

**BOOKLET ON UMTYNRU WEISAR & WEINIER WATERSHED IWMP-V**  
**UNDER**  
**INTERGRATED WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME BATCH II**



**ISSUED BY THE OFFICE OF THE DIVISIONAL OFFICER**  
**SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION NONGSTOIN, DIVISION NONGSTOIN**  
**CUM**  
**PROJECT MANAGER WCDC WEST KHASI HILLS DISTRICT**

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

*Farming is the hope of the nation, if a Farmer is poor, so is the whole Country.*

This Booklet reflects on the efforts made in achieving the goals of the IWMP-V Projects, Umtynru Weisar and Weinier Watersheds to bring about a change in the lives of the people especially the farmers in the area and has been successful to quite an extent due to the hard work and guidance of many people. We take this opportunity to express our gratitude to the people who have been instrumental in the successful completion of these Projects.

The success of the Projects is dedicated to the hard work of many who were involved in its implementation namely Shri.K.Synrem (Range Officer), Shri Z.D. Shira. (AS&WCO), Shri. G.Iawphniaw (Range Officer), Shri.L.Wanniang (Range Officer), Shri. O.Syiem (Range Officer), Shri B.Nongsiej (SCD Jr.), Shri A.Lyngdoh (SCD Sr.), Shri. D.Nongrem (SCD Jr.), Shri. A.S.Turnia (SCD Jr.), Smti. Bygrace Syiemlieh (WDT member), Shri. S.Lyngdoh (WDT member), Smt. N.Wanniang (WDT member), Shri S Khongjee (Technical Expert) and all those who have lend their hands in the projects.

We also express our gratitude to all the elected representatives of the Watershed Committees and Village Community of the Project Areas for their heartily devotion and full cooperation for setting the priorities and probing 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:

A Watershed is a Hydro-geological unit of area from which the rainwater drains through a single outlet. Watershed development refers to the conservation, regeneration and judicious use of all the natural resources, namely, soil, water and vegetation. Watershed Management on the other hand brings about the best possible balance between natural resources on one side and human beings on the other. The Environmental degradation can be managed effectively through a holistic Watershed Development on the basis of “ridge to valley” approach.

The Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), which is now renamed as the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojna-Watershed Development Component (PMKSY-WDC) was launched during 2010-11 as a tool to address problems of the rain-fed or degraded areas in India.

The main objective of IWMP is to restore the ecological balance by:

- ◆ Harnessing, conserving and developing degraded natural resources i.e., soil, water and vegetation.

The outcomes of the Programme are:

- ◆ Prevention of soil run-off
- ◆ Rain Water Harvesting and recharging Ground Water Table
- ◆ Increasing the Productivity of Crops
- ◆ Promoting sustainable Livelihoods and
- ◆ Increasing Household incomes

The major Components under IWMP are:

### I. Capacity Building:

Various types of trainings and Capacity building exercises related to Works and maintenance of accounts.

### II. Preparation of DPR:

This includes the Details of works to be carried out during the Project Period.

**III. Entry Point Activities:**

These activities are undertaken with the aim of establishing trustworthiness of the Watershed Development Team (WDT) and rapport building with the Village Community and Community Mobilization.

**IV. Watershed Works:**

These include activities for treatment of Arable Land, Non-Arable Land and Drainage Line as well.

**V. Production System & Micro-enterprises:**

These are based activities to support the production system and microenterprises for land owning households.

**VI. Livelihood Activities:**

The various Livelihood activities taken up were aimed at improving the standards of living and generation of income for the asset less people under the project.

**VII. Monitoring & Evaluation.**

Monitoring and Evaluation are included to ensure transparency and smooth running of the projects.

## CHAPTER 1: Guiding Principles

The Integrated Watershed Management Programme is based on the following principles:

**I. Equity and Gender Sensitivity:** Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) must facilitate the equity processes such as:

- a) Enhanced livelihood opportunities for the poor through investment in their assets and improvement in productivity and income,
- b) Improving access of the poor, especially women to the benefits,
- c) Enhancing role of women in decision-making processes and their representation in the institutional arrangements and
- d) 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. Establishing suitable institutional arrangements within the overall framework of the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and the operational flexibility in norms to suit varying local conditions will enhance decentralization. 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. Community organizations may be closely associated with and accountable to Gram Sabhas in project activities.

**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 would play a vital role.

## CHAPTER 2: INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AT PROJECT LEVEL

**Project Implementing Agency (PIA):** The Project Implementing Agency (PIA) will provide necessary technical guidance to the Village Community for preparation of development plans for the watersheds through Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) exercise, undertake community organization and 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 arrangements for post-project operation and maintenance and further development of the assets created during the project period.

**Watershed Development Team:** The WDT is an integral part of the PIA and will be set up by the PIA. The WDT will guide the Watershed Committee (WC) in the formulation of the watershed action plan. Some of the important roles and responsibilities of the WDT include the following:

- a. Assist Village Communities in constitution of the Watershed Committee and their functioning.
- b. Organizing and nurturing User Groups and Self-Help Groups.
- c. Mobilizing women to ensure that the perspectives and interests of women are adequately reflected in the watershed action plan.
- d. Conducting the participatory base-line surveys, training and capacity building.
- e. Preparing detailed resource development plans including water and soil conservation or reclamation etc. to promote sustainable livelihoods at household level.
- f. Common property resource management and equitable sharing.
- g. Preparing Detailed Project Report (DPR)
- h. Monitoring, checking, assessing, and undertaking physical verification and measurements of the work done.
- i. Facilitating the development of livelihood opportunities for the landless.
- j. Maintaining project accounts.
- k. Arranging physical, financial and social audit of the work undertaken.
- l. Setting up suitable arrangements for post-project operation, maintenance and future development of the assets created during the project period.



## CHAPTER 3: A Glimpse of the Projects

The Umtynru Weisar & Weinier Watershed (IWMP-V) projects are the Projects under Batch-II in West Khasi Hills District and are located in Nongstoin C&RD Block. Both Umtynru Weisar Watershed and Weinier watershed consists of a cluster of 1 micro-watershed each. Umtynru Weisar Watershed area is drained by the Umtynru Weisar River and its tributaries flowing in a North to South direction. The total area to be treated is 2500 Ha under the Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP). On the other hand, Weinier watershed is drained by the Kynshi River and its tributaries flowing in a South to West direction. The total area to be treated is 1800 Ha.

The Project areas are located at a distance of about 30 km and 16 km from Nongstoin, respectively, the Headquarter of West Khasi Hills District. The Project Areas are accessible by a kattcha road.

The villages under Umtynru Weisar project. These are:-

1. Pungphreit          2.Mawlangbah          3.Thiepkseh          4. Mawrok-Nongnah
5. Mawkohiang          6.Mawrok          7.Shilliangktieh

The villages under Weinier Watershed are the following:-

1. Mawduh    2.Mawthar    3.Sangriang    4. Mawthawphet

The major problems faced in the Watershed areas during the pre-project period were the mismanagement of land, unscientific land use, frequent forest fires, indiscriminate tree felling, uncontrolled grazing, etc. resulting in soil erosion and increase runoff in the area. Besides, farmers were unaware of the seriousness of the problem, hence their lack of motivation and willingness to change their traditional practices and adopt other alternatives and more sustainable cultivation and farming practices. Lack of extension, demonstration and infrastructure facilities also contributed to low yield in agriculture production.

Hence, the Project was initiated taking into consideration all the above problems and as per the Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects (2008),

The Project was broadly carried out in three phases, namely:

- Preparatory Phase
- Watershed Works Phase
- Consolidation & Withdrawal Phase

The implementation of both the projects was facilitated and carried out by the PIA(Project Implementing Agency) through the WDT(Watershed Development Team) with the active involvement, leadership and participation of the Watershed Committee at the village level.

## CHAPTER 3.1: PREPARATORY PHASE

This Phase was carried out for 1 year during the first Year of starting of the Project. The major objective of this phase is to build appropriate mechanism for adoption of participatory approach and empowerment of local institutions (WC, SHG, and UG). In this phase, the main activities included:

- Taking up Entry Point Activities
- Development of Village level institutions
- Preparation of DPR

### Entry Point Activities (EPA):

The EPAs were created based on the needs of the local community with the aim to establish credibility of the Watershed Development Team (WDT) and create a rapport with the village community as well as Community mobilization.

The following Works were taken up as EPAs under the Watershed in all seven villages:

Sl.no.	Particulars	Physical	
		Umtynru Weisar	Weinier
a.	Drinking Wells	2	2
b.	Washing Place	3	2
c.	Footpath	4	1
d.	Farm Pond cum Washing Place	3	-
e.	Check Dam Cum Washing Place	4	-
f	Water Harvesting Cum Washing Place	3	1
g	Culvert	1	-
f	Supply of plastic chairs for community	-	4
<b>Total</b>		<b>20</b>	<b>10</b>

### A Glimpse of EPAs created



FOOTBRIDGE AT MAWKOHANG  
UNDER UMTYNRU WEISAR WATERSHED



FOOTBRIDGE CUM FOOTPATH AT PUNGPHREIT  
UNDER UMTYNRU WEISAR WATERSHED



COMMUNITY ASSETS AT WEINIER WATERSHED



DRINKING WELL AT MAWDUH UNDER WEINIER  
WATERSHED



HEAD WATER DAM CUM WASHING PLACE AT  
SANGRIANG UNDER WEINIER WATERSHED



CHECK DAM CUM WASHING PLACE AT THIEPKSEH  
UNDER UMTYNRU WEISAR WATERSHED

### Development of Village level institutions:

During the Preparatory Phase a number of Awareness Programs were organized on the concept of the IWMP and its implementation at village level as well as for the formation and development of Village level institutions such as Watershed Committees (WCs), Village Sub-Committees, Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and User Groups (UGs). Various Capacity Building and Training exercises of different stakeholders were also conducted on institutional and work related aspects.



**Awareness programmes conducted at village level Weinier Watershed**

**Watershed Committee:** The list of Umtynru Weisar Watershed Committee Members:

Sl.no	Name	Village	Designation
1	Shri. Khain Roy Marwein	Mawlangbah	Chairman
2	Shri. R.S.Lyngdoh	Pungphreit	Secretary
3	Shri. P.Lyngdoh	Thiepkseh	Member
4	Shri.Thrikstar Marthong	Thiepkseh	Member
5	Shri. Yearlin Lyngdoh	Thiepkseh	Member
6	Shri. Shrimland Lyngkhoi	Shilliangktieh	Member
7	Shri.Toring lyngkhoi	Shilliangktieh	Member
8	Shri.D.Marngar	Mawrok-Nongnah	Member
9	Shri. Kroily Nongshlong	Mawrok-Nongnah	Member
10	Smt. Ditol Syiem	Mawlangbah	Member
11	Smti. Kwintina Syiemlieh	Mawrok	Member
12	Shri. Diones K.Dewsaw	Mawrok	Member
13	Shri. K.syiem	Mawrok	Member
14	Smt. Stioris Syiem	Pungphreit	Member



**Watershed Committee Members of Umtynru Weisar Watershed**

**Watershed Committee:** The list of Weinier Watershed Committee:

Sl.no	Name	Village	Designation
1	Shri. Biles Iawren	Sangriang	Chairman
2	Shri. M.Marshra	Mawthar	Secretary
3	Shri. Spingshon Marshra	Mawduh	Member
4	Shri. Nowell Kharbani	Mawthar	Member
5	Shri. Carlus Kharbani	Mawthawphet	Member
6	Shri. Promstar Puwein	Sangriang	Member
7	Shri. Anderson Iawren	Sangriang	Member
8	Shri. Julius Rynshiang	Mawthawphet	Member
9	Smti. Mildaoris Iawren	Sangriang	Member
10	Smti. Ridalin Iawren	Mawthawphet	Member
11	Smti. Mislinda Marshra	Sangriang	Member
12	Smti. Fifty Sohshang	Mawduh	Member
13	Smti. Khripina Kharbani	Sangriang	Member



**Watershed Committee Members of Weinier Watershed**

**Self Help Groups:** SHGs were constituted in the Watershed areas with the help of WDT from amongst the poor, small and marginal farmer households, landless/asset less and poor agricultural labourers, women folks etc. These Groups are homogenous in nature having common identity and interest that are dependent on the watershed area for their livelihood. About 14 numbers of SHGs were formed and nurtured under at Umtynru Weisar Watershed and 24 at Weinier Watershed but most of the SHGs have dissolved and only 12 and 13 respectively are still active at present. The details of SHGs that are still active are shown below:

**Umtynru Weisar Watershed:**

SI No	Name of Group (SHGs)	Village	No of members	Composition of Group	
				Male	Female
1	Pyrshang SHG	Pungphreit	10	-	10
2	Tylli Ngin Ieng	Pungphreit	10	-	10
3	Iaid Shaphrang	Pungphreit	10	-	10
4	Monlang SHG	Pungphreit	10	-	10
5	Iaineh	Mawrok	10	-	10
6	Kiewshaphrang	Mawrok	10	4	6
7	Pyrshang Tylli	Mawrok Nongnah	10	8	2
8	Patar Syngkei	Thiepkseh	11	2	9
9	Shipara SHG	Shilliangktieh	11	4	7
10	Ryntiehleng	Mawkohiang	11	4	7
11	Kiewshaphrang	Mawlangbah	10	10	-
12	Synroplang	Mawlangbah	9	8	1

**Weinier Watershed:**

Sl No	Name of Group (SHGs)	Village	No of members	Composition of Group	
				Male	Female
1	Pyndeng Kdait SHG	Sangriang	10	2	8
2	Umjer Barit Disability People Organisation	Sangriang	10	5	5
3	Umtong Thawkher SHG	Sangriang	10	10	-
4	Maitlynti Women SHG	Sangriang	10	-	10
5	Pynroilang SHG	Sangriang	10	-	10
6	Mawsynrang SHG	Sangriang	12	10	2
7	Women Wing Horticulture	Mawduh	10	-	10
8	Women Horticulture SHG	Sangriang	10	-	10
9	Iaityllilang SHG	Mawthar	12	6	6
10	Women Horticulture SHG	Mawduh	10	-	10
11	Tylli Kawei SHG	Mawthawphet	10	10	-
12	Iatreilang SHG	Mawthawphet	10	-	10
13	Shipara SHG	Mawthar	12	5	7



**User Groups:** These are homogeneous groups of persons most affected by each work/activity and included those having land holdings within the Umtynru Weisar and Weinier Watershed area. Each User Group consisted of members who derive direct benefits from a particular work or activity. The Watershed Committee (WC) with the help of the WDT facilitated resource-use agreements among the User Groups based on the principles of equity and sustainability. The User Groups are responsible for the operation and maintenance of all the assets created under the project in close collaboration with the respective Village Durbars. Most of the User Groups formed were mainly for EPAs and few other Structures like Dams.

Sl.no.	Name of UG	Village	Name of Watershed	Composition of Group		Total No of member
				Male	Female	
1.	Phud Sunar UG	Thiepkseh	<b>Umtynru Weisar</b>	-	14	14
2.	Phud Wiehdieng UG	Mawrok		7	5	12
3.	Lawdidoh UG	Shilliangktieh		9	4	13
4.	Phudkseh UG	Mawrok-Nongnah		7	3	10
5.	Pynroilang UG	Sangriang	<b>Weinier Watershed</b>	6	4	10
6.	Mawlyku UG	Sangriang		9	3	12
7.	Umtongbah UG	Sangriang		7	7	14
8.	Lamlynti UG	Mawthar		7	3	10
9.	Iasnohkti UG	Mawthar		9	2	11

### Preparation of DPR:

DPR preparation is a crucial activity carried out during the Preparatory Phase which was facilitated by the Project Implementing Agency (PIA) through the Watershed Development Team (WDT) of Umtyrnru Weisar Watershed. The DPR was prepared by the WDT for integrated development of the Watershed area with active participation of the people through PRA Exercises. Hence, these exercises were the strong foundation in the preparation of the DPR.

PRA Exercises: Participatory Rural Appraisal is a methodology adopted for using participatory techniques to build rapport, elicit support, information and participation of the people in their own development. This technique was adopted in Umtyrnru Weisar and Weinier Watersheds as well during the preparation of DPR for assessing group and community resources, identifying and prioritizing problems and appraising strategies for solving them. During the PRA exercises, the PIA acts as the facilitator for encouraging the village community to actively participate in identifying and prioritizing their problems, evaluates options for solving the problem(s) and comes up with a Community Action Plan to address the concerns that have been raised.



← Wealth Ranking

During PRA Exercises, a number of different tools were used to gather and analyze information. These tools encourage participation, make it easier for people to express their views and help to organize information in a way that makes it more useful and more accessible to the group that is trying to analyze a given situation. They are intended to give a sense of what information can be obtained by using different tools and how diverse issues can be looked at from multiple angles. Some of the tools that were adopted were:

- ❖ Social mapping
- ❖ Resource mapping
- ❖ Seasonal Calendar
- ❖ Wealth Ranking
- ❖ Time line
- ❖ Semi-structured Interviews



### Mapping Exercises at Umtynru Weisar Watershed



Semi structured Interviews

## CHAPTER 3.2: WATERSHED WORKS PHASE

This Phase was carried out for a period of 3 years, i.e.; from the 2<sup>nd</sup> up to the 4<sup>th</sup> Year of the Project period. It included the following broad categories namely;

- Institutional Capacity Building & Training:
- Watershed Treatment/ Development Works
- Livelihood Activities
- Production System and Micro-enterprises

**Institutional Capacity Building & Training:** Capacity Building and different types of Training Programmes for WC, SHGs, UGs, farmers, etc. were organized during this Phase to enhance and promote their skills and workmanship. Capacity building support is a crucial component to achieve the desired results from watershed development projects.



*Training cum Exposure Visit under Umtynru Weisar*



*Training on Formation of SHG's under Umtynru Weisar*



*Training cum Exposure Visits Under Weinier Watershed*



*Training Programme on Community Organisation Under Weinier Watershed*

**Training Programmes carried out during Work Phase under Umtynru Weisar Watershed:**

Sl. no	Topic	Venue	No of Trainees	Duration (Days)
1	Training Programme	Pungphreit	168	1
2	Farmers Exposure Trip cum Training Programme to RRTC Umran	Rural Resource Training Centre (RRTC)/ Umran	124	1
3	Training Cum Awareness Programme on SHG & UGs	Rambrai	50	1
4	Training for W.C sub W/C. WEF to VTC Kyrdem Kulai	VTC Kyrdem Kulai	32	1
5	Training for Piggery/ Poultry at VTC Kyrdem Kulai	VTC Kyrdem Kulai	31	9
6	Farmers Training on Social Mobilisation cum Training on concept of SHGs & Community Organisation.	Pungphreit	250	1
7	Training & Public Campaign on concept & need of Integrated Farming	Pungphreit	200	1
8	Sensitisation Programme or Training of SHG	Siejlieh	19	1
9	Training cum Exposure Trip on Agro-Horti and Agro Forestry	ICAR Umiam	31	1
10	Training at RRTC Umran on Mushroom Cultivation	RRTC Umran	36	3
11	Farmers Exposure Trip cum Training Programme to RRTC Umran	Rural Resource Training Centre (RRTC)/ Umran	54	3
12	Training on Tailoring	Rambrai Community Hall	24	1
13	Training Programme organized by S&WC Dept (PIA) Concept of SHG,UG Formation Book Keeping Accounting Livestock	Rambrai	53	1
14	Training for Fish Culture Development	Pungphreit	41	1
15	Training of Livelihood (Rice Mill)	Pungphreit	19	1
16	Training of SHG on Account procedure & Book keeping	Pungphreit	33	1
17	Training Programme	Pungphreit	30	1
18	Training of SHG	Soil & Water Conservation Hall Office ,Nongstoin	31	1
19	Training Programme on SHG & UGs	Rambrai	25	1
20	Training Programme	Rambrai	22	1
21	Training Programme for Formation of Book keeping, Accounting & Livestock	Mawrok	60	1
22	Training of SHG on Formation of Cluster Federation of Cluster Federation	Mawlongbah	28	1
23	Training of SHG on Book keeping	Thiepkseh,	34	1
24	Farmers Training on social mobilization and Community organisation	Pungphreit	49	1
25	Training of SHG/UGs on maintaining of minute register and Account procedure held at Rambrai	Rambrai	38	1
26	Exhibition cum Sale of Products of Self Help Group (SHGs)	State Central Library, Shillong	20	2
27	Training on Livelihood & Production System Apiculture.	Soil & Water Conservation Hall, Nongstoin	53	1
28	Training on Livelihood/Productive System/ Livestock on Piggery & Poultry	Soil & Water Conservation Hall, Nongstoin	50	1

29	Training on Fish farming	Soil & Water Conservation Hall, Nongstoin	38	1
30	Training on Fruits, Vegetables & Mushrooms	Horti-Hub, Nongstoin	35	1
31	Awareness Programme, Cleaning Drive & Tree Planting.	Lower Primary School, Mawlongbah	28	1
32	Awarenes Programme for Tree Plantation	Lower Primary School, Pungphreit	49	1
33	Training on Apiculture (Bee Keeping)	Matri COLT Umshing / Shillong	22	7
34	Exhibition cum Sale of Products of Self Help Group (SHGs)	Market Complex, New Nongstoin	24	2
35	Awarenes Programme for Tree Plantation	Lower Primary School, Pungphreit	50	1
36	Training of SHG on Book keeping Accounting & procedure In Collaboration with NSSS Nongstoin	Lower Primary School, Pungphreit	11	1
37	Training on Documentation	Soil & Water Conservation Hall Nongstoin	2	1
38	Training for Piggery/ Poultry at VTC Kyrdem Kulai	VTC Kyrdem Kulai	7	6
39	Training on Documentation	Soil & Water Conservation Hall Nongstoin	8	1
40	Consultative Workshop on Community led Landscape Management Project.	MAMETI Upper Shillong	3	
41	Awareness Programme for Water Volunteers, UserGroups, Water User Association as part of Celebration of India Water Week.	Soil & Water Conservation Hall Nongstoin	3	1
42	Training of SHG on Book keeping Accounting & procedure In Collaboration with NSSS Nongstoin	Lower Primary School, Pungphreit	11	1
43	Training on Documentation	Soil & Water Conservation Hall Nongstoin	2	1

*Skill Development Training for Livelihood promotion*



### Training Programmes carried during Watershed Work Phase under Weinier Watershed

Sl. no	Topic	Venue	No of Trainees	Duration (Days)
1	Awareness campaign	Sangriang	120	1
2	Training programme	Sangriang	60	1
3	Awareness Programme Cum Public Campaign Community Sensitisation	Sangriang, Mawthawphet	195	1
4	Farmers Training on Agriculture Method, Horticulture & Forestry	Mawduh	60	1
5	Farmers Training on the concept of SHG Formation & Watershed Management	Mawduh	45	1
6	Exposure Visit to Rural Resource Training Centre (RRTC) Umran on Piggery Farming, Poultry Farming, Fishery & Integrated Farming	Rural Resource Training Centre (RRTC) ,Umran	45	1
7	Exposure Visit to Rural Resource Training Centre (RRTC) Training on Integrated Farming	Rural Resource Training Centre (RRTC) ,Umran	50	1
8	Training on Integrated Farming System	Mawthar	35	1
9	Training programme	Mawthar	25	1
10	Training programme	Mawduh	55	1
11	Exposure Visit to Rural Resource Training Centre (RRTC) Umran on Piggery Farming, Poultry Farming, Fishery & Integrated Farming	Rural Resource Training Centre (RRTC) ,Umran	45	1
12	Training on Integrated Farming System & Concept of SHG Formation	Sangriang	120	1
13	Training on Community Organisation & Concept of SHG Formation	Mawthar	30	1
14	Training on Community Organisation & Concept of SHG Formation	Mawduh	40	1
15	Training on Tailoring	Sangriang	21	1
16	Training on Piggery & Poultry Farming	Rural Resource Training Centre (RRTC) ,Umran	98	1
17	Training programme	Sangriang	142	1



18	Training for Fishery, Pisciculture Development	Sangriang	27	1
19	Farmers Training	Sangriang	71	1
20	Training of SHGs	Office of Soil & Water Conservation Hall, Nongstoin	25	1
21	Training Programme	Sangriang	145	1
22	Training of SHG on Book keeping and Account Procedure	Mawduh	25	1
23	Training Programme	Mawthar, Sangriang	15	1
24	WDF Training of SHG for Revolving Fund	Lower Primary School/ Mawduh	13	1
25	Exhibition cum Sale of Production of Self Help Group ( SHGs)	Shillong	22	1
26	Training on Livelihood & Production System on Apiculture	Soil & Water Conservation Hall Nongstoin	26	1
27	Training on Livelihood & Production System/ Livestock on Piggery & Poultry	Soil & Water Conservation Hall Nongstoin	31	1
28	Training on Livelihood & Production System/ Livestock on Piggery & Poultry	Mawduh	24	1
29	Training on Fish Farming	Office of Soil & Water Conservation Hall, Nongstoin	27	1
30	Training on Fruits, Vegetables & Mushroom	Horti-Hub/ Nongstoin	29	1
31	Awareness Programme on Cleaning Drive	Upper Primary, School / Sangriang	65	1
32	Awareness Programme for Tree Plantation	Student of Lower Primary, School / Mawduh	30	1
33	Training on Apiculture ( Bee Keeping	Umshing Matri COLT/ Shilling	8	7
34	Exhibition cum Sale of Production of Self Help Group ( SHGs)	Market Complex, New Nongstoin	12	2
35	Awareness Programme for Tree Plantation	Lower Primary, School /	13	1

		Mawthar		
36	Training on Enhancement Production & Marketing of Horticultural Crops in Watershed areas	Mawduh	26	1
37	Training Programme for Livestock Production & Marketing in Watershed areas	Mawduh	28	1
38	Training on SHG, Book Keeping, Accounting & Procedures	Mawduh	25	1
39	Training on Documentation	Soil & Water Conservation Hall Nongstoin	2	1
40	Training for Piggery/ Poultry at VTC Kyrdem Kulai	VTC Kyrdem Kulai	7	6
41	Training on Documentation	Soil & Water Conservation Hall Nongstoin	8	1
42	Consultative Workshop on Community led Landscape Management Project.	MAMETI Upper Shillong	3	1
43	Awareness Programme for Water Volunteers, UserGroups, Water User Association as part of Celebration of India Water Week.	Soil & Water Conservation Hall Nongstoin	3	1

*Skill Development Training for Livelihood promotion*



**Watershed Treatment/ Development Works:** Under this category, the works have further been divided into Arable Land Treatment, Non-Arable Land Treatment and Drainage Line Treatment. The Physical Achievements of work done are as below:


**Physical Achievements of Watershed Treatment/ Development Works under Under Umtynru Weisar Watershed:**




Sl. no	Watershed Treatment/ Development Works:	Physical Achievement
<b>1</b>	<b><i>Arable Land Treatment</i></b>	
a	Agro-Horticulture ( Ha)	291
b	Agro-Forestry ( Ha)	148.00
c	Contour Bunding/Loose Boulder Bund ( Ha)	137
d	Peripheral Bunding (Rmt.)	22643.28
e	Improvement of Existing Paddy Field ( Ha)	190
f	Crop Demonstration (Nos.)	58
<b>2</b>	<b><i>Non- Arable Land Treatment</i></b>	
a	Afforestation(Ha)	345
b	Improvement of Degraded Forest(Ha)	115
<b>3</b>	<b><i>Drainage Line Treatment</i></b>	
a	Loose Boulder Check Dam	11
b	Check Dam/Diversion Dam/Head Water Dam(Nos.)	12
c	Protection Wall/Retaining Wall	133
d	Small Dug Out Pond(Nos.)	3
e	Water Harvesting (Nos.)	22
f	Runoff Disposal/ Diversion Channel(Rmt.)	8618
g	Footbridge	1




**Physical Achievements of Watershed Treatment/ Development Works under Weinier Watershed:**




<b>Sl. no</b>	<b>Watershed Treatment/ Development Works:</b>	<b>Physical Achievement</b>
<b>1</b>	<b><i>Arable Land Treatment</i></b>	
a	Agro-Horticulture (Ha)	79
b	Contour bund/Loose Boulder Bund(Ha)	50
c	Peripheral Bund (Rmt.)	15811.84
d	Improvement of Existing Paddy Field (Ha)	60
e	Crop Demonstration (Unit)	45
f	Terracing (Ha)	17.1
<b>2</b>	<b><i>Non- Arable Land Treatment</i></b>	
a	Afforestation(Ha)	158
b	Improvement of Degraded Forest(Ha)	45
<b>3</b>	<b><i>Drainage Line Treatment</i></b>	
a	Check Dam/Diversion Dam/Head Water Dam(Nos.)	17
b	Protection Wall(Nos.)	55
c	Small Dug Out Pond(Nos.)	8
d	Water Harvesting (Nos.)	14
e	Wells (Nos.)	10

**Present Status of Works:**



Sl.no.	Works	Status
1.	<b>Contour Bunds</b>	<p>These are low cost structures of soil conservation that promotes water retention and helps prevent soil erosion. They were mainly constructed in the cultivated land on gentle slope other than Paddy fields where the farmers planted different types of vegetables. These bunds were constructed in a total area of about 137 Ha under Umtynru Weisar and 50 Ha under Weinier watershed. With the construction of such bunds along the contour lines, the loss of precious top soil in the cultivable land is greatly reduced to a considerable extend which could be visible from the better crop production as compared to earlier situation.</p>
2	<b>Terrace</b> 	<p>Terraces are cut and fill structures to level the land surface constructed across steeper slopes to reduce run off by allowing infiltration of rainwater into the soil and prevent soil erosion. Both dry and wet terraces were constructed. About 17.5Ha of land was brought under Terrace cultivation at Weinier Watershed. In most of the Dry Terraces, vegetables are grown, and fruit trees like peach, plum, lagoon and pear are cultivated on the shoulder bunds.</p>
3.	<b>Agro-Horticulture</b>	<p>Seedlings of fruit trees such as Sweet Oranges, Lemon, Plump, Peach, Lagoons, Cherries etc. were provided to the Watershed areas through these Projects in which the farmers grow in their fields along with other food and vegetable crops. This technique is known as Agro-horticulture. The target</p>

		<p>was to bring about 291 Ha of land under Agro-Horticulture at Umtynru Weisar and 17.5 Ha at Weinier Watershed. However, the survival rate of the seedlings was only 50%.</p>
<p>4.</p>	<p><b>Improvement of existing Paddy Field</b></p> 	<p>Improvements of the paddy fields are done to increase the productivity of the land. Around 190 Ha of Paddy fields were improved at Umtynru Weisar Watershed and 60Ha at Weinier Wateshed.</p>
<p>5.</p>	<p><b>Peripheral Bunds</b></p> 	<p>When a farmer want to cultivate crops in a new area, some kind of fencing is required on the periphery of the cultivated land to prevent erosion of soil and to prevent cattle from damaging their crops. One such Traditional Structures are the Peripheral Bunds which are constructed from grass turfs. These are low cost structures but have proven very effective to the farmers. More than 22643.28 Rmt of such bunds were constructed along the cultivable land at Umtynru weisar and 15811.84 Rmt at Weinier Watershed.</p>

<p>6.</p>	<p><b>Crop Demonstration</b></p>  <p><b>Strawberry plantation at Mawduh</b></p>	<p>Certain improved varieties of vegetable seeds such as Cucurbits, Solanaceous vegetables, etc and cash crops such as Strawberry were introduced to the Watershed areas which increased the yield of the crops as well as brought additional income to the farmers.</p>
<p>7.</p>	<p><b>Afforestation</b></p> 	<p>Afforestation was done on Wastelands and Barren Lands with Tree Species such as <i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>, <i>Grevillia robusta</i>, <i>Alnus nepalensis</i>, <i>Michelia champaca</i>, <i>Toona ciliata</i>, <i>Exucklandia populnea</i>, etc. The rate of survival of the seedlings was very poor due to many factors. Forest fires, negligence and lack of care and interest of the people are some of the major factors. As a result, the target of covering about 345 Ha at Umtynru Weisar and 60 Ha at Weinier Wateshed through this intervention could not be met.</p>
<p>8.</p>	<p><b>Improvement of Degraded Forests</b></p> 	<p>Tree species such as <i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>, <i>Grevillia robusta</i>, <i>Alnus nepalensis</i>, <i>Michelia champaca</i>, <i>Toona ciliata</i>, <i>Exucklandia populnea</i>, etc. were also planted in degraded forest lands and community lands. In this case too, the rate of survival of the seedlings is very poor. Hence, only about one third of the 115 Ha target area at Umtynru Weisar and at 45 Ha target area at Weinier watershed under this activity could be achieved.</p>

<p>10.</p>	<p><b>Protection Walls</b></p>  <p>at Pungphreit</p>	<p>About 132 nos. of these structures were constructed at Umtynru Weisar and at 55 nos. at Weinier Watershed, particularly to protect loss of precious cultivated lands on stream banks from being eroded away during heavy downpour. They are generally stone masonry structures. They have proven to be very beneficial to the farmers since a major portion of the land is protected from the erosive force of rainwater. Most of these structures are still intact though a few have been destroyed because of the strong force of water flowing in the stream during heavy rains.</p>
<p>11.</p>	<p><b>Check Dams</b></p>  <p>At Mawrok</p>	<p>12 nos. of Check Dams were constructed at Umtynru Weisar and 17 nos. at Weinier Watershed, mainly to reduce runoff velocity and for silt retention. In addition, they also act as Head Water Dam for providing irrigation to the cultivated areas, hence, behave as multi-functional structures. They are either masonry or concrete structures. The condition of these structures is satisfactory but they require proper care and maintenance from time to time to increase their longevity.</p>
<p>12.</p>	<p><b>Water Harvesting Structures</b></p>  <p>At Sangriang</p>	<p>Their main purpose is for groundwater recharge but at the same time serve as storage structures for irrigation and for fish farming as well, wherever feasible. All the 22 nos. of structures at Umtynru Weisar and 14 nos. at Weinier Watershed that were constructed are in good condition at present. Efforts are being made to encourage the people to form User Groups to look after these assets.</p>



<p>13.</p>	<p><b>Small Dug Out Ponds</b></p>  <p>At Sangriang</p>	<p>They are 11 in nos.(3 at Umtynru weisar and 8 at Weinier watershed), usually aiming at providing irrigation water to vegetable crops particularly during the dry periods between rains. They are low cost and highly efficient structures and enable the farmers to earn extra income. These are also in good working condition and some have been further improved and renovated by the beneficiaries themselves.</p>
<p>14.</p>	<p><b>Earthen Irrigation Channel Run off Disposal Channels</b></p>  <p>At Pungphreit</p>	<p>More than 8618 Rmt. of these structures constructed under Umtynru Weisar Watershed were aimed at diverting the excess surface runoff from one area for use or safe disposal to other areas to prevent flood damage, erosion, or sedimentation damage. These structures have proven beneficial to the farmers.</p>

**Livelihood Activities:**

The various Livelihood activities taken up were aimed at improving the standards of living and generation of income for the less and asset less people under the project. Before receiving any assistance, the people were provided with the total training package for taking up such activities at various Training Institutes within the State. Activities like Pisciculture, Apiculture, Piggery, Poultry, etc. have really boosted up the people and they are encouraged to continue with these activities.

*Livelihood Activities promoted under the Watersheds*



*Poultry at Sangriang*



*Vermicompost unit at Mawthawphet*



*Pisciculture unit at Mawduh*



*Piggery at Pungphreit*



*Apiculture unit at Mawlangbah*

### Production System & Microenterprises:

This included farm based activities to support the production system and microenterprises for land owning households. This component aims to diversify and maximize the production and productivity of agriculture system as a whole and targets the land holders with cascading benefits to landless agriculture labour.

#### *Different Activities Promoted under Production System & Micro-enterprises*



*Mushroom Cultivation at Pungphreit*



*Grocery Shop at Pungphreit*



*Poultry at Mawthar*



*Processing Unit at Mawduh*

### CHAPTER 3.3: CONSOLIDATION & WITHDRAWAL PHASE

In this phase the resources augmented and economic plans developed in Watershed Work Phase were made the foundation to create new nature-based, sustainable livelihoods and raise productivity levels.

The main objectives under this phase were:

- ✚ Consolidation and completion of various works.
- ✚ Building the capacity of the community based organizations to carry out the new agenda items during post project period.
- ✚ Sustainable management of (developed) natural resources and
- ✚ Up-scaling of successful experiences regarding farm production systems/off-farm livelihoods.

#### Consolidation and completion of various works

- i. Preparation of project completion report with details about status of each intervention;
- ii. Documentation of successful experiences as well as lessons learnt for future use.



*Preparation of project completion report*



*Documentation of successful experiences*

### Capacity Building of Community Based Organizations

The Community based Organizations such as Watershed Committee, Self Help Groups and User Groups as well as other individual beneficiaries were motivated, sensitized and capacitated on the Operation & Maintenance of assets created during Post Project period. Refreshers Training was organized for the SHGs on Group management & Book-keeping.



*Capacity building of Self Help Groups*

### **Sustainable management of (developed) natural resources**

The sustainability of some of the important assets and interventions created under the project were improved during this Phase. These included:

- ✓ Repair, Maintenance and Renovation of Entry Point Activities (EPA) such as Drinking Wells, Culvert, Check Dam Cum Washing Place, Footpath, etc.
- ✓ Repairing of Water Harvesting at Mawduh village and Check Dam at Shilliangktieh, Mawkohiang and Mawrok constructed during Watershed work phase.

### **Capacity Building of the Community Based Organizations & Farmers.**

- ✓ Training of Farmer's on Enhancement, Production and Marketing of Horticultural crops in Watershed areas.
- ✓ Training of Farmer's for Livestock Production and marketing in project area and create employment opportunities for the un-employed youth.
- ✓ Training on SHG Book keeping, Accounting and procedures to sustain the SHG's formed prior and during Project period and up scaling of record keeping for both SHG's & UG's.
- ✓ Introduction of new Farming techniques like Strawberry Cultivation and Mushroom Cultivation.

### **Up-scaling of successful experiences regarding farm production systems/off-farm livelihoods**

- ✓ Dairy Farming was promoted to upgrade the livelihood of the farmers. Animal Health Camps were conducted to ensure and encourage the farmers to keep their animals healthy. Selected few farmers were sent for training to Umsaw Nongkharai, Ri-Bhoi District to interact and learn from the advanced farmers of the district.
- ✓ Horticultural activities and vegetable cultivation in particular being of great potential in the Watershed area were promoted. Mushroom and Strawberry cultivators were provided further financial assistance to improve their activities.

## CHAPTER 4: SUCCESS STORIES

### Footbridge at Mawkohiang Village



The footbridge at Mawkohiang Village was erected under Umtyrnru Weisar Watershed, West Khasi Hills, and Meghalaya as part of the Entry Point Activity (EPA). It was constructed to connect the residents of the village with other neighboring villages. It was constructed with the aim of easing the day to day activities of the local people and particularly farmers and school children.

**Objective:** The footbridge was constructed to make the villagers easier to cross the stream and provide them access to participate in their local businesses, shorten their route of destination to go from one community or village to another and mainly during monsoon season when the water level in the stream rises.

**Utilization:** Here around 14 households or families and about 100 people of this village benefitted from the footbridge. Farmers and pedestrians travels and passes through this bridge back and forth daily in order to sell their agricultural goods, produces and to carry out their businesses, works etc, bringing back home their daily necessity, as well as for kids to go to school. This footbridge has surely acted as a blessing to the people around this area and through this they are able to fulfill their needs.

**Operations and Maintenance:** The footbridge was handed over by the P.I.A to the village administration for its care and maintenance.

**Impact:** The footbridge has proven to be very useful and helpful to the people of this village especially during the rainy seasons and in times of emergencies and the stream is no longer a thread and a problem to the villages even during the monsoon season as it was back then in recent years

### SUCCESS STORY ON HEAD WATER DAM AT MAWROK

The people of Mawrok Village are hard working farmers who toil the soil all day long to get good produce of their crops. Most of their Paddy fields are concentrated in one area known as Umtong Kohlur where they cultivate a wide variety of crops throughout the year. They cultivate mainly Paddy and Maize during the Kharif season. Potato, mustard leaves, chili, radish, etc. during Rabi season. During the Rainy season, there is sufficient rainfall for cultivation of crops. But for winter crops they have to depend on the residual moisture in the soil since there was no irrigation facility. The total cultivable land here in this area is about 5 ha which is being shared by 10 households. Due to the lack of irrigation facilities and the effects of low soil moisture particularly during the winter season, the productivity of their crops is quite low.

Hence, during the 2nd year of the Project, a C.C. Head Dam was constructed to provide irrigation to this area. The estimated cost of this Dam was about Rs. 2, 92,900/- only. The Dam was able to deliver irrigation water to only about 5 Ha areas.

With the construction of this Dam at Mawrok Village located at Umtong Kohlur , the farmers here are now able to cultivate different crops in different seasons accordingly without any problem or shortage of irrigation water needed for their crops. The farmers are really grateful and are able to cultivate and also harvest more crops



Head Dam



Channel Leading to the Field



Settle Area



Reclamation Area



### SUCCESS STORY OF PROTECTION WALL AT PUNGPHREIT

Name of Work : Protection Wall  
Village : Pungphreit  
Name of Beneficiary : Smt. Riar K.Chandy  
GPS Co-ordinates : N 25°66'13.0" E 91°31'14.0"

Due to high intensity of rainfall and its long duration during monsoon season, soil erosion is one of the major problems people in the area have been facing in the recent years. A considerable part of Arable Land is being eroded annually during this period. The lack of intervention from the part of the people due to poverty rather added to this hazard.

The implementation of Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) has been a huge blessing to the farmers under Umtyrnru Weisar Watershed. One of the beneficiaries, Smt Riar K.Chandy is a testimony to this. During 2014-15, she was selected as one of the beneficiaries and received a financial grant of Rs 30,120/- to construct a protection wall in her eroded paddy field at Pungphreit Village.

After one year of intervention, the impact was felt. The field is now stabilised and there is no more erosion and her yield has started improving.



### SUCCESS STORY ON WATER HARVESTING AT PUNGPHREIT

Name of work	:	Water Harvesting Structure
Name of Beneficiary	:	Smt. David Marngar
Location	:	Pungphreit
Village	:	Pungphreit
Block	:	Nongstoin Block

With the construction of this Water Harvesting Structure in an area of about 1ha, the down areas of 4 ha (appr), belonging to 5 households, were brought under irrigation and the farmers have now started to cultivate even those portions of their fields which were never utilized before due to lack of water. Through this particular structure, the beneficiaries have now been able to grow crops in off paddy seasons like pea, cabbage, tomato, carrot, etc, which has really been a blessing to them to improve their economic condition.

Secondly, through the structure, it has also encouraged the beneficiaries to take up pisciculture development and till now they have already reared 3000 Nos of fingerlings.



*Water Harvesting Structure*

## SUCCESS STORY OF POULTRY FARMING AT SANGRIANG VILLAGE

Name of work : Poultry Farming  
Village : Sangriang  
Name of beneficiaries : Shri. Orlando Kharbani

Sangriang village under Nongstoin C&RD Block is about 16 kilometres from Nongstoin, the District Headquarter. Most of the village depends on agriculture for their livelihood. Poultry farming is mostly practised by the farmers in the watershed and contributes substantially to household income.

In 2016 Shri. Orlando Kharbani received 8000/- fund from the Weinier Watershed, IWMP V to start raising poultry in a bigger scale. His objective in taking up this venture was to generate additional income and create employment for his family.

With regard to this activity, initially, a poultry shed was constructed and 100 nos. chicks were purchased. To further raise the standard of his initiative, the Watershed committee sent him for Training held at VTC Kyrdem Kulai and AH&V Farm, Nongsoin later. At present, the Poultry Farm serves as a backbone for him and his family and earned an income about Rs. 50,000.00 a year.



*Poultry Farming at Sangriang*

## Success Story of Apiculture at Sangriang



Shri. William Iawren is a middle aged man of Sangriang village under Weinier watershed (IWMP-V), West Khasi Hills District. He was since long a carpenter, owning a furniture unit at Nongstoin, but had to give up when he was struck by an illness one day in 2012. His health began to deteriorate and soon was jobless. After the incident he had to return back to his village to start a new life.

In 2013 he attended an apiculture training imparted by The District Industries & Commercial Centre (DCIC), Nongstoin. This Training was the turning point in his life, that when he reached home, he made up his mind to start rearing bee, which according to him, suits more to his present body condition.

At the beginning he started with a few boxes. It does not end here. He now felt the need to improve his skills in the business he is occupied to improve production. So he decided to go for a professional training to improve his any shortcoming. In the year 2015 Weinier Watershed Committee sent him for a Training-cum-Exposure trip to Umshing Matri COLT, Shillong, East Khasi Hills District, through the DCIC, Nongstoin. During the course of training, he gained more knowledge and confidence on rearing bees, processing the extracted honey, packaging, etc.

Further, in the same year, he received a financial assistance of Rs. 13,000/- through Production System Component of the Watershed Work Phase to purchase scientific made boxes, artificial bee hives, honey extractor, a smoker, etc.

Presently he has around 50 bee boxes from which he is able to extract double the quantity of honey than he used to before, producing approximately 120 liters per year. He sells the honey at Nongstoin market at the rate of 350 per litre earning an income of about Rs 28,000 -per year

## SUCCESS STORIES OF STRAWBERRY CULTIVATION AT MAWDUH VILLAGE

Name of work : Strawberry Cultivation  
Village : Mawduh  
Name of beneficiaries : Shri. Spingwell Marshra

Shri. Spingwell Marshra is a farmer hailing from Mawduh Village under Weinier Watershed. In 2011 he went for training to Sohlya Dewlieh, Umsning, Ri Bhoi District for Strawberry Cultivation, sponsored through the Project. He was deeply inspired by the training that at an instant, he decided to start cultivating strawberry in the Village. He took a loan of Rs. 42,000.00 from State Bank of India, Nongstoin to initiate this. He worked really hard and skillfully, that within a year, he had fully repaid the loan.

On seeing his hard work, the Weinier Watershed Committee decided to intervene and provided a financial assistance to construct a Water Harvesting Structure for supplying water to his field, constructed terraces and supplied strawberry seedlings to enhance his activity.

Through the intervention, he is now able to increase his production from 0.5 ha to 1.2 ha and also increased his income to Rs. 60,000.00 a year and provided employment to his wife and his two daughters.



### SUCCESS STORY ON HEAD WATER DAM AT SANGRIANG



The people of Sangriang Village are hardworking farmers who toil the soil all day long to get good produce of their crops. Most of their Paddy fields are concentrated in one area known as Lekhla where they cultivate a wide variety of crops throughout the year. They cultivate mainly Paddy and Maize during the Kharif season. Potato, mustard leaves, radish, etc. during Rabi season. During the Rainy season, there is sufficient rainfall for cultivation of crops. But for winter crops they have to depend on the residual moisture in the soil since there was no irrigation facility. The total cultivable land here in this area is about 7.00 ha which is being shared by 14 households. Due to the lack of irrigation facilities and the effects of low soil moisture particularly during the winter season, the productivity of their crops is quite low.

Hence, during the 3<sup>rd</sup> year of the Project, a C.C. Head Dam was constructed to provide irrigation to this area. The estimated cost of this Dam was about Rs. 1, 06,800/- only. The Dam was able to deliver irrigation water to only about 7.00 Ha areas.

With the construction of this Dam at Sangriang Village located at Lekhla , the farmers here are able to cultivate different crops in different seasons accordingly without any problem or shortage of irrigation water needed for their crops. The farmers are really grateful and are able to cultivate and also harvest more crops.

## CHAPTER 5: ANNEXURES

### WATERSHED COMMITTEE ACCOUNT PASSBOOK OF UMTYNRU WEISAR

#### Generally used abbreviations

a/c = Account	dep = Deposit	Pr = Principal
adj = Adjustment	Dft = Draft	Proc = Processing Charge
Amt = Amount	dish/dsh = Dishonour	rd = Recurring Deposit
Ar = Arrear	DR = Debit	ret/rtn = Return
bal = Balance	DoB = Date of Birth	Rnd = Round of
Capn = Capitalization	eft = Electronic Fund Transfer	sb = Savings Bank
chg/ch = Charge	Inop = Inoperative	SC = Short Credit
Chq = Cheque	ins = Insurance	SI/So/SORD = Standing Instruction
Clos = Closure	int/in = Interest	S/D/W/H/o = Son/Daughter/Wife/Husband of
coll = Collection	lon/ln = Loan	tr/trf/xfer = Transfer
comm = Commission	min = Minimum	TT = Telegraphic Transfer
COR/CORR = Correction	os = Outstanding	txn = Transaction
CR = Credit	P & T = Postage & Telegram	Wdl = Withdrawal
csh = Cash	Pos = Point of sale	+MOD bal = total balance (SB+linked MOD a/c)

भारतीय स्टेट बैंक



State Bank of India

Savings Bank Account  
 CIF No : 86153568967  
 Account No : 31965372256  
 Customer Name: UMTYNRU WEISAR WATERSHED COMMITTEE

NONGSTOIN  
 NONGSTOIN

S/D/W/H/o:  
 Address: PUNGPHREIT  
 BPO RAMBRAI  
 PO NONGSTOIN

Phone: 280271  
 Email:  
 Branch Code: 3924  
 Date of Issue: 29/09/2011  
 29/09/2011 553125  
 FIRST

Phone:  
 Email:  
 D.O.B. (If Minor):  
 MGP.:  
 Nom. Reg. No.:

शाखा प्रबंधक  
 Branch Manager

*[Signature]*

## WATERSHED COMMITTEE ACCOUNT PASSBOOK OF WEINIER WATERSHED

### Generally used abbreviations

a/c = Account	dep = Deposit	Pr = Principal
adj = Adjustment	Dft = Draft	Proc = Processing Charge
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comm = Commission	min = Minimum	TT = Telegraphic Transfer
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CR = Credit	P & T = Postage & Telegram	Wdl = Withdrawal
csh = Cash	Pos = Point of sale	+MOD bal = total balance (SB+linked MOD a/c)

भारतीय स्टेट बैंक

State Bank of India

Savings Bank Account

CIF No : 86151375047

Account No : 31961669558

Customer Name: WEINIER WATER SHED COMMITTEE

NONGSTOIN

NONGSTOIN

S/D/W/H/o:

Address: SANGRIANG

PO NONGSTOIN

SANGRIANG

Phone:

Email:

D.O.B. (If Minor):

MOP.:

Nom. Reg. No.:

Phone: 280271

Email:

Branch Code: 3924

Date of Issue: 12/10/2011

12/10/2011 5842417 3924

FIRST

Branch Manager

*[Handwritten Signature]*



## WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT FUND ACCOUNT PASSBOOK OF WEINIER WATERSHED

### Generally used abbreviations

a/c = Account	dep = Deposit	Pr = Principal
adj = Adjustment	Dft = Draft	Proc = Processing Charge
Amt = Amount	dish/dsh = Dishonour	rd = Recurring Deposit
Ar = Arrear	DR = Debit	ret/rtn = Return
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Clos = Closure	int/in = Interest	S/D/W/H/o = Son/Daughter/Wife/Husband of
coll = Collection	lon/ln = Loan	tr/trf/xfer = Transfer
comm = Commission	min = Minimum	TT = Telegraphic Transfer
COR/CORR = Correction	os = Outstanding	txn = Transaction
CR = Credit	P & T = Postage & Telegram	Wdl = Withdrawal
csh = Cash	Pos = Point of sale	+MOD bal = total balance (SB+linked MOD a/c)

भारतीय स्टेट बैंक

State Bank of India

Savings Bank Account

CIF No : 86151375047

Account No : 31961669558

Customer Name: WEINIER WATER SHED COMMITTEE

NONGSTOIN

NONGSTOIN

S/D/W/H/o:

Address: SANGRIANG  
PO NONGSTOIN  
SANGRIANG

Phone: 280271

Email:

Branch Code: 3924

Date of Issue: 12/10/2011

12/10/2011 5842417 3924

FIRST

Branch Manager

Phone:

Email:

D.O.B. (If Minor):

MOP.:

Nom. Reg. No.:

श्री लक्ष्मी बैंक

शाखा प्रबंधक

12/10/2011 5842417 3924

Branch Manager


REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE OF UMTYNRU WEISAR WATERSHED



CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF SOCIETIES  
Act 7 of 1990

NO.NRS/UWWC-179/11 OF 2011

I hereby certify that UMTYNRU WAISAR WATERSHED COMMITTEE  
P.O. NONGSTOIN WEST KHASI HILLS DISTRICT, MEGHALAYA has this day  
been registered under the Meghalaya Societies Registration Act, 7, of 1990 Given  
under my hand at NONGSTOIN This ELEVENTH day of THE MONTH OF AUGUST  
TWO THOUSAND AND ELEVEN  
Registration fee of Rs :- 250/- Paid.

  
(Shri W. Nongsiej, MCS)  
REGISTRAR OF SOCIETIES, WEST KHASI HILLS  
DISTRICT : NONGSTOIN.

Registrar of Societies,  
West Khasi Hills District,  
Nongstoin.

REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE OF WEINIER WATERSHED

