GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

SUCCESS STORIES OF WATERSHED MANAGEMENT IN KARNATAKA




Progress of ADP schemes upto Dec 2010

Sl. No	Name of the Scheme	Financial (Rs. in Lakhs)						Physical (lakh ha.)		
		Target (Allocation)	Amount rel.	OB as on 1.4.2010	Total fund available	Ach.	%	Target	Ach.	%
1	DPAP	6204.31	3494.14	2180.11	5674.25	4899.02	86.34	0.95	0.82	86.34
2	DDP	3598.49	2710.16	2211.63	4921.79	3329.98	67.66	0.82	0.55	67.66
3	IWDP	4272.70	1462.33	1738.96	3201.29	1868.87	58.38	0.53	0.31	58.38
	Total	14075.50	7666.63	6130.70	13797.33	10097.87	73.19	2.30	1.68	73.19

A Success Story – DPAP XI Batch in Bilagadde Watershed, Tq: Koppa, Dist: Chikamagalur

- **Problem statement –**

  - **Topography was too much undulated and gullied area.**
  - **Highly eroded, red clay loamy, lateritic soil, poor in moisture holding and plant nutrients.**
  - **Acute drinking water problems during summer season.**
  - **Deforestation and faulty agricultural practices were effecting the biodiversity.**
  - **Unemployment of agricultural labours during non-agricultural season.**
  - **Depleted ground water level.**
  - **Low productivity.**

Objectives & Methodology -

- To conserve and manage natural resources.
- Impounding run off water to recharge the ground water table and insitu moisture conservation.
- To achieve the objective of Integrated Watershed, the following activities were taken through community participation.
  - Bunding
  - Farm ponds
  - Vented check dams
  - Nala revitment.
  - Agro-forestry & Afforestation
  - Dry land horticulture

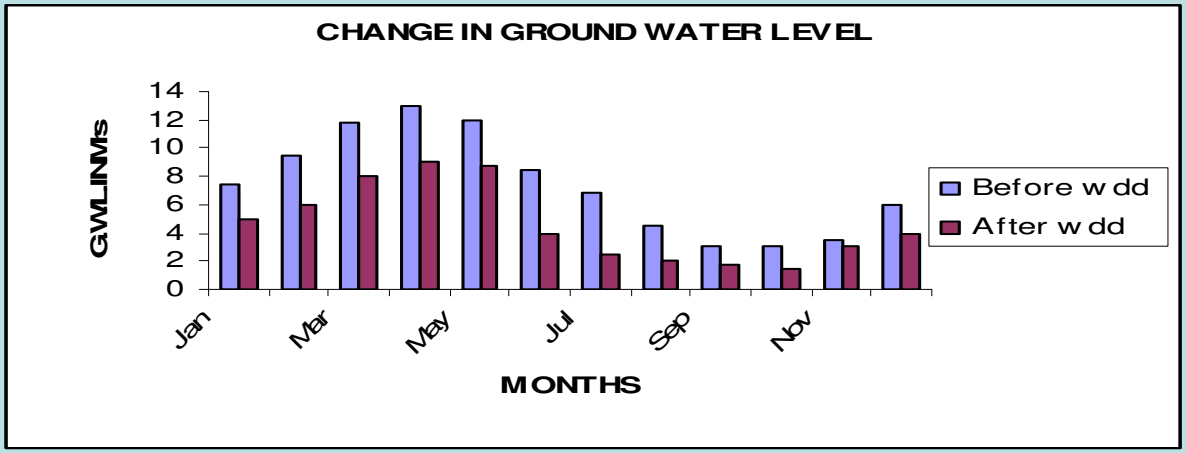
Farm Pond, Vented Check Dam and Nala Revitment

Farm Forestry and Dry land Horticulture

Result & Impact -

Ground water level status :

- **Ground water level was increased in various water sources like open/borewells and nala's flow became perennial.**

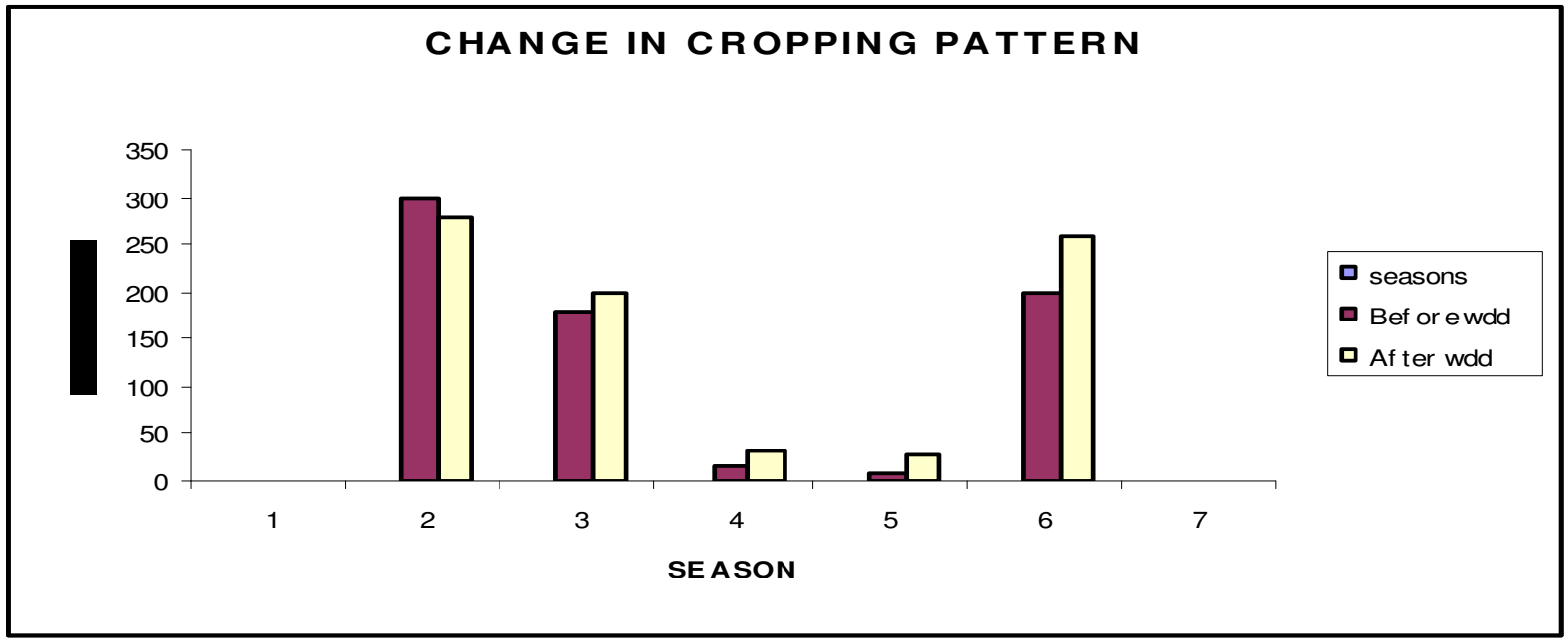


Ground water table in meters
(Below ground level)

Months	Before treatment	After treatment
Jan	7.5	5.0
Feb	9.5	6.0
Mar	11.8	8.0
Apr	13.0	9.0
May	12.0	8.8
Jun	8.5	4.0
Jul	6.8	2.5
Aug	4.5	2.0
Sep	3.0	1.8
Oct	3.0	1.5
Nov	3.5	3.0
Dec	6.0	4.0

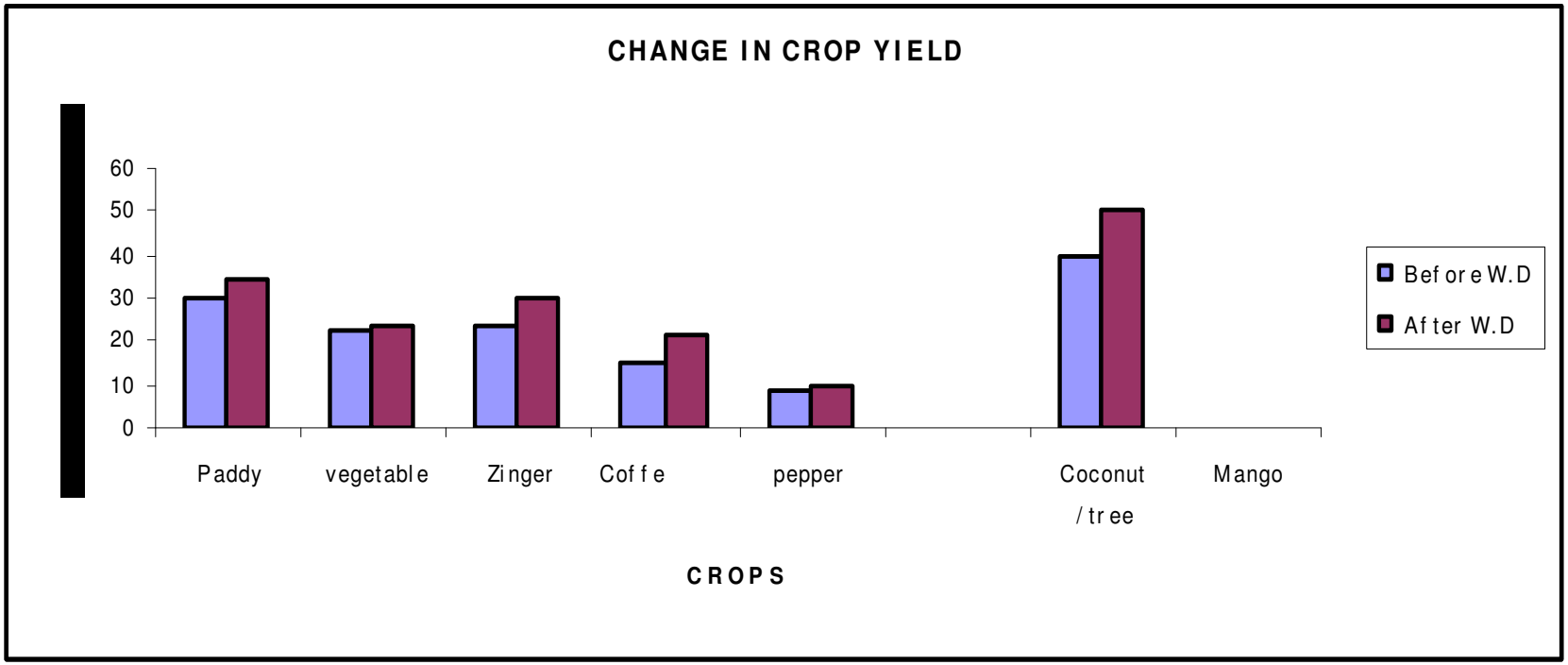
Increase in cultivable area (Ha)

seasons	Before treatment	After treatment
waste land	300	280.0
Kharif	178.0	200.0
Rabi	14.0	30.0
Summer	8.0	29.0
Total	**200.0**	**259 .0**



Increase in crop yield
(quintals per ha)

Crops	Before treatment	After treatment
Vegetables	22	24
Zinger	24	30
Coffee	15	21
Pepper	9	10
Coconut	**40**	**50**
Paddy	**30**	**34**



- **Replicability and Dissemination -**

  - **The project area is used as demonstration centre to the farmers of the new watersheds.**

  - **The practices which are followed in this watershed is being replicated in the ongoing watershed projects in the neighboring sub-watersheds.**

  - **Exposure visit is being organized for the community people where new watershed is identified.**

A Success Story – DDP H-2 in Hirehadgali, Tq: Hadagali, Dist: Bellary

- **Problem statement –**
  - Soil moisture & water availability was a constraint during pre project period.
  - Due to lack of water harvesting structures, the run off was not efficiently utilised
  - The dry land farming was predominantly practiced with uncertainity in crop yield.
  - Migration of the community members
- **Objectives & Methodology -**
  - Promoting alternative cropping system such as dry land horticulture to secure assured income
  - Soil and moisture conservation measure like field bund, rubble check, bolder check, check dam and nala bunds were carried out.

Result & Impact -

- **Farmer : Gurumurthy.P.M s/o Fakeeraswamy beneficiary of dry land horticulture could not get minimum returns from growing hybrid maize crop**
- **During 2007-08 under watershed programme, farmer was motivated to take up mango crop in 1 ha. of land.**
- **At present he is harvesting about 1000 to 1300 kgs, which resulted in enhance of Rs.20000 to Rs.26000 PA over earlier practice of growing hybrid maize crop.**
- **Double cropping of green gram, followed by cowpea was taken up which resulted in increased income.**

Evaluation & Evidence -

The change in the land use from hybrid maize to mango crop has reaped Rs.20000 to Rs.26000 PA.

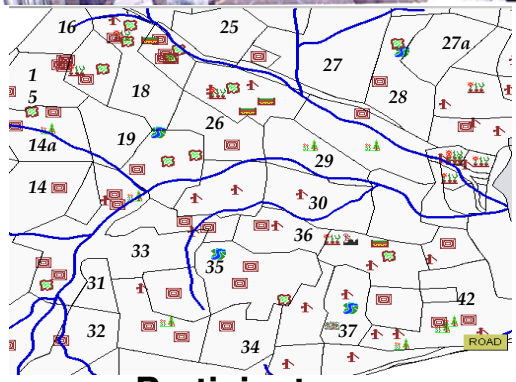
Replicability and Dissemination -

- **The successful dry land horticulture practices has been disseminated to the neighboring areas**
- **Motivating farmers to take up less risky and more secured crop under dry land agriculture.**
- **The change in the land use practices and shift in the cropping pattern have been appreciated by the fellow farmers.**

Activities undertaken under IWMP projects sanctioned during 2009-10

Baseline data

Institution & Capacity Building



Participatory Planning

Participatory Implementation

THANK YOU