

GRAMA SEVA SANGAM

ANNUAL REPORT 2015-16



**982, NEEM HOUSE, KILIKKUDI (VILLAGE & POST),
ILLUPUR (TALUK), PUDUKKOTTAI DISTRICT**

TAMIL NADU - 622 102.

LOCATION MAP



Pudukkottai District

Amburpatti & Avvayarpatti

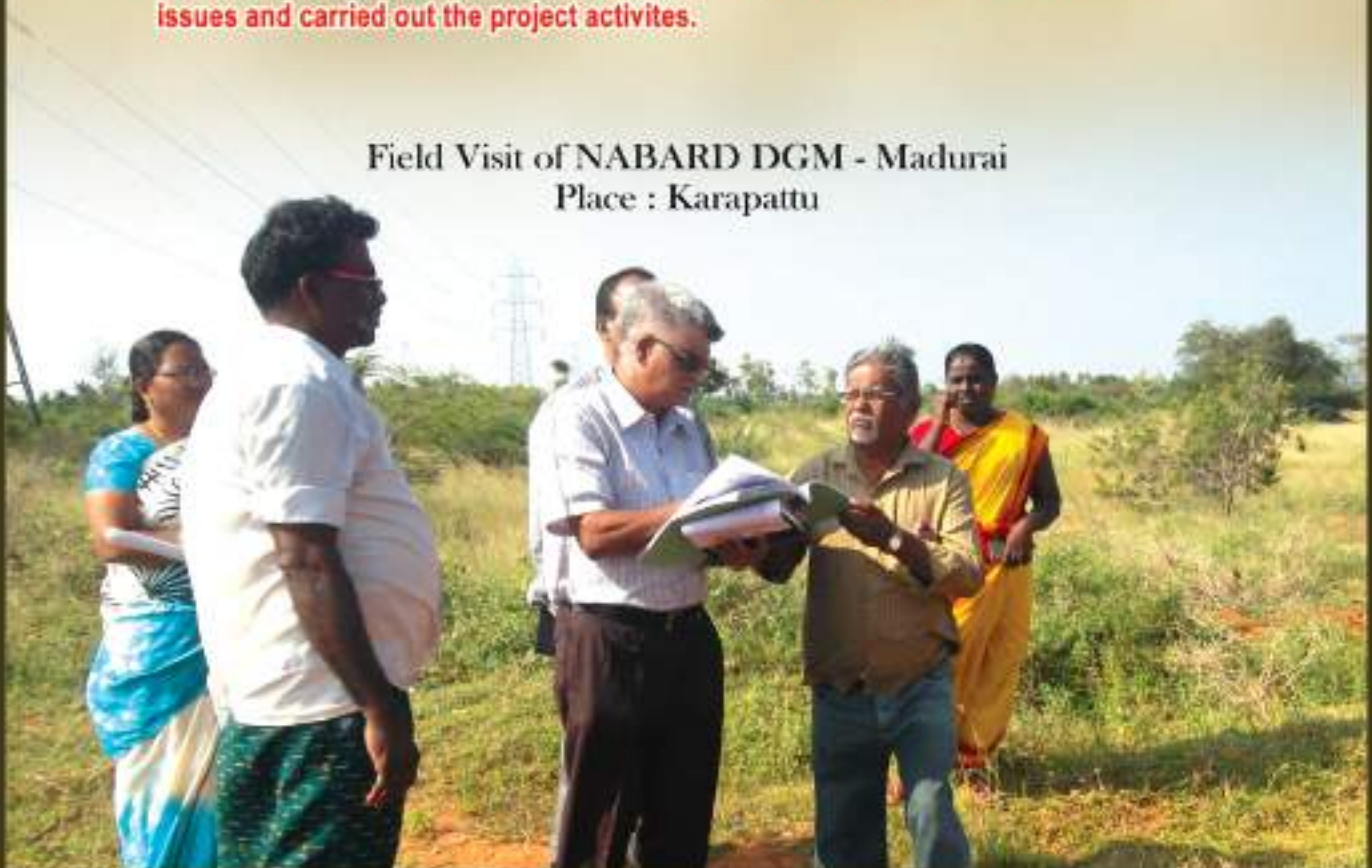


GSS-NABARD WATERSHED PROGRAMMES

In the Financial Year of 2015-2016, GSS has implemented its watershed programmes in two new watershed based on the selection criteria of NABARD, namely; Amburpatti and Avvayarpatti in Viralimalali Block of Pudukkottai District. As per the Project Guidelines, GSS as a Project Facilitating Agency (PFA) has kept the all following aspects of the programmes;

1. GSS as a PFA forming the local Village Watershed Community and planning with them by conducting number of meeting with the VWC member such as farmers, youth and Women Self Help Groups and enabling their full cooperation and participation from the selected villages-Amburpatti and Avvayarpatti.
2. The local issues are Discussed deeply During the initial meeting and Subsequent meetings and the importance to the watershed community member' suggestion
3. The Watershed Community activated by the PFA and both of them Undersfood the issues and carried out the project activites.

Field Visit of NABARD DGM - Madurai
Place : Karapattu



MAIN OBJECTIVES OF THE GSS-NABARD WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

- To organize farmers, landless, artisans and women and involve them in effective, efficient and sustainable use of available land, water and vegetative resources and enable them to create productive land based family and community assets.
- To evolve land use alternative through Agro-Forestry Measures by a participatory process
- To campaign for the cause of stopping land degradation, soil nutrient and fertility loss
- To organize people in such a way that management of natural resources can effectively be practiced by the local farmers/villages.
- To arrest migration
To increase employment opportunities within the village
By utilizing the available land and introducing modern technical know-how toward increasing per capita Yield.
- Increase to the water holding capacity and soil nutrient level/fertility of soil will be achieved
- To increase per capita income of the House holds
- Improving co-operative spirit, concern for common purpose and accepting contribution and shramadhan for mutual benefit and involvement among themselves.

PROJECT STRATEGY

- ◆ Participatory Implementation of the project
- ◆ Self Management through Watershed Committee
- ◆ Central Management through Various User Groups
- ◆ Mobilizing Local Contribution and "shramadhan"
- ◆ Establishing Shared Responsibilities
- ◆ Taking Steps to bring fallow land under Agro-Forestry Practice
- ◆ Taking Steps to bring Self-management of common assets and control of the watershed Resources
- ◆ Bringing Women Participation and Equity among the community.



Village community on shramadhan



Field bund Work visit on DGM, Madurai

TREATMENT MEASURE AND ACTIVITIES OF GSS-NABARD-WATERSHED PROGRAMMES

Sl.No	Treatment Measure
1	Individual land (Verification & Net Planning)
2	Erection of New Bunds and Cross Bunds
3	Strengthening of Bunds
4	Removal of Bushes and Trenching along the Drainage Line
5	Revitalisation of Water Harvesting Structures
6	Clearing and Training the Feeder Drain Devoid of silt
7	Gully Control Measures and Repairing the Check Bunds
8	De silting and Embankment Strengthening
9	Repair of sluices and channels
10	Agro Forestry
11	Application of Farmyard Manure, Fumigates and Fertiliser
12	Skill Development and Leadership Training
13	Information Dissemination
14	Regular Meeting & Reviews
15	PRA Procedure
16	Management of SHGs
17	Micro-Credit linked with Savings
18	Education Programme Improvement
19	HRD Training and Activities

IMPORTANCE OF LOCAL PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION

As per the watershed Fund Guidelines-2006, there is a pervading influence of the environment on the human community living within that region, as they depend on it for food, water etc. When the economic condition of a community deteriorates, it leads to over-exploitation resulting in degradation of natural resources. People for whom agriculture is a low return and risky activity, expand their cattle herds for financial security. This leads to overgrazing and in turn to soil deterioration and erosion, especially in ecologically sensitive upper reaches of the watershed.

It is necessary for people to understand the relationship between their poverty and the degraded environment in which they live in. They must also be provided with an equally good economic alternative. Only then will they willingly let go their claims on the environment in favour of possible benefits that will accumulate in the long run from environmental regeneration through appropriate management. Environmental regeneration is therefore possible only when the Local community feels the need for it and they are fully in control of all aspects of resource mobilisation, management and conservation.

Human being and their activities are the root cause of environmental destruction, and hence restoring the health of the environment is their responsibility and only they can do it. There can be no sustainable natural resources management unless it involves the participation of all inhabitants of the concerned environment.

IMPORTANCE OF NURSERY & PLANTATION

The project involves a lot of plantation work on forest lands, private lands as well as on bunds in cultivated fields. It is better and economical to start a nursery for the project well in advance (as raising of good seedlings in a nursery takes from six months to a year) and stock it with enough seedlings to use during the project. GSS has already been having a Nursery Garden in its own premises and distributed the seedlings on the occasion of the World Environment Day celebration on Jun-5th of every year. After the Watershed project allocated, GSS has developed its nursery garden extensively and has been distributing variety of seedlings among the people in the project villages .



Demonstration Plot of lemon cultivation Farmer name saradha, Melapatti

Active Involvement of Women: GSS has been forming Women Self-Help Groups in its working areas and imparting Record Maintenance Training programmes with experts in the Micro-credit and Small Savings among the Women SHGs in other reputed agencies. At present 20 groups are functioning at Amburpatti. In the coming months, there will be an increased collaboration with banks and arranging the bank the number of groups in both villages. All groups have linked for loan and revolving funds.

GSS-Watershed project in Amburpatti and Avvaiyarpatti villages it is in the 2nd phase- Full Implementation Phase- in both the villages.

Amburpatti Watershed Project Covered Villages

Sl.No	Villages	Area Coverage Public & Private Land (a)
1	Amburpatti	1086.585
2	S.Pudupati	
3	N.Pudupatti	
4	Malaiyeri	
5	Otaveedu	
6	Madhayanaipatti	589.565
7	Sengalakudi	527.605
8	Orandakudi	
9	Seethapatti	
10	Sami Uranipatti	
11	Avoor	
12	Melapatti	
	Total	2188.55

As per the data from the Government Record (Revenue Department-2011), the total area in the Amburpatti watershed project is 2188.655 hectares (including the above said 12 habitations). The total Household coverage of Amburpatti project is: 675 and the covered population is 3155. The Employability of local people of the Amburpatti area is 164 household heads are doing Agriculture and Firewood cutting is 14. The data sources includes Male and Female. Total Livestock Resources are 3878. The traditional water resources are; Dug well-250, Bore Well-28 and Shallow Tube Well-06. The total sources are; 284. As per the Government Records, the Climatic data shows the maximum temperature in the project area is 38 C in the hot summer season and minimum temperature is 19 C during the winter season. The average annual rainfall is 1086 mm.

The Avvaiyarpatti project covered the village of Avvaiyarpatti, Naaripatti, Vemmani, Chinna moolipatti, Periya moolipatti, Neerpalani, Karapattu and Karutanipatti. Total Watershed Women SHGs Are : 36.

Avvaiyarpatti Watershed Project Covered Villages

Sl.No	Villages	Area Coverage (ha)
1	Avvaiyarpatti,	521.31
2	Nariapatti	267.1
3	vemmani,	88.48.5
4	Chinna moolipatti,	
5	periya moolipatti,	
6	Neerpalani,	93.835
7	Karapattu	602.075
8	Karutanipatti	
	Total	2084.32



Amburpatti Watershed SHGs

Sl.No.	Habitation	Name of THE SHGs	Member
1	Samioranipatti	Pidarimman	15
2	Pudupatti	Muthumariyamman	13
3	Pudupatti	kurinjimalar	12
4	N.pudupatti	Senturapo	16
5	Melapatti	Poonthottam	15
6	Melakkadu	Beski	12
7	Melapatti	Kanmani	13
8	Avoor	Punithamariyal	13
9	Melapatti	Poonthottam	15
10	Samioranipatti	Pidarimman	15
11	Avoor	Vinnarasi	12
12	Pudupatti	Muthumariyamman	13
13	avoor	Punithamarial	13
14	Melapatti	Kanmani	13
15	N.Pudupatti	Senturapoo	16
16	Melapatti	Poonthottam	15
17	avoor	Vinnarasi	12
18	Pudupatti	Muthumariyamman	13
19	Melapati	Kanmani	13
20	Avoor	Punithamarial	13
21	N.Pudupatti	Senturapoo	16
22	N.Pudupatti	Senturapoo	16
23	Avoor	Punithamarial	13
24	Melapatti Pudupatti	Cow Loan	16

Watershed SHGs in AVVAIYARPATTI

Sl.No.	Habitation	Name of THE SHGs	Member
1	Nariapatti	Sudar	15
2		Pidariyamman	15
3		Ambal	20
4		Saraswati	13
5		Ambi	14
6	Vemmani	Annai	15
7		Tanwa	15
8		Tanwepoo	15
9		Indhragandhi	15
10		Roja Kottam	15
11		Thamarai Kottam	15
12		Deepam	19
13		Nethaji	16
14	Chinna Mulipatti	Shenbagam	16
15		Muthulakshmi	17
16	Periya Mulipatti	Adaikalamkathar	16
17		Kamaraja	15
18		Tanwepoo	12
19		Thamarai	12
20		Puratchi	14
21		Indra	15

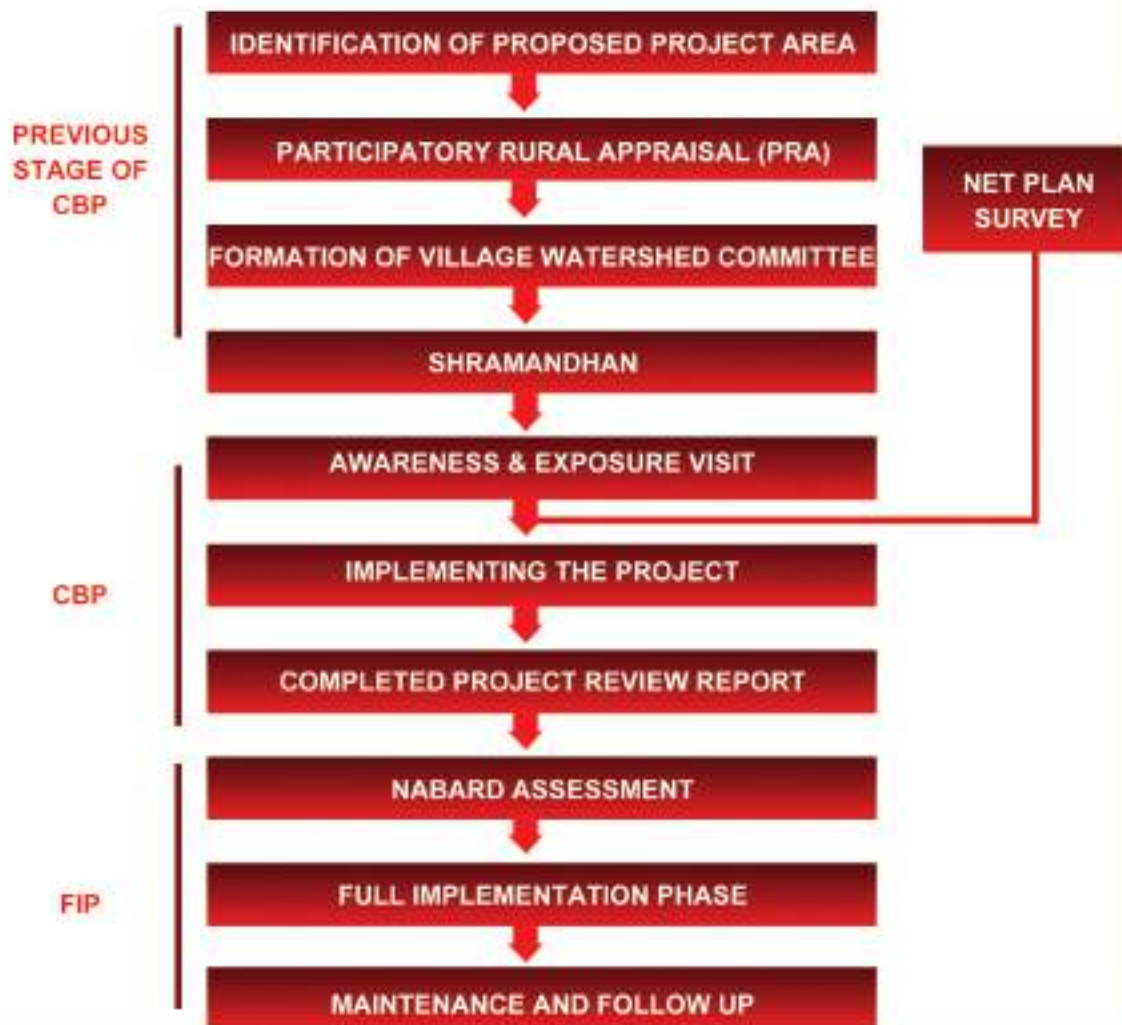
Watershed Women SHGs of Revolving Fund Assistance (RFA) Details in the Project Area

Sl.No.	Project Area	Name of the SHG	Total Member	Federation	Loan for Agri.activities
1	Kilikudi	Bhagavathiamman	14	Kilikudi Watershed Women SHG	4,50,000
2		Indian	13		2,00,000
3		Malar	13		1,30,000
4		Vigneshwaran	8		1,30,000
1	Alangudi	Semmozhi	13	Alangudi Watershed Women SHG	1,30,000
1	Amburpatti	Kurunjimalar	12	Amburpatti Watershed Women SHG	60,000
2		Senthurapoo	13		65,000
3		Poonthottm	15		75,000
4		Beski	12		60,000
5		Kanmani	15		75,000
6		Punithamarial	15		75,000
1	Avvaiyarpatti	Senbagam	16		80,000
2		Sarashwathi	13		65,000
3		Elumalaiyan	13		65,000
4		Poo Mariyamman	12		60,000
5		Rettai Pillaiyar	11		1,10,000
Total			208	Total	18,30,000

The following prescribed works are done

1. Area Treatment Works: (i) Field Bund (ii) Farm Pond (iii) Farm Bond Outlet (iv) Contour Continuous Trench (CCT) (v) Water Absorption Trench (vi) Deep Ploughing and Dis Ploughing in waste land (vii) Agro Forestry without CCT (viii) Agro Forestry-Repianting (ix) Agro Horticulture (x) Agro Horticulture-Replantin (xi) Stone Gully Plug (xi). Loose Boulder structure (LBS)
2. Drainage Line Treatments:(i) Nalla Bund (ii). Construction of Waste Weir (iii). SankanPond Outlet (iv). Channel Cleaning (iv). Check Dam
3. Renovation of Water Harvesting Structures:(i). Deepening of Percolation Pond

DIFFERENT STAGES OF GSS-NABARD WATERSHED MANAGEMENT



CONCLUSION

The salient impacts of GSS-NABARD watershed Project to be resulted due to the implementation of this model are substantial reductions in runoff and soil loss, improvement in groundwater levels, improvement in land cover, increase in productivity and high incomes to the farmers. The expected success assumed are :

- (i) selection of the watershed on a demand driven basis;
- (ii) higher farmer participation in the watershed program;
- (iii) good local leadership;
- (iv) integrated approach to watershed management;
- (v) team effort and collective action by the community partners;
- (vi) increased confidence of the farmer;
- (vii) choice of low-cost conservation structures that provide benefits to large segment of the community;
- (viii) constant participatory monitoring;
- (ix) Knowledgebased entry point activity ;
- (x) concerted local capacity building efforts by all the partners. Otherwise, we realized that the innovative approaches to the different watershed development activities and VWC:s follow ups will keep the interest of the farmer in the post project period.

- Secretary Committee Members
& Project Community