

**SGP projects approved under UNDP CO CDI Grants
(Total number of projects approved-14)**

List of Projects Approved in the 22nd NSC held in 25th Nov 2007

1.

AGRAGAMEE

Aragamee, At/PO. Kashipur
Dist Rayagada, Orissa pin: 765015
Project duration: 2 years

Project No. IND 50/SGP/ OP4/UNDP CO/ 07/01/OR 22

Project Name Community approach for sustainable livelihood through Biodiversity conservation in tribal areas of southern Orissa

Total grant allocation USD 23506

Project Period 01-02-2008 To 31-01-10

Goal of the project:

- To undertake research to understand and regenerate indigenous tribal systems and practices of conservation and cultivation.
- To enable and ensure tribal women's participation in the research and documentation, so as to develop and understand the relationship between tribal women and common property resources.
- To scale up the successful activities to other neighbouring villages for livelihood generation of the tribals and protection of ecosystem and environment of the locality.
- To improve the local traditional practices and to invoke innovative ideas for ensuring sustainable livelihood of the tribals.
- Encourage tribal communities, especially women to undertake constructive and systematic steps to rebuild their ecosystems for a sustainable livelihood, by combining indigenous knowledge systems and traditional practices with contemporary information and technology, with special emphasis on effective management and conservation of common land resources.
- Help tribal communities learn from each other through sharing and networking.
- Developing a knowledge base of current best practices, and traditional systems.

Project Outputs:

- To strengthen the traditional practices for need based conservation of crop diversity.
- Ensuring livelihood from sustainable agriculture practices.
- *Reducing the dependency on forest for livelihood purposes*

Community participation:

In the previous project, there was a good involvement of the community. Since the NGO is working extensively in the area, they mobilized the community very well and there is a ownership building of the community towards the project implementation

Institutional Sustainability:

The NGO is working in the project area since quite a long time. In the previous SGP project except one project village, creation of Institutional mechanism was very successfully demonstrated

Gender focus:

There is an equal participation of the women in the project activities

Project Progress:

- The organization has completed survey, collection, recording and preservation of the seed samples in all 24 targeted villages of the project area.
- Project has also led to the formation of 60 vermicomposting tanks in these villages and also encouraged the farmers for the use of bio fertilizers, organic pesticides.
- The organization has also undertaken 80 Ha cashew plantation in the seven village of the project area.
- 120 leading farmers from the project villages have been included in field visit organized by the organization.

2.

The Humanity

At- Line Para, Po- Patnagarh, Dist- Bolangir,
Orissa, Pin- 767025

Project duration: 3 years

Project No. USD IND 50/SGP/ OP4/UNDP CO/ 07/02/OR 23

Project Name Scaling up the project for ensuring sustainable livelihood of the primary collectors through conservation of Forest eco system and NTFP potential and undertaking NTFP-Agro business in Khaprakhol Block of Bolangir district

Total grant allocation USD 50000

Project Period 01-02-2008 To 31-01-11

Goal/objectives of the project:

- Scaling up livelihood support to the primary collectors through capacity building training on NTFP-processing and marketing
- To initiate steps in order to reduce dependency of community on forest resources through providing alternative source of livelihood.
- To carry out awareness campaign on conservation of bio-diversity with the involvement of Forest protection Groups, Panchayat representatives, women SHGs etc.
- To take steps for protecting the ecosystem through capacity building of Forest Management Groups and strengthening their federation.
- To carry out capacity Building training programme for newly-developed women SHGs and orienting them for NTFP-processing.
- To provide sustainable livelihood to the farmers through inclining them on organic farming, undertaking rice-processing units and marketing the processed agricultural products.

Project outputs:

- Capacity building
- Alternative sources of livelihood generation
- Energy conservation
- Development of resource material

Institutional sustainability:

Various alternative livelihood activities are being planned to be implemented through the SHGs and there is a very strong element of capacity building and strengthening of social institutional process for the sustainability of the project. The first SGP project has demonstrated a good example of SHG formation, creation of federation for marketing the NTFPs, etc. Various alternative livelihood activities are being planned to be implemented through the SHGs and there is a very strong components of capacity building and strengthening of social institutional process for the sustainability of the project. The project has provision for involving the line department and the local panchayat. There is also an orientation programme planned for the panchayat representatives. The 1st SGP project developed good linkages on the issues of NTFP collection, processing including value addition and marketing with Western Orissa Livelihood Project (WORLP) i.e. a Govt. of Orissa DFID supported project, UNDP and ORMAS. Many of the activities (e.g. setting up of medicinal plant nurseries, etc.) have been replicated in other areas

apart from the project area. Linkage with IIFM has been established for setting up oil refinery for NTFP processing.

Community participation:

The activities being planned through the project is primarily meant to be owned by the local community after their skill development in the respective fields.

Replicability of the project:

The project has a high scaling up potential and its replication has been formulated for ensuring further sustainability of the activities initiated.

Progress so far:

- Four training programme has been conducted in Chaulbanjhi, Patrapali, Telenpali and Guchapali. Training was imparted to the members about NTFP processing and marketing.
- Five newly developed hand driven oil extraction machine has been installed in the project area. Women SHG's have been given responsibility to manage it.
- Five SHG's have made herbal plantation in their respective area's. 60 variety of new herbal plants have been planted in the demonstration field. Water source has been developed for irrigation in the demonstration field.
- Towards strengthening and capacity building of SHG members of new SHGs, 4 capacity building training has been conducted in the project area benefitting more than 200 members.
- Two leadership training was conducted in the project area on management of federation for women leaders. One training on organic farming has been conducted in Ambahali.
- DRDA, Bolangir was contacted for installation of Bio gas plant, beneficiaries have been selected and materials have been supplied to them for construction of biogas plant.
- Study is ongoing for the documentation of practices of agriculture, and use of traditional varieties.
- 31 PRI members were identified and oriented on NTFP license, forest & Land right and importance of biodiversity conservation.
- Two booklets on organic soil management and organic crop and pest control has been published and circulated among the farmers.
- The partner has also made links with government departments. Forest department has supplied herbal plants to the beneficiaries and the watershed development department has also supplied different varieties of plants.
- More and more groups are coming forward for NTFP and herbal processing and marketing in the project area. Many people are using herbs for different diseases by collecting species from the demonstration field.
- The project site was also visited by Mr. Mike Wilson and he reviewed the progress of the project.
- The project is working hand in hand with the community and the villagers are involved at each step of project implementation and management.

3.

Pradeepan

Mahavir Ward (Near B.Ed Agrawal College), Baraskar Colony Dist-Baitul, MP

Tel: 07141-231969

Project No. IND 50/SGP/ OP4/UNDP CO/ 07/03/MP 12

Project Name Environment Protection through Sustainable Livelihood of Tribal

Total grant allocation USD 50000

Project Period 01-02-2008 To 31-01-11

Goal/objectives of the project:

- Ensuring sustainable livelihood for 300 families through natural Resource management
- Linking technical knowledge with traditional knowledge for NRM
- Advocacy about Sustainable livelihood and environment protection at the block and district level.
- Developing plans for implementing NREGS in 30 villages.

Project outputs:

- Land improvement on 300 acres of land in order to maximize production
- 30 village level plans to implement NREGS
- 40 SHGs in 40 villages.
- Building up a network of forest and environment protection committees of 25 villages
- Linking 50% people of 10 villages

Community participation:

Project aims to involve people for planning exercises and the activities are also planned by involving community in all respect.

Institutional sustainability:

The project aims to establish SHGs for its successful implementation.

Social sustainability/replicability:

This project is highly sustainable (like SHG formation, training etc) in the sense that it has potential for sustainable livelihood and environment protection. The organization has done a very good work in previous SGP project and successfully secured government support through NREGS for sustainable livelihood development of the tribal and environment protection.

Progress so far:

- The project successfully linked itself with many government programmes and good co finance was generated nearly Rs 12 lacs from the DRDA. The NGO has accessed funds for the road development (Rs 5 lacs).The NGO has also accessed funds for one over bridge.
- Organization was visited by the NSC member Shri BMS Rathore, and other officials Shri Mohan and Shri Shyam Bohre for creating the Biodiversity links with the FD Deptt.

- The NGO Pradeepan is visiting another partner SRUJAN in Maharashtra to develop Mahua flower related products. This was agreed in the workshop held in Nagpur in August 09.
- Range of actions have been taken up in 15 villages in the project. Many SHGs have got the grants for the activities, some still need to be linked in the program.
- To conduct the PRA and develop microplan interactions and meetings took place in 16 villages with 352 women and 144 men to find out the condition of the village, needs and necessities in the village.
- Village meetings were organized in 40 villages on forest rights.
- 20 environment committees have been formed
- Plantations were carried out in 14 hac land in 2 villages
- Capacity Building programs on organic farming carried out in 20 villages. Experts in this area were invited to train and expose villagers on various steps and methods for organic farming and to establish Organic Model Village.
- In 5 villages local seed conservation of wheat and gram varieties was done.
- 2 days workshop was conducted on the NRM activities.
- 150 women of 6 SHGs have been linked to various livelihood options

4.

NEW ZUNOON KHEL YUVAK KALYAN EVAM SAMAJ KALYAN SAMITI:

T 9, Swagat Dreamland, Kolar Road, Akbarpura, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh

Phone no(s): 0755 – 4921874 Fax: 06562 - 222210

Contact person: Mr. Yogendra Dutta

Project No. IND 50/SGP/ OP4/UNDP CO/ 07/04/MP 13

Project Name Promoting Biodiversity conservation through local community based Eco Tourism approaches for better local Livelihoods.

Total grant allocation USD 38494

Project Period 01-02-2008 To 31-01-2010

Goal/objectives of the project:

- To develop community based Eco tourism/Adventure tourism enterprises for harnessing Bio Diversity and cultural heritage value of Kathotia and Kerwa village
- To enhance sustainable livelihoods of these communities by fostering linkages with the service enterprise

Project outputs:

Output 1: Community driven eco-tourism products are developed at 2 sites

- Identification/strengthening of community groups
- Setting up the baselines on income and focal biodiversity species
- Training of community groups including exposure visits
- Development / strengthening of camping facilities
- Development of Communication Material
- Product interpretation
- Adventure activity spot development and equipment procurement
- Promotional Visit of stakeholders to the product site
- Eco-tourism Product certification

Output 2: Bioresource and land based livelihood enterprises, ancillary to the ecotourism product, are managed by community groups

- Identification/strengthening of community groups
- Develop Baseline on the incomes / livelihoods and bio resources through participatory tools
- Exposure visits for community to other institutions for Credit & Savings Actions and livelihood enterprises.
- Develop community identified bio resource and land based livelihood enterprises with different community groups (Sustainable harvesting and first stage processing on key NTFPs like Achar, Mahua, Aonla, medicinal plant nursery, sustainable harvesting and processing of honey, biodiverse and organic farming, handicraft/souvenirs based on biocultural resources of the area)
- Training and handholding support for the groups to run the identified enterprises
- Opportunity for the community groups to foster collaborative partnerships with private sector, govt agencies and the NGOs

Output 3: Creation of a larger constituency in support for conservation of biodiversity.

- Development of communication material appropriate to the groups

- Customized nature camps/ workshops for teachers, school /college students , research /professional institutions, corporate officials/employees, Defense personnel, Media and civil society organizations are targeted through eco-tourism products

Setting up of regular communication forums, like new letter, for dissemination of conservation awareness and actions for the workshop/camp participants.

Community participation:

The project activities are intended to be achieved through people's participation for enhancing ecotourism. Kathotiya site has already involved local people in ecotourism.

Component of community based action research is also incorporated.

Institutional sustainability:

The project has intended to develop some working groups of women, which would be strengthened and trained into Self Help Groups.

Social sustainability/replicability:

The project bears a high degree of sustainability. People's interest in ecotourism is increasing and its connectivity to Bhopal would surely help the programme to be continued and scaled up.

Project Progress:

- The organization has identified the community groups in the villages of Kathotia, Kajlikheda, Kala papal and other selected villages of the project area.
- The identified groups are getting income through the various income generation activities of the organization.
- These activities not only provides a regular source of income to the community members but also helps in conservation of flora and fauna of the forest area by reducing their dependence on forest.
- Various meetings of community members and professors of Indian Institute Of Forest Management (IIFM) to in order to spread about the importance of Bio diversity conservation .
- The organization has also developed the concept of eco tourism in the area as another source of income for the community members.
- The organization has also organized an exposure tour to Panchmarhi for its community members in order to train them for the development of eco tourism. All the members of SHG have decided to have their own enterprise as a part of their project, each member shall be catering the various needs of the eco tourism amenities like tent house, catering, trading in minor forest produce and also in production of medicinal and herbal plants.
- The organization has also involved media personals, school students and professional institutes on the site in order to promote eco tourism and bio diversity conservation.

5. SAINIK FOUNDATION

6090-B8, New Delhi – 110 070

Phone no(s): 011 – 26891513 Fax: 011 - 26891513

Contact person: Maj. Gen. A. P. S Chauhan (retd.), Vice-President

Project No. IND 50/SGP/OP4/UNDP CO/07/06/UP 22:

Project Name Swasti IV-Augmentation of Water Resources for Rejuvenation and Reclamation of Biodegraded Yamuna Ravines by Harnessing Integral Perennial water Source to Create a Water body at Fort Pratapner Janpad Etawah.

Total grant allocation USD 50000

Project Period 01-02-2008 To 31-07-2009

Goal/objectives of the project:

- To harness existing and untapped surface water source for acquiring a major water resource potential in a water scarcity belt.
- Utilizing potential for arresting land degradation through restoration of soil cover
- Rejuvenating biodiversity.
- Maximizing the optimum exploitation of water reserve by harnessing the abundance of solar power in the region.
- To reclaim fallow ravine land for new agricultural and horticultural initiatives.
- To open up water based income generation options for marginalized farmers.
- Arresting soil erosion by restoring topsoil covers by greening and extension of grass and fodder cultivation.
- Undertaking capacity building of the communities to have stake in betterment of their environment through community ownership of resources
- To demonstrate and establish linkages between environment and sustainable growth by income generation through restoration of eco-balance.
- Women's empowerment through sharing in decision making in management of the water body

Project Outputs:

- Arresting 60% of run off from existing perennial stream and creating a water body with minimum 40,000 cum of fresh water reserve throughout the year.
- To arrest erosion by creating grazing grounds on 10 hectare of reclaimed ridges and gullies
- Introducing new grasses and income generating plants/foilage
- Accretion by 25% of hoofed cattle over three years linked with growth of pastureland and enhanced sustainable supply of sweet water from subsoil reserves.
- Enrichment of subsoil reserves by 20% to 30% (taking evaporation into account)
- To stimulate and diversify agro vocation and income generation.
- Reclaiming 30% gullies for arable land.
- Creating a core trained community members with some experience in rural technologies in Agro Forestry, Planning and also execution of micro projects in villages.
- To conduct awareness on environment at the grass root level by exposing gram pradhan and youth to establish linkages between environment and development through rural workshop and audiovisual programmes and lectures.
- Harnessing community power for self help and women participation

Project beneficiaries:

Project directly aims to benefit a complex of five villages which are most remote and isolated comprising over 1000 farmers

Community participation:

Project seeks to involve people through promoting awareness publicity in enhancing skills in local youth and communities. Training and exposure to village communities would further encourage confidence building, acquisition of skills and thus enable them to address their problems themselves, thereby promoting the concept of self reliance.

Institutional sustainability:

Project proposes to muster maximum community resources for self-help. This would be strengthened through the formation of local affinity and kinship based SHG.

Replicability of the project:

Community interest will be maintained through cost and profit sharing over grazing fields and income generation from medicinal plants and honey. Some of the income generated out of the project will be siphoned into a central community kitty which would be already introduced during phase 1 as 'gram kosh' or village treasury. Recognition by publicity would further enhance sustainability.

Progress so far:

- Regular Village meetings were organized in Pratapner, Rajakabagh, Jawaharnagar and Parua villages to discuss the idea and advantages of a check dam, its environmental, economic and social impact. This was done as a part of rapport building exercise with the villagers and to ensure community participation in successful implementation of the project.
- Bandh Nirman Samiti and Vriksharopan Samiti are the two SHGs formed who has helped in layout of dam design and plantation works. Two more SHGs Jal samiti and Suraksha Samiti is to be developed soon. Due to the built up check dam the water channel has come at its normal course .
- Soil sample was tested at the site of dam construction. An agreement was signed by members of Pratapner community and endorsed by the Panchayat, copies of the same have ben submitted to the administration.
- Excavation has been done and brickwork is completed upto 3 mtrs above the zero point at the foot of the foundations.
- A plantation map has been developed with two fold aim one for creating own nursery and two for providing a layout plan for planting of trees and grasses in stages and future expansion of green keeping the expected water body in view. Possibility of diversifying plant variety to include fruit bearing trees is also being tested

List of Projects Approved in the 23rd NSC meeting dated 6th June'08

6.

SHRISTI

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Bhubaneshwar – 751 012, Orissa;
Action Research Office: N3/312, IRC Village,
Bhubaneshwar – 751 015;
Ranjan Mahapatra, Ph : (O) 0674-2560847, 6450323
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Project No. IND 50/SGP/OP4/UNDP CO/08/07/OR 25

Project Name: Piloting micro solutions and developing livelihood approaches in severely degraded, flood affected farm lands and other habitats of lower deltaic region of Baitarani river basin.

Total Grant Amount: USD 46707

Project Period: 25-06-2008 To 30-06-10

Goal of the Project:

Improving the productivity of regularly flood affected and eroded lands in the Baitarani River lower basin villages through adaptive soil conservation techniques and active involvement of community.

Objectives:

- To demonstrate the ecological and livelihood potential of different biomass production systems based on land restoration with institutional support and linkages in the projected villages of the most flood vulnerable locations.
- To undertake plantation activities and measures to check soil erosion, to resist flood impact on crop and habitation.
- To pilot participatory area development through GP-Govt-CBO-Community partnership using GIS-based tools.
- To document the process and content of the project using vernacular and audio-visual techniques.

Project Outputs:

- Better land conservation options evolved and adopted.
- Higher incomes to participating communities.
- A long term integrated institutional framework for resolving inter and intra village interest.

Project Beneficiaries:

The entire flood affected farming communities of the project area particularly those who are losing their land every year because of floods. The communities from Changua, Jagannathprasad, Jhunta and adjoining villages under Bhandaripokhari block of Bhadrak district would be the main beneficiaries.

Community Participation:

The project proposed to develop the micro-planning through participatory method to evolve strategies to check land degradation and ensuring livelihoods.

Global Environment Impact:

With the sea level rising, many coastal systems will experience increased levels of inundation and storm flooding, accelerated coastal erosion, sea water intrusion into fresh ground water and encroachment of tidal waters into river systems. Besides this the carrying capacity of the rivers is also decreasing, resulting in flash floods very frequently in the project area. This would appear as a grave threat to the livelihoods of traditional fisher folks and paddy farmers. Paddy fields are vulnerable to inundation. The present initiative offers great scope to study the role of institutions and the mechanisms in terms of their effectiveness and efficiency in the context of adaptive measures. The project will help to develop a land based model to cope with this type of problem and can be replicated in other parts of Orissa.

Sustainability:

Institution building process is already embedded in the project proposal

Replicability of the Project:

The project addressed to Gender equity as envisaged that women would be encouraged to play an active role in decisions related to the production, processing and marketing of all the products.

Since the ensuring livelihood is one of the major objective of the project in a sustainable manner, it has good scope of replicability and scaling up in the similar areas which are being affected by flood.

Project Progress:

- 3 villages were identified and micro plans were developed for each village in participation with the community. Five SHGs were contacted and regular interaction going on.
- Preparation for small scale plantation (around 3000 plants) in Jhutuna village done.
- Twenty farmers have been supported Rs.3, 000/- each to produce vermicompost for ameliorating their land. Land levelling, ploughing, bunding and agriculture input support to sixty farmers @Rs.600/- was arranged through partnership
- The agency has established linkages and 3 exposure visits happened with the CRRRI Cuttack to have the low cost post harvesting technologies in villages.
- More than 18 village meetings happened in the quarter.
- Formation of competitive team acting on different issues on prevention of land degradation and promotion of land based livelihood promotion activities.
- Orientation seminars on vegetable cultivation and vermi composting was conducted in changua village.
- Growing fishery and mushroom cultivation in Jagannath Prasad, Changua, Jhutuna and other selected villages of the project area.
- Apart from above mentioned activities, the organization arranged a number of education and health care awareness camps and seminars in the project area.
- Members of Jhunta village were trained on SRI method of intensive paddy cultivation
- Villagers were taken for an exposure visit

List of Projects Approved in the 24th NSC held on 26th Sept 2008

7. GRAMIN VIGYAN SEVA SANSTHAN

Contact of the NGO Mr. Drag Pal Singh. Vill & PO. Titarwada Kalan. Via- Kundal Distt. Dausa .Rajasthan. Ph. No: 01427-222289,203086, (M) 09414036489 gvssdp@gmail.com; gvssdp@rediffmail.com

Project No. IND 50/SGP/ OP4/UNDP CO/ 08/07/RAJ 23

Project Name Promotion and conservation of Agro-Bio-Diversity with Indigenous Knowledge in rural area of Dausa District in Rajasthan.

Total grant allocation USD 2283

Project Period- 20-11-2008 To 19-05-09

Objective:

- Promotion and Conservation of Agro-Biodiversity for livelihoods generation and sustainable development.
- To bring about awareness among farmers for sustainable agricultural development.
- To build the capacity of farmers for practicing improved agricultural productivity by using biomass and environment friendly techniques.
- To promote the use of biofertilizers- Nadep compost, Vermi-compost, green manure & repellent plants.
- To promote moisture conservation measures.
- To Promote traditional agricultural practices and conserve agro-biodiversity.
- To document indigenous knowledge of the people and use it for improving agricultural practices.
- To preserve seeds of indigenous varieties.

Project Output:

- Established linkage between agrobiodiversity & indigenous agriculture knowledge system for sustainable agriculture development.
- Re-established sustainable agro-bio-diversity in deteriorated agricultural situation.
- Improved living conditions among rural communities- especially the small landholders and women.
- Increased permanent regular income of beneficiaries through ecofriendly agriculture practices.
- Low External Input agriculture resulting in decrease in cost inputs per hectare.
- Reduced chemical use in agriculture.
- Better common understanding between Government, NGOs and CBOs will be established.
- During periods of high demand, especially during drought period and summer months water would be available for human beings and livestock.

Project Activities:

I. Formation of village level institutions/ community based organisations and their Capacity building:

Village samitis namely “Krishi Mitra Mandals” will be formed in each selected village and their capacities will be built to practice sustainable agriculture and to manage, maintain, implement and monitor the activities proposed under the programme.

Exposure visits of farmers to agriculture research farms and other place in order to transform knowledge from the laboratory to the field.

Self-help Groups will be formed and be trained on the technological & economical aspects of the project.

II. Training:

Training on different issues related to agricultural practices (Group management crop cycle, green manure & repellent plants and moisture conservation measures, use of biomass, preparation of vermi –compost, compost, biological control of pests and diseases. etc.) will be imparted to the farmers in order to build their capacities

III. Demonstration:

To provide a demonstration effect for using biomass, green manure, repellent plants and biofertilizer, moisture conservation masers (water harvesting structure Nala bunds, farm bunding etc), mixed and inter cropping, and preparation of biomass, vermi compost and Nadep compost etc.

Optimum use of resources and Improvement of soil fertility:

(Since the primary occupation of the rural community is agriculture and second important occupation is animal husbandry, both these activities generate a lot of bio-mass in the form of agricultural waste products / litter and cattle dung which is not optimally utilized and its most part goes unutilized / waste. Every farmer family in the project area rears 3-5 cattle, mostly buffaloes and cows and 5 –20 small cattle like goats and sheep. This population of the cattle produces a lot of biomass, which is not properly utilized by using scientific techniques for production of compost manure and energy. It is also true for agricultural wastes. For optimum use of these resources for energy production, some specific activities will be organized)

Soil & Moisture conservation measures;
Gully plugging and Nala bunding.

Field Bunds for reducing surface runoff.

Vegetative barriers

Renovation of existing johads

Construction of new johads

Introduction of water saving irrigation systems:

Demonstrate Dry farming or cropping of low water demanding crops.

Improvement of soil fertility :

Promoting biomass, use of green manure, and biofertilizer. Promotion of traditional agro-practices:

Mixed cropping,

Up-gradation of traditional seeds.

Field demonstration and trials on seed treatment

Biological control of pests and diseases.

Field Demonstrations on different cultivation practices, Crop cycle etc.

(Methodology to identifying the sites for demonstration component: Interested farmers and Sites will be identifying with the consultation of "krsi mitra mandal" that will be formed in each village and people participation, which will contribute here share by labour or money.)

IV. Identification of community leaders and facilitate them on agrobiodiversity:

Identify some knowledgeable person in the area and to document the traditional knowledge and to facilitate them on agrobiodiversity and established knowledge bank.

V. Preservation of Indigenous varieties of crop seeds (establish seed banks.):

A seed bank would be established by using the traditional knowledge of farmers in order to preserve indigenous varieties of crops.

VI. Workshop:

Two workshops proposed to be organized one at the state and second at district levels to facilitate NGOs replicate the activities and successes of the project.

VII. Documentation & Publication:

The processes and achievement of the project activities will be documented continuously during the project implementation phase and experiences as well as success stories would be shared amongst different partners and different other stake holders.

The relevant information will be disseminated through publishing slides, books and posters etc.

Project Progress:

- 56 Village meetings were organized in 7 villages involving both men and women and PRA exercise was conducted.
- Quantitative information on education, occupation, migration, soil quality, land resources, land holding patterns, cropping pattern, water resources, animal husbandry, were collected in 4 villages through PRA tools and village meetings.
- Information on Land holding pattern, cropping pattern, water resources, animal husbandry were also collected in 4 villages by PRA tools and village meetings.
- A ground level participatory study has been put into practice in order to assess the agrobiodiversity and local environmental condition.
- All the key findings helped in developing the report namely "Promotion of Agro-Biodiversity with indigenous knowledge in rural area of Dausa District of Rajasthan".
- Community has participated in the village level meetings and proposal development and are stakeholders in the project

8. UTKAL SEVAK Samaj

Contact of the NGO Amiya Bhusan Biswal, Secretary. Plot No: 191, Mahanadivihar. P.O:-
Nayabazar, Cuttack-753004. Orissa. Ph. No: 0671-2444984; (M) 09437004821; Email ID:
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Project No. IND 50/SGP/ OP4/UNDP CO/ 08/08/OR 26

Project Name Promotion of Sustainable agricultural practices among tribal women

Total grant allocation USD 45662

Project Period 20-11-2008 To 19-11-11

Objective:

Convert the forest dependant economy of the tribal people into an agriculture based economy by

- Utilize the unutilized and underutilized natural resources like land and water to meet their livelihood and development requirement in a sustainable manner.
- Ensure food security by promoting sustainable agriculture and appropriate technology.
- Strengthen the institutional process, linkage and co-ordination for multiplication of output & process sustainability

Output:

- 46 community based self management institutions emerged.
- 50 hectares of waste/ degraded land developed into cultivable standard
- 917 families engaged in paddy and other cash crop cultivation. Their dependency on forest reduced.
- 7 community ponds renovated and used for pisciculture, Duckery and irrigation of 120 acres of land.
- 388 targeted farmers adopted organic farming practices like vermi compost, vermi culture and organic pesticides.
- Depleted plants, species protected through development of nursery and forest protection mechanism.
- 129 land less families have a sustainable livelihood source through pisciculture.
- 5000 hectares of forestland protected.
- Community income enhanced through co-operative IGP (rice processing, oil production, community grocery)
- Community assets like 10 Grain bank, 10 Agro service centre created.
- Linkage and networking with other development agencies strengthened to mobilize resources.
- 10 Self Help groups in new villages build up their capacity on fund and group management.
- PRIs and forest management committees strengthened in management of natural resource.
- Community level project development committee established to plan and address the development needs of the community

Activities:

Optimum utilisation of natural resources:

- Renovation of existing water bodies
- Utilization of stored and under ground water
- Land development:
- Promotion of vermi compost and vermiculture and organic pesticides
- Demonstration Farm
- Promotion of Biogas

- Establishment of a Nursery of depleted plants

Promoting sustainable agriculture and appropriate technology:

- Promotion of pisciculture
- Promotion of Rasi and mustard cultivation
- Community co-operative IGP (Rice boiling, Oil production machine, Co-operative grocery shop,
- Promotion of rural marketing technology
- Grain and seed bank
- Promotion of Agro Service Centre
- Insurance promotion
- Promotion of wood apple, Bael and Mahul plantation

Strengthen the institutional process, linkage and co-ordination:

- Capacity building of SHGs
- Promotion of co-operatives
- Strengthening linkages and collaboration
- Training on natural resource management
- Capacity building of PRIs Capacity building of VDC members
- Farmers Mela
- Joint forest management (JFM) committee
- Development of management guideline for various activities
- Co-ordination with other dept and institutions
- Formation of project development committee

Project Progress:

- Village wise data collection has completed in 24 villages by the community
- Social map and resource map of two villages have been made by the PRI members.
- Villagers SHG etc..
- Village meeting has been done in 8 new villages There are 122 members in the 8 SHG's Regular meetings have been organized in every month.
- Village meeting have been done in two villages for formation of Grain Bank and two Grain Banks has already been formed.
- Capacity Building training programme has been done for PRI members on micro planning.
- Two resource persons named Bharati Mohapatra from CYSD, Bhubneshwar and Pradeep Mohanty from WOSCA, Keonjhar were invited to train the PRI members.36 PRI members of 24 villages participated in this training.
- In two villages, village meetings were carried out for developing water resources and 40 villages leaders participated in the meeting .They were informed about the selection criteria, rules, committee formation and estimation of pond work etc.
- 40 members were selected in 20 villages to undertake vermicompost. Ground level meeting has also been done on sharing the concept.

9.NAV BHARAT JAGRITI KENDRA

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Project No. IND 50/SGP/ OP4/UNDP CO/ 08/09/JKD 03

Project Name To aware community on environmental issues and promote community based projects for biodiversity and soil & water conservation

Total grant allocation USD 38339

Project Period 20-11-2008 To 19-05-10

Objective:

- To demonstrate conservation and utilization of surface and sub-surface water and checking soil erosion through construction of water harvesting structures.
- To develop micro plan and facilitate villagers/government in better implementation of NREGA and other schemes for construction of multipurpose water harvesting structures in villages.
- To build up villagers capacity and knowledge for sustainable agriculture, production of compost and organic pest management.

Output:

People become aware on the issues of water harvesting, water conservation and soil conservation
People equipped with the techniques of suitable sustainable farming practices.
Adoption of integrated Farm Pond Technology, organic farming and soil conservation mechanism by the farmers
Ponds and water harvesting structure constructed under NREGA in project villages
Improvement in production and income of the people.
Forum of stakeholders to disseminate the results of this project and the scope of its replication.
Improvement in local employment opportunities.
Decrease in number of youths migrating.

Activities:

Base line survey of the project villages and compilation of data
Community awareness/sensitization on environment issue and biodiversity
Information dissemination to farmers and women beneficiaries on integrated farm pond, IPM, FYM, Vermin compost etc
Exposure visit of the farmers
IEC material development and distribution, wall writing on environmental issue, organic farming, soil & water conservation etc
Development of village micro plan and facilitating villagers in implementation of soil and water harvesting projects under NREGA
Demonstration and development of farm pond technology in villages
Demonstration of soil conservation model
Demonstration and development of organic farm pond
Plantation activity by the villagers
Linking villagers with government projects and NREGA
Workshop/seminar of different stakeholder and experience sharing for replication effect

Progress so far:

- Out of 50 Farm Ponds 10 ponds were constructed successfully, these farm ponds are boon for farmers because food , fodder, fruits will be available due to construction of new ponds.
- Project Coordinator oriented the beneficiaries in organized meeting for completing all activities of the project successfully .
- He is guiding the worker to complete the work according to plan.
- Part time accountant has been appointed and performing well under the guidance of Project Coordinator of the project.
- Regular monitoring of the project was done by executive director.
- He always gave feed back to the workers to expedite the activities and complete them in time.
- Photographs of the activities and report of the training is being documented.

10. ADHAR

Contact of the NGO Dr. K.N. Singh. 117/507,Q Block. Mazjid Road. Sharada Nagar. Kanpur-208025.Uttar Pradesh. Ph. No: 09919986954, 09839584662, 09839833442. Email ID: adharkanpur@rediffmail.com

Project No. IND 50/SGP/ OP4/UNDP CO/ 08/10/UP 26

Project Name To scale up activities of chrome 6 remediation of underground water along with demonstration & dissemination of soft leafy mass based bio gas plant and wood efficient fuel stoves

Total grant allocation USD 38995

Project Period 20-11-2008 To 19-11-10

Objective

- Reduce water pollution.
- Protect water from chrome vi menace.
- Facilitate the above technology to the community.
- Create awareness about the importance and need of this technology to save them from hazardous CO,CO2 etc.
- Creation of environmental awareness and mobilization of local community through demonstration and training on installation of leafy/soft bio mass based bio gas plants producing bio gas an utilizing the gas in their houses as well as selling to other houses.
- To utilize by product of bio gas plant as vermicompost and enhance in natural contents in their fields.
- To create employment generation for sufferers.

Output

- To improve whole family health status free from chrome vi contamination.
- To reduce health hazards in community
- To save 35-45 % fuel wood
- To provide smoke free cooking places
- To provide clean and comfortable environment in surrounding of stove.
- To reduce human drudgery especially of women.
- To lessen pressure on forest and reduce emission of green house gases.
- Better management of natural resources like leaves remains of ropes etc.
- Conservation of non renewable energy sources.
- To minimize agro waste.

Activities

- Selection of beneficiaries
- Baseline survey
- Selection of beneficiaries
- SHG formation
- Capacity building of SHGs
- Training of SHG members to make water kits
- Distribution of water kits and it's follow up
- Testing of water samples
- Training of mason
- Training of beneficiaries

- Installation of stoves
- Installation of bio gas plants
- IEC activity
- Exhibition
- Workshop

Progress so far

- Baseline survey has been completed of all 32 villages and 8 urban slums of Jajmau tannery area of Kanpur.
- It was done intensively and strategy was door to door visit of staff. All the aspects of project's objectives were kept in mind and survey format was designed accordingly so that each and every content can be explored from each household and assessment, analysis can be done properly to know the magnitude of problems related to objectives of the project.
- 29 SHG's have been formed.
- 2 sales depots have been established.
- 2 Training programmes were organized to impart training about how to manufacture new water kits.
- Mason has been sent to IISC, Bangalore to take training for construction

11. ENERGY RESEARCH APPLICATIONS

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Project No. IND 50/SGP/ OP4/UNDP CO/ 08/11/DEL 08

Project Name Promote Smokeless Fuel from waste Biomass to reduce carbon emission for better livelihood and to decrease conservation and Micro Enterprises.

Total grant allocation USD 40982

Project Period 20-11-2008 To 19-02-10

Objective

- Intervention of renewable energy technology
- Conservation of forest resources (i.e. fuel wood)
- Judicious use of biomass (including waste powdery biomass and excluding dung /dung cake)
- To ensure local adaptability of the low cost technology with local communities for reduced emission through biomass.
- Establish centralised training center for Energy Cake Technology at Gurgaon / North India by ERA.
- Train 2 UNDP-GEF-SGP-NGOs- Partners' representatives in six zones of India (namely central, north, south, east, west & northeast India) set up 12 units one each in the partner.
- Judicious use of biomass based fuel and reduce the carbon emission.

Output

Central training center for Energy Cake Technology (Both Plate-type and Bee-hive) to be set by Energy Research Applications at Gurgaon / north India.

12 Trained GEF-UNDP-SGP- NGOs –Partners in India and set up 12 units (one each in the partner NGO).

120 trained men/women from 12 GEF-UNDP-SGP- NGOs -Partners

12 MOUs between ERA and GEF-UNDP-SGP- NGOs –Partners for onward maintenance, knowledge sharing, self use and carbon credit.

Activities:

Output-(i)

Setting -up of central training center for Energy Cake Technology

Output-(ii)

12 trained NGO partners in India

- Identify the 12 partners in discussion with SGP program
- Make contacts with all partners
- Visit and have discussion on the systems/establishments with each of the identified partners
- Set up of 12 systems for the energy cakes
- Agree an MOA with each of the partners for training, maintenance, knowledge sharing, self use and carbon credit.

Output-(iii)

Training to 12 SGP partners

- Partner organizations identify the trainees of the concerned communities

- 3days 2 training programmes for each of the partners organized, one during the installation of the unit and one after 2/3 months of the unit
- Regular feedback & monitoring mechanism to be set up with partners
- Exposure visit of 2 representatives of the communities and 2 of the NGOs to the central training center.

Output-(iv)

Knowledge management of Technology

- Develop brochure in the local languages and English on the use of technology
- 4 workshops held in the region for wider application of technology

Progress So far

- Identification of 12 partners in discussion has been completed.
- 80% of discussion on the systems/establishments with each partners has been completed.
- 12 system of energy cake is completely ready.
- Training of 12 SGP partner has been started.
- Two training programmes for each of the partners, one during the installation of the unit and one after 2/3 months of the unit at their door step.
- Exposure visits of two representative of the communities and 2 of the NGO's to the technology back up unit .
- 4 workshops to be held in different regions for wider application of technology with other SGP and related partners and 1 was conducted recently. Practical demonstration, use of technology, marketing and technical details of Urja Cake will be hallmark of such workshops.

12. FOOD FOR LIFE VRINDAVAN SOCIETY

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Project No. IND 50/SGP/ OP4/UNDP CO/ 08/11/UP 27

Project Name VISWAS-Phase 2-Vrindavan Initiative for Sustainable & Holistic Waste Administrative Systems

Total grant allocation USD 36781

Project Period 20-11-2008 To 19-05-10

Objective:

- Initiate a regular and sustainable strategy for the segregation of municipal waste at the source in the scaling up area.
- Segregate the non-biodegradable waste and plastic/polythene for recycling and setting up a plastic loom to be maintain/run by the Self Help Groups of the villages and give them better livelihood.
- Identify the waste retrievers and train them in the field of segregation and collection of solid waste under a business model approach.
- Composting of organic waste and motivate, link the farmers of the villages to use compost instead of urea.
- Control the pollution of Yamuna River by controlling the direct inflow of untreated waste water into the River. Link this through other sector funding approach
- FFLV seeks to achieve this by working closely with the Municipality and Environmental Board and other like-minded NGO's and concerned citizens and patrons.
- We aim to efficiently, regularly and consistently dispose of solid waste according to proper environmentally sound methods
- Establish an integrated Management technique to manage and effectively handle the municipal solid waste with the objective of managing natural resources to lead us to reduction at the source itself

Output:

- Identification of the area and planning a business model approach:
- Creation of Awareness in controlling the burning of waste and also check more generation of waste
- Management of Solid Waste in the core area
- Recycling of paper and plastic through the vrag pickers. Institutionalize the rag pickers through small SHGs and link the livelihood action through banks.
- Centralized Waste Management
- Decentralized Waste Management

Activities:

- Creation of Awareness and a business model approach for solid waste management
- Management of Solid Waste in the core area and the new areas and wards under the scaling up.
- Recycling of paper, linking it to markets and also starting the plastic recycling.

- Check the burning of the waste and biomass, education to all sections of society through action and advocacy
- Centralized and Decentralized Waste Management systems with MC. Regular Training the Sanitation Workers
- Working with educational establishments
- Working with women's groups, youth clubs

Progress Sofar:

- Around 820 female, 756 males and 1000+ children is benefited from this project.
- 8 village women trained to work in FFLV paper recycling plant .This was significant capacity building for these women most of them whom never had a job or never worked outside the farming sector.
- 25 men trained in street cleaning and waste management .
- Children at Sandpoint Mona School (1000) were informed about the FFLV activities in waste management and were instructed on the importance of reducing waste and disposing of it responsibility.
- A neighbourhood awareness raising campaign was held.
- Household garbage bins were distributed to around 200 families to raise awareness of the new waste management program. The new bins and awareness raised was significant capacity building exercise. People began to feel empowered to take control of the cleanliness of the streets outside their homes and began to realize that it is important to work together to protect natural and build environment.
- A vermi Composting unit has been started on land measuring 1500 sq ft.located at Kiki Nagala village, 4kms.from virndavan.
- Nearly 100 kgs of compost is coming out daily and the same is being bought back through the system and is given to temples. A paper recycling unit is being set up .
- 14 different products are being developed in the unit. Nearly 45,000 worth of goods have been sold for the paper unit through the visitors in the Iskcon temple trust.

13. PRAYATNA SAMITI.

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Project No. IND 50/SGP/ OP4/UNDP CO/ 08/12/RAJ 24

Project Name Evolving a livelihood and ecological security based approach for revitalization of Makradi river basin.

Total grant allocation USD 50000

Project Period 20-11-2008 To 19-11-10

Objective:

- 1.To Develop an understanding of the socio-cultural interactions around natural resources in Makredi River basin
- 2.To translate the scientific know how i.e. hydrologic cycle, water balance and ecological parameters for building proper understanding at stakeholder level
- 3.To demonstrate replicable technologies for proper management of water sources and improving soil condition in the catchment area of 30 wells.
- 4.To promote “Agriculture-Animal husbandry System - AAS” as a sustainable setup
- 5.To enhance role of children in improving local biodiversity

Output:

- 30 units of “Kuwa Parivar -Well Sharer’s (200 families) are developed using measures of land development. Soil and water conservation for ecological development for those in the catchment area of the well will also be promoted.
- 2.Proper water Management systems are placed at 30 units
- 3.In five project villages school children will be motivated to take up ecological activities under the banner of “Green School”
- A detailed survey on production potential is available for traditional crops
- 200 families following concept of “AAS”
- PRAYATNA has community based seed management groups in five villages

Activities:

To achieve the project purpose and objectives we would have to undertake following activities
In southern Rajasthan institutional arrangements for land and water management exist, however due to the changing socio-economic environment and rapid deterioration of the natural resources these institutions have now become a hotbed for family conflicts resulting in loss of resources and loss of productivity and biodiversity around wells. The major thrust of project lies on revitalising these traditional institutions and initiate process of rejuvenating bio-diversity in the area particularly on crop, fruits, vegetables, forestry species etc. In addition the changing socio economic conditions require that stakeholders in the catchment area of the well recharge area who do not benefit from irrigation are involved in dialogue as well. Here the NREGA programme would need to be taken into account as well.

Land restoration: Continued erosion have caused different level of degradation resulting in a large quantity of land remaining unused around wells. The project would demonstrate concept of integrated Agriculture-Animal husbandry System with proper land leveling; med-bandhi; The project would seek guidance from KVK scientists and partner family to decide the technology, which is suitable for his/her land. Once the decisions are there PRAYATNA would look for potential of convergence with NREGA or other support from government department.

As regards development of water sources project has planned four separate components namely well development, lifting device, lined water courses and low cost irrigation systems.

Improving Water harvesting: NREGA is helping community to develop resources while providing employment opportunity to a number of poor families in the area. Project has planned to undertake organized efforts by the extended “Kuwa Pariwar” so as to act as institution and mobilized support for water harvesting, and agriculture development with the approach of water balance as ecological parameters supporting sustainability of livelihoods. They will approach NREGA and other government programmes for support.

Similarly Kuwa Pariwar would also be linked with banks to top-up animal units with them and complete the “Agriculture-Animal husbandry System” Within this they will also develop vermin-compost units.

Green School: Students at schools in five villages would be organized similar to concept of Eco-club, they would develop nursery and undertake plantation to green school campus. At the time of Hariyali Amavasya, which is the time of maximum availability of biodiversity villagers and children would be sensitized towards losses of biodiversity and motivated to consolidate the work around biodiversity, through the organizing competition on various facets of biodiversity .

Prayatna Samiti operates a VRC – Village resource Centre which will focus on building knowledge of community and school children, events will be organized to promote this.

Progress So far

- People in the area are able to initiate better livelihood opportunities within the given biodiversity context that are possible in the area.
- 30 Kuwa Pariwar having 100 ha treated land with improved organic matter resulting in increased production .
- In 5 villages 300 families have generated a pool of different traditional varieties of crops. Government fund under NREGA and NABARD schemes is mobilized for water and land development and horticulture initiatives.
- 200 families in Jaisamand Catchments regions are able to get nutrition based on traditional vegetables/food grains.
- Media is also used as a tool for spreading the message of potential use of local biodiversity and its propagation methods benefiting larger mass.

14. KOTDA ADIVASI SANSTHAN

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Project No. IND 50/SGP/ OP4/UNDP CO/ 08/13/RAJ 25

Project Name Enhancing Food Security and Agricultural Incomes Through Information and Services for Migration Dependent Households in Kotda Block.

Total grant allocation USD 43749

Project Period 20-11-2008 To 19-11-10

Objective:

- Enhance capacities of village groups to plan agricultural/NRM improvements; mobilize resources and undertake implementation with sustainability.
- Food security for families participating in FTTG testing & Demonstration in five villages
- Change attitudes of poor families towards agriculture/NRM improvement in five villages.
- Evolving sets of replicable sustainable agricultural/NRM practices that are appropriate for different categories of families of migrants based on their resources, abilities and preferences.
- Knowledge building in forty villages of Kotra Region on natural resource base for strong convergences between agriculture and food security.

Output:

- 5 Number of new VDG are active in development of village
- Farmers get information about new innovations and practices in agriculture improvement
- Farmer's in project villages have resource persons available in the area
- Farmer's involved in developing, testing and evolving technologies are able to interact for better results
- Land and Water development in five project village

- 50 ha land belonging to 60 participating farmer's in FTTG are able to provide production sufficient to provide food security
- Community in 40 villages get knowledge about the project activities
- Participating Farmer's and village community are able to interact on various testing and demonstrations
- Farmer's in project villages are able to get exposure and trained to agriculture technologies
- Project team is able to result better implementation of project
- Process of project implementation and best practices are documented fro wider application

Activities:

- Monthly Village Meeting
 - IEC Material for Farmers Education
 - Two number Livelihood counseling center with village "Two counselor"
 - Formation of FTTG
 - NRM support for FTTG

- Identifying, testing of agricultural/NRM improved practices Group Fund for (Family Food Security Survey and Plan) Participatory Technology Testing
 - Training of Farmers Testi Block level Extension for scaling up specific practices ng Groups
 - Dialogue & Workshop
 - Participation in Farmer's Fair, Exhibitions, Awareness programs exposures
 - Farmer's Training
 - Training of Project team, Counselor
 - Documentation & Reporting
- Formation and strengthening village group to plan implement and sustain agricultural/NRM improvements

Agri-livelihood counseling services for families of current and prospective registered migrants

Establishment of Farmer Technology Testing Groups:

Identifying, testing and scaling up improved agricultural /NRM Activities

Scaling up of agricultural/NRM improved practices and sustaining farmer testing activities

Progress So Far

- The organization has conducted several village meetings in each village of the project area in order to explain the aim and necessity of project.
- The organization also led formation of FTTG groups of the members of the registered migrant families at the Sharmik Sahatya Evam Sandarbh Kendra.
- A counselling center was opened for the Agricultural Livelihood Counselling Services. The farmers are encouraged to visit the center daily.
- The organization has also established linkages with the water development board for the scheme of well recharging for the farmers having wells.

