

A note on methodology for developing this report

Rationale : In LLS we have hypothesized that landscape approaches are better than other approaches both for

1.0 Introduction: The Resource and the landscape

The area selected for the landscape is Kaptipada Block of Mayurbhanj District, Orissa. The landscape is within the buffer zone which lies between the Simlipal Tiger Reserve and hilly areas. There are six

- x *Mahua* flowers and seeds. (The mahua flowers are dried and are edible (used as a vegetable and also local wine, the seeds yield oil used to light lamps)
- x *Kusum* seeds (The seeds yield oil which has medicinal values)
- x *Chiranjee* (a seed used to make sweets)

Sal leaves are an important source of cash income.

There is a very large commercial trading system. The collectors do not get a large share of the income generated and increasing their share of income is a potential opportunity.

In general, sal seed, mahua flower and wild mushrooms are collected mainly for self consumption.

Table 5: Total contribution of NTFPs to household income

Village	Total amount from sale of NTFPs (in Rs.)	HH nos	Income/HH from NTFPs	Annual income from all sources (in Rs.)	% contribution of NTFP to total income
Bhajushahi	162,379	21	7,732	22,100	35.0
Bholaghati	243,588	28	8,700	20,522	42.4
Jharanghati	208,220	31	6,717	23,282	28.8

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The Forest Department is one of the most powerful stakeholders, along with the District Collector, who is particularly important for LLS.

The Forest Department is key to implementing National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) at the landscape level. (This scheme guarantees that all households will be paid for a minimum of 100 days labour each year.)

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is becoming an important stakeholder in tribal affairs, although there has been no interaction at village level yet.

An important institutional player is the Federation. This evolution of this federation has been supported by MASS and continued support and capacity building annually

Government of India and in Mayurbhanj, the Forest Department is the nodal agency responsible for coordinating the Convergence program in the state.)

There is an underlying philosophy that the only way to influence policy is to demonstrate an approach (ie in pilot villages). Being able to demonstrate success at a pilot village gives credibility.

Identifying priorities at a village level means that there is a bit of a drift away from straight conservation issues towards issues like education (which then turns to issues like lighting so people can study at night). Some people within Winrock have questioned this approach – why are you doing this – it's not conservation?

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- x Awareness building
- x A jungle festival involving thousands of tribal people from without the district
- x Frequent village meetings (not at fixed times but as necessary). Records of decision-making are kept from all village meetings.

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generally of diameter 31- 45 cm (Danda, Chhani, Khunto, Roh , Ghudia), the committee

exploitation. Silvicultural tools like multiple shoot cutting, singling, thinning & canopy lifting can then

A document has been prepared on the need to incorporate LLS into programs and policies. This could be modified to be used as a baseline³.

5.0 Implementation: Successes and Failures

5.1 Successes

The following are regarded as successes. Note that some of these are not entirely achievements of LLS, because the activities started before LLS commenced.

- x The user fee concept has raised more than Rs5,000
- x The jungle raksha bandhan
- x The oil processing unit (for mahua seeds)
- x The link up with Agricultural Extension Department training
- x The link up with the Cooperative Society, leading to micro-credit in the six pilot villages and outside
- x The collective aggregation and sale of sal seeds (6 villagers and others)
- x Training on SHG management, oil extraction etc
- x Progress with the process of Village Development Plans (entirely an LLS activity)
- x Bee keeping – by leverage
- x A landscape workshop held for senior foresters from the Ministry of Environment and various state Departments of Forest (an important exercise in scaling outwards and upwards)
- x The Ministry of Environment and Forest had issued a study on recommendations to ensure fair returns to primary collectors. LLS team members were part of the core team to provide input on this issue based on the experience from the LLS site.
- x Plans for a state-level “knowledge forum” to promote LLS

5.2 Failures

Many mistakes have been made. The following are identified as being particularly important.

- x Communication material has not been prepared. There is a need for brochures, movies, reports in local languages). Steps have been made to remedy this: there is a draft brochure on LLS and there is a plan to make a “flash movie”.
- x The team has not been able to do participatory silviculture yet, although this is regarded as important. The feeling is that the team was ‘side-tracked’ (too much to do?).
- x Linking with the market. Again, the team seems to have been side-tracked on this.
- x Overall it is fair to say that the last two things are still pending rather than that they were carried out incorrectly.
- x The approach to the state level knowledge forum was probably a mistake. The team did not follow up and did not do the necessary relationship building. The approach was not well thought out.

³ WII (2009): Seeing beyond boundaries: landscape livelihood approach to conservation and livelihood enhancement.

Adaptive management is essential to the way the team works. There is a very conscious process of reflection and sharing of ideas between staff. Quite a lot of time is devoted to this and it is seen to be very useful.

There are no baseline omissions, but some baselines could be updated. The one problem without an apparent solution is the lack of credit for enterprise development.

6.0 Results and Outcomes

6.1 Biodiversity/landscape component

The landscape has been recovering successfully (under community forestry) for 15 years. The process continues.

Further improvements of both forest quality and productivity are expected when the participatory silviculture aspect of the LLS intervention is planned and implemented.

6.2 Socio-economic

There are no measurable socio-economic results so far, but it is believed that key elements are being put into place. A monitoring and evaluation system has been set up, including a comprehensive data management system. There will be relevant data by the end of 2010.

6.3 Markets

There are no results in markets yet.

6.4 Institutions

Institutional development is the key to the whole process in the landscape, just as it is central to LLS in general. The essential indicators of institutional development is that decisions are made (and implemented) differently and that people recognise that they are being done differently. The LLS intervention is trying to 'institutionalise' a way of doing things.

Some specific institutional results are:

- x The various line departments are working better together as evidenced in the VDP process.
- x There has been a continued development of the federation and the village committees as the

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It is important to note that the Ford Foundation has made a grant to MASS of US\$250,000 over two years to replicate the LLS approach in another 60 villages. (This is a good example of scaling sideways.)

6.5 Political and policy change

There have been relevant policy initiatives each of which indicates that notice is been taken by other actors and players:

- x The Ford Foundation project
- x Within Winrock there is now a larger LLS team who want to try the LLS approach in three other projects.

6.5.1 Major Lessons Learned

The following have been identified as significant lessons learned:

- x Examples of success are required to build trust in long term processes. In other words the LLS strategy of linking landscape “policy experiments” with policy advocacy is well founded.
- x To promote LLS it is necessary to identify existing schemes within line agencies and to provide attractive incentives.
- x Communication products should clearly define LLS concepts and how they are different from conventional approaches.
- x There is uncertainty as to whether primary collectors can move up the market chain (to processing, etc.).
- x There is a need to understand the limitations of the LLS team as development partners (they are not business people and have no experience with business development) and thus to identify other partners with relevant experience.
- x The concept of LLS in Orissa is evolving from one based on NTFP based enterprises towards whole landscape planning.

The size of the selected landscape was correct in the context of the funds available. The stakeholders were self-selected. The presence of the Federation structure has meant that scale is not so important.

planning separately for each line department towards identifying what needs to be done, then looking to see who can do it.

An ITTO funded Grazing Project provides travel funds which can be used to test this idea in the seven states where the ITTO project operates.

Other ideas (strategies) for Td[57T]E0078/PTf10.001 0[57T