



Watershed Development Fund

KILIYUR WATERSHED

Ramanathapuram District, Tamil Nadu

PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

(Draft)

Submitted To

**THE CHIEF GENERAL MANAGER
REGIONAL OFFICE, NABARD
CHENNAI**

Submitted through

**THE ASST. GENERAL MANAGER,
RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT**

Submitted by

KILIYUR VILLAGE WATERSHED COMMITTEE

&



Coodu

**Community Organisation for Oppressed and
Depressed Upliftment**

WDF Field Office: LK Nagar, Oriyur Road, Pannaivayal, Thiruvadanai,
RAMNAD District - 600 083

H.O: 15-A, Kongu Nagar East, Trichy Road, Ramanathapuram,
Coimbatore - 641 045 Ph: 0422 - 2316178,

Email: cooduindia@gmail.com / coodu_cbe@yahoo.co.in

Acknowledgements

COODU gratefully acknowledges NABARD partnership for their financial assistance, continued guidance and encouragement which led to a “Model Watershed for Show Casing” in the drought prone district, Ramanathapuram. We at COODU expresses our sincere to CGM of NABARD and other officials in Regional Office Chennai, DGM Madurai, AGM Ramanathapuram for their continuous and tedious support in the completion of the project successfully.

We extend our thanks to the Agriculture Department, Agriculture Research Station of Ramanathapuram, Agriculture Engineering Department, etc., for their co-operation and support. We wish to acknowledge and extend our gratefulness to the President Mr. R. Mahalingam, VWC and Executive Committee members of Kiliyur Village Watershed Committee (VWC) and other farmer groups and SHGs in organizing the community.

We also wish to record our warm appreciation and thanks to Mr. K. Rethinam, Project Manager, Mr. M.Palanisamy, Project Engineer, Ms. Udhayamalar, Lady Social Worker, Mrs. Selvi, President, Kiliyur Watershed Women SHG Federation, Mrs. M.A. Saitha Begam, Joint Secretary, COODU, and all COODU staff for their effective contribution to implement the project successfully. Finally we salute the farmers and other community members of Kiliyur watershed for their co-operation and active participation for implementing the watershed activities successfully.

S. Kathiresan, Secretary, COODU

Project Completion Report

1. Name of the project	:	Kiliyur WDF Project
2. Name of the NGO	:	COODU
3. Date of Sanction of Project	:	February - 2009
4. Date of Completion of project	:	December – 2019
5. Financial Support	:	NABARD & TAWDEVA

5 a. Financial Details (NABARD & TAWDEVA)

S. No	PARTICULARS	PROJECT MANAGEMENT	PROJECT TREATMENT	TRAINING & DEMO	MAINTANENCE FUND	LL & WOMEN DEVELOPMENT	TOTAL
1	Grant Sanctioned	6.64	6.64	1.00	2.66	3.52	42.51
2	Grant released	6.64	6.64	1.00	2.66	3.52	42.51
3	Grant utilized	6.64	6.64	1.00	2.66	3.52	42.51
4	Grant balance (2-3)	0	0	0	0	0	0

6. Project Implementation: (NABARD and TAWDEVA)

AREA TREATMENTS	Sanctioned		Achievement		
	Physical unit	Grant	Completed	Grant	Percentage
Field Bund -(0.30 SqM c/s)	70950	1,907,136	70950	1,907,136	100%
Field Bund -(0.63 SqM c/s)	3131	84,161	3131	84,161	100%
Field Bund Outlet	280	66,326	280	66,326	100%
Farm Pond (FP)	25808	867,149	25808	867,149	100%
Farm Pond inlet/outlet	38	36,644	38	36,644	100%
Pasture Development on FP	38	152,304	38	152,304	100%
Agro - Forestry (AF)	9968	281,496	9968	281,496	100%
Replanting (AF)	997	16,470	997	16,470	100%
Agro - Horticulture	3402	191,465	3402	191,465	100%
Replanting (AH)	340	14,294	340	14,294	100%
Silivi pasture & Grass Seeding	65000	249,600	65000	249,600	100%
DRAINAGE LINE					
Channel Formation	5288	211,546		211,546	100%
Deepening of Percolation	38190	1,283,184		1,283,184	100%
Livelihood support and		703400		703400	100%
Training and Demonstration		200000		200000	100%
Project Management		1264800		1264800	100%
Maintenance Fund		532415		532415	100%
Grand Total FIP		6,863,915		6,863,915	100%

7. VWC Status : Registerd

(i) Total No. Of members	:	13
(ii) No. Of Women members	:	03
(iii) Registration No and Date	:	106/2009

8. Forest Protection Committee: Not Formed

If Formed : Not Registered
(If registered, please furnish us a copy of the Registration Certificate)

9. Community Contribution

(i) Total labour payment : Rs. 57,06,430/-
(ii) {Total estimated value
of Shramadan : Rs. 2,44,416/-
{Shramadan as % of total
labour cost } = $\frac{(ii)}{(i+ii)} \times 100 = 16\%$ (i + ii)

10. Women Development Activities

(i) No of SHGs forms : 6
(ii) No of SHGs already existed : 0
(iii) No of SHGs credit linked : 6
(iv) Total saving generated : Rs.6,24,727/-
(v) Total credit extended : Rs.6,24,727/-
(vi) No of federation forms : 6
(vii) {Activities covered under
credit support} : Milch Animal, Diary, Goatary

10 (a). Farmers Club

(i) No of FCs forms : 0
(ii) No of FCs already existed : 0
(iii) No of FCs credit linked : 0
(iv) Total saving generated : 0
(v) Total credit extended : 0
(vi) No of federation forms : 0
(vii) {Activities covered under
credit support} : 0

11. List of Capital items purchased out of WDF grant:

Sl. No.	Item	Year of purchase	Grant used
	Nil		

12. Impact:

A report on Impact of watershed development has been enclosed below

13. Registers maintained

✓ VWC Minute Book
✓ Contribution receipt Book/Shramdan Ledger
✓ Contribution Kind Receipt Book
✓ Measurement Book
✓ Bill Book
✓ Master Payment Support Letter
✓ Labour Attendance Book
✓ Stock and Issue Register
✓ Cash Book
✓ General Ledger Book
✓ Farmer Wise Approved Action Plan and Achievement
✓ Farmers Contribution Register
✓ Gram-Sabha Register
✓ Training Register
✓ Visitors Book
✓ Physical and Financial Achievement Report
✓ Audit Report
✓ Well Inventory Register
✓ Livestock Register
✓ Rainfall Register

14. The following boards have been fixed in the watershed area at prominent locations

Welcome board & Activities board

Guidelines for Assessment of Impact of Watershed Development:

Impact assessment by VWC and NGO of Kiliyur watershed. Project after 5 years of project implementation.

The list given below is indicative - The NGO and VWC are free to indicate any point which they feel important so far their watershed is concerned.

1. Changes in Agriculture :

(Note: Changes in terms of additional area brought under cultivation, improvement of existing crop land, increase in cropping intensity, introduction of better technology, change to tree based cropping may be indicated).

Aggregate Production Assessment:-

Category	Pre Development*		Post Development (estimated)*		Post Development (Actual)	
	Total (q)	Per capita Availability	Total (q)	Per capita Availability	Total (q)	Per capita Availability
Cereals						
Pulses			NA			
Oil seeds (Edible)						
Horticulture						
Others						

2. Changes in Agri - allied activities:

(Note: Changes in animal population, milk and other animal products, introduction of new activities like fishery, stall-fed goat rearing etc. may be reported).

(i) Livestock - Present and Planned

* As mentioned in Feasibility Report

S.No	Livestock	Pre Development*	Post Development estimated*	Post Development Actual
1	Work Animals	111	233	200
2	Buffaloes	15	34	30
3	Cross bred cows	56	78	75
4	Indigeus cows	70	90	85
5	Sheep	300	400	350
6	Goat	430	500	400
7	Pigs	89	110	100
8	Others	0	0	0

(ii) Fodder Availability - Existing and proposed

Aggregate Production Assessment:-

Category	Pre Development*		Post Development (estimated)*	Post Development (Actual)
	Total (q)	Per capita Availability	Total (q)	Total (q)
Chilly	1575	6.01	4080	4760
Sorghum	1100	4.19	3360	4560
Cumbu	680	2.59	2100	2700

S.No.	Items	Pre watershed	Post watershed
1	Irrigated area (ha)		
a	Perennial	-	-
b	Seasonal	5.66	34.81
	Total	5.66	34.81
2	Electric motor (nos.)	13	38
	Oil engine (nos.)	-	-
3	Livestock (nos.)		
i	Bullock	26	32
ii	Cow (Scrub)	307	415
iii	Cow (Cross bred)	409	525
iv	Sheep and Goats	1766	1815
v	Buffalo	160	176
4	Dairy Milk (lit/day)	1.72	1.84
5	Agricultural employment (months/year)	6	7
6	Land value (Rs. / acre)	40000	60000
a	Crop land	25000	45000
b	Waste land (Rainfed)	0	0
7	Bio gas (nos.)	32	32
8	Cylinder gas (nos.)	0	75
9	Smokeless chulhas (nos.)	26	187
10	Kitchen Garden (nos.)	0	252
11	Individual latrines (nos.)	0	0
12	Soak pits (nos.)	10	10
13	Number of wells	87	128
14	Television (nos.)	182	563
15	Cycle (nos.)	35	277
16	Motorcycle (nos.)	7	55
17	Tractors (nos.)	5	12
	Others		
	Total cropped area	411	574
	Kharif(Ha)	0	0
	Rabi(Ha)	350	488
	Summer(Ha)	61	86

Impact Indicator

S.No	Parameters	Type of Primary Data Analysis required
A	Project Indicators	
1	Ground water recharge	Recharge of well ✓ (Water table data in the wells in all slopes recorded in the summer by the villagers)
2	Area under crop	Change in Net sown area ✓ Wasteland brought into cultivation ✓ Cropping intensity data
3	Crop Production	Estimate in crop yield ✓ (pre and post watershed data and also year wise data analysis within the watershed project period and beyond)
4	Change in cropping pattern	Agromic interventions ✓ Introduction of high value crops ✓ Market intervention ✓ Increase in income profile
5	Vegetative coverage in watershed	Crown / canopy coverage ✓ Grass yield ✓ Fuel, Fodder and other n timber products ✓ Status of its availability yo the community
6	Livestock status	Change in livestock profile ✓ Milk, Meat, Egg yield ✓ Increase in awareness among community ✓ Availability of fodder in the area ✓ Intervention taken up for increase the fodder ✓ Fodder storage facility provided ✓ Impact of health camp
7	Erosion Status	Change in top soil layer and quality
8	Effects of social fencing (Ban on Free grazing and tree cutting)	✓ Linked to stall fed practices ✓ Round the year cropping ✓ Plantation survival
9	Shramdan	✓ Extent of community involvement / Status of community ownership / Quality of work exclusively undertaken through <i>shramdan</i>
10	Structural Design	✓ Durability ✓ Sustainability
11	Land Use analysis	✓ Pre & Post ✓ Procurement of Digital photographs for pre and post treatment periods having same date of pass ✓ Detection of Change in Land Use/ Land Cover condition ✓ Estimation of change in land use/land cover condition during pre and post treatment period ✓ Estimation of overall change in biomass
12	Ecosystem	✓ Increase in vegetation in the area ✓ Increase in water table due to the structures created ✓ Impact of bench terracing ✓ Lift irrigation structures installed and area irrigated due to the intervention.
13	Agriculture	✓ Increase in area under plantation ✓ Horticulture tree planted ✓ Area under Agro-forestry, agro-horticulture ✓ Farmers club formed ✓ Change in cropping pattern/cropping intensity ✓ Change in rain-fed/irrigated area ✓ Availability of seed and storage facility

14	Agro-Meteorology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Weather station installed and its impact ✓ Awareness level about the AWS ✓ Dissemination of agro-advisory ✓ How agro-advisory change the lives of farmers
15	Water budgeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Awareness among community ✓ Impact on ground water table ✓ Crop covered under the exercise ✓ Assessment of water requirement of crop ✓ of micro irrigation unit installed
16	Renewable energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Pre & post scenario ✓ Inclination of community towards renewable energy ✓ Reduction on dependency on electricity due to renewable energy ✓ Different activities undertaken and its impact
17	Agro-Meteorology	✓ Weather station installed and its impact
		✓ Awareness level about the AWS
		✓ Dissemination of agro-advisory
		✓ How agro-advisory change the lives of farmers
18	Water budgeting	✓ Awareness among community
		✓ Impact on ground water table
		✓ Crop covered under the exercise
		✓ Assessment of water requirement of crop
		✓ of micro irrigation unit installed
19	Renewable energy	✓ Pre & post scenario
		✓ Inclination of community towards renewable energy
		✓ Reduction on dependency on electricity due to renewable energy
		✓ energy
		✓ Different activities undertaken and its impact
B	Socio Economic indicators	
12	Changes in employment Profile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ No. of man days generated at the village level within the project framework and outside the project framework ✓ Creation of employment in various sectors (Farm, n-farm and services)
13	Capital formation in the village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Type of assets created in the village ✓ Flow of private instalment ✓ Institutional Credit flow
14	Poverty induced migration	✓ Change in migration profile (Full family migration / Male member migration / seasonal migration analysis.
15	Literacy level	✓ Impact on school attendance (as a result of change in migration profile)
16	Quality of life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Health (Drinking water, epidemic episodes, nutrition index, infant mortality, preventive and curative efforts both at individual and community level) Sanitation (Garbage disposal, toilets and bathroom, clean village campaign, animal habitation)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Housing (Change in housing profile, private investment in housing) ✓ Other common infrastructure (Road, electricity, milk route, schools, wells, tube wells, hospitals, health care facilities for human / animals)

17	Gender aspects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Women at leadership ✓ Formation and linkage of group with banks ✓ Change in the standard of living of families due to credit support. ✓ Due role played by women in development activities ✓ Equal opportunity ✓ New knowledge and skill acquired by women ✓ Reduction in drudgery due to water scarcity / stress situation/woes of women due to water shortage is more ✓ Change in management capacity of women ✓ Active involvement of women in livelihood and economic activities and economic asset management ✓ Training to the groups
18	IRR / FRR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Investment and Return Analysis (including and excluding)
C	Institutional Indicators	
19	Institutions involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Watershed Development Committee (WDC) ✓ Self Help Groups (SHGs) ✓ Milk cooperatives ✓ Marketing societies ✓ Youth Clubs ✓ Farmers Clubs ✓ Any Other Institution
20	Linkage with Gov't Depts. / Govt. / Quasi Govt. Depts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Demonstration ✓ Extension ✓ Input Supply ✓ New schemes ✓ Response of the agencies (pre and post watershed situation) ✓ Media coverage ✓ Research efforts ✓ Convergence
21	Linkage with banks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Change in Bank deposit profile (Demand / Time deposits) ✓ Flow of Bank loan (Individual, WDC, SHGs, individual enterprise - Disbursements and outstanding) ✓ Recovery, New Schemes ✓ Financial inclusion ✓ No. of accounts open and credit linked ✓ No. of SHG credit linked and change in living
22	Overall Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Potential emerged in the village with particular reference to (i) Institutional back up and (ii) at individual Entrepreneurship.
23	Replicability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Compare with National Programme input and output
4	Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Governance practices in development process ✓ Systems and Status of Accounts, Records and MIS and Transparency and accountability in the entire development cycle ✓ Linkages, collaboration & networks in knowledge building/sharing, product marketing, etc ✓ Monitoring systems ✓ Changes in knowledge and skill level brought among the WDT/PFA and VWC ✓ Management of the micro enterprises, Agri. Service centres, etc., of the watershed committee ✓ Monitoring by NABARD

Area of Operation

Geographical details:

Ramanathapuram district has a long coastline of around 260 km. The coastal areas are flanked by Beach ridge complex-sand dunes, swamps and backwater. The sand flat is another feature of the coast comprising of clays and silts, often inundated by seawater and encrusted with salt. This district is bounded on the north by Sivagangai and Pudukottai districts, on the east and south by the Bay of Bengal, and on the west by Thoothukudi and Kamarajar districts. The district headquarters is located at Ramanathapuram.

Geographical Area	:	4,08,957 ha
Latitude	:	9005' – 9056' N
Longitude	:	78010' – 78027' E
Annual Rainfall	:	827.0 mm

Taluks of the district:

Ramanathapuram district comprises of seven taluks viz., Kadaladi, Kamuthi, Muthukulathur, Paramakudi, Ramanathapuram, Rameshwaram and Thiruvadanai.

Name of the Taluk	Total area (ha)	Taluk HQ
Paramakudi	73794	Paramakudi
Rameshwaram	9048	Rameshwaram
Ramanathapuram	77499	Ramanathapuram
Thiruvadanai	81461	Thiruvadanai
Mudhukulathur	48085	Mudhukulathur
Kadaladi	61223	Kadaladi
Kamuthi	57847	Kamuthi

Blocks of the district:

In Ramanathapuram District there are 11 Blocks viz., Thiruvadanai, R.S.Mangalam, Kadaladi, Kamuthi, Muthukulathur, Bogalur, Nainarkoil, Paramakudi, Ramanathapuram, Thiruppullani and Mandapam.

KILIYUR WATERSHED FINANCIAL PROGRESS REPORT

Name of the project : Kiliyur Watershed Area : 1200 ha
 Name of the PFA : COODU FIP Area : 1100 ha

Sl.No	Project component / Particulars	Project Management	Project treatments	Training and Demonstration	Maintenance Fund	Landless and Women Development	Total
A	Grant Sanctioned	12,64,800	58,00,400	2,00,000	5,32,400	7,03,400	85,01,000
B	Total Grant Received	11,64,800	57,99,251	1,00,000	2,66,200	5,86,160	79,16,411
C	Cumulative amount utilised till the end of reporting month	11,63,979	57,06,430	1,00,000	-	2,52,000	72,22,409
D	Balance of grant received	821	92,821	-	2,66,200	3,34,160	6,94,002
E	% of utilisation	100	98	100	100 (FD)	43	91

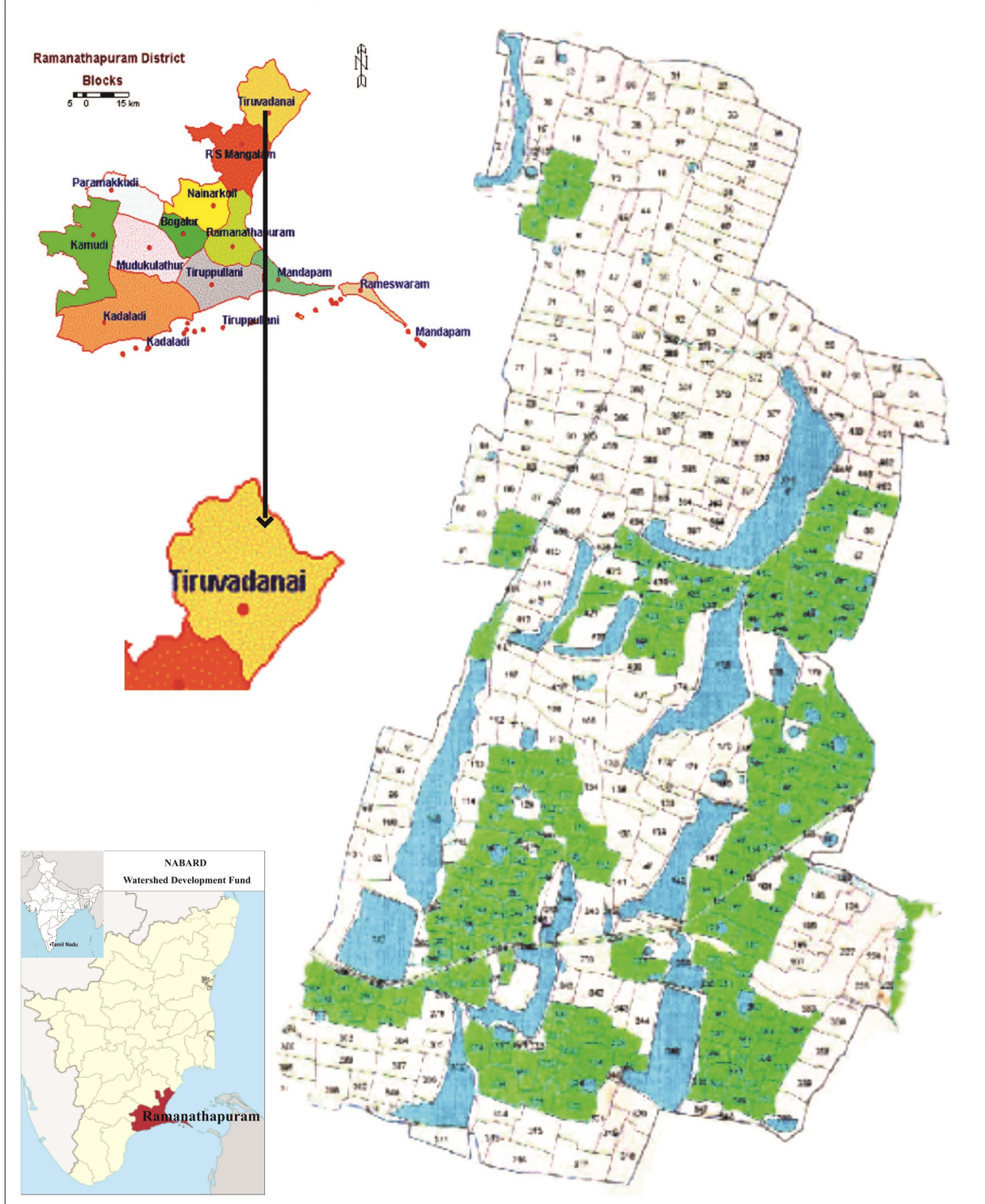
Sl. No	Activity	Unit of Measure	Units sanctioned	Completed units	Grant sanctioned	Grant utilised	% Utilisation
1	DRAINAGE LINE TREATMENTS						
2	Channel Formation	CuM	5288	2878.97	96733.392	96733.392	100
3	Deepening of Percolation Pond	CuM	38190	38190	1283184	1283184	100
4	Sub - total				1379917.392	1379917.392	100
5	Supervision cost				131420.5	131420.5	100
6	Total - B				1511337.892	1511337.892	100

Sl. No	Activity	Unit of Measure	Units sanctioned	Completed units	Grant sanctioned	Grant utilised	% Utilisation
1	AREA TREATMENTS						
2	Field Bund -(0.30 SqM c/s)	CuM	70950	2248.5	1907136	60439.68	3.2
5	Farm Pond (FP)	No.	25808	11080	867149	372288	42.9
7	Farm Pond inlet/outlet	No.	38	26	36644	25072	68.4
9	Pasture Development on FP Bunds	No.	38	10	152304	41040	26.9
10	Agro - Forestry (AF)	No.	9968	1900	281496	53656	19.1
11	Replanting (AF) \$	No.	997		16470	0	0.0
12	Agro - Horticulture	No.	3402	1450	191465	81606	42.6
13	Replanting (AH) \$	No.	340		14294	0	0.0
	Sub - total - A				3867045		
	Supervision Cost 8% of labour cost				296277	337050.5	113.8
	Total - A				4163322	4195092.18	100.8

KILIYUR WATERSHED MAP

NABARD

Watershed Development Fund Kiliyur Watershed Area Map



Impact of the WDF: - Key indicators

Impact on soil:

Pre water shed period As per the soil samples tested in the soil-testing lab of Ramanathapuram. The pH of the soil is suitable for agriculture. The salt content is more for one sample,(1.1 **sdm1**) which will affect the growth of the crop. Nitrogen availability in the soil is less, Phosphorus availability is moderate and that of the Potassium is high. The micro nutrients are less. As per *Recommendation given by soil test lab* they are irrigated the land with less water adequately and Application of Bio fertilizers on seed treatment and land preparation period. The saline nature of both the soil and ground water results in lowering the productivity.

The high clay content of the soil restricts to take up only limited number of crops. This also results in water stagnation and high run off loses in the watershed area. Water stagnation is one of the frequent issues in lowering the yield of chilly crop. Further adoption of age old low yielding, disease susceptible local varieties such as *Kulikudichan* (paddy) and *Gundu milakai* (Chillies) reduces the yield from the lands. The farmers use more inorganic fertilizers rather than organic fertilizers. So, the soil structure and texture is affected. The fertility of the soil is reduced day by day. The production of the crop is reduced.

Post watershed periods:

Now the 85% have improved soil condition by the creation of field bund and farm pond. The water stagnation was decreased by field bund and salt level decreased by saving of water in farm pond. Now they farmers applied water from the farm pond due to decreased salt water in the field. The trench cum field bund also minimized salt by the trench. They are cultivated pulses followed chilly because the pulse are nitrogen fixing crop. This method also improved the soil fertility. Now 20% of farmers cultivated hybrid variety of seeds of chilly. They are purchased seed from the government farms. They are applied sand mixed black soil that why minimized water stagnation in the field and also cultivated mixed crops like pulses and maize.

Impact on water:

Pre watershed period:

Water for irrigation and drinking purpose is the foremost need of the people in this area. There are two tanks (Mel kanmoi and keel kanmoi), and three Oorani exist in the watershed area. Due to the series of long drought these water harvesting and storing structures remain dry. The water bodies were more silted by the sand. The impact was water storage is minimized and shortage of the water to drinking and domestic aspects. So the members get the water from the outside of the village and when water is available at the distance they are walked long distance and also some of the members not reared sheep due to shortage of water.

Post watershed period:

As most of the conservation works such as rehabilitation of drinking water bodies, formation of field bund, Farm pond, are taken up on summer period and impacts are realized our farmers during rainy season such as ground well water level increased in their defunct open and bore wells .Through this impacts all farmers are cultivating the rain fed crop Pulses, Chilly and vegetable crops in their lands. Because all surface runoff water harvested mentioned activities. Also farmers are cultivating the rain fed crops such as maize crop now crops are stand as well through *insitu* moisture conservation. Which works are reflects to increase the annual income of small and marginal farmers. The main drinking water bodies renovated by the watershed development fund. This is main source of drinking in the water shed area. Now they are very happy about this impact of works. The *oorani* works impacts is water storage is increased and length of period before only water stagnated at three month only but now 6-8month water stored in the *oorani*. The members got drinking water from the *oorani* and also ensured income generating from the rearing sheep.

The availability of water for drinking for the people, livestock and crop was drastically increased through the watershed treatment works. The income of the members also increased considerably through the increased productivity of the crops and increased employment within the watershed.

Project Abstract

Sl. No	Particulars	Month
1	Name of the Watershed	Kiliyur
2	Date of FIP Sanction	28.04.2010
	(A) FIP Sanction Amount	4250500
	(B) TAWDEVA Portion Amount	4250500
3	Number of installments received	2
4	Total Sanction Amount	8501000
5	Amount Received from TAWDEVA	2900200
6	Total Expenditure	5534773
7	Amount given to vwc	4345700
8	Amount given to NGO/PFA	948400
9	Expenditure under the following Head	
	a Area Treatment	4198894
	b Drainage Line Treatment	549460
	c Renovation of water Harvesting Structures	0
	d.Training & Demonstration	100000
	e Livelihood for Landless Farmers & Woman	
	f. Management/Administration A/C No. and Bank Name	
	g. Revolving Fund Given	351700
h. Repayment under Revolving Fund	72000	
10	Total Shramdan Amount Collected	711612
11	Total Maintenance Fund Collected	6000
12	Total Maintenance Fund A/C , Bank Name	SBI THIRUVADANAI / 33426663697
13	Total Supervision Cost Paid	79517
14	Total Bank interest received	5624
15	VWC Bank A/C No. and Bank Name	SBI THIRUVADANAI / 31290284851
16	Number of SHG's fomed	7
17	Number of SC Families benefited	175
18	Number of ST Families benefited	0
19	Total Number of Mandays generated	5100
20	Amount paid for unskilled labour for all the works done	
21	Number of Farmers benefited	378
22	Treatment measure details to be furnished	
	a. Total Area Treated in Ha	137
	b. Number of Farm Ponds created	18
	c. Number of Percolation Ponds created	7
	d. Number of Check Dams constructed	0
	e. Number of Check Weir constructed	0
	f. Total CCT dug in running meters	0
g. Volume of CCT dug in Cubic meters	0	

	h. Total WAT dug in running meters	0
	i. Volume of WAT dug in Cubic meters	0
	j. Number of Agro -forestry species planted	0
	k. Number of Agro -forestry Plants planted	1900
	l. Number of Agro -forestry Plants surviving	200
	m. Number of Horticulture species planted	0
	n. Number of Horticulture Plants planted	1450
	o. Number of Horticulture Plants surviving	800
	p. Number of Dry land Horticulture species planted	0
	q. Number of Dry land Horticulture Plants planted	0
	r. Number of Dry land Horticulture Plants surviving	0
	s. Field bunds created in running meters	4558
	t. Field bunds created in Cubic meters	1367.4
23	Total number of visits to the watershed by JDA in FIP stage	15
24	Last date of Inspection to the watershed by JDA	11.02.2019
25	Total number of visits to the watershed by DWDA staff in FIP stage	12
26	Last date of Inspection to the watershed by TAWDEVA staff	11.02.2019
27	Last date of Inspection to the watershed by DWDA staff	11.02.2019
28	Number of DWDA meeting held with Collector regarding the WS	14
29	Last date of DWDA meeting held in which WS was discussed	11.02.2019

Details of training given and its impact

As per training and demonstration components the VWC organized training at three hamlets. The training was given by the watershed development fund. The training focused on development and improvement of village main livelihoods on agriculture aspects. Here provided training on water conservation, nutritional security, cultivation of rain fed crops and keeping accounts by computer and manual. Totally 11 training provided 582 members benefited with the cost of 155895 as per training aspects.

Organic farming:

The training was given to water shed members by horticulture and agriculture department. Here farmers cultivated chilly is a main crop. They are faced struggled on fertiliser impacts on irrigation due to less quantity of crops in watershed area. The training provided 27 members kiliyur village. As per the training outcome two members are followed method of sprinkler on their field.

Compost making

We have compost making training g to the Watershed people. During this reporting period, the kiliyur and nearby village peoples were participated. Around 217 women members from two villages benefitted out of these camps. The camp impact is identified composting materials available in the watershed area. In the same day one training provided importance of nutritional food in particular for village people. Because they are more time spend in outside area. The nutritional food have been preparing with good prescription.

Training on poultry production technology:

The training organized at Kiliyur watershed on 22nd March 2017. From these training participated guests are Agriculture officer, horticulture officer and marketing officers. They are conducted three different places at the same period. The guest shared about the cultivation practices and production on poultry. They are specially focused on seed treatment and integrated pest management on chilly. Because most of the time the farmers not followed good technology. The training impact 43members has followed poultry shed and initial steps to follow in the home and field.

Training Details

Sl.No	Type of Training	Participants	Venue
1	Organic Farming	48	Kiliyur
2	Organic vegetable cultivation	55	Kodanur
3	Organic Farming	54	Semanivayal
4	Compost Making	50	Kiliyur
5	Compost Making	48	Kattiyendal
6	Compost Making	47	Kodanur
7	Animal Husbandry	45	Kiliyur
8	Animal Husbandry	44	Subramaniapuram
9	Animal Husbandry	58	Pandukudi
10	Poultry	55	Kiliyur

SUCCESS STORIES

Desilting of Kiliyur Canal :(@SF NO 275)

In the rainfed area, the Kiliyur tank was one of the reliable sources of water for irrigating 250 acres of agricultural land ever since Kiliyur canal bringing water from catchment areas situated half 9km away was desilted in the year 2010.

- ✚ Over the years the canal has become silted which blocked water from reaching the tank for long the people of the watershed have been requesting the Government to desilt the canal to no avail and as a consequence the people suffered with cyclical drought compounding their misery the people were resigned to the vagaries of nature as well as the Government Administration.
- ✚ When the project was sanctioned all members of Kiliyur watershed committee unanimously passed a resolution to desilt the canal.
- ✚ Accordingly the organisation desilted the canal with a capacity to irrigate 250 Ac of land the canal desilted for a length of 525m width of 3m and depth of 0.90m has become operational bringing succour to hundreds of farmers and labourers alike and benefitting all people living in villages in Kiliyur watershed by the recharge of open and bore wells.

Desilting of Semanivayal tank:(@ SF NO 118)

- ✚ The long felt demand of people of Semanivayal village to desilt Semaivayal tank could be fulfilled only after the sanction of NABARD project in Kiliyur watershed since their numerous requests to the Government were not conceded.
- ✚ Even though the monsoons brought rains to the parched lands moisture did not last long enough even up to flowering of crops all due to siltation in the tank which not only limited and reduced the capacity of the tank but also curtailed percolation effect of water stored in the tank.
- ✚ At the urging of the people the Kiliyur watershed committee unanimously passed a resolution to desilt the tank.
- ✚ And the desilting work was taken up and expeditiously completed within a month before the onset of north east monsoon.
- ✚ As predicated rainfall was sufficient to fill up the tank, irrigating 75 acre of agricultural land around it and also recharging open and bore wells by percolation effect.

- ✚ Consequently there was bumper harvest some farmers were able to cultivate vegetables and millets after the harvest of paddy the first crop.

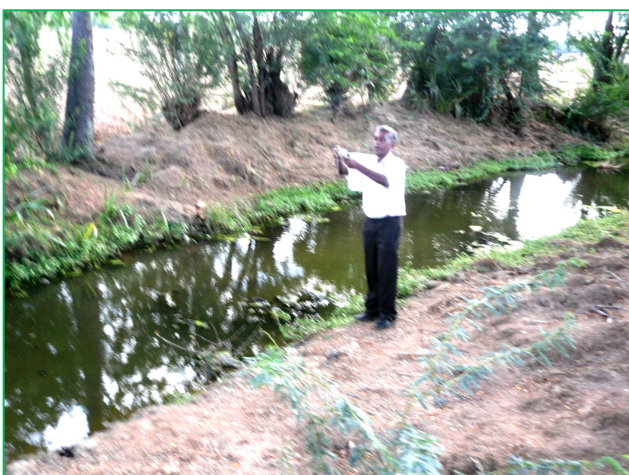
IMPACTS:

- ✚ Farmers have been equipped with more knowledge and skills in water management, soil and moisture conservation measures and modern agricultural practices, acutely needed to work upon drought affected area.
- ✚ Necessary infrastructures have been created and developed to bring rain water to the fields and harvest water effectively and store it in sub surface and ground water.
- ✚ Farmers, who had voluntarily given their labour field bunding and farm pond works have committed themselves to conserve and maintain all the community assets created and developed.



NABARD WDF - KILIYUR WATERSHED

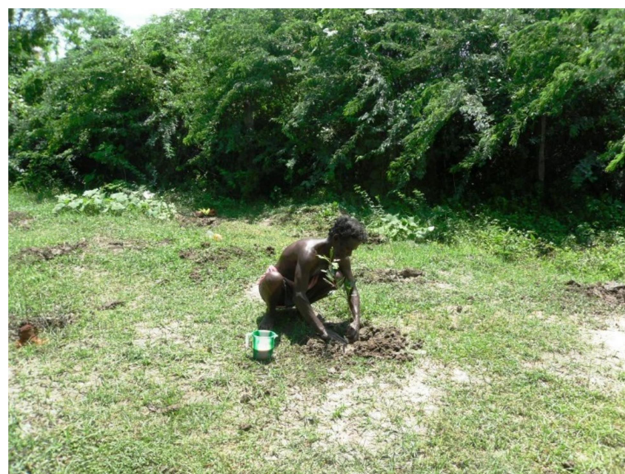
PHOTO GALLERY



NABARD & TAWDEVA Officials Monitoring Visits

NABARD WDF - KILIYUR WATERSHED

PHOTO GALLERY



Plantations...

NABARD WDF - KILIYUR WATERSHED

PHOTO GALLERY



Farm Pond – Bund Vegetable Cultivation ...

NABARD WDF - KILIYUR WATERSHED

PHOTO GALLERY



Village & VWC Meetings...

NABARD WDF KILIYUR WATERSHED

PHOTO GALLERY



Shramdan



Training...

NABARD WDF KILIYUR WATERSHED

PHOTO GALLERY



Exposure Visit...

NABARD WDF KILIYUR WATERSHED

PHOTO GALLERY



Name of the villages : Semanivayal
Name of the work : Deepening of P.P
Survey Number : 218

Proposed size : 41m x 22m x 1.0m
Estimate amount : Rs. 36,080
Shramadhan amount : Rs. 5,773



Name of the villages : K.Kiliyur
Name of the work : Farm pond
Survey Number : 230

Proposed size : 25m x 20m x 1.2m
Estimate amount : Rs. 24,000
Shramadhan amount : Rs. 3,840

NABARD WDF KILIYUR WATERSHED

PHOTO GALLERY



Before Execution...



After Execution...

Name of the villages : K.Kiliyur
Name of the work : formation of channal
Survey Number : 275

Proposed size : 525m x 3m x 0.90m
Estimate amount : Rs. 56,700
Shramadhan amount : Rs. 9,072