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Request for Articles

IIFM Communiqué invites contributions from readers. We invite analytical write-ups from researchers, forest and NGO professionals and forest officials for publications. Ideal length of the paper is between 2000-2500 words. However, comments, analysis, book reviews or news item could be smaller than this. The paper should be ideally submitted in the soft version. Please give few words describing the photographs if included in the paper.

Articles are acknowledged on receipt and authors are informed of its status within a month.



Photo : SKS Chauhan

State Minister for Environment and Forests Govt. of India, New Delhi, **Shri Namo Narayan Meena** visited the Institute on September 27, 2005.

Visits and Guest Lectures

A team consisting 15 members of ADB Forestry Sector Project, Viet Nam led by **Mr Hoang Cong Lu**, Vice Chairman of People's of Gia Lai Province cum Chairman of Gia Lai Provincial FSP visited the Institute on September 16, 2005.

Mr. Arnold Parzer, Counsellor for Agriculture, Nature & Food Quality, India, Bhutan, Nepal and Sri Lanka and **Mr. Anand Krishnan**, Technical Associate to the Counsellor visited institute on September 29, 2005.

Mr. Nicholas Pyatt, Executive Director, FRR Limited, UK and **Mr. Ajay Mohapatra**, Adam Smith International, New Delhi visited institute on September 29, 2005.

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From the Director's Desk

Dear Readers,

Greetings from IIFM!

Millions of people across the world use variety of NTFP to meet their diverse needs, which is reflected in wave witnessed by forestry, academic, business and developmental world. Recognising the significance and importance of NTFPs, the present issue of IIFM Communiqué rightly focuses on NTFPs through guest article on "The role of forests in poverty alleviation: A millennium development goal" and article by faculty on "Establishing Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (MAP) and supply chains: A case of Sanjeevni" highlighting developmental and business aspects of NTFPs, respectively. Besides, the outcome of National Expert consultation on NTFP Business Model Development was organized by IIFM during this quarter.

It was an honour for us to have the State Minister of Environment and Forests, Govt. of India, Shri Namo Narayan Meena, with us during this quarter. Among the international delegates, Counsellor from Embassy of The Netherlands, Executive Director, FRR Limited, U.K., ADB Forestry Sector team from Vietnam visited IIFM.

A variety of activities performed by Nature, Literary and Adventure Clubs of IIFM Students made the campus lively and vibrant.

I hope, this issue of IIFM communiqué will stimulate the readers to provide feedback and contribute for the forthcoming issue.

Dr. D.K. Bandyopadhyay

The role of forests in poverty alleviation: a Millenium Development Goal

Introduction

Recently, in the international forestry and development policies much attention is given to the role of forests in alleviating poverty. It is estimated that about 350 million people in tropical regions, including 60 million indigenous peoples, live in or near forest areas and are directly dependent on those forests for their subsistence and survival needs. Another 1 billion people depend on forests and trees for fuelwood, food and fodder. The income of many of these people is below the global poverty line of \$1 per day. Consequently, within the Millenium Development Goals focused attention is given to the option of linking goal 1 on eradication of extreme poverty and hunger with goal 7 on ensuring environmental sustainability. This has stimulated new thinking about the links between forestry and poverty alleviation.

K.F. Wiersum

Forest and Nature
Conservation
Policy group,
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University,
The Netherlands

Historical trends in international forestry policy

Already in the late 1960s it was recognized that many tropical forest areas are characterized by poor socio-economic conditions and poverty. Indeed, throughout the world socio-economic development historically started with conversion of forests into more financially lucrative land-use systems. In the late 1950s and early 1960s

it was assumed that in tropical countries this historic relation between forests and underdevelopment could be broken by stimulating commercial forestry in the form of industrial wood production. At the end of the 1960s it was recognized that this approach failed in delivering the expected socio-economic development. Consequently, during the 1970s and 1980s the focus of the (inter)national forestry development strategies gradually changed from the need for increased commercial production to the need for better distribution of the profits from forest products, the need to consider forest products for basic needs, and the need for active local participation in forest management. Since that time much understanding has been gained on the role of forests in the livelihoods of poor people and on options to organize forest management in such a manner, that it contributes to rural development. As a result of the Rio de Janeiro conference on Environment and Development in 1992 during the 1990s the focus of international policies shifted with increased attention being given to the need to prevent deforestation and loss of biodiversity. As a result of the Johannesburg conference on Environment and Development and the formulation of the Millenium Development Goals the concerns on how to link environmental conservation

and poverty alleviation have now been dove-tailed.

Present understanding of forests poverty relations

Although historically forest areas were considered as being underdeveloped and needing conversion to eradicate poverty, at present a much more nuanced view on the linkages between forests and poverty exists. Three major scientific developments contributed to a better understanding of the potential role forests may have in alleviating poverty.

- *Improved understanding on the scope of poverty alleviation:* Originally, poverty alleviation and rural development was considered to involve an increase in employment and income generation. At present, it is considered that poverty is not only characterized by a lack of employment and income, but also by vulnerability and a lack of ability to withstand adverse conditions. Many local communities use forest resources in the form of food, fibre, medicines or energy as a regular part of their subsistence-level livelihoods. Forests are also used as 'safety nets' for meeting occasional shortfalls in production or income, and as a means from not getting worse of in times of emergency needs. As a result of providing both subsistence consumption and safety net cushion forests serve to mitigate poverty. In addition, forests can also provide products and services that can be traded (sometimes after further manufacturing) and thus provide options for employment and income generation, thus reducing poverty.
- *Extended interpretation of the role of forests as a livelihood asset.* In the mid 1900 the attention to the role of forests for economic development was exclusively focused on timber production. Since, it has become recognized that forests also provide a large variety of non-timber forest products, such as foods, medicines, fibres, etc. Forests are often also a socio-cultural asset because they are perceived as ancestral lands or living environment providing indigenous people with cultural identity. In addition to the recognition that forests provide not only productive assets but multiple livelihoods assets, it also became acknowledged that forest-based livelihood activities often form a component in multiple enterprise livelihood strategies. Consequently, the options for forests contributing to poverty alleviation should not be assumed as involving specialized livelihood activities, but rather as involving a component of integrated livelihood activities.
- *New opportunities for trading forest products and services.* As a result of the world-wide decrease in forests areas and the increased demand for forest products and services of the increasingly affluent urban population, several formertimes freely available forest products and services are getting a financial value.

The dual option of forests either mitigating or reducing poverty has as consequence that policies for linking forests and poverty alleviation should be targeted to specific livelihood conditions.

In the past it was considered that only wood was a trade-able forest products, but at present also many non-timber forest products have a commercial value. Since the last decade experience has also been obtained about the options for payments for the aesthetic and experiential values of forests by means of (eco)tourism. And recently focused effort is given towards the development of payment schemes for environmental services, such as provision of regular water supplies for domestic needs or sequestration of CO₂. In order to develop these new opportunities within the context of poverty alleviation, the efforts to stimulate sustainable forest management should be supplemented with efforts to develop innovative forms of pro-poor forest-based enterprises.

Essential factors in improving the role of forests for poverty alleviation

The fact that so many poor people live in forested areas indicates that the factors causing the historic relation between forests and poverty are pervasive and that one should therefore not be overly optimistic about the role of forests contributing to poverty alleviation. One should also consider that the present prevalence of forest product use by poor people is caused by the fact that forest products are often de-facto freely available for poor people, and that they are often obtained through informal or even illegal means. Improved management of forest resources essentially involves increased control over the use and distribution of forest products. In the past, when developing improved organization of forest management, the position of the poor was often neglected, thus has in many cases resulted in reduced access of poor people to forest resources and increased poverty. Consequently, improved forest conservation and management does not by itself result in poverty alleviation. However, due to the improved understanding of the forests-poverty relations it is clear that certainly options exist to link sustainable forest management and poverty alleviation. In order to

optimize this link four aspects need careful attention:

- *Recognition of different livelihood strategies and different dimensions of poverty alleviation.* In recent publications three main types of household strategies in using forest products are recognized:
 - *Accumulation strategy:* Households endeavor to increase the stock of assets and income flows from forest products. This strategy has as objective to increase income; it often involves a gradual specialization with forest product manufacturing and trade becoming the most important source of household income. A main prerequisite for this proactive livelihood strategy is access to capital and markets.
 - *Diversification strategy:* Households endeavor to diversify their livelihoods by supplementing (subsistence) agriculture and sometimes petty trading with the sale of forest products. This pro-active supplementary livelihood activity is mostly undertaken by households with a low to intermediate income and often serves to obtain an additional income that can be used for special household expenditures.
 - *Coping or survival strategy:* Households offset adverse impacts of livelihood shocks or even prevent destitution by using forest products for food security or for provision of cash used to meet essential livelihood costs such as school fees. This reactive and defensive livelihood strategy mitigates instead of reduces poverty.
- *Recognition of the multiple enterprise character of poverty-stricken rural households.* In the past both in science and policy often a strict division was assumed between nature areas and cultivated areas; this is reflected in the distinction in various economic sectors such as agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry or nature

conservation. This distinction is not of relevance to most poor rural households as most of them are engaged in multiple household activities including agriculture, animal keeping, gathering of wild plants and animals, petty trading and/or (seasonal) laboring in manufacturing or service 'industry'. Efforts to increase the role of forests for poverty alleviation should be cognizant of the importance of such multi-enterprise household activities. In this context, more attention should be given to the role of forested landscapes including cultivated fields rather than forests per se in poverty alleviation.

- *Recognition of the full range of forest products and services and of institutional bottlenecks.* Since the 1990s in (inter)national forestry and nature conservation policies much attention has been given to the scope of non-timber forest products as a means to contribute to both forest conservation and poverty alleviation. As a result forest products have typically been divided into two main categories: timber and non-timber forest products (NTFPs). It was considered that NTFPs were important to poor people and that they could be harvested with low environmental impact, thus providing optimal conditions to stimulate NTFP production as a means to improve livelihoods in an environmentally sound way. Conversely, it was considered that timber production was out of reach for poor people because of the large-scale and capital intensive nature of the mechanized timber exploitation systems as well as high entry costs for timber trade. Recent research has shown that this NTFP versus timber distinction for poverty alleviation purposes is a false dichotomy. Rather than the nature of forest products institutional features such as property rights to forest resources and access to markets are of major significance in realizing the potential of using forest resources for poverty alleviation.

- *Recognition of the need to stimulate not only sustainable forest management, but also forest-based enterprise development.* In the wake of the Rio de Janeiro conference on environment and development, during the last decades both in research and policy much attention has been given to the development of sustainable forest management systems. It is acknowledged that sustainable forest management should include attention to the role of forest for indigenous and other local people. In this context, much attention has been given to the subsistence role of forest products as well as their cultural significance for tribal people. These experiences have contributed towards an improved understanding of the importance of using forest resources in the context of survival and coping strategies. Relative less attention has been given to the commercial value of forests for local households and the scope of using forest resources within the context of diversification and specialization strategies. More attention needs to be given to synergetic relations between stimulation of improved forest management and stimulation of innovative forms of pro-poor forest-based enterprises.



Establishing Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (MAP) Supply Chains: A Case of Sanjeevani

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Introduction

The increasing consumer awareness and preference for herb-based natural products including herbal medicines, has resulted into unexpected surge in the demand for medicinal plants and thus need for an organized supply chain to meet the customer needs on one hand and to ensure remunerative prices to those at the bottom of the value chain.

The Indian Systems of Medicine have identified 1500 medicinal plants, of which 500 species are mostly used in the preparation of drugs. The medicinal plants contribute to cater 80% of the raw materials used in the preparation of drugs. But 90% of these raw materials are currently sourced from the wild and 70% of such extractions involve destructive collection practices because the parts used are wood, roots, stem, bark, and even the whole plant. Only less than 20 species out of 660 wild botanicals that are in use in all India trade are under active commercial cultivation [CEE, 2003] reflecting tremendous pressures on the wild resources and the dangers of increasing threat perception levels to many a species.

This unexpected surge in the demand for medicinal plants has led to a demand-supply gap between the manufacturing companies and the suppliers. This has led to mushrooming growth of large number of manufacturers /traders of medicinal plants formulations mostly sold as OTC (over-the-counter) remedies. Except a few established branded

products, such as Himalaya drugs, Dabur, Vaidyanath etc. the majority medicinal plants formulations are sold under numerous local brands. Such local brands face the challenge of customer acceptance as reliable and quality products. Also as the raw material (medicinal plants) is sourced from the wild, results into over-exploitation of the medicinal wealth present in the forests and inequitable pricing. The consequences of such unbalanced extraction and trade of medicinal plants in a country adversely affect the whole supply chain in terms of their price and future availability.

The supply chains (production and marketing) for most non-timber forest products including medicinal & aromatic plants are highly unorganized and secretive as the market information is blocked from the user side. Such fragmented and unorganized market structures are disadvantageous to the collectors and cultivators and also lead to over harvesting of the natural resource in the absence of reliable and accurate information about market demand and the price. These markets suffer from various market imperfections mainly because of, the lack of information about the demand and supply of the products being traded; inadequate knowledge about the herbs being collected, cultivated or traded; negation of quality in collection of medicinal herbs and the processing of final products; lack of awareness about IPR issues related to the medicinal plant products among various

stakeholders; marginal cost pricing of the medicinal herbs i.e. absence of a mechanism for determining the share of the primary collectors in the final revenue obtained from the finished product (Yadav, 2005).

The situation thus calls for the need for an organized supply chain to meet the customer needs on one hand and to ensure remunerative prices to those at the bottom of the value chain. To this end, the present article presents and analyses supply-chain of Sanjeevani, outlets of herbal formulations established by Madhya Pradesh (MP) Minor Forest Produce (MFP) Federation in the year 2001.

The Sanjeevani Supply Chain: A Step in Right Direction

The MP Minor Forest Produce has been mandated to help market the minor forest produce (NTFP) including MAPs, set up more than 20 years ago. However the federation has over focused on Tendu leaves trade, the single largest revenue

earner among all NTFPs during initial years of operations. Off late, the federation has recognized the importance of other NTFPs including Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (MAPs) and has been made the nodal agency for trade and promotion of non-nationalized produce as well since 1999. The federation has been collecting and trading many MAPs including Harra, Mahua, Lac, Aonla, Salai and other gums, Ashwagandha, Isabgol, Safed Musli, Gudmar, Bael, Kalmegh, Satawar, Neem, Chironji, Mahul, Baheda among others.

The MP MFP federation is pioneers, which has set up State Medicinal Plants Board. In fact the state had set up a Task Force on Medicinal Plants in 1996 much before the National Medicinal Plants Board into existence. 51 MAP species have been identified as priority species for focused actions. More than 50,000 hectares area is under in-situ conservation while 2500 hectares is under ex-situ conservation of important MAPs.



A Strategy (Business Plan) for promotion of MAP sector has been prepared for the period 2004-09 covering following strategic aspects:

- Increase in area under cultivation from 10000 to 20000 ha
- Increase in production from 20000 to 40000 tonnes
- Generate additional employment of 20 lakh mandays
- Attracting large MAP based Industries to the state

The Strategy is to be implemented through coordinated efforts between various departments of the state government with monitoring at the highest level (Principal Chief Conservator Forests & Chief Secretary). The financial allocation for the first years has been provided at Rs. 68 crores.

The finer aspects the MAP strategy focus on sustainable cultivation, collection, good harvesting practices, processing and value addition, packaging, promoting and branding of the Medicinal plant products under the common family branding strategy- **Vindhya Herbal**.

This has been done with a view to focus on the whole supply chain of the MAP trade.

The various initiatives of the MFP federation for promotion of MAPs in the state are as under:

Processing related initiatives:

- FPO License for Aonla Murabba and Aonla Sherbut
- Nagarmotha distillation plants set up in Dewas, Seoni
- 80 Aromatic Oils distillation plants in Seoni, Hoshangabad, Katni, Harda, Betul, Sehore, Balaghat.
- 9 Honey processing plant in

Gwalior, Sheopur, Sehore, Dewas, Seoni, Chhindwara, Mandla, Satna, Katni

- Guidelines for post harvesting, primary processing & pre-storage treatment prepared for all prioritized species
- Processing cum Training Centre set up at Barkhera in Bhopal; along with Testing lab
- Packaging Training by IPI, New Delhi
- Rs. 1.98 crore soft loan provided to societies for processing & marketing activities

Marketing related initiatives:

- Jodi Booti Parishad or Federation of Growers & Processors of Medicinal & Aromatic plants, set up in Bhopal
- Selected food products like Honey, Aonla Murabba & Sherbat launched under "Vindhya Valley" Brand
- Brand "Vindhya Herbal" launched for MAP products
- Drug license obtained by societies for 36 items; 30 more in pipeline
- Sale Counters opened in Bhopal, Chhindwara, Balaghat Katni, Gwalior, Indore, Jabalpur and more in offing.
- Quarterly Buyers-Sellers meets to facilitate marketing; during 2003 and 2004.

Supply Chain of Sanjeevani

MFP federation promoted products can be termed as the peoples' product that are produced and distributed in large quantities by govt. organizations or NGOs from the raw materials collected by the rural poor with the prime objective of providing livelihoods to the rural poor and not for profit making. In fact the organizations working for these kinds of products act for social cause.

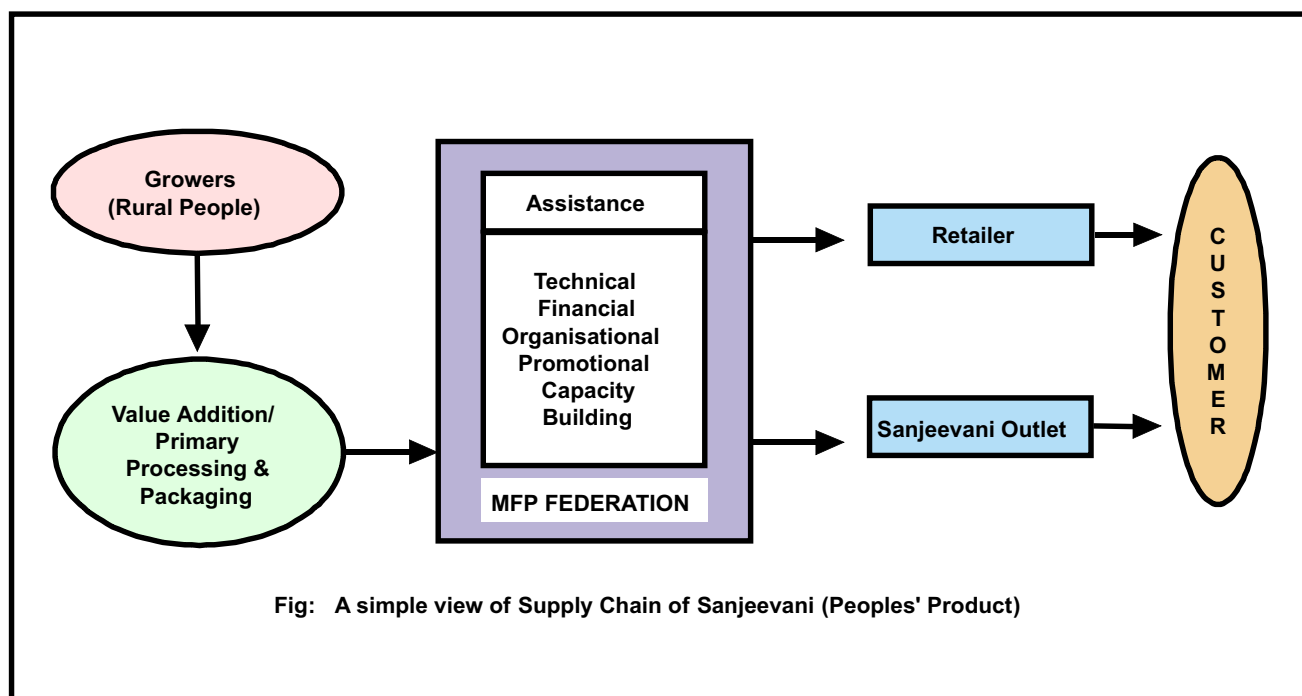


Fig: A simple view of Supply Chain of Sanjeevani (Peoples' Product)

The Supply Chain of Sanjeevani Model for peoples' product looks similar to commercial products starting from raw material procurement; processing and distribution. However the processing/ value addition component of the value chain is also handled by the rural people. The raw material is collected by the local community (collectors) at the village level and is aggregated at the Village Cooperative society (VCS) . At the VCS level primary processing/value addition is done under the supervision of Traditional Healers (Vaidya's) with capacity building support from the federation. The primary role of the Federation is to provide assistance in terms of financial, technical, infrastructural, capacity building & to some extent promotions and distribution through Sanjeevani outlets.

The MFP Processing cum Training centre helps in capacity building of the processing centers at the village level and also in promoting standardized and quality product manufacturing practices through training and demonstration visits at its site. The centre is setting up state-of-

art facilities for testing of both the raw material as well as the finished products in order to meet the legal and voluntary quality standards.

The Sanjeevani Outlets, synonymous with a life saving herbal plant named Sanjeevani in the Traditional Medicine system, are the last point of the this strategic supply chain interfacing with the customers. The single herbal formulations processed at the Primary Cooperative Society Level and packaged under the umbrella brand name 'Vindhya Herbal' are sold through the Sanjeevani outlets set up at prime locations in major cities of the state like Bhopal, Chhindwara, Balaghat Katni, Gwalior, Indore, Jabalpur. The Sanjeevani outlets are in fact a complete solution centre for a patient. These outlets offer consulting to the patients by a cross-section of experienced and credible experts having both formal qualifications in Ayurvedic Medicine (BAMS) and also the traditional healers at a very nominal fee. At a given point-in time there will be 4-5 such experts from a panel of about 100 experts

registered who are available for consultation. The patients after such consultation can then purchase the Herbal medicines from the same place but only Vindhya-Herbal branded formulations. The Sanjeevani outlets offer 74 such formulations all under the Vindhya-Herbal brand marketed by the MFP federation and manufactured by different Primary Cooperative Societys. As of October 2005 the daily sales from the Sanjeevani outlet at Bhopal is approximately Rs 5500/-, totaling to Rs 137,500/- per month and Rs 16,50,000/- per annum. After deducting 5% as commission for meeting various expenses of MFP federation, the remaining amount is paid back to the Primary Cooperative Societys from where it reaches to the member collectors. This revenue is not used (and also not sufficient) to meet the fixed cost of the Sanjeevani outlet including the staff salary and thus can not be termed as financially viable. Nonetheless it provides huge social benefit in terms of providing livelihoods to the rural poor on the one extreme of the supply chain and quality health services at affordable price to the consumers on the other extreme.

While the Sanjeevani Model lacks sufficient promotion and professional marketing activities to realize higher revenues through increased sales it does provide social benefit in terms of livelihoods to the rural poor, quality herbal preparations (single formulations) for the consumers and emphasis on sustainable raw material procurement. The pharmaceutical industry spends twice as much on public relations and marketing than it does on drug research and development. Advertising and promotional expenses for Dabur India Limited is around 14% of sales as on June 2004. It is beyond doubt that promotions and for that matter advertising plays an important role in achieving higher sales

revenues and market shares, the efforts of MFP Federation have not been adequate on this account and thus not being able to realize true potential of its initiatives like Sanjeevani outlets and the single formulation products under the brand name Vindhya Herbal.

Therefore, there is strong and urgent need for scaling up this supply chain (business) model on one side and initiating a big promotional campaign on the other side in order to expand the market and the revenue streams. Simultaneously there is also need for standardizing the product and exercising better quality control through good harvesting & collection practices, good manufacturing practices and regular testing of each batch of the product from each manufacturing unit. For the later, the processing centre at Barkheda Pathani can play significant role.

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National Expert Consultation on NTFP Business Model Development

With changes in the management of forests Non Timber Forest Produce (NTFP) on which nearly 300 million tribal and rural poor survive have acquired significant importance over past two decades. Efforts have been made by government, non-government and donor organizations for the procurement, processing and marketing of NTFPs for which different business models have been tried. However, for various reasons none of these systems have been able to eliminate exploitation of NTFP gatherers at the hands of traders and middlemen. With this background to review key issues regarding NTFP related policy and livelihoods and share the experiences and learning from the experts working in NTFP sector and various cooperative sector models operating in different parts of the country on different commodities that a two day National Expert Consultation Workshop on NTFP Business Model Development at IIFM under the aegis of ICCF on 25-26 July 2005.

Fifty experts and distinguished guests from international, national, state organizations, NGOs and leading management institutions of the country (TRIFED, MFP Federation, FAO, Winrock India, SEWA, FRLHT, GCC, IRMA, IIM, etc.) participated in the consultation. The consultation was inaugurated by Mr. Wilfred Lakra, Managing Director, TRIFED.

During the programme three technical sessions and thirteen presentations were made. Experts presented different business models and shared their experiences on the subject. In order to focus on the relevance of this workshop a discussion paper was presented by Dr. P. Bhattacharya, the Coordinator-ICCF. Issues related to certification of forest produce, development of grassroots institutes and their federated structures, technology for processing and scope for National/international markets for NTFP produce were highlighted by the experts. The consultation also had group discussions on three different topics viz.



Photo : SKS Chouhan

institutional/organizational arrangements, marketing and policy/financial arrangements in the NTFP sector.

Based on the presentations and group discussions, Dr. Ram Prasad, National Fellow ICCF, presented the draft recommendations which was termed as "Bhopal Initiative". Under this initiative it was mutually agreed that as different operational NTFP based business models have different strengths and weaknesses and implemented under range of socio-economic and political environment their gradation on the basis of performance/ success is neither possible nor desirable. In such a situation it is better to draw lessons from the success and failures of each model and describes most important characteristics that a new model should have for improved probabilities of success.

As a follow up of the consultations ICCF will be developing collaboration with some of the leading organizations for structuring a business model on field testing (as demonstration), modification and replication. It was also agreed that the findings of this consultation could be presented as recommendations to the forthcoming workshop of TRIFED to be held in Delhi in November 2005 so that appropriate action may be taken at national level.

Student's Activities

Nature Club

Nature club has been devoted to the cause of spreading awareness about our natural surroundings. In this endeavour the club has organised the following events.

- Cleaned the moat of IIFM, removed all the debris and plastic waste from it, so as to inculcate the spirit of conservatism on 24.9.05.
- Trekking through the jungles of Kerva on 1st October 2005 to expose the participants to nature.
- Organised a safari quiz on 6.10.05 at Vanvihar to spread awareness about wildlife.



Photos : Kaustubh B. Kurjekar



Sports Club

ARCADE 2005

- Badminton Tournament - July 22-24, 2005
- Table - Tennis tournament - July 22-24, 2005
- Carrom tournament - August, 6-7, 2005
- Independence Cup Volleyball Tournament on Independence day (Faculty also participated) - August 15, 2005
- Teacher's Day Lawn Tennis Match between Faculty (Inauguration Match) - September 5, 2005
- Volleyball tournament September 25, 2005





Photo : SKS Chouhan

Hindi Pakhwada

The institute has observed Hindi fortnight during 1-14 September 2005. During this fortnight various competitions, namely, essay writing, poetry, hindi shorthand and typing, official drafting on hindi were organised for staff and students. Around thirty staff and students have participated in these competitions.

On 14th September 2005, which is also celebrated as Hindi Day all over the country, noted novelist and Padmashri. Dr. Ramesh Chandra Shah, was the chief guest and distributed prizes for the successful participants of the competitions. During his address he enlightened the gatherings about the importance of official and national language.

Forthcoming Management Development Programmes and Workshops



The following Management Development Programmes (MDPs) and Workshops will be conducted at IIFM during the last quarter of 2005:

Fee based

Environmental Impact Assessment	October 24 - 28, 2005
Training of Trainers	October 24-28, 2005
Sustainable NTFP Management for Rural Livelihood Generation	November 14-18, 2005
Marketing of Forestry Products in the Changing Market Scenario	November 14-18, 2005
Gender Biodiversity and Livelihood	November 21-25, 2005
Environmental Auditing	November 28 - December 2, 2005
Value added Products (including Food) from Non Timber Forest Products and Micro Enterprises	December 12-16, 2005
Participatory Project Planning and Resource Mobilization	December 12-16, 2005
Managing Green Consumersim	December 19-21, 2005

Open MDPs

Geo-informatics Concepts and Applications in Natural Resource Management	November 2005
Field Identification, Monitoring and Census Techniques of Birds	December 2005

For further details regarding participation in the above programmes, contact knk@iifm.ac.in