



**BRIEF WRITE UP ON
Integrated Watershed Management Programme
(IWMP)
BATCH – II (2010-11)
UNDER RI – BHOI SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION
DIVISION NONGPOH**



Issued by the Office of the Divisional Officer

**Soil & Water Conservation Ri – Bhoi Division Nongpoh
Cum
Project Manager WCDC Ri – Bhoi District**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

“A true smile on a farmer’s face is the key for the Nation Success”

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 IWMP-IV & VI Shri. F. Syiemiong (AS&WCO) and IWMP – V Shri. B.S. Khongtip (Range Officer) are the source of inspiration for all the involved functionaries. Technical Expert Shri. Jyswill Lyngdoh and Accountant Shri. J.R. Marak also has immensely contributed their knowledge and expertise in these projects. Rigorous and dedicated working of our Watershed Development Team (WDT) Shri. Frankie Nongsiej and, Smt. Maphisha Kurbah 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 a 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 (SLNA) 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.

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 peoples 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 projects 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 skill were used to make the programme successful as well as sustainable. The local people's knowledge is also being used to develop strategy for conservation and proper utilization of existing water resource for the community as well as for individual. These were done by using PRA tools and method of data collections such as:-

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

P.R.A. Exercise: Lower Umpih, Lower Umran, Lower Umlathu, Umsohpai & Umtawing & Lower Umlathu.



CHAPTER – 3

DIFFERENT INSTITUTIONS CONSTITUTED UNDER IWMP

PROJECT IMPLEMENTING AGENCY (PIA):

The State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) 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 the project period.

Watershed Development Team:

Roles and Responsibilities of WDT:

1. The WDT will guide the Watershed Committee (WC) in the formulation 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 sustainable 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) Ri-Bhoi 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 Ri-Bhoi District.	-	Chairman
2. Project Director, DRDA, Ri-Bhoi District, Nongpoh.		
3. District Agriculture/Horticulture Officer Ri-Bhoi District, Nongpoh.	-	Member
4. Divisional Forest Officer, Social Forestry Division, Ri-Bhoi District Nongpoh.	-	Member
5. District Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Officer, Ri-Bhoi District, Nongpoh	-	Member
6. Superintendent of Fisheries, Ri-Bhoi District Nongpoh.	-	Member
7. District Sericulture and weaving Officer, Ri-Bhoi District Nongpoh.	-	Member
8. Executive Engineer, PHE, Ri-Bhoi District Nongpoh.	-	Member
9. Executive Engineer, Water Resources, Ri-Bhoi District Nongpoh.	-	Member
10. District Tourist Officer, Ri-Bhoi District Nongpoh.	-	Member
11. District Social Welfare Officer, Ri-Bhoi District Nongpoh.	-	Member
12. Programme/Project Officer, ICDS, Ri-Bhoi District Nongpoh.	-	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, Ri-Bhoi District Nongpoh.	-	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 utilise the same for undertaking its activities. The Details are as follows:

Watershed Committee under IWMP IV:-The Lower Umpih Watershed Committee was constituted on 6th April 2011 and the present lists of members are shown below:

Sl.No	Name of Members	Designation
1.	Shri. B.P. Thankiew	Chairman
2.	Shri. Klostarwell Shangdiar	Secretary
3.	Shri. Biran Lyngdoh	Member
4.	Smt. Skin Nongphlang	Member
5.	Smt. Sibilda Maring	Member
6.	Shri. H. Shadap	Member
7.	Shri. Brightstar Pamshad	Member
8.	Smt. Philim Sohktung	Member
9.	Smt. Bailti Muktieh	Member
10.	Shri. B. Marwein	Member
11.	Shri. H. Thongni	Member
12.	Smt. B. Jyrwa	Member
13.	Shri. M. Waniang	Member
14.	Smt. B.H. Syiem	Member



The Lower Umran Watershed Committee was constituted on 6th April 2011 and the present lists of members are shown below:-

Sl.No	Name of Members	Designation
1.	Shri.Elvis Basaiawmoit	Chairman
2.	Shri. Paskal Lyngdoh	Secretary
3.	Shri. Lam Bina	Member
4.	Smt. Phis Marbaniang	Member
5.	Shri. James Marbaniang	Member
6.	Smt. Biolin Marbaniang	Member
7.	Shri. Aibor Wardkhar	Member
8.	Shri. Lawrence Kharlyngdoh	Member
9.	Shri. Wilfred Pyngrope	Member
10.	Shri. Hower Myllemngap	Member
11.	Smt. Risha Nongrum	Member
12.	Shri. K. Wardkhar	Member
13.	Smt. D. Nongrum	Member
14.	Shri. G. Nongrum	Member



Watershed Committee under IWMP V:

The Umsohpai Watershed Committee was constituted on 25th October 2010 and the Present lists of members are shown below:-

Sl.No	Name of Members	Designation
1.	Shri. Purban Lyngdoh	Chairman
2.	Shri. Kamaibor Kharpran	Secretary
3.	Shri. Pradip Rani	Member
4.	Smt. Mary Rani	Member
5.	Smt. Elias Rani	Member
6.	Shri. Dipin Marai	Member
7.	Livingstone Lapang	Member
8.	Shri. Wanmon Khonglah	Member
9.	Smt. Renuka Bordoloi	Member
10.	Smt. Monju Malai	Member



The Umtawing Watershed Committee was constituted on 25th October 2010 and the present lists of members are shown below:-

Sl.No	Name of Members	Designation
1.	Shri. Lukas Nongrum	Chairman
2.	Shri. T. Thagkhiew	Secretary
3.	Smt. Ailina Nongrum	Member
4.	Shr. A. Kharthangmaw	Member
5.	Shri. W. Nongtri	Member
6.	Shri. P. Sohkhwai	Member
7.	Shri. Rolan Thangkhiew	Member
8.	Shri. B. Sohkhwai	Member
9.	Smt. P. Syngkli	Member
10.	Shri. Lukas Nongrum	Member
11.	Smt. R. Syngkli	Member



Watershed Committee under Project – VI:-

The Lower Umlathu Watershed Committee was constituted on the present list of members are as shown below:

Sl.No	Name of Members	Designation
1.	Shri M.Areng	Chairman
2.	Shri M.Lapasam	Secretary
3.	Shri Luktas Momin	Member
4.	Shri Elvish Sangma	Member
5.	Shri Nuwel R.Marak	Member
6.	Smti Selina M.Areng	Member
7.	Shri Hilarson Sangma	Member
8.	Shri Brilliant Marak	Member
9.	Smti Satena Shakwa	Member
10.	Smti Prejena Sangma	Member
11.	Smti Balarita Sangma	Member
12.	Smti Rongeli Sangma	Member
13.	Shri Renial Sangma	Member
14.	Smti Notisha Tangsang	Member
15.	Smti Phisalin Mukhim	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 homogeneous social and economic backgrounds; all voluntarily coming together to save 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	Lower Umpih	IV	3 nos.
2	Lower Umran	IV	7 nos.
3	Umsohpai	V	2 nos.
4	Umtawing	V	3 nos.
5	Lower Umlathu	VI	8 nos.
	TOTAL		23 nos.

User groups (UGs):

User Groups (UGs) shall be homogenous 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.

Details of UGs:

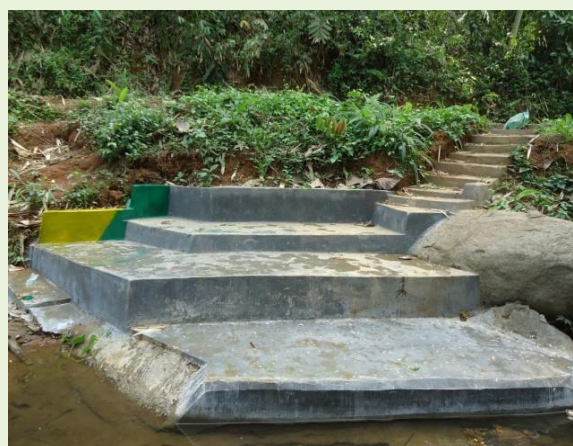
SL NO	NAME OF WATERSHED	PROJECT	NO OF UGs formed/ promoted
1	Lower Umpih	IV	4 nos.
2	Lower Umran	IV	5 nos.
3	Umsohpai	V	2 nos.
4	Umtawing	V	2 nos.
5	Lower Umlathu	VI	4 nos.
	TOTAL		17 nos.

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	Lower Umpih	Drinking water tank, Water Harvesting structure, Open well	28 nos.
2	Lower Umran		
3	Umsohpai		4 nos.
4	Umtawing		
5	Lower Umlathu		4 nos.
TOTAL			36 nos.



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 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.

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	Ri Bhoi	II	IV	Lower Umpih	1000	Indian Bank
2			IV	Lower Umran	1000	Indian Bank
3			V	Umsohpai	500	Indian Bank
4			V	Umtawing	500	Indian Bank
5			VI	Lower Umlathu	1000	Indian Bank
TOTAL					4000	

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		Capacity Building training on IWMP to WCs
2		Role and Responsibilities of Watershed committee, SHGs UGs on Post Project Management
3		Training for W.A, W.C, Field Staff and farmers on aspect of Soil and Water Conservation Method, SHG formation, integrated approach for sustainable development in the Watershed.
4		Exposure Trip for Watershed Committee Members & Exposure Trip for SHG Members
5		Training Programme on Livelihood Activities for SHG Members
6		Training Programme on Integrated Farming System for Farmers
7		Training cum exposure visit
8		Training on livestock and poultry
9		Capacity Building Training Programme for WC Members, SHG Members UGs Members on Post Project Management
10	Lower Umpih & Lower Umran IWMP – IV	Capacity Building for Watershed committee members
11	Umsohpai & Umtawing IWMP – V	Book-Keeping for Watershed committee members
12	Lower Umlathu IWMP - VI	Training cum exposure visit
13		Exhibition
14		Capacity Building Training Programme for WC Members, SHG Members UGs Members on Post Project Management
15		Farmers Training
16		W.C Training
17		Exposure visit (poultry) & Exposure visit(Piggery)
18		SHG Training
19		Integrated farmers system for increasing the livelihood of farmers
20		Rice cultivation
21		Horticulture
22		Fishery Farming
23		Tailoring
24		Food processing
25		Agriculture Implements
26		Piggery Farming
27		Exposure Visit (Vermi Compost Pit)

CHAPTER – 7
WATERSHED PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS FOR BATCH – II UNDER INTEGRATED WATERSHED
MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME RI BHOI DISTRICT- MEGHALAYA

Sl. No.	Activities	Total				1 st Year (2010-11)			2 nd Year (2011-12)			3 rd Year (2012-13)			Fin	
		Physical			Fin	Physical			Fin	Physical			Fin			
		Ha.	Nos.	Rmt.		Ha.	No s.	Rm t.		Ha.	No s.	Rmt.		Ha.		No s.
I	Administrative Cost				60.00							12.00				30.00
II	Monitoring & Evaluation				12.00							3.00				6.00
III	Preparatory Phase															
	EPA		36		24	36		24								
	v. DPR		3		6	3		6								
	vi. Institutional & Capacity Building		124		30	37		6	34		12		28		6	
IV	Works Phase															
A	Arable Land Treatment															
	Contours Bunds	150			11.26				15		1.13	135			10.13	
	Loose Boulder Contour bund	200			15						178.67			13.4		
	Wet Terrace	2.5			0.93						2.5			0.93		
	Box Terrace	10			0.75						10			0.75		
	Tea cultivation	2			1				2		0.5			0.5		
	Peripheral Bunding			16931.9	8.46					10046	5.02		6885.9	3.44		
	Improvement of Existing Paddy fields	106.53			4.58						21.2			0.91		
	Agro-Horticulture Development	1050			90.129				655		16.56	316.51		55.724		
B	Non-Arable Land Treatment															
	Improvement of Degraded Forest/ existing Natural Forest	508.46			16.92				120		3.12	388.46		11.3		
	Agro-Forstry Development	386.54			30.035				198.2		4.095	188.34		17.385		
	Bench Terracing	25			5				10		2	15		3		
C	Drainage Line Treatment															
	Dug Out Ponds	140	28		10.02							140	28	10.02		
	Water Harvesting Structures	857.07	59		48.286				152	12	8.865	424.4	33	28.591		
	Check Dam	285.54	57		31.77				60	6	2.41	225.54	51	29.36		
	Protection wall	202.36	20		13.26				20.8	2	1.3	181.56	18	11.96		
	C.C. Channel	24	4		2.3							24	4	2.3		
	Water Distribution works	50	10		10.3							50.0	10	10.30		
D	Livelihood															
	Tailoring		58		4.64					10	0.80		18	1.44		
	Carpentry/Agriculture implements/ Basket etc.		315		15.75					38	1.90		130	6.50		
	Kitchen Gardening		644		16.11					24	0.60		164	4.11		
	Apiculture		40		3.20											
	Hollow Block Making/Stabilized mud block making		8		2.00					4	1.00		4	1.00		
	Piggery		140		11.20					15	1.20		55	4.40		
	Poultry		50		4.00											
	Vermi-Composting		16		2.00					4	0.50		4	0.50		
	Seeds & Plants		22		1.10								1	0.05		
E	Production Systems															
	Poultry Farming		10		3.00								8	2.40		
	Piggery Farming		41		12.10					9	2.50		7	2.10		
	Food/fruit Processing		18		9.00								7	3.50		
	Floriculture Development		16		4.80								6	1.80		
	Pisciculture (including supply of fingerlings)		8		2.40					2	0.60					
	Betel nut Soaking Tank		24		12.00					1	0.50		15	7.50		
	Canes & Handicrafts		4		1.20											
	Rural Godown/Cold Storage		7		8.00								4	2.00		
	Apiculture/Bee Keeping		40		3.20					5	0.40		10	0.80		
	Grocery Shop		11		3.30					5	1.50		6	1.80		
	Milch Cow rearing		13		5.20								13	5.20		
	Barber/Saloon/Beauty parlour		1		0.25											
	Mushroom Cultivation		11		3.30								8	2.40		
	Weaving & Handloom		5		1.50											
	Sericulture		5		2.50											
	Rice mill Operation		6		3.00											
	Seeds & Plants		13		3.25					2	0.50		2	0.50		
V	Consolidation Phase				30.00											
	Grand Total	4000	1867	16931.9	600	76	36	1233	173	10046	84	2301.18	634	6885.9	300	

CHAPTER – 8

SUCCESS STORIES

1. **Name of the Project** – Lower Umpih Micro Watershed IWMP Project - IV - 2010-11
 - **Name of Activity** – RCC storage tank for drinking water under (Entry Point Activity) in convergence with MGNREGA under IWMP – IV
 - **Location** – Myrdon Nongbah
 - **Year of implementation** – 2010-11
 - **Total estimated cost** - Rs 2,44,100/-
 - **IWMP** – Rs. 97,640/-
 - **MGNREGA**- Rs 1,46,460/-
 - **Mandays generated** - 1010 nos.
 - **Objectives :-**
 - Drinking Water facility
 - Water Conservation and other Domestic Uses
 - **Brief back ground** - The EPA proved to be very popular and successful with our IWMP project. The identification of activities have been identified by the villagers at the time of PRA exercises which are selected on priority basis by the village community, so construction of such storage tank for drinking water purposes is very much wanted by the particular village community.
 - **Benefitted families** – 179 nos.
 - **Benefits driven** - the following are the general feeling and expression of the villagers in the village.
 - Cleanliness can be maintained on availability of enough supply of water and can help people to be free from different type of diseases.
 - It also improves the local economy of the people of the area 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.
 - Save the life and health of the mothers of most of the poor families where most of the times they are forced to come out to collect water and wash clothes etc immediately after giving birth of their babies.



Success stories of Lower Umran Watershed.

Name of the Project – Lower Umran Micro Watershed IWMP Project - IV - 2010-11

- **Name of Activity** – Lettuce cultivation under livelihood activities
- **Location** – Mawkhap
- **Year of implementation** – 2012-13
- **Financial assistance from the IWMP Project** – Rs 2,500/-
- **Contribution by the beneficiaries concerned** - Rs 15,000/-
- **Name of the beneficiary** – Shri. Wilfred Pyrgrope
- **Brief back ground** – the demand of green vegetable in the market is very high hence the farmers feel that cultivation a lettuce is better to fetch very high income

Area in Ha	Cost of cultivation including cost of seeds, land preparation cost of cowdung etc (Rs)	Yield in Kg	Cost/Kg	Total income (Rs)	Net income in one season (Rs)
0.60 ha	17,500/-	600 Kg	Rs 60/-	36,000/-	18,500/-



Lettuce in farmer plots



Lettuce ready for marketing

1. **Name of the activity:** Milch Cow Rearing under Production and Micro enterprise.
2. **Name of the beneficiary:** Smt. Nancy Lyngdoh
3. **Name of the Project :** Lower Umran IWMP – IV
4. **Location** – Umran Dairy
5. **Year of Implementation :** 2010 – 11
6. **Investment Support:** Rs. 30,000
7. **Brief Background:** The Production and Micro enterprise is a component of the IWMP and consist of 13% of the total project cost. This component is mainly targeted in promoting enterprising skills among groups as well as individuals in the watershed. The identification of the beneficiary is done through careful selection by the watershed committee keeping in mind the interest and experience in the skill set of the beneficiary.

A. INPUT COST (NON RECURRING)	AMOUNT (Rs)
a. Existing Milch Cow (4 Nos. @ Rs. 30,000/each)	1,20,000.00
b. Milch Cow from IWMP support (1 No. @ Rs. 30,000/each)	30,000.00
c. Construction of Shed (Self)	20,000.00
TOTAL NON RECURRING INPUT COST	1,70,000.00

B. INPUT COST (RECURRING) PER MONTH

a. Feed: i) Oil Cake @ Rs.100/day or Rs.3000/month	3000
ii) Bran (Skop Atta) 1000Kg/Month @ Rs.20/Kg	20,000
iii) Salt	200
iv) Veterinary Services	500
v) Transportation Cost to Umsning	5000
TOTAL RECURRING INPUT COST PER MONTH	28,700

C. OUTPUT PER MONTH

a. Existing Milch Cow @ 8 lit/day/cow or 240 lit/month/cow for 4 Nos. @ Rs. 35/lit	33,600
b. IWMP Milch Cow @ 8 lit/day/cow or 240 lit/month/cow for 1 Nos. @ Rs. 35/lit	8,400
c. Cowdung from Cows at 2 Tata Moblie Trucks/month @ Rs.1000/truck	2,000
TOTAL OUTPUT PER MONTH	44,000

8. **Outcome:** From the above data collected and analysed, it was found that she earns a benefit of Rs. 15,300/month from the activity and from IWMP support she got a benefit of Rs. 3060/month. With an income generation of Rs, 44,000/month her total investment will break even in 12 months time.
9. **Good Practices:** From this experience and result, it was observed that investment on the beneficiary is best on those individuals who have the experience and interest on that particular trait. Thus, with the help of the watershed committee we can best identify and invest on those individuals for making IWMP a success.



BEST PRACTICES :VALUE ADDITION OF BETELNUTS TAKEN UP UNDER LOWER UMLATHU WATERSHED.

Based on the outcome of the Participatory Rural Appraisal Exercises conducted in the Project Area, stress was made on Value addition of Agro-Horticulture crops like arecanut. The processed nut fetched better price as compare to the raw nut. Besides the peels of the processed nut can also be used as a fire wood and be compressed into a particle board. The Processing of Betelnut involves fermenting the nut for 3 months in a tank where water is replaced once in a week. After which the nut is taken out and sold at a higher price. The demand for a processed nut is tremendous both in the local and regional market. The processing does not require any input cost except changing the water on a weekly basis.

Besides taking up the activities as prioritized in the Action Plan of the Lower Umlathu Watershed under RB-IWMP-VI fund; Construction of Betelnut Fermentation Tanks was also taken up with Backward Region Grant Fund during 2011-12 operated and maintained by members of SHG's promoted and facilitated by the PIA.

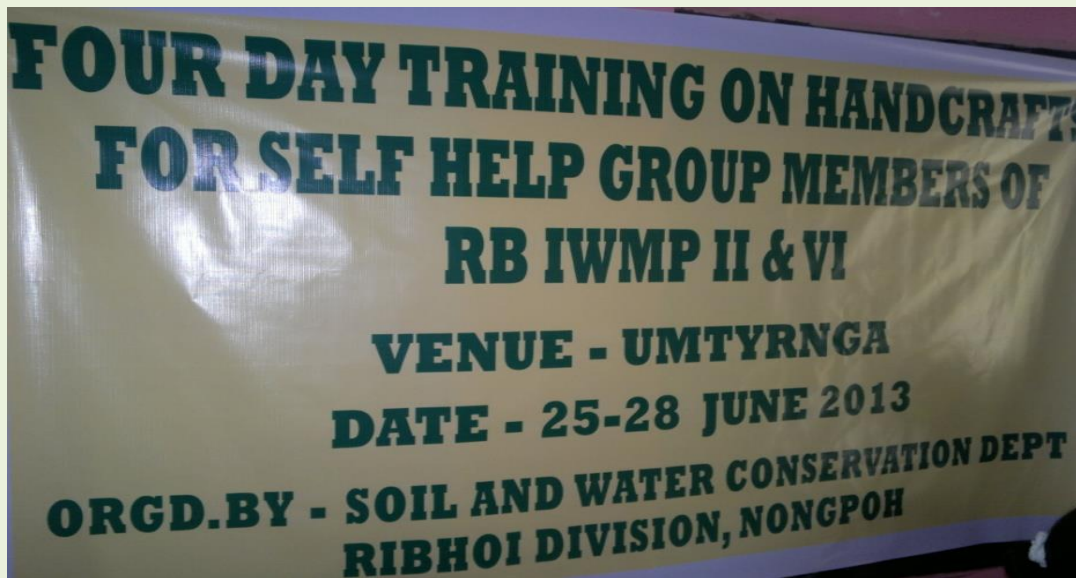
The Constructed Fermentation tank can store upto 20,000 nos of betelnuts. The betelnuts are fermented for a period of three months starting w.e.f June till August of every year. During the process ,the water in the tank has to be replenished once in a week to ensure better quality nut. The market value of an unprocessed nut is Re.1 which cost about Rs.20,000. However after 3 months of processing the same nut cost about Rs.2.50 which work out to Rs.50,000. Hence the net benefit per tank is Rs.30,000. There are 10 such tanks constructed in the Project Area with convergence funds from IWMP and BRGF. Hence 10 tanks net profit is Rs.3.0 Lakh over a period of three months only. Since most of the tanks are constructed within the betelnut plantation itself; cost of transporting the nut is also very negligible.



BAG MAKING TAKEN UP UNDER LOWER UMLATHU WATERSHED

Based on the outcome of the Participatory Rural Appraisal Exercises conducted in the Project Area, stress was also made on handicrafts making. One of the activity which has capture the members of Women SHG'S is bag making using murlee threads .To enable the women folks to take up this activity ,a series of Training Programmes are being extended to the SHG'S members on and off campus. Having capacitated each group took up this activity as an enterprise to meet the local and regional demands. This activity has added up to the economy of a family where mostly male members are the bread earner of the family.

Bags of different shapes and sizes are being crafted by members of SHG's to meet the ever increasing need of women in the village and in the adjoining villages. These handicrafts are also being exhibits at Block and District level fair. The Cost of materials which includes threads ,chains and candles per medium sized bag is about Rs.25.00 but the Selling Price of such bag in the market is Rs.75.00 to 100.00.Hence a net Profit of Rs.50.00 per bag is ascertained. The production capacity per day for a woman besides meeting her household chores is 3 to 4 nos.



BETLELEAF PLANTATION UNDER LOWER UMLATHU WATERSHED

This activity was taken up at Lower Umalthu (Jolsyiem) under Livelihood Activities IWMP-VI.

Betel leaf plantation and its consumption is a traditional and widespread practice where a great deal of medicinal values also attributed to the leaf. This leaf requires fertile soil which is suitable in this region. It is also one of the grandmother's remedies prescribed as traditional medicine. Betel leaf production enables the farmers to make ends meet. It also acts as an impact on forest conservation.



SUCCESS STORIES UNDER UMSOHPAI & UMTAWING IWMP - V

1. Name of the Project – Umtawing Micro Watershed IWMP Project - V - 2010-11

- **Name of Activity** – washing Platform under (EPA)
- **Location** – Sohkyrbanim Village
- **Year of implementation** – 2010-11
- **Total estimated cost** - Rs 2,00,000/-
- **Objectives :-**
 - Water Conservation & Domestic uses of villagers.
- **Brief back ground** - The EPA proved to be very popular and successful with our IWMP project. The identification of activities have been identified by the villagers at the time of PRA exercises which are selected on priority basis by the village community, so construction of such storage tank for drinking water purposes is very much wanted by the particular village community.
- **Benefitted families** – 179 nos.
- **Benefits driven** - the following are the general feeling and expression of the villagers in the village.
 - Cleanliness can be maintained on availability of enough supply of water and can help people maintain cleanliness.
 - It also improves the local economy of the people of the area 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.
 - Save the life and health of the mothers of most of the poor families where most of the times they are forced to come out to collect water and wash clothes etc immediately after giving birth of their babies.



2. **Name of the Project** – Umtawing Micro Watershed IWMP Project - V - 2010-11

- **Name of Activity** – Farm pond for irrigation water to the paddy field cum apiculture.
- **Location** – Sohkyrbam Domphlang village
- **Year of implementation** – 2010- 11
- **Financial assistance from the IWMP Project** – Rs 1,40,000/-
- **Objectives :-** Irrigation water facility
- **Brief back ground** – The structure proved to be very popular and successful with our IWMP project. The identification of activities have been identified by the villagers which are selected on priority basis by the village community, so construction of such storage tank for drinking water purposes is very much wanted by the particular village community.
- The villagers of this village feeling and expression much better about farm pond after completion the construction of farm pond purposes for the paddy field are very yielding in their cultivated paddy field.



3. **Name of the Project** – Umtawing Micro Watershed IWMP Project - V - 2010-11

- **Name of Activity** – C.C Dam for irrigation the paddy field.
- **Location** – Sohkyrbam Domphlang village
- **Year of implementation** – 2010- 11
- **Financial assistance from the IWMP Project** – Rs 70,000/-
- **Objectives :-** Irrigation water facility
- **Brief back ground** – The structure proved to be very popular and successful with our IWMP project. The identification of activities has been identified by the watershed committee which is selected on priority basis by the village community, for irrigation purposes.
- The villagers of this village feeling and expression much better about the particular structure after completion the construction purposes for the paddy field are very yielding in their cultivated paddy field.



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 Audit for Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) Batch – II has been taken up by the Non – Governing Organization (NGO) called **Bosco Integrated Development society Shillong**.



LOWER UMRAN & LOWER UMPIH IWMP – IV DATE: 23-03-2017



LOWER UMLATHU IWMP – VI DATE: 24-03-2017



UMSOHPAI & UMTAWING IWMP – V DATE: 20 & 21-03-2017

CHAPTER – 10

MONITORING & EVALUATION

The Director, ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region, entrusted Dr. A.K. Tripathi, Principal Scientist, Agriculture Economics ICAR Research Complex Umiam to evaluate Batch II (Final Evaluation) status of the IWMP project in Ri – Bhoi District as desired by the Government of Meghalaya. 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 the wasteland, land resources, climate, population, cropping pattern, vegetation, livestock development programmes 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.



