

# Project Completion Report

Project Ref:- 21593-D



*Sustaining tribal /forest dependant community participation in management of Telkoi – Pallahara elephant corridor, elephant conservation & mitigation of man elephant conflicts.*

*By*  
**PARIBARTAN**





## Summary

Planned Start Date	15 April 2017	Actual Start Date	1 <sup>st</sup> May 2017
Planned Finish Date	14 <sup>th</sup> April 2018	Actual Finish Date	30 <sup>th</sup> April 2018
Funding Sources:	Rufford Foundation		
Resources Used:	£ 10000 / Paribartan team services ,Tribal community Indigenous knowledge , expertise of line forest administration ,Line department expertise for non lure crop promotion		

Since 2009, Subhransu Bhusan Swain, and Paribartan team engaged in elephant and their habitat / Telkoi- Pallahara elephant corridor conservation work with support of Rufford Small Grant. The adopted public –private and community partnership for conservation of elephant and their habitat/Telkoi- Pallahara Elephant corridor would become a successful approach to mitigate Man –Elephant conflict and promote peaceful co-existence of both. The core activities were undertaken with 2<sup>nd</sup> Booster Grant i.e - blend of conventional and scientific approach of the project with specific purposes resting on promoting- *Accountability, Responsiveness & Participation & Ownership of community*, furthering towards a viable partnership between the state & community entity for mitigating man and elephant conflict. During the project span the stakeholders involvement in the context of capacity building of existing elephant trackers, farmers and tribal community reflected well in changed perception and behaviour (acceptance of crop diversification with non lure crop, drive out elephant in to forest without causing any harm or irritating the herd and enhanced awareness on do and don't in case of elephant attack). Line forest administration extended all possible cooperation and support to the villagers for undertaking plantation work with elephant friendly plant species. Project outcomes promote community's skills to deal with human-elephant conflicts and in turn they will mobilize community as strong advocates for elephant conservation and save JUMBO from extinction. During the RSG conference held from 23<sup>rd</sup> April 2017 to 26<sup>th</sup> April 2017 at Madhopur Rajasthan the project lead made a short video presentation which got wide appreciation and bring visibility of Paribartan initiated activities with funding support of Rufford Foundation, UK. The applicant and the project team also shared various adopted method of Man-Elephant Mitigation approach & the participatory community centered conservation of elephant and their habitat/Telkoi-Pallahara elephant corridor initiatives during different Local/State/ National level workshop/ seminar and interfaces.

### THE PROJECT PUT EMPHASIS ON THE FOLLOWING COMPONENTS:-

- ❖ *Telkoi – Pallahara elephant corridor and Habitat Protection*
- ❖ *Social and behavioural change communication on conservation and protection of elephants & mitigation of Man- Elephant conflicts*
- ❖ *Orientation, Refresher and hands on training to tribal community to function as tracker and facilitation to community patrolling for illegal poaching and wild life tading.*
- ❖ *Changed in cropping pattern with non-lure crop variety to reduce conflicts*
- ❖ *Sustainable management of forest, reserves, and water bodies through regeneration, conservation and judicious use and management practices*

### THE FIELD SCENARIO AND RESULTS

Elephants fighting a tough battle to survive in the Telkoi-Pallahara elephant corridor, if the local community will not support them, it could become extinct in less than a decade or two. Internalizing that, the applicant has decided to mobilize the tribal community, forest administration and local CBOs to chalk out long range strategic plan emphasizing public- private-community partnership approach for conservation of elephants and their habitat. In the project operational area crop raiding has been identified as a key factor of Man Elephant Conflict and the most important perceived disadvantage of farming for nearby villages of Telkoi - Pallahara Elephant corridor. Particularly in adjacent villages of the Corridor, crop-raiding elephants impact the livelihoods, food security hence sometime the villagers were indecisive whether to sustain the conservation effort or not . Changing crops to those less palatable or accessible to raiders seemed popular. Now visualizing this, farmers are expressing willingness to change crops as it would lead to decrease raiding. In spite of regular sensitisation and awareness generation activities the Paribartan team unable to bring zero casualties rather bull elephant taken 4 lives and 3 nos of elephant lost their life.

## THE WAY FORWARD

The applicant and the project team constantly delivering services to promote tribal & forest dependant community participation for mitigating Man Elephant conflict furthering peaceful co-existence of both the Human and Wild Life in the project area. During Interaction with trackers, villagers and women groups it is decided to continue the ongoing programme with completion grant funding of Rufford Foundation, UK.

However during this phase focus will be given on a) Capacity strengthening of elephant trackers with intensive advance training, b) Capacity building of Farmers on adaptation of diverse non lure cropping and value addition, c) promotion of Public- Private & Community Partnership to sustain the project beyond project cycle, d) strengthening community patrolling ,e) Regular watch and ward by women groups and community participation in conservation, regeneration and management of elephant habitat and the Telkoi- Pallahara elephant corridor, f) Strengthening of existing cooperative societies for marketing of produces

## BASIC DATA

**Title of the Project:** - as “Sustaining tribal /forest dependant community participation in management of Telkoi – Pallahara elephant corridor, elephant conservation & mitigation of man elephant conflicts”

**Organization** : **PARIBARTAN**

**Project Code** : **21593-D**

**Project sanctioned on** : **15<sup>th</sup> April 2017**

**Project Duration** : **1<sup>st</sup> May 2017 – 30<sup>th</sup> April 2018**

**Reporting Period** : **1<sup>st</sup> May 2017 to 30<sup>th</sup> April 2018**

**RSGF ,UK,, Financing** : **£ 10000 /**

### The location of your project

**Specific Locality:-** Pallahara Block of Angul district, Odisha

(Longitude: **85° 10' 59.88" (E)** Latitude: **21° 27'0" (N)**)

With support of Rufford Small Grant Fund Paribartan is implementing the project in 60 villages of Pallahara Block coming under malyagiri mountain of eastern Ghats Mountain region of Angul district Odisha India.

## BACKDROP AND CONTEXT

The goal of the project is to support conservation of elephant, their habitats/ associated Telkoi- Pallahara biological corridor adopting Public-Private and Community Partnership and to improve livelihoods of the identified HEC hotspots villagers with non lure crop promotion. The project innovative approach and strategies to mitigate man – elephant conflicts relies on promoting environmental, social and economic development simultaneously, which will strengthen Tribal/forest dependent community's conservation initiatives and capabilities for management of habitat. Project outcomes promote community's skills to deal with human-elephant conflicts and in turn they will mobilize community as strong advocates for elephant conservation and save JUMBO from extinction.

### 1. PLEASE INDICATE THE LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT OF THE PROJECT'S ORIGINAL OBJECTIVES AND INCLUDE ANY RELEVANT COMMENTS ON FACTORS AFFECTING THIS.

Objective	Not achieved	Partially achieved	Fully achieved	Comments
A			√	It is assessed that 90% of the trained trackers are delivering services positioning at their own village. The trackers have gained adequate knowledge and skill to organise community level events,

				meetings, sensitization-cum-awareness programs to mitigate man-elephant conflict. In each village 02 number of elephant trackers regularly strengthening and facilitating the community based patrolling work, transfer skill and organise field demo to young people on elephant deterrents such as use of fire crackers , noise makers, chilli pest and wild ant and on early warning system, use of lights and siren to drive back elephant herd . Regularly update resource map and educate community/ villagers on usual route of elephant herd.
<b>B</b>			<b>✓</b>	234 numbers of farmers were trained for 03 days at the office training hall of Paribartan. They were trained on verities of non-lure crops, organic pest control measures, application of indigenous knowhow for better yielding. It is observed that the trained farmers are engaged in transferring the gained knowledge to their fellow community members. They also organised exposure program at their farm sites to motivate farming community to adopt non-lure crops.
<b>C</b>			<b>✓</b>	<p>Plantation work was undertaken massively in fallow forest area with elephant friendly fruits bearing plant and bamboo. Seeds and seedlings were procured from community nursery and tribal women do plantation work during last rainy season (July-Sept 2018).</p> <p>Regular watch and ward undertook by the women groups and the survival rate is about 70%.</p> <p>Village wise database is available regarding number of tree planted and the coverage area.</p>
<b>D</b>			<b>✓</b>	<p>Tribal and forest dependent community were regularly sensitized regarding the deforestation issue and Telkoi-Pallahara elephant corridor and how it affects their life and livelihood which boost the man-elephant conflict. Tribal and forest dependant community regularly monitoring the forest health, participate for conservation, regeneration and management of common resources and water bodies. Monitoring the transit path. The women groups are soldering responsibility to monitor the community patrolling and undertaking cleaning and pruning activities of elephant corridor and their habitant</p> <p>It is observed there is enhanced community participation for management of Telkoi-Pallahara elephant corridor and their habitant.</p> <p>Close cooperation established in between line forest administration, community patrolling team and the villagers.</p>
<b>E</b>			<b>✓</b>	<p>On regular basis village level meetings were organised in all 60 villages.</p> <p>Villagers were educated on Govt. compensation and insurance scheme in case of elephant attack.</p> <p>Villagers were educate and provided with hand holding support on regular update and management of village resource map, identification of fallow forest land for plantation, conservation and management of water bodies, water holes inside the corridor for</p>

				consumption of elephant as a measures to check trespassing to the villages.
F		✓		In order to mitigate man-elephant conflict Paribartan team continuously sensitizing villagers for adoption of non-lure crops. Now the farmers already adopted non-lure crops, shared their experience how this reduce crop-raid by elephants and trespassing to settlement. Gradually the farmers are accepting the diversification of cropping pattern like adoption of non-lure crops.

## SECTION -1

### SUMMARIZED ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN THEIR RESULTS.

#### Refreshers Training to Existing 120 Trackers

During the May and June 2017, 120 numbers of Trackers were refreshed with training inputs on various approaches and techniques to deal with the conflict situations , on early warning system, use of lights and siren to drive back elephant herd also inform the forest department and villagers regarding the presence of elephant herd. The duration of the training programme was of 4 days.

The trackers delivered services - i.e-

- ❖ Regular awareness activities and information to villagers and forest department on movement of elephant herd.
- ❖ Supporting community based patrolling squad for monitoring of elephant herd movement
- ❖ Lead community based guarding groups, equip young people with knowledge and skills on elephant deterrents such as fireworks ,noisemakers, chilli paste ,wild ant and heightened vigilance to deter all visiting wild elephants before they were able to damage crops
- ❖ Trackers will be entrusted with skills on value addition to non lure crops and facilitate opportunities for marketing of the produces.

#### Revival of Telkoi-Pallahara elephant corridor health with plantation of bamboo and elephant friendly fruits bearing plants

To optimise the output tribal community were capacitated to sustain their participation for protection ,regeneration and conservation of Telkoi-Pallahara elephant corridor , plantation activities undertaken during rainy season ( July to September 2017). The identified fallow land vegetated with bamboo and fruits bearing plants which will facilitate habitat restoration and long term solution to meet the food facility/chain of the elephants.

#### Village level sensitization meeting

Trained trackers were entrusted with the responsibility to organise regular village level meeting in close coordination with the trained farmers and Paribartan team. 711 numbers of village meeting organized in 60 villages. During village level meetings the women groups were encouraged to draw resource map of elephant corridor/sub-corridor and transfer related information to their fellow members, so that they can assessed the health of that corridor regularly and Community members will monitor the corridor. It is observed Community initiated action for protection, conservation and management of elephant corridor/sub corridors. Villagers were also sensitised regarding the urgency of patrolling team and how it is supporting the illegal poaching of wild life especially the bull elephant .



Sensitization to Forest Produce collectors on safety measure to avoid casualty



Women Group discussing on conservation and management of habitat



### Enforcement cum anti poaching operation

Regular enforcement cum anti poaching operation was undertaken at 9 identified poaching hot spots. Local Young individuals were imparted with the skills of ground patrol, appropriate equipment, human elephant conflict mitigation tools, legal information, and record keeping and on monitoring of elephant movement. The trackers along with the enforcement cum anti poaching team regularly monitoring the High Tension and Extra High Tension eclectric transmission line passes inside the corridor and sub corridor and in case of discrepancies/ lowering down of electric wire immediately inform the forest department and the appropriate authority to avoid electrocution.



Elephant Tracker with Community Patrolling Group

### Refresher cum Field Training at Demonstration Sites to Farmers on farming and management of non lure crop

Under this activity 234 numbers of farmers were trained on farming and management of non lure crop. It is recorded that the farmers of the identified hot spot villages ( 42 Villages) totally changed their cropping pattern and motivating their fellow community members to adopt the same practices. It is one of the important outcomes that women participation in non lure crop is widely visible and we are hopeful it will reduce the gender disparity and enhance the economic status of women furthering their dignity.



Patato Farming



chilli Farming



## **Participation in Rufford India Conference – Fostering Grass-roots Conservation in India- A Rufford Initiative 2017 at Sawai-Madhopur Rajasthan**

Mr. Subhransu Bhusan Swain, the project lead got the opportunity to participate in the conference that was held from 23<sup>rd</sup> April 2017 to 26<sup>th</sup> April 2017 at Madhopur Rajasthan. It was indeed a good platform to share the initiative of Paribartan to reduce Man- Elephant Conflict also to share the Public- Private and Community Partnership approach and how it is helping to manage the natural habitat and facilitate the process of community participation in management of elephant corridor and the water resources .A short 8 Minutes video presentation was done by Mr. Swain and 50 copies of the same distributed among the participants.

The presentation got wide appreciation and bring visibility of Paribartan initiated activities with funding support of Rufford Foundation, UK the applicant and the project team also shared various adopted method of Man-Elephant Mitigation approaches & the participatory community centered conservation of elephant and their habitat/Telkoi-Pallahara elephant corridor initiatives during Local/State and National level work shop seminar and interfaces.

### **2. PLEASE EXPLAIN ANY UNFORESEEN DIFFICULTIES THAT AROSE DURING THE PROJECT AND HOW THESE WERE TACKLED (IF RELEVANT).**

During digging of elephant proof trench, there was a conflict between adjacent villagers as vested interest groups, smugglers involved in smuggling forest produces and ivory. They instigated tribal community not to dig elephant proof trench. By continuous follow up and organising regular meeting, the villagers were sensitized on the benefit of elephant proof trench and how it will help to mitigate man-elephant conflict.

The nursery promoted by Paribartan and by the community unable to meet the requirement/ demand of sapling/ planting material because of germination problem, that was due to excessive heat wave.

Farmers adopted farming of non-lure crop realised the benefit very slowly, however internalising no crop raiding by elephant herd. The project team engaged constantly in persuading the farmers and villagers to adopt non-lure crop to minimise man-elephant conflict.

### **3. BRIEFLY DESCRIBE THE THREE MOST IMPORTANT OUTCOMES OF YOUR PROJECT.**

The canopy coverage of Telkoi-Pallahara elephant corridor is enhanced because of tribal community participation in conservation, regeneration and management of common resources. Villagers of the adjacent villages are regularly updated with information related to availability of forest produces, wood lots, transit path, and resting place of elephant herd, so there are fewer casualties.

The project applicant and the project team regularly sharing the outcomes of elephant and habitat conservation measures and regarding the man-elephant conflict mitigation strategies particularly the benefit of promotion of non-lure crop ( less crop raid and elephant trespassing to settlement and frequency was less and less casualty) with media, policy makers and with CSO/CBO/conservation groups which facilitating for necessary policy changes for adoption of Public Private and Community Partnership as one of the approach for peaceful co-existence of Human and Elephants.

Sixty numbers of community patrolling group and 120 numbers of trackers were regularly undertaking patrolling work to check poaching, habitat depletion/destruction and forest fire. Tribal communities gained knowledge to use conventional and scientific methods for deterring elephant herds without using lethal weapons. Tribal women participation in conservation of elephant, habitat/Telkoi-Pallahara Corridor is gradually enhanced participation of women groups of non programme villages.

### **4. BRIEFLY DESCRIBE THE INVOLVEMENT OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES AND HOW THEY HAVE BENEFITTED FROM THE PROJECT (IF RELEVANT).**

In order to build ownership on the project Paribartan team involved the community members from the beginning (Planning) of the project. The community members actively involved in preparing micro activities, prioritise the important ones and fix appropriate timeline to complete each of them. It was observed that all the activities identified during the planning were successfully completed by the community with the support of the line administration and Paribartan team.

- ❖ A pool of trained trackers with upgraded knowledge and skills on man- elephant conflict mitigation strategies, conservation, regeneration and management of habitat including the water bodies available to carry out the conservation initiatives.
- ❖ A total of 234 numbers of trained farmers with knowledge on farming of non-lure crops, organic pest control measures, application of indigenous know-how for better yielding available to transfer knowledge to the farmers of their village and of adjacent villages.
- ❖ The tribal communities were trained on scientific procedures of nursery raising activities such as: soil preparation, sowing of seeds, watering, thinning, pest and weeds control measures etc.
- ❖ The project also equally involved the women members of the community in monitoring of the community patrolling activities, cleaning & pruning of the elephant corridor and processing & marketing of non-lure crops.
- ❖ Healthy relationship has been developed between the line forest administration and the community which enables the community members to contribute meaningfully for a comprehensive plan on conservation of elephant, their habitat and mitigation of man-elephant conflict.
- ❖ Gained knowledge on safety measure during elephant attack immensely support to save life of the community, and there is increased awareness on how to drive back elephant herd back to forest/habitat without any teasing.

## 5. ARE THERE ANY PLANS TO CONTINUE THIS WORK?

The ongoing activities for mitigation of Man-Elephant conflict will be continued to save the elephant from extinction as well as conservation & judicious management of elephant habitat/corridors for peaceful co-existence of both human and elephant. The following activities will be undertaken.

SL .No	Activity	What Can be done
1.	Training and advance training to farmers and villagers on diversification of cropping pattern (Non-lure) crop to reduce incidences of crop-raiding	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Refresher training programs will be organised to increase the number of trained farmers of the 60 villages on non-lure crops</li> <li>2. Information on cropping pattern on different varieties of non-lure crops</li> <li>3. Crop Planning focusing on zoning of land (adjacent to corridor, Habitat, Transit Path) and identification of conflict hotspots</li> <li>4. Adoption of multiple cropping pattern as well as preparation and use of bio-fertilizer for maintenance of soil health</li> <li>5. Exposure visit to demo field to acquire first-hand knowledge</li> <li>6. Community patrolling and collective crop guarding</li> </ol>
2.	Value addition and strengthening of marketing channels for marketing of produces	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Capacity building of farmers on value addition (grading, sorting and processing)</li> <li>2. Training of the farmers such as: processing of the raw materials, packaging and branding</li> <li>3. Selection of high yielding varieties of non-lure crops and plan for scaling up those varieties</li> </ol>
3.	Conservation, regeneration and management of habitat/Telkoi-Pallahara Elephant corridor	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cleaning and pruning of corridor</li> <li>2. Plantation of elephant friendly fruit bearing species and bamboo</li> <li>3. Regular community patrolling to ensure forest health and watch &amp; ward of plantation activities</li> <li>4. Judicious collection of NTFP and management of common resources</li> <li>5. Capacity strengthening and sensitization on conservation of water bodies and water hole in and around the habitat/corridor</li> </ol>
4.	Strengthen Public-private-community Partnership Process	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improved coordination between the community and line forest administration</li> <li>2. Strengthening and regular handholding support to community patrolling groups for sustaining patrolling activities</li> <li>3. Regular interface with stakeholders including line forest administration for adaptation of this approach</li> <li>4. Dissemination of project outcome at local/ State/ National level for replication of the same</li> </ol>



5. Advance training to the existing trackers	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Refresh cum Advance training will be provided to trackers to sharpen their Knowledge, behaviour and attitude to better deliver services</li> <li>2. Regular updating of their data base and assessment of their skill and competencies to sustain the task</li> <li>3. Design and development of trackers role and responsibility, terms of reference of service delivery and orientation on it.</li> <li>4. Advocacy with line forest administration for provision of performance based incentives to the trackers</li> <li>5. Use of conventional and non-conventional approach to drive out elephant and building skill to use transfer the acquired knowledge to community</li> </ol>
6. Regular Village level meeting	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Awareness raising and advocacy on to reduce man-elephant conflict</li> <li>2. Capacity strengthening of villagers on preparation and updating of resource map of existing common resources &amp; monitoring of the same on regular basis</li> <li>3. Establishment of early warning mechanism regarding elephant presence, their movement to zero down causality</li> <li>4. Involvement of forest habitat/corridor health/plantation activities</li> <li>5. Massive campaign on various tested approach/strategies to mitigate Man-elephant conflict.</li> </ol>



**Elephant Trackers providing information to collectors of forest produces at work**

## **6. HOW DO YOU PLAN TO SHARE THE RESULTS OF YOUR WORK WITH OTHERS?**

- ❖ The approaches and strategies, activities and outcome of the project “Sustaining tribal /forest dependant community participation in management of Telkoi – Pallahara elephant corridor, elephant conservation & mitigation of man elephant conflicts” will be shared at different local/state/ national level seminar/conference/workshops/interfaces in order to draw the attention of the conservation professionals, academicians and policy makers.

- ❖ Young professional belonging to various backgrounds undertook their studies in these areas and informed about the impact of these mitigation strategies on the lives and livings of the tribal community
- ❖ Case studies and success stories documented during the process of implementation will be shared with different partners and collations for wide visibility and replication of the model.
- ❖ Media advocacy with use of the local print media were also initiated to publish the initiative of the local tribes for reduction of human-elephant conflict and preservation of their livelihood
- ❖ The small video prepared by Paribartan will be shared will groups and policy makes. ( Already this brought visibility of Paribartan and Rufford Foundation Partnership on mitigation of man-elephant conflict)

**7. TIMESCALE: OVER WHAT PERIOD WAS THE RUFFORD FOUNDATION GRANT USED? HOW DOES THIS COMPARE TO THE ANTICIPATED OR ACTUAL LENGTH OF THE PROJECT?**

The applicant and the project team successfully implemented the project titled as “Sustaining tribal /forest dependant community participation in management of Telkoi – Pallahara elephant corridor, elephant conservation & mitigation of man elephant conflicts” within the span of 12 months

The project was started on 1<sup>st</sup> May 2017 and planned measures were intervened as per the set timeline and the project was completed on 30<sup>th</sup> April 2018.

**8. BUDGET: PLEASE PROVIDE A BREAKDOWN OF BUDGETED VERSUS ACTUAL EXPENDITURE AND THE REASONS FOR ANY DIFFERENCES. ALL FIGURES SHOULD BE IN £ STERLING, INDICATING THE LOCAL EXCHANGE RATE USED.**

Item	Budgeted Amount	Actual Amount	Difference	Comments
4 days Refresher training to 120 trackers @ 4 £ per day	1920	2031	+ 111	Due rise of cost of food and refreshment
Training Materials @ 1 £ per head	360	349	- 11	-
Resource person Honorarium for 4 batches(1 resource person per batch) with 4 days duration @ £ 15 per day per batches	-			-
720 sensitization and advocacy meeting, 1 meeting per month per village @ 2.5 £ per meeting	1440	1438	- 2	-
3 days orientation training to 240 farmers of 60 villages on adaptation and promotion of non lure cropping system to deter elephant from crop raiding	1840	1933	+ 93	Due rise of cost of food and refreshment
Training Materials @ 1 £ per head Resource person Honorarium for 8 batches(1 resource person per batch) with 3 days duration @ £ 15 per day per batches	-	-		-
Resource person Honorarium for 8 batches(1 resource person per batch) with 3 days duration @ £ 15 per day per batches	0	-		
Nursery Raising with 40,000 Bamboo seedlings and 1,10,000 elephants favorite fruits bearing plants @ £ 1 for 50 plants	2440	2419	-21	-
Design and development of 300 Manual on enforcement cum anti poaching activities (5 set per village) @ £ 1 for set	300	300	0	-
Appropriate equipment for Enforcement operations team for 9 identified	450	450	0	-



poaching hotspots Caps T shirts, Binocular and mobile phone @ @ £ 50 per team				
Utensils materials & other equipments, 2\ motor cycles/four wheeler to be used for project, implementation, monitoring and for other project work & office equipment	0	-	0	
Folk Media Show involving local tribal artist for 60 villages @ £ 5 per village	0	-		
Project Monitoring ( on quarterly basis) @ £ 50	200	206	+ 6	Due to cost escalation
Digitations and Documentation of case studies/video documentation	200	206	+ 6	Due to frequent visit to collect photographs from field/community
Engagement of\ external evaluator for 5 days @ £50 per day at the end of the project.	250	252	+ 2	Support for transportation to field (Petrol cost)
Project Management cost @ 5% of the total project cost	500	508	+ 8	Cost escalation
Audit fees @ 1% of the total project cost	100	100	0	-
Bank charges	0	9	+ 9	This is bank transaction charges
Totals	10000	10201	+ 201	Excess of £ 201 gained as bank interest and it was utilised.

*Interest gained from grant amount £ 201 as bank interest and that was utilised for the project activities*

*The local exchange rate used is One £ = INR 83.81*

#### **9. LOOKING AHEAD, WHAT DO YOU FEEL ARE THE IMPORTANT NEXT STEPS?**

Based on the results and achievements of the implemented project, Paribartan team strategically jotted the following planned measures to be undertaken with the support of completion grant of Rufford Foundation. It is expected during this phase Forest dependant community, villagers, trackers will be capacitated to manage and sustain the appropriate measures to address the man-elephant conflict issue. The following steps/activities will be undertaken to make this project a sustainable one

1. Advance training to trackers (focusing more on sustaining community patrolling activities), use of both scientific and indigenous methods and practices to deter elephant and community mobilization on protection, conservation, regeneration and management of habitat/ Telkoi- Pallahara elephant corridor adopting public-private and community partnership
2. Advance training to farmers on promotion of non-lure crop and crop diversification to reduce elephant raid in crop field
3. Involvement of stakeholders in conservation of elephant, their habitat/ Telkoi-Pallahara Corridor
4. Capacitate tribal and forest dependant community for community led guarding system to track elephant herd, monitor movement and patrol to check poaching and habitat depletion/destruction.
5. Regular campaign and advocacy to be undertaken to adopt time tested strategies, approach to mitigate man-elephant conflict.
6. Sharing of experience and advocacy to diffuse the outcomes of the project that would minimize man-elephant conflict in different parts of Eastern Ghats mountain region.

#### **10.DID YOU USE THE RUFFORD FOUNDATION LOGO IN ANY MATERIALS PRODUCED IN RELATION TO THIS PROJECT? DID THE RUFFORD FOUNDATION RECEIVE ANY PUBLICITY DURING THE COURSE OF YOUR WORK?**

Paribartan has used the official logo of Rufford Foundation in all the IEC/BCC materials used during the implementation of the project. This apart it has also used the logo during the training workshops and in the video documentation.

#### **11. PLEASE PROVIDE A FULL LIST OF ALL THE MEMBERS OF YOUR TEAM AND BRIEFLY WHAT WAS THEIR ROLE IN THE PROJECT.**

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Role in the Project
1	Subhransu Bhushan Swain	Applicant-cum- Project Lead	Overall implementation of the project, monitoring, handholding support to the project team, liaisoning with various stakeholder, advocacy, disseminate of project outcomes, Monitoring of field level activities, compilation of report, documentation of success stories, Act as resource person to trained trackers and Farmers
3	Basanta Naik	Project Coordinator	Manage day to day implementation, Coordinate with line forest administration as well as the internal team members, data collection, preparation of first hand report, identification and documentation of success stories, preparation of training plan and calendar
4	Ajay Kumar Biswal	Team Member	Support during implementation of field level activities, data collection, preparation of reports, technical inputs to the elephant trackers on conservation measures, handholding support to farmers to adopt non-lure crops
5	Akshyaya Kumar Panigrahi	Accounts Officer	Regular maintenance of accounts, Activity wise detailing of accounts, Financial and program monitoring, handholding to project staff.
6	Sarat Kumar Rout	Program Officer	Identify Elephant trackers for training, Organise training programs of elephant trackers, support field workers and Elephant trackers for implementation of community level activities, Monitoring of patrolling, cleaning, pruning, regular participation in community level meetings
7	Babuli Biswal	Program Officer	Identify farmers for training, Organise training programs of the Farmers, support field workers and identified farmers for implementation of community level activities, Monitoring of farming activities, motivate farmers of adjacent villages to adopt non-lure crops, support during exposure visits regular participation in community level meetings to share outcomes
8	Dalimba Sahoo	Field Worker	Mobilize community for Patrolling, farming of non-lure crops, cleaning & pruning of the forest areas, regular meeting of the community and documentation of the meeting proceedings
9	Sushila Naik	Field Worker	Mobilize community for Patrolling, farming of non-lure crops, cleaning & pruning of the forest areas, regular meeting of the community and documentation of the meeting proceedings
10	Suresh Penthoi	Field Worker	Mobilize community for Patrolling, farming of non-lure crops, cleaning & pruning of the forest areas, regular meeting of the community and documentation of the meeting proceedings
11	Kuni Naik	Field Worker	Mobilize community for Patrolling, farming of non-lure crops, cleaning & pruning of the forest areas, regular meeting of the community and documentation of the meeting proceedings
12	Sita Laguri	Field Worker	Mobilize community for Patrolling, farming of non-lure crops, cleaning & pruning of the forest areas, regular meeting of the community and documentation of the meeting proceedings
120 Elephant Trackers			

## 12. ANY OTHER COMMENTS?

The planned measures were well accepted by the communities. It has been observed that the trained farmers changed their cropping partner and accepted non-lure crops and also motivating their fellow farmers to adopt the same as livelihood

On behalf of all the stakeholders, the tribal community, the forest dwellers, women's group, and the project team, Paribartan is extending heartfelt thanks to RSGF, UK for the project partnership. During the project period all the



community volunteers, Project team members worked hard to implement the planned activities within the specified time limit and over all contributed to reduction of human elephant conflict.

However, for sustaining the short term and long term outcomes, for mitigation of man – elephant conflict and sustaining community participation for management of elephant habitat and Telkoi-Pallahara elephant corridor the project need to be continued with the activities i.e capacity strengthening of existing Trackers, Nursery Raising. Plantation in fallow forest land with fruits bearing plant & bamboo, expansion of non-lure farming and value addition with micro social enterprises above all regular monitoring of corridor health by women groups improve food and forage availability and minimize trespassing of elephants to settlement. Hence we request Rufford Foundation to consider support to carry out the project activities.

### **NEWS ON MAN - ELEPHANT CONFLICTS**

<http://www.odishabytes.com/man-injured-elephant-attack/> - November 28, 2017

#### **Man Injured In Elephant Attack**

By **OB Bureau**

November 28, 2017

Angul: A man was injured after being attacked by a wild elephant at Jhiliripali village under Dimaria panchayat in Angul district on Tuesday morning. The victim was identified as Meenaketan Sahu. According to reports, Sahu had gone out of his house to a nearby pond to answer nature's call when he came across the lone elephant that strayed into the human settlement. Though he tried to flee the area, the animal chased and attacked him with its trunk and fled the area. Hearing his cries, some locals rushed to the spot and admitted him to a local hospital for treatment.

<http://pragativadi.com/odisha-youth-trampled-death-elephant-taking-selfie/>

By **Pragativadi News Service-** December 11, 2017


#### **HEADLINES**

#### **Odisha youth trampled to death by elephant while taking selfie**

Posted on December 11, 2017

Angul: A youth in Odisha's Angul was trampled to death by a wild tusker in Nuapada forest under Khamar Forest Range while trying to take a selfie with the animal today. The deceased identified as Jayakrushna Nayak of Nimidibeda village under Pallahara village in the district approached the loan animal near Madhapala Temple in Nuapada village with an intent to click a selfie. He took the tusker lightly which had strayed out from a herd and entered into the village as it looked sick and was moving at a slower pace. However, the wild tusker attacked Jayakrushna while he was trying to click the selfie. He was rushed to the Khamar CHC by the locals immediately in a critical condition where he breathed his last while undergoing treatment.

<http://english.samajalive.in/post.php?ref=9209&post=elephant-kills-woman-in-angul> December 16, 2017

**Elephant Kills Woman In Angul...** Published On: Dec 16, 2017 01:18 PM IST |  21  
**Angul:**

A wild tusker gored to death a 32-year-old woman during wee hours today in a forest-side village of Odisha's Angul district.

The incident occurred in Patamura village under Sankhamura gram panchayat under Khamara forest range under Pallahara block of the district. The victim Ujwalla Behera was taking bath in a pond on the backyard of her house when the wild tusker came from nowhere and trampled her to death, forest officials said.

The village where tragic death was reported is close to elephants' habitation corridor. The animals stray into the village to devour the crop field, which leads to frequent outbreak of man-elephant conflict.

The next kin of the bereaved family is being covered Rs 4 lakh ex-gratia financial aid as per rule prescribed for human death due to attack protected animals, said Khamara Forest Range Officer, Sukesh Kumar Satrushalya.

This is the second human death in the village since past 72 hours, he said adding that drive is on to chase the tusker back to its habitation corridors in Khamara forest.

## **FINANCE**

The detail expenditure incurred during the period **1<sup>st</sup> May 2017 to end of 30<sup>th</sup> April 2018** is depicted with minute details in the statement of expenditure of the allocated funds. Paribartan gained a sum of £ 201 as bank interest and it was utilised for the project activities.

### **Project cost, disbursements, contribution, and conformance to schedule (as relevant to project performance).**

Regarding release of Funds finance department of RSGF released funds in time as per the direction of, Jane Raymond, Trust Administrator, RSGF, UK. Paribartan the implementing agency is successful for timely submission of the interim report as well as audited financial report (of the project span) in detailed for record and reference and it is attached. Financial transparency has been maintained to the maximum extent and check and balance is incorporated all along programme and financial matter. The details of expenditure are minutely depicted in the Audited report with comments and opinion for record and references of RSGF, UK.

I agree to this report being published on the Rufford Small Grants website



Signed (or print name) Subhransu Bhusan Swain

