



**BRIEF WRITE UP ON**  
**WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT COMPONENT OF PRADHAN**  
**MANTRI KRISHI SINCHAI YOJANA (WDC-PMKSY)**  
**EAST KHASI HILLS**  
**(ERSTWHILE INTEGRATED WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME-IWMP)**  
**PROJECT-XI BATCH - III (2011-12)**



**Issued by the Office of the Divisional Officer**  
**Soil Water Conservation East Khasi Hills Division Shillong**  
**Cum**  
**Project Manager WDC East Khasi Hills District**

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

*" It is impossible to have a healthy and sound society without a proper respect for the soil. "*

Efforts have been made to prepare this Booklet to cater the needs of every single beneficiary. The success of any project depends largely on the encouragement and guidance of many others. We take this opportunity to express our gratitude to the people who have been instrumental in the successful completion of this Project. The dedicated works of the in charge of EKH IWMP-XI Shri. K. Synrem (AS&WCO), Shri C. Lyngdoh (Range Officer) are the source of inspiration for all the involved functionaries. Technical Expert Shri D. Mawrie also has immensely contributed their knowledge and expertise in these projects. Rigorous and dedicated working of our Watershed Development Team (WDT) Smti E. Kharbudon have made special emphasis in taking out the actual field data and documenting it properly.

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## INTRODUCTION

### INTEGRATED WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME (IWMP):

The Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) is the result of the new and unified approach of the GOI for treatment and development of the new generation watersheds in realistic and holistic manner. The Government of India through the National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA) has evolved the Common Guidelines, 2008 for implementation of the Watershed Development Projects. The major areas in which paradigm shift has been made under the programme are, inter-alia, institutional funding of the State Government through the State Level Nodal Agency (SNLA) at the State Level, constitution of District and Project Level Institutions for implementation of the projects for the Participatory Watershed projects with financial, social and economic empowerment to the watershed communities in close coordination with the local institutions. Another aspect is the equity and participatory resources management with due regards to the economically weaker section within the village community.

The Central and State share for the IWMP projects is in the ratio of 90:10.

#### **The main aims of this programme are as follows:**

- To restore the ecological balance by harnessing, conserving and developing degraded natural resources such as soil, vegetative cover and water.
- The outcomes are prevention of soil run-off, soil loss.
- Regeneration of natural vegetation.
- Rain water harvesting and recharging of the ground Water table.
- Enabling multi-cropping and the introduction of diverse agro-based activities, which help to provide sustainable livelihoods to the people residing in the watershed area.

#### **The main objectives of this programme are as follows:**

- To dissipate soil and water erosion and surface run-off.
- To harvest/recycle surface runoff and rainwater.
- To enhance soil moisture regime/water holding capacity.
- To promote sub-surface flow, base flow and ground water recharge.
- To improve soil health and tilth.
- To improve production and productivity.
- To promote generation and gainful employment opportunities.

The Salient feature of this project duration is from 4 years to 7 years depending upon nature of activities spread over distinct phase viz., preparatory phase, works phase and consolidation phase.

Conservation, productivity and livelihoods: Conservation is to be given priority resulting in productivity enhancement and livelihoods. Resource development and usage is to be planned to promote farming and allied activities to create local livelihoods while ensuring resources conservation and regeneration.

Size: The new approach envisages a broader vision of geo-hydrological units normally of average size of 1,000 to 5,000 hectares comprising of clusters of micro-watersheds.

## PROJECT SUMMARY

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Project Name:</b>                      | EKH IWMP-XI   |
| <b>Batch</b>                              | III   |
| <b>Year of Sanction:</b>                  | 2011-2012   |
| <b>Total Geographical Area</b>            | 3940 Ha   |
| <b>Treated Area:</b>                      | 3000 Ha   |
| <b>Total Project Cost:</b>                | 450 Lakh  |
| <b>Total Fund Received</b>                | 450 Lakh  |
| <b>Total Expenditure up-to 31.08.2020</b> | 450 Lakh  |
| <b>Name of Micro-Watershed</b>            | 1. Upper Umjar<br>2. Wah Umdih<br>3. Lower Umjar<br>4. Mawlum Sohksar   |
| <b>Name of Villages covered:</b>          | <b>Mawphlang</b><br>(i) Kynroh Nongbri, ii) Kynroh Nonglum, iii) Sohlwai, iv) Sohksar v) Rim Shylla, vi) Kynroh Nonglyer and vii) Kynroh Synrang<br><b>Mawkynrew</b><br>(i) Mawlat (ii) Umblai (iii) Wah Lyngdoh (iv) Mawkria (v) Mawrasai<br>(i) Lynshing, (ii) Wah Mawlein, (iii) Khwad, (iv) Mynriah, (v) Siltham, (vi) Nongpyrdi<br><b>Mawryngkneng</b><br>i) Lamlyer, ii) Pepbah, iii) Mawlyngad, iv) Sohryngkham neng |
| <b>Name of C&amp;RD Block:</b>            | Mawphlang, Mawkynrew, Mawryngkneng  |
| <b>Year of Completion:</b>                | July 2020   |
| <b>No of Beneficiaries</b>                | 1622  |

## CHAPTER-1

### GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The common guidelines for watershed development projects are based on the following principles:

#### **I. EQUITY AND GENDER SENSITIVITY:**

Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) facilitate the equity processes such as: -

- a) Enhanced livelihood opportunities for the poor.
- b) Enhancing role of women in decision making processes and their representation in the institutional arrangements and
- c) Ensuring access to usufruct rights from the common property resources for the resource poor.

#### **II. DECENTRALIZATION:**

Project management would improve with decentralization, delegation and professionalism. Empowered committees with delegation to rationalize the policies, continuity in administrative support and timely release of funds are the other instruments for effective decentralization.

#### **III. FACILITATING AGENCIES:**

Social mobilization, community organization, building capacities of communities in planning and implementation, ensuring equity arrangements, etc need intensive facilitation.

#### **IV. CENTRALITY OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION:**

Involvement of primary stakeholders is at the centre of planning, budgeting, implementation, and management of watershed projects.

#### **V. CAPACITY BUILDING AND TECHNOLOGY INPUTS:**

Considerable stress would be given on capacity building as a crucial component for achieving the desired results. This would be a continuous process enabling functionaries to enhance their knowledge and skills and develop the correct orientation and perspectives thereby becoming more effective in performing their roles and responsibilities.

#### **VI. MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING:**

A participatory, outcome and impact-oriented and user-focused monitoring, evaluation and learning system would be put in place to obtain feedback and undertake improvements in planning, project design and implementation.

#### **VII. ORGANIZATIONAL RESTRUCTURING:**

Establishing appropriate technical and professional support structures at national, state, district, and project levels and developing effective functional partnerships among project authorities, implementing agencies and support organizations plays a vital role.

## CHAPTER-2

### **PARTICIPATORY RURAL APPRAISAL (PRA):**

PRA is defined as involving people in their own development process, creating condition for people's involvement and giving opportunities, resources and authorities to fulfill this goal through the Government and others organization. PRA describes a growing family of methods and approached that enable local people to share, enhance and analyze their knowledge of life and condition, to plan and to act. Actions which were previously conducted by outsiders are carried out by the local people.

Therefore, local people were involved in formulation of Watershed Plan. During initial stage of the project, identification and prioritization of activities were made through active participation from the community. Surveys were conducted with the help of local people. Prior to implementation of project works, community meetings were held to select committee members and identify deserving beneficiaries. Majority of the construction works was done by the local people, the local knowledge and the skill were used to make the programme successful as well as sustainable. The local people's knowledge is also being used to develop strategy for conservation and proper utilization of existing water resource for the community as well as for individual. These were done by using PRA tools and method of data collections such as: -

1. Resource Mapping,
2. Wealth Ranking,
3. Venn Diagram,
4. Focus Group Discussions,
5. Transect Walk, etc.

#### **P.R.A. Exercise at Mawlum Sohksar**



## **CHAPTER-3**

### **DIFFERENT INSTITUTIONS CONSTITUTED UNDER IWMP PROJECT IMPLEMENTING AGENCY (PIA):**

The State Level Nodal Agency (SNLA) would evolve appropriate mechanisms for selecting and approving the PIAs, who would be responsible for implementation of watershed projects in different districts. These PIAs may include relevant line departments, autonomous organizations under State/Central Governments, Government Institutes/Research Bodies.

The **PIA** is to

- Provide necessary technical guidance to the Gram Panchayat for preparation of development plans for the watershed through Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) exercise,
- Form community organization and undertake training for the village communities,
- Supervise watershed development activities,
- Inspect and authenticate project accounts,
- Encourage adoption of low cost technologies and build upon indigenous technical knowledge,
- Monitor and review the overall project implementation and
- Set up institutional arrangement for post-project operation and maintenance and further development of the assets created during project period.

#### **Watershed Development Team:**

#### **Roles and Responsibilities of WDT:**

1. The WDT will guide the Watershed Committee (WC) in the formation of the watershed action plan. An indicative list of the roles and responsibilities of the WDT would include among others, the following.
2. Assist Gram Panchayat/ Gram Sabha in constitution of the Watershed Committee and their functioning.
3. Organizing and nurturing User Groups and Self-Help Groups.
4. Mobilizing women to ensure that the perspectives and interests of women are adequately reflected in the watershed action plan.
5. Conducting the participatory base-line surveys, training and capacity building.
6. Preparing detailed resource development plans including water and soil conservation or reclamation etc. to promote the substantial livelihoods at household level.



### **Watershed Cell cum Data Centre (WCDC):**

A new separate Cell, called the Watershed Cell cum Data Centre (WCDC) has been established at the district level, which oversee the implementation of watershed programme in the district having separate independent accounts.

The functions of WCDC are as follows:

- a) Identify potential Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) in consultation with ZilaParishad/ Zila Panchayat/ District Council as per the empanelment process to be decided by the respective State Governments.
- b) Take up the overall responsibility of facilitating the preparation of strategic and annual action plans for watershed development projects in respective districts.

The Watershed Cell-cum-Data Centre (WCDC) East Khasi Hills District has been set up with the following members in compliance to the Common Guidelines for approval of Watershed Development Plans under IWMP as well as overall co-ordination, Supervision and monitoring of the progress of works and submission regular reports to the Government.

|    |   |   |   |
|----|---|---|---|
| 1  | Deputy Commissioner East Khasi Hills District.  | - | Chairman  |
| 2  | Project Director, DRDA, East Khasi Hills District, Shillong.  |   |   |
| 3  | District Agriculture/ Horticulture Officer East Khasi Hills District, Shillong  | - | Member  |
| 4  | Divisional Forest Officer, Social Forestry Division, East Khasi Hills District, Shillong  | - | Member  |
| 5  | District Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Officer, East Khasi Hills District, Shillong   | - | Member  |
| 6  | Superintendent of Fisheries, East Khasi Hills District, Shillong  | - | Member  |
| 7  | District Sericulture and weaving Officer, East Khasi Hills District, Shillong   | - | Member  |
| 8  | Executive Engineer, PHE, East Khasi Hills District, Shillong  | - | Member  |
| 9  | Executive Engineer, Water Resources, East Khasi Hills District, Shillong  | - | Member  |
| 10 | District Tourist Officer, East Khasi Hills District, Shillong   | - | Member  |
| 11 | District Social Welfare Officer, East Khasi Hills District, Shillong  | - | Member  |
| 12 | Programme/Project Officer, ICDS, East Khasi Hills District, Shillong  | - | Member  |
| 13 | Representatives from MRDS/NABARD/ICAR/ for North Eastern Hills Region/CGW Board/NESAC/SIRD/MKVIB/NEHU Department of Geography/Environmental studies/ SBI/MCAB | - | Member  |
| 14 | District Coordinator SSA/NRHM   | - | Member  |
| 15 | Divisional Soil & Water Conservation Officer, East Khasi Hills District, Shillong   | - | Member<br>Secretary,<br>Governing<br>Body &<br>Project<br>Manager |

### **Watershed Committee and its functioning:**

The Village Council will constitute the Watershed Committee (WC) to implement the Watershed project with the technical support of the WDT in the village. The Watershed Committee (WC) has to be registered under the Society Registration Act, 1860. The Village council may elect/appoint any suitable person from the village as the Chairman of Watershed Committee. Headman and/or ward member/ Village council members may also be member/Chairman of WC. The Watershed Committee (WC) will comprise of at least 10 members, half of the members shall be representatives of SHGs and User Groups, SC/ST community, women and landless persons in the village. One member of the WDT shall also be represented in the Watershed Committee (WC). Where a watershed project covers more than one Village council separate committees will be constituted for each Village council. The Watershed Committee (WC) would be provided with an independent rented office accommodation. The Watershed Committee will open a separate bank account to receive funds for watershed projects and will utilize the same for undertaking its activities. The Details are as follows:

**Watershed Committee under EKH IWMP XI:** -The Mawlum Sohksar Watershed Committee was constituted on 8th November 2011 and the present lists of members are shown below:

| <b>Sl.No</b> | <b>Name of Members</b>     | <b>Designation</b> |
|--------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1            | Shri Gresspar Mawlong      | Chairman           |
| 2            | Shri Westar Mawlong        | Secretary          |
| 3            | Shri Horbita Pathaw        | Member             |
| 4            | Shri Hoblan Khyllait       | Member             |
| 5            | Smt. Holina Khyllait       | Member             |
| 6            | Smt Teilin Pathaw          | Member             |
| 7            | Shri Ritiplang Kyrsain     | Member             |
| 8            | Smt. Jubita Nongbsap       | Member             |
| 9            | Shri Arkin Kharthangmaw    | Member             |
| 10           | Smt. Khiemailang Kyrsain   | Member             |
| 11           | Smt. Riphilin Kyrsain      | Member             |
| 12           | Shri Recomend Nongsiej     | Member             |
| 13           | Shri Kordiang Kharthangmaw | Member             |
| 14           | Smt. Iorta Khyllait        | Member             |
| 15           | Smt. Hothia Mawlong        | Member             |
| 16           | Shri Seberius Kharwanniang | Member             |
| 17           | Shri Thomborlin Thabah     | Member             |
| 18           | Shri Spinbor Nongsiej      | Member             |
| 19           | Smt. Jubita Kharthangmaw   | Member             |
| 20           | Smt. Theirit Kharthangmaw  | Member             |
| 21.          | Shri Sebelius Kharthangmaw | Member             |

**The Lower Umjar Watershed Committee was constituted on 26th November 2011 and the present lists of members are shown below: -**

| <b>Sl.No</b> | <b>Name of Members</b> | <b>Designation</b> |
|--------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1            | Shri Florence Suting   | Chairman           |
| 2            | Shri Synshar Kshiar    | Secretary          |
| 3            | Shri FASTERWELL Kshiar | Member             |
| 4            | Shri Tarjur Kshiar     | Member             |
| 5            | Shri Diwellson Kshiar  | Member             |
| 6            | Shri Phlabok TANGSANG  | Member             |
| 7            | Shri Maron Suting      | Member             |
| 8            | Shri Donlang TANGSONG  | Member             |
| 9            | Shri Rispah Kshiar     | Member             |
|              |                        |                    |

**The UpperUmjar Watershed Committee was constituted on 24th November 2011 and the present lists of members are shown below: -**

| <b>Sl.No</b> | <b>Name of Members</b>   | <b>Designation</b> |
|--------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 1            | Shri Lamdarwell Rangdong | Chairman           |
| 2            | Shri Raison Nongrum      | Secretary          |
| 3            | Shri Master Nongrum      | Member             |
| 4            | Shri Prowel Kshiar       | Member             |
| 5            | Shri Riwell Mynsong      | Member             |
| 6            | Shri Khrawbok Bina       | Member             |
| 7            | Shri Kresterwell Kshiar  | Member             |
| 8            | Shri Phyrnai Kshiar      | Member             |
|              |                          |                    |

**The Umdih Watershed Committee was constituted on 25th November 2011 and the present lists of members are shown below: -**

| <b>Sl.No</b> | <b>Name of Members</b>    | <b>Designation</b> |
|--------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| 1            | Shri Elias Kharbihkhiew   | Chairman           |
| 2            | Shri Michael Kharpran     | Secretary          |
| 3            | Shri Bikton Warshong      | Member             |
| 4            | Shri Khlain Kharsahnoh    | Member             |
| 5            | Shri Bartony Pyngrope     | Member             |
| 6            | Shri Wilfred Pyngrope     | Member             |
| 7            | Shri Morningstar Pyngrope | Member             |
| 8            | Shri Belbani Kharumnuid   | Member             |
| 9.           | Shri Khrawbok Kharmujai   | Member             |
| 10           | Shri Baris Kharumnuid     | Member             |
| 11           | Shri Goldjied Pyngrope    | Member             |
| 12           | Shri Distarian Wankhar    | Member             |
|              |                           |                    |

### SHG: Self Help Groups

It is a village-based financial intermediary committee composed of 10-15 local women or men or mixed group. A self-help group may be registered or unregistered. It typically comprises a group of micro entrepreneurs having homogenous social and economic backgrounds; all voluntarily coming together to save a regular small sums of money, mutually agreeing to contribute to a common fund and to meet their emergency needs on the basis of mutual help. They pool their resources to become financially stable, taking loans from the money collected by that group and by making everybody in that group self-employed. The group members use collective wisdom and peer pressure to ensure proper end-use of credit and timely repayment. This system eliminates the need for collateral and is closely related to that of solidarity lending, widely used by micro finance institutions.

#### Details of SHGs.

| SL NO | NAME OF WATERSHED | PROJECT      | NO OF SHGs formed/promoted |
|-------|-------------------|--------------|----------------------------|
| 1     | Mawlum Sohksar    | EKH IWMP-XI  | 7                          |
| 2     | Lower Umjar       | EKH IWMP-XI  | 5                          |
| 3     | Upper Umjar       | EKH IWMP-XI  | 7                          |
| 4     | Umdih             | EKH IWMP-XI  | 10                         |
|       |                   | <b>TOTAL</b> | <b>29</b>                  |



**Kiewshaphrang SHG, Mawlyngad**



**Lamlyer Jarain SHG, Lamlyer**

**CHAPTER-4**  
**Entry Point Activities (EPA):**

In order to build a rapport and to create a friendly relationship between the community people, EPA in the form of different structures such as drinking water tank, open well as so on was constructed. These structures were again people's or the community's plan and accepted by the majority through PRA conducted. Therefore, it was highly on need based approached from the Department. Shown below is information of the EPA implemented by the Department with active collaboration of the community people of different project areas.

| SL NO | NAME OF WATERSHED | Activities                              | Nos. of works (EPA) |
|-------|-------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1     | Mawlum Sohksar    | Drinking Well Cum<br>Water Distribution | 7                   |
| 2     | Lower Umjar       |   | 5                   |
| 3     | Upper Umjar       |   | 6                   |
| 4     | Umdih             |   | 4                   |
|       |                   | <b>TOTAL</b>                            | 22                  |



**ENTRY POINT ACTIVITIES AT SOHLWAI VILLAGE**



**ENTRY POINT ACTIVITIES AT RIMSHYLLA VLLAGE**

**CHAPTER-5**  
**Watershed Development Fund:**

One of the mandatory conditions for the selection of villages for watershed projects is people's contribution towards the Watershed Development Fund (WDF). The Contribution of WDF shall be a minimum 10% of cost of NRM works executed on private land only. However, in case of SC/ST, small and marginal farmers, the minimum contribution shall be 5% of cost of NRM works executed on their land.

A sum equivalent to the monetary value of the voluntary labor would be transferred from the watershed project account to the WDF bank account that will be distinct from the Watershed Committee (WC) bank account. User charges, sales proceeds and other contributions, disposal amounts of intermediate usufruct rights shall also be deposited in the WDF bank account. Income earned from assets created under the project on common property resources shall also be credited to WDF.

After completion of Phase II, at least 50% of the WDF funds will be reserved for maintenance of assets created on community land or for common use under the project. Works taken up on private land shall not be eligible for repair/maintenance out of this Fund. The remaining money may be used as a revolving fund to advance loans to the villagers of the project area who have contributed to the fund. Individuals as well as charitable institutions should be encouraged to contribute generously to this Fund.

| Sl. No.      | District         | Batch No. | Project No. | Name of Watershed | Area (in Ha.) | Name of the Bank                       |
|--------------|------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------------|---------------|--|
| 1            | East Khasi Hills | III       | EKH IWMP-XI | Mawlum Sohksar    | 400           | Meghalaya Rural Bank, Sohiong Branch   |
| 2            |                  |           |             | Lower Umjar       | 600           | State Bank of India, Polo Bazar Branch |
| 3            |                  |           |             | Upper Umjar       | 1000          | State Bank of India, Polo Bazar Branch |
| 4            |                  |           |             | Umdih             | 1000          | State Bank of India, Polo Bazar Branch |
| <b>TOTAL</b> |                  |           |             |                   | <b>3000</b>   |  |

## CHAPTER-6

### Training:

Training is one of the tools of learning new skill under the project. Many programmes were arranged and the expert from various departments viz, Agriculture, Horticulture and Fishery were involved for imparting the training on various topics. For sensitization and Orientation training on watershed management have been imparted to all concerned functionaries and elected members at district and village level before they undertake any programme. The details of training are as follows:

| SL. NO. | NAME WATERSHED   | OF | TYPES OF TRAINING  |
|---------|--|----|--|
| 1       | Mawlum Sohksar,<br>Lower Umjar,<br>Upper Umjar & Umdih |    | Exposure Trip Livelihood Activities for studying of Apiculture & Fish Farming Technique (Pisciculture) |
| 2       |  |    | Training Programme on Livestock management (Piggery/Poultry Farming)                                   |
| 3       |  |    | Training Programme on Agri-Horticulture Cropping System  |
| 4       |  |    | Training Programme on Book Keeping, Accounts & Procedures  |
| 5       |  |    | Awareness Campaign on Capacity Building for Community Organisation                                     |
| 6       |  |    | Awareness Campaign on Capacity Building of Arable Land & Non-Arable Land Treatment                     |
| 7       |  |    | Awareness Campaign on Capacity Building for Forming of UGs & SHGs                                      |
| 8       |  |    | Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) Exercise   |
| 9       |  |    | Exposure Trip on Livestock Management (Piggery/Poultry Farming) under Livelihood Activities            |
| 10      |  |    | Exposure trip to Mawlyngot Tea Grower Society for training on Tea Planting                             |
| 11      |  |    | Awareness Campaign on Natural Resources Management   |
| 12      |  |    | Awareness Campaign on Maintenance of Asset and Sustainable Development                                 |



## CHAPTER-7

### WATERSHED PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS FOR BATCH - III UNDER INTEGRATED WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME EAST KHASI HILLS DISTRICT- MEGHALAYA

Area Ha. 3000

Total Project Cost: 450.00 lakhs

| Item of works                                    | Mawlum Sohksar |        | Lower Umjar |        | Upper Umjar |        | Umdih |        | Total |      |
|--|----------------|--------|-------------|--------|-------------|--------|-------|--------|-------|------|
|  |                |        | Phy         |        | Phy.        |        | Phy.  |        | Phy   |      |
|  | ha.            | nos.   | ha.         | nos.   | ha.         | nos.   | ha.   | nos.   | ha.   | nos. |
| <b>Arable Land Treatment</b>                     |                |        |             |        |             |        |       |        |       |      |
| Bench Terracing (Ha)                             | 20             |        | 20          |        | 30          |        | 10    |        | 80    |      |
| Contour Bund (Ha)                                | 30             |        |             |        | 80          |        | 100   |        | 210   |      |
| Peripheral Bund (Rm)                             | 7410           |        |             |        |             |        |       |        | 7410  |      |
|  |                |        |             |        |             |        |       |        |       |      |
| <b>Non-Arable Land Treatment</b>                 |                |        |             |        |             |        |       |        |       |      |
| Agro-Horticulture (Ha)                           | 50             |        | 100         |        | 100         |        | 100   |        | 350   |      |
| Improvement Of Degraded Forest (Ha)              | 60             |        | 100         |        | 200         |        | 200   |        | 560   |      |
| Afforestation (Ha)                               | 45             |        |             |        |             |        | 80    |        | 125   |      |
|  |                |        |             |        |             |        |       |        |       |      |
| <b>Drainage Line Treatment</b>                   |                |        |             |        |             |        |       |        |       |      |
| Check Dam (No)                                   |                | 10     |             | 40     |             | 60     |       | 40     |       | 150  |
| Water Harvesting Structure (No)                  |                | 4      |             |        |             | 38     |       | 56     |       | 98   |
| Dug Out Pond (No)                                |                | 10     |             |        |             |        |       |        |       | 10   |
| Protection Wall (Rm)                             |                | 215.74 |             | 342.52 |             | 188.30 |       | 269.44 |       | 1016 |
| Run Off Disposal Channel (Rm)                    |                | 7078   |             |        |             |        |       |        |       | 7078 |
|  |                |        |             |        |             |        |       |        |       |      |
| <b>Livelihood Activities</b>                     |                |        |             |        |             |        |       |        |       |      |
| Tailoring (No)                                   |                | 8      |             | 10     |             | 12     |       | 4      |       | 34   |
| Carpentry (No)                                   |                | 10     |             | 20     |             | 30     |       | 30     |       | 90   |
| Piggery/Poultry/Apiculture (No)                  |                | 17     |             | 10     |             | 13     |       | 21     |       | 61   |
| Kitchen Gardening (No)                           |                | 76     |             | 184    |             | 340    |       | 340    |       | 940  |
| Hollow block Making (No)                         |                | 9      |             |        |             |        |       |        |       | 9    |
| Basket Making (No)                               |                | 20     |             | 10     |             | 30     |       | 30     |       | 90   |
|  |                |        |             |        |             |        |       |        |       |      |
| <b>Production System &amp; Micro Enterprises</b> |                |        |             |        |             |        |       |        |       |      |
| Handloom (No)                                    |                | 5      |             |        |             |        |       |        |       | 5    |
| Pisciculture (No)                                |                | 8      |             | 2      |             | 5      |       | 5      |       | 20   |
| Piggery (No)                                     |                | 7      |             | 10     |             | 10     |       | 10     |       | 37   |
| Poultry (No)                                     |                |        |             | 10     |             | 10     |       | 10     |       | 30   |
| Grocery Shop (No)                                |                |        |             | 4      |             | 15     |       | 15     |       | 34   |
| Canes & Handicraft (No)                          |                |        |             | 4      |             | 10     |       | 10     |       | 24   |
|  |                |        |             |        |             |        |       |        |       |      |



## CHAPTER-8

### **SUCCESS STORIES OF EKH IWMP-XI**

|  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Name of the Project   | IWMP XI-Upper Umjar  |
| 2. Name of Activity whether individual/ Organizational   | Check Dam cum Drip Irrigation/Community  |
| 3. Objective of the Project/Activity   | i. Enhance irrigation facilities ii. Providing adequate water supply during dry season   |
| 4. Implementing/ Facilitating Agency   | Office of the Divisional Soil & Water Conservation Officer, Shillong (T) Division Shillong.  |
| 5.Amount Sanctioned & Utilised   | Rs.93,140/-  |
| 6.Nature of the organisation (NGO,CSR- of corporate Govt agency)   | Government Agency  |
| 7. Whether Project Implementation involve partnership  | No   |
| 8.Project Area- District/Village/Block   | East Khasi Hills, Mawkynrew C&RD Block   |
| 9. Implementation period   | 5 years  |
| 10.Challenges at the time of Sanction of Project -<br>(income level before implementation of project,<br>Basic issues (social/economic background) | (i). Water scarcity during lean season<br>(ii) Lack of opportunity or asset to generate income and improving living condition<br>(iii) No resources to irrigate water to the agricultural land                             |
| 11.Initiative taking under the Project(Process undertaken under the Project  | Formation of Users Groups  |
| 12.No. of People Impacted  | 12 nos.  |
| 13.Whether impacted people belong to -<br>Disadvantaged group like tribal of LWE area or areas covered under TDP/WDF                               | Yes, Tribal  |
| 14.Impact at ground level/outcome (collectively / individual)  | Water is primarily use to irrigate to the agricultural land. With the intervention and construction of a Check Dam it has cater the needs of the farmers and it has increase their income and their Livelihood Activities. |
| 15.Income of beneficiaries (previous and now)  | Pre-Project- Rs. 93,140/-<br>Post Project - Rs. 2,00,000/-   |
| 16.Lesson learnt   | Inputs provided to the villagers about water conservation, the need to preserve and conserve water for their domestic use.   |



**CHECK DAM AT LYNHING (UPPER UMJAR WATERSHED)**



|   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Name of the Project  | IWMP XI-Lower Umjar  |
| 2. Name of Activity whether individual/ Organizational  | Betel Leaves cultivation/Organizational  |
| 3. Objective of the Project/Activity  | i. To enhance guaranteed returns<br>ii. Alleviates pain due to cuts.<br>iii. Eases constipation<br>iv. Power house of antioxidants which clear radical from the body.  |
| 4. Implementing/ Facilitating Agency  | Office of the Divisional Soil & Water Conservation Officer, Shillong (T) Division Shillong.  |
| 5. Amount Sanctioned & Utilised   | Rs.55,062/-  |
| 6. Nature of the organisation (NGO, CSR- of corporate Govt agency)  | Government Agency  |
| 7. Whether Project Implementation involve partnership   | No   |
| 8. Project Area- District/Village/Block   | East Khasi Hills, Mawkynrew C&RD Block   |
| 9. Implementation period  | 5 years  |
| 10. Challenges at the time of Sanction of Project - (income level before implementation of project, Basic issues (social/economic background) | (i).Water scarcity.(ii)Lack of opportunities or Asset to increased Livelihood Activities .   |
| 11. Initiative taking under the Project(Process undertaken under the Project)   | Capacity Building and Training to the SHG  |
| 12.No. of People Impacted   | 80   |
| 13.Whether impacted people belong to - Disadvantaged group like tribal of LWE area or areas covered under TDP/WDF                             | Yes, Tribal  |
| 14.Impact at ground level/outcome (collectively / individual)   | With prices of arecanut fluctuating regularly now, the SHG decided to cultivate betel leaves to ensure regular and sustainable returns. Each pendi its price at around Rs.5000/- and the price touches Rs. 10,000/-      |
| 15.Income of beneficiaries (previous and now)   | Pre Project – Rs. 55,062/-<br>Post Project – Rs.1,00,000/-   |
| 16.Lesson learnt  | Co-operation and collection of basic information from farmers of the villages about the Climatic condition, Water availability in the surrounding area is required before the implementation for the success of Project. |



**Betel Leaves Cultivation at Mawlat under Lower Umjar Watershed**

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Name of the activity</b>                         | <b>RCC Check Dam cum Irrigation Drip Tank</b>              |
| <b>Name of the project and Batch No. under IWMP</b> | <b>EKH-IWMP-XI (2011-2012); Batch-III</b>                  |
| <b>Name of the Watershed Area</b>                   | <b>Upper Umjar Micro watershed</b>                         |
| <b>Name of the Village and Development Block</b>    | <b>Lynshing Village, Mawkynrew C&amp;RD Block</b>          |
| <b>Estimated Amount (In Rs.)</b>                    | <b>Rs. 12,00,000/- (Rupees Twelve lakhs Only)</b>          |
| <b>Project Implementing Agency (PIA)</b>            | <b>Soil &amp; Water Conservation Territorial Division.</b> |

- The Check Dam cum Irrigation Drip Tank was constructed at Lynshing village under Upper Umjar Micro-watershed of IWMP Project XI in 2017. The watershed area is mostly hilly terrain and rain water run-off is very high. As a result, there is shortage of water for irrigation purposes.
- In the area where farming is a challenge, farmers have to depend solely on betel leaf cultivation which is ideal in the area which has high profitable value in the market, therefore irrigation faces a challenge for the farmers as clean water is required for growing the crop during the lean months.
- A check dam was constructed at the source and water is brought down to the storage tank which is roughly around 2 Kilometres through GI pipes. From the storage tank, the water is then evenly distributed to separate betel leaf cultivations through rubber pipes which covers an area of about 18 hectares.

➤ The structure was constructed after consultations between the PIA, WC and the farmers. This has greatly benefitted the betel leaf growers thereby improving productivity, increase in income for the farmers and socio-economic status of the farmers.



|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Name of the activity</b>                         | <b>Drinking Well</b>   |
| <b>Name of the project and Batch No. under IWMP</b> | <b>EKH-IWMP-XI (2011-2012); Batch-III</b>  |
| <b>Name of the Watershed Area</b>                   | <b>Wah Umdih Micro Watershed</b>   |
| <b>Name of the Village and Development Block</b>    | <b>Lamlyer Village, Mawryngkneng C&amp;RD Block</b>                                    |
| <b>Estimated Amount (In Rs.)</b>                    | <b>Rs. 1,24,640 (Rupees One Lakh Twenty Four Thousand Six Hundred and Fourty Only)</b> |
| <b>Project Implementing Agency (PIA)</b>            | <b>Soil &amp; Water Conservation Territorial Division.</b>                             |

- A Drinking Well was constructed at Sohlwai village under Wah Umdih Micro-watershed of IWMP Project XI in 2015. The well has benefitted around 60 households for drinking and other domestic use. Previously, the water is harvested on a small constructed panels of wood and stones without covering the well which in turn allow for debris and animals to contaminate the water. Due to many households' dependent on this source of water for drinking, the community requested the Watershed Committee to recommend for construction of drinking well.
- After construction, the well is able to served more than 60 households from other villages during the dry periods due to its perennial nature.



**Drinking Well At Lamlyer Village, Umdih Waterhsed**

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Name of the activity</b>                         | <b>Tailoring</b>  |
| <b>Name of the project and Batch No. under IWMP</b> | <b>EKH-IWMP-XI (2011-2012); Batch-III</b>                       |
| <b>Name of the Watershed Area</b>                   | <b>Wah Umdih Micro Watershed</b>                                |
| <b>Name of the Village and Development Block</b>    | <b>SohryngkhamNeng Village,<br/>Mawryngkneng C&amp;RD Block</b> |
| <b>Estimated Amount (In Rs.)</b>                    | <b>Rs. 8,000 (Rupees Eight Thousand Only)</b>                   |
| <b>Project Implementing Agency (PIA)</b>            | <b>Soil &amp; Water Conservation Territorial Division.</b>      |

- Smt. Veronica Nongbri started tailoring activity as a means of livelihood income generation. She is a skilled tailor and has started the activity for many years and specializes in women and children's clothing. At first she started with only one tailoring machine and presently has more than two machines. She has also provided training to local women in the community as a means to livelihood.
- For sustainable income, she was given a tailoring machine under IWMP Livelihood activities as assistance to help her grow her livelihood. Her determination in this activity has led her to be able to supply the clothes directly to retailers in the Shillong market which are in demand throughout the year. Through this activity, she is earning a good stable income and also improved her socio-economic status.



|  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Name of the Project   | Mawlum Sohksar Watershed IWMP – XI  |
| 2. Name of Activity whether individual/ Organizational   | Bench Terracing at Kynroh Nonglyer  |
| 3. Objective of the Project/Activity   | (i) Control soil erosion which increased agricultural crop production because of assured irrigation throughout the year.<br>(ii) Per unit area enhancement of agricultural crop productivity due to increase crop intensity.<br>(iii) Improved food security and livelihood opportunity.<br>(iv) Increased water conservation and replenishing aquifers and springs |
| 4. Implementing/ Facilitating Agency   | Office of the Divisional Soil & Water Conservation Officer, Shillong (T) Division Shillong.   |
| 5. Amount Sanctioned & Utilised  | Rs 20,000/-   |
| 6. Nature of the organisation (NGO,CSR- of corporate Govt agency)  | Government Agency   |
| 7. Whether Project Implementation involve partnership  | Community base with peoples' participation/cooperation of Wah Mawlum Sohksar watershed  |
| 8. Project Area- District/Village/Block  | East Khasi Hills District, Mawphlang C&RD Block   |
| 9. Implementation period   | 5 years   |
| 10.Challenges at the time of Sanction of Project -<br>(income level before implementation of project,<br>Basic issues (social/economic background) | Low crop productivity because of no assured irrigation facilities.  |
| 11.Initiative taking under the Project(Process undertaken under the Project)   | Awareness Campaign, Capacity Building & Training of the farmers, beneficiaries & people of the community as a whole.  |
| 12.No. of People Impacted  | Farmers, Beneficiaries and the people of community as a whole.  |
| 13.Whether impacted people belong to – Disadvantaged group like tribal of LWE area or areas covered under TDP/WDF                                  | Yes, Tribal   |
| 14. Impact at ground level/outcome (collectively / individual)   | Pre Project : Soil erosion  |
| 15.Income of beneficiaries (previous and now)  | Pre Project – Rs. 40,000/- p.a.<br>Post Project – Rs.90,000/- p.a.  |
| 16.Lesson learnt   | (i) Cooperation and collection of basic information from Land owners/ farmers of the villages about the climatic condition, maximum and minimum protection and sustain the soil from discharge of the stream/river. etc is a must before implementation for the success of the project  |





|   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Name of the Project  | MawlumSohksar Watershed IWMP – XI  |
| 2. Name of Activity whether individual/ Organizational  | Contour Bund at Kynroh Nongbri & Sohksar   |
| 3. Objective of the Project/Activity  | (i) Control soil erosion which increased agricultural crop production because of assured irrigation throughout the year.<br>(ii) Per unit area enhancement of agricultural crop productivity due to increase crop intensity.<br>(iii) Improved food security and livelihood opportunity. |
| 4. Implementing/ Facilitating Agency  | Office of the Divisional Soil & Water Conservation Officer, Shillong (T) Division Shillong.  |
| 5. Amount Sanctioned & Utilised   | Rs 7500/- per village  |
| 6. Nature of the organisation (NGO, CSR- of corporate Govt agency)  | Government Agency  |
| 7. Whether Project Implementation involve partnership   | Community base with peoples' participation/cooperation of WahMawlumSohksar watershed   |
| 8. Project Area- District/Village/Block   | East Khasi Hills District, Mawphlang C&RD Block,   |
| 9. Implementation period  | 5 years  |
| 10. Challenges at the time of Sanction of Project (income level before implementation of project, Basic issues (social/economic background) | Low crop productivity because of no assured irrigation facilities  |
| 11. Initiative taking under the Project (Process undertaken under the Project)  | Awareness Campaign, Capacity Building & Training of the farmers, beneficiaries & people of the community as a whole  |
| 12. No. of People Impacted  | 15   |
| 13. Whether impacted people belong to – Disadvantaged group like tribal of LWE area or areas covered under TDP/WDF                          | Yes, Tribal  |
| 14. Impact at ground level/outcome (collectively / individual)  | Pre Project : Soil erosion   |
| 15. Income of beneficiaries (previous and now)  | Pre Project – Rs. 50,000/- p.a<br>Post Project – Rs.90,000/- p.a   |
| 16. Lesson learnt   | Cooperation and collection of basic information from Land owners/ farmers of the villages about the climatic condition, maximum and minimum protection and sustain the soil from discharge of the stream/river. etc is a must before implementation for the success of the project       |



## CHAPTER-9

### SOCIAL AUDIT

A social audit is a way of measuring, understanding, reporting and ultimately improving an organization's social and ethical performance. A social audit helps to narrow gaps between vision/goal and reality, between efficiency and effectiveness. It is a technique to understand, measure, verify, report on and to improve the social performance of the organization. Social auditing creates an impact upon governance. It values the voice of stakeholders, including marginalized/poor groups whose voices are rarely heard. Social auditing is taken up for the purpose of enhancing local governance, particularly for strengthening accountability and transparency in local bodies.

Social auditing for Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) Batch - III has been taken up by the Non-Governing Organization (NGO) called Bosco Integrated Development society.



**Social Audit At Mawlyngad, Umdih Watershed EKH IWMP-XI**



## CHAPTER-10

### MONITORING & EVALUATION

North Eastern Development Finance Corporation Ltd (NEDFi) has been entrusted by the SLNA (State Level Nodal Agency) to monitor and evaluate the status of IWMP Batch III project in East Khasi Hills District at various stages of implementation as desired by the Department of Land Resources, Government of India. Collection of Primary Data was done by visiting the project sites and by interviewing the beneficiaries of the project as well as the officials of the implementing agency by filling of pre-designed questionnaires. The secondary information on respect of the project profile, extend of wasteland, land resources, climate, population, cropping pattern, vegetation, livestock development programme etc were obtained from the reports made available by the Government and also from discussions with officials of the implementing agency. Visits were also made to the arable and non-arable areas to assess the various conservation measures and other allied activities executed under the project; discussions and interactions were also held with the concerned beneficiaries and watershed committee members. Reports has been submitted to the WCDC East Khasi Hills at regular intervals.



**OFFICIALS OF NEDFI VISITING MAWKRIA VILLAGE UNDER LOWER UMJAR  
WATERSHED**



