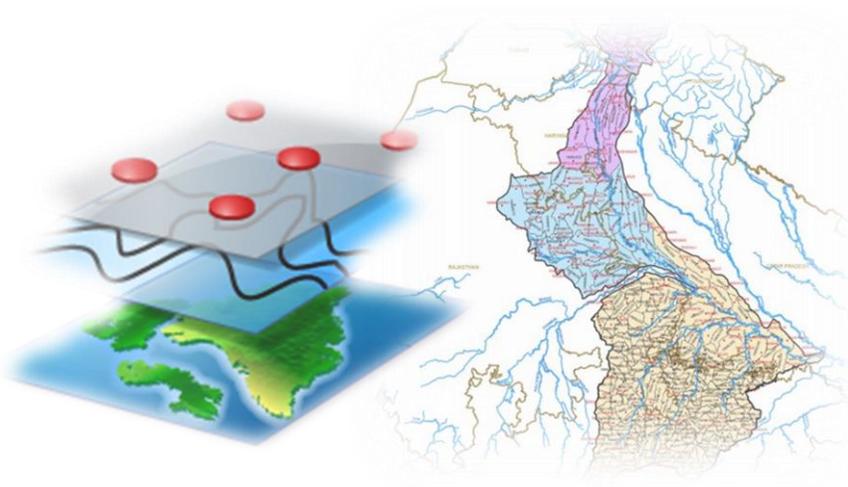




NABARD Bhuvan Portal

USER MANUAL



Remote Sensing Cell
Farm Sector Development Department
NABARD

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1. Introduction

1.1 Background

NABARD has been implementing participatory watershed projects as a part of Natural Resource management since last three decades with an aim to reduce risk associated with rainfed farming systems and livelihood security through holistic development involving soil and moisture conservation, productivity enhancement measures, climate proofing interventions and alternative livelihood interventions, etc. NABARD entered into watershed development space in the year 1992 through Indo-German Watershed Development Programme (IGWDP) in Maharashtra, wherein participatory approach of watershed development was adopted on a large scale for the first time.

Based on the success in implementation of the participatory watershed development under IGWDP, Watershed Development Fund (WDF) was set up at NABARD in 1999-2000 with an initial corpus of ₹ 100 crore contributed each by GoI and NABARD. It is augmented over the years through the interest differential earned under RIDF and interest accrued on the unutilized portion of the fund. The programme follows “Ridge to valley approach”.

Under watershed development, the various programmes currently under implementation in 28 states are as follows:

- i. Participatory watershed development under WDF (including CSR collaborated projects)
- ii. Sustainable Development Plans (SDPs)
- iii. Climate proofing in completed watershed projects (WDF-CP)
- iv. Springshed Development Programme in NER
- v. Integrated Water Management Scheme (IWMS)
- vi. Pilot projects on reclamation of saline & alkaline soils
- vii. Restoration and rehabilitation of degraded soils for food security (SEWOH)

Cumulatively, as against 3,401 watershed development and related projects sanctioned, 1,914 projects were completed successfully while 334 projects were closed prematurely. The total project area covered is 23.43 lakh ha. Grant assistance

committed under all programmes was at ₹2,389.52 crore, out of which an amount of ₹1902.46 crore was released.

With the increased in the number of projects and need for digitization of NABARD's intervention in NRM sector, NABARD entered into an MoU with National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), Hyderabad in 2015 for web-based monitoring of on-going projects. NRSC created NABARD BHUVAN portal which facilitates HO and ROs to track physical and financial progress of implementation of the projects on real time basis, apart from monitoring of the assets created in the project areas. A provision was made for geo-tagging of assets created in the watershed projects through mobile Application developed by NRSC Hyderabad for the purpose.

NRSC also carried out impact evaluation studies of watershed projects in terms of changes in cropped area, cropping intensity, area under afforestation, area under horticulture, water spread area, pasture land area, etc., through analysis of time series satellite data procured by NRSC from ISRO. Further, to carry forward the activities of NRSC, in-house Remote Sensing Cell (RSC) was set up at NABARD, HO which has been operational since March, 2021.

1.2 Geospatial technology for Web-based Monitoring of Watershed Projects

NABARD Bhuvan Portal is a Web-based GIS platform which is being used for regularly monitoring the progress of ongoing watershed projects. The portal has multi-temporal satellite images as well as various thematic layers (viz. geomorphology, drainage, slope etc.) which aids in web-based monitoring.

1.2.1 Remote Sensing

Geospatial Technology ("Geo" is a Greek word meaning Earth and "Spatial" means relating to space) can be defined as a technology used to collect, analyze, and store geographic information. It includes Remote Sensing and GIS among others.

Remote sensing is the science (and to some extent, art) of acquiring information about the Earth's surface without actually being in contact with it. This is done by sensing and recording reflected or emitted energy and processing, analyzing, and applying that information. Remote sensing systems which measure energy that is naturally available (Sun) are called passive sensors while active sensors, on the other hand, provide their

own energy source for illumination. Remote Sensing offers various advantages over conventional techniques such as:

- Continuous acquisition of data
- Frequent and regular re-visit capabilities resulting in up-to-date information
- Capability to achieve a synoptic view,
- use of multispectral data for increased information,
- inaccessible area coverage
- all weather and day/night capability
- simultaneous observations from a single platform at different resolutions, angles, spectral regions over land, atmosphere and oceans

While there are many advantages, remote sensing has certain limitation:

- Periodic calibration of sensors is required
- Passive remote sensing data may be affected by cloud coverage
- Validation of information is required from other sources
- Sometimes different phenomena being analyzed may look the same during measurement which may lead to classification error.

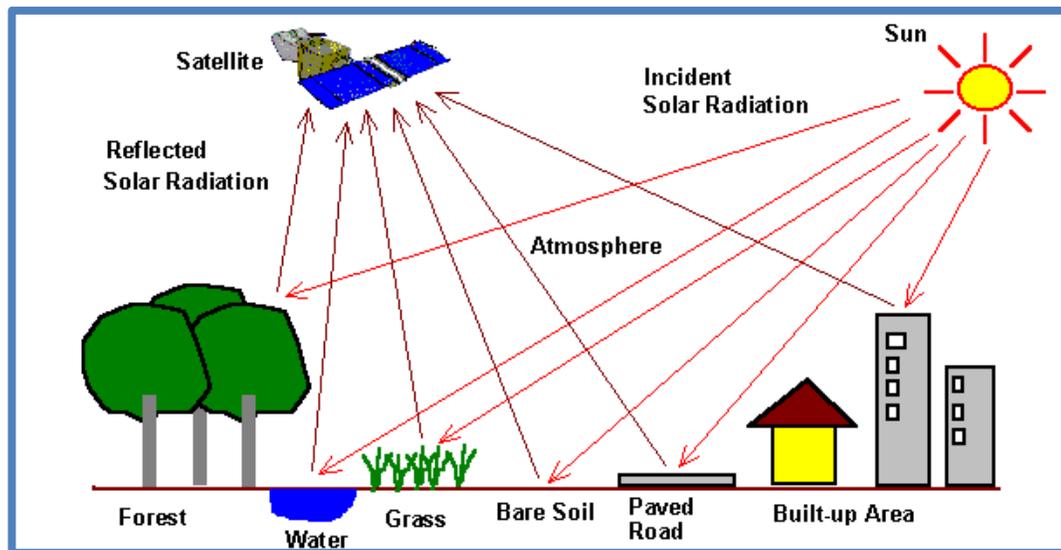


Figure 1-1 Remote Sensing System (Passive)

1.2.2 GIS and WebGIS

A geographic information system (GIS) is a system that creates, manages, analyzes, and maps all types of data. GIS connects data to a map, integrating location data

(where things are) with all types of descriptive information (what things are like there). This provides a foundation for mapping and analysis that is used in science and almost every industry. GIS helps users understand patterns, relationships, and geographic context.

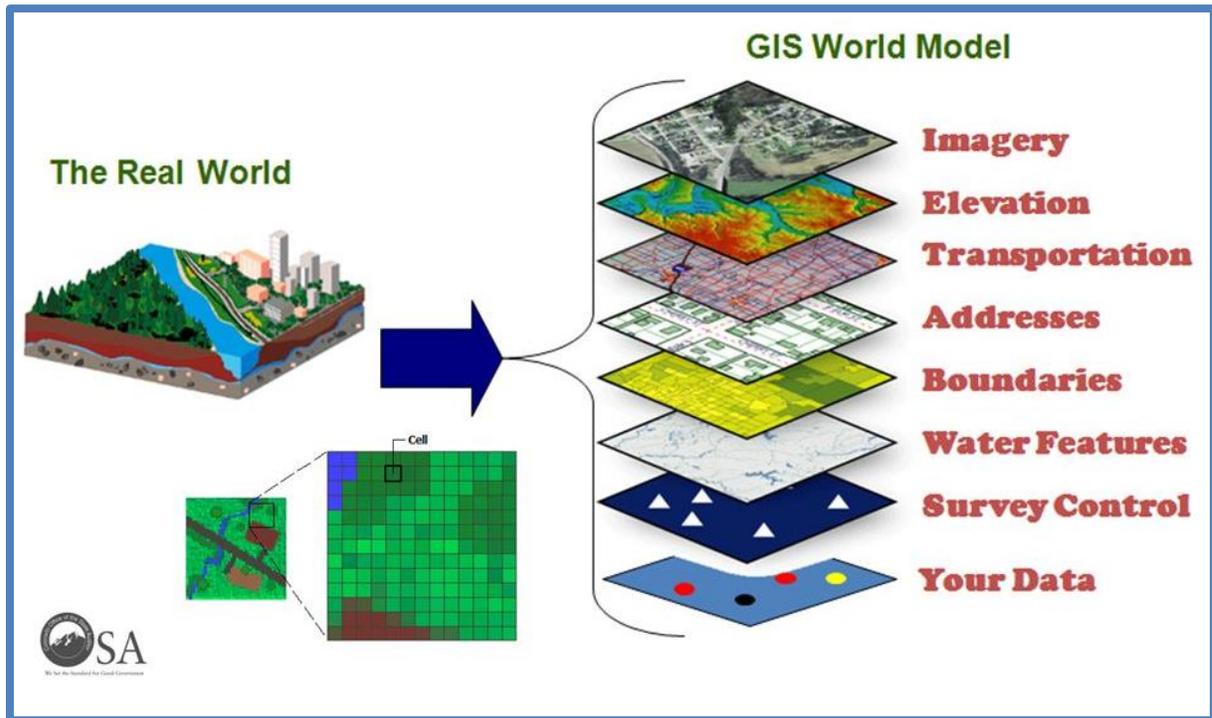


Figure 1-2 World into GIS Layers

The World Wide Web (WWW) has transformed everything and GIS is no exception. WebGIS is an advanced form of Geographic Information Systems available on web platforms.

The exchange of information takes place between a server and a client, where the server is a GIS server and the client is a web browser, mobile application and desktop application. The server has a unique Uniform Resource Locator (URL) so that clients can find it on the web. WebGIS brings GIS into the hands of the people. It reduces the need to create custom application. It provides a platform for integrating GIS with other business systems and enables cross-organizational collaboration.



Figure 1-3 Web GIS

1.2.3 Shapefiles

GIS data can be separated into two categories: spatially referenced data which is represented by vector and raster forms (including satellite imagery) and attribute tables which is represented in tabular format. A shapefile is a simple, vector format for storing the geometric location and attribute information of geographic features. Geographic features in a shapefile can be represented by points, lines, or polygons (areas).

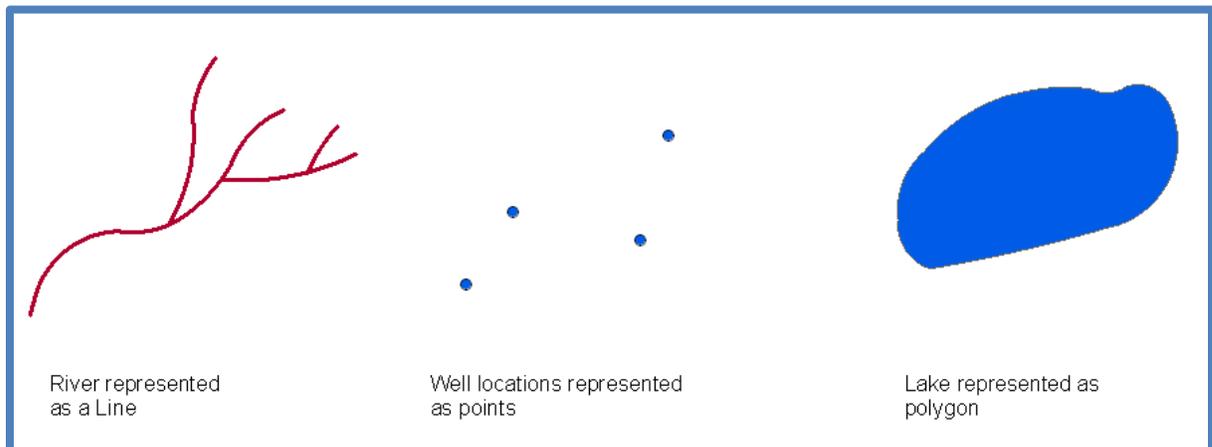


Figure 1-4 (a) Line (b) Point (c) Polygon

Point data is most commonly used to represent nonadjacent features and to represent discrete data points. Points have zero dimensions; therefore, you can measure neither length nor area with this dataset. Line (or arc) data is used to represent linear features. Common examples would be rivers, roads etc. Polygons are used to represent areas such as the watershed, lake, or forest. Polygon features are two dimensional and therefore can be used to measure the area and perimeter of a geographic feature. While

Advanced Software's like ArcGIS and QGIS offer various GIS capabilities, Bhuvan Portal can also be used for making shapefiles.

1.2.4 Watershed and Springshed

A watershed is synonymous to catchment area and it is an independent Hydrological unit. It can be defined as the drainage basin or catchment area of a particular stream or river. Simply stated 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.

Watershed development refers to the conservation, regeneration, and the judicious use of human and natural (like land, water, plants, animals) resources within a particular watershed. Watershed development attempts 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 conservation is possible only through the whole hearted involvement of the entire community.

Springshed is an area within a ground or surface water basin that contributes to the spring flow. The boundaries of springsheds are dynamic – they change based on the level of the aquifer (otherwise known as its potentiometric surface). Also spring sheds are the areas within ground-water and surface-water basins that contribute to the discharge of a spring. An aquifer is very much like an underground watershed. Unlike plain areas, in hilly areas, the spring shed is the fractured rocky area under the hills which contribute to flow of water as the springs at the drainage outlet. The direction of the flow of water /spring shed outlet depends on the type of rocks and their geological formation.

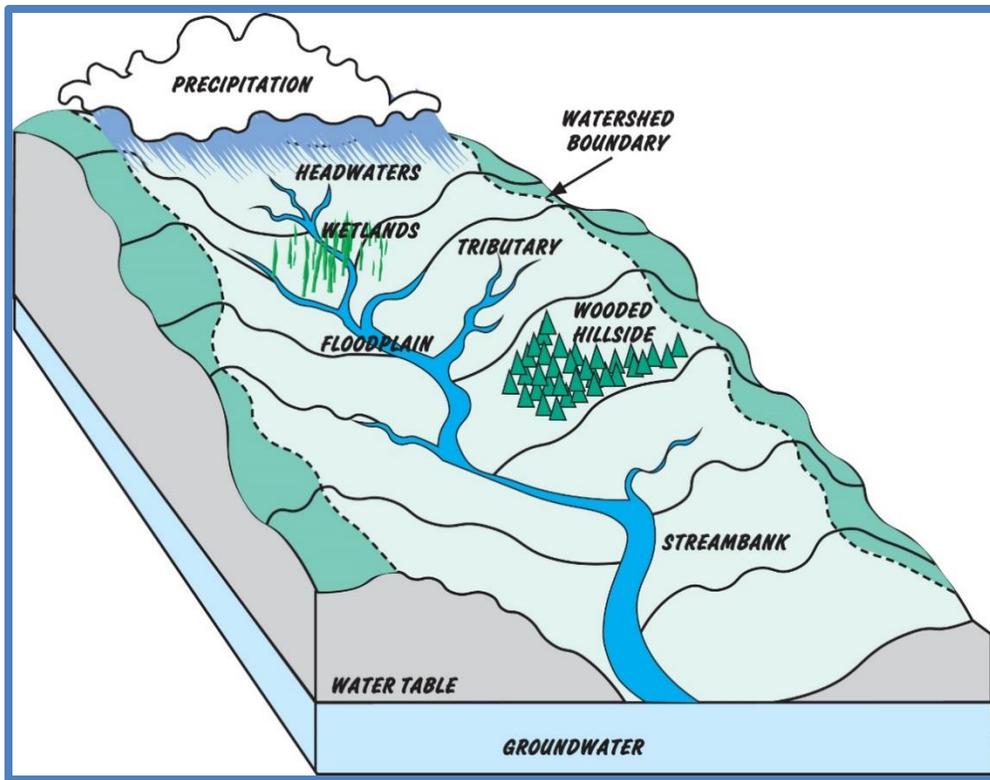


Figure 1-5 Watershed

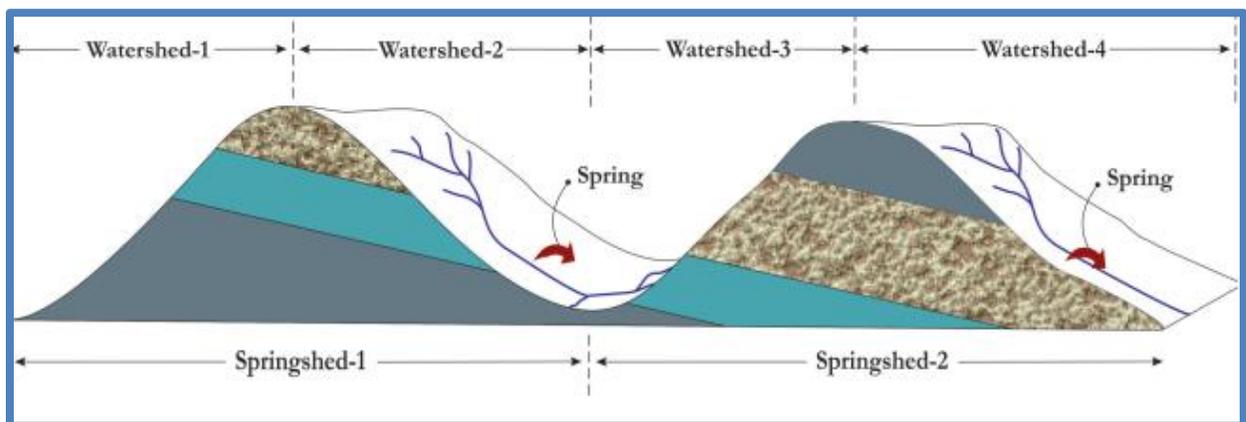


Figure 1-6 Springshed

NABARD Bhuvan Portal is based on this open source web based GIS technology. Verified watershed boundary shapefiles are hosted on the portal after which implementing agencies can geotag the interventions in the project areas along with photographs and other details. This helps to monitor the physical and financial

progress for each activity/sub-activity. Also, rating and monitoring status is also available on the portal.

As on 28th February 2022, 901 watershed boundaries have been on-boarded on the portal (Table 1.1 & Table 1.2) with more than 55,000 geo-tagged assets.

Year	RSC Uploaded	NRSC Uploaded	Programme	Uploaded on NBP
2018-2019	20	624 (Cumulative)	IGWDP	95
2019-2020	140		IGWDPCP	40
2020-2021	69		KFW	226
2021-2022	48		Springshed	36
Total		901	WDF	371
			WDFCP	133
			Total	901

Table 1-1 (a) Watershed on NABARD Bhuvan Portal (b) Programme wise Distribution

1.3 Purpose

This user manual would serve the purpose of effective use of the NABARD Bhuvan portal and Mobile Application and hence help in optimal monitoring and evaluation. The manual provides step by step procedure on the followings:

- Creation and Verification of watershed boundary Shapefile using NABARD Bhuvan Portal
- Entering Watershed primary data and physical and financial information by Implementing Agencies
- Moderation of Watershed primary data /physical and financial information and geotagged assets by DDM
- Monitoring of watershed development projects by RO/HO and visualization for citizens

2. Creation and Verification of Watershed Boundary Shapefile

Bhuvan is a Geoportal of ISRO which is an interactive versatile Earth-Browser which showcases multi-sensor, mutli-platform and multi-temporal images with capabilities to overlay thematic information. Bhuvan Geo-portal consists of geospatial database including administrative boundaries like state boundaries, district boundaries, village boundaries and data like drainages, roads, settlements, waterbodies, watershed etc. of India. Instead of sophisticated Desktop softwares, Bhuvan portal can be utilized to create watershed boundaries shapefiles. Toposheet of the watershed area will provide an understanding of the drainage pattern that will aid in watershed boundary. Based on certain preliminary, village boundary layer and drainage layer available on the Bhuvan portal, watershed boundary will be decided.

2.1 Creation of Watershed Boundary Shapefile

The following is a step by step, procedure to delineate watershed boundary shapefile using Bhuvan Portal:

1. Enter the following URL name for accessing the Bhuvan Portal:

[“http://bhuvan.nrsc.gov.in/map/bhuvan/bhuvan2d.php”](http://bhuvan.nrsc.gov.in/map/bhuvan/bhuvan2d.php)

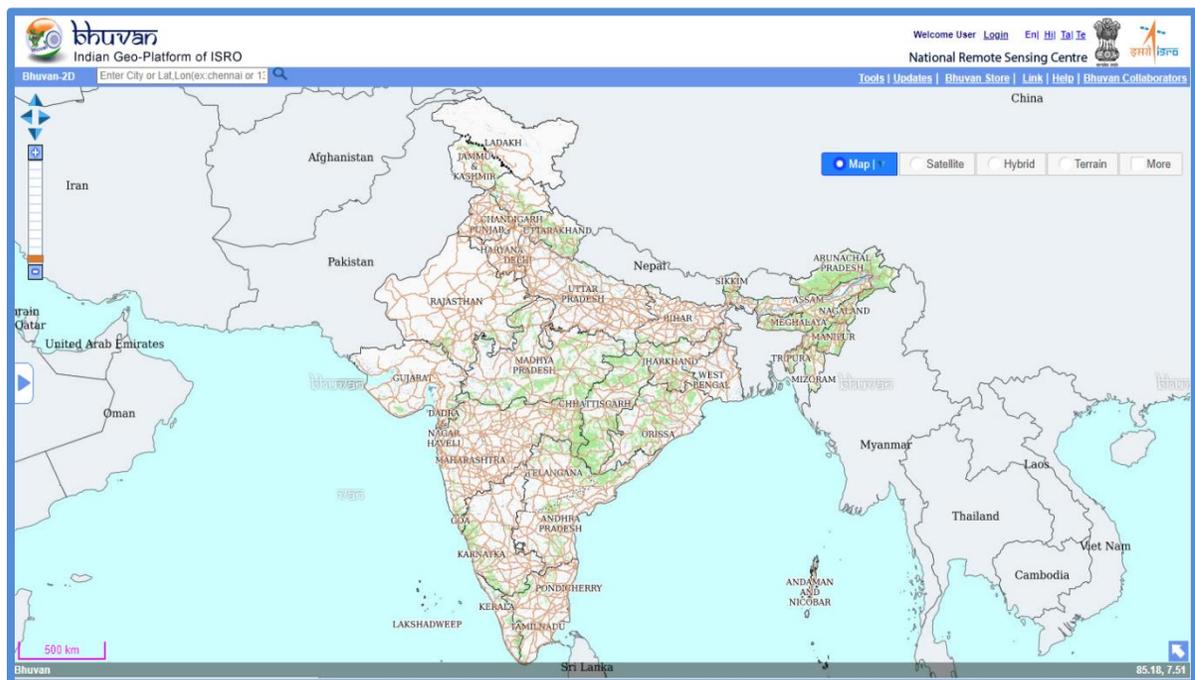


Figure 2-1 NABARD Bhuvan Home page

2. Identify a Latitude and Longitude within the selected watershed project for example: 32.66, 75.10 (Lat, Long). In the search bar, click on the “x” to clear input value and enter the identified Lat Long on the portal as shown in the figure 2.2 below. Lat Long in Degree Minutes Seconds should be be converted to decimal degrees before entering.



Figure 2-2 (a) Search bar

(b) Identified Location

3. Under “Map” select “Base Hydrology” for demarcation of the watershed area as it requires data like drainages and administrative boundaries.



Figure 2-3 Map-Base Hydrology window

- Click “Tools” followed by “Draw Tool” to create Watershed boundaries. Select draw polygon option.

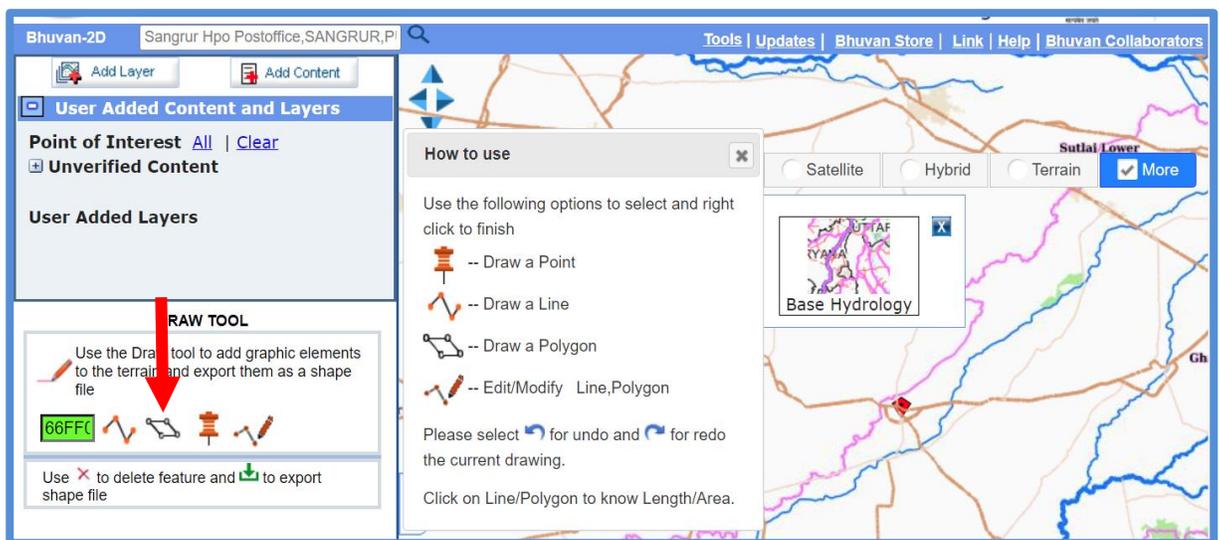
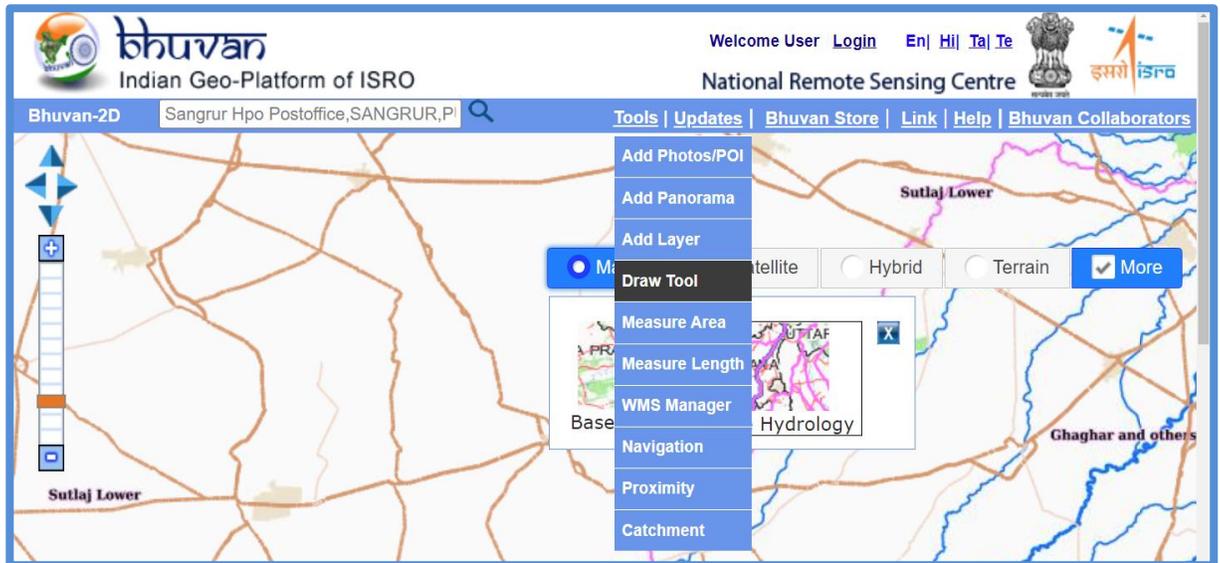


Figure 2-4 (a) Draw Tool (b) Select Polygon Tool

- After selecting draw polygon tool, “+” shaped cursor will appear on the screen for digitization. Identify a drainage outlet, and based on the preliminary information start digitizing along the desired watershed boundary and right click to complete the polygon.

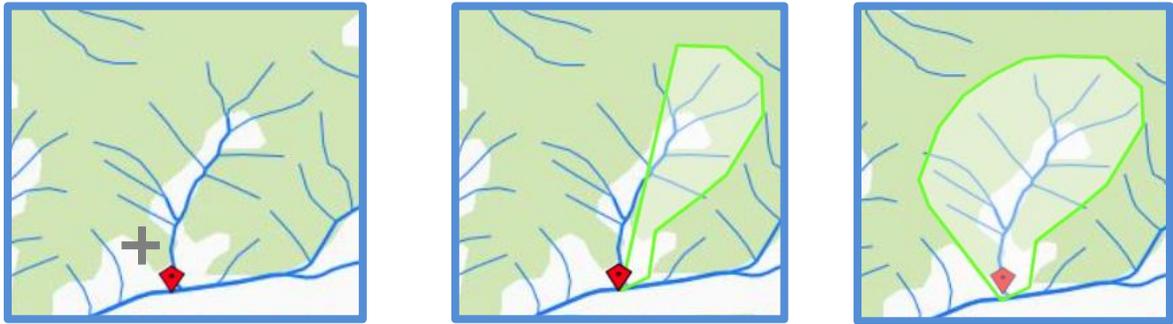


Figure 2-5 Procedure for boundary delineation

- After completion, double click to get the area estimate. Further, details like name and district of watershed can be saved in the attribute. Download the shapefile from “export as shapefile” tool.

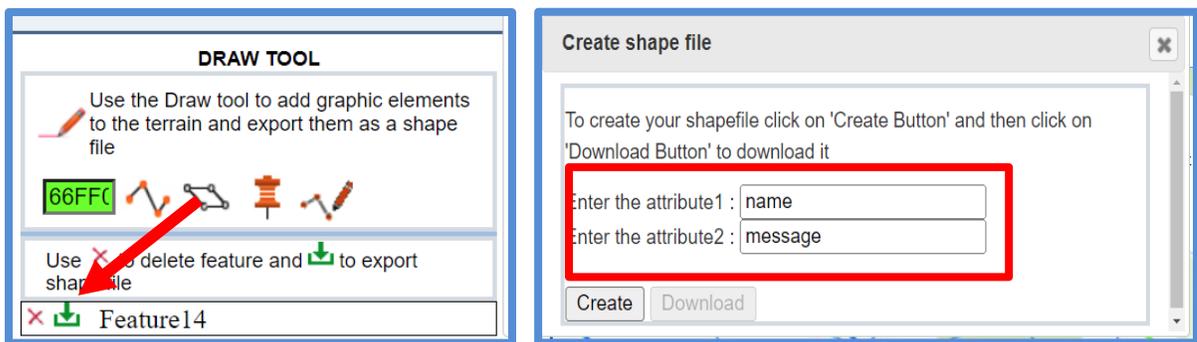


Figure 2-6 (a) Area information (b) Download shapefile

2.2 Verification of watershed boundary shapefile

To verify an existing watershed boundary shapefile, the following procedure shall be followed:

1. Open folder containing shapefile and select .shp, .shx, .dbf and .prj. Right click and zip only these four files.

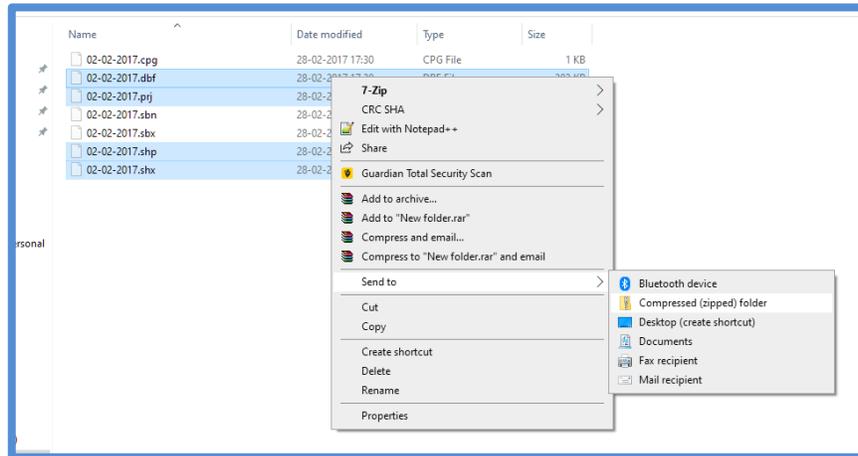
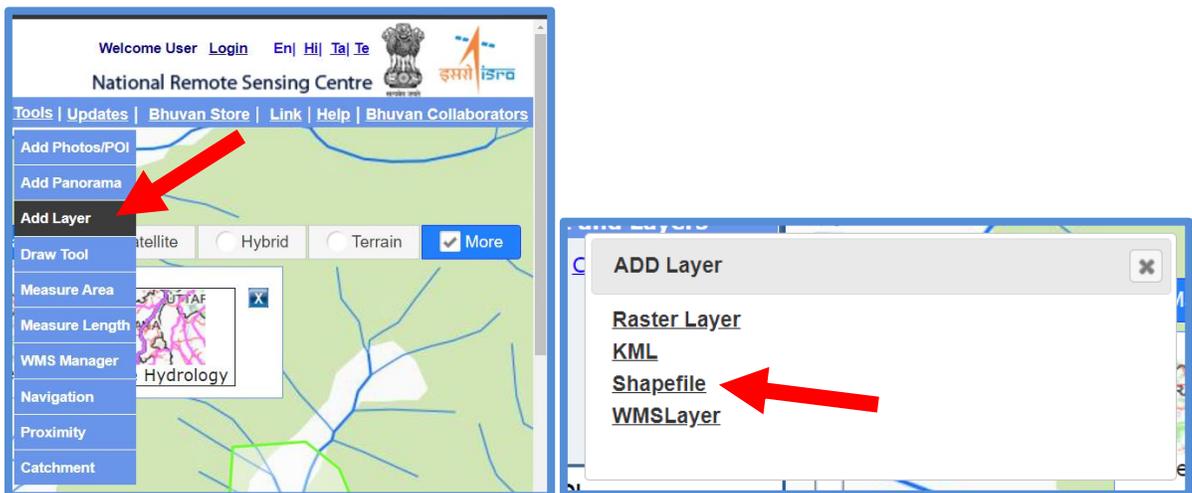


Figure 2-8 Procedure for ZIP format

2. Enter the following URL name for accessing the Bhuvan Portal:
[“http://bhuvan.nrsc.gov.in/map/bhuvan/bhuvan2d.php”](http://bhuvan.nrsc.gov.in/map/bhuvan/bhuvan2d.php)
3. Select “Tool”, click on “Add Layer”. Select “Shapefile” to upload the shapefile of Watershed boundary. Upload the file zipped in step 1.



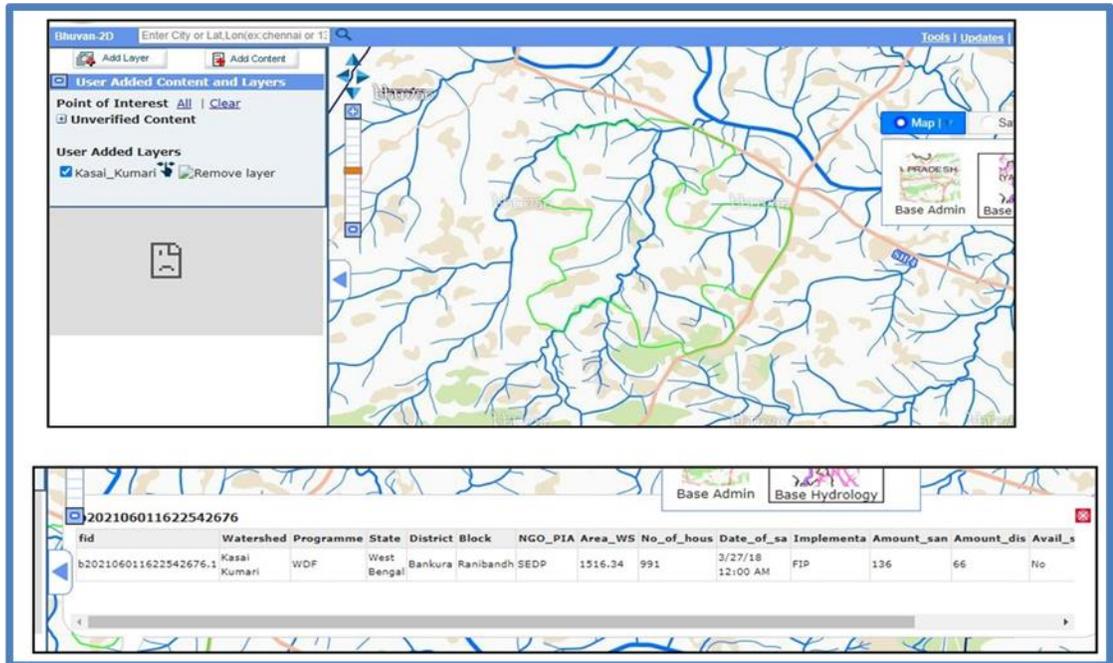


Figure 2-7 (a) Uploading shapefile (b)Watershed boundary and it's details

- Once uploaded, shapefile can be visualized on the portal to verify the watershed boundary. To make changes, create a new shapefile (steps given above in 2.1) with reference to old shapefile.

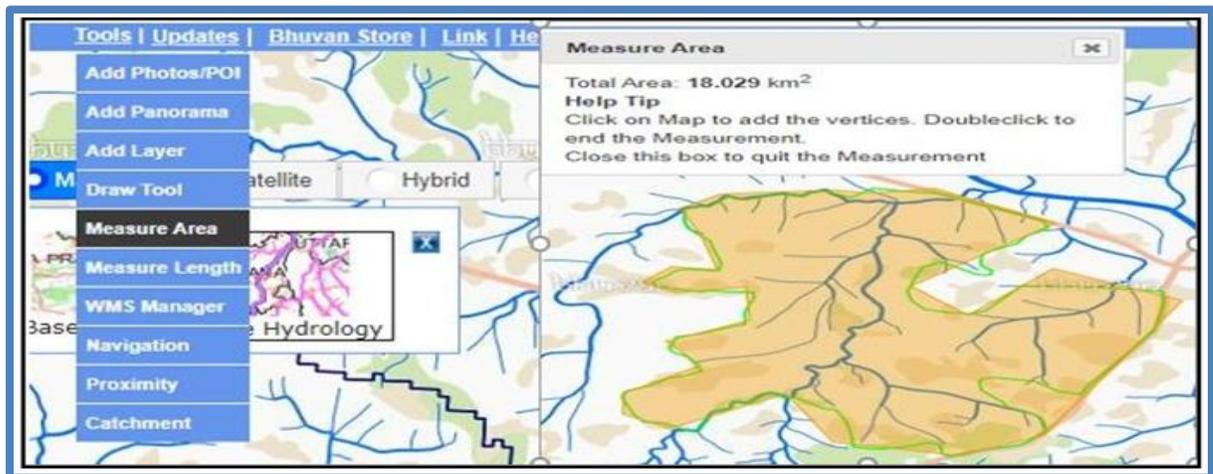


Figure 2-8 Area measurement tool

- The area of watershed can be measured using 'Measure Area' option available under 'Tools'. Area of the watershed must be within 1000 ha and for springshed 300 ha (+/-10%).

3. Updating watershed development activity on the portal

The primary information, physical and financial details will be entered on the portal by PFAS. The geotagging process using NABARD BHUVAN mobile app will commence only after the details of watershed activities approved by DDM. Once activity accepted by DDM, information is fixed and cannot undergo any changes. The following are the steps to enter the watershed data on the portal: 1.

1. Open NABARD BHUVAN portal using the URL given below:

<https://bhuvan-app1.nrsc.gov.in/nabard/>

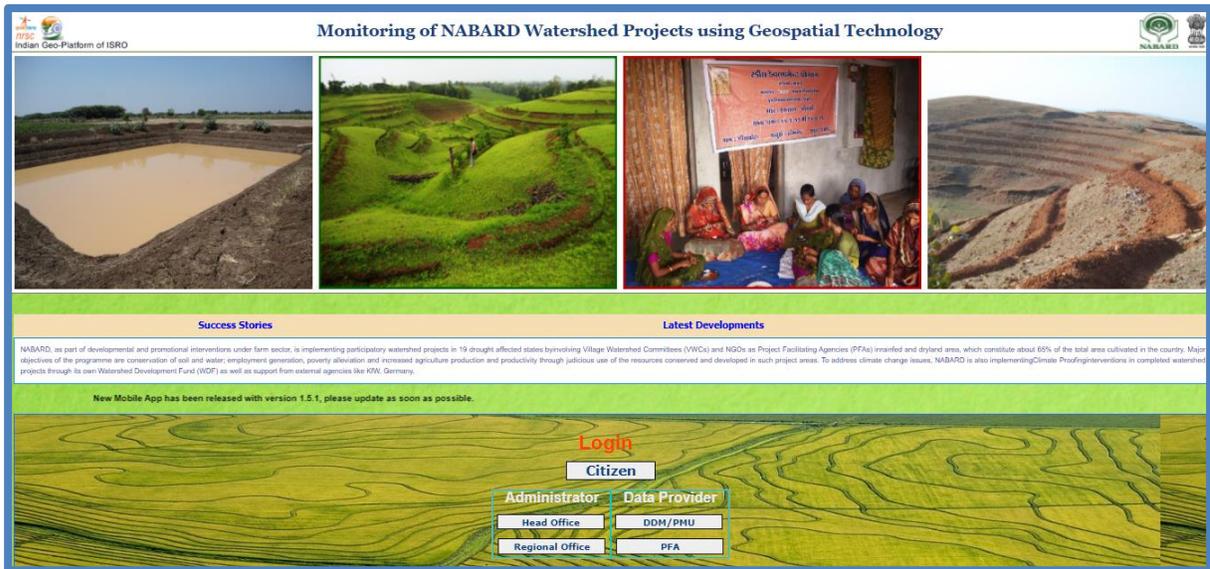


Figure 3-1 NABARD BHUVAN portal home page

1. Select PFA and enter Username & Password provided by NABARD. Data provider window will open after logging in.

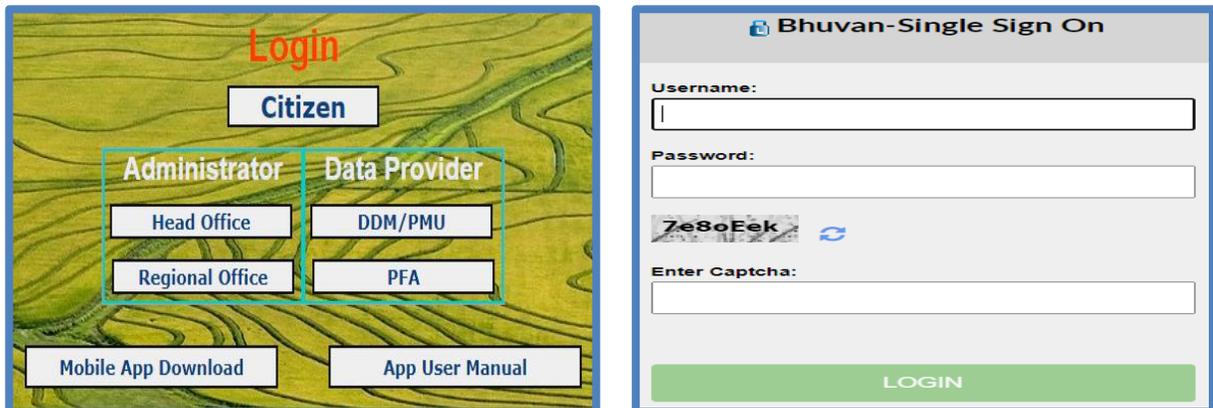


Figure 3-2 PFA Login

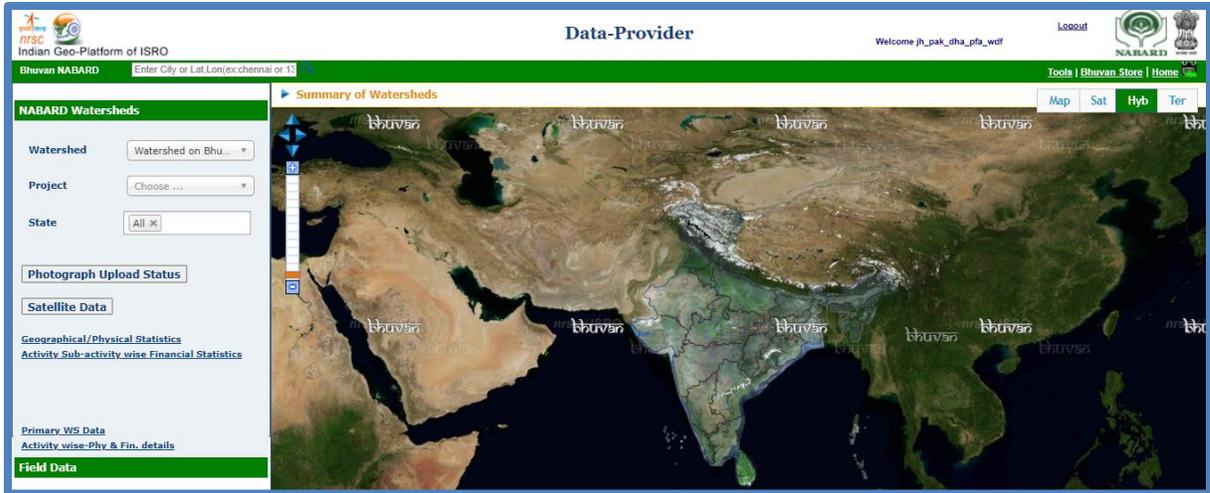


Figure 3-3 Data Provider Window

2. Select NABARD WATERSHED and click on Primary WS Data and enter the details on the “Inventory of Watershed Details” page.

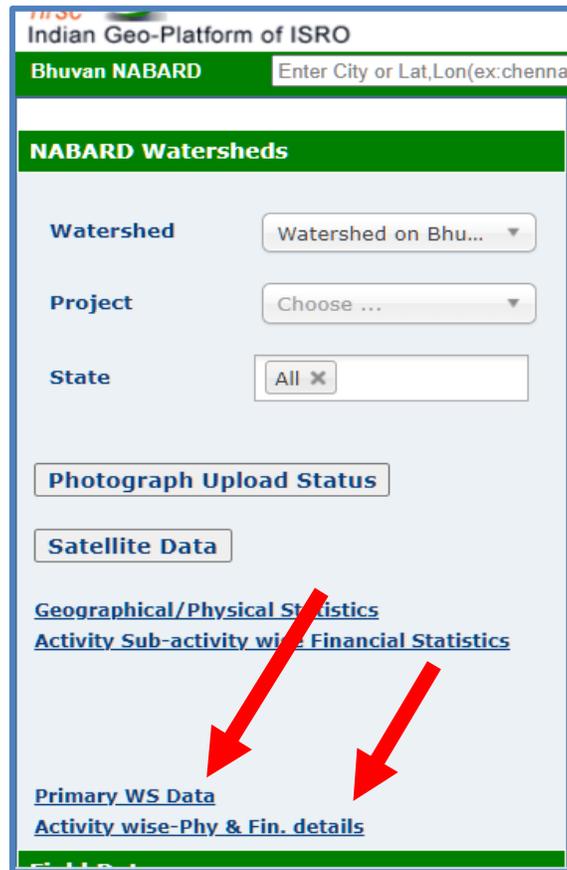


Figure 3-4 NABARD Watershed

Inventory of Watershed Details	
Name of the Program	WDF (Watershed Develop...)
State	JHARKHAND
District	PAKUR
Name of the Watershed	Dharani Pahar
Name of taluka/block	Maheshpur
Name of village	
No of villages covered	
Watershed Code	
Name of VVC	
Name of PFA	Angargaria Srijoni Siksha Niketan (ASSN)
Name of Corporate	
No of Households	904
Total Geographical Area(Ha)	901
Forest land	
% Irrigated land in watershed	

Figure 3-5 Primary Watershed Data

- After entering the details, go back to NABARD Watershed window and select Activity wise Physical and Financial Details

Gateway to Indian Earth Observation		Monitoring of NABARD Watershed Projects		Welcome jh_bok_koh_pfa...							
Inventory of Physical and Financial Details		Name of the Program		State							
		WDF (Watershed Dev...		JHARKHAND							
		District		BOKARO							
		Name of the Watershed		KOH							
Financial Sanction Approval Status: Accepted											
Add New Record											
<p>Note:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> We can add new record for any watershed-activity-subactivity which is not in the below list. Update and Delete option can be used to update and delete any existing not yet moderated or rejected records. List of records below visualize all the recent instances of watershed-activity-subactivity entries. 											
Activity	Sub Activity	Unit	Physical Sanction	Physical Achievement	Financial Sanction (in Lakh)	Financial Achievement (in Lakh)	Year & Month	Present Status	Remarks	Update	Delete
NRM-Plantation and Horticulture	Afforestation	Ha	25	0	2.14718	0	2021-07	Accepted		Update	Delete
NRM-Plantation and Horticulture	Dryland Horticulture	Ha	10	0	1.25493	0	2021-07	Accepted		Update	Delete
NRM-Soil conservation	Continuous Contour Trench	RM	2087	0	1.30183	0	2021-07	Accepted		Update	Delete

Figure 3-6 Activity wise Physical and Financial Details

- To add new record, click on add new record. New record can be added for any watershed-activity-sub activity, which is not visible in the list of activities on portal list.

Add New Record

Activity

Allied activities- Dairy

Sub-activity

Crossbred Cows

Unit

Nos

Month & Year

September, 2021

Physical Sanction

2

Physical Achievement

1

Financial Sanction (in Lakhs)

0.02

Financial Achievement (in Lakhs)

0.01

Add Record Cancel

Figure 3-7 Activity wise Physical and Financial Details-Add new record

- The records can be updated and deleted only for the records that are yet to be moderated by the DDM

Remarks	Update	Delete
	Update	Delete

Figure 3-8 Activity wise Physical and Financial Details-Update/Delete

Update

Activity

NRM-Plantation and Horticulture

Sub-activity

Afforestation

Unit

Ha

Month & Year

July, 2021

Physical Sanction

25

Physical Achievement

0

Financial Sanction (in Lakhs)

2.14718

Financial Achievement (in Lakhs)

0

Submit Cancel

Figure 3-9 Updating Activity wise Physical and Financial Details-Submit

4. Moderation of Data on NABARD BHUVAN portal

The details of watershed entered by PFA will be moderated by DDM. The list of activity for the particular watershed will be displayed on the portal after moderation. The PFA can start geotagging activities using mobile app after approval of primary, physical and financial information.

4.1 Moderation of Primary Watershed data and Physical and Financial Information

1. Open NABARD Bhuvan portal from the following URL

<https://bhuvan-app1.nrsc.gov.in/nabard/>

2. On the homepage of NABARD Bhuvan Portal, click on DDM/PMU and enter login credentials



Figure 4-1 DDM Login page

3. The DDM moderation window will appear after the login. Select NABARD Watersheds.

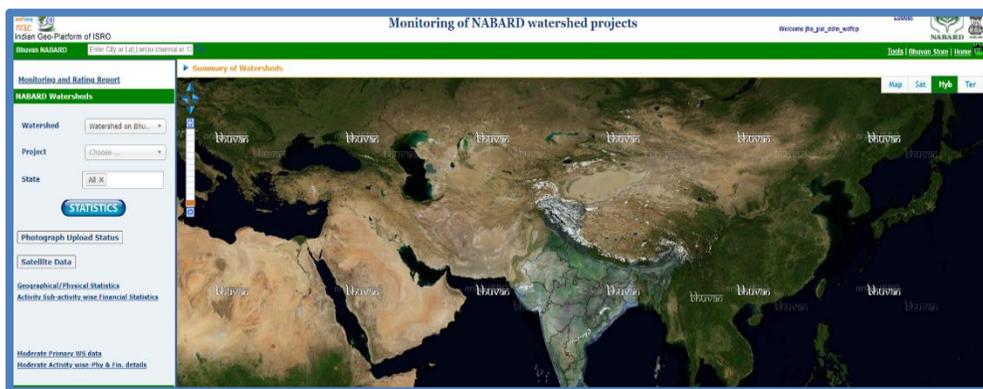


Figure 4-2 Monitoring of NABARD Watershed projects



Figure 4-3 NABARD Watershed

4. Select Moderate Primary WS Data for verifying the details.

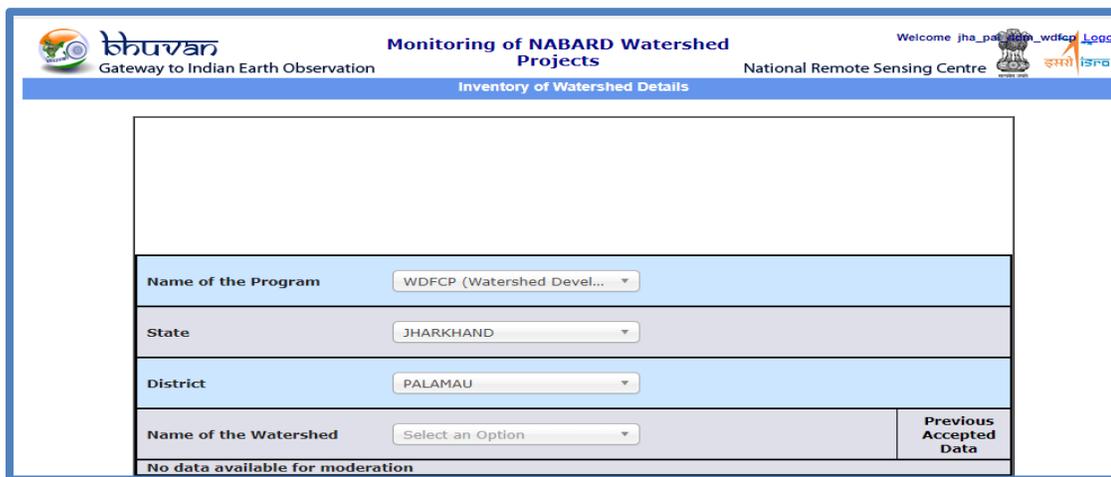


Figure 4-4 Moderate Primary Watershed data landing page

5. Similarly, click on Moderate Activity wise Physical and Financial Details to verify the same.

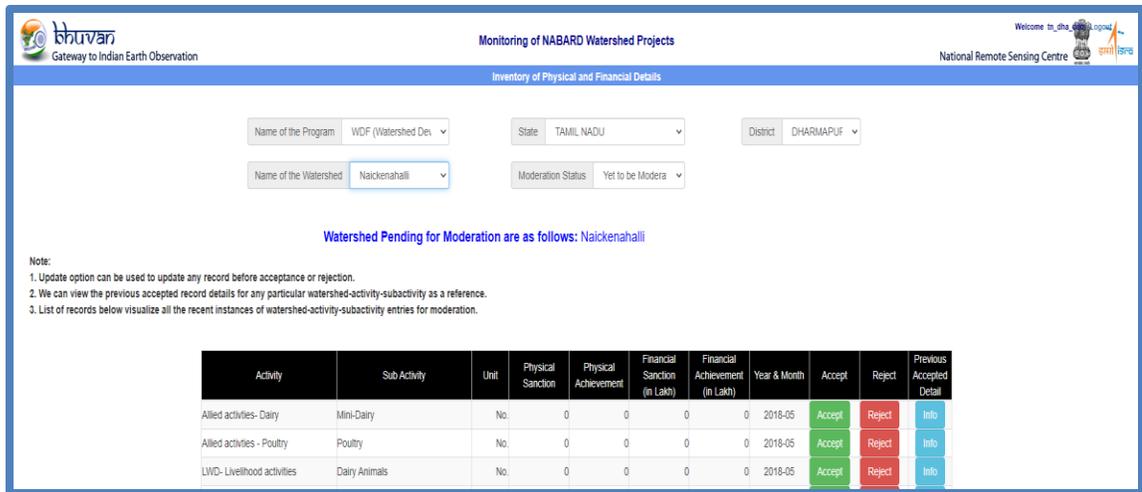


Figure 4-5 Activity wise Physical and Financial Details Summary

4.2 Field Data Verification

The geotagged assets are to be moderated by DDM. Based on the details of the geotagged assets and photographs DDM can either accept or reject the same. RO/HO can also view the moderation status. Geotagged assets are highlighted as below based on the moderation status:



(a) Yet to be moderated data (Orange) (b) Accepted data (Green) (c) Rejected data (Red)

1. For field data moderation click on click NABARD Watershed and select field data.

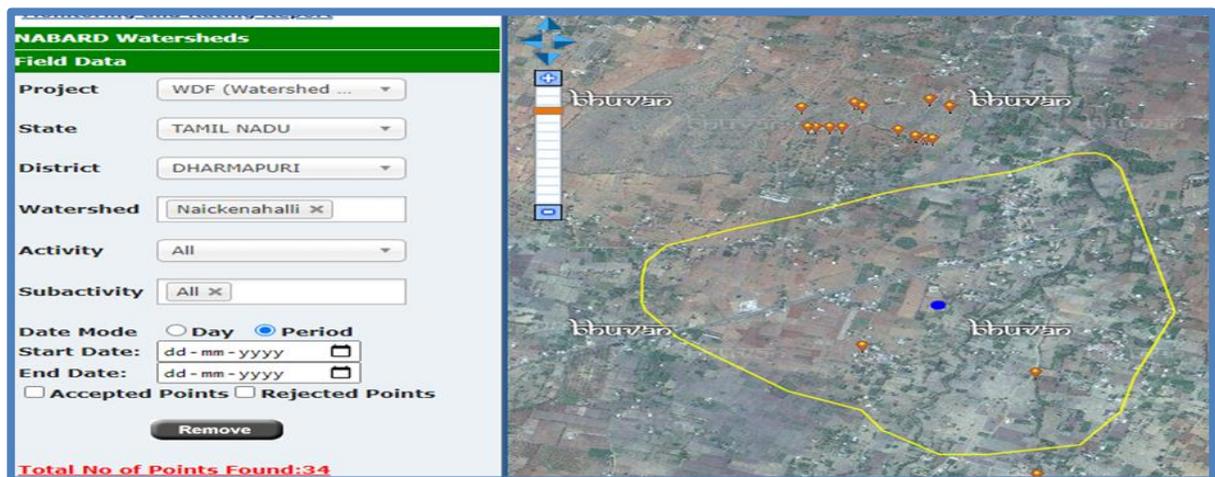


Figure 4-6 data yet to be moderate

2. Click on the point (geotagged asset) to verify the details with photos then select accept/reject/edit option given at the bottom of the table.

mobilenno:	9943244222
creationtime:	2019-5-27 9:50:34
uuid:	7b39c54caeedd2c
deviceid:	96
projcode:	WDF
projname:	Watershed Development Fund
state_code:	33
state_name:	TAMIL NADU
dist_code:	3305
dist_name:	DHARMAPURI
watershed:	Naickenahalli
SubActivity:	Vermicompost or Nursery
VillageName:	Periyamalli
WorkCode:	23 WDF 201
StatusOfActivity:	Completed
StartDate:	12012016
CompletionDate:	22042016
FarmerName:	Munusamy
LandType:	Private
AmountSanctioned:	5000
AmountDisbursed:	5000
PhysicalDetails:	01
PhysicalDetailsUnit:	Nos

Accept Reject Edit

Figure 4-7 Photo moderation activity

3. If rejected, PFA is required to geotag the asset again.

- Click on NABARD Watershed and select watershed details from the dropdown list.

The screenshot shows the NABARD Watersheds dashboard interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with 'Dashboard' highlighted and a red arrow pointing to it. Below this is the 'NABARD Watersheds' header. The main area contains several filter sections: 'Watershed' with a dropdown menu, 'Project' with a dropdown menu, 'State' with a dropdown menu showing 'TELANGANA', and 'District' with a 'Choose..' dropdown. There is also a 'Watershed' dropdown with 'Select Project' as an option. A prominent blue 'STATISTICS' button is centered below the filters. At the bottom, there are buttons for 'Photograph Upload Status' and 'Satellite Data', and a link for 'Geographical/Physical Statistics Activity Sub-activity wise Financial Statistics'.

Figure 5-3 Selection of Watershed for data moderation

- Click on Statistics to view the state-wise summery report

Last Updated 2022-03-04 11:51:07am

State-wise Summary

S No.	State	District	No. of Blocks	No of Watersheds	Geographical Area (Ha)	Households Covered	Total PFAs	Shape Files Uploaded	Amount Sanctioned (In Lakhs)	Amount Disbursed (In Lakhs)	Amount Utilized (In Lakhs)
1	TELANGANA	ADILABAD	6	6	7945.92	3629	4	6	299.99	299.99	298.86
2	TELANGANA	MAHBUBNAGAR	4	6	6024.00	2480	3	6	299.96	299.96	298.90
3	TELANGANA	RANGAREDDY	5	8	9418.75	5276	3	8	400.00	400.00	399.95
Total			15	20	23388.67	11385	10	20	999.95	999.95	997.71

[Export to XLSX!](#)

Figure 5-4 Summery report for state-wise summery

- Click on photograph upload status to view the geotagged photo summery report

Last Updated on 04 Mar 2022 11:30:51

Photograph Upload Status

State Name	District Name	No. of watersheds	Yet to be Moderated	No of photos accepted	No of photos rejected	Total No of Photos
TELANGANA	ADILABAD	6	0	648	304	952
TELANGANA	MAHBUBNAGAR	6	1	1141	894	2036
TELANGANA	RANGAREDDY	8	0	808	664	1472
Total		20	1	2597	1862	4460

[Export to XLSX!](#)

Figure 5-5 Summery report for geotagged photo

6. Click on Geographical/Physical statistics to view the physical details of watershed.

Physical Details of Watershed						
Sl. No	Name of Watershed	Geographical Area(Ha)	Forest land(Ha)	Irrigated land(Ha)	Wasteland(Ha)	Revenue land(Ha)
1	Battuvanipali	1175.00	50.00	20.00	750.00	200.00
2	Chelepalli	751.00	0.00	129.00	0.00	0.00
3	Cherlopali	1050.00	8.00	26.00	184.00	270.00
4	Dhaniyancheruvu	540.00	100.00	19.00	30.00	110.00
5	Garudapuram	1075.00	60.00	30.00	38.00	120.00
6	Goundlapalli	1080.50	0.00	86.00	65.00	120.00
7	Marutla-III	978.00	0.00	579.00	0.00	0.00
8	Peddapalli	1271.50	0.00	13.84	184.00	314.12
9	Somarajukunta	800.00	80.00	15.00	40.00	50.00
10	Toopalli	1001.00	17.00	2.00	66.00	378.00

Figure 5-6 Summery report for physical details of watershed

7. Click on Activity/Sub-activity wise financial details to view the financial details

Financial Details of Watershed							
Name of activity	Name of sub-activity	Units	Units sanctioned	Units achieved	Amount sanctioned(Rs lakh)	Amount disbursed (Rs lakh)	
Additional SWC Structures	Bore well recharge pits or structures	Nos	6	6	0.48	0.48	
Additional SWC Structures	Cemented Check Dam	No.	1	1	3.89	3.89	
Additional SWC Structures	Check Weir	No.	1	1	0.76	0.76	
Additional SWC Structures	Drainage Point Recharge Pit	No.	5	5	0.39	0.39	
Additional SWC Structures	Farm Pond	No.	2	2	1.43	1.43	
Additional SWC Structures	Farm Pond	Nos	1	1	0.78	0.78	
Additional SWC Structures	Field Bund	M3	940	1000	1.53	1.53	
Additional SWC Structures	Field Bund	RM	1053	874	1.68	1.68	
Additional SWC Structures	Fodder Plantation for gully stabilization	No.	1000	0	0.05	0.05	
Additional SWC Structures	Grass seeding	NA	266	316	0.37	0.37	

Figure 5-7 Summery report for financial details of watershed

8. To view the geotagged assets, click on field data and select watershed details in dropdown option

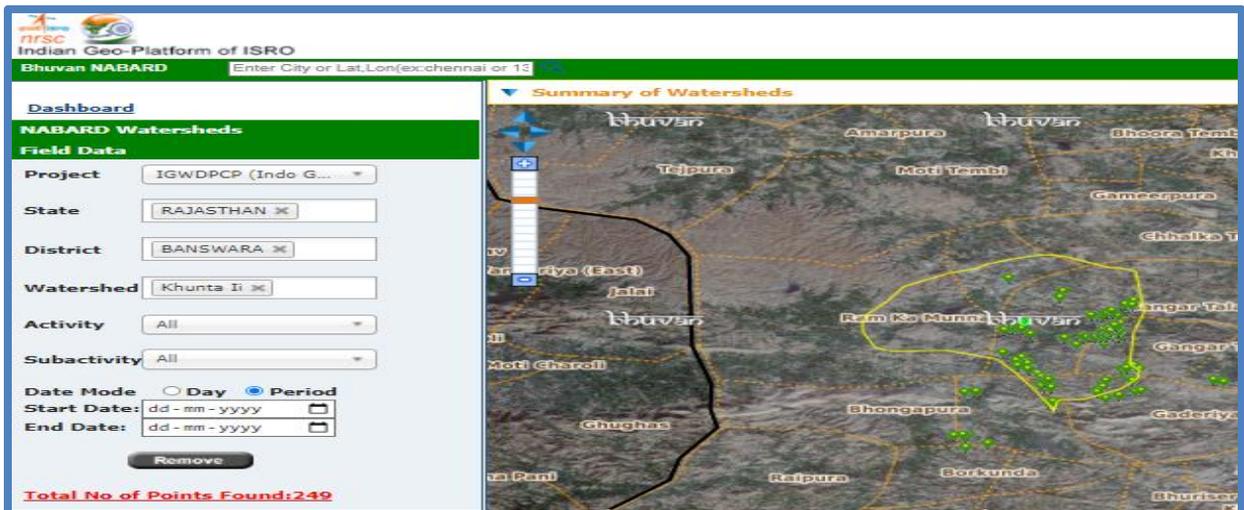


Figure 5-8 Geo tagged asset window

9. Click on any geotagged point on the map to view activity details along with field photos.

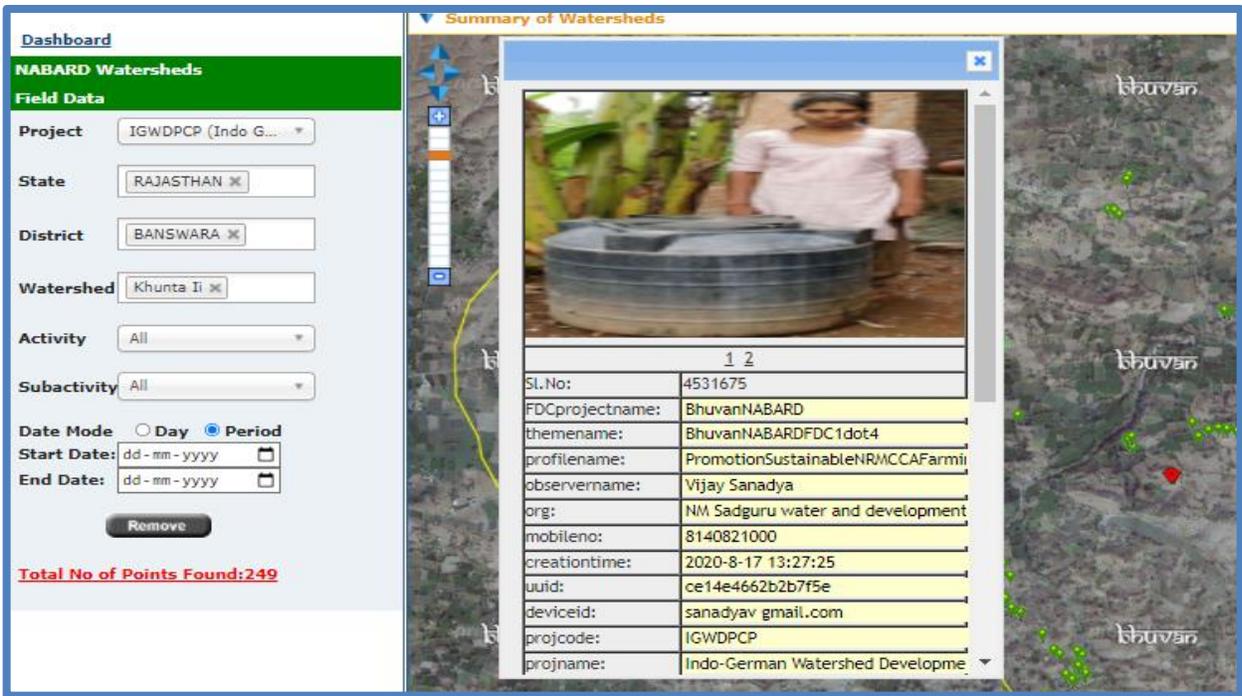


Figure 5-9 Geotagged details with photograph data monitoring page

10. HO and RO can view the dashboard data. Click on Dashboard Data (Figure 5.10) to view all project statistics and reports

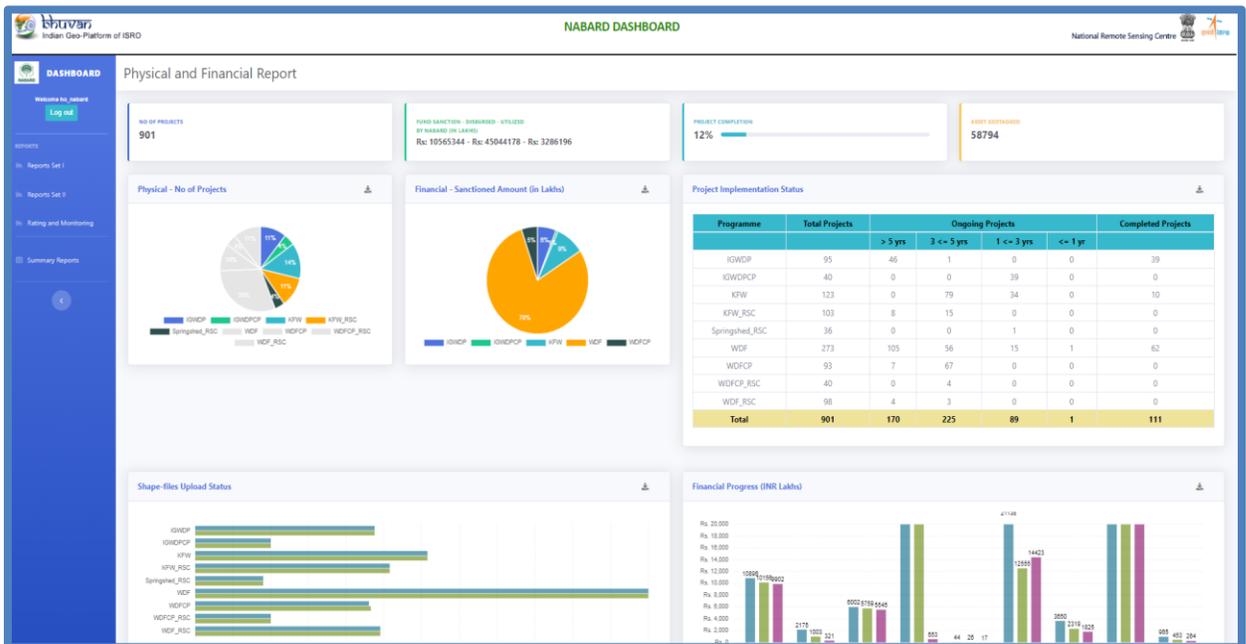


Figure 5-11 Summary and report generation page

11. On the dashboard data window, click on Rating and Monitoring report to visualize and download the reports.

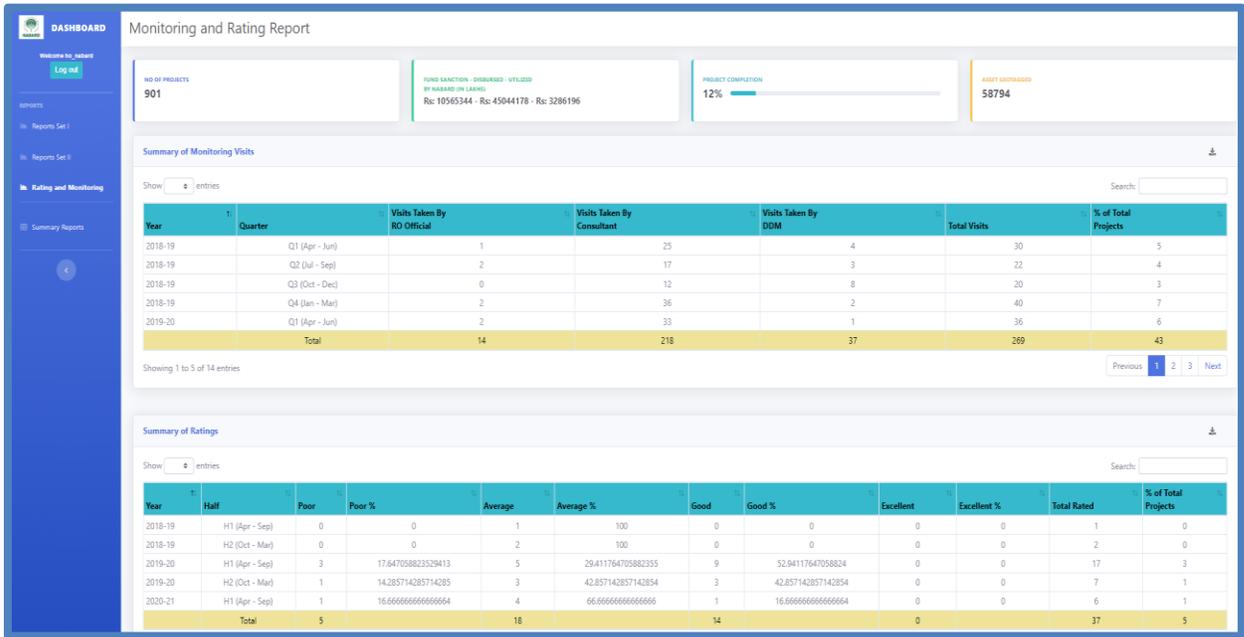


Figure 5-12 Monitoring and rating report page

12. Select Summary Reports to generate various reports as shown in Figure 5-12. The reports can be generated State-wise, district and watershed wise.

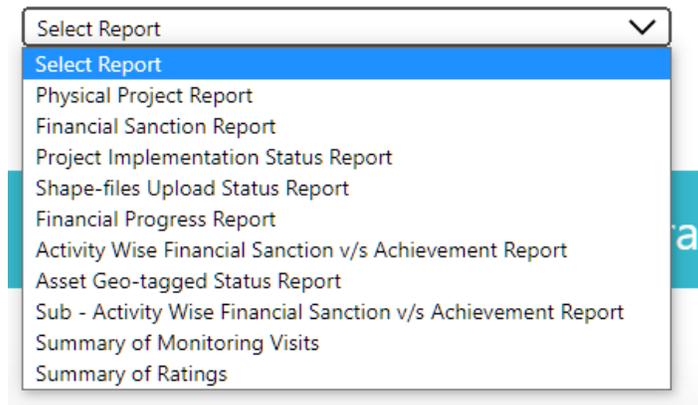


Figure 5-13 State-wise, district and watershed wise summery report page for RO/HO

6. DOs and Don'ts

6.1 Dos

- a) Mark the watershed boundary in reference with toposheet, village boundary and drainage.
- b) Consider only one outlet for watershed
- c) Area of the watershed must be within 1000 ha and for springshed 300 ha (+/- 10%)
- d) The projection of shapefile should be GCS/WGS84
- e) Amount while entering the watershed financial details should be in lakh (upto 2 decimal)

6.2 Don'ts

- a) Don't select draw line tool for drawing shapefile
- b) Don't Zip the entire folder containing shapefiles. Only select .shp, .prj, .dbf, .shx and zip for uploading on Portal
- c) Don't enter the latitude, longitude in degree minutes seconds while searching the location on portal