



Poverty is dynamic

- Let people think of prosperity rather than wish to come above poverty line.

People in the villages suffer from

- Illiteracy
- Uneconomic land holdings
- Unemployment
- Lack of infrastructure
- Gender Inequality

How Watershed programme over-come the above?

Goals of Watershed Programmes so far !

- It is mainly land based programmes for conserving water and land
- Augmenting water supplies for drinking and irrigation
- More beneficial for landed people near by structures
- Non farm activity is minimal only as a byproduct.

Why people are not participating?

- If watershed programmes are so beneficial, Why people are not participating?
- Why people are not forthcoming for doing watershed projects with their own contribution?

Why people are not participating?

- Watershed programmes are conceived as Govt programmes and beneficial only to landed people.
- People do not see the direct benefits by
 - Planting trees, by constructing contour trenches, Bunding, terraces etc on the hilly areas..
 - Constructing artificial recharge projects
- They want immediate results. The water stored in check dams was put to use immediately for irrigation in their fields, with indirect benefit of recharge to wells and solving drinking water problem in near by areas. That is why that programme was successful.-Check dam projects of Govt of Gujarat

Why people are not participating?

- Large Amount of funds have been spent on various types of watershed programmes during the last 50 years with non commensurate results.
- The amount spent on the watersheds range from Rs 3000 /ha to Rs 6000/ha including all the costs. The actual amount spent on the structures on an average may not be more than Rs 2000 to Rs 3000 /ha

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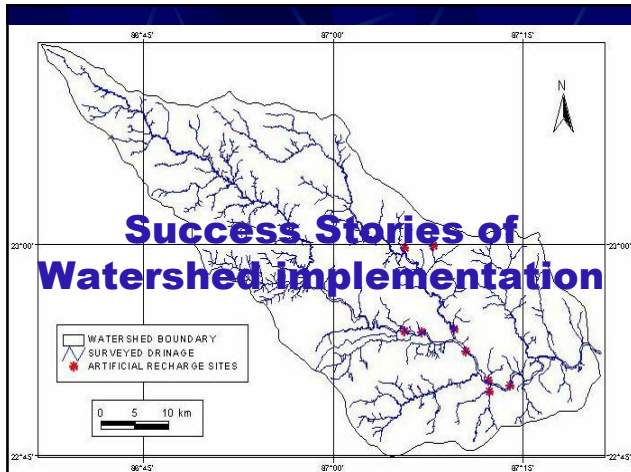
Watershed as a holistic approach-Future

- The amount spent was very inadequate and far less than the actual requirement.
- The programmes implemented so far may be considered as "Poverty alleviation" and may be treated as Phase I.
- The Phase II may be considered as "Poverty to Prosperity " and the beneficiaries are expected to contribute from about to 20% to 40 % of the cost while Govt share should be 60% or less.
- The phase III may be 90 % people's contribution and 10 % only Govt share.

(Cont)

Issues to keep in mind

- Realistic expectations of poverty alleviations
- From watershed grants to investment funds
- Overall Strategic Rural Development
- Monitoring watershed programmes



Indo-German Watershed Programme(1)

Pimpalgaon waghera and other villages (Maharashtra)

- Cultivation from 26 ha to 175 ha
- Grain production 1800 qtls to 4400 qtls
- Yield 2 to 3 qtls to 7 for Juvar
- 2 lakhs saplings with 60 % survival rate
- Uncontrolled grazing is stopped

Indo-German Watershed Programme(2)

- 100 % increase in groundwater levels
- Employment from 3 months to 8 months
- Dairy animals from 25 to 162
- 150 liters per day to 1200 liters/ day
- Drinking water problem is solved

Indo-German Watershed Programme(3)

Mendhwan village, Sangamner (TK), Maharashtra

- Area of Cultivation- Increase by 23 %
- Net irrigated area - Increase by 29 %
- Cropping intensity- From 114% to 133 %
- The net income- Increased from Rs 2089 to 4739
- The net income from Dairy- Increased from Rs 538 to Rs 3935

Indo-German Watershed Programme(4)

- The no of wells - Increased from 41 to 64
- As against 54 % of wells dry in summer only 14 % of wells are dry
- The average water levels increase by 1.2 to 2.3 m
- IRR is 27.6 % and ERR is 29 %

Watershed programme in Ralegaon Shindi, Maharashtra(1)

Grass land development and Tree plantation on hilly slopes along with contour trenching in 16 ha

- The grass is used for cattle resulting in high milk yields
- Rate of infiltration into the ground increased
- Alternate employment

Gully plug

- Dry stone masonry wall was constructed across the gully
- Soil erosion has stopped, biomass has generated, Rate of runoff is decreased.

Watershed programme in Ralegaon Shindi, Maharashtra(2)

Land levelling

- Soils in sloppy land is protected
- Huge biomass has been generated
- Water conservation has been achieved

Contour Bunding

- Contour bunding acts as a barrier to the water flow and checks velocity and conserves water
- Allows water infiltration to ground water
- Yield in between contour bunds has increased

Watershed programme in Ralegaon Shindi, Maharashtra(3)

Lift irrigation scheme

- Lift irrigation is useful for providing water where it can not reach by flow irrigation or due to non availability of ground water
- About 52 lift irrigation schemes were constructed
- 1232 ha irrigated
- Water is shared on the basis of 0.2 ha per person or 1 ha per family

Adhalli - Mylanhalli watershed,

Arsekera tk, Hassan district, Karnataka

- Implemented by BAIF
- The drinking water problem is solved
- Average increase in water level is 3.79 m
- Local people constructed piped water supply by them selves
- Area under irrigation from 44.4 ha to 173.4 ha

Jhanwar watershed,

Jodhpur Dt, Rajasthan

- Implemented by CAZRI
- Reclamation of 120 ha wasteland
- 300% increase in irrigated area
- Rise in ground water level
- Development of instruction manual for other users

Govardhanpura- Gokulpura watershed

Bundi district, Rajasthan

- Drinking water sources increased by 34 to 47
- Irrigation increased by 66 %
- Water table increase by 1.0 m
- Down stream villages have also been benefited
- Distance of Source of water decreased from 500 to about 50 m

Karondia-Sengur watershed

Dehat district of UP

- Implemented by Conservation For Sustainable Management of Environment
- Mostly ravine lands
- No of drinking water source increased from 20 to 35
- Distance of Source of water decreased from 200 to about 50 to 100m

Danduka tk of Ahmedabad Dt and Palitana taluka of Bhavnagar Dt

Implemented by BAIF

Danduka

- Salinity and erosion are the major problems
- Water harvesting structures were proposed

Palitana

- Peoples participation was ensured by involving the local community
- Agricultural resource plan is prepared
- Farm bunding, Nalla bunding, Drainage line treatment consisting of check dams were proposed
- Dry land horticulture was proposed

Jhabua district of MP

- Implemented by National Center for Human Settlements and Environment (NCHSE) of Bhopal
- Reforestation of 247 ha
- Marked increase in groundwater
- Community motivation
- Promotion of alternative income generating activities

End

