



**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-XII BATCH - III (2011-12)



**Issued by the Office of the Divisional Officer
Soil Water Conservation East Khasi Hills Division Shillong
Cum
Project Manager WCDC 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-XII Shri. K. Synrem (AS&WCO), Shri E. Manner (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) Shri N. Lyngdoh have made special emphasis in taking out the actual field data and documenting it properly. We also express our thanks to all elected representatives of the Watershed Committee and Village Community of Project Area for their heartily devotion, full cooperation, setting the priorities and delving on the issues of inter - regional imbalances. The guidance and support of all the Officials, Watershed Committee Members have given ample contribution in giving the final shape to the Completion of this Project.

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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

| | |
|---|--|
| Project Name: | EKH IWMP-XII |
| Batch | III |
| Year of Sanction: | 2011-2012 |
| Total Geographical Area | 3388 Ha |
| Treated Area: | 2000 Ha |
| Total Project Cost: | 300 Lakh |
| Total Fund Received | 300 Lakh |
| Total Expenditure up-to 31.08.2020 | 300 Lakh |
| Name of Micro-Watershed | 1. Phudwisdei 2. Sonai 3. Wah Mawblei |
| Name of Villages covered: | Mawsynram Domskong, Mawkaphan, Kenbah, Kenbah Mynsaw, Jympiat Shella-Bholaganj Umsaw, Mawbang, Tyllap, Tharia, Majai |
| Name of C&RD Block: | Mawsynram, Shella-Bholaganj |
| Year of Completion: | July 2020 |
| No of Beneficiaries | 1208 |

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.



PRA EXERCISE AT VARIOUS
LOCATION OF EKH IWMP-XII



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 Zila Parishad/ 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 Secretary, Governing Body & Project 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 XII: -Phudwisdei Watershed Committee was constituted on 2nd November 2011 and the present lists of members are shown below:

| Sl.No | Name of Members | Designation |
|--------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | Shri Lurshai Langpen | Chairman |
| 2 | Shri Amirkas Byrsaw | Secretary |
| 3 | Shri Lekson Kynter | Member |
| 4 | Shri Tanborning Langpen | Member |
| 5 | Shri Lursing Disiar | Member |
| 6 | Shri Blowin Kynter | Member |
| 7 | Shri Pynbianglang Thongni | Member |
| 8 | Shri Meredy Kynter | Member |
| 9 | Smt. Monda Kynter | Member |
| 10 | Smt. Sotti Kynter | Member |
| 11 | Shri Pyrkhat Dewsaw | Member |
| 12 | Shri P. Siangshong | Member |
| 13 | Shri B. Hynniewta | Member |
| 14 | Shri P. Langpen | Member |
| 15 | Shri E.D. Kynter | Member |
| 16 | Shri Gibon Kynter | Member |
| 17 | Shri B.B. Pdahkasiej | Member |
| 18 | Shri A. Kynter | Member |
| 19 | Shri Dudson Kynter | Member |

The Sonai Watershed Committee was constituted on 29th September 2011 and the present lists of members are shown below: -

| Sl.No | Name of Members | Designation |
|-------|-----------------------|-------------|
| 1 | Shri J.J Dkhar | Chairman |
| 2 | Shri T. Wahlang | Secretary |
| 3 | Shri L. Roini | Member |
| 4 | Shri Iengskhem Sawian | Member |
| 5 | Smt. Seldaris Dkhar | Member |
| | | |



The Wah Mawblei Watershed Committee was constituted on 29th September 2011 and the present lists of members are shown below: -

| Sl.No | Name of Members | Designation |
|-------|------------------------|-------------|
| 1 | Shri E.Marwein | Chairman |
| 2 | Smt. P.Sohtun | Secretary |
| 3 | Shri Barister | Member |
| 4 | Shri StonikSawian | Member |
| 5 | Smt. Ion Warjri | Member |
| 6 | Shri KynphamTangdhara | Member |
| 7 | Shri SporgeonSyiemlieh | Member |
| 8 | Shri AkesTynsong | Member |
| 9 | Shri OristarSyiemtwa | 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 | Phudwisdei | EKH IWMP-XII | 11 |
| 2 | Sonai | EKH IWMP-XII | 2 |
| 3 | Wah Mawblei | EKH IWMP-XII | 2 |
| | | TOTAL | 15 |



Banroilang SHG, Tharia

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 | Phudwisdei | Drinking Well | 5 |
| 2 | Sonai | | 3 |
| 3 | Wah Mawblei | | 2 |
| | | TOTAL | 10 |



ENTRY POINT ACTIVITIES AT DOMSKONG



ENTRY POINT ACTIVITIES AT MAWKAPHAN

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-XII | Phudwisdei | 1000 | State Bank of India, Polo Bazar Branch |
| 2 | | | | Sonai | 500 | Punjab Nation Bank, Lad Sohbar Branch |
| 3 | | | | Wah Mawblei | 500 | Punjab Nation Bank, Lad Sohbar Branch |
| | | | | TOTAL | 2000 | |

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 OF WATERSHED | TYPES OF TRAINING |
|---------|---------------------------------|--|
| 1 | Phudwisdei, Sonai & Wah Mawblei | 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 EKH IWMP-XII BATCH - III UNDER INTEGRATED WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME EAST KHASI HILLS DISTRICT- MEGHALAYA

Area Ha. 2000

Total Project Cost: 300.00 lakhs

| Item of works | Phudwisdei | | Sonai | | Wah Mawblei | | Total | |
|--|------------|------|-------|------|-------------|------|-------|------|
| | Phy | | Phy | | Phy. | | Phy. | |
| | ha. | nos. | ha. | nos. | ha. | nos. | ha. | nos. |
| Arable Land Treatment | | | | | | | | |
| Bench Terracing (Ha) | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | | 60 | |
| Contour Bund (Ha) | 100 | | 40 | | 40 | | 180 | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Non-Arable Land Treatment | | | | | | | | |
| Agro-Horticulture (Ha) | 100 | | 50 | | 50 | | 200 | |
| Improvement Of Degraded Forest (Ha) | 180 | | 50 | | 50 | | 280 | |
| Afforestation (Ha) | 120 | | 50 | | 50 | | 220 | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Drainage Line Treatment | | | | | | | | |
| Check Dam (No) | | 34 | | 11 | | 11 | | 56 |
| Water Harvesting Structure (No) | | 39 | | 28 | | 28 | | 95 |
| Protection Wall (Rm) | | 50 | | 32 | | 32 | | 114 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Livelihood Activities | | | | | | | | |
| Tailoring (No) | | 24 | | 12 | | 12 | | 48 |
| Carpentry (No) | | 90 | | | | | | 90 |
| Kitchen Gardening (No) | | 280 | | 192 | | 192 | | 664 |
| Basket Making (No) | | | | 20 | | 20 | | 40 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Production System & Micro Enterprises | | | | | | | | |
| Food Processing (No) | | 16 | | 8 | | 8 | | 32 |
| Pisciculture (No) | | | | 4 | | 4 | | 8 |
| Piggery (No) | | 20 | | 10 | | 10 | | 40 |
| Grocery Shop (No) | | 14 | | 3 | | 3 | | 20 |
| | | | | | | | | |

CHAPTER-8

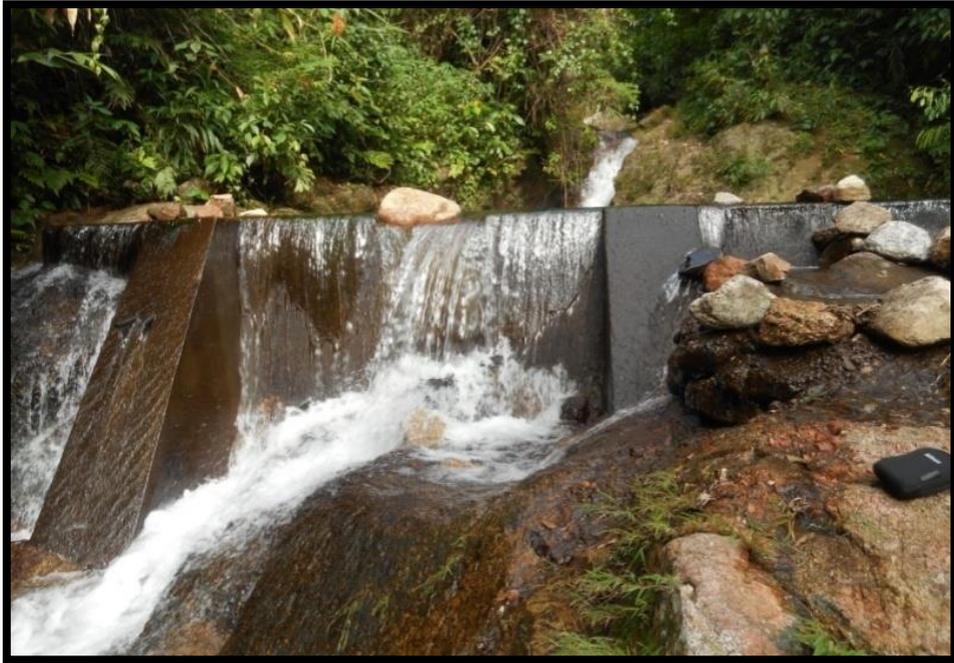
SUCCESS STORIES OF EKH IWMP-XII

| | |
|---|--|
| 1. Name of the Project | Phudwisdei Watershed IWMP – XII |
| 2. Name of Activity whether individual/ Organizational | Protection Wall of community |
| 3. Objective of the Project/Activity | (i) Control soil erosion which increased agricultural crop production because of assured irrigation throughout the year. (ii) Per unit area enhancement of agricultural crop productivity due to increase crop intensity. (iii) Improved food security and livelihood opportunity. (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.22,830/- |
| 6. Nature of the organization (NGO,CSR- of corporate Govt agency) | Government Agency |
| 7. Whether Project Implementation involve partnership | Community base with peoples' participation/cooperation of Phudwisdei watershed |
| 8. Project Area- District/Village/Block | East Khasi Hills, Mawsynram 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 | Beneficiaries, farmers and the community of Phudwisdei |
| 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) | Mitigate Soil erosion |
| 15.Income of beneficiaries (previous and now) | Pre-Project- Rs. 50,000/- Post Project – Rs.90,000/- |
| 16.Lesson learnt | Inputs provided to the villagers about water conservation, the need to preserve and conserve water for their domestic use. |

PROTECTION WALL AT VARIOUS LOCATION OF PHUDWISDEI WATERSHDED



| | |
|--|---|
| 1. Name of the Project | Phudwisdei Watershed IWMP – XII |
| 2. Name of Activity whether individual/ Organizational | Check Dam of Community at Kenbah & Ken Mynsaw |
| 3. Objective of the Project/Activity | (i) Increased agricultural crop production because of assured irrigation throughout the year. (ii) Per unit area enhancement of agricultural crop productivity due to increase crop intensity. (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.65,600/- per Structure |
| 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 Phudwisdei watershed |
| 8. Project Area- District/Village/Block | East Khasi Hills, Mawsynram 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 | Farmers and the Community of Kenbah |
| 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: No adequate supply of water to the agricultural Field. Post Project: In-situ water & moisture conservation thereby increasing percolation and assured irrigation |
| 15. Income of beneficiaries (previous and now) | Pre Project – Rs. 55,000/- Post Project – Rs.85,000/- |
| 16. Lesson learnt | (i) Cooperation and collection of basic information from Land owners/ farmers of the villages about the climatic condition, maximum and minimum discharge of the stream/river. etc is a must before implementation for the success of the project. (ii) Inputs provided to farmers about the double cropping and inter cropping is well accepted by them for upliftment in their livelihood status |



Check Dam at Kenbah



Check Dam at Ken Mynsaw

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Name of the Project | Sonai Watershed IWMP XII. |
| 2. Name of Activity whether individual/ Organizational | Bench Terrace/ Individual. |
| 3. Objective of the Project/Activity | (i) Retention of soil loss due to sudden Erosion (ii) Improving the betel nut plantation through this intervention |
| 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 the active participation/cooperation |
| 8. Project Area- District/Village/Block | East Khasi Hills, Shella-Bholaganj 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) | This area is under betel nut cultivation for the past many years. Initially, the productivity of the betel nut was found to be very promising as both the soil and the climate factors favours the growth of this crop. However, due to heavy rain and loose soil which in the absence of proper protection the soil tends to be washed away, as a result there is a decline in the fertility of the soil, thus affecting the yield of the betel nut plantation in the said area. |
| 11. Initiative taking under the Project(Process undertaken under the Project) | Capacity Building & Training to the Beneficiaries |
| 12. No. of People Impacted | 1 No |
| 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) | i) Improved Soil & water moisture regime by way of minimizing erosion from run-off especially in monsoon |
| 15. Income of beneficiaries (previous and now) | Pre Project - Rs. 25,000 /- per annum Post Project -Rs. 40,000 /- per annum |
| 16. Lesson learnt | The introduction of Bench Terrace in this area has help in the retention of the soil, thus improving the moisture regime. The health of the betel nut trees was found to be improving by the day as a result of the intervention. There is a good scope that the yield of this plantation will increase in the coming future. The landowner also has contributed a lot to this effort to see that the plantation is maintained in a proper way. |



Bench Terrace of Smti. Sendhu M Sangma at Khliehshnong, Umsawmaskon, Sonai Watershed.

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| 1. Name of the Project | Sonai Watershed IWMP XII. |
| 2. Name of Activity whether individual/ Organizational | Piggery /Individual. |
| 3. Objective of the Project/Activity | Upliftment of Livelihood status. |
| 4. Implementing/ Facilitating Agency | Office of the Divisional Soil & Water Conservation Officer, Shillong (T) Division Shillong. |
| 5.Amount Sanctioned & Utilised | Rs.30,000/- |
| 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, Shella-Bholaganj 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) | As a farmer, the beneficiary had big dreams of improving livelihood day by day, however due to unfortunate financial circumstances; the beneficiary could not extend much of his farming activities |
| 11. Initiative taking under the Project(Process undertaken under the Project) | Capacity Building & Training to the Beneficiaries |
| 12. No. of People Impacted | 1 No |
| 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) | i) On receiving the financial aid for Piggery unit, the beneficiary could expand his farming activities and bought piglets for raising in the farm |
| 15. Income of beneficiaries (previous and now) | Pre Project – Rs. 25,000 /- per annum Post Project –Rs. 45,000 /- per annum |
| 16. Lesson learnt | Inputs provided to those individual who are very hardworking and trustworthy person, which earns the trust of the Watershed Committee in lending a helping hand, and thus upliftment of their livelihood status. |



Piggery given to Shri SuparSangma of Umsawmaskon

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|---|---|
| 1. Name of the Project | Wahmawblei Watershed IWMP XII. |
| 2. Name of Activity whether individual/ Organizational | Protection Wall/Individual |
| 3. Objective of the Project/Activity | (i) Retention of soil loss due to Erosion (ii) Improving the Arecanut plantation through this intervention. |
| 4. Implementing/ Facilitating Agency | Office of the Divisional Soil & Water Conservation Officer, Shillong (T) Division Shillong. |
| 5. Amount Sanctioned & Utilised | Rs.30,000/- |
| 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, Shella-Bholaganj 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) | This area is under Arecanut cultivation for the past years. Initially, the productivity of the Arecanut was found to be very promising as both the soil and the climate factors favours the growth of this crop. However, due to heavy rain and loose soil which in the absence of proper protection the soil tends to be washed away, as a result there is a decline in the fertility of the soil, thus affecting the yield of the Arecanut plantation in the said area. |
| 11. Initiative taking under the Project(Process undertaken under the Project) | Capacity Building & Training to the Beneficiaries |
| 12. No. of People Impacted | 1 No |
| 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) | Improved Soil & water moisture regime by way of minimizing erosion from run-off especially during rainy season |
| 15. Income of beneficiaries (previous and now) | Pre Project – Rs. 25,000 /- per annum Post Project –Rs. 45,000 /- per annum |
| 16. Lesson learnt | The introduction of Protection Wall in this area has help in the retention of the soil, thus improving the soil & moisture regime. The health of the Arecanut trees was found to be improving as a result of the intervention. There is a good scope that the yield of this plantation will increase in the coming future. The landowner also has contributed a lot to this effort to see that the plantation is maintained in a proper way |



Protection Wall of Shri. Arbis Tangdhara at Tharia, Wah Mawblei Watershed.

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|---|---|
| 1. Name of the Project | Wahmawblei Watershed IWMP XII. |
| 2. Name of Activity whether individual/ Organizational | Agri-Implements-Carpentry/Individual. |
| 3. Objective of the Project/Activity | Upliftment of Livelihood status |
| 4. Implementing/ Facilitating Agency | Office of the Divisional Soil & Water Conservation Officer, Shillong (T) Division Shillong. |
| 5. Amount Sanctioned & Utilised | Rs.5,000/- |
| 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, Shella-Bholaganj 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) | The beneficiary was a very hardworking person, and his only source of income is by working in the fields and making furniture to feed his family needs, but due to unfortunate financial circumstances; the beneficiary needed help so he could purchase more essential tools for his daily activities. |
| 11. Initiative taking under the Project(Process undertaken under the Project) | Capacity Building & Training to the Beneficiaries |
| 12. No. of People Impacted | 1 No |
| 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) | On receiving the financial aid for this activity, the beneficiary could purchase agri- tools and carpentry equipments and thereby improving his livelihood status as well |
| 15. Income of beneficiaries (previous and now) | Pre Project - Rs. 20,000 /- per annum Post Project -Rs. 32,000 /- per annum |
| 16. Lesson learnt | Inputs provided to those individual who are very hardworking and trustworthy person, which earns the trust of the Watershed Committee in lending a helping hand, and thus upliftment of their livelihood status |



Shri. Kynpham Tangdhara receiving his Carpentry Tools/ Agriculture Implements at Tharia, Wah Mawblei Watershed.

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 Shillong.



Social Audit of Phudwisdei Watershed At Mawphlang Range Office, Mawphlang



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 DOMSKONG VILLAGE
UNDER PHUDWISDEI WATERSHED**

