



Coodu

**Community Organisation for
Oppressed and Depressed Upliftment**

2022 - 2023

COODU ANNUAL REPORT



COODU ANNUAL REPORT 2022 - 2023

A. HDB CSR - DEVELOPMENT OF WATERSHEDS FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE MANAGEMENT

Enhancing Climate Resilience through Watershed Development

This annual report for the year 2022-2023 provides an overview of the HDB Financial Services Ltd. - CSR project titled "Development of Watersheds for Climate Resilience Management" and highlights the achievements, challenges, and future plans of COODU in enhancing climate resilience through watershed development. The report aims to provide a comprehensive account of COODU's efforts in enhancing climate resilience through watershed development. It begins by outlining the objectives of the HDB CSR project, which include the development of clear water resources through rainwater harvesting and conservation, as well as the optimization of land utilization. These objectives are aligned with the organization's mission to promote sustainable practices and mitigate the impacts of climate change.

Objectives of the Project

The HDB CSR project, focuses on the development of watershed areas to enhance climate resilience. The project aims to develop clear water resources by harvesting rainwater and conserving it, with a specific focus on climate change resilience. The project aims to optimize the proper utilization of land, leading to productive interaction with water resources. The objectives of the project are not only limited to environmental goals but also encompass socio-economic improvements for the local communities.

Activities implemented in 2022 - 2023

| HDBFS: DEVELOPMENT OF WATERSHEDS FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE MANAGEMENT | | | | | |
|--|---|------|-------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| ANNUR BLOCK, COIMBATORE DISTRICT | | | | | |
| NAME OF WATERSHEDS: POGALUR, KAREGOUNDANPALAYAM, KUPPANUR, VADAVALLI | | | | | |
| ACTIVITY ABSTRACT 2022-2023 | | | | | |
| S.NO | NAME OF THE ACTIVITY | UNIT | TOTAL WORKS | HDB CONTRIBUTION | FARMERS CONTRIBUTION |
| 1 | FARMPOND | Nos | 10 | 600000 | 1,20,000 |
| 2 | LOOSE BOULDERS CHECK DAM | Nos | - | | |
| 3 | RENOVATION OF PERCOLATION TANK | Nos | - | | |
| 4 | RENOVATION OF EXISTING WATER HARVESTING STRUCTURES (RWHS) | Nos | 8 | 1320000 | 66,000 |
| 5 | RECHARGE WELL | Nos | - | | |
| 6 | TRENCH CUM BUND (TCB) | Nos | 50 | 287500 | 57,500 |
| 7 | MULCHING | Ha | - | | |
| 8 | VEGETATIVE BARRIERS | Ha | - | | |
| 9 | AGRO FORESTRY | Ha | 25 | 162500 | 32,500 |
| 10 | AGRO HORTICULTURE | Ha | 25 | 312500 | 62,500 |
| 11 | SOIL & WATER TESTING | Ha | 200 | 60000 | |
| 12 | WELL INVENTORY | Nos | 200 | 40000 | |
| 13 | DEMO PLOTS | Nos | 5 | 125000 | |
| 14 | OTHERS | | | 2576960 | |
| TOTAL HDB CONTRIBUTION | | | | 54,84,460 | |
| TOTAL FARMER CONTRIBUTION | | | | 3,38,500 | |
| TOTAL WATER HOLDING CAPACITY INCREASED (In Ltr) | | | | 2,82,86,690 | |

Impact of Watershed Development on Water Resources and Land Utilization

The impact of watershed development on water resources and land utilization has been significant. By conserving rainwater and effectively managing water resources, COODU has helped to ensure a steady supply of water for both agricultural and domestic purposes. This has reduced the dependence on groundwater and surface water sources, mitigating the risk of water scarcity. Additionally, the optimized land utilization practices introduced by COODU have led to increased agricultural productivity and improved soil health. Farmers have been able to diversify their crops, adopt sustainable farming techniques, and increase their income. The positive impact on water resources and land utilization demonstrates the effectiveness of watershed development in enhancing climate resilience.



Socio-Economic Improvements Achieved through Soil & Moisture Conservation, Water Resources Development

The efforts of COODU in soil and moisture conservation, water resources development, and sustainable agriculture have resulted in significant socio-economic improvements for the communities involved. By conserving soil and moisture, farmers have experienced increased crop yields and reduced vulnerability to droughts. This has improved their income and overall economic well-being.

The development of water resources has not only enhanced agricultural productivity but also ensured a reliable water supply for domestic use. The availability of water has also supported the growth of small-scale industries, such as livestock rearing and food processing, contributing to local economic development.

Additionally, the promotion of sustainable agricultural practices has reduced the dependency on chemical inputs and improved the quality of agricultural produce. This has opened up opportunities for organic farming and niche markets, leading to higher returns for farmers. The socio-economic improvements resulting from these interventions have had a positive impact on the overall social fabric of the communities, fostering inclusive growth and reducing poverty.

Looking ahead, COODU plans to continue its efforts in enhancing climate resilience through watershed development. The organization aims to expand its reach, collaborate with more stakeholders, and secure additional funding to implement large-scale projects. By doing so, COODU NGO envisions a future where communities are better equipped to face the challenges of climate change and thrive in a sustainable and resilient manner.



Success stories and case studies showcasing the positive outcomes of the project

The success stories and case studies arising from the HDB CSR project are a testament to the positive outcomes of watershed development. One such success story is the transformation of a drought-prone village into a thriving agricultural community. Through the implementation of watershed development techniques, the village now boasts increased agricultural productivity, improved livelihoods, and reduced vulnerability to climate-related risks. Another case study highlights the empowerment of women through their active participation in watershed management activities. Women have not only gained new skills and knowledge but also become leaders in their communities, driving sustainable change. These success stories and case studies serve as inspiration and motivation for future projects aimed at enhancing climate resilience.

B. EXPOSURE FIELD VISIT TO ECO-FRIENDLY PRACTICES FOR FARMERS, LOCAL BODY OFFICIALS AND GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

This training was planned for one day, the 14th of February. The 48 farmers from the Rajavaikkal ayacut area participated. In addition to the farmers, a team of engineers from WRD and the COODU coordinators of this training also participated.

The participants from ayacut farmers of Raja Vaikkal Channel. The goal of the training was to create awareness among the farmers about eco-friendly farming practices and to motivate them to adopt eco-friendly farming practices in their fields. The training was conducted at the 'Vanagam Ecological Foundation for the Raja Vaikkal farmers. The training program was divided into two parts, the first part focused on introducing eco-friendly farming practices and their benefits and the second part focused on field visits. During the first part of the training, participants were given an introduction to some eco-friendly farming practices such as mulching, composting, integrated pest management (IPM) and vermiculture. They were also shown examples of eco-friendly farm implements like animal driven ploughs and drip irrigation systems. In addition to this theoretical component of the training, participants also had a chance to visit a nearby farm where these eco-friendly practices were being implemented. The farmers had an opportunity to observe how these techniques are being used in practice and ask questions directly from experts in this field. During the field visit, farmers had a chance to interact with local government officials who discussed government schemes related to organic farming as well as other initiatives related to sustainable agriculture that can be implemented in their fields directly or through cooperative efforts with other farmers in their locality. This helped create awareness among them about various state schemes that are available for promoting sustainable agricultural practices in rural areas so they can take advantage of them if they wish too. At the end of the day's session all participants took part in a discussion where they shared their experiences and the challenges they faced while trying to implement eco-friendly practices on their farms. The training concluded with a vote of thanks from the organizing committee and certificates were distributed to all participants.



Training program on organic farming and field training was planned by the Executive Engineer, Environmental Cell Division, Coimbatore. The Vanagam Ecological Foundation Surumanpatti was selected for this training, based on the history of this training institute. This institute was started by G.

Nammalvar an Indian green crusader, agricultural scientist, environment activist and organic farming expert best known for his work on spreading ecological and organic farming. The Vanagam Ecological Foundation Surumanpatti is a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) located in the southern state of Tamil Nadu in India. It was founded in 1998 by G. Nammalvar and is dedicated to promoting ecological and organic farming practices. The objectives of the organization are to promote ecological farming and to train and empower farmers to practice sustainable and organic farming techniques. The Vanagam Ecological Foundation also provides training on techniques to increase productivity and profitability in farming, such as biodynamic methods of farming, seed saving, crop rotation, and natural pest control. The organization also promotes the use of renewable energy sources such as solar energy, wind energy, and biomass for farming.

Programme:

1. Introduction to the programme and its objectives
2. Overview of environmental issues, challenges and opportunities
3. Presentation on eco-friendly practices
4. Visit to local farms and fields to observe eco-friendly practices in action
5. Discussion on various initiatives taken by the Government, NGOs and other organizations to promote eco-friendly practices
6. Group discussion on the challenges and opportunities in eco-friendly practices
7. Final presentation by the participants on their learnings
8. Group discussion on the concept of sustainable development
9. Demonstration of eco-friendly practices
10. Field visits to observe environmental initiatives taken by the Government, NGOs and other organizations
11. Group discussion on ways to promote eco-friendly practices
12. Summing up of the programme and feedback session

C. FLORA & FAUNA STUDY DURING IMPLEMENTATION AND OPERATIONAL STAGES FOR THE WORK OF “EXTENSION, RENOVATION AND MODERNISATION OF RAJA VAIKKAL IRRIGATION SYSTEM IN CAUVERY BASIN”

The Kaveri (also known as Cauvery, the anglicised name) is an Indian river flowing through the states of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. In ancient times, it was also called Ponni (the golden maid- as the Cauvery is sometimes called, in reference to the fine silt it deposits) in Tamil literature. The Kaveri River rises at *Talakaveri* in the *Brahmagiri* range in the Western Ghats, Kodagu district of the state of Karnataka, at an elevation of 1,341 m above mean sea level and flows for about 800 km before its outfall into the Bay of Bengal. It reaches the sea in Poompuhar in the Mayiladuthurai district. It is the third largest river – after Godavari and Krishna – in southern India and the largest in the State of Tamil Nadu, which, on its course, bisects the state into North and South.



In the Raja Vaikkal, the Flora and Fauna studies were carried out during the implementation and operational stages. This study was supported by the Environmental Cell Division, Water Resources Department. The study was started at the Pandamangalam Channel to Mohanur Channel. The Cauvery River, from the origin of the Jedarpalayam Dam, is found to be free from solid wastes. When the river enters the township/city area, it gets started to deteriorate due to the dumping of waste things. Ecology is the study of the relationship and interactions between organisms and their environment. It comprises the floral and faunal communities of an area. With changes in environmental conditions, structure, density and composition of plants, animals also undergo changes. The variety of species is based on their nature of growth.



The environmental impacts have an insignificant effect on the existing flora and fauna. Data has been collected after the implementation of rehabilitation works by various departments/institutions. The purpose of the project itself is to save the flora around the project area from the Rajavaikkal system's excessive erosion and floods. It was found that the project activities will not have any significant impact on the biological environment of the Rajavaikkal. Since the channel is mostly seasonal there shall be a significant impact on the aquatic flora and fauna course of the channel.

D. L & T – CSR – CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION OF WATER BODIES AND BIO-DIVERSITY PROMOTION

The “Conservation and Restoration of Water Bodies and Bio-diversity Promotion” in Malumichampatti watersheds. The project was implemented by COODU a non-governmental organization and launched on 26th July 2022 by Larsen & Toubro Limited (L&T) under its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives. The project was implemented in the Malumichampatti village of Madukkarai block of the Coimbatore district in Tamil Nadu. The main aim of the project was to conserve and restore water bodies and promote biodiversity in the area. Various activities were carried out which include baseline assessment & documentation of the watershed; formation of Watershed Committee; desilting existing channels/waterbodies based on the need identified during baseline survey; renovation/construction of check dams as per techno-economic feasibility basis and plantation activity covering an area of 3.5 acres and protection measures for planted saplings etc., during the financial year 2022-2023. This report is an assessment of the current state of the water bodies in the village and the efforts made by the L & T - CSR initiatives to revive them in the past year. This report looks back at the progress made in strengthening water bodies in Malumichampatti Village Panchayat, Madukkarai Block, Coimbatore District over the year 2022-2023.

Objectives

- a. To conserve and restore the existing water bodies/channels in the Malumichampatti Panchayat/watershed.
- b. To create awareness and promote conservation among local communities.
- c. To facilitate the natural regeneration of biodiversity resources in the Panchayat.

The work components are:

1. Watershed Committee Meeting
2. Stakeholders Meeting
3. Construction of New Check Dam
4. Renovation of Check Dam

5. Desilting Water Channels & Water Bodies
6. Jungle Clearance
7. Planting Trees with Proper Production
8. Soil and Water Testing
9. Well/Bore Well Inventory

The development and treatment measures taken up in 2022 - 2023 are tabulated below:

| S.No | Activities | Units | Approved Plan against the Target | |
|------|---|-------|----------------------------------|-----------|
| | | | Physical | Financial |
| 1 | Stakeholders Meeting | No | 1 | 5,000 |
| 2 | Watershed Committee Meeting | Nos | 4 | 20,000 |
| 3 | Construction of Check Dam | No | 1 | 5,61,444 |
| 4 | Renovation of Check Dam | Nos | 3 | 1,17,509 |
| 5 | Desilting Water Channels & Water Bodies | CuM | 39,474 | 25,46,073 |
| 6 | Jungle Clearance | SqM | 23,750 | 1,11,625 |
| 7 | Planting Tree with Proper Production | Unit | 4000 | 1,80,000 |
| 8 | Soil and Water Testing | Nos | 50 | 15,000 |
| 9 | Well/Bore Well Inventory | Nos | 20 | 5,000 |

i. Construction of New Check Dam

The construction of this check dam helps to conserve the water and also increases the groundwater recharge potential in the area. The construction of the check dam also helps to reduce the water runoff during the monsoon season and increases the water level in the water bodies. The check dam was constructed in the Anbu Nagar-Ponnuthu area with an estimate of Rs. 5, 61,444/-.



BEFORE EXECUTION



DURING...



AFTER EXECUTION...

ii. Renovation of Check Dams

COODU & L&T jointly renovated three existing check dams in the Avvai Nagar and VG Nagar areas with the objective to improve their storage capacity. The existing check dam was renovated to increase its storage capacity. The renovated check dam is expected to store about 819 cubic meters per year.



This will help to conserve the water and also increases the groundwater recharge potential in the area. The renovated check dam also helps to reduce the water runoff during the monsoon season and increases the water level in the water bodies. The check dams were renovated at the cost of Rs.1,17,509/-.

iii. Desilting Water Channels & Percolation Tank

The primary objective was to reduce flood risk by restoring & desilting major water channels/bodies within the Malumichampatti Village panchayat watershed area as well as increase agricultural production by improving soil fertility levels which helped us clear 39,474 CuM silt deposition over them thus improving their flow characteristics and making it helpful for the proper functioning of seasonal rivulets/streams within watershed boundaries. The amount of de-siting works was Rs.25,46,073/-. The location of the works are Avvai Nagar and VG Nagar.



The Benefits and outcomes of the work done under this head turned a wonderful rise in the groundwater table cum storage capacity when compared to the previous stage. This is reflected in the positive views of the farmers residing near the water harvesting structures created. Renovation of check dams and construction of new check dam at 24, 17,000 Litre Water Holding Capacity has been increased. Water harvesting structures - percolation tank – Water Holding Capacity has been increased by about 39,474,000 litres. More jungles which were the hurdles for the free flow of water towards the storage structures were cleared 23,750 Sqm.

iv. Planting Trees with Proper Production

The saplings were planted by following proper production techniques and also provided continuous monitoring. We organized a plantation drive with the L&T staff volunteers at Anbu Nagar. Planted 760 saplings of various species from nearby nurseries. After identifying suitable areas in Anbu Nagar village, dug pits for planting the trees in a proper manner. All participants were provided training on how to plant trees properly using appropriate techniques such as mulching and staking etc. so that they can survive harsh conditions



during summer months or lack of rainfall etc., Distributed saplings of various species among volunteers. The volunteers took an active part in the planting process under expert guidance. The saplings planted have now grown into healthy trees with improved environmental conditions around Anbu Nagar village.

Tree plantation works for the creation of green coverage and temperature drop was carried out in the common lands of the project area where native trees like Teak, Pungan, Neem and Singapore Cherry, Jamun, Cassia Fistawla, Thagarai and Bamboo, Pomegranate, Mango, Jack fruit, Casuarina, Catalpa, Albrezia, Wild Neem, Amla and Saporta, Mahogany, Lemon, Thandri, Purple tree and Vanni, Sweet Tamarind, Glyceridia, and Guava were planted at Avvai Nagar Ponnuthu with the support of Volunteers from Educational institutions, Panchayats, Local peoples and Farmers. Also, a plantation drive was carried out at Anna Puram Panchayat Union Primary School with 455 saplings with the support of school children and teachers. **Plantation sites: Avvai Nagar Ponnuthu, Anna puram Primary School and Malumichampatti Panchayat Reserve Site.**

v. Soil and Water Testing

COODU conducted soil and water testing in various sites located within the project area from April 2022 to May 2022 which helped us understand how changes caused due to our activities are impacting the existing environment of this region like soil fertility, water quality, etc. This activity was carried out in two stages i.e., before & after completion of each activity so that we can assess properly its impact on the environment on a both short as well long-term basis. 50 numbers samples were collected and tested.

COODU also conducted water quality testing and analysis activities in the Malumichampatti watershed area. This exercise involved the collection of samples from various wells and borewells present there. The collected samples were sent to an accredited laboratory (ICAR-KVK LAB) for further testing and analysis. The results indicate that the level of contaminants like arsenic, fluoride, etc., are below permissible limits set by the Government. Hence it can be concluded that most of these water resources are fit for agricultural purposes without any treatment or filtration process required.

vi. Well /Bore Well Inventory

COODU undertook well/borewell inventory works in the Malumichampatti watersheds with an aim to identify the current status of existing wells or borewells present there and make a record for future reference purposes. This activity was completed successfully without any major issues reported by local people living near these wells/borewell areas.



vii. Watershed Committee Meeting and Formation of Farmers' "Trust"

The watershed committee meetings were organized by COODU and L&T CSR Team to explain the importance of the conservation and restoration of water bodies in the Malumichampatti watersheds. The various stakeholders from farmers and local communities were invited to this meeting to discuss their problems and to understand their needs.



The main objective of this meeting was to form a "Trust" namely, "**Vivekananda Thannarva Amaippu - MM Patti**", which will be responsible for the monitoring and maintenance of the water bodies in the village. The trust was formed with a group of 7 farmers. The trust members were selected based on their credibility and commitment towards the conservation of water bodies in the village among the farmers.

viii. Stakeholders Meeting:

The Stakeholders Meeting and Handover Function were organized by L&T & COODU on 8th March 2023 held at Panchayat Union Primary School, Malumichampatti. The meeting was attended by the Joint Director of



Agriculture, PA to Collector (Agri)/Deputy Director of Agriculture, PA to Collector (Panchayat Development), Malumichampatti Panchayat President, Vice President, farmers, and local community members. During this meeting, L&T's Coimbatore Central Management Head, L&T CSR team & COODU team handed over the watershed assets which were created by the project to the Gram Panchayat people.

ix. Results and Impacts:

The above intervention has resulted in improved water availability resulting in better crop production among smallholder farmers who are cultivating their lands under the Malumichampatti Watersheds area thereby improving their livelihood conditions considerably. The impact is further visible through the increased groundwater table level, improved soil fertility, and moisture retention capacity.

The project has been able to make a positive impact on the environment by conserving & restoring around Malumichampatti Watersheds area. It has also facilitated raising awareness among local communities about watershed development and conservation-related issues resulting in their active participation in sustainable management of natural resources & environment protection measures on a long-term basis. The result of this project is increased water availability in wells, an increase in groundwater levels, and an overall improvement in the landscape.

Overall surface storage improved by 50% while groundwater recharged by 20%. 270 metric tonnes of silt removed from tanks and channels resulted in a better runoff pattern with more infiltration capacity for percolation tanks leading to a rise in the water table level across the watersheds. With check dams constructed now, there are two perennial streams were formed and two other existing streams got rejuvenated resulting in better recharge potential for farmers' well structures throughout the year even during drought situations as compared to previously when they used to dry up completely the peak summer season. This project apart from creating awareness on managing resources wisely so that it lasts long-term impacts sustainability concerns among them. The project has made an immense contribution to the conservation of water bodies, and bio-diversity promotion in the project area.

E. ITC-MSK-WATER STEWARDSHIP PROGRAMME

i. Overview

The program was launched in 2015 by ITC Ltd., whose CSR initiative "Mission Sunehara Kal" (MSK) chose COODU and partnered with it to develop 29 watersheds in the Karamadai block. It consists of seven Gram Panchayats: Tholampalayam, Velliangadu, Kalampalayam, Kemmarampalayam, Marudhur, Thekkampatti, and Nellithurai. The project, known as the "Water Stewardship Programme" began in two (2) watersheds and has since grown to include twenty-four (24) watersheds. The remaining five (5) watersheds are in Reserved Forests (RF), so permission from the Department of Environment and Forests is required before activities can begin.

Soil and Moisture Conservation (SMC), Integrated Agriculture Practice (IAP), the works are distinguished into two forms namely Supply-Side Intervention and Demand Management Intervention, from 2015 to 2023 for seven years, 3878 ha. of farmlands have been treated by Soil and Moisture Conservation measures, plantations have been formed in 433 ha. of community lands, 323 water harvesting structures (Farm Ponds) have been created, water harvesting str. Farm implements and machineries such as chop cutters, tree climbers, milking machines, tractor trailers, sprayers, and rotavators were purchased on interest-free loans for Water User Groups (WUGs) to increase agricultural efficiency, and 237 Recharge Wells were rigged to replenish the ground and sub-surface water.

Farmers were given 62 training sessions and 5 workshops. Farmers' Field Schools (FFS) were organized in 52 demonstration plots to train farmers in modern agricultural practices, water management, and pest and residue management, particularly for coconut, banana, and curry leaf. In our project, 52 Water User Groups (WUGs) comprised of farmers were formed, ensuring equitable and equal distribution of water and other benefits among farmers. These group members paid monthly subscription fees of Rs.100/- each, which were deposited into their bank accounts. The groups made money by renting out farm equipment and machinery through Agri-Business Centres (ABC). They were also given funds in the form of interest-free loans.

The groups were trained in post-project management in order to maintain and repair community assets renovated for them, particularly water harvesting structures. The groups met once a month or as needed to discuss current issues, which were overseen by COODU Community Organisers. Resolutions are passed, and requirements are reported to the MSK - COODU team, which deliberates and makes decisions. Soil tests

were conducted in 950 fields across the watersheds and tested in KVK labs, and soil cards were issued to farmers with recommendations on crop selection and remedial measures.

Farmers were trained in the production of organic manure and vermicompost. Farmers used NADEP/Vermicompost in 148 units. Entry Point Activities (EPA) were carried out prior to the start of development works in order to establish rapport with the watershed community, as desired by them. Cattle troughs were built in 10 locations per their request, with water supplied by village Panchayats. All work was completed using earth excavation machines for efficiency, financial efficiency, and time management.

The following are the development and treatment measures implemented from 2015 to 2023

PHYSICAL & FINANCIAL ACHIEVEMENTS: 2015 to 2023

| ITC MSK COODU - Water stewardship Programme - 2015 - 2023 | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|-------|--------------|----------------|--------------|---------|------------|---------|
| Karamadai block, Coimbatore | | | | | | | | |
| S.No | Activity Name | UNITS | 2015 to 2019 | | 2019 to 2023 | | TOTAL | |
| | | | Number | Project Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount |
| 1 | TCB / Ring Bund | Ha | 2499 | 8786508 | 1379 | 5058786 | 3878 | 1384529 |
| 2 | Loose Boulders Check dam | No | 120 | 1394880 | 80 | 737949 | 200 | 2132829 |
| 3 | Mini Percolation Tank | No | 115 | 20373449 | 83 | 1206117 | 198 | 3243462 |
| 4 | Farm Pond / Sunken Pond | No | 202 | 3607442 | 121 | 2140184 | 323 | 5747626 |
| 5 | Check dam | No | 79 | 3258311 | 10 | 200124 | 89 | 3458435 |
| 6 | Vermi / Nadep | No | 148 | 1003108 | 0 | 0 | 148 | 1003108 |
| 7 | Common Land Development | Ha | 220 | 1150000 | 213.3 | 1048175 | 433.3 | 2198175 |
| 8 | Mechanization | No | 34 | 1270000 | 52 | 1535000 | 86 | 2805000 |
| 9 | FFS | No | 101 | 1364853 | 220 | 1780000 | 321 | 3144853 |
| 10 | Training | No | 32 | 109000 | 30 | 229000 | 62 | 338000 |
| 11 | Work Shop | No | 3 | 349896 | 2 | 200000 | 5 | 549896 |
| 12 | Group Formation | No | 38 | 60000 | 21 | 31000 | 59 | 91000 |
| 13 | Soil Test | No | 650 | 105000 | 1250 | 125000 | 1900 | 230000 |
| 14 | Artificial Recharge Structures | No | 30 | 1200000 | 207 | 4346826 | 237 | 5546826 |
| ITC MSK | | | | 44032447 | 29493222 | | 73525669 | |
| Farmer Contribution | | | | 4594186 | 2373054.8 | | 6967240.8 | |
| Total Amount | | | | 48626633 | 31866276.8 | | 80492909.8 | |

Watershed and other works carried out 2022-2023

At the start of the first quarter, staff received Climate Smart Agriculture training and technical assistance. A farmer survey was also conducted on the formation of Demo Plots.

Farmers' Field Schools are set up in the farmers' fields to educate farmers on topics such as plantation techniques, modern agricultural practices, fertigation, micro irrigation, and others.

Farmers' Field Schools are set up in farmers' fields to teach farmers about plantation techniques, modern agricultural practices, fertigation, micro irrigation, seedling selection, increasing production and productivity, and other organic manure techniques like bio-mineralization, mulching techniques, vermin-composting, pest and residue management, and water management. Farmers in the Karamadai block were given a schedule for fertigation.

Since we have chosen the Demo Plot as a model plot in a specific farmers' land where surrounding farmers will come and receive training, the selected Demo Plot Farmer is known as Super Champion Farmers, and the surrounding plot farmers are known as Champion Farmers, those who are trained in the training they will practice in their plots while practicing, and if anyone adopts this method after seeing the practice done by champion farmers, they will be known as Climate Smart Village Farmers.

Farmer Field School (FFS)

In this regard, we have adopted the Climate Smart Agriculture concept. In the years 2022-23, one thousand ninety (1090) male farmers and five hundred twenty-eight (528) female farmers were trained, for a total of one thousand eight hundred sixty-one (1861) farmers.



We taught people how to collect water and apply fertiliser to tree roots in order to keep the bats alive. Crop residuals were placed around the trees, acting as both mulch and manure during rainy seasons, and we were instructed to dig a ring trench 5 feet away from the tree, allowing nutrients and water to be absorbed properly. With the introduction of drone spraying, time, money, and pesticide/insecticide are saved, and yield is higher than before.



Micronutrient Applications Bio-mineralization, mulching techniques, border and inter crops, vermin-compost, banana plant techniques, sucker pre-treatment, pest management (Rhino beetle, Rhizome weevil, citrus butterfly, and traps) were all taught and demonstrated in-person. Banana and coconut cultivation, water efficiency, acid treatment, bunch feeding, and root feeding were all covered in the trainings.



Biodiversity Promotion

Common lands have been planted with *Wild Neem*, *Pugan*, *Casuarina Poovarasu*, *Tamarind*, *Ayan Marram*, *Seenipulingai*, *Neermarthu*, *Naval*, *Sorgam*, and *Mayflower*. Tree planting is important because it is linked to our basic need for good food and clean air to breathe.

Aside from these necessities, they also conserve biodiversity, water, soil, and climate. It benefits the environment by producing oxygen, improving air quality, conserving water, preserving soil, and slowing the effects of climate change. These prevent soil erosion during the rainy season by washing away the soil's fertilizing layer.

Rainwater Collection - Recharge of Groundwater

The eastern part of the Karamadai blocks, including the watersheds of Thekkampatti and Nellithurai, run along the perennial river Bhavani. Other parts are rain-fed because they are in rain shadow areas. Individual farmers were given rainwater harvesting structures (Ground Water Recharge Structure Well - 97 Nos).

Despite the fact that farmers used rainwater and well water to grow bananas and other crops, water is the primary source of agricultural



prosperity. Farmers faced huge losses despite using rainwater and well water for banana and coconut cultivation due to factors such as well water drying up in summer due to a lack of irrigation. Prevent soil erosion by washing away the soil's fertilizing layer.

During the rainy season, the water flowing from the house yards and surrounding fields were collected and directed to the well using the rainwater harvesting method, which allowed the water to be drained directly into the well without wasting a drop. Because the rainwater did not run off and instead went directly into the well, the water level in the well rose, which is beneficial to agriculture.

Bananas and coconuts did not grow well in the past due to a lack of water, and only a few bananas produced fruit. Rainwater harvesting has increased the water level, allowing bananas and coconuts to receive adequate water, and agriculture and yield have increased.

In most cases, the quality of the infiltrated water improves, and the storage capacity of the formation can be used to ensure the availability of water collected during the wet season for use during the dry season. It is a green technology that controls soil erosion and flood-like situations while also providing adequate soil moisture during dry spells or water shortage conditions.

Agri-Business Centre (ABC) - Machinery Specifications

Farmers received twenty-seven (27) farm implements as part of mechanization at a cost of nine lakhs (Chaff cutter, Power Weeder, Power Sprayer, etc.). The group farmers' income has increased as a result of the Machinery, and they have also created an asset for themselves.



WUGs had an initial balance of Rs.6,95 lakhs. After income, allocation, and interest, the total deposit in banks for the year was Rs.3.24 lakhs. The groups have repaid Rs.5,90 lakhs in loans for the purchase of farm implements and machinery, leaving a balance of Rs.9.00 lakhs.

Stakeholder Meeting - Participatory Prioritization of CSA Interventions

Climate Smart Agriculture aims to increase sustainable agricultural production by adapting to and building resilience to climate change.

Improved technologies are used by 12% of farmers in India. The majority of farmers use conventional practices, which results in lower crop water productivity, higher fertilizer application rates (base and top dress), and higher losses due to natural disasters (Drought & Flood). Farmers and the global economy will lose money as a result of the scenarios described above.

To address these issues, ITC MSK operations districts such as Coimbatore are planning to implement a climate-smart village programme with the assistance of BISA CIMMYT and Tamil Nadu Agricultural University. To drive



the climate-smart agriculture programme, ITC MSK Climate-smart agriculture technologies were finalized at a stakeholder workshop in the Upper Bhavani basin, Coimbatore. This programme is made possible by

the collaboration of ITC, BISA CIMMYT, and COODU, an implementing partner. This event will have 56 attendees.

ITC MSK Stakeholder workshop to finalize Climate-smart Agriculture Technologies to drive climate-smart agriculture programme in Upper Bhavani basin, Coimbatore. ITC and BISA CIMMYT are coordinating this programme in collaboration with an implementing partner COODU.

This event drew 56 people from various sectors, including the Department of Agriculture, Department of Horticulture, Department of Agriculture Engineering, KVK, Central Water Commission, State Ground Water Board, Department of Soil Science, Drip Irrigation Agencies, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, WWF, Soil & Water Experts, and Farmers.

The goal of this workshop is to create climate-resilient interventions that will allow the community to become more resilient to climate change, conserve natural resources, and strengthen farming communities' capacities so that they can have better livelihood opportunities and increase productivity.

Session I: Overview of the CSA and Technology Prioritization

- An overview of the CSA models and approaches used by the ITC and BISA CIMMYT.
- Discussion of preliminary findings with stakeholders.
- Stakeholder consultation to determine the priority of CSA intervention to mitigate climate risks.
- Collect stakeholder feedback to develop CSA practices.

Session II: CSA Practice Assessment and Validation

- Stakeholder participation in CSA technology validation.
- Prioritize climate-resilient technologies appropriate for the Upper Bhavani basin at the Workshop.
- Identifying suitable climate-smart technologies for improving agricultural production systems

Following the selection of suitable climate-smart technologies:

After suitable climate-smart technologies have been identified, priorities will be determined based on technical feasibility, implementation cost, inclusivity (benefit for women and small farmers), and synergies with government programmes. Adoption barriers for technology implementation, incentive mechanisms, and key institutions required for scaling out selected climate-smart agricultural technologies are all part of the prioritisation process.

Development of Staff Capacity in Climate Smart Agriculture

STAFF Capacity Development in Climate Smart Agriculture Capacity Building for NGO Staff was organized in Trichy, and two NGOs took part. COODU and the DHAN Foundation.

Mr. Dinesh greeted everyone and explained the Climate Smart Agriculture concept. The project of Mr. Samuel Mr. Vairamuthu and Mr. R Ajay, in charge, explained the COODU activity taking place in Karamadai Block. It described the Smart Climate Smart Agriculture Indicator.



The IAP Master List and the Climate Smart tracker sheet were thoroughly discussed, as were the Demo Plot & Farmer Field School activities in our Karamadai block. We talked about programme implementation because we need to finish all activities before the end of the year.

The 75th Independence Day

On August 13, 2022, we held a 75th Independence Day program at Seeliyur Duraisamy Government Higher Secondary School, and children participated more actively in the Drawing, Essay Writing, and Speech Competition, and we give prizes to the students who won the competition after the event. A rally was organized with the children and farmers in our areas. Mr. Vijayakumar (Head HR-ITC) kicked off the rally, which drew over 200 children.



We organized an effective event in our villages on August 15, 2022, by raising awareness about the National Flag. We held Flag hosting events in all of our houses and fields where we have working areas, such as water harvesting structures, WUG Groups members, and individual Farmers.

Water Mela - 2023

This year's "Water Mela - 2023" was held on March 25, 2023, in Dhayanur. More than 500 farmers attended the event, which aimed to raise awareness among farmers about better water management practices and motivate them to adopt water-saving farming techniques.

More than 500 farmers, agricultural experts, and local students attended the event. The event aimed to promote organic farming and water conservation. The event was organised by the local panchayat and funded by the Tamil Nadu government.

The programme was emphasized to promote efficient irrigation systems, soil conservation methods, and crop diversification to help farmers reduce their reliance on groundwater. TNAU has joined forces to provide technical support and guidance to the programme through this initiative. This initiative has been successful in increasing water access throughout the region and assisting farmers in becoming more productive and resilient to climate change. It also aims to restore traditional water harvesting techniques and rainwater harvesting structures in the area.

The programme began with farmer registration, followed by the "Tamilthai Vazhthu" and lighting of the "Kuthuvizhakku." Dr. S. Kathiresan, Secretary, COODU, Coimbatore, then delivered the welcome address and provided an update on project activities.

Thiru. Venkat Rao, Unit Head, and Thiru. Mahidhar babu, HR Head, ITC - PSPD, Karamadai, respectively, delivered the inaugural address and felicitated the guests. Thiru Manish Kumar, ITC - MSK Programme Manager - Tamil Nadu, then presented the various CSR initiatives carried out by ITC - MSK in Tamil Nadu.

Dr. S. Selvakumar, Associate Professor (SWCE), WTC, TNAU, Coimbatore, delivered the keynote address. He spoke to the audience about the significance of World Water Day.



Er. S. Sivalingam, Project Director/Superintendent Engineer, Athikadavu-Avinashi Scheme, Water Resources Department, Coimbatore, addressed the audience and provided background information. They should be informed about the theme of World Water Day 2023, which is to accelerate change through water stewardship. He also discussed various water conservation initiatives undertaken by the government.



Dr. Ilangoan, Chief Engineer (Retd.), PWD/WRD & Former Vice Chairman of Tamil Nadu Water Resources Cell, discussed how the implementation of the ITC Model & Scale-up Strategy can help ensure water security for India, particularly in the face of climate change.



Dr. S. Panneerselvam, Dean (Rtd), Agronomy, TNAU, Coimbatore, then delivered a special address on climate resilience in agriculture, emphasizing the importance of conservation for all stakeholders.

"Padmashree" Pappammal, a 107-year-old farmer from our project area and "Padmashree" awardee, Pappammal has been a farmer for over 80 years, with the last five decades spent growing organic crops. She discussed how organic farming has helped her and her family live healthier and more prosperous life.



Dr. Veeramani, Manager, Agri, ITC - PSPD, Karamadai, then delivered a vote of thanks

In the Water Mela, various events were performed:

- The Climate Smart tracker sheet, as well as how to proceed with the Demo Plot & Farmer Field School activities in our Karamadai block, were clearly explained at the Water Mela. We discussed programme implementation because we need to complete all of the activities before the end of the year.
- On this eve, ITC unveiled its 5-year intervention through dignitaries and demonstrated the impact catered through water stewardship programme intervention. "Water is the most valuable natural resource for society and our region."



Watershed Exhibition:

A Watershed Exhibition was also arranged which showcased various range of innovative technologies such as solar pumps, drip irrigation systems, and sprinkler systems exhibited and demonstrated in the Water Mela.



This was done in order to familiarise them with these new technologies and encourage them to adopt these for better use of water resources such as drip irrigation systems, the latest agriculture implements, fertigation technics, and available Government subsidies for the eligible farmers.

F. BOSCH - REJUVENATION OF WATER BODIES AND AFFORESTATION DRIVE AT KALAPATTI

Executive Summary

The "Rejuvenation of Water Bodies and Afforestation Drives" programme was initiated in Kalapatti on 01.12.2022 with the aim to restore and revitalize water bodies and promote afforestation drives. In collaboration with COODU and Bosch, the project was successfully implemented and concluded on 15.04.2023. The programme entailed various key activities, including the renovation of water harvesting structures, plantation drives using the Miyawaki technique, engagement of Bosch volunteers in three events, analysis of soil and water health, assessment of open well and bore well levels, establishment of a demonstration plot in a farmer's field, and conducting participatory rural appraisals. The outcomes of the programme have been remarkable. The renovation of water harvesting structures has significantly improved water retention and recharge, resulting in increased groundwater levels. The implementation of plantation drives using the Miyawaki technique has greatly enhanced biodiversity and attracted a diverse range of wildlife to the area. The active involvement of the community, along with the participation of Bosch volunteers and their family members, has fostered a sense of ownership and collective responsibility among the local population. The establishment of a demonstration plot has effectively promoted sustainable farming practices, empowering farmers with knowledge on organic farming, water conservation, and soil health management. Furthermore, the inclusion of participatory rural appraisal sessions has ensured that community input was considered in decision-making processes, aligning the project's implementation with the local needs and aspirations. Overall, the programme has delivered positive outcomes and made a tangible impact on water resources, biodiversity, community engagement, and sustainable farming practices in Kalapatti. It serves as a successful example of collaborative efforts in environmental conservation and holds promise for long-term benefits to the region's well-being



Renovation of Water Harvesting Structures

Renovation at three ponds (Valiyampalayam, Ashok Nagar (1 & 2) works were completed. The activity made significant progress in the restoration and revitalization of water bodies commenced on 01.12.2022 and successfully concluded on 15.04.2023. The renovation of water harvesting structures has made significant progress. The project team has diligently worked on repairing, cleaning, and desilting existing water harvesting structures such as ponds, tanks, and check dams. Through these renovations, the structures' capacity for water retention and recharge has been greatly improved. Damages and leakages have been repaired, ensuring optimal functionality and preventing water loss. Measures have also been implemented to prevent soil erosion and ensure proper inflow and outflow of water. The COODU team, in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, has closely monitored the progress and quality of the renovation work. Their dedication and expertise have contributed to the effective rehabilitation and strengthening of the water harvesting structures. These renovated structures are now poised to provide sustainable and reliable water supply for the ecosystem and communities in Kalapatti. The improved water retention capacity will support



the success of afforestation drives and other related initiatives. Following rainfall, the recharged aquifers will help around 80 to 100 farmers and 340 households in that area.

The renovation of water harvesting structures has achieved notable achievements. The project team successfully repaired, cleaned, and desilted existing water harvesting structures. Through these renovations, the capacity for water retention and recharge of the structures has been significantly improved. Measures were taken to prevent soil erosion and ensure proper inflow and outflow of water. These achievements have led to enhanced water storage and replenishment of groundwater levels in Kalapatti.



The renovated water harvesting structures now provide a sustainable and reliable for the surrounding ecosystem and local communities. The diligent efforts and close monitoring by the project team and stakeholders have contributed to the success of these achievements. These achievements serve as a foundation for the success of further initiatives, including afforestation drives and sustainable farming practices, that are part of the programme. The positive impact of these achievements on the environment and the well-being of the community is significant. When the water holding capacity increases, the rate of percolation increases, resulting in an increase in water spread area (5.62 acres to 9.45 acres) around the storage structures, which results in an increase in agriculture land area and, ultimately, a massive change in production.

Plantation Including Miyawaki and Volunteering Engagement

The first drive took place on February 22nd, 2023, during the project's inauguration, which was attended by Honorable Coimbatore City Municipal Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner, East Zone, Bosch Software Technologies officials, local body officials, and Bosch volunteers. In this effort, sixty (60) Bosch volunteers participated and planted over a thousand (1000) native species in the hostel campus, including fifteen (15) different varieties. During this drive, the COODU team emphasized safety considerations and planting methods. The drive concluded with a group photo, a selfie booth photo, and refreshments for the participants.



On April 1, 2023, a second drive was held in which hundreds of volunteers and their family members planted 1800 native plants on the same campus. The volunteers had a nice time learning about tree planting, which is vital for a pollution-free future. The COODU team planned a tasty coconut refreshment with the suggestion of the Bosch CSR team.



The Final Mega drive was held on April 29th, 2023, and about 260 volunteers from Bosch and their families were invited to participate. The Mega Drive began with an Ice Breaker by the Bosch CSR team, with the chief executives of Bosch Software Technologies joining as a Guest invitee. The COODU Team began the plantation drive by instructing volunteers on safety and plantation methods. Each volunteer was given a scoring blade to cut open the Plant packet and a coconut shell to remove soil from the pit and cover the pit. In this event, around 2100 Native species were planted in an area of 4 Acres, with 1000 species planted using the Miyawaki method and 1000 species planted using the scattered method. The Mega events came to a close. With (Brand Opening by Section Head, Group Photos, Selfie Booth Photos via Drone), the event concluded with a delicious breakfast.



Intended Outcome

The plantation activities, including the implementation of the Miyawaki technique and the engagement of volunteers, have several intended outcomes within the programme. These outcomes include:

Biodiversity Enhancement: The plantation drives utilizing the Miyawaki technique aim to enhance biodiversity in the area. By planting a diverse range of native tree species, these drives create a habitat for various flora and fauna, attracting a wide array of wildlife to the region.

Ecosystem Restoration: The plantation activities contribute to the restoration of the ecosystem in Kalapatti. By increasing the green cover, these initiatives help combat deforestation, address soil erosion, and promote ecological balance in the region.

Community Engagement: The engagement of volunteers, both from the local community and from organizations, fosters a sense of ownership and collective responsibility for the project among the residents. It promotes a strong connection between the community and the environmental conservation efforts, encouraging their involvement and participation in the long-term sustainability of the project.

Carbon Sequestration and Climate Change Mitigation: The plantation activities, particularly with the implementation of the Miyawaki technique, contribute to carbon sequestration, helping reduce the carbon footprint and mitigate the effects of climate change. By achieving these intended outcomes, the plantation activities within the programme aim to create a healthier ecosystem, enhance biodiversity, and inspire community participation and ownership in environmental conservation efforts in Kalapatti.

Challenges

The renovation of water harvesting structures activity faced certain challenges in its implementation. These challenges include:

Community Participation: Encouraging active community involvement and garnering their support can be a challenge. Ensuring their buy-in and cooperation throughout the renovation process is essential for the long-term success of the project.

Weather Conditions: Unfavourable weather conditions, such as heavy drought, can pose challenges.

Maintenance and Sustainability: Maintaining the renovated water harvesting structures and ensuring their long-term sustainability can be a challenge. Developing mechanisms for regular maintenance and involving relevant stakeholders in the process is crucial to ensure the continued effectiveness of the structures. It is important to acknowledge and address these challenges to ensure the successful implementation and continuation of the water harvesting structure renovation activities within the programme.

Financial Summary

| # | Cost as per MoU Head | Amount Budgeted | Amount Actual Spent | Variance |
|---|---|------------------|---------------------|-----------|
| 1 | Community Mobilizations & Project Preparation | 3,00,000 | 2,10,570 | 89,430 |
| 2 | Kalapatti Water Bodies (Renovation of Water Harvesting Structure, Stone Pitching, Plantation, Volunteer Engagement) | 20,95,000 | 21,32,555 | -37,555 |
| 3 | Theme related Activities | 1,67,500 | 1,67,445 | 55 |
| 4 | Admin & Overheads | 5,30,000 | 5,81,875 | -51,875 |
| | Total | 30,92,500 | 30,92,500 | 55 |

G. TANSACS - LINK WORKER SCHEME - DHARMAPURI

Under the National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO), the Link Worker Scheme is a programme funded by TANSACS. Through the establishment of youth-driven initiatives in target villages, networking with PRI and existing health systems, and training a cadre of community-level volunteers, this community-based model ensures sustainability while also involving members of its target populations as stakeholders in the HIV/AIDS Prevention, Care & Support programme.

Target Populations

1. High-risk groups (HRG) Female Sex Workers (FSW) Men having Sex with Men (MSM) Injecting Drug Users (IDUs)
2. Vulnerable Population: Women having casual partners / spouses of high risk and vulnerable
3. Groups, Women in women-headed households, Youth
4. Bridge Population: Migrants (Male and Female) Truckers
5. People Living with HIV (PLHIV)

Performance of the COODU Link Works Scheme

Through fieldwork and home visits, the Link Workers covered 100 villages. They also conducted awareness meetings with sections, self-help groups (SHG), RRC members, ANC mothers, truck drivers and migrant spouses, HRGs, the bridge population, and vulnerable populations by motivating them to understand the risks of HIV/AIDS and the need for prevention, care, and treatment. The performance of New ID during the year 2022–2023 is displayed in the columns below:

| Category Wise New Registration from April-2022 to March-2023 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|----|-------|-------|---------------|---------|------|------|----------|------|-----|-------|--------------|
| 2022 - 2023 | FSW | MSM | TG | MIG-M | MIG-F | Total Migrant | Trucker | VP-M | VP-F | Total VP | ANC | TB | PLHIV | Total New ID |
| Total | 117 | 29 | 0 | 2574 | 737 | 3311 | 2567 | 869 | 4865 | 5734 | 5315 | 496 | 339 | 17908 |

Out Come of the year -2022-2023

Every category-wise New Registration: Our link worker scheme conducted Situational Need Assessments (SNAs) every three months to identify risk and vulnerable populations in our working villages. The following table shows the new population that was identified and registered in our project under the guidance of TANSACS: FSW:117, MSM:29, TG:0, TB:496, ANC:5315, Vulnerable Population:5734, Truckers:2567, People Living With HIV/AIDS:339, Migrants: 3311.

Category Wise ICTC Testing

The Link Workers Schemes were designed for all categories of people, with a focus on High-Risk Groups (HRGs), Female Sex Workers (FSWs), and Men having sex with Men (MSMs). Since 85% of HIV cases involve unprotected sex, we are encouraging awareness of HRGs. The significance of HIV testing and referral to appropriate centres in the Dharmapuri District. The 2022–2023 year's one-year HIV test results are displayed in the columns below:

| Category Wise HIV Testing from April-2022 to March-2023 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------|---------------|---------|--------|--------|----------|-----|----|----------------------------|
| 2022 - 2023 | 1st HIV Testing FSW | 1st HIV Testing -MSM | 2nd HIV Testing FSW | 2nd HIV Testing MSM | MIG- M | MIG - F | Migrant Total | Trucker | VP - M | VP - F | VP Total | ANC | TB | Total HIV Tested in SAICTC |
| Total | 323 | 61 | 366 | 60 | 2202 | 542 | 2744 | 1722 | 528 | 3335 | 3863 | 0 | 0 | 9139 |

Out Come of the year -2022-2023

HIV testing for all categories: Vulnerable Population: 74%, Truckers: 72%, Migrants: 72%, FSW: 100%, MSM: 100%, Our programme for link workers Inspired and directed to the Government Hospitals in our working communities' Nearby Integrated Counselling and Testing Centre and Facility Linked ICTC (ICTC/FICTC) Centre. A year's worth of HIV test results for our project, which is run under TANSACS supervision, are displayed in the above table.

Community Based Screening

Community-based screening (CBS) through LWS should be adopted nationwide in order to meet the first 90 of the 90:90:90 criteria. Reaching first-time testers and those who don't often use clinical services are three areas where CBS is crucial for enhancing early diagnosis.

1. The LWS programme aims to provide HIV screening to at-risk populations, giving priority to groups that have never been screened or tested, including newly registered groups, youth groups, groups that experience recurrent STIs, abscesses, etc., or who do not regularly use condoms or clean needles/syringes.
2. HRGs are identified and facilities (or substitutes) are chosen based on the groups' convenience.
3. All screening locations guarantee audio-visual privacy and record informed permission.

| Category Wise CBS Testing from April-2022 to March-2023 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|----|--------|---------|---------------|---------|--------|--------|----------|--------------------|
| 2022 - 2023 | FSW | MSM | TG | MIG- M | MIG - F | Migrant Total | Trucker | VP - M | VP - F | VP Total | Total CBS Screened |
| Total | 46 | 6 | 0 | 594 | 187 | 781 | 632 | 252 | 1583 | 1835 | 3300 |

Category wise STI Visit

The Link Workers Schemes targeted all categories of people, with a concentration on High-Risk Groups (HRGs), Female Sex Workers (FSWs), and Men Who have Sex with Men (MSM). This is because 85% of HIV cases spread through unprotected sex, thus we are encouraging HRGs to learn about the importance of STI testing and referring them to nearby relevant centres in the Dharmapuri District. The STI Visit for 2022–2023 is displayed in the columns below.

| Category Wise New Registration from April-2022 to March-2023 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|----|--------|---------|---------------|---------|--------|--------|----------|-----|----|-------|-----------------------|
| No of Individual Tested for Syphilis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2022 - 2023 | FSW | MSM | TG | MIG- M | MIG - F | Migrant Total | Trucker | VP - M | VP - F | VP Total | ANC | TB | PLHIV | Total Syphilis Tested |
| Total | 611 | 115 | 0 | 1991 | 499 | 2490 | 1582 | 463 | 3117 | 3580 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8378 |

All categories had 100% of FSW and 100% of MSM tested, along with 53% of vulnerable people, 54% of truckers, and 57% of migrants. Our scheme for link workers inspired and directed to the government hospitals in our working communities' Nearby Designated Sexually Transmitted Infection and Research (DSRC) centre, the following table displays STI testing results for a year as well as regular health checkups every three months, as part of a project managed by TANSACS.

| No of Individual found HIV positive at SA ICTC by LWS (Except GP) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|----|--------|---------|---------------|---------|--------|--------|----------|-----|-----|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| 2022 - 2023 | FSW | MSM | TG | MIG- M | MIG - F | Migrant Total | Trucker | VP - M | VP - F | VP Total | ANC | T B | General Population | Total HIV Positive New (NGO-LWS) |
| Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 333 | 6 |

Condom Distribution

The Link Workers Programme distributed free male condoms obtained from TANSACS and condoms for social media marketing. We purchase revolving funds. Through the Link Worker's field work, we educate people about the usage of condoms and conduct field demonstrations. The only effective means of preventing HIV infection is using a condom, especially for vulnerable and high-risk populations. One free condom and one condom for sale are distributed in the columns below.

| Condon Distribution | HRGs | PLHIV | TB | Other Category | Total |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|----|----------------|-------|
| Free Male Condom | 59394 | 6643 | - | - | 66037 |
| Social Marketing Condom | 405 | - | - | 3635 | 4040 |

- Ensuring that condoms are available, accessible, and used correctly and consistently by HRGs is essential.
- Free condoms for TGs, FSWs, and MSMs. IDU (as well as MSM) created to satisfy their particular requirements. Based on past experiences, it has been observed that FSWs and MSMs require condoms with additional lubrication and length. Additionally, MSMs specifically express desire in receiving free condoms with increased thickness.

Health Camps



A health camp was organised and carried out for the benefit of the residents of Panaikulam and Theerthamalai villages, HRG, VP, and BP. Tests for ICTC, VDRL, TB, and BLOOD GROUPING were performed during this camp.



Sigma Reduction Meeting

The COODU LWS initiative operates in 100 panchayats; however, 10 of them were chosen based on need, and a stigma reduction meeting was held there. During these meetings, social issues and the basic needs of persons living with HIV were discussed and resolved.



Village Level Meeting

In 40 panchayats, a village-level disease prevention awareness meeting was held with the participation of local government representatives, government employees at the panchayat level, volunteers, youth group members, and SHG members. During these meetings, the COODU LWS project objective, project work, and village-level disease prevention awareness work were discussed. Additionally, the current state of the panchayat was discussed, and support was gathered to begin the awareness work in the coming days.



Advocacy Meeting

Twenty advocacy meetings were conducted for the village's target population, bringing together local body leaders and government officials at the Union and Panchayat levels.



Mid Media Camp

Proverbs, theatre, songs, drama, and oral poetry are examples of folk media, which are traditional means of communication. They uphold the value of indigenous knowledge and continue to play a crucial role in communities' sociocultural, religious, and political beliefs.

Even if modern communication technologies are sophisticated, folk media still plays a vital part in rural populations' everyday lives. Folk media was therefore seen as a useful medium for spreading knowledge among rural mass blocks and villages about STIs, HIV/AIDS, condom promotion, stigma, and discrimination. The dates and locations of the HIV testing camps are communicated by the folk media team.



- No of villages Covered: 18
- Total of Peoples reached: 6800
- The LWS Target Villages were the focus of the Mid Media Campaign. Following that, the Mid Media Campaign Discussion with DAPCU/PFO-SETU was held, and 18 villages were chosen. According to the NACO/TANSACS Budget Guidelines, VIDYAL KALAI KUZHU, a TANSACS-authorized troop, was chosen.
- The team performed a drama, skit, and dance about HIV/AIDS/STI/TB. Oyiulattam, thappattam, singing awareness songs, and slogans.

CBS Camp

Target villages that are far from GH were chosen, PHC gave the CBS KIT, and Dharmapuri DAPCU and TRUCKER provided the CBS. The MIGRANT target group received HIV testing counselling from CBS within the village.



Information Board and Wall Writing



Obtain sponsorship from the target villages' volunteers and stakeholders. Our primary focus has been on the Panchayat President and Volunteers in order to secure their support for the information board and wall writing.



Blood Donation Camp

Staff Members of LWS and RRC Volunteers Donated Blood. 72 units have been donated as part of the Blood Donation Campaign. The donors include 23 volunteers from Pennagaram, GH, 17 volunteers from Palacode, GH, 14 volunteers from Dharmapuri, staff members, and 18 volunteers from Papareddipatty.



Gram Sabha Meetings

As of right now, 83 panchayats have been visited and educated about HIV, AIDS, STIs, and tuberculosis. Additionally, a resolution from the Grama Saba meeting has been signed by our LWS staff members in each of the 83 panchayats.



H. TANSACS - TARGETED INTERVENTION PROJECT - KRISHNAGIRI

The Targeted Intervention (TI), which was launched under NACP-III, intends to provide HIV-related services to High-Risk Groups (HRGs) and vulnerable populations living in rural areas. Considering the stigma and discrimination associated to the disease, the focus is on intensifying measures to contain the outbreak, particularly in rural areas. The plan intends to create a community-cantered paradigm in rural areas. Based on data on HIV prevalence and degree of vulnerability, 21 districts have been chosen, and work has been done in these districts to achieve saturating coverage of HIV prevention.

The main aim of the scheme is to **“Reach out to HRGs and vulnerable men and women in rural areas with information, knowledge, and skills on STI/ HIV prevention and risk reduction.”**

To undertake the Targeted Intervention Project in six blocks, COODU is working in the Krishnagiri district as a Project Implementing Agency (PIA). Throughout six blocks, 112 hotspots were covered. We have had monthly meetings for the DIC level, advocacy, community events, health camps, and SOA (Strengthen Outreach Activities (SOA) beyond the TI Catchment area and CBS, which involves the program's target population as stakeholders.

Our Target Categories

1. High-risk groups (HRG) Female Sex Workers (FSW) Men having sex with men (MSM) Trans Gender (TGs)
2. Vulnerable Population Women having casual partners / Spouses of high risk and vulnerable
3. Groups, Women in women-headed households, Youth
4. Bridge Population: Migrants (Male and Female)
5. People Living with HIV/ AIDS (PLHIV)

Programme Objective

1. To develop a model for a rural community that will assist HRG individuals in certain blocks with their HIV prevention, care, and support requirements.
2. To promote community mobilisation, test HIV/STIs among HRG individuals, and offer referrals, information on behaviour modification, links to the government, and condom advocacy.
3. To cooperate with the closest TI or government health facilities to expand access to test and treatment services, information materials, and commodities (condoms), while ensuring that no resources or services are duplicated.
4. To create links with other line departments' social and health services that are available in accordance with local laws and standards and that are suitable for the target population (PLHIV).
5. To guarantee that counselling is given to HRGs and PLHIV (Home Visits); that newly positive cases are registered; and that these individuals are connected to an ART clinic so that the proper follow-up may be given. (Viral Load, CD4)

COODU –TI Performance

By conducting awareness meetings in homes and fields and motivating people to learn about the risks of HIV/AIDS and the importance of prevention, care, and treatment, the TI workers covered six blocks. HIV Tested Performance for the years 2022–2023 is displayed in the columns below.

| Category Wise New Registration & Tested Details from April -2022 to March -2023 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 2022 - 2023 | Testing Details | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | RMC | FSW | MSM | TG | ICTC | FSW | MSM | TG | RPR | FSW | MSM | TG | CBS |
| Total | 2978 | 2868 | 23 | 27 | 2481 | 2364 | 54 | 63 | 1859 | 1804 | 24 | 31 | 812 |

Every New Registration: every three months to identify risk and vulnerability, PMPSE Mapping, Condom Gap Analysis, and Hotspots Analysis in our target people registered our project under the guidance of TANSACS. FSW:336, MSM:5, TG:16, People Living With HIV/AIDS:41.

Condom Distribution

The TI gave away free male condoms that it had received from TANSACS and condoms for social marketing. We purchase rotating money. Through Peer Educators and ORWs working at the field level, we educate HRGs on how to use condoms and conduct field demonstrations. The only reliable way to protect HIV is by using a condom.

We begin the NACP-1V HIV/AIDS programme in India. People spoke up in order to discuss HIV/AIDS. TANSACS is well-versed in carrying out the TI initiative. The prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS, STIs, TB, and facilities for the target population are among the numerous aspects that contributed to the success of the TI. Workers at COODU TI are filthy roots. We sincerely thank the support networks. In order to combat stigma and discrimination against the PLHIV and HRGs, COODU TI will provide care services in the health sectors.



PARTNERSHIPS AND LINKAGES

Central/ State Government Departments

- ☆ Agriculture
- ☆ Rural Development
- ☆ Agriculture Engineering
- ☆ Horticulture
- ☆ Water & Sanitation
- ☆ Health
- ☆ Education
- ☆ Women Development
- ☆ Environment and Forests

Autonomous Bodies/ Institutions

- ☆ CAPART
- ☆ NABARD
- ☆ Tamil Nadu State AIDS Control Society (TANSACS)
- ☆ THADCO
- ☆ TWAD Board
- ☆ Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women
- ☆ Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board (TWAD Board)

Research and Academic institutions

- ☆ Tamil Nadu Agriculture University (TNAU), Coimbatore
- ☆ Gandhigram Rural Institute (GRI), Deemed University, Dindigul
- ☆ Central Soil & Water Conservation Research & Training Institute (CSWCRTI), Ooty

Financial Institutions

- ☆ Nationalized Banks
- ☆ Rural Banks
- ☆ Co-operative Banks and

Private Sector

- ☆ ITC Ltd.
- ☆ HDB Financial Services
- ☆ MARICO Ltd.
- ☆ Larsen & Tuobro Ltd.,
- ☆ Bosch Software Technologies Pvt. Ltd.,
- ☆ Quinbay Software Technologies Ltd.,

NGO/ CBO/ Networks

- ☆ GuideStar
- ☆ WISENET, Nagai
- ☆ UNIPDA, Kallakurichi
- ☆ Initiative for HIV/AIDS Net, Chennai
- ☆ Eco Tech Consortium
- ☆ PEACE TRUST, Dindigul
- ☆ GRAMIUM, Karur
- ☆ CARE, Trichy
- ☆ SAADOW, Natham
- ☆ VISAGAM FOUNDATION, Udumalpet

REGISTRATION DETAILS

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Registration Status | : Registered under Tamil Nadu Societies Registration Act, 1975 (Tamil Nadu Act 27 of 1975) |
| Registration Number | : Regn. No. 122/95 |
| Year of Registration | : 1995 (25.07.1995) |
| Office of Registration | : District Registrar, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu |
| 80G of Income Tax Regn. No. | : AAATC2202QF20221 |
| 12A of Income Tax No. | : AAATC2202QE20210 |
| NITI Ayok NGO Darpan Regn No. | : TN/2017/0162686 |
| CSR FORM – 1 Regn. No. | : CSR00001346 |
| PAN Number | : AAATC2202Q |
| TAN Number | : CMBC05732G |

CONTACT DETAILS

| | |
|---|---|
| Head Office | : 7-A, V C K Layout, Opp. St. Francis Convent, Trichy Road, Ramanathapuram, COIMBATORE - 641 045, Phone: 0422 - 2316178 |
| ITC – CSR Project Office | : 4/361, Anna Nagar, Dhayanur, Seeliyur (Po), KARAMADAI VIA, COIMBATORE – 641 104 |
| HDBFS – CSR – Project Office | : 3/136, Anugraha Avenue, Chettipalayam Road, Vadasithur Post, Kinathukadavu Tk, COIMBATORE- 641202 |
| TANSACS LWS Project Office | : No:1/1496, (A), Tamil Nadu Housing Board, TNHB (Post), Vennampatti Road, DHARMAPURI - 636705. Phone: 04342 296728 |
| TANSACS - TI - MSM Project Office | : 65, Kongu Nagar, Ramanathapuram, COIMBATORE – 641 045, Phone: 0422 2996178 |
| TANSACS – TI Core Composite Project Office | : 258/360, Bhyrappa Colony, AVR Swarnamahal (Near) Bangalore Bye Pass Road, KRISHNAGIRI – 635001, Phone: 04343294697 |
| E-mail | : cooduindia@gmail.com & coodu_cbe@yahoo.co.in |
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