



APRIL | 2018 - MARCH 31 | 2019



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Organisation Overview

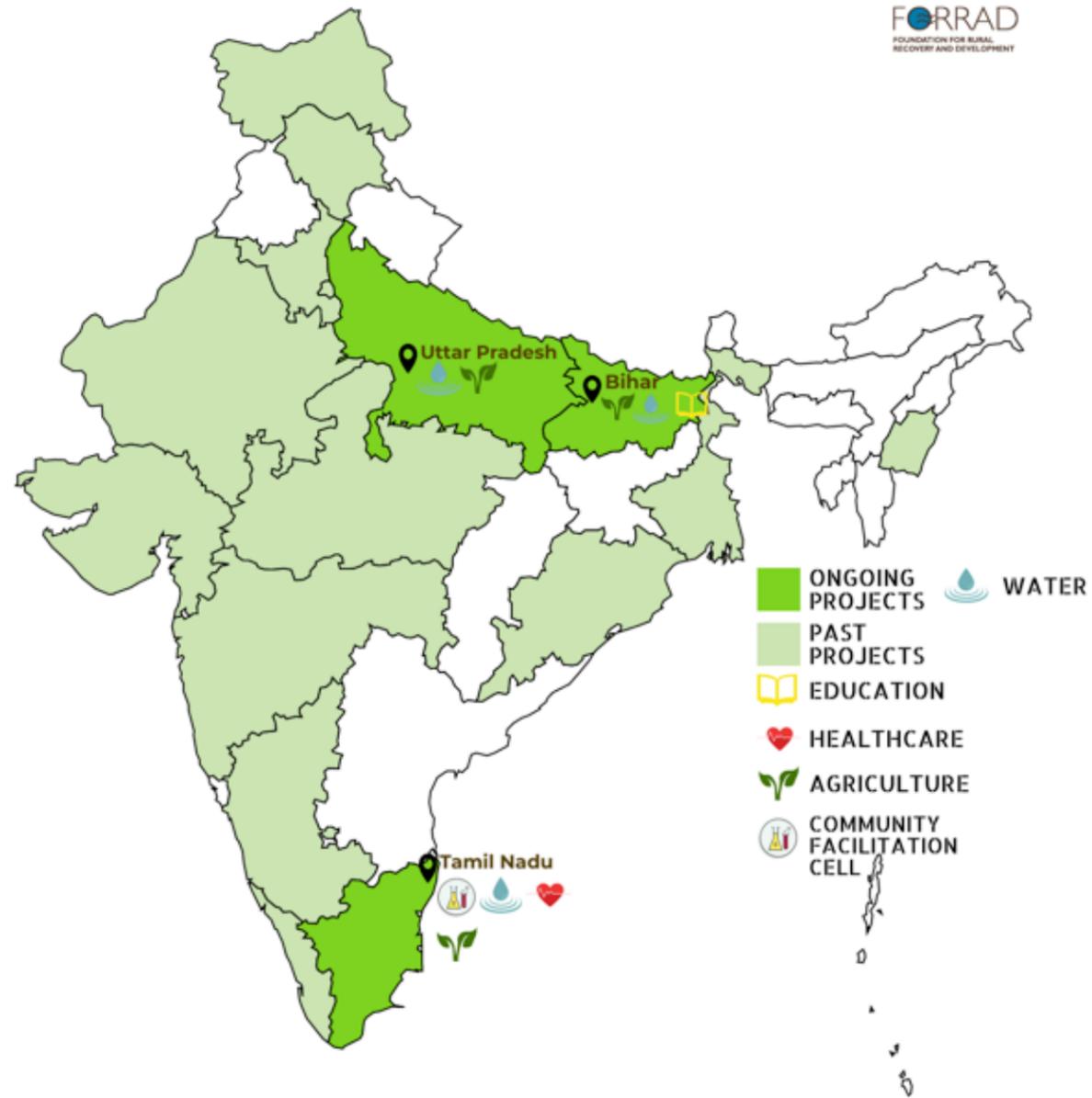
The Foundation for Rural Recovery and Development (FORRAD), established in 1980, is a public charitable trust working in the field of natural resource management, sustainable agriculture, and community health. FORRAD facilitates and supports grassroots initiatives that address issues of sustainable natural resource management and human resources development. FORRAD's work intersects with issues of social justice, empowerment, and employment generation.

Over the last 39 years, the organisation has undertaken a wide range of projects relating to irrigation, drinking water, agriculture, road construction, housing, forestry, land development, alternative energy, health care and livelihoods in partnership with more than 450 grassroots organizations in rural Uttarakhand, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, and Tamil Nadu.

FORRAD's focus in recent years is increasingly on the social dynamics governing water security including harvesting, conservation and decontamination, and sustainable agriculture. This is accompanied by a strong commitment to participatory, transparent and sustainable processes.

The organisation believes and recognizes that rural women, more than men, feel the burden of depleting natural resources and environmental degradation. The prevailing norms and values, however, deny women and other vulnerable sections voice and visibility. FORRAD strives for inclusiveness and ensures that women's opinions are prioritized and that women and other vulnerable sections are a part of and fulfil decision-making roles in the planning and implementation of all projects.

FORRAD primarily mobilises resources and supports its partners in the implementation of projects. In Tamil Nadu, however, FORRAD has its own project office and a team of program staff and field level workers. As a facilitating agency, FORRAD supports its partners through regular field visits, project reviews, feedback, and support to implementation. FORRAD is responsible for the overall implementation and accountability to its donors. It receives reports from its partner organizations, reports to donors and manages the relationship.



CURRENT WORK

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA	PROJECTS
TIRUVALLUR DISTRICT, TAMIL NADU	Water Resource Management Regenerative Vegetable Farming Community Facilitation Cell Community Health Care
NALANDA DISTRICT, BIHAR	Girls Education Restoration of pyne-ahars Climate Resilient Agriculture
MAHOBA DISTRICT, UTTAR PRADESH	Integrated Watershed Management

PROJECT PROFILES TAMIL NADU

FORRAD is part of a multi-stakeholder CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) programme initiated by Michelin India Private Limited (MIPL) around its manufacturing facility in the State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu (SIPCOT) industrial park at Ther-voy Kandigai, Thiruvallur district.

Engaging the community, government bodies, several NGOs and institutions, the CSR extends to 31 villages and hamlets surrounding the SIPCOT site and covers a population of approximately 30,000 people. FORRAD’s activities here include initiatives related to water, agriculture, health care and health education. FORRAD has also set up a community-based facilitation cell to address the concerns of the more vulnerable groups while also monitoring water sources to allow various stakeholders to improve and maintain water quality and quantity.

I.1 WATER

DESILTING OF SUPPLY CHANNEL

Originally known as the land of eris (lakes), the Tiruvallur district has a number of water bodies for surface storage. Therefore it is increasingly worrying to find low water availability in surface storage and depleted groundwater stores as the area in the past has been water-rich and self sustaining. Previously, farmers who used to get three harvests a year are now increasingly getting two or less. However, due to the warming climate delaying the monsoons, there is scarcity of water, leading to dried up eris. Furthermore, the water in the eris has been declining over the past decade even when rainfall has not been as variable as it is now, there are various reasons for this compromised supply of water into the lakes of the region that have lead to drought-like situations most years.

A few of the problem areas were identified in November 2018 such as:

- Sand mining
- The incomplete reservoir at Kannankottai
- The connections between the eris being silted up
- The supply from the Suruttapalli channel (from the Araniyar river) being blocked by silt

While most of these issues were under the jurisdiction of the government, there were some identified that could be undertaken by the community or the local panchayat.

River Araniyar supplies water to Uthukottai through the Suruttapalli channel, the flow of which had been blocked by the construction of a road across the path of the channel at village Dombarmedu. While six pipes had been inserted under the road to allow for the flow of water, these pipes were found to be almost entirely silted up.



Desilting of Six Pipes Connected to the Suruttapalli Channel in Tiruvallur District in December 2018

While the long term solution would be to construct a bridge over the channel to allow for the uninterrupted flow of water, the immediate solution agreed upon was to desilt the pipes as that could be undertaken immediately. The work began and was completed over three days in the first week of December 2018. The six blocked pipes were cleared for the Suruttapalli channel to pass through. While the Araniyar river did not flow this year, the channel did fill up with a few days worth of rain water and the water did indeed flow through the channel.

CLEANING AND REPAIR OF OPEN WELLS

The cleaning and covering of two open wells were scheduled for 2018, and this has thus been completed. The two wells, one in Karadiputhur and one in Kannankottai, were cleaned which enabled 75 households to gain access to clean water while also preventing contamination of groundwater. Additionally, 19 wells previously cleared and cleaned by FORRAD were reviewed and issues were found in five of them. The issues in three were resolved, one well has been filled up by the panchayat, and one inside the Kannankottai school requires some masonry work which has been scheduled for the upcoming financial year. The primary purpose of cleaning the wells is to mitigate the contamination of groundwater, however it is usually the case that families living in proximity to the well begin using the water for household use after it has been cleaned.

Table I.1: Location and Date of Open Wells Cleaned in Term April 2018 - March 2019

LOCATION	DATE OF CLEANING	USAGE
Karadiputhur, Arunthathiyar colony	2 July – 21 July 2018	40 households post cleaning
Kannankottai, Mettu colony	28 Sept – 17 Oct 2018	35 households The water from this well has always been used by the neighbouring households

Cleaning and Repair of Kannankottai Well on 6th October 2018



CLEANING AND REPAIR OF PUBLIC OVERHEAD TANKS

- Water quality is tested biannually by the community facilitation cell in Tamil Nadu, which lets the panchayat know of any contaminated overhead tanks (OHTs). If the contamination is very severe, the panchayat requests the FORRAD team to undertake cleaning and repair on the understanding that they will then maintain the tank in the future.

Table I.2: Information on Overhead Tank Cleaning for Term April 2018 - March 2019

Location	Village	No of households	Date of cleaning
Thandalam School	Thandalam	150 students	13.10.2018
Perambur B C Area	Perambur	60	18.10.2018
Seenikuppam ST Area	Seenikuppam	70	19.10.2018
KazhadaiMettu colony	Kazhadai	25	12.10.2018

I.2 Regenerative Vegetable Farming

KITCHEN GARDENS

The purpose of starting the kitchen garden initiative was to supplement the diets of families who do not own farmland and could not afford to buy a regular supply of fresh vegetables. This project was also undertaken to re-introduce organic agriculture to the area, thus to this end seeds were also distributed to small-holder farmers. Special attention was paid to the families in the Irular hamlets. So accordingly, seeds of various leafy greens, a variety of beans, snake gourd, drumsticks, radish, okra, and pumpkin were distributed to the 142 households in 17 villages.

Table 1.3: Villages Involved in Kitchen Garden Project for Term April 2018 - March 2019

Vegetables seeds were distributed to 142 households in the following 17 villages	
Aramani	Mukkarampakkam
Chandrapuram	Seenikuppam
GR Kandigai	Sengarai
JJ Nagar	Soolaimeni
Kannankottai	Thambunaidapalayam
Karadiputhur	Thandalam
Kizhkarumanur	Thervoy
Kollanur	Vannangkuppam
Lachivakkam	

Of these 142 households where seeds were distributed, 71 of them have successfully had one harvest and some have replanted. A further 40 households were given seeds in December. The seeds that were distributed depended on the area available for the kitchen garden. Some households had enough land to plant all seed varieties provided and some just one or two. In future, we will encourage households to save the seeds for replanting and also ensure that households continue their kitchen gardens.



Selvarani Harvesting Greens from Her Kitchen Garden in the Village of Thambunaidupalayam.



Brinjals from a Kitchen Garden in the Village of JJ Nagar

NON PESTICIDAL MANAGEMENT AGRICULTURE AND VEGETABLE SALES

The main rationale behind this project is to promote agriculture that is low in input and maintenance costs, and primarily relies on the regeneration of the land by the use of compost, manure, and indigenous seed varieties. Discussions were held with five farmers who showed interest in selling to MIPL employees and the dining services and expanding their land under organic vegetable cultivation. This is scheduled to begin in June 2019.

1.3. Community Facilitation Cell

The community facilitation cell, created in 2011, was set up as an effort to create a group of local community members empowered to raise both environmental and social concerns, from the reference point of the most vulnerable sections. Today the community facilitation cell, comprising of five members, engages with the community, MIPL, and the governments. Thus taking forward the needs and concerns of the community to various stakeholders.

One of the regular functions of the community facilitation cell is to provide assistance to vulnerable populations with their filing and processing of official applications for government documentation and benefits which they are eligible for. In addition to this, they monitor water quality and inform panchayats of their findings so that action can be taken wherever possible - something extremely necessary with the changing climate and the areas reliance on agriculture.

WATER TESTING

Since 2012, FORRAD has conducted water testing biannually, once in the dry season called Pre-Monsoon and another in the wet season called Monsoon. The main purpose of water testing is to monitor the quality of water in the area and alert the communities in case of contamination. Water testing reports are shared with the Panchayat secretaries who then inform the public. It is also used to decide which of the water sources/open wells/overhead tanks need to be cleaned, repaired, or both.

Table 1.4: Summary of Pre-Monsoon 2018 Test Results

100 viable samples were tested of 136 sources in 34 villages from 24-04-2018 to 30-04-2018 Pre-monsoon					
Characteristic	BIS Acceptable Limit	BIS Permissible Limit	Range of results	Samples above BIS Acceptable Limit	Samples above BIS Permissible Limit
pH	6.5 – 8.5	6.5 – 8.5	6.5-8.5	0	0
Hardness	200	600	30-660	54	5
Chloride	250	1000	10-1030	11	0
Fluoride	1	1.5	0-5	9	6
TDS	500	2000	72-2964	61	3
Iron	0.3	1	0-3	5	2
Alkalinity	200	600	20-660	48	1
Nitrate	45	100	0-40	0	0
Nitrite	–	–	0-2	22	0
Phosphate	0	0.5	0-2	55	1
Ammonia	0	0.5	0-5	0	8
Residual Chlorine	0.2	1	0-1	3	1
Odour	Odourless	Odourless	None	0	
Appearance	Clear	Clear	Clear, light green, light brown	7	
Turbidity	None	None	None	0	
Bacteria	Not Present	Not Present	Present - Not Present	19	

The pre-monsoon season water testing was conducted during May 2018 where 136 sources across 34 villages were tested. Of the total 136 sources, 36 sources were found to be dry or defunct. Out of the 100 viable samples, 19 were contaminated with bacteria, out of which 2 were overhead tanks. Sixty one sources had TDS above acceptable limits, with 3 sources showing it above permissible limits. Other than the stated information, there were also a few other additional areas of concern.

The increasing presence of fluoride, chloride, ammonia, and phosphate in the soil is a matter of concern. The water testing results were taken to the Tamil Nadu Water and Drainage Board (TWAD board) for discussion. FORRAD was assured that while the levels are not alarming as yet the readings needed to be observed. The likely causes for the presence of these contaminants in the water are open defecation, the increasing use of chemical pesticides and fertilisers, and the dropping water table. And if the situation does not improve then the situation is likely to worsen. Bacterial contamination remains under control in the overhead tanks owing to the community taking the initiative of keeping the tanks clean and chlorinated.

Table 1.5: Summary of Monsoon 2018 Test Results

107 viable samples were tested of 127 sources in 31 villages from 18-12-2018 to 22-12-2018					
Characteristic	BIS Acceptable Limit	BIS Permissible Limit	Range of results	Samples above BIS Acceptable Limit	Samples above BIS Permissible Limit
pH	6.5-8.5	6.5-8.5	6 - 8	0	0
Hardness	200	600	60 - 640	65	7
Chloride	250	1000	20 -760	22	0
Fluoride	1	1.5	0 - 1.5	15	0
TDS	500	2000	144-2304	81	1
Iron	0.3	1	0-1	1	0
Alkalinity	200	600	20 – 670	56	1
Nitrate	45	100	0-20	0	0
Nitrite	0	0.5	0 - 0.2	0	0
Phosphate	0	0.5	0 – 3	53	5
Ammonia	0	0.5	0 - 5	19	6
Residual Chlorine	0.2	1	0 – 0.5	1	0
Odour	Odourless	Odourless	None	0	
Appearance	Clear	Clear	Clear	0	
Turbidity	None	None	None	0	
Bacteria	Not Present	Not Present	Present- Not Present	22	

During the Monsoon, 127 sources were tested across 31 villages. Out of these, 20 were found to be dry or defunct, leaving 107 viable samples. Out of the 107 samples, 22 sources had bacterial contamination of which two were drinking water borewells. Additionally, 7 sources had hardness over the permissible limit. The water sources that are hand pumps have been dysfunctional for several years and therefore have been removed from testing.

DOCUMENT APPLICATIONS AND SANCTIONS

Table 1.6: Applications and Sanctions/Issuance of Documents for the Year

Document/Scheme	No. of Applications [April 2018- March 2019]	Sanctions [April 2018 - March 2019]
Health Insurance	2	2
Old Age Pension [OAP]	102	3
Widows Pension	7	0
Voters ID	2	0
2 Girl Child	1	2
Marriage Assistance Scheme [MAS]	7	0
Death Certificate [DC]	6	1
Deserted Woman Assistance [DWA]	28	0
Disability Pension [DAS]	10	1
New Ration Card [RC]	1	2
Nativity Certificate [NC]	0	1
Income Certificate	1	2
Disability ID Card	1	1
No Male Child Certificate	2	2
Community Certificate	0	0
Family Legal Heir	1	2
Total	171	19



Community-Level Healthworker
Sangeetha registering Patients
for the MMU

I.4. Community Healthcare

MOBILE MEDICAL UNIT

The Mobile Medical Unit (MMU) project seeks to continue building on existing health interventions in the area to deliver quality in situ primary health care and services to vulnerable communities residing in the remote and underserved pockets in Michelin India's CSR operational area. This comprises 31 villages and hamlets in the Thiruvallur district, with a population of approximately 30,000 people. In particular, this initiative aims to address the lack of knowledge of healthcare, constitute lifestyle changes, and treat and bring awareness about chronic non-communicable diseases specific to the community such as diabetes, hypertension, malnutrition, anaemia, respiratory disorders, orthopaedic conditions, and mental illness. The MMU provides basic diagnostic services, treatment for chronic diseases, emergency care, house calls for immobile patients, and health communication to the village communities. The health team aboard the MMU comprises of a doctor, a nurse, a healthcare coordinator, a physiotherapist, a driver. They are supported by six community level health workers. A physiotherapist joined the MMU team in January 2019 to treat the very prevalent muscle and joint related complaints and reduce patient dependence on painkillers.

The MMU functions from 9:00 to 16:00, Monday to Friday, and a half day on Saturdays. Saturday afternoons are reserved for coordination meetings, weekly reviews, and health-worker training. Once a month the health team also interacts with FORRAD's facilitation cell to exchange information and to update them regarding work activities. Each day, the MMU visits one of 12 designated stops, with each stop administering to the surrounding villages. Each stop is visited twice a month.

Table I.7: Number of Patients That Received Care at The MMU

Number of Consultations, New Registrations, and Physiotherapy Appointments For Term April 2018 - March 2019				
Year	Month	Consultations	New Registrations	Physiotherapy
2018	April	699	368	-
	May	653	313	-
	June	655	293	-
	July	768	308	-
	August	873	253	-
	September	637	130	-
	October	401	101	-
	November	739	162	-
	December	684	125	-
2019	January	517	106	97
	February	518	81	198
	March	502	80	143
TOTAL		7646	2320	438

Table I.8: The Most Common Ailments Observed and Treated in The District

Spectrum of Most Common Diseases Observed		
Joint Pain	Allergies	Fatigue [Anaemia]
Fungal Infections of the Skin	Diabetes	Dyslipidaemia
Upper Respiratory Infections	Hypertension	Calloused Feet



Health Communication Session in the Village of GR Kandigai on 31st Dec 2018

COMMUNITY HEALTH EDUCATION SESSIONS

The major illnesses in this area can be managed or prevented by lifestyle alterations. Health communication programmes are crucial to the long term efficacy to improve the health status of the communities we work with. The health team discovered that most people in the training sessions were uninformed on what constitutes proper hygiene, diet, and exercise and its consequent impacts on health. Through the multiple community health communication sessions, it has become evident that people are willing to learn and improve their health and that medical adherence has increased due to the information provided. There have been 19 sessions, with a total of 517 attendees at the community health communication sessions since April 2018.

No. of Sessions	Date	Topics Addressed	Village	Total no. of People in Attendance
1	1/10/2018	Diabetes, Hypertension, Appropriate Diet, Exercise, Importance of Medications, and Probable Complications	Soolaimeni	30
2	3/10/2018		Thervoy	50
3	4/10/2018		Karadiputhur	35
4	5/10/2018		Mukarampakkam	41
5	6/10/2018		Mambedu	42
6	8/10/2018		Sengarai	30
7	10/10/2018		Kollanur	22
8	11/10/2018		Chandrapuram	17
9	12/10/2018		JJ Nagar	17
10	13/10/2018		Vetakamedu	33
11	25/11/2018		Thandalam	24
12	2/1/2019	Management of diarrhoea and upper respiratory infections in children	Mukkarampakkam	38
13	3/1/2019		Saibaba Nagar	11
14	5/1/2019		Thervoy	26
15	13/2/2019	Diabetes and Hypertension	Sengarai	58
16	14/2/2019		Kollanur	
17	15/2/2019		Chandrapuram	43
18	20/3/2019		Kakkavakam	
19	21/3/2019		Mukkarampakkam	



Classes in Session in Girls' School in Kaliyachak

BIHAR

Girls' school in Kaliyachak

The Girls school in Kaliyachak in Nalanda District of Bihar is run on the premises of FORRAD's partner Samaj Kalyan Mandal. It was re-started in 2016, after being shut down due to a lack of funds for the previous eight years, although it was the only one in a 10 km radius and was a well-equipped and functional school (with classrooms, library and a playground). This impacted the continuity of education of girls studying in the school, with many being forced to drop out as their parents were unwilling to send them to the coeducational school in the village. A total of 78 students from seven different villages are enrolled in the school. The school employs five teachers and one administrative assistant. The school has classes from standards I to V. The table given below shows the number of students in each class.

Table 2.1: Number of students enrolled in each class

Class	No. of students
I	25
II	21
III	15
IV	10
V	7
Total	78



Girls Playing Ludo and Badminton During Recreational Time in School

Table 2.2: Village-wise Breakup of No. of Students and Students with Regular Attendance

Village Name	No. of Students	No. of Students with Regular Attendance
Aganu Bigha	32	22
Kaliyachak	9	6
Kapsiwayan	4	3
Mal Bigha	21	16
Bhat Bigha	1	1
Sarista Nagar	10	8
Hajari	1	1
Total	78	57

The ongoing project activities are as follows:

- Encouraging the enrolment and regular attendance of out-of-school girls of school going age within Kaliyachak and the neighbouring villages through village meetings throughout the year
- Appointment of 8 trained teachers to provide the students with schooling that will equip them with literacy and numeracy skills and allow them to gain entry into institutions of higher education if they so desire
- Ensuring that the students are offered within the school premises, an atmosphere that is free of discrimination on the basis of caste, class, gender, religion, or ability
- Undertaking of extra-curricular activities, particularly sports. The following activities are currently conducted:

Football	Volleyball	Kabaddi	Cycling
Ludo	Jump Rope	Badminton	Carrom Board

- Maintaining the library within the school premises and encouraging reading amongst the students
- Undertaking an annual health check-up for all the students and ensuring follow-up for students with a health concern



6,620 m of pynes were restored in the month of June

2.2. Restoration of Ahar-Pynes

RESTORATION OF PYNES IN NALANDA, BIHAR

In May 2018, with support from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), FORRAD initiated a pilot project in Nalanda district of Bihar primarily aimed at addressing the issue of water security for agriculture and to introduce climate-resilient agriculture practices in the region. The project focused on the restoration of ahar-pynes (an ancient flood water management system indigenous to South Bihar).

The project was implemented by three community-based partner NGOs - Samaj Kalyan Mandal, Lok Swarajya Sangh, and Seva Mandal. Each partner has an established presence in the region spanning more than three decades. The partner NGOs also have a long association with FORRAD.

S. No.	Organisation	Block	River	Pyne	Length	Command area (acres)
1	Samaj Kalyan Mandal	Hilsa Hilsa	Mohane -Noonai	Ekhara	600	370
				Bhandari	1260	
2	Lok Swarajya Sangh	Islampur	Paimar	Harvansh Bigha	2010	360
3	Sewa Mandal	Silao	Panchâne	Bhawani Bigha (Nahar to Viru Sthan)	2750	200

All three blocks were declared drought affected in 2018 and the seasonal rivers did not flow, however the pynes captured rainwater from the fields and served as storage allowing the farmers to sow their paddy. The paddy productivity in the freshly restored pyne catchment areas was significantly higher than the previous year. Fifty mann (40 kg) per acre, compared to the previous year's 30 mann per acre.



Harvesting of Successful Winter Crops Despite the Drought in Nalanda District, Bihar.

Pic2. Example of Multicropping on the Farm in Nalanda District, Bihar

2.3. Climate Resilient Agriculture

PROMOTION OF CLIMATE RESILIENT AGRICULTURE

The partners NGOs actively promoted three components of climate resilient agriculture for the rabi (winter) season:

- Multi-cropping
- Use of indigenous seed varieties
- Limited use of chemical pesticides

All three partner organisations organised meetings with the respective Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) officials, block agricultural officers, agricultural colleges and horticultural university in the region.

Aside from wheat which is the main rabi crop in a year where water is plentiful, the other crops which are grown on a small scale include leguminous crops such as arhar (pigeon pea), khesari, moong (green lentil), masoor (red lentil), chana (black chickpea); spices such as coriander; oil seeds such as flax, sesame mustard, rae (small mustard). Relying on the moisture in the soil, most of the crops do not require irrigation at all; crops which need one round of irrigation are mustard, rae and moong. With the exception of chana, none of the crops require pesticides or any fertiliser. These types of crops return nitrogen to the soil. All these crops use only indigenous seeds and farmers store and share with the other farmers.

A total of 74 acres has been brought under climate resilient agriculture, with farmers eager to expand the acreage for the next year. The break up acreage under each partner organisation is as follows:

- 51 acres (Samaj Kalyan Mandal)
- 15 acres (Lok Swarajya Sangh)
- 8 acres (Sewa Mandal)

The farmers have also begun to discuss the various means by which they can further build low-cost climate resilience into their agricultural practices.

UTTAR PRADESH

FORRAD began work on water security and agricultural intensification in the drought-prone Mahoba district of Uttar Pradesh, in 2011. The Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh, which the Mahoba district falls under, is known for its unpredictable climate, with several years of drought followed by a few years of heavy rainfall that inevitably results in flooding and damage. Climate change has brought with it an even greater unpredictability and farmer distress is intensifying every year. According to the farmers, about 70–80 per cent of each harvest has been damaged due to unanticipated hail and windstorms in the past decade. Farmers have been unable to pay off their agricultural loans and have sunk deeper into debt. As a consequence of this, small farmers have abandoned their farms and are migrating periodically in search of employment as casual labour. More than 50 per cent of the families have at least one person who migrates.

The land in Beela Dakshin, the current project area, is gently sloping, the soil is dry, with a very low water-holding capacity. The rain, when it does fall, drains away, taking the topsoil with it. The obvious solution in this case was to create farm bunding, as it keeps both the rain and the soil within the field, and over the years an improvement in soil quality and a rise in the water table will be visible.

3.1. Integrated Watershed Management

FORRAD and its community based partner, Gramonnati Sansthan undertook a pilot project on 500 ha of land in the villages of Bilkhi and Tola Swayam in Mahoba district in 2010 to assess the potential of an integrated traditional watershed approach to watershed development. This involved the construction of check-dams, gully plugs, contour bunds, and tree plantation. During the implementation of this integrated watershed development project 1000 acres of wasteland were completely transformed into a highly productive farmland, tripling farm income and significantly reducing the out-immigration. Its impact continues to increase in subsequent years. Responding to demands from the neighbouring villages to replicate this project, FORRAD and Gramonnati began work on a modest scale in the neighbouring village of Beela Dakshin, in October 2018. This work includes the clearing and deepening of wells, farm bunding of 30 ha of land, and the repair of an existing anicut that transects the entire watershed.

The project activities completed during the period October 2018 - March 2019 were as follows:

- The generation of community awareness, the formation of a village level group that will be responsible for planning, oversight and maintenance of the infrastructure created during the course of the project
- Creating 30 ha of farm-bunding on private lands belonging to 15 small-holder farmers
- Cleaning/deepening and repair of 4 irrigation wells



Creation of Farm Bunding to Manage Water in Beela Dakshin

Work began with a village level meeting when the project was discussed. This was followed by the formation of a watershed committee representing all the groups in the village. Twelve members have been appointed to the watershed committee, this includes four women and eight men. The watershed committee will be responsible for planning, and monitoring of all project activities. The watershed committee and the respective farmers meet once a month to discuss project progress and plan ahead.

Also discussed in the monthly meetings are specific components of climate resilient agriculture, including:

- Zero-budget farming
- Multi-cropping
- Dryland farming
- Re-introduction of indigenous seeds

CLEANING AND DEEPENING OF IRRIGATION WELLS

Four irrigation wells were cleaned and deepened to mitigate the drought during October and December 2018.

BUILDING FARM BUNDs AND REPAIRING OF BAPU KA BAGEECHA ANICUT

The watershed committee selected plots of land to be covered under farm bunding and engaged the persons to undertake the work. Each farmer took responsibility for the bunds constructed on their respective fields. Experience has shown that once the farmer sees the positive impact of the work, the maintenance of the bunds is ensured, however the watershed committee will be monitoring the maintenance of all earth works.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

NAME	POSITION
Mr. D.K. Manavalan	Chairperson
Dr. Ms. Jyotsna Chatterji	Vice-Chairperson
Mr. Sanjit (Bunker) Roy	Trustee
Dr.T.C.A. Srinivasaramanujan	Trustee
Prof. S.K. Joshi	Trustee
Ms. Mythily Jagannathan	Trustee
Ms. Kanika Satyanand	Trustee
Ms. Neelam Singh	Managing Trustee
Ms. Susan Abraham	Director, (Invitee)

AUDITORS:
SMS & Associates

OUR COMMUNITY BASED PARTNERS

ORGANISATION	BRIEF DESCRIPTION	CONTACT INFORMATION
Lok Swarajya Sangh	Lok Swarajya Sangh is a society registered since 1978, based in village Parwalpur, in the Ben block of Nalanda district, Bihar. It works on issues such as women's mobilisation and empowerment, livelihood promotion, agricultural intensification and water conservation. It is has worked consistently to empower weaker sections of the community.	Village and PO- Parvalpur, Block – Ben, district- Nalanda, Bihar- 803114 Ph : +91-9430601044 +91-9430957221 lokswarajsangh@gmail.com Secretary: Sachchidanand Singh
Samaj Kalyan Mandal	Samaj Kalyan Mandal is a society registered since 1981, based in village Kaliyachak in the Hilsa Block of Nalanda district, Bihar. It is dedicated to the effective empowerment of socially, economically and politically marginalised people to ensure their inclusion in mainstream society. It looks to raise literacy levels of the community, mobilise resources for economic and social development, promote agriculture, animal husbandry, village industries and health services and develop village infrastructure with regard to natural resource management.	P.O- Kaliyachak, Via- Hilsa, District- Nalanda, Bihar - 801302 Ph : 06111-680589 +91-9835052933 +91- 9430601043 samajkalyanmandal@yahoo.co.in Secretary: Bhola Nath Singh
Seva Mandal	Seva Mandal is a society registered under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860, since 1985 in the Silao block of Nalanda district. It addresses issues of agricultural intensification, natural resource management, women's empowerment, vocational training, non-formal education, preventive health and sanitation. It has initiated a number of awareness programmes such as a workshop to inform women about MNREGA, PDS Gram Sabha, JSY, agricultural marketing processes and facilities.	At Bhawani Bigha, P.O. Nanand, District Nalanda, Bihar - 803115 Ph: +919431982307 +91 9572300499 sevamandal@yahoo.co.in Secretary: Ram Vishnu Prasad
Grammonati Sansthan	Established in 1983 and inspired by the Gandhian ideals of village self-sufficiency Grammonati works on livelihood, land rights, women's empowerment, water conservation, sanitation, and hygiene	Langhanpura, Near Subhash Chowki, At/P.O. Mahoba, Uttar Pradesh - 210427 Ph : +91-5281-254097 gramonnatiup@yahoo.co.in Director:Arvind Khare

DONORS

DONORS	Project	Grant Received April 18 - March 19
Michelin Corporate Foundation Paris	Continuing Phase of a Mobile Medical Unit (MMU)	53,52,630
Michelin India Private Limited, Tamil Nadu	Initiatives in agriculture and water and community facilitation and education	21,56,000
Friends of Tilonia, Inc. New York	Girls Education in Bihar	4,53,910
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation	Restoration of Traditional Pynes and the Introduction of Climate Resilient Agriculture to Small-holder Farmers	33,46,000
Sisi & Savita Charitable Trust	Girls' School, Rajasthan	46,312
Donations from Individuals	Girls' School, Kaliyachak Bihar and General Fund	3,47,500
Donations from Individuals	Bridge Course in Parwalpur, Bihar	13,500
Jamnallal Bajaj Foundation	Watershed Development in Bundelkhand	10,00,000
TOTAL		1,27,15,852



FOUNDATION FOR RURAL RECOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT (FORRAD)

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