





## ABOUT CPF

Centre for People's Forestry is a professional NGO working in community forestry in the State of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa. It also Centre for People's Forestry is a professional recommendation of the second second in the second sec plans to initiate works in Jilakhalid in the hear little. It was registed to make the deserving forest dwelling/dependent wing of Centre for World Solidarity. CPF, as an organisation, came into existence to make the deserving forest dwelling/dependent wing of Centre for World Solidarity. CFT, as an organisation, states policies, especially the 1988. CPF strives to develop and ground communities realise their entitlements within the framework of forest policies, especially the 1988. CPF strives to develop and ground communities realise their entitlements within the management mechanisms for enhancing livelihood security of the marginalised sections, especially women, tribals, sustainable forest management mechanisms for enhancing livelihood security of the communities officers. Dalits and other resource poor among these communities. Placing livelihood enhancement of the communities affront in all its initiatives, CPF has been identifying and attending to the specific needs of the communities and NGOs in its working areas.

Evolving strategies for holistic development of Chenchu community Title

with special emphasis on conservation of ecosystem in NSTR with

multi stakeholder participation

Diana Joseph, E.Poorna Chander and Vasu.C Compiled and edited by

Centre for People's Forestry, Secunderabad Published by

Sir Dorabji Tata Trust Supported by

August 2010 Date

100 Copies

Dhruthi Designs Layout, Design & Printing

Centre for People's Forestry Contact

> 12-13-483/39, Street No.14, Lane 6 Nagarjunanagar Colony, Tarnaka Secunderabad - 500017, A.P., India Tel./Fax: +91 - 40 - 27154484/94

info@cpf.in | www.cpf.in

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

Background

Objectives of the Workshop

Participation

Workshop Schedule

Inaugural Session

Technical Session I: Sharing Experiences of CHELE project

Technical Session II: Experiences from Other Tiger Reserves

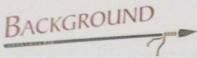
Technical Session III: Identifying and Prioritizing issues on Livelihoods,

Conservation, Policy and other Development issues in NSTR

Technical Session IV: Strategies

Concluding Session

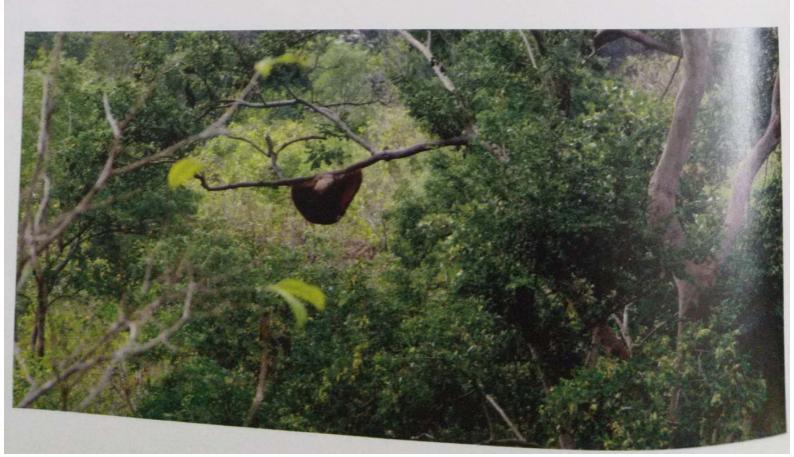
Annexure



Nagarjunasagar Srisailam Tiger Reserve renamed as the Rajiv Gandhi National Sanctuary is spread over an end is the only Tiger Reserve in Andhra Pradesh. It was established in 1978 and elevated to the speak to see a second to the only Tiger Reserve in Andhra Pradesh. Nagarjunasagar Srisailam Tiger Reserve renamed as the Rajiv Gallotti Radio Spread over an extent of 3,568sq.km and is the only Tiger Reserve in Andhra Pradesh. It was established in 1978 and elevated to the extent of 3,568sq.km and is the only Tiger Reserve in Andhra Pradesh. It was established in 1978 and elevated to the extent of 3,568sq.km and is the only Tiger Reserve in Andhra Prauesii. It was estatus namely, Mahabubnagar, Kurnool, status of "Tiger Reserve" in the year 1983. This sanctuary area falls in five districts namely, Mahabubnagar, Kurnool, status of "Tiger Reserve" in the year 1983. The sanctuary is an abode for floristic and faunal diversity. The reserve is dry decided. status of "Tiger Reserve" in the year 1983. This sanctuary area rails in five distributions, including agar, Kurnool, status of "Tiger Reserve" in the year 1983. This sanctuary area rails in five distributions. The reserve is dry deciduous Prakasam, Nalgonda and Guntur. The sanctuary is an abode for floristic and faunal diversity. The reserve is dry deciduous

This Tiger Reserve is inhabited by the primitive tribal group called "Chenchu", who live in groups of huts called This Tiger Reserve is inhabited by the primitive tribal group called tribal group called 'Gudem/Penta'. Most of them still remain either hunters or gatherers and practice the barter system of economy. The 'Gudem/Penta'. Most of them still remain either hunters or gatherers and practice the barter system of economy. The "Gudem/Penta". Most of them still remain either nunters of gatherers and product of them still remain either nunters of gatherers and product of them still remain either nunters of gatherers and product of them. The product of them still remain either nunters of gatherers and product of them. The product of them still remain either nunters of gatherers and product of them still remain either nunters of gatherers and product of them still remain either nunters of gatherers and product of them still remain either nunters of gatherers and product of them still remain either nunters of gatherers and product of them still remain either nunters of gatherers and product of them. The product of them still remain either nunters of gatherers and product of them. tiger reserve in which Eco Development Committees (EDCs) have been constituted.

\*Livelihood Enhancement through sustainable and safe practices of Rock Bee Honey Harvesting through GO-NGO
\*Livelihood Enhancement through sustainable and safe practices of Rock Bee Honey Harvesting through GO-NGO "Livelihood Enhancement through sustainable and sale practices of Noor Department of Charles and Sale practices of Noor Department collaboration (CHELE 2006 - 2009) Turided by SDTT 18 a collaborati to exclusively address the livelinoods of Chenchu honey harvesting and of Chenchu honey collectors have been honed along with introduction of scientific method of honey harvesting and of Chenchu noney collectors have been honed along that the Chenchu honey collectors to earn better income. In hygienic method of extraction which have paved the way for the Chenchu youth to return to the hygienic method of extraction which have paved the hay is also encouraged a major portion of unemployed Chenchu youth to return to this profession, addition, this has also encouraged a major portion of unemployed Chenchu youth to return to this profession, addition, this has also encouraged a major portion of the state of the addition to enhance their income levels. In the process, the Chenchu youth are groomed as resource persons to address addition to enhance their income levels. In the process, the ordered understanding among the Chenchu community and the needs of the community and forest. As a result, there is improved understanding among the Chenchu community and other stakeholders in the NSTR to work towards improving the health of forest and the Chenchu community.



Scanned by CamScanner

## OBJECTIVES OF THE WORKSHOP

- To showcase the best practices and share the learning's of the CHELE project with regard to sustainable collection of wild honey and other NTFPs.
- 2. To facilitate cross learning on livelihood and conservation practices among stakeholders of other tiger reserves.
- 3. To identify and prioritize issues related to holistic development of Chenchu community and conservation of ecosystem in NSTR and develop strategies for addressing the same.

#### PARTICIPATION

Participation included officials from the forest department, tribal welfare department, Girijan Co-operative Corporation, academia, representatives from NGOs, representatives from other tiger reserves and Chenchu community representatives. A detailed listing of all the participants at the workshop has been reflected in Annexure I.



#### **WORKSHOP SCHEDULE**

The workshop was divided into six sessions which included

- a.) Inaugural session
- b.) Technical Session I: Sharing Experiences of CHELE project
- c.) Technical Session II: Experiences from Other Tiger Reserves
- d.) Technical Session III: Identifying and Prioritizing issues on Livelihoods, Conservation, Policy and other Development issues in NSTR
- e.) Technical Session IV: Strategies
- f.) Concluding Session

Further each session was sub-divided into various presentations and discussions. Through these various sessions, the participants worked towards identifying issues and developing strategies for the next phase of the proposal. A copy of the workshop schedule has been enclosed as Annexure 2.

### **INAUGRAL SESSION**

The workshop commenced with Mr. C. Vasu, Senior Programme Officer, CPF warmly welcoming all participants and guests to the workshop. He went on to invite the guests Dr. Urmila Pingle, Managing Trustee, CPF, Dr. Kameshwar Rao, Trustee CPF and Dr. Suvarna, Director Andhra Pradesh Forest Academy (APFA) to the podium and requested Dr. Urmila Pingle, Managing Trustee, CPF to chair the Inaugural session.



The Chenchu community representatives presented a song welcoming the participants to the workshop.

Dr. Urmila Pingle asked the dignitaries and the Chenchu community representatives to light the lamp. A round of self introductions followed.

