantations project is presented in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2**Social Status of Sample Beneficiaries under Economic Plantations (no.)**

Sr.No.	District	Category					Average Family Size		
		SC	ST	OBC	General	Total	Adult	Children	Total
1	Kalahandi	1	8	6	–	15	3	2	5
2	Nuapada	1	14	–	–	15	4	2	6
3	Bolangir	2	1	11	1	15	5	3	8
4	Sonepur	1	–	6	8	15	3	2	5
5	Koraput	1	11	3	–	15	3	2	5
6	Malkangiri	2	13	–	–	15	3	2	5
7	Nabarangapur	7	7	1	–	15	3	2	5
8	Rayagada	1	14	–	–	15	3	2	5
Total		16	68	27	9	120	3	2	5

4.5 Out of 120 beneficiaries 16 belonged to the category of scheduled castes, 68 to scheduled tribes, 27 to OBC and 9 to the general category. The sample was adequately represented by the aboriginals consisting of 57 per cent of the sample. The average size of their family consisted of 5 members with 3 adults and 2 children. The family size was, however, observed to be larger in Bolangir (8) and Nuapada (6). In general family size was observed small and nucleus.

Educational Status

4.6 Among the 120 respondents, 52 were illiterate. Among the literates, 94 per cent had education up to school level and remaining 6 per cent had education up to college level. Four respondents from Sonepur district had college education. In Koraput, Malkangiri and Rayagada, more respondents were illiterate. The details of educational status are given in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3**Educational Status of Sample Beneficiaries under Economic Plantation**

Sr. No.	District	Level of education				
		Illiterate	School level	College level	Others	Total
1	Kalahandi	2	13	–	–	15
2	Nuapada	5	10	–	–	15
3	Bolangir	6	09	–	–	15
4	Sonepur	2	09	4	–	15
5	Koraput	10	5	–	–	15
6	Malkangiri	11	4	–	–	15
7	Nabarangapur	06	09	–	–	15
8	Rayagada	10	5	–	–	15
Total		52	64	4	–	120

Impact

4.7 Though full benefits stage had still not reached, the impact assessment exercise at best gives the direction of change. Impact assessment was made under Economic Plantation projects by assessing the changes of 5 important indicators, viz., average wage earning, number of days employed, availability of NTFPs in kgs, family labour involved and use of hired labour. The details are given in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4

Impact Assessment at the level of Beneficiaries under Economic Plantation in KBK Districts

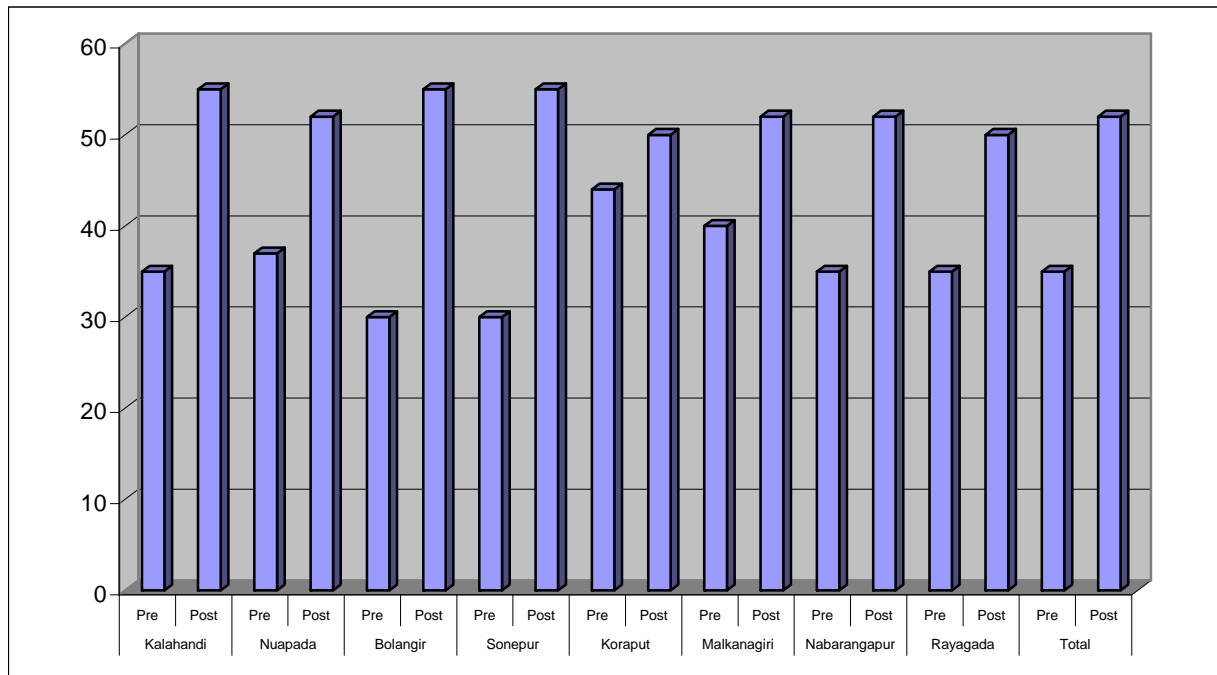
Particulars	Kalahandi			Nuapada			Bolangir			Sonepur		
	Pre	Post	Change	Pre	Post	Change	Pre	Post	Change	Pre	Post	Change
Average wage earning (Rs.) per day	35	55	20	37	52	15	30	55	25	30	55	25
No of days employed	160	200	40	180	240	60	190	260	70	200	290	90
Availability of NTFP in Kg	14	16	2	15	16	1	13	14	1	24	26	2
No of family labour involved in collection of forest produce	12	18	6	10	16	6	16	37	11	20	29	9
Hired labour involved in collecting forest produce	–	–	–	–	–	–	01	01	–	3	5	2

Particulars	Koraput			Malkangiri			Nabarangapur			Rayagada			Total		
	Pre	Post	Change	Pre	Post	Change	Pre	Post	Change	Pre	Post	Change	Pre	Post	Change
Average wage earning (Rs.) per day	44	50	06	40	52	12	35	52	17	35	50	15	35	52	17
No of days employed	200	230	30	170	240	70	160	250	90	180	260	80	1440	1970	530
Availability of NTFP in Kg	17	19	2	28	30	2	35	38	3	30	35	5	176	194	18
No of family labour involved in collection of forest produce..	10	20	10	9	15	6	20	25	5	7	12	5	104	162	58
Hired labour involved in collecting forest produce	–	–	–	–	4	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	4	6	2

4.8 From the Table 4.4 following inferences can be drawn: -

Increase in Daily Wage Rate

4.9 The average daily wage for the sample beneficiaries as a whole, increased from Rs.35/- in 2002-03 to Rs.52/- in 2004-05. The change of Rs.17/- and in all respects, was an appreciable change. The Project thus helped the beneficiaries to receive a better daily wage rate. Compared to the minimum wage of Rs.55/- per day, realization of Rs.52/- per day without spending on travel cost appeared to be relatively better. Majority of the beneficiaries endorsed such views. It is reflected in the Graph given below :



4.10 Among the 8 districts covered under the project, the change observed in daily wage rate was the highest in Bolangir and Sonapur districts at Rs.25/- followed by Rs. 20/- in Kalahandi and Rs.17/- in Nabarangpur. The lowest change was observed in the case of Koraput district at Rs.6/-. However, Koraput was having slightly higher wage rate at Rs.44/- during pre-development period.

4.11 Though the changes in wage rate was significant, further increase in daily wages will come about with increase in economic activities in the region. Government may also play an

important role in revising the Minimum Wage and enforcing the same. Strict enforcement will minimize the potential for militant Trade Unionism and related complications.

Employment Generation

4.12 There was marginal increase in employment as a result of the project implementation. During pre-development period, all the sample respondents used to get 1440 days of wage employment during a year. During the post-development period they got 1970 days of wage employment. The increase was attributed to the implementation of project. There was increase in employment 530 mandays for the sample as a whole. In addition to the increased number of mandays employed, a few of the beneficiaries could also get employment in the project site itself.

4.13 Among the 8 districts covered under the study, the maximum employment generation was realized in Sonapur and Nabarangpur districts at 90 days each and was followed by 80 days in Rayagada, 70 days in Malkangiri and Bolangir districts. The lowest increase was realized in Koraput at 30 mandays only. The level of involvement of VSS and its leadership and initiatives of the project implementing officials, appeared to be the reasons for the inter-district variations in employment generation under the project. It was also felt during the course of the field study that, there is ample scope to further increase the employment under the project. It can be further optimized, if the VSS are made vibrant organizations through proper local leadership and better skills for the management of the projects. Detailed studies may be launched by Social Scientists to identify the factors leading to the higher success rates in achieving project objectives by certain VSS, so that they can be replicated suitably for further optimizing end-results of the project.

Availability of Minor Forest Produce

4.14 A large number of the people living near the forest depend on the forest for their daily needs. The livelihood is patterned for the use of Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP) for meeting their day-to-day requirements. Restrictions by the government on the use of NTFPs limited their dependence and often become a threat to their livelihood. The living habits developed over centuries have obvious limitations to put an end to it abruptly. The change process has to take place slowly. Keeping these factors in view, the government may

consider to allow forest dependant people to make use of the forest for their day-to-day life, especially by using NTFPs. Increased availability of NTFPs during post development period can be attributed to the specific development projects in progress. It was observed that the respondents covered under the study, really benefited out of the projects through getting increased quantity of NTFPs within a short period. Following are the highlights of the study in respect of the availability of NTFPs.

4.15 For the sample as a whole, the availability of NTFPs per day increased by 18 kg. During pre-development period, the sample families used to collect on an average 176 kg of NTFP per day. During post-development period, it increased to 194 kg per day. The change, though not substantial was worth making a mention due to the fact that even a small increase helps in building confidence of the project participants. The project enabled the forest department not only to sustain the progress, but also to increase the availability of the NTFPs. The process is a welcome change and highly appreciable.

4.16 Among the 8 districts covered under the detailed study, the increased availability of 5 kg per day of NTFPs was observed in Rayagada district and was followed by Nabarangpur district 3 kg per day. The increased availability of 5 kg per day in Rayagada district is worth detailed study for its replication in other districts. The skills developed by VSS over a period of time can be considered for replication.

Creation of Additional Employment

4.17 The projects have generated added employment opportunities especially for the Family Labor for collection of NTFPs. It may be observed from Table 4.4 that the Economic Plantation projects have generated additional employment for family labour in collection of minor forest produce. In each district family labour was involved in collecting forest produce like kendu leaves, sal leaves, sal seeds, honey, firewood, bamboo and other products. For the sample as a whole, the net addition to the family labour was 58 mandays for collecting forest produce. The data thus show that the project area measuring 588 ha land could generate additional employment opportunity for 58 persons during its initial years of development. In other words on an average 10 ha land enabled full employment opportunity for a person for

collecting NTFPs. It is likely to increase when the projects reach its economic stabilization stage.

4.18 Inter-district variations were also observed in generation of additional employment for the family labour among the 8 districts. The additional family labour employed ranged from 5 in Rayagada, to as high as 11 in Bolangir district. The projects were able to make substantial impact on the well being of the family labour by generating employment for them in collection of forest produce. However, deployment of hired labour is yet to be felt in most of the KBK districts except in the districts of Bolangir and Sonepur where marginal changes were observed.

4.19 Along with the stabilization of the returns from the investment, deployment of hired labour is likely to increase. This will also help other job seekers in getting employment opportunity. In order to assess the local public initiative in additional income generating activities, questions were also asked to know their investment and annual earnings from additional activities taken up under Economic Plantation. The results are indicated in Table 4.5.

Table 4.5
Additional Activities taken up under Economic Plantation in KBK districts

(in Rs.)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Kalahandi		Nuapada		Bolangir		Sonepur		Koraput		Malkangiri		Nabarangapur		Rayagada		Total	
		Inv.*	Net** Returns	Inv.	Net Returns	Inv.	Net Returns	Inv.	Net Returns	Inv.	Net Returns	Inv.	Net Returns	Inv.	Net Returns	Inv.	Net Returns	Inv	Net Return
1	Agriculture	6400	1200	3000	2000	38700	7900	30,000	10,300	5500	2550	7800	2050	5500	1750	5600	1200	102500	28950
2	Animal husbandry	-	-	-	-	48000	6300	20,500	9600	-	-	-	-	6500	3100	6000	2050	81000	21050
3	Fishery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Other farm sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,750	3500	-	-	3000	1400	-	-	-	-	13750	4900
5	Non-farm activity	-	-	3200	700	-	-	7800	1550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11000	2250
6	Others	4000	1200	1900	700	1000	5200	8000	4400	2500	1000	3000	600	2500	800	1600	500	22600	14400
TOTAL		10400	2400	8100	3400	87700	19400	77050	29350	8000	3550	13800	4050	14500	5650	13200	3750	230850	71550

• = Investment and ** = Net Returns

4.20 With increased family earnings and better infrastructure the beneficiaries made Investments in income generating activities. These investments were made to supplement their income.

4.21 The implementation of economic plantation projects facilitated taking small initiatives in investing in new income generating activities. People covered under the project area preferred to invest in agriculture. A few of them also invested in small activities under animal husbandry, non-farm sector and other investments. However, investments in fisheries are yet to take place. In general, investment friendly mood was observed.

4.22 Out of the 120 beneficiaries covered under the study, only 27 beneficiaries (23 %) took up new investments during the post project period. The investment totaled Rs.2,08,250/- averaging Rs.7,713/- per person for initiating new investment. Out of the 27 investors, 16 took up activities in agriculture. Their Investments in agriculture averaged Rs 6,400/-. Only 3 Persons made investments in animal husbandry, especially for milch animals, Their Investments in milch animals averaged Rs.16,200/-. Three persons also took up the investments in other farm activities, such as, vegetable cultivation. Their investments averaged Rs.4,583/- and one beneficiary took up non-farm activity keeping a provision shop and another 2 beneficiaries took up investments in other activities with an average investment of Rs.1,100/-.

4.23 The highest net return was realised by investors in non conventional investments and was followed by investments in other farm sectors. Investors in agriculture and animal husbandry realized substantial net returns. The lowest return was realised under non-farm sector. Investors were observed enthusiastic in their ventures and it is likely that the trends will further pick up in the project area.

4.24 Among the districts, the highest amount of Rs.38,700/- was invested by the respondents of Bolangir district which generated an annual return of Rs.7,900/-. It was followed by Sonepur district with an investment of Rs.30,000/- and annual net return of Rs. 10,300/-. In the case of animal husbandry also the districts of Bolangir and Sonepur

performed better than other districts both in terms of investment and annual returns. No beneficiary in Kalahandi, Nuapada, Koraput and Malkangiri invested in animal husbandry. However, the investment in other activities, such as, education, health, tailoring, trading and collecting forest products had been made with an annual net return of Rs.14,400/-, for all the sample respondents.

4.25 In Chandanpur plantation area in Sonepur district a success story worth recording was observed. The project covered plantation area of 25 hectares and spent Rs.3,23,750/-. Under the project 8,000 Teak, 3,000 Bamboo, 9,600 Khaira, 3,000 Gravelia, 2,000 Amla, 400 Chakunda, 1,000 Bahada, 1,000 Neem and 500 imaruba trees had been planted.

4.26 These plants were of 3 year age and were in the process of revenue generation. The project was under the supervision of Chandanpur VSS. Sri Purnachandra Bagarti aged 42 years - a member of VSS, advocated his views that the project is a source of income to him and his friends Sri Jayadev Guru, Sri Mangalu Bagh and Sri Kushal Guru. He addressed fellow villagers and enthused them that by protecting the forest, they will get enough firewood in the form of leaves of Gravelia which are used to boil paddy. He also taught them the commercial use of the flowers of Gravelia which are useful for apiculture. Relatively long life of 15 to 20 days of the flower really helps honey bee and therefore the commercial business. Similarly, he also taught about kendu leaf trade, a most profitable activity in the project area. It is a major source of income to the villagers during the month of April. It offers good employment opportunities in rural area. His group also generate income by selling sal seeds and mahua flowers. Economic plantation was thus helpful in generating income to the villagers. The beneficiaries also looked forward to a bright future by selling amla in potential markets. An investment tempo prevailed in the project area. If the trend can be sustained, through suitable forward linkages and meeting essential infrastructure and skill upgradation requirements, the project can change the face of the area. Government may like to strengthen the sustainability through implementation of programmes which facilitate the progress. As the economy is vibrant, this is the appropriate time to address the traditional backwardness of the region.

4.27 The VSS members of Thango village of Komna block in the district of Rayagada also expressed their satisfaction about the project. The village constituting of 218 households was united for protecting the plantation area. They got the benefits like regular employment and sale of bamboo in the locality. In addition, they also took up development of mango orchards in 1.20 hectares, which will be a regular source of income. They had also developed pisciculture in their village through VSS, and made a profit of Rs.4000/- during the first year. VSS members if properly trained, can raise bamboo plantation and nursery of suitable plants for commercial purposes.

Photographs of the project



Economic plantations at Titlagarh to control Heat Wave



Signboard of RL TAP plantation



NTEP at Kalvansinoh nur in Rayachada districts

CHAPTER - V

CRITICAL APPRECIATION

5.1 There is an increasing awareness on the need for better vegetative cover in the forest. Increasing awareness of the public and the pressure of the National and International agencies on protection of forests and to create increasing vegetative cover have compelled governments to develop suitable policies for both protection and development of forests.

5.2 Among the many reasons of forest degradation, people directly depending on forest for livelihood are often held responsible. In many places unscientific use of forest degrade them. The system of shifting cultivation, grazing, encroachment, poaching, igniting artificial forest fires for trapping animals and looting forest produce are reasons for forest degradation. Grabbing of land for commercial plantations, water and minerals, illegal cultivation of crops used for the preparation of prohibited drugs, mafia operations with political and administrators' nexus, operation of various socio-political militants, hide outs of culprits escaping the police and the law are the other reasons for this menace. The ethnic connection which existed earlier among our rishis / munis and the wild animals needs to be restored in the forests. Any restraints on activities of the vested interests will have resistance. Environmentalists, forest lovers and the forest dependants often raise their concern. Overtime, the forests have become a hot bed of controversies as persons like Veerappan ruled the forest driving away the earlier occupants who at one time had been busy writing various Vedas through the rishi parampara.

5.3 In addition, the management of the forests by the state governments under broad policy guidelines drawn by central government, often become a subject of debate for its adequacy and efficiency. As it is a subject related to the forests, general Public has less access and information on what is happening within a forest. Often, it appeared through adventure stories similar to that of Veerappan's. The physical assessment of the forest wealth during the earlier days had technical limitations. Currently, with the information available

through Satellite Imagery System, the health of a forest can be assessed with precision and through healthy monitoring it can be preserved, maintained and if required, developed.

5.4 Under RLTAAP, government of Orissa has taken up afforestation of certain portions of the degraded forests with local People's participation. These projects were observed to have yielded rich dividends to the public, forest department and the forest lovers. Development of small patches of forest land with selected tree species, which are of immediate benefits to the forest dependants and long-term benefits to the society and to the government was well tried with the active participation of Van Samrakshana Samithi (VSS).

5.5 The study revealed that the project to a large extent was implemented based on the envisaged project norms. Both financial and physical achievements made under the projects were as per those envisaged.

5.6 Time schedule was also adhered to. Divisional Forest Officer took the lead in project planning and implementation. At the field level, the Range Officers executed the projects. Choice of species and the scheduling of the work were done systematically barring a few incidents of negligence due to the lack of coordination among the various functionaries involved.

5.7 The effectiveness of the VSS and its leadership brought in different levels of success. Where individual leadership took the lead and ensured the participation of all concerned as a team, the results were praiseworthy. Absence of the same or its weakness reflected on the results. In certain places, Forest Department functionaries took the role of Change Agents and ensured the desired participation of the members of the VSS. Their initiatives and drive need to be recognized.

5.8 The success of the project, wherever visible, strengthened people's participation. Proposals on sharing the benefits with them inspired both participation and also strengthened the feelings of ownership. In most of the places VSS members felt proud of the small patches

of forest they rejuvenated. It also checked encroachments, grazing, and other illegal exploitations. The growth of the healthy plants enthused the team.

5.9 Selection of Species giving economic return at different phases of the project attracted VSS members' active participation. Initial gains such as wage payments and NTFPs met the participants' immediate requirements. The growth of the plantations built long term expectations. The individual interest motivated better group behaviour and team building. Collective efforts brought in the desired results and kept away infiltrators. The whole system worked well and yielded better results. Wherever, the process of team building got diluted either due to the group behaviour or through inadequate zeal of the leadership the results also got diluted.

5.10 It is worth launching detailed studies to identify the reasons behind the success of certain VSS. Factors leading to success in certain cases can be emulated to optimize project results elsewhere. Wrong selection of species is likely to generate inadequate interest among the project participants which in turn is likely to adversely affect the project implementation.

5.11 Thus, before launching the project, it is worth carrying out detailed studies to arrive at suitable species which are capable of meeting the project dependants' both short term and long term interests and optimizing environmental and social benefits.

5.12 There is also a need to fully convince the stakeholders about their role, their immediate gain, responsibilities, action initiatives, ownership, duties, custodianship, commitments and long term gain for them, for the society and for the governments.

5.13 The role of participants in executing the duties of custodianship of the forest, its products and life system have to be taught and if required, skill upgraded through exposure visits, discussions, debates and through other visual aids.

5.14 The study established accrual of benefits at the stakeholder's level, especially at VSS member level. While the projects were in progress, a large number of them got employment. A few of the participants also got continuous employment even after the projects were fully

implemented especially for maintenance. Members also got added and continuous benefits from the collection of NTFPs. Certain projects provided full employment opportunity for the family labour and in a few cases even for the hired labour.

5.15 Compared to the pre-development stage, both wage rates and the number of days employed during a year also increased due to project implementation. Assured employment with the increased wage rate enabled a few to take up the additional income generating activities. A good number of the VSS members during the post investment period, took up investments in both farm and non-farm sectors. They also realized better net returns from these new activities. The system built confidence and a good number of them started building higher hopes on their income earnings. They expected government to help them to sustain the spirit by providing micro infrastructure, extending training programmes for capacity building and to access larger markets for NTFPs and other produce and products.

5.16 If the investment tempo is suitably sustained, the economic history of the KBK region will undergo changes with accelerated growth. For forest dependence, it is a great realization of economic growth from their age old stagnated economic status.

5.17 The projects were successful at the level of government as well since they could rejuvenate the senile forests and contribute positively to the felt need of afforestation. The investments made in the long run will fetch rich dividends and create enormous wealth as a larger number of the long maturing plants are of high timber value. A suitable share of them with the VSS members will improve their economic condition. If properly administered each VSS member will become rich during the second/third generation. The whole system will safeguard the nation's social responsibility and each elite citizen's felt desire.

5.18 For the successful operations of the system, suitable support systems for regular maintenance of the projects and protection from the likely intruders are to be evolved. The empowerment of the VSS and the department of forests appear to be the best possible solutions.

5.19 Proper records on the involvement of VSS, member's contributions, right to inheritance, quick settlements of disputes, maintenance of cordial relations with all partner agencies, etc. need to be maintained. To firm the faith being built up, it has to be carefully protected.

5.20 There is a need for further strengthening the contacts among partner agencies. Government may like to address this subject in the context of legal rights, inheritance, migration, technology changes, changes in project norms and likely changes in occupational shifts.

5.21 The project implementing agency, i.e., Divisional Forest Officer and Range Officers are to be further professionalized to handle the emerging systems under the VSS.

5.22 For the purpose of replicability, the projects of larger size will be requiring resources, manpower and better skills. Computerization of the whole system will improve the efficiency of the project implementation. For regular maintenance Satellite Imagery System may also be used to assess physical status and regular monitoring of the plant growth.

5.23 In certain areas a cluster of VSS emerges. Advantage in the cluster, especially for procuring NTFPs, their sorting, storage, auctioning, value addition, skill up gradation, etc. may be studied and private investments encouraged for wealth creation and employment generation. In such clusters it is worth establishing a Forest Development Agency (FDA) with suitable infrastructure and support system.

5.24 One of the salient features of the National Forest Policy 1988 was to actively associate the people in protection, conservation and management of forests. This objective can be achieved by bringing the members of the VSS to the mainstream by providing them alternative sources of earning. During the study it was observed that there is ample scope for value addition on NTFPs, especially for stitching the leaves for making utility items like plates, cups, etc. Suitable training, development of micro level infrastructure, provision of stitching machines during the initial stages and enabling them to develop suitable supply

chain are to be addressed to, with private sector participation. Project coordination may be encouraged to strengthen ideas on various possibilities and government may develop micro level infrastructure.

5.25 Bulk level marketing of honey, brooms, brushes and utility items like furniture made up of Bamboo are also potential items in the project area. Presently the VSS members handle these items in small quantity/volume. Initiatives taken up by them may be helped and entrepreneurial zeal nursed and developed. Forest department from its earlier role of policing already emerged as a development department with conservation and development as major theme. Now they have to evolve as professional custodians and corporate level businessmen doing business in favour of the Mother Earth. It is a cultural change. But it was our heritage and we have to revive the lost culture on which we were proud of.

5.26 There is a need for further strengthening the system on record keeping and monitoring. Computerization of required data/information and a system to update the information and taking the administrative decisions based on valid information will build faith and confidence among all partner agencies.

5.27 VSS members and Officials of the Department taking initiatives and bringing in the desired change are to be identified and suitably rewarded. A system in this regard needs to be developed. Similarly, lapses observed may be rectified immediately and their likely recurrence discouraged through disciplinary actions. Absence of such a system of reward and punishment discouraged the functionaries in putting their best efforts for project development.

5.28 Institution building at VSS level with maximum private sector participation through democratic systems and simultaneously encouraging private sector investments in all related sectors may be encouraged, especially on infrastructure development, value addition and marketing. As the Department of forest is involved in the project implementation and their focus is on forest development, the Panchayat and Block officers are to be persuaded to take up other development activities within the project area. For the same they may be given

suitable training as most of the functionaries in the project area are not development friendly. The system needs changes. Any initiative for income generation and permissible under the law are to be encouraged and helped. Limitations, if any, may be corrected and strengthened by the development/ administrative functionaries. If required, when the investment matures and reaches economic stabilisation stage, these functionaries who really helped, may be suitably rewarded through incentives or even through sharing a portion of the benefits. Presently, milking starts right from infant stage and the culture hampers maturity and growth. Too many throttle the budding entrepreneur at nascent stage. One of the reasons for the shyness of even the educated persons to take up enterprise in rural area is due to the milking attitude of the local functionaries. In forest dominated neighborhood, local functionaries are often uncrowned kings. If they are empowered and motivated on the growth process with incentives, the present culture of apartheid on investments can be addressed to for the desired turnaround. Government may like to initiate serious discussions, dialogue and extend policy support for addressing such changes.

5.29 The project needs sustainability, growth and replication on a large scale. All these need resources and commitments of all concerned. A corpus building system may be required with the VSS. The process can be slowly molded in to an environment friendly corporate level business. Forests generate enormous wealth and as such professional handling of the subject with transparency is a must for larger business. Right for Information and availability of Satellite Remote Sensing System make the whole system user friendly and possible for management. Therefore, timely changes to develop professional management with people's participation are to be given importance. It will Create a Win-Win situation to all stakeholders with better income generation and environment protection.

5.30 Professional management of forest area will check soil erosion, degradation of forests, encroachments, illegal operations of the vested elites and also help protecting the wild life, the flora and the fauna. All rehabilitation projects are corrective measures of earlier non professional management. Therefore it has to be addressed to more vigorously, with the support of maximum participation, ownership feeling and faith building through transparency in all operations. Collective approach will develop a culture of healthy business rather than

the earlier prevailed exploitation, looting, encroachments and secrecy. The new system will give better dividends by stabilizing a favorable climate, healthy forest dependants on livelihood and protection of much required forest degradation, soil erosion and preventing desert formations for the future generations. A proud feeling of custodianship should emerge in respect of all natural wealth. The present culture of grabbing and making the Mother Earth naked is against our rich heritage. The VSS's Economic Plantations are humble instruments addressing the required changes in small patches. Encouraging results have been observed under RLTAP. Let us make the initiative a silent but massive movement and enable our elders and youngsters to find solace in friendly forest, so that the elders can contribute through their thinking process as our earlier Rishis did and our children can inherit the culture to live with the nature enjoying their life and contributing to the future generation with a sense of custodianship.

CHAPTER - VI

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

6.1 Under RLTA, out of the total resources of Rs.6251 Crore, Rs.376 crore (6%) was allocated for afforestation. During the project implementation period 2002 – 03 to 2005-06, 5,351 Economic Plantations Projects were implemented in 8 districts of KBK region.

6.2 District Forest Officials implemented these projects. Rejuvenation of selected patches of forest land was taken up with the participation of local people through a forum known as Van Samrakshana Samithi (VSS). Selection of quick maturing suitable species for the project area having high timber value was envisaged for the benefit of the forest dependant people.

6.3 The Projects were implemented with the help of VSS so that the members of VSS could get employment and also develop a sense of ownership of the forests being developed through Joint Forest Management (JFM) for sharing both short term and long term benefits. It was a novel concept.

6.4 The project was subjected to a detailed review under the study right from the inception of project. During the reference period an amount of Rs.75.88 crore was sanctioned and Rs.73.0 crore (96%) utilized developing 51,436 hectares of land under rejuvenated forest coverage with selected species covering all the 8 districts. Through the review of secondary data and in-depth study of primary data collected from 22 randomly selected projects and 120 beneficiaries and program implementing functionaries it was observed that the projects have made the desired impact and they are progressing with the active participation of the VSS.

6.5 Healthy growing plants, vibrant VSS participants and committed department officials, considerable short term gains to the forest dependant VSS members, a promising forest coverage and enormous wealth creation to the stake holders and a feeling of ownership and improved forest management were the changes observed.

6.6 Based on the experience of the study team, following suggestions are made for the consideration of the Government of Orissa to further strengthen the project implementation and to optimize the project end results.

- (i) A more systematic study for selection of project area is required. While locating the project area, due importance may be given to the likely people's participation. Better response area may be given priority. Subsequently, the tree species may be selected with the help of professionals giving due weightage to the aspirations of the people. A true plantation re-engineering skill is required for the optimum use of natural resource for developing Economic Plantation with appropriate tree mix for both short term and long term gains. Beneficiaries also need appropriate awareness on their needs like daily requirements, requirements on family functions, education, health, etc. An approach suitable for family requirements coupled with revenue generation for the government and the society with Eco-friendly models are to be developed and perfected. Government may, if required, seek professional's cooperation for the same.
- (ii) The project implementing agency, viz., the Forest Department Officials engaged in development, need awareness, capacity building, specialised skills on management and proficiency in use of computers. Facilities available in the country from Forest Research Institute, for training and capacity building, especially for the field level functionaries may be used.
- (iii) A good number of the project functionaries have put in their best for achieving good results under a few projects. They need recognition and rewards. Similarly, a few functionaries hesitated to adopt the development concepts and did not shoulder responsibility. They have to be suitably sensitized. As VSS are involved the process is no more a secret like the one in earlier days.
- (iv) Similarly, members of the VSS and their leaders need hand holding for institutionalizing of the emerging trends in joint management of the forests. A consistent policy and timely updation of the same is required for survival and growth of the new concept. With the change in governments, the development

policies and the institutions should not be neglected as the process has serious repercussions. A careful and professional handling of the subject is warranted. As the area under the forests is nearly one third of the geographical area, the Government of Orissa has larger responsibility. If carefully nursed, it will generate a large revenue for the State. The forest dependants will not destroy the forests and will not migrate to urban pockets if they are helped to have a decent livelihood at their place.

- (v) VSS and their members are beginners. They are to be taught on forest management, NTFPs collection, trading, value addition and on the long term benefits for future generations. If not properly managed it is likely that certain vested interests will project leadership and by throwing money they wield public support and emerge as lobbies of vested interests. Government through proper training should strengthen the VSS as healthy institutions. Even political lobby will defeat the very purpose as happened in Cooperative Sector. Appropriate studies by social scientists and management professionals will be helpful to shape up the policies and to develop the required support system.
- (vi) Attempt for periodical valuation of the forest by professionals and cent per cent transparency on the subject through websites, Sign Boards at the project sites, distribution of pamphlets among the VSS, etc. may help building confidence and stop spreading rumors.
- (vii) Through better collection, sorting, grading and reaching tradable volumes, the VSS can tap larger markets avoiding intermediaries to optimize the benefits under NTFPs. Similarly, value addition on certain produce is possible through injection of small capital and upgradation of skills. Government may like to address these subjects with the help of consultants and professionals.
- (viii) There is large scope for building supply chains with the Emerging Malls in metros and other urban pockets where market demand is sizeable and effective. VSS with the help of the government, ORMAS, etc. can obtain vendor license from Big Bazaar, Spencers, Reliance, etc. and meet their demand with quality products. The whole system should be encouraged only

under Private Sector. Government need not get in to market operation that too for minor forest produces.

- (ix) Regular maintenance of plantations should form an important part of the project implementation process. This will help gap filling, soil and water conservation, drought proofing and soil erosion. Plough back a portion of the short term returns for maintenance by the VSS on a healthy and transparent manner. The Government may like to look into the subject.
- (x) At regular intervals, the plant density needs to be monitored for the projects as a whole by the officers. This will put in place a system through which the responsibility of project participants including members of VSS and the department officials can be fixed in any large level dilutions in project norms.
- (xi) The improved family earning had facilitated individual initiatives in taking up small investment activities in farm and non-farm sectors. This is something new to the forest dependant people of KBK region. Government may like to study the changes more closely to further facilitate the process so that increasing number of people will take up potential activities and join the main economic stream. Development of an entrepreneurial friendly attitude among local functionaries of government need to be addressed. A timely hand holding by all concerned, will remove the present tag of KBK as less developed.
- (xii) A few VSS emerge as clusters. A different treatment to such areas may be given to bring in small size PURA concepts integrating overall development, viz., income generation, better infrastructure, better education and health services, improved entertainment facilities leading to market development, value addition and growth. Government may like to explore the possibility of PURA in at least one of such clusters.

LIST OF RESPONDENTS UNDER ECONOMIC PLANTATION

Sl. No.	Name	Village	Block	District
1.	Murali Budeyak	Kapsila	Gudvella	Bolangir
2.	Bhani Rana	Kapsila	Gudvella	Bolangir
3.	Bhaghana Rana	Pindimunda	Gudvella	Bolangir
4.	Rakhi Mohapatra	Kapsila	Gudvella	Bolangir
5.	Bimhadlar Sahoo	Kapsila	Gudvella	Bolangir
6.	Mahon Mahakur	Sikachhida	Bolangir	Bolangir
7.	Gupteswar Patra	Sikachhida	Bolangir	Bolangir
8.	Prasanna Henna	Sikachhida	Bolangir	Bolangir
9.	Hemanta Biswal	Sikachhida	Bolangir	Bolangir
10.	Satyabhanu Panda	Sikachhida	Bolangir	Bolangir
11.	Lambodar Bogartis	Sirul	Muribahal	Bolangir
12.	Gauraja Majhi	Sirul	Muribahal	Bolangir
13.	Pitmbana Bagarti	Titlagarh	Titlagarh	Bolangir
14.	Anarga Sahoo	Titlagarh	Titlagarh	Bolangir
15.	Brundhan Bagarti	Titlagarh	Titlagarh	Bolangir
16.	Saka Son	Bhikababhali	Binka	Sonepur
17.	Pandhanar	Bhikababhali	Binka	Sonepur
18.	Sri Krishna Rana	Bhikababhali	Binka	Sonepur
19.	Khira Rana	Bhikababhali	Binka	Sonepur
20.	Babula Sahoo	Bhikababhali	Binka	Sonepur
21.	Satrugana Sahoo	Chandanupur	Sonepur	Sonepur
22.	Swadhin Hali	Chandanupur	Sonepur	Sonepur
23.	Bira Hali	Chandanupur	Sonepur	Sonepur
24.	Brundaban Rana	Chandanupur	Sonepur	Sonepur
25.	Gangadhar Rana	Chandanupur	Sonepur	Sonepur
26.	Dambaru Chakradhar	Baladi	Birka	Sonepur
27.	Bibacha	Baladi	Birka	Sonepur
28.	Bhaskar	Baladi	Birka	Sonepur
29.	Aintha	Baladi	Tarva	Sonepur
30.	Birarana	Baladi	Tarva	Sonepur
31.	Pitabas Dhama	Thango	Komma	Nuapada
32.	Dambadhar Dhama	Thango	Komma	Nuapada
33.	Ulas Dharma	Thango	Komma	Nuapada
34.	Santosh Majhi	Thango	Komma	Nuapada
35.	Sadan Majhi	Thango	Komma	Nuapada
36.	Lalmohan Kandi	Mohulpanda	Kharia	Nuapada
37.	Khatiram Majhi	Mohulpanda	Kharia	Nuapada

38.	Tankadhar Thela	Mohulpanda	Kharia	Nuapada
39.	Arjun Padha	Mohulpanda	Kharia	Nuapada
40.	Narado Gahir	Mohulpanda	Kharia	Nuapada
41.	Makave Singh Majhi	Dhingiamunda	Sinapalli	Nuapada
42.	Harisingh Majhi	Dhingiamunda	Sinapalli	Nuapada
43.	Udhaba Majhi	Dhingiamunda	Sinapalli	Nuapada
44.	Kamala Majhi	Dhingiamunda	Sinapalli	Nuapada
45.	Dhansingh Majhi	Dhingiamunda	Sinapalli	Nuapada
46.	Fogun Dalapali	Majhiguda	Papadhandi	Navarangapur
47.	Narasingh Nayak	Majhiguda	Papadhandi	Navarangapur
48.	Sukru Barua	Majhiguda	Papadhandi	Navarangapur
49.	Samhari Majhi	Majhiguda	Papadhandi	Navarangapur
50.	Mana Majhi	Majhiguda	Papadhandi	Navarangapur
51.	Simachal Nihal	Boripadar	Dabugaon	Navarangapur
52.	Saiba Suna	Boripadar	Dabugaon	Navarangapur
53.	Suresh Suna	Boripadar	Dabugaon	Navarangapur
54.	Sadasiba Suna	Boripadar	Dabugaon	Navarangapur
55.	Bhagi Naik	Boripadar	Dabugaon	Navarangapur
56.	Dhanaram Ganda	Jamodara	Umerkate	Navarangapur
57.	Hiradas Ganda	Jamodara	Umerkate	Navarangapur
58.	Jayaram Ganda	Jamodara	Umerkate	Navarangapur
59.	Nandalal Ganda	Jamodara	Umerkate	Navarangapur
60.	Sudan Harijan	Jamodara	Umerkate	Navarangapur
61.	Bharata Ganda	Sundhiguda	Kotpad	Koraput
62.	Dasama Harijana	Sundhiguda	Kotpad	Koraput
63.	Sukumna Bhatra	Sundhiguda	Kotpad	Koraput
64.	Silabati Harijan	Sundhiguda	Kotpad	Koraput
65.	Laxmidhar Gauda	Sundhiguda	Kotpad	Koraput
66.	Dhanrujaya Pajani	Maliguda	Boipariguda	Koraput
67.	Trinath Nayak	Maliguda	Boipariguda	Koraput
68.	Madhaba Gauda	Maliguda	Boipariguda	Koraput
69.	Ramachandra Gauda	Maliguda	Boipariguda	Koraput
70.	Arjun Payal	Maliguda	Boipariguda	Koraput
71.	Harimuduli	Jhaliaguda	Boipariguda	Koraput
72.	Boidi Malim	Jhaliaguda	Jhadiaguda	Jeypure
73.	Raila Malini	Jhaliaguda	Jhadiaguda	Jeypure
74.	Bulu Mali	Jhaliaguda	Jhadiaguda	Jeypure
75.	Turlaham Mali	Jhaliaguda	Jhadiaguda	Jeypure
76.	Parnach Dahunia	Gangarajguma	Mathali	Malkanagiri
77.	Ganesh Hantal	Gangarajguma	Mathali	Malkanagiri
78.	Tulsiram Chalan	Gangarajguma	Mathali	Malkanagiri
79.	Purna Gauda	Gangarajguma	Mathali	Malkanagiri
80.	Bandu Samarant	Gangarajguma	Mathali	Malkanagiri
81.	Goti Padiang	Simagudi	M.K. Guri	Malkanagiri

82.	Sona Kila	Simagudi	M.K. Guri	Malkanagiri
83.	Rama Kausik	Simagudi	M.K. Guri	Malkanagiri
84.	Ganga Pudiarni	Simagudi	M.K. Guri	Malkanagiri
85.	Muka Pudiarni	Simagudi	M.K. Guri	Malkanagiri
86.	Joyannath Bhumia	Puspal	Kudumulugumna	Malkanagiri
87.	Bhimsen Bhurni	Puspal	Kudumulugumna	Malkanagiri
88.	Raghunatha Bhumia	Puspal	Kudumulugumna	Malkanagiri
89.	Dasaratha Bhumia	Puspal	Kudumulugumna	Malkanagiri
90.	Rama Hantal	Puspal	Kudumulugumna	Malkanagiri
91.	Aguda Minika	Sanakhuntuli	Rayagada	Rayagada
92.	Iswar Miniaka	Sahakhutli	Rayagada	Rayagada
93.	Mastu Kubsha	Sahakhutli	Rayagada	Rayagada
94.	Jugnu Kubska	Sahakhutli	Rayagada	Rayagada
95.	Jamnu Mandigi	Sahakhutli	Rayagada	Rayagada
96.	Biswambare Kousalya	Tandipur	Kolnara	Rayagada
97.	Musila Pulaka	Tandipur	Kolnara	Rayagada
98.	Raju Pulaka	Tandipur	Kolnara	Rayagada
99.	Laxman Pulaka	Tandipur	Kolnara	Rayagada
100.	Dana Pulara	Tandipur	Kolnara	Rayagada
101.	Masuri Krushna	Lilibodi	K.S. Pur	Rayagada
102.	Sri Pali Krushna	Lilibodi	K.S. Pur	Rayagada
103.	Gopi Krushna	Lilibodi	K.S. Pur	Rayagada
104.	Wadka Mulka	Lilibodi	K.S. Pur	Rayagada
105.	Raghunath Krishna	Lilibodi	K.S. Pur	Rayagada
106.	Krushna Ch. Patra	Talajaingh	Junagarh	Kalahandi
107.	Lambudhambada Majhi	Talajaingh	Junagarh	Kalahandi
108.	Duryadhan Patra	Talajaingh	Junagarh	Kalahandi
109.	Sarat Bemal	Talajaingh	Junagarh	Kalahandi
110.	Keshab Dhamana Majhi	Talajaingh	Junagarh	Kalahandi
111.	Gurubari Majhi	Jogeshpadan	T.H. Rampur	Kalahandi
112.	Kesi Naik	Jogeshpadan	T.H. Rampur	Kalahandi
113.	Bibhusen Naik	Jogeshpadan	T.H. Rampur	Kalahandi
114.	Shyam Naik	Jogeshpadan	T.H. Rampur	Kalahandi
115.	Baulk Naik	Jogeshpadan	T.H. Rampur	Kalahandi
116.	Ambru Naik	Sargiguda	Koksara	Kalahandi
117.	Gunanadhi Dhangada Majhi	Sargiguda	Koksara	Kalahandi
118.	Lingaraj Singh Rajput	Sargiguda	Koksara	Kalahandi
119.	Dibakar Majhi	Sargiguda	Koksara	Kalahandi
120.	Ghanshyam Singhrajput	Sargiguda	Koksara	Kalahandi

SUPPLIMENTARY INFORMATION
ECONOMIC PLANTATION, VSS & NTFP

List of Projects under Economic Plantation

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Village	Block	Dist	Year
1	AOFFP Dudkathenge	Dudkathenge	Koksara	Kalahandi	1999-2000 to 2005-06
2	AOFFP Paikpada	Paikpada	Dhamagada	Kalahandi	1999-2000 to 2005-06
3	AOFFP Damanpur	Chanchalbahali	Dhamagada	Kalahandi	1999-2000 to 2005-06
4	Bhaluchar	Bhaluchar	Dhamagada	Kalahandi	1999-2000 to 2005-06
5	Sahalkhol	Sahalkhol	Dhamagada	Kalahandi	1999-2000 to 2005-06
6	Hatisal	Hatisal	Biswanathpur	Kalahandi	1999-2000 to 2005-06
7	Khajurpada RF	Khajurpada	Biswanathpur	Kalahandi	1999-2000 to 2005-06
8	AOFFP Goipitha	Goipitha	Biswanathpur	Kalahandi	1999-2000 to 2005-06
9	AOFFP Tangankora	Tangankora	Biswanathpur	Kalahandi	1999-2000 to 2005-06
10	AOFFP Lokbatal	Lokbatal	Biswanathpur	Kalahandi	1999-2000 to 2005-06
11	AOFFP Sendhabatta	Sendhabatta	Biswanathpur	Kalahandi	1999-2000 to 2005-06
12	AOFFP Karror munda	Karror munda	Biswanathpur	Kalahandi	1999-2000 to 2005-06
13	AOFFP Darlipada	Darlipada	Kalampur	Kalahandi	1999-2000 to 2005-06
14	AOFFP Dumlmunda	Dumlmunda	Biswanathpur	Kalahandi	1999-2000 to 2005-06
15	AOFFP Podaguda	Podaguda	Jaypatna	Kalahandi	1999-2000 to 2005-06
16	AOFFP Rautaboden	Rautaboden	Jaypatna	Kalahandi	1999-2000 to 2005-06
17	AOFFP Talaguda	Talaguda	Jaypatna	Kalahandi	1999-2000 to 2005-06
18	AOFFP	Nagupada	Jaypatna	Kalahandi	1999-2000 to

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Village	Block	Dist	Year
	Nagupada				2005-06
19	AOFFP Ghodabandh	Ghodabandh	Kalampur	Kalahandi	1999-2000 to 2005-06
20	AOFFP Dabriguda	Dabriguda	Junagarh	Kalahandi	1999-2000 to 2005-06
21	AOFFP Talajaring	Talajaring	Junagarh	Kalahandi	1999-2000 to 2005-06
22	AOFFP Ranapur	Rampur	Junagarh	Kalahandi	1999-2000 to 2005-06
23	AOFFP Amathola	Amathola	Junagarh	Kalahandi	1999-2000 to 2005-06
24	AOFFP Turibhejaguda	Turibhejaguda	Junagarh	Kalahandi	1999-2000 to 2005-06
25	AOFFP Gokulma	Gokulma	Junagarh	Kalahandi	1999-2000 to 2005-06
26	AOFFP Sundhijuda	Sundhijuda	Junagarh	Kalahandi	1999-2000 to 2005-06
27	AOFFP jagespadar	jagespadar	Junagarh	Kalahandi	1999-2000 to 2005-06
28	AOFFP Semelpadar	Semelpadar	Junagarh	Kalahandi	1999-2000 to 2005-06
29	AOFFP Sanphurla	Sanphurla	Junagarh	Kalahandi	2000-01 to 2005-06
30	Chhuriagarh	Chhurigarh	Junagarh	Kalahandi	2000-01 to 2005-06
31	Binmuhan	Binmuhan	Koksara	Kalahandi	2000-01 to 2005-06
32	Podakhal	Podakhal	Koksara	Kalahandi	2000-01 to 2005-06
33	Doberipada	Doberipada	Koksara	Kalahandi	2000-01 to 2005-06
34	Sargiguda	Sargiguda	Koksara	Kalahandi	2000-01 to 2005-06
35	Amlajore	Amlajore	Dharmagarh	Kalahandi	2000-01 to 2005-06
36	Sargiguda	Sargiguda	Koksara	Kalahandi	2000-01 to 2005-06
37	Churindwar	Churindwar	Koksara	Kalahandi	2000-01 to 2005-06
38	Banjikot	Banjitkot	Koksara	Kalahandi	2000-01 to 2005-06
39	AOFFP Borpadar	Borpadar	Koksara	Kalahandi	2001-02 to 2006-07

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Village	Block	Dist	Year
40	AOFFP Bedagaon	Bedagaon	Koksara	Kalahandi	2001-02 to 2006-07
41	NTFP Kanakasarp	Kanaksarp	Biswanathpur	Kalahandi	2001-02 to 2006-07
42	NTFP Bankakut	Bankakut	Biswanathpur	Kalahandi	2001-02 to 2006-07
43	NTFP Balabhadrapur	Balabhadrapur	Kumbhakhur	Kalahandi	2001-02 to 2006-07
44	NTFP Kumbkhol	Kumbkhol	Biswanathpur	Kalahandi	2001-02 to 2006-07
45	NTFP Banipanga	Banipanga	Biswanathpur	Kalahandi	2001-02 to 2006-07
46	NTFP Sangunbadi	Sangunbadi	Jaipatna	Kalahandi	2001-02 to 2006-07
47	NTFP Pitaguda	Pitaguda	Junagada	Kalahandi	2001-02 to 2006-07
48	NTFP Dangapada	Dangapada	Junagada	Kalahandi	2001-02 to 2006-07
49	NTFP Eknagada	Ekanagada	Junagada	Kalahandi	2002-03 to 2006-07
50	NTFP Banamalipur	Banamalipur	Junagada	Kalahandi	2002-03 to 2006-07
51	NTFP Galamunda	Galamunda	Junagada	Kalahandi	2002-03 to 2006-07
52	NTFP Labanipur	Labanipur	Junagada	Kalahandi	2002-03 to 2006-07
53	NTFP Prustiguda	Prustiguda	TH Rampur	Kalahandi	2002-03 to 2006-07
54	NTFP Similpadar	Similpadar	TH Rampur	Kalahandi	2002-03 to 2006-07
55	NTFP Juduguda	Juduguda	TH Rampur	Kalahandi	2002-03 to 2006-07
56	NTFP Sundhiguida	Sundhiguda	TH Rampur	Kalahandi	2002-03 to 2006-07
57	NTFP Jogeshpadar	Jogeshpadar	TH Rampur	Kalahandi	2002-03 to 2006-07
58	NTFP Pipaljhar	Pipaljhar	Koksara	Kalahandi	2002-03 to 2006-07
59	NTFP Sanpadguda	Sanpadguda	Koksara	Kalahandi	2004-05 to 2006-07
60	NTFP Sargiguda	Sargiguda	Koksara	Kalahandi	2004-05 to 2006-07
61	MIXED	Jalipada	Koksara	Kalahandi	2004-05 to

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Village	Block	Dist	Year
	Jalipada				2006-07
62	MIXED Talagaon	Talagaon	Koksara	Kalahandi	2004-05 to 2006-07
63	MIXED Sahajkhor	Sahajkhor	Koksara	Kalahandi	2004-05 to 2006-07
64	MIXED Darpeta	Derpeta	Biswanathpur	Kalahandi	2004-05 to 2006-07
65	MIXED Dumbermunda	Dumbermunda	Biswanathpur	Kalahandi	2004-05 to 2006-07
66	MIXED Boringpadar	Boringapadar	Biswanathpur	Kalahandi	2004-05 to 2006-07
67	MIXED Jorabandh	Jorabandh	Biswanathpur	Kalahandi	2004-05 to 2006-07
68	MIXED Dulkebandha	Dulkebandha	Biswanathpur	Kalahandi	2004-05 to 2006-07
69	MIXED Sankriguda	Sankriguda	Junagrh	Kalahandi	2004-05 to 2006-07
70	MIXED Bondaguda	Bondaguda	Junagrh	Kalahandi	2005-06 to 2006-07
71	Birmuhan RF	Birmuha	Kousarc	Kalahandi	2005-06 to 2006-07
72	Kuntru Plantation	Birmuha	Kousarc	Kalahandi	2005-06 to 2006-07
73	Gadijore Plantation	Gadiajore	Darmagarh	Kalahandi	2005-06 to 2006-07
74	Palsapada RF Plantation	Palsapada	Biswanathpur	Kalahandi	2005-06 to 2006-07
75	Podel padar Plantation	Podelpadai	Th Ranpur	Kalahandi	2005-06 to 2006-07
76	Badeldei Plantation	Badaldei	Junagarh	Kalahandi	2005-06 to 2006-07
77	Tentutikhunti Plantation	Tentulikhunti	Junagarh	Kalahandi	2005-06 to 2006-07
78	Gajrajpur Plantation	Gajrajpur	Biswanathpur	Kalahandi	2005-06 to 2006-07

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Village	Block	Dist	Year
79	Srinagar project	Singari	Th. Ranpur	Kalahandi	2005-06 to 2006-07
80	AOFFP Kumundi project	Kumundi	Dharanagarh	Kalahandi	2005-06 to 2006-07
81	AOFRP Barajhadi project	Barangbadi	Khoirput	Malkangiri	1999-2000 to 2005-06
82	AOFFP project Badadural	Badadural	Khoirput	Malkangiri	1999-2000 to 2005-06
83	AOFFP project Sareiguda	Sareiguda	Khoirput	Malkangiri	2001-02 to 2005-06
84	AOFFP project Boiliguda	Boiliguda	Khoirput	Malkangiri	2001-02 to 2005-06
85	Bamboo project Bodaural	Bodaural	Khoirput	Malkangiri	2001-02 to 2005-06
86	NTFP project Kantahavisa	Kantahavisa	Khoirput	Malkangiri	2001-02 to 2005-06
87	Eco teak project arkar	Arkar	Malkara	Malkangiri	2001-02 to 2005-06
88	Eco teak Pujariguda	Pujariguda	Mathali	Malkangiri	2001-02 to 2005-06
89	Eco plant Gangaraj guma	Gangaraj guma	Mathali	Malkangiri	2001-02 to 2005-06
90	Simaguda	Simaguda	Malkangiri	Malkangiri	2003-04 to 2006-07
91	AOFFP Majhigando	Majhiguda	Papdhadi	Nabarangpur	2003-04 to 2006-07
92	AOFFP Jamodore	Jamodore	Umerkote	Nabarangpur	2003-04 to 2006-07

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Village	Block	Dist	Year
93	Telnadi RF	Telnadi	Umerkote	Nabarangpur	2003-04 to 2006-07
94	Singisani RF	Singisari	Umerkote	Nabarangpur	2003-04 to 2006-07
95	Mundiguda	Mundiguda	Umerkote	Nabarangpur	2003-04 to 2006-07
96	Patraguda	Patraguda	Nawarangpur	Nabarangpur	2003-04 to 2006-07
97	Majhiguda	Majhiguda	Papadhandi	Nabarangpur	2003-04 to 2006-07
98	Tundaguda	Tondaguda	Papadhandi	Nabarangpur	2003-04 to 2006-07
99	NTPF Bamboo plantation Tandipur	Tandipur	Kolnara	Rayagada	2003-04 to 2006-07
100	NTPF Lilebadi	Lilebadi	K.S. pur	Rayagada	2003-04 to 2006-07
101	Eco plantation at Sanakutuli	Sanakutuli	Rayagada	Rayagada	2003-04 to 2006-07
102	Aff. Project Kumbikote	Kumbhakote	Rayagada	Rayagada	2003-04 to 2006-07
103	Aff. Project Gumma	Gumma	Rayagada	Rayagada	2003-04 to 2006-07
104	Aff. Project Hatikamha	Hartikamtia	Konark	Rayagada	2003-04 to 2006-07
105	Aff. Project K.S.Pur	K.S.Pur	K.S.pur	Rayagada	2003-04 to 2006-07
106	Aff. Project Sahade	Sahade	B. Cuttack	Rayagada	2003-04 to 2006-07
107	Muniguda	Muniguda	B. Cuttack	Rayagada	2003-04 to 2006-07
108	Mix. Plantation	Sundigada	Kotpad	Koraput	2003-04 to

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Village	Block	Dist	Year
	Sundiguda				2006-07
109	Mix. Plantation Jhaliguda	Jaliguda	Jeypore	Koraput	2003-04 to 2006-07
110	Mix. Plantation Maliguda	Maliguda	Bapariguda	Koraput	2003-04 to 2006-07
111	Bamboo Boipariguda	Boipariguda	Boipariguda	Koraput	2003-04 to 2006-07
112	Eco teak Boipariguda	Boipariguda	Boipariguda	Koraput	2003-04 to 2006-07
113	Boipariguda	Boipariguda	Boipariguda	Koraput	2003-04 to 2006-07
114	Mixed Borigumma	Borigumma	Jeypore	Koraput	2003-04 to 2006-07
115	Bamboo	Jeypore	Jeypore	Koraput	2003-04 to 2006-07
116	Mix Kotpad	Kotpad	Kotpad	Koraput	2003-04 to 2006-07
117	Medicinal plantation	Dhingimend	Dhingimend	Nuapada	2003-04 to 2006-07
118	Eco Thango	Thango	Thango	Nuapada	2003-04 to 2006-07
119	Eco Mahalpada	Mahalpada	Khariar	Nuapada	2003-04 to 2006-07
120	Eco Babebira	Babehir	Khariar	Nuapada	2003-04 to 2006-07
121	Eco Dharnapada	D.pada	Khariar	Nuapada	2005-06 to 2006-07
122	NTFP Haldi	Haldi	Nuapada	Nuapada	2005-06 to 2006-07
123	NTFP Boirgaon	Boirgaon	Boden	Nuapada	2004-05 to 2006-07
124	NTFP	Dhandimuda	Dhandimuda	Bolangir	2004-05 to

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Village	Block	Dist	Year
	Dhandimuda				2006-07
125	Mixed Kapsila	Kapsila	Deogaon	Bolangir	2004-05 to 2006-07
126	Mixed Pendimunda	Pendimunda	Deogaon	Bolangir	2004-05 to 2006-07
127	RDF Sikhachhuda	Sikachhida	Deogaon	Bolangir	2004-05 to 2006-07
128	Bamboo Bhikabahaly	Bhikabahaly	Sonepur	Sonepur	2004-05 to 2006-07
129	AOFFP Seelady plantation	Seelady	Sonepur	Sonepur	2003-04 to 2006-07
130	Baladi	Baladi	Tarva	Sonepur	2003-04 to 2006-07
131	Mixed Chandanpur	Chandanpur	Sonepur	Sonepur	2003-04 to 2006-07

CONSTRAINTS FACED BY IMPLEMENTING AGENCY (pp 62 – 69)

- a) Lack of awareness
- b) Dependence of people on forest product.
- c) Frequent change of guidelines on forest management.
- d) Lack of coordination among functionaries.
- e) Unable to convince the stakeholder.
- f) Fund available is very less for the project.
- g) Improper selection of species for better return

CONSTRAINTS FACED BY BENEFICIARIES (pp62 – 69)

- a) Higher dependence of people on forests due to lack of alternative option.
Thus have less agricultural land often resort to podu cultivation and shifting cultivation.
- b) Limited wage employment.
- c) Lack of appropriate plant
- d) Danger of fire
- e) Insufficient waters to rear plant
- f) Lack of awareness to form group.
- g) Non-existant of FDA (Forest Development Agency).
- h) Lack of proper co-ordination between villagers and forest officials.
- i) Poor level of market.
- j) Weak VSS.
- k) Problem of institution building at VSS level.
- l) Lack of professional management of forest.

SUCCESS STORIES (pp 59 – 60)

During field visit following instances of success story were recorded.

- In Chandanpur plantation area in Sonapur a success story worth recording was observed. The project covered a plantation area of 25 hector spending Rs.3,23,750/-. The area has 8000 teak, 3000 bamboo, 9600 Khaira, 3000 Gravelia, 2000 Amla, 400 Chakunda, 1000 Bahada, 1000 Neem and 500 Simaruba plant. These plants are of 3 year maturity and in the process of revenue generation. The project was under the supervision of Chandanpur VSS Sri Purna chandra Bagarti aged 42 a member of VSS. Sri Bagarti is of the view that the project is a viable source of income to him and his friends Sri Jayadev Guru, Sri Mangala Bagh and Sri Kushal Guru. He addressed his fellow villagers and convinced them that by protecting the forest, they will get enough fire wood in the form of leaves of Grevelia which is helpful to boil paddy. He is also aware of the commercial use of the flower of Grevelia which is helpful for Apiculture. They are also generating income my selling sal seeds and mahua flower.
- The VSS members of Thango village of Komna block in the district of Rayagada expressed their satisfaction about the project. The entire village, consisting of 218 households was united for protecting the plantation area. They got the benefits like regular employment and sale of Bamboo in the locality. In addition they are enthusiastic for also look up development of Mango orchards in 1.20 hector which will be regular source of income. They have also developed pisciculture in their village through VSS and made a profit of Rs.4000/- during the first year. VSS members if properly trained they can raise Bamboo plantation and nursery of suitable plants for commercial purposes.