

**Monitoring, Evaluation,
Learning & Documentation
(MEL&D) of IWMP Projects
in the state of Meghalaya**

**ANNUAL REPORT
(2015-16)
BATCH-III PROJECTS**

Submitted to:



**Meghalaya State Watershed & Wasteland
Development Agency (MSWWDA),
Govt. of Meghalaya**

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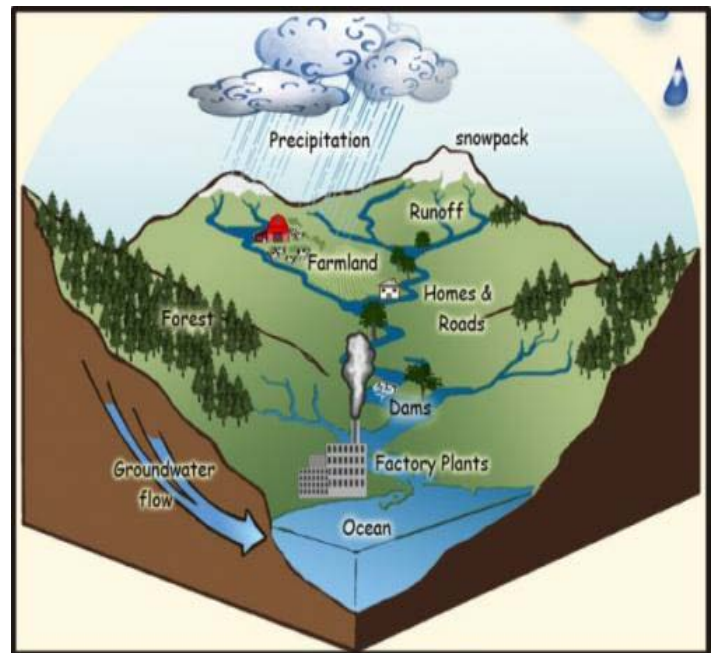
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INTRODUCTION:

No matter where we live, we live in a watershed. A watershed is the land area that drains to a single body of water such as a stream, lake, wetland or estuary. Watersheds catch rain or snow melt and funnel water into flows across or under the landscape. Watersheds can be hilly, mountainous, or nearly flat and can be comprised of many land uses including forests, farms, towns and cities. Watersheds are everywhere.



Watershed development refers to the conservation, regeneration and judicious use of all the natural resources (like land, water, plants, animals) by human beings. Watershed Management brings about the best possible balance between natural resources on the one side and human beings on the other.

The Government of India has been implementing various watershed development programmes over the last 50 years. The experiences and lessons from these programmes were considered while formulating the Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) in February 2009. The programme is delivered through Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development at the National level and State level Nodal Agencies (SLNA) at State level.

Watershed management is one of the most important options that can provide a constructive framework to address the challenges in rain-fed areas in India in the following ways:

- improving the recharge of local aquifers and improving downstream water flows;
- helping farmers better manage surface and ground water resources;
- increasing vegetative cover and decreasing soil erosion;
- increasing agricultural productivity; and
- supporting farmers to adapt to climatic change
- improved livelihoods for people.

The work on the project is executed with a “Ridge to Valley” perspective ensuring reduction in soil erosion so that the treatments at the lower catchment are protected.

Along with including the measure for poverty alleviation and improved livelihoods, the programme has laid even greater importance in light of the worldwide recognition of its effectiveness in combating climatic change. The model merges scientific approaches with participatory model to work closely with communities as partners such that the regenerated natural resource base acts as a foundation for delivering improved livelihood security. There also exists ample scope for increasing the effectiveness of service delivery for IWMP through convergence with other related programs, particularly on key elements of integrated watershed management implemented through local authorities.

The new 2012 Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects recognized the need to clearly prioritize the issue of improving water resources management within the watershed development framework. Recent policy changes by the GoI have resulted in IWMP being subsumed into a new national Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) Program that will be led by Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and merge ongoing some national level schemes. Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning and Documentation (MEL&D) system is an integral part of the project management structure of IWMP for unbiased, reliable and relevant information on progress and performance of each project by reflecting the actual status of the implementation process.

Meghalaya is one of the states in the country implementing the programme since 2009 -10. North Eastern Development Finance Corporation Limited (NEDFi) has been engaged as MEL&D agency for the IWMP projects under Batch III, IV and V in Meghalaya.

NEDFi very well understands the role of MEL&D as that of a facilitating agency by adopting evaluation practices referring the operational guidelines, examines the progress of the project as per action plan, tries to observe implementation strategy based on priority and arranges continuous feedback in order to adjust the program accordingly. It has been always the endeavour of NEDFi to help the implementing officials receiving maximum benefits out of the MEL&D process that validates their tiring efforts, provides information on how to improve their work and better serve their targeted community.

NEDFi has been carrying out concurrent process monitoring to capture near real time information on the key project processes, quality of implementation, problems encountered etc. These activities are monitored on random basis by physically visiting the sites and recording the status with all the details along with photograph as well as GPS coordinates at ground level. The observations are reported in Periodical Reports like this from time to time for the review and compliance.

BATCH-III PROJECTS AT A GLANCE:

1) District: East Khasi Hills; Number of Project: 2 (Two) Nos.

Table: 1.1.

1.	Name of the Project	EKH-IWMP- XI (2011-12)
2.	Name of the Block/s	Mawphlang C&RD Block; Mawkynrew C&RD Block and Mawryngkne ng C&RD Block
3.	Name of Watershed/Micro Watershed (MWS) and Code	Wah Mawlum Sohskar MWS- 3B1C4a2j; Lower Umjar MWS- 3C1C2b4e and 3C1C2b4f; Upper Umjar MWS- 3C1C2b4h; and Wah Umdih MWS- 3C1C2a4e and 3C1C2a3f.
4.	Total Nos. of Villages Covered	22 (Twenty Two) Nos. of Villages.
5.	Total Geographical Area (Ha)	3940 Ha.
6.	Project Area Proposed for Treatment (Ha)	3000 Ha.
7.	Total Project Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	Rs. 450.00 Lakhs
8.	Major Reasons for Selection of the Watershed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 63% Households are under BPL Category, • Unscientific Cultivation Practices and • Deteriorating Ecological Balance in the Project area.
9.	Project Duration	5 (Five) Years.
10.	Project Implementing Agency	Soil & Water Conservation Territorial Division, Shillong.

Table: 1.2.

1.	Name of the Project	EKH-IWMP- XII (2011-12)
2.	Name of the Block/s	Shella Bholaganj C&RD Block and Mawsynram C&RD Block
3.	Name of Watershed/Micro Watershed (MWS) and Code	Sonai MWS- 3C1B5b3e; Wah Mawblei- 3C1B5b3f and Phudwisdei MWS- 3C1B4a4j.
4.	Total Nos. of Villages Covered	10 (Ten) Nos. of Villages
5.	Total Geographical Area (Ha)	3388 Ha.
6.	Project Area Proposed for Treatment (Ha)	2000 Ha.
7.	Total Project Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	Rs. 300.00 Lakhs.
8.	Major Reasons for Selection of the Watershed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 22.90% Households are under BPL Category, • Practice of Shifting Cultivation and • Acute Water Scarcity during Dry Season.
9.	Project Duration	5 (Five) Years.
10.	Project Implementing Agency	Soil & Water Conservation Territorial Division, Shillong.

2) District: West Khasi Hills; Number of Project: 4 (Four) Nos.

Table: 2.1.

1.	Name of the Project	WKH-IWMP- VIII (2011-12)
2.	Name of the Block/s	Nongstoin C&RD Block.
3.	Name of Watershed/Micro Watershed (MWS) and Code	Kynthroin Watershed- 3C1B1a3c.
4.	Total Nos. of Villages Covered	6 (Six) Nos. of Villages.
5.	Total Geographical Area (Ha)	1756 Ha.
6.	Project Area Proposed for Treatment (Ha)	1500 Ha.
7.	Total Project Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	Rs. 225.00 Lakhs
8.	Major Reasons for Selection of the Watershed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unscientific Land Use, • Indiscriminate Tree Felling and • Charcoal Burning.
9.	Project Duration	5 (Five) Years.
10.	Project Implementing Agency	Soil & Water Conservation Territorial Division, Nongstoin.

Table: 2.2.

1.	Name of the Project	WKH-IWMP- VIII (2011-12)
2.	Name of the Block/s	Nongstoin C&RD Block.
3.	Name of Watershed/Micro Watershed (MWS) and Code	Ummawiong MWS- 3C1B2b3d, 3C1B2b2g and 3C1B2b4b.
4.	Total Nos. of Villages Covered	4 (Four) Nos. of Villages.
5.	Total Geographical Area (Ha)	1223 Ha.
6.	Project Area Proposed for Treatment (Ha)	1000 Ha.
7.	Total Project Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	Rs. 150.00 Lakhs.
8.	Major Reasons for Selection of the Watershed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low Agricultural Productivity, • Shortage of Drinking Water and • Preponderance of degraded/wastelands.
9.	Project Duration	5 (Five) Years.
10.	Project Implementing Agency	Soil & Water Conservation Territorial Division, Nongstoin.

Table: 2.3.

1.	Name of the Project	WKH-IWMP- IX (2011-12)
2.	Name of the Block/s	Mawshynrut C&RD Block.
3.	Name of Watershed/Micro Watershed (MWS) and Code	Umnei Umsophie Watershed- 3B1C2a2f and 3B1C2a2a.
4.	Total Nos. of Villages Covered	9 (Nine) Nos. of Villages.
5.	Total Geographical Area (Ha)	1721 Ha.
6.	Project Area Proposed for Treatment (Ha)	1500 Ha.
7.	Total Project Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	Rs. 225.00 Lakhs.
8.	Major Reasons for Selection of the Watershed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortage of Drinking Water, • Less Forest Cover and • Unutilised Waste Land.
9.	Project Duration	5 (Five) Years.
10.	Project Implementing Agency	Soil & Water Conservation Territorial Division, Nongstoin.

Table: 2.4.

1.	Name of the Project	WKH-IWMP- IX (2011-12)
2.	Name of the Block/s	Mawshynrut C&RD Block.
3.	Name of Watershed/Micro Watershed (MWS) and Code	Umyrwa Umiong MWS- 3B1C2a4a.
4.	Total Nos. of Villages Covered	2 (Two) Nos. of Villages
5.	Total Geographical Area (Ha)	1241 Ha.
6.	Project Area Proposed for Treatment (Ha)	1000 Ha.
7.	Total Project Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	Rs. 150.00 Lakhs.
8.	Major Reasons for Selection of the Watershed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Scarcity, • Poor Sanitation Practice and • Unutilised wastelands.
9.	Project Duration	5 (Five) Years.
10.	Project Implementing Agency	Soil & Water Conservation Territorial Division, Nongstoin.

3) District: **West Jaintia Hills**; Number of Project: **2 (Two)** Nos.

Table: 3.1.

1.	Name of the Project	WJH-IWMP- VI (2011-12)
2.	Name of the Block/s	Thadlaskein C&RD Block.
3.	Name of Watershed/Micro Watershed (MWS) and Code	Liar Lakhiat MWS- 3B2A2b1e, Mynksi MWS- 3B2A2b1g, Wah Pyrhut MWS- 3B2A6b2k, Khlieh Myni MWS- 3B2A6a2c and Kyrtem MWS- 3B2A6b3g.
4.	Total Nos. of Villages Covered	9 (Nine) Nos. of Villages.
5.	Total Geographical Area (Ha)	4670 Ha.
6.	Project Area Proposed for Treatment (Ha)	4000 Ha.
7.	Total Project Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	Rs. 600.00 Lakhs
8.	Major Reasons for Selection of the Watershed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drinking Water Scarcity, • Low Agricultural Productivity and • Poverty.
9.	Project Duration	5 (Five) Years.
10.	Project Implementing Agency	Soil & Water Conservation Territorial Division, Jowai.

Table: 3.2.

1.	Name of the Project	WJH-IWMP- VII (2011-12)
2.	Name of the Block/s	Laskein C&RD Block
3.	Name of Watershed/Micro Watershed (MWS) and Code	Khlieh Umkhirmi MWS- 3B2C2b2b, Wah Langdeng MWS- 3B2C4c1c, Liar Rtiang MWS- 3B2C4c1b and Khliehmynsar MWS- 3B2C4b2g.
4.	Total Nos. of Villages Covered	4 (Four) Nos. of Villages.
5.	Total Geographical Area (Ha)	4490 Ha.
6.	Project Area Proposed for Treatment (Ha)	4000 Ha.
7.	Total Project Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	Rs. 600.00 Lakhs.
8.	Major Reasons for Selection of the Watershed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drinking Water Scarcity, • Low Agricultural Productivity and • Poverty.
9.	Project Duration	5 (Five) Years.
10.	Project Implementing Agency	Soil & Water Conservation Territorial Division, Jowai.

4) District: **Ribhoi**; Number of Project: **1 (One)** No.

Table: 4.1.

1.	Name of the Project	RB-IWMP- VII (2011-12)
2.	Name of the Block/s	Umling & Jirang C&RD Block.
3.	Name of Watershed/Micro Watershed (MWS) and Code	Umkyrpiang-Umkaduh MWS- 3B2A2a3a, Umngei MWS- 3B2A1a3a, Umngoh MWS- 3B2A2a2g and Umsew MWS- 3B1C6JJ.
4.	Total Nos. of Villages Covered	12 (Twelve) Nos. of Villages.
5.	Total Geographical Area (Ha)	3749 Ha.
6.	Project Area Proposed for Treatment (Ha)	2500 Ha.
7.	Total Project Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	Rs. 375.00 Lakhs
8.	Major Reasons for Selection of the Watershed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burning Forest Area, • Indiscriminate Cutting of Trees and • Soil Erosion.
9.	Project Duration	5 (Five) Years.
10.	Project Implementing Agency	Soil & Water Conservation Territorial Division, Nongpoh.

5) District: **East Garo Hills**; Number of Project: **2 (Two)** Nos.

Table: 5.1.

1.	Name of the Project	EGH-IWMP- VII (2011-12)
2.	Name of the Block/s	Resubelpara & Kharkutta C&RD Block.
3.	Name of Watershed/Micro Watershed (MWS) and Code	Derik MWS and Chijagang MWS; Lower Bong Bong MWS and Upper Pakrek MWS. Codes: 3B1B3b3e, 3B1B3b3f, 3B1C1a5a, 3B1C1a5b, 3B1C1a5d and 3B1C1a1d.
4.	Total Nos. of Villages Covered	9 (Nine) Nos. of Villages.
5.	Total Geographical Area (Ha)	2551 Ha.
6.	Project Area Proposed for Treatment (Ha)	2000 Ha.
7.	Total Project Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	Rs. 300.00 Lakhs
8.	Major Reasons for Selection of the Watershed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Practice of Shifting Cultivation, • Poor Infrastructure and • Huge Potentiality for Broom Stick Cultivation.
9.	Project Duration	5 (Five) Years.
10.	Project Implementing Agency (PIA)	Simsanggre Soil & Water Conservation Division, Williamnagar.
11.	Present PIA	Soil & Water Conservation Territorial Division, Resubelpara.

Table : 5.2.

1.	Name of the Project	EGH-IWMP- VIII (2011-12)
2.	Name of the Block/s	Samanda, Songsak & Rongjeng C&RD Block.
3.	Name of Watershed/Micro Watershed (MWS) and Code	Upper Rongal MWS, Upper Rongthit MWS, Lower Rongal MWS, Rongrit MWS and Lower Rongthit MWS. Codes: 3C1A6a1e, 3C1A6a1g, 3B1B3a3C, 3C1A5a3b and 3C1A5a3h.
4.	Total Nos. of Villages Covered	17 (Seventeen) Nos. of Villages.
5.	Total Geographical Area (Ha)	3715 Ha.
6.	Project Area Proposed for Treatment (Ha)	3000 Ha.
7.	Total Project Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	Rs. 450.00 Lakhs
8.	Major Reasons for Selection of the Watershed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Practice of Shifting Cultivation, • 8.15% Households are under BPL Category and • Huge Potentiality for Broom Stick Cultivation.
9.	Project Duration	5 (Five) Years.
10.	Project Implementing Agency	Simsanggre Soil & Water Conservation Division, Williamnagar.

6) District: **West Garo Hills**; Number of Project: **3 (Three) Nos.**

Table: 6.1.

1.	Name of the Project	WGH-IWMP- X (2011-12)
2.	Name of the Block/s	Rongram C&RD Block.
3.	Name of Watershed/Micro Watershed (MWS) and Code	Upper Rongram MWS, Middle Rongram MWS, Wage MWS and Tebil MWS. Code:--
4.	Total Nos. of Villages Covered	6 (Six) Nos. of Villages.
5.	Total Geographical Area (Ha)	3047.76 Ha.
6.	Project Area Proposed for Treatment (Ha)	2000.00 Ha.
7.	Total Project Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	Rs. 300.00 Lakhs
8.	Major Reasons for Selection of the Watershed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of Soil and Water Conservation Measures, • Poor Socio-economic Set Up and • Fire Hazards.
9.	Project Duration	5 (Five) Years.
10.	Project Implementing Agency	Soil & Water Conservation Territorial Division, Tura.

Table : 6.2.

1.	Name of the Project	WGH-IWMP- XI (2011-12)
2.	Name of the Block/s	Selsella, Dadenggre and Tikrikilla C&RD Block.
3.	Name of Watershed/Micro Watershed (MWS) and Code	Ganchenggre MWS, Rongchi MWS, Balmrik MWS, Dallang MWS, Middle Gonggeng MWS and Upper Gonggeng MWS. Code: --
4.	Total Nos. of Villages Covered	9 (Nine) Nos. of Villages.
5.	Total Geographical Area (Ha)	3621.32 Ha.
6.	Project Area Proposed for Treatment (Ha)	3000.00 Ha.
7.	Total Project Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	Rs. 450.00 Lakhs
8.	Major Reasons for Selection of the Watershed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Practice of Shifting Cultivation, • Poor Infrastructure and • Poor Socio-economic Status of the villagers.
9.	Project Duration	5 (Five) Years.
10.	Project Implementing Agency	Soil & Water Conservation Territorial Division, Tura.

Table : 6.3.

1.	Name of the Project	WGH-IWMP- XII (2011-12)
2.	Name of the Block/s	Gambegre, Dalu and Zikzak C&RD Block.
3.	Name of Watershed/Micro Watershed (MWS) and Code	Chipra MWS, Godal MWS, Upper Aju MWS, Lower Aju MWS, Rongari MWS and Rongdeng MWS. Code: --
4.	Total Nos. of Villages Covered	11 (Eleven) Nos. of Villages.
5.	Total Geographical Area (Ha)	4062.15 Ha.
6.	Project Area Proposed for Treatment (Ha)	3000.00 Ha.
7.	Total Project Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	Rs. 450.00 Lakhs
8.	Major Reasons for Selection of the Watershed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploitation of Forest Resources, • Lack of Technical Knowledge on Crop Management and • Poor Socio-economic Status of the villagers.
9.	Project Duration	5 (Five) Years.
10.	Project Implementing Agency	Soil & Water Conservation Territorial Division, Tura.

7) District: **South Garo Hills**; Number of Project: **2 (Two) Nos.**

Table: 7.1.

1.	Name of the Project	SGH-IWMP- V (2011-12)
2.	Name of the Block/s	Chokpot C&RD Block.
3.	Name of Watershed/Micro Watershed (MWS) and Code	Reso MWS and Rompa MWS. Code:--
4.	Total Nos. of Villages Covered	5 (Five) Nos. of Villages.
5.	Total Geographical Area (Ha)	2337.00 Ha.
6.	Project Area Proposed for Treatment (Ha)	2000.00 Ha.
7.	Total Project Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	Rs. 300.00 Lakhs
8.	Major Reasons for Selection of the Watershed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unscientific Cultivation Practice, • Low Crop Yield and • Poor Socio-economic Status of the villagers.
9.	Project Duration	5 (Five) Years.
10.	Project Implementing Agency	Soil & Water Conservation (Cash Crop) Division, Baghmara.

Table: 7.2.

1.	Name of the Project	SGH-IWMP- VI (2011-12)
2.	Name of the Block/s	Rongara C&RD Block.
3.	Name of Watershed/Micro Watershed (MWS) and Code	Lower Rongdi MWS and Middle Rongdi MWS. Code:--
4.	Total Nos. of Villages Covered	5 (Five) Nos. of Villages.
5.	Total Geographical Area (Ha)	2214.00 Ha.
6.	Project Area Proposed for Treatment (Ha)	2000.00 Ha.
7.	Total Project Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	Rs. 300.00 Lakhs
8.	Major Reasons for Selection of the Watershed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Practice of Shifting Cultivation, • Low Crop Yield and • Poor Socio-economic Status of the villagers.
9.	Project Duration	5 (Five) Years.
10.	Project Implementing Agency	Soil & Water Conservation (Cash Crop) Division, Baghmara.

MONITORING OF FINANCIAL PROGRESS AS ON 31/03/2016:

As per Operational Guidelines, State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) releases fund to the district level Watershed Cell cum Data Centre units (WCDC) out of the fund received from the Department of Land Resources (DoLR) Delhi. At district level, WCDC releases project fund to PIA and WC based on project activities proposed in the annual action plan. Division-wise financial progress achieved against the projects is shown below;

A) Financial Progress (As on 31/03/2016) in East Khasi Hills Division:

Batch	Name of Project	Project Area (in Ha)	Project Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	Fund Released by SLNA to WCDC (Rs. in Lakhs)	Percentage of Fund Released (in %)	Fund Released by WCDC (Rs. in Lakhs)	Percentage of Fund Released (in %)
III	EKH IWMP XI	3000	450.00	202.50	45.00%	186.613	92.15%
	EKH IWMP XII	2000	300.00	135.00	45.00%	132.055	97.82%

- ❖ Fund released at WCDC level as on 31/03/2016 is 92.15% for EKH IWMP XI and it is 97.82% for EKH IWMP XII out of the total fund received from SLNA.
- ❖ Overall financial progress achieved is **45%** for both the projects.

B) Financial Progress (As on 31/03/2016) in West Khasi Hills Division:

Batch	Name of Project	Project Area (in Ha)	Project Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	Fund Released by SLNA to WCDC (Rs. in Lakhs)	Percentage of Fund Released (in %)	Fund Released by WCDC (Rs. in Lakhs)	Percentage of Fund Released (in %)
III	WKH IWMP VIII	2500	375.00	168.75	45.00%	168.75	100%
	WKH IWMP IX	2500	375.00	168.75	45.00%	168.75	100%

- ❖ Fund released at WCDC level as on 31/03/2016 is 100% for both WKH IWMP-VIII and WKH IWMP- IX out of the total fund received from SLNA.
- ❖ Overall financial progress achieved is **45%** for both the projects.

C) Financial Progress (As on 31/03/2016) in Ri-bhoi Division:

Batch	Name of Project	Project Area (in Ha)	Project Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	Fund Released by SLNA to WCDC (Rs. in Lakhs)	Percentage of Fund Released (in %)	Fund Released by WCDC (Rs. in Lakhs)	Percentage of Fund Released (in %)
III	RB IWMP VII	2500	375.00	168.75	45.00%	167.75116	99.40%

- ❖ Fund released at WCDC level as on 31/03/2016 is 99.40% for RB IWMP-VII out of the total fund received from SLNA.
- ❖ Overall financial progress achieved is **45%** for the project.

D) Financial Progress (As on 31/03/2016) in West Jaintia Hills Division:

Batch	Name of Project	Project Area (in Ha)	Project Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	Fund Released by SLNA to WCDC (Rs. in Lakhs)	Percentage of Fund Released (in %)	Fund Released by WCDC (Rs. in Lakhs)	Percentage of Fund Released (in %)
III	WJH IWMP VI	4000	600.00	270.00	45.00%	269.25	99.72%
	WJH IWMP VII	4000	600.00	270.00	45.00%	266.04225	98.53%

- ❖ Fund released at WCDC level as on 31/03/2016 is 99.72% for WJH IWMP VI and it is 98.53% for WJH IWMP VII out of the total fund received from SLNA.
- ❖ Overall financial progress achieved is **45%** for both the projects.

E) Financial Progress (As on 31/03/2016) in East Garo Hills Division:

Batch	Name of Project	Project Area (in Ha)	Project Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	Fund Released by SLNA to WCDC (Rs. in Lakhs)	Percentage of Fund Released (in %)	Fund Released by WCDC (Rs. in Lakhs)	Percentage of Fund Released (in %)
III	EGH IWMP VIII	3000	450.00	202.50	45.00%	202.50	100.00%

- ❖ Fund released at WCDC level as on 31/03/2016 is 100% for EGH IWMP-VIII out of the total fund received from SLNA.
- ❖ Overall financial progress achieved is **45%** for the project.

F) Financial Progress (As on 31/03/2016) in West Garo Hills Division:

Batch	Name of Project	Project Area (in Ha)	Project Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	Fund Released by SLNA to WCDC (Rs. in Lakhs)	Percentage of Fund Released (in %)	Fund Released by WCDC (Rs. in Lakhs)	Percentage of Fund Released (in %)
III	WGH IWMP X	2000	300.00	135.00	45.00%	135.00	100.00%
	WGH IWMP XI	3000	450.00	202.50	45.00%	202.50	100.00%
	WGH IWMP XII	3000	450.00	202.50	45.00%	202.50	100.00%

- ❖ Fund released at WCDC level as on 31/03/2016 is 100% for WGH IWMP X, for WGH IWMP XI and for WGH IWMP XII out of the total fund received from SLNA.
- ❖ Overall financial progress achieved is **45%** for all the three projects.

G) Financial Progress (As on 31/03/2016) in North Garo Hills Division:

Batch	Name of Project	Project Area (in Ha)	Project Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	Fund Released by SLNA to WCDC (Rs. in Lakhs)	Percentage of Fund Released (in %)	Fund Released by WCDC (Rs. in Lakhs)	Percentage of Fund Released (in %)
III	NGH IWMP III	2000	300.00	135.00	45.00%	135.00	100.00%

- ❖ Fund released at WCDC level as on 31/03/2016 is 100% for NGH IWMP-III out of the total fund received from SLNA.
- ❖ Overall financial progress achieved is **45%** for the project.

H) Financial Progress (As on 31/03/2016) in South Garo Hills Division:

Batch	Name of Project	Project Area (in Ha)	Project Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	Fund Released by SLNA to WCDC (Rs. in Lakhs)	Percentage of Fund Released (in %)	Fund Released by WCDC (Rs. in Lakhs)	Percentage of Fund Released (in %)
III	SGH IWMP V	2000	300.00	135.00	45.00%	135.00	100.00%
	SGH IWMP VI	2000	300.00	135.00	45.00%	135.00	100.00%

- ❖ Fund released at WCDC level as on 31/03/2016 is 100% for both SGH IWMP-V and SGH IWMP-VI out of the total fund received from SLNA.
- ❖ Overall financial progress achieved is **45%** for both the projects.

EVALUATION OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Watershed Works:

Observations:

- Most of the Watershed Works are implemented following the procedure mentioned in the action plan and the DPR.
- Construction of Check Dam, Protection Wall, C.C. Channel, Water Harvesting Structure and Dugout Pond etc. are common structures implemented under drainage line in most of the project areas in Meghalaya.
- NEDFi team carried out random verification / inspection of the structures to assess the appropriateness of the works, suitability of locations, cost effectiveness as well as the quality aspect. The site selection and quality of the structures are fairly good but the project cost appears to be on the higher side in select locations. This may be mainly due to high transportation cost and high labour cost considering difficult project locations.
- It has been observed that not much emphasis is given for maintenance arrangement during post project period to reap the maximum benefit from the assets created under watershed works.
- The Watershed Works carried out till date under Batch-III projects are more or less satisfactory.

Recommendations:

- All the Watershed Works may be implemented adhering to the guidelines.
- Any proposals for changes in the project scope or changes in design scope should be done only after obtaining proper official written approval. Project Implementing Agency should strictly comply and adhere to this requirement.
- It has been observed that most of the newly created assets have periodic maintenance issues. A periodic maintenance plan should be formulated based on the nature of assets created as part of the project implementation plan. The resource use agreement with UGs should clearly indicate the maintenance responsibility, so that there will not be any confusion in ownership issues.
- The responsibility for periodic review of compliance aspects as per the agreed clause of the resource use agreement with UGs should be vested on WC/Sub-Committees. Moreover, pre and post monsoon maintenance of the created assets is the basic requirement to reap the maximum benefit from assets created under watershed works.

- The Project Authority may consider making it mandatory for all the projects funded under IWMP to have standardized signboards displaying details such as:
 - (a) Name of the Project
 - (b) Activity/Scheme
 - (c) Project Cost
 - (d) Amount and Source of Funding
 - (e) Year of Funding
 - (f) Executing Dept.
 - (g) Name of the WC/ MWC
 - (h) Date of Commencement & stipulated Date of Completion etc.

2. Watershed Cell cum Data Centre (WCDC)/ Project Implementing Agency (PIA):

Observations:

- All the Divisional Officers of Soil & Water Conservation Divisions in Meghalaya are appointed as Project Managers for respective WCDCs.
- Project Managers (WCDCs) are exercising additional duties for IWMP Projects along with performing routine job activities of parent department.
- WCDC's are established in the premises of Office of the Divisional Soil & Water Conservation Officer in all the divisions.
- Soil & Water Conservation Territorial Division is the PIA for all the IWMP Project Areas in Meghalaya.
- Watershed Development Team (WDT) members are appointed by the PIAs as per IWMP guideline.
- Salary payment for the WDT members is found to be irregular.
- In general, shortage of fund is a major problem for non-payment of salary to WDTs on regular basis.
- Contractual in nature of position and limited Salary package leads to high attrition rate among the WDT members.

Recommendations:

- Since attrition rate among WDT members is high, many WDT members are appointed from time to time in the course of project implementation. Newly inducted WDTs may be imparted orientation training immediately upon joining and may be taken to successful projects for exposure visit.

- Capacity Building of the WDT members is required for up-scaling their knowledge base to address the diversified field problems that may arise during the project implementation process. This has to be done within the ambit of the operational guideline issued by DoLR.
- Regular Payment of Salary to the WDTs should be arranged on priority basis. Performance linked incentives may be introduced in the system to motivate as well as to retain the WDTs for longer time period.

3. Awareness Generation:

Observations:

- Community people are aware of the IWMP Project mainly due to popular activities like construction of drinking water facility and water harvesting structures developed under the programme.

Recommendations:

- Awareness level among the community members may be improved further by taking up many awareness generation activities.
- Wall Paintings on IWMP Works may be carried out in all the Villages covering the Project locations.
- PIA may formulate a complete package on awareness building which includes both in-house and field training. Members of Watershed Committee should be sent for advance exposure trip to other areas having proven track record of successfully implementing the project. This will help them understanding various problem areas associated with implementation of watershed projects and various innovative approaches.
- Publicity Campaigns utilising various media/strategies along with distribution of IEC Materials in local languages may be taken up.
- Wide scale awareness generation campaigns may be initiated demonstrating the potential benefits of the on-going IWMP Projects.

4. Institution Building:

4.1. Watershed Committee (WC):

Observations:

- The Watershed Committees were constituted in all the Project areas.
- The Watershed Committees constituted are registered under either Meghalaya Societies Registration Act, XII of '1983 or Meghalaya Societies Registration Act, 7 of 1990, which is equivalent to Registration under Societies Registration Act, 1860.

- The periodicity/ frequency of WC meetings appear to be inadequate considering the level of decision making process involved during the course of project implementation.
- Watershed Committee Members are said to be found less involved with lesser interest when there is delay in fund release. Generally, delay in fund release from SLNA level leads to delay in fund release to Watershed Committee also.

Recommendations:

- The WCs which are already registered should keep in mind renewing registration after every three years otherwise very existence of the Committee will be treated as null and void without renewal.
- Efforts should be made to release honorarium of the Secretary on regular basis.
- PIAs and in particular WDTs should ensure regular watershed committee meetings at micro watershed level. The regular watershed committee meetings will ensure participation of the community in decision making process. Preferably, WDT members should visit the watershed villages more frequently.
- Minutes of the WC meetings should be maintained properly as it is an important record for documentation of IWMP implementation. The record of Minutes/Resolutions should be updated from time to time.
- Formal directive may be sent to all the WCs so that all the necessary pre-requisite steps taken by the committees before, during and after execution of any of the project activities are documented properly as per the requirement of project implementation process.
- It is to be made mandatory to keep following documents at the WC office on priority basis-
 - Registration Certificate
 - By-laws
 - DPR & AAP
 - Cash Book & Bank Account Pass Book
 - WDF Pass Book & Ledger Book
 - Asset Register & Vouchers
 - Land Survey Records
 - Measurement Book
 - Master Roll Register
 - Copies of Monthly Progress Report & Quarterly Progress Report
 - Photographs of the executed works
 - Project Completion Report
 - IWMP Common Guidelines in local language
 - MoU between WC & PIA

4.2. Self Help Group (SHG):

Observations:

- SHG Formation is somewhat poor under IWMP Projects in Meghalaya.
- It is observed that formation of SHGs in Meghalaya as per operational guideline under IWMP is challenging task mainly due to limited nos. of villages, limited population size, less population density and remote location of the villages within the project boundary.
- Problems like inadequate loan amount sanctioned and lack of co-operation among the members is the major issue across the SHGs.
- At times, SHGs are constituted only to receive monetary benefits under livelihood component of IWMP Scheme and once the SHG member receives the benefits; the SHG is found to be not in existence anymore.

Recommendations:

- Specialised training on SHG Formation and Management may be arranged for WDTs to facilitate formation of new SHGs or to guide newly formed SHGs.
- Activities of SHGs under the Livelihood Action Plan should be taken up in a manner to ensure long term sustainability.
- The PIAs should concentrate on building the capacity of the SHG members on regular basis. Follow-up Communications, Periodic Meetings etc will motivate the SHG members.

4.3. User Group (UG):

Observations:

- Stakeholders of IWMP Projects are yet to be much familiar with the very concept of UG formation in Meghalaya. Hence, UG formation is poor in the state.

Recommendations:

- Orientation of the PIA officials may be arranged on priority basis regarding formation and training of the User Groups.
- The UGs need to be provided more training on benefit sharing activities based on the principles of equity, sustainability and maintenance of assets. Proper role should be oriented to User Groups in planning, execution, monitoring and making payments.
- Emphasis and focus should be given on training of User Group beneficiaries on upkeep and maintenance of works done under the Project. This will ensure better maintenance of the activities and greatest flow of benefits to the beneficiaries.
- User manuals for all the structures should be provided to the beneficiaries to ensure that they maintain the structures on their own without being dependent on PIAs or other experts.

5. Livelihood for Assetless, Production System and Micro Enterprises:

Observations:

- In Meghalaya, it is observed that assistance under Livelihood, Production System and Microenterprises are almost same in nature as followed by all the PIAs.
- All the PIAs followed a standard list of activities that includes maximum limit of monetary amount against the list of activities circulated by SLNA to be considered for assistance to the beneficiaries under Livelihood, Production System and Microenterprises component.
- Discussions with the PIA officials indicated non adherence to Operation Guidelines so far for implementation of Livelihood, Production System and Microenterprises in Meghalaya.
- As per guideline, *the livelihood action plan needs to be implemented through Self Help Groups (SHGs) and/or federation of SHGs. The support to individuals should not exceed a maximum of 10% of funds under the livelihood component. But in practice, assistance to only few SHGs and assistance to maximum nos. of individuals was mostly followed by the PIAs.*
- As observed, there appears difficulty in utilizing fund under livelihood component if disbursement norms as per guideline are followed. For example, following the norms of seed money for revolving fund with maximum amount of Rs. 25,000/- only per SHG with the target of utilizing a substantial amount under livelihood component covering limited villages with less population do not seem to be an easy task considering local demographic condition in Meghalaya.
- Under Production System & Microenterprises component also, existing practice by the PIAs are found to be deviating from the revised Operational Guidelines issued by DoLR vide reference no Z-11011/21/2010-PPC dated 2nd November '2011.
- Interaction with the community people at field level revealed that Watershed Committee Members have much influence in selection of beneficiaries and practice of favouritism/partiality/biasness is reported under the said project components.

Recommendations:

- **Standard Operating Procedure at SLNA level should be developed on an urgent basis to guide the PIAs for carrying out activities under Livelihood, Production System and Micro Enterprises.**
- **Maximum Limit of Seed Money for revolving fund per SHG may be enhanced from existing limit of Rs. 25,000/- as indicated in the operational guideline to a suitable amount considering local conditions under livelihood component.**
- **A special consideration for maximum limit of seed money may be finalised by WCDC in consultation with SLNA based on the merit/ viability of the Livelihood Projects proposed by interested groups. This should be ideally done before preparing Annual Livelihood Action Plan.**
- Involvement of resource persons or technical agencies may be explored for identification of more potential income generating activities in the state.

6. Capacity Building:

Observations:

- The Capacity Building arrangement related to IWMP Projects is carried out widely by all the PIAs but requires further improvement. The participant turnout is informed to be not satisfactory.
- The level of orientation of WC Members/Sub-Committee Members regarding IWMP is found to be inadequate. From the interaction with Committee members, it has been found that most of the members do not have required understanding on the project objectives and operational aspects associated with the project implementation process.
- No systematic Action Plan has been prepared for various capacity building components so far by the PIAs. Resource Materials used for training of various groups like WDTs, WCs, UGs and SHGs are not found.

Recommendations:

- Capacity building is an important component of IWMP. The PIAs should focus intensively on capacity building component for ensuring better implementation of IWMP.
- There should be proper Capacity Building arrangements at Project as well as at district level on regular basis.
- Exposure visits for WDTs, Members of WCs and Beneficiaries may be arranged from time to time.
- Members of WCs should be mandatorily oriented on sustainability of IWMP projects considering post-project period scenario.
- PIAs in coordination with SLNA may take the assistance from resource organizations such as NIRD, SIRD, ICAR (NEH) etc. or any other training institutes to develop partnership for imparting training and capacity building.

7. Convergence:

Observations:

- Scope for Convergence with the other govt. developmental schemes is not well recognised by the PIAs, some due to ignorance and some are due to problem related to self-esteem of the officials representing the line departments.

Recommendations:

- All possible efforts should be made to ensure greater Convergence of IWMP activities with other related development programmes of the government both at WCDC/PIA level and at SLNA level.
- Convergence Action Plan may be developed against each project at WCDC/PIA level. Such Convergence plan would help in ensuring better co-ordination among various line departments and will result into an effective as well as synergistic project implementation.

Key Recommendations:

- **Development of State Specific Guideline for Meghalaya on IWMP by SLNA-MSWWDA is strongly recommended.**
- **Standard Operating Procedure at SLNA level should be developed on an urgent basis to guide the PIAs for carrying out activities under Livelihood, Production System and Micro Enterprises.**
- **Maximum Limit of Seed Money for revolving fund per SHG may be enhanced from existing limit of Rs. 25,000/- as indicated in the operational guideline to a suitable amount considering local conditions under livelihood component.**
- **SLNA may organise “One Day Orientation Workshop on Contemporary Developments under IWMP” targeting PIA Officials for better implementation of the Projects.**

SHARING LEARNING: BASICS OF USER GROUP, USER CHARGES AND WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT FUND

Integrating conservation and development activities through people's participation is increasingly being recognized as the most promising approach to sustainable natural resource management. The concepts of User Participation, User Charges and Corpus Fund for long term sustainability have lot of implications for Watershed Management.

A. USER GROUP (UG):

As per Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects-2008, *the Watershed Committee (WC) shall constitute User Groups (UGs) in the watershed area with the help of WDT. These shall be homogeneous groups of persons most affected by each work/activity and shall include those having land holdings within the watershed areas. Each User Group shall consist of those who are likely to derive direct benefits from a particular watershed work or activity. The Watershed Committee (WC) with the help of the WDT shall facilitate resource-use agreements among the User Groups based on the principles of equity and sustainability. These agreements must be worked out before the concerned work is undertaken. It must be regarded as a pre-condition for that activity. The User Groups will be responsible for the operation and maintenance of all the assets created under the project in close collaboration with the Gram Panchayat and the Gram Sabha.*

User Groups are normally formed to manage an activity or asset created under the programme on a long term basis. In the present context, User Groups refer to those groups who are associated with one or other community oriented asset/ common property resource etc. User Groups include those members who are land owners within the identified watershed area. These members are motivated to get organised into small homogeneous groups known as UG.

UGs are formed on the basis of similarity in ownership of natural resources namely land owners groups, water owner groups, perennial vegetation groups in common land etc. With respect to land resource, small size user groups are formed on the basis of their land ownership in a watershed. In case of water resource, small size user groups are formed on the basis of their own water resource under a particular water harvesting structure. In case of perennial vegetation in common land, entire community of the village is considered as a group, as most of the members uses one or other type of bio mass.

Role of User Groups (UGs) in the watershed programme:

- UG should have enrolment in Watershed Committee and the leader must represent the group.
- Each UG will participate in Participatory Rural Appraisal and preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR).
- UG will be responsible for execution of plans and maintenance of all assets created under the project through which they derive direct or indirect benefits.
- Implement watershed management plans for efficient crop management practices.
- Participation in identification and monitoring of EPAs.
- Participation in Capacity Building Programmes.
- Supply of labour force to implement the watershed activities in both private and common land development.
- Ensure proper utilisation of funds for the allotted works/activities.
- Monitor the quality of works/activities taken up through the UG.
- Involve in operation and maintenance of assets after withdrawal of the project.

Functioning of User Group :

i) The User Groups are formed of all such land owners who are personally cultivating the land or the households who are cultivating in a lease-hold land in a Watershed/Micro-watershed Project area.

ii) Only one member from each beneficiary household would be a member of the User Group irrespective of land held by the household in the area. In case a household owns land in more than one location, he/she can choose which UG he/she can become member.

iii) The strength of the members forming UG should be preferably within 20 members per UG.

iv) Each UG will elect a group leader for the UG to represent the UG in the watershed committee. It is always better that the leadership is rotational. However, the periodicity of rotation etc should be left to the group. It is also to be considered that there should be sufficient time for the leadership to work before they are changed. Preference should be given to active women to become User Group leader wherever possible.

v) The Watershed Committee (WC) with the help of WDT shall facilitate resource-use agreements among the User Groups based on the principles of equity and sustainability. These agreements must be worked out before the concerned work is undertaken. It must be regarded as a pre-condition for that activity.

- vi)** The UGs will take over the operation and maintenance of the assets created under suitable administrative and financial arrangements for their maintenance/development.

- vii)** The UG may collect user charges from their members, supervise the works and manage the benefits.

- viii)** In case of Land Levelling, Farm Bunding, Roof Well Recharge, Kitchen Garden, Crop Demonstration, Contour Trench, Ring Bund, Soil Bund, Staggered Trenches etc all the beneficiaries of the individual and community activities who are involved are made User Group members.

- ix)** Ideally, UGs formulate certain rules and practice sense of ownership for community assets created under the programme with community spirit.

- x)** Under Production System of IWMP, beneficiaries having common interest may be organised into User Groups to pool and manage their resources as well as manage aggregating their produce for effective disposal and marketing, besides maintaining their natural resource base. This may also provide a means for deciding resource use arrangement based on equity and sustainability.

- xi)** User Groups are generally formed following the principles of Self Help group (SHG) like monthly savings, monthly meetings, maintenance of accounts and collective action on the issues that are faced by the members of the group.

- xii)** WDTs are responsible for nurturing UGs and develop among them all qualities required for a good community based organisation in terms of group dynamics, regular meetings, democratic decision making, maintenance of accounts, records etc.

- xiii)** WDT is responsible for conducting periodic meetings and maintaining minutes and other required registers. Decisions/resolutions for different activities (like formation of UG, election of group leader, group meetings etc) needs to be recorded in Minutes Book with necessary signatures.

- xiv)** Periodic meetings and consultations at the village level is desirable to keep the community informed about the status of project interventions. Transparency and democratic functioning must be emphasized through examples. Questions must be encouraged and fully answered.

Capacity Building of User Group:

Training and Capacity Building exercise may be arranged by developing suitable reading material and audio-visual films covering – IWMP guidelines, formation and functional aspects of User Groups-guidelines, group building, NRM Works and execution- Cost effective structures in NRM, sustainable agriculture & livestock development, operational strategy for productivity enhancement and various interventions, WDF at UG and WC Level Management, Self Monitoring Social Audit etc as mandatory. It is essential that while designing and conducting a capacity building programme, certain processes are to be followed. A structured and well organized capacity building programme must follow the following process:

- Identifying stakeholders for CB
- Need assessment
- Deciding the agency (in-house / outsource)
- Designing a training module
- Selection of components for training
- Choosing resource persons
- Conducting the programme
- Feedback
- Follow up

The first step in conducting a training programme is identifying the stakeholders. Then, Training Need Assessment (TNA) is done. TNA provides decision making input regarding whether training is to be conducted in-house or to be outsourced. If the training is to be conducted in-house, training module has to be developed. However, if it is to be outsourced, appropriate institution has to be selected. Post- training follow up including evaluation is mandatory irrespective of the way the training programmes are conducted.

Indicative Training Topics for User Groups
About IWMP- Orientation on Watershed Concept, General Environmental Awareness.
Concept of UG, Role of UG and Functions of UG.
How to Conduct Meetings, Roles and Responsibilities of Members, Framing Rules and Regulations.
Soil and water conservation, Specific Environmental and social issues related to soil and water conservation.
Leadership, Decision making and Conflict resolution.
Crop Production and Management, Environmental and Social issues related to the subject.
Convergence and Linkages, Equity and Gender.
Comprehensive Watershed Management

B. USER CHARGES:

As per Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects-2008, *the Gram Sabha (Local Body) through the Watershed Committee (WC) shall put in place mechanism for collecting User Charges. No charge will be taken from landless, destitute or disabled/widow headed households for work done on private or public land. The user charges collected shall be credited to the WDF for maintenance of assets created during the project.*

The Local Body through Watershed Committee (WC) shall impose user charges on the User Groups for use of common utilities like water for irrigation from village water sources/ponds, grazing from community pastures etc. No charge is normally taken from landless, destitute or disabled / widow headed households for work done on private or public land.

The user charges from beneficiaries as decided by the Watershed committee shall also go to the WDF. While one-half of the user charges so collected may be credited to the WDF for maintenance of assets of the projects, the remaining one-half may be utilized by the Local Body for any other purpose as it may deem fit. The WDF should be enriched by raising funds from different other sources like rich households in the village, developmental organizations working in the area, other schemes running in the area, etc. These contributions would be acceptable either in cash at the time of execution of works or voluntary labour.

A sum equivalent to the monetary value of the voluntary labour 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 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.

The Secretary, Watershed Committee (WC)/Local Body shall maintain a completely separate account of the income and expenditure of the WDF. Rules for operation of the fund should be prepared by the Watershed Committee (WC) and ratified by the Local Body. The WDF bank account may be operated by the President of the Local Body and any member from the UG nominated by the Local Body.

C. WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT FUND (WDF) :

As per Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects-2008;

i) 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.

These contributions would be acceptable either in cash at the time of execution of works or voluntary labour. A sum equivalent to the monetary value of the voluntary labour 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.

ii) The Secretary, Watershed Committee (WC) shall maintain a completely separate account of the income and expenditure of the WDF. Rules for operation of the fund should be prepared by the Watershed Committee (WC) and ratified by the Gram Sabha (Local Body Meeting). The WDF bank account should be operated by the President of the Gram Panchayat (Local Body) and any member from the SHG nominated by the Gram Sabha (Local Body Meeting). Alternatively, the guidelines for the management and utilization of the WDF may be evolved by the concerned Nodal Ministry.

iii) After completion of Phase II, at least 50% of the WDF funds shall 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.

One of the mandatory conditions for selection of villages in Watershed Development Programmes is people's contribution towards Watershed Development Fund (WDF). People's contribution to the project is a very important factor of project sustainability. Their contribution in different forms leads to their taking ownership of the project in general and of the infrastructures created therein in specific. Apart from creating ownership, the funds thus accumulated can be utilized in the post-project period for repair maintenance and livelihood works. Though initially, people may be reluctant to contribute, the WDT should educate them about the importance of their contribution.

The contributions to WDF shall be a minimum 10% of the cost of works executed on individual lands. However, in case of SC/ST and persons identified below the poverty line, the minimum contribution shall be 5% of the cost of works executed on their lands. Contribution to the Fund in respect of community property may come from all the beneficiaries, which shall be a minimum of 5% of the development cost incurred. A sum equivalent to the monetary value of the voluntary labour and materials would be taken from the watershed project account and deposited in this Fund. The Local Body shall maintain the Watershed Development Fund separately. Individuals as well as charitable institutions should be encouraged to contribute generously to this Fund. The proceeds of this Fund shall be utilized in maintenance of assets created on community land or for common use after completion of project period. Works taken up for individual benefit shall not be eligible for repair/maintenance out of this Fund.

Operational Procedure of WDF:

- The Village Watershed Committee (WC) would every year in the month of April invite applications from the beneficiaries for availing fund from the Watershed Development Fund (WDF) for repair maintenance or further development purpose.
- The concerned User Groups/ SHGs/ Individuals have to apply in writing to the Village Watershed Committee mentioning the need for repair maintenance and the cost estimates. The WC will then verify the facts (estimates, etc.) and sanction the amount it deems feasible.
- The WC would consider all applications on merit basis and preference would be given to the SC/ST, BPL/land less, women, marginal and small farmers. The WC should devise a formula to allocate available funds among different categories of beneficiaries.
- Works on private land will not be eligible for such assistance.
- The individual himself/herself should carry out the work from own funds.

DOCUMENTATION OF SUCCESS STORIES:

EPA SUCCESS STORIES

1. District: Ri-bhoi.

Name of the Activity	R. C. C. Storage Tank
Name of the Project and Batch No. under IWMP	RB-IWMP-VII (2011-12); Batch-III
Name of Watershed Area	Umkyrpiang Umkaduh Micro Watershed
Name of Village and Development Block	Umkyrpiang Village; Umling C&RD Block;
Estimated Amount (In Rs.)	Rs. 1,46,000.00/- (Rupees One Lakh and Forty Six Thousand) Only.
Project Implementing Agency (PIA)	Soil & Water Conservation Territorial Division, Nongpoh.

- Construction of Water Storage Tank was identified by the villagers as one of the Entry Point Activities (EPA) of the Project during Participatory Rural Appraisal Exercise. Such structure was the long felt demand of the villagers due to acute shortage of water especially during dry season.
- The site is located at the top of a hill and the villagers wanted to construct the storage tank somewhere near the origin of the water source itself.
- The Water Storage Tank is handed over to the Village User Group of beneficiaries for its operation and maintenance.
- Around 95 households are benefited from this activity particularly poor village woman of the local area. Previously, women of poor households were very much vulnerable since they had to carry household activities like collecting water, washing cloths etc in a very unhygienic condition. Villagers now can maintain regular cleanliness of the households due to sufficient availability of water. It also improved the local people by enabling them to spend more time in their farming activities instead of spending time of more than 3 or 4 hours a day in collecting water.



BEFORE CONSTRUCTION



AFTER CONSTRUCTION

2. District: West Jaintia Hills.

Name of the Activity	Drinking Water Supply
Name of the Project and Batch No. under IWMP	WJH-IWMP-VI (2011-12); Batch-III
Name of Watershed Area	Khlieh Myngi Watershed
Name of Village and Development Block	Larnai Village; Thadlaskein C&RD Block.
Estimated Amount (In Rs.)	Rs. 3,00,000.00/- (Rupees Three Lakhs) Only.
Project Implementing Agency (PIA)	Soil & Water Conservation Territorial Division, Jowai.

- Construction of Drinking Water Supply Structure was identified by the villagers as one of the Entry Point Activities (EPA) of the Project during Participatory Rural Appraisal Exercise. Drinking Water Supply was an urgent requirement of the villagers since no other source of water was available for the villagers except spring water.
- Under this Drinking Water Supply, Storage structure was constructed at source of water with storage capacity of 20,000 Litres. From source, water is transferred to PVC water storage tank with storage capacity of 5,000 Litres using 130 Meters long PVC pipe. Likewise, drinking water is made available to villagers for 24 hours and water is collected through two taps attached to the PVC water storage tank. The Water Storage Tank is handed over to the Village User Group of beneficiaries for its operation and maintenance. The member of this group makes a contribution of Rs.30 per month for electricity bill expense and periodic maintenance expenses needed for this asset. Apart from this contribution the User Groups also organize cleanliness drive every month in order to maintain the cleanliness of the water source and its surrounding area. In the catchment area near the source of the drinking water Afforestation work has been taken up in an area of 1.00 ha in order to enhance the infiltration and conservation of rain water.
- This Entry Point Activity succeeded in creation of healthy, hygienic and peaceful environment including the issue related to water storage and conservation. Unity and sense of responsibility was also witnessed through the creation of this asset. Apart from the Water User Groups the village as a whole is benefitted from this activity especially at the time of social gathering and during dry season.



STORAGE TANK FOR DRINKING WATER SUPPLY

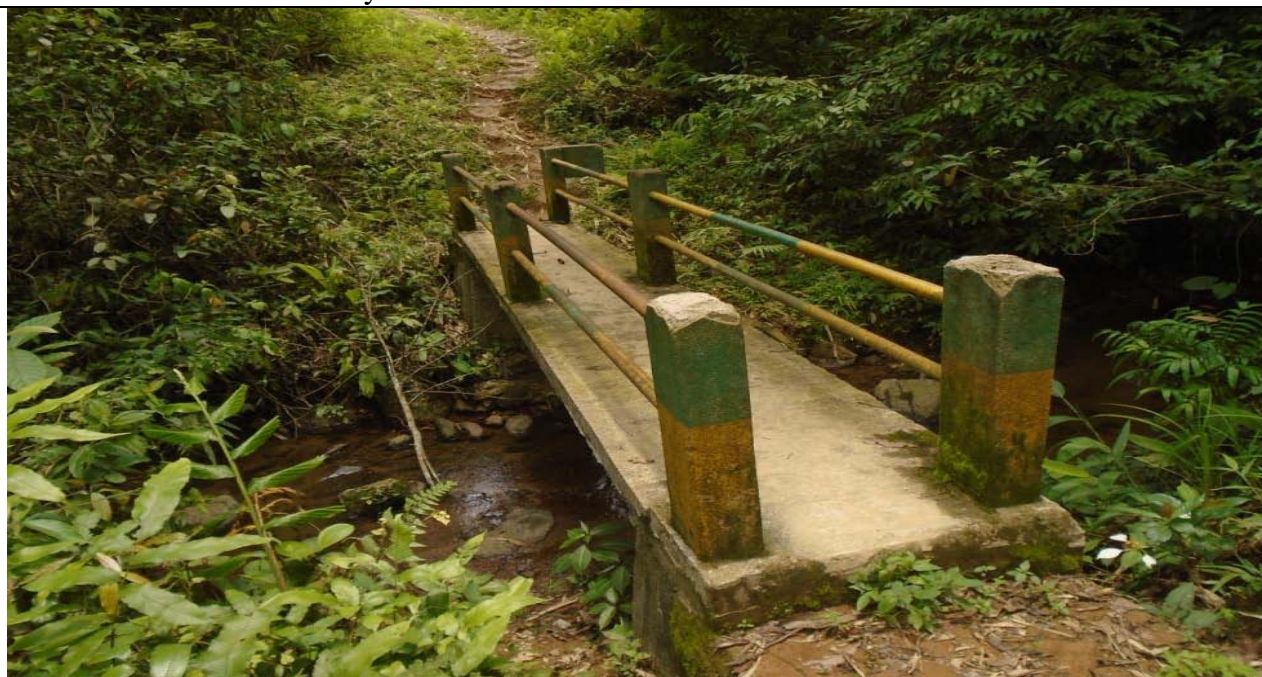


TAPPING WATER SOURCE FOR DRINKING WATER SUPPLY

3. District: West Khasi Hills.

Name of the Activity	Foot Bridge
Name of the Project and Batch No. under IWMP	WKH-IWMP-IX (2011-12); Batch-III
Name of Watershed Area	Umnei Umsophie Micro Watershed
Name of Village and Development Block	Mawngap Village; Mawshynrut C&RD Block.
Estimated Amount (In Rs.)	Rs. 61,200.00/- (Rupees Sixty One Thousand and Two Hundred) Only.
Project Implementing Agency (PIA)	Soil & Water Conservation Territorial Division, Nongstoin.

- The Foot Bridge at Mawngap village was constructed under IWMP-IX (Umnei-Umsophie Watershed), West Khasi Hills District as part of the Entry Point Activity (EPA) and it was constructed as per the needs of the villagers to cross the Umpiedwar stream. The Bridge was constructed to help the villagers crossing the stream for carrying out their day to day routine activities particularly during monsoon when the water level rises in the stream.
- Around 18 families of the village are linked to the main road in Nongrynniaw village through this foot bridge. Bridge was very important for the villagers as farmers normally sell their agricultural produce to the local markets as well as bring back other items for their daily consumption to the village. Farmers also use the bridge for going to their farm land. It is also being used by school children. The Foot Bridge was handed over by the PIA to the village administration for its periodic maintenance.
- The construction of the Bridge appeared to be a blessing in many ways particularly when there used to be an emergency in the village such as transportation of sick people who are in need of urgent medical attention. Previously, life was difficult for being unable to cross the stream whenever there was heavy rain.



FOOT BRIDGE

4. District: West Khasi Hills.

Name of the Activity	Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Hub
Name of the Project and Batch No. under IWMP	WKH-IWMP-IX (2011-12); Batch-III
Name of Watershed Area	Umnei Umsohphie Micro Watershed
Name of Village and Development Block	Mawtirang Village; Mawshynrut C&RD Block.
Estimated Amount (In Rs.)	Rs. 1,72,000.00/- (Rupees One Lakh Seventy Two Thousand) Only.
Project Implementing Agency (PIA)	Soil & Water Conservation Territorial Division, Nongstoin.

- Under PRA exercise, villagers of Mawtirang village identified the construction of an Information Education & Communication (IEC) Hub as part of the Entry Point Activity (EPA) so that it can be utilized for organising any kind of awareness, trainings, immunization programmes etc as well as for holding urgent village level meetings.
- The Hub is a single room concrete structure with GI sheet roof. Around 46 households of the village are benefitted from this facility.
- PIA handed over the Hub to the village administration for its cleanliness and maintenance.
- Before construction of the IEC Hub, villagers used to hold meetings in an open space. Presently, the villagers are very much happy with the facility.
- The community members are very much thankful to IWMP Project for the IEC Hub.



IEC HUB

5. District: West Garo Hills.

Name of the Activity	Ring Well
Name of the Project and Batch No. under IWMP	WGH-IWMP-XI (2011-12); Batch-III
Name of Watershed Area	Middle Gonggeng Micro Watershed
Name of Village and Development Block	Napakgre Village; Tikrikilla C&RD Block.
Estimated Amount (In Rs.)	---
Project Implementing Agency (PIA)	Soil & Water Conservation Territorial Division, Tura.

- The Ring Well was constructed at Napakgre village as part of the Entry Point Activity (EPA). This Ring Well not only provides drinking water to the villagers but also provides water for their daily household needs.
- Before construction of the Well, Women of the village had to travel long distance to fetch drinking water specially during dry season.
- After construction of the Ring Well, villagers are immensely benefitted as they can now collect water easily from the ring well without much difficulties.



RING WELL

WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT WORKS SUCCESS STORIES

1. District: East Garo Hills.

Name of the Activity	Improve ment of Existing Paddy Field
Name of the Project and Batch No. under IWMP	EGH-IWMP-VIII (2011-12); Batch-III
Name of Watershed Area	Rongrit Micro Watershed
Name of Village and Development Block	Ampanggre-I Village; Samanda C&RD Block;
Estimated Amount (In Rs.)	--
Project Implementing Agency (PIA)	Simsanggre Soil & Water Conservation Division, Williamnagar.

- Improvement of existing paddy field was undertaken considering low productivity and soil degradation of existing paddy fields in Rongrit watershed region. Major emphasis was given to increasing output from the improvement of paddy field at the same time importance was also given to receive environmental benefits.
- Mr. Nolit Sangma (Beneficiary) was ignorant about the idea of land development by utilising simple technical inputs due to financial constraints. However, Mr. Sangma received assistance under IWMP Scheme for land development which increased his land holding from 0.33 ha to 1.75 ha in his paddy field, thereby increasing his output/productivity from a mere 10 quintals to 35 quintals.
- Besides witnessing increase in output, certain environmental benefit was also observed such as improved water use efficiency, conservation, erosion control, providing environment friendly options for managing crop residues, reducing soil compaction and improvement of soil physical structure.
- Therefore, such initiative not only increased productivity but also improved the environmental conditions of the watershed region thereby restoring the ecological balance up to a certain extent.



IMPROVEMENT OF EXISTING PADDY FIELD

2. District: East Garo Hills.

Name of the Activity	Water Harvesting Structure
Name of the Project and Batch No. under IWMP	EGH-IWMP-VIII (2011-12); Batch-III
Name of Watershed Area	Upper Rongal Micro- Watershed
Name of Village and Development Block	Samin Chianing Village; Songsak C&RD Block;
Estimated Amount (In Rs.)	--
Project Implementing Agency (PIA)	Simsanggre Soil & Water Conservation Division, Williamnagar.

- The Water Harvesting Structure has been constructed under Upper Rongal Micro Watershed, IWMP-VIII which is located at a distance of about 38 kms away from Williamnagar the District Headquarter of East Garo Hills, Meghalaya.
- The construction of this Water Harvesting Structure helped the people of the project area tremendously by way of providing water for irrigation purpose covering around 9 hectares of cultivable agricultural land thereby enhancing the annual income of the farmers.
- The structure so developed not only served the purpose as source of drinking water for domestic animals but also served the purpose for erosion control barrier, surface run-off and for recreational activities that ultimately helped in optimization of the soil moisture regime covering the surrounding area.



WATER HARVESTING STRUCTURE

3. District: East Garo Hills.

Name of the Activity	C. C. Irrigation Dam
Name of the Project and Batch No. under IWMP	EGH-IWMP-VIII (2011-12); Batch-III
Name of Watershed Area	Lower Rongthit Micro- Watershed
Name of Village and Development Block	Rangdu Dabit Village; Rongjeng C&RD Block;
Estimated Amount (In Rs.)	--
Project Implementing Agency (PIA)	Simsanggre Soil & Water Conservation Division, Williamnagar.

- This C.C. irrigation Dam was constructed at Rongdu Dabit village across Rongdu stream under Lower Rongthit Watershed-IWMP- VIII during 2014-2015. It is located at a distance of about 60 km. from Williamnagar, the District Head Quarter of East Garo Hills.
- This irrigation Dam was constructed on a barren land where cultivation practices did not exist. But after the construction of this irrigation dam, it helped in ground water recharge and improved the vegetation of the surrounding areas as well.
- The villagers have started cultivation of crops in the nearby areas as there is now continuous supply of water, thereby increasing their crop productivity, income and also improving the socio-economic condition of the farmers. This helped in restoration of ecological balance too in the degraded ecosystem through dense vegetation and green surroundings.



C. C. IRRIGATION DAM

4. District: West Garo Hills.

Name of the Activity	C. C. Water Harvesting Structure
Name of the Project and Batch No. under IWMP	WGH-IWMP-XII (2011-12); Batch-III
Name of Watershed Area	Upper Aju Watershed
Name of Village and Development Block	Sangjengpara Village; Gambegre C&RD Block;
Estimated Amount (In Rs.)	Rs. 2, 50,000.00/- (Rupees Two Lakhs and Fifty Thousand) Only.
Project Implementing Agency (PIA)	Soil & Water Conservation Territorial Division, Tura.

- Soil & Water Conservation Tura (T) Division constructed the CC Water Harvesting Structure at Sanjengpara village under IWMP Scheme. This Water Harvesting Structure helps in the ground water recharge and in turn this water is used for agricultural as well as for other domestic purposes.
- Before the construction of the structure, the farmers used to cultivate their crops in few plots of land due to water scarcity. But it has been a turning point for the villagers and altogether 9 nos. of households are benefited covering area of around 5.50Ha. Consequently, the farmers not only grow crops but also started Pisciculture in the pond.
- On an average, the farmers manage to harvest around 228 Kgs of fish from the pond which are being sold for Rs.200/- per kg in the village market. The total income generated from selling of fish is Rs.45,600/- per annum. Therefore together with pisciculture and increased crop production the farmers have been benefitted immensely out of the activity.



C. C. WATER HARVESTING STRUCTURE

5. District: West Garo Hills.

Name of the Activity	C. C. Irrigation Dam
Name of the Project and Batch No. under IWMP	WGH-IWMP-XII (2011-12); Batch-III
Name of Watershed Area	Middle Gonggeng Watershed
Name of Village and Development Block	Napakgre Village; Tikrikilla C&RD Block;
Estimated Amount (In Rs.)	--
Project Implementing Agency (PIA)	Soil & Water Conservation Territorial Division, Tura.

- The C. C. Irrigation Dam has been constructed under IWMP at Middle Gonggeng watershed. This Dam was constructed to enable harnessing of water resources to meet the needs of the people.
- The people of Napakgre village often used to face water scarcity during the dry season as well as used to face the problem of flash flood during the monsoon season. Therefore the people looked for a convenient system to preserve and harness the natural water resources into reservoir not only to control floods but also to provide water for activities like irrigation, aquaculture and other household use.
- The beneficiaries of this CC Irrigation dam have now produced enough food grains to sustain their families, they have also started rearing fish in the dam and manages to generate income. The total benefitted area of this dam is 10 Ha. Presently, the beneficiaries can cultivate as well as irrigate their fields thereby improving their crop production considerably.



C. C. IRRIGATION DAM

6. District: West Garo Hills.

Name of the Activity	Dug Out Pond
Name of the Project and Batch No. under IWMP	WGH-IWMP-XII (2011-12); Batch-III
Name of Watershed Area	Balmrik Watershed
Name of Village and Development Block	Adinggre Village; Dadenggre C&RD Block;
Estimated Amount (In Rs.)	Rs. 50,000.00/-
Project Implementing Agency (PIA)	Soil & Water Conservation Territorial Division, Tura.

- Under Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), Soil & Water Conservation Tura (T) Division constructed a dug out pond for Shri. Polnash Sangma at Adinggre village and released 2000 nos.(about 3 kgs) of fingerlings received from Fisheries Department under Convergence initiative.
- In the year 2015, the beneficiary harvested around 30 Kgs of fish and received Rs. 6,000/- by selling harvested fishes in the local market for Rs.200/Kg. This practice of selling part of the harvested fish still continues and managed to earn approximately Rs. 9,000/- till the date of compilation of this story.
- Therefore unlike before, this dug out pond not only improved the living condition of his family but also appeared as a source of additional income for his livelihood and a source of motivation in life.



DUG OUT POND

7. District: West Garo Hills.

Name of the Activity	Dug Out Pond
Name of the Project and Batch No. under IWMP	WGH-IWMP-XII (2011-12); Batch-III
Name of Watershed Area	Balmrik Watershed
Name of Village and Development Block	Amingokgre Village; Dadenggre C&RD Block;
Estimated Amount (In Rs.)	Rs. 50,000.00/-
Project Implementing Agency (PIA)	Soil & Water Conservation Territorial Division, Tura.

- A dug-out pond was constructed in the farm of one beneficiary Shri. Balnen Sangma under the IWMP at Balmrik Micro Watershed. The Fishery Department facilitated the release of 1000 fingerlings into the pond and helped the beneficiary in rearing of the fish.
- These fingerlings were released into the pond in the year 2014 and were sold after one year in the village weekly market. Around 20 Kgs of fish were harvested from the farm those were sold in the market at the rate of Rs. 250/-per kilogram. An amount of Rs. 6,250/- was received from selling fish in the market. This additional income contributed in the well-being and living condition of the farmer's family.



DUG OUT POND

LIVELIHOOD SUCCESS STORIES

1. District: Ribhoi.

Name of the Activity	Distribution of Carpentry Equipments
Name of the Project and Batch No. under IWMP	RB-IWMP-VII (2011-12); Batch-III
Name of Watershed Area	Umsew Watershed
Name of Village and Development Block	Pahamryngkang and Nongwah Mawlein Village; Jirang C&RD Block;
Estimated Amount (In Rs.)	Rs. 1,00,000.00/- (Assistance under Livelihood)
Project Implementing Agency (PIA)	Soil & Water Conservation Territorial Division, Nongpoh.

- Carpentry equipments were distributed under (RB-IWMP-VII; 2011-12) Umsew Watershed to 20 beneficiaries at Pahamryngkang and Nongwah Mawlein Village. Total estimated expenditure was Rs. 1,00,000/- (@ Rs 5,000/- per unit) under livelihood component of the Project.
- The village area is located far from the District Head Quarter, where one comes across high demand for Skilled manpower. Sourcing labourers from urban area involves huge expenditure. Therefore, considering the potential of the local people in the Carpentry field and due to availability of skilled manpower in the local area Carpentry equipments were distributed among selected villagers with substantial experience in the field.
- The quality of Carpentry work improved considerably due to availability of equipments. Such initiative not only helped improving the living condition of the beneficiaries but also helped in availability of skilled manpower at reasonably cheaper rate in the local area.



DISTRIBUTION OF CARPENTRY EQUIPMENTS

2. District: West Khasi Hills.

Name of the Activity	Poultry Raising
Name of the Project and Batch No. under IWMP	WKH-IWMP-VIII (2011-12); Batch-III
Name of Watershed Area	Ummawiong Watershed
Name of Village and Development Block	Mawtynrong Village; Mawshynrut C&RD Block;
Estimated Amount (In Rs.)	Rs. 8,000.00/- (Assistance under Livelihood)
Project Implementing Agency (PIA)	Soil & Water Conservation Territorial Division, Nongstoin.

- Smt. Bitilis Wanniang is a middle-aged hardworking housewife of Mawtynrong village under Ummawiong Watershed (WKH-IWMP-VIII), West Khasi Hills District. She initially took up Poultry Farming on her own by raising 50 nos. of Poultry chicks in the year 2012. She did not have formal training but just gathered information by herself on how to raise the chicks. Then, She faced the problem of less output comparing expenditure on poultry feed.
- During the financial year 2014-15, Smt. Bitilis Wanniang was selected as one of the beneficiaries under Livestock Activities of the Watershed. She received assistance of Rs.8,000/- for purchasing of 50 nos. of Broiler chicks along with feeds. Thereafter on April 2015, Smt. Bitilis Wanniang attended a one-day training cum exposure trip on the Raising of Livestock scientifically in which, the Resource person oriented on the raising of Broiler chicks.
- After the training programme, Smt. Bitilis Wanniang for more inspired and became confident in raising the Broiler chicks. The chicks grew fast and within a period of two months she could sell 45 nos. of chicks that survived. Since then, there is no looking back for her rather could double the nos. of chicks per batch. She normally sells the matured chickens to the suppliers of local market from whom she procures the young chicks.



POULTRY RAISING

PRODUCTION AND MICRO-ENTERPRISE SUCCESS STORIES

1. District: Ribhoi.

Name of the Activity	Rural Go Down
Name of the Project and Batch No. under IWMP	RB-IWMP-VII (2011-12); Batch-III
Name of Watershed Area	Umsew Watershed
Name of Village and Development Block	Pahamryngkang Village; Jirang C&RD Block;
Estimated Amount (In Rs.)	Rs. 50,000.00/- (Assistance under Production)
Project Implementing Agency (PIA)	Soil & Water Conservation Territorial Division, Nongpoh.

- Construction of Rural Go-down was undertaken at Pahamryngkang under (RB-IWMP-VII; 2011-12) Umsew with an estimated expenditure of Rs. 50,000/- under Production System component of the Project.
- The village is located in a hill side where variety of vegetables and fruits are grown. The location is far away from market area and farm products grown by the farmers need to be stored for minimum nos. of days before selling commercially in the market. Therefore, there has been a demand for a storage facility to control distress sale of the farmers and to reduce losses incurred by the farmers due to many reasons.
- After construction of the Go-down, villagers started storing materials like Broomstick as well as raw vegetables grown locally. Consequently, village farmers are benefitted due the advantage of having control during price fluctuations.

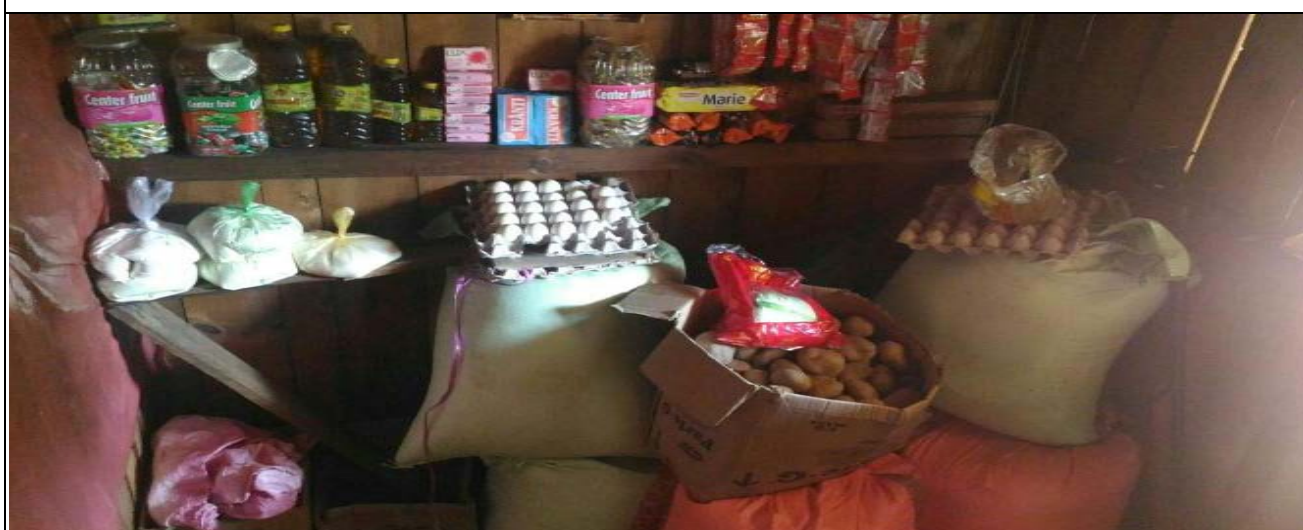


RURAL GO-DOWN

2. District: West Khasi Hills.

Name of the Activity	Grocery Store
Name of the Project and Batch No. under IWMP	WKH-IWMP-VIII (2011-12); Batch-III
Name of Watershed Area	Ummawiong Watershed
Name of Village and Development Block	Mawthoh Village; Nongstoin C&RD Block;
Estimated Amount (In Rs.)	Rs. 30,000.00/- (Assistance under Production and Micro Enterprise)
Project Implementing Agency (PIA)	Soil & Water Conservation Territorial Division, Nongstoin.

- Mawthoh is a small village hamlet located on the hilltop at a distance of 7 kms. from the district headquarter of West Khasi Hills. Till recent past, villagers used to face much difficulty in procuring grocery items by travelling 3 kms away to the next village. Situation worsens during rainy season due to poor accessibility and poor road condition.
- The Seng Kynthei SHG from this village promoted under WKH-IWMP-VIII Project of West Khasi Hills, shown their interest for setting up of a small Grocery Store to meet the basic grocery items purchased by the people in their village. This SHG comprises of 10 female members and assisted during the 2nd Year of project implementation. Each member is found to be very enthusiastic and hard working. Initially group activities started with the monthly contribution of Rs 20/- among the members. Thereafter, the group started mobilising loans among themselves with interest @ of 2% for group members and @ 5% for non-members.
- The Watershed Committee approved the application of the SHG for setting up of a Grocery Unit and granted them an assistance of Rs 30,000.00/-only from the Production system and Micro-enterprise component under 1st disbursement during 3rd year of the Project for procuring stock of their grocery items.
- The SHG is presently running the Grocery store from a rented premise. The whole village is benefitted due to the unit since they no longer need to go far away for purchasing grocery items and often appreciates the entrepreneurial effort of the Seng Kynthei SHG. The SHG is increasing their stock day by day by including more and more items in the grocery unit.



GROCERY STORE

CONCLUSION:

The Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) is one of the flagship programmes of the Govt. of India and is being implemented by the Department of Land Resources (DoLR) in all states of the country. If implemented properly, watershed programs like IMWP can result in long term productivity, income, social and environmental gains that will have important and far-reaching impacts, well beyond the immediate stakeholders. Meghalaya is one of the states in the country implementing the programme and accordingly, the SLNA was constituted on 25th June 2009, by the name the Meghalaya State Watershed & Wasteland Development Agency (MSWDA) which has been registered under the Meghalaya Societies Registration Act, XII of 1983.

Key areas where support could improve watershed program performance include strengthening coordination amongst the key stake holders, introducing more holistic watershed planning at a larger scale and strengthening the quality of oversight arrangements to improve sustainability of physical investments. To promote participation of local villagers in implementation of various watershed development activities, the Community Based Organisations (CBOs) are formed. They include User Groups (UGs) and Self-Help Groups (SHGs).

One particular area where encouraging women's participation in IWMP is often been successful is in the development of Self Help Groups, where the main beneficiaries are mostly women. This is because women have less access to formal or other sources of credit. In addition, they are included as beneficiaries in the programme because women make up a disproportionate proportion of the poor and have a superior repayment track record. Therefore, continuing public support for the expansion of these SHGs appears crucial to achieve poverty reduction. This will help in a big way to ensure more women participation in SHGs and collective action in the success of IWMP.

Given the magnitude of the fund invested, it becomes imperative to ensure Convergence of various area development and livelihood improvement programmes with IWMP. This would bring in integrated development in a given watershed, enhance income of the watershed communities and provide wider impacts across the sectors. State specific convergence policies and strategies would need to be formulated in consultation with the concerned line departments. SLNAs should hold initial meetings with the state line departments and decision makers to explore specific convergence potential and kick start the process. The key coordinating authority at the district level has an important role in introducing convergence at the district level. Functional responsibilities of the line departments should be clearly defined and included under the convergence process.

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PHOTO GALLERY



Inauguration Function of SHG Mela 2016 on 03/03/2016 at Shillong



Product on Display in SHG Mela 2016



Product on Display in SHG Mela 2016



One of the Food Stalls in SHG Mela 2016

PHOTO GALLERY



Glimpse of Wah Mawlein Village under EKH-IWMP-XI (East Khasi Hills)



Display Board of IWMP activities carried out in Wah Mawlein Village



C.C. Dam under WJH-IWMP-VI in West Jaintia Hills District



Peripheral Bunding under WJH-IWMP-VI in West Jaintia Hills District

PHOTO GALLERY



Protection Wall under RB-IWMP-VII in Ribhoi District



Diversion Dam under RB-IWMP-VII in Ribhoi District



Wet Terrace under RB-IWMP-VII in Ribhoi District



Contour Bund under RB-IWMP-VII in Ribhoi District

PHOTO GALLERY



Horticulture (Pineapple Plantation) under RB-IWMP-VII in Ribhoi District



Kitchen Gardening under RB-IWMP-VII in Ribhoi District



Distribution of Agri-equipments under RB-IWMP-VII in Ribhoi District



Distribution of Thresher under RB-IWMP-VII in Ribhoi District