

### 1. Village Profile

Village Name - Samiagodal  
 Panchayat - Aracode  
 No. of households - 15  
 Population - 60  
 Community - Irular  
 Institutions in the village (if any): Nothing

### 2. Water supply and demand

Average daily water demand of the village (Liters per day)

Summer -4100 lpd (w/o washing= 2000 lpd)  
 Monsoon -5856.25 lpd (w/o washing= 2770 lpd)

Average daily water demand of the household (Liters per day)

Summer - 273lpd (w/o washing= 133lpd)  
 Monsoon - 390lpd (w/o washing= 185lpd)

Average daily water supply in the village (Liters per day)

Summer - 10,000 lpd  
 Monsoon - 30,000 lpd

Average daily shortfall/surplus in water supply in the village (Liters per day)

Summer - Surplus of 5,900 lpd (w/o washing= 8,000 lpd)  
 Monsoon - Surplus of 24,150 lpd (w/o washing= 27,230 lpd)

### 3. Water Storage facilities

3(a).Water Storage facilities in a household in the village

Households harvesting rain water at home	No
Average water storage capacity in a household (in liters)	160
Maximum storage capacity in a household (in liters)	200

3(b).Water Storage facilities in the village

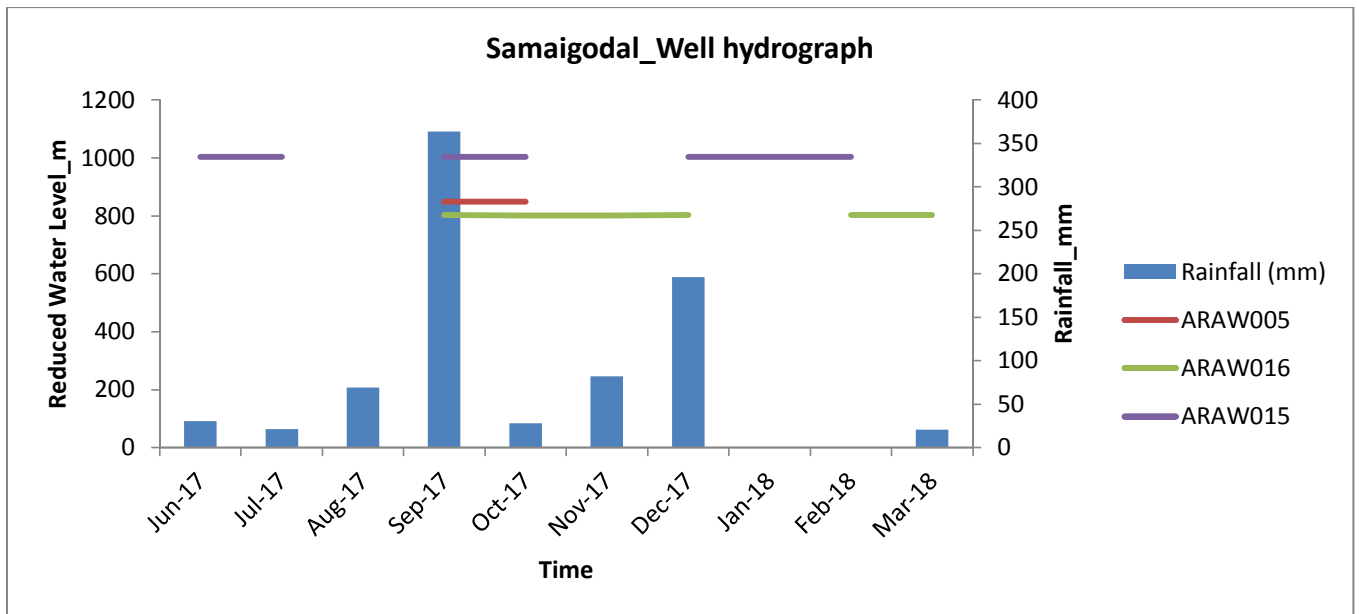
A Ground Level Reservoir in the village

## 4. Water Resources (Provide details of all water resources)

S No.	Name of the water resource	Source ID (if any)	Type of resource (Spring/Open well/wetland/Bore well/stream)	Dimensions of the water resource (Spring-length, width, depth; Well-diameter, total depth)	Seasonality	Springshed/catchment area (Acres)	Land ownership	Geology of the watershed area
1	Kongarae bavi	ARA011	Spring	1*1*1.5	Seasonal	100	Community	
2	Karungal bavi	ARA010	Spring	1.5*1.5*1	Seasonal	50	Community	Contact spring
3	Maakkerai	ARA009	Spring	1*1*0.5	Perennial	120	Community	Depression spring
4	Sakkekadavu bavi	ARAW015	Open-well	3*7	Perennial	50	Panchayat	
5	Kaadankarai bavi	ARAW016	Open-well	2.5*3	Seasonal	10	Panchayat	
6	Aththipani	ARAW005	Open well	4.05*8.62	Perennial	120	Panchayat	

S No.	Name of the water resource	Source ID (if any)	Type of resource (Spring/Open well/wetland/Bore well/stream)	Users of the water from this resource (People/Wildlife/School/Anganwadi/PHC/resort/estate/community toilet) List all	How is the water delivered from the source? Describe	State of sanitation near the source (toilet, waste dumps, OD, etc)	Long term prospect (Will it remain perennial)
1	Kongarae bavi	ARA011	Spring	Community, livestock, wildlife			
2	Karungal bavi	ARA010	Spring	Community, agriculture, livestock, wildlife		Toilets, waste dumps, OD	
3	Maakkerai	ARA009	Spring	Community, agriculture, livestock, wildlife	Pipeline	Nothing	
4	Sakkekadavu bavi	ARAW015	Open-well	Community, agriculture, livestock, wildlife	Pump water from the well		
5	Kaadankarai bavi	ARAW016	Open-well	Community, agriculture, livestock, wildlife	Head-load		
6	Aththipani	ARAW005	Open well	Community, agriculture			Spring at monsoon only

5a. Well Hydrographs



Note:

Sakkekadavu well is the main water source for Samaigodal village. When the well motor goes dis-functional, the village depends on nearby spring sources or gets water from Vakkanamaram village where Sajubhai estate stream water is tapped and shared with three other neighbouring villages in the region. Due to frequent problems in Sakkekadavu motor and drying up of springs in the village, regular monitoring of the sources was not possible. There is very limited data to represent it graphically.

## 6. Discussions and Interventions

These following interventions were discussed at common village meetings facilitated by Community Resource Person from Keystone Foundation who regularly monitors the water resources for its discharge and water quality from June, 2017 till March, 2018. These interventions were agreed by the village, some of which have already been implemented under Village Water Security Plan by community and Keystone.

Name of the water resource	Source ID (if any)	Interventions	Reason (benefits)	Expenditure (Rs)	Time-span (Mention activities in successive manner)
Kadankarai	ARAW016	To plant shola saplings in the spring-shed.	There is coffee plantation in the water-shed region, where there are some open spaces in between.  -100 saplings to be planted in the spring-shed. (Plants like <i>Atthi</i> , <i>Vaigai</i> , <i>Naval</i> , Fruit plants, coffee and silver oak)	<b>Restoration of fallow lands:</b> Coffee (1000*10)=Rs10000 Silver oak (1000*10)=Rs10000 Jamun (100*20)=Rs2000 Baigai(100*35)=Rs3500 Athimaram(50*20)=Rs1000  <b>Labour:</b> 350/day*4people*2days = Rs. 2,800	1. To plant saplings covering all the spring-shed regions.  <i>Status: On-going</i> (Only 15 saplings were planted, as there were less number of plants at Keystone
		To have a covering for the open-well.	To avoid dry leaves from falling in water.	Cost of covering an open-well with wires =Rs.7000/roll	

Samaigodal  
Water Security Plan

2017

Sakkekadavu bavi	ARAW015	Pipelines from the source till the village got repaired.	Things like union, cupling were provided under WSP.	<b>Cost of pipeline:</b>	<p>nursery).</p> <p>2. To have a covering for water sources ARAW016, ARAW015, ARA011.</p> <p><i>Status: On-going</i> (Things are provided and work need to be started according to people's availability in the village).</p> <p>3. To repair Sakkaekada vu bavi's motor.</p> <p><i>Status: Done</i> (Regular maintenance of motor, and cleaning of motor room with pooled water funds by community)</p> <p>4. To build a</p>
		Repair of electric motor.  To regularly clean and maintain the motor room once in 6 months.	When electric motor fails, people head load water from the well to the village. Having a functional motor It would reduce people washing clothes near the source. It would help to avoid human-wildlife conflicts.	Cost of repair: Rs 1,000/service	
		To have a covering for the open-well.	To have a covering for the open-well. Things for the work are provided and work need to be started.	Cost of covering an open-well with wires =Rs.7000/roll	
Kongarai bavi	ARA011	To build a spring-box, and to have a covering for it.	The stone structure around the spring. When people stay back in the village rather than going for outside work, they can do the work.	Cost of covering an open-well with wires =Rs.3000/half roll	<p>3. To repair Sakkaekada vu bavi's motor.</p> <p><i>Status: Done</i> (Regular maintenance of motor, and cleaning of motor room with pooled water funds by community)</p> <p>4. To build a</p>
		To plant saplings along the stream-bed.	People generally do millet cultivation in the spring-shed region. - 50 saplings of plants like <i>Atthi, Vaigai, Naval</i> , Fruit plants,	<b>Restoration of fallow lands:</b> Coffee (1000*10)=Rs10000 Silver oak (1000*10)=Rs10000 Jamun (100*20)=Rs2000 Baigai(100*35)=Rs3500	

Samaigodal | 2017  
Water Security Plan

			coffee and silver oak to be planted in the fallow lands of spring-shed region.	Athimaram(50*20)=Rs1000 <b>Labour:</b> 350/day*2people*2days = Rs. 1,400	spring-box for ARA011, and to have a covering for it. <i>Status: Planned</i>
Samaigodal stream starts at Karungal bavi	ARA010	To de-silt 12 check-dams and to plant saplings along the Samigodal water stream	This is to prevent soil from getting washed out, and enhance ground water recharge.	<b>Labour:</b> Rs. 350/day*2people*12check-walls = Rs. 8,400	(Spring-box to be built using local materials, and things for source covering were provided. Work will get started with the availability of people in the village).  5. To de-silt 12 check-dams and to plant saplings along the Samigodal water stream. <i>Status: Planned</i> In July, 2017 village approached Aracode Panchayat for support, and it was said that they would collaborate the work with NREGA.

## 7. Maintenance and Intervention

Operations to ensure regular equitable water supply to every household in respective villages

- Storing spring water in the village GLR and accessing water from the GLR than tapping it directly from the source.
- Opening the water outlet from the GLR in the morning and/or evening, so that all families can fetch water from a common point
- In case of shortage of water, deciding on quota of water each family can take with a given timings
- To meet water demands of the villagers in peak summer, there is a mutual understanding with neighbouring villages like Vakkanamarm to share and access water from the respective villages water sources.

Maintenance to ensure

- Removal of leaves/blocks from the pipeline coming from the spring box
- Cleaning of GLR tank once in two months
- Checking pipelines for leakage and repairing it as and when need arises
- Monitoring of discharge from the spring and water quality by a person from the respective village

## 8. Other agencies and village institutions

- None

## 9. Finances

- There is no savings group in the village.
- There are no pump-operators appointed for the villages, and people from the village turn pipe valves and attend to any problems in the pipeline, and other water infrastructures.

**Annexure**

**A1. Maps**

- Habitation
- Surrounding area
- GPS location of water resources, GLR
- Catchment area

**A2. Photos from the field**