

## Progress Report

# Integrating Livelihood Security and Conservation among Gonds around Kanha Tiger Reserve

Project Supported by : Department of Science and Technology [GOI]



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## Progress Report

Dec. 2008 to Nov. 2009

### Project

**Integrating Livelihood Security and Conservation among Gonds  
around KANHA TIGER RESERVE**

### Submitted to

**Science & Society Division  
Department of Science & Technology  
Technology Bhawan, New Mehraully Road  
New Delhi - 110 016**



### Acknowledgement

*Community Development Centre is happy to present first progress report of our project on Integrating Livelihood and Conservation among Gond around Kanha Tiger Reserve. This project is being supported by DST [Department of Science & Technology, Govt. of India] This was our first experience with DST to work on this project. We are very much thankful to DST and WWF for their guidance and support to implement this project. We are deeply thankful to Dr. Vinita Sharma, Mr. Sunil Agarwal and Mr. Rajendra from DST and Ms. Sejal Vora, Mrs. Vishaish Uppal, Mrs. Sangeeta Agarwal and Ms. Priya from WWF India, for continue guidance and support.*

*We do hope that we will be able to work continue in this project with the guidance of WWF DST. We are working on conservation of forest and wild life in this project through promoting livelihood options to villagers in targeted villages. In the first year of the project there are some good results coming because of collective efforts. Conservation is one of the most important requirements of the world; need to make conservation effort popular, the scientific inputs make this effective and easy. This project will be a landmark in the area of tiger reserve.*

*Organization is thankful also to all project staffs and also to other project staffs of the organization. We do hope with this project that we definitely achieve project goal in coming years with the regular support and guidance of entire team, experts and officials.*

*With best wishes*

*Ameen Charles  
Director  
Community Development Centre*

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## 1. Background of the project

Balaghat is a tribal dominated district, around 50% of geographical area is covered by forest. Balaghat is rich district in natural resources like good quality of Bamboo, Teak, Sal is produced here in the forest, Copper, bauxite, Manganese also available in the district. With all these natural resources its famous for Tiger Reserve Kanha National Park. A big portion of national park comes under the Balaghat district.

The Kanha National park is making famous to this district, but another reality is, due to this park the livelihood of the local peoples mainly tribal has been affected and they have to displaced also. In 1970 there were 18 villages displaced, and peoples whose displaced not settled properly till today. New laws, rules and regulations for forest and conservations creating problems for local community because of their un awareness and unable to get proper information of laws.

The poor implementation strategy of park administration and less dialogue creates lots of confusion among local community. Now the local community looking this park as a problem because lots of developmental activities affected by this park. Mainly livelihood and livelihood options becomes less in this area. The local peoples whose were depends on forest and forest resources, they are unable to get the benefit from this forest. Agriculture and forest based livelihood of the local people has been effected. There is no effective approach comes forward from park administration, the forest officers and their attitude could not works towards community participation on conservation.

When the joint forest management comes there was hope for community participation but park administration could not work effectively with community, there is not good result of JFM. After declaration of buffer zone lots of new rules and regulations comes and the possibility of community participation has got finished. The local people finding new options to keep away from the forest. They are not thinking about the conservation, forest and wildlife because nobody thinking for them.

No one tried to finding of new way to make collective efforts for conservation, the park administration tried to manage the thinks with the unfriendly rules and regulations, and its true that this process could not work for long time. Conservation could not possible through the laws, rules and regulation, it needs local participation. By creating conflict conservation could not possible. There is need to understand the requirement of local peoples. There is confusion in both sides, community and park administration. Need to work collectively

There is need to insure community participation for conservation, peoples are interested for all these efforts. Park administration works previously on formation of Echo committee but due to target oriented work its not sustainable. Nobody can insure the community participation with dictatorship attitude. Need to work with long term vision, park administration tried to give only few services and facilities, there is lack of discussion and need assessment. People whose living in buffer zone area are in afraid. All are thinking that national park is working towards displacement. There is need to work on information dissemination and understanding the work of Kanha National Park.

Total Geographical area of National Park	Core Area	Buffer Zone	No. of Villages under Buffer Zone		
			Balaghat	Manlida	C. G.
1945 Sq. KM	945 Sq. Km.	1005 Sq. Km.	117	42	17

The villages which are situated very near of the core area of national park, there are more problems, because the livelihood of the villagers got effected, there is damages of crop and live stock in high volume some times human damage also. But they are unable to get compensation against damages and process of compensation is quite difficult.

This project has been planned on the problems and situation of these villages, conservation is required now, this is not a local problem but it's a global problem and need for all. During the planning of this project each and every aspects has been discussed related to conservation and livelihood of local community. Why conservation required and how we could start work on this issue. All these issues discussed at the WWF level and after that with the support of DST the project has been implemented.

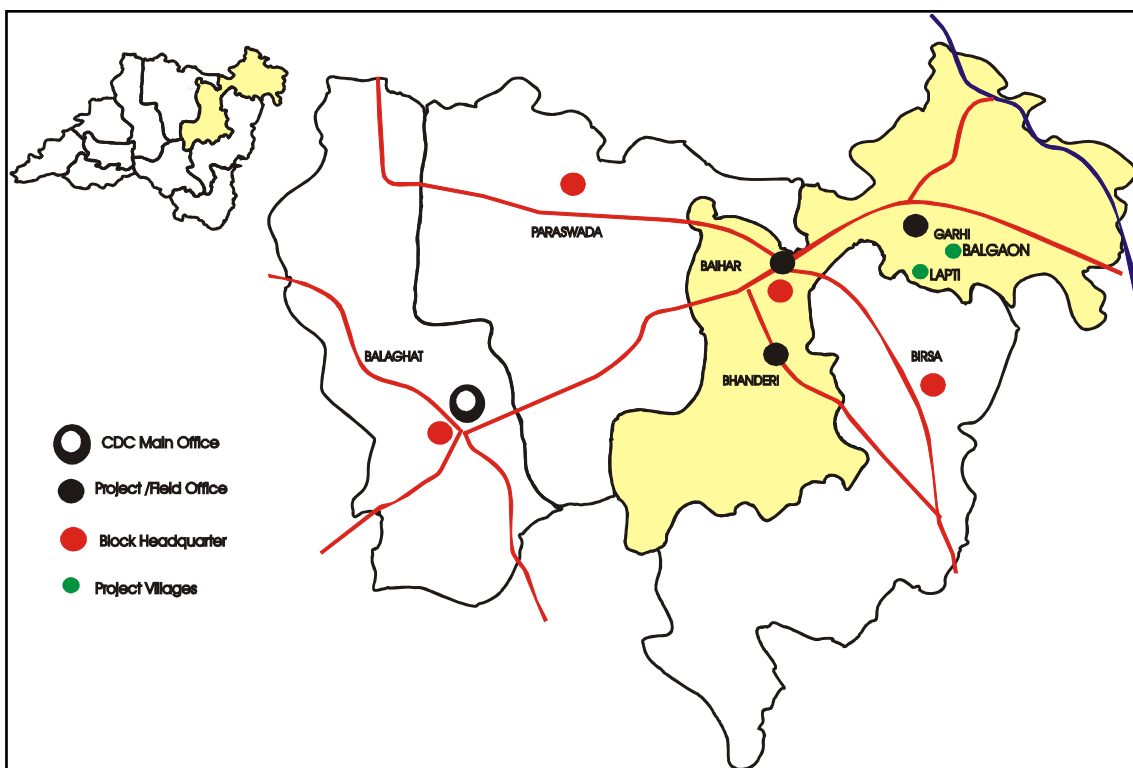
2. Project area

Organization is working in two villages called BALGAON and LAPTI, both villages are situated very close to core area of Kanha National Park, which could be see in the Map.



Location of Balaghat district in the Map of MP

Baihar Block in the Map of Balaghat district and location of Project villages



### 3. Project Goal and Objectives

#### Integration of Livelihood Security and Conservation among GONDS tribe around KANHA TIGER RESERVE.

##### Objectives

- To promote land based activities like Wadi and Vermi composting
- To develop capacities and skill amongst villagers for primary processing of NTFPs and sustainable use of forest resources.
- To provide technical inputs into scientific harvesting of rock honey.
- To integrate fuel and fodder species in Wadi farms

### 4. Project team

The project team as per project approval are one project coordinator and two community organizers. As per project sanctioned we have appointed the project staff from the first month of project. There are PI and Co PI and one technical advisor for this project.

SN	Name	Designation	Qualification	Experience
1	Ameen Charles	PI	Post Graduate	15 year experience
2	U.C.Upvanshi	Co PI	M Sc. Agriculture	5 Year experiences
3	Mamta Bais	Project Coordinator	MSW	5 Year experience
4	Vandna Baheshwar	Community organizer	12 <sup>th</sup> Agriculture	New appointment
5	Sonam Dhurvey	Community organizer	12 <sup>th</sup> Agriculture	New appointment
6	Dr. Yuvraj Rahangdale	Technical Advisor	Post Graduate	10 years



## 5. Programme and Activities

Some of the specific activities identified for promoting some of the livelihood activities which need technological and scientific inputs are:

- Technical inputs into setting up Wadi.
- Setting up sustainable harvesting mechanisms for selected NTFPs like Amla, Honey,
- To provide technical inputs into value addition and processing of these NTFPs.
- Training, capacity building and institution building for natural resource management and conservation.
- Harvesting, Processing, Packaging techniques for rock honey.
- Training on vermin composting and its use.

### Activities with Beneficiaries

- Promotion and introduction of high quality seeds for vegetables.
- Promotion of fruit species like Amla and Mango
- Initiation of appropriate cropping pattern to ensure minimum loss due to crop damage.
- vermin compost production and its use.
- Setting up sustainable harvesting mechanisms for NTFPs
- Primary processing of NTFP and honey
- Changing attitude of the people to grow vegetable for commercial sale also.

## 6. Project Beneficiary

There are 50 beneficiary families in the project, whose are direct and primary beneficiary of the project. The beneficiaries has been selected with organizing gram sabha at the village level in presence of Sarpanch and Panch and introduced about the project its objectives and outcomes also. After a serious discussion active and eligible farmers has been selected as project beneficiaries.<sup>1</sup>

- Village BALGON : 30 Families
- Village LAPT: 20 Families

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<sup>1</sup> List of Beneficiary enclosed see annexure 01

## 7. Implementation of Work Plan

Sr. No.	Activities	YEAR I				Status
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
<b>A</b>	<b>Development of WADI [Fodder &amp; Fuel wood]</b>					
1	Feasibility study on Wadi development/Base line etc.	√				Completed
2	Developing criteria for marginalized / small farmers	√				Completed
3	Identification and selection of marginalized / eligible population	√				Completed
4	Motivation and orientation of the selected farmers on wadi project	√	√	√	√	Ongoing
5	On-going technical support during development of wadies		√	√	√	Ongoing
6	Building technical capacities and development and sustaining wadi project		√			Ongoing
7	Vegetable seed support and fruit tree saplings			√		Completed
8	Providing market linkages within the block and district and accordingly making farmers aware about the same					Process ongoing
9	Fodder and Fuel wood seedling and Seed supply			√		Ongoing
10	Exposure visit for promotion of WADI culture		√			Completed
11	Community Nursery Raising			√		Planned & process initiated
<b>B</b>	<b>Providing NTFP based local livelihood options for marginalized families</b>					
1	Developing criteria and identification and selection of marginalized families	√				Completed
2	Feasibility study on NTFP collection and future strategy	√	√			Completed
3	Training on NTFP marketing, challenges and strategy		√	√	√	Planned in next year
4	Formation of SHG and support to groups focusing on women's group formation		√	√	√	Completed
5	Honey processing unit [packaging/bottling]					Unit established
6	Pulveriser					Unit established
7	Training on primary processing of NTFP [AMLA, HONEY, HARRA, BAHERA, MANGO]			√		Completed
8	Laisoning with local self governance and various related government departments to sustain livelihood options based on NTFP		√	√	√	Process ongoing
<b>C</b>	<b>Technical capacity building Input</b>					
1	Training on leadership					Completed
2	Training on scientific harvesting of NTFPs				√	Completed
3	Training on SHG management			√		Completed
4	Follow up training on SHG Management					Next qtr.
5	Vermi compost pit construction				√	Completed
7	Establishment of local level market options				√	Ongoing
<b>D</b>	<b>Documentation, Monitoring and Evaluation Activities</b>					
1	Documentation	√	√	√	√	Ongoing
2	Dissemination of information related to project activities	√	√	√	√	Ongoing
3	Monitoring visits	√	√	√	√	As per plan
4	Monthly reports	√	√	√	√	As per plan
5	Quarterly / Annual reports	√	√	√	√	As per plan

**Programmes organized at the Community Level for Capacity Building of Beneficiaries**

SN	Programme Name	Place / village Name	Dates	No. of Participants
1	Enabling environment	Balgaon	9-Mar	30
		Lapti	10-Mar	25
2	Project orientation	Balgaon	29-Mar	78
		Lapti	30-Mar	45
3	Meeting with selected farmers	Balgaon	11-Apr	35
		Lapti	10-Apr	30
4	Celebration of world environment day	Balgaon	5-Jun	60
		Lapti	7-Jun	42
5	Training on vermi compost construction and use	Garhi Agriculture farm	6-Jun	30
6	Training on seed treatment	Garhi	8-Jun	34
7	Distribution of gardening tools and orientation on organic farming	Balgaon	10-Jul	56
		Lapti	11-Jul	46
8	Training on SHG record keeping	Balgaon	20-Jul	24
9	Leadership training	Balgaon	4-Aug	20
		Lapti	8-Aug	22
		Balgaon	19-Sep	36
		Lapti	20-Sep	39
10	Exposure to Betul at BAIF WADI Project	Betul	26 & 27 Sept	10
11	Training on Scientific Honey Harvesting and Processing	Garhi	11 to 14 Nov.	25
12	Scientific Harvesting of NTFP and Primary Processing	Garhi	14 th Nov.	30

## Programme and Activities in Details

### 7.1. Project orientation for Project Staff

After selection of project staff we have organized two days orientation programme for staff on the project. In the field office of CDC at Baihar, two days orientation training organized on 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> Dec. 2008. In this orientation we have discussed on these issues.

- Why conservation required
- Kanha National Park overview
- Forest Acts and laws, National park, Sanctuary, Reserve forest and Protected forest
- Why project has been planned
- Role of DST, WWF and CDC
- Project objectives
- Project activities
- Annual work plan
- Prioritization of activities
- NTFP based livelihood
- Technical inputs in project
- Community mobilization for insuring conservation
- Role of project staffs, PI Co PI and Technical persons
- Role of Park Administration, Govt. departments i.e. Agriculture, Horticulture etc.

In this orientation programme we have discussed in detail on above mentioned subject and prepared a detail plan of action for the first year. We have prepared strategy for implementation of each of the programme and strategy. What are the expected results and how we could gain the results. An orientation on BADI development has been organized, BADI is very important place for the families because this is the area, occupied by the family is surrounded in their house. Its area falls half to two acre of land. In this BADI they are taking maize and mustard only after that the land is not useful for the family. We have to target this BADI and to insure for use of this place maximum to earn money for livelihood.

Presently peoples are not doing vegetable cultivation for sell or earning money, they are growing some very common vegetable species and selling in the market very less price occasionally. Under this project we have to promote people for to use this BADI like commercial production area. We have to change their thinking, behavior and attitude and prepare this place useful for throughout the year, to provide technical input, scientific methods.

## 7.2. Baseline and Feasibility analysis

In the first two months we have made detailed survey of the both villages, after that we have made analysis of the data. This survey has been conducted with the help of experienced staffs of the organization. In the analysis we have find out the possibilities on BADI and NTFP. With the finding of the survey we have made our strategy for project interventions.<sup>2</sup>

## 7.3. Motivation and Orientation of the community

During the collection of base line data we have been organized a community meeting in both village separately. In this meeting the issues discussed;

- What is the project.
- Why we are interested to implement this project.
- Who will be stakeholders of the project.
- Who is supporting this project.
- Role of organization and the community.
- Role of local Panchayat, CBO and organization.



The project staffs discussed with community on above mentioned issues. We have made clarification of doubts and questions of the community. This also explained with the community that this is the model project and we are doing an experiment. The good and effective results could be beneficial for the another families and villages also. The project needs active and effective role and support of the community for conservation of forest and wildlife and insuring livelihood. We can play effective role on conservation and livelihood with this project.

<sup>2</sup> Detail village profile enclosed

During the meeting there was big question among community that we are the agent of park administration and after some time we will disclose that these villages need to be displaced. We make clarity with community we have organized lots of small meetings with women, PRI representatives, SHG, Men etc. We have linked the livelihood with conservation issue. After two to three months the community becomes familiar with project staffs and we have started our project activities.

Date	Programme	Village	No. of Participants
09.03.2009	Enabling environment	Balgaon	30
10.03.2009		Lapti	25
29.03.2009	Project orientation	Balgaon	78
30.03.2009		Lapti	45

#### 7.4. Beneficiary selection criteria

Project staffs organized continue meetings, collective and individual at the community level, with the experience of the staffs, their analysis and discussion of different peoples we have made some criteria for selection of beneficiaries for good project results.

Beneficiary selection criteria for BADI development;

- The family who have at least half acre of land.
- He is agree to follow the instructions of the project staff.
- Must be active with all project activities.
- The family should have some irrigation facilities, not owned may be community open well or hand pump.
- The family have at least two livestock for making of vermin compost pit.
- There will be gender sensitivity among the family members and the family members agree to send their women's for meeting, training or exposures.
- They are agree to spent some amount for activities which is not in project but required and not migrating.
- The family will take responsibility for safety and maintenance of the vegetable, plants and compost pit.
- The member agree to disseminate the information and techniques what they learnt with this project.
- Agree to work collectively in group.

These criteria has been developed and the beneficiary were agree with these criteria and agree to help the project. With these criteria we have been selected 30 families from Balgaon village and 20 families with from Lapti village for project beneficiary. We are doing project activities with these selected 50 families.

To avoid any dispute and confusion in future we have made transparent process for selection of beneficiary. One community meeting has been organized in the leadership of Sarpanch of the village, with the knowledge of PRI representatives these beneficiaries has been selected, and there is keeping possibility to change any beneficiary if he/she is not following the instructions of the project staff or misuse the resources of the project.

#### Selection criteria for NTFP

- The person is involved in collection of NTFP.
- He / She will be used the technique for collection which will be introduce in the project.
- He / She should be agree to sell the NTFP after primary processing and collectively.
- Should be agree on rules and regulation which will be finalized for marketing and benefit sharing.
- Should agree on conservation activities, they never destroy the forest and wildlife.

With these selection criteria we have selected the beneficiaries for project, some of the families are beneficiary for both activities because we wish to bring the good result of the project, The village community were agree on the terms and conditions of the selection criteria.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> List of beneficiary is enclosed for NTFP collection

### 7.5. Badi Planning

Planning of the BADI was essential to promote the beneficiary for commercial production of the vegetables. The project staffs prepared plan with individual beneficiary, to make good plan we have used two different formats and prepared a map of BADI. The location also fixed on the map.

We have explained to the family on the planning its need and benefit of the planning. All the beneficiary are following the planning and doing as per plan. They got good results of the plan and insuring use of available resources.





## 7.6. Construction of compost pit

Construction of compost pit was one of the important activity of the project. We have completed this activity in three round. In the first round we have selected 16 families and completed their pits.



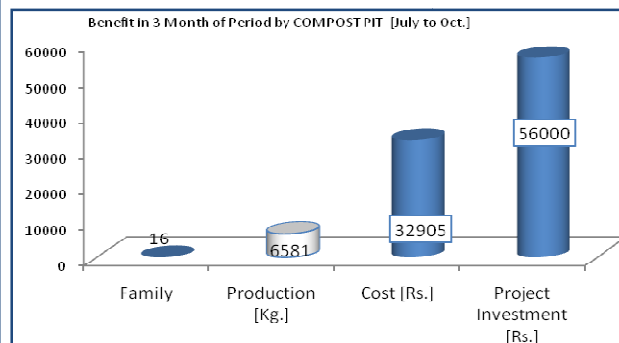
This approach gives us good results we could demonstrate the process of making of compost manure and other beneficiary visited these pit which was constructed in 1<sup>st</sup> round. We have insured the family participation during the construction, one family member were present during the construction and the responsibility given them for making of shed for their pit.

We have been insured that the pit is not prepared for us, They are owning the pit and making its maintenance. In the first round we have completed 16 pits and we are doing proper documentation and benefit analysis. By the end of November we have constructed 50 pits for all beneficiary. The families whose completed their pit in first round they have collected compost manure sufficient quantity and used also in vegetables.



Few families used in paddy crop but most of the families used in vegetable cultivation. It is expected that in coming next 6 month each of the family will be able to collect compost manure in sufficient quantity to use in next paddy crop and vegetable cultivation also. The benefit will be shown in next season.

We are concentrating on marketing of compost manure, the families whose have sufficient quantity for their own use the rest of the manure will be sold. We have prepared 1 kg. packets of compost manure and the cost of one kg. is Rs. 8. A format also developed for making production analysis.<sup>4</sup>



#### Time line for completion of the compost Pit

Round	No. of Pits constructed	Pits fully completed in the Month of
1 <sup>st</sup>	16	June 2009
2 <sup>nd</sup>	24	Sept. 2009
3 <sup>rd</sup>	10	Nov. 2009
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	

SN	Name of farmer	Production[Kg.]	Cost[Rs.]
1	Bisansingh Taram	580	2900
2	Budhram Pandre	500	2500
3	Darbarisingh	450	2250
4	Dheeraj Dhurvey	400	2000
5	Dheerajsingh Pandre	500	2500
6	Hansarm Pandre	600	3000
7	Hemlal Chicham	650	3250
8	Jhungul Pandre	550	2750
9	Fattulal Uikey	320	1600
10	Keshar Singh Kushre	200	1000
11	Kopendra Kusre	316	1580
12	Mahesh Kumar Parte	200	1000
13	Murat Singh dhurvey	340	1700
14	Pratapsingh Dhurvey	265	1325
15	Sumer Singh Kusre	270	1350
16	Surendra Singh Kusre	440	2200
<b>Total</b>		<b>6581</b>	<b>32905</b>

<sup>4</sup> Form for benefit analysis of vermi compost manure [See annexure ]

## 1.1. Supply of vegetable seed

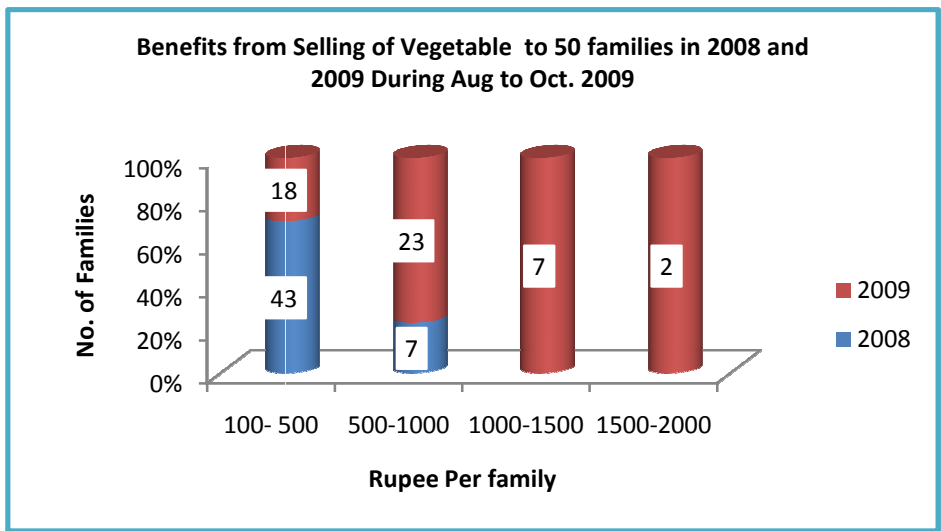


In the project we have promoted beneficiary for commercial vegetable production. During the base line we came to know that nobody is growing vegetable for selling purpose. This issue has been discussed with the families and introduced about the benefits for insuring livelihood. Community collective analysis also completed and local seeds collection done by the project staffs. We have made analysis of production of the local seed and introduced some hybrid variety of vegetables.<sup>5</sup>

Seeds variety locally available	Seed introduced first time
BARATI	Lobia hybrid
LOUKY	Lady finger
Pumpkin	KARELA hybrid
Cucumber	Gwarfalli hybrid
Kareli	LOUKY hybrid
GILKI	Pumpkin hybrid
Beans	Ginger
BHAJI	ARBI
	Chilly hybrid
	Tomato hybrid
	Maithy
	BAIGAN hybrid
	Potato
	Radish

<sup>5</sup> Form for vegetable production pre and post analysis [See annexure]

We have provided seeds as per season, The vegetables which they have shown in rainy season got some benefits, In this winter season all the beneficiary will be able to get more benefit by the vegetables. A small analysis given in below. The analysis shows that nobody sells vegetable above Rs. 500 in previous year and this year 7 families earned more than Rs. 1000 to 1500 and 2 families earned more than Rs. 1500



## 7.7. Supply of fruit plants



In the project we are looking that fruit trees are also good for alternate source of income of families. As per local need and climate we have provided plants of fruit. This has been discussed also with local horticulture department and as per advice of Block Horticulture Officer we have provided three types of fruit plants this year.

As per our information collected the climate is suitable for species

SN	Species	Remarks
1	Mango	Provide this year
2	Guava	Preparing nursery for next year
3	Custard Apple	Preparing nursery for next year
4	Lime	Preparing nursery for next year
5	Sweet Lime	Provided to few beneficiary
6	Amla	Provide first year
7	Jack Fruit	Available in quantity
8	Drumstick	Preparing nursery for next year
9	Ber	Provided as per requirement

## Details on plants provided in the project

SN	Species	Reason
1	MANGO hybrid [DASHAHRI & LANGDA]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Beneficiary will be able to take crop in coming next three years.</li> <li>Good price and demand in local market</li> <li>Good plants were available from Dept. of Horticulture nursery</li> <li>Suitable as per local climate</li> <li>After five years farmer will be able to get Rs. 2 to 3 thousands.</li> </ul>
2	PAPAYA Hibrid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Crop will be available with in one year.</li> <li>Certified plants were available from Dept. of Horticulture</li> <li>The farmer able to earn Rs. 1000 to 1500 per plant per year.</li> </ul>
3	AMLA Hiteck	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Suitable for local climate</li> <li>Good demand at locally</li> <li>Project is promoting primary processing, there will be demand at the village for making of TRIFALA</li> <li>Promoting by forest department also.</li> </ul>

## Details of the plants provided first year to the beneficiaries

SN	Name of Species	No. of Plants provided
1	Mango Hybrid	Two plants provided to each family
2	PAPAYA Hybrid	Per family 5 plants provided
3	AMLA	Per family 15 plants provided

The project has been provide 22 plants to each beneficiary, in the coming year we will provide at least 50 plants to each family. We are preparing nursery for next year. In the nursery we are planning to prepare 5000 plants.

With the fruit plant we will provide plants for fodder and fuel, this year we have provided seeds of SUBABUL but its was not good result and rain also not enough for survival of seedlings. We are preparing plants for fodder and fuel in the nursery, which will provide fuel and fodder in coming three to four years.



## 8. Capacity Building Programme/Trainings

### 8.1. Training on Leadership

It is need of the project that the community must be aware and they have proper information. We are continue making aware and organizing community for conservation issue. this has been observed that nobody works in these villages with the participation of these tribal community. They fee insecure on different issues. Nobody listening their voice, panchayat also not working towards benefit of the community, nobody giving the importance to these people.



We are developing peoples capacity through training, meeting and regular contacts. We have organized leadership training for community specially project beneficiary, because we are in process to form village echo committee with the coordination of park administration. Before initiation of the process for forming echo committee. There is need to prepare community for playing role for effective functioning of the committee. Through the training we are trying to develop local leadership for taking the issue of conservation. Leadership is required for every level i.e. to function the CBO, Panchayat and the committee. In the training we have been covered these issues.

- Quality of a good leader
- Need of community participation.
- Role of leader.
- Role of community and the leader.
- How to develop leadership quality.

The training organized participatory method, used games, stories and songs during the training.



## 8.2. Training on Self Help Group Management



At present every where and each agency promoting SHG, Govt. and Non Govt. agency, Projects and programmes working on formation of Self Help Groups. During the survey we have collected information on SHG status in these villages. Which were not in favor of our work, because the groups were formed in these villages under the Govt. SGSY by the ADEO. There were lots of confusion among members and the groups were not well organized or oriented on the process.

There were two SHG in each village but all the SHG were defuncted and the relationship of the group members was not healthy. Strategically we have taken this issue and not worked directly with these groups. After three to four months we have started works with these SHG and tried to reform and orient on need of the group. Slowly we have start to organize group meeting and saving also and organized training for these SHG. In the training we have discussed on these issues.

- Concept of SHG
- Need of SHG
- What SHG could work and how
- Required documents of the SHG
- Maintenance of SHG records.
- Relationship with Bank
- Small livelihood activities of the SHG.

This two days training organized with the help of other project staffs of the organization, now these SHGs moving towards a strong and sustainable group but required more training and skills.

### 8.3. Training on Seed Treatment

Agriculture is the main occupation of the people in project villages, but people are doing traditional practices in agriculture. They are unaware about new and improved techniques. So that there is very low agriculture production. We have observed the situation and try to intervene on agriculture techniques. This year we have provided techniques on seed treatment.



Seed treatment is a simple but main activity to take good production. Due to lack of information people are not doing treatment before sowing. Without seed treatment people lost their seeds in huge quantity because seed not germinating properly. Project staff organized these trainings on seed treatment with the support and coordination of ADEO Agriculture Development & Extension Officer at the village level. We have provided treatment information and practical demonstration on maize and paddy along with vegetable seed. We have provided simple and easy techniques for seed treatment.



#### 8.4. Training on vermin compost

This was required to conduct training on vermin composting techniques. Before this intervention people using the cow dung only for preparing UPLA for fuel and wasting whole the available cow dung. Some farmers using the dry cow dung in their farm as manure but its not effective.

This training programme has been organized at Govt. Dairy farm in GARHI village. Demonstration and theory has been organized during the training by project staffs and staff of dairy farms.

- Requirements for making vermi compost.
- Quantity of cow dung and method of filling the pit.
- Maintenance of pit in different seasons.
- Maintenance of moisture.
- Technique for getting the manure from pits.
- Storage techniques of manure.

In this training we have provided good and necessary information to all beneficiaries for getting the proper and maximum benefits from compost manure. People using the information which provided during the training and getting benefits.



### 8.5. Training on Scientific Honey Harvesting



Collection of NTFP is one of the main source of income. But due to national park livelihood of the peoples affected because lot of restrictions created by the park administration for collecting of NTFP. There is possibility on harvesting of few NTFP's. Honey is one of the most important forest product which is available for harvesting. We have discussed at community level on honey harvesting, there are lot of peoples whose are involved on honey harvesting traditionally. We have selected 32 peoples for this training whose were involved on traditional honey harvesting. Four days training organized for these selected peoples.

The four days training organized during 11 to 14<sup>th</sup> Nov. 2009 at GARHI village. During the training we have organized practical and theoretic training for participants. The participants have learnt the scientific harvesting mechanism of honey without disturbing forest and wildlife.

### Establishment of Honey Processing Unit



After harvesting honey from forest filtering process is required and for making filter of the honey a filter machine is required. Through the project a small filter plant is established in the BALGAON village. This machine is established with the consultation of community, its has been decided that the community will own this machine and maintain it properly. The machine could run by electricity or LPG. The participants has been trained during the training on operating the machine.



### 8.6. Training on NTFP processing

Primary processing of NTFP is planned in the project, lots of NTFP like HARRA, BAHERA, AMLA and Honey is available in the forest. People were involved on collection of these forest products in past but presently due to restriction there is less collection of NTFP. Park administration making restrictions because of un scientific and unmanaged harvesting of the NTFP.

There is problem on harvesting practices, people harvesting forest products and selling in the market and getting very less amount, some time people harvesting forest products after cutting of the trees. There is an example of unmanaged harvesting of forest product, few years back people harvested AMLA from forest and cut all the AMLA trees, after this there was no availability of AMLA in forest.

In our study and data collection we got information that, people harvesting HARRA, BAHERA and AMLA but they are unable to get proper and fare price. This issue has been discussed with the community and decided, now they will harvest these things but before selling of these products we will do primary processing. The community has been decided that they will make primary processing and prepare TRIFALA.

A group of 30 women's identified for this activity. First orientation has been organized for these selected women's. In this training we have trained women on harvesting techniques. When and how they will harvest the forest products, a sustainable mechanism has been introduced to the women's. Only one training is not sufficient for capacity building of rural women's. More trainings on this issue is planned for the community which will be organize in coming months.

#### **Establishment of PULVRISOR for NTFP Processing**

As per provision in the project, PULVRISOR has been purchased for primary processing of the NTFP. This machine also established in BALGAON village, this is very simple machine and women can operate this easily. We will organize more training on operating of the PULVRISOR, when the collection will be over. In coming months we will be able to bring one NTFP product in the form of TRIFALA.

## 9. Exposure visit

To insure the effectiveness of the project capacity building of the stakeholder is required. Exposure visit is one of the most effective learning method for people. As per suggestions of expert we have organized exposure visit for beneficiaries. 10 peoples has visited BETUL field area of BAIF's WADI Project. We have coordinated with MP office of BAIF and organized this visit, this visit was very effective, the people learnt lot of things like.



- Now people not making complaint for availability of water for irrigation, because they have observed that in BETUL people have very less water and they are nicely using the water for irrigate their plants and vegetables.
- Few members are agree to make clean kitchen to reduce consumption of fuel wood.
- They have learnt how to survive the plants and what are good techniques and they are following the good methods.
- Promoting each others and people now more organized.
- They learnt, how they will take benefits from vegetables and fruit trees.
- Collective community monitoring initiated by themselves, the beneficiaries have been formed three groups of 10 member. They are regular visiting to each other and advising for proper maintenance of pits, vegetables, plants etc.

List of peoples who visited BAIF WADI Project at BETUL

SN	Name	Village
1	Hansaram Pandre	Balgaon
2	Dheeraj Pandre	Balgaon
3	Shantibai	Balgaon
4	Shyambati	Balgaon
5	Mahesh Parte	Lapti
6	Surendra Kushre	Lapti
7	Gouthan Bai	Lapti
8	Sonam Dhurvey	Community Organizer
9	Vandna Baheshwar	Community Organizer
10	Mamta Bais	Project Coordinator

## 10. Supply of Gardening tools

We have observed that there is very less agriculture tools available with peoples. Very small and essentials tools and facilities lacking with the farmers. We have discussed with people on availability of essential tools for vegetable cultivation and agricultural activities. With the consultation five tools has been decided and provided to the project beneficiaries. After getting these tools they are working nicely with the use of these tools.

List of tools provided by the project

- GAINTI
- PHAWDA
- TASLA
- PAN KUDALI
- HANDRO





## 11. Monitoring visit

Organization established a small field office at GARHI village for proper and effective implementation of the project. The project staffs are lives in this village and are with the regular touch with the community. To insure availability of the project staff we have developed daily reporting format.<sup>6</sup> and a weekly reporting format<sup>7</sup> also. The PI review these format in regular basis and visiting project area regularly or as per need of the project.

PI organizing monthly review meeting with project staffs, during this meeting we are reviewing the monthly activities and planning for the next month. At the project level project coordinator organizing daily meeting with community organizers. All these efforts making effective project implementation.

## 12. Staff capacity Building

Organization insuring capacity building of the project staffs as per need of the project, we providing learning materials, new information's to staff in regular basis. In the monthly meeting one session organizing by the PI on new issue, some time we invite experts for conducting session. We have collected lots of learning materials, training modules on agriculture, horticulture, livelihood, NTFP and conservation for staff and the community. Lots of information in printed forms provided to the community.

Organization has organized small orientation for project staffs on these issues.

- Management of Self Help Group
- Leadership
- Agriculture, Horticulture and NTFP based rural livelihood
- Joint forest management, forest act etc.

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<sup>6</sup> Daily monitoring format for staff

<sup>7</sup> Weekly report format for staff

### 13. Project Monitoring visit by WWF



Mrs. Vishaish Uppal, Coordinator Sustainable Livelihood WWF India has been visited our project on 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> of Oct. 2009. She has been visited both project villages and observed the project activities. She attends the community meetings in both villages and discussed with beneficiaries.



She conduct a meeting with project staffs PI, Project Coordinator and Community organizer and gives the feedback on how to improve the project benefits for people. She has been suggested for data collection on fuel consumption and introduce them new or improved techniques for less consumptions of fuel wood. She has suggested to do these things immediately;

- To visit NIC centre [Conservation Centre] of WWF which is developing in INDRI village near by Kanha.
- More data should be collected and analysis on NTFP.
- To coordinate with coordinator of Satpura Maikal Landscape, Project of WWF.
- To promote use full species as per community demands like BAMBOO, DHANWA, KHAMER etc.

This visit was very useful for our project, we got feedback and suggestions from expert, this type of visits required in regular interval

#### 14. Achievements/ Success stories

This will be too early to say achievements of the project, but it's a sign of change;

Gond tribes normally not working on agriculture activities as income generation activities, but with the project interventions they are willing to do some thing new for livelihood. We have promoted peoples for selling of vegetables in market. In first six month of the project some people gets some income and now each of the project beneficiary earned around Rs. 1000. They are now happy and changing the attitude also.

The same situation is there for honey, we are promoting people for proper and sustainable harvesting of honey. We have prepared plan for proper processing of honey, its packing and bottling. After few time honey will be a good source of supplementary income for the family.



During the first review meeting this was suggested to each partner to bring out two products. We are ready with our one product which is compost manure. Another two product will be ready in few months. We will be able to bring TRIFAL and Honey for marketing.

Community is interested on conservation, they also want to reduce their dependency on forest. They are thinking to fulfill their demand in their own place or village level. As the facilities will be available at the community level, peoples interventions will be reduced in forest.

## 15. Linkages

Organization tried to link with different department locally for the benefit of the community, this year we have linked with Agriculture, Horticulture and Forest department. We have invited peoples from these department to visit the project or to organize training meetings with community. We have constructed vermin compost pit with the technical guidance of agriculture department. Horticulture department also supporting us for proper plantation and giving advice to beneficiaries.

Action taken on feedback of DST

- **BAIF:** As per suggestion of DST we have organized exposure visit to BAIF WADI project at BETUL
- **MP Vigyan Sabha:** We have coordinated with MPVS for training on honey harvesting, the person who was trained from MPVS conducted four days training for the project, we have purchased kits from MPVS for honey collection.
- **TRIFED:** We have sent letters to TRIFED for training on honey and marketing of other NTFP but we are unable to get response from TRIFED. We have made phone calls but the numbers are not correct which was available on website of TRIFED.

## 16. Challenges

During the implementation of this project we got some good and favorable situation at the community and different level, but there are some challenges also which we are facing i.e.

- **Project Limitation :** In the project there is provision for only 50 families, we are able to work presently with 50 families only, another families of the village making pressure for staffs to make project beneficiary.
- **Coordination with Park Administration:** We are continue trying to make coordination with park administration, we have given information about the project in written to bottom to top level but they are not coming forward. At the local level some coordination has been established with forest office, need to take this up to higher level. WWF is supporting us on this effort.

## 17. Utilization of Budget

As per guideline of DST we are maintaining proper and separate account books for the project. We are tried and insured proper and maximum utilization of grant for the project. The expenditure of the project in first year is given in below as per DST's major account heads.

Expenses in Major Head as per DST [Dec. 2008 to Nov. 2009]		
SN	Account Head	Expenses up to 30th Nov.09
1	Consumables	58403
2	Contingencies	9515
3	Equipment	273250
4	Manpower	146430
5	Other cost	38051
6	Overhead charges	13083
7	Training	16734
8	Travel	34367
<b>Total</b>		<b>589833</b>

Grant Received	600000
Bank intrest received	5139
<b>Total Receipts</b>	<b>605139</b>

<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>589833</b>
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Balance at Bank	15306
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## **annexure**