

**Modern Problems: Traditional Solutions
Climate Change/ Water & Food Security**

FLOW: AN EXPERIENCE OF TBS

Community Actions can Save India Rivers



**By:
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5th March, 2013
CSE, New Delhi**

Processes for flow revival



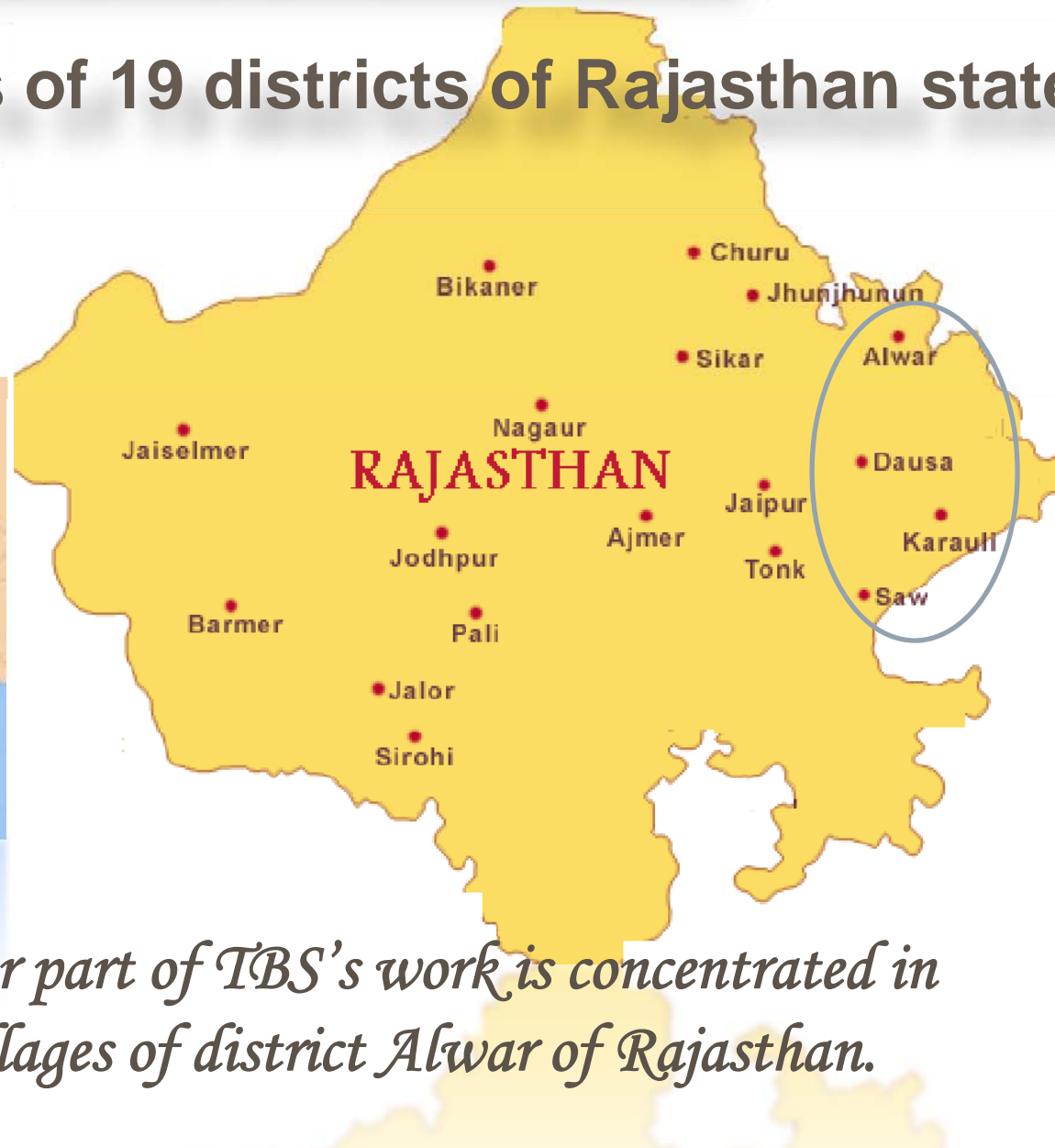
Water interventions and bodies revived & built by the Villagers – over 10,000 such structures to date



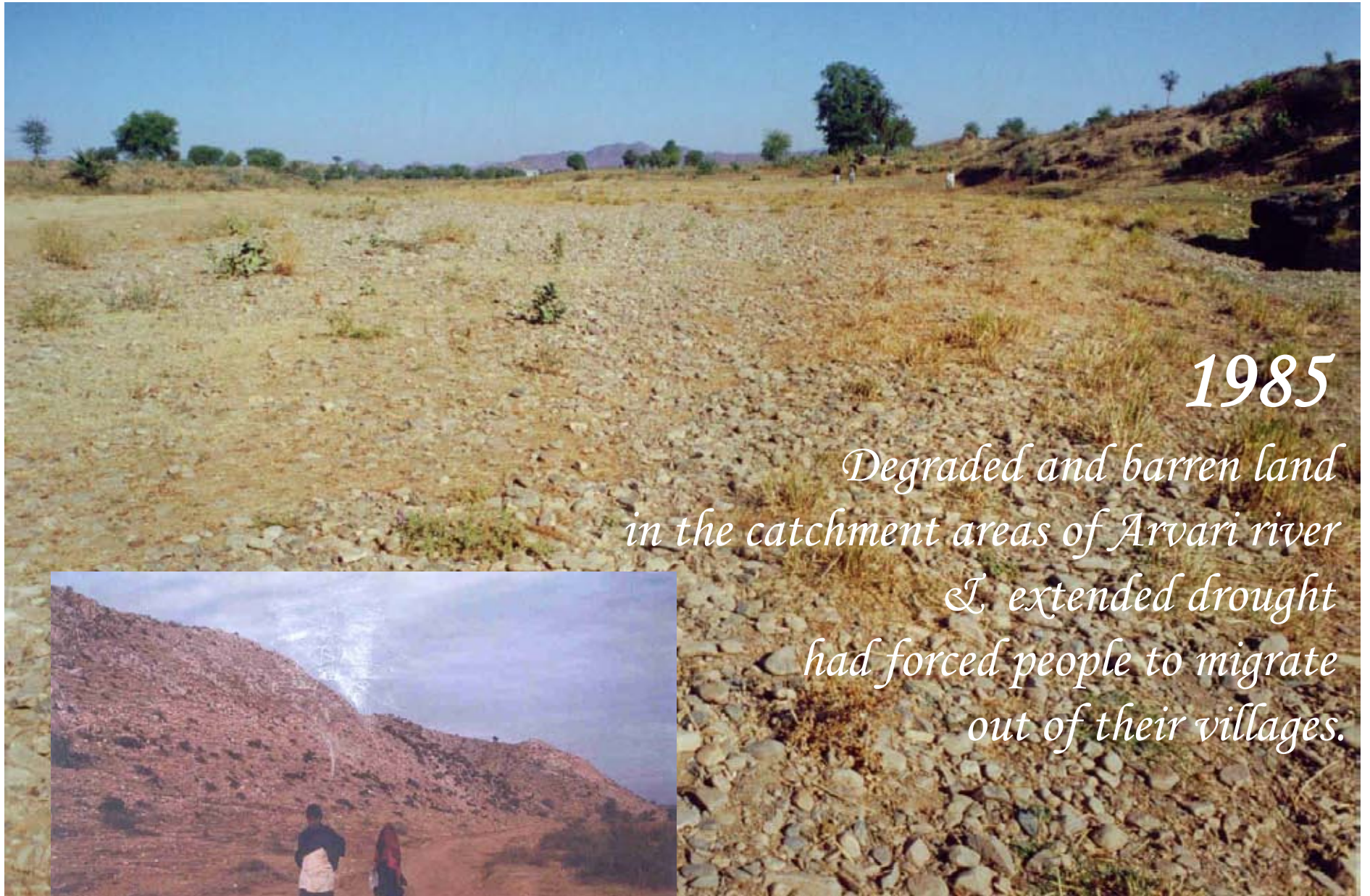
In these civil water harvesting movements, there is the creation of a deeper understanding that restoration of flow is required for all life to maintain the balance between man and nature. Without this flow and balance, all life will eventually die.

Project area of TBS

1200 villages of 19 districts of Rajasthan state of India



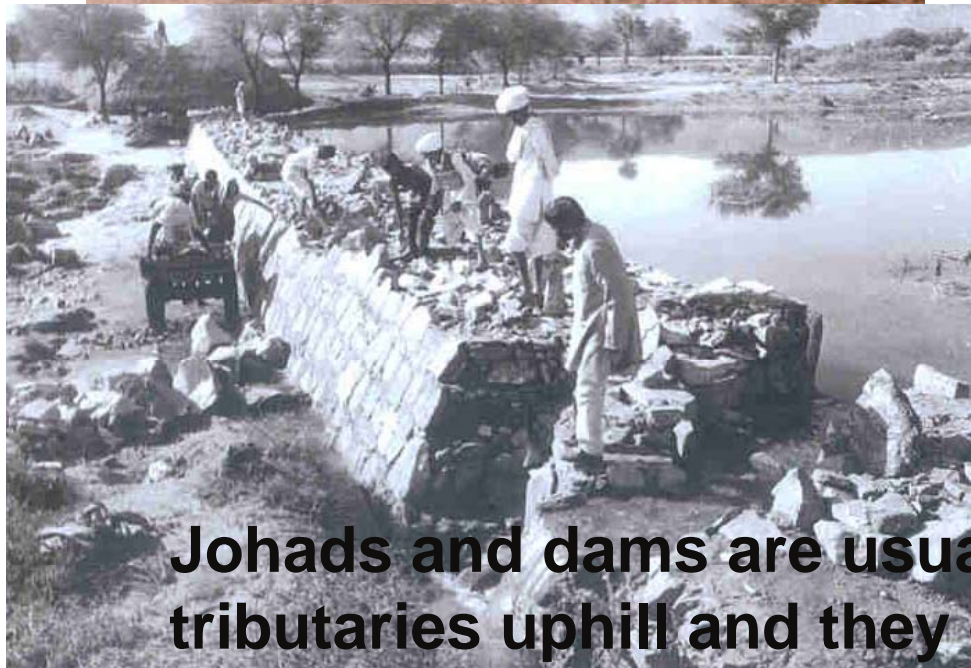
The major part of TBS's work is concentrated in 600 villages of district Alwar of Rajasthan.



1985

*Degraded and barren land
in the catchment areas of Arvari river
& extended drought
had forced people to migrate
out of their villages.*

WATER harvesting structures taking shape



Johads and dams are usually built on small tributaries uphill and they directly benefit the forests on the hill.

BRINGING PEOPLE TOGETHER



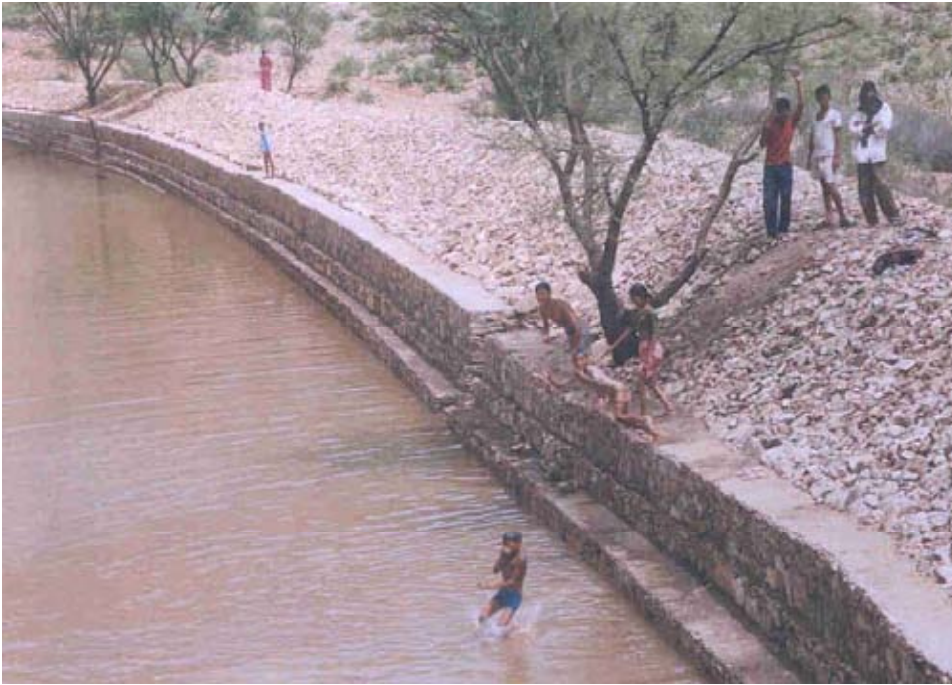
Success of the first Johad inspired people to take up the building of more such structures – the connection between water and forests was made and this also led to the revival of traditional rules.

In the past, forest ownership had been taken over by the Forest Department, leading to alienation of the people and loss of traditions of conservation – making it difficult to bring people together again.



.....*Ideas into reality*

COMPLETED STRUCTURES ON Bhagani BASIN





Increased water-level in a well

WATER for food



RUPAREL RIVER BASIN MICRO WATERSHED

(2C5D3a)
WASTELAND



PATHRODA

KAIRWARI

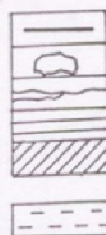
CHOMU

TODIYAR

MAHARAJPURA

BERLA

KALI-PAHARI



WATERSHED BOUNDARY
SETTLEMENT
RIVER / STREAM
UPLAND WITH OR WITHOUT SCRUB
UNDER UTILISED / DEGRADED
NOTIFIED FOREST LAND
BARREN ROCKY / STONY WASTE /
SHEET ROCK AREA

SCALE

Metres 1000 500 0 1 2 3 Kms.

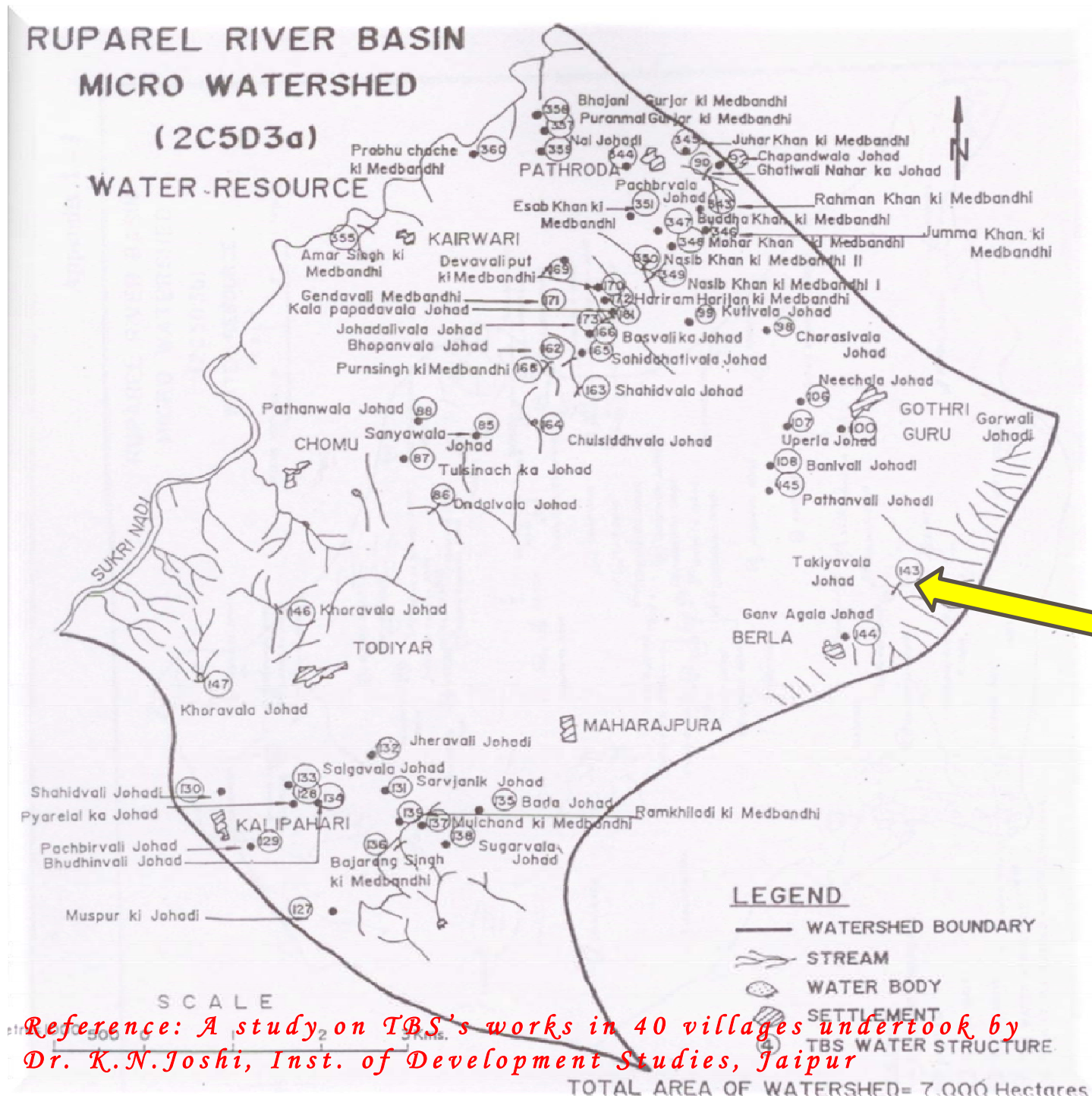
*Waste land in
Ruparel River
Basin*

*Micro-watershed:
2C 5D 3a*

In 1993

*Total wasteland:
1057.5 ha*

*Reference: A study
on TBS's works in
40 villages
undertook by Dr.
K.N.Joshi, Inst. of
Development
Studies, Jaipur*



*Water Resource in
Ruparel River
Basin*

*Micro-watershed:
2C5D3a*

*After 1993
55 RWH
structures have
been built by TBS
in the micro-
watershed:
2C5D3a*

*RWH marked in
the Picture.*

*Reference: A study on TBS's works in 40 villages undertook by
Dr. K.N.Joshi, Inst. of Development Studies, Jaipur*

RUPAREL RIVER BASIN MICRO WATERSHED

(2C5D3a)
LANDUSE



*Land Use in
Ruparel River
Basin
Micro-watershed:
2C 5D 3a*

*In 2001
Total wasteland:
Nil*

*Most part of the
land has been
converted into
agricultural land or
seen as fallow land*

LEGEND

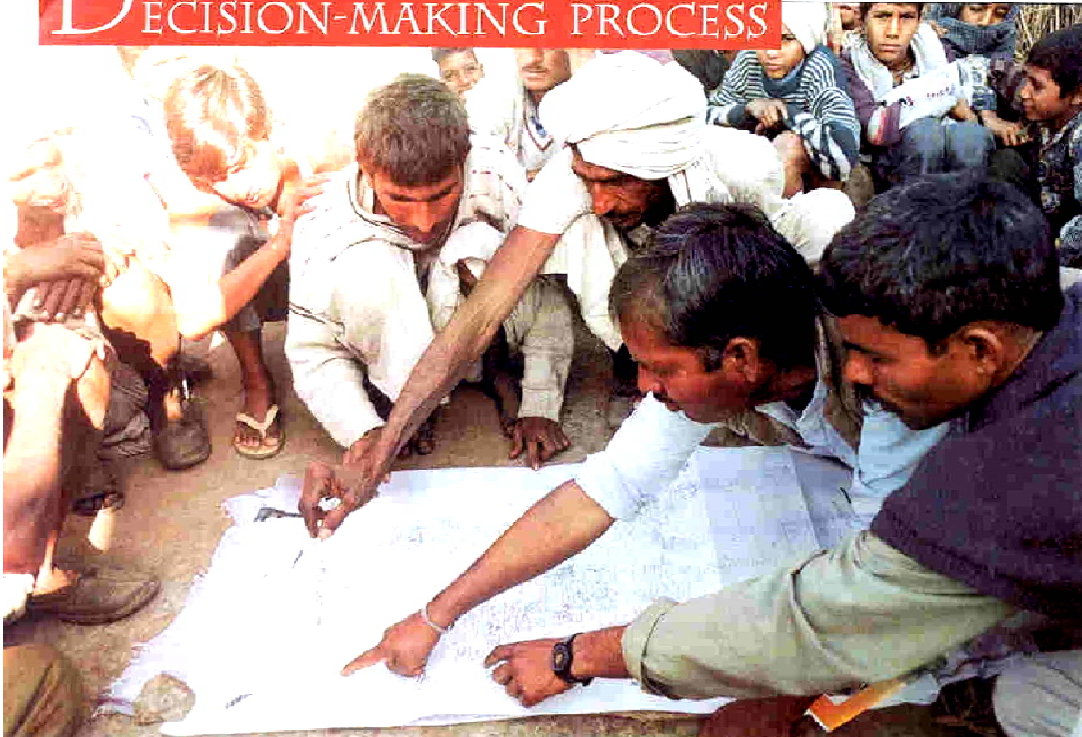
	WATERSHED BOUNDARY
	2 SETTLEMENT
	3 AGRICULTURAL LAND
	4 FALLOW LAND
	8 DENSE FOREST
	9 OPEN FOREST
	20 LAND WITH SCRUB
	21 LAND WITHOUT SCRUB
	25 BARREN ROCKY / STONY WASTE
	25 WATER BODY
	RIVER / STREAM

Reference: A study on TBS's works in 40 villages undertaken by Dr. K.N. Joshi, Inst. of Development Studies, Jaipur.

SCALE

Metres 1000 500 0 1 2 3 Kms.

DECISION-MAKING PROCESS

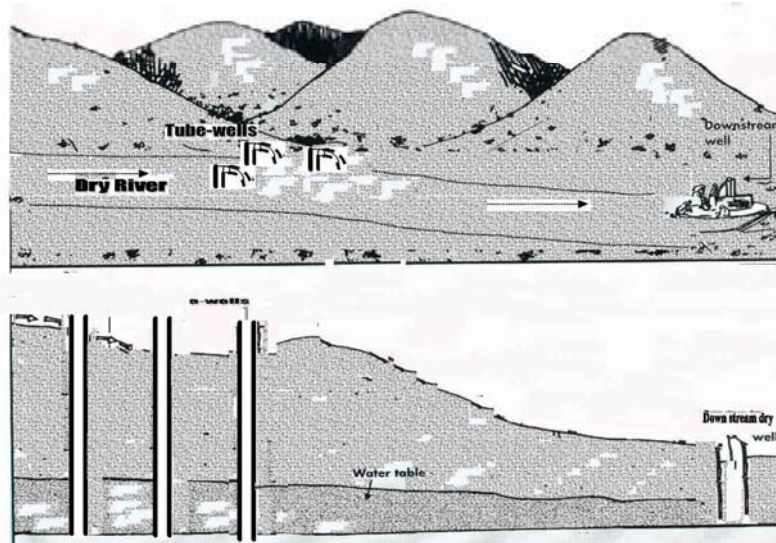


Maximum possible use was made of people's traditional technology and wisdom with the help and advice from engineers if needed.



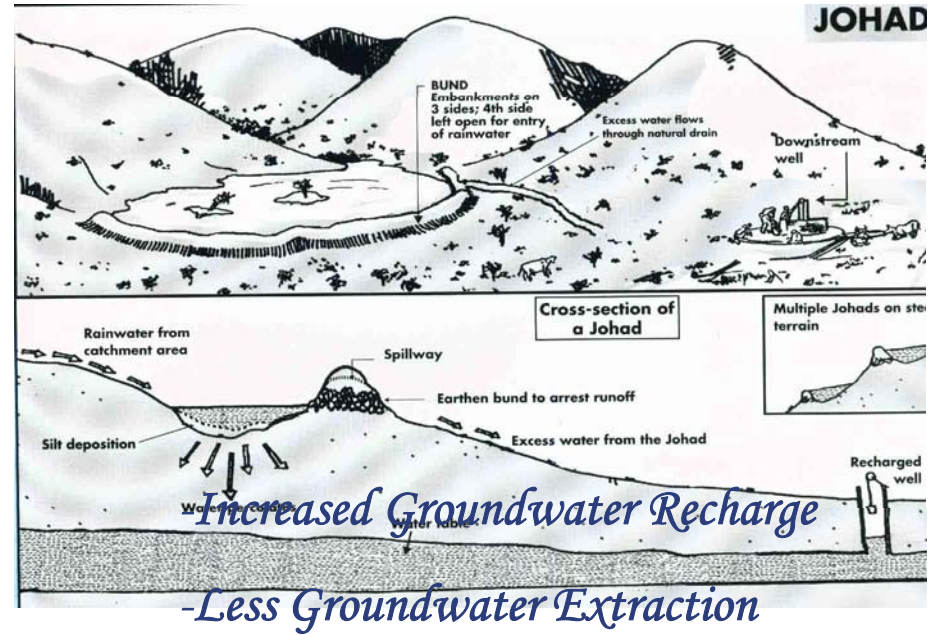
Minimum 30% of total cost was to be contributed by community for each project – the rest was to come from financial support agencies through TBS

River Goes Dry:



Excess withdrawal of Groundwater

River is flowing:





The river in 1985

The river in 2000





THE SITUATION IN

1985



2012



The River Basin Organization

Water Demand side management



Rules are framed about issues of water conservation and utilization, and forest conservation.



11 ASPECTS OF The River Basin Org.

1. Framing of rules regarding direct irrigation from the Bhagani river and the wells.
2. Framing of rules regarding crops and cattle feed.
3. Rules to first fulfill local needs with crop production.
4. No sale of water and conservation of fishes in the river.
5. Restriction on the sale of land and the efforts to reduce the need to sell land.
6. Making the whole river area green, ban mining and restrict extended grazing by nomadic grazers.
7. Restrictions on hunting of animals and illegal cutting of trees.
8. Revive traditional methods of water and forest conservation.
9. Prevent over exploitation of water and promote water conservation work.
10. Establish an active system of the management of the river.
11. Define and redefine the role of the village communities.

BLUE *brought* HAPPINESS



....That
is how

BLUE

brought

CHANGE

Thank you...