

and the Rural Drinking Water Supply in the villages chosen for the implementation of the Watershed Development Projects. It should also be worthwhile to converge programmes (of similar nature) of the other Ministries e.g. Health & Family Welfare, Education, Social Justice and Empowerment and Agriculture in these villages.

### **Twin Track Approach**

42. In watershed development, the general practice is to project long term benefits of the programme in the development plans. Short-term benefits that immediately enthuse the local people to actively participate in the programme and make it a movement are not generally highlighted. It is, therefore, suggested that besides the long term benefits of the programme, the watershed development plan should identify short term benefits with verifiable parameters that are likely to accrue in the watershed project. While approving the detailed action plan, the ZP/DRDA may ensure that twin track approach has been followed in the preparation of the development plan.

### **Transparency**

43. Transparency under the programme would be promoted by various agencies as follows:

- Preparation of Watershed Development Plan/Action Plan by the WC in consultation with Self-Help Groups/User Groups with the assistance of WDT members.
- Approval of Watershed Development Plan/Action Plan at the open meetings of Watershed Association.
- Display of approved Watershed Development Plan/Action Plan on a Notice Board at the Watershed Association office, Panchayat Office, Village Community Hall.
- Review of physical and financial progress of work during implementation phase through periodical meetings of WA.
- Payment of concerned labourers directly and through cheques, wherever possible.