

SUCCESS STORY ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF RESERVOIRS IN KBK DISTRICTS UNDER RLTA P

After livelihood intervention was made in the development of reservoirs in the KBK Districts of Orissa from the year 2002-03 with a major objective of upliftment of socio-economic standards of the participating beneficiaries under the project and to have an enhanced fish production from the reservoirs. Some of the success stories are depicted hereunder, which will indicate the positive aspects of the intervention under RLTA P in the areas.

01. LIVELIHOOD INTERVENTION IN RAMAGIRI RESERVOIR OF KORAPUT DISTRICT

The **RAMAGIRI** MIP is situated near a small village Ramagiri which is 25 Kms. away from Baipariguda Block on the way from Baipariguda to famous Gupteswar Temple. It was impounded during 1945 to check the runoff water for soil conservation purpose. The people of Ramagiri village sacrificed their land for the construction of the reservoir. The water from the reservoir is being used for irrigation purpose especially on paddy cultivation during scarcity of water.



The people of Ramagiri village belong mainly to schedule caste as well as BPL category. The main source of livelihood of the people of the said village is cultivation of small quantity of paddy and marketing of forest products like – Sal latex, firewood and some herbal roots. They had a good cooperation among themselves and formed a village community since last 10 years. This community used to conduct regular meetings to look after the progress of their village. The villagers raised some funds for the well being of their members. The Ramagiri

MIP was previously utilised for fishing purpose by paying nominal lease value to the Water Resource Department. The basic knowledge of pisciculture was known to them.



HYDRAULICS INFORMATION

1. Top of Bund Level (TBL)	-	61.50 Mt.
2. Maximum Water Level (MWL)	-	60.00 Mt.
3. FRL (Max. reduced level)	-	59.10 Mt.
4. Catchment Area	-	1.29 Sq. Km.
5. Ayacut Area	-	25.25 ha.
6. Year of impoundment	-	1945



IMPLEMENTATION OF R.L.T.A.P.

The RLTAP scheme was implemented in the month of August 2002. In the 1st meeting of fishery officials about 30 nos. of beneficiaries were present in the meeting. They immediately understood the need of R.L.T.A.P. for the development of Ramagiri MIP, as because all the members are literate and previously involved in fishery activities. The village community formed a group in the name of "Birakhamba Matshya Chasi SGH" on 24.10.2002 by selecting 21

members from the village community. This group became active as their President is a Graduate unemployed youth. All the members were trained through R.L.T.A.P. on reservoir management, fry rearing techniques, harvesting of fishes from reservoirs, conservation of reservoir and maintenance of records. The president and secretary of the group were sent to Institute of Cooperative Management, Bhubaneswar to undergo training on Cooperative Audit, Accounts etc. All the members actively participated in the R.L.T.A.P. Workshop at Koraput and gained knowledge on maximum utilisations of reservoir. The reservoir is a fertile one due to congenial soil and water characteristics. All the members put their effort for removal of marginal weeds and for construction of the fish landing shed and captive nursery timely. They stocked 35,000 nos. of Indian major carps, fingerlings in the month of October, 2002. All other fishery requisites under R.L.T.A.P. were timely provided to them. In the month of May, 2003 about 600 kgs. of fish (> 1 kg. size) was harvested and made an income of Rs. 24,000/- out of fish sale. In the month of August, 2003 they have released 20,000 nos. of I.M.C. fingerlings (> 100 mm) after 60,000 nos. of fry in their captive nursery. The group has visualised to harvest 3 – 4 MTs. of fish in the next harvesting season. Each member can generate Rs. 5,500/- to Rs. 7,500/ per person/ year as an income for their livelihood. About 105 nos. of ducks were provided to the group @ 4 – 5 nos. per person. Each person has generated about Rs. 500.00 as an additional income from duck farming by selling eggs after paying Rs. 20.00 per month to Reservoir Development Fund (RDF). In the current year the group has stocked 7000 nos. of freshwater prawn seed which will generate another Rs. 700 to 800 per person as an additional income. Each person has been provided with 2 nos. of sheep, which will generate Rs. 2,000/- per year as an additional income after repaying Rs. 20/- moth in RDF account. The active members were given one week training at Jeypore Fish Farm on *fish seed production and fry rearing*.



ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF RESULT

a.	Before R.L.T.A.P.	a) Income from paddy cultivation and sales of forest goods.	Rs. 5,000.00
		b) Other sources of income	Rs. Nil
		Total	Rs. 5,000.00
b.	After R.L.T.A.P.	a) Per-capita income from paddy & Forest goods.	Rs. 5,000.00
		b) Other sources	
		i) Fish production	Rs. 5,500 to Rs. 7,500.00
		ii) Prawn production	Rs. 700 to Rs. 800.00
		iii) Duck farming	Rs. 500.00
		iv) Sheep farming	Rs. 2,000.00
		v) Fry sale	Rs. 500.00
		Total	Rs. 14,200 to Rs. 16,300.00

02. LIVELIHOOD INTERVENTION IN OSTALI RESERVOIR OF BALANGIR DISTRICT

Description

Ostali reservoir in Balangir district was an old water logged area which remained un-utilised since long. The local fishing community used to catch fishes wildly by traditional practices. Basing on lack of irrigation facility, the Water Resources Department conducted survey & investigation and then only this Ostali Minor irrigation Project was constructed & operated by Minor Irrigation Division, Balangir.

Location

The Ostali reservoir is located in village Jalia & Dahimal under Belapada block of Patnagarh Sub-division. It is 30 Km away from Patangarh & 70 Km. from Balangir. The approach kutchra road to the reservoir site is 4 Km. from Dhumabhata.



Hydro-biological Data

Catchment area of the Reservoir	: 45 Sq Km.
Mean annual rainfall	: 1327 mm.
Minimum annual rainfall	: 926 mm.
Irrigation potential:	
Khariff	: 1750 ha.
Rabi	: 760 ha.
Sub-merged area at FRL	: 470 ha.
Top level & Dam	: 313 mtr.

Flora & Fauna

Fish fauna such as catfishes, murrels, weed fishes, minos & small quantity of catla, Rohu & Mirgal were available in this reservoir. Productivity of fish in the Ostali Reservoir was only 25 Kg./ ha./ annum.

Flora such as emergent weeds, floating weeds, grass & tree stumps & small boulders are present in the Reservoir.

Reservoir Fisheries Development under RLTA P (KBK Prog.)

As per the decision of Fisheries & ARD Department, Government of Orissa, the Ostali Reservoir was selected and taken up under RLTA P Scheme (KBK Prog.) during 2002-03 in KBK District, Bolangir.

Objectives

The Reservoir fisheries development programme under RLTA P Scheme (KBK Programme) is mainly aimed at augmentation of Fisheries potential and to provide rural livelihood and self employment to the fishing community living in and around the reservoir. It is one of the vital rural livelihood projects. Also the programme is meant for boosting up fish production & productivity of the reservoir so that the socio-economic condition of the fisher folk can be uplifted. The district can be self sufficient in fish production as a whole.

Project Development Work

As per guideline of RLTA P Scheme under KBK programme, the Fish Farmers Development Agency, Bolangir being appointed as Project Implementing/ Monitoring Agency in the District. The CEO, FFDA, Bolangir

appointed Sri Biranchi Dang, Fishery Supervisor, Belpara Block as project Officer. In pursuance to the guideline the B.D.O., Belpara with help of the Project Officer formed the Fishermen Self Help Group named Maa Bastrain FSHG enrolling 40 members comprising the fishing community of village Jalia & Dahimal. They have opened their Bank Pass book Account in B.A.G.B., Dhumabhata branch. All the members are from BPL category.



Technical Data Survey

The project is aimed at practicing culture based capture fisheries in the reservoir. Hence Mean Water Spread Area (MWSA), ecosystem, Soil and Water quality analysis, species wise fish production socio-economic condition of the fisher folk was thoroughly surveyed.

(A) MWSA of the Reservoir	: 72 ha.
(B) Soil & Water Quality	Water pH : 7.5
	Dissolved oxygen : 6 ppm.
	Soil type : Loamy
(C) Fishermen SHG members	SC : 9
	ST : 23
	OC : 8
(D) Productivity	: 25 Kg/ha.
(E) Eco-system	: Forest & Hills
Project Estimated cost	: Rs. 4,81,420/-



Project achievement

SI	Component	Physical		Financial	
		Provision	Achievement	Provision	Achievement
1	Input-fingerlings stocking	1.08 lakhs	1.06 lakh	RS. 20520	Rs. 38062
Infrastructure Development					
2	Captive Nursery	0.36 ha.	0.28 ha.	RS. 98100	RS. 70000
3	Fish landing shed	1	1	RS. 75000	RS. 75000
4	Boat	7	7	RS. 49000	RS. 49000
5	Net	140 Kg.	140 Kg.	RS. 56000	RS. 49000
6	Training	18/63	18/63	RS. 82800	RS. 70863
7	Entry point activities Solar Light, Water Pump Set, Barricade Net, Office Furniture, Ducklings – 500 nos.			RS. 100000	RS. 100000
TOTAL				Rs. 481420	Rs. 451925

Pre-Project Work

Technical input of the reservoir Ostali was done by the project Officer. Accordingly the fishermen members of the SHG were advised to remove the catfishes by traps and also by fishing nets. Ipomoea & other weeds were eradicated. Steps being taken with the help of M.I. personnel to remove stumps from the reservoir bed.

Policy was adopted to catch big size fishes by gillnets only. Dragnets & mosquito nets are to be banned. Culture based capture fishery is to be adopted under RLTAAP scheme for sustainable fish production from the reservoir. Small fishes are not to be caught at all.

Post-Project Work

Advance IMC fingerlings of 1.06 lakhs were stocked in the reservoir by the Department, Fish Landing Shed and 0.28 ha. Captive Nursery was constructed at reservoir site. Gillnet (Nylon twine) 4" mesh size 140 Kg. was procured by the SHG & 250 ft length Barricade Net was procured to prevent escape of fishes over surplus of the reservoir during monsoon period. 3.5. HP water Pump Set was procured for management of water in the captive nursery. One set of Solar Light was fitted in the fish landing shed. Office Furniture, Weighing Set, Dari was provided to the SHG members. 500 ducklings are to be supplied by the CDVO, Koraput for which payment has already been made.

Transparency board was fixed. Training was provided to all the members of the SHG at the reservoir site.

Operation & Management Strategy

In order to boost up fish production as well as providing better livelihood to the fishing communities & economic rehabilitation of the displaced persons, systematic management strategies both for conservation & sustained fish production has been introduced.

The SHG members, group meeting & resolution registers etc. lease value has been deposited by the SHG.

There is every hope for the success of the project within the stipulated plan period.

ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF RESULT

Reservoir	MWSA (ha)	No of beneficiary	Production			Income per beneficiary (Rs.)
			Pre-project	After 1 st year project implementation		
			Av. Prodn. (Kg/ ha)	Av. Prodn. (Kg/ ha)	Total Value of fish (Rs.)	
Ostali	72	40	25	61.53	1,22,250	3056

Since this is the first year after intervention the income per member of SHG is mostly from fishes which has attained a larger size and it is expected to increase after subsequent years when the stock of fishes will grow to normal size and from allied activities like duckary, freshwater prawn etc. provided under the project.

