

822 INMA96

822-96-15065





**INDO-GERMAN  
WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME  
THROUGH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS IN MAHARASHTRA**

# **GUIDELINES**

## **ON PARTICIPATION IN THE PROGRAMME**

**THIS COMMUNITY SELF-HELP INITIATIVE**

is supported by

**NATIONAL BANK FOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
WATERSHED ORGANISATION TRUST (WOTR)  
GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA (GOM)**

with financial assistance from

**THE KREDITANSTALT FÜR WIEDERAUFBAU(KfW)**

and

**THE DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT FÜR TECHNISCHE  
ZUSAMMENARBEIT (GtZ)  
LIBRARY IRC**

J Box 93190, 2509 AD THE H

Tel.: +31 70 30 689 80

Fax: +31 70 35 899 64

---

---

BARCODE: 15065

LO: 927 INMA01

---

---

Published by :



**NATIONAL BANK FOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT**  
Sterling Centre, Shivsagar Estate, Dr. A. B. Road  
Worli, Mumbai 400 018

---

---

# CONTENTS

Sl. No.	Particulars	Page No.
	Foreword	5
	Introduction	7
	Opening Remarks	8
	List of Abbreviations and acronyms	9
	List of the Institutions directly connected with the IGWSDP	10
I	Watershed Development at the Micro Level - Concept and Elements	11
II	Programme Perspectives and Approach	14
III	Preparing for Watershed Development : Some Thoughts to be Borne in Mind	19
IV	Organisational and Institutional Details	24
V	Funds	34
VI	Getting Started	36
<b>Annexures</b>		
1.	Govt. of Maharashtra Resolution dated 27 August 1992	37
2.	Govt. of Maharashtra Resolution on Joint Forest Management dated 16 March 1992	43
3.	Memorandum of Understanding of Govt. of Maharashtra Resolution on Joint Forest Management dated 16 March 1992	53
4.	Letter of Forest Dept. dated 11 July 1994 granting permission to the IGWDP for treatment of Forest Land	60

---

---

5.	Letter dated of Water Conservation Dept. 1 Sept. 1994 addressed to District level officers	61
6.	Letter of Forest Dept. dated 14 July 1995 addressed to Conservators of Forest.	63
7.	Letter of Forest Dept. dated 22 Jan. 1996 regarding non applicability of Forest Conservation Act 1980 to the IGWSDP	65
8.	NGO Data Sheet	67
9.	Watershed Data Sheet	71

---

---

## FOREWORD

*Past experiences of natural resources management clearly show how Gandhiji's concept of village republics can work for ecological regeneration - each village with an active community forum and an ecosystem of its own to control, manage and share the common resources developed and improved with equity.*

*The Indo-German Watershed Development Programme was launched in Maharashtra in 1992. The focus of the Programme is to develop and sustain the economy of village communities using the watershed approach with emphasis on self-help, environment protection and poverty alleviation. The village communities, in close collaboration with the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Watershed Organisation Trust (WOTR) and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), have been involved in designing and implementing the watershed development programme with the support of the Government of Maharashtra. The Programme has expanded during the past three years to cover 16 districts and the participation of 47 NGOs, many of which are in the capacity building phase. The financial support and encouragement received from the German Bank for Reconstruction and Development (KfW) and German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GtZ) needs special mention.*

*I am convinced that the watershed development programme has a lot of potential to encourage village communities to become self-reliant and participate effectively in economic development.*



**P. KOTIAH**  
Chairman

**NATIONAL BANK FOR AGRICULTURE  
AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

---

---





---

## INTRODUCTION

Environment and development are closely related. Degradation of the environment leads to increase in poverty and a decrease in the standard of living of the people living within that region. A robust environment, on the other hand, leads to an increase in the productive capacity of the community. This in turn leads to a rise in the income and thus to overall prosperity and promotes social integration and harmony. This is especially true in an agriculture based rural society.

In a rural society, at least 80% of a household's needs of the people like food, fibre, fodder, fuel, fertilizers are met from the environment. This is not possible in a degraded environment.

The regeneration of the environment along watershed lines offers a way of achieving sustainable development. This must however, be done by the local population, which has to feel the need for a better environment. The watershed is not only the geographical unit but also the area on which the community depends for its resources and therefore, identifies as its own. Hence the community's participation in the project is essential. This has been the experience from some successfully implemented micro-watershed development projects.

The Indo-German Watershed Development Programme intends to motivate village groups into regenerating their degraded environments. It also hopes to create a situation for a "people's movement" for sustainable development in which environmental regeneration is both the means as well as the outcome.

---

## OPENING REMARKS

This booklet has been designed to help you to understand the Indo-German Watershed Programme. If you are a non-governmental organisation (NGO) or belong to a village community that wants to participate in the Programme, this booklet provides the basic information about the steps to be taken for participation in the Programme. These steps have evolved over years of implementation of watershed projects by NGOs and various agencies.

The booklet also provides information regarding the roles of the institutions and parties connected with the Programme. If, after reading the booklet some doubts or questions still remain unanswered or if you need any additional information, please feel free to write to the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) at Mumbai/Pune or the Programme Coordinator, Ahmednagar or Watershed Organisation Trust (WOTR), Ahmednagar. (Addresses on Page 7).

In order to give you an idea of the kind of information we require from prospective partners we have enclosed two forms called NGO Data Sheet and Watershed Data Sheet (Annex 8 & 9). Please do not fill them up unless you are specifically requested to do so. This is for information only.

---

---

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

BMZ	Bundesministerium fuer Wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung (Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development)
CBP	Capacity Building Phase
DPAP	Drought Prone Area Programme
DRDA	District Rural Development Agency
FCRA	Foreign Contributions (Regulations) Act
FIP	Full Implementation Phase
FPC	Forest Protection Committee
GOG	Government of Germany
GOI	Government of India
GOM	Government of Maharashtra
GtZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Technische Zusammenarbeit (German Agency for Technical Cooperation)
IGWDP	Indo-German Watershed Development Programme
KfW	Kreditanstalt fuer Wiederaufbau (German Bank for Reconstruction and Development)
MM	Mahila Mandal (Women's Group)
MOF	Ministry of Finance
NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
NWDPPRA	National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Areas
PS	Panlot Sevaks ( Watershed Volunteers)
PSC	Project Sanctioning Committee
SC	Scheduled Castes
SHG	Self Help Group
ST	Scheduled Tribes
TOR	Terms of Reference
TSO	Technical Support Organisation
VA	Voluntary Agencies
VSHG	Village Self Help Group
VWC	Village Watershed Committee
WOTR	Watershed Organisation Trust
WS	Watershed

---

## INSTITUTIONS DIRECTLY CONNECTED WITH THE PROGRAMME

### I) MAIN INSTITUTIONS

Chief General Manager  
DPD (FS), NABARD  
Post Box No. 6552  
Poonam Chambers  
Shiv Sagar Estate  
Dr. Annie Besant Road, Worli  
Mumbai 400 018  
Phone : 022 - 4938694  
Fax : 022 - 4938694 / 4931621

The Programme Coordinator  
INDO-German Watershed  
Development Programme  
2nd Floor, Suryamangal Niwas  
Behind Market Yard  
Ahmednagar - 414 001  
Phone : 0241 - 26188  
Fax : 0241 - 341134

Chief General Manager  
Pune Regional Office  
NABARD  
54, Wellesley Road  
Post Bag No.5  
Shivaji Nagar  
Pune 411 005  
Phone : 0212 - 316439, 316586  
Fax : 0212 - 323260

Watershed Organisation Trust  
Suryamangal Niwas  
Behind Market Yard  
Ahmednagar - 414 001  
Phone : 0241 - 26188  
Fax : 0241 - 341134

### II) SUPPORT INSTITUTIONS: REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTRES

#### Konkan Region

Regional Promoter (IGWDP)  
Yusuf Meherally Centre  
National House ,Tulloch Road  
Apollo Bunder  
Bombay - 400 039.  
Phone: 022-3085059/ 2020617

#### Marathwada Region

General Manager (DPD)  
NABARD/WOTR  
C 6/76, CIDCO Colony  
(Behind Anupama Theatre)  
Aurangabad 431 003.  
Phone : 0240-482634

#### Vidarbha Region

Regional Promoter, (IGWDP)  
Gandhi Peace Centre  
Sevagram  
Wardha 442 102  
Phone : 07152-84371

#### Western Maharashtra

Regional Promoter (IGWDP)  
Social centre  
Behind Market Yard  
Ahmednagar 414 001  
Phone : 0241-25048

Regional Promoter (IGWDP)  
"Gitai", 1st. Floor,  
New Indira Nagar,  
Sangamner  
Phone : 02425-2505

Regional Promoter (IGWDP)  
Bakul Apartment, Flat No. 2,  
Opp. Ved Mandir  
Trimbakeshwar Road  
Nashik 422 002

---

---

## **I WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT AT THE MICRO LEVEL CONCEPT AND ELEMENTS**

### **1. WHAT IS A WATERSHED ?**

A watershed can be defined as the drainage basin or catchment area of a particular stream or river. Simply put, it refers to the area from where the water to a particular drainage system, like a river or stream, comes from. A watershed may be small, consisting of a few hectares or huge, covering several thousands of hectares.

### **2. WHAT IS WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT ALL ABOUT ?**

Watershed development refers to the conservation, regeneration and the judicious use of all the resources natural (like land, water, plants, animals) and human within a particular watershed. Watershed development tries to bring about the best possible balance in the environment between natural resources on one side and man and grazing animals on the other. It requires people's participation because those who destroy have to want to conserve it.

### **3. WHAT ARE THE COMPONENTS/SECTORS OF WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT?**

Watershed development involves the following components/sectors:

- i) Human resource development (community development)
- ii) Soil and land management (conservation and use)
- iii) Water management (conservation and use)
- iv) Afforestation
- v) Pasture (fodder) development
- vi) Agricultural development
- vii) Livestock management
- viii) Rural energy management

---

---

Watershed development involves continuous interaction and exchange between various disciplines, for example, the livestock that can be maintained is related to the availability of fodder (pasture), which in turn is related to soil and water management. The availability of firewood and other fuels is related to the amount of livestock in the area, the extent of forest cover, and the productive capacity of the wastelands. The development of all the above sectors is crucially dependent on the development of the human population living within that watershed.

When the environment gets degraded, the quality of life of the human community within that region also goes down. Watershed development thus aims at the renewal of the environment in an integrated and comprehensive manner.

#### **4. WHY WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT ?**

The effects of environmental degradation are all too well known. Activities of man like deforestation, unsuitable or wrong farming techniques, livestock over-grazing and faulty land use lead to the destruction of plant and tree cover exposing the earth to the natural forces like heavy rains, direct sunshine, high winds and drought. This leads to other environmental problems like soil erosion, floods or water scarcity. Agricultural yield is lowered and this results in a decline in the income levels of the community and often to poverty and famine, leading eventually to migration from rural to urban areas.

Watershed development therefore, involves not only regeneration of the environment, but also the management of needs of the human community within that particular region in such a way that their demands are in balance with the availability of resources like land, water, and vegetation.

This equilibrium between need and availability will lead to a better and increased resistance to drought, increase in the supply of food, agricultural produce, water, fuel, fodder, timber

---

---

and as a result an improved standard of living and reduced or zero rate of poverty-induced migration.

## **5. WHY PEOPLE'S INVOLVEMENT ?**

There is a close relationship between the environment and the human community living within that region, and which depends on it for food, water etc. When the economic condition of a community deteriorates, it leads to over-exploitation and degradation of natural resources. People for whom agriculture is a low return, risky gamble, expand their cattle herds for financial security. This leads to overgrazing and in turn to soil deterioration and erosion, especially in ecologically sensitive regions.

It is necessary for people to see the relationship between their poverty and the degraded environment they live in. They must also be provided with an equally good, if not better, economic alternative. Only then will they willingly let go their claims on the environment in favour of possible benefits that will accumulate in the long run from environmental regeneration and appropriate management.

Environmental regeneration is possible only when the concerned people see a reason for it and are fully in control of all aspects of resource mobilisation, management and conservation.

Just as human beings and their activities are the cause of environmental destruction, only they can restore to health the environment they have ruined. Hence there can be no sustainable natural resources management unless it involves the participation of all inhabitants of the concerned environment/area in an active manner.

---

---

## **II PROGRAMME PERSPECTIVES AND APPROACH**

### **1. THE OBJECTIVE**

The objective of the Programme is to develop micro-watersheds in a comprehensive manner through the initiative taken by village groups, including women, and their willing participation. This would enhance production systems in such a way that they are sustainable over a long period of time. It would also decrease the severe impact of drought and create adequate and sustainable livelihood opportunities for the people living in that area.

### **2. GUIDING PRINCIPLES**

The Indo-German Watershed Development Programme is built upon the following 'learnings' or premises :

- 1). Any programme to decrease poverty in rural areas must involve the participation of the concerned people and must be related to the environment in which they live, and on which they depend for their needs.

This involves the following :

- a) It has to be focused on the regeneration and equitable use of the resources in the particular environment on which the village depends for its needs. A watershed provides a naturally occurring hydrological unit and is also the area on which the inhabitants depend for survival. It thus becomes a common issue drawing the people together, giving rise to a common interest and fostering a common purpose.
- b) The people themselves must want to take action together and form a Self Help Group (SHG) and accept full responsibility for regenerating their environment from concept to planning, implementation, supervision, maintenance of project measures and associated practices. This would imply



---

---

consensually arriving at a common understanding regarding rules and regulations and the setting up of mechanisms for organisation of works, sharing of benefits and resolution of conflicts.

- c) To make the project replicable and sustainable over a long period of time, it is necessary for all the key actors, like the Village Self Help Groups (VSHG), NGOs, banks, Government Institutions and technical service organisations, to participate actively and in close cooperation with each other.
- II). Such a strategy must be implemented on a “large enough scale” at different places. This is necessary in order to create many success stories each of which can act as nuclei, becoming a source of inspiration and demonstration for neighbouring villages.

This would provide a major incentive for the unfolding of a “people’s movement” for the eradication of poverty through environmental regeneration.

### **3. WHO CAN PARTICIPATE IN THE PROGRAMME ?**

Voluntary agencies who have the necessary capability, along with the watershed communities who have demonstrated a willingness and ability to follow the discipline of the Programme, are eligible to participate in the Programme. On the basis of their applications, information supplied, work done and site visits, WOTR, NABARD and the Programme Coordinator select the NGOs and villages suitable for participation in the Programme.

### **4. CRITERIA FOR SELECTION OF WATERSHEDS (VILLAGES)**

Watersheds covering villages with the following physical and socio-economic characteristics are preferred for inclusion in the Programme.

---

---

I) **Physical characteristics:**

- a. Dry and drought prone villages where the proportion of irrigated area does not exceed the average for Maharashtra. That means not more than 20% of the cultivated area is irrigated and the rest is rain-fed. Thus the area having an assured source of irrigation should not exceed 20% of the net cultivated area.
- b. Villages with noticeable erosion, land degradation, resource depletion or water scarcity problems.
- c. Villages in the upper part of drainage systems.
- d. The size of a watershed project should be around 1000 ha (but not less than 500 ha) The average rainfall should be around 1000 mm per annum.
- e. Well defined watersheds with the village boundaries coinciding to the greatest extent possible with the watershed boundary.
- f. Villages where the general cropping sequence does not include high water demanding and long duration crops like sugarcane, banana, etc. and if such crops are grown in small pockets in the watershed, the villagers should ensure that the area under such crops will not be extended during implementation or after completion of the watershed development project.

II) **Socio-economic characteristics:**

1. Predominantly poor villages.
2. High proportion of SC/ST in the total population.
3. There should not be much difference in the size of the land holdings.
4. Villages with a known history of coming together for common causes.
5. Villages that have shown concern for resource conservation.

---

6. Villages that are willing to commit themselves to the following conditionalities:

- a) to ban felling of trees,
- b) to ban free grazing and to undertake social fencing for protecting vegetation,
- c) to reduce the livestock population if in excess, and maintain the same at the carrying capacity of the watershed (number which can be supported by the watershed),
- d) to ban cultivation of water intensive crops like sugarcane and banana or at least not to increase the area under such crops from the present position,
- e) to contribute by way of "shramdaan" or otherwise 16% of the unskilled labour costs of the project and also to collect such contribution **EQUITABLY** (impartially and in a just manner) from the village community. The landless and poor single parent households are excluded from such a contribution.
- f) to start, and contribute to a Maintenance Fund for watershed development,
- g) to take all such steps as are necessary for achieving and maintaining a sustainable production system,
- h) to constitute, at the village level, a body called the Village Watershed Committee (VWC) which would have to be registered during the implementation phase, so that it can undertake responsibility for maintenance of all the valuable property (assets) created and generated by the project.

## 5. CRITERIA FOR SELECTION OF NGOs :

a) The NGOs are selected for participation in the Programme on the basis of the following factors amongst others:

- 1. Reputation and financial history

- 
2. Method of operation and rapport with people and local government agencies.
  3. Perspective on watershed development
  4. Nature of projects handled in the past
  5. Technical and managerial capability
- b) The NGO should have been active in the area for a significant period before proposing a watershed project for the area.
- c) If the NGO and the village community do not have enough previous experience of watershed or its component disciplines, they should be willing to demonstrate their commitment and ability, among others, by
1. visits to other watershed projects (exposure visits)
  2. appointing selected village youth and key persons and sending them for specific training programmes
  3. by first preparing and implementing a demonstration project for a small area of about 100-150 ha at least.
- d) NGOs and watershed communities with potential and willingness to implement a watershed project but having no previous experience would, if selected, have to go through a Capacity Building Programme and meet the qualifying criteria before they undertake a large scale Project (refer Chart I on page 21)

### **A WORD OF CAUTION**

The Programme accepts the proposed watershed (villages) and the NGO on the basis of their suitability. However, whether to participate in the Programme and own a project or not, is a decision of the watershed community and the concerned NGO. As the suitability/selection criteria indicate, a positive decision by the community would require a lot of determination, self discipline, unity in the community and hard work on the part of the villagers involved.

---

### III PREPARING FOR WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT: SOME THOUGHTS TO BE BORNE IN MIND

1. Success in planning and implementation of a watershed project depends crucially on the interest shown by the watershed community and the NGO staff. They should build on that strength which is a foundational requirement for their participation in the Programme.
2. Before the villagers and NGO personnel choose to participate in the Programme, it is essential that they are clear in their minds about what watershed development involves. Whenever initial meetings regarding the Programme are held in new villages, the villagers always give suggestions regarding sites for construction of "bandharas" or check dams that will provide benefit for irrigation to the farmers. ***THIS IS NOT A PROGRAMME FOR CONSTRUCTION OF CHECK DAMS FOR IRRIGATING FARMERS' FIELDS.***

It is a programme of soil and water conservation, natural resources regeneration and management. This is a programme to be run by the watershed community. The people own the Programme from the stage of planning and are responsible for implementation and maintenance. Within the Programme it is important to adopt the appropriate technology for soil, water and natural resource management.

3. Since no watershed development project can be successfully implemented unless it is "owned" by the villagers/villages, it is absolutely necessary that each farmer/villager agrees to the project activity. Once a farmer has agreed to the project, he will be more interested and his participation in the project will also increase.
4. "Shramdaan", a voluntary labour contribution by the villagers excluding the landless and poor single parent households, is necessary so that the villagers consider the project as their

---

---

own. This will ensure long term maintenance and sustenance of assets created by the project.

A plan to get 16% contribution of the labour costs from the non-labouring families should be thought out well in advance and the consent of such families obtained in the beginning. Otherwise, only labouring households will provide "shramdaan" and the bigger land owning families will enjoy the benefits of the Programme financed through grant and "shramdaan".

5. The relatively poorer families depend more on village commons, forest lands and on flocks of sheep and goat. Some of the measures of the project such as ban on free grazing and felling of trees affect poorer families. Such families should be provided with alternative or compensatory means of livelihood right from the beginning. Attempts may be made for introduction of rotational grazing as a regular practice by the village.
6. The issues raised above and others can be effectively resolved only if the watershed community actively participates in the decision making for the project. It depends very much on the choice of the VWC and the support it gets from the villagers. The VWC should be appointed based on a consensus during a Gram Sabha meeting. It should consist of representatives of all social groups in the village including a minimum representation of two women and also of the different hamlets or geographical areas of the village.
7. The project involves a lot of plantation work on forest lands, private lands as well as on bunds in cultivated fields. Most projects face a shortage of good planting material. It is better and more economical to start your own nursery well in advance (as raising of good seedlings in a nursery takes from six months to a year) and stock it with enough seedlings to use during the project.

- 
- 
8. There should also be enough trained manpower before the project starts. The personnel of the NGO and a core team of village youth would have to first undergo an orientation programme to develop a clear idea of the project and the responsibilities of all persons involved with it. They would also need to acquire certain specific skills like surveying, staking, nursery raising, horticulture and pasture development, etc. for project preparation, implementation and maintenance.
  9. Women should be actively involved in all aspects of project implementation as they not only do the bulk of farm related work but are also the transmitters of culture and values to children. On these children who are tomorrows youth and adults will depend the sustainability and productivity of the project.

#### **10. RIDGE TO VALLEY**

The work on the project is executed with a "Ridge to Valley" perspective, that is starting from the top and coming downwards. This would mean that the treatment of the hilltops and hill slopes would be completed first. Treatment of land should start from a higher elevation and gradually lands of lower elevations would be taken up. Thus lands at the valley bottom would be treated at the end.

This is necessary to make sure that there is maximum water conservation and ground water recharge. The soil erosion is also reduced and the structures in the lower catchment are also protected. Moreover, if lower catchment is treated prior to the upper catchment, then debris deposition in the lower catchment will negate the efforts made on such lands.

All lands governmental, revenue, forest and private are treated within this Programme.

#### **11. CHECK DAMS SHOULD BE LAST**

If the physical measures in upper reaches and in the cultivated

---

---

fields are carried out well, the whole watershed basin will act as a large reservoir. The need for constructing expensive check dams in the lower portions of drainage lines will get reduced considerably. Therefore, check dams should be constructed at the end. However, one check dam could be built initially to create a water source for starting a nursery and/or for drinking water purposes, if it is felt absolutely necessary.

12. In most areas very little work except planting of trees and grass seeding can be taken up during the monsoons. Therefore the activities should be planned accordingly. To start a project during or just before the monsoon is not advantageous.
13. Usually a lot of attention is paid to the physical measures. But this is not enough. Equal or greater attention should be paid to agricultural programmes and to help the farmers to take up improved farming practices and get maximum benefits from the infrastructure created under the project.
14. Grants are available under the Programme for physical measures on forest land (owned by the Forest Dept.) as well. But the work has to be planned and executed under the guidance of the Forest Department. Before the start of the project, the local Forest Department should be approached for coverage under the Government of Maharashtra's scheme of "Forest Management through Involvement of Rural People". (refer Annexures 2-4-6-7). This would entail setting up of a Forest Protection Committee (FPC) as envisaged under the scheme.
15. If the project is executed well, other investment schemes like the Employment Guarantee Scheme can also be started. The EGS authorities should be approached to introduce the EGS-based horticulture scheme in the project area.
16. The wages given under the Programme are slightly higher



---

---

than the minimum wage rate. Sometimes the seasonal wage rate in the project area may be higher than the project wage. This can lead to problems and misunderstanding or dissatisfaction among villagers.

The people should understand that even though they get a lower wage rate occasionally, there is near full employment available under the project for several years and that too within their own village/watershed. Furthermore, work is actually being done on their own fields and on lands for which normally they would have had to either hire labourers or work themselves.

In fact, except for a contribution of 16%, they are being paid to work on their own fields and lands. If the villagers are able to get higher wage rate in other employment on a regular basis, then there is no need to undertake a watershed project in such a village.

---

## **IV ORGANISATIONAL AND INSTITUTIONAL DETAILS**

### **1. OVERVIEW**

The IGWDP consists of 2 phases. The first phase is called the "**Capacity Building Phase**" and the second phase is called "**Full Implementation Phase**". The Full Implementation Phase is the main programme and is administered by NABARD. The Capacity Building Phase is a supportive programme to the above and is administered by the Watershed Organisation Trust (WOTR) which has been set up by the Programme Coordinator.

### **PHASE I : THE CAPACITY BUILDING PHASE (CBP)**

The aim of the Capacity Building Phase is to equip NGOs who would like to undertake a watershed project but do not currently have the capabilities of doing so. The duration of the CBP is from 12 - 18 months.

#### **During this phase the following steps are undertaken :**

- a. NGOs and VSHGs that want to join the Programme undergo an orientation programme designed and organised by WOTR to understand the concept of watershed development. They also undergo a systematic training schedule to equip them with the social, technical and managerial skills required.
- b. These NGOs and VSHGs are then put in contact with the local Govt. Depts., so that they can avail of their administrative, technical and financial facilities.
- c. Once the people (VSHG) and the NGO have acquired reasonably good appreciation of what watershed development is all about as also the requirements of the Programme, then physical work on a small micro-watershed (100 - 150 ha) within their area is started. This serves to provide a hands-on learning and training experience as also a demonstration of the likely impact of watershed development after the rains.

- 
- 
- d. Once the project starts off and continues in a sustained manner, it could then proceed into the Full Implementation Phase.
  - e. The duration of the CBP extends from 12 - 18 months. Funds are usually provided directly to the NGO.
  - f. Technical, managerial and training support is provided by WOTR which also undertakes monitoring and supervision through its various Regional Resource Centres.

### **PHASE 2 : THE FULL IMPLEMENTATION PHASE (FIP)**

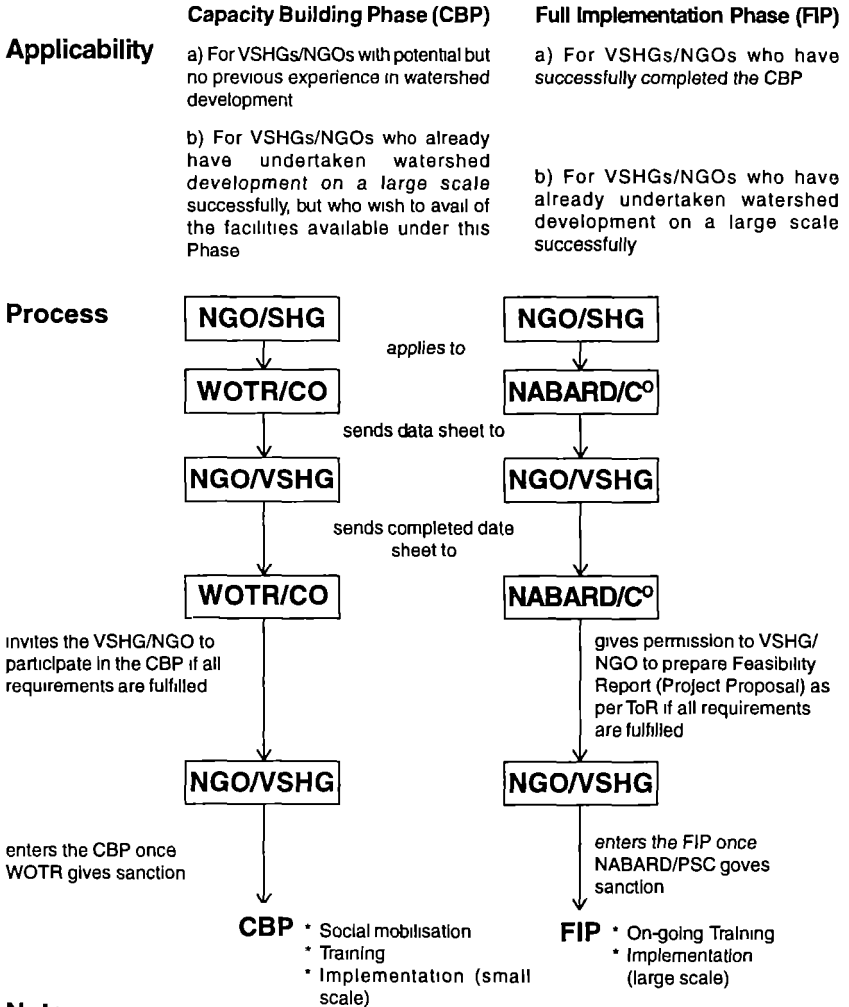
- a. Only NGOs who have proved their capability to carry out watershed development are selected. These then prepare a project proposal together with the VWC and the assisting Technical Support Organisation (TSO), if any, and forward the same to NABARD which considers the proposal.
- b. The Project Proposal is approved by the Project Sanctioning Committee.
- c. Sanctioned Projects funds are then forwarded by NABARD to the bank account jointly operated by the NGO and VWC while management costs go directly to the NGO. The duration of the FIP is 4 years.
- d. Monitoring and supervision is done by NABARD and the Programme Coordinator, while on-going support is provided by WOTR.

**Diagrammatically the two phases are organically linked as follows**

1. Phases	<b>Phase 1</b> Duration : 12-18 months	<b>Phase 2</b> Duration: Max. 4 years
2. Nature	Capacity Building of VSHGs/NGOs	Full Scale Implementation of WS project by VSHG supported by NGO
3. Organisation responsible	WOTR	NABARD / PSC
4. Activities involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Social awareness of their environment and its impact on their daily lives</li> <li>* Social mobilisation (Establishment of VWC, FPC, MM etc.)</li> <li>* People's participation through exposure visits, farmer to farmer extension, voluntary contribution of labour/cash, devolution of power and functions etc.</li> <li>* Training of VWC, NGO, panlot sevaks in specific tasks.</li> <li>* Development of management systems for VWC and NGO</li> <li>* Small activities such as data collection, participatory planning, implementation of works, etc. in a micro-watershed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Feasibility report preparation</li> <li>* Large scale implementation of sanctioned projects</li> </ul>

# CHART I

## CBP and FIP Overview and Steps to be Followed



**Note :**

- 1 For NGOs/VSHGs who successfully go through the CBP and wish to enter the FIP, the Coordinator's recommendation to NABARD is required
- 2 In order to provide on-going support to NGOs participating in the Programme, 6 Regional Resource Centres (ref page 10) have been established

---

---

## 2. ORGANISATIONS INVOLVED:

The following institutions/organisations are involved in the execution of the IGWDP

### a. At the Project level:

- i) The Village Watershed Committee (VWC) : The VWC consists of persons nominated, by a consensus, at a formal or informal Gram Sabha attended by all adult members of the village, representing all the sections in the village and also the different geographical areas. This body actually “owns” the project and is responsible for the planning, implementation, monitoring and maintenance of the project. Due representation of women is required (minimally, 2 women).

While the project is going on, the VWC is expected to be formally registered.

- ii) Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) or Voluntary Agency (VA) : The NGO is responsible for motivating and involving the village community in preparing and implementing the watershed project. The NGO and the VWC are jointly responsible for project preparation and implementation, to receive funds and be accountable for the same.

The NGO is also expected to link up with local Govt. Depts/ support institutions in order to avail of existing facilities and resources.

The relationship between the NGO, the VSHG, VWC, Govt. Depts and other partners is outlined in chart II.

### b. At the Program level:

- i) Linkage Building / Networking:

The Programme Coordinator is a representative of the NGOs and has the responsibility of communicating

---

---

between different agencies - NGOs, NABARD, WOTR, Government Agencies. The Coordinator also attends to problems faced by the participating NGOs and VWCs. On specific request from the NGO-VWCs, the Coordinator may be able to render help for project specific problems as well. Along with NABARD and WOTR, the Coordinator is also involved in selecting new NGOs and watershed projects, in helping NGOs and village communities in improving their skills and in project monitoring. The Coordinator is also a member of the Project Sanctioning Committee.

ii) Administration and Financial Support:

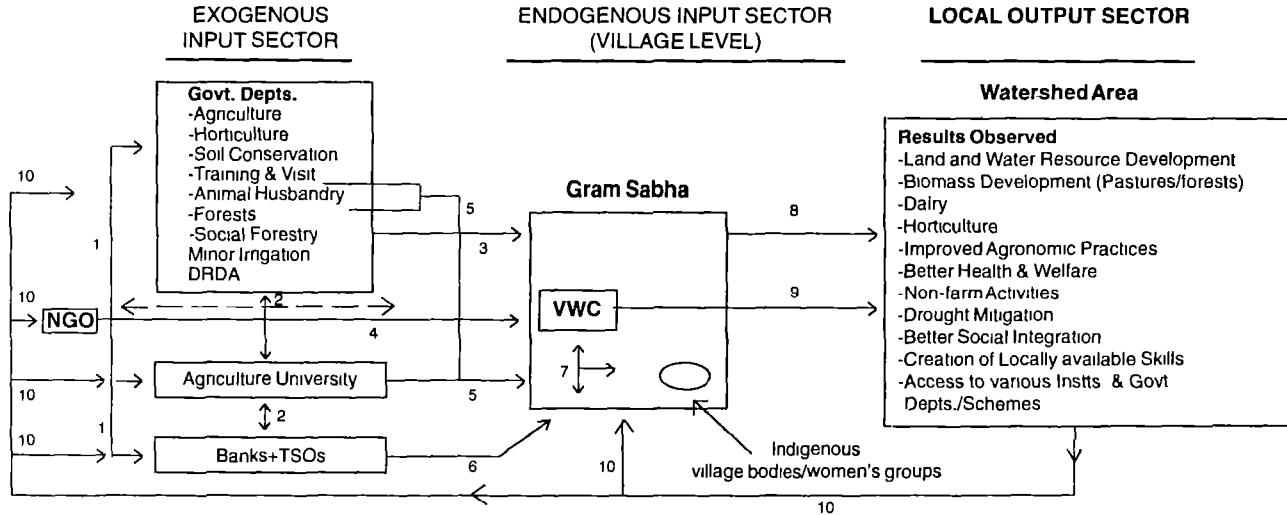
- a) NABARD is the legal project holder of and administers the Main Programme, namely Full Implementation Phase (Phase 2).
- b) WOTR is the legal project holder of and administers the Capacity Building Phase (Phase 1).

Both NABARD and WOTR are responsible for the execution, supervision and monitoring of the Indo-German Watershed Development Programme. The Programme Coordinator is the common link between the 2 Phases.

- c) Project Sanctioning Committee (PSC) has been constituted at NABARD and has the following responsibilities :
  - 1. To evolve the standard conditions for identifying NGOs and projects to be included in the Programme,
  - 2. Consideration of NGO applications and project proposals, and
  - 3. Sanctioning of projects.

## CHART II

### The NGO and Participatory Watershed Development : Sectors, Actors, Linkages, Functions, Output, Results



#### KEY

- 1 Liaisoning, networking
- 2 Information Sharing
- 3 Project Planning, Technical Inputs, Project Finance Developmental & Welfare Programmes
- 4 Social Mobilisation & Organisation, Project Planning, Project Coordination, Technical Inputs, Complementary Project Finance
- 5 Training & Extension

- 6 Credit Technical and Managerial Inputs
- 7 Social Consensus formation, Social Discipline Enforcement
- 8 Project Implementation (Cooperation, Social Discipline, Sharing, Arrangements, Activities)
- 9 Project Planning, Supervision, Monitoring, Maintenance of Works
- 10 Feedback (Resulting in greater cooperation, Feasible People-Oriented Operational Approach, greater Social Harmony)



---

---

The PSC is headed by the competent sanctioning authority within NABARD. Apart from the Chairman and Member Secretary, it comprises of four representatives of NGOs, the Programme Coordinator, three representatives of the Government of Maharashtra, a representative of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Government of India and special invitees, if any.

The PSC oversees and supervises both Phase 1 and Phase 2 of the IGWDP.

iii) Technical Support:

Technical Support Organisations (TSO) are NGOs or other organisations who have the competence to undertake necessary technical investigations and prepare comprehensive watershed projects. Their help may be sought by NGO-VWC in preparing watershed projects and in formulating project proposals as per the designated Terms of Reference (ToR).

The Programme Coordinator's Technical Team that forms a part of WOTR may also be availed of in this regard.

iv) Policy and Extension Support: This is provided for by the Government of Maharashtra, Government of India and its various agencies and departments.

The Government of Maharashtra has passed resolutions supporting the IGWDP and advised the concerned departments and organisations to provide data, help and guidance to the NGO-VWCs participating in the Programme. The Forest Dept. and the Soil and Water Conservation Dept. have also passed such supportive resolutions as follows: (Copies of these directives are enclosed as Annexures 1 - 7)

1. Government of Maharashtra Resolution dated 27th August 1992 giving its administrative approval for the Programme

- 
2. Government of Maharashtra Resolution on Joint Forest Management dated 16th March 1992
  3. Memorandum of Understanding of Government of Maharashtra Resolution on Joint Forest Management dated 16th March 1992
  4. Letter of Forest Dept. dated 11 July 1994 granting permission to the IGWDP for treatment of Forest Land
  5. Letter of Water Conservation Dept. dated 1 Sept. 1994 addressed to District level officers
  6. Letter of Forest Dept. dated 14th July 1995 addressed to Conservators of Forest.
  7. Letter of Forest Dept. dated 22 Jan. 1996 regarding non-applicability of Forest Conservation Act 1980 to the IGWSDP.

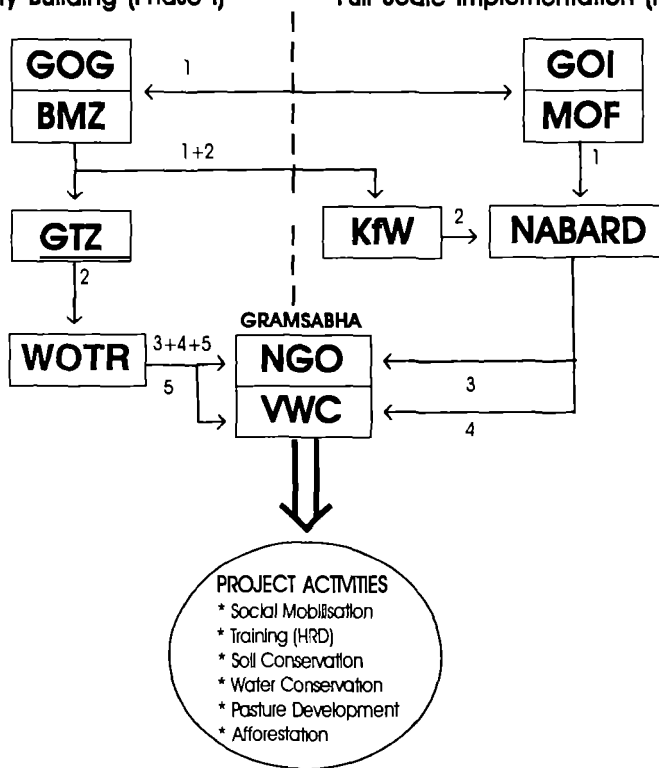
An overview of the Programme and the inter relationships between the major partners is outlined in Chart III.

### CHART III

#### Indo - German Watershed Development Programme Bilateral Aid : To the Hands of the Poor

Capacity Building (Phase I)

Full Scale Implementation (Phase II)



#### KEY

- 1 Administrative Approval + Support
- 2 Finance / Funds
- 3 Management Costs to the NGO
- 4 Project Funds to the NGO in case of CBP and to a joint A/c of NGO and VWC in case of FIP
- 5 Mobilisation + Technical + Administrative + Management Support

#### ABBREVIATIONS

BMZ	Ministry of Economic Cooperation
CBP	Capacity Building Phase
FIP	Full Scale Implementation Phase
GOG	Govt of Germany
GOI	Govt of India
Gtz	German Technical Cooperation
HRD	Human Resources Development
KfW	German Development Bank
MOF	Ministry of Finance
NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
NGO	Non Government Organisation
VWC	Village Watershed Committee
WOTR	Watershed Organisation Trust

---

---

## V FUNDS

### 1. WHO FINANCES THESE PROGRAMMES ?

The main programme - "Full Implementation Phase" (Phase 2) - is funded by NABARD with external aid from the Kreditanstalt fuer Wiederaufbau (KfW). The supportive Program - "Capacity Building Phase" (Phase 1) - is financed by the WOTR with external aid from the Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Technische Zusammenarbeit (GtZ).

Both these arrangements have been given authority under agreements between the Govt. of India and the Govt. of Germany.

The above arrangement is represented diagrammatically in Chart III on page 33.

### 2. FOR WHAT PURPOSES ARE FUNDS AVAILABLE ?

Funds are available for the following purpose :

1. Promotion and training costs which will include awareness campaigns in villages, specific training of voluntary agency personnel and watershed community leaders, excursions to other projects and research stations.
2. Cost of project preparation including necessary investigations, cost of hiring technical experts or agencies wherever applicable.
3. Project measures namely, afforestation, pasture development, dryland horticulture and soil & water conservation structures.
4. Personnel, equipment, transportation and other overhead costs of the voluntary agencies involved in project preparation and implementation.
5. Limited contribution to a maintenance fund for ensuring proper upkeep of works.

---

---

The village watershed community contributes 16% of the unskilled labour costs of the project of this 8% is returned to the VWC Maintenance Fund for upkeep of works.

### **3. HOW DO FUNDS FLOW ?**

Under the Capacity Building Phase (Phase 1), funds are provided by WOTR directly to the NGO. However, once the NGO graduates to the Full Implementation Phase (Phase 2), it has to prepare a detailed project proposal based on the experiences gained during small scale implementation of project measures under the Capacity Building Phase (Phase 1).

For project planning and proposal formulation, grants are provided by NABARD directly to the NGO concerned. Once the project proposal is sanctioned, management costs go directly to the NGO whereas project costs go to a joint bank account of the NGO and the Village Watershed Committee.

The above arrangement is diagrammatically represented in Chart III.

### **4. IS THE FINANCE PROVIDED AS A GRANT OR A LOAN ?**

The finance for the entire project is given as a grant. The grant finance is enough to take care of the initial costs of developing infrastructure for natural resources conservation and regeneration. This by itself will lead to significant increase in production from the watershed.

However, to get a lasting and substantial increase the farmers will have to invest their own resources on their own fields, in downstream activities such as dairy, horticulture, irrigation system, farm machinery and improved farming practices. NABARD would help the watershed community to get loans for the downstream activities if the watershed community needs such help.

---

---

## VI GETTING STARTED

After going through the above, if you feel that you have a watershed that meets the requirements, and the people living there want the programme and are willing to put in the necessary effort to implement it, and if you are convinced your organisation can mobilise the people then you are invited to contact any of the following institutions :

1. THE PROGRAMME COORDINATOR  
INDO-GERMAN WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT  
PROGRAMME  
C/O WATERSHED ORGANISATION TRUST :(WOTR)  
2ND FLOOR, SURYAMANGAL NIWAS  
BEHIND MARKET YARD  
AHMEDNAGAR - 414 001  
PHONE: 0241 - 26188, FAX: 0241 - 341134
2. CHIEF GENERAL MANAGER  
PUNE REGIONAL OFFICE  
NABARD  
54, WELLESLY ROAD, POST BAG NO. 5  
SHIVAJI NAGAR  
PUNE 411 005  
PHONE: 0212 - 316439, 316586 FAX: 0212 - 323260
3. CHIEF GENERAL MANAGER  
DPD(FS), NABARD  
POST BOX NO. 6552  
POONAM CHAMBERS, SHIV SAGAR ESTATE  
Dr. ANNIE BESANT ROAD, WORLI,  
BOMBAY 400 018  
PHONE: 022 - 4938694, FAX: 022 - 4938694 / 4931621

These Institutions will then get back to you and inform you of the steps to be taken for participation in the Indo-German Watershed Development Programme.

---

## **ANNEXURE : 1**

### **GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA**

Rural Development & Water Conservation Department,  
Resolution No. IGP-1091/ 43015/CR-36/JAL-7,  
Mantralaya, Bombay-400 032.  
Date : 27th August, 1992.

- READ** : i) Letter No. NB.OPD.FS/2949/RF(KFW)/1991-92, dated the 19th December, 1991 from Deputy Manager, NABARD, Bombay.
- ii) Government Endorsement, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development No.IGP-1091/1556/CR-35/6-A, dated the 15th January, 1992
- iii) Letter No. NB.DPD.FS/1403/RFKFW/92-93, dated the 31st July, 1992 from Deputy Manager, NABARD, Bombay.

**PREAMBLE** : Having regard to the NGO activity in the field of Watershed Development in Maharashtra, negotiations on bilateral assistance between the Government of Germany and the Government of India were under process in the past. Now, the German Government has agreed to provide through the Kreditanstalt Fuer Weideraufbau (KfW) financial assistance of DM 12 million i.e. Rs. 174.09 M (E.R. DM-1 = Rs. 14.5) for the development of watershed projects by the NGOs in Maharashtra. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) in consultation with Government of India, agreed to help in the preparation of the project proposals and implementation of the projects. German assistance may be in the form of grant for the programme. The fund will flow from the KfW directly to the National Bank, i.e. NABARD as per arrangements laid down by the Ministry of Finance, Government of India. NABARD shall institute similar measures for financing individual projects. On the basis of projects sanctioned, the phasing indicated in the project document and satisfactory work completion the National Bank will release the

---

funds for direct project implementation (labour and material cost) through the local bank to a joint account of the Village Watershed Committee and the NGO concerned. Further, other than routing of funds, the National Bank shall seek to involve the local banker in financing the credit needs of the watershed community. Overhead cost of the NGO will be paid directly to the NGO.

This programme and the individual projects aim at integrated and comprehensive development of micro watershed. Inter-alia each individual project would comprise soil and water conservation treatments of non-arable lands, arable lands and drainage lines within the micro watershed.

The treatments to be undertaken will be decided on the basis of due investigation of the resource potential of the area and preparation of a project feasibility study report in accordance with the terms of reference specified by the KfW and full participation of, and consultation with the watershed community. Inter-alia following treatments would be included e.g. Bunding and vegetative hedges, afforestation, development of grasslands with trees and shrubs, fuel wood plantations, alley cropping, check structures in upper reaches of drainage courses, bank protection for drainage lines and run-off management. Each individual micro-watershed project is likely to be implemented in a phased manner over a period of five years. Considering that the first three-four years will be the induction phase where promotional work among NGOs and in villages will be undertaken and new NGOs and villages may join the programme, the programme will have a nine year phasing. The Project Sanctioning Committee and the National Bank will provide necessary policy decision and guidance to the NGOs subject to the Terms of Reference specified by the KfW. Project planning and implementation will be undertaken by the NGO with the involvement of the watershed community through its representative body viz. the Village Watershed Committee (VWC). The NGO and the VWC may draw upon the services of other technical support organisations when required. Monitoring and evaluation of this programme will be done by the National Bank.



---

---

**RESOLUTION** : National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development has sought Government's approval for implementation of this programme and necessary support and guidance from the concerned department of the Government. Since the entire funding for the programme is being provided for under German assistance, no financial support is required from the Government. However, for successful implementation of this project, Government's approval and support are essential. In view of this, Government is now pleased to accord approval for implementation of Indo-German Watershed Development Programme through NGOs in Maharashtra with active involvement of NABARD. An advisory and supportive role of different departments of the Government at different stages for implementation on of this programme will be as follows :

- i) **Project Preparation** : Concerned local officers of the Water Conservation, Revenue, Agriculture, Forests and Rural Development, GSDA should provide necessary data and guidance for project preparation.
- ii) **Project Sanctioning** : Secretaries of the Department of Agriculture, Water Conservation and Forests are nominated as members on Project Sanctioning Committee set up by the National Bank.
- iii) **Project Implementation** : Concerned local officers of the above referred departments should provide necessary guidance to concerned NGO, etc. in overall project implementation and in relation to specific technical problems, if any. However, the concerned NGO or the Village Watershed Committee should make specific request in writing to the concerned Government officers in this regard.
- iv) **Training** : A few seats in the Soil Conservation Training Institute may be allotted for NGO personnel and the watershed community representatives likely to participate in the programme.
- v) As regards deputation of skilled technical personnel for the

---

---

execution of the programme Government may consider to depute skilled technical personnel, where such manpower supports is essentially required for any specific project, provided concerned NGO and the VWC submit a formal request to the Government and the request is recommended by the Project Sanctioning Committee.

- vi) As regards treatment of forest lands in the micro-watershed under Indo-German Project, Government is pleased to direct that treatments of forest land should be undertaken within the framework of the National Forest Policy and the State's Policy under the overall guidance and superintendence of the Forest Department. Planning of such treatments should be in consultation with the Forest Department. The material and labour component should be provided for by the VWC and the concerned NGO out of the project funds and no financial grants are provided for by the Forest Department. For undertaking the treatments of forest land, Forest Department would coordinate its activities with the implementation phasing of the projects.

Further, in recognition of the involvement of the watershed community in the programme and the community's commitment to maintain and look after the treatments including forest plantation, through measures such as social fencing and voluntary ban on tree falling, Government and Forest Department will consider granting usufructuary rights on forest produce from the project area to the watershed community in accordance with the State Government's current policy.

Government is also pleased to permit to undertake necessary treatments of all non-private lands by the VWC & NGO under Indo-German Watershed project.

Necessary Quarterly/Six monthly progress reports in prescribed proforma should be sent by the National Bank to the Government of India with a copy to Government.

---

---

This Government Resolution is issued with the concurrence of Planning, Revenue and Forest, Agriculture and Rural Development Department.

By order and in the name of the  
Governor of Maharashtra,

Sd/-

(Asoke Basak)

Secretary to Government of Maharashtra  
Rural Development and Water Conservation  
Department

- To,
- The General Manager National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development Sterling Centre, Shivsagar Estate, Dr. Annie Besant Road, Worli, Bombay -18. (By letter).
  - The Co-ordinator Indo-German Watershed Development Programme c/o Social Centre, Market Yard Road, Ahmednagar - 414 001 (By letter).
  - The Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Finance, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi. (By letter).
  - The Deputy Secretary to Government of India, Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs, New Delhi (By letter).
  - The Assistant Commissioners (SC), Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi. (By letter).
  - The Chief Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra, All Divisional Commissioners.
  - All Collectors.

- 
- 
- The Director, Soil Conservation and Watershed Management, Maharashtra State, Pune.
- The Director of Agriculture, Maharashtra State, Pune.
- The Director of Horticulture, Maharashtra State, Pune.
- The Director, Social Forestry, Maharashtra State, Pune.
- The Director, G.S.D.A., Pune.
- The Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Maharashtra State, Nagpur.
- All Superintending Agricultural Officers.
- All Principal Agricultural Officers.
- All Chief Executive Officers, Zilla Parishads.
- All Divisional Soil Conservation Officers.
- All District Deputy Directors of Social Forestry.
- All Divisional Forest Officers.
- All District Conservators of Forests.
- The Secretary, Planning Department, Mantralaya, Bombay-400 032
- The Secretary, Revenue and Forests Department, Mantralaya Bombay-400 032.
- The Secretary, Rural Development Department, Mantralaya Bombay-400 032
- The Secretary, Forest Department, Mantralaya, Bombay-400 032
- The Secretary, Agriculture Department, Mantralaya, Bombay-400 032 Under Secretary, (Jal-11) Water Conservation Department, Mantralaya, Bombay-400 032
- All Vice Chancellors of Agriculture Universities.

---

## **ANNEXURE : 2**

**(copy of Government Resolution)**

### **FOREST MANAGEMENT THROUGH THE INVOLVEMENT OF RURAL PEOPLE**

Maharashtra State  
Revenue and Forests Department,  
Government Resolution No.SLF-1091/P/K/119191/P/11  
Mantralaya, Bombay 400 032.  
Dated : 16th March, 1992.

**READ :** The letter of the Environment and Forest Mantralaya of Central Government No. 6-21/89-FP dated 1/6/1990.

#### **DECISION**

The illicit cutting of trees from the forest areas is increasing for various reasons. The relevant laws and regulations imposed by Government are not sufficient to prevent the destruction of the forests. People's cooperation in protecting the forest is very essential. It is, however, the primary responsibility of the Forest Department to develop the forest as a productive unit by ensuring proper management of the forests with the active involvement of the people. For the development and protection of forest, the National Forestry Policy of 1988 also envisages participation of people for development and protection of forests. Accordingly, the Environment and Forest Ministry of Central Government, vide their letter dated 1/6/1990, requested all State Governments to formulate schemes for reforestation of the degraded forests through people's participation.

Following this request of Government of India, the Maharashtra State has taken an important and pioneering decision regarding forest management with the active participation of the rural people.

2. The outline of this programme and the guideline for selection of the area for implementing this programme are as follows:

- 
- 
1. The degraded and barren forest land and similar other lands in rural areas will be included in this Scheme.
  2. Since the proposed programme will be implemented with the help of local Village Panchayat, the produce from the identified forest area, which will accrue because of protection and afforestation, will be made available, on priority, to the local people to meet their daily needs. Lands allotted to individuals or institutions, as well as to forest-based industries by agreement, will be excluded from the scheme.

If sizable area, other than the forest, is available within the village area and if this area is adjacent to the identified forest area or required for the implementation of the proposed scheme then such area can be included in this scheme. This scheme can be implemented in the area of "Block Plantation" developed by Social Forestry Department provided the Village Panchayat gives consent.

It is not a scheme to allot forest lands on lease. For the protection and development of reserved and protected forest, the Conservator of Forests (Territorial) will identify the compartment nos. and survey nos. of the area for implementation of the schemes after assessing the needs of Nistar and the willingness of Village Panchayat in protecting and developing identified forest areas.

- 3 The underlying principles of the scheme will be as follows:
  - a) Reforestation of the denuded forest, which is adjacent to village will be done through Forest Protection Committee. Representation on the above-said committee will be available to all families of the village.
  - b) The Forest Protection Committee will accept responsibility of protection and maintenance of forests.
  - c) The Forest Protection Committee will appoint an Executive Committee which will prepare the details of the scheme, and take necessary decisions for the implementation of the

---

---

scheme. However, all policy matters will be finalised with the consent of the Forest Protection Committee.

- d) The benefits of the forest produce, which will accrue after the development of the denuded forest, will be given to Forest Protection Committee/ local people according to some norms.
- e) It is possible to take help of voluntary institutions for implementing this scheme. But these institutions will not be eligible for any benefits.

Since the implementation of this scheme will entail active participation of Village Panchayat, it is therefore necessary that Village Panchayat should resolve to support this scheme. The Divisional Forest Officer, after receipt of such resolution, should discuss with the local villagers, Sarpanch and other members of Village Panchayat and should get the Forest Protection Committee members elected in village meeting. Divisional Forest Officer can enlist cooperation of an NGO, if required, in implementing the scheme in the area in consultation with Village Panchayat. In such a case, two representatives from such institution should be nominated on the Executive Committee as members. The Executive Committee should also be formed in this manner.

Forest Labour Cooperative Societies (FLCS) can be entrusted with implementation of this scheme in their area of operation. However, the forest labour cooperative society should enrol at least one person from every family in their area of operation as a member of the society. Where there is a common area of operation for both Village Panchayat and forest labourer's society, the decision as to who will work as implementing agency will be decided on merit. However, in view of their difficult financial position FLCS deserves priority.

#### Work Plan :

Deputy Conservator of Forest (Territorial) will prepare a plan for the area of the villages selected under this scheme giving following

---

details :

1. Area of natural regeneration.
2. Scheme for increasing the density of trees.
3. Nature and model of afforestation.
4. Recommendation for species to be planted.
5. Soil and moisture conservation work.
6. Demarcation of boundaries.
7. Maintenance of plantations.

The period of work plan will be 10 years.

The constitution of the Committee who will sanction the plan prepared by the Deputy Conservator of Forest will be as follows:

1. Conservator of Forests (Chairman)
2. Deputy Conservator of Forests, Working Plan (Member)
3. Joint Director, Social Forestry (Member)
4. Deputy Director, Social Forestry (Member)
- 5&6. Two beneficiaries from Executive Committee (Member)
7. Deputy Conservator of Forests (Territorial) (Member Secretary).

The execution of the above work plan will be under the supervision of Forest Department. The necessary changes should be made in the working plan prepared by the Forest Department for the division by the Working Plan Officer.

The beneficiaries of the scheme will normally be the persons living in this forest area or on the border of the forest area and from economically backward and weaker sections of the community. However, ultimately this opportunity will be available to each individual of such families who are involved in the proposed Forest Protection Scheme.



---

---

All the expected benefits of this scheme will be available to those families of whom at least one member has participated in the scheme.

4. The constitution, duties and responsibilities of Forest Protection Committee will be as follows:

Deputy Conservator of Forests, after discussion with the Village Panchayat, will nominate the members of the Forest Protection Committee. Every family residing in and around the forest area will get an opportunity to become a member of the committee.

It is necessary that the Gram Panchayat should extend all cooperation to this committee with a view to smooth implementation of the programme.

The Executive Committee will be organised for execution of the work given by the Forest Protection Committee.

The constitution of the Executive Committee will be as follows :

- |   |                   |              |
|---|-------------------|--------------|
| 1. Sarpanch   | Ex-Officio Member |              |
| 2. Gram Sevak   | Ex-Officio Member |              |
| 3. Forester   | Ex-Officio Member | Member Secy. |
| 4. Six Members Elected                                | Members           |              |
| 5. 2 persons nominated by the voluntary organisation. | Members           |              |

The members of the Executive Committee will be elected every year from members of Forest Protection Committee. The Range Forest Officer will supervise this election. It will be binding on the beneficiaries to elect 2 women and 2 persons from Scheduled Caste/tribes and other backward class members. The Chairman of the Executive Committee will be elected by the executive Committee members in the meeting. The Forester, being Member Secretary of the Executive Committee, will arrange meetings in a planned manner.

Duties : The Executive Committee of the Forest Protection Committee will maintain a register of all the members of the

---

---

committee and record following information in the register, viz. name, name of father, address, age, no. of members in the family, name of the representative of the family, etc.

Executive Committee should obtain the application forms duly filled in by the representative of the family and all such forms be posted in the register. These registers should be kept permanently in the office of the Range Forest Officer.

The Forest Protection Committee will maintain a proceeding register and minutes of the Executive Committee meetings will be recorded in this register from time to time. The record of the General Body meeting will be signed by the Chairman. The proceedings will be sent to the Range Forest Officer for record.

A General Body meeting will be convened once in a year by the Forest Protection Committee and the work done by the Executive Committee and distribution of "Nistar" will be discussed in the Executive Committee meeting. Also the members of the Executive Committee will be elected. The meeting of the Executive Committee will be held minimum once in three months.

Details of work :

- a) To determine the policy for protection of forest and plantation area through committee members.
- b) To protect the forest and plantation area through the members of the committee.
- c) To prohibit encroachment in forests, illicit cutting of trees and other destructive activities and to inform the names and details of such culprits to the Forest Officer.
- d) To prohibit the culprit from committing forest offence and help the Forest Officer to take the action against him.
- e) To help the Department in conducting regular and smooth working of forest work as per working plan.
- f) To help the Forest Department in extraction and storage of forest produce.

- 
- 
- g) To help to the Forest Officer in distribution of 50% of the auction produce to the members through Nistar rates (according to the list prepared by the Executive Committee and approved by the Deputy Conservator of Forests).
  - h) If any primary member of the Forest Protection Committee purposely causes damage to any forests or plantation, the concerned Beat Guard will recommend cancellation of his membership by informing the fact to the Forest Officer.
  - i) To help to the Forest Officers in taking action against the persons or members who have violated the laws and rules of Forest Department and help the Forest Officers in forest protection and planting work.

The provision of "Nistar" in the area of this scheme will be as follows :

There should be proper coordination amongst Village Panchayat, beneficiaries and Forest Protection Committee where the rights of "Nistar" are prevailing. In such cases, the prevailing procedure for distribution of forest produce should be accepted. However, where the individual or a family, who enjoy "Nistar" facilities denies to participate in the forest protection scheme, no benefits under this scheme will be made available to them.

The following procedure should be adopted in distributing the forest produce :

The members of the Forest Protection Committee should actively participate in the forest protection work of the area to become eligible to get the benefits of the forest produce.

After a period of 10 years from planting and after verification that the Forest Protection Committee has continuously and effectively protected the forest and that the forest crop has reached its maturity, forest produce will be deemed to be eligible for "Nistar" distribution.

The planning for distribution of the "Nistar" to the members of the

---

Forest Protection Committee will be made by the Forest Officers. The members of the Forest Protection Committee can procure, without cost, the following items without damaging the forest and the plantation.

- a) Dried and fallen branches of trees, fruits, flowers, seeds (except cashew nuts) and leaves (except Tendu)
- b) The interim and final produce from the forest areas and plantation raised under this scheme.

The exploitation of the final produce from the forests and plantation will be done by the Forest Department and the benefits would be made available to the members of the Forest Protection Committee at a concessional rate. These rates will be fixed by coordination of Deputy Conservator of Forests and District Collector and these rates would be not more than 50% of the market rates. The produce remained after the supply in concessional rates to the members of the Forest Protection Committee, will be auctioned by the Forest Department.

The 50% amount of the amount realised through Auction sale (after deducting sales tax, forest development tax, income tax) will be paid in cash to the members of the Forest Protection Committee.

- c) The income received from the Block Plantation Scheme of the Social Forestry will be distributed between the Village Panchayat and Government at the ratio of 90% : 10% as has been stated in the Government letter dt. 17/9/1985. The Village Panchayat will spend at least 25% of the total amount received for wages of watchman and maintenance of trees, etc. In addition to this, 50% of the total production should be reserved for the local people and it should be sold to landless labourers and persons below poverty line. It has been mentioned in the orders/circulars that sales of produce to such persons should be at the rate of 50% of the market rate. The remaining produce would be disposed off through auction and such

---

auction will be restricted to the villagers only. The need for fodder and fuel of the landless labourers and persons below poverty line should be estimated properly. If the supply of the produce is found to be short term than the needed requirements then it should be distributed on merit basis.

If all concerned decide to implement this scheme in the area of Block Plantation scheme then the benefits of the produce would be available as specified in that scheme.

If the right of purchase of the forest produce is with the Maharashtra Tribal Development Corporation then beneficiaries/ Forest Protection Committee should sell the produce to the Maharashtra Tribal Development Corporation only.

Control on the Working of Forest Protection Committee :

Violation of the above conditions, and those of provisions of the Indian Forest Act-1927 and other Acts will be sufficient reasons to cancel the primary membership of the Forest Protection Committee or even to cancel the Forest Protection Committee itself.

The Deputy Conservator of Forests would be competent to cancel or dissolve the Forest Protection Committee. An appeal can be made to the Conservator of Forest against the decision of the Deputy Conservator of Forests. The decision given by the Conservator of Forests would be final and binding on both the parties. The Deputy Conservator of Forests may delegate the powers to the Range Forest Officer to cancel the membership of the Forest Protection Committee and accordingly, the Range Forest Officers, on the recommendation of the Executive Committee of the Forest Protection Committee would execute the action against persons violating the conditions. An appeal against the decision of the Range Forest Officer can be made to the Dy. Conservator of Forests through Taluka Panchayat Samiti. The decision of the Conservator of Forests will be final and binding on both the parties.

---

During the period of implementation of the Scheme, Government has accorded sanction for formation of a high-power Committee as mentioned below to evolve suitable policy decision required during the period of implementation of this scheme :

This Government Resolution is issued with concurrence of Planning Department and Finance Department and as per unofficial reference No. Pro.kra. 770/91-Vyaya-10 dated 28/1/1992 of the Finance Department.

1	Chief Minister	Chairman
2.	Minister (Finance)	Member
3.	Minister (Forests)	Member
4.	Minister (Rural Dev.)	Member
5.	Minister (Tribal Dev.)	Member
6-9	Representatives of Voluntary Organisations	Member
10	Secretary (Finance)	Member
11.	Secretary (Rural Dev.)	Member
12.	Secretary (Tribal Dev.)	Member
13.	Secretary (Planning)	Member
14.	Secretary (Forests)	Member

This Government Resolution is issued with concurrence of Planning Department and Finance Department and as per unofficial reference No. Pro. kra. 770/91-Vyaya-10 dated 28/1/1992 of the Finance Department.

By Order and in the name of the  
Governor of Maharashtra,

Sd/-

(T. BALARAMAN)

Secretary to Government of  
Maharashtra Forest Department

---

---

**ANNEXURE : 3**

**GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA**

TO

The Principal Chief Conservator of Forests,  
Maharashtra State,  
NAGPUR.

SUBJECT:- Forest Management through the involvement of rural people

Reference :- 1) Govt. Resolution, Revenue and Forests Dept..  
NO.SLF.1091/CR-119/F-11. dated 16th March 1992.

2) Your NO.Desk-2/PLN/W/CR-65/93-94/2346 dated 28th July 1993.

Government has issued a Resolution on 16th March 1992 regarding involvement of rural people in regeneration degraded forests. I am now directed to enclose herewith the approved Memorandum of Understanding to be signed by the Deputy Conservator of Forests/Sub-Divisional Forest Officer of the concerned Division/Independent Sub-Division with the Executive Committee of the Forest Protection Committee.

2. The responsibilities of the Forest Department as set out in clause 3 of the Draft Memorandum of Understanding proposed by you have not been incorporated in the approved Memorandum of Understanding and the same may be incorporated in the Work Plan and a copy of the approved Work Plan should be annexed to the Memorandum of Understanding.
3. The Memorandum of Understanding is liable to a stamp duty of Rs.10/- under Article 6(h) of the Schedule I to the Bombay Stamp Act, 1988.

- 
4. The Marathi version of the Memorandum of Understanding will be sent later.

Sd/-  
(Suresh Gairola)  
Deputy Secretary to Government,  
Revenue and Forests Department.

Encl. - As above.

Copy with enclosure to :

1. Chief Conservator of Forests (All),
2. Conservator of Forests (All),
3. Deputy Conservator of Forests (All),
4. Sub-Divisional Forest Officers in-charge of Independent Sub-Divisions (All).

### **MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING**

THIS MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING made at ..... on the ..... day of ..... in the year ..... between the GOVERNOR OF MAHARASHTRA exercising the executive power of the Government of the State of Maharashtra hereinafter referred to as "the Government" (which expression shall unless the context does not so admit include his successors and assigns) of the One Part and (1) SHRI/SMT..... (2) ..... (3) ..... etc., being, respectively the present Chairman, Secretary and members of the Executive Committee of ..... Village Forest Protection Committee, Taluka ..... District ..... and having its office at ..... hereinafter referred to as "Forest Protection Committee" (which expression shall unless the context does not so admit include his successors and assigns) of the other Part :-



---

---

WHEREAS the National Forest Policy, 1988 envisages participation of people in the development and protection of forests;

AND WHEREAS in pursuance of the guidelines issued to Forest Secretaries of all the State Governments by the Government of India, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Department of Environment, Forests and Wildlife, New Delhi under its letter No.6-21/89-8.P dated the 1st June 1990, The Government of Maharashtra has decided to implement a programme regarding regeneration of degraded forest land with the participation of Village Communities (Hereinafter referred to as "the said Programme") as set out in detail under the Government Resolution, Revenue and Forest Department No.SLF.1091/CR-119/F-11 dated the 16th March 1992 and Corrigendum dated 08-7-1994 there to (Hereinafter referred to as the "said Government Resolution") ;

AND WHEREAS the said programme is to be implemented in selected villages with the cooperation of respective village panchayats and under the supervision of the Forest Officers;

AND WHEREAS Deputy Conservator of Forests, ..... Division, ..... has selected and earmarked ..... hectares of degraded forest land of village ....., forest block No. ...., Compartment/ Survey No. .... for the purposes of the said programme (Hereinafter referred to as "the Selected Forest Area");

AND WHEREAS Deputy Conservator of Forests, ..... Division, ..... has prepared a Work Plan known as "....." for the Selected Forest Area, and the same has been duly approved by a Committee appointed in that behalf under the said Government Resolution (Hereinafter referred to as "the Approved Work Plan") a copy where of is hereto annexed and marked as Annexure -A,

AND WHEREAS Deputy Conservator of Forests,

---

---

..... Division, ..... has constituted  
.....Village Forest Protection Committee under the  
said Government Resolution for the purposes of the  
implementation of the Approved Work Plan in the Selected Forest  
Area on the terms and conditions mentioned therein as well as in  
the said Government Resolution.

AND WHEREAS, as per one of the agreed terms and  
conditions the Forest Protection Committee is required to execute  
an Agreement with the government being in fact these presents.

**NOW THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSETH AS FOLLOWS :-**

1. In consideration of the Government having agreed to grant  
share in the usufructuary benefits to the members of Forest  
Protection Committee in the manner as provided in Clause  
(4) hereof the Forest Protection Committee doth hereby agree  
for itself and for and on behalf of all its members, to do, execute  
and perform the duties hereinbelow specified, viz.
  - (a) To protect the Selected Forest Area in accordance with Forest  
Protection Scheme to be framed by the Forest Protection  
Committee in consultation with Deputy Conservator of Forests,  
..... Division.
  - (b) To assist the Deputy Conservator of Forests, .....  
Division, ..... in implementing the Approved Work  
Plan in the Selected Forest Area.
  - (c) To duly perform and execute all duties and obligations on the  
part of the Forest Protection as specified in the Approved Work  
Plan.
  - (d) To obey and comply with the orders, directions, suggestion,  
etc. given by Deputy Conservator of Forests from time to time  
within the given period.
  - (e) To make demarcation of boundary line and erect thereon such  
permanent marks with the approval of Deputy Conservator of  
Forests, ..... Division, .....

- 
- 
- (f) To assist Deputy Conservator of Forests, ..... Division, ..... in enforcing preventive measures for stopping encroachments or illicit felling, etc. in Selected Forest Area.
- (g) To provide local intelligence with regard to commission of forest offences, names of forest offenders and other logistic support.
- (h) To provide assistance to the forest officials in mustering of labourers for forestry works.
- (i) To assist the Forest Department in connection with harvest, collection of forest produce from the forest area and for distributing the forest produce for nistar purposes.
- (j) To take every measure with the help of the Forest Department for prevention of commission of any offence under the Indian Forest Act, 1927, Forest Conservation Act, 1980 and Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and Rules thereunder.
- (k) To enrol the names of the members of Forest Protection Committee in a Register kept in the office of the Range Forest Officer and to maintain it up to date.
- (l) To maintain a register of minutes of the meetings of their representatives as well as the minutes of the meetings of the general body.
2. Subject to the provisions of clause (i) hereof, this Agreement shall remain in force for a period of 30 years from the ..... day of ..... 1994 unless terminated earlier by the Government in accordance with the terms and conditions hereof.
3. During the subsistence of this agreement, the Forest Protection Committee shall merely assist the concerned Forest Officers for the purposes of carrying out afforestation/ plantation work in accordance with the Approved Work Plan and protection of the Selected Forest Area in accordance with the Forest Protection Scheme and that the actual ownership

---

---

of the land, on which afforestation/plantation work is to be carried out by the Committee, shall continue to remain with the Government, and the committee or its members shall not have any leasehold tenancy or any other rights whatsoever over the Selected Forest Area.

4. In consideration of the Forest Protection Committee having agreed to participate in the said programme and to assist the Forest Department in implementing the said Work Plan in the forest area, strictly in accordance with the provisions made in the Approved Work Plan and under the supervision of the Forest Department, the Government hereby agrees to grant benefits of forest produce, fuels, etc., derived from the afforestation made under the Approved Scheme only to those members of the Forest Protection Committee who have actively participated in the implementation of Approved Work Plan as per the distribution plan prepared by the Deputy Conservator of Forests, ..... Division, ..... as provided in para 9 of the said Government resolution. Such benefits shall be distributed amongst all members of the Forest Protection Committee in a manner as decided by Deputy Conservator of Forests, ..... Division, .....
5. If the Forest Protection Committee fails or neglects to assist/carry out afforestation/plantation work in accordance with the Approved Work Plan or commits a breach of any of the terms and conditions of this Agreement, the Government may by giving 30 days notice in writing to the Committee forthwith terminate this Agreement and in that event the Forest Protection Committee shall not have any claim on the forest produce derived from the Selected Forest Area and also no compensation shall be payable by the Government to the Committee on any account whatsoever.
6. All disputes and differences whatsoever relating to this Agreement and whether as to the construction or interpretation of any terms and conditions thereof or otherwise howsoever

---

either during the subsistence of this Agreement or at any time thereafter arising between parties hereto shall be referred to the Deputy Conservator of Forests, ..... Division, ..... An appeal can be made to Conservator of Forests, ..... Circle, ..... against the decision of the Deputy Conservator of Forests, ..... Division, ..... The decision of Conservator of Forests, circle ..... thereon shall be final and binding on the parties hereto.

IN THE WITNESS WHEREOF, the Governor of Maharashtra hath caused the Deputy Conservator of Forests, ..... Division, ..... to hereto set his hand and affix the seal of his Office for and on his behalf and the above named present members of the Executive Committee of the Forest Protection Committee have hereto set their respective hands the day and year hereinabove written.

---

---

**ANNEXURE : 4**

To  
The Principal Chief Conservator of Forests,  
Maharashtra State, NAGPUR.

SUBJECT :- Implementation of Indo-German Watershed  
Development Programme.

Reference :- 1) Your D.O. Letter NO.D-1/PLM/826/ dated 27th  
September 1992.  
2) Programme Coordinator, Indo-German  
Watershed Development Programme No.  
IGWP/GOI/94/236, dated 11th April 1994.

I am directed to invite your attention to the above subject and to intimate that afforestation in the selected Watersheds may be taken from the funds to be provided under the Indo-German Watershed Development Programme through the Forest Protection Committee within the ambit of Government Resolution, Revenue and Forests Department NO.SLP.1091/CR-119/F-11, dated 16th March 1992 (In Marathi). It is also clarified that the concerned NGO will have no claim whatsoever on the land by way of ownership or lease or any similar arrangement, and that they will not be entitled to any usufructory benefits.

Sd/-

(Suresh Gairola)

Deputy Secretary to Government,  
Revenue and Forests Department.

Copy to :

The Conservator of Forests, Nashik,  
Shri Crispino Lobo.  
Programme Co-ordinator, Indo-German Watershed  
Development Programme C/o Social Centre,  
Market Yard Road,  
AHMEDNAGAR - 414 001.  
(Maharashtra State)

---

---

**ANNEXURE : 5**

**GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA**

Rural Development & Water Conservation Department,  
Mantralaya, Bombay-400 032.

D. O. No 14 P/1091/43015/CR-36/JAL 7

September 1, 1994

N.B. Patil,  
Secretary

Dear

Indo-German Watershed Project is being implemented in the State of Maharashtra. This project has been supported by Govt. of Maharashtra. This project has been supported by Govt. of Maharashtra vide its Govt. Resolution No. IGP 1091/43015/CR-36/JAL-7 dated 27th August, 1992. During the recent review of Water Conservation Programme, it was heartening to know that this project has become successful and has been able to demonstrate the utility of NGOs and Govt. working hand in hand in the development of rainfed areas of Maharashtra. The project authorities of Indo-German Watershed Project have expressed their desire to expand the area of their operation across the State wherever competent NGOs are coming forward to take up village watershed development programme, but as the procedure requires, the villagers have to be initiated into the watershed culture. Hence, water conservation works will have to be initially taken up by Govt. authorities/Directorates in the villages which are showing their willingness to implement Indo-German Watershed Project. All the Govt. Department will have to jointly plan and prepare micro watershed projects of the selected watershed in the village together with the NGO concerned and Indo-German Project authorities. The discipline of Indo-German

---

Watershed Project will have to be followed i.e. Shramdaan, non-felling of trees, ban on free grazing and community organization, establishment of Village Watershed Committee and Forest Protection Committee.

I request you to grant permission to start water conservation works in these villages as outlined above. It should be our endeavour to see that initially villagers are selected as far as possible from the water conservation villages. In case it is not feasible to locate NGO for launching this project, you may go out of this list. The planning should be done jointly by Govt. and NGO.

Yours Sincerely  
Sd/-  
(N. B. Patil)



---

**ANNEXURE : 6**

**OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL CHIEF CONSERVATOR  
OF FORESTS  
MAHARASHTRA STATE, NAGPUR.**

No.Desk-1/EA/PLN/MFP/9.G./591  
Nagpur-440 001, dt.. the 14-7-95

Enclosed please find a copy of letter No. IGWP-GOM/PCCF/95/1083 dt 15.5.95 from Programme Co-ordinator, Indo-German Watershed Development Programme to the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, M.S. Nagpur. It has been informed through the said letter that villagers in some of the areas where the Indo-German Watershed Development Programme is being implemented have agreed to form "Forest Protection Committees". It has been required that in such villages, the Forest Protection Committees should be registered as per the Provisions of the Govt. of Maharashtra Resolution dated 16th March, 1992 (J.F.M.).

In this context, a copy of the Dy. Secretary to Govt. Revenue & Forest Dept.'s letter No. FDM-1092/CR-75/F-2, dated 11.7.94 is enclosed for your ready reference. You are requested to take action as per the said letter & to give all possible help and co-operation to the NGO's and village self-help Groups implementing the Indo-German Watershed Programme.

Encl. :- As above.

For Principal Chief Conservator of Forests,  
Maharashtra State, Nagpur.

To,  
Conservator of Forests,  
Nashik/Kolhapur/Nagpur Circles.  
Copy submitted to the Principal Secretary (Forests), Revenue &

---

Forest Dept., Mantralaya, Bombay for information.

Copy forwarded with compliments to Shri. Crispino Lobo, Programmer Co-ordinator, IGWSDP, Opp. Social Centre, Market Yard Road, Ahmednagar-414 001 with reference to his D.O. letter No. IGWP/GOM/PCCF/95/1083 dt.. May 15, 1995.

---

**ANNEXURE :7**

**GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA**

Revenue and Forests Department,  
Mantralaya, Mumbai - 400 032.

22nd January, 1996.

No. FDM 1092/1841/CR-75/F-2

To

Principal Chief Conservator of Forests,  
Maharashtra State,  
NAGPUR.

Subject : Implementation of Indo German Watershed  
Development Programme in Forest Areas.

Reference : PCCF Office No. Desk - 1 (PA) / IGWSDP / 95-96/  
171, dated 12th December, 1995.

Indo German Watershed Development Programme is being implemented in various districts of the State in accordance with the guidelines contained in Government Resolution, Rural Development & Water Conservation Department No. IGP-1091/43015/CR-36 Jal-7, dated 27th August, 1992. The programme is to be implemented in forest areas within the frame work of national forest policy under the overall guidance and superintendence of Forest Department. It has been clarified vide Government letter No. FDM 1092/Cr-75/F-2, dated 11th July, 1994 that afforestation in the selected watersheds may be undertaken through Forest Protection Committees from the funds to be provided under the Programme within the ambit of Government Resolution No. SLP-

---

---

1091/CR-119/F-11, dt. 16th March, 1992. The broad features of memorandum of understanding to be signed with F.P.C. have been finalised in consultation with Government of India. In view of this, there should not be any difficulties in implementation of the said programme. The presumption made by you regarding non-applicability of Forest Conservation Act, 1980 in this case is confirmed. The members of Forest Protection Committee will be entitled to usufructory benefits as provided in the Resolution.

(Suresh Gairola)  
Deputy Secretary to Government,  
Revenue and Forests Department.

Copy to : Shri Crispino Lobo, Coordinator, IGWSDP, Opp. Social Centre, MarketYard Road, Ahmednagar - 414 001, with reference to his letter No. IGWSDP/FOREST/UDG/96/35, dated 8th January, 1996.

---

---

**ANNEXURE : 8**

Form No.1

**INDO-GERMAN WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME**  
Through Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO's) in  
Maharashtra

**NGO DATA SHEET**

Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) desirous of participating in the Indo-German Watershed Development Programme are requested to furnish the following information about their organisation to the following -

1. Name of NGO :

2. Legal Status :

a) Whether Trust or Society :

b) Trust Registration Number :

c) Society Registration Number :

d) Date of Registration of Trust \_\_\_\_\_, Place \_\_\_\_\_

e) Date of Registration of Society \_\_\_\_\_, Place \_\_\_\_\_

Note : Please enclose copy of Registration Certificates and copy of Memorandum of Association / Trust Deed and Rules and Regulations.

3. F.C.R.A. Registration Number : \_\_\_\_\_

Note : Please enclose xerox copy of certificate.

4. i. Registered Address of Head Office : \_\_\_\_\_

Area of Operation : \_\_\_\_\_

ii. Address of Sub Branches / Centres : \_\_\_\_\_

Area of Operation : \_\_\_\_\_

5. Other Details :

1) Name of the Chief Functionary or contact person :

- 2) Designation in organisation :
- 3) Address for regular correspondence :
- 4) Telephone number (Office and Residence) :
- 5) Gram :
- 6) Telex /Fax number :

6. Office bearers of Organisation/Trust/Society :

Please enclose list office bearers in the following format -

Sr No.	Name	Designation	Age	Occupation	Since When Associated With Organisation
1	2	3	4	5	6

7. Organisation Structure :

Please indicate the departments, their responsibilities and the authority structure / hierarchy (line of command).

8. Man power :

Please enclose information in the following format -

A) Honorary workers

Sr. No.	Name	Designation	Age	Occupation	Qualification		Since When Associated With Organisation
					Educational	Experience (yrs.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6		7

B) Paid workers

Sr. No.	Name	Designation	Age	Qualification		Since When Associated With Organisation
				Educational	Experience (yrs.)	
1	2	3	4	5		6

---

---

9. Equipment and infrastructure :

Please enclose information in the following format -

1) Fixed assets (capital)

Sr. No.	Type	Number	When purchased
1	2	3	4

2) Equipment

Sr. No.	Name of Equipment	When purchased
1	2	3

10. Funding sources :

Please state names and address of funding agencies.

11. Projects handled in past / on-going :

Please enclose information in the following format.

Sr No.	Name of Project	No. of beneficiaries	Amount involved	Year of start of implementation	Year of Completion if applicable	Funding sources
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

12. Largest project handled :

Comment briefly on the largest project (financially or man power wise) handled so far, indicating specifically difficulties experienced in the project and any other salient experiences.

13. Relationship with Government Departments :

(a) Please indicate if the you have implemented any Government programs in the past. If yes, please indicated description of the project and amount involved.

(b) Please describe what Government programs/schemes are being implemented presently by you. Please state amount (Rs.) involved.

14. Water and Land Management :

Please tick and fill in the relevant information where ever applicable.

---

---

Our NGO has been working in the past in the following fields -

- a) Afforestation ☞
- b) Pasture development ☞
- c) Horticulture ☞
- d) (i) Soil Conservation

We have done the following :

- 1) Farm bunding ☞
- 2) Contour bunding ☞
- 3) Gully plugging ☞
- 4) Contour trenching ☞
- 5) Terracing ☞
- 6) Any other (indicate name) ☞

- (ii) Water Conservation

We have done the following :

- 1) Nala bunds ☞ Nos. ☞
- 2) Check dams ☞ Nos. ☞
- 3) K.T. weirs ☞ Nos. ☞
- 4) Percolation Tank ☞ Nos. ☞

- e) Agriculture Extension/Development

15. Developmental Approach :

- a) Which area/disciplines you prefer to work in ?
- b) How do you choose a village to work in ?
- c) How do you approach the village ?
- d) What programs do you introduce initially ?

16. Please enclose copies of the following :

- 1) Audited financial statement for the past 3 years.
- 2) Annual reports, if available.
- 3) Evaluation reports if available.
- 4) Any other literature if available.

Place \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Organisation \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Name and Designation \_\_\_\_\_

Name of the \_\_\_\_\_



---

---

## ANNEXURE : 9

Form No.2

### WATERSHED DATA SHEET

1. Location of the proposed project site :

Name(s) of village(s), Taluka and District.

2. Month and year since when NGO has been active in the proposed project area.
3. Did the NGO participate in implementing any Government programmes or privately funded schemes in the proposed area ?

If yes, give brief description in the following format -

Sr No	Name/ Type of Scheme	Number of Beneficiaries	Date of Commencement	Date of Completion	Departments Involved	Financial Outlay	Funding Source
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)

4. Prevailing wage rate in Rs./day for casual labour in agriculture. Indicate range and season if necessary after mentioning the type of work.
5. a) What alternative employment opportunities, other than agriculture are available in or near the proposed project site?  
b) How far away are such opportunities from the proposed project area?  
c) If a Watershed Development Project is implemented in your village, how many labourers will be available on a monthly basis between the months of October and June.
6. Have village leaders/active persons visited any completed or on going watershed project ? If yes, please give names of the projects visited, number of persons who visited and brief experience from the visit.

- 
- 
7. Give a brief description of the community organisations existing in the village.
  8. Please indicate any community activities completed by the villagers. Mention specific instances of "Shramdaan" (Note : Please treat this question as important).
  9. Please indicate any instances of previous work on Soil and Water Conservation and Afforestation done by the villagers.
  10. Is the village included or proposed to be included in any other Soil and Water Conservation Programme (like 'DPAP', 'Shram Shaktidware Gram Vikas Yojna', 'Adarsha Gaon Yojna', NWDPRA or any other private funding sources ) If yes, what work has been carried out so far under the specific scheme/ project ?
  11. Is there any prevalent pattern of out/in migration from/to the area ? Give details. How many people of the village have migrated out of the village in search of work?
  12. What is the literacy rate in the village ? How many of these are teachers or have been teachers ?
  13. What is the Service Area Bank and how far is the nearest bank from the village? (Please give name and address of Bank).
  14. Give details of the proposed watershed project to the extent possible-
    - a) Normal average annual rainfall (in mm.)
    - b) Height difference between the highest and lowest point in the watershed (in meters).
    - c) Area of the watershed (in ha.).
    - d) Whether the village falls in the following categories (please tick as applicable)
      1. Road Side Village ☞
      2. Tyre Road ☞
- 
-

3. Kachha Road Village ∞

4. Bazaar Village ∞

5. Command Area Village ∞

6. Distance from nearest Tyre Road \_\_\_\_ in km.

**Note:** Please enclose a copy of the toposheet of the watershed.

e) Area under irrigation :

1. Perennially irrigated \_\_\_\_\_ ha.

Type of Crops	Area (ha)	Output (/ha)
i. Sugarcane		
ii. Banana		
iii. etc.		

2. Seasonally irrigated \_\_\_\_\_ ha.

Type of Crops	Area (ha)	Output (/ha)
i. Sugarcane		
ii. Banana		
iii. etc.		

f) Land use pattern in watershed :

1.	Forest Land (Belonging to Govt.)	ha.
2.	Revenue Land	ha.
3.	Private Land -	
	A) Cultivated Land	ha.
	B) Uncultivated Land	ha.
	Total	ha.
	Grand Total (1+2+3+)	ha.

**Note :** This total should tally with (c) above.

g) Population details :

Sr. No.	Category	Number of Persons	Number of Families
1.	Landless labours		
2.	Khatedars - (land owners)		
	a. upto 3.5 acres		
	b. from 3.5 acres to 5 acres		
	c. more than 5 acres		
	Total		
4.	SC/ST		
5.	Those having BPL cards.		
6.	Those who do not require daily wage employment		

h) Animal Population details :

- 1 Cows (Crossbred) Nos : \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Scrub Cattle Nos : \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Bullocks Nos : \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Sheep Nos : \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Goats Nos : \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Others (name type) Nos : \_\_\_\_\_

15. Has the NGO / VWC of this watershed participated in the Capacity Building Phase (GtZ/WOTR) of the IGWSDP ? Yes / No (Please tick)

If Yes :

a) Please include details of the followings in the GtZ / WOTR format:

- 
- 
- i. Training and Exposure visits attended by NGO Staff, VWC, PLS and Villagers.
  - ii. Physical works done
  - iii. Financial outlay involved
  - iv. Shramdaan Record
  - v. List of VWC members as well as the Executive Committee of the FPC. If registered please enclose copy of Registration Certificate.
- b) To what extent has ban on free grazing and tree felling been observed in the watershed? What penalties have been imposed upon defaulters by the VWC?

If No:

Please indicate whether people would be willing to undertake ban on free grazing and tree cutting and Shramdaan (16% of labour contribution or 4 man days per family per week excluding the landless and single parent households.)

Place \_\_\_\_\_

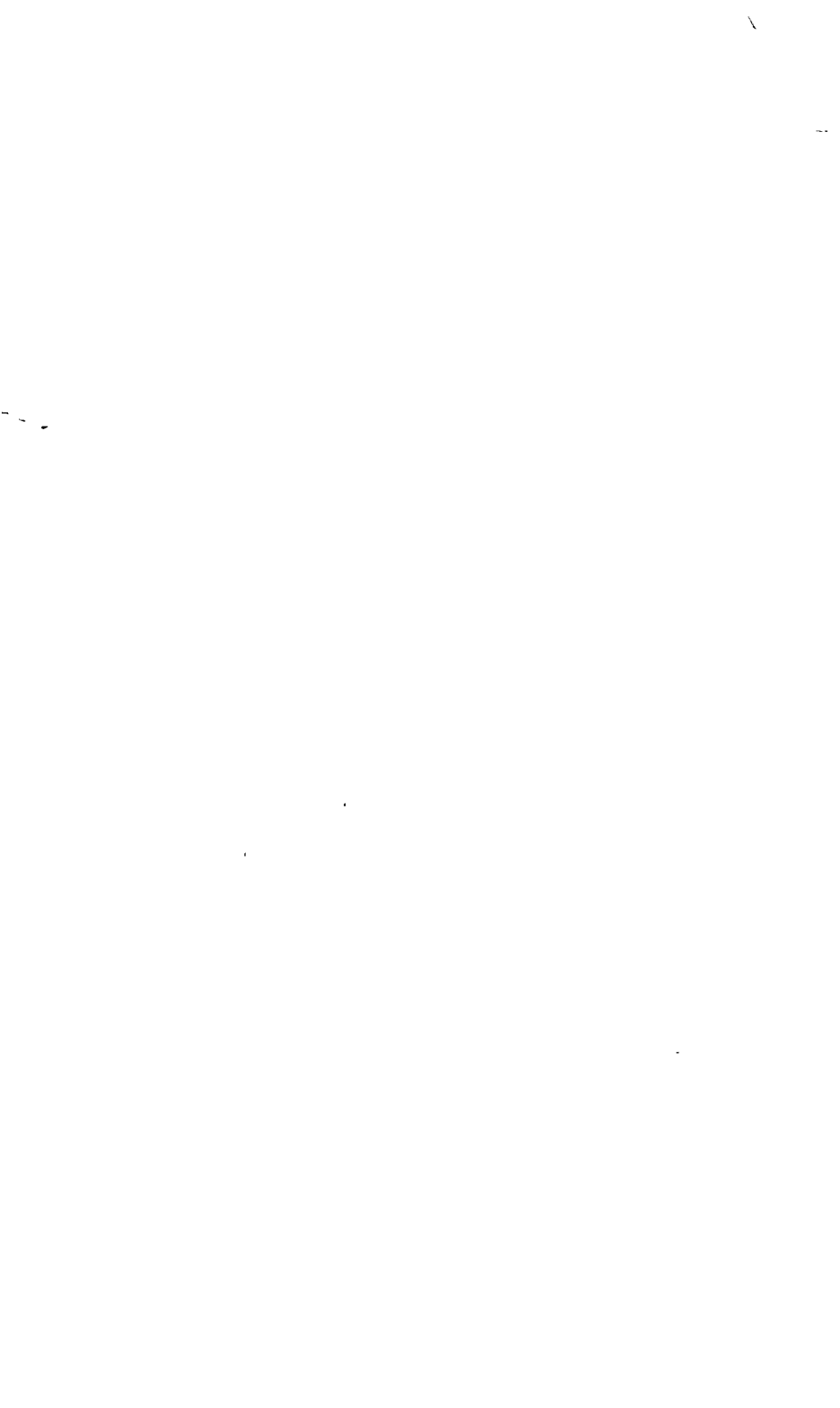
\_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature

(Name and designation)

(Name of the organisation)



---

---

**ANNEXURE : 10**

**OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL CHIEF CONSERVATOR  
OF FORESTS,  
MAHARASHTRA STATE, NAGPUR.**

**Subject : Implementation of Indo German Watershed  
Development Programme in forest areas**

**No. Desk-1/Plan/EA/IGWDP/96-97/358  
Nagpur - 440 001, dtd. the 27th May 1996**

**Reference : Dy. Secretary to Government, Revenue & Forest  
Deptt.'s No. FDM -1092/184/CR-75/F-2, dt. 22.1.1996.**

Indo German Watershed Development Programme is being implemented in various districts of the state in accordance with the guidelines contained in Government Resolution, Rural Development & Water Conservation Department No. IGP - 1091/43015/CR-36/JAL-7, dated 27th August, 1992. The programme is to be implemented in forest areas within the frame work of national forest policy under the overall guidance and superintendence of the Forest Department. It has been clarified vide Government letter No. FDM 1092/CR-75/F-2, dated 11th July, 1994 that afforestation in the selected watersheds may be undertaken through Forest Protection Committees from the funds to be provided under the Programme within the ambit of Government Resolution No. SLP-1091/CR-119/F-11, dtd. 16th March, 1992. It has also been clarified vide the letter under reference that the afforestation works in forest areas, under Indo German Watershed Development programme if carried out by the Forest Protection Committees do not attract the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act. 1980.

The Conservators of Forests (all) are therefore, requested to extend necessary assistance and cooperation in implementation of the above programme under the Indo-German Watershed

---

---

---

Development programme. A list of names of the NGOs participating in the IGWDP is enclosed for information and further necessary action. They are further requested to approach this office for clarification of any in this regard.

Encl. :- As above.

Sd.

Principal Chief Conservator of Forests,  
Maharashtra State, Nagpur.

To,

The Conservator of Forests (All).

Copy with compliments to Shri Crispino Lobo, Coordinator Indo-German Watershed Development Programme, Opp. Social Centre, Market Yard Road, Ahmednagar - 414 001 with reference to his letter No. IGWP/GOM/PCCF/Udg-96/506, dtd. 5th May, 1996 for information and necessary action.

Copy submitted to Govt. in Revenue & Forest Deptt., Mantralaya, Bombay - 32 for information and necessary action.

Copy submitted to Govt. in Rural Development Department and Water Conservation Department, Mantralaya, Bombay - 32 for information and necessary action.

---



---

---

## CORRIGENDUM

1. Letter of Forests Deptt. dt. 31 may 1996 advising all the conservators of forests to extend cooperation to the IGWSDP, has been added at the end as annexure 10 since received after the Guidelines had gone to print
  2. Page 18 — before A WORD OF CAUTION read 'page 27' instead page 21.
  3. Page 22 — in paragraph 14 read 8th line as '(refer Annexures 2-3-4-6-7-10)' instead (refer Annexures 2--4-6-7)
  4. Page 25 — read paragraph f as 'Technical managerial, funding and training support is provided by WOTR'... instead Technical managerial, and training support is provided by WOTR...
  5. Page 27 — in the chart read CO instead C°.
  6. Page 28 — in paragraph i) read the last line as 'Due representation of women (at least 30%) is required.... instead Due representation of women is required....
  7. Page 31 — fourth line from bottom read as '(enclosed as Annexures 1-7 and 10)' instead (enclosed as Annexures 1-7 and 10)
  8. Page 32 — add paragraph 8. Letter of Forest Deptt dt 31 may 1996 regarding instructions to all the conservators of forest to extend cooperation to the IGWSDP (annexure 10).
  9. Page 35 — the first line read as 'The village watershed community contributes 16% of the unskilled labour costs of the project. Of this 50% is returned instead The village watershed community contributes 16% of the unskilled labour costs of the project of this 8% is returned
  10. Page 51 — read fourth line as 'Produce is found to be insufficient than the needed... instead Produce is found to be short term than the needed
  11. Page 53 — Annexure 3 - Read after  
GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA  
No. FDM. 1093/CR-7/F-2  
Revenue and Forests Department,  
Mantralaya Bombay-400 032  
Dated 11th July 1994
  12. Page 60 - Annexure 4 read at the beginning  
GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA  
Revenue and Forests Department,  
Mantralaya, Bombay-400 032  
No. FDM 1092/CR-75/-R-2  
Dated 11th July 1994
- 
-





