



**Final Report on the planting
Activity for the Year 2018-19**

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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 tree plantation in remote areas through the locals of the region, thereby generating livelihood for them. In the last financial Year, Adivasi Welfare Foundation planted 1,15,100 saplings in the state of Jharkhand.

Adivasi

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 2018-19, The project for plantation of 1,15,100 saplings have been undertaken on the common waste land of the Laylam Panchayat, Boram Block of EAST Singhbhum District in the state of Jharkhand.



	Planting locations of different project areas 2018-19		
S.N	Location for planting	No. of saplings proposed	No. of saplings planted
1	EAST. Singhbhum, Jharkhand	1,00,000	1,15,100

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

Aadivasi 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 East. Singhbhum, Jharkhand

In the year of 2018-19 Adivasi Welfare Foundation has planted saplings under the " TREES For ELEPHANTS" Initiative on the behalf of GROW TREES.Com , 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 1,15,100 saplings were planted on the 50 Ha of farmer's wastelands...

S.N	Name of District	Name of Block	Name of Panchayat	No. of Saplings planted
1	East. Singhbhum	Boram	Laylam	1,15,100

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 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.

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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 Specics, Dillenia aurea, phoenix acaulis valleys sal with careya arborea and Dillenia pentagta, asan harra, kusum and pterocarpus marsupium. On the even lands, a few salai, dhaura, cheistanthus collinus, lannea grandis, Sterrculia urens, Cochlospermum gossypium, bamboo and khajur are seen. Self introduced herbs like scoparia dulcis, Ageratum conyoides, 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 bot 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 accompaigned by climbers like combretum decandrum, discoreas, 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. Bisions 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**
 Name of Gram Panchayat : **Laylam**
 Name of Block : **Boram**
 Area of plantation {In Ha.} : **50 Ha**
 No. of saplings planted : **1,15,100**
 Geo-coordinates : Latitude.: **22.86110 N**
 Longitude.: **86.29417 E**

Sl.No.	Common name	Scientific name	Number of saplings
1	Mango	Mangifera indica	6,000
2	Sal	Shorea robusta	7,000
3	Karanj	Millettia pinnata	6,000
4	Chatim/Blackboard	Alstonia Scholaris	5,000
5	Guava	Psidium Guajava	5,500
6	Bamboo	Bambusoideae	6,000
7	Shisham	Dalbergia sissoo	10,500
8	Java plum	Syzygium cumini	5,000
9	Jackfruit	Artocarpus heterophyllus	9,500
10	Kadam	Neolamarckia cadamba	5,500
11	Tamarind	Tamarindus indica	6,000
12	Lemon	Citrus limon	14,000
13	Arjun	Terminalia arjuna	6,000
14	Kanail/ Yellow oleander	Cascabela thevetia	6,000
15	Neem/ Indian lilac	Azadirachta indica	2,000
16	Palas	Butea monosperma	10,000
17	Bakul	Mimusops elengi	5,000
18	Mahua	Madhuca longifolia	100
	Total		1,15,100

Other Details :

Population :	1,673
Total Household :	330
Man Days created :	13,997
No. of people directly envolved :	20+
Majour Livelihood :	Agricultural activities

3.2 Pictures of planted sites :



COMPARISON



After meeting is held in Laylam Panchayat



Transportation of saplings at the site



Pits are being dug for the plantation



Saplings are being planted



4. About the Beneficiaries

The Laylam village of Jharkhand mostly consists of low-income households. Being at the bottom rungs of the economic ladder, these people are the most vulnerable to the growing impacts of Climate Change. Also, they struggle with seasonal unemployment and prejudices in terms of gender equality. Thirdly, an existing water body in the area would dry up for more than 6 months, thus not supporting the fresh-water needs of the village residents throughout the year.

Additionally, the area around Laylam village is a corridor for Elephants, which migrate from Odisha to West Bengal, crossing the Dalma Wildlife Sanctuary in Jharkhand. Gradual deforestation in order to clear up land for agriculture is also taking place in the region. It implied that these elephants would now enter places of human civilization, leading to Man-animal conflicts.

The deforestation is also leading to loss of biodiversity, soil erosion, and disruptions in wildlife habitats. This is where the organization, Adivasi Welfare Foundation comes into the picture. They have undertaken two projects in the area which consist of tree plantations on a large scale and the revival of a water pond in order to tackle aforementioned issues.

- **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

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.



REFERENCES

- **Primary Data**

- <https://villageinfo.in/>
- www.grow-trees.com
- jamshedpur.nic.in

Thanking our Team



Bhupeshwar Giri
DIRECTOR



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. 2018 being our first year of operations, we didn't have a designated team at our disposal. Himanshu Kumar single-handedly managed the entire operations of that FY.