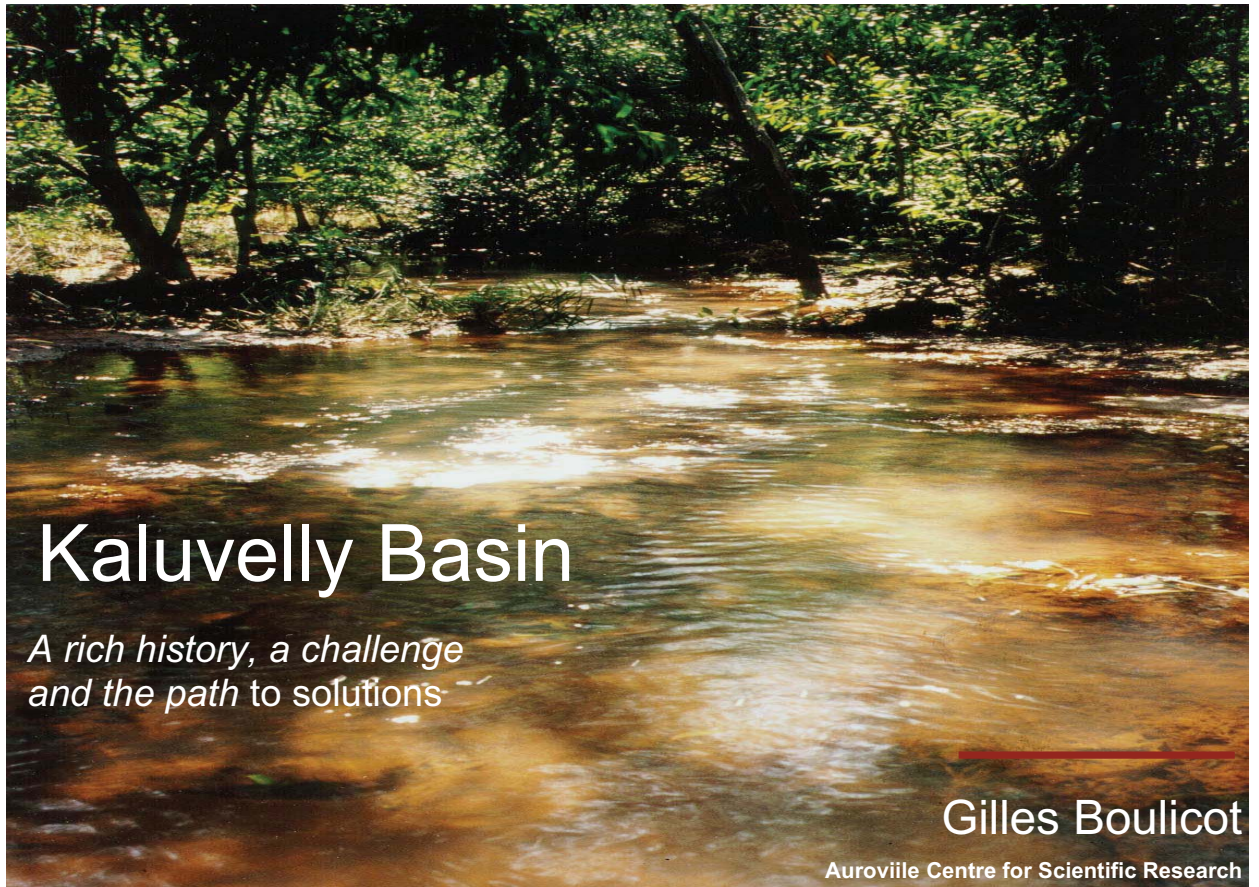


Presented at



Auroville Green Practices

Seminar and Site Visits
26-28 August, 2010



Kaluvelly Basin

*A rich history, a challenge
and the path to solutions*

Gilles Boulicot

Auroville Centre for Scientific Research

Context: geography & climate



Tamil Nadu

Available water resources volume -> 28 000 Mm -
Used water volume -> 32 000 Mm -

=> **A deficit of water already exists**

Les Etats de l'Union Indienne



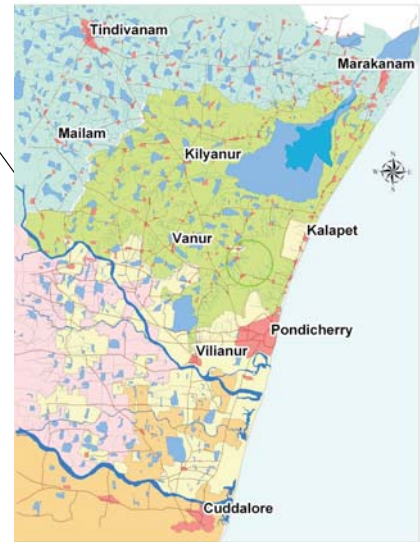
Cartes de localisation

Etat du Tamil Nadu et districts



Coastal sedimentary basin of Kaluveli-Pondicherry

- 1500 km₂, 70 km₂ swamp
- > 1,2 M inhabitants
- 60% rural

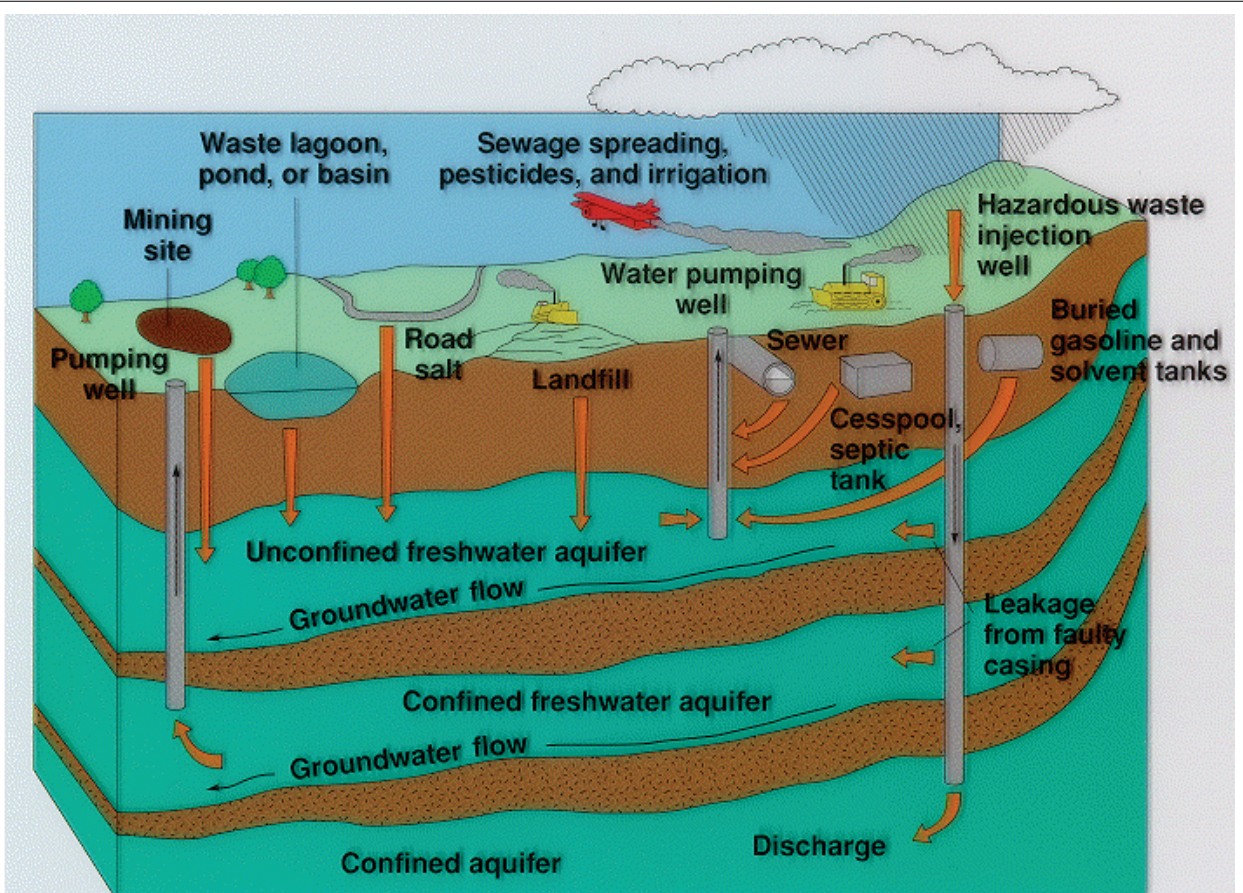


Climate

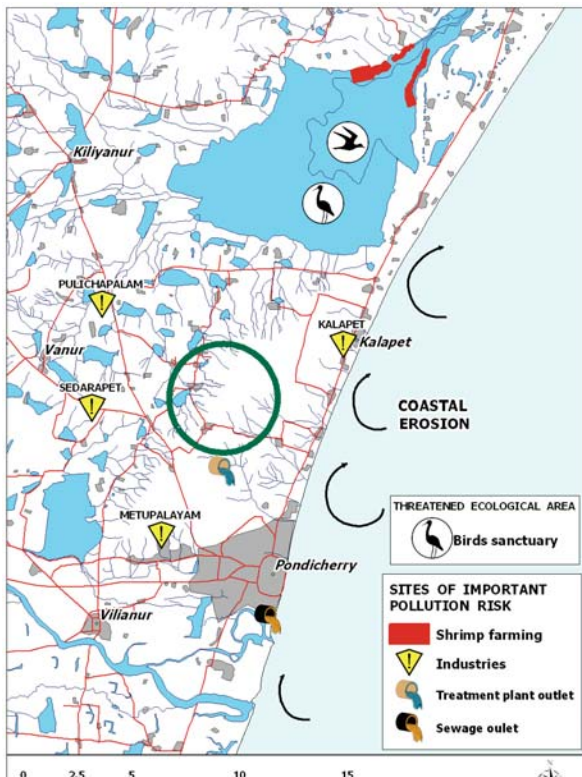
- semi-arid: PET > Rainfall ~ 9 months/year
Efficient rainfall 3 months/year
- rainfall: ~1300 mm/year with monsoons
SO (Jul.-Sep., 40%)
NE (Oct.-Dec., 60%)

Coastal zone problems in India

- Population pressure
- Destruction of Mangroves
- Waste water disposal
- Increasing urbanization
- Solid waste disposal
- Coastal constructions
- Natural disasters
- Impact of ports
- Coastal erosion



Major Sources of Environmental Degradation



- Over exploitation of water resources
- Degradation of surface water structures
- Erosion
- Non Source Pollution
- Solid waste
- Wastewater
- Major infrastructure development
- Endemic plant species eradication
- ...



Present situation of land and communities

State of Water Structures in the area



Damaged weir



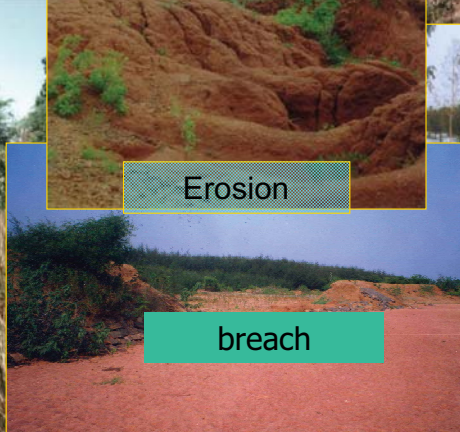
Erosion



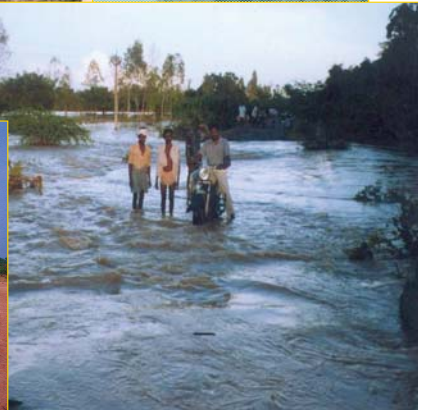
Silted check dam



Weir covered by vegetation



breach

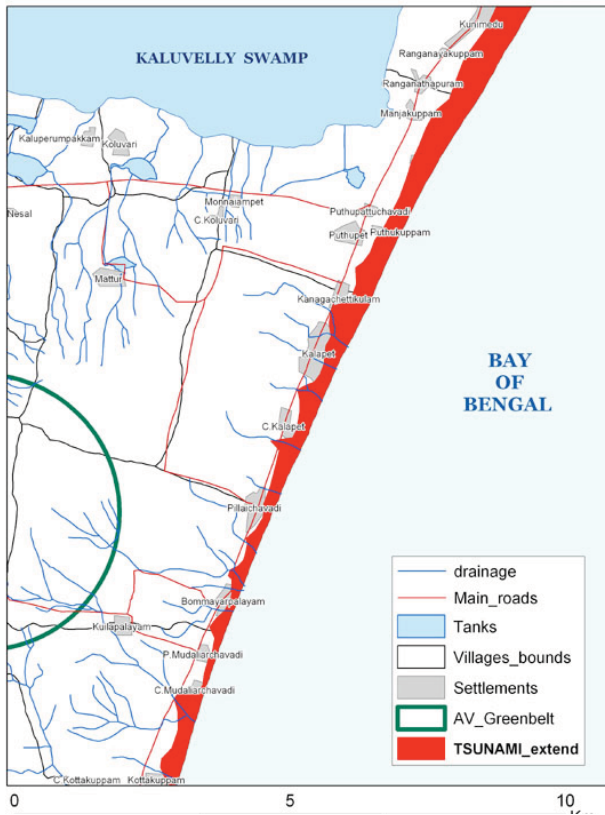


Difficulties faced by the population

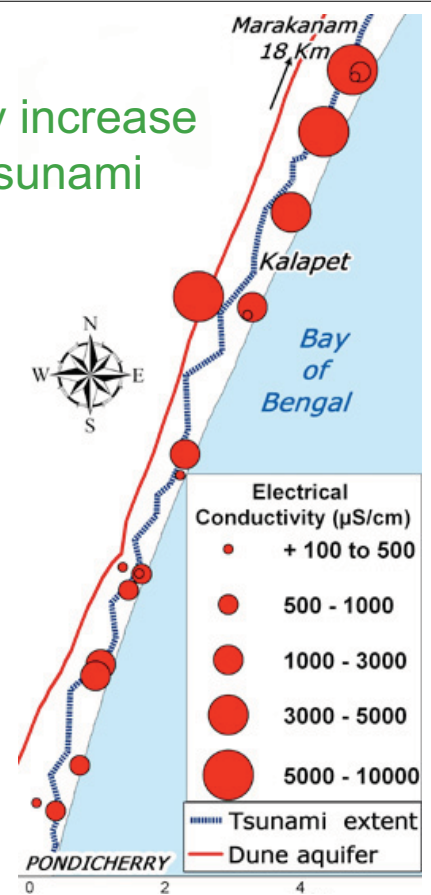
- Land degradation
- Sanitation
- Water access
- Social structure
- Gender issue
- Public health
- Income generation



EXTEND OF LAND COVERED BY TSUNAMI WAVES

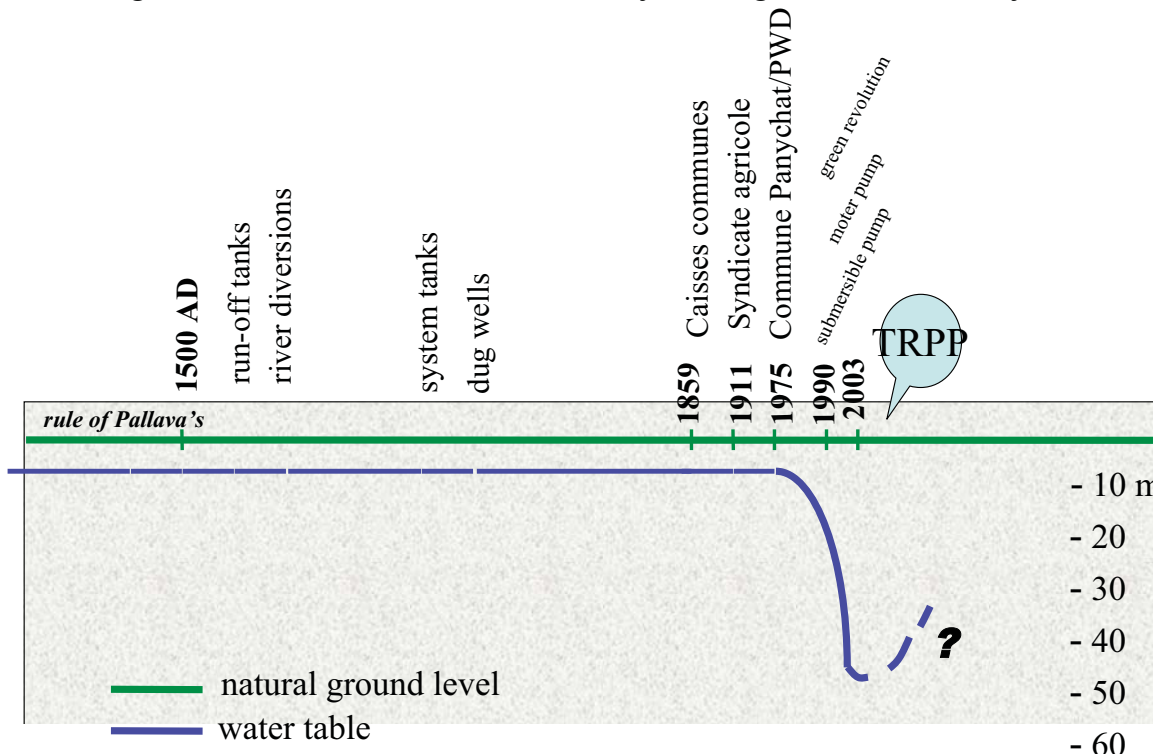


Salinity increase after Tsunami



Time Line

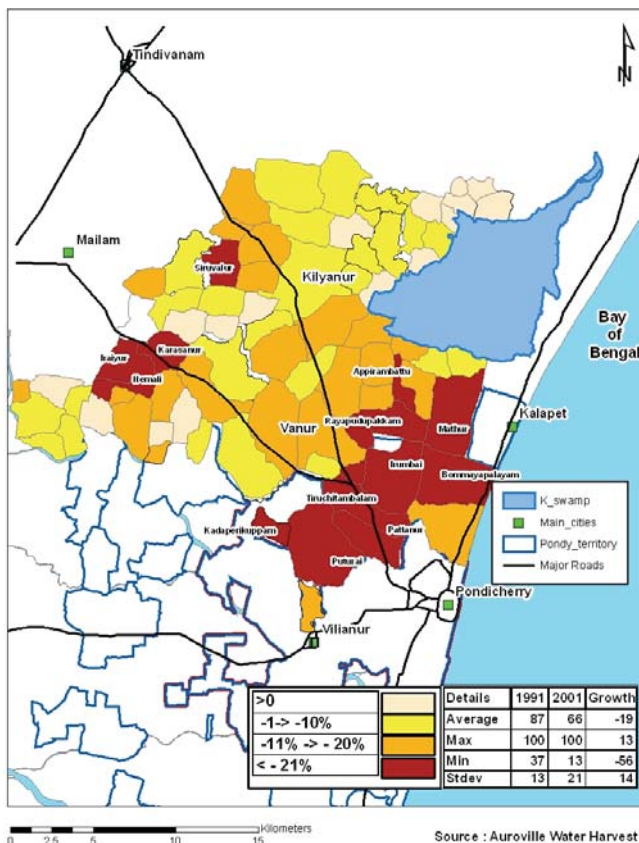
Change in water table in Pondicherry during the last 1000 years



Urban sprawling



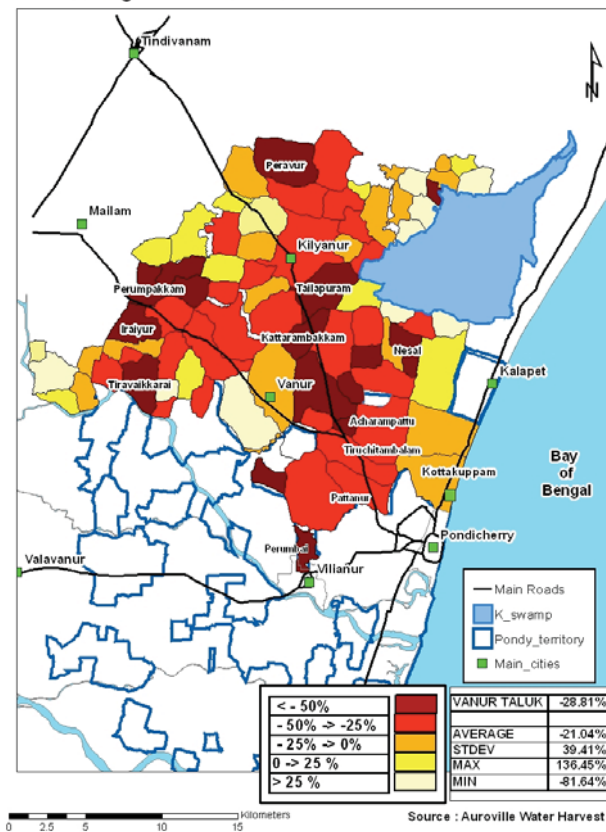
Change in Primary Sector 1991 - 2001



Change in Primary Sector

- Strong decrease in primary sector
- Influence of developing areas
- Further extension

Change in cultivated area from 1991 to 2005



Change in cultivated area

- Cultivated land :
-28.81%
- Strong reduction :
Pondicherry-Tindivanam national highway,
Western-Southern part of Vanur taluk, Perambai, Tiruchitramballam
- Kaluvelly swamp: opposite tendency

Domestic Consumption

- 46 liters per person and per day on the average
- leakage : 34 LCD
- Extraction related to domestic consumption : < 1 % of global extraction.
- Extrapolation: 15 % of population growth and increase in water supply to 110 lcd => 2025: 4.4 MCM : 3 %

Hence, domestic consumption is not the main issue

Basic Recommendation

- To create watershed agencies with appropriate empowerment, accessibility to information, representation from stakeholders, government and population, and a clear mandate of transparency and participation.
- Concepts like urban watershed management, integrated resources management, sustainability approach must be included in the tool panel and the public has to be consulted
- Education, awareness and participation process must be systematized to create a responsible and empowered civil society
- Ongoing networking effort at national and international level, with the support of scientists, must be maintained and developed

Specific Strategy

Development of a Pilot and Reference Watershed for Integrated Water and Land management with Stakeholders Participation

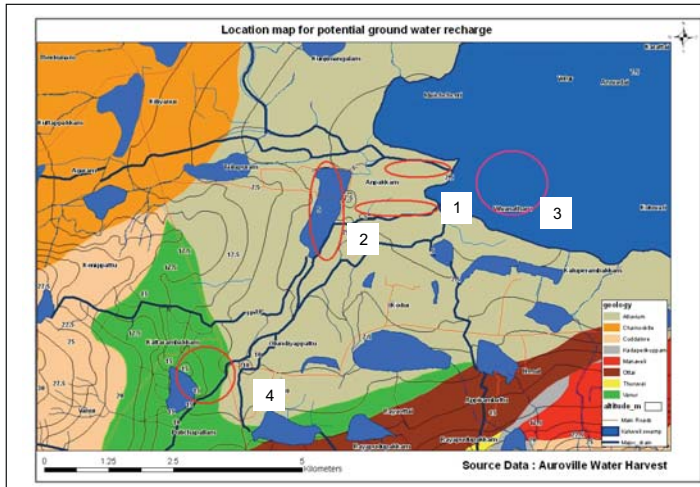
WHAT

- Massive Groundwater Recharge
- Drainage system Rehabilitation
- Afforestation along the water ways
- Systematic promotion of Appropriate Irrigation Practices and Organic Farming at Watershed level with full scale stakeholders participation
- Market accessibility
- Integrated Urban Water Management

BY

- Involvement of State and Central Government agencies
- Involvement of Research Organizations
- Involvement of local NGOs
- Involvement of the population through awareness, capacity building, trainings, empowerment, policy making

Potential recharge zones



- 1. Along the channels
- 2. The tanks
- 3. Western part of the Kalluveli
- 4. Outcropping of the Vanur aquifer

Recharge localisation	Criteria				Output
	Distance of the water flows from the recharge area	Porosity of the surface soil	Porosity of the sub layers	Availability and occupation of the land	
Along the channels	+	+	+	-	++
The Tanks	++	-	+	+	++
Western part of the Kalluveli swamp	+++	-	-	+++	+++
On the outcropping of the Vanur aquifer	-	+	++	--	0

Recharge localization labeled by their criteria suitability

Involving important stakeholders on Water Resources Management through active participation

```

    graph TD
      A[ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE] --> B[WUA]
      A --> C[WUA]
      A --> D[WUA]
      A --> E[WUA]
      B --> F[Federation]
      C --> F
      D --> G[Federation]
      E --> G
      F --> H[Watershed Development Organization]
      G --> H
  
```

Puducherry Sewage Farm: 13 000cum/d !



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Auroville Green Practices Seminar 2010

Wastewater management and recycling for 10 000 people



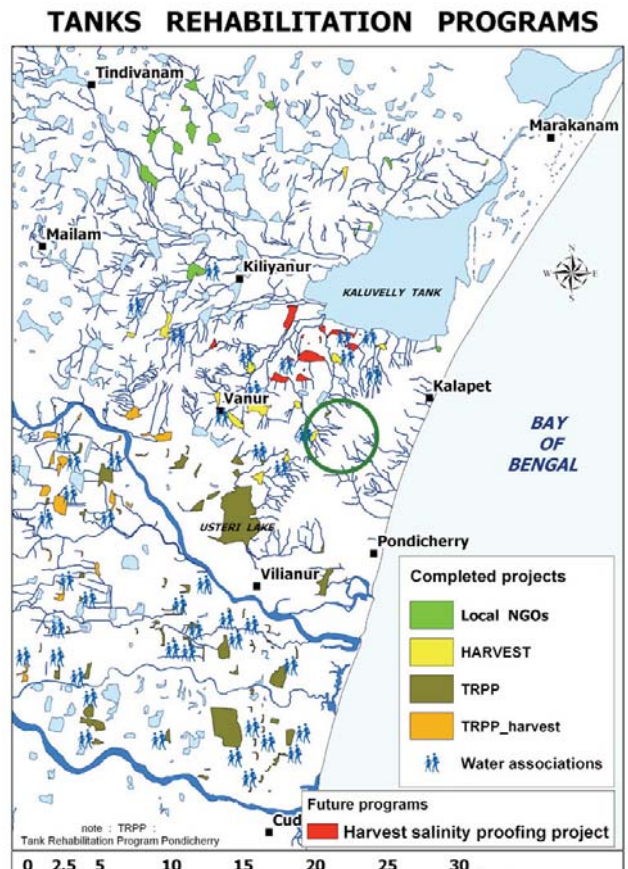
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2007-2012 a Crossroad for the Future

- **Optimal reaction:** Installation of large and systematic programs on management of water resources, repairing of the structures of drainage and storage; massive groundwater recharge, reforestation, systematic conversion to perennial agriculture less water demanding and managed locally, with access to market adapted to modern India => stabilized situation and economical growth
- **Mitigated reaction:** sea water intrusion delayed, endangered zones extending very quickly, loss of soil fertility, impoverishment of the population, migration of population, development of another type of economic activities with a very fuzzy visibility on the future of the area at greater scale
- **No proper reaction :** salinisation of the principal aquifers, mineralisation of the soil, no access to fresh water, massive populations migration by stages, collapse of the rural life, high-tech development poles around desalinisation process, quasi impracticable remediation in a conceivable scale of time

Presence on the Ground

- Irrigation Tank and Channel Rehabilitation Program (> 140)
- Network of Water User Associations (>200)
- Integrated approach on water, sanitation, awareness etc
- Regular monitoring of resources
- Networking with NGOs and Government Partners
- Networking with International Organizations and Research Institutes





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