



# Project Completion Report

Project Ref:- 18168-B

*Sustaining tribal /forest dependant community participation in management of Telkoi – Pallahara elephant corridor, elephant conservation & mitigation of man elephant conflicts.*

By  
**PARIBARTAN**

## Summary

Planned Start Date	1 <sup>st</sup> October 2015	Actual Start Date	15 <sup>th</sup> October 2016
Planned Finish Date	30 <sup>th</sup> September 2016	Actual Finish Date	15 <sup>th</sup> October 2016
Funding Sources:	Rufford Foundation		
Resources Used:	£ 10000 / Paribartan team services ,Tribal community Indigenous knowledge ,Forest department expertise ,Line department expertise for non-lure crop promotion		

Paribartan team under the leadership of Subhransu Bhusan Swain, one of the co-founders of this organization is emerging as a conservationist & successfully promoting public –private and community partnership for conservation of elephant and their habitat/Telkoi- Pallahara Elephant corridor. The project implementation was completed with Booster Grant, funding support of the Rufford Foundation, UK. The project focused to strengthen Tribal/forest dependent community’s conservation initiatives and management capabilities with transfer of technology, community-based crop protection strategy including improving their skills to deal with human-elephant conflicts in turn they will mobilize community as strong advocates for elephant conservation. Strengthen communities with logistical support, improve the attitudes of people living near habitat/elephant corridor toward one of co-existence, regeneration, protection of degraded habitat /corridor through active plantation of native, elephant-friendly vegetation. The core activities are - blend of conventional and scientific approach of the project with specific purposes resting on promoting- *Accountability, Responsiveness & Participation & Ownership of community*, furthering towards a viable partnership between the state & community entity for mitigating man and elephant conflict. This apart effort of Paribartan team is on to sustain the initiated activities with a long term perspective for the elephant, habitat/corridor management and reduction of Man - Elephant conflicts.

## Intended Partners Opinion

Crop raiding has been identified as a key form of Man Elephant Conflict and the most important perceived disadvantage of farming close to villages of Telkoi Pallahara Elephant corridor. Particularly in adjacent villages of Telkoi Pallahara Corridor, crop-raiding elephants impact our livelihoods, food security and at some time we were indecisive whether to sustain the conservation effort or not.

With regular village level meeting, constant follow up undertaken by the Paribartan team , villagers of identified hotspot area of Man-Elephant Conflict zone expressing their consent for adaptation of different Man-Elephant Conflict Mitigation strategies in particular non lure crop farming and experiencing there is less number of crop raid/ destroying crops and agricultural infrastructure by elephant herd. We are now acquiring new skills and have access to knowledge on value addition of the farm produce so that the return will be at par with the cash crop.

The most important thing is that now we are able to sleep during night time and utilizing our labour in productive activities and assured that we will get return out of farming activities. Changing crops to those less palatable or accessible to raiders seemed popular. Now visualizing this, farmers are expressing willingness to change crops as it would lead to decrease raiding.

## Recommendations

*Community education with field level demo initiatives of Paribartan Team will encourage the switch to less susceptible crops and tribal farming community showing willing to change cropping pattern along with use of*

measures aimed at mitigating Man Elephant conflicts include physical barriers, trench, guarding, use of flash light noise, removal, solar fencing, and deterring elephant with chilly .

Conventional agriculture practices are greatly supporting eco-friendly and co-existence of elephant and human beings and there was less crop raid by elephant herds and reduced incidences of Man – Elephant conflicts, less damage of property and the indigenous knowledge base facilitate for sustaining eco-system, common resources including forest , wood lots and perennial water resource. Regular hand holding support coupled with regular field level sensitization and awareness raising/workshops activities need to be continued to effect changes in their knowledge, attitude, behavior and practices.

However, for sustaining the short term and long term outcomes, for mitigation of man – elephant conflict and sustaining community participation for management of elephant habitat and Telkoi-Pallahara elephant corridor the project need to be continued with the activities i.e capacity strengthening of existing Trackers, Nursery Raising. Plantation in fallow forest land with fruits bearing plant & bamboo,expansion of non-lure farming and value addition with micro social enterprises above all regular monitoring of corridor health by women groups improve food and forage availability and minimize trespassing of elephants to settlement.



## GRANT RECIPIENT DETAILS

Your Name : Subhransu Bhusan Swain, Secretary, Paribartan  
Organization : **PARIBARTAN**  
Title of the Project: *Sustaining tribal /forest dependent community participation in management of Telkoi – Pallahara elephant corridor, elephant conservation & mitigation of man elephant conflicts.*  
RSG REF/Project Code : Ref: 18168-B  
Project sanctioned on : 9.10. 2015  
Project Duration : 12 months  
Reporting Period : 15<sup>th</sup> October 2015 to 15<sup>th</sup> October 2016  
RSGF, UK, Financing : £ 10000 /  
Your email address : [subhransu1963@yahoo.com](mailto:subhransu1963@yahoo.com)  
Date of this report : 12<sup>th</sup> December 2016  
The location of your project : The project will cover 60 villages of Pallahara Block coming under malyagiri mountain of eastern Ghats Mountain region of Angul district Odisha India.  
Specific Locality : Pallahara Block of Angul district, Odisha (*Longitude: 85° 10' 59.88" (E)*  
*Latitude: 21° 27'0" (N)*)

## OBJECTIVES

- A.** Organize regular village meetings for mobilizing tribal community/forest dependent community's support and participation for protection, conservation and regeneration of natural forest, reserve, water bodies and corridor health.
- B.** Organize advance refresher training for existing 120 community based elephant trackers to amplify their knowledge, attitude, behavior and practices on management of corridor and habitat, defensive measures to drive out elephant herd with indigenous and scientific know how.
- C.** Awareness generation among tribal and forest dependent communities on re-creation of lost transit paths and training villagers by trained elephant trackers on consequences of unsustainable natural resource use and options for communities to support elephant corridor conservation efforts furthering mitigation of man elephant conflicts.
- D.** Promote farm based livelihood option with non-lure cropping pattern for tribal community residing adjacent to Telkoi - Pallahara elephant corridor, thus reduce crop raid, furthering mitigation of Man – Elephant conflicts



Interaction during village level meeting of conservation of forest Habitat



Women members during training programme



Discussion on patrolling and monitoring of corridor health

**LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT OF THE PROJECT'S ORIGINAL OBJECTIVES AND INCLUDE ANY RELEVANT COMMENTS ON FACTORS AFFECTING THIS.**

Objective	Not achieved	Partially achieved	Fully achieved	Comments
<b>A</b>		√		<p><i>Paribartan team organized village level meeting in all 60 villages and tribal partners sensitized and educated on various conservation measures also regarding information on government compensation and insurance schemes in case of elephant attack. During village level meetings villager were imparted with inputs for conservation, protection, and judicious management of forest resources, water bodies and monitoring of corridor health for mitigation of man and elephant conflict. Resource map available in all 60 villages and it is used as reference document for assessing the habitat and corridor health, facilitate for decision making regarding required nos of seedlings, species and areas to be vegetated. Women groups initiated conservation initiatives of water reserves/ perennial water bodies and during last summer made check dam for storage of water for wild life and initiated early warning system in case of breaking of forest fire.</i></p>
<b>B</b>			√	<p><i>119 elephant trackers of 60 villages were provided with refresher training and engaged at community level to organize village level meeting, liaise with line forest and revenue department for filing of form to facilitates distribution of compensation to affected family/community. Regular watch and ward is undertaken by trained trackers and in case of elephant presence, inform villagers in advance thus reduced incidences of causality.</i></p> <p><i>Also it is essential to equip trackers on regular basis with different approaches and successful local specific methods to address man-elephant conflicts and foster tolerance behavior among affected tribal community.</i></p> <p><i>However continuous training inputs are required as the level of retention capacity among trackers somehow less.</i></p> <p><i>The role of trackers for mobilizing farmers for adaptation of non-lure crop seems important that to say from 2017 onwards the trackers will be entrusted with skills on value addition to non-lure crops and facilitate opportunities for marketing of the produces.</i></p>
<b>C</b>			√	<p><i>Tribal community are critically made aware regarding dire consequence of deforestation/degradation of forest woodlots and Telkoi -Pallahara corridor of due to unjust and unsustainable use, exploitation, and for development of infrastructure and mining and irrigation project as a result there is shortage of space for movement, defragmentation and shortage of food and forage for elephant herd .Continuously the community members were provided with inputs that enhances their participation for conservation regeneration and management of common resource and water bodies. Now the villagers are identifying the obstructed transit path and intimating the forest department-wild life division to take corrective measures not only this women groups are shouldering responsibility to</i></p>

			<p><i>monitor community patrolling and undertaking cleaning and pruning of the elephant corridor and their habitat. In the context of re-creation of lost transit path long term intervention is required however there is increased awareness among forest dependant community for protection and conservation of elephants and their habitat.</i></p>
<b>D</b>		<b>v</b>	<p><i>This project ultimately aims to look at ways to develop a tolerant relationship between elephants and people in areas where the two species co-exist. To achieve this outcome one approach is promotion and diversification of cropping pattern like adopting non-lure crops.</i></p> <p><i>It is experienced by the tribal farmers those accepted and undertaking non lure cropping - the benefit is there was less crop raid and elephant trespassing to settlement and frequency was less and less casualty.</i></p> <p><i>There is resilient to accept this approach from farming community but we are hopeful in long run there will be changes in attitude and mind set as they realized the benefit, however continuity in this regard is highly required.</i></p>

## SECTION -1

### ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN & THEIR RESULTS IN DETAILS.

#### Capacity Building of managerial capacity of 120 existing trackers

Capacity building with improved management skills on habitat restoration, corridor management will further enhance the skill competencies and efficiency of 120 trackers furthering sustainability of the community led elephant conservation initiatives. Data on elephant movement/conflict hot spot will form the basis for long term management plans, but involving the local communities at every step of the way is essential. This is because of participatory HEC management projects create a structure and communication pathway for involving communities in the planning and implementation of long-term strategies, and hence their sustainability.



- ❖ Trained trackers attached to their villages to carry out monitoring, early warning and organizing awareness activities.
- ❖ Educate/sensitized villagers regarding importance of these corridors and taken steps forward for participatory management
- ❖ Use of elephant deterrents such as fireworks ,noisemakers, chilli paste ,wild ant and heightened vigilance to deter all visiting wild elephants before they were able to damage crops
- ❖ Liaise with line department for early release of compensation
- ❖ Continuously mobilizing community support for conservation of elephant and their habitat. Regular monitoring techniques on crop raid and loss.
- ❖ Patrolling and collective crop guarding with support of villagers

## **Improving livelihoods of people affected by elephants mapping & identification of land for growing non-lure crops**

Adaptation of Non-lure crops as long term community-based mitigation measures as one of the approaches to Man- Elephant Conflict mitigation, which in long run would reduce the incidence of crop raiding. Paribartan organized training/field training courses on livelihood improvement of local farmers. In training, we introduce elephant-friendly crop planning practices that discourage crops known to be attractive to elephants, while encouraging the cultivation of crops that are unpalatable to the elephant. Farmers of identified hot spot village's undertaken cultivation of crops that are unpalatable to the elephant like chili, ginger, potato, turmeric, oil seed, jute, papaya or even floriculture. Paribartan team successfully developed a comprehensive community land classification map (Village wise) taking in to account of land slopping, water retaining capacity, soil type in extensive consultation with villagers and stakeholders. It is decided that as per the outcome the non-lure crop farming will be undertake which will generate adequate income at par with the traditional cropping practices. Paribartan team has initiated the process regarding value addition of those non lure crops particularly with food processing unit to oil extraction from turmeric and zinger which will just spin the income twice out of sale proceeds.



## **Nursery raising & Vegetation with bamboo sapling and fruit bearing plants- in and around elephant corridors /fallow forest land.**

The major objective of nursery raising activities has aimed at obtaining quality seedling. Paribartan facilitates tribal community participation for nursery raising activities with planting materials which will provide fruits food to elephant herd inside the elephant corridor. The purpose of this activity is to foster community participation for protection conservation and regeneration of natural forest and elephant corridor. The project will also help with regeneration of elephant habitat in disturbed and degraded Telkoi Pallahara elephant corridor through active plantation of native, elephant-friendly vegetation. Elephant trackers and representative of women groups have taken hands on training on nursery raising, bed making, watering, plantation and seedling management. It is planned to vegetate the fallow forest land/ elephant corridor with useful fruits bearing, oil seeds borne trees those are favorite of elephant herd. Paribartan in close partnership with community and local line forest administration initiated nursery raising activities .During August-September plantation was undertaken in 87 hectares of land out of the identified 162 hectares of land.



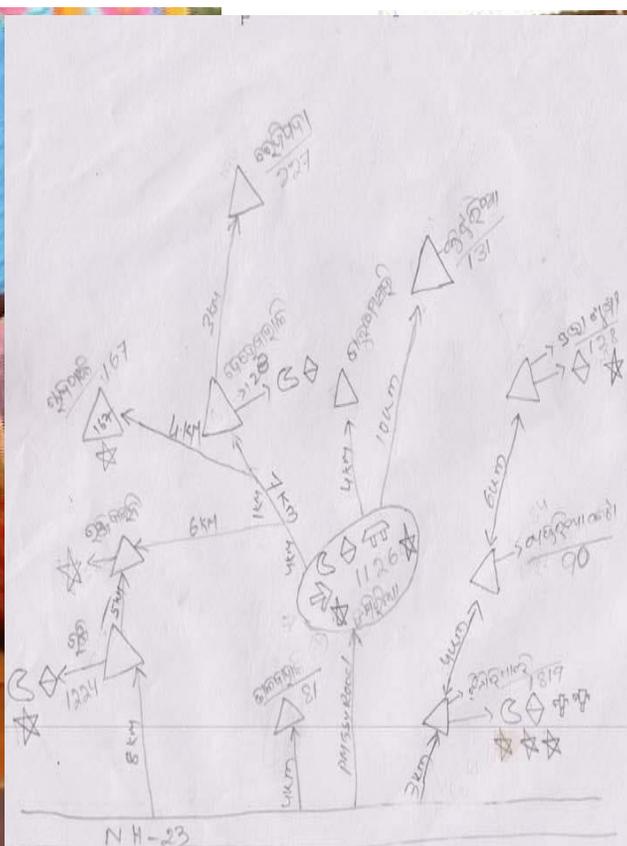
- ❑ Plantation was done in partnering with line forest administration and successfully 60 nos of groups had taken plantation activities in and around the fallow forest areas.
- ❑ Scientific way of afforestation, conservation and management has been internalized by tribal community
- ❑ Increase in area of forest coverage against the existing coverage.
- ❑ Adequate Bio-mass, ethnic food and other consumables is gradually enhancing.

## **Strengthening community based forest protection squads and vigil huts and elephant proof trenches**

Villagers of 60 villages are well conceived with protection, regeneration and management of natural habitat and forests including Telkoi – Pallahara Elephant corridor which can in long run accommodate to meet the food, and settlement requirement of elephants. Tribal and forest defendant community have taken concerted measures for monitoring of corridor forest health and participate in designing long term management plan for conservation, regeneration and management of common resources .



- ❑ 60 forest patrolling groups regularly doing watch and ward including forest fire management work.
- ❑ Demarcation of boundary of forest area/possession and resolving intra-village boundary disputes in collaboration with Revenue, Forest departments
- ❑ Rule-frame for patrolling, penalty for offences, conflict resolution, sharing of benefits.
- ❑ Contribution for viable net-working and advocacy for conservation of elephant and their habitat/Telkoi-Pallahara Elephant corridor.
- ❑ 60 forest patrolling rest sheds are existing in forest area where map of the forest boundary and availability of minor forest produces are displayed.-
- ❑ Useful tips and information on how to drive back elephants are displayed.
- ❑ Half-yearly/yearly forest cleaning and pruning activities with prior permission of line Forest Department and identification of non-clad forest areas for vegetation with native ethnic fruits bearing plant and bamboo is continued- *encourage regeneration of desired species and boost up community awareness of forest areas.*
- ❑ Micro elephant & habitat/corridor conservation management plan is regularly updated with participation of villagers – i.e. –*forest patrolling, plant species to be planted, management of trench and green fencing/barrier/forest fire line. conservation & management of water bodies*
- ❑ Forest Department officials extended cooperation and support to scientific way of afforestation, conservation and management
- ❑ Linkages and networking with other committees, groups, and agencies strengthen the process.



## **Awareness camp/workshop on promotion of non-lure crop**

Paribartan team with support of stakeholders /experts and tribal and forest dependent communities concertedly initiated the process to create a 'corridor of tolerance' - that allows co-existence of human and elephants .Various man –elephant mitigation methods/techniques are identified and field tested, it is observed trackers and community members are using appropriate methods to deter elephants and drive back to the forest. Promotion of non-lure cropping system and mobilizing farming community is still remaining as a challenge.

Awareness drive and series of workshop were organized and 432 numbers of beneficiaries were provided with inputs on ecological agriculture and cultivation of crops that are unpalatable to the elephant like chili, ginger, potato, turmeric, oil seed, jute,. Paribartan team developed a comprehensive community land classification map taking in to account of land slopping, water retaining capacity, soil type and the farmers were sensitized regarding the feasibility and less crop raid by the elephant herd

### **PLEASE EXPLAIN ANY UNFORESEEN DIFFICULTIES THAT AROSE DURING THE PROJECT AND HOW THESE WERE TACKLED (IF RELEVANT).**

Paribartan team continuously tried to mobilize community to adopt farming of non-lure crop and gradually successful in changing the practices of farmers. Preserving and storing farm produces i.e. turmeric, zinger are not adequately dealt with by farming community as there is no cold storage facility and farmer are not adequately trained on processing and value addition of the same .Farmers expressed this during regular interface and village level meeting at the same time admit that adaptation of non-lure crop farming reduced frequency of crop raid by elephants.

To address this project applicant and the Paribartan team organized meeting of buyer seller meet and MoU was signed in this regard.

It has been planned a long range management plan for value addition of those farm produces (for non-lure crop-turmeric and zinger) will be developed so that there will be positive attitude among farming community for farming of non-lure crop.

Secondly during plantation programme August-September 2016, the nurseries raised by Paribartan and the community based nurseries unable to meet the demand of bamboo sapling/planting materials because perhaps due to wrong assessment.

### **BRIEFLY DESCRIBE THE THREE MOST IMPORTANT OUTCOMES OF YOUR PROJECT.**

Paribartan is continuing the project for conservation of elephant and their habitat/Telkoi-Pallahara elephant corridor, with participation tribal & primitive tribal groups and forest dependant community. The project partnership established between Paribartan and **RSGF**, UK is opening opportunities for community concern and concerted action for protection and conservation of elephants and their natural habitat. Appropriate local specific strategies in the context of Tribal way of life coupled with both conventional and scientific approach were adopted for realization of outcomes furthering attainment of project objectives and goal.

The three most important outcomes.

- 119 numbers of trackers are available in all programme villages with Knowledge, Attitude, Behaviour towards peaceful co-existence of human –elephants. Facilitates community mobilization process for

management of elephant habitat/Telkoi Pallahara Elephant corridor, regularity in organizing village level meeting where various mitigation measures on Man-Elephant conflicts regularly discussed and become the link-pin between the community and with line departments for conservation of elephant and their habitat carry out monitoring, early warning and organizing awareness activities and expedite disbursement of compensation in case of crop raid, house damage and casualty .There is enhanced tolerance behavior among tribal and forest dependant community thus less use of lethal attack on the elephants

- The trackers ,community ,project team and line forest administration identified villages as hotspot of Man-Elephant Conflict areas and tribal community are capacitated to use conventional and scientific methods i.e. of chilly, placing of red ant nest ,siren, flash light and construction of barrier such as trench for deterring elephant herd .The most important outcome is villagers are systematic to drive back elephant herd to forest without using lethal weapons so there is no injury.
- The project applicant and the project team sharing the outcomes of elephant and habitat conservation measures and the Man-Elephant Mitigation strategies particularly the promotion of non lure crop - *(benefit is there was less crop raid and elephant trespassing to settlement and frequency was less and less casualty)* with media, policy maker and with CSO/CBO/conservationist which is facilitating for necessary policy changes that to say **Public Private and Community Partnership** as one of the approach for peaceful co-existence of Human and Elephants.

#### **BRIEFLY DESCRIBE THE INVOLVEMENT OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES AND HOW THEY HAVE BENEFITTED FROM THE PROJECT (IF RELEVANT).**

This project is totally community led and managed project. Community participation in project cycle right from planning to monitoring-evaluation facilitates community's ownership and instills confidence to manage common resources including Telkoi-Pallahara elephant corridor.

- Enhanced knowledge attitude behavior and practices for elephant conservation, regeneration and management of elephant corridor.
- Tribal and forest dependent community acquired scientific knowledge on nursery raising and plantation techniques.
- Women groups gradually acquire processing and value addition techniques of non-lure crop-Zinger and turmeric and it needs to be sharpening.
- Resource map available in all 60 villages and community have knowledge on existing availability of Minor forest produce, perennial water bodies, corridor and transit path
- Trained local farmers equipped with elephant-friendly crop planning practices that discourage crops known to be attractive to elephants (such as Paddy, banana and sugar cane), while encouraging the cultivation of crops that are unpalatable to the elephant. Our activities were specifically focused on farming of non-lure crop (Turmeric, Ginger and Chilli ) and observed less crop raid by elephant herd.
- Participation of women groups in protection regeneration and conservation of habitat and elephant corridor and monitoring of forest health with support of resource map.



# ଧାନ ଖାଇବାକୁ ଆସି ଦନ୍ତା ମଲା

ପାଳଲହଡ଼ା, ୧।୧୦(ନି.ପ୍ର): ଧାନ ଖାଇବାକୁ ଜଙ୍ଗଲରୁ ଆସୁଥିବା ଏକ ଦରାହାତୀ ଶୁକ୍ରବାର ରାତିରେ କାଦୁଅରେ ପସିଯାଇ ଅହତ ହେବାରେ ଶନିବାର ତାର ମୃତ୍ୟୁ ଘଟିଛି । ଦୀର୍ଘଦିନ ଧରି ଏହି ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ପ୍ରାୟ ୩୦ଟି ହାତୀ ଉପହୁବ କରି ବ୍ୟାପକ ଭାବେ ଧାନ ଫସଲ ନଷ୍ଟ କରୁଥିବାବେଳେ ବନବିଭାଗ କର୍ମଚାରୀ ଏହାର ପ୍ରତିକାର କରିନଥିବା ନେଇ ମହିଳାମାନେ ପ୍ରତିବାଦ କରିଥିଲେ ।

ହାତୀଟି ଶୁକ୍ରବାର ରାତିରେ କ୍ଷେତରୁ ଧାନ ଖାଇବାକୁ ଆସୁଥିବାବେଳେ କାଦୁଅରେ ଗୋଡ଼ ଫଶି ଯିବାରୁ ସେଠାରେ ପଡ଼ି ଯାଇଥିଲା । ତା'ର ବକ୍ଷସ୍ଥଳରେ ଆକ୍ରାନ୍ତ ଲାଗିବା ସହ ଶରୀରରେ ଆଭ୍ୟନ୍ତରୀଣ କ୍ଷତ ସୃଷ୍ଟି ହୋଇଥିଲା ଏବଂ



ସେହିଠାରେ ହିଁ ତାର ପ୍ରାଣହାନି ଘଟିଥିବା ପଶୁ ଚିକିତ୍ସକ ମତ ଦେଇଛନ୍ତି । ହାତୀର ଦାନ୍ତକୁ ବନବିଭାଗ ଜବତ କରିଛି । ଅପରାହ୍ଣ ଧରା ସମୟରେ ଦଣ୍ଡର ବ୍ୟବହାର କରାଯାଇ ଶବ ସଜ୍ଜାର କରାଯାଇଛି । ଧାନ ବେଲକ୍ଷଣ ଆରମ୍ଭରୁ ହାତୀଙ୍କ ଦଳାବଳୀ ଉପହୁବ ଅବ୍ୟାହତ ଥିବାରୁ କ୍ଷେତରେ ଧାନ ନଷ୍ଟ ହେବା ସହ ଖାଲ ହୋଇଯାଇଛି । ଇଲେଖସୋଗା ଯେ ଦୁଇମାସ ପୂର୍ବେ ଆଜି ଗୋଟିଏ ଦରାହାତୀ ଘିଆର ଚାରିଗଛିଆ ଜଙ୍ଗଲର ନାଳରେ ପଡ଼ିଯାଇ ପାଣି ହରାଇଥିଲା ।

NEWS 1<sup>st</sup> October 2016/The Samaj

### News Brief that was flashed on 1<sup>st</sup> October 2016

*A herd of 30 elephants continuously raiding crop during winter 2016 and one tusker died on 1<sup>st</sup> October 2016 .The elephant was unable to come out from mud and got internal injury and it was fatal and the life ended there itself.*

*Two months back to this incidence there was another elephant death reported. Another tusker died by falling down in to stiff perennial stream.*

### ARE THERE ANY PLAN TO CONTINUE THIS WORK?

The initiated action for conservation of elephants/corridor management and mitigation of Man – Elephant conflict will continue and as the planned measures undertaken would certainly ensure the safe existence of wild elephants as well as to benefit villagers who are the victims of the conflict.

The plan to continue the work.

SL .No	Activity	What Can be done
1.	Refresher and advance training to Farmers on farming of non-lure crop	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Refresher and live demo for capacity building of farmers to enhance their Knowledge, Attitude ,behaviors and Practices</li> <li>2. Land use planning including zoning of crop field(Adjacent to corridor, Habitat ,Transit Path and identified conflict Hotspots</li> <li>3. Site/land specific decision on crop adaptation and cycles with support of technical expert and application of indigenous knowledge</li> <li>4. Soil fertility conservation and management practices e.g. use of cover crop and bio-fertilizers</li> <li>5. Exposure to demo field to acquire firsthand knowledge</li> <li>6. Regular monitoring techniques on crop raid and loss</li> <li>7. Leadership and community mobilization skill development</li> <li>8. Patrolling and collective crop guarding</li> </ol>
2.	Regular awareness generation activities on elephant conservation activities.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Regular village level meeting on adaptation of non-lure crop</li> <li>2. Techniques of crop guarding to minimize conflict and casualty</li> <li>3. Usefulness of Bio- deterrent and use, crop storing, Yielding etc.</li> <li>4. Sharing of cost benefit analysis ( Non Lure Cropping and Traditional Farming)</li> <li>5. Sustainable land &amp; water management among farming communities</li> <li>6. Land suitability assessments/crop suitability to identify most appropriate agricultural land utilization</li> </ol>
3.	Establishment of Demonstration Sites	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Initiation of local specific non lure farming</li> <li>2. Farming of selected variety</li> <li>3. Use of organic pest and bio- fertilizer</li> <li>4. Regular demo in participation of farmers</li> <li>5. Monitoring growth, casualty</li> <li>6. Assessment of yield and comparative analysis with elephant favorable crops</li> <li>7. Field trial and mobilization for scale up as a strategy to mitigate Man – Elephant conflicts</li> </ol>
4.	Marketing/market linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Strengthen existing cooperative</li> <li>2. Tie up with export market within the sub-region.</li> <li>3. Facilitate and provide training for farmers in areas of trade and post-harvest technology in partnering with Government agency/Technical agency.</li> <li>4. Forward contract and linkages with the commercial sector where farmers are offered a guaranteed market and a minimum price for their produce will be encouraged and supported. This will ensure stabilization of production. Contractual agreement will have to be developed.</li> <li>5. Facilitation for allocating a certain number of reserved stalls for cooperatives at regulated market places/exhibition/tribal fair etc.</li> <li>6. Facilitation for appropriate training for primary value-addition, such as efficient packaging techniques, with a view to enhancing quality standard of products sold locally</li> </ol>
5.	Small Enterprise development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Selection of turmeric and zinger as farm product and scaling up farming of non-lure crop</li> <li>2. Value addition</li> <li>3. Skill building on value addition and processing</li> <li>4. Encouraging small enterprise development by value addition and processing Ginger, Turmeric and Chilli are already tested crops to reduce the impact of human wildlife conflict upon rural farmers' livelihoods, by improving and diversifying farmers' incomes through value addition of non-lure crops.</li> </ol>

## HOW DO YOU PLAN TO SHARE THE RESULTS OF YOUR WORK WITH OTHERS?

- In order to bring visibility of Paribartan initiated activities with funding support of Rufford Foundation, UK the applicant and the project team shared various adopted method of Man-Elephant Mitigation approaches & the participatory community centered conservation of elephant and their habitat/Telkoi-Pallahara elephant corridor initiatives during Local/State and National level during work shop seminar and interfaces. This apart a team of young conservation group from diverse domain- zoology and social work stayed at the project site for 7 days and prepared their dissertation and mentioned regarding the initiative of community led early warning system and the perennial water bodied conservation initiatives of tribal & forest dependent community and how it is beneficial and less occurrence of elephant trespassing to settlement.
- Digitized case studies will be compiled and consolidated into a visual package; the same will be circulated among stakeholders that would create scope for replication of the project work inside and outside India.
- Media personnel were visited the field area and flashed the tribal community initiatives in local newspaper.
- Elephant death is promptly reported by the media and there is pressure for autopsy with support of local villagers and thus facilitated for revised conservation activities particularly this is helpful in case of fall of elephant in unused well.

## TIMESCALE: OVER WHAT PERIOD WAS THE RUFFORD FOUNDATION GRANT USED? HOW DOES THIS COMPARE TO THE ANTICIPATED OR ACTUAL LENGTH OF THE PROJECT?

It is worth mentioning that the team leader and his team adhere to the timeline and successfully implemented the project.

The Rufford Foundation grant was used during the 12 months project period which was stated from 15<sup>th</sup> October 2015 and ended on 15<sup>th</sup> October 2016 and there was no major deviation.

## BUDGET: PLEASE PROVIDE A BREAKDOWN OF BUDGETED VERSUS ACTUAL EXPENDITURE AND THE REASONS

Item	Budgeted Amount	Actual Amount	Difference	Comments
Capacity strengthening of community members and stakeholders of 60 villages during regular village level meetings	1080	1070	10	It was due to changes in price
Support to villagers for refurbishment of logistics and equipment ( Spot light, Siren, Noise making instrument etc.) to deter elephant during crop raid	2100	2087	3	Material Cost fluctuation
Advanced management training to the existing 120 Male Tribal Elephant Trackers	1920	1908	12	Less expenses due to cost fluctuation
Training materials	120	120	0	-
Supply of kit to elephant tracker i.e. rain coat, cap, boot etc.	120	119	1	-

Organize six nos of awareness camp/workshop cum Live demo on promotion of non-lure cropping system	300	298	2	The difference was due to less travel expenses/claims of participants
Sensitization and mobilization of farmers through Demo farm	300	298	2	-
Support to community or village for construction of elephant proof trench and repairing of constructed trench	1400	1420	-20	All most same
Nursery Raising with 40,000 Bamboo seedlings and 1,00,000 elephants favorite fruits bearing plants	1550	1570	-20	Cost variation of polythene
Monitoring & Digitations and Documentation	400	397	3	All most same
Engagement of consultant/ agency for Evaluation of the project	250	258	-8	-
Audit fee	100	99	1	All most same
PROJECT SUPPORT COST including Administration	360	358	2	All most same
Bank Charges		8		It wed in the as the bank charges which was not reflected in the budget
Total	10000	10010		

**FOR ANY DIFFERENCES. ALL FIGURES SHOULD BE IN £ STERLING, INDICATING THE LOCAL EXCHANGE RATE USED.**

Grant Received from RSGF = 10000 £ sterling  
Opening Balance INR = 0 £ sterling  
Interest Gain by Bank INR = 63 £ sterling  
Total Amount For project Including Opening Balance + Bank Interest is -10010

**Exchange Rate = 1 £ sterling = INR - 99.89**

**LOOKING AHEAD, WHAT DO YOU FEEL ARE THE IMPORTANT NEXT STEPS?**

The project team of Paribartan is off opinion that the activities carried out with funding support of **Rufford Small Grant Fund** for conservation of elephant and the participatory management of their habitat/Telkoi-Pallahara Elephant corridor should be continued

The Outcomes of the project will be a best site for live exposure for CBOs, Community members and other stakeholders on use of conventional as well as scientific methods and approach for mitigate the man – elephant conflict. We are hopeful RSGF will sustain the project support for the initiated initiative for Telkoi –Pallahara corridor management with community participation.



*Community Initiative for water storage in reserves during summer*

**DID YOU USE THE RSGF LOGO IN ANY MATERIALS PRODUCED IN RELATION TO THIS PROJECT? DID THE RSGF RECEIVE ANY PUBLICITY DURING THE COURSE OF YOUR WORK?**

In all IEC/BCC materials we used the logo of RSGF and in all communication materials we used the logo of RSGF

**GENERAL COMMENTS & SUGGESTIONS**

The real field happening are the project outcomes of the implemented planned measures of Rufford Foundation supported project.

The Project team and other stakeholders are provided their best effort for the success of this project.

The process of change is well reflected in filed particularly among the affected tribal farming community and their acceptance to non-lure cropping in spite of less return in comparison to cash crop and now they internalized that ecological farming of zinger, turmeric and chili in long run will incur good return and the intended beneficiaries are opined that the project should continue.

Training input on value addition and processing of non lure farm produce has to be incorporated in the next project phase. On behalf of Adivasi community, especially of women groups, and forest dependent community Paribartan is extending heartfelt thanks to RSGF, UK for project partnership. During the project period the committed volunteers, staff and team members concertedly involved in delivering services as envisaged in the project plan document. Time bound and appropriate local specific strategies in the context of Tribal way of life for mitigation of man -elephant conflict and corridor management were adopted for effective and proper grounding of planned measures. The trained tribal executing their commitments as torch bearers being the elephant tracker for conservation, protection, and judicious management of forest resources, water bodies and water masses and the elephant's corridor and sub corridors.

## SECTION -II FINANCE

The detail expenditure incurred during the period **1<sup>st</sup> October 2015 to end of 30<sup>th</sup> October 2016** is depicted with minute details in the statement of expenditure of the allocated funds.

### **Project cost, disbursements, contribution, and conformance to schedule (as relevant to project performance).**

The applicant, Project team of Paribartan and external auditor continuously undertaken the financial monitoring and on tri-monthly financial and programme review of the project progress and during September/October 2016 there was participatory field monitoring and the team found that the progress is satisfactory at the same time lamented for death of 2 elephants in the corridor.

The RSGF, grant was used for intervention of planned activities, for procurement of materials. Paribartan and local community contributed significantly towards communication materials, monitoring and for community level events. Paribartan has mobilized support from Government -kind contributions viz visual Aids, Siren. Search Light and manpower and technical expertise during capacity building, advocacy and campaign activity.

Regarding release of Funds finance department of RSG released funds in time as per the direction of, Jane Raymond, Trust Administrator, RSG, UK. Paribartan the implementing agency is successful for timely submission of the interim report as well as audited financial report (of the project span) in detailed for record and reference and it is attached. Internal audit was conducted regularly by the account officer followed by cross checking by core team members and the team leader on quarterly basis and as per the recommendation corrective measures were taken. Accounts officer is capable in handling financial matter and involved in designing quarterly action plan and booked budget accordingly at par with activity schedule for approval of executive body. Financial transparency has been maintained to the maximum extent and check and balance is incorporated all along programme and financial matter. The details of expenditure are minutely depicted in the Audited report with comments and opinion for record and references of RSGF, UK.

I agree to this report being published on the Rufford Small Grants website



Signed (or print name) Subhansu Bhusan Swain