



# An OVERVIEW OF INTIGRATED WATERSHED MANAGEMENT Programme

**ABHAY**

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**GOVERNMENT OF UP**

# Area Development Programmes

DoLR has been implementing three programmes on watershed basis since 1995-96.

- Drought Prone Areas Programme
- Desert Development Programme
- Integrated Wastelands Development Programme

These programmes have been integrated into a single modified programme called **Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)** w.e.f. 26.02.2009. This consolidation is for optimum use of resources, sustainable outcomes and integrated planning.



# OBJECTIVES OF IWMP

- Harnessing, conserving and developing degraded natural resources such as soil, vegetative cover & water
- Restoring the ecological balance
- Prevention of soil run-off
- Regeneration of natural vegetation
- Rain water harvesting & recharging of ground water table
- Introduction of multi-cropping & diverse agro-based activities
- Promoting sustainable livelihoods



# SALIENT FEATURES OF IWMP

- ▶ **Salient Features of IWMP**
- ▶ **Dedicated Institutions** with multi-disciplinary experts at:
  - ▶ State level - State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA)
  - ▶ District level - Watershed Cell cum Data Centre (WCDC)
  - ▶ Project level - Project Implementing Agency (PIA) - WDT
  - ▶ Village level - Watershed Committee (WC)
- ▶ **Cluster Approach:** Average size of project - about 5,000 ha.
- ▶ **Cost Norms:** Rs.12,000/ha. in plains; Rs.15,000/ ha in difficult/hilly areas
- ▶ **Funding pattern:** 90:10 between Centre & States.
- ▶ **Installments:** 3 (20%, 50% & 30%)
- ▶ **Phases:** 3 (Preparatory, Works & Consolidation)
- ▶ **Project period:** 4 to 7 years



**Contd.-----**

**Scientific planning:** IT, remote sensing techniques, GIS facilities for

planning, monitoring and evaluation

**DPR preparation:** 1% of the project fund

**Entry point activities:** 4% of the project fund

**Capacity building:** 5% of project fund

**Livelihood orientation:** 9% project fund for livelihoods for asset less people and 10% for production system & micro- enterprises.

**Monitoring:** 1% of the project fund

**Evaluation:** 1% of the project fund

☐ ☐ **Delegation** of power of sanction to States



# ROLE OF PRIs

- ▶ DPC approves perspective & annual action plans of watershed projects. It integrates these plans with over all District plans and also oversees its implementation.
- ▶ Similarly, Intermediate Panchayats have important role in planning watershed projects. They can also act as PIAs.
- ▶ Gram Sabha constitutes WC which implements project with the technical support of WDT.
- ▶ GP supervises, supports & advises WC, authenticates its accounts, facilitates convergence with other schemes.
- ▶ GP allocates usufruct rights to UGs/SHGs over assets created.



# ACTIVITIES UNDER IWMP

- ▶ Soil & moisture conservation measures
- ▶ Water harvesting measures
- ▶ Planting of multi-purpose trees & shrubs and pasture land dev.
- ▶ Promotion of agro-forestry and horticulture
- ▶ Training, extension and awareness generation
- ▶ Encouraging peoples' participation
- ▶ Livelihood activities for assetless people
- ▶ Production system and micro-enterprise





# NEW THRUST TO WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROGRAMMES

- Rainfed areas i.e. 60% of net cultivated area - suffered neglect in the past.
- Majority of our rural poor & marginal farmers live in these areas.
- These areas have high untapped yield & income potential.





## Cont.---

- The challenge in rain fed areas is to improve rural livelihoods through participatory watershed model.
- There has been much learning in the watershed programme over the last two decades and enormous potential of this programme have not been fully realized.
- Institutional structures, capacity building, M & E, livelihood and equity issues have not been adequately addressed.
- Successes have been sporadic and overall impact far from satisfactory.



# INTEGRATED WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

- The three programmes are consolidated into a single programme, implemented by a dedicated agencies at the national, state and district levels.
- The livelihoods perspective is incorporated at the planning stage.
- The new approach would systematically integrate livestock management as a central intervention and encourage dairying and marketing of dairy products.



# KEY FEATURES(IWMP)

- Livelihood Orientation
- Three tier Approach
- Cluster Approach
- Scientific Planning
- Institutional Framework
- Delegation
- Capacity Building
- Evaluation
- Role of PRIs



# CRITERIA FOR SELECTION OF WATERSHEDS

- ▶ Acute drinking water scarcity.
- ▶ Arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas.
- ▶ Gross irrigated area not higher than a certain percentage of gross sown area.
- ▶ High incidence of poverty and backwardness.
- ▶ Actual wages lower than the minimum wages.
- ▶ High proportion of scheduled castes/scheduled tribes.
- ▶ Willingness of village community to make voluntary contributions, enforce equitable social regulations on use of common property resources.



# contd.

- ▶ Positive history of community action.
- ▶ Watersheds where participatory action plans are already in place.
- ▶ Preponderance of wastelands/degraded lands.
- ▶ Areas with special land degradation problems like flood-proneness, waterlogging, salinity, alkalinity, ravines etc.
- ▶ Watershed which is contiguous to another watershed that has already been developed/ treated.





# DURATION & PHASES OF PROGRAMME

Phase	Name	Duration
I	Preparatory Phase	1-2 years
II	Watershed Works Phase	2-3 years
III	Consolidation Phase	1-2 years

# **% Budget for Various Components Under IWMP**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Budget Component</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>A.</b>	<b>Management Cost</b>	
	<b>1. Administrative</b>	<b>10</b>
	<b>2. Monitoring</b>	<b>1</b>
	<b>3. Evaluation</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>B.</b>	<b>Preparatory Phase</b>	
	<b>1. Entry Point Activities</b>	<b>4</b>
	<b>2. Institution &amp; Capacity Building</b>	<b>5</b>
	<b>3. Detailed Project Report (DPR)</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>C.</b>	<b>Watershed Work Phase</b>	
	<b>1. Livelihood Activities for the Asset less Person</b>	<b>9</b>
	<b>2. Production System and Micro-enterprises</b>	<b>10</b>
	<b>3. Watershed Development Works</b>	<b>56</b>
<b>D.</b>	<b>Consolidation Phase</b>	<b>3</b>
	<b>Grand Total :</b>	<b>100</b>





# PREPARATORY PHASE

- Build appropriate mechanisms for adoption of participatory approach and empowerment of local institutions (VWC,WMT,SHG, UG).
- Preparation of DPR for Phase-II.
- DPR should include, among others, the following:
  - Basic information on watershed.
  - User Group details.
  - Problems Typology of watershed.
  - Description of proposed interventions based on three tier approach.
  - Detailed mapping exercises.
  - Institutional mechanisms & agreements.
  - Expected outcomes and benefits.
- Concurrent evaluation at the end of Phase I

# WATERSHED WORK PHASE

- **PS & ME** **10%**
- **Livelihood** **9%**
- **Watershed Development Works** **56%**





## Planning and Implementation

WCDC

### PIA

- Baseline/House Hold (HH) Survey
- PRA
- Participatory Situation Analysis (PSA)
- FGD
- PNP
- Use of GIS/RS/GPS Data

WDTs

WC

UGs

DPR



## Mode of Operation

- SLNA
- Technical Expert of WCDC

PIA

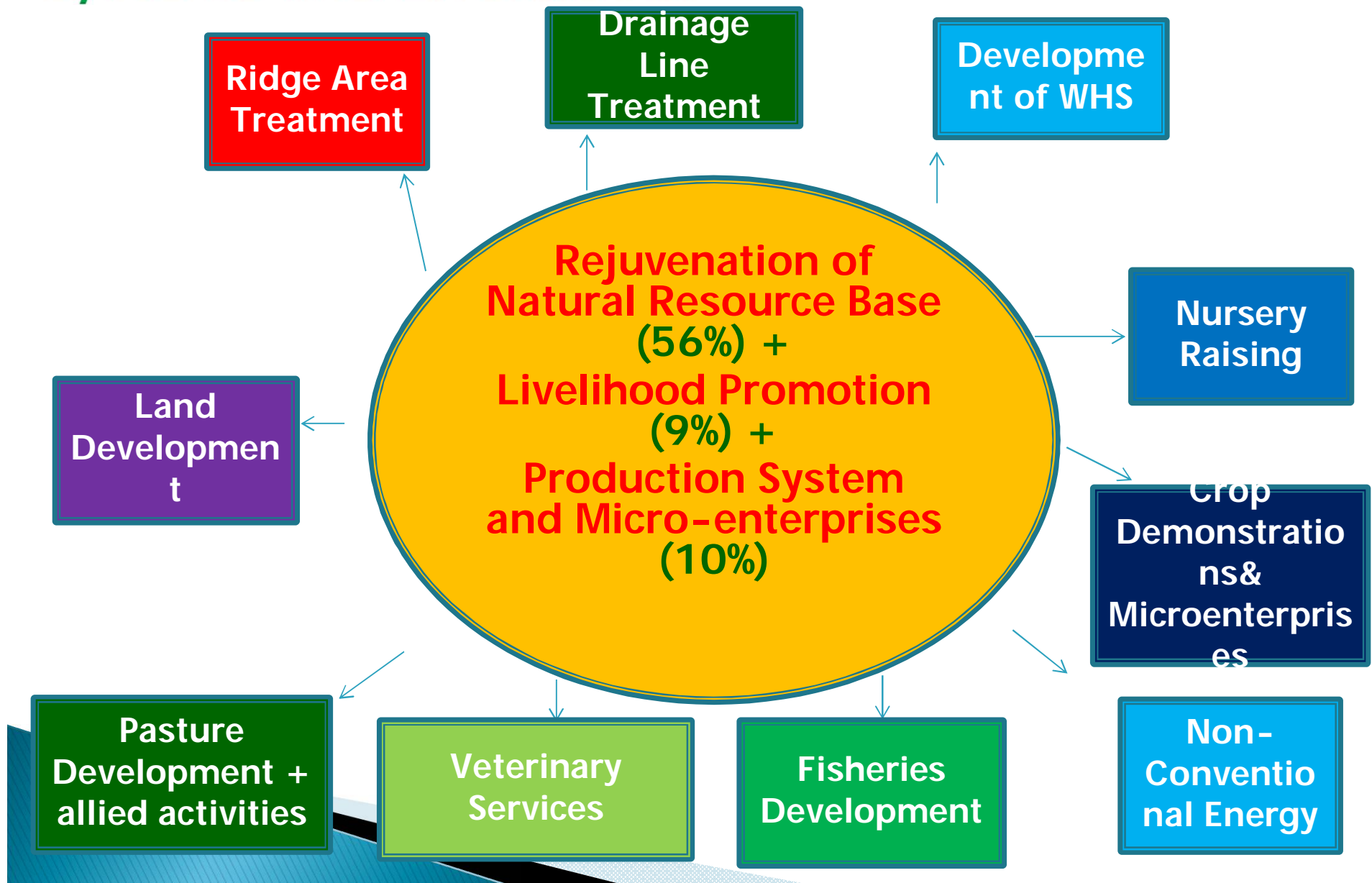


WC

Individual  
Benefits  
(SMF,  
Women  
Headed  
HHs, SC/ST  
Farmers)

(UGs)  
SHGs

# Development and Management of Production Systems and Livelihoods

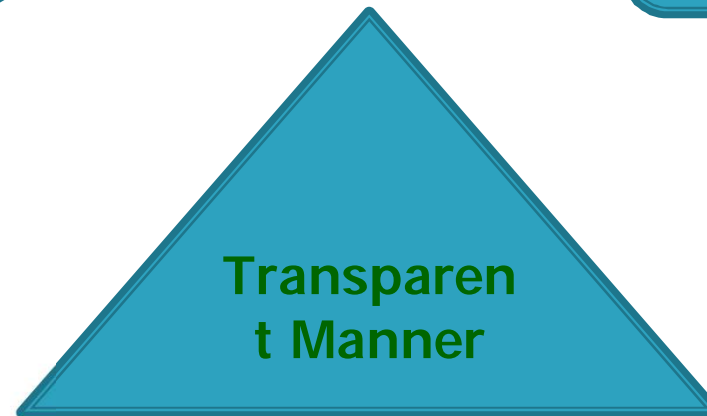
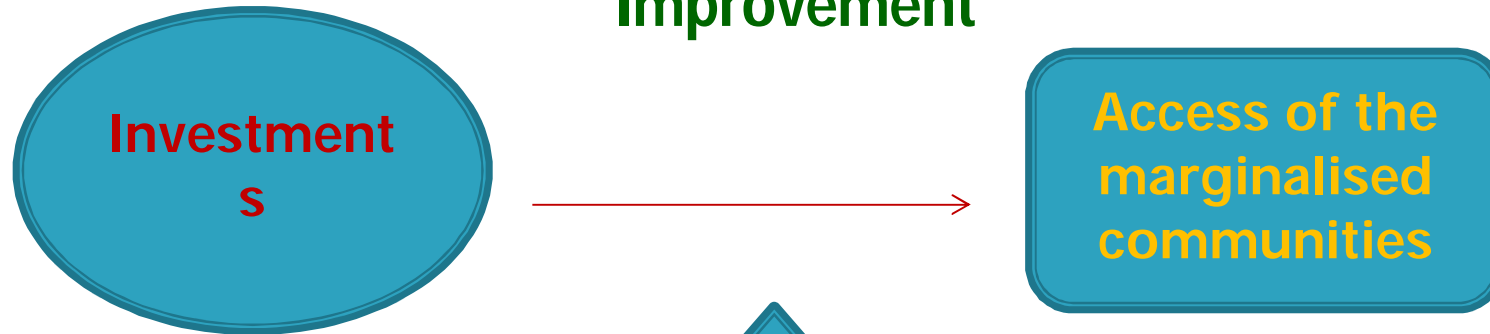


# Livelihoods

- Focused Priority on Livelihood activities
- Nine (9%) percent of the total project cost has been assigned to support the livelihood activities
- **Aims** to maximise the utilisation of potential generated by watershed activities, and creation of sustainable livelihoods and enhanced incomes for households
- Facilitate the inclusiveness,
- improvements in productivity and income ,  
access to the poor to common resources, benefits and,  
augmentation of livelihood



## Guiding Principles of Livelihood Improvement





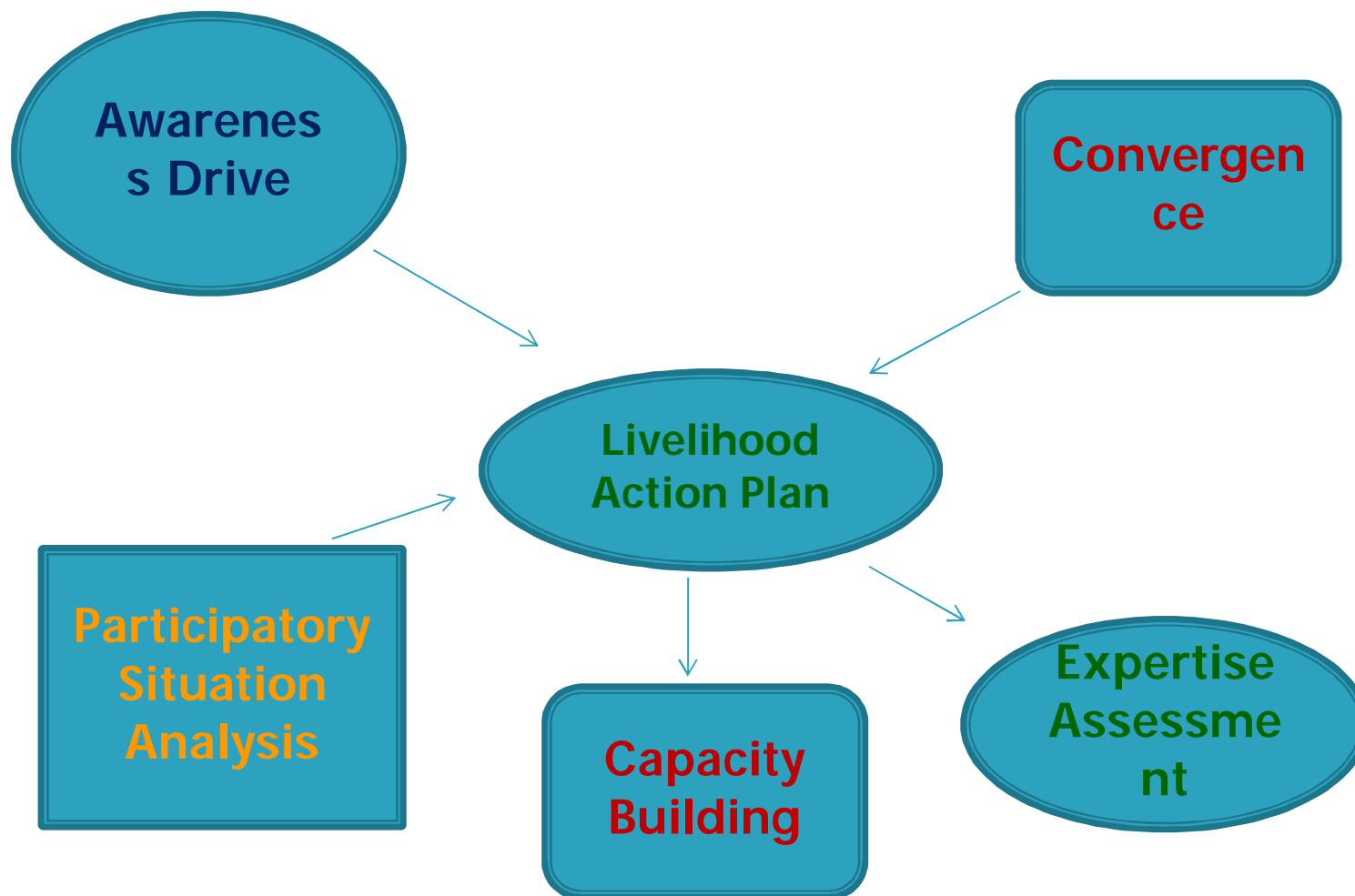
## Planning and Implementation

Understanding the existing livelihood  
assets/capitals

Empowerment  
Tool

Micro level livelihood  
planning







## Mode of Operation



**CGL Proposes Homogeneous**

**Existing Livelihood Capitals**

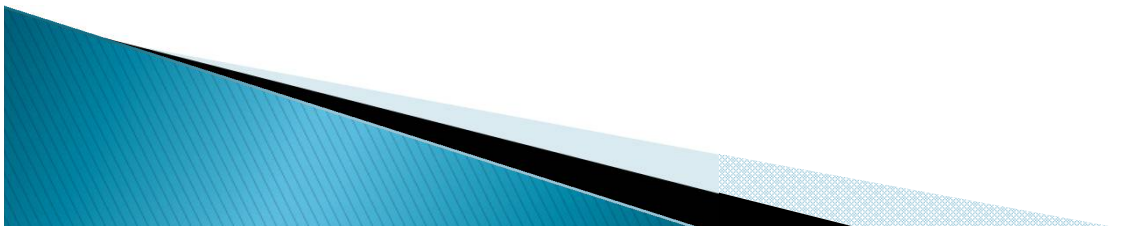
**Quality of Life Focused  
Interest  
Defined Outcomes**



**Watershed  
Committee**

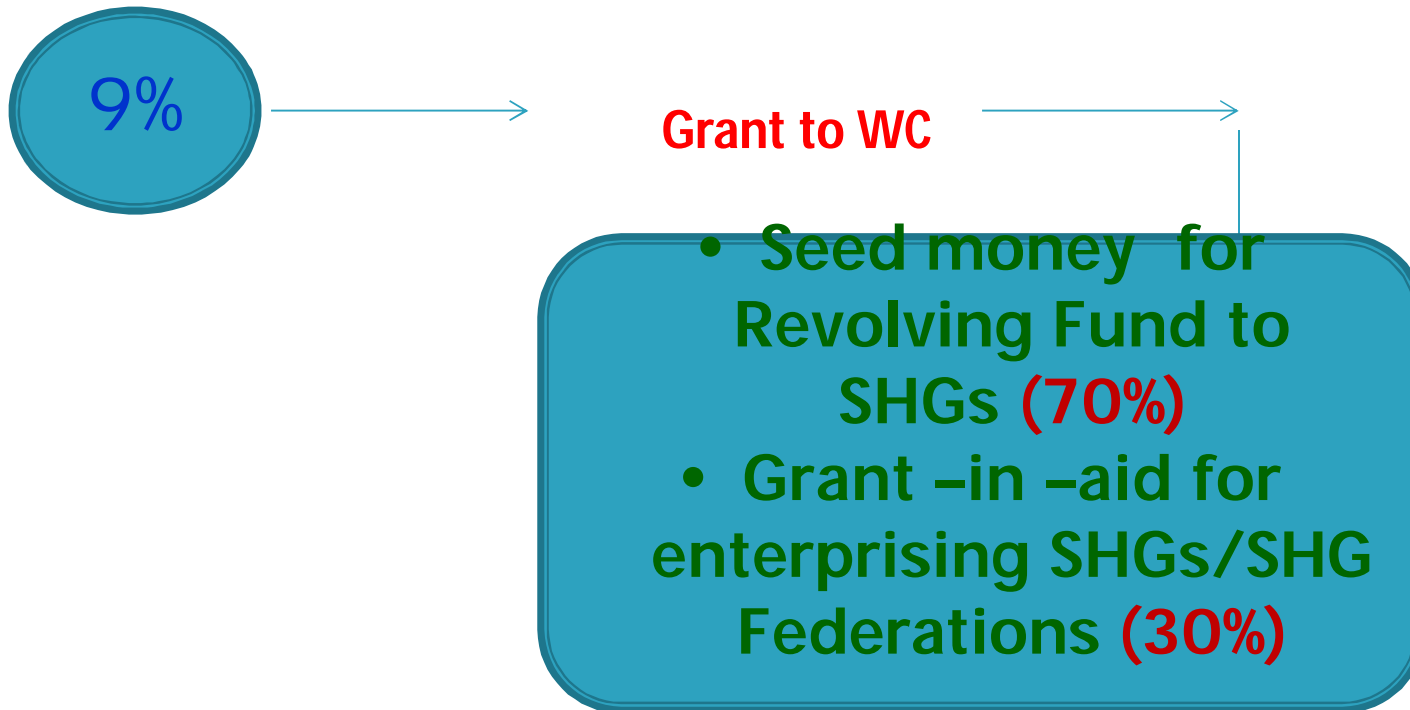


**Sub Technical Committee  
of WC**





## Budget Procedure





## Seed Money for SHGs (70%)

- Merit of the Case
- Priorities
- Preferences
- Order of Ranking

WC

SHG

Rs.  
25,000/-

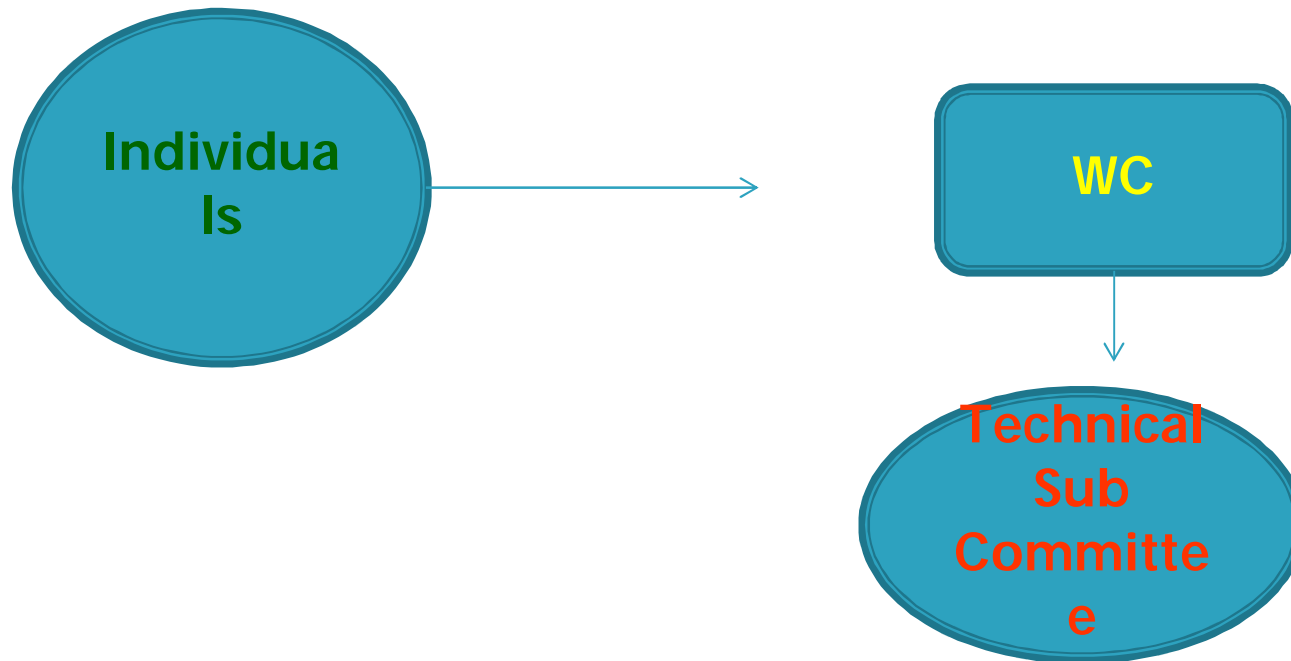
**SHGs**

- Thrift
- Savings
- Rotation

**Repayment  
to WC  
(18  
months)**

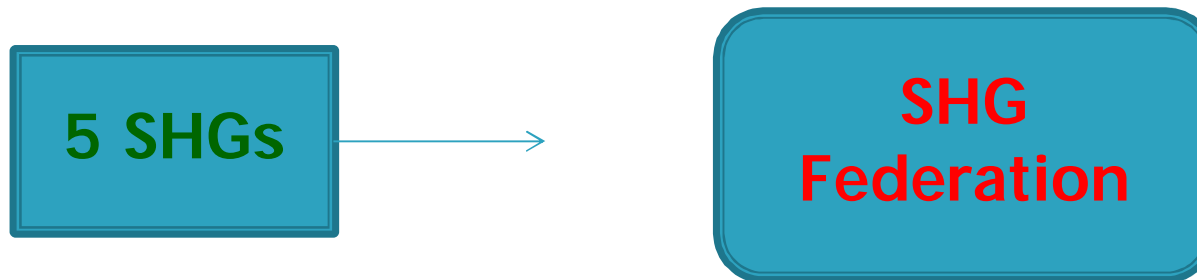
**Monthly  
Installments:**  
- Activity  
- Capacity of the  
group  
- Their Savings

## Seed Money for Enterprising Individuals (10%)





## **Funding for Major Livelihood Activities (30%)**



**Composite Loan (Grant –in-aid + Bank Loan)**  
(The Grant –in –aid will be 50% of the cost of the Activity/Rs. 2.00 Lakh)

**WC-Technical Sub Committee-  
approval**





## Capacity Building (Skill Enhancement)



WCs-WDTs-PIAs-WCDCs-SLNA

### (A) Mandatory Training for SHGs -

- **Book Keeping:** (Cash Book, Ledger register, Preparing Budget, Maintenance of Accounts)
- **Minutes**
- **Exposure Visits**
- **Knowledge** of Market, Pricing, Value Addition etc.,

(B) Skill Training for Identified Activities for  
SHGs and UGs



**CB-  
5%**

**Annual  
Plans**



## **Production System and Microenterprises based Livelihoods**

**The production system and microenterprises for land owning households-----10% of the total project cost**

**Aim to diversify and maximise the production and productivity of agriculture system as a whole and targets to the landholders with cascading benefits to landless agriculture labour, leased-in farmers and share-croppers**

- Promote diversified farming systems**
- Encourage farmers to adopt and up-scale successful technologies (INM, IPM, INM etc.,)**





## Mode of Operation

- SLNA
- Technical Expert of WCDC

PIA



WC



Individual  
Benefits  
(SMF,  
Women  
Headed  
HHs, SC/ST  
Farmers)

WDT  
s

CIGs  
(UGs)  
SHGs



# Activities

## Production System and Microenterprises based Livelihoods

- Crop Demonstration
- Seed Distribution
- Organic Farming
- Distribution of Mini Veg. Kit
- Distribution of Mini Fodder Kit
- Distribution of Ag. Equipments
- Custom Hiring Centre
- Aquaculture
- Horticulture
- Agriculture
- Agro-forestry
- Animal husbandry
- Fodder Bank/Seed Bank
- Microenterprise,
- Agro-processing
- Value Addition
- Marketing

### Convergence Plan-DPR

- NABARD
- MGNREGA
- NRLM
- NHM
- RKVY
- NFSM
- BRGF
- BAIF
- RMK
- Other  
Department

Line



## LINKAGE

### Backward Linkages:

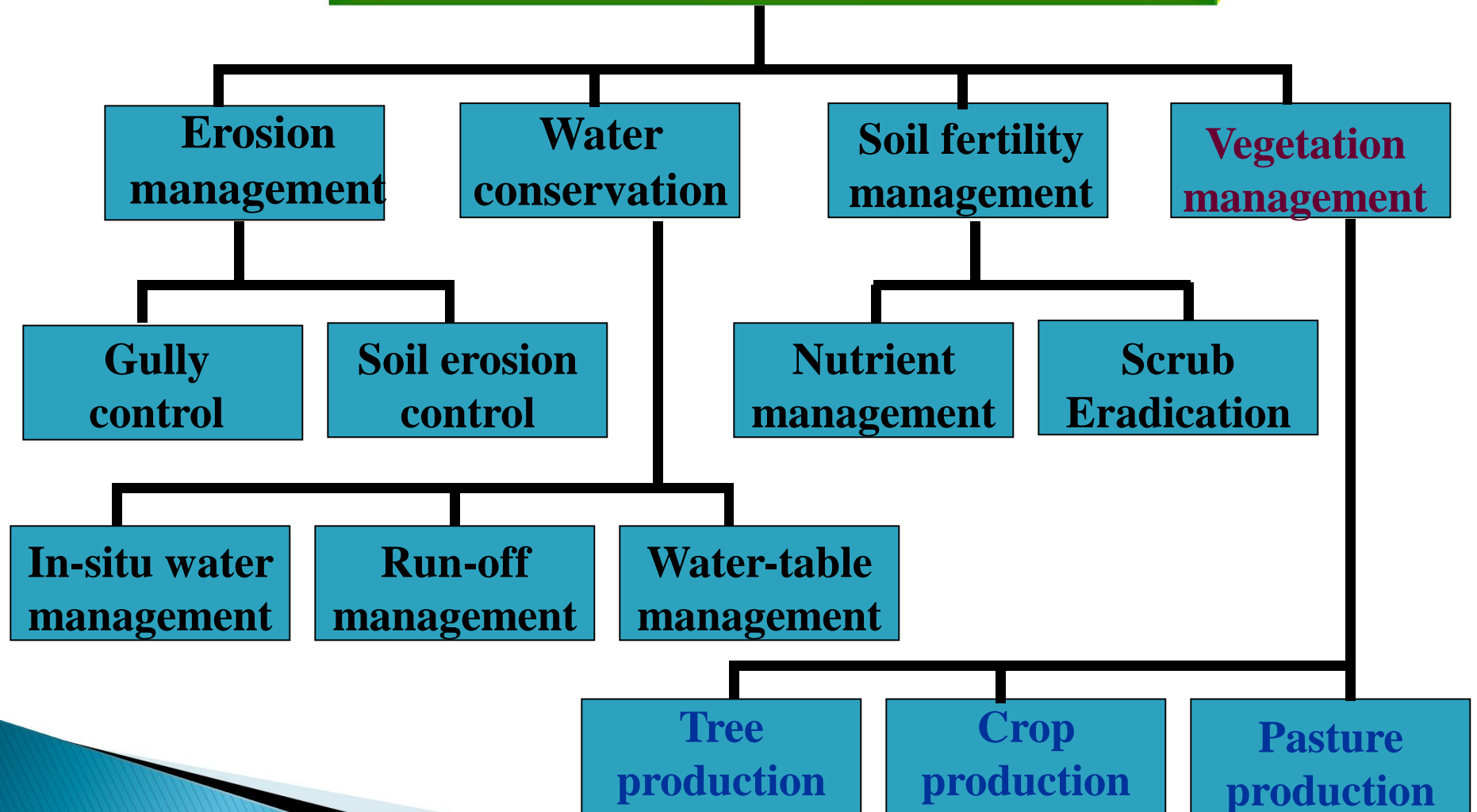
- Seed Certification
- Supply of Improved Variety of Seed
- Supply of other Farming inputs
- Fertilizer
- Pesticide
- Credit Delivery System
- Extension services
- Price support system
- Tools/machinery
- Nursery

### Forward Linkages

- Harvesting /threshing machinery
- Storage
- Road net work
- Transport facilities
- Markets
- Agro, processing industries
- Milk and other collection centres
- Labour



# NRM Planning



# Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning

- To improve the effectiveness of project delivery.
- To empower village communities to take control of the project (processes and outcomes).
- To improve the levels of transparency and participation of communities.
- To facilitate the learning process of different partners at different levels based on objective assessment of field experiences.





# Monitoring 1%

- Monitoring by communities/Social Audits.
- Internal Monitoring by PIA/WCDC/SLNA.
- GIS/ MIS Web Based On-Line Progress Monitoring.
- External Monitoring by independent institutions.



# Evaluation 1%

- There would be both concurrent & post project evaluation for every project.
- Evaluation would include physical, financial & social audit of the work done.
- The **first** evaluation will include an evaluation of the DPR and the work done in Phase I.
- The **Mid-term** evaluation will evaluate both the work done in Phase II and the DPR prepared for Phase III to be done towards the end of Phase II (Fourth Year).
- A post-project evaluation would be conducted at the end of the project period.
- The SLNA will also regularly conduct an evaluation of evaluators.
- Separate set of Guidelines for M&E will be finalized & issued.



# Exit Protocol

- The Exit Protocol shall specify a mechanism for maintenance of assets created, augmentation including levy and collection of user charges, utilization of the Watershed Development Fund etc.
- Mechanism for equitable distribution of benefits accrued under project should also be clearly spelt out in the Exit Protocol.



## Consolidation Phase 3%

- Resources augmented and economic plans developed in Phase II are made the foundation to create new nature-based, sustainable livelihoods and raise productivity levels.
- The main activities during this phase are:
  - Consolidation and completion of various works.
  - Capacity building of the community based organizations.
  - Sustainable management of developed natural resources.
  - Upscaling of successful experiences regarding farm production systems / off-farm livelihoods.



# THANK YOU



Integrated Watershed Management Program, Uttar Pradesh



