

- (iii) Well-defined role for State, District and Village level Institutions,
- (iv) Removal of overlaps;
- (v) A provision for keeping the Watershed Development Projects on probation;
- (vi) An “Exit Protocol” for the PIAs;
- (vii) A “Twin track” approach to the implementation of projects;
- (viii) Seeking a combination of GO/NGO as PIA;
- (ix) A greater role of women;
- (x) An effective role for the Panchayat Raj Institutions;
- (xi) Bringing to centre-stage SHGs comprising rural poor, especially those, belonging to SC/ST categories;
- (xii) Establishing a credit facility from financial institutions;
- (xiii) Transparency in implementation;
- (xiv) Effective use of remote sensing data furnished by NRSA.

Applicability

8. These Guidelines are applicable to IWDP, DPAP and DDP and any other programme notified by the Government of India. The Watershed Development Projects under DPAP/DDP will be taken up in the Development Blocks notified under respective Programmes. Such Projects, under IWDP will generally be implemented in the Development Blocks other than those notified under DPAP/DDP as well as the Blocks having similar projects under International Cooperation Schemes such as Sustainability of Livelihood/Watershed Development projects funded by international donor agencies.

Watershed Area

9. A watershed is a geo-hydrological unit, which drains into common point. The watershed approach is a project based, ridge to valley approach for in situ soil and water conservation, afforestation etc. Unit of development will be a watershed area of about 500 ha. each in watershed development projects. However, the actual area of a project may vary keeping in view the geographical location, the size of village etc. The thematic maps generated from satellite data for