

Report on State Level Consultation CONVERGENCE & FOREST RIGHTS ACT

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**Report on
State Level Consultation
Convergence & Forest Rights Act**

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Abbreviations

CAMPA: Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority

CYSD: Centre for Youth and Social Development

CFR: Community Forest Rights

DLC: District Level Committee

FRA: Forest Rights Act

FNGO: Facilitating Non-governmental Organisation

FRC: Forest Rights Committee

GIM: Green India Mission

IAY: Indira AwasYojna

IFR: Individual Forest Rights

ITDA: Integrated Tribal Development Authority

MGNREGA: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

MoEF&CC: Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change

NBM: National Bamboo Mission

NHM: National Horticulture Mission

PVTG: Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group

SCST: ScheduledCaste and ScheduledTribe

SLMC: State Level Monitoring Committee

STR: Similipal Tiger Reserve

VSS: VanaSurkhsyaSamiti

Convergence and Forest Rights Act

Concept:

The Forest Rights Act recognizes and vests rights with the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers over forest land and community forest resources with an aim to ensure their livelihoods and food security. The amended FRA Rules have made enabling provision (Rule 16) for post-claim support to holders of forest rights which mandate the state government to ensure that all government schemes, including those relating to land development, land productivity, basic amenities and other livelihood measures, are extended to the individuals and communities whose rights have been recognised under the Act through its various departments.

The Government of Odisha has initiated convergence of various programmes and schemes since 2009 to support the livelihood of forest dwelling communities. But the absence of a proper convergence framework and relevant state-level guideline have been found to be limiting factors for converting the rights recognised under the FRA into sustainable livelihoods. Proper implementation of the convergence programme would need structured and planned interventions to ensure adequate post-claim support and handholding to the rights holders under the FRA.

In this context, Vasundhara has initiated a study to understand the status and process of implementation of the convergence programmes under the Forest Rights Act in Odisha, its key learnings, issues and challenges and the response from the government agencies. To discuss about this an one-day consultation on “Forest Rights Act and Convergence was organized by Vasundhara on 1st September at CYSD, Bhubaneswar.

The objective of this one-day state-level consultation on “Convergence and the Forest Rights Act” was to discuss the status of implementation of convergence programmes in the state, ground level experiences and learnings, and the issues and challenges faced by convergence programmes under FRA in the state .

In this one-day consultation, community representatives, FNGOs, INGOs, networks and government representatives participated. The consultation saw participation from the districts of Kandhamal, Sundargarh, Gajapati, Kalahandi, Deogarh, Sambalpur, Nabarangpur, Rayagada, Mayurbhanj, Malkangiri, Angul, Balasore, and Keonjhar. Civil society organisations such as FES, NCAS, RCDC, ActionAid, Care India, PACS, CWS, NIRMAAN, and CSD participated in the consultation. (The participant list is attached as Annexure-I)

Status of Convergence in Odisha up to May 2015

Total Individual Right Holder		344541
IAY		143724
Mo Kudia		3737
Mo Pukhari		3944
MGNREGA(Land development)		53969
NHM		8383
NBM		286
Other		12261
Total		226304

(Source: ST Development Department)

The total number of individual title holder is 344541 out of which 226304 numbers of right holders are covered under various programs and schemes after recognition of right .As must be evident from the table shared above, the bulk of the interventions with the Individual Right Holders under the convergence programmes have involved various rural housing schemes .

Sharing of Experiences/Initiatives from different districts across Odisha:

District	Name of the Organisation	Initiatives/Case study
Kandhamal	Vasundhara (community members from Madikhol)	Shared about the Gram Sabha based convergence planning prepared by Madikhol Gram Sabha.
Sundargarh	Sewak,CIRTD	Shared about the organisation's initiatives and the case study of Gailjore Village:MojaminMoJeevika (My Land, My Livelihood) (Sewak).
Gajapati	SACAL	Shared a case study on promoting traditional millets.
Kalahandi	Seba Jagat	Shared about landscape-level planning of convergence and its success in Muding G.P. Issues:IFR title cancellation due to plantation which has led to conflicts in Village (the right holder has filed a petition).
Koraput	Spread, AESS	
Mayurbhanj	Gram Swaraj, CREFTDA	CREFTDA shared about convergence related activities in the Similipal tiger reserve area.
Deogarh	Community member	Paudibhuyan community members shared and highlighted the issue of forceful plantation on their podu lands by the forest department. In Hariharpur village in Deogarh district the Forest Department is forcibly doing plantations of 2000-3000 commercial tree species without Gram

		Sabha's consent.
Bargarh	SMPUP,MASS	
Balasore	Jungle Munch	Shared that no proper initiatives have been taken up by the government in the district till now.
Nabarangpur	CARR	Rapid growth of maize cultivation rapidly destroying biodiversity and crop-diversity.
Angul	Nature, Environment and Wildlife society	The group shared that the current plans and activities regarding convergence are mostly target based and till now no Gram Sabha based planning has been adopted.
Malkangiri	Parivartan	Seventy percent right holders are covered under rural housing schemes. No land development and agriculture based plan initiated in the project area by the government.

Common issues related to convergence across the districts:

Through the convergence related programmes, the Forest department and horticulture department seems to be making a concerted efforts to hold on to its ownership of the forest lands by promoting plantation programmes (commercial species) in a large scale . The different convergence guidelines issued by MoEF &CC for Green India Mission, CAMPA, with MGNREGA. This can produce large-scale land-use changes in the long term. The promotion of pukka/concrete houses through the various central and state level housing schemes promises to erode the forms and village-level landscapes of tribal settlements. The promotion of new schemes such as the Ama Jungle Yojna which plan to bypass the FRA altogether.

Plantation activities are going on over IFR land through the Department of Horticulture, without finding out the priorities of the title holders who need other developmental inputs . Identification of villages to facilitate the Ama Jungle Yojna(that has a major focus on plantations) threatens to bypass the recognition of CFR rights under the FRA altogether by proposing to work through the institutional framework of VSS, will also engender large-scale changes in land –use pattern .

The IFR claim recognition process has not been completed in a large number of villages, in all the districts covered. All the right holders have not been covered yet. Prior consent has not been taken from the Gram Sabha before formulating and implementing the convergence plans. There is very little awareness amongst the rights holders regarding the programmes and scheme for convergence.

Though the IAY and land development works are going on, this process has not been anchored in Gram Sabha based planning. IFR titles and IAY houses have often been distributed without demarcation of the land, and these houses have been built on homestead land and not on IFR land. In social audits it was often revealed that right holders didn't even know that work-orders have been issued in their names.

The programmes/schemes are not converged on the basis of the priorities of the right holders; these are also being implemented without doing a proper analysis of the needs of the rights holders and the communities.

(A detailed, district-wise set of issues and problems can be found in **Annexure-II**).

Initiatives by non-governmental Organizations across Odisha:

In this section the ways in which some non-governmental organisations have been able to address the gaps and problems in the implementation of convergence programmes are discussed. The three ways in which NGOs can possibly address the issues surrounding the implementation of convergence programmes under the FRA are:

a) Demonstrating to governmental agencies the possibility, mechanisms and benefits of a Gram Sabha based process for planning and implementing convergence related interventions;

b) Working at the district level by sensitizing district-level officials to the ways in which the community needs and expectations generated by a Gram Sabha based process for convergence can be addressed; and,

c) Working with the government at the state level for developing a pro-people, participatory, and effective policy and programme mechanism for convergence.

(Initiatives taken by civil society organisations in various districts are attached in **Annexure-III**).

Recommendation and Suggestions:

1. Integrating convergence plan with Gramsabha plan
2. Developing a strategies to enhance women's participation
3. Demarcating IFR land accurately
4. Facilitating convergence in community forest land
5. Increasing the focus on agro-forestry
6. Improving inter-departmental co-ordination
7. Identifying additional sources of funding
8. Meeting data gaps

(1) Integrating convergence with Gramsabha plan

Convergence needs to be located within the hamlet level gram sabha centred FRA framework and the objectives of the Act. Gram Sabha should be at the core while planning for sustainable livelihoods. Gram Sabha level planning must be prepared with the inclusion of financial planning. Transparency and accountability through social audits at the level of the Gram Sabhas need to be factored into the planning and implementation process related to convergence. The Gram Sabha should be empowered to develop its own plan of convergence and accordingly the nodal department should provide resources.

(2) Developing a strategies to enhance women's participation

Participation of women in the process of planning must be ensured. This can be done by identifying the leading women member in a village and inviting the other women member to participate in the meetings and gramsabha through the leading women of the village.

By Creating awareness in the village about the right of the women .

By facilitating the participation of women in claim making process as well as in the Rule 4 (1)(e) committees and in the Gram Sabhas .

By giving opportunity to the women members to give their decisions while preparing and planning to carry any developmental activities in a village .

(3) Need for proper demarcation of land

The demarcation of IFR land over which rights have been recognised has not been done properly. Land demarcation is essential for the right holders to avail of the various schemes under convergence. Posts vacant in the Revenue and Forest Departments whose work is relevant to the demarcation of land should be filled on a priority basis.

(4) Facilitating convergence on community forest land

As per recent data and ground reality, it is found that the current focus of convergence is only on Individual land while supporting development/regeneration/management of community forest resource land is being totally ignored. It is essential that the government/line departments also facilitate community based convergence plan for community forest land through which the entire community will be benefited instead of focusing exclusively on individual land.

(5) Increasing the focus on agro-forestry

Till now the planned convergence related interventions in the state of Odisha have primarily focused on the rural housing schemes, namely the IAY and the Biju Pukka Ghara scheme. Greater emphasis should be given for promoting agro/farm forestry and horticulture activities in the land allotted under FRA as under the directorate of horticulture to promote local and indigenous fruit and vegetable varieties/species that can help in augmenting the livelihoods of the people. . This should be closely monitored by the respective PA, ITDAs in the scheduled areas and the PD, DRDAs in the non-scheduled areas which is a recommendation by the 8th SLMC proceedings.

(6) Improving inter-departmental coordination

At the district level and at the level of the various departments, inter-departmental coordination is required. An effective coordination mechanism between different departments needs to be established. There is a need to generate awareness at the block level; regular interfaces at the block level with government officials is required. For this purpose a monthly interdepartmental coordination meeting at the district level should be instituted.

(7) Identifying additional sources of funding

In the TSP (tribal sub-plan), budget must be allocated for Gram Sabha based planning (which is already required under TSP guidelines to conform with PESA). Drawing and Disbursing Officers are expressing inability to divert the TSP budget; there is a need to engage with the ST Development Department regarding this issue. Funds of the SCST Finance Corporation need to be utilised for activities related to convergence. In the context of convergence, Integrated Participatory Planning Exercise and Wadi programme by NABARD can also be useful for the communities.

Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana and Focus area development programme should also be integrated with the convergence approach. But this involves only a few villages out of the total pool of villages where convergence activities can take place.

(8) Meeting data gaps

A report needs to be prepared on learning and issues at the district level. This report should capture, the condition of the PVTGs, documenting successful case studies related to convergence and other successful initiatives related to the FRA, and how the Act has been able to address the twin concerns of food and livelihood security. The proposed study needs to capture transformations in the lives of the title holders after receiving titles to land. A survey on the status of title holders and non-title holders in relation to convergence can form a part of such a report. The proposed report should also undertake a critical analysis of available schemes and programmes and their relevance/impact on livelihoods.

Annexure I : Participant list

Sl no	District	Name of the participant	NGO
1	Mayurbhanj	Sukanti Majhi	Gramswaraaj
2	Sundergarh	Digambar	Sewak CIRTD Jivan Vikash
3	Kalahandi	Tanka	Sebajagat
4	Koraput	2 confirm	Spread
5	Keonjhar		Wosca
6	Deogarh	Dolakar & community member	Vasundhara
7	Kandhamal	Jalandhar , Sampati ,Rama, Madhab	Vasundhara
			SWATI
			JAGRUTI
			PRADATA
8	Bargarh	Fakir and Mr.Adikandha Hota	SMPUP,MASS
9	Koraput	Sridhar Jani Malana Pidika	AESS
10	Jana Sahajya		
11	Nabarangpur	Dasrathi Senapati	Carr
12	Gajpati	Santosh Gouda	SACAL,IWD
13	Balasore, kalahandi		Jungle Manch

14	RCDC		
15	PACS	Sashi & Mihir	
16	CSD	Manohar Chouhan	
17	FES	Meena	
18	NIRMAAN	Prasant	
19	Actionaid	Ghasiram	
20	Baitarani	Pranab Chaudhury	
	NCAS	Sandeep kumar Pattnaik	
20	Angul	Prasanna kr. Behera	Nature, environment and wildlife society
21	Raygada	Ashish & Krushna Chandra	Jagarana
22	Belghar	Radha	
23	Bhubaneswar	Dr.A.B Ota, T.sahoo	SCSTRTI
24	Bhubaneswar	Rajkishor Mishra	State advisor to Supreme court of India
25	Bhubaneswar	Rajkishore Dash	Dy. director ST development department

Annexure-II : Key issues in specific districts:

Kandhamal

As revealed in a focused group discussion conducted in the village by the organisation, the process of identification of beneficiaries under IAY was completely a top-down process and did not involve consultations with the Gram Sabha. After the Gram Sabha planning was done facilitated by Vasundhara, a consultation took place at the Gram Panchayat level; the Madikhol villagers shared the planning process followed with other villagers in the Panchayat. The recommendations and discussions from this consultation now need to be integrated with the district level planning process. A consultation with all the relevant stakeholders is planned in the year 2015-16 at the district level at Kandhamal.

Issue(s):

Madikhole

In Madikhole, the combined five acres of land of five IFR title holder was forcibly brought under mango plantation by Horticulture Department after cutting down existing mahula trees, the right holders whose land has been used don't have any documents with them and are not aware about the terms and conditions on which the plantation has been done. In the process, instead of strengthening their livelihoods, they have lost old Mahua trees and are now unable to use the fenced off land for cultivation. They have been told that the trees will continue to belong to the department while they can have the fruit.

Desughati, Kutia kondh illaka

Similarly in Kutia Kondh areas of Kandhamal district, the Forest Department is forcibly planting teak trees in their shifting cultivation land without taking consent of the Grams Sabha. While interacting with the community members, especially with women, it was found that due to this kind of plantations they are losing their traditional/indigenous species/millet, pulses *etc.* which they used earlier as a staple food crop. Now continuous interventions by the Forest Department in these shifting cultivation lands is leading to distress and the tribals' traditional food basket is under threat. The community members from the KutiaKondh area have filed petitions against this to the NHRC team that visited Kandhamal (filed petition attached as **Annexure - IV**)

Ratumaska

There have been considerable delays in releasing payments in IAY and land development programmes in the district. IAY and land development work remain incomplete in number of villages due to delay in payment. In Ratumaska village on assurance of the VLW of convergence benefit under MGNREGA those who have received IFR titles can start working for compost pits under the MGNREGA. Almost all right holders started working soon on learning this and completed the work, but, eight months passed, the payment was not been released for the work. The villagers then conducted a Gram Sabha, discussed about this problem in a group in the presence of their FRC President and filed a petition at block and ITDA office. In response to the petition government officials visited Ratumaska and other villages in Jamjhari G.P following which payment has been made to a number of villages. However payment is still pending for Ratumaska forest right holders.

- No irrigation facilities have been provided for the individual forest rights holders from the village though they have demanded since a year ago.
- All the right holders have not been covered yet.
- There is very little awareness amongst the rights holders related to MSP scheme for minor forest produce.

Sundargarh (Sewak)

Issue(s):

Seven hundred projects approved in the project area of sewak but as shared the planning process did not involve consultations either with the title holders or with the Gram Sabha and work on these yet to start.

Gajapati (SACAL)

Issue(s):

The following table provides details regarding the status of convergence programmes in the project area of SACAL (a local organisation).Mango and cashew plantations have been done in the area

MGNREGA

SL NO	Name of the GP	IAY	MoKudia	Mo Pokhari	Land Development Under MGNREGA	Plantation
1	Baghamari	67	88	28	254	210
2	Dhadiamba	2	8	12	97	50
3	Chandiput	55	65	29	247	201
4	Karchabadi	69	65	16	157	189
		863	226	85	755	650

The Forest Department has carried out plantation in forest land allocated to VSSs which has been claimed as CFR in 19 villages. (as shared by the staff of the NGO) Community members wanted to plant indigenous and local tree species but the Forest Department has planted some commercial species in their land and tried to convince the villagers, the community members would like to do cultivation or to plant some local trees which can help them, SACAL, a local organisation, trying to facilitate traditional millets in that area. This plantation has been done on land claimed under CFR, without taking the consent of Gram Sabha.

Kalahand (Seba Jagat)

Issues :

- The title to the land of Pandab Bhoi (an IFR title holder) has been cancelled by DLC Kalahandi due to plantation having been undertaken in that land. The plantations by the Forest Department took place before the rights were recognised, and the Forest Rights Bill was passed. This land is

the only source of livelihoods for this claimant. The claimant has now appealed against the cancellation (filed petition attached in **Annexure-V**).

Koraput (SPREAD)

Issues:

- The area over which rights have been recognised is very less. This reduces the scope and possibilities of convergence related activities taking place for the enhancement of livelihoods of forest dwelling communities.

Mayurbhanj (ISS AND CREFDTA)

Issue(s) in Kaptipada and Bangiriposi:

- Funds have not been allocated in 2015-2016 under the MGNREGA. The people, in the year 2014-15 had availed MGNREGA funds for land development, road construction, and other developmental activities. They wanted to do land scape planning and continue the same for the financial year 2015-16. But funds has not been released yet. This is jeopardising the convergence related programmes and activities in these two blocks.

Issue(s) in Jashipur, Rarua, Sukuli:

- Implementation of convergence programs remain incomplete due to the restrictions imposed within the tiger reserve. Within Similipal 80-90% of the IAY allotments are failure because there are problems and delays in issuing work orders in time and the type of houses that can be constructed under the IAY are not suitable at all for the climatic conditions prevailing in STR.
- In 2012, IAY was sanctioned in the name of 65 right holders. But in social audits it was revealed that right holders didn't even know that work-orders have been issued in their names.
- In Astakuanr G.P, where communities received CFR titles, the Forest Department has imposed restrictions on the forest dwelling communities movements for collecting a tuber which is used for medicinal purpose.

Deogarh (Paudi Bhuyan community member)

Issue(s):

- In Hariharpur village, the Forest Department is forcibly doing plantations (2000-3000 trees of commercial species such as teak, eucalyptus and arjun) on land claimed under CFR without taking consent of the Gram Sabha. This land has already been mapped. The Hariharpur Gram Sabha has filed petitions with the district administration protesting against the forced plantations after that also the forest department planted trees like arjun, teak, eucalyptus in the CFR claimed area and the community members didn't get any written copy from department about the ownership of the land . The petition filed by the Gram Sabha is attached as **Annexure-VI**

Bargarh (MASS)

Issues(s):

- Though the IAY and land development works are going on, this process has not been based on gram sabha planning or demands of the right holders.
- The current convergence process is not fulfilling its purported objectives.
- Only plantation activities are going on over IFR land through the Department of Horticulture, without finding out the priorities of the title holders who need other developmental inputs. Due to the long gestation of horticultural plantations, they end up depriving right holders of critical cultivation for subsistence for uncertain benefits in the future.

Balasore (Odisha Jungle Manch)

- Identification of villages is going on to facilitate the Ama Jungle Yojna that threatens to bypass the FRA altogether.
- No developmental initiatives have been undertaken by the district administration for fast-tracking convergence programme in Nilagiri.

Nabarangpur, (CARR)

- IFR titles and IAY houses have been distributed without demarcation of the land. The construction of the IAY houses is taking place on homestead land and not on IFR land. Some of the right-holders wanted IAY houses but the convergence planning and the selection of people for the allotment of IAY houses was not participatory and was not based on gram sabha based planning.

Angul, (Nature environment and wildlife society)

- For work on the IAY, work orders have been issued to the right holders. But this has been done without taking the consent of the Gram Sabha and all the right holders, only for meeting the target of the block. Amongst those awarded IAY houses, some did want these. But others were merely informed that they were being allotted houses under the IAY. Some of those allotted houses did not need the houses and could have wanted other interventions under convergence if so informed.
- The programmes/schemes are not converged on the basis of the priorities of the right holders; these are also being implemented without doing a proper analysis of the needs of the rights holders and the community. IAY and Biju Pukka Ghar housing schemes and plantation schemes are being expedited at a relatively fast pace, but the same urgency is not being shown by the district administration for facilitating activities related to land development or for other initiatives for protecting forest based livelihoods.
- One thousand hectares of forestland have been diverted for industrial purpose without taking the consent of the Gram Sabha.

Malkangiri (Parivartan)

- In Malkangiri 70% of the right holders are covered under the IAY only. Not all those who got IAY houses wanted these houses since no gram sabha based planning or participatory need assessment processes were followed. The IAY houses have been constructed on homestead land and not on IFR land. No land development programme has been initiated. Other convergence programmes are also not being promoted in a proper manner.
- Prior consent has not been taken from the Gram Sabha before formulating and implementing any plan

Annexure III : Key initiatives in districts

Kandhamal

Vasundhara (Gram Sabha based convergence planning in Jamjhari G.P)

Community members from Madikhoh village in Kandhamal shared the process followed in their village to undertake a Gram Sabha based planning process for convergence programmes. The following points were identified through the Gram Sabha based planning process as priorities – land development, irrigation facilities, NTFP storing house, fire management equipment for managing forest fires and promotion of traditional millets and vegetables. Before the interventions of Vasundhara, the convergence schemes availed by the right holders is IAY and few land development programmes. As a part of implementation of forest rights act Vasundhara has taken an initiative to develop a Gram Sabha based convergence planning in Jamjhari G.P, Madikhole village of Kandhamal district. The following steps have been followed in Madikhole (Kandhamal District).



Sundargarh (SEWAK (Mor jami MorJibika- My land My livelihood, initiative)

SEWAK has started an initiative on convergence in Goelijor village. When work started in the village in the year 2005, there was no proper access road to the village, and no developmental activity was taking place. After the enactment of the Forest Rights Act, SEWAK constituted FRCs, and with the help of all the line departments, a micro-plan was prepared and a large meeting was organised in the gram panchayat where all the line departments participated. Work orders were issued to the tune of 37 lakh rupees under MGNREGS to carry forward the developmental work.

During 2011-2015, many developmental works such as tube-wells, road, bridge, anganwadi, school building, land development, IAY, farm ponds, orchard development under Focused Area Development Programme of ST development department were started. With the support of FES (Foundation for Ecological Security), a landscape level planning has been prepared for 5,236 acres of land.

Kalahand (*Seba Jagat*)

An initiative has been taken up by Seba Jagat in three blocks of Kalahandi district, namely Lanjigarh, Narla and M. Rampur. They have started work in Muding G.P on a pilot basis to facilitate pro-people planning and other related processes pertaining to convergence involving community members, right holders, and FRC committee members through a transit plan which is a landscape level plan. According to the category and feasibility of the land, appropriate activities have been taken up. In Muding G.P 80 lakh rupees have been spent for activities related to convergence.

Mayurbhanj (*CREFTDA*)

CREFTDA works in three block of Mayurbhanj district, namely Jashipur, Rarua and Sukuli. In Jashipur block, the focus is on facilitating activities related to convergence. The organisation has completed participatory planning processes in five villages out of which in two villages the plans have been approved. In the village of Kusumi, for two years, a budget of 60 lakhs has been sanctioned, and now the work is underway. For the future, the organisation plans to focus on integrated natural resource management programmes and on the MGNREGA.

Keonjhar (*ISS*)

The representative from ISS presented a case study on Jamunalia village. This case is encouraging in the context of convergence. The rights holders have availed money for farm ponds and their income has increased from fishing. The Sarpanch and other PRI members are involved actively in this process.

କୃଷିଆ ନାହିଁବାର ଓ ସୁରକ୍ଷା ପାଇଁ ସମସ୍ତା ପ୍ରସାରି କରିଥାନ୍ତୁ ।

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କରିବା ପଦ୍ଧତି ଅନୁସାରେ ଉପଯୋଗ କରି ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ।
କନ ଉଦ୍ଭାଗର ନୁଷ୍ଠ ଉପାଦାନ, ନିୟୁତନ ଓ ଅସୁଗୁଣିତ ସହକାରୀ
ଯୋଜନା ଓ ଅମାନବୀୟ ଉପକରଣ ଆମ୍ଭ ସଂସ୍କୃତି, ଗ୍ରନ୍ଥ, ଅର୍ଥନୀତି,
ଅର୍ଥନୀତି, ଗୃହନିର୍ମାଣ, ଜୀବନ ଶୈଳୀର ସୁରକ୍ଷା ପ୍ରତି ବିଭିନ୍ନ
ଆଧିକାରୀ । ଉକ୍ତ ଉଦ୍ଭାଗର କୃଷିଆ କଳ ସଂସ୍କୃତୀୟ ଉପକରଣ
କୃଷି ଆଦି କୁରୁଣ ଉପକରଣ ଓ ନାହିଁବାର ଓ ଅଧିକାର ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା ସଂସ୍କୃତୀୟ
କରିବା ନିମନ୍ତେ ଯାହା କୁରୁଣ । ତତ୍ତ୍ୱ ଆଦି କୃଷିଆ କଳ
ସଂସ୍କୃତୀୟ ଉପକରଣ ସମାସନା ଓ ସମାସନ ନିମନ୍ତେ ଆପଣ ଯି ପୁଣି
ଆକର୍ଷଣ କୁରୁଣ ।

ଶୁଣି ।

Annexure V : Appealed by Pandav Bhoi to DLC Kalahandi

ପ୍ରାପ୍ତେଷୁ,

ମାନନୀୟ, ଶ୍ରୀଯୁକ୍ତ ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ ଏବଂ ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ସ୍ତରୀୟ କମିଟି,
କଳାହାଣ୍ଡି, ଭବାନୀପାଟଣା ।

ବିଷୟ - ଜଙ୍ଗଲ ଜମି ଆଇନର ଉଲ୍ଲଙ୍ଘନ କରି ପ୍ରାପ୍ତ ଶିରୋନାମା ଫେରସ୍ତ ସଂପର୍କୀୟ ନିଷ୍ପତ୍ତିର
ବିଚାର ନିମନ୍ତେ ଆବେଦନ ।

ମହାଶୟ,

ମୁଁ ଶ୍ରୀ ପାଣ୍ଡବ ଭୋଇ, ପିତା - ଗୋପା ଭୋଇ, ନିବାସୀ - ଚିତଳପଟା, ପୋ - ମୁଡ଼ିଙ୍ଗ,
ଥାନା - ମ.ରାମପୁର, ଜିଲ୍ଲା - କଳାହାଣ୍ଡି । ଗତ ୨୦୧୦-୧୧ ମସିହାରେ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ସ୍ତରୀୟ
କମିଟିଠାରୁ ଏ.ନା.୨୫ ଡି. ଜମି ଶିରୋନାମା ପ୍ରାପ୍ତ ହୋଇଛି । ମୋତେ ଗତ ତା ୨୨.୮.୨୦୧୫
ରିଖ ପତ୍ର ସଂଖ୍ୟା - ୧୬୨୪ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ସ୍ତରୀୟ କମିଟିଠାରୁ ଶିରୋନାମା ଫେରସ୍ତ କରିବାକୁ
ସୂଚନା ଦିଆଯାଇଛି ।

ଏ ସଂକ୍ରାନ୍ତରେ ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ତଥ୍ୟ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଆଗରେ ଉପସ୍ଥାପନା କରୁଛି । ଆମେ ଜାତିରେ
କନ୍ଧ ଆଦିବାସୀ ଅଟୁ ଏବଂ ଏହି ଜଙ୍ଗଲ ଜମି ଯାହାର କି ମୁଁ ଶିରୋନାମା ପାଇଛି ମୋର ବଞ୍ଚିବା ପାଇଁ
ସଂପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଭାବେ ତା ଉପରେ ମୁଁ ଏବଂ ମୋର ପରିବାର ନିର୍ଭରଶୀଳ । ମୁଁ ଗତ ୨୦୧୦-୧୧
ମସିହାରେ ଜଙ୍ଗଲ ଅଧିକାର ଆଇନ ଅନୁସାରେ ଶିରୋନାମା ପାଇଁ ଆବେଦନ କରିଥିଲି । ମୋର
ଆବେଦନ ଜଙ୍ଗଲ ଅଧିକାର କମିଟି ଦ୍ଵାରା ପାସ୍ ହୋଇଥିଲା । ଗ୍ରାମ ସଭାର ନିଷ୍ପତ୍ତି ଅନୁଯାୟୀ
ଜଙ୍ଗଲ ବିଭାଗ, ରାଜସ୍ଵ ବିଭାଗ, ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ, ଉପଖଣ୍ଡ ସ୍ତରୀୟ କମିଟି ଓ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ସ୍ତରୀୟ କମିଟିର ଯୁକ୍ତ
ତଦନ୍ତ ମତେ ୭୩୩୧ କ୍ରମିକ ନଂ ରେ ଶିରୋନାମା ପ୍ରଦାନ କରାଯାଇଥିଲା ।

ଶିରୋନାମା ପାଇବାର ପ୍ରାୟ ୩ ବର୍ଷ ପରେ ଗ୍ରାମର କିଛି ଅଣ ଆଦିବାସୀ ଓ ଗ୍ରାମପଞ୍ଚାୟତ
ମୋର ଜମି ଅଧିକାର ରୁ ବଞ୍ଚିତ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଜିଲ୍ଲାସ୍ତରୀୟ କମିଟିକୁ ଅଭିଯୋଗ ଆଣିଥିଲେ । ଏ
ସଂକ୍ରାନ୍ତରେ ମ.ରାମପୁର ବ୍ଲକ୍ ର ତହସିଲଦାର, ଉପଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ ଓ ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ ମଧ୍ୟ ମୋର ଗାଁ ତଥା
ଜମିକୁ ପରିଦର୍ଶନ କରିଥିଲେ ଓ ସମସ୍ତ ନଥି ପତ୍ର ତଦାରଖ କରି ଏ ଜାଗା ତୁମର ବୋଲି ସୁପାରିସ୍
କରିଥିଲେ ।

ମୁଁ ପୁଣିଥରେ ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ, କଳାହାଣ୍ଡି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟରୁ ଏକ ଚିଠି ପାଇଲି ଏଥିରେ ୧୨.୧୧.୨୦୧୪ ତାରିଖରେ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ସ୍ତରୀୟ କମିଟିରେ ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ରହି ଶୁଣାଣିରେ ନିଜ ମତ ରଖିବା ପାଇଁ । କିନ୍ତୁ ଦୁଃଖର ବିଷୟ ଚିଠି ଚି ୧୨.୧୧.୨୦୧୪ ତାରିଖରେ ପାଇଲି । ଫଳ ସ୍ୱରୂପ ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ରହିପାରିଲି ନାହିଁ । ଏଥିରେ ମ.ରାମପୁର ଜନମଙ୍ଗଳ ଅଧିକାରୀ ନିଜ ହାତରେ ଆଣି ଦେଇଥିଲେ, ମୁଁ ତାରିଖ ନାହିଁ ବୋଲି କହିବାରୁ କିଛି ଅସୁବିଧା ନାହିଁ ଚିଠି ରଖ ଓ ଦସ୍ତଖତ ଦିଅ ବୋଲି ବାଧ୍ୟ କରିଥିଲେ । ମୁଁ ଜଣେ ଆଦିବାସୀ ଓ ନିରକ୍ଷର ହେତୁ ବାଧ୍ୟ ହୋଇ ଦସ୍ତଖତ ଦେଇଥିଲି ଓ ଚିଠି ମଧ୍ୟ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିଥିଲି ।

ମୁଁ ପୁଣି ତା ୨୨.୮.୨୦୧୪ ରିଖରେ ଆଉ ଏକ ଚିଠି ପାଇଲି, ଯେଉଁଥିରେ ମୋର ଅଧିକାର, ଶିରୋନାମା ଜିଲ୍ଲାସ୍ତରୀୟ କମିଟିଙ୍କ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଖାରଜ କରାଯାଉଥିବା ବିଷୟ ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ କରାଯାଇଛି ।

ଏଠାରେ ମୁଁ ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ କରିବାକୁ ଚାହେଁ ଆଇନ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ଶିରୋନାମା ପ୍ରଦାନ କରାଯାଇଥିଲା । ଏପରି ଭାବରେ ଫେରାଇନେବା ଜଙ୍ଗଲ ଅଧିକାର ଆଇନର ଉଲ୍ଲଙ୍ଘନ କରୁଛି । ଏଠାରେ ଆଉ ଏକ ଜିନିଷ ମଧ୍ୟ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଅବଗତକୁ ଆଣିବାକୁ ଚାହୁଁଛି ଯେ, ଏ ବିଷୟରେ ମୋତେ କୌଣସି ବ୍ୟବଧାନିକ କାରଣ ମଧ୍ୟ ଦର୍ଶାଯାଇନାହିଁ ।

ଏଣୁ ଆପଣଙ୍କୁ ବିନୀତ ଅନୁରୋଧ କରୁଁ କି ଯେ, ଏହାର ଉଚିତ୍ ତଦନ୍ତ କରି ମୋତେ ନ୍ୟାୟ ପ୍ରଦାନ ପାଇଁ ଲେଖି ଜଣାଇଲି ।

॥ ଜତି ॥
ଆପଣଙ୍କ ବିଶ୍ୱସ୍ତ

ଫାଣ୍ଡି ଫ ଡୋଲ୍ଡ
୦୧-୦୫-୧୪

Annexure VI : Petition filed by Hariharpur village Gram Sabha to The Collector, Deogarh, against plantations

ମାମୁଲୀ

ଶ୍ରୀ ଯୁକ୍ତ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ମାଜିଷ୍ଟ୍ରେଟ୍, ଦେବଗଡ଼

ସ୍ଥଳୀ - ଜଙ୍ଗଲି ଧାତୁକାର ଧାତୁକ ଗ୍ରାମସଭା

ମହାଶୟା / ମହାମୟା -

ଦିବ୍ୟ ଦେବୀ ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ, ଧାତୁ -

ପୂର୍ବରୁ ଗ୍ରାମସଭା ଗଠିତ ହୋଇଥିବା ଧାତୁକ ଜଙ୍ଗଲି

ଧାତୁକାର ଧାତୁକ ଧାତୁକର ଧାତୁକ ଧାତୁକ ଧାତୁକ

କରି ଧାତୁକର ଧାତୁକର ଧାତୁକର ଧାତୁକର ଧାତୁକର

ଜିଲ୍ଲା ମାଜିଷ୍ଟ୍ରେଟ୍
ଦେବଗଡ଼
ଧାତୁକର ଧାତୁକର ଧାତୁକର
ଧାତୁକର ଧାତୁକର

- ୧ - ଧାତୁକର ଧାତୁକର (ଧାତୁକର)
- ୨ - ଧାତୁକର ଧାତୁକର ଧାତୁକର
- ୩ - ଧାତୁକର ଧାତୁକର ଧାତୁକର
- ୪ - ଧାତୁକର ଧାତୁକର ଧାତୁକର
- ୫ - ଧାତୁକର ଧାତୁକର ଧାତୁକର
- ୬ - ଧାତୁକର ଧାତୁକର ଧାତୁକର
- ୭ - ଧାତୁକର ଧାତୁକର ଧାତୁକର
- ୮ - ଧାତୁକର ଧାତୁକର ଧାତୁକର



Figure 1 Photo by: Ranjita Pattnaik, vegetable cultivation over forest land, Gaiapati



Figure 2 photo by: Sewak, Meeting for work-order distribution, Sundargarh



Figure 3 Photo by: Madhav Jena, banana plantation, belghar Kandhamal



Figure 4 (Photo by: Tanuja Mishra, farm pond over IFR land Mayurbhanj)



Figure 5 photo by: Sanghamitra Dubey, kendu leaf processing madikhole Kandhamal



Figure 6 Photo by: Spread, IAY house Keonjhar

Photos shared by Organizations and Individuals from different districts of Odisha

Vasundhara

Plot No # 1731 C, Dash Mohapatra Complex,
Po - KIIT Complex, Bhubaneswar - 751 024
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email: vasundharanr@vasundharaorissa.org
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