

INTEGRATED WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME (IWMP)

Funding Pattern: The cost is shared on the basis of 50:50 by the Central and State Governments.

General:

IWMP is a modified programme of erstwhile Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) of the Department of Land Resources. This consolidation is for optimum use of resources, sustainable outcomes and integrated planning. The scheme was launched during 2009-10. The programme is being implemented as per Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects 2008 revised edition 2011. 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 erosion, regeneration of natural vegetation, rain water harvesting and recharging of the ground water table. This enables multi-cropping and the introduction of diverse agro-based activities, which help to provide sustainable livelihoods to the people residing in the watershed area.

The salient features of IWMP are as below:

Setting up of 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) and Village level - Watershed Committee (WC).

1. Cluster Approach in selection and preparation of projects: Average size of project - about 5,000 ha.
2. Enhanced Cost Norms from Rs. 6000 per ha. to Rs.12,000/ha. in plains; Rs.15,000/ ha in difficult/hilly areas
3. Uniform Funding pattern of 90:10 between Centre & States.
4. Release of central assistance in three installments (20%, 50% & 30%) instead of five installments.
5. Flexibility in the project period i.e. 4 to 7 years
6. Scientific planning of the projects by using IT, remote sensing techniques, GIS facilities for planning and monitoring & evaluation.
7. Earmarking of project funds for DPR preparation (1%), Entry point activities (4%), Capacity building (5%), Monitoring (1%) and Evaluation (1%).
8. Scientific planning of the projects by using IT, remote sensing techniques, GIS facilities for planning and monitoring & evaluation
9. Introduction of new livelihood component with earmarking of project fund under Watershed Projects i.e. 9% of project fund for livelihoods for asset-less people and 10% for production system & micro-enterprises.
10. Delegation of power of sanction of projects to States.

Objective

The basic objectives of the scheme are:-

- Utilization of land according to the capability.
- Put adequate vegetal cover on soil during rainy season.
- Conserve as much rainwater as possible where it falls.
- Drain out excess rain water at a safe velocity to a storage pond for future use.
- In case of runoff water, put checks at suitable intervals to avoid gully formation

Soil erosion and recharge of ground water.

- To increase productivity per unit area, per unit time and per unit of water.
- To increase crop intensity the rough enter cropping.
- To increase the combined inter related crop which could link to live stock, fishery, affor station- SHGs horticulture, floriculture, pasture.
- Improve infrastructural facilities of storage, transportation and marketing.
- Formation of SHGs for their income generating activities by developing their skills and resources.
- Formation of user group to make the watershed programme a success and sustainable.
- Rural energy management.
- To provide drinking water.