

Government of Karnataka

Watershed Development Department

Annual Report 2021-22

OUR VISION

1. To achieve sustainable development of land resources in the rainfed / degraded areas of rural Karnataka and to enhance their productivity.
2. To achieve the goal of sustainable development through participatory approach of stakeholders in watershed development programme and enhance livelihood opportunities for the people living in the rainfed / degraded areas.

OUR MISSION

Our mission is to develop, promote and implement a decentralized, cost effective / productive, transparent and sustainable watershed treatment package through participatory approach.

1. To meet rural livelihood needs
2. To enhance employment and income opportunities for the poor,
3. To improve the productive potential of natural resource base,
4. To reduce the poverty and degradation of natural resources like soil, water, plant and livestock resource degradation.

INTRODUCTION

India is agriculture predominant country with more than 65% of the population depending on agriculture. Indian agriculture is dependent on monsoon which is not uniform over the years. Nearly three fourth of the cultivable land in India is dependent on rainfall.

The productivity of any crop mainly depends on two natural resources- land and water in addition to management practices. Therefore the conservation, upgradation and utilization of these two natural resources on scientific principles is essential for the sustainability of rainfed agriculture. The watershed concept for development of rainfed agriculture is gaining importance over the years and it amply demonstrated that watershed developmental tools are very effective in meeting the objectives and mission.

Watershed development is being given importance in the State, because nearly 75% of the cropped area in Karnataka depends upon low and uncertain rainfall. The geographical area of the State is 190.50 lakh ha., of which 129.70 lakh ha. is available for watershed development. Up to the end of January 2022, an area of 71.72 lakh ha has been treated, and 57.98 lakh ha. (Out of which 6.93 lakh ha. is under treatment) is yet to be treated.

Importance of watershed development in Karnataka:

The land resources of Karnataka, especially drought prone lands, which comprises more than 79 % of the total arable area, have been poorly managed by the resource poor farmers of the State. Soil loss due to erosion coupled with reduced water resources has led to a situation of rapid soil fertility deterioration, declining/stagnating crop yields, depletion of underground water sources, deforestation, denudation, destruction of natural pasture and diminishing biomass production. Exploring the full potential of rainfed agriculture to meet the food , fodder and fuel requirement of the State population, is the only alternative, however, this will require investment in suitable soil and water conservation technologies, growing crops suitable under rainfed environments, agricultural extension services and access to markets, credit and input supplies in rainfed areas.

Karnataka has the highest proportion (79%) of drought prone area among all major States in the country and in absolute terms it has the second largest area of dry land in the country after Rajasthan.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES:

1. Reducing soil erosion, runoff and nutrient loss.
2. Improving water availability at surface and underground.
3. Improving agricultural productivity.
4. Improving vegetative cover.
5. Increasing milk production and horticulture production.
6. Increasing fodder and fuel availability.
7. Increasing household income.
8. Enhancing life quality of rural communities.
9. Developing local institutions through community based organizations.
10. Ensuring institutional support by Watershed Development Department as facilitator and by NGOs for community organization and strengthening.

CHAPTER-I

History of Watershed Development:

Watershed Development Department(WDD) (2000 onwards):

Soil and water conservation, a pre-requisite for the farming sector to flourish, started with a massive field bunding programme, which has undergone a horizontal and vertical transformation up to the year 2000 and Karnataka State Dept of Agriculture (KSDA) was the nodal agency. The Watershed Development Department was separated in the year 2000 to make the watershed development a more professional and to implement the watershed programmes on more co-ordinated and in an integrated manner. The concept of peoples participation was refined, redefined and strengthened by way of restructuring the guidelines for implementation of NWDPRA (Jana sahabhagithva 2002) and Dry land Area Development Programmes like DPAP / DDP / IWDP (Hariyali 2003) by GoI. Even though initially all the watershed development projects implemented by KSDA were transferred to WDD, the projects of ADP were also transferred to WDD, later in the year 2005.

Creation of Watershed Development Department in Karnataka:

With the background of growing population in the State with a consequent increasing demand for food grains, was strongly felt for bringing large tracts of rainfed / dry land area under watershed treatment to increase productivity. Different Departments like Agriculture, which was implementing different soil and water conservation programmes and watershed projects, the RD&PR implementing various rural development programmes having, watershed concept as a component through Panchayath Raj Institutions, Horticulture, Forest, and Animal Husbandry Departments were also carrying out various watershed programmes. In addition, there is also a component of non-land based activities in watershed development and participation of NGOs and village committees. Therefore the GoK considered various aspects including commitment given in the context of an externally aided project and decided that better co-ordination in planning, implementation and supervision would be achieved by setting up a separate department of watershed with multi-disciplinary teams. With this prime aim, to develop watershed in an integrated and coordinated manner, the Government of Karnataka created Watershed Development Department vide order **AHD: 206:AML.94 (Vol-III) dated 31.12.1999** and it came into effect from **01.04.2000**. This Department is given the responsibility of coordinating the formulation, planning and execution of different activities of agriculture, soil conservation, afforestation, horticulture, livestock, pasture development and income generation activities etc., in an integrated manner on the watershed concept.

CHAPTER-II

TREATMENT INTERVENTIONS

Social mobilization and capacity building:

People's participation and community organization is mandatory for Watershed Development Programmes

Participatory Watershed Treatment:

People's participation is the key to effective and sustainable watershed development programmes. This will not only ensure long term sustainability of the watershed development process through ownership of the programmes, but also empower the watershed communities to initiate activities on their own and take optimal advantage of other ongoing developmental programmes. The participatory approach enhances implementation ability at the local level and create community infrastructure for micro-watershed projects.

One of the main objectives of watershed programmes in Karnataka is to strengthen the capacities of communities for participatory involvement in planning, implementation, social and environmental management, and maintenance of assets arising from local level development programmes. In watershed programmes, social mobilization process involves the following activities.

1. Awareness Creation:

The various awareness building activities like house visits, group meetings, grama sabhas, street plays, jathas, video-shows, wall paintings, animal health camps, hasiru habba, PRA exercises etc. are conducted at the village level with the assistance of NGOs.



2. Entry Point Activities (EPA): To meet the desire and felt needs of the community and to develop rapport with people, some of the infrastructural activities like drinking water and sanitation systems, community buildings, school buildings, cattle troughs, Gokatte etc. were taken up to initiate people's participation in watershed development.

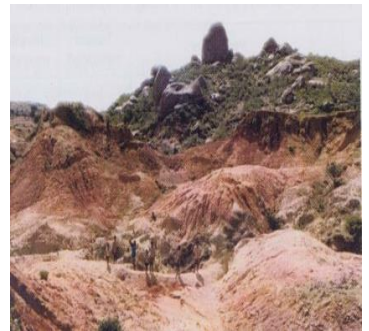


3. Community Based Organizations (CBOs): Community based organizations like Self Help Groups (SHG), User Groups (UGs) and Watershed Committees (WC) are formed in each micro-watershed. The Poor and vulnerable people are organized into SHGs and land owning farmers are organized into UGs. The watershed committee mainly consists of representatives of SHGs, UGs, and PRIs. Watershed Development Department gets support from NGOs for community organization and capacity building.



Soil and water Conservation measures

The most serious forms of soil erosion in Karnataka are sheet, rill and gully erosion. The estimated annual soil loss is 4 to 10, 14 to 65, 30 to 40 tons per ha. in red, black and lateritic soils, respectively. Such soil loss apart from removing fertile top soil, reduce the rooting depth and adversely affect moisture storage and thereby the crop yields. The large quantity of eroded soil deposited in tanks, reservoirs, streams and river beds reduce their storage capacities. Soil erosion depends on various factors like rainfall, soil type, vegetation and land use. Mechanical as well as vegetative measures are used for soil and water conservation. The important principles that are kept in view in planning erosion control measures are:



1. Time taken for of water runoff should be increased to allow maximum absorption.
2. Long slopes should be converted into several short ones to reduce the velocity of runoff water to non-erosive value.
3. Rill formation should be prevented
4. Adoption of simple and relatively low cost measures.

Land Management Practices

1. Arable land treatment:

1.1 Field bunds:

These are the earthen embankments constructed along the boundary lines of the individual farmers plot to conserve the soil and moisture in his plot itself.



1.2 Trench-cum-pit method of bunding: It is a newly evolved bunding type, where in the earthen embankments constructed with a 5 m length x 1 m width x 0.6 m depth trenches and by leaving 0.6 m septa in between trenches (upstream toe of the bund and the trench). More runoff water can be stored, there by more water infiltrates into the soil and provides moisture for longer period to the development of vegetation.



1.3 Contour strip: Contour strip are formed in the areas where rainfall is less, gentle slope with less infiltration. This is to increase the moisture infiltration rate. Within the two contour strips small size bunds are formed using bund former.

1.4 Boulder bunds:

This is a bund across the slope constructed by using locally available stones / boulders in the sand mixed soils and in the shallow soils. This is an alternative to the contour bund, where there is no enough soil to form the bunds.



1.5 Graded bunds: These are trapezoidal earthen embankments constructed on grade across the major slope. These bunds are taken up in medium to deep black soils and areas receiving annual rainfall of more than 750 mm, where runoff is high and surplussing is essential.

1.6 Vegetative bund/ Vegetative check: A live vegetative barrier on the contours is made which will decrease the velocity of rain water and in turn soil erosion is controlled. These checks could also be formed in between the contour bunds.

1.7 Water ways: These are formed along the slope for safe disposal of excess rain water from cultivable areas to nalas. Grass turffing is also carried out in the water ways to avoid further scouring.



1.8 Farm ponds: Farm ponds are opened across the water ways by digging the soil. The excess rain water is harvested used for various activities like protective irrigation to vegetables and orchards including drinking water to animals and birds.



INTERBUND MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

- Fall ploughing
- Land levelling to avoid local stagnation
- Vegetative barriers - Khus/Subabul/Dicanthium across slope at 10 to 15m interval
- Deep tillage
- Adoption of ridges and furrows, beds across slope
- Small bund (0.18 sq. m) or (0.09 Sq.m) at 10m / 15m interval across slope
- Vertical mulching.

2. Non-Arable Land Treatment

Treatment of non-arable land is inevitable to reduce the runoff and to create water storage structures at field level. They help to distribute moisture uniformly on sloping land so that natural vegetation grows successfully and restores the bio-diversity.

2.1 Contour Trench / 'V' ditches: These are trenches / V-ditches dug on contour in non-arable lands of more than 3% slope to hold run off water for conservation and reducing erosion. They are established for development of trees and grass species and are adoptable in areas with annual rainfall of up to 950 mm.



2.2 Pits with Crescent - shaped bunds: These consists of staggered rows of pits with crescent-shaped bunds for planting trees and are adoptable in non-arable lands especially in rockout crop areas having 3% (3 – 5%)slope in areas with annual rainfall of less than 950 mm.

2.3 Catch pits: These are large pits dug at rill points and in waterways to trap runoff water. They are adoptable in hilly lands with rock outcrops.

2.4 Continuous contour trenches: Trenches are opened at a distance of 5 to 10 meters with 0.45 meter depth and 0.6 meters width in the areas where annual rainfall is less than 750 mm. The rain water is collected in the trenches and then the plants could be planted.

2.5 Staggered contour trenches: These are opened where there is undulating soil slope with humps.

2.6 Graded contour trenches: These trenches are made in the black soil areas and areas where rainfall is more than 750 mm, for safe disposal of excess water and forest plants are planted.

2.7 Water recharging pit: The pit is opened in the uncultivable area in the direction of diversion channels / water ways or nearby areas where there is flat land. Dry stone pitching on the three sides of upstream side also be done.



2.8 Diversion channel: Diversion channel is formed to avoid the rain water that flows from pasture lands, hilly areas, and forest areas entering into the cultivable area. A drain across the slope is opened for safe disposal of runoff water.



3. Drainage line treatment

3.1 Upper reaches treatment:

3.1.1 Vegetative checks: Sod-forming grasses like *Cynodon dactylon*, *Digitaria* and *Dicanthium* are planted. In some cases trees and shrubs such as *Ipomoea cornea*, *Vitex nigundo*, agave, *Saccharum munja* and bamboo are also recommended for Sod strip, Sodded earthen check & Shrub checks to filter silt in the runoff water. (The locally available Agaves, lavancha, Jatropa, Pongamia etc could be used as vegetative checks)



3.1.2 Vegetative filter strips: These are made to reduce the velocity of rain water coming from hills, forest area across the slope at intercepting areas where cultivable and uncultivable areas join. Once the vegetative strips are grown fully it will act as a barrier to check the flow of water from slopes and soil erosion is controlled.

3.1.3 Boulder checks: These are porous checks across the gully constructed using boulders to check water velocity and to arrest silt.



3.1.4 Rubble Checks: Rubble check is constructed where the gully width is up-to 10 meter and depth is 1 to 3 meters with a vertical interval of 2-2.5 meters. The catchments area considered is from 8 to 15 hectares. This will control soil erosion and silt flow. Agave rows could also be planted on upstream and downstream side at a distance of 0.3 meters.



3.1.5 Brush wood checks: These are porous checks constructed across the gully with wooden pegs and brush wood and are adoptable in all areas.

3.1.6 Gabions: These are dams made of wire-woven baskets filled with stones placed in trench of suitable size across steep-sloped gullies to trap erosion debris during rains. They are adoptable in all areas of high slopes and high rainfall.

3.1.7 Water recharge pit: Pit is opened in the soils where there is less water infiltration rate. The pit is opened in the gentle slope nalas / gullies where the upper reaches are already treated so that there is less scope of siltation. These should be opened preferably adjacent to open walls or borewells. (It may be open type or filled with Graded filters)

3.1.8 Sunken ponds: The rain water flowing in gully will be collected in Sunken pond so that the moisture percentage in the surrounding area is increased. The excavated soil is put as bund (with stone pitching to the exposed surfaces) so that water storage is increased.



3.1.9 Mini Percolation tank: The rain water flowing in gully or undulating lands will be collected in Mini Percolation Tank so that the moisture percentage in the surrounding area is increased besides using for pittance irrigation of Forest/ Horticulture plants. The excavated soil is put as bund and grasses will come up with the soil spread over the exposed surfaces so that water storage is increased. Surplussing is through an outlet.



3.2 Middle reaches treatment

3.2.1 Loose Rock Ravine Reclamation Structure/ Rock filled dam: These structures are constructed where there is no necessity of impounding more water and to avoid further scouring. These are constructed at the points where gullies join and of serious nature. The availability of stones should be within 40kms distance.



3.3 Lower reaches treatment:

3.3.1 Check dam: These are stone masonry structures constructed across deep nala with the objective of storing runoff water for providing protective irrigation, drinking water for the cattle and wild life and to recharge underground water table besides reducing sedimentation of tanks and reservoirs.



3.3.2 Vented dam: Stone masonry or RCC work taken up in the high rainfall areas. The vents are provided to allow the water flow during the rainy season and store water after the rainfall ceases. Wooden Planks are provided to close the vents. The stored water is used for irrigation.



3.3.3 Nala bund: This structure consists of composite earthen embankment constructed across the nalas and valleys in arable and non-arable lands to store run-off for recharging ground water and make water available for social and agricultural use at surface level.





3.3.4 Percolation tank: This is also Nala bund but with stone, cement masonry outlet to drain the excess water. This is opted where there is less scope for cut-out let and hills present in the catchment. It helps to store run-off for recharging ground water and make water available for social and agricultural uses at surface level.

Alternative Land use systems

Alternative land use systems like silvi-pasture, horti-silvi-pasture, agro-forestry and agri-horticulture not only serve the purpose of conserving soil and moisture and arresting land degradation but also meet other demands of the rural community including off - season employment. These systems improve vegetative cover in the areas, bring about favourable changes in the microclimate, reduce run off and improve soil moisture and soil health. They could be used to help generate raw materials for various cottage industries apart from meeting the basic needs of the community.

Development of Forest in Watershed

Upto 20% of the project fund is usually earmarked for agro-forestry and afforestation by planning multipurpose tree species including models like block plantation and community land afforestation. Emphasis is given for planting of multipurpose tree species preferred by farmers for fuel, fodder, fruit, green manure and other uses. Bio-fuel trees like pongamia and neem are being encouraged. The residual oil cake can also be used as good bio-fertilizer.

Agro Forestry:

Agro forestry is implemented in farmer's land within the watershed area. In this model, 100 locally growing plants that are useful and economically beneficial to farmers' are being planted. For ex: Teak, Silveroak, Hebbevu, Halasu, Honge, Bevu, Nerale, Seethaphal, Nugge, Karibevu, Nelli, Nimbe, Perale, Hippe, Seemarouba, Subabul, Agase, etc. The plants being planted should be economically beneficial to farmers' in the form of fodder, green manure, fuel, timber along with enriching the soil.



Plantation (Afforestation/Artificial afforestation)

Preference is given for planting in the community land available within the micro-watershed. Multi-purpose tree species are being planted in the land which is degraded because of man-animal encroachment,. By doing this, 1) soil and moisture conservation in degraded lands will be conserved by planting trees which makes the land fertile and useful to farmers' of that region, 2) This will help in controlling erosion of fertile soil and helps in conserving the nature.



Multipurpose tree species

Fast growing species	Fruit yielding species	Timber species
1. Jali	1. Cashew	1. Jali
2. Hebbevu	2. Seethaphal	2. Bamboo
3. Bage	3. Halasu	3. Kadu sippe
4. Neem	4. Nelli	4. Teak
5. Survey	5. Hunse	5. Holemathi/Mathi
6. Sissu	6. Bare	6. Hebbevu
7. Glyricidia	7. Antuwala	7. Sissu
8. Silver oak	8. Mango	
	9. Nugge	

During 2021-22, totally 32,805 hect has been treated by planting 33.342 lakh seedlings, of which covering 16310 ha. under MGNREGS by distributing seedlings to beneficiary farmers, 382 ha. and 16113 ha. of land has been treated by agave planting. Totally Rs.1007.057 lakhs has been spent for these forestry works.

Further, 27.813 lakh different forestry seedlings have been raised during the current year. for planting during 2022 rainy season.

Tankforeshore plantation



Common land plantation



Nursery



Planting on bunds



Dryland Horticulture

In the state, farmers are majority depending on dry land cultivation for their economy. Because of uncertain rainfall, there is no guarantee on getting yield of the crop. Dry land Horticulture is growing different horticulture crops in specific environment, duly utilizing available rain water and by adoption of improved technology.

Dry land horticulture plays an important role in the development of watershed area. Growing of suitable perennial dry land horticultural crops not only brings soil and water conservation institute, but also makes best use of the available moisture. This creates an eco-friendly environment in addition to generation of rural employment opportunities. The planting materials of suitable horticultural crops like fruits, flowers and perennial Vegetable crops are supplied and planted in the identified beneficiaries' lands. The beneficiary would start getting income from these crops after 2-6 years of planting depending upon the crop.

During 2021-22 under the area expansion of Horticulture Crops programme of Watershed Development to Prevent Drought scheme different fruit saplings have been provided to the farmers and planted in the farmers field in convergence of MGNREGA scheme. In the above component various horticulture crops sapling were planted in 872.3 ha. with the financial progress of Rs.86.39 lakhs.



CHAPTER-III

Schemes/Programmes implemented by Watershed Development Department:

I. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayi Yojana-Watershed Development Component & Other Interventions(PMKSJ-WDC&OI):

a)	Name of the Scheme and year of introduction	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayi Yojana-Watershed Development programme started in the year-2009-10
b)	Budget head	2402-00-102-0-30 (Plan)
c)	If plan,the Central and State share is	In the ratio of 60:40 central and state share (Rs. 12000.00 unit cost/ha. in plain area, Rs. 15000.00 unit cost/ha. in desert / hilly area)
d)	Objective of the Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To conserve soil, moisture and nutrients, enhance recharge of underground water and agricultural productivity. ▪ To improve vegetation by afforestation and dry land horticulture ▪ To increase availability of fodder and fuel ▪ To enhance agricultural Productivity. ▪ To form and strengthen community based organizations, encourage livestock production. ▪ Providing livelihood activities for the asset less persons. ▪ To encourage production systems, income generating activities and micro enterprises. ▪ Effective management of runoff water and improved soil & moisture conservation activities such as ridge area treatment, drainage line treatment ▪ Rain water harvesting, In-situ moisture conservation and other allied activities on watershed basis. Converging with MGNREGS for creation of water source to full potential in identified backward rainfed blocks including renovation of traditional water bodies.
e)	Estimated benefit and number of estimated beneficiaries from the programme (measurable out put at the end of year)	During 2021-22 upto the end of January 2022, totally 6443 ha. area has been treated with various soil and moisture conservation activities and 1113 water harvesting structures have been constructed. 3339 hectare area is brought under protective irrigation.
f)	Financial (Rs. In lakhs)	Rs.6600.00 lakhs.

Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)

2019-20		2020-21		2021-22 (upto end of January-2022)	
Release (includes OB)	Expenditure	Release (includes OB, interest & other receipt)	Expenditure	Release (includes OB)	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6
28375.75	25606.33	14475.88	14847.09	7796.76	5340.69

Physical Achievements: [unit: Area in Hectares & Water Harvesting Structures(WHS) in nos.]

2019-20		2020-21		2021-22 (upto end of January-2022)	
Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6
105047 ha. / 2791 WHS	93901 ha./ 3937 WHS	29783 ha / 2133 WHS	21,101 ha / 2369 WHS	10895 ha./ 1320 WHS	6443 ha / 1113 WHS

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayi Yojana (Erstwhile IWMP) programme was started during the year 2009-10 in 29 districts and 165 taluks of the State, implementing about 569 projects. DoLR, GOI stopped the central assistance for the 132 projects of Batch-V and Batch-VI from 31.8.2019 in the State. During 2021-22, Batch-IV projects are under implementation in the State.

The projects sanctioned under Batch-I Batch-II and Batch-III are completed in March-2017, March-2018 and August-2020 respectively. Final completion and evaluation report of 356 projects was submitted to DoLR, GOI.

All the 67 Batch-IV projects have been completed (33 completion reports also submitted) M/s Remote Sensing Instruments, Hyderabad has been selected for all four revenue divisions, Bangalore, Mysore, Belagavi & Kalburgi for Batch-IV projects to undertake Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning and Documentation programme.

II. Watershed Development To Prevent Drought:

a)	Name of the Scheme and year of introduction	Watershed Development To Prevent Drought Year of Introduction: 5th November 2019(2019-20)
b)	Budget head	4402-00-102-0-05 (Plan)
c)	If plan, the Central and State share is	State Sector Programme
d)	Objective of the Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To manage the natural resources based on watershed principle and/or by using the Scientific Land Resource Information to improve the rainfed area land productivity and its production capabilities. ▪ To improve the soil and water conservation and ground water recharging ▪ To harvest rain water for moisture availability and protective irrigation. ▪ To convert uncultivable waste land to cultivable land. ▪ To improve the living status of the people of watershed area and also provide livelihood activities to asset less farmers in the project area through various quality skill based training programme there by providing employment opportunity at their door step. ▪ To improve the soil health through improvement in soil carbon status. ▪ To enhance the green cover in the watershed area. ▪ To improve the availability of fodder, fuel and increase in the milk production. ▪ To strengthen the community based organizations in order to manage the natural resources.
e)	Estimated benefit and number of estimated beneficiaries from the programme (measurable output at the end of year)	<p>Action has been taken to create awareness about watershed development activities through- jatha, street plays, wall paintings, distribution of leaflets and gramasabhas. Entry point activities – formation of CBOs, SHGs, UGs and ECs and imparting training to these groups. Upper and middle reach area treatment with- soil&water conservation activities, agro forestry, dry land horticulture, livelihood activities and production system are in progress.</p> <p>It has been planned to treat 30000 ha with watershed development activities during 2021-22. Progress of 15068 ha. has been achieved upto end of January 2022 under this programme.</p>
f)	Financial (Rs. In lakhs)	Rs.4000.00 lakhs.

Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)

2019-20		2020-21		2021-22 (upto end of January-2022)	
Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6
2500.00	2368.79	2500.00	2472.90	3000.00	2421.26

Physical Achievements: [unit: Area in Hectares ; Water Harvesting Structures(WHS) & Downers cow lifting devices -in nos.]

2019-20		2020-21		2021-22 (upto end of January-2022)	
Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6
300 WHS/ 288 Downers cow lifting devices	300. WHS/ 288 Downers cow lifting devices	20833 Ha.	20607 Ha./ 141WHS.	30000 Ha	15068 Ha

Since 2019-20, Watershed Development to Prevent Drought (WDPD) Programme is being implemented in 29 districts of the State in 100 drought hit and low ground water level taluks covering an area of 3000 to 5000 hectares by using Land Resource Inventory (LRI) in saturation approach, in convergence with Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and Pradhan Mantri Krishi SinchaiYojana-Other Intervention (PMKSY-OI).

III. Sujala-III Exit Strategy Programme

Sujala-III project (Karnataka Watershed Development Project-II) was implemented with the World Bank assistance in 2534 rainfed micro watersheds over 14 lakh ha area in 12 districts of the State, from 2013-14 to 2019-20 in partnership with the scientific institutions. Sujala-III Exit Strategy programme is being implemented in the post-project period of Sujala-III for 5 years from January 2020 to December 2024, with a cost of Rs.4037.82 lakhs in the \State Government budget.

Under this program data is being collected by continuing land resources inventory (LRI) in identified benchmark sites and hydrological studies in model micro-watersheds, strengthening and maintenance of digital library and LRI portal has been taken up, with the

support of the National Soil Survey and Land Use Planning (ICAR-NBSS&LUP) and the State Agricultural and Horticultural Universities. Maintenance of semen bank for small ruminants established at KVAFSU is also taken up. In this regard, required funds are provided to the partner institutions under the MoU for maintenance of the equipment, laboratories and other facilities.

An amount of Rs.501.83 lakhs has been earmarked in the Budget for 2021-22, of which Rs.315.415 lakhs was released and Rs.157.33 lakhs expenditure incurred till the end of January 2022.

Details of the scheme are as follows;

a)	Name of the Scheme and year of introduction	Sujala-III Exit Strategy Programme Started in the year : 2020-21
b)	Budget head	2402-00-102-0-31
c)	If plan, the Central and State share is	State Sector Programme
d)	Objectives of the Programme	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To update and maintain LRI datasets and Digital Library, Decision Support System (DSS), LRIportal & mobile application and facilities & assets created in the partner institutions for post-project sustainability 2. To continue Hydrological assessment in model micro watersheds 3. To provide village based LRI training to farmers and handholding for adoption of LRI recommendations 4. To provide LRI information and weather forecasting through Help desk 5. To popularize the Semen Bank for small ruminants established at KVAFSU under Sujala-III project
e)	Estimated benefit and number of estimated beneficiaries from the programme (measurable output at the end of year)	<p>This program has been designed to ensure maintenance and updation of the Land Resource Inventory (LRI) datasets and information, Digital Library, DSS, LRI portal, mobile application and equipment and facilities provided to the partner institutions for sustainability in post-project.</p> <p>Farmers in watershed area covered under LRI in the project can get benefit by using information available in Digital library and portal. There are no beneficiaries benefited directly in the project during the current year.</p>
f)	Financial (Rs. in lakhs)	Rs.501.83 lakhs

Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs):

2019-20		2020-21		2021-22 (upto end of January-2022)	
Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure
-	-	986.00	793.52	501.83	157.33

Physical Achievement:

2019-20		2020-21		2021-22 (upto end of January-2022)	
Target	Achievement	Target (No.)	Achievement (No.)	Target	Achievement
-	-	2534 Village level trainings	2534 Village level trainings	Under this scheme funds are being utilized for maintenance of Digital library, LRI portal and facilities created in partner institutions.	

IV. World Bank funded proposed REWARD Program**(Rejuvenating Watersheds for Agricultural Resilience through Innovative Development)**

As announced in the State Budget for the year 2020-21, Government has accorded approval for implementation of the World Bank funded new REWARD program in the State, in lines of Sujala-III project, with a cost of Rs.600.00 crores (State Share-30% and World Bank loan-70%) and issued the G.O. (No. AGRI-AML/87/2020 dated:14.09.2020).

Major activities proposed under REWARD project: It is planned to carry out Land resource inventory (LRI) in 19.41 lakh hectares rain-fed area of 21 project districts., implementation of watershed development on saturation mode in 1.0 lakh ha (20 sub-watersheds) based on LRI and hydrological recommendations; FPOs and Value chain development programme; Providing improved Agro-met advisories to farmers; Establishment of Centre of Excellence on watershed management at UAS Bengaluru campus activities etc.

The program will be implemented with the assistance of National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning (ICAR-NBSSLUP), Indian Institute of Science (IISc), State Agricultural and Horticultural Universities, Karnataka State Remote Sensing and Applications Centre (KSRSAC), Karnataka State Natural Disaster Monitoring Cell (KSNDMC) and other technical partner institutions.

Presently, preparation of program documents and MoU with technical partner institutions, selection of program area and independent verification agency and other preparatory stage activities have been completed as per the World Bank guidance. Government of India and implementing States held meeting with the World Bank for signing the agreement and World Bank Board accorded approval for the program.

Rs.5000.00 lakhs budget earmarked for the year 2021-22, Rs.3750.00 lakhs released till end of January 2022, and transferred to PFMS account. Further directions from Central Government are anticipated for signing the program agreement with the World Bank. The agreement will be signed soon and Land resource inventory (LRI) and other initial stage activities will be taken up by entering into MoU with the technical partners.

V. State scheme -Supporting Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs):

a)	Name of the Scheme and year of introduction	Supporting Farmer Producer Organisations 2020-21
b)	Budget head	2401-00-195-0-01
c)	If plan, the Central and State share is	100% State
d)	Objective of the Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilising farmers into groups of around 20 members at the village level (FIGs) and building up their associations into FPOs, so as to plan and implement product-specific cluster/commercial crop cycles, • Capacity building of farmers through training on Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) and facilitating access to steady and timely supply of quality inputs and services, including credit and insurance for increasing agricultural productivity and enhancing competitiveness at cluster level. • Facilitating access to fair and remunerative markets, including linking of FPOs to marketing opportunities. • Providing institutional support for capacity building and handholding of FPOs. • Develop common guidelines to bring synergies across various departments and for effective implementation and functioning. • Create platform for exchange of information, product and services between FPOs and the other stakeholders in the supply and market chain for business networking. • Guide in monitoring and evaluation of FPOs.

e)	Estimated benefit and number of estimated beneficiaries from the programme (measurable output at the end of year)	81,610 Farmers have been mobilized for formation of 130 Farmers Producers Organizations during 2021-22. Rs 240.00 lakhs has been incurred for infrastructure facility and business development.
f)	Financial (Rs. In lakhs)	Rs. 500.00 Lakhs

Expenditure (Rs.In lakhs)

2019-20		2020-21		2021-22 (upto end of Jan-2022)	
Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	Target	Expenditure
-	-	50.00	49.25	250.00	240.00

Physical Achievements :(Units – FPOs in nos)

2019-20		2020-21		2021-22 (upto end of Jan-2022)	
Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
0	0	130	120	130	*74

For three years period in convergence with RKVY

* Out of 130 FPOs, 74 FPOs have been provided with 50% one-time revolving fund for infrastructure and business development.

VI. Karnataka Watershed Development Training Centers.

In the State two Watershed Development Training centers are established at Mysore and Vijayapura. The important objectives of the Centre is to train the Departmental staff, personnel of NGO's and members of EC and SHG /UG/ JLG in technical, social and financial aspects of Watershed Development.

a)	Name of the Scheme and year of introduction	Karnataka Watershed Development Training Center.
b)	Budget head	2402-00-109-0-02
c)	If plan, the Central and State share is	100% State plan
d)	Objective of the Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imparting training to Officers and staff of the Department from time to time • Training to staff of NGOs. • Training to members of Community Based Organizations (CBOs) • Exposure visits

e)	Benefits intended to be accrued and number of beneficiaries from the programme (measurable output at the end of year)	Capacity building of the Department staff, NGO staff, CBO staff/ members and farmers.
f)	Financing (Rs. in Lakhs)	Rs.161.00 Lakhs

Expenditure (Rs.in lakhs)

2019-20		2020-21		2021-22 (Upto end of Jan-2022)	
Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure
141.28	133.28	174.52	136.36	161.00	109.18

VII. National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture -Rainfed Area Development (NMSA-RAD)

a)	Name of Scheme and Year of Commencement	National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture -Rainfed Area Development, started in the year 2014-15
b)	Budget Head of Account	2401-00-108-1-16
c)	If under Planned Scheme, Central and State Share	Central Share 60% + State Share 40%
d)	Objective of the Programme /Project/Scheme.	NMSA-RAD aims at promoting integrated farming system (IFS) with emphasis on multi-cropping, rotational cropping, inter-cropping, mixed-cropping practices with allied activities like horticulture, livestock, agroforestry, silvi-pastoral system NTFPs etc. along with value-addition and resource conservation activities like apiculture, silage unit and vermi-compost were taken up to increase the income of the farmer.
e)	Estimated benefit & Beneficiaries	During 2021-22 upto the end of January -2022 Rs.732.00 lakh expenditure was incurred benefitting 2283 beneficiaries with an area development of 2527 ha. (expenditure includes 2020-21 revalidation amount also).
f)	Financial(Rupees in Lakhs)	Rs.1129.00 lakhs

Expenditure (Rs.in lakhs)

2019-20		2020-21		2021-22 (upto end of Jan-2021)	
Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	Target	Expenditure
1133.67	1062.39	1660.00	1551.51	929.65	732.00

Physical Achievements :(Unit : Area in Ha.)

2019-20		2020-21		2021-22 (upto end of Jan-2022)	
Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
5250	3969	4749	5037	4546	2527

VIII. CSS-Formation and Promotion of 10,000 FPOs

a)	Name of the Scheme and year of introduction	Formation and Promotion of 10,000 FPOs 2020-21
b)	Budget head	PFMS
c)	If plan,the Central and State share is	100% Central assistance
d)	Objective of the Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilising farmers into groups of around 20 members at the village level (FIGs) and building up their associations into FPOs, so as to plan and implement product-specific cluster/commercial crop cycles. • Strengthening farmer capacity through training on Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) and facilitating access to steady and timely supply of quality inputs and services, including credit and insurance for increasing agricultural productivity and enhancing competitiveness at cluster level. • Facilitating access to fair and remunerative markets, including linking of FPOs to marketing opportunities. • Providing institutional support for capacity building and handholding of FPOs. • Develop common guidelines to bring synergies across various departments and for effective implementation and functioning.
e)	Estimated benefit and number of estimated beneficiaries from the programme (measurable output at the end of year)	40,487 Farmers have been mobilized for formation of 100 Farmers Producers Organizations during 2021-22. Rs 212.88 lakhs has been incurred for institutional support and to facilitate business.
f)	Financial (Rs. In lakhs)	Rs. 550.00 Lakhs

Expenditure (Rs.In lakhs)

2019-20		2020-21		2021-22 (upto end of Jan-2022)	
Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure
-	-	550.00	0	550.00	212.88

Physical Achievements : (FPO) Units – in nos

2019-20		2020-21		2021-22* (upto end of Jan-2022)	
Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
-	-	100	0	100	100

* For five years period

IX. Formation and Promotion of Amrith Farmers Producer Organisation

a)	Name of the Scheme and year of introduction	Formation and Promotion of Amrith Farmer Producer Organisation 2021-22
b)	Budget head	2435-01-101-0-01
c)	If plan, the Central and State share is	100% State assistance
d)	Objective of the Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilising Farmers/Fishers/Weavers into groups of around 20 members at the village level (FIGs) and building up their associations into FPOs, so as to plan and implement product-specific cluster/commercial crop cycles. • Strengthening Farmers/Fishers/Weavers capacity through training on Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) and facilitating access to steady and timely supply of quality inputs and services, including credit and insurance for increasing agricultural productivity and enhancing competitiveness at cluster level. • Facilitating access to fair and remunerative markets, including linking of Producer Organizations (POs) to marketing opportunities. • Providing institutional support for capacity building and handholding of POs. • Develop common guidelines to bring synergies across various departments and for effective implementation and functioning.

e)	Estimated benefit and number of estimated beneficiaries from the programme (measurable output at the end of year)	202 Amrith Farmers/Fishers/Weavers Producers Organizations have been registered by Watershed Development, Horticulture, Sericulture, Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Handlooms& Textiles Departments against the target of 250 during 2021-22. Rs 350.00 lakhs has been sanctioned by the Government for the current year, awaited grant release.
f)	Financial (Rs. In lakhs)	Rs. 350.00 Lakhs

Expenditure (Rs.In lakhs)

2019-20		2020-21		2021-22 (upto end of Jan-2022)	
Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure
-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00

This programme started during the current year

Physical Achievement : (Unit: FPOs in nos.)

2019-20		2020-21		2021-22* (upto end of Jan-2022)	
Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
-	-	-	-	250	202

*** For three years period**

Programme/Scheme implemented from the funds released by Agriculture and Other Departments

X. Rastriya Krishi Vikasa Yojane

i) Public Private Partnership for Integrated Agriculture Development (PPP-IAD)

a)	Name of the Scheme and year of introduction	Public Private Partnership for Integrated Agriculture Development (PPP-IAD) 2017-18
b)	Budget head	2401-00-800-1-57
c)	If plan,the Central and State share is	Central : State - 60:40

d)	Objective of the Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addressing the entire value chain, right from the stage of pre-production to the consumers table through appropriate and timely interventions. Promotion of good agricultural practices for enhancing production and productivity and providing nutritional security to the people. Mobilising farmers into groups of between 15- 20 members at the village level (called Farmer Interest Groups or FIGs) and building up their associations to an appropriate federating point i.e. Farmer Producer Organisation (FPOs) so as to plan and implement product-specific cluster/commercial crop cycles. To create employment opportunities for skilled and unskilled persons, especially unemployed youth. Improving value addition and making farming a viable business proposition thereby ensuring increase in farmer's profitability..
e)	Estimated benefit and number of estimated beneficiaries from the programme (measurable output at the end of year)	During 2021-22, 5 PPP-IAD Projects were approved to be implemented in 6 Districts. Period of the project vary from 3-5 years with the target of registering 75,000 farmers. During the year, by the end of Jan-2022 an expenditure of Rs.15.79 lakhs has been incurred for various activities of the projects.
f)	Financial (Rs. In lakhs)	Rs. 920.00 Lakhs

Expenditure (Rs.In lakhs)

2019-20		2020-21		2021-22 (upto end of Jan-2022)	
Release	Expenditure	Target	Expenditure	Target	Expenditure
780.82	754.559	701.78	612.66	15.79	15.79

Physical Achievements :(Unit: PROJECT in nos.)

2019-20		2020-21		2021-21 (upto end of Jan-2022)	
Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
8	7	8	7	6	1

ii) Formation of Farmer Producer Organisation:

a)	Name of the Scheme and year of introduction	Formation of Farmer Producer Organisation 2019-20
b)	Budget head	2401-00-800-1-57
c)	If plan, the Central and State share is	Central : State - 60:40
d)	Objective of the Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilising farmers into groups of around 20 members at the village level (FIGs) and building up their associations into FPOs, so as to plan and implement product-specific cluster/commercial crop cycles. • Strengthening farmer capacity through training on Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) and facilitating access to steady and timely supply of quality inputs and services, including credit and insurance for increasing agricultural productivity and enhancing competitiveness at cluster level. • Facilitating access to fair and remunerative markets, including linking of FPOs to marketing opportunities. • Providing institutional support for capacity building and handholding of FPOs. • Develop common guidelines to bring synergies across various departments and for effective implementation and functioning.
e)	Estimated benefit and number of estimated beneficiaries from the programme (measurable output at the end of year)	81,610 Farmers have been mobilized for formation of 130 Farmers Producers Organizations during 2021-22. Rs 204.40 lakhs has been incurred for institutional support and to facilitate business.
f)	Financial (Rs. In lakhs)	Rs. 974.00 Lakhs

Expenditure (Rs.In lakhs)

2019-20		2020-21		2021-22 (upto end of Jan-2022)	
Release	Expenditure	Target	Expenditure	Target	Expenditure
202.00	202.00	660.31	567.42	441.90	204.40

Physical Achievements: (FPO) Units – in nos

2019-20		2020-21*		2021-22 (upto end of Jan-2022)	
Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
0	0	130	120	130	130

* For three years period

iii) Construction of Check Dam

a)	Name of the Scheme and year of introduction	Rastriya Krishi VikasaYojane-Construction of Check dam Ongoing programme since 2017-18 and continued in 2021-22 also.
b)	Budget head	2401-00-800-1-57
c)	Project details	Watershed Development Department is implementing Rastriya Krishi VikasaYojane from the year 2017-18. Check dams are small barriers built across the directions of water flow on nala, shallow rivers and streams for the purpose of water harvesting. It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with the sharing pattern of Centre and State ratio 60:40.
d)	Objective of the Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To capture the runoff water and make it to percolate in the soil profile. • To increase the ground water table. • To store water in the nala and make it available for more number of days. • To give protective irrigation in times of moisture stress to increase the production and productivity of the crops. • The water stored in water harvesting structures can be made use for livestock and domestic needs. • To make water available during plant protection of crops for spraying of pesticides. • To avoid scouring of sides of nala. • To avoid siltation of bigger water storage structures and makes them viable for more number of years.
e)	Benefits intended to be accrued and number of beneficiaries from the programme (measurable output at the end of year)	During 2021-22, it has been planned to takeup construction of 421 Check dams with the allocation of Rs.2105.00 lakhs. An amount of Rs.677.54 lakhs has been utilized with the progress of 148 Check dams out of Rs.823.30 lakhs grants released upto end of January- 2022. 3496 farmers will be benefitted under the scheme

Expenditure (Rs.in lakhs)

2019-20		2020-21		2021-22 (Upto end of January - 2022)	
Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure
2206.60	2206.60	3615.93	3614.60	823.30	677.54

Physical Achievements : (Unit – Structures in Nos.)

2019-20		2020-21		2021-22 (Upto end of January - 2022)	
Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
441	452	916	749	421	148

iv) “Reclamation of Problem Soils” a sub-scheme

a)	Name of Scheme and Year of Commencement	“Reclamation of Problem Soils” a sub-scheme of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) Ongoing programme since 2016-17 and continued in 2021-22 also.
b)	Budget Head of Account	2401-00-800-1-57 (P)
c)	If under Planned Scheme, Central and State Share	Sharing in the ratio of 60:40 Central and State share
d)	Objective of the Programme/Project/Scheme.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To reclaim problem soils and develop (lands affected by alkalinity, salinity & acidity); 2) To adopt need based site specific on farm development, bio-engineering measures and application of soil amendments in projected approach; 3) To improve soil fertility and productivity by application of soil test based judicious use of fertilizers and application of macro & micro nutrients, etc.; 4) To enhance crop yields by adoption of salt tolerant crop/tree farming systems to ensure food security of the country; and 5) To create awareness amongst farmers & stakeholders for continuous cultivation to prevent re-occurrence of problem of alkalinity, salinity and acidity in conjunction with other ongoing missions strategies.

e)	Estimated benefit & Beneficiaries	During 2021-22, it has been planned to take up treatment for saline alkali soil in 478.49 Ha utilizing an amount of Rs.279.00 lakhs (revalidated). 920 farmers will be benefitted under the scheme.
f)	Financial (Rupees in Lakhs)	279.00 lakhs. (Revalidated amount)

Expenditure (Rupees in Lakhs)

2019-20		2020-21		2021-22 (Upto end of January - 2022)	
Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure
250.00	250.00	500.00	221.00	279.00*	29.22

* revalidated amount

Physical Achievements : (Unit: Area in Ha.)

2019-20		2020-21		2021-22 (Upto end of January - 2022)	
Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
-	405.73	1667	424	478	49

XI. Convergence of Soil and Water Conservation activities of Watershed Development Department with Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS):

Action plan for the year 2021-22 to implement Watershed development activities in convergence with MGNREGS, involves generation of 80.00 lakh person days with the financial target of Rs. 190.00 Crore. With the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic in the State, action was taken to create job opportunities for the small, marginal farmers and landless labourers at their home places. Accordingly, the soil and water conservation activities were taken up in convergence with MGNREGS- under which 46255 Ha of bunding , 9762 Step farm pond, 2442 water harvesting structures, have been constructed by generating 92.86 lakh person days with the financial progress of Rs. 281.50 Crore upto end of January 2022.

Annexure-1

Statement showing physical and financial target and achievement under different schemes for the year 2021-22

(Rs. in lakhs, Area in Hectares, Structure & Micro Watershed in Numbers)

Sl. No	Name of the Scheme	Unit	Annual Budget	Revised Budget			Releases including OB	Cumulative achievement up to JAN-2022	Physical		% of achievement for release (col 7)	% of achievement for Releases including OB (col 8)	Remarks
				State Share	Central Share	Total			Annual Target	Achievement			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Watershed Devt. Dept. Est. 2402-00-102-0-15		1869.99	1869.99	0.00	1869.99	1869.99	1402.09	-		74.98	74.98	
2	Watershed Training Centre 2402-00-109-0-02		161.00	161.00	0.00	161.00	161.00	109.18	-	-	67.81	67.81	
3	Assistance to Zilla Parishads/District level Panchayats (2402-00-196-02-01)		3539.79	3539.79	0.00	3539.79	3539.79	3539.79	-	-	100.00	100.00	
4	Assistance to Block Panchayats/ Intermediate level Panchayats (2402-00-197-01-01)		91.78	91.78	0.00	91.78	90.86	90.86	-	-	99.00	100.00	
5	Pradhana Manthri Krishi Sinchayi Yojane 2402-00-102-0-30 *	Hectares	6600.00	2640.00	3960.00	6600.00	7796.75	5340.69	10895	6443	80.92	68.50	
		Structures							1320	1113			
6	Sujala-III exist strategy 2402-00-102-0-31		501.83	501.83	0.00	501.83	315.42	157.33	-	-	31.35	49.88	
7	REWARD-EAP 2402-00-103-0-06		5000.00	1500.00	3500.00 (WB)	5000.00	3750.00	3750.00	-	-	75.00	100.00	
8	Watershed Development for Drought Proofing 4402-00-102-0-05	Hectares/ Structures	4000.00	4000.00	0.00	4000.00	3000.00	2421.26	30000	15068	60.53	80.71	
9	National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture- Rainfed Area Development (NMSA-RAD) 2401-00-108-1-16	Hectares	1129.00	451.60	677.40	1129.00	929.65	732.00	4546	2527	64.84	78.74	

Sl. No	Name of the Scheme	Unit	Annual Budget	Revised Budget			Releases including OB	Cumulative achievement up to JAN- 2021	Physical		% of achievement for release (col 7)	% of achievement for Releases including OB (col 8)	Remarks
				State Share	Central Share	Total			Annual Target	Achievement			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
10	Supporting Famers producer Organization 2401-00-195-0-01	Nos.	500.00	500.00	0.00	500.00	250.00	240.00	84	50	48.00	96.00	
11	CSS-Formation and Promotion of 10,000 FPOs (PFMS)	Nos. of FPOs	550.00	-	550.00	550.00	550.00	212.88	100	100	38.70	38.70	
12	Formation and Promotion of Amrith Farmers Producer Organization 2435-01-101-0-01	Nos. of FPOs	350.00	350.00	-	350.00	0.00	0.00	250	202	0.00	0.00	
13	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	Hectares/ Structures	19000.00	19000.00	0.00	19000.00	28150.35	28150.35	5000/560	46255/2442	148.15	100.00	
14	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojane (RKVY) 2401-00-800-01-57												
	a) Reclamation of Problematic Soil (RPS)	Hectares					279.00	29.22	478	49	-	10.47	
	a) Check Dam (CD)	Structures	2105.00	842.00	1263.00	2105.00	823.30	677.54	421	148	32.18	82.29	
	b) Private Public Partnership for integrated Agriculture Development (PPP-IAD)	Project in No.s	920.00	368.00	552.00	920.00	15.79	15.79	6	1 Project	1.72	100.00	
	c) Formation of Farmers Producers Organization-FPO	Nos. of FPOs	974.00	389.60	584.40	974.00	441.90	204.40	130	130	20.98	46.54	

CHAPTER-IV

Organization Structure:

The Watershed Development Department is established with effect from 1.4.2000.

1. State level: This department is headed by the Commissioner, an I.A.S. or IFS Officer of super time scale, assisted by Director of Watershed, in addition Chief Conservator of Forest, three Joint Directors of Agriculture, one Joint Director of Horticulture and one Joint Director of Animal Husbandry and one Deputy Director of Planning are assisting the Commissioner in the matters of Forestry, Horticulture, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry activities. Similarly for accounts, Chief Account Officer of the rank of Joint Controller of State Accounts.

2. District level: At the District Level, Joint Director of Agriculture is implementing the programmes of the watershed activities assisted by multidisciplinary team from Agriculture, Forest, Horticulture & Animal Husbandry sector for who works under overall supervision/control of Zilla Panchayath.

3. Taluka level: The Taluka Level Office is headed by the Assistant Director of Agriculture, who heads PIA (Project Implementing Agency) is responsible for implementation and monitoring of various schemes/ programme for the overall development of watershed.

Details of the Officers and Staff working in Commissionerate of Watershed Development Department

Sl No	Cadre	Sanctioned Post	Filled Post	Vacant	Filled Post		Filled Post	
					Gents	Ladies	SC	ST
1	‘A’	19	15	04	07	08	01	01
2.	‘B’	17	11	06	04	07	04	0
3.	‘C’	51	21	30	12	09	05	1
4.	‘D’	20	3	17	3	0	0	0
Total		107	50	57	26	24	10	2

Out Source Staff in HeadOffice under PMKSY

Sl No	Designation	Post
1.	Technical Expert (IT)	1
2.	Programmer	1
3.	Accounts Assistant	2
4.	Assistant	2
5.	Data Entry Operator	10
6.	Driver	11
7.	Group 'D'	13
8.	Sweeper	3
9.	Security	4
	Total	47

District level Out Source post details under the PMKSY-OI scheme during 2021-22

Sl No	Designation	Post
1.	District Co-ordinator	29
2.	Accountant / Data Entry Operator	29
	Total	58

Out Source Staff in HeadOffice under Sujala-III-Exit Strategy.

Sl No	Designation	Post
1.	Consultant	2
2.	GIS Expert	1
3.	Graphic Designer	1
4.	System Analyst	1
5.	Project Assistant	3
6.	Data Entry Operator	1
7.	Group D	1
	Total	10

Out Source Staff in HeadOffice under FPO-PMU

Sl No	Designation	Post
1.	Consultant (FPO-PMU)	1
	Total	1

Out Source Staff in HeadOffice under WDPD

Sl No	Designation	Post
1.	MIS Specialist	1
2.	Accounts Assistant	2
	Total	3

District level Out Source post details under the WDPD scheme during 2021-22

Sl. No	Name of the Post	No.of Post
1.	Data Entry Operator/Account Assistant	29
	Total	29

Taluk level Out Source post details under the PMKSY-OI scheme during 2021-22

Sl. No	Name of the Post	No.of Post
1.	Data Entry Operator/Accountant	165
	Total	165

**Details of A,B,C & D Cadre working in Watershed Development Department as on
01.02.2022**

Sl NO	Cadre	Sanctioned Post	Filled Post	Vacant Post
1	2	3	4	5
1	Commissioner	1	1	0
2	Director	1	1	0
3	Chief Conservator of Forest	1	0	1
4	Joint Director of Agriculture	3	3	0
5	Joint Director of Horticulture	1	1	0
6	Joint Director of Animal Husbandry	1	0	1
7	Chief Accounts Officer	1	0	1
8	Administrative Officer	1	1	0
9	Deputy Director of Statistics	1	1	0
10	Deputy Director of Agriculture	2	2	0
11	Senior Assistant Director of Horticulture	1	1	0
12	Assistant Director of Agriculture	3	3	0
13	Assistant conservator of Forest	1	1	0
14	Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry	1	0	1
15	Hydro geologist	1	0	1
16	Assistant Hydro geologist	2	0	2
17	Project Sociologist	1	0	1
18	Environment Specialist	1	0	1
19	Assistant Director of Statistics	1	1	0
20	Accounts Officer	1	1	0
21	Administrative Assistant	2	2	0
22	Agriculture Officer	6	6	0
23	Assistant Director of Horticulture	1	1	0
24	Assistant Horticulture Officer	1	0	1
25	Superintendent	8	8	0
26	First Division Assistant	14	3	11
27	Second Division Assistant	7	3	4
28	Assistant Statistic Officer	2	1	1
29	Stenographer	8	4	4
30	Senior Typist	2	1	1
31	Typist	4	0	4
32	Senior Driver	1	1	0
33	Driver	5	0	5
34	Group D	20	3	17
	Total	107	50	57

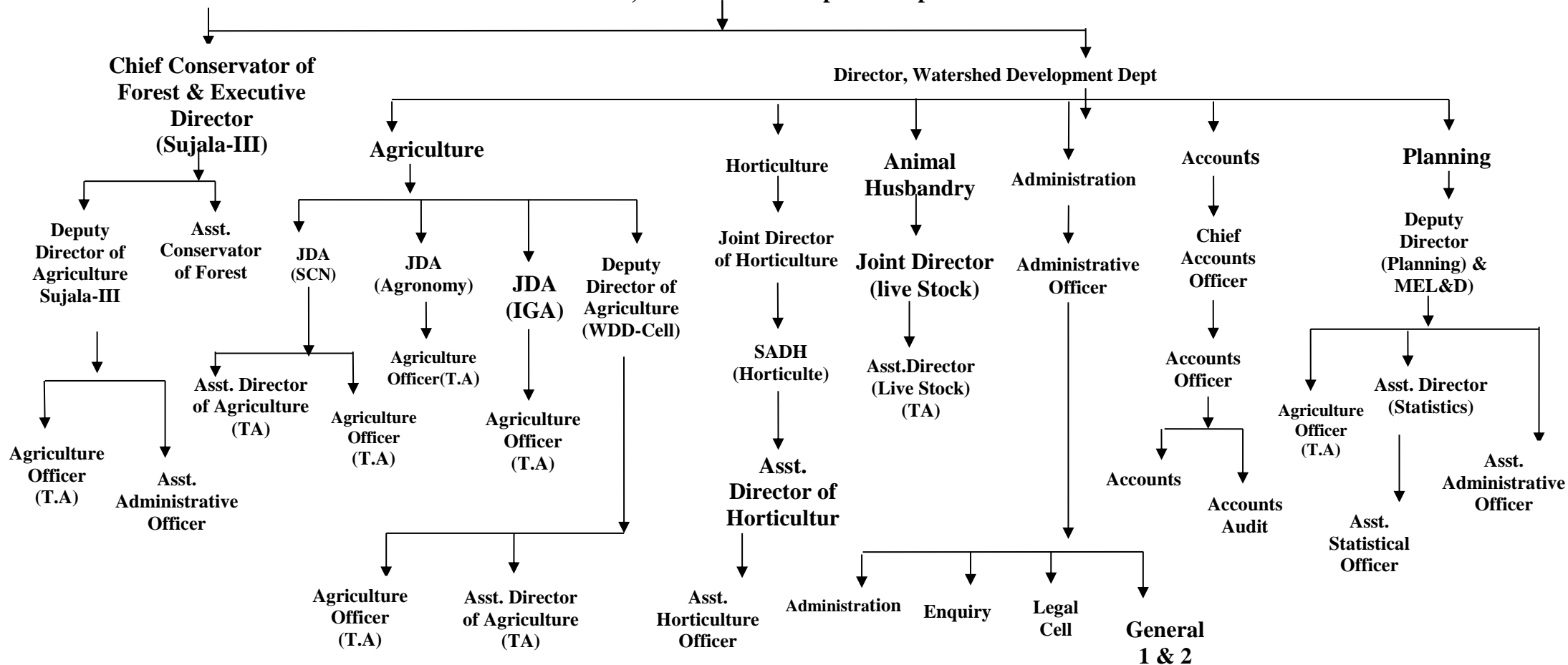
Details of District and Talukwise staffs

Sl No	Districts	Sanctioned Post					Filled Post				Vacant Post					
		A	B	C	D	Total	A	B	C	D	Total	A	B	C	D	Total
1	Bengaluru	1	2	5	0	8	1	0	2	0	3	0	2	3	0	5
2	Bagalakote	1	2	5	0	8	1	2	3	0	6	0	0	2	0	2
3	Belagavi	2	2	5	0	9	1	2	3	0	6	1	0	2	0	3
4	Bellary	1	2	5	0	8	1	1	5	0	7	0	1	0	0	1
5	Bidar	1	2	5	0	8	1	1	3	0	5	0	1	2	0	3
6	Vijyapura	1	2	5	0	8	1	2	5	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
7	Chamrajnagar	1	2	4	0	7	1	1	2	0	4	0	1	2	0	3
8	Chikkaballapur	1	2	5	0	8	1	1	2	0	4	0	1	3	0	4
9	Chikkamagalur	1	2	5	0	8	1	1	2	0	4	0	1	3	0	4
10	Chitradurga	1	2	4	0	7	1	1	3	0	5	0	1	1	0	2
11	Dharwad	1	2	5	0	8	1	2	5	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
12	Davangere	1	2	4	0	7	1	2	2	0	5	0	0	2	0	2
13	Kalburagi	1	2	5	0	8	1	1	4	0	6	0	1	1	0	2
14	Gadag	1	2	4	0	7	1	1	3	0	5	0	1	1	0	2
15	Hasan	1	2	5	0	8	1	1	4	0	6	0	1	1	0	2
16	Haveri	1	2	5	0	8	0	1	2	0	3	1	1	3	0	5
17	Kolar	1	2	5	0	8	1	0	2	0	3	0	2	3	0	5
18	Koppal	1	2	5	0	8	1	1	2	0	4	0	1	3	0	4
19	Kodagu	1	2	5	0	8	1	1	1	0	3	0	1	4	0	5
20	Mandya	1	2	5	0	8	1	0	2	0	3	0	2	3	0	5
21	Mysore	1	2	5	0	8	1	1	2	0	4	0	1	3	0	4
22	Karwar (U.K)	1	2	5	0	8	0	1	2	0	3	1	1	3	0	5
23	Udupi	0	2	5	0	7	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	5	0	6
24	Dakshina Kannada	0	2	5	0	7	0	1	1	0	2	0	1	4	0	5
25	Raichur	1	2	5	0	8	1	1	1	0	3	0	1	4	0	5
26	Ramnagar	2	2	4	0	8	2	1	2	0	5	0	1	2	0	3
27	Shivamogga	1	2	5	0	8	1	1	2	0	4	0	1	3	0	4
28	Tumkur	1	2	5	0	8	1	0	2	0	3	0	2	3	0	5
29	Yadagiri	1	2	5	0	8	1	1	2	0	4	0	1	3	0	4
30	Dist.Training Center, Mysore	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
31	Dist.Training Center, Vijyapura	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Total	31	58	140	0	229	27	30	71	0	128	4	28	69	0	101

**WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
STATE LEVEL ORGANIZATION CHART
Minister of Agriculture (Government of Karnataka)**

Additional Chief Secretary/Principal Secretary to Government, Agriculture Department

Commissioner, Watershed Development Department



Glimpse of Watershed works/activities









Unnamed Road, Chikkaharkuni, Karnataka 581212, India

Chikkaharkuni
Karnataka
India



29°C
84°F

2021-01-20(Wed) 05:30(pm)