

FINAL REPORT

Project Title: Conservation of Banyan Trees with community effort

Funding Agency : The Rufford Small Grants Foundation

Implementing Organisation : Wildlife Society of Orissa

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CONSERVATION OF BANYAN TREES WITH COMMUNITY EFFORT

Introduction: Banyan tree which is a ubiquitous floral species in India has great importance for wildlife since it is a preferred nesting and roosting site for birds and small mammals like squirrels, bats and even reptiles. The fruits are also consumed by birds, squirrels and bats and even by cattle.

The project is aimed to strengthen the banyan tree by ensuring appropriation protection to the hanging roots. Goats that are taken out for grazing prefer these tender roots. The banyan tree derives enormous support from its hanging roots which need to reach the earth and go deep into it. Without such hanging roots, cyclones can easily fell the tree.

We encircled the base of the selected trees with protective fences that prevented goats from accessing the hanging roots. We also launched a massive education and awareness drive for villagers and students that helped us gather strong support from the local community for the project. We also supplemented the work with planting of new banyan saplings and garnered the support of the local community in taking care of these saplings.

This project was first started in 2004 with a grant provided by the Rumford Small Grants Foundation. This was followed by follow up grant. The project has been implemented with a Continuation Grant.

Apart from the prime objective of protection of hanging roots of the banyan tree and augmentation of the tree population by plantation drive, we also carried out forest fire prevention and protection of water bodies from plastic pollution.

Progress in Objectives:

Since the last three years of project activity, we had adopted and protected 180 banyan trees spread over 25 villages. With the current project, we took up 250 trees spread over 41 villages in Hindu block of Dhenkanal district of Orissa. The locations of the adopted trees are given as per **Annexure A**.

Infrastructure for operating the project:

We provided necessary equipment and infrastructure to implement this project including Jeep, camera, motorcycle and camp equipment. Accounting, procurement, store management and reporting services were provided by staff at the Head Office.

Personnel:

20 local youth were engaged to work as local volunteers. The list of volunteers engaged along with the trees they were in charge of is given as per **Annexure "A"**. Each volunteer devoted about 4 hours every day for project work.

Mr. Arun Kumar Mahanta was appointed as the Program Supervisor for the Rasol Field area and was based at Rasol Camp. Mr. Bibhuti Samal was appointed as the Program Supervisor for the Balimi Field and was based at Balimi Camp. However, due to malaria attacks, Mr. Mahanta resigned in December, 2009 and we had to appoint Mr. Arabinda Majhi who had considerable experience in banyan tree work as the new Program Supervisor for the Rasol Field Camp. To assist the Program Supervisor two field Assistants namely Hemanta Kumar Samal and Dushmanta Sahu were appointed.

Training:

One day training was held for them at Rasol Field Camp in October, 2009 where they were trained by Mr. Biswajit Mohanty, the Project Officer. The personnel were informed about the project objectives and their role and duties.

The allotted duties of the volunteers included.....

- Assisting the workmen in erection of fences around the hanging roots.
- Monitoring and carrying out small repairs to the fence.
- Approach and interact with local community to support our conservation efforts.
- Prevent damage to the hanging roots by goats and cattle.
- Distribution of awareness and education material like billboards, caps, leaflets, playing cards and stickers.
- Co ordinate and arrange school meetings for banyan tree awareness
- Encourage villagers to adopt new banyan saplings and water them
- Observe birds and other fauna which visited the adopted banyan trees.
- Monitor the water bodies near forests for pollution and contamination
- Motivate and lead the local village forest protection committees to protect forests from timber smugglers and fire.

Mr. Biswajit Mohanty, Project Officer played the following role:

- Preparation of work plan and schedule
- Design and detail of reporting formats
- Supervising the work of Program Supervisor and Animators
- Laying down duties of project staff
- Maintenance of accounts and fortnightly work reports
- Documentation of activities and events
- Interaction with government authorities for extension of work
- Encouraging and guiding other NGOs to take up similar work
- Preparation of interim and final reports

Field work:

Field Camp: The project area where protection work was carried out for 250 trees was divided into two fields which were controlled by two Supervisors. We set up camps at Rasol and Balimi which are centrally located. Both places have telephone and electricity facilities and are connected by public transport.

- Tree protection: We put up protective fences using thorns, poles and bamboo strips around 250 Banyan Trees adopted during the current project period and repaired fences of 50 trees of the previous year which had been damaged by cattle and storms.

- Green Fence: We erected green fence using the Amari plant, bamboo strips and poles around 225 adopted trees. We could not put up green fence around 25 trees since the area was in complete shade and these plants do not survive in shade. However, the brush wood fences of these trees were renovated after one year to provide longer protection. These green fences provide long term protection.
- Fence repair: The fences had to be maintained year round since the brush wood and bamboo pieces were broken by cattle. Sometimes local windstorms tore down the fences which act as wind breaks. Some areas were termite infested and had to receive our special attention.
- Wall paintings: We put up 40 illustrative and colourful wall paintings with banyan trees and messages in Oriya language at prominent locations like school walls, weekly markets and cross roads. A list of locations is provided at **Annexure “B”**
- Plantations: A total of 550 saplings were planted in the project area by school children, elders, and village youth clubs. Since watering would be required during the dry season from December to June, we had to select places which were near water sources. We also planted saplings on pond embankments and roadsides which are ideal locations as these trees are useful for shade. Stout tree guards surrounded all saplings thereby enabling their survival. Some casualties occurred due to termite attack and forest fires. However, even now 472 saplings still survive. A list of saplings planted and surviving till date is given in **Annexure C**.
- Awareness meetings: 22 local meetings were organized for the 11 VSS (Vana Suraksha Samiti) or “forest protection groups” in the project area who were urged to fight forest fires which destroyed local biodiversity as well as banyan trees. Door to door campaign was also carried out by the volunteers who handed out the information leaflets to the villagers.
- Publicity material: We prepared 2,000 Leaflets, 200 sets of playing cards, 400 PVC Billboards, 500 caps 1,400 PVC stickers and 30 banners to be used in the publicity drive. Billboards were put up at prominent public places. 50 steel signboards were erected on the trees at roadsides. Stickers were handed out to the public. Banners were used at all meetings and school quizzes. Playing cards were used by groups of villagers who usually played under banyan trees.
- School Quiz: We held 70 quizzes in 41 schools on banyan tree conservation. School bags, examination clipboards and geometry box sets were the prizes. Leaflets were provided along with name labels for books which carried a conservation message. List of such programs is given as per **Annexure D**.
- Root soil work: The hanging roots which were about to strike the ground require support to promote faster growth. We made small earth mounds with stone boulder borders to prevent soil wash out just below these roots hanging about one foot above the ground. The roots were attached to small sticks which were buried in these earth mounds. A list of trees and hanging roots (Pre work) and roots which struck the ground (Post Work) is given at **Annexure E**.
- Forest fire prevention: There are forests present in some of the villages which were within the project area. We identified 53 forest blocks situated around 17 villages. A list of the VSS which were trained and motivated for forest fires is attached as **Annexure F**.

Our survey indicated that forest fires usually broke out in these forests during summer. Leaf fall in spring in these deciduous sal forests creates suitable conditions since dry leaf litter acts as a good fuel for fires. Forest fires destroy ground dwelling fauna like jungle fowl, mongoose, monitor lizards, hare, snakes, etc. and also lead to loss of regenerating plants and trees.

The usual cause of fire is either stray matches being thrown by villagers or deliberate fires to carry out hunting. As the undergrowth burns down it provides a clear view for villagers to shoot animals. For control of forest fires, we did local meetings with VSS members and requested them to fight the fire before it spread and became a blaze. During the last year, there was gregarious flowering of wild bamboo clumps in Dhenkanal district which itself is a major fire hazard as the dead bamboo clumps easily catch fire.

We trained local fire fighting teams consisting of the VSS members to fight such forest fires. After our efforts, we recorded 62 cases where such fires were controlled by local VSS members. This is attached as **Annexure “G”**

- Water body protection: We conducted a survey of the water bodies in our project area and found that there were a total of 97 water bodies spread over 29 villages. We also assessed their status so far as plastic waste pollution is concerned and whether elephants and other wildlife were using them for drinking and bathing. Most ponds located in village limits were used by local villagers for bathing and washing clothes. Cattle and birds also used the ponds for drinking water. A complete list of such water bodies and their status is given at **Annexure “H”**

However, at least half of the water bodies dry up in summer creating severe water stress for local wildlife and cattle. We asked our volunteers to identify hill streams where simple water harvesting structures could be built. These works were taken up by the forest department who had government funds for this and more will be done next year. They now provide much needed drinking water to the local wildlife that were otherwise exposed to poaching when they are forced to enter village areas for drinking water during the hot summer.

The ponds which were near the forest periphery are not used by humans and hence were free from any pollution. However, ponds within village limits were found to have plastic waste dumped in them like biscuit wrappers, polythene carry bags, empty tobacco pouches, masala pouches are polluting water bodies.

We held local meetings with the local villagers to educate them about plastic pollution and how polythene bags do not degrade easily. We advised them to create marked rubbish pits where they could throw them and bury them so that no wildlife species or cattle also eats them by mistake and dies due to suffocation.

Dhenkanal district often gets very hot in summer leading to acute water shortages. There were many ponds near the forest areas which are favoured by elephants who require large quantities of water during summer to cool off and also to drink. We have urged the VSS members to identify more streams which can be harnessed by small stone dams that could act as water harvesting structures.

- Wildlife activity: Our volunteers were directed to carry out observations of wildlife species. Many birds, reptiles and mammals used the fruit as food and

also took shelter in the banyan trees. We found a total of 38 wildlife species including 25 species of birds, 6 species of reptiles which visited the banyan trees. We also monitored wild elephant movement in the water bodies located in the forest fringes who used the water for drinking and bathing.

Extension of activities:

One of the primary aims of the project was to encourage other organizations, village bodies and the government to take up similar activities of tree root protection and planting of new saplings in other areas outside the project site.

We had two meetings with the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Orissa who heads the forest department and made a presentation on our work and requested him to take this up as a government work in their annual work plan. He directed the DFO, Dhenkanal Forest Division to take protection of banyan trees located within forest areas which are under the control of the forest department.

We also had a detailed interaction with the office bearers of Vigyan Paribesh Vikash Samiti (VPVS), Cuttack a leading state level NGO who are engaged in environment protection activities. Dr. S. Sasmal, the Secretary of VVPS visited our project site and saw the work in the field.

Inspired by our work, VVPS prepared banyan saplings in the nurseries at Cuttack and distributed it in Cuttack, Jagatsinghpur, Kendrapada, Jajpur, Balasore, Bhadrak, Nayagarh districts and cited our example as how the project can be made successful. As a first step this was a welcome measure to spread awareness about banyan tree conservation in other districts of the state where we do not have a presence yet.

Award received:

VVPS wanted to encourage individuals and communities who carry out banyan tree conservation. With this view they have instituted a **Banyan Tree Honour Award** for the first time in India in 2010. The NGO held a state level awareness meeting on banyan tree conservation under a huge banyan tree at Cuttack city and publicly acknowledged the role of our Society in carrying out banyan tree conservation work. In March, 2011 VVPS awarded the Project Officer Mr. Biswajit Mohanty their first "Baragachha Samman" Award", 2010 for our pioneering efforts for contribution to the conservation of the banyan tree. A copy of the award is attached as **Annexure "I"**.

The federal government funded National Rural Employment Generation Scheme (NREGS) is one of the largest state funded anti poverty program being run India. Conservation of banyan trees was an issue discussed at the meetings of the VSS committees. However, the Palli Sabhas or village committees which decide works to be carried out under NREGS did not give priority to banyan tree works this year due to paucity of funds. They had urgent public works to be carried out like road making, irrigation works, plantation of degraded forest areas for fodder and fuel. However, they did assure us that they would take this up after 2-3 years after their other local needs which are livelihood based are completed.

At the same time, various forest development and plantation schemes including CAMPA are run by forest department. We are hopeful that the department would take up banyan tree works in the entire state after making appropriate budgetary provisions which cannot be done immediately. There is a high level committee which meets once a year that decides this issue. Since the senior most forest officer was convinced by our work we are hopeful that they shall make plans next year.

We expect the students who were motivated by our campaign and quiz programs to take up banyan tree conservation in a big way when they grow up as adults. At least they have taken steps to prevent cutting of hanging roots and do not play using the hanging roots as swings which is a big step forward.

Challenges and solutions:

Since we expanded our area to adopt 250 trees, we had to identify new volunteers who had to be sincere and dutiful in their work. This was done after consultation with village elders and through contacts of our Program Supervisor Mr. Arabinda Majhi who has worked extensively in the area. Termites continued to be a problem as in earlier years and we had to fight them by using eco friendly pest control drugs.

Fences needed to be protected from forest fires during the dry season. A fire break was created around our adopted trees some of which were adjacent to forest areas by sweeping dry leaves from the area around the fence to keep the ground bare.

We carried out excess plantation of seedlings in view of the fact that some would die out. We managed to ensure that 472 seedlings survived out of the total 550 we planted. Taking into account the survival of the saplings planted in previous years a total of 621 saplings still survive in the field by mid March, 2011. We are hopeful that with vigorous and regular watering by locals who were encouraged to adopt the saplings, we will ensure a high percentage of survival. We only need to protect the saplings from water deprivation and grazing or forest fire for one year after which they can survive on their own.

Changes to project during the year:

There were no changes in our plans which were submitted in our proposal. However, banyan tree work which we expected to be taken up under NREGA was not done due to lack of budget provision by local development authorities. We extended our activity by one more month and ended in October, 2010 instead of September as per our proposal since extra funds from interest income was available.

Supervision and Monitoring:

I. Work diaries: The volunteers maintained a daily work diary which listed the work done by them every day. These diaries were inspected at least once a week by the Project Supervisor who issued instructions in writing. The Project Officer inspected these diaries during field tours. The Project Officer has visited 16 times to supervise and evaluate the various activities in the field.

II. Project Supervisor's Work Register: The Project Supervisor maintained a work register which contained details of his work and field visits. This Register was inspected by the Project Officer and appropriate instructions were issued.

III. Fortnight Work Report: A fortnightly_work report which contained various information required to assess the pace of project activity as well as to evaluate the work of the volunteers was prepared and faxed by both the Project Supervisors every fortnight.

This report contained details of a) *performance appraisal of volunteers* b) *the hours of work by each volunteer and type of work* ; c) *the status of the protective fence and roots* ; d) *a log of the supervisor's field tours for every day*. The Fortnight Work Report is attached as per **Annexure J**.

Assessment of Impact:

To assess the impact of the project work we carried out two surveys for local communities and also for school children.

Local Community survey: We framed four questions for the pre work survey and six questions for the post work survey. A sample size of 90 persons selected at random from the target villages in the project area was contacted. There was an increase in awareness about the importance of the banyan tree as an important flagship tree from 67 % to 94 %. Not much headway could be made in convincing people to plant new saplings since the increase was only from 24 % (Pre work) to 62% (Post work) in terms of people who agreed that they would plant and nurture a new sapling. Maybe people were wary of watering and caring for the plant during the summer. The summary results of the community survey are attached as **Annexure “K”**.

Similarly, fighting forest fires was another issue which does not seem to have attracted much support as the increase in percentage was from 6% during Pre -work to 22 % in Post- work as to the people who were willing to volunteer to fight forest fires when called upon. However, there was a marked increase in attitude towards prevention of pollution of water bodies as 95 % respondents said that they would prevent pollution compared to only 49 % of the respondents when we started work. People in general (88%) agreed to a large extent that fencing had increased protection for the hanging roots. Most (94%) people had seen our visual publicity messages on billboards, wall paintings, banners, caps, etc.

School student’s survey: For school students a sample size of 45 was selected. We framed 2 questions for the pre-work and 5 questions for the post work survey for the school students of different schools. During the pre work survey while 47 % were aware of the importance of the banyan tree, the awareness levels jumped to 95 % after the work was completed. Similarly, a whopping 91% confirmed that they would plant and care for a sapling after post work while 33 % had said yes in pre work stage. 91 % also agreed that fencing had protected the hanging roots and strengthened the tree. We found 100 % positive response as to the usefulness of the banyan tree quiz we held in the schools. The summary results of the community survey are attached as **Annexure L**.

What next:

Our rich experience in the pioneering work of conservation of banyan trees in Orissa has made us confident of carrying out the work over other districts and extend it to throughout the state. The Banyan Tree Award, 2010 has encouraged us to take up bigger challenges and on a much bigger scale if sufficient funding support is available. So far, we have managed to provide total protection to roots of 430 banyan trees which are mini ecosystems that support a wide variety of fauna.

We are indeed thankful for the wide and unstinted support we received from the local community who have ensure that the fences are not stolen or damaged. We are confident that the existing trees are standing testimony to our efforts. They shall continue to provide much needed food to local wildlife and shade to humans and cattle. 149 saplings from the previous years which have blossomed into young banyan trees have little chance of dying since they are more than 3 years old by now. We have much hope that the 472 saplings surviving from previous year will also grow up into big trees and augment the local banyan tree population.

We plan to broad base our work by taking up adoption of banyan trees and planting new saplings as examples in other blocks of the state to show the way and encourage other organization and government bodies to take up banyan tree conservation

Signature & Date _____ Biswajit Mohanty, dated 25rd March, 2011

Enclosed: Twelve Annexure from A to L.

Note: Pictures of project work sent by separate attachment files.

ANNEXURE A

LIST OF VOLUNTEERS, TREES ALLOTTED AND LOCATION

NAME	LOCATION	NO. OF TREES
Bimal Garanayak	Dudurukota	7
	Bagdharia	1
Paikara Sahoo	Nandapur	8
	Sana Hindol	3
	Khajuria	4
Satrughna Nayak	Kumursingha	2
	Barsingha	9
	Ranjagol	1
	Asarada	1
Dasrathi Behera	Karanda	6
	Thokar	1
	Girdharprasd	1
	Haripur	1
	Ranjagol	3
Akhila Samal	Kallipoi	12
	Alusingh Harijan	2
Murali Samal	Alusingh	8
	Dalaka	4
	Kapisahi	1
Gobinda Nayak	Nabakishorepur	6
	Alusingh	6
	Karchuli	3
Krushna Ch. Majhi	Mangalpur	16
Dandapani Sahoo	Rajmohanpur	15
Prabhakar Sahoo	Alusingh Hindol	11
Banambar Sahoo	Sinkola	7
	Purshottampur	5

NAME	LOCATION	NO. OF TREES
Bidyadhar Rout	Kayangurjua	13
Hatakishore Naik	Kunua	1
	Asanbanai	5
	Lahada	6
Ratnakar Sahoo	Dandiri	3
	Lahada	9
Budhadev Sahoo	Dandiri	18
Narayan Samal	Bhujabal	4
	Gobindpur	4
Babuli Behera	Khanda sahi	2
	Bimbori	6
Satrughna Amat	Kansara	8
	Govardhanpur	2
	Bhaktapur	1
Khatia Samal	Bampa	9
	Dalki	3
Nakaphodi Majhi	Bampa Khairasahi	10
	Bampa	1
	Dehuri sahi	1
	TOTAL :	250

ANNEXURE B

LIST OF WALL PAINTINGS BANYAN TREE PROJECT

Sl	Place	Sl	Place
1	Khajuriakata	21	Nabakishorepur
2	Panchmile	22	Khalliborei
3	Kayanguruja	23	Govindpur
4	Rajmohanpur	24	Dudurkote
5	Alusingh Hindol	25	Barsingha
6	Purushottampur	26	Karanda
7	Kappisahi	27	Babandha
8	Dandiri	28	Kansara Temple
9	Dandiri II	29	Lahada school
10	Bampa Main road	30	Kansara
11	Bampa School	31	Bhaktapur
12	Dalaka	32	Madhupur Road
13	Alusingh Nabakishorepur	33	Gandanali
14	Karchuli	34	Gobardhanpur
15	Kallipoi	35	Rasol
16	Thokar	36	Asanbania road
17	Ganjara Road	37	Patua sahi
18	Sana Hindol	38	Nandapur
19	Mangalapur	39	Ghodadian
20	Satmile	40	Kathakumpa

ANNEXURE C

LIST OF BANYAN SAPLINGS – PLANTED AND SURVIVING

Name of village	Planted	Survived	Name of Village	Planted	Survived
Kansara	20	10	Alusingh (H)	50	33
Bampa roadside	20	18	Dudurkote	20	15
Pakata padia	20	16	Purushottampur	10	10
Bampa Khola	15	14	Rajmohanpur	25	20
Dalki	10	10	Mangalpur	20	18
Nandapur	20	18	Kayanguruja	10	10
Dalaka	10	10	Damsite	10	10
Dandiri	30	25	Khandasahi	15	12
Rajanga	10	10	Ranjagol	20	18
Lahada	15	15	Thokar	30	28
Parshurampur	20	17	Govindpur	10	14
Kathakumpa	20	18	Sana hindol	15	12
Alusingh	35	32	Khajuria	15	14
Kallipoi	10	8	Barsingha	10	10
Panchmile	20	17	Nandapur	10	10
			Total:	550	472

Annexure D
LIST OF SCHOOL QUIZ PROGRAMS HELD

	<i>Name of School</i>	<i>Participants</i>	<i>Participants (Second Pr)</i>
1	Dandiri UP & M.E School	42	40
2	Rasol High School	91	83
3	Rasol M.E. School	60	X
4	Rasol Saraswati Sishu Mandir	73	68
5	Naukiari UP & ME School	70	X
6	Dudurkote Govt. UP School	71	X
7	Dudurkote High School	110	95
8	Ranjagol UP School	85	X
9	Khajuriakata High School	224	211
10	Khajuriakata ME School	103	95
11	Khajuriakata Saraswati Sishu Mandir	82	75
12	Bampa ME School	55	34
13	Bampa Sevashram	48	42
14	Rajmohanpur UP School	91	47
15	Rajmohanpur ME School	77	X
16	Kathakumpa High School	62	59
17	Gandanali High School	87	82
18	Khaliborei UP & M.E. School	58	55
19	Khaliborei High School	45	42
20	Saraswati Sishu Mandir, Rasol	65	60
21	Alusingh (NKpur) UP & ME School	36	30
22	Dandiri ME School	43	41
23	Brahmaniapal UP School	32	29
24	Govindpur Primary School	51	X
25	Lahada UP & ME School	68	X
26	Bimbori Primary School	42	X
27	Nabakishorepur(Nkpur) High School	122	117
28	Thokar High School	114	134
29	Rasipal High School, Rajmohanpur	121	128
30	Phasigaon UP & ME School	66	X
31	Phasigaon High School	104	126
32	Kappisahi UP & ME School	58	52
33	Govindpur UP & ME School	54	45
34	Kansara High School	136	132
35	Badagola ME School	44	X
36	Alusingh (H) UP School	42	41
37	Purshottampur UP School	55	X
38	Karanda High School	155	144
39	Karanda ME School.	44	X
40	Girdharprasad High School	245	233
41	Ghodadian UP School	55	51

(Repeat school quizzes were held at 29 schools)

ANNEXURE E
DETAILS OF HANGING ROOTS

Sl	NAME OF VOLUNTEER	TREES	NO. OF HANGING ROOTS (PRE WORK)	ROOTS WHICH STRUCK GRD.
1	Akhila Samal	14	210	165
2	Murali Samal	13	225	170
3	Gobinda Nayak	15	205	176
4	Babuli Behera	8	255	188
5	Narayan Samal	8	266	215
6	Budhadev Sahoo	18	287	209
7	Ratnakar Sahoo	12	253	219
8	Hatakishore Naik	12	311	195
9	Krushna ch. Majhi	15	354	215
10	Dandapani saho	15	422	205
11	Bidyadhar Rout	14	387	225
12	Prabhakar Sahoo	11	310	185
13	Banambar Sahoo	12	294	165
14	Nakaphodi Majhi	12	288	168
15	Khatia Samal	12	203	175
16	Bimal Garanayak	8	186	133
17	Paikera Sahu	15	234	142
18	Satrughana Nayak	13	250	140
19	Dasarathi Behera	12	184	95
20	Satrughana Amat	11	207	91
	TOTAL :	250	5331	3476

ANNEXURE F

DETAILS OF VSS OR “FOREST PROTECTION COMMITTEES”

SI	VILLAGE	NAME OF VSS	PRESIDENT	MEMBERS (NUMBERS)
1	Kapisahi	Kapisai Bana sanrakhyna Samiti	Goura chandra Sahoo	200
2	Kalipoi	Kalipoi Bana sanrakhyna Samiti	Lambodhar saho	40
3	Alusing	Alusing Bana sanrakhyna Samiti	Abhimanyu Samal	50
4	Khandasahi	Khanda sahi Bana sanrakhyna Samiti	Kusa Behera	40
5	Nabakishorpur	Nabakishorpur BUSS	Rasananda Behera	71
6	Khaliborei	Balisahi Bana sanrakhyna Samiti	Kanduru Behera	90
7	Gobindapur	Gobindapur Bana sanrakhyna Samiti	Damodar Nayak	18
8	Lahada	Lahada Bana sanrakhyna Samiti	Nakula Dehuri	11
9	Dandiri kuruma sahi	Shri Durga Bana sanrakhyna Samiti	Murali Nayak	41
10	Dandiri khamara sahi	Shri Ram Bana sanrakhyna Samiti	Kusa Biswal	60
11	Alusing	Alusing Bana sanrakhyna Samiti	Basanta Pradhan	11

ANNEXURE G

FOREST FIRES CHECKED

SL	VILLAGE	FOREST BLOCK	FIRES CHECKED
1	Kapisai	Hitinda	2
2	Alusing	Veru bani	
		Khanda nala	3
3	Nabakishorpur	Tangiri pahada	2
		Brahmana mara	
		Kadeila	1
4	Khanda sahi	Khanda sanrakhyna Jangala	2
5	Khali borei	Gotha mundia	1
		Puda pala	1
		Pacheri pahada	
		Kandhara	2
6	Gobinda pur	Dahalia	1
		Kandamulia	1
		Malamundia	1
		Gudhi ridhia	
		Chandapur	2
		Kuburia	
7	Gurujanga	Bautia	
		Gava buri	2
		Nishikuri	
		Manjamundia	
		Hatiguruda	
8	Rajang	Gotha mundia	2
		Karadikhola	1
		Sida patia	3
		Bankamundi	1
		Raimundia	
9	Kanaka	Dantapal	3
		Veja	1
		Jamujharan	2
		Vediapala	1

10	Baguli	Bauti pahad	1
		Khadi bani pahad	1
11	Dandiri	Adi mundia	2
		Khula mundia	1
		Bada mundia	3
		Jhupa ghara	
		Kali poi	1
		Mahula mundia	1
12	Lahada	Sisu khola pahad	1
		Bagha chala pahad	
13	Mangalpur	Jatia	3
14	Rajmohan pur	Bhuban mundia	2
15	Tanti chira	Mahula mundia	1
		Kai pahad	1
16	Alusing	Nandi nian	1
		Malatimundia	2
		Jatia	3
		Bankamundi	1
		Panikhi patta	1
17	Dudura kota	Sapa kera	
		Baria ragudi	1
		Gadapatana mundia	
		TOTAL :	62

ANNEXURE H
LIST OF WATER BODIES AND STATUS

SL	VILLAGE	WATER BODY	STATUS AND USE
1	Kappisahi	Birasagar pond	Clean water and no plastic pollution Used by elephants for drinking and bathing
2	Kallipoi	Osta bandha	Clean water and no plastic pollution Used by elephants for drinking and bathing
3	Alusingh	Pakata pokhari	Clean water and no plastic pollution
		Salara	Used by elephants for drinking and bathing
4	Nabakishore- pur	Bhaga ghai	Clean water and no plastic pollution
		Baunsa pokhari	Dumping of some plastic waste observed
		Dwivedi sagar	Clean water and no plastic pollution
5	Khandasahi	Khanda bandha	Clean water and no plastic pollution Used by elephants for drinking and bathing
6	Ichhapur	Ichha pokhari	Clean water and no plastic pollution
7	Khalliborei	Bada Bandha	Clean water and no plastic pollution
		Tila bandha	Clean water and no plastic pollution
		Cherui Bandha	Used by elephants for drinking and bathing
8	Govindpur	Dehuri Bandha	Clean water and no plastic pollution.
		Bada Bandha	Clean water and no plastic pollution.
		Khandia Bandha	Clean water and no plastic pollution.
9	Gurujang	Deepamala bandha	Clean water and no plastic pollution
		Gaon tala bandha	
		Pala munda	Clean water and no plastic pollution
		WHS - Dhoba Dobani	Used by elephants for drinking and bathing
10	Dandiri	Upper Bandha	Dumping of some plastic waste observed
		Mangala Bandha	Clean water and no plastic pollution
		WHS - Sapua Dam	Used by elephants for drinking and bathing
11	Rajanga	Rajanga Bandha	Used by elephants for drinking and bathing

SL	VILLAGE	WATER BODY	STATUS AND USE
12	Baguli	Dusa bandha	Used by elephants for drinking and bathing
		WHS- Baguli	Used by elephants for drinking and bathing
13	Kanaka	Kanaka pokhari	Used by elephants for drinking and bathing
14	Lahada	Sisumulia	
		Haguru gadia	Used by elephants for drinking and bathing
		Jhankiri bandha	
		Chari tiria	
		Guja bandha	Dumping of some plastic waste observed
15	Kathakumpa	Goan pokhari	
16	Asanabania	Koili akha	Dumping of some plastic waste observed
17	Mangalpur	Beherama bandha	Used by elephants for drinking and bathing
		Balugaon pokhari	Used by elephants for drinking and bathing
		Bada bandha	
18	Rajmohanpur	Gaon bandha	
		Nua bandha	Used by elephants for drinking and bathing
		Bandha gudi bandha	Used by elephants for drinking and bathing
19	Tantichira	Kau bandha	Used by elephants for drinking and bathing
		Jahni gadia	
20	Alusingh	Nua banda	Used by elephants for drinking and bathing
		Jharana bandha	Used by elephants for drinking and bathing
		Hatibaria	Clean water and no plastic pollution
		Gauda bhanda	Clean water and no plastic pollution
		Pita taila bandha	Used by elephants for drinking and bathing
		Hadia pala	Clean water and no plastic pollution
		Jatia bandha	Used by elephants for drinking and bathing
21	Dudurkote	Nua bandha	Dumping of some plastic waste observed
		Sahu gadia	Dumping of some plastic waste observed
		Bata munda	Clean water and no plastic pollution
		Kamaragada	Clean water and no plastic pollution
		Gada bandha	Dumping of some plastic waste observed
		Nadia bandha	Clean water and no plastic pollution
		Hata bandha	Dumping of some plastic waste observed
		Vaishnava bandha	Dumping of some plastic waste observed

	Dudurkote	Nata nua bandha	Clean water and no plastic pollution
		Dehuri bandha	Dumping of some plastic waste observed
		Gada nayaka munda	Clean water and no plastic pollution
22	Nandapur	Shiba mandir pokhari	Clean water and no plastic pollution
23	Ranja gola	Padma pokhari	Dumping of some plastic waste observed
		Dabar dhua	Dumping of some plastic waste observed
		Bhetia bhuin	Dumping of some plastic waste observed
		Digha	Clean water and no plastic pollution
24	Sana Hindol	Kaua	Clean water and no plastic pollution
		Mati gadia	Dumping of some plastic waste observed
		Jharana	Clean water and no plastic pollution
25	Khajuria	Khajuria Kata pokhari	Dumping of some plastic waste observed
26	Karanda	Bada bandha	Clean water and no plastic pollution
		Sana bandha	Clean water and no plastic pollution
		Dahi bandha	Clean water and no plastic pollution
		Bada bandha II	Dumping of some plastic waste observed
		Kaincha munda	Clean water and no plastic pollution
		Begunia munda	Dumping of some plastic waste observed
		Nanda bandha	Clean water and no plastic pollution
		Mageta bandha	Dumping of some plastic waste observed
		Bhagamunda	Clean water and no plastic pollution
		Haguru munda	Dumping of some plastic waste observed
		Narasingha bandha	Clean water and no plastic pollution
		Brahmana bandha	Clean water and no plastic pollution
		Arakha pala	Clean water and no plastic pollution
		Ragudi sahi	Clean water and no plastic pollution
		Jogi bandha	Clean water and no plastic pollution
	Nalli bandha	Clean water and no plastic pollution	
27	Thokar	punia bandha	Clean water and no plastic pollution
		Gadia bandha	Dumping of some plastic waste observed
		Deula bandha	Clean water and no plastic pollution
		Dehuri bandha	Clean water and no plastic pollution
		B ena gadia	Dumping of some plastic waste observed
		WHS - Nalla bandha	Clean water and no plastic pollution

28	Asarada	Siari kata	Clean water and no plastic pollution
		Gaon bandha	Dumping of some plastic waste observed
		Pitalli bandha	Clean water and no plastic pollution
29	Barasingha	Gaon bandha	Dumping of some plastic waste observed
		Siari guda	Clean water and no plastic pollution
		Jharana	Clean water and no plastic pollution
		Gadia bandha	Clean water and no plastic pollution
		Mahala ganthi	Clean water and no plastic pollution
		Dhoba munda	Dumping of some plastic waste observed
		Kamara gadia	Clean water and no plastic pollution
		Dina bandha	Dumping of some plastic waste observed
		Huda bandha	Clean water and no plastic pollution

ANNEXURE “I”

BARAGACHHA SAMMAN-2010



Shri Biswajit Mohanty

Shri Biswajit Mohanty, a qualified Chartered Accountant has been actively engaged in wildlife conservation activities in Orissa since 1994. He is the Secretary of Wildlife Society of Orissa, a state based NGO. He is also a law graduate well conversant with Indian wildlife and environmental laws.

Shri Mohanty to his credit has several new records of wildlife for Odisha including Whip ray, Himalayan grey squirrel, Tree sparrow and Yellow billed blue magpie. He was instrumental in shutting down saw mills in Cuttack and Bhubaneswar which were operating within 10 kms of the forest.

His major achievement was conducting a sting operation along with forest and customs officers to seize 21 leopard skins at Khurda in 1996. He has been fighting for protection of Olive Ridley turtles for the last 11 years. Presently Shri Mohanty is member of several societies, namely National Board for Wildlife, Indian Bird Conservation Network, Governing Body of Wildlife Institute of India, Dehra Dun, Board of Management, Transparency International India, New Delhi, Executive Committee, Greenpeace India, Bangalore, Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi and State Coordinator for Orissa.

He has received several awards like Certificate of Appreciation from PETA (People for Ethical Treatment of Animals), USA for exceptional work in the diligent pursuit of an end to illegal transport and cruel slaughter of animals in India, National Right to Information (RTI) award for bravery by National RTI Alliance, Lucknow and Wildlife Service Award for 2001 by Sanctuary Asia-ABN Amro Bank for wildlife conservation in India. Under his leadership, the Wildlife Society of Orissa got the Ford Conservation and Environment Grant for 2001 in recognition of valuable contribution towards environmental protection and conservation.

He has presented several papers on applied wildlife studies, development issues, RTI laws in more than 23 workshops and seminars in the last 10 years. He was a wildlife columnist for the Asian Age, Bhubaneswar edition during 1998 and 1999 and has published more than 25 articles in both National and International Magazines like Sanctuary Asia, Marine Turtle Newsletter, 'Kachhapa' and several newspapers on various environmental and wildlife topics. He has pioneered Banyan Tree conservation for wildlife protection in Odisha. He was invited in 2002 as an international visitor by the State Department of the US Government to participate in education and exposure program on "Global Environmental Issues".

In view of his significant contribution for the cause of Wildlife and Banyan Tree, Vigyan Parishad Vikash Samiti (VPVS) feels honoured to confer the Baragachha Samman-2010 on him.

Cuttack
13th March 2011

Asutosh Sarda
Chairman
BTCC

Kishna C Aich
President
VPVS

ANNEXURE J

LOCAL COMMUNITY - POST WORK SURVEY

	Are you aware of importance of Banyan tree?	Do you think fencing has protected the hanging roots?	Will you plant & care for a banyan tree sapling in your village?	Have you see the wall painting or billboard for banyan tree protection?	Will you try to stop forest fire in local forest?	Will you protect the water bodies in your area from pollution/loss?
	1	2	3	4	5	6
YES	85	79	56	85	20	86
NO	5	11	34	5	70	4
%	94	88	62	94	22	95

SAMPLE SIZE : 90

LOCAL COMMUNITY PRE WORK SURVEY

	Are you aware of importance of Banyan tree?	Will you plant & care for a banyan tree sapling in your village?	Will you try to stop forest fire in local forest?	Will you protect the water bodies in your area from pollution/loss?
	1	3	5	6
YES	60	22	5	44
NO	30	68	85	46
%	67	24	6	49

SAMPLE SIZE : 90

ANNEXURE K

SCHOOL STUDENTS POST WORK SURVEY

	Are you aware of importance of Banyan tree?	Do you think that fencing has protected the hanging roots ?	Will you plant & care for a banyan tree sapling in your village?	Did you find the Banyan tree quiz in your school useful ?
	1	2	3	4
YES	43	41	41	45
NO	2	4	4	0
%	95	91	91	100

SAMPLE SIZE : 45

SCHOOL STUDENTS PRE WORK SURVEY

	Are you aware of importance of Banyan tree?		Will you plant & care for a banyan tree sapling in your village?
	1		3
YES	21		15
NO	24		30
%	47		33

SAMPLE SIZE : 45

ANNEXURE L

FORMAT OF FORTNIGHTLY WORK REPORT

WILDLIFE SOCIETY OF ORISSA

BANYAN TREE CONSERVATION PROGRAM

PROGRAM SUPERVISOR'S WORK REPORT

1. Assessment of performance of animator for fortnight (give period):

	Name	Work hours	Performance
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			

2. Total work progress for the field:

A. Door to door campaign (hours):

B. Village public meetings (nos.)

**C. School meetings (no's):
issued:**

D. Brochures / posters/ stickers

3. Information about Banyan tree protection level:

ANIMATOR	TOTAL TREES	ROOTS BURIED	CONDITION OF FENCE Good =? Need Repairs =?

4. Day wise log of visits to field area:

DATE	PLACES	OMR	CMR	KMS

Place:

Date:

Signature of Program Supervisor