MANGRO PROJECT
QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT

Reporting period: 1st July 2016 to 30th September 2016

Project Name: MANGRO

Implementing Organization: Chale Chalo, S – 3 / 60, Niladri Vihar, Bhubaneswar, Odisha - 751021

Supported By: IVDT- UK

Project period: 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017

Project area: 30 Villages and Schools under Rajnagar, Pattamundai, Mahakalpada and Aul Block of Kendrapara District, Odisha, India

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Reporting Date: 30.09.2016

MANGRO PROJECT Quarterly Report (1st July 2016 to 30th September 2016)

Introduction: The project has been in operation by Chale Chalo in collaboration with IVDT – UK and local communities since July 2006 and has been renewed / extended annually with reflection and necessary changes in objectives, strategies and activities. For last eight years the project has covered around 50000 people in more than 60 villages and 60 schools and undertaken variety of need based environment related activities.

This year the project has focused in 30 villages and 30 schools for caring out intensive works for mainstreaming environment issues and making regeneration and protection of mangroves and coastal environment a mass movement.

Project Goal: To reduce vulnerability to disasters and promote sustainable development through community Regeneration, protection, conservation and management of mangroves and local environment in Kendrapara District, Odisha

Objectives of the Project:

Objective 1: Scaling up of massive mangrove regeneration/plantation using government, PRIs, community and Chale Chalo resources in Kendrapara District based on the past learning of MANGRO Project

Objective 2: Scaling up of massive plantation of general species in left-out places of project area by using government, PRIs, community and Chale Chalo resources based on the past learning

Objective 3: Tapping of local volunteers/talents/resource persons/key people of Eco-Clubs and their meaningful engagement for sustaining Project actions by using MANGRO Centre at Madanpur

Major Activities Performed during this Period:

1. Action on Organic Compost and Pesticide Making and Seeds Preservation:

The immediate need to increase food production through modern agriculture techniques, has led to new set of problems i.e. hybrid seeds, heavy use of chemical fertilisers, pesticides, herbicides etc and over exploitation of water resources. Now farmers have come to realize the adverse impacts on soil and human health, environment and above all the increasing expenditures on external inputs have dragged the farmers into the deadly debt trap. In our commitment to promote and extend sustainable agriculture systems for small scale rural farmers Chale Chalo is promoting organic practices through trainings, demonstrations and supports. Organic package of practices from seed treatment to post harvest using bijamrita, handikhata, Jibamruta, vermi composting etc. are promoted in crops like paddy, vegetables, spices, pulses and vegetables.

Follow ups of Last Quarter's Training:-

After the Training the staffs and volunteers regularly follow up in Pinchapatia, Trilochanpur, K.Nagar, Baghua and Subarnapur villages of Dangamal GP in Rajnagar Block. We had Raised 350 numbers of Organic Compost Pits and ensured their proper maintenance and use by the famers especially by women and other family members. Organic Pesticides and Seeds Preservation practices have been restored among 300 plus households very effectively. Chale Chalo has always with the local

farmers for organic vegetable cultivation and kitchen garden which has multiple impacts i.e. increased healthy vegetables consumption at household level, improved nutrition status and enhanced income of the farmers and ensure better soil health management by application of organic manures and pesticides.

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2. **Grafting Training Follow Ups..**

Despite being labour intensive, grafting is commonly undertaken as a means of vegetative propagation of woody plants for any or all of the following reasons: (1) to impart disease resistance or hardiness, contributed by the rootstock; (2) to shorten the time taken to first production of flowers or fruits by the scion, in some cases by many years; (3) to dwarf the scion, making both its height and shape more convenient for harvesting fruit, as with apples; (4) to allow scion cultivars to retain their desirable leaf, floral, or fruit characters, without the risk of these being lost through sexual reproduction; and (5) to provide the most economic use of scion material, in cases where there is some difficulty with stem cuttings producing roots. After the Training the staffs and volunteers regular follow up in Pinchapatia, Trilochanpur, K.Nagar, Baghua and Subarnapur villages of Dangamal GP in Rajnagar Block. We had Raised 2556 No. of Grafted Plants in 100 no. of household very effectively.




Sl. No.	Name of the Grafted Plants Raised	Number of Grafted Seedlings Attempted	Total Damaged Grafted Seedlings	Total Grafted Seedlings distributed / planted	Number of Grafted Seedlings in Nursery	Total Grafted Successful Seedlings
01	Lemon	1231	331	800	100	900
02	Mango	52	0	52	0	52
03	Safeda	9	0	9	0	09
05	Karamanga	15	0	0	15	15
06	Guava	498	50	350	98	448
07	Decorated Flower Plants	15	15	0	0	0
08	Dalimbba	25	0	25	0	25
09	burry	9	0	0	9	09
10	Panasa	11	02	0	9	09
	Total	**1865**	**398**	**1236**	**231**	**1467**

3. Mass Meeting on Mangrove Plantation and Protection

Seven numbers of mass meetings on Mangrove Plantation and Protection have been organized at Jambu,Barhapur, Jagatjor,Balarampur and other Mangrove sites. A total number of 231 males and 164 females participated in these seven meetings. Almost all important stakeholders were present in the meetings. The focus were to exert pressure on concern authorities to expedite the mangroves plantation in all suitable places including gap filling by forest department, to convert the mega failed prawn culture land for mangrove plantation after transferring the land of prawn ponds to forest department and to explore collaboration and cooperation with local communities and other stakeholders for mangroves plantation. The Range Officers, Foresters, Forest Guards, PRIs Members, Other Government Officials / Staffs, Teachers, Journalists, Head Masters / Head Mistresses, Eco – Club Teachers and Students, Women SHGs Leaders, Youths, Lecturers, Writers, Poets, Artists, Members of Eco-Development Committees, NGOs Representatives, Fishermen Associations' Representatives, Buffalos Owners, local representatives of different political parties, Community Leaders and Others were present in the meetings and expressed their views in favor of mass mangroves plantation in new areas including unused large prawn ponds areas and protection of existing and emerging mangroves with focus on active community involvement. Leaflets on Mangroves and Climate Change, Hental Newsletters, Booklets on Mangroves, Photocopies of related News Clippings etc were distributed in the meetings. In Jambu Meeting the participants undertook mangroves plantation works in a suitable site with the Seeds / seedlings supplied by Chale Chalo. People engaged in mangroves plantations and protection works at community level had been felicitated in the meetings. The participants presented case studies about benefits of mangroves and recited poems / songs in favor of mangroves plantation and protection. The mass meetings also covered the following points about Mangroves.

Broader Information shared with Participants in Mass Meetings on Mangrove on Mangrove in Odisha

The mangroves all along the Odisha coast are threatened due to high density of population in these areas and competing demand for land for agriculture and prawn farming. The mangrove belt in Kendrapada district called the Bhitarkanika mangrove forests, comprising areas between in the Dhamara mouth to Barunei on the coast, has been notified as Bhitarkanika Sanctuary (672 Sq.km.). Part of this area (145 Sq.km) is notified as National Park. This letter stretch of mangrove is the only area, which is relatively well preserved. Mangrove vegetation in Mahanadi delta region between Barunei mouths to Mahanadi mouth (Paradip) is fragmented and degraded due to large-scale encroachment of these areas. Further south, sparse mangrove vegetation occurs along the coast from Mahanadi mouth to Devi mouth. Degraded mangroves also occur to the north of Dhamara mouth up to Chudamani in Bhadrakh District coast, and also on Subarnarekha mouth in Balasore District. The mangrove areas were the Zamindari forests till 1951. With abolition of the Zamindari system these lands vested in the State Government in 1952 (under Anchal Administration of Revenue Department). In 1957, the demarcated and notified protected forest blocks out of vested Zamindari forests were transferred to the control of the Forest Department. So far only 5 forest blocks in Mahanadi delta have been constituted as Reserve Forest under the Odisha Forest Act, 1972.

Why Mangroves

- Mangroves mitigate the adverse impact of storms and cyclones in coastal areas and reduce coastal erosion.
- The root system of Mangroves along with the sea grass provides the ideal spawning grounds and nursery to juveniles for gamut of Species.
- They serve as ideal habitat for important fish and shellfish, crustaceans and molluscs. They enhance the productivity of fish in adjoining coastal water by providing them to large quantities of organic and inorganic nutrients.
- They buffer coastal waters from undesirable land-based influences, such as sediment, contaminant or nutrient run-of.
- They provide the critical habitats for diverse marine and terrestrial flora and fauna ranging from migratory birds to estuarine crocodiles and sea turtles.
- They are a source of wood products- timber, poles and posts, firewood, charcoal; non-wood products such as fodder, honey, wax. Tannin, dye and materials for thatching; as well as aquatic products such as fish, prawns, crabs, clams, oysters and mussels.
- They are the source of leaf detritus which supports phytoplankton and zoo planktons which in turn provide nutrition for fish, crabs, prawns and other aquatic life.

Threats to Mangrove ecosystem

Large demographic pressure is exerting tremendous stress on the coastal environment. The main culprit in the destruction of mangroves is man. To achieve harmful supremacy over nature, human have destroyed this magnificent ecosystem almost irreparably.

• Land reclamations for construction activity, aquaculture, agriculture, tourism
• Industrial and domestic pollution
• Port development
• Dumping of all kinds of waste and debris
• Deforestation for fuel wood and other household use
• Over harvesting of marine resources

What can you do to save Mangroves…

- Get acquainted with the mangroves near your area.
- Be vigilant towards activities happening in your surrounding areas and keep an open eye to stop destruction in mangrove areas.
- Complain to the local authorities in case you observe any violation.
- Mangroves are now protected by law. If you find any kind of mangrove destruction, complain to the Forest Department or to the police. Both these authorities are equipped to take action under the Law.
- Join organizations like the Chale Chalo and Eco-Development Committees which are working specifically for the conservation of mangroves. Most importantly try to create awareness among as many people as possible.
- Participate in scientific nurseries raising and plantations of mangroves undertaken by forest department and Chale Chalo




4. Mangrove Nursery Raising, Replacement and Maintenance

This quarter we have completed the nursery works for growing 17000 new mangrove seedlings at a new site adjacent to Singharpur Plantation nearer to Koelipur River site and already planted around 21000 saplings raised earlier near river, creeks and other suitable sites with suitable species where the Mangroves seedlings can survive the maximum and grow. Village level meetings and focus group discussions including women, PRIs & youths were organized before undertaking mangrove nursery and Plantation. Action Plan for Mangrove Nursery and Plantation were made by the project staffs and villagers. Trainings on Mangrove Nursery Raising and Plantation were held at different points of time. Bush, Grass Cleaning and trench digging were done for nursery rising and plantation of mangrove plants as required. Fences were made to protect the nursery site. Previously experienced mangrove nursery and plantation community people got involved in the works and guided for preparing mangrove nursery bed and undertaking plantation. Boats and people having expertise were hired for collecting and carrying mangrove seedlings from different places from time to time. Seeds collections from TANDA (Near Singarpur), RATAPANGA – SASAN and PRAHARAJPUR forest areas were done as per the availability of different mangrove seeds in different seasons. Poly bag packing with salty mud was done by trained villagers. This was the most technical, risk bearing and tedious work in the process of raising mangrove nursery. Seedlings were raised as well as plantations were undertaken in phases depending upon the seasonal availability of the mangrove seeds. Regular Monitoring and Corrective Measures have been taken by the staffs and volunteers with the help of forest department people and villagers. Maintenance of Mangrove Nursery and Plantation has been done regularly. Regular village meetings and community mobilization have been done. This was the most time consuming, risk bearing and tedious work in the process of raising mangrove nursery. Seeds were collected and sown in silt filled poly bags in phases as per the availability of seeds. Seedlings were raised as well as plantations were undertaken in phases depending upon the seasonal availability of the mangrove seeds. Seeds collection has always been found as high risk because of sea tide, high speed wind, wild mosquitoes, snakes and crocodiles. The specific seeds are available in specific season in specific forest / areas. In case the collection is missed in time, one has to wait for another year to collect that particular seeds. Silt collection from river bed, preparing them on the bank of the river and Poly bags filling with silt were difficult tasks due to the fear of crocodiles, submergence of silt areas due to high tide, hot sun, heavy rains and sometimes absence of trained people due to their engagement in agricultural and other works. The staffs had taken pre-caution in handling the problem related to community mobilization, motivation and sensitization local fishermen and buffalo owners to cooperate in mangrove nursery and plantation works. Corrective Measures have been taken by the director, staffs, volunteers with the help of forest department people and villagers. Maintenance of Mangrove Nursery has been done regularly.

Mangrove Nursery status 2016

Sl. No	Name of the mangrove Species	Quantity raised in Nursery	Total Plantation	Quantity Damaged on the Bed	Quantity in nursery bed	Present Status
11	Rai	10,000	7,000	25	2,975	**Survived**
2	Kaliachua	8,000	5,000	10	2,990	**Survived**
3	Sindhuka	10,000	6,000	15	3,985	**Survived**
5	Bani	7,000	1,500	25	5,475	**Survived**
6	Keruan	3,000	1,500	20	1,480	**Survived**
Total		**38,000**	**21,000**	**95**	**16,905**	

5. Mangrove Plantation, Replacement and Maintenance

After the Regular village meetings and community mobilization 21,000 plantations have been done during last six months in the Singarpur, Kankadia and Koelipur river and nearby creeks sites etc. Extension of areas near existing mangrove plantation sites along with maintenance and gap filling of old Kankadia, Koleipur and Singarpur Mangrove plantation site has further strengthen the process of mangrove regeneration and protection through community participation in the area. Linked among the people of Kankadia and Koelipur villages have been established. They have been supporting each other and learning from the experience of each other.

Koelipur River and Creak Site:-

Sl. No	Name of the seedlings	Mangrove Plantation Site	Total Plantation	No. of Damaged Seedlings after plantation	No. of seedlings Survived	Remarks
01	Rai	Koelipur River and Creak Site	3,000	150	2,850	

02	Kaliachau		1000	50	950	
03	Sindhuka		2000	60	1,940	
04	Bani		500	25	475	
05	Keruan		500	32	468	
		Total	**7,000**	**317**	**6683**	

Kankadia River and Creek Sites:-

Sl. No	Name of the seedlings	Mangrove Plantation Site	Total Plantation	No. of seedlings Survived	No. of Damaged Seedlings	Remarks
01	Rai	**Kankadia**	3,000	**50**	**2,950**	
02	Kaliachau		1,000	**120**	**880**	
03	Sindhuka		2,000	**40**	**1,960**	
04	Bani		500	**15**	**485**	
05	Keruan		500	**21**	**479**	
		Total	**7,000**	**246**	**6,754**	

Singarpur River and Creek Sites:-

Sl. No	Name of the seedlings	Mangrove Plantation Site	Total Plantation	No. of seedlings Survived	No. of Damaged Seedlings	Remarks
01	Rai	**Singarpur**	1000	**45**	**955**	
02	Kaliachau		3000	**120**	**2,880**	
03	Sindhuka		2000	**75**	**1925**	
04	Bani		500	**25**	**475**	
05	Keruan		500	**20**	**480**	
		Total	**7,000**	**285**	**6,715**	







6. Scroll Making

After the visit of professional scroll makers Mr. Manu Chitrakar and team to project field areas for gathering first hand information on issues and conducting workshop on scroll making, four quality scrolls have been completed on Mangroves, Climate Change, Story of Pentha Village: Danger of Sea Erosion and Bengali Community Shifting and Settlement Story.

Mr. Kalpataru Khandual (Local Artist) along with 5 schools' selected Eco-Club Members Like Sapaneswar High School, Badapall High School, Pentha Project Primary School, Sabitri Devi Girls High School and Subarnpurpur ME School actively got involved in Scroll making. They have followed step by step processes for developing theme, writing script, composing song with powerful message, used the materials provided by project team and collected locally including natural colors, brushes, art / drawing papers or canvas cloth etc, making proper boarders on paper / cloth before drawing pictures matching to the song with message, how to make main focal drawings for clear message and how to add associate drawings / pictures for describing the surrounding firstly by using with pencil, importance of symbolic pictures representing the messages in scroll. The eco- clubs have completed 4 scrolls on mangroves, Pentha Village, School and Village Environment and Bhitar Kanika. Besides, the project team have attempted to involve the women SHGs members in scroll making on local environment issues. Mr. Balarm Jana and Mr.Rama Ranjan Mallick have supported for Scroll Making activities




7. Experiment & Observation of Organic Manure and Chemical Fertilizer

Experiment and Observation of chemical fertilizer and organic manure organized by Subarnpur ME School Eco-club Children. Fifteen numbers of Children prepared 2 experimental plots and used two different type of Manure in the vegetable crops field and carried day to day actions like plot preparation, seeds sowing and record keeping etc. Following record maintained by the students during this experiment Period.

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Advantage of Organic Manure: Adds natural nutrients to soil, increases soil organic matter, improves soil structure and tilts, improves water holding capacity, reduces soil crusting problems, reduces erosion from wind and water, Slow and consistent release of nutrients,

Disadvantage of Organic Manure: Have slow release capability; distribution of nutrients in organic fertilizers is not equal and preparation takes time and need patience and now not easily available unless and until the household prepared them with determination and conviction

Advantage of Chemical Fertilizer: Chemical fertilizers are rich equally in three essential nutrients that are needed for crops and always easily available in market on payment of money and ready for immediate supply of nutrients to plants if situation demands.

Disadvantage of Chemical Fertilizer: Several chemical fertilizers have high acid content. They have the ability to burn the skin. Changes soil fertility.




General Observation:

- While searching local variety of seeds, it was difficult to find good quality local variety seeds for undertaking cultivation in organic way.
- However, getting hi-yielding / hi-breed seeds, they are easily available in the market though the price is higher in comparison to organic and local variety of seeds
- Though we were aware that the seeds selection is going to be faulty due to non-availability of equal standard quality local variety seeds of Lady's finger and spinach, but we did not have any other option to choose the local seeds which we could manage to get for this experiment.
- Germination, sprouting and growing of vegetable plants were 80% in high – yield seeds for chemical fertilizer and pesticides experiment. However, 50% in case of local seeds for organic manure and pesticides experiment
- More insects were attracted to crops grown by using local seeds and organic manure

- Crops used chemical fertilizer grown speedily and looked dark green and lush, However, the crops grown by using organic manure grown slowly and some of the crops looked fed green and yellowish
- More organic pesticides required for organic crops in regular intervals. However, the insects were controlled by using chemical pesticides by using them few times
- The success of crops used High-Yielding Seeds, Chemical Fertilizer and Pesticides was 80%. However the success in case of organic crops was 50%.
- Chemical fertilizer used crops needed more water daily and regular basis. However, the crops grown in organic way did not need regular water and were managed by watering after two days duration. And the water retention of soils seemed more in case of organic crops field
- This time we hope to use equal standard quality seeds for both organic and chemical methods of growing crops as we have collected and preserved some local varieties seeds in our seeds banks and doing rotation of the same.

8. Collaboration for Observation of Different Environment Related Days:

All important environment-related days have been organized by School Eco-Clubs / Schools and Villagers during the quarter with supports of MANGRO Project Team. The project team had encouraged the students, teachers, youths and villagers for observing the days linking to their situation for improving their local environment with focus on massive mangroves plantation and protection as well as putting pressure on concern department for undertaking plantation works in the locality and collectively protect their local environment. During this quarter the Eco-Clubs have observed Mangrove Action Day and Wild Life Week in collaboration with project team.



9. Stock Taking of ICZMP Mangroves Plantations

The project officer of Chale Chalo had visited few sites of ICZMP mangroves plantation and found further degradation of mangroves plantation sites. There is absolutely no planted mangroves plants in 4 sites out of 6 sites and in rest 2 sites mostly the earlier planted species done by forest department are existing. The situation has been apprised to the forest department people of the locality. Now the ICZMP Mangrove plantation tender have been stop.

However, we are working very closely with the forest department and local communities of suitable mangroves sites for continuous lobby, advocacy, dialogue,

persuasion, community mobilization support and negotiation for mangroves plantation in most suitable sites one after another on priority basis. The plantation works in suitable site between Pentha and Jaudia - Chinchir has been finalized by forest department.

10. Community Mobilization, Advocacy, Lobby, Networking, Collaboration and Cooperation for Mangroves Plantation / Regeneration, Protection, Conservation and Management

Our Regular formal and informal communities meetings, consultations and Group discussions for creating awareness and pressure for Mangrove Plantation in potential have been going on regular basis covering Jagatjore, Benakanda, Jambu and Sunati areas during this quarter. Earlier, the villagers with guidance of project staffs had submitted applications for proper use of unused suitable land near Sunati area of Mahakalpada block by planting mangroves and recently around 34 Hector land had already been undertaken for mangroves plantation.

The endeavors for advocacy and lobby for mass mangroves plantation near Banapada area have been faced with a new negative development and set – back due to increase of many folds incidents of human and wild boars conflicts in near by villages. The wild boars are not only destroying the vegetable and paddy crops in a large scale, but also attacking villagers frequently. Due to strong demand, though the forest department had developed iron-wire fence with cement poles and bricks, but was found as not effective in preventing the wild boars entering into human habitats. This development has discouraged the nearby villagers to actively get involved in the campaign for mass mangroves plantation and take the campaign to a conclusive end. Though the project team has increased their focus for convincing the long – term benefits of mangroves plantation and motivated the villagers for a strong movements for prevention / control of wild boars by forest department, but it will further take some more time to get their whole hearted supports towards the cause of mangroves plantation and forest nearby their villages. In the meantime the powerful politicians, contractors, touts and other vested interest of the locality / block / district and state have been lobbying for revival of left – over prawn ponds through contract with big – prawn trader / company. The local people have been lured by the vested interest for getting benefits of jobs, money, contract works, partnership and lease for prawn farm and business etc if they support for company to enter into prawn farms in their locality. Unfortunately most of the villagers have been mobilized by the vested – interest and changed their stand by indirectly pointing out the problem of wild – boars and so they are no more interested for mangroves plantation in their nearby villages. We had never though such a change of mind of people so rapidly over night for immediate gains. However, we are fighting for the cause of mass mangroves plantation and local environment without any discouragement and changing our strategies. We have planned to have post – card campaigns and other means to bring the situation to the notice of the Prime Minister and the Central Government especially the Forest and Environment Ministry since the students and women are supporting this cause. We are too pro-actively working with the local communities and mobilizing them for successful plantation of already approved 34 hectares of land for mass mangroves plantation near Sunati area of Mahakalpada block.

11. Seeds Bank set up and running

After the day to day regular meeting and Follow-up by the staffs and volunteers' with the seeds bank members now the Women farmers are active custodians of traditional crop varieties and they often play key roles in managing and maintaining seed banks. Community seed bank is greatly benefitting rural women farmers by providing good quality local seeds which when planted and managed well, gives improved yields thus increasing the communities' food and nutrition security. It is specifically proving to be advantageous to women by providing them her skills of common bean management - leading to increased yields - and leadership opportunities. All the seeds bank members had been collected 15 variety of traditional seeds and storage with transparent boxes and imparted training for seeds disinfection, preservation, storage, use and rotation for propagation of local / traditional varieties of high yielding and climate resistant / suitable seeds. The Seeds Bank Management Committee has been formed in Subarnapur Village with 12 Women Members. During this quarter the members have collected 6 verities seeds of vegetables, horticultural, pulses and cereals from nearby villages with support of the MANGRO Team. MANGRO Center also contributed Gouva Seeds, Janhi, Chanidar, Nau and Pani Kakharu seeds etc. The seeds have been collected, distributed, recorded and stored in the seeds bank for learning and experimenting by the members. Last month each member is taken 6 varieties of Vegetable seeds from the Seeds bank like Jhudanga, Kalara, Vendi, Saga and Kakudi. Now all the Vegetables are being successfully harvested by the Members and in some cased seeds have been returned to the seeds bank.

Details of Seeds Bank Members:

Sl.No	Name	Village	Designation & other Skill	Age	Sex	
					Male	Female
01	Sumitra Nayak	Subarnpur	Women Farmer & Vegetable Cultivation on Organic Way	27		Female
02	Parbati Dingal	Subarnpur	Women Farmer & Vegetable Cultivation on Organic Way	30		Female
03	Rebati Dingal	Subarnpur	Women Farmer & Vegetable Cultivation on Organic Way	28		Female
04	Durgarani Dingal	Subarnpur	Women Farmer & Vegetable Cultivation on Organic Way	30		Female

05	Kabita Bera	Subarnpur	Women Farmer & Vegetable Cultivation on Organic Way	29		Female
06	Amita Rani Dingal	Subarnpur	Women Farmer & Vegetable Cultivation on Organic Way	36		Female
07	Sasmita Dingal	Subarnpur	Women Farmer & Vegetable Cultivation on Organic Way	30		Female
08	Gitarani Dingal	Subarnpur	Women Farmer & Vegetable Cultivation on Organic Way	32		Female
09	Usha Giri	Subarnpur	Women Farmer & Vegetable Cultivation on Organic Way	33		Female
10	Laxmirani Dingal	Subarnpur	Women Farmer & Vegetable Cultivation on Organic Way	30		Female
11	Sabita Das	Subarnpur	Women Farmer & Vegetable Cultivation on Organic Way	26		Female
12	Kabita Giri	Subarnpur	Women Farmer & Vegetable Cultivation on Organic Way	30		Female

Use of Seeds of Seeds Bank by Members and Other Farmers:




12. SRI in Dangamal GP

After the Training and Exposure of the Chale chalo Staffs and Volunteers we have organized one Training and orientation program on SRI among the Farmer. Three interested Farmer Mr. Bulu Mandal age about 55 years old village Pinchapatia and Mr. Rezabul Ali Khan Age about 40 Years Old village Subarnpur and Mr. Radakrushana Jana age about 60 village Pinchapatia have started the SRI Process and Following Action taken during the SRI paddy cultivation .

1. Preparation of Mother bed
2. Field preparation for Saplings
3. Seeds Sowing in the Nursery Bed
4. Shifting and transplanting of seeds within 14 days
5. Proper water drainage system
6. Use of Compost and Pest Control
7. Weeding
8. Monitoring and Caring





Table – 1 Few Important Programs' Records

Sl.No	Name of the Program	Date	Place/Venue	Participants	
				M	F
01	Mass Meeting For Mangrove Plantation & Protection	03.07.2016	Sapaneswar High School, Barahapur, Koelipur, Rajnagar	36	24
02	Mass Meeting For Mangrove Plantation & Protection	27.07.2016	Pentha Project Primary School, Pentha, Rajnagar	20	18
03	Mass Meeting For Mangrove Plantation & Protection	28.07.2016	Samantakelu charan High Scool, Patrapur,Aul	24	35
04	Mass Meeting For Mangrove Plantation & Protection	29.07.2016	Chandiagari High School, Aul	34	16
05	Mass Meeting For Mangrove Plantation & Protection	19.08.2016	Nodal ME School, Barahapur, Kolipur, Rajnagar	48	12
06	Mass Meeting For Mangrove Plantation & Protection	20.08.2016	Balarampur Nodal Primary School, Rajnagar	30	22
07	Mass Meeting For Mangrove Plantation & Protection	22.08.2016	Srinibas Collage, Sankhapada,Mahakalpada,Kendarapara	39	37
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Table – 2, Details of Mangrove Forest Division Avenue Plantation through Mobilisation of Chale Chalo staffs and Volunteers
Rajnagar, Aul and Pattamundai Blocks

Sl.No	Place	No. Of Seedlings Distribution among the Community	Avenue Plantation	Total Seedlings Raised	Name of Seedling
01	Sansarphala	30,0000	20,000	70,000 (Rest	Neem, Pistabadam,

	Central Tree Nursery			20,000 seedlings are stock in the Nursery)	Karanja, Custard Apple, Gouva, Jamun, Agasti, Jhaun, Arjun, Akashi etc
02	Aul Tree Nursery	8,000	12,000	20,000	
03	Chakradharapur Tree Nursery	8,000	12,000	20,000	
04	Keredagada Tree Nursery	10,000	10,000	20,000	
05	Mahu Tree Nursery	8,000	12,000	20,000	
06	Dandisahi Tree Nursery	8,000	12,000	20,000	
07	Patrapur Tree Nursery	8,000	12,000	20,000	
	Total	**80,000**	**90,000**	**1,90,000**	

Mahakalpada Block

Sl.No	**Place**	**No. Of Seedlings Distribution among the Community**	**Avenue Plantation**	**Total Seedlings Raised**	**Name of Seedling**
01	**Sasanpeta**	5,000	15,000	20,000	Neem, Pistabadam, Karanja, Custard Apple, Gouva, Jamun, Agasti, Jhaun, Arjun, Akashi etc
02	**Jagatjor**	8,000	12,000	20,000	
03	**Jambu**	8,000	12,000	20,000	
	Total	**21,000**	**39,000**	**60,000**	

2. Lobby & Advocacy for General Plantation and Other Environment Works:-

a. Urban Plantation By Mangrove forest Department in-collaboration with OFDC from Pattamundai to Indupur has been done based on the mobilization and campaign facilitated by MANGRO Project team.
b. 4 schools (Krushna Nagar, Patrapur, Aul and Dandisahi) had been supported to apply and get supports from Forest Department for raising 12000 seedlings each. There was plantation in schools campus and nearby areas and the seedlings had been distributed among the students and local people
c. Road site plantation from Nuagoan to and Kathuganda was undertaken after mobilization of the local communities by Rama and local forester
d. Road site plantation from Badapada to Kathapadar, Sankhapada to Bijayangar and Bijayanagar to Market were done in war footing manner due to continuous demands by the villagers mobilized by MANGRO Project
e. Households in the villages nearer to FD Nurseries had been mobilized through village and group meetings and door to door campaign for demanding and getting seedlings as well as planting them in proper places and caring regularly and ensuring their survival. Each family got average 5 seedlings.
f. Facilitated Yubak sangha of Sanaankua Yubak Sangha,Aul in applying for Prakruti Mitra (Nature's Friend) Award and the Sangha got that due to green village and other environment related works undertaken with supports of MANGRO Project for 5-6 years.
g. Facilitate 5 Eco-club for Applying Eco-club
h. Our day to day Lobby and Advocacy Now the eco – club Grant increasing Rs.2,500 to Rs,7500

8. Others

- Facilitated the villagers for getting seedlings from forest department in different Nursery site
- 3 times monitoring visit to ICZMP Mangrove plantation site along with Forest people and NGOs
- Attended 4 NGOs Networking meeting on Mangrove Plantation and Protection in different Blocks
- 4 time meeting with Sasanpeta Range Officers, foresters and other staffs for transferring the land of prawn ponds to forest department and to explore collaboration and cooperation with local communities and other stakeholders for mangroves plantation
- 3 time meeting with Jambu Range Officers, foresters and other staffs for transferring the land of prawn ponds to forest department and to explore collaboration and cooperation with local communities and other stakeholders for mangroves plantation
- 3 times meeting with Divisional Forest Officer for donation of Hentala Publication
- 4 time meetings with Range officers, foresters and DFO for important materials / message for Hental Newsletter
- Collection of various materials from Eco-Club Students and Teachers for Hental Newsletters
- Meeting with Mahakalpada and Rajnagar Tahasildar for apprising him about our works and demand for transferring prawn ponds for mangroves plantation

- 4 times Meeting with all Mahakalpada, Rajnagar and Pattamundai Journalists for apprising them the importance of transferring the land of prawn ponds for mangroves plantation for climate resilience and protection from storms, cyclone and sea surge etc
- Consulting legal expert and state level social activists for supporting the issue of protection of coastal environment through massive mangroves plantation and a plan has been made for their interactions with local volunteers and activists on issues in coming quarter

Few MANGRO Center Photos:









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31.10.2016
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