



Bonthi PRI Pilot Project

An integrated natural resource management project, with a goal of empowering rural communities through elected local bodies (Panchayats)

The Bonthi PRI Pilot project, operational since July 2005, is a unique partnership between Intercooperation and a Gram Panchayat, the lowest unit of governance in India. The project is implemented by village level sub committees under the overall supervision of Bonthi Gram Panchayat. The project has the following focus areas:

- Capacity building for Gram Panchayat, sub committee members, community resource persons and self- help groups.
- NRM activities on watershed basis with a focus on degraded lands in upper reaches belonging to the dalits and poor.
- Support through CBOs/SHG for community-prioritised need based activities, thrift and credit practises and livelihood activities.
- Gram Panchayat Support for better functioning through introduction of systems and processes for planning, monitoring and management of untied funds.
- Planning, Monitoring & Evaluation for greater accountability to Gram Sabha (village assembly).
- Documentation and Knowledge Management at community level for information exchanges; documentation of the project experiences and theme- based publications.



The project uses the People's Plan (developed from habitation level micro-plans) as the basis for convergence of programmes of different Government line departments.



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Natural Resource Management
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BONTHI PRI PILOT PROJECT



PROGRESS REPORT
UP TO OCTOBER 2008
INTERCOOPERATION
NOVEMBER 2008

PROGRESS REPORT UP TO OCTOBER 2008

The last update of the project progress was shared with SDC in May/June 2008, as part of the write-up for the project extension. This report provides details of the progress made by the project, mainly in the December 2007 to October 2008 period.

1.0 Background- A summary of progress in Dec 2007 -June 2008

The period December 2007 to June 2008 was the most productive period of physical achievement of the project till date. The communities participated very actively to complete the area treatments as per the participatory netplans. The key highlights of this period were as follows:

- In December, a Steering Committee meeting was held at Zila Panchayat Bidar, following which a field visit was conducted by the then Zila Panchayat CEO, Mr. Jitendra Nayak, to the project. He also sanctioned a percolation tank in village Hangarga after seeing the site identified by communities during the WUMP (Water Use Master Plan) exercises.
- Sub committee members and Gram Panchayat members participated in trainings on gender sensitization and project guidelines.
- Need based activities were completed in the different villages.
- Well being ranking, market analysis and other participatory exercises for assessing the potential for funding livelihood support activities were completed in the different villages.
- Additional netplanning was undertaken in villages where planned area was nearing completion.
- There were changes in top officials at the Zila Panchayat level- the incumbent CEO, Mr. Jitendra Nayak, was transferred to Bangalore and the Deputy Secretary, Dr. G. C. Prakash, took charge as CEO.
- The Gram Panchayat and sub committee members were able to successfully lobby and ensure releases for project fund from the Zila Panchayat in March 2008.



- Subsequent to a project audit held in April 2008, the Gram Panchayat opened a separate account in a nationalized bank at Aurad and the first fund transfer of Rs. 19.82 lakhs from Intercooperation Berne directly to Bonthi Gram Panchayat was made in June 2008. The funds were subsequently transferred to the sub committees and labor payments were made to the community.

- Ms. Rupa Mukerji, Delegate, Intercooperation and a team from the Nepal Swiss Community Forestry Project visited the Bonthi PRI Pilot project.
- Mr. Vital Yeragatti, Project Officer, Intercooperation, resigned from his position in May 2008 to take up a new position in a private company.

2.0 Important Events during the reporting period- July to October 2008.

2.1 Project Extension till June 2009

After SDC approved the project extension, the existing agreement was amended to extend the time period till June 2009. After discussing the terms of extension, the Bonthi Gram Panchayat shared a resolution with Intercooperation welcoming the project extension till 2009. The communities in the villages, in several meetings, also expressed their gratitude to the “Swiss authorities in Delhi and Berne” for extending the project and providing an opportunity to treat their farmland as also an opportunity to learn about participatory planning and implementation processes.

2.2 Changes in Zila Panchayat Officials

In September 2008, after serving for a period of 8 months, the sitting CEO, Dr. G.C. Prakash was transferred and a new CEO, Mr. Umesh Kusugal, from the K.A.S. cadre, took charge at ZP Bidar. After a briefing on the Bonthi PRI Pilot project, he counter signed as witness on the agreement and also fixed the date for the 7th steering committee meeting.

2.3 Project Steering Committee Meeting

Due to State level elections and the enforcement of the code of conduct, the 7th project steering committee meeting scheduled in April 2008 was cancelled at the last minute. The next steering committee was scheduled in September 2008 after project extension was obtained from SDC. Unfortunately, the meeting was postponed once again as proper communication could not reach all stakeholders.



After a briefing of the project, the new CEO, Mr. Umesh Kusugal, presided over the 7th Steering Committee Meeting held on 21st October 2008. The major agenda and discussions in the Steering Committee were around the Action Plan prepared by the

sub committee and the Gram Panchayat for the period July 2008 to June 2009 and progress report for the previous period.

2.4 Visit of Gram Panchayat Members from Ajanoor Gram Panchayat, Kerala

Bonthi is also part of the "Panchayat to Panchayat" programme under the SDC funded CAPDECK project. Two members from Bonthi Gram Panchayat visited Ajanoor Gram Panchayat in June 2008 and two members from the Ajanoor Gram Panchayat visited Bonthi in August 2008. The visits provided Gram Panchayat members an opportunity to learn about the similarities and differences in the PRI context, the socio-cultural-religious contexts, and the development contexts in the two States. The cross visits helped broaden the perspectives of the Bonthi Gram Panchayat members with respect to their role and with respect to the Gram Panchayat as an institution.

Impressions of Bonthi Gram Panchayat members after the visit to Ajanoor Gram Panchayat:

- Mr. Maruthi Gangaram, "The Gram Panchayat in Kerala is as powerful as the Zila Panchayat in Karnataka. The Ajanoor Gram Panchayat building is as big as the Bidar Zila Panchayat building. It has around 20 direct staff working under its control that comes and works regularly in the office. The Gram Panchayat has a larger number of departments, staff and funds under its control. Women attendance and participation in the Gram Sabhas is very high. In our Gram Panchayat, these things are missing. In Kerala, the people are civilized and the place is so clean that we cannot see a spot of stray paper flying around or pan stains."
- Mr. Koundiba Patil, "In Kerala, although population under the panchayat is higher, they receive a higher rainfall than Bonthi and their natural resources base is much better. As they need not worry about water, they are able to concentrate on their development. In Ajanoor Gram Panchayat, all households have toilets. The people are highly educated and civilized. Hence, decision-making is better. The Gram Panchayat has greater control over many departments that we do not have like agriculture, primary health and grievance addressal cell for women."

Impressions of Ajanoor Gram Panchayat members after visiting Bonthi Gram Panchayat:

- Mr. Kunikannan, "Bonthi is a dry area receiving less rainfall than our area. The people of the area are devoted to agriculture and work very hard. This is not the case in our area. In Bonthi, people are also very warm and friendly. However, they are facing many hardships as it a remote area. We were also facing similar situation some 40 years back. They will also one day overcome their problems."
- Mr. Moidu Saab, "This area is like what our area was in the 1960s. The status of women requires improvement in Bonthi. People should also use toilets. In Karnataka, the Gram Panchayat is not strong. It is the MLA who is very powerful."

During their visit to Bonthi, the members from Ajanoor had a series of interactions with the communities. They addressed a Gram Panchayat meeting, discussed with self help group, sub committees, MYRADA staff and with Zila Panchayat officials. As a symbol of strengthening their friendship, the members of the two Gram Panchayats together planted saplings in the Bonthi school campus.

2.5 Visit of Mrs. Voni from Intercooperation Madagascar in October 2008

As part of an exposure to the Indian experience in decentralization and rural development, Mrs. Voni from the Delegation Office Intercooperation Madagascar visited the project. She had interactions with the Gram Panchayat members in Bonthi and also participated in the Steering Committee Meeting as an observer.

3.0 Preliminary Impact of field activities

Preliminary impact of field activities under NRM in terms of employment generation, fallow land coming under cultivation and migration was also compiled and is shared in the paragraphs below.

During the debriefing, Ms. Voni observed, “ The local governance units in India have powers and more importantly funds for development projects. In Madagascar, the Government is unable to provide funds of this scale to the communes and there is a dependency on the international donors for funding development projects. The Bonthi Project is a good example of the local governance unit and the local NGO working together to improve planning capacities at the village level.”

3.1 Impact on employment

In the project villages, the landowners completed the treatments by working on their land and very few farmers employed labour outside the household. In village Lingi, behavioral changes were observed, where many families hailing from the higher caste, who previously did not work in their own fields, completed the land treatments on their own. The project was able to generate **40,595** labor person-days. The sub committee wise details of labour person days generated is as follows:

Table-1: Person days of employment generated in the Different Sub Committees through NRM activities supported under Bonthi PRI Pilot Project during the period December 2007 to June 2008

Sl. no.	Name of the sub committees	Number of Households	Number of Person days	Person days / Household
1	Bonthi	145	4,795	33.07
2	Lingi	190	5,921	31.16
3	Sawargaon	65	5,540	85.23
4	Kirgunwadi	57	3,733	65.49
5	Hangarga	70	5,131	73.30
6	Tanda committee	155	15,475	99.84
	Total	682	40,595	59.52



In the Period December 2007 to June 2008, around 59 days of wage employment for a household was generated through the project. The average daily wage earned was Rs. 98/-. Employment generation was highest in the tandas where nearly 100 days of employment was generated and lowest in Bonthi and Lingi where nearly a month's employment was generated through project interventions.

3.3 Impact on fallow land coming under cultivation

As per a study conducted by MYRADA, 92.67 hectares (229 acres) of fallow uncultivable land in the different villages and tandas was brought under cultivation for the first time after treatments supported by the project. This area was earlier covered by large stones and was not fit for cultivation. The land reclamation activities supported under the project, apart from providing wage employment, was also useful in making the land suitable for cultivation. Table-2 provides details of the fallow land brought under cultivation in the different villages and tandas.

Sl. No.	Name of the sub committee	Area (in acres)
1	Bonthi	46
2	Kirgunwadi	26
3	Lingi	85
4	Tandas	72
5	Hangarga	00
6	Sawargaon	00
	Total	229



When interviewed, the farmers owning the above land said that earlier they were unable to cultivate their land due to presence of big stones. Even when they cultivated this land, they were unable to get a good yield. After treatment, the farmers stated the following observations from the cultivation:

- Ease in tilling as stones don't obstruct movement. It is easy for bullocks as well as men to walk in the field.
- Deep ploughing as the plough can reach deeper in the soil.
- Increase in germination rate.
- Increase in crop population in a given plot.
- Increased soil moisture helped the crop withstand the extended water stress period between showers.
- Development of stronger roots and straight shoots

Impact on crop yield can be reported once harvesting is over. Field observations from sample and control plots are being collected for this purpose.

3.4 Impact on Migration

Based on the data provided by MYRADA team, the migration pattern from the area was analyzed by IC. Migration from villages and tandas under Bonthi Gram Panchayat can be classified as follows:

- 1) **Long Term Migration (8-10 months):** Teenage/ young male members migrate to Mumbai, Pune, Hyderabad and Surat to work as helpers in hotels and dhabas. Some also work in the diamond cutting industry. The migrants will return home once in 8-10 months.
- 2) **Medium Term Migration (4-5 months):** Young families migrate to Pune, Mumbai, Nizamabad, Nanded for working as construction workers mainly during the slack agricultural season.
- 3) **Short Term Migration (2-3 months):** Community members migrate to nearby villages as agricultural labourers after finishing work on their lands to earn extra income.

The data on migration, pre- and post project intervention, compiled after community interactions is presented in Table 6 below:

Sl. No.	Name of the sub committee	Total no. of house hold	Number of individuals migrating prior to project interventions			Number of individuals Migrating after project interventions		
			Long Term (8-10 mths)	Medium Term (4-5 mths)	Short Term (2-3 mths)	Long Term (8-10 mths)	Medium Term (4-5 mths)	Short Term (2-3 mths)
1	Bonthi	250	150	65	80	68	36	32
2	Lingi	232	40	32	61	0	0	0
3	K.Wadi	60	25	18	29	14	8	0
4	Sawargaon	370	98	110	86	94	78	73
5	Ramsingh naik tanda	185	124	193	210	50	59	47
6	Hangarga	380	389	90	50	213	49	32
	Total	1477	826	508	516	439	230	184

Source: Field study by MYRADA based on implementation carried out in Dec' 07-Jun' 08

The field implementation of NRM activities impacted migration across all three categories. There was 47% reduction in young people migrating to cities to work as hotel helpers (long term- 8-10 months), 55 % reduction in migration in the medium term category (4-5 months) and 64% reduction in the short term category.

In one of the villages, Lingi, the out migration stopped completely as communities focused on completing the planned area treatments. According to Maruti Patel Dashrathrao, who owns 1 ½ acres of cultivable land (and another 2 ½ acre of uncultivable land) in Lingi, "For the past 6 years, I was regularly going to Mumbai to work on construction sites. I used to be away for almost 6 to 7 months between Januarys to August. Managing in Mumbai without family and without proper accommodation was difficult. For the past two years, since the land treatments started in our village, I have not gone to Mumbai. This year my whole family worked on our fields and got our lands treated. We even earned a significant amount of Rs. 12000/ by working in our fields – this is much more than what I could have earned in a year by migrating to Mumbai. Even my uncultivable land was treated and I can now expect crops in it from the coming year".

4.0 Progress during the period- July 2008 to October 2008.

4.1 Capacity building

Regular support to sub committees and to CRPs on operational issues like local contribution collection, audit preparation and follow up, Gram Sabha facilitations, etc. was provided on an on-going basis.

The sub committees were also provided initial inputs on devising strategies for convergence. SHG strengthening was also undertaken in the period. Focus of developing capacity of women continues high on the agenda as even after project efforts, women empowerment continues to be a challenge in the area. Regular inputs to community resource persons continued during the reporting period.

The focus of technical capacity building events was on providing support to the community for undertaking plantation activities- undertaking timely purchases and transportation, timely planting and the maintenance thereafter.



4.2 NRM Activities

4.2.1 Plantation Activities

From June to October, the community was busy with the agricultural operations and labour-intensive activities could not be undertaken in the period. The sub committees had prepared plans for plantations in both the private as well as village pathways during the monsoon season. After the onset of the rains, the sub committees implemented horticulture and forestry plantation activities in the different villages. 179 Farmers planted 2835 *Mangifera indica* (Mango) saplings in either horticultural or agro-forestry plots. Each sub committee formed a purchase committee that consulted different agencies and then purchased the seedlings from the forest department and private nurseries. MYRADA staff provided the technical support to the communities for the plantation activities.



All sub committees completed avenue plantation of *Azadirachta indica* (Neem), *Saraca indica* (Ashoka), *Pongamia pinnata* (Honge) and *Delonix regia* (Gulmohar). In all 599 saplings were planted for avenue plantations. The sub committees have evolved a system of watering of the avenue plantations. The sub committees will monitor the survival of the plantations in June after the summer season.

Last year, during the same season, 1570 curry leaves and lime saplings were distributed to nearly 800 households. The survival count is being compiled and status will be reported in the next reporting period.

Labour payment for work completed under watershed treatments upto June 2008 was also disbursed to the sub committees in July 2008.

4.2.2 Brief overview of cumulative physical progress under NRM activities

Nearly 1140 hectares of land has been treated till date in the Bonthi Gram Panchayat. The sub committee wise details of area coverage are presented in Table-4 below.

Table-4: Area Covered by Different Treatments by the Different sub committees under Bonthi Pri Pilot Project		
Sr. No.	Name of the Sub Committee	Area Covered (in Ha.)
1	Hangarga	148.02
2	Sawargaon	118.46
3	lingi	280.26
4	Bonthi	216.19
5	Kirgunwadi	80.56
6	Tanda	298.59
	Total	1,142.08



In the PPR, in addition to the plantation activities described in the above paragraphs, land based treatments like boulder bunding, earthen bunding, land reclamation and diversion channel were completed in the previous period. Nearly 10,000 cmt of Earthen bunding was completed in Sawargaon and Hangarga.

Nearly 60,000 cmt of land was treated through stone clearing and field bunding in all six sub-committees. An additional 595 cmt of boulder bunding was undertaken in three sub committees. Nearly 2900 cmt of diversion channel was created for diverting water from clogging the fields in all sub committees. Two cattle troughs were constructed in the CPR– one each in Sawargaon and Bonthi tandas.

4.3 Support to CBOs

4.3.1 Support to Agriculture

275 kgs of high yielding variety of improved red gram (Tur) seeds, recommended by the Krishi Vigyan Kendra, was procured by 5 sub committees on a 50:50 cost sharing arrangement with 78 farmers. This activity was undertaken by farmers to experiment with improved seeds.

4.3.2 Support for Open Well Rehabilitation

In the period December to June 2008, rehabilitation of open wells was completed for 9 wells in Lingi and 2 in Bonthi. This activity entailed desilting and deepening of existing open wells to enhance crop production through captive irrigation. During summers, the water from these wells is also used for drinking purposes as drinking water is a pressing need in the village. Steps were constructed in an existing well in Kirgunwadi to improve access of the communities for drinking water during summer

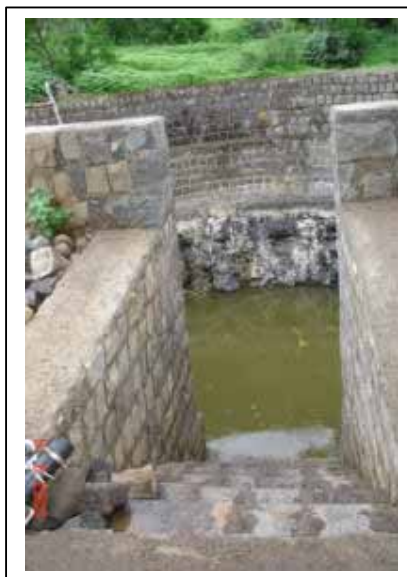
months. Payments for some of the open wells completed in the previous period were also made in the current reporting period.

4.3.3 Need based Activities

Many need- based activities, were undertaken in the sub committees in the December 2007 and January 2008. These were the first activities to be completed in the villages and preceded the watershed implementation. These were:

- Support to ongoing temple renovation in Bonthi,
- Support to approach road in Kirgunwadi and Lingi,
- Support to poor individual, on a revolving fund basis, for meeting medical expenses of family members in Sawargaon.

Like all project activities, Gram Sabha approval was mandatory for the implementation of these activities.



4.4 Finalizing and consolidation of sub committee level Plans

The sub committees and MYRADA deliberated and finalized the plan for the period July 2008 to June 2009. Netplans prepared in the previous quarters were further deliberated upon in the sub committees. Deepening of open well, an activity undertaken successfully by Lingi sub committee was adopted by other sub committees. Activities planned in the previous action plan and for which the preparatory steps were completed like livelihood activities and vermicomposting are planned in the current year.

The plan was prepared with community level deliberations at the village Gram Sabhas, sub committee meetings, Project Learning Forum Meetings and Gram Panchayat meetings. In the PLF, the sub committee members discussed possibilities of considering raising funds from Gram Panchayats for implementing village level plans. On October 21st 2008, the plan was presented to the Steering Committee and after deliberations, approved by the committee.



4.5 Regular Meetings at Village Sub Committee and PLF levels

Although the intensity of physical activities was less during the July – Oct 2008 period, the sub committees continued to maintain the meeting frequency as was maintained during the peak activity period of December to June 2008. The deliberations in the meetings were related to preparation of plan for the period July to June 2009, plantations, fund flows and other issues of community interest.

PLF meetings continue to be an important forum for decision-making and cross learning. Sub committee members attending the meetings share informally with the larger community about the discussions in the meeting.

Gram Sabhas were held in Kirgunwadi, Sawargaon, Bonthi, Lingi and Bonthi tandas for project purposes.

5.0 Financial Progress

The financial progress till July 2008 is detailed in Annex -2. The total expenditure till July 2008 is Rs. 67.94 lakhs. Nearly Rs. 2.92 lakhs was spent on capacity building and Rs. 14.37 lakhs on NGO costs. Expenditure on training is low because most of the trainings were organized in the villages during the sub committee meetings, where there was a good attendance of the target group and very few project level training events were organized.



For field based activities, Rs. 40 lakhs on NRM activities and Rs. 8.69 lakhs on CBO support was spent in the project period till date. GP/ Sub committee support was Rs. 1.91 lakhs.

6.0 Involvement of Intercooperation Staff

Intercooperation staff were involved in project activities under different focus areas. The staff worked in different capacities like -

- Guiding field implementation.
- Supporting project audits and ensuring follow up.
- Following up on the administrative requirements post project extension.
- Supporting the preparation of action plans and the progress reports.
- Undertaking a recruitment process for project officer.
- Liaison with Zila Panchayat, Gram Panchayat and MYRADA for project purposes.
- Supporting preparation for the Steering Committee Meetings.
- Supporting field visit preparation for the different visitors to the project.

6.1 Recruitment of Project Officer

The recruitment process for finding a replacement for Mr. Vittal Yaraggatti was undertaken in the period August & September 2008 when potential candidates were interviewed. However, it was difficult to identify a suitable candidate who could provide quality services for the remaining project period. It was decided to hire services of Mr. J. Jangal, an ex IC staff, who was associated during the initial stages of the Bonthi PRI Pilot project, to undertake project coordination at Bidar level.

DC

20.11.2008

Annex-1: Summary of Physical Progress Under the Bonthi PRI Pilot Project

Table 5:- Physical Progress under Bonthi PRI Pilot Project for the period July 2005 to October 2008								
Sr. No.	Focus Area	Name of Sub Committee					Bonthi Tandas	Total
		Bonthi	Lingi	Kirgun wadi	Sawar gaon	Hangarga		
A	NRM activities							
	1 Private Property Resources							
	a Earthen Bund (in cmts)				775	9,554		10,329
	b Land Reclamation (in cmts)	5,809	13,068	5,980	9,186	2,278	24,221	60,541
	c Boulder Bund (in cmts)	145	106				344	595
	d Diversion Channel (in cmts)	780	27	526	566	91	881	2,871
	e Boulder Checks (in cmts)						15	15
	f Horticulture							
	I Mango Seedlings (nos)	25	1000	340	470	150	850	2,835
	II Kitchen Garden Support- Lime & Curry (nos)	350	250	120	350		500	1,570
	2 Common Property Resources							-
	a Cattle Trough (nos)				1		1	2
	b Forestry							-
	I Neem (nos)	50	30	100	100			280
	II Ashok (nos)		67		50			117
	III Pongamia (nos)		27	75	50			152
	IV Gulmohar (nos)				50			50
B	CBO/SHG/Need Based Support							
	1 Support to Agriculture- BSMR Seeds (kgs)		100	25	50	50	50	275
	2 Open well in PPR (nos)	2	9	1				12

Annex-2: Summary of the Financial Progress of the Bonthi PRI Pilot Project
Amount in Rs.

Table -5: Bonthi PRI Pilot Project											
FOCUS AREA WISE SUB COMMITTEE AND NGO EXPENDITURE DETAILS DURING THE PERIOD											
FROM 01.07.2005 TO 31.07.2008											
Bud get Cod e	Activities under Different Focus Areas	GP	NGO COSTS (MYRADA / DRISTHI)	SAWAR GOAN	KIRGUN WADI	HANGA R GA	TANDA	BONTHI	LINGI	TOTAL	%
1	Capacity Building		292,973							292,973	4.31
2	NGO Support Costs		1,437,965							1,437,965	21.16
3	NRM activities			590,710	376,849	522,725	1,170,486	529,321	813,623	4,003,714	58.92
4	CBO/SHG/Need Based Support	427,842		46,086	37,645	2,800	141,701	25,000	187,793	868,867	12.79
5	GP/Subcommittee support	62,685	3,600	19,263	11,257	24,766	30,176	23,858	15,849	191,454	2.82
6	Planning, Monitoring & Evaluation Support									-	-
7	Miscellaneous Expenses									-	-
	Grand Total	490,527	1,734,538	656,059	425,751	550,291	1,342,363	578,179	1,017,265	6,794,973	100.00
	Total Expenditure in %	7.22	25.53	9.66	6.27	8.10	19.76	8.51	14.97	100.00	

S. No.	Particulars	Amount Rs.	Amount Rs.
	Receipts		
A	Opening balance		-
B	Grants received during the period		7,293,234.00
C	Community Contributions		626,868.00
D	Interest received		151,376.00
E	Receipts		8,071,478.00
F	Total Expenditure		6,794,973.00
G	Closing Balance (d-e)		1,276,505.00
	ZP	103,429.00	
	GP	14,836.00	
	MYRADA	35,670.00	
	Sawargaon	113,160.00	
	Kirgunwadi	78,880.00	
	Hangarga	131,778.00	
	Tanda	482,231.00	
	Bonthi	104,783.00	
	Lingi	211,738.00	
	Total		8,071,478.00

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1.12.2008