



**LANDSCAPE RESTORATION
PLANNING FOR BHOPAL-SEHORE
USING MICRO-PLANNING APPROACH
ANWALIKHEDA PANCHAYAT, SEHORE**

Table of Contents

LIST OF FIGURES.....	1
INTRODUCTION TO PROJECT	2
OBJECTIVE	3
STUDY AREA	3
1 st LANDSCAPE RESTORATION WORKSHOP	6
2 nd LANDSCAPE RESTORATION WORKSHOP	10
DAY 1: 25 th September 2023	12
Orientation Program	12
Landscape Immersion and Micro-planning Process	13
Question Answer and Potential Contribution by Stakeholders (2 PM-4:30 PM)	14
Day 2: 26 th September 2023.....	15
ACTION PLAN NEEDED FOR FUTURE	18
APPENDIX: PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE EVENT	26

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: LULC of Anwalikheda Panchayat.....	4
Figure 2: Kerwa-Kolar Landscape.....	5
Figure 3: 1st Workshop on Landscape Restoration Planning	9

INTRODUCTION TO PROJECT

Landscape restoration is a vital process aimed at revitalizing and rejuvenating ecosystems and natural environments that have been degraded or altered by human activities. It involves the deliberate and thoughtful rehabilitation of landscapes, often focusing on re-establishing native vegetation, improving soil health, and restoring ecological balance which directly and indirectly supports local communities of the area. Landscape restoration not only enhances the aesthetic beauty of an area but also plays a crucial role in mitigating the effects of climate change, preserving biodiversity, and ensuring the sustainability of natural resources. Whether in urban settings or rural landscapes, the practice of landscape restoration holds immense potential for fostering a healthier and more resilient planet, where the delicate balance between humans and nature is restored, allowing both to thrive in harmony.

But landscape level approach may not be suitable to all areas in one go, as there will be differences in terms of community composition, spatial locations, site specific issues etc. Hence, micro-level planning is needed.

Micro-planning refers to a detailed and localized level of planning that is typically employed in various fields such as resource utilization, public health, agriculture, and community. It involves the careful and systematic analysis of specific, small-scale issues or areas to develop tailored strategies and solutions. Micro-planning is characterized by its focus on fine-grained data collection and analysis, often at the community or neighborhood level, to address unique challenges and opportunities. In public health, micro-planning could entail identifying and addressing health concerns within specific communities, considering factors like access to healthcare, sanitation, and disease prevalence. Agricultural micro-planning, on the other hand, may involve customized approaches for individual farms or small plots of land, taking into account soil conditions, crop selection, and local climate variations to optimize agricultural productivity.

Overall, micro-planning is an essential tool for efficient resource allocation, targeted interventions, and the implementation of policies or projects that can have a significant impact on specific localized issues or populations. It helps ensure that solutions are contextually appropriate and tailored to the unique characteristics and needs of particular areas or communities.

OBJECTIVE

- a) To understand different perspective of landscape through micro-planning in Anwalikheda Panchayat
- b) To develop micro-plan for Anwalikheda Panchayat
- c) To develop landscape restoration plan for Kerwa-Kolar Landscape

STUDY AREA

Madhya Pradesh is the second-largest state of the country having a geographical area of 3, 08,252 sq. km which constitutes 9.4 % of the country's geographical area. Total forest and tree cover in MP is 85,487 sq. km (total forest cover of 77,493 sq. km) which constitutes 27.75% of the state's geographical area (India State of forest report, 2021). The forest can be classified as reserved forest 65.36 percent (61,886 sq. km), protected forest 32.84 percent (31,098 sq. km), and unclassified forest 1.7 percent (1,704 sq. km) of the total forest area (MP forest website). The distribution of total forest in the state is as follows: 6,665 km² is the very dense forest, 34,209 km² is the moderately dense forest, and 36,619 km² is an open forest. (India State of Forest Report, 2021). The majority of these forest patches are small and fragmented.

Bhopal Forest Circle of Madhya Pradesh includes 6 forest divisions (FD) i.e. Bhopal, Sehore, Raisen, Obedullahganj, Vidhisa & Rajgarh. The adjoining forest divisions of Bhopal Forest Division include Sehore FD on the southern-western side, Raisen FD on the eastern & Obedullahganj division on Southern sides. The Bhopal Forest Circle (BFC) consists of tropical dry deciduous forests. BFC has a total forest area of about 6906.93 Km². Out of which reserved forest is 4076.72 Km², the protected forest is 2761.98 Km² and the unclassified forest is 68.23 Km² (MP forest website).

Topographically, it is divided into three sections: the Malwa plateau in the north, the Vindhyan chain in the middle, and the Narmada valley in the south. There are primarily two types of hills in the area: trap hills and Vindhyan and Laterites. Hills and towering escarpments, as well as flat woodlands and savannah-type grassland sections, characterise the middle vindhayan ecosystem. The BFC's main rock formation is Vindhyan sandstone, and the soil types include laterite, black cotton, and alluvium.

The research area has a subtropical climate with three distinct seasons: winter (December-February), summer (March-May), and rainy (June-October). Madhya Pradesh

has 11 agro-climatic regions. Study area is part of the Vindhyan Plateau agro-climatic region. The Vindhyan range of mountains ranges separate the region into two drainage systems. The northern section constitutes the Yamuna drainage basin, while the southern portion forms the Narmada drainage basin.

The initial target study area is approximately 500 sq. km. nestled in between Kerwa Reservoir and Kolar Reservoir. The area is shared human-dominated landscape by human society and wildlife. The areas one end is close to City of Bhopal and another end in rural & wild area between sehere and Ratapani WLS.

For Landscape planning the area is sub-divided in levels

L3: Anwalikheda Panchayat

L2: Kerwa-Kolar Landscape

L3: Urban Landscape of Bhopal (50km buffer of Bhopal Municipal Limits)

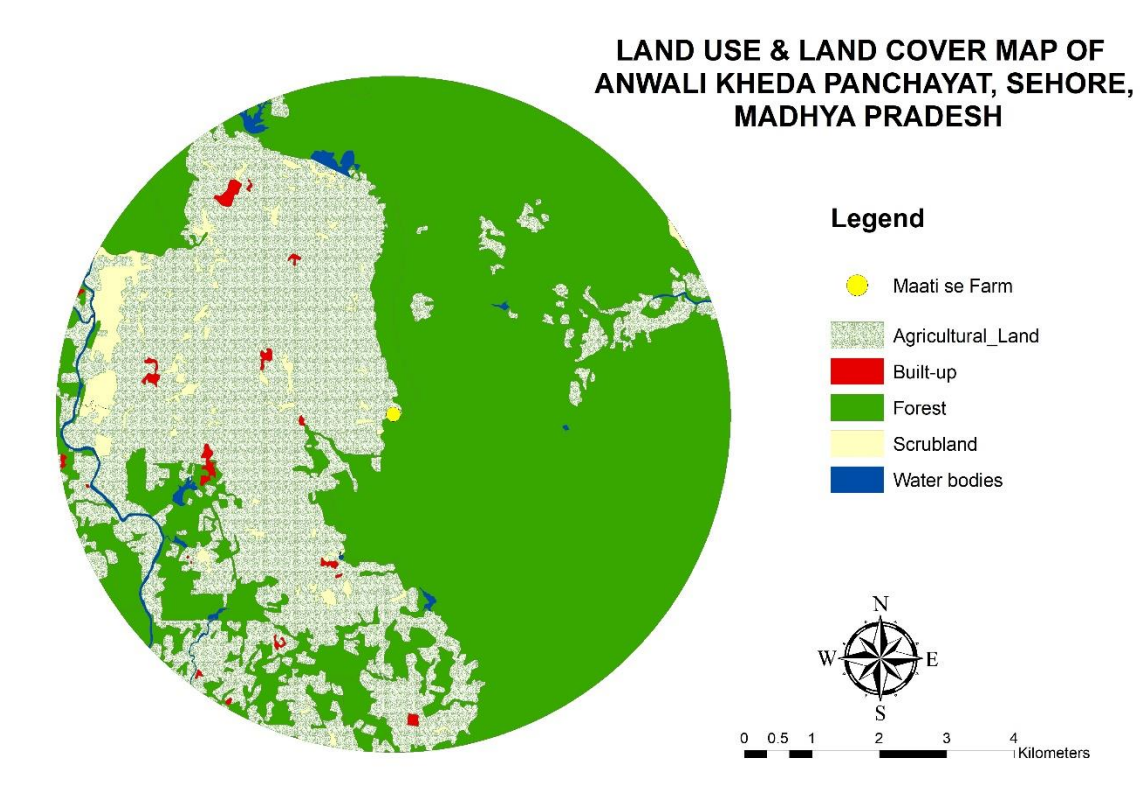


Figure 1: LULC of Anwalikheda Panchayat

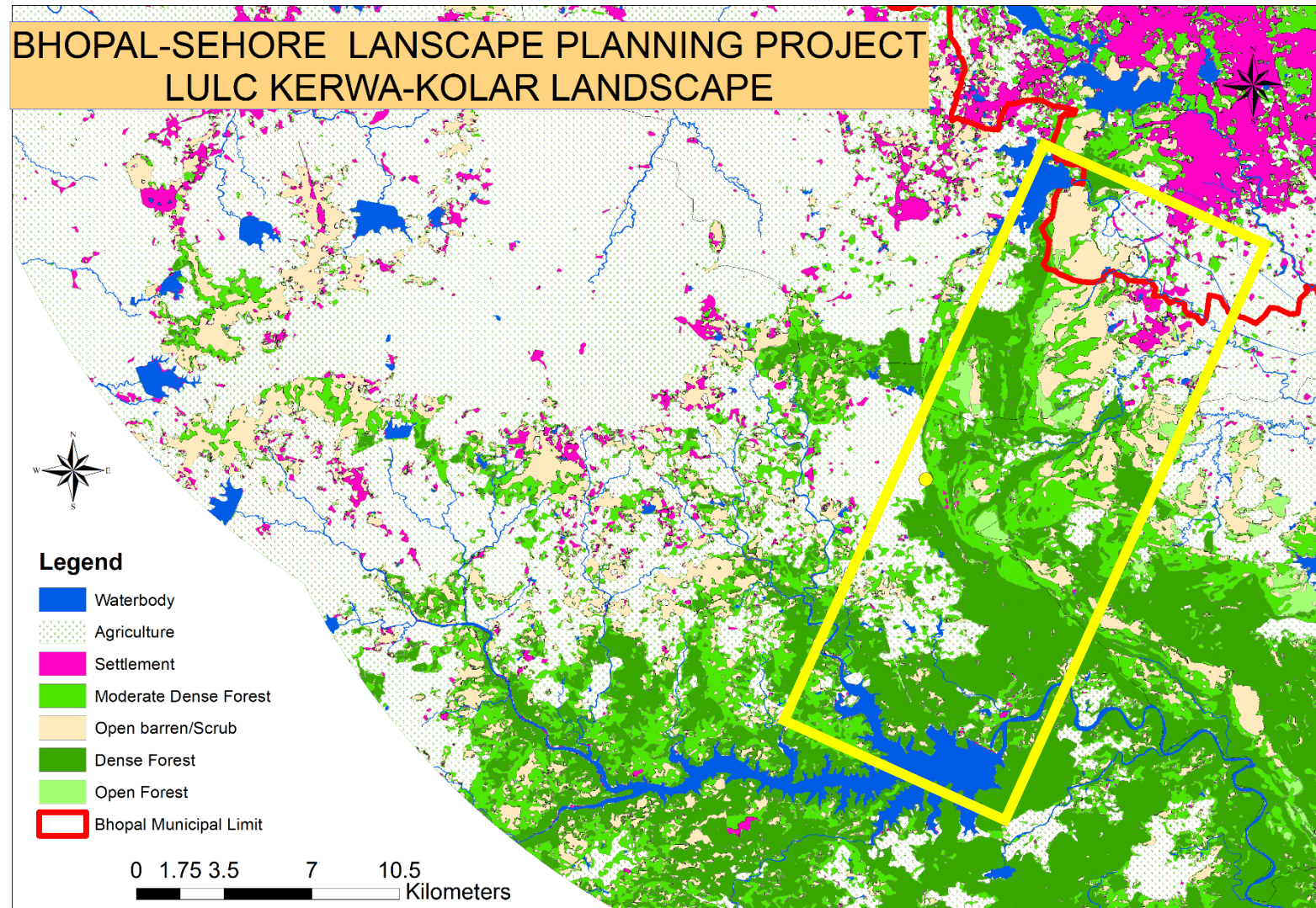


Figure 2: Kerwa-Kolar Landscape

1st LANDSCAPE RESTORATION WORKSHOP

Background:

To strengthen/feed into the natural resources/landscape planning process, 2 short exploratory yatras were undertaken in 2022 and 2023 in Kotakarar- Matamandir landscape, with active engagement and leadership of forest division Sehore and Zila Panchayat Sehore. These Yatras involved staff from forest division Sehore, representatives from horticulture, veterinary, Zila/Janpad/village Panchayat, forest /biodiversity experts, community leaders, traditional knowledge holders, and representatives from the civil society originations. The earlier short Yatra process helped in sharing key attributes of the landscape and its contribution to overall wellbeing of the communities associated with the landscape. Contribution of the forested landscape for water, biodiversity (including tiger), non-timber forest products, medical herbs, firewood/small timber grazing grounds, cultural elements, regulation of soil nutrients, CO2 sequestration and mental peace were highlighted. It also brought out the challenges including forest degradation in areas close to habitation, spread of invasive species, forest fires, early drying of seasonal streams due to increased demand for rabi crop irrigation, fast depleting ground water level due to over extraction, competing demand of water for livestock and wildlife in areas close to forest vicinity, some of the unsustainable agricultural practices including stubble burning, skewed support to poorest of the poor families; limited impact of Ujjwala scheme in the households in the vicinity of forests, indoor air pollution and health of household women; safe drinking water supply constraints for some households and schools; limited water for second crop in many areas, unsafe school building of the primary school Hinoti, road connectivity issues in some areas, noise pollution, poor Wi-Fi network connectivity etc. .

Though limited, some of the follow up actions post Yatra process were initiated. A staff orientation camp was organized at Veerpura range of forest division to build up on the key messages of earlier Yatras, share staff concerns regarding conservation and development of the areas of their responsibility. The Range Officer Veerpura also shared the first cut micro-plan of the village. Key elements of an integrated and multi stakeholders process of planning, both at landscape and a village level were shared with the staff.

Supported by the Zila/ Janpad Panchayat, Anwalikheda Panchayat reached out to the identified households for necessary documentation to help them avail support provided by the government. They also submitted proposals to improve connectivity and help school building.

Duly led by the district education department, environmental education camp about joyful learning, using nature, was done with about 30 school teachers from a dozens of middle and high schools falling in the landscape. The school process aims at building environmental leaders from within children and teachers of the school of the landscape. Further visit of a small team of volunteers to high school in Khari saw children developing an environmental action plan to be implemented by them.

Date: 20th November 2022

Location: Banayan Tree, opposite to Maati se farm

Participant: The major stakeholders of the workshop were from Sehore Forest Division DFO Dr. Anupam Sahay, SDO Mr. Rajesh Sharma, Range Officer Mr. Tomar and his staff, Retired IFS officers of MP Forest Department including Mr. K Raman, Mr. Brij Mohan Singh Rathore, Mr. Chitranjan Tyagi, Mr. Manoj Mishra, and Officers from Livestock & Husbandry Department, Irrigation Department, Primary Health Department, Electricity Department etc.

The workshop was first of its kind, where informally different stakeholders of Anwalikheda Panchayat came together and discussed about sustainable development of adjoining landscape for wellbeing of community and nature.

The Key Takeaways from the Landscape Journey held on 20-11-022

- Being watershed for both Narmada and Ganga, home to cultural heritage and rich biodiversity, the landscape presents unique values that the villages can take pride of and ensure its conservation. The landscape under consideration be given an appropriate name (Kothakarar/Mata Mandir landscape) and a perspective landscape level plan be developed in which village specific plans can fit in.
- Water is the key element which need addressal through conservation measures (Ridge to Valley) and water harvesting structure like pond and small dams. Water for wildlife must be factored in.

- A comprehensive microplan of the forest of Kotakarar area be prepared to restore degraded landscape. Work of restoration of the degraded areas and subsequent silviculture treatment would provide forest produce that should be shared with villagers as per the latest Govt circular. Maintaining of grass lands and water sources in the habitat be factored in the plan. Revamping and strengthening of forest committee to ensure local level leadership will be crucial.
- Culvert and approach road, proper composting, Swachh Abhiyan, BPL cards for poorest of the families , making Ujjawala scheme work , addressing issue of stubble (Narwai) burning, drinking water under Har Ghar Nal (under Jal Jeevan Mission), securing/restoring primary school playing ground, household electricity, internet connection (optic fiber) for the Panchayat; converting Kotakarar Mata Mandir mela into green mela need to be addressed by the Panchayat through their action plans and coordination with other agencies like Forest, PHED, electricity, BSNL departments etc.





Figure 3: 1st Workshop on Landscape Restoration Planning

2nd LANDSCAPE RESTORATION WORKSHOP

“Environmental conservation and community wellbeing” in

Maata Mahal – Kotakarar Landscape

Date: 25th & 26th September 2023

Location: Periyar Farms

Two days’ field workshop on “environmental conservation and community wellbeing” was held at Periyar Gaushala Anwalikheda. Organised by the Forest department with support from landscape stakeholders, the workshop was attended by over 50 participants including Forest officials from Virpur range, Gram Panchayat leaders, community leaders/farmers from Anwalikheda and Khari and teachers from Hinoti and Khari school. Organisations/institutions represented in the workshop include Indian Institute of Forest Management (IIFM) Bhopal, School of Planning and Architecture (SPA) Bhopal, TINSA Bhopal, Samarthan in Participatory Action (SIPA) Barkhedi, Sehore, Maati Se Farm Kotakarar and Periyar Gaushala Anwalikheda. Forestry & governance experts from Bhopal enriched the deliberations.

Objectives of the workshop were as following: -

- Appreciate uniqueness of the landscape elements including Jal, Jangle, Jamin, Janwar aur Jan.
- Identify current challenges and opportunities therein
- Develop shared vision, priorities and goals
- Share responsibilities and resources
- Discussion on specific projects or initiatives
- Bring stakeholders at one platform.
- To help local communities to understand the importance of sustainable development and community involvement.

Presentations, landscape walk, group work and intense discussion helped in articulation of actions as shown in the table on the next page. The process brought out ownership and commitment of the field officials of Forest Department of Virpur Range, Sehore Division, Gram

Panchayat, community leaders/farmers, IIFM, SPA, TINSA, SIPA, individual experts, Maati Se Farm and Periyar Gaushala.

Participant:

- **Sehore Forest Division**
 - Mr. Nagendra Singh Bais, Deputy Ranger and his team,
- **Retired IFS officers of MP Forest Department**
 - Mr. Brij Mohan Singh Rathore (Resident Kotakarar),
 - Mr. Chitranjan Tyagi;
- **Indian Institute of Forest Management**
 - Mr. Ravi Chandran, (Director),
 - Dr. CP Kala and Dr. Bhimmappa (Faculty)
- **Mr. Shyam Bohre** Former faculty RCVP Noronha Academy;
- **SEPA, Samarthan**
 - Mr. Ashish Jain,
 - Mr. Balwan Singh,
 - Mrs. Shobha
- **School of Planning and Architecture, Bhopal**
 - Dr. Saurabh Popli (Faculty) and his students
- **Tinsa Ecological Foundation, Bhopal**
 - Dr. Amit Kumar (Director),
 - Mr. DP Srivastava (Director),
 - Ms. Perna Sharma
 - Mr. Shashwatendu Chatterjee
- **Periyar Foundation & Periyar Farms;**
 - Mr. Prateek Singh,
 - Mr. Ajay Gautam and his team
- **Greenhub**
 - Mr. Chaulesh
 - Mr. Akash
- **Anwalikheda Panchayat**

- Sarpanch Mr. Daulat Singh
- Members of panchayat
- Ex-Sarpanch and other villagers

Agenda:

- Identification of current issues and opportunities.
- Setting goals and priorities
- Allocation of resources and responsibilities
- Bring all the stakeholders and different NGO's at one platform.
- Discussion of specific projects or initiatives
- To help local communities to understand the importance of sustainable development and community involvement.

DAY 1: 25th September 2023

Orientation Program

➤ **Mr. Nagendra Singh Bais**

- Welcome note
- Brief discussion on Anwalikheda Panchayat

➤ **Mr. BMS Rathore**

- As a resident of Kotakarar, he welcomed every one and initiated the introductory session.
- He briefed on the outcomes of 1st Landscape Planning Workshop and set the agenda for this workshop focusing on 5 “ज” Jal (Water), Jungle (Forest), Jameen (Land), Janvar (Animals: Domestic & Wild) and Jan (People)
- He ended his speech with this hope that all the community members, local leaders, stakeholders, community members and organisations will come together in this platform to discuss and strategize for the development and improvement of the village panchayat. This meeting is an essential step in the grassroots planning process, ensuring that the needs and aspirations of the community are taken into account with conservation of nature as core.

➤ **Mr. D.P. Srivastava**

- As a researcher he explained his research work on the Tigers and human dominated landscape around Bhopal widely used by local community and wildlife.
- Using Maps and Photographs he gave an insight on the Vindhayan Landscape, its extent, its multi-use by local community and wildlife, its forest, water system and other natural resources and its rich cultural heritage which are preserved as pre-historic rock arts in the shelters of Vindhayan hills.
- He detailed on the water divide of Vindhya and its two important watersheds i.e. Narmada system and Betwa/Yamuna system.
- He also briefed on habitat use by 20 tigers and other wildlife and their spatio-temporal adaptations to co-exist with local community.
- He mentioned that our focus area will be 500+ sq. km. - from Kerwa dam of Bhopal district to Kolar Dam of Sehore district.
- Water conservation is also very important in this area because of its topography and habitat and if we don't plan it, in future it will be problematic for us and wild animals too.

➤ **Mr. Chitranajan Tyagi**

- He briefed process of Micro-planning and initiated his views about 'gram sabhas' and importance of all group of people has to be involved in micro-planning stakeholder meetings for example farmers, senior citizen, handicapped, daily wages worker, women, students and youth etc.
- He mentioned that first we have to make "*Sansadhan manchitra (Resource Mapping)*" in micro-planning stakeholder meeting so that we can figure out after analysis how much resources we have in our village and where interventions are needed. With involvement of local people, we can understand what the challenges are and according to those challenges what can be the solutions for example water scarcity in agriculture, distribution of NTFP collection area or medical facility of livestock etc. This activity will provide these people a great platform to address

challenges, discuss on them and mitigation measures how we can remove or reduce those challenges.

- He mentioned that it is necessary to address all the department which are playing important role to make our village and environment economically and functionally strong for example – Forest Department, Irrigation Department, Animal husbandry, Agriculture department, Financial organisations, Health, NGOs, Education Department, Panchayat etc. Then in *gram sabhas* we can distribute role and responsibilities to each and every department.
- He also drew the resource map to explain participants how it is done.

Question Answer and Potential Contribution by Stakeholders (2 PM-4:30 PM)

➤ **Shyam Bhohre**

- Lead the question answer session and briefed the participant about aspects of micro-planning.

➤ **Mr. Ravi Chandran**

- As director of IIFM, he promised to share expertise of his institute and newly formed Centre for Landscape Restoration in the field of ecological restoration and make Anwalikheda Panchayat a living lab to understand aspects of landscape restoration.
- The expertise of sociologist, anthropologist, ecologist and forestry specialist etc. who can visit the area and can give their valuable suggestions.

➤ **Mr. Saurabh Popli**

- As a landscape architect and specialisation in water conservation and his long involvement in Anwalikheda Panchayat, he offered his expertise to solve water scarcity and develop harvesting structures and create case studies with his students.

➤ **Mr. Ashish Jain**

- SEPA, Samarthan organization which is working ground work especially in water conservation they also gave their suggestions to improve ground water level in village area.
- He also suggested that we have to opt for crop chance which can survive in less water.

Day 2: 26th September 2023

The day divided for Field visit & discussion and Develop Action plan. Two groups has been divided

Group 1: Social Group (Lead by: Ashish Jain)

Members of this group surveyed two villages which include 20 house-holds. The observations recorded are: -

<u>Observations</u>	<u>Main issues faced</u>
Farming is the main occupation-	Though the farmers have 1-2 acres of agricultural land and grow wheat & Chana in <i>Rabi</i> season and Maize & soyabean in <i>Kharif</i> season still the production is less as compared to other villages.
Water Scarcity	Due to poor management and less availability of water farmers face problems especially in the winter or <i>Rabi</i> season which in turn results in less yield of the crops.
Poor Water management for farming	Devices like sprinkles or drip irrigation methods are not being used as it can save a lot of water compared to other methods being used.
Lack of awareness	Farmers are not completely aware of the schemes and benefits provided by the government. They are also found that villagers are less connected with forest and within their community.
Illegal land owning	More than 15 families were found who did not have legal documents proving the ownership of them on their lands.
No medical facilities for livestock	The frequency of visit of the veterinary is almost negligible in this village. Due to such condition last year the village saw a drastic 80% deaths of their goats due to a viral infection. The annual mortality rate of goats is about 50%.

Migration of the young generation	Due to less opportunities in the village the young generations are migrating towards the cities. Because of this the overall growth of the village is impacted in a way and also the village is losing the next generation of farmers.
Poor Infrastructure	Though the village has schools however the foundation of the building is not that strong and is in damaged state due to the rains.

Group 2: Ecological Group (Lead by: Prerna Sharma)

During the ecological survey, the group covered almost 6-8km of major forest area that is also used by the locals in their day-to-day life. The observations that were recorded are: -

<u>Observations</u>	<u>Main issues faced</u>
Invasive species and forest floor	During the field emersion we realised that ground cover is highly invaded with Van Tulsi <i>Hyptis sovelens</i> and grasses are facing high competition due to trampling by cattle and invasion by weeds.
Presence of plants having medicinal values.	The jungle was filled with plants with medicinal values, which can be used by the locals however a proper documentation of such medicinal plants is needed to document local biodiversity, ethnobotanical knowledge and involvement of locals as we observed that the locals are not connected to nature and on brink of losing its traditional knowledge.
Topography of Vindhaya range	The Vindhyan topography of stepped hills and grassland dominated plateaus. The forest is dominated on slope which makes the extraction little difficult.

Major animal movement area	Starting from herbivores to large carnivores like tiger are quite active in the area which increases the chance of sudden interactions.
Lack of awareness	Though the village had a <i>Van Samiti</i> , the locals were still unaware of its presence, involvement in biodiversity related works done by samite and forest department.
NTFP's collection	Villagers collect <i>Tendu patta, Amla, Mahua, Achar, Mahua Gulli, firewood, etc.</i> for their livelihood. The collection system is sometime concern for long term conservation.

➤ **Mr. Daulat Singh, Sarpanch**

- He raised concern of water scarcity in the area and need immediate mitigation measure
- He raised concern of unemployed youths in the area
- Need of forest road between Anwalikheda and Kathotiya

ACTION PLAN NEEDED FOR FUTURE

The final action plan obtained from the two-day landscape/micro-planning process and same is articulated in the action table shown below: -

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Action/Tasks</u>	<u>Responsibility</u>
<i>Socio economic aspect</i>		
Improve wellbeing of the poorest and most vulnerable households of the village	<p>Identify most vulnerable households using existing data and participatory methodology (PRA)</p> <p>Identify constraints, if any, in accessing existing schemes by these households.</p> <p>Solicit tie up with the concerned agencies for overcoming of the constraint /bottlenecks</p>	SIPA in collaboration with Gram Panchayat and Van Samiti
Strengthening of skills of the village youths	Carry out skill/educational mapping of village youth and identify needed skills . Also map existing schemes and program for skilling.	SIPA with support from Gram Panchayat
	Provide training and sharpening skills in identified vocations for e.g. mobile repair. (95% of the locals have phone) and other such opportunities	
	Identify problematic areas/households of the village and list cost effective solutions and match with existing Govt. scheme for drinking water	

Drinking water supply for households/habitation		SIPA with Gram Panchayat
	Arrange visit of PHE official	Gram Panchayat
Augmentation of Water supply for agricultural use along with water & soil conservation		
	Assess habitation/field wise existing irrigation systems and trends in water availability over time	SIPA with the help of SPA
	Generate feasible environment friendly options for water and soil conservation	SIPA with SPA , IIFM & Gram Panchayat
	Spread awareness about existing government schemes	Gram Panchayat & Van Samiti with support of SIPA
	Promote improved irrigation methods like sprinklers or drip irrigation to conserve water	
	Skilling of educated youths as para hydro geologist for aquifer /recharge area mapping	IIFM with the help of ACWADAM, SIPA and Himanshu Kulkarni
	Initiate equitable water sharing through “ <i>Pani Panchayat</i> ” groups	Farmer Sitaram from Hinoti to lead formation on one group on equitable sharing of surface water and creating water ponds between group of farmers.

	Training youths to be Water Warriors	SIPA with the help of TINSA
Open Ration Shop outlet in village (Women face difficulty in securing Ration from village Lilakhedi)	<p>Of 3 women SHG, one can be assigned to run the ration outlet.</p> <p>There is also option to open a sub ration shop to ease the issue.</p>	Gram panchayat
Improvement in agriculture productivity for small /marginal farmers ; (grain is used as seeds ; limited availability of foundation seeds)	<p>Strengthen engagement of Agriculture extension workers for augmenting supply of foundation seeds.</p> <p>Assess opportunity for millets as rainfed crops for 2024 Kharif season , given the high price now they fetch.</p>	SIPA with support of Gram Panchayat and Agriculture Extension worker.
Livestock improvement (50-80% death of goats , high mortality in back yard poultry, limited outreach of Vet, poor marketing	Link with Pashu Sakhi initiative of SIPA and Scheduling village visit and interaction	SIPA with support from Veterinary department
Access road connecting Rabiabad and Anwalikhera; two villages of same Panchayat	The Forest Division Sehore may examine possibility of Semalghat road upgradation connecting Rabiabad .	Forest Division Sehore & Zila Panchayat Sehore

Repair of School Building at Hinoti and Sewania Parihar (unsafe school building roof)	Urgently Undertake repair of school building (roof) at Hinoti (Village Anwalikhera) and Sewania Parihar (Forest Village)	Distt Education Deptt, Zila Panchayat and Forest Department (Gram Panchayat Anwalikhera to coordinate)
Strengthen SHGs	Review SHG functioning with a view to strengthen them and suggest specific measure for further strengthening.	SIPA with existing SHG groups in village Anwali Khera.
<i>Ecological Aspect</i>		
Strengthen functioning of Forest Protection Committee Anwalikheda	Review functioning of the committee and take measures for its strengthening.	Range forest officer Virpur /Dy RO Charmandali
Equitable distribution of Mahua tree for Mahua collection.	Review distribution of Mahua trees for the Mahua collectors and practice for quality collection and fire management	Van Samiti and Gram panchayat Anwali Khera
Documentation of the traditional knowledge of the community medicinal plants	Undertake landscape walk with village knowledge holders across forested ecosystems / riparian area , agro ecosystems to help people document their knowledge and prepare People's Biodiversity Register.	Van Samiti/Gram Panchayat with support from , MP State Biodiversity

		Board , TINSA and other experts.
Weed Management/ Eradication (large area of assigned to FPC Anwalikhra is heavily infested by Van Tulsi)	Review effective management of Van Tulsi and suggest opportunity for herbal enterprise using it as raw material. Van Tulsi is used for cholesterol control and in cough flu and fever.	Forest Division Sehore with support from IIFM, TINSA , other experts to Support
Generating farmers income through trees on farm lands	Carry out assessment of existing trees on farm lands. Consult farmers for choice of species under agro forestry and prepare plantation scheme for next season and suggest incentive scheme of exiting trees on farm lands (including carbon benefits)	Range officer Virpur / Dy RO Charmandali with support from IIFM & Maati Se Farm
Rehabilitation of degraded forest. (forest area of about 750 ha assigned to the Van Samiti is degrading and needs rehabilitation measures)	Review existing microplan/working plan for forest area assigned to the Anwali Kheda Van Samiti for improvement of forests and usufructuary benefits to Van samiti on regular basis. Carry out forestry operations as per revised micro-plan.	Sehore Forest Division/ Ro Virpur / Dy RO Charmandali with inputs from forest restoration experts (Sh. Chitrnanjan Tyagi) , IIFM & Tinsa

<p>Strengthen Ujjwala scheme to reduce fuel wood consumption and indoor air pollution</p>	<p>Create awareness about indoor air pollution and women health</p> <p>Tie up Ladli scheme and other subsidy benefits for LPG Gas cylinders</p>	<p>SIPA & TINSA</p> <p>Gram Panchayat Anwalikheda & Van Samiti Anwalikheda</p>
<p>Improve Solid Waste Management</p>	<p>Make new year 2024 celebration at Maata Mahal a green event.</p> <p>Ensure dry waste collection through vehicle on weekly basis</p> <p>Strengthen composting of wet kitchen waste , biomass and animal dung</p>	<p>Gram Panchayat , Van Samiti, Village youth group with support from Forest Department & Zila Panchayat</p>
<p>Delineation of Landscape</p> <p>(the Vindhyan spurs as landform between Kerwa to Kolar present an important landscape to build up landscape approach)</p>	<p>Carry out landscape mapping of the entire landscape (from Kerwa to Kolar (L1) and delineate Maata Mahal Kotakarar landscape (L2) with its ecosystems and habitation)</p> <p>Identify areas/activities of common concern related to conservation and development across the LI , L2 and in the microplan of Anwali Khera village (L3) .</p>	<p>TINSA with support from SPA , IIFM and Forest Department, Sehore</p>

<p>Build Awareness through School Education</p> <p>(Environmental leadership of youth in school is crucial for addressing environmental issues)</p>	<p>Carry out regular orientation program of teachers in schools falling in the landscape</p> <p>Schools in the landscape develop and implement their environmental action plan</p> <p>Pair schools with nearby forest.</p>	<p>District School Education Department with support from Sehore Forest Division and in collaboration with Greening Young Mind Support Group: Maati se farm & Tinsa</p>
<p>Creating volunteering (paid) opportunities</p>	<p>Identify and mentor Volunteers from the village for “The Urban Tiger Project” using community driven wildlife monitoring program supported by WTI, & MP Forest Department</p>	<p>TINSA & MP Forest Department</p>
<p>Evolve Multi Stakeholders Platform for collaboration and synergy.</p> <p>(Multi stake-holder’s platform for integrated planning process are needed in the landscape for good outcomes over time)</p>	<p>Facilitate quarterly meeting/workshops of multiple stakeholders to review the progress over agreed actions. The stakeholders to include representatives of Forest Deptt , Panchayat, Revenue Deptt, Agriculture, Veterinary, horticulture, PHE, Education , health and MPEB; community leaders, partner institution reps TINSA, IIFM, SPA, SIPA ; forestry /livelihood experts etc.</p>	<p>Gram Panchayat Anwalikhera & Van Samiti Anwalikhera with support from Maati Se Farm, Kotakarar & Periyar Gaushala, and other stakeholders.</p>

In the closing of this program, DP Srivastava concluded the workshop with thanking everyone for sparing their time for the landscape and contributing in the purpose. With this hope the program was concluded that individuals and organizations will work together to empower the local communities by offering trainings and capacity building programs. This will help community members to acquire the skills, knowledge and leadership to manage projects. We will collaborate with government, other stakeholders and NGOs accordingly which can bridge the gap between communities and government agencies to ensure resources allocation. In this process for monitoring and evaluation we will arrange this meeting in every 3 months so that all the stakeholders can evaluate the impact of the projects and make necessary adjustments.

APPENDIX: PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE EVENT

DAY 1:







DAY 2:









THANK YOU!!



Samarthan
Centre for Development Support

**Periyar
Gaushala**

ग्रीन हब ▶ 
सेटल इंडिया
डस्टी फुट और महाशक्ति सेवा केंद्र

