



ADAPTATION FUND

Fostering Adaptation in India



Project Snapshot

Name of the Project : Building Adaptive Capacities of Communities, Livelihoods and Ecological Security in the Kanha-Pench Corridor of Madhya Pradesh

Project Focus : Ecosystem Conservation and Livelihood Generation

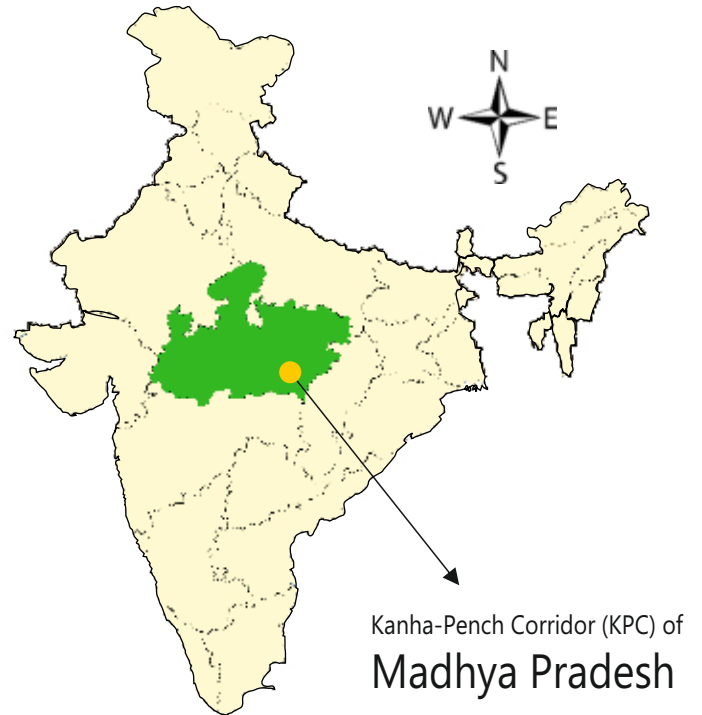
Location : 56 Villages in the Kanha-Pench Corridor (KPC) of Madhya Pradesh

Project Finance : USD 2.55 Million

Duration : 4 Years (2016-2020)

Name of Executing Entity : RBS Foundation India – promoted by The Royal Bank of Scotland (RBS FI) and Madhya Pradesh Forest Department

Project Beneficiaries : 7,609 households of Kanha-Pench Corridor



Kanha-Pench Corridor (KPC) of Madhya Pradesh

“Enriching Lives and Livelihoods through Climate Adaptive and Resilient Livelihood Systems”



Figure 1 : Deforestation and Habitat Degradation



Figure 2 : Expansion of Road Network

Madhya Pradesh has 94.69 lakh ha area (31%) of state's area under forest cover with 66.4 % households sourcing firewood for cooking from forests. The Kanha–Pench Corridor spread over 10,865 km² area is an ecologically important area due to presence of Narmada and Mahanadi watersheds, Kanha and Pench Tiger Reserves, and natural resource dependent communities. The key threats to the region are unsustainable extraction of natural resources, degrading soil and water regimes, chemical intensive agricultural activities and lack of coping mechanisms to the climate change.

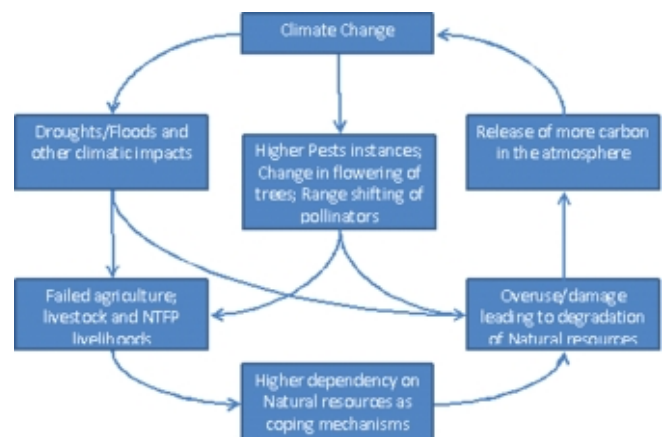


Illustration : Forests, Communities and Climate Change



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Project Approach:

The given project would be implemented in 56 project villages covering 7,609 households lying in the Kanha-Pench Corridor (KPC) encompassing Mandla, Balaghat and Seoni districts of Madhya Pradesh. Project proposes to implement a basket of livelihoods options that will progressively reduce dependency of local communities on the natural resources. Village level plans would be developed on land and water resource management, watershed /irrigation facilities, and on-farm practices. Alternative livelihoods generation activities like backyard poultry, kitchen gardening, and animal husbandry activities, etc. would be promoted. The village level institutions like Gram Panchayat, Eco-development committees, Bio Diversity Management committees would be strengthened to motivate community participation in ecosystem conservation and livelihood generation.



Figure 3 : Village Level Planning of Project village in Mandla district



Figure 4 : Vegetable Farming undertaken in a project village in Balaghat District



Figure 5 : A farm pond created in an existing project village

Project Impacts:

- Access to better agricultural/ livestock/ energy efficient/ alternative livelihoods/ vocational skills and practices to at least 75% households in 56 project villages.
- Socio-economic and environmental profile development of 56 project villages and formulation of village level development plans.
- Participation of at least 50% of the village households and 30 % women in planning and implementation of village development plans.
- Organization of 112 trainings and 56 exposure visits on capacity building of the stakeholders.
- Inputs for climate resilient agricultural livelihoods provided to 5,000 households.
- Watershed development activity carried out in 1,800 ha. area.



Figure 6 : Vaccination of poultry being done by a local Paravet

- Alternative livelihood generation for 2,000 households and support to 560 households for installation of Micro irrigation systems.
- Access to bio-gas, energy efficient cooking stoves, solar lanterns to the 600 households, and 100 efficient cooking stoves.
- Knowledge building through conducting four project level and two national level awareness workshops, etc.



National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development

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