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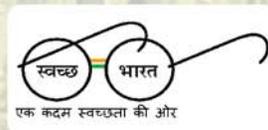
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Watersheds for Sustainable Development



Cover Story

Watersheds for Sustainable Development

Watershed Development as an approach facilitates understanding interrelationships among land use, soil and water and the linkages between uplands and downstream areas. It encompasses the process of implementing land use practices and water management practices to protect and improve the quality of the water and other natural resources within a watershed by managing the use of those land and water resources in a comprehensive manner.

Over the past fifty years, watershed development has evolved from a top-down, technical, and bureaucratic approach to participatory and ecosystems-based. Various area specific programmes viz. Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP) were initiated by Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) and Integrated Watershed Management by Ministry of Agriculture. Setting up of the C. H. Hanumantha Rao Committee(1994) to review the performance of these programmes was an important milestone in the history of watershed development. The Committee formulated a set of “Common Guidelines” for effective implementation of the programmes. These guidelines were again revised and renamed as “Guidelines for Hariyali”. Subsequently the Technical Committee under the chairmanship of Shri S. Parthasarathy (2006), addressed major issues in watershed programmes and recommended viable strategies and mechanisms for effective implementation of these



programmes. Based on the suggestions of the Committee, National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA), in coordination with Planning Commission, formulated Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects, 2008 to give an impetus to watershed development programmes. Accordingly, the three watershed programmes viz. Integrated Wastelands Development Programme, Drought Prone Areas Programme, Desert Development Programme were integrated and consolidated into a single modified programme called Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) w.e.f. 26-02-2009.

The main objectives of the IWMP are 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, regeneration of natural vegetation, rain water harvesting and recharging of the groundwater table. The provisions of treatment of micro-watersheds on cluster basis, reduced

number of installments, delegation of power of sanction of projects to the States, dedicated institutions, capacity building of stakeholders, monitoring & evaluation, specific budget provision for Detailed Project Report preparation, livelihood for assetless people and productivity enhancement were the major features of IWMP. In addition, there is a Scheme of Technology Development, Extension and Training (TDET) which is also being implemented to promote development of cost-effective and proven technologies to support watershed management.

In its pursuit to develop the capacities of functionaries engaged in the watershed development related activities, NIRD&PR regularly conducts training programmes. It also organises workshops and seminars on different issues and strategies relating to watershed development with a view to providing a forum for discussion and exchange of ideas among the development functionaries, representatives from NGOs, and elected representatives of panchayati raj institutions. NIRD&PR also undertakes research studies in watershed areas to understand the field realities, dynamics and impact of watershed development approaches and strategies for conservation of natural resources and the socio-economic conditions of the people in the watershed areas. Besides, social audit of the initiatives under watershed programmes forms one of the important components of training and research perspectives of NIRD&PR.

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NIRD&PR Reaches out to Nepal Earthquake Victims



With a view to expressing solidarity and concern for the well-being of the Nepal Earthquake victims, NIRD&PR has sent two thousand solar lights to Federation of Nepalese Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FNCCI), through Thrive Solar Energy Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad for distributing the same to the needy victims.



The vehicle carrying the solar lights was flagged off by Ms. Chanda Pandit, Registrar & Director (Administration), NIRD&PR at Rural Technology Park on 28-5-2015. In the meeting convened on the occasion, she expressed her deep condolences to the families who have lost their kith and kin and wished speedy recovery of the injured and suffered. She said that the Institute will access the needs of the victims and try to mobilise the required support to the extent possible. Dr. Y.Gangi Reddy, Additional Project Director, RTP, Shri Mohammad Khan, Senior Consultant, RTP, Shri Mohanaiah, CGM (Retd.), NABARD, Shri John, Director, Thrive Solar Energy Pvt. Ltd., and staff of NIRD&PR participated in the programme.

National Consultation on Policy Perspectives and State Response to Agrarian Crisis and Farmers' Distress

National Consultation on "Policy Perspectives and State Response to Agrarian Crisis and Farmers' Distress" was held during 21 and 22 May, 2015. The Consultation was organised in collaboration with Centre for Sustainable Agriculture, Hyderabad. Prof. D. Narasimha Reddy gave initial remarks on the theme of the Consultation and proposed an institutional framework for the issues which are confronting the growth of farming community. The Consultation was inaugurated by Shri Vadde Sobhanadeeswara Rao, former Minister for Agriculture, Government of Andhra Pradesh.

The Consultation was divided into six themes viz.,

- (i) Agrarian Crisis and Farmer Suicides
- (ii) Farmers' Indebtedness and Incomes;
- (iii) Credit and Insurance;
- (iv) Improving Access to Support Systems for Disadvantaged;
- (v) Learning from Alternative Models in Agriculture; and
- (vi) Policy Support Measures for Small and Marginal Farmers.

Eminent Resource Persons such as Shri Devinder Sharma, Journalist, Chandigarh; Dr. T. Haque, Director, CSD, Delhi; Shri M.K.Singh, DIG, Hyderabad; Dr. Raji Reddy, APVV; Shri Giridhar, VRUTTI; Shri S Malla Reddy, All India Kisan Sabha (AIKS) made presentations. Each presentation was followed by



discussion and question session. The Consultation was represented by farmers' organisations such as All India Kisan Sabha, Delhi; Rythu Swarajya Vedika, Secunderabad; Andhra Pradesh Vyavasaya Vruthidarula Union (APVVU); Paschim Odisha Krushak Sangathan Samanyaya Samiti, Sambalpur; Telangana Rythu Sangham, Hyderabad etc., who are protecting the rights and privileges of farmers.

After having extensive discussions on policy alternatives to address agrarian distress, the delegates expressed deep concern for agriculture and small farmers in the national policies. The important policy recommendations which emerged from the consultation are summarised below.

Recommendations:

1. Farmers' collectives/ associations should be strengthened and linked to a "Farmers' Commission" at the State level with statutory powers. The Commission should have the mandate of

making recommendations on prices, support systems, institutions and various policy measures to ensure dignified livelihood for farmers and prevent distress.

2. Policy that ensures "Income Security" should be implemented to all farm households who earn an income that is required for a dignified living. The enormous and ever-increasing income gap between agriculture and the organised sector should be addressed.
3. Minimum Support Price (MSP) should ensure a profit margin above the actual cost of cultivation, and MSP should be guaranteed to the farmers as a statutory measure. MSP implementation and procurement should be extended to dryland crops such as millets, pulses and oilseeds. Shanta Kumar Committee recommendations on procurement and PDS are not in the interest of farming community therefore, should be rejected.

4. Budgetary allocation to agriculture and allied sectors should be increased to 10-15 per cent of the total budget at the Centre and States. The reduction in allocation in the Budget 2015-16 after the tax devolution to States has not been matched with corresponding increase from States – this is a cause for concern which should be addressed immediately.
5. Ecologically sustainable agriculture should receive systematic support from the government in mission mode to enable time-bound shift away from resource-incentive, chemical-based agriculture.
6. A clear system of identification of the owner cultivators should be established to protect the rights of tenant farmers, sharecroppers and women farmers and to ensure that they get access to all the government support systems. Tenant farmers should get access to bank loans, crop insurance and so on through systems like Loan Eligibility Cards and Joint Liability Groups.
7. Women farmers who turn out 60-70 per cent of the farm work should get full recognition as farmers – in terms of land rights, land records, access to credit and other support systems, legal mechanisms, budgetary allocation, and promotion of women farmer collectives.
8. Priority sector lending norms should be restored, including 13.5 per cent direct lending, and at least 50 per cent of direct lending should go to the small and marginal farmers who constitute 85 per cent of the farming community.
9. Farmers' Producer Organisations (FPOs) should be widely established for small and marginal farmers with financial support from the government. FPOs should be independent and establish control over the value chain through processing units, consolidation and marketing.
10. Identification of farmer suicides should be simplified and accountable, and the dependents of farmer suicide families should get immediate ex-gratia and one-time settlement of all outstanding loans. The dependent children should get priority in education and livelihood support.
11. Compensation for crop loss and damage due to natural disasters including drought should be given immediate priority. Hooda Committee recommendations should be implemented.
12. International trade agreements and WTO should not be allowed to implement anti-farmer policies in the country. Livelihoods of small and marginal farmers should be made paramount concern, and livelihood boxes should be invoked.
13. Agricultural insurance should be made more effective to benefit farmers suffering losses, and premium subsidy should be increased to make it affordable for most farmers.

The programme was coordinated by Dr. K.Suman Chandra, Professor & Head and Dr.E.V.Prakash Rao, Associate Professor of the Centre for Agrarian Studies & Disaster Mitigation from NIRD&PR and Shri G.V.Ramanjaneyulu, Director, Centre for Sustainable Development, Hyderabad.

National Workshop on Impact of Climate Change on Water Resources

A national level Workshop on "Impact of Climate Change on Water Resources", sponsored by National Water Mission, Ministry of Water Resource, Gol was conducted during May 21-22, 2015 at NIRD&PR. Altogether 35 officers from different

National Institutes, Universities, Departments of Water Resources, Departments of Panchayati Raj and NGOs specially, those involved in management of water attended programme. The objectives of workshop were (i) to discuss the

impact of climate change on water resources in the country and mitigating measures; (ii) to suggest options for adaptation to climate change; and, (iii) to analyse the training needs of the functionaries of water resource departments/various

stakeholders with reference to climate change imperatives. The participants were exposed to different issues and options such as climate change effect on intensity and distribution of rainfall over the geographical areas, surface water bodies, groundwater and adaptation, catchment area protection, water use efficiency of different irrigation systems, conservation, allocation, distribution of water resources across regions, participatory irrigation management etc. The participants were divided into groups to discuss the issues and to make recommendations for future plan of



action to combat the effect of climate change on water resources. The Workshop was coordinated by Dr. Siddayya, Head, CWLR and team, NIRD&PR.

National Workshop on Natural Disasters in India

A National Workshop on “Natural Disasters in India – Initiatives to Achieve Disaster Resilience; Preparedness and Mitigation: Challenges and Opportunities” was organised during 19-20 May, 2015. The Workshop was conducted in collaboration with Centre for Good Governance (CGG), Hyderabad. Shri Marri Shashidhar Reddy, former Vice-Chairman, NDMA delivered the Keynote Address.

Dr. Mohan Kanda, former Chief Secretary, Govt of AP, and former Member of NDMA; Dr. Muzaffar Ahmed, Former Member, NDMA; Prof. G. Padmanabhan, Project Director, Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDP), Delhi; Dr. Kirit Shelat, Chairman, National Council for Climate Change, Sustainable Development and Public Leadership, Ahmedabad made important contributions on how to prepare the community and mitigate the impacts of disasters in



general and natural disasters in particular. Around 30 delegates from different States attended and contributed to the discussions on the following themes:

1. Natural Disasters : Coping Strategies;
2. Climate Change Impact : Emerging Issues;

3. Tackling Disasters : Benchmarks

The programme was coordinated by Dr. E.V. Prakash Rao, Associate Professor and Dr. K. Suman Chandra, Professor & Head of the Centre for Agrarian Studies & Disaster Mitigation from NIRD&PR and Shri J. Devi Prasad, Director, AMRG, CGG, Hyderabad.

Workshop on Rural Technologies and Village Adoption Scheme

At the request of Andhra Pradesh Grameen Bank, a two-day workshop on "Rural Technologies and Village Adoption Scheme" was organised on 22-23 May, 2015 Nineteen officers of the Bank participated in the programme.

Ms. Chanda Pandit, Registrar & Director (Admn.), NIRD&PR inaugurated the programme. In her address she appreciated the joint efforts of RTP, NIRD&PR and the Bank in the adoption of the villages and wished that the Bank would



come forward for adopting more and more villages for the integrated development. Responding to her wish, the participants have assured to identify some more villages and to work together with NIRD&PR in those villages.

Shri P.Mohanaiah, Chief General Manager (Retd.), NABARD participating as a guest of honour appreciated the Village Adoption Scheme being jointly executed by RTP and the Bank and the model of

development through the farmers' clubs. The model, he said, will definitely have a very positive impact as already being experienced.

All the unit partners of Rural Technology Park participated in the workshop and made a presentation on the respective technologies and interacted with the participants with regard to the scope, feasibility and viability of each technology for creating livelihoods in the adopted villages. The participants have

expressed their immense satisfaction about the technologies imparted to them and assured to motivate the villagers regarding those technologies not only in the villages adopted jointly but in all the villages under the service area. They will also identify suitable prospective entrepreneurs for skill development training programmes and will support the successful trainees with financial assistance for starting of the units.

Dr. Glory Swarupa from NIMSME and Shri Madhusudhan Rao, Assistant Director, APBIRED also participated in the programme and presented the various opportunities available from their Institutions under Non-Farm Sector for creating rural employment and assured to extend their cooperation to the trainees of NIRD&PR.

The participants visited each unit in RTP for practical exposure and understanding of various technologies. The programme was coordinated by Mr. Mohammad Khan, Senior Consultant, RTP, NIRD&PR.

Workshop On Integrated Water Resource Management : Issues and Options

A workshop on “Integrated Water Resource Management : Issues and Options” was organised at NIRD&PR during May 14-15, 2015. It was sponsored by Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR), GoI under National Water Mission. The objectives of the Workshop were (1) to discuss the issues concerning the water resources in the country and identify suitable options; (2) to analyse the training needs of the functionaries of water resource departments based on the issues emerged in the Workshop.

Considering the magnitude and importance of conserving the water resources and increasing their use efficiency, the presentations and discussions were organised into the themes such as a) Surface Irrigation : Improving the efficiency b) Groundwater Management : Conservation and Development and c) Institutions : Delegation of Powers and sustenance. Papers were presented on the above themes highlighting the importance of improving the water use efficiency measures, involving the stakeholders



in planning and management of irrigation systems and bringing together different functionaries of water onto a common platform for basin management.

In the last technical session, the delegates were formed into three groups to highlight the major issues and concerns in their respective areas and to identify the capacity building requirements against the issues mentioned, so that future training programmes can be built

around these requirements. The programme concluded with a common point that there is a need to have such common platforms in future so that the functionaries belonging to different departments of water can come together and share their views for integrated water resource management in the country. The Workshop was coordinated by Dr. Ch. Radhika Rani, Dr. Siddayya, Dr. U. Hemantha Kumar and Dr. Prabhakar, Faculty of CWLR, NIRD&PR.

Workshop for Senior Executives of Priority Sector Advances Departments of Public Sector Banks

A Workshop for the Heads of Priority Sector Advances Departments of Public Sector Banks was held during 8-9 May 2015 at NIRD&PR with an aim to bring awareness among Banks on NIRD&PR training facilities and its support for capacity building of practising Bankers. The topics

deliberated in the Workshop were: revised priority sector norms prescribed by RBI with effect from April 2015, the inclusion of Micro Credit in the targets and importance of finance to medium enterprises, social sector and renewable energy projects. While Banks play a key role

in the economic development of the country, the priority sector advances in particular are instrumental in Rural Development. These small loans create rural infrastructure, improve productivity, create employment ultimately resulting in better quality of life of rural population. Shri

R.N.Dash, Regional Director, RBI in his inaugural address dealt in detail the concepts of revised norms on priority sector advances and the idea behind adding new provisions. He stressed the importance of credit flow to MSME sector which has high potential to create non-farm jobs. He highlighted the purpose of inclusion of medium enterprises, social infrastructure and renewable energy under priority sector revised schemes. Shri Dash emphasised the need for ensuring proper end use of funds lent by banks as it is vital for income generation, repayment and recovery. Shri Rajput, General Manager, RBI observed that wherever the liaison between Banks and District administration is good, the success rate of schemes as well as loan recovery is remarkable. Shri A S Ramayya, representative of MUDRA Bank



made a presentation on the concepts and policies of Bank which are expected to play a key role in "funding unfunded" in micro credit sector. Shri V Rama Mohana Rao, Project Consultant (CRCDB) gave a detailed account of the training programmes conducted

exclusively for the Bankers engaged in Rural Credit. The representatives of Banks expressed their happiness on the content and coverage of training programmes and appreciated the infrastructure available at NIRD&PR to make learning a pleasant and purposeful exercise.

Workshop on Solid Waste Management in Rural Areas

Like it is for the Municipalities and Corporations in Indian cities, managing solid waste in rural areas is becoming a daunting task for the Gram Panchayats as well. With the changing life style; consumerist and use-and-throw culture, people in rural areas of India have started generating a lot of waste, which at the end of the day falls on the lap of Gram Panchayat administration to clean up. Panchayats that are close to the cities and towns are far more vulnerable to this hazardous culture, compared to the ones that are remotely located. The Government of India through the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MDWS) is bringing out handbooks and





guidelines for Gram Panchayats to be able to manage solid waste locally. All said and done, what matters is what happens on the ground in reality. If someone could show it on the ground successfully, it stands high chances of offering lessons for those who would like to replicate. Many Gram Panchayats that started solid waste management projects fell flat after a brief stint. Nevertheless, some Panchayats in Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Gujarat and West Bengal are

being very successful in managing solid waste.

Keeping the above in view, a Workshop on Solid Waste Management in Rural Areas was organised at NIRD&PR during 27 – 29 April, 2015. Some of the Gram Panchayats and local NGOs and District Swachhata Mission representatives were invited to share success stories of solid waste management. Gram Panchayat

representatives from Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Telangana, West Bengal and Himachal Pradesh participated and shared their experiences. The Centre for Rural Infrastructure (CRI), at NIRD&PR is culling points from good practices narrated by the participants and is preparing a simple and usable Handbook on Solid Waste Management for Gram Panchayats. Dr R Ramesh and Prof P. SivaRam of CRI facilitated the Workshop.

Horizontal Learning of Practices on Development Governance

Horizontal Learning of Practices on Development Governance was organised during April 20-24, 2015 at NIRD&PR. Thirty elected representatives participated in the programme. Shri Popatrao Pawar of Hivre Bazar, Maharashtra was the guest of honour to inaugurate the programme who shared his rich experiences in winning the faith of people for good local governance. In this context, Shri Pawar narrated his experiences relating to watershed management. He further observed that Gram Sabha formed different committees to look after various assignments in their panchayat. He stated that Gram Sabha is a vibrant body which can achieve success if properly moulded. Based on the experience of Hivre Bazar, Maharashtra Government has entrusted Shri Popatrao to develop 100 model villages in the state.

V.N.Alok discussed the importance of devolution and the existing scenario and explained detail provisions for panchayat financing and role of Union, State and Local government.

Given the fact that the participants had varied experiences in development governance, the sharing of the same formed the main focus of the training programme. They presented the best practices and experiences on local governance with special reference to flagship programmes of rural development. With regard to MGNREGA, the participants highlighted the issues relating to



payment of wages, leakages, delay in payment, etc.

Elango Ramaswamy from Kuthampakkam village shared his lifelong struggle to make the village a model one. One case that touched every one's heart was the story of Mr. Rajendran, President, Sokuppam Panchayat, Gingee taluk, Villupuram district. He worked for a rural community namely rural snake catchers and brought them to mainstream. Aiming to bring skill development to youth, he is confident of making the village much more than what it is today with the co-operation of villagers.

As part of the programme, field visit to Gangadevapally village, Telangana State was arranged. Participants appreciated the functioning of different committees in the village wherein every household has a role to play in village development. Most importantly, participants complemented the panchayat for having kept the people informed on every matter and appreciated the people for coming

forward to pay the tax regularly. Detailed interaction was held with the ex-president of the panchayat on various strategies to solve the problems relating to water, education, family planning, problem solving, alcoholism, etc. It was understood that consistent efforts have been put in for 33 years to make Gangadevapally a model village. Gangadevapally received president of India award in 2007. The participants also appreciated the effort of providing 20 litres of drinking water to every family for ₹ 1.

E-governance, SAGY, MGNREGS, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Leadership capability, gender sensitisation and conflict resolution were some of the components of the programme. The participants had the benefit of presentations and discussions with the resource persons on these themes.

The programme was coordinated by Dr. M. Sarumathy and Dr. Gyanmudra of CHRD, NIRD&PR.

M.Tech: Youth Capacitated on Appropriate Technology and Entrepreneurship

National Institute of Technology, Arunachal Pradesh (NIT, AP) and National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR) joined to offer a Two-Year M.Tech Programme in Appropriate Technology and Entrepreneurship in 2013. The main objective of the programme is to encourage the passed out engineers to develop as entrepreneurs, especially in the rural areas, which has a high potential for promoting rural development. Under this Programme, the student engineers spend their First Year at NIT, AP during which they are offered a number of Courses. After completion of both the Semesters of First Year, they move to NIRD&PR for completing their Second & Final Year. In the First Batch, nine students were admitted after group discussions and personal interview.

In order to guide them for their high credit project work, a Student Advisory Committee was constituted which mentored them regularly. In the Second Year a number of Courses were offered to them and with a view to giving them exposure to practical aspects, exposure visits to different enterprises and industries were arranged. As part of exposure visits, the students visited National Research Centre on Meat; Indian Institute of



M.Tech(Ate)-Batch-1 (2013-15): Students with Students' Project Advisory Committee

Packaging, District Industry Centre; KVIC Training Centre, Central Food Technological Research Institute Resource Centre, Hyderabad, etc. The students were also taken to University of Agricultural Sciences, food processing plant, Mother Dairy food processing plant, Agro Processing Centre and other Units in Bengaluru. The students gained considerably through their interactions with the scientists, academicians, officials and successful businessmen during the exposure visits.

As a partial fulfilment of the requirement for M. Tech, all the students' Project Reports were evaluated and Viva voce conducted. All Nine Students have completed their M.Tech Programme successfully. Their degrees will be awarded by NIT at a Convocation to be held at Yupia, Arunachal Pradesh.

The Programme was coordinated by Dr.S.M. Ilyas, Coordinator M.Tech Programme & Chairman of Students Advisory Committee & Project Director, Distance Education Cell and Dr. V. Madhava Rao, Prof and Head (CGARD), Dr. P. Sivaram, Project Director, Rural Technology Park; Shri R. Koteswara Rao, Consultant, Centre for Rural Credit and Development Banking (CRCDB), NIRD&PR and Shri P. Anil Kumar, Entrepreneur in Dairy Processing, Shadnagar, Members of the Advisory Committee, with active support from staff of DEC and CPGS, NIRD&PR. From NIT side, the Programme was coordinated by Dr. M.K. Shome.

ICT Applications for Management of Rural Development Programmes

The Centre for Information Technology (CIT), NIRD&PR organised a training programme on “ICT Applications for Management of Rural Development Programmes” during April 27 – May 1, 2015 at Hyderabad. Twenty Two participants representing Rural Development, Panchayati Raj, DRDA, Zilla Parishad, Watershed, Forests & Environment and Education departments attended the programme. They were drawn from eleven States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, J&K, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Odisha, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal. The main objectives of the programme were (i) to sensitise the participants on the potential of ICTs, e-governance, Geo-Informatics, Monitoring & Evaluation and Project Management for effective management of Rural Development programmes and (ii) to provide skills in development of Information Systems.

A field visit to Nalgonda district, Telangana State was organised



for providing insights into various intricacies in managing rural development programmes at the grassroot level concerned with MGNREGS, IAY, IWMP, Pensions, SHGs etc. The participants were provided with an opportunity to interact with the officials and elected representatives at the MPDO office, Narketpally for gaining knowledge of various Rural Development initiatives being implemented in Narketpally Mandal. The participants also interacted with wage seekers of MGNREGS in Nemmani and China Narayanapuram Gram Panchayats

for gaining knowledge about various facilities provided at worksite, process of attendance, wage disbursement, payments and Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT). The programme was well received and the participants expressed that there is need for organising many such programmes. The programme was coordinated by Shri G V Satya Narayana, Senior Assistant Professor and Dr. P Satish Chandra, Head, Centre for Information Technology, NIRD&PR.

Planning for Production Systems Improvement and Livelihood Development in IWMP

Conventional watershed approaches in the past have focused only on soil and water conservation measures and therefore, have not brought in much productivity gains nor

contributed to improve rural livelihoods. The crucial concern of the Integrated Watershed Programme (IWMP) is sustaining the benefits of this programme beyond

the project period. This can only be possible if incomes generated are transformed into savings and investment that sets the platform for a long-term economic transformation

of the area. The two key requirements for this to become possible are a) Development of sustainable production systems on the basis of the augmentation of the natural resource base b) Strengthening the people's institutions that would provide leadership to solicit the support systems. In this context, Centre for Water and Land Resources (CWLR) of NIRD&PR organised a training programme on "Planning for Production Systems Improvement and Livelihood Development in IWMP" during May 4-8, 2015.

It was a sponsored programme of Department of Land Resources (DoLR), Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), GoI. The participants of the programme were district level functionaries working in Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP). They represented the States Jammu &



Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, AP, Kerala, Tamilnadu, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Nagaland, Assam, Tamil Nadu and Uttarakhand.

The programme focused on (1) Sensitising the participants to understand the link between natural resources and production systems and livelihoods (2) Converting field

related activities into plan document. Besides group discussions, hands-on experience was given to the participants on Detailed Project Report (DPR) formats regarding planning for production systems and livelihoods. The programme was organised by Dr.Ch.Radhika Rani and Dr.Siddayya, Faculty of CWLR, NIRD&PR.

Agri-Business Management for Rural Bankers

The captioned programme was conducted from 25 to 29 May 2015 at SIRD, Jharkhand, Ranchi. The programme was attended by 21 participants who are officials working in the rural branches of Jharkhand Gramin Bank and Vananchal Gramin Bank. The topics covered in the programme included 'Innovative ways for financing agri-business, Identification of appropriate schemes under agri-business management, Marketing strategies for agri-business, Avenues for high-value and high-tech agriculture, Rehabilitation of



sick agri-units and other relevant topics on growth of agri-business in the rural sector. Dr.B.K.Swain, Programme Coordinator covered various strategies to manage the agri-business enterprises while the local resource persons discussed other aspects such as recovery of NPAs under agri-business in the rural sector, which itself is a daunting task for every bank. The recovery strategies and procedures were explained through presentations and success stories from other States.

The participants shared their varied experiences narrating the success stories of self-help members engaged in agri-business activities who have not only changed their fortune but have cleared all the dues of the bank promptly thereby motivating the bankers to enhance their original limits. Similarly, the guest speakers who were mostly ex-bankers suggested some new income model-units for women self-help groups to produce mushrooms, goat milk, fruits and vegetables, dairy products through buffalo rearing in

scientific method, etc., which were found useful by the participants. The participants in their feedback indicated that they would initiate new measures in their respective rural branches for disbursement of rural credit for agri-business and for recovering the bad debts. The programme was coordinated by Dr.B.K.Swain, Professor and Head, Centre for Rural Credit and Development Banking, NIRD&PR and Mrs. Shubha Kumar, Faculty member of SIRD, Jharkhand, Ranchi.

Training cum Exposure on Swachh Bharat Mission

'Training cum Exposure on Swachh Bharat Mission' was organised at NIRD&PR from 4 to 9 May 2015. The programme was attended by 38 participants from seven States working in Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) at state and district levels, Communication and Capacity Development Units (CCDUs), State Water and Sanitation Missions (SWSMs), Drinking Water and Sewerage Boards and Projects run by NGOs. The main objectives of the programme were to upgrade the knowledge and skills of participants in designing messages and dissemination of information through appropriate and intelligible use of communication methods for achieving Swachh Bharat and to induct the good practices of sanitation through field visits. Training methods included a combination of lecture-cum-discussions, case presentations, appropriate mix of various participatory training methods/ exercises and



experience sharing. The contents of training were: Swachh Bharat Mission-Guidelines; Issues & challenges in Rural Sanitation promotion; Behavioural Change Communication; Social marketing strategies for sanitation promotion and Solid and liquid waste management in rural areas. As part of the course, two-day exposure visit was organised on good practices in rural sanitation promotion. The

participants were taken to Hazipalli and Gantlavalli Gram Panchayats in Telangana State. The course provided an excellent learning platform for participants from various states to carry home newer ways of working to achieve Swachh Bharat. The programme was coordinated by Dr P Siva Ram & Dr Y Gangi Reddy, Faculty of CRI, NIRD&PR.

Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)-Statistics

No. of Projects Sanctioned and Funds Released

(₹ in Crore)

S.No.	State	2012-13			2013-14			2014-15			Total (From 2009-10 to 2014-15)		
		No. of Projects	Area (Million Hectares)	Funds Released	No. of Projects	Area	Funds Released	No. of Projects	Area	Funds Released	No. of Projects	Area	Funds Released
1	Andhra Pradesh	56	0.230	76.48	56	0.220	107.67	59	0.22	163.28	432	1.810	517.73
2	Bihar	24	0.120	12.18	26	0.136	15.42	33	0.164	--	123	0.612	30.6
3	Chhattisgarh	27	0.124	-	29	0.155	26	26	0.124	--	263	1.195	152.44
4	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Gujarat	59	0.317	329.24	60	0.318	60	61	0.334	72.34	610	3.103	834.25
6	Haryana	13	0.06	5.23	15	0.064	14.2	13	0.059	26.97	88	0.362	58.03
7	Himachal Pradesh	21	0.10	8.02	15	0.071	46.08	17	0.079	--	163	0.840	177.31
8	Jammu & Kashmir	43	0.189	38.27	46	0.167	-	29	0.117	51.43	159	0.652	89.70
9	Jharkhand	30	0.163	48.17	27	0.147	29.4	27	0.144	--	171	0.911	125.01
10	Karnataka	68	0.333	334.55	63	0.323	586.11	78	0.326	86.71	571	2.569	1286.84
11	Kerala	20	0.097	4.81	10	0.051	--	12	0.051	15.16	83	0.423	41.79
12	Madhya Pradesh	37	0.211	128.3	73	0.428	135.57	81	0.464	263.98	517	2.937	793.18
13	Maharashtra	120	0.527	501.6	116	0.519	180.35	122	0.541	167.91	1186	5.128	1504.46
14	Odisha	39	0.212	89.7	38	0.212	136.91	38	0.210	248.79	310	1.700	648.17
15	Punjab	12	0.046	14.89	14	0.067	15.44	8	0.046	--	67	0.314	44.51
16	Rajasthan	145	0.788	424.3	135	0.744	-	141	0.748	378.08	1025	5.764	1448.33
17	Tamil Nadu	32	0.171	227.77	39	0.196	168.55	31	0.159	114.02	270	1.368	604.24
18	Telangana	46	0.191	48.66	41	0.181	75.58	50	0.201	124.58	330	1.399	389.94
19	Uttar Pradesh	64	0.318	128.43	67	0.328	88.09	58	0.292	75.39	612	3.045	611.18
20	Uttarakhand	8	0.04	4.22	--	--	--	--	--	49.77	65	0.346	72.30
21	West Bengal	42	0.183	40.31	44	0.187	--	--	--	25.85	163	0.693	82.22
North-Eastern States													
1	Arunachal Pradesh	28	0.073	15.97	26	0.061	110.83	16	0.05	--	156	0.467	174.42
2	Assam	54	0.216	42.97	45	0.201	116.6	47	0.209	6.99	372	1.577	277.44
3	Manipur	15	0.07	33.75	13	0.062	30.28	14	0.061	1.1	102	0.491	90.83
4	Meghalaya	12	0.039	37.43	11	0.036	28.06	12	0.041	37.16	96	0.236	127.83
5	Mizoram	15	0.059	16.44	14	0.058	69.18	11	0.056	75.81	89	0.373	189.47
6	Nagaland	17	0.069	76.42	20	0.079	74.67	13	0.053	95.09	111	0.476	340.87
7	Sikkim	2	0.007	8.18	--	--	--	4	0.016	--	15	0.066	14.38
8	Tripura	17	0.044	24.02	8	0.035	47.81	9	0.044	19.04	65	0.213	119.65
Grand Total		1066	5.00	2720.53	1051	5.045	2162.80	1010	4.809	2099.45	8214	39.069	10847.02

Source: GOI, Ministry of Rural Development, Annual Report 2014-15.



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