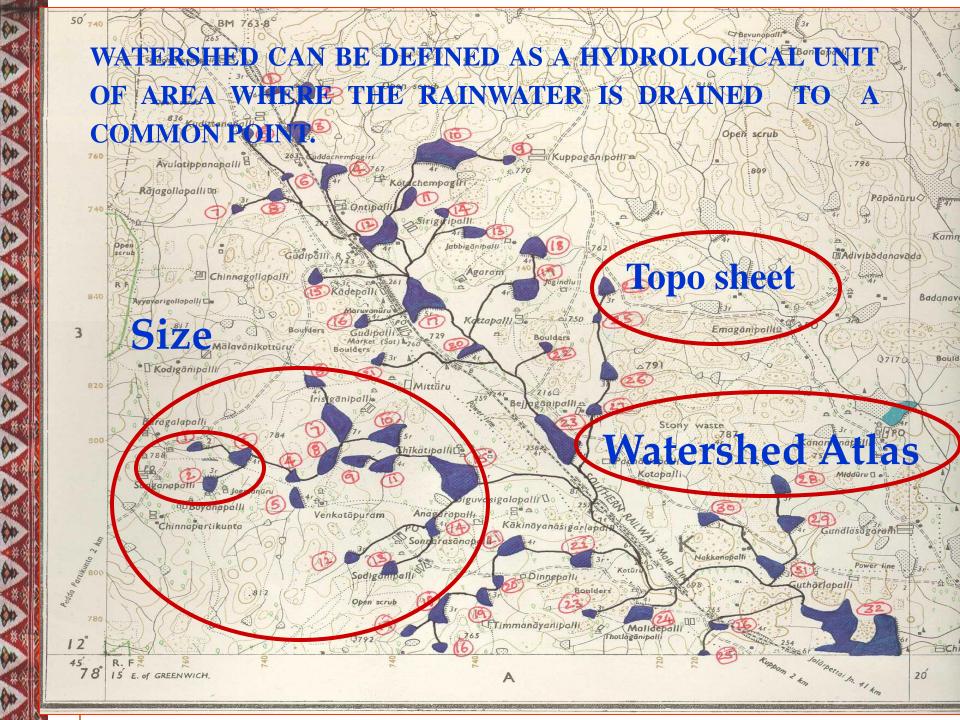




Watershed Management in India &AP: Achievements and

Dr.Kota Tirupataiah,IFS



WATERSHEDS - WHY?

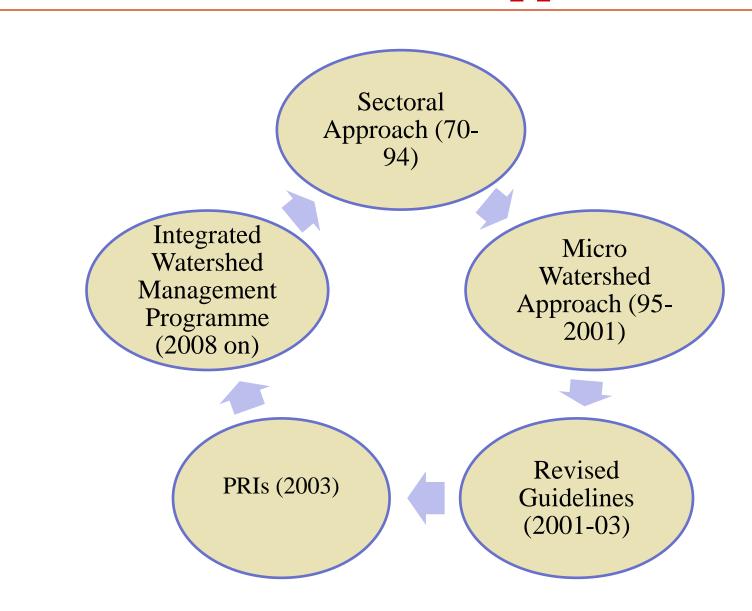
- Hydrologically, watershed is defined as an area from which the runoff drains through a particular point in the drainage system.
- Soil, water and vegetation are the three natural resources addressed in watershed management
- Human interventions for agricultural purposes, changed ecology and management practices led to land degradation.
- Watershed management is the time tested method of arresting the degradation of natural resources

Climatic Regions covered in AP

Region	Programme	Funding Pattern Rs.lakhs
Hot Arid	DDP	22.50
Semi-Arid	DPAP	20.00
Dry Sub- Humid	DPAP	15.00

All other regions covered under IWDP/JRY/EAS with Rs.20 lakh outlay

Evolution of Watershed Approaches



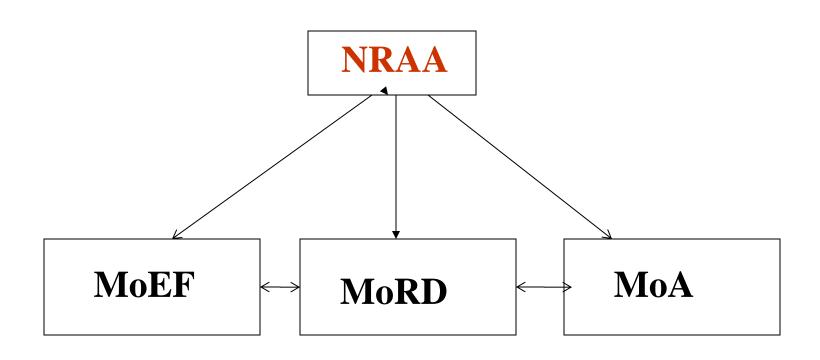
Watershed Development Programmes

- Drought Prone Areas Programme(DPAP)
- Desert Development Programme(DDP)
- Integrated Waste Lands Development Programme(IWDP)

From 2008, all the above programmes are merged in to Integrate Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)

Centrally Sponsored Programmes-75:25

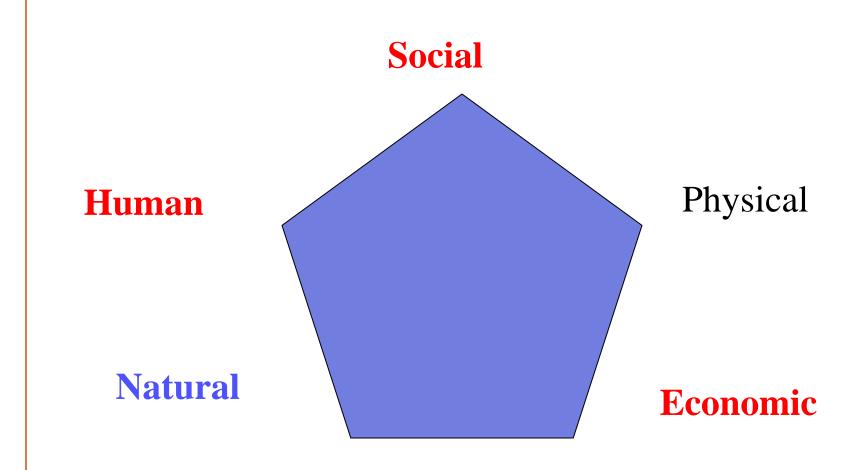
NRAA and Convergence



Myths in Watershed Projects

- Watersheds are in the grip of land lords-Committees headed by influential
- Watershed funds are for landed people onlycannot spend on non-land based initiatives
- Watersheds are for men only- Women do not own land and hence no role
- Watershed fund is mainly for construction works-COW-
- After watershed project period no activity goes on- Make hay while the sun shines

Sustainable Livelihoods Five Capitals



Innovative Approaches in NRM

- Watershed Plus Approach
- Watersheds as a platform for livelihoods
- Cost effective structures
- Provision for landless families
- Net Planning to benefit ridge areas
- Institutionalizing Capacity Building

Change in the approach to NRM

☐ Implementation through VOs of Women SHGs. ☐ Focus on the lands of poor. ☐ Preparation of action plans by User Groups / Village Organizations (VO). □ Participatory net planning. **□** Probation phase for watersheds. □ Cost effective structures. **■ Management of Common Property Resources by** the poor with usufruct rights.

SELECTION PARAMETERS FOR A WATERSHED

Pango

Woightago

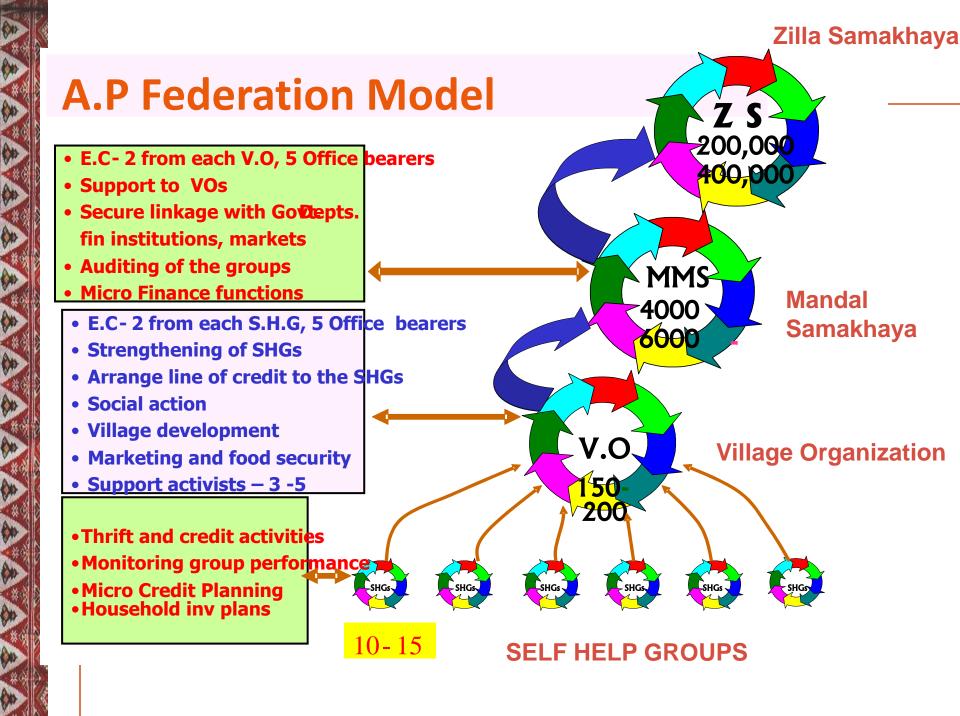
2/4		Range	Mark	Weightage
3 **				
1.	No. of small and marginal	< 25%	5	
	farmers	> 25 & <50%	10	
		> 50%	15	15
2 .	% of SC/ST holding out of	<10%	3	
	total	> 10 & <25%	5	
		> 25%	10	10
3 .	% of women organized in	< 20%	3	
	SHGs in the habitation and	> 20% & <50%	5	
	participating in programm	> 50%	10	10
4.	Status of ground water	< 10 mts	2	
		> 10 & <15	3	
		mts.		
		> 15 mts	5	5
5 .	APSRAC	VL	6	
		L	12	_
		M	18	
		Н	24	
		VH	30	contdo

				contd
6.	Live stock	<1000	2	
		(Nos.)		
		> 1000 &	3	
		< 2000		
		>2000	5	5
7.	No. of families	< 50	3	
	affected/involved in migration	>50 & < 100	5	
	and landless people involved	>100	10	10
	in wage employment			
8.	Contiguity and macro			
	watershed for saturation	Yes	5	
		No	0	5
9.	Availability of	<10%	3	
	fallow/waste/CPR for the poor	>10% &	5	
	to utilize usufruct and	<20%		
	willingness of community to	>20%	10	10
	permit usufruct to landless			
			TOTAL	100

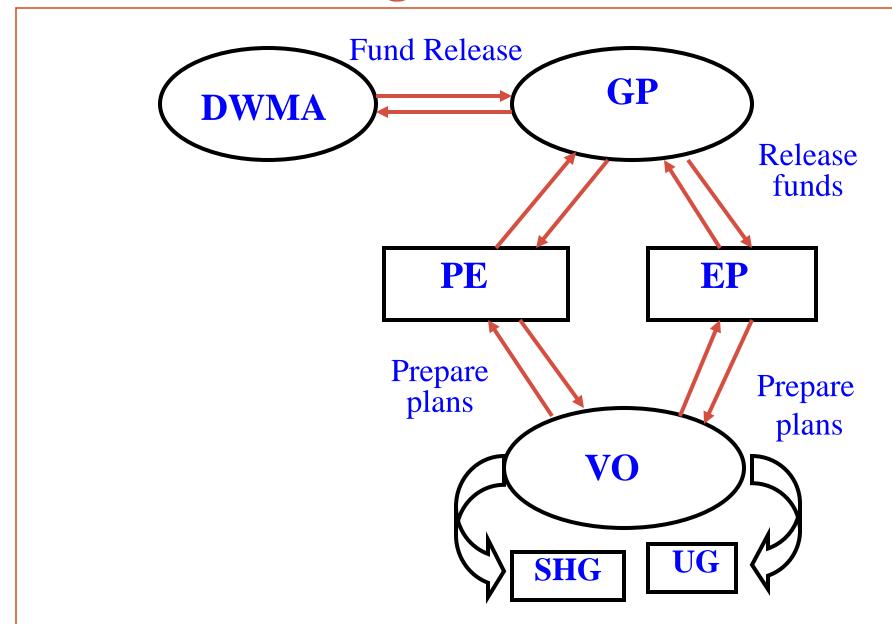
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Fund Flow Arrangements



Livelihood Approach in Watersheds

Works	85 %	25.50 lakhs
Administrative Cost	10%	3.00 lakhs
Capacity Building & CO	5 %	<u>1.50 lakhs</u>
	Total	30.00 lakhs
NRM	60 %	18.00 lakhs
Productivity Enhancement	15 %	4.50 lakhs
Enterprise Promotion	10%	3.00 lakhs
	Total	25.50 lakhs

IWMP-Component break up

	Administr ation	Monitoring	Evaluation	Total
	10	01	01	12%
Preparatory stage	Entry point activity (04%)	Institution& Capacity Development (05%)	DPR Preparation (01%)	(10%)
Works Phase	Works (50%)	Livelihoods for assetless (10%)	PE&EP (13%)	73%
Consolidation Phase				05%

Productivity Enhancement Components in APRLP

- Soil Fertility Management
- Micro Nutrient Management
- Seed Production/ Seed Banks
- Para workers in Agriculture and Livestock
- Integrated Pest Management
- Door step Health services and artificial insemination in Livestock
- Fodder Development
- Integrated Livestock Development Centers





DISTRIBUTION OF SEED BY VO





ILDC-Integrated Livestock Development Centers



Fodder cultivation in watersheds

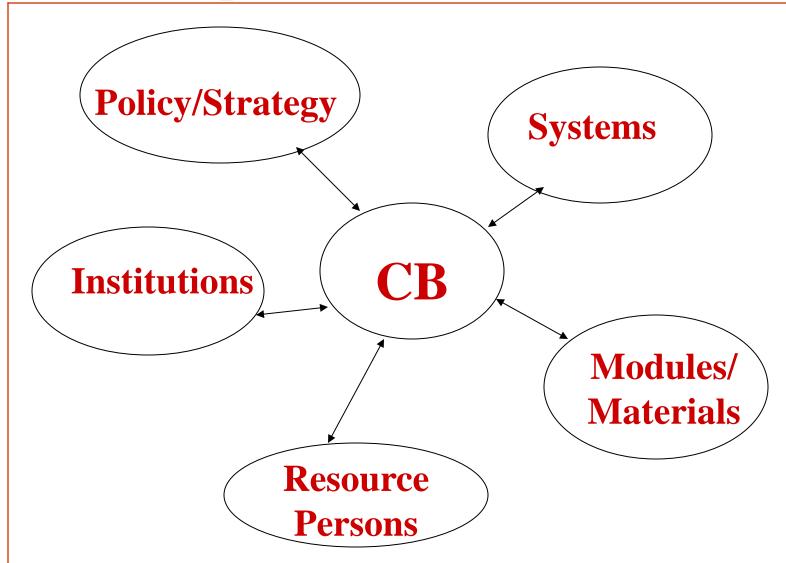


Traditional Livelihoods

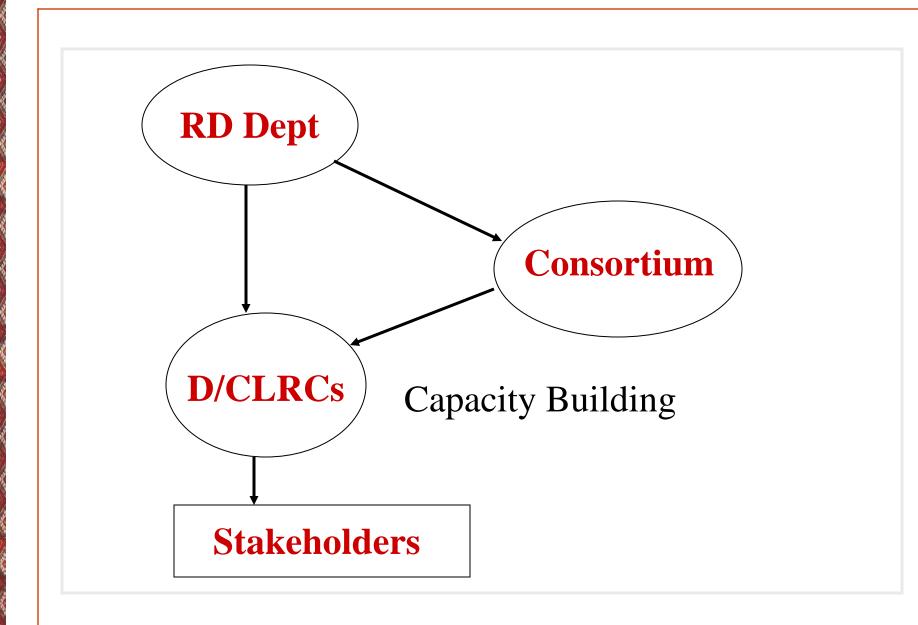


Value Addition at Source

CB Components

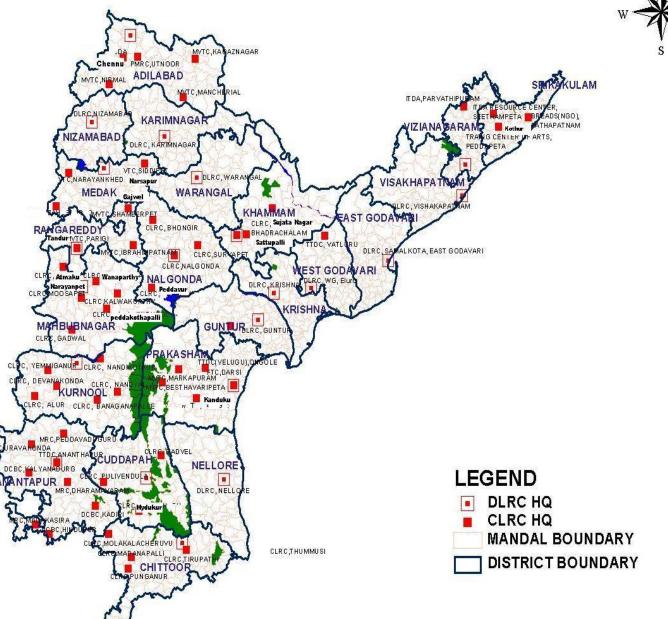


The Context

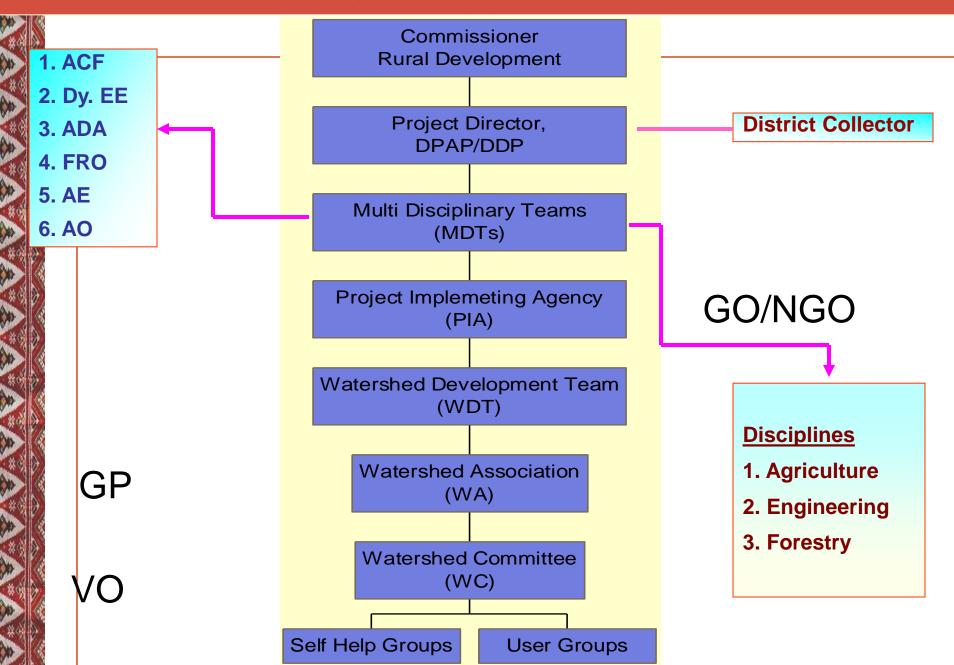


SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF DLRC/CLRCs



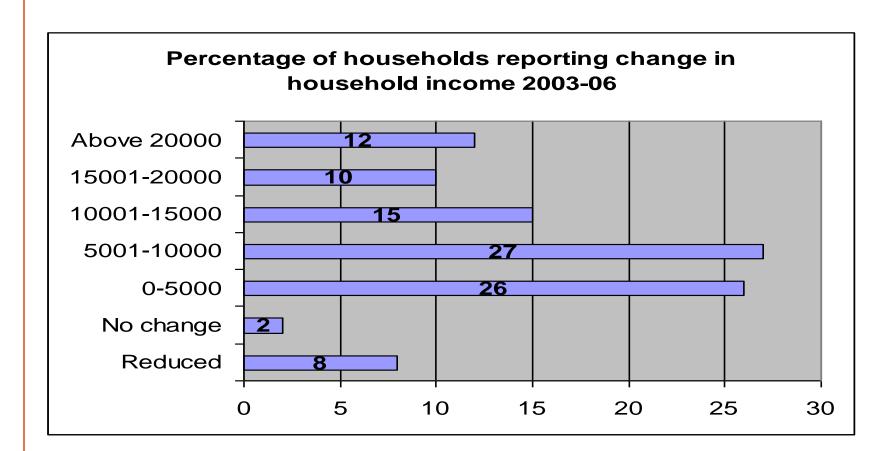


SEPARATE INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE



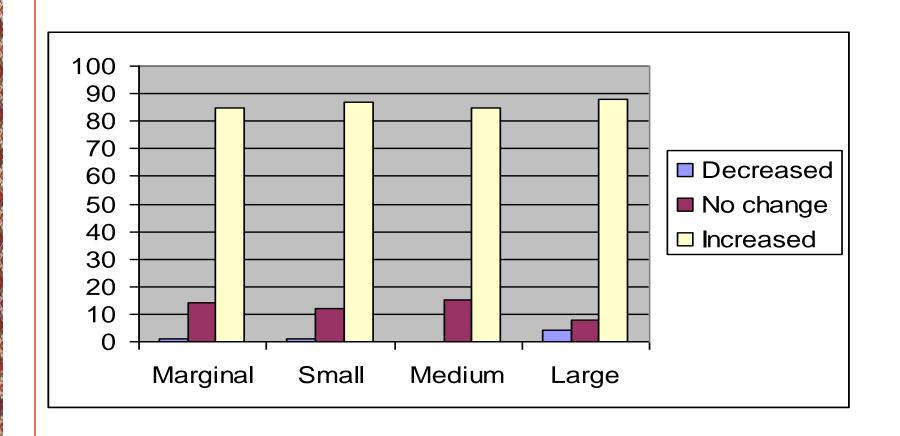
Impact Assessment by TARU Leading

- About 90 percent of households reported increase in income.
- 37 to 39 percent of households reported an annual increase in income greater than Rs.10,000



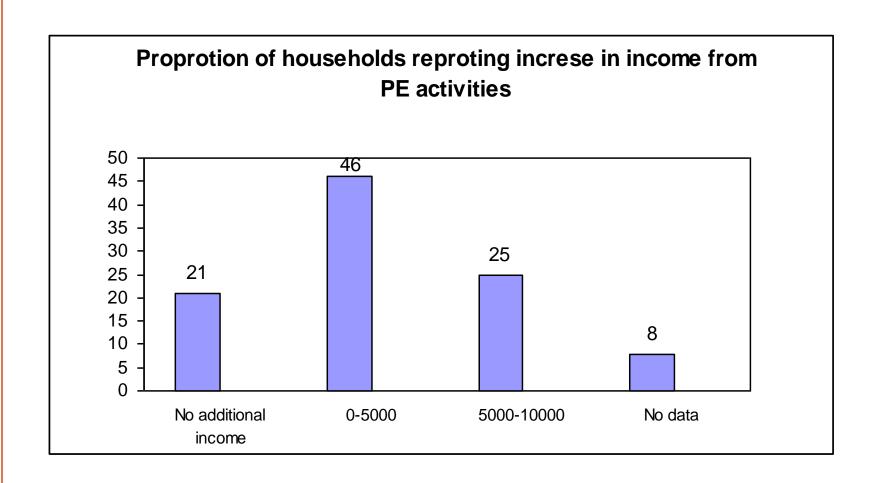
Impact Assessment (Contd...)

 Around 85% of households belonging to all farmer categories reported increased returns from agriculture.



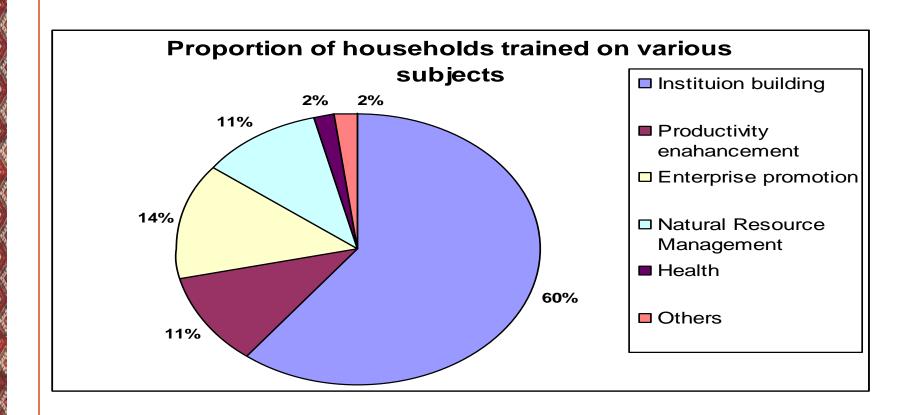
Impact Assessment (Contd...)

■ 71% of households reported increased returns from Productivity Enhancement.



Impact Assessment (Contd....)

 60% of households reported trainings in Institution Building and Group Dynamics followed by 14% in Enterprise Promotion.



References

- Planning Commission approach paper on NRM for XI Five Year Plan
- Watershed Guidelines of Ministry of RD- 1994-95,2001,2003 and 2008(www.dolr.nic.in)
- Four Waters Concept-Dr.T.Hanumantha rao(published by ESCI, Hyderabad)
- Process Guidelines of Dept. of RD, GOAP
- Trainings for Watersheds by MYRADA
- Please visit our web site www.rd.ap.gov.in

Issues and Challenges

- Setting up institutions at various levels
- Developing a cadre of watershed specialists
- Institutionalizing Capacity Development
- Use of ICT Tools in Watershed management
- Professional management of projects
- Standardizing indicators for impacts

Convergence with NREGP

Conclusion

- DWDU to provide support on a continuous basis- not made mandatory
- PIA to shift focus from implementation to management support services
- PIA to shift focus from territorial base to strategic/regional support
- Institutions like D/CLRCs anchored by Reputed NGOs can deliver these services
- Convergence with Other RD Schemes especially NREGA and NMRPE

Watershed Management Programmes

Ministry	Programme
Agriculture	NWDPRA,RVP
Environment & Forests	RVP,Watershed prog.
RD	IWMP(DPAP/DDP/IWD P)

Micro-watershed approach

- ➤ 1995-96- Micro watershed guidelines issued based on Dr. Ch.Hanumantha Rao committee recommendations
- Micro-watersheds of an average size of 500 ha are proposed as projects for implementation
- DPAP extended to cover 94 blocks of 11 districts and DDP in 16 blocks of Ananthapur district.
- **EAS,IWDP** schemes also brought under the guidelines.
- Period of implementation is 4 years
- Fund sharing between centre and state for DDP 75:25 while for other programmes it is 50:50

Revised Guidelines 2001

- Unit cost increased from Rs. 4000/ha to Rs. 6000/ha.for all programmes
- > Funding pattern changed to 75:25 between centre and state for all programmes
- > Project period incresed to 5 years
- > All other aspects of implementation remained as given in 1995-96 guidelines

Haryali Guidelines-2003

- > Issued in 2003 came in to effect from 2003-04
- > Panchayat Raj Institutions given primary responsibility of implementing the watershed projects
- > Role of NGO s as PIAs discontinued
- > All other aspects remained the same

New Common Watershed Guidelines

- Effective from 1st April 2008
- Common for all departments
- NRAA Coordinates technical support
- Lessons from DFID funded Livelihoods projects
 AP Largely incorporated

Watersheds - Component allocation

Inception Guidelines	1. Admn. Cost	-	10%	
(upto 2000-01)	2. Commty. Organ.	-	6%	4
	3. Training	-	9%	yrs.
	4. Works	-	75%	
Revised Guidelines	1. Admn. Cost	-	10%	
(since 2001-02)	2. Commty. Organ.	_	5%	5
	3. Training	-	5%	yrs.
	4. Works	-	80%	
Hariyali Guidelines	1. Admn. Cost	_	10%	_
(since 2003-04)	2. Commty. Devpt.	&Trg	5%	5
	3. Works	_	85%	yrs.

Stages in Implementation of Watershed Project

PHASE - I - Awareness Building Phase

- Community involvement

PHASE - II - Institution Building Phase

Users Groups, SHGs, WCs,

WAs, VOs & GPs

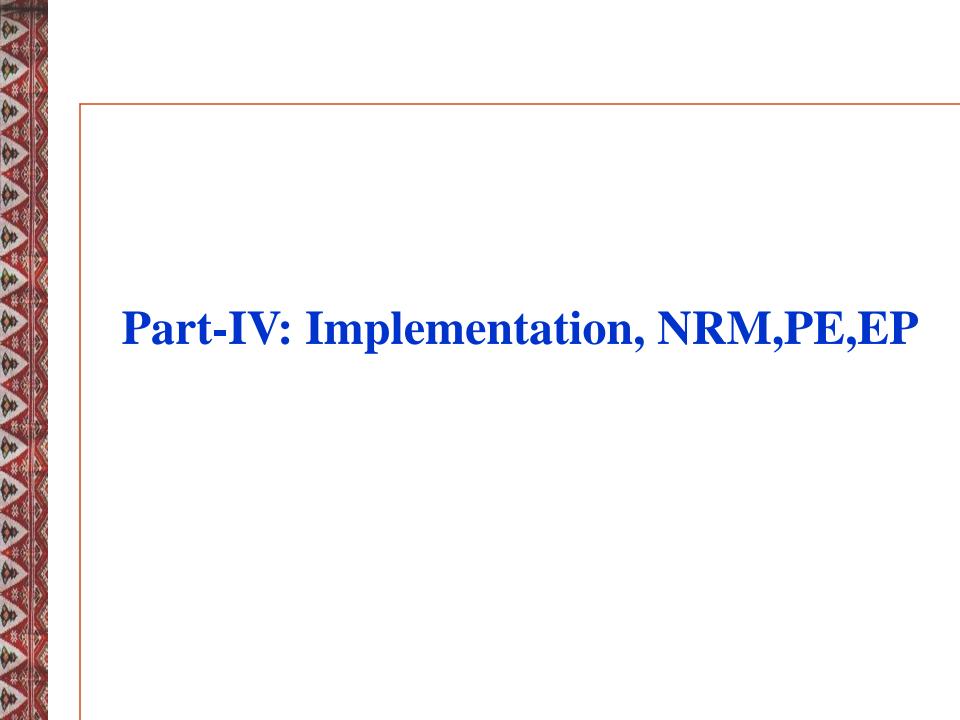
PHASE - III - Implementation Phase

- Completion of planned works

Phase-IV- Consolidation and Withdrawal Phase

- Firm up institutional &sharing mechanism







Participatory Net Planning



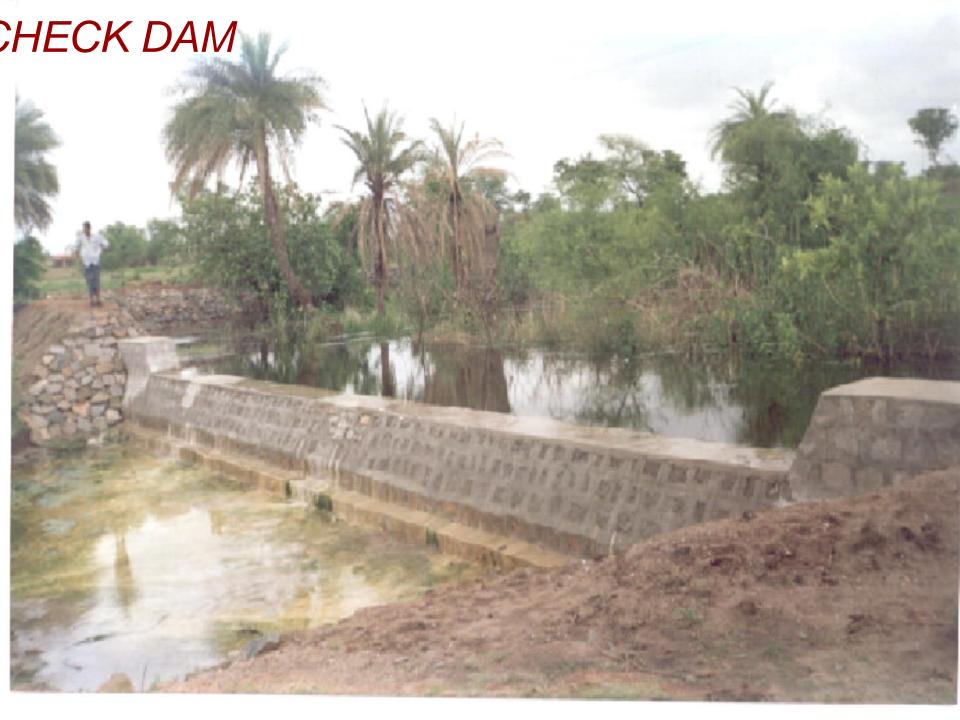


CONTINUOUS CONTOUR TRENCHES

















HORTICULTURE- MANGO PLANTATION.



3rd year old

Sericulture



Productivity in Watershed Cycle

- PHASE I Awareness Building Phase
 - Community involvement
 - Production issues
- PHASE II Institution Building Phase
 - Users Groups, SHGs, WCs,
 - Para-Workers
- PHASE III Implementation Phase
 - Completion of planned works
 - Production plan





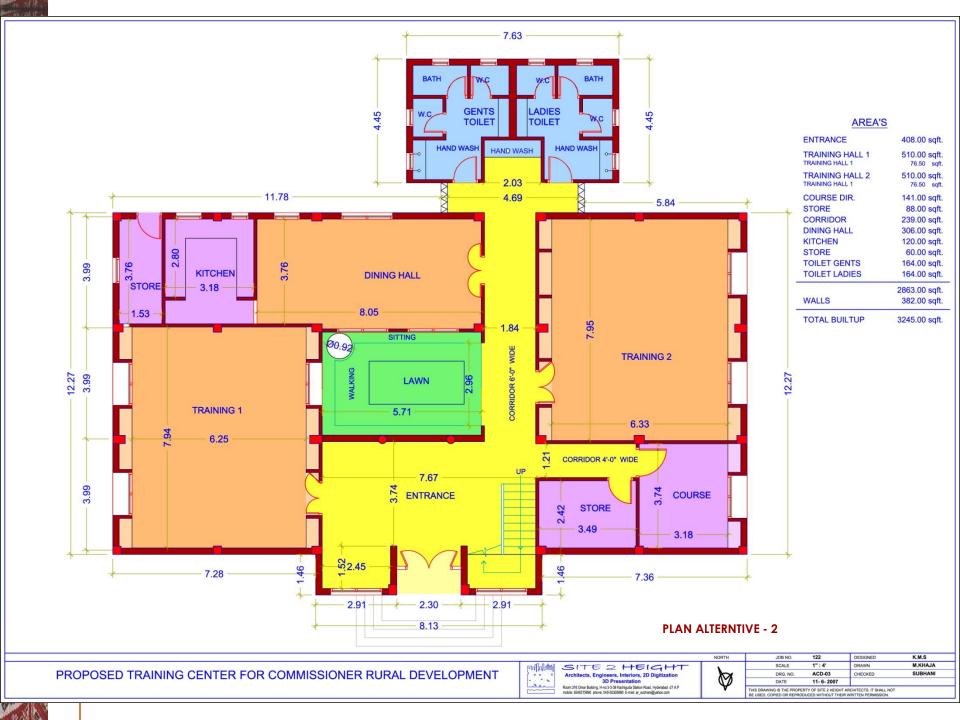
Mango Plantation (Dist) 2006-07



Part-V: Capacity Development

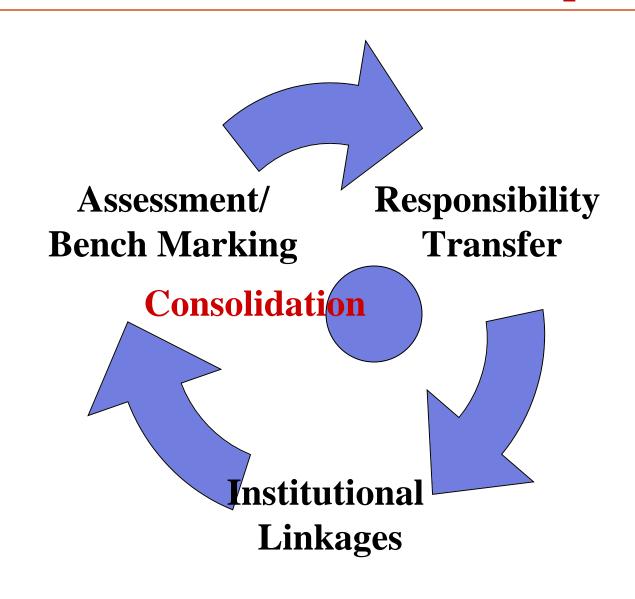
Inputs from APRLP

- Concept of DCBC in each district
- Addressing institutional issues of CB
- Linking CB to Project planning





Consolidation Phase- Critical Aspects



Assessment/Benchmarking

- Joint exercise with Primary stakeholders & facilitating team
- Take stock of works done, pending and status
- Kind of an audit on plan, expenditure incurred, maintenance requirement, etc
- Institutional Audit- WDC, SHG, UG, Para-Workers
- Example- APRLP Waterseds

Outcome- Maintenance Agenda & Institutiona

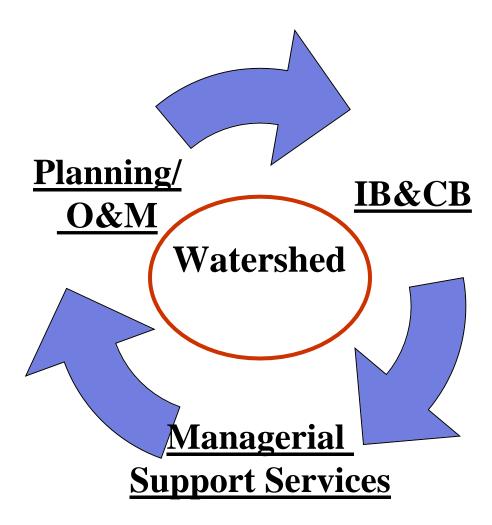
Required Sift in Focus

Implementation Management

Responsibility Transfer

- Preparing/up-dating asset inventory
- Asset Handing over Ceremony
- Preparing the Committee/groups to handle the responsibility, well in advance
- Informing and assuring Continued support

Institutional Linkages



Visioning necessary for each Institution

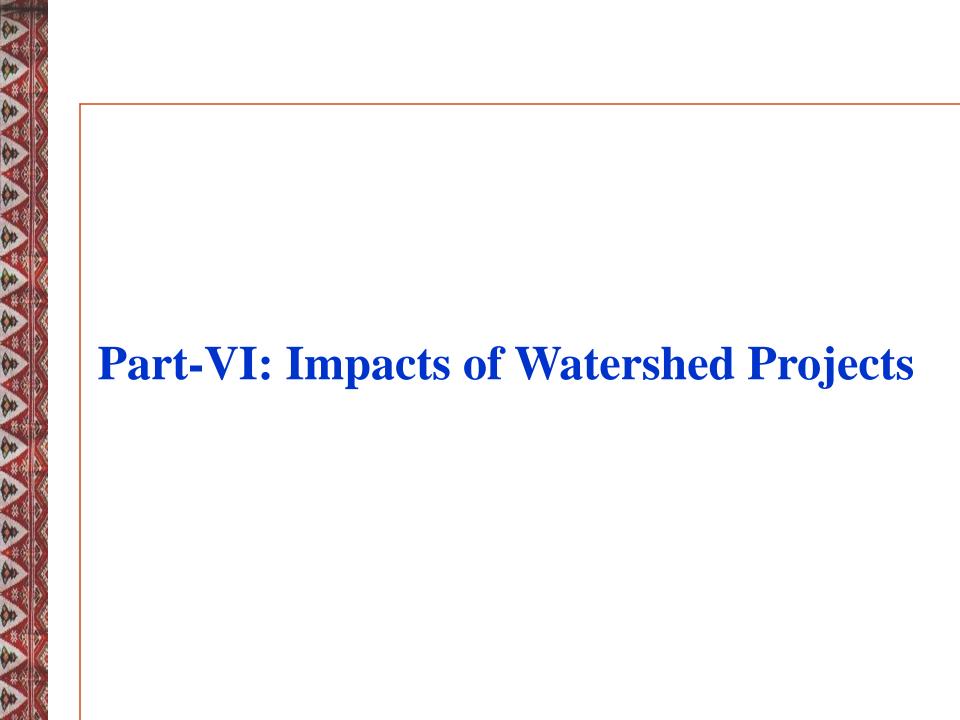
Support services

- Preparation of Plans for O&M
- Use of Revolving Fund/WDF
- Realigning CB fund flow for Consolidation Phase
- Continuation of Institutions beyond project- other programmes to use this plat form

Moving from individual activities to scale- promoting enterprises

Item	Micro watershed	Meso-watershed
RRR of MI Sources	Stand alone activity	Fisheman cooperatives, marketing, VA
Productivity Enhancement	Individual & Group	Seed village, NPM, procurement
Non-land based	IGA at individual level	Enterprise promotion, Process ing, VA

Trigger for Sub-sectoral enterprises



Part-VII: Issues and Challenges