



**Final Report on the planting
Activity for the Year 2019-20**

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Pg.No.

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1 - PROFILE OF IMPLEMENTING AGENCY

Adivasi Welfare Foundation, is a section 8 organization working in multiple tribal dominated states in India (Adivasi means tribal), registered in Mumbai, Maharashtra, having its corporate office in Jamshedpur, Jharkhand. Our key areas of operations are in the domains of Nature and Biodiversity Conservation, Tackling climate changes, Soil and Moisture Conservation and Livelihood Generation.

We are an not-for-profit organization which started operations in 2018. We carry out large-scale tree plantation in remote areas through the locals of the regions, thereby generating livelihood for them. In the last 2 Financial Years, Adivasi Welfare Foundation has planted over 2,17,600 saplings in the state of Jharkhand, Odisha and Bihar.

Other Details :

Address of Registered Office : Shop No 9, Highland Park Business complex, Bhandup Village Rd, Mulund West, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400078

Address of Corporate Office- Adivasi Welfare Foundation, Sri Krishna Road, Near Srinath University, Dindli Basti, Majhitola, Adityapur, Jamshedpur, East Singhbhum, Jharkhand 832402

Contact Email Address : adivasi.office@gmail.com

CIN : U85300MH2018NPL317398

2 - PROJECT OVERVIEW

2.1 BACKGROUND

Deforestation and forest degradation are the major concerns in maintaining the ecological balance and conserving forest resources which bear global significance. In India, forests have undergone significant changes due to several anthropogenic as well as natural factors including increased population pressure. This has resulted in a reduction in rainfall, a heavy increase in the frequency of floods and droughts, and topsoil erosion. Environmentally, forests help in maintaining the ecological balance and for that, area coverage of forest plantation has to be increased.

Implementation of the large scale plantation project has therefore been considered as an effective approach in preventing further ecosystem degradation. The trees planted will help to reclaim degraded and deforested patches into a healthy primary forest, improved wildlife habitats and ecosystem services. Moreover, the increased vegetation in the region will help not just in controlling soil erosion, but will also improve moisture conservation, enhance water table in the region, controlling towards the prevention of the severe drought and flood conditions of the region and forest fires.

2.2 INTRODUCTION

In the financial year of **2019-20**, The project for plantation of **4,52,600** saplings have been implemented on the common waste land of **Jashipur Block** of **Mayurbhanj** district and **Balukhand wildlife sanctuary, Puri** in the state of **Odisha**.

& **Boram Block** of **EAST Singhbhum** District in the state of **Jharkhand**. and in **Buxar** district of **Bihar**

In which, **1,02,500** saplings have been planted in the state of Jharkhand & **3,00,100** in the state of Odisha & **50,000** in the state of Bihar.

| TABLE - 1 | Planting locations of different project areas 2019-20 | | |
|------------------|--|---|--|
| S.N | Location for planting | No. of saplings proposed | No. of saplings planted |
| 1 | Mayurbhanj, Odisha | 50,000 | 50,100 |
| 2 | Puri, Odisha | 2,50,000 | 2,50,000 |
| 3 | EAST. Singhbhum, Jharkhand | 1,00,000 | 1,02,500 |
| 4 | Buxar, Bihar | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| | Total | 4,50,000 | 4,52,600 |

2.3 OBJECTIVE

- Tackling Climate change and conserving the environment through Afforestation Activities.
- To Restore & Conserve local Bio-diversity.
- To increase green coverage
- To support local communities by providing Flowers, Fruits, Fodder and Fuel.
- To improve Catchment area of local Water bodies.
- Generating Livelihood for marginalized rural and/or Tribal people in the process.

2.4 METHODOLOGY

Adivasi Welfare Foundation had identified the available area for plantation in consultation with the local population such as Grampanchayat/ Local Authorities/ Self-Help Groups. Then, we requested for obtaining permission for the plantation from concerned individuals and/or groups in prescribed manner. The primary stakeholders, the community members had been consulted by conducting focus group discussions, through the experienced people and local communities of the area.

Village level collectives were formed and their capacities had been built on protecting the plants against being untimely felled, from morbidity etc. The concerned departments had been consulted on choice of species, and other activities such as raising nursery, planting, soil and moisture conservation measures to be taken up etc. Each activity was duly documented. The entire area of plantation was then measured by GPS and polygon is prepared. The measured area was cross-checked with the record and maps were prepared by the field staff. Measurement of all surviving seedlings was made in the planted area.

Planting Process:

- Initiate series of village level discussions to select appropriate species for planting and ensure pitting on time and the planting plan with the community.
- Collect secondary data (land details, permission letter from village institution)
- Ensure approval of plans by village institution and commitment to protect the plants for years.
- Timely procurement of saplings from nursery.
- Monitor planting activities and timely after-care follow up.

3 - PROJECT & SITE DETAILS

3.1 MAYURBHANJ, ODISHA

In the year of 2019-20 Adivasi Welfare Foundation has planted saplings under the "TREES For TIGERS" Initiative on the behalf of GROW TREES.Com , In which, Jamukeswar Gram Panchayat had been chosen for that initiative, Jamukeswar Panchayat falls under Jashipur Block of Mayurbhanj Dist. of Odisha State.

where 50,000 saplings of different species were proposed to be planted, but 50,100 saplings were planted on the Approx. 28 Ha of farmer's wastelands...

| Name of District | Name of Block | Name of Panchayat | No. of Saplings planted |
|------------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| Mayurbhanj | Jashipur | Jamukeswar | 50,100 |

NOTE: 100 plants were planted extra in order to maintain future mortality replacement.

General Description

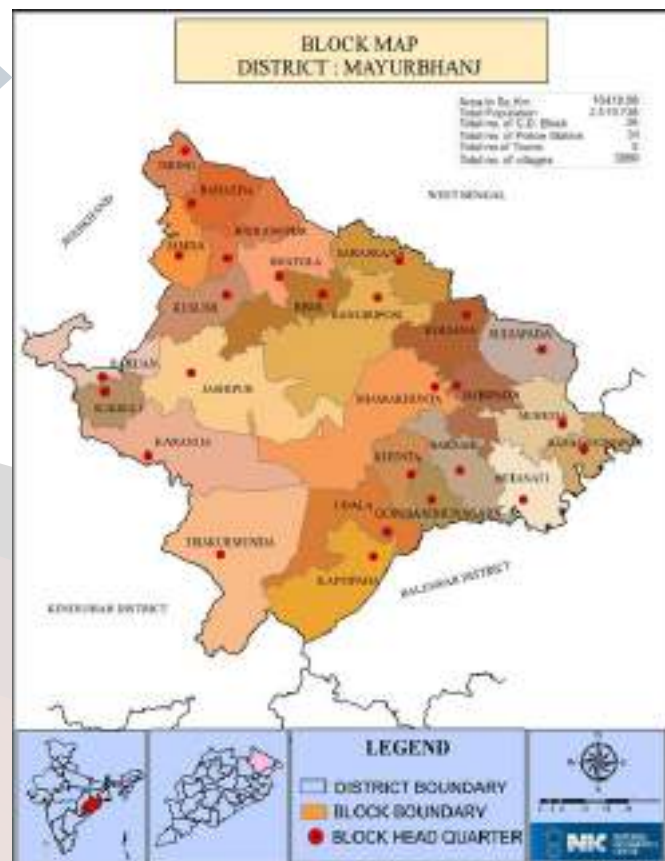
The district comes under the North Central Plateau agro-climatic zone.

The climate of this district is characterized by an oppressive hot summer, high humidity nearly all the year around, and well distributed rainfall during the monsoon seasons

The project region is inhabited by a variety of communities. prominent

among these are Bhumija, Gondas, Kolha, Santhala and Mankadia.

Most of them are settled agricultural and supplementing their income by being dependent on various forest resources.



Baseline climatic conditions & Rainfall

Odisha is one of the warmest region in India with an average daily high temperature of 32 degrees centigrade. The climate is very warm with an annual average of 32 degrees, but has few truly tropical and sultry months. It is yearlong warm or hot. The most rain days occur from from June to September. The average rainfall is in this district is 1,600.2 mm. The rainfall is fairly uniform over the district and the variation in the annual rainfall from year to year is not large.

Soil Type

Soils of Odisha are mainly developed by the relief, parent material and climate. The biotic features, mainly the natural vegetation follows the climatic pattern. Soils of Odisha have been divided into 8 broad soils groups.

North central plateau contains mainly Red soil.

Demography

According to the 2011 data, the district has a population of 2,519,738. Out of the total, only 7.66% lives in the town, while 92.34% live in villages. The population density is 242 people per sq.km.

Flora & Fauna

Its vegetation and wildlife in the coastal area is completely different from that in the plateaus and plains as the back water lagoons – including Chilka, the largest coastal lake of India – have a very significant impact on the region's ecological and biological balance. A variety of resident birds stay around the islands covering the lakes, while an assortment of migratory birds find no better place than Orissa's forests.

About 38% of Orissa's total land comes under forest cover. The state possesses about 7,000 species of flora which include the 120 species of Orchids and 63 species of Mangroves. The forests of the state house plenty of Teak and Bamboo trees.

Odisha (Orissa) wildlife is very diverse. As the flora of Odisha, large variety of wildlife can be observed in state's forests. They are home to a range of distinctive animals – including Royal Bengal Tigers, Asiatic Elephants, Leopards, Lion Tailed Macaque, Giant Squirrel, Indian Pangolin, Barking Deer, Mouse Deer, Sloth Bear, Sambar, Chowsinghas, Flying Cat and Wild Dogs, as well as Cobra, Python and Gharial etc.

Some of the Trees which grow in abundance are Bamboo, Teak, Rosewood, Sal, Piasal, Sanghvan and Haldi. There are 479 species of Birds, 86 species of Mammals, 19 species of Amphibians and 110 species of Reptiles in Odisha.

Jamukeswar Panchayat :

Name of site village : **Kumbharpandugandi**
Name of Gram Panchayat : **Jamukeswar**
Name of Block : **Jashipur**
Area of plantation {In Ha.} : **28 Ha**
No. of sapling planted : **50,100**
Geo-coordinates : Latitude.: **22.004464 N**
Longitude.: **86.057718 E**

| Sl.No. | Common name | Scientific name | Number of saplings |
|--------|-------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | Acacia/ Sonajhuri | Acacia auriculiformis | 23,500 |
| 2 | Lemon | Citrus limon | 8000 |
| 3 | Mahogany | Swietenia macrophylla | 2,000 |
| 4 | Shisham | Dalbergia sissoo | 14,000 |
| 5 | Karanj | Millettia pinnata | 2,000 |
| 6 | Cashew | Anacardium occidentale | 500 |
| 7 | Coconut | Cocos nucifera | 50 |
| 8 | Supari/ Areca nut | Areca catechu | 50 |
| | TOTAL | | 50,100 |

Other Details :

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Population : | 803 |
| Total Household : | 220 |
| Man Days created : | 6,093 |
| No. of people directly envolved : | 50 |
| Majour Livelihood : | Agricultural activities |

According to Census 2011 information the location code or village code of Kumbharpandugandi village is 388456. Kumbharpandugandi village is located in Jashipur tehsil of Mayurbhanj district in Odisha, India. It is situated 31km away from sub-district headquarter Jashipur (tehsildar office) and 98km away from district headquarter Baripada. As per 2009 stats, Jamukeswar is the gram panchayat of Kumbharpandugandi village.

The total geographical area of village is 227 hectares. Kumbharpandugandi has a total population of 803 peoples, out of which male population is 411 while female population is 392. Literacy rate of kumbharpandugandi village is 47.45% out of which 56.69% males and 37.76% females are literate. There are about 220 houses in kumbharpandugandi village. Pincode of kumbharpandugandi village locality is 757034.



Pictures of planted related activites :

Meetings are being held



Transportation of saplings



Unloading of saplings at site



Pits are being dug for the plantation



Saplings are being planted



After saplings got planted



3.2 Puri, ODISHA

In 2019-20, 250,000 saplings were planted on the outskirts of the Balukhand Wildlife Sanctuary in Odisha by Adivasi Welfare Foundation under the project purpose of " TREES FOR FORESTS & WILDLIFE ".

Plantation of local tree species in approximately 110 hectares of land at the periphery of Balukhanda wildlife sanctuary, Puri, Odisha, India (area severely affected by Fani cyclone).

| Name of District | Name of Block | Location | No. of Saplings planted |
|------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Puri | Puri sadar | Balukhand wildlife sanctury | 2,50,000 |

Cyclone Fani wreaked havoc on this area, uprooting and destroying thousands of trees. Saplings were chosen in consultation with the local forest department and based on ecological conditions. Acacia, Karanj, and casuarina were chosen to be planted in the forest area in a 60:20:20 ratio. Adequate water boring for irrigation of saplings which were planted has been done. Eight borings were set up to account for the soil and unexpected weather/temperature variations. These efforts yielded a success rate of 82.61 per cent.

source : www.growtrees.com

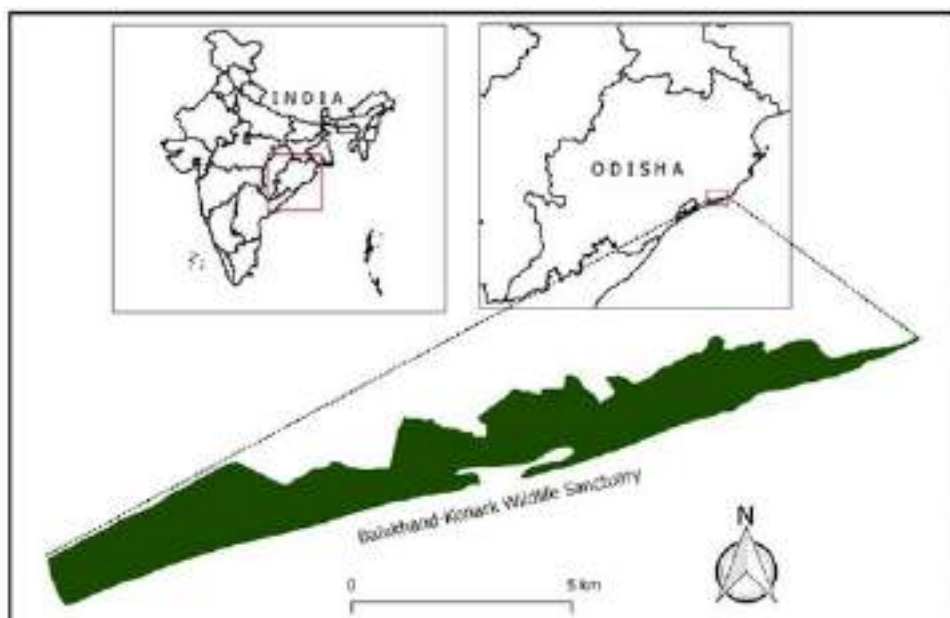


General Description

Puri District is a coastal District on the eastern part of Odisha, India. This District needs no introduction, being the abode of Lord Vishnu, most popularly known as Lord Jagannath. This District derives its name from the heritage city of Puri, one of the four pilgrimage centres of India.

Puri is one of the nine coastal alluvial district of eastern Orissa with a geographical area of 3479 sq. km. About 84.3 percent of the population of the district live in rural areas and agriculture is the main stay of the people.

Puri district lies between North latitudes 19°28' and 20° 10' and East longitude 85° 09' and 86°25', falling in Survey of India toposheet nos 74 E, 73 H, 74I, 73L. It is bounded on the north by Jagatsinghpur and Cuttack district; on the east by Bay of Bengal, on the south by Ganjam district, and on the west by Khurda district. The district has only one subdivision. There are 11 community development blocks in the district. The district is well connected by rail and roads and is about 60 kms from Bhubaneswar.



All the block headquarters are connected by metalled roads. The district comprises only one subdivision and 11 Community Development Blocks with the district headquarters at Puri. The number of rivers flowing through the District helps in sustaining the agriculture. Being in close proximity to the Bay of Bengal, this District has tropical climate. The summers are from March to June, monsoons from June to September and winters are from October to February. The minimum temperature of the District is approximately 16.45 degrees Celsius and the maximum 33.9 degrees Celsius.

Baseline climatic conditions & Rainfall

The south-west monsoon is the principal source of rainfall in the district. Average annual rainfall of the district is 1449.1 mm. About 75% of the total rainfall is received during the period from June-September. Floods are quite common in the district. As the district mainly receives rainfall from south-west monsoon which is very erratic. Analysis of 24 years of rainfall data from 1982 to 2006 reveals that the rainfall is uneven with maximum rainfall (2146mm) in 1991 and minimum (522mm) in 1974.

The climate of the district is subtropical with hot and dry summer and pleasant winter. The summer season extends from March to middle of June followed by the rainy season from June to September. The winter season extends from November till the end of February. Relative humidity is generally high throughout the year and at Puri it varies from 62-85%. The mean monthly potential evapo-transpiration values varies from 57mm. in January to 254mm in May. The mean annual wind velocity at Puri (IMD) station, is recorded as 14.8 km/hr. During summer and southwest monsoon months wind velocity increases.

Soil Type

Physiographically the district can be broadly divided into three natural divisions, viz,

- (i) The Saline marshy tract along the coast.
- (ii) The very gently sloping plain.
- (iii) Undulating hard rock areas with lateritic capping and isolated hillocks.

The coastal sand dunes occur as a linear strip, running parallel to the shore line, which maintain higher altitude than the immediate interior part. The width of this tract varies from few hundred meters to 7km. Swamps and tidal flats are also common in this tract. The deltaic plains may be divided into three parts: lower, middle and upper. The lower deltaic plains occur adjacent to the coastal sand dunes, having a width of 5 to 10km. Extensive flood plains, meandering stream curves, swamps, minor ridges etc. characterize this geomorphic unit. The Sar and Samang lake near Puri were important features in this terrain which have been silted up at present. The middle deltaic plains have characteristic parallel to sub-parallel drainage pattern and splitting distributaries. The upper deltaic plains occur along the course of the Daya river with an width of 2 to 3 km. This alluvial plain is characteristically flat. The altitude of the deltaic plain varies from 1 to 10m above mean sea level. The undulating hard rock terrain occurring over a limited area in the western parts covering Delang and Kanas blocks, maintain a general slope towards south. The country rocks are often covered by laterites and the general elevation varies from 8 to 15m above mean sea level. There are mainly three types of soils in the area, which are Alfisols, Aridisols and Entisols. However, Ultisols occur over a small patch in the northwestern sector of the district. Alfisols: The deltaic alluvial soils belong to this group and occupy major parts of the area. These deltaic soils are generally deficient in P₂O₅ and N₂. The K₂O are fairly adequate, and pH varies between 6.5 and 7.3. Generally these soils support paddy crops. Ardisols: These are saline and saline alkali soils found near the coast and are restricted to Krushnaprasad and Astarang blocks. In Astarang block it occurs along the course of the Devi river. These soils are rich in calcium, magnesium and contain half decomposed organic matter. Entisols: these include youngest alluvial soils occurring in the western parts of the district, coastal sandy soils around Chilika lake and in the coastal tract. These soils are deficient in nitrogen, phosphoric acid and humus material, but generally not in potash and lime. The pH values are on the alkaline side. The texture varies from sandy to loamy sand. These are fertile soils and can produce a wide variety of crops, including paddy, wheat, sugarcane, cotton, banana and tobacco. Ultisols: The Ultisols soil include the laterite and lateritic soils found in a small area in the northern part of the district in and around Delang, characterized by compact vesicular mass. It is developed on the hard rock terrain as well as in the alluvial areas. The soil is gravelly to loamy and rich in iron, aluminium but low in nitrogen, phosphorous, potash and silica. Fertility of the soil is low and it is well drained.

Demography

The population of the District is 16, 98, 730 (as per 2011 Census) and the density of population is 488 people per sq. km. The rural population is 14,33,800 and the urban, 2,64,930. SC population is 3,25,133 and ST is 4, 482. The District is quite literate in the sense that its literates number 1, 291,939 as against the illiterates numbering 4,06,791.

Flora & Fauna

The land of Orissa is home to a rich variety of flora, fauna and avi-fauna. These species are efficiently preserved at the national parks and sanctuaries of Odisha. Much of the credit for the existence of such a vivid variety of bio-diversity goes to the topography of the state that plays a pivotal role in sustaining the wildlife.

he state of Odisha houses very rare species of flora comprising of orchids and mangroves. The forests are populated with Teak and Bamboo trees along with some species bearing medicinal values (for eg., Karanj) and Kendu plants. These forests are mainly classified into tropical dry deciduous forests and tropical moist deciduous forests. The Balukhanda and Chandaka reserves are the most famous forest reserves.

The forests of Odisha also nurture a wide and rare variety of fauna from the Royal Bengal Tigers to the giant Asiatic elephants. The state is home to eighteen wildlife sanctuaries, three national parks and three wildlife reserves. The forests serve as an abode for Leopards, Lion Tailed Macaque, Barking Deer, Giant Squirrel, Indian Pangolin, Mouse Deer, Chowsinghas, Flying Cat, Sloth Bear, Sambar and Wild Dogs. It is also the habitation for reptiles such as Cobra, Python, Gharial, etc.

The Chilka Lake is home to an array of migratory birds and a famous biodiversity hotspot in the country. The Lake houses as much as 426 species of plants such as Leguminosae and Poaceae, accompanied with some sea grass species like, ceylanica, parasites, epiphytes and lithophytes are also present in Chilka.

The lake is also wintering grounds for birds from Caspian Sea, Baikal Lake, Russia, Siberia and Mangolia. Some of the birds that can be seen here are Lesser Flamingos, Night Herons Grey herons, Purple herons, Goliath Heron, Pond Herons, Egrets, Spoonbills, Storks and Godwits.

The marine ecosystem of Chilka is home to 323 aquatic species that comprises 261 species of fishes, 28 species of prawns and 34 species of crabs and the majestic Irawaddy Dolphins. Moreover, some of the endangered species found here are Milk fish (Seba khainga), ten pounder (Nahama), Indo-Pacific tarpon (Panialehio), Bream (Kala khuranti), Hilsa (Tenuealosa) and Mullet R. corsula (Kekenda).

Balukhand Wildlife Sanctuary :

Name of the Location : **Balukhand Wildlife Sanctuary**
Name of Block : **Puri**
Area of plantation {In Ha.} : **110 Ha**
No. of sapling planted : **2,50,000**
Geo-coordinates : Latitude.: **19.810503 N**
Longitude.: **85.858148 E**

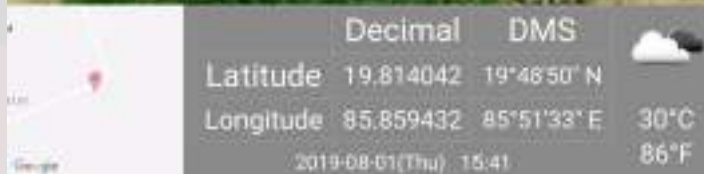
| Sl.No. | Common name | Scientific name | Number of saplings |
|--------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | Earleaf Acacia/Sonajhuri | Acacia auriculiformis | 1,50,000 |
| 2 | Casuarina | Casuarina equisetifolia | 50,000 |
| 3 | Karanj | Millettia pinnata | 50,000 |
| | TOTAL | | 2,50,000 |

Other Details :

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Man Days created : | 30,400 |
| No. of people directly envolved : | 70 |
| Majour Livelihood : | Primary activities & Labour |

Pictures of planted related activites :

Transportation of saplings



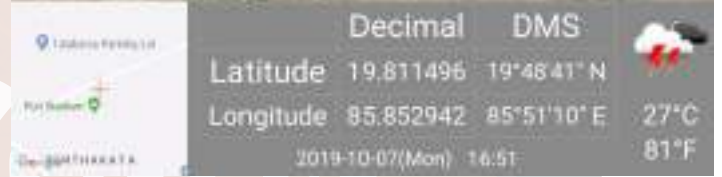
Pits are being dug for the plantation



Saplings are being planted



After saplings got planted



3.3 East. Singhbhum, Jharkhand

In the year of 2019-20 Adivasi Welfare Foundation has planted saplings under the " TREES For ELEPHANTS" Initiative, In which, Laylam Gram Panchayat had been chosen for that initiative, Laylam Panchayat falls under Boram Block of East. Singhbhum Dist. of Jharkhand State.

where 1,00,000 saplings of different species were proposed to be planted, but 1,02,500 saplings were planted on the Approx. 50 Ha of farmer's wastelands...

| S.N | Name of District | Name of Block | Gram Panchayat | No. of Saplings planted |
|-----|------------------|---------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | East. Singhbhum | Boram | Laylam Panchayat | 1,02,500 |

NOTE: 2,500 plants were planted extra in order to maintain future mortality replacement.

General Description

East. singhbhum dist. is situated at the southeast corner of the jharkhand . The total geographical area of district is about 3533 sq. kms. which is 2.03% of the whole state. The Subernarekha river flows from west to south-east direction. The district is rich in minerals and these are found abundantly. The project is inhabited by a variety of tribe communities. prominent among them are Santhals, Ho, Munda, Kharwar, Lohra, Kharia and some other smaller tribes are mostly found. Most of them are settled agriculturists and supplementing their income by being dependent on various forest resources.

According to Census 2011 information the location code or village code of Laylam village is 363321. Laylam village is located in Boram subdivision of Purbi Singhbhum district in Jharkhand, India. It is situated 13km away from sub-district headquarter Boram (tehsildar office) and 20km away from district headquarter Jamshedpur. As per 2009 stats, Laylam village is also a gram panchayat.

The total geographical area of village is 1053 hectares. Laylam has a total population of 1,673 peoples, out of which male population is 861 while female population is 812. Literacy rate of laylam village is 41.06% out of which 54.36% males and 26.97% females are literate. There are about 330 houses in laylam village. Pincode of laylam village locality is 832105.

Jamshedpur is nearest town to laylam village for all major economic activities.

Baseline climatic conditions & Rainfall

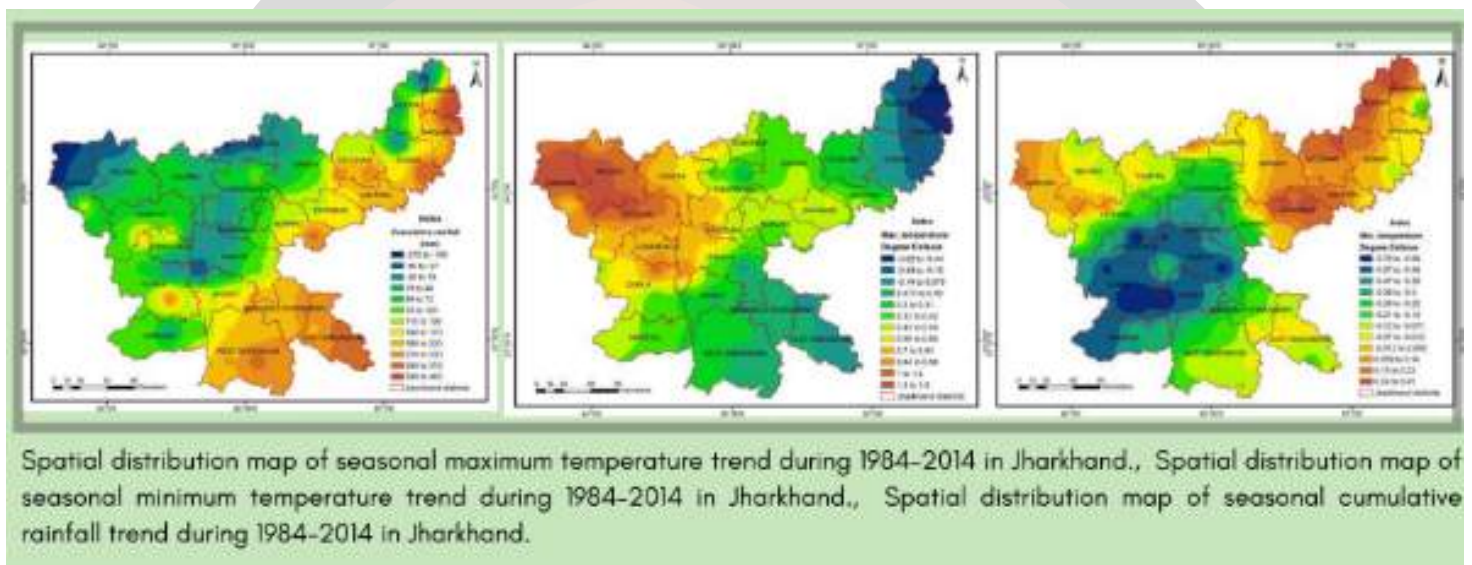
The Climate of the district is temperate. Annual rainfall is 1200 mm to 1400 mm. This area comes under the path of south-west monsoon so sometimes it receive heavy rain during July to September,

During the summer season maximum temperature goes upto 40-45 degree centigrade whereas in winter it has recorded a minimum 8 degree centigrade.

Lailam falls in the area of moderate vulnerability to maximum and minimum temperature trends, and high vulnerability to rainfall patterns.

This implies more extremes of temperatures and erratic rainfall.

The decrease in rainfall, coupled with elevated temperature levels, implies lesser storage and greater water stress, and thereby exaggerates the severity of the extreme climatic conditions and inflicts harsh living situations. The decreasing trend of rainfall and increasing maximum temperatures trend in the northwestern regions may lead to severe socio-economic consequences, including loss in agricultural productivity, soil degradation, and disasters like droughts. On average, every third year in the last decade has been a drought.



Soil Type

East Singhbhum district is mainly rocky. Soil texture varies from zone to zone. The soil is acidic lateritic and red soil (morum) in nature. Soil fertility status is not so bad but water retention capacity is poor. Weather is dry-hot in summer (maximum temperature 48°C recorded) and very cold in winter (minimum temperature 8°C recorded)

The area under irrigated farming is found to be approximately 3%. The total area under crop in the zone is approximately 3.70% lakh ha. The principal crops grown in descending order are paddy, vegetables, Maize, Linseed, Niger, Wheat, Moong, Gram, Kalai, Marua, Bajra and Arhar.

Demography

According to the 2011 census East Singhbhum district has a population of 2,293,919.

Laylam has a total population of 1,673 peoples, out of which male population is 861 while female population is 812. Literacy rate of laylam village is 41.06% out of which 54.36% males and 26.97% females are literate. There are about 330 houses in laylam village.

Flora & Fauna

The hillocks on the plateau mostly form part of the dolerite dykes that run criss-cross all over the plateau. They are very low and in chains. Their top boulders are exposed. The thin soil has scrubs and bushes, chiefly some chasmophytes

The hills fringing the central plateau are granitic in nature, low and covered with a few small trees or are completely barren. Lantana and other exotic weeds are seen.

The wooded hillocks show sal or a mixed forest of deciduous species or bamboo.

All such lands as are too far from towns and villages or are protected from grazing and cutting are followed by *Anona squamosa*, *Eugenia* species, Palms, *Gynnosporia montana* and *Butea mono sperma*, ultimately leading to a pioneer monsoon forest. Cultivated fields surrounding isolated villages, which are located mostly near the roads and railways, occupy the major part of the plateau.

The northern and western faces of the hills are covered over with almost pure stands of sal and other species.

As the railway lines and roads have been taken to the most distant parts for easy exploitation of mineral resources, numerous railway stations and townships have sprung up, near which there has been much cutting of forest and grazing. In such areas are seen *Combretum decandrum*, *Acacia* species, bamboo, neem, *holarrhena*, *Flacourtia*, *woodfordia*, *Phoenix acaulis* and *Lygodium* species and *Lantana camara*, *croton sparsiflours*, *cassia* species and *hyptis suaveolens* near the fringes

In the Dhalbhum area the forests are mainly on the open ridges and in the undulating valleys and belong mainly to the reserved and protected types. The forests are very dense and contain tall trees both evergreen and deciduous standing close together and bearing lots of mistletoes, orchids and other epiphytes and thick undergrowth. The trees have mentioned before. Some of the hill tops barren due to exploitation for minerals.

The Ghatshila-Chakulia area, along the side of the railway line and the road is a comparatively level country much land having been brought under cultivation and only trees of importance to the villages such as mahua, Sahijana, neem, bargad, peepal, khajur, aam imli, papaya, katahall and ber are seen. On the hill side, in these areas there are forests present but they have been much exploited for a pretty long time and the jungles are in a poor state

The north Kolhan area and the South Porahat area – The condition here is bad so far as the vegetation is concerned. There has been much cutting and grazing. On the slopes of the hills are seen, sal with *Gardenia Speciosa*, *Dillenia aurea*, *Phoenix acaulis* valleys sal with *Careya arborea* and *Dillenia pentagata*, *Asan harra*, *Kusum* and *Pterocarpus marsupium*. On the even lands, a few *Salai*, *Dhaura*, *Chaetanthus collinus*, *Lannea grandis*, *Sterculia urens*, *Cochlospermum gossypium*, bamboo and *Khajur* are seen. Self introduced herbs like *Scoparia dulcis*, *Ageratum conyzoides*, *Clerodendron infortunatum* are seen

The hill ranges on the north-eastern boundary between Anandpur and Bandagaon – There is a steep rise of about 1500 feet the mountain range being crossed by a ghat to reach the Ranchi district. The ghat area is covered with protected forest. Being the southern face, the jungle is not very thick and the species are mostly xerophilous ones.

Sal is present but the plants are not very tall and not close together. It is accompanied by many white barked trees (*Sterculia urens*) as elsewhere and also a few *Mahua*, *Peepal*, *Semal*, *Palas*, *Aam* and *Kydia calycina* accompanied by climbers like *Combretum decandrum*, *Discorea*, *Smilax* species, and *Vitis* species the under shrubs are *Amla*, *Woodfordia*, *Indigofera pulchella* and tall grasses

Elephants are frequently met with in the forests of this district and their number seems to be on the increase. Wild elephants are common in the jungles on the Dalma range in the north of the district. Heavy damage is caused mainly in rains to cultivation, young bamboo clumps and regeneration areas. In drier periods of the year they confine themselves to damp valleys. Bisons are present but in more interior areas except in the rains when they are seen roaming about in open areas. Sasangda plateau of Karampada block may be mentioned in this respect where all kinds of animals may be seen roaming about especially by the end of rains.

Tigers and panthers are present but make very rare appearance. At times they do attack village cattle and in stray cases human beings. Bears are present in large number and attack at times human being and do heavy damage to crops and fruits. Pigs are present in fairly large number and cause damage to cultivation. Wild dogs are seen frequently

Laylam Panchayat :

Name of site village : Laylam/ Kumari/ Rapacha/ Punsu
 Name of Gram Panchayat : **Laylam**
 Name of Block : **Boram**
 Area of plantation {In Ha.} : **50 Ha**
 No. of sapling planted : **1,02,500**
 Geo-coordinates : Latitude.: **22.861469 N**
 Longitude.: **86.291555 E**

| Sl.No. | Common name | Scientific name | Number of saplings |
|--------|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | Earleaf Acacia/ Sonajhuri | Acacia auriculiformis | 25,000 |
| 2 | Shisham | Dalbergia sissoo | 15,000 |
| 3 | Lemon | Citrus limon | 18,000 |
| 4 | Karanj | Millettia pinnata | 15,000 |
| 5 | Kanail/ Yellow oleander | Cascabela thevetia | 15,000 |
| 6 | Mahogany | Swietenia macrophylla | 10,000 |
| 7 | Jackfruit | Artocarpus heterophyllus | 1,500 |
| 8 | Neem/ Indian lilac | Azadirachta indica | 2,000 |
| 9 | Cashew | Anacardium occidentale | 1,000 |
| | TOTAL | | 1,02,500 |

Other Details :

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Population : | 1,673/ 826/ 862/ 757 |
| Total Household : | 330/ 225/ 226/ 150 |
| Man Days created : | 12,464 |
| No. of people directly envolved : | 70 |
| Majour Livelihood : | Agricultural activities |



Pictures of planted related activites :

Transportation of saplings



Pits after being dug



Saplings are being planted



After saplings got planted



3.4 Buxar, Bihar

In the year of 2019-20 Adivasi Welfare Foundation has planted saplings in Buxar, Bihar with the cooperation of "GROW TREES.COM " & "ART OF LIVING " On the bank of Ganga river (connected to the campus of central jail Buxar) where 50,000 saplings of different species have been planted over Approx. 20 Ha of land under the initiative of "TREES FOR WATER"...

The project is inaugurated and driven up by Hon'ble Minister of "state for consumer Affairs, Food and public distribution" Shri Ashwini Kumar Choubey ji.

| S.N | Name of District | Name of Block | Gram Panchayat | No. of Saplings planted |
|-----|------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | Buxar | Buxar sadar | Chhotka Nuaon | 50,000 |

General Description

The present district of Buxar consists of areas under Buxar Sadar and Dumraon Sub-Division of the old Bhojpur district and came in existence in the year 1991. Buxar town is the headquarter of the district and also its principal town. The district is bounded on the north by Ballia district of U.P., on the south by Rohtas district, on the west by Ghazipur and Ballia districts of U.P. and on the east by Bhojpur district.

Buxar district consist of 2 Sub-division and 11 Blocks. Of the 11 Blocks, 7 are in Dumraon Sub-division while 4 in Buxar Sadar Sub-division. A town is located each in Buxar and Dumraon Sub-division.

Buxar district consist of two Sub-divisions viz. Buxar Sadar and Dumraon stretching over an area of 1,62,380 hectares.



The entire strip of land between the river Ganges on the north and the main line of the Eastern Railways on the South, is a low lying alluvial place. The region is considered to be the best wheat growing area in the the State. The Ganges forms the northern boundary of the district. The river Karmansa joins the Ganges near Chousa

Baseline climatic conditions & Rainfall

The westerly wind accompanied by dust storms around middle March marks the beginning of the summer season. During May-June the ambient temperature raises upto 45°C . The winter starts towards the middle of October and during January-February ambient temperature dips down to 4°C .

The average annual rainfall is 1021 mm. Nearly 85% of annual rainfall is due to Southwest monsoon (active between June to September).

Rain sets sometimes in June accompanied by fall in temperature and increase in humidity. The district experiences maximum rain during the months of July and August. There is slight rainfall in October but November and December are quite dry.

Soil Type

Buxar district is a part of the southern Ganga Plain. Physiography of the district is a alluvial plain having gentle slope towards north. The plain land is marked by presence of several minor depressions. The elevation of the land surface in the district varies between 55 m amsl and 85 m amsl

There are mainly three types of soil found in the district.



A. Recent Alluvium Soil (Levee Soil) - It is found along the banks of the river Ganga. It is a new alluvium calcareous soil and white to light grey in colour. It is light in texture and has medium to high fertility. The pH varies between 6.6 and 7.5. Main crops are Maize, sugarcane, Wheat, Gram and other Rabi crops.

B. Tal Soil (Kewal soil) - It is found in south of the levee soil. It is light to dark grey in colour and very fertile. Its water retention capacity is high. Its texture ranges from medium to heavy and pH varies between 7 and 8. This soil is suitable for Rabi crops, Wheat, Gram, Peas and Barley etc.

c. Old Alluvium Soil - It is a combination of Kewal soil and clayey soil. According to textural analysis clay is the dominant particle of this soil. It covers the central part of the district, which is free from floods. pH value ranges from 7 to 8.5. Its colour is reddish yellow to grey. The fertility of this soil is low to medium in upper layer, and medium to high in the lower layers. The content of Zinc is very poor in this soil and hence, it requires Zinc Sulphate to maintain its fertility. The main crops grown in this soil are paddy, wheat, gram and linseeds.

Demography

Buxar has two subdivisions, 11 blocks, 291 panchayats and 1134 villages. It covers an area of 1620 Km² and a population of 14.02 lakh (2011 census). Dumraon and Buxar blocks have sizeable urban population while rest all blocks has only rural population. Males comprise 53 % of the population while females comprise the rest. The average literacy is 72%. Seventy seven percent males and 59% females are literate. Situated on the brink of the holy river Ganges, Buxar is the second Benares.

Flora & Fauna

Due to deforestation, the forest area of this district is very thin. Some common trees of this district are Mango, Seasm, Mahua, Bamboo and some types of long grasses (Jhalas) are found near diara area of the river Ganga. Jhalas grass is mostly used in roat making of kuccha houses.

The forest of the district are not rich in their products. Fire wood is the most important among its products.

The district had variety of wild animals and game birds when the forest were thick. With the increase in irrigation facilities, the area under cultivation has grown, consequently diminishing the forest. The wild animals have suffered in the process and their number has gone down very considerably. Neelgain, spotted deer, are found in the Plains and near the Ganga bank. A considerable number of monkeys are also found in the Buxar Town area.

Birds of different types like Parrot, Patridges, Quails are also found in the district.

Chhotka Nuaon Panchayat, Buxar :

Name of site village : Bibiganj
 Name of Gram Panchayat : Chhotka Nuaon Panchayat
 Name of Block : Buxar
 Area of Plantation { in Ha} Approx. [20]
 No. of sapling planted : 50,000
 Geo-coordinates : Latitude.: 25.558374 N
 Longitude.: 83.945408 E

| Sl.No. | Common name | Scientific name | Number of saplings |
|--------|---------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | Earleaf Acacia/ Sonajhuri | Acacia auriculiformis | 26,500 |
| 2 | Shisham | Dalbergia sissoo | 7,500 |
| 3 | Lemon | Citrus limon | 4,500 |
| 4 | Karanj | Millettia pinnata | 6,500 |
| 5 | Kanail/ Yellow oleander | Cascabela thevetia | 1,500 |
| 7 | Mango | Mangifera indica | 2,500 |
| 8 | Jamun/ Java plum | Syzygium cumini | 1,000 |
| | TOTAL | | 50,000 |

Other Details :

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Population : | 1,370 |
| Total Household : | 123 |
| Man Days created : | 6,080 |
| No. of people directly envolved : | 30 |
| Majour Livelihood : | Primary activities/ Labour |

Pictures of planted related activites :

Transportation of saplings



Overviewing of area



Pits are being dug



Bank of The Ganga



Pits after being dug



Saplings are being planted



Visit of "Honorable Minister Ashwini kumar Choubey ji"



4. About the Beneficiaries

- **PREVALENT RELIGIONS** - Sarna, Hinduism
- **PREVALENT COMMUNITIES** - Kurmi, Mahatos, Lodha, Munda, santhal, bhumi, oraon
- **PREVALENT SOCIAL GROUPS** - ST, SC, OBC
- **MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD** - Agriculture and related activities, MGNREGA activities, Contractual labour, Local vendors
- **SOURCES OF FOOD** - Public Distribution System, Kitchen Gardens, Personal farms, Weekly haats, Markets
- **SOURCES OF WATER** - Solar-powered Community water tanks with pumps, Manual water pumps, lakes, ponds, wells,
- **SHELTER** - Mostly Self-constructed kaccha mud houses

ODISHA :

Odisha is regarded as the Homeland of the tribal. The total population is contributing about 9 percent of the tribal population of the country. The state has the unique distinction of having as many as 62 numbers of scheduled Tribe communities and 13 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) which is the largest number (having in a single state) in the country. The Tribal of Odisha is confronted with a number of problems like poverty, food insecurity and illiteracy including others which are becoming impediments to their sustainable development and successful implementation of the programmers.

The farmers of the area still follow traditional methods of irrigation, which include- dependence on rain, through ponds, lakes, manual water pumps, etc., due to which their agricultural productivity is extremely sensitive to the availability of these resources. The magnitude and distribution of rainfall have a profound impact on the overwhelmingly rain-fed farming system of the region. Given the erratic rainfall pattern of Odisha, and the rain-fed nature of the farming system, agriculture is the primary source of income of the people of the area for just a little over half the year. The rest of the year, they suffer from seasonal unemployment, apart from the days of employment generated for them through MGNREGA activities. Hence, the villages constitutes of mostly low-income households.

JHARKHAND :

The farmers of the area still follow traditional methods of irrigation, which include- dependence on rain, through ponds, lakes, manual water pumps, etc., due to which their agricultural productivity is extremely sensitive to the availability of these resources. The magnitude and distribution of rainfall have a profound impact on the overwhelmingly rain-fed farming system of the region. Given the erratic rainfall pattern of Jharkhand, and the rain-fed nature of the farming system, agriculture is the primary source of income of the people of the area for just a little over half the year. The rest of the year, they suffer from seasonal unemployment , apart from the days of employment generated for them through MGNREGA activities. Hence, the village constitutes of mostly low-income households.

BIHAR :

The district of Buxar has large majority of the people engaged in agricultural pursuits and deriving their livelihood from agricultural pursuits. The possession of livestock generally adds to the social status of the farmer. The quality of the live stock has improved because of serious efforts by the Government and the response of the farmers. Since the district has quite a large population of prosperous agriculturists mostly due to the suitability of facilities of canal irrigation the farmers of the canal irrigated area have considerably cattle wealth.

There are however different types of small scale and cottage industries located in this district of Buxar:

Soap Industry: It is mainly concentrated in Buxar and Dumraon.

Timber and Furniture works: It is located at Buxar and Dumraon.

Leather Industry: There are individual leather workers all over the district.

There is a concentration of them at Khilafatpur village in Buxar Sadar Sub-division who are engaged in shoe making. There is shoe making centre in the village which has also been receiving help from the industries department.



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Thanking our Team



Bhupeshwar Giri
DIRECTOR



**Ashok Kumar
Mohanta**
FIELD EXECUTIVE



Himanshu Kumar
DIRECTOR, CEO

Our plantation activities could not have been possible without the unparalleled efforts by our team who has worked diligently to make sure our plans have materialized in the most effective and efficient way possible.

Adivasi