

A Case study on Drinking water issue solved by VCG –Mothiramguda Case Study 1

Village- Mothiramguda , Grampanchayat –Beersaipeta

Adilabad District Utnoor Mandal

35 Household of Gond tribe communities

There are two bore wells for drinking water in the village with 35Hhs dependant on it. During the monsoons and winter seasons each HH was engaged in water collection from morning 5.00 am to 8.00 am, after 8am it was difficult to get even one bucket of water. The situation was severe during the summers for the community to get even one bucket of water. The community started collecting water from farm ponds for drinking which was muddy and highly contaminated that increased the incidents of water born diseases (Vomiting, Typhoid, loose motions etc) . 18 members fell sick due to the consumption of unsafe drinking water .

The Village Coordination Group (VCG) members admitted the 18 people to the PHC and raised the issue in the village meeting and reported to the Sarpanch but the Sarpanch did not take any action to resolve the issue. The VCG then raised the issue at mandal level with the MPDO and even with the District Collector. The District Collector visited Mothiramguda where the villagers explained the entire situation . The DC asked the officials to immediately resolve the drinking water issue. The existing 2 bore wells were repaired and made functional and an amount of Rs.12000/- was sanctioned for an electrical motor. The DC enquired on the status of the health of the 18 members who were admitted in the hospital.

Mothiramguda villagers are now happy and feel that the VCG formed through the facilitation of the project was able to resolve this critical issue. The VCG also identified 4 dropout children and got them admitted in schools, identified village road issue and have represented the village on grievance days to meet PO-ITDA, Utnoor and got a CC road sanctioned for the village.

Details of works achieved by VCG

#	Work name	Unit	Amount	Remark
1	Bore well	2	100000	Completed
2	CC Road	50 mt.	100000	Completed
3	Electrical motor (DW)	1	12000	Completed
Total Amount			212000	

A Case study on Entitlements & accessibilities of Chitaguda Village- Narnoor Case study 2

Village - Chitaguda

Mandal -Narnoor , District- Adilabad,

Total population 500 , 180 Kolam (ST) community

The village Chitaguda is situated 40 Km from Mandal headquarters where agriculture is the main source of livelihoods but with minimum facilities available.

In the financial year 2013-14, ITDA-Utnoor prepared a Kolam Community Development Plan. The plan was to address the issues of drinking water, road facility, infrastructure development and livelihood activities. But only a community hall was constructed in the year 2014 , rest of the planned works were stalled by the government.

In the year 2015, under the CPF-BfdW initiative for increased access to entitlements the issue of Kolam Community Development Plan was raised by the community in the VCG meeting attended by all CBO members. The VCG decided to put-up an application to PO-ITDA, Utnoor but nobody come forward to go to ITDA to do so.

Madani Lacchu, the President of VCG after much persuasion by the project team, visited the ITDA several times to follow up. Finally a CC road and drainage worth INR 20 lakhs were sanctioned.

The VCG members are happy and have gained confidence to bring development works to their village are consistent in their follow up with PO-ITDA office for sanction of an overhead water tank, open well, compound wall and kitchen room for school, livelihoods but did not lost hope. They organised a meeting and decided to meet the District Collector in Praja Darbar Program and submitted a representation to DC.

The DC instructed the PO-ITDA to sanction an overhead tank, Compound wall and Kitchen for the school.

Chitaguda village has received sanction for the overhead tank and compound wall and the CC road cum drainage work is now complete. The neighbouring villages of Boddiguda and Sedwai are following the exemplary example of Chitaguda community for their consistent approach and follow up action for execution of their Community Development Plan.

Details of works achieved by Chitaguda village

#	Work name	Unit	Amount	Remark
1	CC road cum drainage	600 mt	20,00000	Completed
2	Overhead water tank	1	20,00000	Sanctioned
3	School compound wall and Kitchen room	1	300000	Sanctioned
Total Amount			4300000	

A Case Study on Access & entitlements of safe Drinking water - Chintada village Case Study 3

Village -Chintada

Grampanchayat -Vantalamaidi

Mandal - Paderu

District -Visakhapatnam

43 House hold with 158 populations

Tribe- Kond community

The village is situated 25 Kms from ITDA head quarters and the major occupation of the community is agriculture farming, NTFP collection and wage labour.

About Drinking water issue - The village doesn't have access to safe drinking water facility and were using open well Drinking water but the well was totally damaged and required emergency silting. The water was muddy and the entire village had no choice but to consume that water for drinking. Cases of water born diseases were rampant amongst the community.

Community initiative / effort

The VCG of village Chintada with the support of the CFF decided to discuss this issue with the villagers and the Sarpanch. The GP sarpanch with support of the VCG prepared an application and submitted to Panchayati Raj Department /ITDA Paderu requesting for the renovation of open well immediately.

ITDA / Panchayath Raj Dept. sanctioned an amount Rs.60000/- for well repair works. Repair works got completed by 10/7/2015.

Chintada villagers are now using the open well water for regular consumption and reported case of water borne diseases have reduced.



Case Study on promotion & Conservation of traditional seed (Kondyam Dhanyam) - Case Study -4

District	Mandal	Gram Panchayat	Village
Srikakulam	Seethampeta	Titukupai	Titukupaignuda
Name of the individual	Arika .ShyamalaRao		
M/F	Male, Age 32		
Caste	Savara- Schedule Tribe		
Total no of family members	5		
Source of livelihood	Agriculture, Agriculture labor and NTFP collection		
Annual income in INR	27,000 Yearly		

Background

Arika Shyamala Rao aged 32 years has 3.6. Acres of land out of that 2.46 of land is IFR and .6 acres of revenue land .Both Wife and husband are farmers and the major source of income is agriculture farming with Paddy, Vegetables, Marigold and coffee plantation.

Before intervention outcome

Titukupaignuda village since the last 30 years had been practicing organic agriculture farming and were growing traditional crops like millets varieties, Paddy and lentils. But over a period of time, with the influence of the market economy and the ITDA, the farmers started growing hybrid varieties of crop including that of paddy.

Samyogita the project partner , facilitated village level meetings and created awareness on the issue of food security and the role of conservation of traditional seeds and organic based farming. One of the young farmers from the village- Arika Shyamala Rao understood the situation and came forward to promote traditional variety of paddy .

Shyamala Rao collected 10 Kgs. of traditional paddy seeds called (Kondyam Dhanyam) from Mamidiguda village, Kurapam Mandalam of Vizainagaram District.

Out of 2.60 acres of IFR land he cultivated traditional paddy seeds (Kondyam Dhanyam) in 20 cents of land in the first week of August month which was purely based on organic farming practises.

In the third week of October the crop that was harvested had a total yield of 57 Kgs, but Shyamala Rao insists in keeping these 57 Kgs of paddy crop for seed purpose for next season . Another 6 farmers are very keen to undertake paddy cultivation of the traditional variety in the coming Kharif season. They will take the seeds from Shymla Rao not in cash but follow the traditional practice of returning the seeds in 1:2 ratios.



Agro eco farming- using Bio-pesticides- Case Study 5

District	Mandal	Gram Panchayat	Village
Visakhapatnam	Paderu	Gabbing	Nereduvalasa
Name of the individual	Vantala Venkateswara Rao		
M/F	Male age 40		
Caste	ST- Konda Dora		
Total no of family members	5		
Source of livelihood	Agriculture, Agriculture labor and NTFP collection		

Background

Vantala Venketeswara Rao age 40 yrs has 6.5 acres of land out of which 1 ac is wetland and rest dry land. Wife and husband are farmers and the major source of income is through agriculture farming- Paddy, Vegetables, Marigold and coffee plantation.

Before intervention

Since 1993 he has been using chemical fertilizers and pesticides (DAP, urea, endo sulphan) in his paddy and vegetable farming land and believed that without the application of chemicals fertilizers there was no ways he could increase the crop yield and address the issue of pests without the application of chemical pesticides . He however was worried about the increasing input cost each year, ignorant to the fact that the chemicals used in the farms were also causing soil and water degradation.

Intervention / Changes

CPF organized trainings of the project staff on Natural Pest management and Agro eco farming practice with focus on organic farming – making of bio fertilizers and pesticides.

Grambbhyudaya the project implementing partner of CPF conducted these training programs for the farmers and also collaborated with the Agriculture Department to propagate the concept. Venketeswarao and his wife both took the training program at Paderu and also at village level and learnt on how to prepare bio-pesticides and green yard manure its application in the farm filed and its benefits.

He and his wife prepared bio-pesticide (Panchapatra) and stored them in water bottles. In this Kharif season (2015) he has grown paddy in 1 acre extent of and applied organic manure and bio –pest two times which controlled the crop diseases and pests .

Venkateswara Rao is the secretary of Farmers Club and shared his experience in the meeting; out of 20 members 6 members are enthusiastic to apply organic fertilizer and pesticides in their farms in the next kharif season.

He further sold the bio pest to 2 farmers at the cost of Rs.100 each for application in their own paddy fields.

He has been able to reduce the input cost which was increasing every year due to the excessive use of chemicals and will also address the issue of soil and water degradation.

