

Workshop Proceedings
Non Timber Forest Produce (NTFP)
Mahakaushal Region



**Collectives of Integrated Livelihood
Initiatives (CInI)**

Preface:

Historically, forests have been providing substantial support to rural economy. Forests play a significant role in the tribal economy, as these are a source of subsistence and livelihood for the tribal communities. In India, out of 593 districts 187 have been identified as tribal districts. State Forest Report, 2003 reveals that forest cover in tribal districts constitutes 60.04% of the total forest cover of India; however, geographic area of these districts comprise 33.6% of the total geographic area of India. This indicates that tribal districts are generally rich in forest cover and forest resources. Forests contribute for poverty reduction not only by generating revenues to the government (contribution of forests in India's GDP is about 0.9%), which in turn is made available for developmental programmes like promotion of income generating activities and reducing poverty but also forests contribute in poverty reduction through Non Timber Forest Produce.

Non-timber Forest Products are commonly understood as all the biological material (other than industrial round wood and derived sawn timber, wood chips, wood-based panels and pulp) available from natural ecosystems, or managed plantation, such as fuel wood, fodder, food sources, medicinal plants and craft raw materials. While frequently termed Minor Forest Products, their contribution nationally to Indian government forest revenue (50 percent) and forest-based exports (70 percent) is significant (ICCF, 2005).

Madhya Pradesh has a rich natural resource base and is home to numerous forest produce. Most of the villagers in the forest fringe villages are dependent on forests for their livelihood. While NTFPs like Tendu leaves, Sal seeds and Kullu Gum are nationalized forest produce where the entire trading and collection takes place through government's minor forest produce federation, there are numerous NTFPs which are traded through diverse institutional arrangements. According to one study under Joint Forest Management Programme, income from NTFPs ranges from Rs 234 to Rs 5569 per hectare per year (Malhotra et al., 1991).

A scoping study undertaken by IIFM highlighted geographic regions, products and issues that play a vital importance in NTFP sector development. With this in mind, CInI has organized a one day consultation with NGOs and CBOs working in eastern Madhya Pradesh to discuss NTFP and its specific issues for this region.

Agenda for Workshop:

The studies and assessments indicate that investment and support in increasing production, its aggregation, organization and marketing lead to an increase in income at the household level of the tribal families. CInI seeks to ground this understanding in a local and regional context through the rich experience of NGOs and CBOs working in specific forest zones and belts. The Mahakaushal region is one of it. The one day deliberation was organized to understand detail field situation for CInI to design its programme support that is realistic, pragmatic as well as critical to the growth of the NTFP sector in a certain geography and product.

The key objectives of the workshop were:

- To understand in detail the existing interventions on forest and forest based livelihoods being undertaken by the NGOs and CBOs in this region.
- What are the difficulties encountered in increasing production, quality, aggregation (producer groups) and marketing on forest based livelihoods.
- What are the innovative approaches and design that are being undertaken to address the issue of livelihoods through forest and forest based products.
- What can be the role of Public private enterprises on NTFP that can be developed

CInI – Its Role in Central India:

Central Indian Tribal belt ranges from 18° to 25 ° belt stretching from Gujarat to West Bengal - hilly and undulating, mostly mountainous range. Following feature give a glimpse of its adverse situation;

- High rainfall - high runoff; varied extent of forest cover mostly mismanaged
- 50 million tribal population (70% of tribal population of India)
- Low literacy, high poverty, land and water productivity far below potential
- Low use of modern technology in agriculture
- Marginal and subsistence livelihood systems

CInI, an outcome of IWMI- Tata Water Policy Program, envisages a series of livelihood projects across the region, addressing core issues aimed at alleviating poverty amongst tribal in a sustainable manner.

CInI's thematic Focus:

Though CInI aims for integrated tribal development, it has selected few themes for different regions, to start with. The thematic areas of CInI' are:

- *Kharif* Paddy Stabilization
- *Kharif* Maize Stabilization
- Non Timber Forest Produce
- Diversion based Irrigation (revival of traditional systems)
- Community based Organization strengthening
- Microfinance and Livelihood

Non Timber Forest Produce (NTFP):

NTFP is one of the thematic areas of CInI focusing on central Indian tribal belt. NTFP plays a vital role in augmentation of tribal household income, especially in the remote and isolated pockets near and around the fringe of open forest, sanctuary and reserve forest areas. These under-served pockets of civilizations are greatly dependent on forest and forest based livelihoods for their daily living. CInI, consider that this sector provides enormous scope for intervention and growth.

Organization's Experiences on NTFP interventions

Experiences of Sahjeevan Samitee, Shadol

By Ms. Mahisha Mathankar, Project Coordinator

Shajeevan Samitee is working in the 30 tribal villages, Shadol, Umaria and Anuppur districts focusing on Natural Resource Management, Food Processing and Non Timber Forest Produce (NTFP). As far as NTFP is concerned, the major products are; Amla, Mahua, Palash, Harra, Behada and Honey. In addition to this the focus is also towards handicrafts. Sahjeevan Samiti mainly works towards providing trainings to the grass root level workers on NTFP processing and marketing. Based on the detailed technical and marketing training the women members are directly involved in the marketing of the products. The focus of organization is towards training and capacity building of the community towards value addition and marketing of the products. Based on the current experiences Sahjeevan Samitee has planned to establish a four level facility center: (i) Primary Facility Centre: this would help provide primary level training to the workers for processing and value addition; (ii) Cluster level facility centre: the plan is at this level produce would be aggregated and members would be trained towards storage and marketing of the produce; (iii) Advanced Facility Centre: the centre would be established at district level towards providing advance training towards development of master trainers. In addition, this centre would act as distribution and storage centre; (iv) Multi Facility Centre: the regional level centre, responsible for quality control of the products, networking with other agencies towards marketing.

Ms. Mathankar mentioned that in the initial year of working one family earn near about Rs. 1,000 per month and in the 5th year of working it is around Rs. 5,000 per month. This income is based on the skill developed of particular person and this is in addition to their agriculture income.

As far as challenges are concerned, she mentioned that in NTFP business the availability of raw product is the major issue of concern, as dependency is mainly on forest. At some level domestication of NTFP needs to be thought of. The second concern is the availability of fund towards scaling up of programme.

Experiences of Access Development Services, Bhopal

By Mr. Gaurav Mishra, Livelihood Manager

Access Development Services has been working in the 19 villages Bichiya block, Mandla District in partnership with Madhya Pradesh Rural Livelihood Programme (MPRLP). Prior to initiation of its interventions Access has carried out sub sector analysis of the major NTFP products based on the analysis Access has identified two major products to be focused on, these are: Mahua and Lac.

Currently, Access is targeting 500 primary producers with the financial support from Madhya Pradesh Rural Livelihood Programme (MPRLP). Since last two years of interventions Access has identified the issues with these two NTFP are as follows: (i) the produce is in small quantity; (ii) traders monopoly in the business therefore no scope for negotiations; (iii) as far as value addition is concerned, it is negligible; (iv) poor risk bearing capacity of the harvesters and the produce is sold in the market in need of cash money; and (v) community skills are very low at primary level storage and grading of the produce and also do not have knowledge and access to the bigger markets.

Based on the understanding of the ground situation, Access has planned to introduce an approach called Small Producer Assistance Resource Centre (SPARC). Through this approach Access is planning to intervene at three levels towards marketing of the produce viz. sub-sector, cluster and producer cooperative. SPARC would be a technical support team, which would provide handholding support to producers and producers cooperative. He further mentioned that currently the model thought is at primary level and Access has not implemented this model in the field.

Experiences of Pararth Samiti, Chindwada

By Ms. Manjiri Chande, Secretary

Pararth Samiti works in 111 villages, Chindwada district. The organization's focused interventions are on four major NTFPs in the working villages, namely; Mahua, Chironji, Mahul Patta and Lac. Six SHGs of 10-12 members each are involved in the NTFP procurement and marketing at village level. The organization provides credit support during the Mahua season to these SHGs towards storing and drying the Mahua flowers and selling it during winter season. The SHGs has to return the funds received after the season. The maximum support to each SHGs is to the tune of Rs. 5,000 per SHG. The credit support enables each family to earn additional Rs. 1,500 to 2,000 per season. On Lac the organization has initiated its interventions; however, currently it is on very smaller scale involving 10 families. The major interventions are promotion of Package of Practices and credit support to the families involved in Lac cultivation.

Dona-Pattal production enterprise; promoted by organization having around 25 families, clubbed in 2 SHGs. The collection and processing of mahul patta has been carried out by these SHGs. The organization has provided support towards establishment of infrastructure and machinery towards production of plates from Mahul leaf. The business provides 10 months financial support to each family involved in the business and helps earn Rs. 2,200 to Rs. 2,500 per month. Inefficient supply of electricity at village hampers the production of pattal at village level. The

support provided by Sir Dorabji Tata Trust towards revolving fund and infrastructure support is provided by CIDA.

Interventions of middle men or village level traders are the major threat towards promotion of NTFP based enterprise, as mentioned by Ms. Manjiri. In addition, the adequate supply of electricity is another threat, which hindered the production of Dona-Pattal.

Experiences of National Institute of Women, Child and Youth Development (NIWCYD), Dindori

By Mr. R K Malviya, Chief Functionary

National Institute of Women, Child and Youth Development (NIWCYD) established in 1982 and operational in three states viz. Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra. As far as Madhya Pradesh operations are concerned, NIWCYD works in 240 villages of Mandla, Dindori and Jabalpur districts. Dealing with around 14 NTFP products, the organization plays catalytic role towards marketing and trading of NTFP products. The major products promoted by the organization are: Lantana articles, wood carving and bamboo articles, natural fiber products, honey and Mahua trading. The organization initiates its interventions through formation of women groups and capacity building of these groups through skill training on processing, storage and marketing of the products. Mr. Malvia, mentioned that till date around 150,000 women have been mobilize under different programme and formed 950 Self Help Groups. 1,000 women members have been trained under different skills and entrepreneurship. Through the forest based income generation programme seasonal income of each family is around Rs. 6,000 to 15,000 based on the skills acquired.

As far as challenges are concerned, Mr. Malvia mentioned that most of the activities are carried out in isolation this lead to achieve bulk production. Lack of advanced skills at community level in designing, refining and packing of products is unable to fetch good market price. Availability of working capital is also an issue of concerned. He further mentioned that domestication of NTFP needs to be focused on and it should be linked with the existing farming system. This would help make availability of the NTFP raw products at village level.

Experiences of Centre for Advanced Research and Development (CARD), Bhopal

By Mr. Pravin Singhai, Programme Coordinator

CARD established in 1973, works in 10 districts of Madhya Pradesh dealing with Honey, Natural fiber, medicinal plant, Lac as major NTFP products in 150 villages of Mandla and Dindori districts. CARD's mainly works towards supply chain strengthening and marketing of the

products, training and capacity building of the community level workers. Mr. Singhai mentioned that the challenges in NTFP products are mainly marketing, because the trade is almost controlled by the middlemen. The supply chain is fragmented and unorganized without proper value addition. Lack of infrastructure is the major bottleneck in the NTFP trade. As far as community capacity is concerned, very low literacy rates at the village level, lack of awareness about the produce and wider gap between the research institute and the harvester.

Mr. Singhai shared the CARD's experience of Honey; he mentioned that getting organic certification is a major task towards marketing the Honey. Infrastructural support towards honey processing is lacking. As far as international marketing is concerned removal of moisture from honey is the biggest challenge. In the product, there is nothing like quality control, whether control is there is only of middlemen.

Experiences of Udyogini, Jabalpur ***By Mr. Sandeep Mishra, BDS – Manager***

In Mandla, Udyogini initiated its interventions in 2003 towards NTFP trading. The interventions initiated in 2003, with 200 women from 13 villages. Currently, Udyogini works with 1,200 women from 60 villages. In Mandla, Udyogini works with tribal women who collect and sell Non Timber Forest Produce (NTFPs). Grassroot Management Trainings (GMTs) are conducted on a regular basis to provide women, an orientation to various aspects of micro business development, to set up, manage and scale up their enterprise. Tribal women, who have gone through Udyogini's enterprise trainings, have been selected as Business Development Service (BDS) providers. They are now leading the trainings in newer Self-Help Groups (SHGs) to motivate other women to use microcredit for productive rather than consumption activities.

The visit was carried out towards understanding of NTFP – Mahua interventions in the Mandla district of Madhya Pradesh. Udyogini provides trainings and technical support to the women SHGs towards business development. The steps in the business development trainings at SHG level are as follows:

1. Enterprise Motivation and management awareness for grass root women: these are mainly awareness trainings towards business development.
2. Creation of enterprise motivator: the person who is willing to initiate enterprise would be provided training over a period of minimum 1 year.
3. Enterprise Promotion and incentives for producer and market player:
4. Ownership development and scale up through institutionalization
5. Expansion and Outreach

In Mahua trading, Udyogini have promoted three tier systems towards establishing market linkages. At village level – SHGs or Women Enterprise Groups (WEGs) members deal with Mahua trading. These WEG members purchase Mahua from village level harvester and sold it at Village Level Service Centre (VLSC) – the second tier. The third and upper most tier is Federation at Market villages.

The structure is at village level SHGs have been formed towards collective &/or individual level Mahua purchasing. The SHG in the village (each village has minimum two SHGs towards Mahua trading, based on the size of village number of SHG may differ. The maximum SHGs in the village are around four SHGs). The SHGs are linked with the bank under SGSY scheme, based on the SGSY criteria. The loan has been equally distributed among the members towards Mahua purchasing. The SHG members purchase Mahua at village from the community. Mahua collection is from the individual land as well as from forest land. The market rate of Mahua has been communicated to these members through Udyogini's village level worker on weekly basis. Based on the market rate the SHG member purchase the Mahua at village, the purchase rate is depends on the negotiating power of the particular member. Normally, the rate given is Rs. 2 – 3 less than the market rate at village level. The SHG member gets incentive of Rs. 20 per quintal to sale the Mahua at Village Level Service Center (VLSC). The Mahua purchase and production data was not available at VLSC level. However, the current records, when gone through indicate that on an average each SHG member sale 3 kilogram per week at VLSC.

The VLSC is a village level trading center operated by one SHG member, who has shown the interest towards enterprise establishment, operates. The person purchases other NTFP including Mahua as well as the other agriculture produce of the village. She purchases the products from the SHG members as well as other villagers. At the same time to cater the need of villagers, she also operates the grocery shop at the village, which would help cater the daily need of community. To operate she gets Rs. 5,000 as working capital from the federation, this is the minimum amount received, depending on the trading at VLSC level the amount differs. The VLSC member gets Rs. 5 per quintal incentive towards selling the Mahua at Federation level collected from SHG members. If the VLSC member purchase mahua from the other villagers and sold it to the federation then she receives the incentives of Rs. 20 per quintal. At VLSC level records have been maintained providing the details of Name of person, produce, quantity, unit rate and amount given. If the SHG member sold the mahua at VLSC the name of the person has been written in the records.

Federation or Business Growth Center: This is the upper level tier in the marketing channel towards trading of produce, including Mahua. The dry Mahua is graded at this stage depending

on the quality. Properly stored and based on the market rate sold in the market to gain profit. Mahua needs to store till winter season to get the maximum profit.

Experiences of Professional Assistance for Development Actions (PRADAN), Dindori

By Mr. Samir Kumar, Team Leader

PRADAN has been working in the tribal region of Madhya Pradesh since a decade. In Dindori and Mandla districts PRADAN is mainly involved towards collection and marketing of Mahua at SHG level and processing and marketing at cooperative level. The major support provided is the Credit. PRADAN initiated its credit support through SHGs in their project villages towards mahua trading.

Mr. Samir, based on the PRADAN experiences mentioned that there is a need to understand the products, which needs to focus towards sector engagement and the products at aggregation level. He shared PRADAN's experiences on Mahua trading; he mentioned that though the SHG group stored mahua during the season and sold it at later stage, these SHGs received very less margin, because there is no control of harvesters on the rates and quality of the product is of issue of concerned. Further, the groups do not have volume to increase economics of scale. Two models have been established, (i) collective procurement and trading model; and (ii) credit based intervention to enhance the holding capacity of households for better price realization. Among these two model the second model was more effective, in which each member avail approximately Rs. 1,500 loan and met their own credit needs, other members purchase NTFP from the villagers and increase their income through NTFP sale as well. The SHG sanctioned loan to members based on the Mahua quantity stored by each individual. The condition and size of house and risk taking ability were the major factors behind the decision of members over the quantity. Members paid interest to SHGs @ Rs 24% per annum for around six months. In the first model the group has rented a storage, initially the members interest was quite good towards interventions, however, gradually; they lost interest on collective working. Mobilizing the community towards collective action was an issue. Mr. Samir mentioned that in NTFP trading SHG based credit support is best model to work on.

Experiences of Madhya Pradesh Vigyan Sabha (MPVS), Bhopal

By Mr. S. R. Azad, General Secretary

Mr. Azad shared the organizational experience on NTFP interventions, he mentioned that NTFP has a potential to promote as an income generating activity in the tribal areas, mainly the forest fringe areas. He also shared the current system of NTFP marketing and mentioned that with this current system the NTFP harvester receives only 10% to 20% of profit share from NTFP business

and facing livelihood crisis. According to him the major reasons are: (i) unscientific extraction of forest resources; (ii) negligible role of income from the produce and lack of information on proper utilization of forest resources; and (iii) lack of policy of providing employment opportunity by development of local small-scale units based on the forest produce. He also shared the economics of Chironji, Triphala and Tamarind and mentioned that with proper technological interventions the income of producers/harvesters could be increase up to 20% to 30%.

Mr. Azad also shared the technologies for NTFP processing, the products he mentioned are:

Sr. No.	Name of produce	Product	Technology Intervention	Machinery / equipments
1	Achar seed	Chironji (dry fruit)	Drying , grading, decortication, Packaging	Grader, dryer decorticator, packaging machine
2	Amla	Pachhak Amla, Triphala, Squash, powder, Murrabha, Candy, Pickle	Grading, Washing, drying, Pulvarising, juicing, slicing, blanching, mixing, packaging	Grader, dryer, pulverisor, mixture, grinder, juicer, slicer, packaging machine
3	Harra	Powder, extract,	Drying , grading , beating , pulvarising , packaging	Dryer, grader, beater, pulvariosr, packaging machine
4	Baheda	Powder, extract & Oil	Drying , grading , beating , pulvarising, oil extraction, packaging	Dryer, grader, beater, oil expeller, pulverisor, packaging machine
5	Imli	Dry imli brick, powder, cake, Sauce, Acid, starch (seeds)	Drying , beating, deseeding, pressing, pulvarising, packaging	Dryer, beater, pulverisor, Pulper, packaging , sealing & bottling machine
6	Mango	Dry mango, powder, candy, pickle, juice, RTS, pulp, Jam, Jelly, Mango pappad	Drying , Peeling , deseeding, slicing , pulping , juicing, packaging	Dryer, pealer, juicer, slicer, Pulper, Packaging, sealing & bottling machine
7	Broom	Broom	Scientific harvesting, Drying, winding,	Wire winding machine, packaging machine
8	Mahul and other leaves	Dona & pattal	Proper harvesting, semi drying, pressing in different sizes.	Dona Pattal making machine with different dies, packaging machine
9	Mahua	Mahua kismis, dry mahua, powder, Mahua Jam, Chikki, Laddu, bread, toast	Drying , beating, pulping, baking, pulvarising, mixing, packaging	Dryer, beater, pulverisor, Pulper, oven, mixer, packaging , sealing & bottling machine
10	Mahua, Karaj, Kusum	Oil and oil cake	Oil extraction & filtration, bottling packaging	Oil expeller, filter unit, packaging , sealing & bottling machine
11	Aromatic / Medicinal	Oil, powder	Distillation, pulvarising, grading, drying, packaging	Distillation unit, pulverisor, dryer,

	plants			grader, packaging machine
12	Sisal	Rope, decorative goods, mats, carpet, pedestal etc.	Proper harvesting, Fibre extraction, threading, weaving, looming, packaging	Raspor machine, rope making machine, sieving machine, looms, packaging machine, etc.
13	Jamun	Vinegar, powder,	Washing, grading, Grinding, pulping, Fermentation, filtration, sterilization, Bottling and packaging	Grader, Grinder, Pulper, Filter, Sterilizer, Bottling and packaging machine
14	Sita Phal	Jam, Jelly, Powder	Drying, Washing, grading, pulping, filtration, Powdering, sterilization, Bottling and packaging	Dryer, Pulper, pulverisor, Filter, Sterilizer, Bottling and packaging machine
15	Bel	Power, squash, murrabha, RTS	Washing, Steaming, pulping, sterilization, bottling & packaging	Dryer, Pulper, pulverisor, Filter, Sterilizer, Bottling and packaging machine

Experiences of State Forest Research Institute (SFRI)

By Dr. Pratibha Bhatnagar

SFRI established in 1922 has been working with the mission towards focus on adaptive and applies research programme for conservation and development of forests and forestry sector in Madhya Pradesh. The institute has identified around 27 NTFPs for research, however, the main challenge is to initiate the research unfortunately the organization do not have any information or data regarding the product beforehand. The institute also carries our resource assessment of medicinal plants and other NTFP in the region. The organization also published the Vaniki Sandesh and Van Dhan newsletters, which provides detail information on the forest resources and conservation strategies. Further, the institute also has a detail data base of NTFP market rates in the region, however, the data is used only by the traders in the region. She mentioned that if the organization working in the sector would use this information, this would help understand the market trend of specific NTFP products. The data is available on the website of the institute <http://www.mpsfri.nic.in>. She further expressed that there is a huge scope for research on NTFP, however, the institute does not have financial as well as human resources for conducting the research activities.

Summing up of Presentations

By Mr. Jiten Nayak, Facilitator

Mr. Nayak, summaries the presentations and mentioned that in the region there are various NTFP's having marketable potential; however, the issues of product aggregation at producer level, credit requirements of the community, value addition and marketing of the produce needs to be address. For this a common understanding and programme needs to be evolved around the specific products. He requested the group discussions around two major points:

- 1. Finalize NTFP products towards sector engagement in particular geography.**
- 2. Finalize NTFP products at household level &/or sub cluster level in particular geography.**

It was requested to participants, based on their understanding and experiences identify the products and geographic locations to be focus on towards sector engagement and at aggregation level, which may not be considered at sector level. The groups come out with the products, listed as follows:

Table: District wise NTFP potential

Sr. No.	Districts	Products
1	Sahadol, Anuppur, Umariya	Mango, Aonla,
2	Chhindwara	Bel , Honey, Non Edible Oil
3	Seoni	Lac, Sitaphal
4	Dindori	Mahul
5	Mandla	Honey, Lac, Non Edible oil
6	Balaghat	Bel
7	Sahadol	Mahua, Aonla, Chakora
8	Chhindwara	Chironji, Mahua, Mahul leaf, Lac
9	Seoni	Lac, Sitaphal, Chironji, Mahua, Moya grass, Bel, Kali Tulsi, Sisal, Bamboo
10	Dindori	Mahul, Harra, Bahera, Mahua, Moya grass, Bamboo
11	Mandla	Honey, Mahua, Chironji, Lac, Jack fruit, Moya grass, Chakora, Wild Mango, Bamboo
12	Anuppur	Mahua, Lac, Bamboo

The group comes out with the most potential NTFP in the region to be focused on

Potential NTFP products: Mahua, Chironji, Honey, Lac, Bel, Mahul leaf - the group come out with these products based on their availability in the region. These NTFP has maximum production at a regional level.

Medicinal plants which needs to be focused: Satavar, Musli, Ashwagandha, Karu, Chiraita, Van tulsi, Gulbakavali, Bach, Nagar motha, Wild onion, Jatamasi, Kali hari, Gud maar, Bhawai phool, Chiraita, Ghavani phool(Shahpura)

Non medicinal plants: Chhind(all over region), Gums: kamar kas, kullu gum, Sarai gum, Lantana, Maeda chaal, Moya grass, Tamarind

Household level products: Mahua, Harra, Bahera, Amla, Chironji, Mango

Products towards sector engagement: Non Edible Oil, Honey, Lac, Bel, Mahul leaf

As the group finalized the products, which needs to be focused on, it was requested to the participant organizations to prepare business plans with the specific products. The organizations voluntarily listed out the products for business plan preparation.

Table: NTFP Business Plans for Mahakaushal Region

Sr. No.	Name of Organization	NTFP business Plan
1	Access Development Services	Lac, Mahua
2	Madhya Pradesh Vigyan Sabha (MPVS)	Bel, Honey
3	Pararth Samiti	Mahul
4	Centre for Advanced Research and Development (CARD)	Non Edible Oil
5	Udyogini	Lac, Honey, Mahul and Mahua
6	Prayas – Society for Women Empowerment	Chironji
7	Professional Assistance for Development Actions (PRADAN)	Mahua, Lac
8	National Institute for Women, Child and Youth Development (NIWCYD)	Honey,
9	Foundation for Ecological Society (FES)	Mahua, chironji
10	Sahjeevan Samittee	Harra, Behada and Aonla
11	State Forest Research Institute (SFRI) and Madhya Pradesh Vigyan Sabha (MPVS)	Medicinal Plants

The organizations would be sharing the business plans with CInI on or before July 21, 2009. Based on the plan prepared CInI would be organizing field visit to the respective organizations project areas towards more thorough understanding of the organizations working, its experience and finalization of business plans in consultation with the organization.

Post workshop the CInI would organize the field visit to vet the business plan prepared by the respective organizations. The field visit exercise would help developed a NTFP product specific programme towards implementation.

