



# REPORT OF THE TASK FORCE ON CONVERGENCE

September 2008



**Department of Rural Development  
Ministry of Rural Development  
Government of India**

**Foreword**

## ACRONYMS

1. AIBP Accelerated Benefits Irrigation Programme  
(*Ministry of Water Resources*)
2. ARGW Scheme for Artificial Recharge of Ground Water
3. BU Bottom Up Planning Approach
4. BRGF Backward Region Grant Fund  
(*Ministry of Panchayati Raj*)
5. CAD Common Area Development
6. DDP Desert Development Programme  
(*Dept. of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development*)
7. DPAP Drought Prone Area Programme  
(*Dept. of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development*)
8. GP Gram Panchayat
9. ICDS Integrated Child Development Scheme
10. IWDP Integrated Watershed Development Programme  
(*Dept. of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development*)
11. PMGSY Pradhan Mantri Gram Sarak Yojna
12. PRA Participatory Rural Appraisal
13. RRR National Project for Repair, Renovation & Restoration  
(*Ministry of Water Resources*)
14. SGSY Swarnajayanti Grameen Swarozgar Yojn  
(*Ministry of Rural Development*)
15. SHGs Self Help Groups
16. TD Top Down Planning Approach
17. NADP/RKVY National Agriculture Development Programme/  
Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna (Ministry of Agriculture)
18. NAP National Afforestation Programme  
(*Ministry of Environment & Forests*)
19. NFSM National Food Security Mission  
(*Ministry of Agriculture*)
20. NHM National Horticulture Mission  
(*Ministry of Agriculture*)
21. NREGA National Rural Employment Guarantee Act  
(*Ministry of Rural Development*)
22. NRHM National Rural Health Mission  
(*Ministry of Health & Family Welfare*)
20. NWDP National Watershed Development Programme  
(*Ministry of Agriculture*)
21. ULB Urban Local Bodies
22. UG User Groups
23. WBM Water Bound Macadam
24. WM Water Management

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## CHAPTER I

# National Rural Employment Guarantee Act Opportunities for Sustainable Development through Inter-sectoral Convergence

### 1. NREGA: Introduction

- 1.1. India's commitment to planned economic development is a reflection of our society's determination to improve the socio-economic conditions of our people and an affirmation of the role of the government in bringing about this outcome through a variety of social, economic, and institutional means. The Eleventh Five Year Plan reaffirms this commitment. It provides a comprehensive strategy for inclusive development and building on the growing strength of the economy.<sup>1</sup>(11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan).
- 1.2. According to the NSSO, the poverty ratio in rural areas is 28 per cent and a majority of these poor earn their livelihood through casual, unskilled and manual labour. Thus, inadequate labour demand or shocks, like natural disaster or ill-health, and climate change adversely impact their employment opportunities. In this context wage employment programmes have been important interventions and have typically provided unskilled manual workers with short-term employment on public works such as, irrigation infrastructure, reforestation, soil conservation and road construction.
- 1.3. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), notified on September 7, 2005, marked a paradigm shift from the previous wage employment programmes with its rights-based approach that makes the Government legally accountable for providing employment to those who demand it. The Act aims at enhancing livelihood security of households in rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.
- 1.4. The Act came into force on February 2, 2006 and was implemented in a phased manner. In Phase one it was introduced in 200 of the most backward districts of the country. It was implemented in an additional 130 districts in Phase two 2007-2008. As per the initial target, NREGA was to be expanded countrywide in five years. However, in order to bring the whole nation under its safety net and keeping in view the demand, the Scheme was extended to the remaining 274 rural districts of India from April 1,2008 in Phase III. NREGA is the first ever law internationally, that guarantees wage employment at an unprecedented scale. The primary objective of the Act is augmenting wage employment. Its auxiliary objective is strengthening natural resource management through works that address causes of chronic poverty like drought and so encourage sustainable development. The process outcomes include strengthening grassroot processes of democracy and infusing transparency and accountability in governance.

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<sup>1</sup> 11<sup>th</sup> Five year Plan 2007-12, page 4

1.5. Further, NREGA by encouraging works on water harvesting, flood protection, afforestation and plantation, helps to insulate local community from adverse effects of climate change.

1.6. **Salient Features of the Act:** With its' rights-based framework and demand driven approach, NREGA marks a paradigm shift from the previous wage programmes. The Act is also a significant vehicle for strengthening decentralization and deepening processes of democracy by giving a pivotal role to the Panchayati Raj Institutions in planning, monitoring and implementation. Unique features of the Act include, time bound employment guarantee and wage payment within 15 days, incentive-disincentive structure to the State Governments for providing employment as 90 per cent of the cost for employment provided is borne by the Centre or payment of unemployment allowance at their own cost and emphasis on labour intensive works prohibiting the use of contractors and machinery. The Act also mandates a 33 percent participation for women.

## 2. Need for Convergence

Substantial public investments are being made for strengthening of the rural economy and the livelihood base of the poor, especially the marginalized groups like SC/STs and women. To effectively address the issue of poverty alleviation, there is need to optimize efforts through inter-sectoral approaches. The convergence of different programmes like, Watershed Programmes, National Agriculture Development Programme(Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana ) NADP(RKVY), National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Scheme of Artificial Recharge of Ground Water through Dug well (ARGW), Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP), Command Area Development and Water Management Programme (CAD & WM) and Scheme of Repair Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies (RRR) of Water Resources Department, Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF), with NREGA will enable better planning and effective investments in rural areas. Convergence also brings synergy between different government programme/schemes in term of planning, process and implementation of programmes/Schemes.

## 3. NREGA & Convergence

In view of the intersectorality of NREGA, the need to create durable assets and the fact that NREGA workforce constitutes the target group of most development programme, a **Task Force** has been set up to explore more comprehensive and effective possibilities of convergence, latent in NREGA. The Task Force is reviewing convergence strategies for NREGA.

4. **Scope:** The present model of convergence considers those programme and schemes in which planning process and works are similar to those in NREGA. Ongoing programme works will be converged at appropriate stage within guideline of both programme. This is necessary to begin with, other schemes may be added later.

## 5. Why NREGA as entry point for convergence

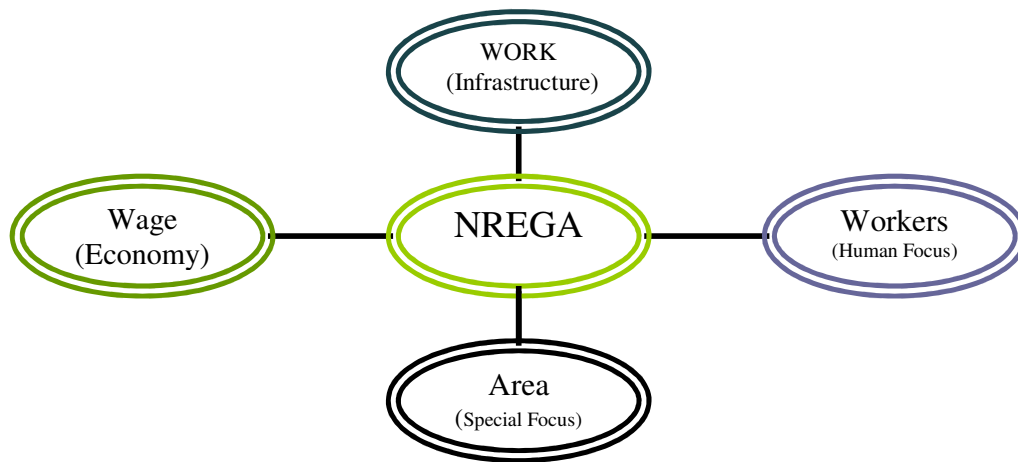
As figures 1-2 indicate, convergence through NREGA will have the advantage of:

- A wide range of works; almost all works required for watershed development in rain-fed area, for command area development in irrigated areas and fair weather road for rural area connectivity
- Untied funds for local area planning

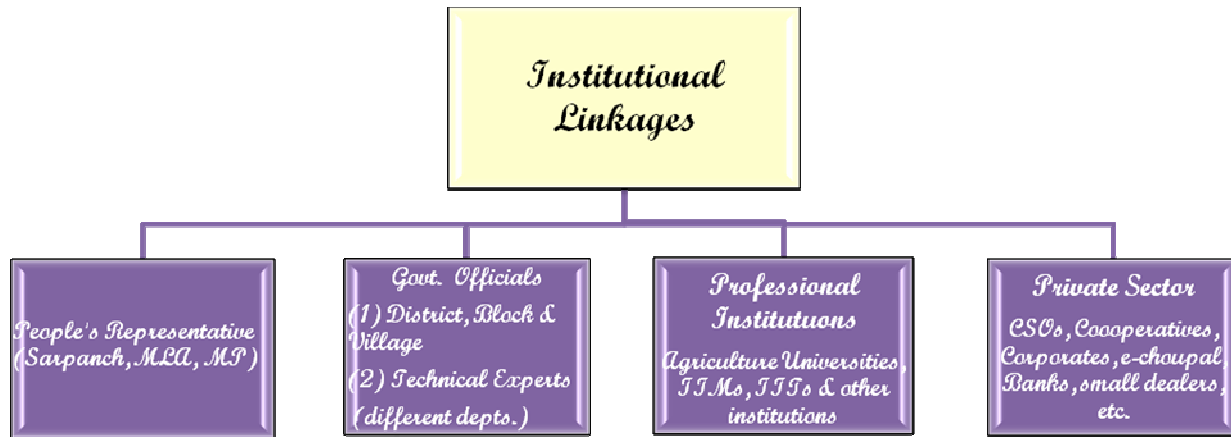
- The provision of decentralized planning which enables comprehensive need assessment at grassroots and greater ownership of projects
- Legal safeguards through Act
- Facilitating sustainable development through natural resource management
- Facilitating effective targeting and development of human capital and physical capital through institutional linkages

Convergence of the NREGA funds with funds from other sources can help in creation of durable assets. For instance, funds available with PRIs from other sources (such as the National Finance Commission, State Finance Commission, State Departments) and other Central or Centrally Sponsored Schemes (such as SGSY, DPAP, DDP, IWDP, BRGF) can be dovetailed with NREGA funds for the construction of durable community assets under the works permissible. However NREGA funds should not be used as substitute resources by different departments and agencies for their own activities.

*Figure 1: Facilitating Convergence through NREGA*



*Figure 2: Institutional Linkages Established through Convergence with NREGA*



## 6. Perceived Outputs of convergence with NREGA

Convergence through NREGA will:

- **Increase in Social Capital:** Collective planning and implementation among different stakeholders will enhance social capital. This will also improve management and work output.
- **Increase in Physical Capital:** The process will aid in creating durable assets and will also improve land productivity.
- **Facilitation of Ecological Synergies:** Natural resource base regeneration through different activities such as, afforestation, drought proofing, flood proofing, watershed will lead to the effective use of resources.
- **Mitigate effect of Climate Change:** NREGA works help in addressing issues such as CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and industrial pollution and stemming
- **Enhance economic opportunities:** Income opportunities, savings and investments may be generated through activities such as pisci-culture
- **Strengthen Democratic Processes:** Convergence awareness and planning at the grass root level will lead to greater ownership of projects.
- **Facilitate Sustainable Development:** Convergence efforts through creation of durable assets, rural connectivity, productivity enhancement and capacity development lead to sustainable development.

## 7. Existing Convergence Dovetailing

Existing convergence is going on in the spheres of horticulture, jatropha farming, citrus fruits plantation, bio-fencing, pisci-culture. Some examples of convergence are:

### 7.1. Convergence of NREGA and Education Projects

The ability of the workers to understand and make use of their rights as prescribed by the NREGA Act is most crucial. It is envisioned that imparting functional literacy skills to NREGA workers, will generate awareness about the Act as well as add value in the immediate use of skills of reading and writing. Workers awareness handbooks have been developed and field tested.

### 7.2. Convergence in Planning

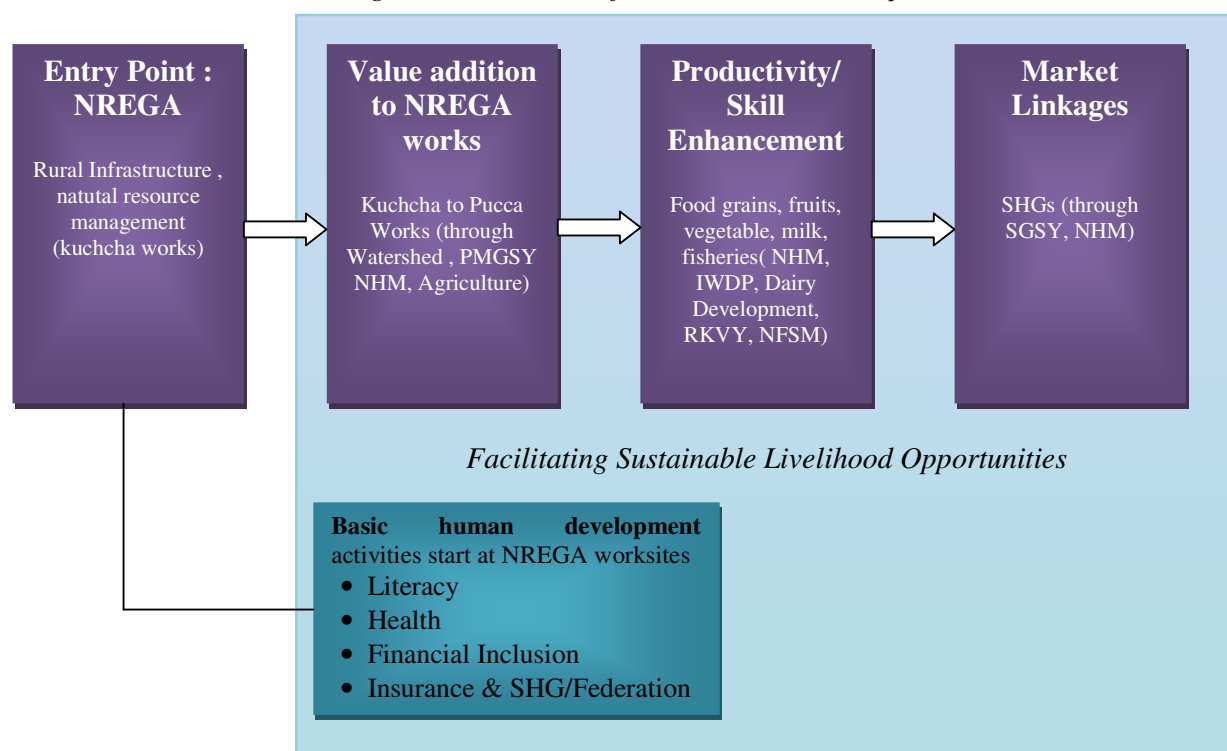


The Bikaner District Perspective Plan has done a resource mapping with the objective of convergence. The sector wise planning has helped the district to converge activities to increase and improve output.

## 8. Framework for Convergence

8.1 The convergence process should begin with NREGA (kachcha) works and plan the three following stages to create durable assets, sustainable livelihood options and aid in natural resource regeneration. In other words NREGA work should become a subset of all those schemes/programme which have a (kachcha) component of work that can be taken up under the NREGA permissible works.

Figure 3: Framework for Sustainable Development



**8.2. Value Addition for creating durable assets:** The value addition to the NREGA work can be done in two ways:

- Consolidating work done under NREGA: *kuchcha to pukka work*, e.g. road, pond, canal
- Enriching/expanding the potential use/ spin-off benefit of NREGA work, for example, Horticulture, agro forestry, SHGs

### 8.3. Productivity Enhancement

The water harvesting systems built through NREGA can help in wasteland development. Once a water-harvesting system is built and equitable sharing of the water evolved, the local community becomes involved in protecting and re-greening the catchment area. In economic terms, this regeneration will aid in irrigating farmlands, increasing crop production, soil conservation, rejuvenating forests and grasslands to support dairy development and fisheries.

The assets created under NREGA have the potential to enhance agriculture productivity. This can be achieved through convergence of various schemes to make the asset durable as well as increase overall productivity.

**8.4 Market Linkages:** After convergence of first two steps, for the enhanced productivity proper linking with market for reasonable price is necessary. For this, existing network of SHGs under SGSY programme can be used.

**8.5 Capacity Development:** Social sector programmes, such as Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), social security, insurance, financial inclusion, IT Kiosks (Common Information Centres), literacy and health missions can be converged with NREGA to extend the benefits of these programmes to NREGA workers and beneficiaries. For example, information on NREGA, and workers entitlements under the Act, can be introduced in the Literacy Primers and Continuing Education Materials since a large proportion of the NREGS workforce may consist of non-literate or semi-literate persons. This will serve the double purpose of making them literate and giving them information about their rights under the Act. Similarly ASHA could be linked with SHGs, so as to disseminate health information on a particular day in a week at the work spots of NREGA. The worksites can also become a nodal point for the linkage of welfare activity (such as the creation of SHGs) run by other departments. This will enable NREGA workers to participate effectively in these activities.

## 9. Steps for Convergence

Convergence framework consists of three parameters:

**9.1. Formation of the Technical Consortium:** For **Technical Support** (Experts from different government departments) as well as strengthening technical inputs into NREGA works, a technical consortium in consultation with the various departments will be formed. Technical Consortium, which will be suitably strengthened by experts and technical personnel to advise, formulate, appraise and monitor the implementation of the convergence model

**9.2. Inclusion at Planning Level:** Planning is critical for effective implementation of schemes. Thus convergence should begin at the planning level by inclusion into the District Perspective Plan. The approach of plan should be to cover all aspects of natural resource management, socio-economic infrastructure requirements so as to identify all critical aspects of development in the local area. The plan should ensure that convergence process begins with NREGA (kuchcha) works.

*During convergence, the design and framework of NREGA should be kept in mind. All convergence initiatives will be within the provisions and objective of NREGA, especially the need to design labour-intensive works and the need to ensure that there is a complete ban on contractors. Prioritization and works to be undertaken in the Gram Panchayat should be identified through PRA*

*techniques. Convergence should be introduced at the planning stage to ensure better targeting, greater coverage of programmes and more effective use of resources for common activities like IES, research and monitoring.*

### **9.3. Implementation of Specific activities and works (Project Approach)**

Activity-wise convergence with different programmes may be undertaken.

- *Kachha to Pucca* (Value addition), for example, kuchcha work for a pond may be taken under NREGA and the concrete structure/lining can be undertaken by BRGF or horticulture mission. A WBM road under NREGA, can be further covered under PMGSY to make it concrete
- *Integrated area planning*, for example, development of watershed/command area for natural resource regeneration and increasing agricultural productivity
- *Infrastructure to Income* (sustainable income to rural families) based on assets created under NREGA, for example, a pucca pond may be used for fishing to provide sustainable income opportunity for the local people.
- *Human Development Programmes*, for example, NREGA and education through the development of Primers for functional literacy

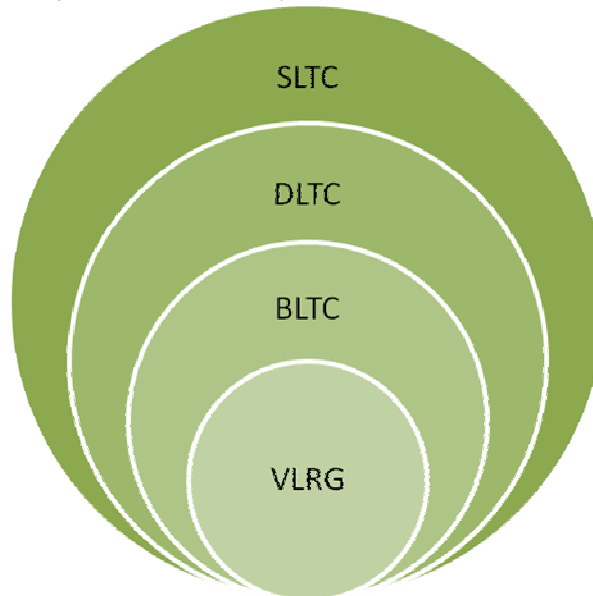
## CHAPTER 2

### TECHNICAL CONSORTIUM

#### 10. Technical Consortium: Concept

To execute the convergence model at the village, block, district level and state level, a technical consortium in consultation with the various departments will be formed. Technical Consortium, which will be suitably strengthened by experts and technical personnel to advise, formulate, appraise and monitor the implementation of the convergence model. The member of technical consortium will be responsible for planning and execution of convergence in a phased manner. The need identification for skill training will also be done by the technical consortium.

*Figure 4: Structure of the Technical Consortium*



*SLTC: State Level Technical Consortium*  
*DLTC: District Level Technical Consortium*  
*BLTC: Block Level Technical Consortium*  
*VLRG: Village Level Resource Groups*

- 10.1.** State level Technical Consortium (SLTC): NREGA state council may take the responsibility of SLTC with the inclusion of other department representatives. All the secretarial, monitoring and other incidental assistance for smooth functioning of SLTC will be booked under state cell
- 10.2.** District Level Technical Consortium (DLTC): DRDA may take the responsibility of DLTC with the inclusion of other department representative. All the secretarial, monitoring and other incidental assistance for smooth functioning of DLTC will be booked under administrative expenses.
- 10.3.** Block Level Technical Consortium (BLTC): Block office may take the responsibility of BLTC with the inclusion of other department representatives. All the secretarial, monitoring and other

incidental assistance for smooth functioning of BLTC will be booked under administrative expenses.

- 10.4.** Village level Resource Group (VLRG): Gram Panchayat may take the responsibility of coordinating the Village Resource Groups. The VLRG may consist of Gram Rojgar Sewak, DLTC with the inclusion of other department representative. All the secretarial, monitoring and other incidental assistance for smooth functioning of DLTC will be booked under administrative expenses.

**11. Constitution & Structure**

The Technical Consortium will be a formalization of existing institutional resources as a group to provide support for NREGA implementation.

*Figure 5: Technical Consortium*



- 11.1. The Technical Consortium may constitute of experts from the following Departments at the district level, such as Agriculture Department, Water Resource Department, Horticulture Department, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Education Department, Health Department, Rural Development Department, Panchayati Raj Department, Women & Child Development Department, Forest Department

Department of Rural Development can be the nodal department because of their network at village and block

11.2. In addition to this, the consortium may consist of experts from technical bodies of different Ministries and departments. *Annexure I* lists the technical wings, their functions and their possible area of expertise for convergence with NREGA.

11.3. Individual subject experts may also be included in the consortium.

## 12. Functions

The Technical Consortium will have the following functions:

- 12.1. **Identification of areas for convergence:** DLTC shall identify common areas of convergence of work under different schemes. Only works that follow similar processes may be taken up (detailed in Chapter 3).
- 12.2. **Resource Mapping (using existing database):** DLTC shall scrutinize the district plans and other schemes; examine the appropriateness as per the district, of hydro-geological, climatic conditions, adequacy of works in terms of likely demand and their feasibility.
- 12.3. **IEC, Training & Capacity Building:** After designing a district specific convergence plan, DLTC shall build the capacity of BLTC and VLRG for similar exercises, at the block and village level.
- 12.4. **Handholding for Planning:** The BLTC and VLRG will facilitate the planning process at the village level.
- 12.5. **Consolidation & Finalization of Integrated District Plan:** Based on the village and block plan, the DLTC shall formulate District Integrated Plan and shelf of works. It may be noted that the option finalized must be based on realistic estimate for the number and kind of works to be taken up, as derived from the Annual Plan of Works in the Development plan (*NREGA Operational Guidelines*). The priorities of the Gram Panchayat as indicated by the village development plan shall be maintained.
- 12.6. **Preparation of Composite Project Estimates:** The DLTC shall formulate project estimates based on the works to be undertaken under different governments Schemes and also assess technical and financial feasibility.
- 12.6. **Coordination, Monitoring and Review:** The DLTC and BLTC shall coordinate the review and monitoring and evaluation of the programme.

The District Collector as the coordinator for almost all the rural development programmes, may also be identified as the nodal officer for convergence programmes. At block level the B.D.O and at Panchayat Level the Sarpanch may be the nodal officers.

Figure 4: Functions of the Technical Consortium



## CHAPTER 3

### PLANNING FOR CONVERGENCE

#### 13. Areas for Convergence

The legal guarantee in NREGA to provide work within 15 days necessitates advance planning. The basic aim of the planning process is to ensure that the District is prepared well in advance to offer productive employment on demand. Planning may indicate:

- Convergence of similar works under different schemes like water conservation, drought proofing
- Convergence of different programme components like IEC, training, capacity building
- Convergence of human development schemes like education and health
- Institutional Convergence, that is, bank/post office accounts, insurance, SHGs

#### 14. Steps in Planning

##### 15.1. Preparation of Planning Grid

The planning grid should be prepared indicating programme area, activity-wise convergence, management, target group, sequencing of activities, seasonality. The NREGA Perspective Plan lists analytical grids for convergence planning. Sample matrices may be developed, based on:

- Analytic grid for identifying programmes for convergence is at *Annexure II*.
- Programme Area (as per Guidelines of different programmes) convergence  
*Annexure III* lists the GOI programme wise outcome/output, that, whether the programme will aid in Land Development, Environment, Productivity, Irrigation, Health or Literacy. For example, road construction is a permissible activity under three schemes; for this kuchcha work can be taken up under NREGA, pucca work under PMGSY and gap filling can be done through BRGF
- Work/activity-wise convergence  
*Annexure IV* details permissible works under each activity head and the different programmes that allow for the work to be taken up. For example, pond construction can be taken up under five programmes, NREGA, Watershed Programmes, NADP (RKVY), RRR(MoWR), NHM, BRGF, Water recharge programmes; for this kuchcha work can be undertaken through NREGA and watershed programme and lining/concrete work can be done through NADP(RKVY), BRGF and RRR programmes.
- Management of Programmes  
*Annexure V* lists the major programme components and provision (if any) under each head. It also lists the implementing agency, planning approach and the coordinating personnel under



each programme. Programmes that allocate resources under the same head may be identified. For example, six programmes have a budget for capacity building, Watershed Programmes, NREGA, BRGF, NFSM, RKVY, NHM. The district administration may design a common training programme for individual activities like watershed management or general awareness about the programme.

- *Resource Mapping*

(1) Funds and human resource mapping: The expected availability of funds and expected generation of unskilled labour person-days, under different ongoing programmes in the Panchayat will be worked out, after getting required input from the concerned Block/Gram Panchayat level officials. An analytical grid is at *Annexure VI*. With this assessment, further planning /requirement of funds to provide employment as per demand and to create missing assets can be worked out.

(2) Asset mapping: Base line Assessment (gaps filling of missing works)/ Needs Assessment

To set a benchmark to attain a minimum level in various development indicators in each panchayat, at the same time ensure wage employment on demand, the location/area specific kinds/types of infrastructure which are expected in the panchayat will be worked out. This list will be prepared keeping in mind the priorities at the village level.

Panchayat-wise details of assets may consist of:

- a. A list of infrastructure that is, expected (baseline assessment), already existing and missing(gap filling)
- b. Requirement of resources for creation of missing infrastructure along with programme wise inflow/share of that panchayat.
- c. Estimated employment generation in terms of self and wage employment

These details will be shared with the Panchayats to facilitate planning through PRA.

### 15.2 *IEC, training and Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)*

The programmes, in which the planning uses a bottom up approach that is, Watershed Programmes under the MOA and MORD, NADP (RKVY), BRGF and NRHM (*Annexure IV*), there, through IEC and PRA, planning should be carried out simultaneously with the help of Technical Consortium.

Technical Consortium, as mentioned in Chapter 2, will work with the Gram Panchayat functionaries and beneficiaries to prepare Perspective Plan and Annual Work Plan using effective IEC, training and PRA techniques. Sample matrices at *Annexure VII* can be used to facilitate planning.

### 15.3 *Preparation of Perspective Plan and Annual Work Plan*

**The Guidelines for preparation of Perspective Plan under NREGA issued by the Ministry of Rural Development, should be followed.**

The village and block level plans will be integrated at the District. The District Perspective Plan will be provide a framework for long term planning and adopt a project approach as opposed to an activity approach.

## 16. Guiding Principles

### 16.1. Planning as per the Convergence Framework

Planning should take into account the *Framework for Sustainable Development*, as mentioned in Chapter 1, Para 8, as well as the objectives of different Schemes.

### 16.2. Planning with Project Approach for Works

The permissible works for NREGA should be planned and designed while following the provisions and guidelines of NREGA and with regard to other programmes so that convergence is made easy:

- Natural Resource Management (water conservation, water harvesting, renovation of traditional water bodies and desilting of tanks) on watershed basis
- Irrigated area (irrigation Canals including Micro and Minor irrigation, Flood control and Protection work including Drainage in water logged area) based on respective ongoing programmes of Water Resource Department, that is, Accelerated irrigation benefit programme, CAD & WM programme, Artificial Recharge of Ground Water through Dug well and flood control Scheme and Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water bodies Scheme.
- Drought Proofing (Afforestation, Tree plantation, Horticulture) based on concerned programmes of Forest Department and Horticulture Department that is, National Afforestation programme, NADP(RKVY) and NHM.
- For Rural Connectivity works, the planning and design will be done as per PMGSY norms and specifications.

### 16.3. Seasonality and Sequencing of works

The kuchcha works under convergence should be planned taking into accounts the agriculture and lean seasons where the participation of NREGA workforce is high. The works should also be sequenced according to seasons and different programmes.

### 16.4. Schedule of Planning

While Planning and preparing consolidated Gram Panchayat Development plan with convergence of different ongoing programmes, the schedule as per NREGA Operational Guidelines, should be followed, for better implementation. As per this, the schedule of planning proposed is:

S.No	Action	By	Due date
1.	Convening Gram Sabha for recommendation of shelf of works with priority.	Programme Officer	By 2 <sup>nd</sup> October of each year.
2.	Receipt of all Gram Panchayat Development Plans including copy of resolution, recommending the works with priority.	----do----	By 3 <sup>rd</sup> week of October

3.	Submission of GPDP to Intermediate Panchayat.	---do----	By 3 <sup>rd</sup> week of November
4.	Intermediate Panchayat approval to the Block Plan.	-----do-----	Within 15 days of the receipt.
5.	Submission of Block wise shelf of projects and the Labour Budget, to the District Panchayat.	District Programme coordinator	By 3 <sup>rd</sup> week of December.
6.	District Panchayat approval	-----do-----	By December 31 <sup>st</sup>

*16.5. Convergence with social development programmes*

NREGA worksites can be used:

- **For literacy**, the beneficiaries of NREGA will be covered under National Literacy Mission and State Resource Centre Schemes of MoHRD. The literacy classes will be held at NREGA work sites. With the result, the beneficiaries will not only become literate, but will be able to understand the Job card, Measurement, Muster roll and their rights and entitlements.
- **For health care service**, it was felt that there is a need to ensure convergence between NRHM initiatives and NREGA, specially for the women workforce under NREGA. Women constitute almost 50% of the work force under NREGA. Women participating in NREGA come mainly from poor rural households. Their work productivity is affected by their physical health. Lower level of health can affect their work turnout and lower earning aggravating a vicious cycle of lack of economic resources and lack of well being. Such women would be the target group for the National Rural Health Mission initiative as well. The NREGA work force provides a concrete site for convergence for NREGA programme objective with the NREGA work force. To begin with, the ASHA worker at the NREGA worksites may disseminate health information.

Each NREGA workers family has an unique registration number and job card as a legal documents with that unique number. This has also been captured in the NREGA data base on the NREGA website [www.nrega.nic.in](http://www.nrega.nic.in) . This unique number and job card can be used and monitored and tracked the health benefits and check up. The convergence can be started by issuing suitable instruction incorporating the following directives namely:

1. In the NREGA worksite to be used as a worksite for convergence of NREGA and NRHM benefits specially targeting women.
  2. The ASHA workers to visit NREGA worksite to disseminate health information
  3. Targeting the health benefits flow from NREGA worksite women workers through their job card number and contract programme at NREGA worksites
  4. The NREGA job card may be used to monitor for the health check up the rural women.
- **For women and Child Development** It was agreed that there was a need to ensure convergence between ICDS and NREGA, specially for the women workforce under NREGA. Women constitute almost 50% of the work force under NREGA. Women participating in NREGA come mainly from poor rural households. Their work productivity is affected by their physical health. Lower levels of health and nutrition

can affect their work turnout and lower earning aggravating a vicious cycle of lack of economic resources and lack of well being. Such women would be the target group for the ICDS as well. Women who come to work under NREGA often face the problem of attending to children at the time of their work. NREGA provides for crèche at work site. There is an opportunity here of initiative approach to ICDS child care strategy while instead of the conventional method of children being sent to Anganwadi Centre, the Anganwadi Centre itself function in a dynamic manner like out reach extension service moving out to work site where women come with their children so that health, nutrition inputs in which children as well as day care crèche services of the Anganwadi could be located on work site. Since the large number of women under NREGA work site this can extend service of the Anganwadi located in situ at the work site would be able to not only have a greater penetration early child care service but also reach out to the children of the poor households. The NREGA work force provides a concrete site for convergence of NRHM Programme objectives with the NREGA work force.

Each NREGA workers family has a unique registration number and job card as a legal documents with that unique number. This has also been captured in the NREGA data base on the NREGA website [www.nrega.nic.in](http://www.nrega.nic.in). This unique number and job card can be used and monitored and track the ICDS services. The convergence require following directives namely:

- i) The NREGA worksite to be used as a worksite for convergence of NREGA and ICDS benefits women.
  - ii) The Anganwadi workers to visit NREGA worksite to extend child care and crèche services in situ.
  - iii) Tracking the benefit flow from ICDS toward NREGA women workers through their job card number and contact programme at NREGA worksites
  - iv) The NREGA job card may be used to monitor various inputs into the rural women intended to empower them.
- **SGSY:** NREGA workers can be included under SGSY for skill enhancement. As mentioned, the SHGs under SGSY can provide greater opportunities for market linkages. The need to do this is evident from the fact that NREGA worker constitute 72% of the BPL household. The employment provided under NREGA can only supplement the rural household income. The assets created under NREGA would also facilitate to enhance productivity. The NREGA work force provides a concrete group for SHG formation. To begin with the NREGA worker may be include under SGSY skill enhancement through SHGs formation.

- **ICT as a growth trigger for rural development**

NREGA has used technology effectively for inclusion:

- **Monitoring and transparency:** Web enabled Management Information System (MIS)([www.nrega.nic.in](http://www.nrega.nic.in)) is one of the largest data base of rural households through their engagement in NREGA job cards are on the web others in process. MIS makes transparency intrinsic to NREGA by placing all critical parameters such as wage payments, number of days of employment provided and works under execution

online for easy public access. By engaging NREGA worker the other Schemes can monitor their programme through NREGA MIS

- Improving delivery of services: Initial experiments in the use of smart cards for wage payment to NREGA workers in remote villages are being supported. The small card may be use for other programme for their wage payment.

## CHAPTER 4

### CONVERGENCE OF SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES & WORKS

17. A detailed Matrix in the form of table have been prepared and placed at **Annexure-VII**. In this table the details of possibility of Activity based Convergence of ongoing different programmes with NREGA i.e. details of work allowed under NREGA, their priority/activity/specification, Eligibility (Area), Programme for Convergence, Convergence Area Modality ,Whether Substitute (S) or Complimentary ©, etc. have been elaborated in detail.

18. **Guiding Principle:**

*a)Project Approach:* **For effective implementation of the works in the rain fed area as well as in the command area, project approach is necessary to have impact of the works.** After doing required topographical survey, water budgeting etc. The **priority** among these works should be fixed with the principle of Ridge to Valley approach. Similarly, for works in the irrigated area, the priority among works should be given with the principle of outlet of drain to out let of water source approach.

The works under NREGA, if implemented by other than the concerned line department, than it should be ensured that the **technical norms** of the concerned programme of the department are followed in the implementation, so that the convergence made at any stage is easy.

*b) For Value Addition:*

The works under taken under NREGA are to be as per the schedule-1, of the act, in which it is mentioned that-

-The cost of material component of project including the wages of the skilled and semi-skilled workers shall not exceed forty percent.

-The scheme shall not permit engaging any contractor /machine.

Therefore, under NREGP most of the works are kachha. Under convergence, if W.B.M. road constructed under NREGA, is further covered under PMGSY, than it will be metalled road.

*c) For Income Generation:*

Earthen check dam, village Pond constructed under NREGA is Kachha. For value addition, if such type of works after completion under NREGA is taken up under **NADP**

(RKVY) in Fisheries programme than the Pond will generate income from Fish cultivation.

**19. Activity Wise Convergence Proposed are as follows:**

***1. Water Conservation/ Harvesting:***

Under this, following works are generally required for Water Conservation/ harvesting-

- a) Catchment Area Treatment
- b) Check Dam
- c) Ponds
- d) Others structures like Khet Talab, Khadin and Tanka

With these works, whole of the watershed starting from ridge to valley can be covered for water conservation / harvesting. Activity wise specifications, eligibility area under NREGP , programme which can be convert , the area / modality of convergence and whether the programme to converge is substitute or complimentary have been given in detail at annexure VII .

For illustrations, for the catchment area treatment, for In situ moisture conservation Topographical Survey should be carried out and after working out Vertical Interval and Horizontal interval with respect to slope of the catchment area and rainfall of the area the Design of Bunding be made.

The main specifications, which are required to be followed for its durability and productivity are-

- In low rainfall area Contour bunding
- In High rainfall area Graded bunding
- In highly sloppy Agriculture area Bench Terracing
- In highly sloppy, non arable area trenching.

Under NREGA, the eligibility area are individual land of SC/ST/ BPL/ Beneficiary of Land Reform/IAY and Common land. To cover left over area, under this work ie. Individual land of other than SC/ST/BPL/ Beneficiary of Land Reform /IAY can be substituted under the ongoing programme of IWMP and if there is no IWMP than under NADP (RKVY).

Pucca Check Dam /Anicut/ Drop Spillway/ Stop Dam cum Causeway on common land can be Constructed under NREGP, thereafter, for value addition/ better utility of these activities Installation of Iron gates and running and maintenance can be done under IWMP, NADP (RKVY) or Repair, Renovation and Restoration Programme of Water Resource Department. Like this, these three programme proposed for convergence at this stage for value addition will be Complimentary to NREGP.

Similarly NADP (RKVY) under Fisheries Programme can be converged with NREGP after completion of construction of Pond under NREGP for value addition as a complimentary to NREGP.

## **2. Drought Proofing:**

Under drought proofing, there are three works which can be taken up under NREGP ie.

- a) Afforestation,
- b) Tree plantation and
- c) Horticulture

Under Afforestation there are three activity which are common ie.

- Root stock regeneration,
- New plantation and
- Silviculture

These activities under NREGP can be executed on common/ panchayat/ revenue/ forest land. After execution of these activities the Protection, watch & Ward and Gap filling of plantation is very necessary for the sustainability of these activities. Therefore, the work of Barbed wire fencing, Gap filling and Watch & Ward can be done by convergence of NATIONAL AFFORESTATION PROGRAMME of M.O.E. & F. or Fodder Development scheme of A.H. Dep't. or NADP (RKVY) as a complimentary to NREGP.

Similarly the activity of Boundary plantation, Agro forestry, Block plantation of Horticulture plants and Agro Horticulture plantation can be covered under convergence of IWMP, NADP (RKVY) and NHM programme as illustrated in the Annexure VII.

## **3. Irrigation Canals, Including Micro And Minor Irrigation Works**

Under this there are three works i.e.-

- a) Irrigation Canals
- b) Minor Irrigation , and
- c) Micro Irrigation

Under the work of Irrigation Canal, the activities which can be taken under NREGP are construction of new canal and renovation of canal including Desilting. These activities can be taken up under NREGA on common land but for durability running and maintenance, the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit programme of water resources department should be converged for putting gates and running & maintenance.

The work to be executed by labour can be carried out NREGP and work requiring machine can be executed under AIBP. Thus AIBP will be complimentary to NREGP for this activity. Similarly, dug well in tail reach on common land and land of SC/ST/BPL and beneficiary of LR and IAY can be carried out under NREGP and on the land other than SC/ST/ BPL/ Beneficiary of LRP, IAY this activity can be executed under NADP (RKAY) as a substitute to NREGP.

Similarly for other activities like water courses, field channel sprinklers/ drip irrigation etc. convergence of C.A.D. and W.M. programme of W.R. department and N.A.D.P. (R.K.V.Y.) and N.H.M. should be made.

## **4. Irrigation Facility, Horticulture And Land Development**

Under this work there are following activities which are common-

- a) Dug well with Recharge pit.
- b) Field channel – i) Earthen channel
  - ii) Lined channel
  - iii) Renovation of field channel.

These activity on the individual land of SC/ ST/ BPL/ Beneficiary of LR/ IAY can be carried out under NREGA, but for individual land other than these, convergence of N.A.D.P. (RKVY)/ B.R.G.F./ C.A.D and W.M. programme of W.R. department can be made as substitute to NREGP.

#### **5. Renovation Of Traditional Water Bodies /Desilting:**

The work of renovation of Traditional Water Bodies / Desilting on the common land and individual land of SC/ ST/ BPL/ Beneficiary of LR/ IAY can be carried out under NREGA, but for individual land other than these, convergence of N.A.D.P. (RKVY)/ RRR of Water bodies of W.R. department and IWMP should be made as substitute to NREGP.

#### **6. Land Development**

Under this work generally there are two activities ie. Land Levelling and Reclamation of Salt affected land. Work on common land and individual land of SC/ ST/ BPL/ Beneficiary of LR/ IAY can be carried out under NREGA, but for individual land other than these, convergence of N.A.D.P. (RKVY)/ Fodder Development scheme of A.H. department should be made as substitute to NREGP.

#### **7. Flood Control And Protection Work Including Drainage In Waterlogged Area:**

Under this work, activities which are common are-

- Diversion Channel for flood Control,
- Peripheral Band for protection work and
- Surface Drainage and Sub-Surface Drainage for Drainage in water logged area.

These activities can be executed under NREGA on common land and individual land of SC/ST/BPL and Beneficiary of LR and IAY. For the execution of these activities on individual land of other than SC/ ST/ BPL and Beneficiary of LR and IAY, the Flood Control Programme and C.A.D. and W.M. programme of W.R. department and N.A.D.P. (RKVY) and B.R.G.F. can be converged with NREGA as substitute and complimentary for maintenance.

#### **8. Rural Connectivity:**

This work under NREGA with the specification of PMGSY i.e. T.W. of road -7.5m. and T.W of W.B.M- 3.7m, should be executed under NREGA and to make it Pucca P.M.G.S.Y. be converged as a complimentary to NREGP.



## CHAPTER 5

### SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 23. Area of Intervention

The Task Force on Convergence recommended the convergence of select activities to begin with:

- 19.1. Watershed Development
- 19.2. National Food Security Mission
- 19.3. National Agriculture Development Programm (RKVY)
- 19.4. National Horticulture Mission
- 19.5. Scheme of Artificial Recharge of ground water through dug well (WR Dept.)
- 19.6. Repair, Renovation and Restoration of existing water bodies (WR Dept.)
- 19.7. Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme (MOPR)
- 19.8. Command Area Development and Water Management Programme (WR Dept.)
- 19.9. Grass land Development including Grass Reserve Programme (AH Dept.)
- 19.10. Fodder Development Scheme (AH Dept.)
- 19.11. National Rural Health Mission
- 19.12. Disaster Management
- 19.13. Convergence with other programmes in the 33 left extremist districts
- 19.14. Adult Literacy. The Ministry has already developed primers to introduce functional literacy at work sites. These primers are currently being field tested.
- 19.15. Training: The NREGA division has been undertaking training of government functionaries and convergence could be included as a theme
- 19.16. Institutional Networking to encourage the local innovations and solutions

#### 20. **Institutional Mechanism** for focused implementation and monitoring of on-going schemes

It is recommended that the Ministries/Department identified in this report may devise a mechanism for a more focused implementation and monitoring of their development schemes as per the norms of NREGA work planning. Efforts may be concentrated on the on-going schemes and programme.

#### 21. **Pilot**

The convergence model may be piloted in at least one district in each state, selected on criteria such as, (1) The district has a KVK and Agriculture University or Technical wing of other line department i.e forest, Irrigation or the professional institution/college/universities and (2) Exhibits diversity in terms of geo political,

socio-economic indicators. ICAR has suggested a list of districts for Pilot (See Annexure 8). The State government may suggest a tentative list of district for pilot.

The model may be scaled up in the FY 2009-2010.

## References

### Government Guidelines

- NREGA Perspective Plan Guideline
- District Plan from Planning Commission
- Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme Guidelines.( MOPR)
- Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects.(MOA & MORD)
- Guiding Principles For Implementation Of Restructured Command Area Development And water management Programme.(MOWR)
- National Afforestation Programme, Compendium of Operational Guidelines and Circulars(Revised as on December, 2005) (MOE&F)
- National Water Policy
- Tribal Bill, special assistance for tribal, Tribal Welfare, SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995 (English)
- Plan for integrated tribal development
- National Project for RRR of Water Bodies(MOWR)
- Modified Guidelines for the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme effective from December 2006.(MOWR)
- Revised Guidelines for Artificial Recharge of Ground Water through Dugwells (Dugwell Recharge Scheme) (MOWR)
- Guidelines for National Agriculture Development Programme (NADP) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) (MOA)
- Guidelines for Grassland Development including Grass Reserves.(Dept. of AH, MOA)
- Guidelines for Establishment of Fodder Block Making Units (Dept. of AH, MOA)
- Adult education
- SGSY
- Kutumshree
- Joint Forest Management Bill
- National Horticulture Mission, Operational Guidelines
- National Rural Health Mission
- National Biofuel Policy
- National Food Security Mission, Operational Guidelines.

- Forest Act , Rules

### **Other Documents**

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- Article; by M. J. Prabu; The Hindu; 10 April 2008. Available at <http://www.hindu.com/seta/2008/04/10/stories/2008041050861600.htm>
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- 4. National Agricultural Competitiveness Project** (from *B. K. Prusty, AGMARK, Bhubaneswar* )
- Project Document; World Bank; 2006. Available at [http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2006/06/06/000104615\\_20060606114218/Rendered/PDF/PID0CN0May0100.pdf](http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2006/06/06/000104615_20060606114218/Rendered/PDF/PID0CN0May0100.pdf)
- 6. Public- Private Partnership (PPP) in Extension: The ATMA Experience** (from *T. N. Anuradha, Research Associate*)
- Presentation; by Dr. K. M. Singh; State Agricultural Management and Extension Training Institute, Bihar; Presented at Agriculture Summit 2006; New Delhi ; 18-19 October 2006. Available at <http://www.ficci.com/media-room/speeches-presentations/2006/oct/agri/SessionIII/Singh.pdf>

### **Portals and Information Bases**

- 8. Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA), MANAGE, Hyderabad** (from *Sridhar Kolluru, APMAS, Hyderabad and Y. G. Prasad Central Institute for Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA), Hyderabad* ) <http://www.manage.gov.in/NATP/atma.htm>
- 9. Magazine on Low External Input Sustainable Agriculture (LEISA)** <http://india.leisa.info/>
- 10. Chetna Organic Farmers Association** [http://www.chetnaorganic.org.in/index.php?page\\_id=12](http://www.chetnaorganic.org.in/index.php?page_id=12)
- 11. Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF), Ministry of Panchayati Raj** (from *Raj Jani, Independent Consultant, New Delhi*)<http://www.brgf.gov.in/>
- 12. Agriculture Marketing Information Network (AGMARKNET)** (from *B. K. Prusty, AGMARK, Bhubaneswar*)<http://www.agmarknet.nic.in/>



## Annexure I: Expertise of Different Ministries/Departments for constitution of Technical Consortium

S.No.	Dept./Ministry	Tech. Wings	Functions	Contributions	Schemes
1	Agriculture	ATMA, KVK, CSIR, ICAR, State Agriculture Universities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To identify location specific needs of farming community for farming system based Agricultural development;</li> <li>To set up priorities for sustainable agricultural development with a Farming Systems Approach;</li> <li>To draw plans for production based system activities to be undertaken by farmers/ultimate users;</li> <li>To execute plans through line departments, training institutions, NGOs, farmers organizations and allied institutions</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical knowledge to prepare shelf of project, monitoring</li> <li>Technical knowledge to enhance agriculture productivity</li> <li>Capacity building of NREGA functionaries on agriculture and allied activities</li> <li>Resource mapping for rural development</li> </ol>	Rashtriya Kisi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Watershed Development Programmes, Rainfed Areas Development Programme
2	Horticulture	Technical Support Group	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To identify local need</li> <li>Facilitate tree plantation</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical support for plantation</li> <li>Capacity building and subsidies for horticulture</li> </ol>	
3	Animal Husbandry	Dairy Dev. Board Fisheries	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To increase milk production</li> <li>Identify area for fodder development</li> <li>Facilitate fish production</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical support for fodder development and fish production</li> </ol>	Fodder Development scheme-Grassland dev. including Grass reserve
4	Water Resources	District Watershed Development Unit	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify potential project implementing agencies</li> <li>Provide professional technical support</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Value addition to NREGA works</li> </ol>	RRR, CAD & WM, Artificial Recharge of Groundwater through dug wells
5	Panchayati Raj	Gram Sabha and Zila Panchayat	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bridge critical gaps in local infrastructure and other development requirement</li> <li>Provide professional support to local bodies</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support in decentralized planning</li> <li>Value addition to NREGA works</li> </ol>	BRGF
6	Land Resources	District watershed development units(DWDU)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify potential project implementing agencies</li> <li>Provide professional technical support</li> </ol>	Value addition to NREGA works	Watershed Development Programme under DDP, DPAP and IWDP
7	Forest and Environment	Forest Dev. Agencies (FDA)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aim at rehabilitation of degraded forests.</li> <li>Develop of forest action plan</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>“Panchayat Gram Van Yojana” for community land involving PRI should be part of NREGA perspective plan</li> <li>silviculture, land dev, fodder fuel</li> </ol>	National Afforestation Programme
8	Human Resources	State resource Centre NLM	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve literacy level</li> <li>Facilitate functional literacy among illiterate</li> </ol>	Literacy programme at NREGA worksites	NLM
9	Health & Family Welfare	Primary Health Centre NHRM	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To provide effective healthcare</li> <li>To improve access</li> </ol>	Health awareness, sanitation campaign, nutrition input at NREGA worksites	

## Annexure II: Identifying Programmes for Convergence

	Programme	Components	Activities	Sequencing
	A	B	C	D
1	NREGA (MORD)	Wages, Material	Water conservation/Harvesting, Drought Proofing, Irrigation canal, Irrigation Facility to SC/ST/BPL/IAY, Renovation, Water Bodies, Land Dev., Rural Connectivity	Water conservation, land development, Road connectivity
2	Watershed Prog. (MoRD+MoA)	Wages, Material	Watershed	Kacha to Pucca work and treat the individual land other than SC/ST/BPL/Benef,y of LR and IAY
3	RKVY (MOA)	Wage, Material, Training	Agriculture and Development of rainfed area	Training on the land developed under NREGA
4	NHM (MoA)	Wage, Material, training	Water conservation/Harvesting, Drought Proofing, land development	Kacha and Pucca work
5	BRGF (MOPR)	Material, training	ALL Activities	Kacha to Pucca work
6	PMGSY (MoRD)	Wage, Material, training	Road	Water bond mecadam coat (WBM)/fair-weather road to Cement Concrete & Bitumen road
7	Artificial Recharge of Ground Water through Dug well MoWR	Wage, Material ,training	Water Resource Development	Training, renovation, maintenance
8	NFSM (MoA)	Training & subsidies	Agriculture	Training and Productivity
9	BIO Diesel (DoLR, MORD)	Training & subsidies	Jatropha cultivation	Training and Productivity
10	Grassland dev. (MoA) (Animal Husbandry Dept)	Training and subsidies	Grass/Fodder Cultivation	Training and Productivity
11	National Afforestation Programme MoEF	Training and subsidies	Forest and Environment	Training and Productivity
12	NRHM (MoH)	Training & subsidies	Health	Training and service delivery
13	TLC (Education Ministry)	Training, subsidies, assets	Literacy	Training and service delivery

### Annexure III: Programme Area Convergence

	Programme	Roads	Land Dev.	Environment	Productivity	Irrigation	Health	Education
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	<b>Ministry of Rural Development</b>	√	√	√	√	√		
	a)NREGA							
	b)Bio Diesel			√	√			
	c)W/S Programme under i)IWDP ii)DDP/DPAP iii)IWDP		√	√	√	√		
	d)PMGSY	√						
2	<b>Ministry of Agriculture</b>		√	√	√	√		
	a)W/S (NWDP)							
	b)NADP(RKVY)		√	√	√	√		
	c)NHM			√	√	√		
	d)NFSM			√	√	√		
	e)Grass land Development		√	√	√			
3	<b>Ministry of Water Resources</b>			√	√	√		
	a)AIBP							
	b)CAD&WM		√	√	√	√		
	c)AR of GW through Dug well			√	√	√		
	d)RRR of water bodies			√	√	√		
	e)Flood control			√	√			
4	<b>Ministry of Environment &amp; Forest</b>		√	√	√			
	a)National Afforestation Programme							
5	<b>Ministry of Health &amp; Family Welfare</b>						√	
	a)NRHM							
6	<b>Ministry of Human Resource Development</b>							√

### Annexure IV: Activity wise Programme Outcomes (in numbers and lengths)

Programme (Need based activity)		NREGA	Water shed	RKVY (MoA)	NHM (MoA)	BRGF (MoPRI)	PMGSY (MoRD)	Water Resource	RRR MoWR	NFSM (MoA)	Grassland Dev.	NAP (MoEF)
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
Water Conservation/ Harvesting	Catchment Area(Ha)	√	√									
	Check Dam (No)	√	√									
	Ponds (No)	√	√		√	√			√			
	Percolation tank											
	Others Structures (No) (Pond, artificial recharge, tank& well)	√	√			√			√			
Drought Proofing	Afforestation (Ha)	√	√								√	√
	Tree Plantation(No)	√	√									√
	Horticulture Plantation (Ha)	√	√	√	√							√
Irriga tion	Irrigation Canal (Km)	√										
	Minor Irrigation (Km)	√							√			
	Micro Irrigation (No)	√		√	√							
	Irrigation facility to SC/ST/BPL/IAY	√								√		
Renova tion	Desilting	√	√						√			
	Repair	√	√						√			
Land Dev	Common Land											
	Individual(SC/ST/BPL/IAY)											
Flood Control	Flood Control	√							√			
	Protection Work	√							√			
	Drainage (Ha)	√							√			



<b>Rural Connec tivity</b>	Fair weather Road	Drainage (Ha)	√							√			
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## Annexure V: Management Grid

	Programme	Coordinator	Implementing Agency	Planning*	Complementarity with	Technical Support	Capacity Building	Development & Research
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	NREGS	DC	GP	BU(PRI)	BRGF/IWDP/ RKVY/PMGSY/ HM/MI	No specific grant; From 4% contingency (PO, GRS, Mate, JE)	No specific allocation;	No specific grant From 4% contingency
2	Watershed Programmes	DC	WUG	BU(PRI)	NREGA/BRGF/MI	Irrigation dept+ WUG	5% of total cost	Yes
3	BRGF	DC	GP/ULB	BU(PRI)	NREGA/IWDP/ RKVY/PMGSY/ HM/MI	PRI dept but no extra staff	1% of total fund	--
4	NRHM	DC	GP	BU(PRI+ ULB)	All activity	Health Dept		Yes
5	PMGSY	DC	District	TD (District)	Use contractor/ NREGA/ BRGF		The National Rural Road Development Agency may, with State level Agency, organize suitable trainings	Yes
6	Water Resource Schemes (AIBP, CAD&WM, RRR & Flood control schemes)	DC	District	TD (District)	NHM/ NREGS/ IWDP			Yes
7	NFSM	DC	District	TD (District)	NREGA/ BRGF/MI		Financial assistance of Rs.17,000/training/ FFS in identified districts Training of extension workers under NFSM Pulses with an	Yes

							assistance of Rs. 1.0 lakh/50 trainees	
	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Coordinator</b>	<b>Implementing Agency</b>	<b>Planning*</b>	<b>Complementarity with</b>	<b>Technical Support</b>	<b>Capacity Building</b>	<b>Development &amp; Research</b>
8	NRHM	DC	GP	BU(PRI+ULB)	All activity	Health Dept		Yes
9	Adult education & skill dev. (Merged schemes of NGOs/JSS/SRCs)	DC	GP	BU(PRI+ULB)	All activity	Education Dept		Yes
10	RKVY	DC	District	TD (District)	NREGA/BRGF/MI	Agriculture Dept+ no extra staff	Specific grant for training and capacity building	Yes
11	NHM	DC	District	TD (District)	NREGS/MI	Dept of horticulture +other department for training	Training programme @ of Rs.1500/- per farmer trained+ 31 lakhs each districts for training to Supervisors &Entrepreneurs	Yes
12	NAP	Conser vator of Forests	Forest Dept	JFM/TD (district)	NREGA/BRGF/NHM/	Forest Dept	No specific allocation for training; use from 4% of total expenditure	

\*Planning Approach for the Programme: Top down (TD) or Bottom Up (BU)

**Annexure-VI: Programme wise assessment of availability  
of funds and unskilled labour man days in the Village**

	Programme	Total Availability for 1 year		Total availability for 5 years	
		(Rs. In lakh)	Unskilled man days(No.)	(Rs. In lakh)	Unskilled man days(no.)
	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>E</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>RD Programme</b> a)W/S Programme under i)IWDP ii)DDP/DPAP iii)IWDP b)PMGSY				
<b>2</b>	<b>Agriculture Prog.</b> a)W/S b)NADP(RKVY) c)Grass land Development d)NHM				
<b>3</b>	<b>W/R Programme</b> a)AIBP b)CAD c)AR of GW through Dug well d)RRR of water bodies e)Flood control				
<b>4</b>	<b>Forest Programme</b> a)National Afforestation Programme				
<b>5</b>	<b>Other Programmes</b>				

## Annexure VII: Facilitating Planning at Village Level

VILLAGE LEVEL		Need Based Activities (for example)	Number/Quantity of Activity	Persondays to be generated	Cost (in Lakh)	Programme under which proposed
	1	Check dam to store water				
	2	Digging of pond/pits				
	3	Ridge Area				
	4	Drainage/Nallah				
	5	Irrigation Canal (incl. micro and minor irrigation works)				
	6	Land Development , common waste land of /SC/ST/BPL & IAY Beneficiaries				
	7	Percolation Wells				
	8	Afforestation/Orchard /Nursery dev. /Drought Proofing				
	9	Rural Connectivity				

	VILLAGE	V 1			V 2			V n			TOTAL	
	Need Based Activities (for example)	No./Quantity	Cost (In lakh)	Programme under which proposed	No./Quantity	Cost (In lakh)	Programme under which proposed	No./Quantity	Cost (In lakh)	Programme under which proposed	No.	Cost (In lakh)
1	Check dam to store water											
2	Digging of pond/pits											
3	Ridge Area											
4	Drainage/Nallah											
5	Irrigation Canal including micro & minor irrigation works											
6	Land Development , common waste land area/SC/ST Areas											
7	Percolation Wells											
8	Afforestation/Orchard /Nursery development/Drought Proofing											
9	Rural Connectivity											

## Annexure VIII: Matrix for Convergence of Specific Works and Activities

NREGA Works		Activity/ Specification	Eligibility (Area)	Programme for Convergence	Convergence Area Modality	Subs./ Comp. *	
A		B	C	D	E	F	
<b>Planning, Design, Specification as per Watershed Programme</b>							
<b>1. WATER CONSERVATION/HARVESTING</b>	<b>CATCHMENT AREA TREATMENT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In situ moisture conservation</li> <li>Topographical Survey.</li> <li>Vertical Interval and Horizontal Interval vary with topography and soil</li> </ul>					
		(1)Field/Contour bunding in low rainfall area.	Land of SC/ST/BPL /LR/IAY	Watershed programme/NADP (RKVY)	Land other than SC/ST/BPL/LR/IAY	S	
		(2) Graded bunding in high rainfall area.					
		(3) Bench terracing in highly sloppy area.					
	(4) Field bunding.						
	(4) Contour/Staggered trenches	--do-- Common Land	Watershed prog./ NADP(RKVY)	Land other than SC/ST/BPL/LR/IAY			
	<b>CHECK DAM</b>	Survey i.e. L-Section of Nala. -Planning& Design on ridge to valley approach -Designing w.r.t. catchment and rainfall. -Construction starting from ridge.					
		1)Brush wood check dam. 2)Earthen check dam. 3) Loose stone/Rock fill check dam. 4)Gabion check dam.		On common land and Drainage line.	-----	-----	-----
		5)Pucca check dam/Anicut/Drop spillway/Stop dam/Stop dam cum causeway.		----do----	Watershed Prog./ NADP(RKVY)/ RRR	Installing iron gates & running & maintenance.	C
		6)Subsurface water harvesting structure in coastal areas.		----do----	----do----	For running & maintenance	--do--

NREGA Works	Activity/ Specification	Eligibility (Area)	Programme for Convergence	Convergence Area Modality	Subs./ Comp. *	
A	B	C	D	E	F	
<b>Planning, Design, Specification as per Watershed Programme</b>						
<b>1. WATER CONSERVATION/HARVESTING</b>	<b>PONDS</b>	-Topographical Survey of catchment & submergence area. -Designing w.r.t. catchment and rainfall				
		1)Dugout sunken pond 2)Village Pond with Pucca outlet and bathing ghat.	On common land/ Forest land	NADP(RKVY) under Fisheries Prog. on common land	After completion under NREGA, For value addition	C
		3)Irrigation Ponds. 4)Percolation tank. 5)Conversion of low land to aquaculture tanks.	On common land/land of SC/ST/ BPL/LR/IA Y	-----do--- Watershed Programme.	-----do----on land of non SC/ST/BPL/LR/IA Y	C
	<b>OTHER STRUCTURE</b>	-Topographical Survey of catchment & proposed submergence area. -Designing w. r. t. catchment and rainfall				
		1)Khadin: In western Rajasthan	Land of SC/ST/ BPL/LR/IA Y	Watershed Prog. NADP(RKVY)	land of non SC/ST/ BPL/LR/IA Y	S
		2)Khet Talab (100ftx50ftx6ft), size will vary with topography, strata and rainfall .	---do---	---do---	---do---	S
		3)Farm Pond(Pucca Kund, 4m dia and 6m depth) to harvest rain water in desert area.	---do---	---do---	---do---	S
		<b>Planning, Design, Specification as per Scheme of Artificial Recharge of GW through dugwells (W.R.Dept.) and watershed Programme.</b>				
	4)Artificial recharge of well through sand filter of10x10x10ft size.	Land of SC/ST/ BPL/LR/IA Y	Artificial Recharge of G.W. through Dug well of W.R.Deptt. /Watershed prog.	land of non SC/ST/ BPL/LR/IA Y	S	
	5) Tank cum Well	--do--	Watershed Prog/NADP(RKVY)	--do--	S	

NREGA Works	Activity/ Specification	Eligibility (Area)	Programme for Convergence	Convergence Area Modality	Subs./ Comp. *	
A	B	C	D	E	F	
<b>Planning, Design, Specification as per Programme of the line dept. i.e. Animal Husbandry, Forest and Horticulture.</b>						
<b>2. DROUGHT PROOFING</b>	<b>AFFOREST-TION</b>	The design, norms and specification will vary as per species of plant and area. 1)Root stock regeneration. 2)New plantation. 3)Silvipasture	Common/ Panchayat/ Revenue land./Forest Land	Fodder Development Scheme (A.H Dept.) /NAP	Barbed wire fencing, gap filling and watch and ward under convergence	C
	<b>TREE PLANTATION</b>	1)Boundary plantation. 2)Agro forestry.	Land of SC/ST/ BPL/LR/IAY	Watershed Prog.	Land other than SC/ST/BPL/LR/IAY	S
	<b>HORTICULTURE</b>	1)Block plantation. 2)Agro-Horticulture plantation	--do--	NADP(RkVY)/NH M/W/S prog.	-----do----- & barbed wire fencing of block plantation.	C/S



NREGA Works	Activity/ Specification	Eligibility (Area)	Programme for Convergence	Convergence Area Modality	Subs./ Comp. *	
A	B	C	D	E	F	
<b>Planning, Design, Specification as per A.I.B. Programme of the Water Resource Department.</b>						
<b>3. IRRIGATION CANALS Incl. MICRO &amp; MINOR IRRIGATION WORKS</b>	<b>IRRIGATION CANAL</b>	1) Construction of new canal	Common Land	Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (W.R. Deptt.)	Putting gates & Running and maintenance under convergence.	C
		2) Renovation of canal including desilting	--do--	AIBP (W.R. Dept.)	--do--	C
	<b>MINOR IRRIGATION</b>	1) New minor	--do--	AIBP (W.R. Dept.)	--do--	--do--
		2) Dugwell in tail reach.	--do-- & land of SC/ST/BPL/LR/IAY	NADP (RKVY)	Non SC/ST/BPL/LR/IAY	S
		3) Renovation including desilting	--do--	AIBP (W.R. Dept.)	--do--	--do--
	<b>Planning, Design, Specification as per CAD&amp;WM Prog.(W.R. Dept.) &amp; NADP(RKVY)/NHM Prog. of Agriculture Dept.</b>					
<b>MICRO IRRIGATION</b>	<u>Irrigation System</u> : The size and cross-section w.r.t. discharge, material of water course and topography					
	1) Water course : From outlet of Minor with structure like Farm Turn Outs(outlets), Siphon outlets, Road crossing, Tail Escape, Drop structure(Fall),and Pipe crossing etc:	Common land	Command Area Development and Water Management Prog. (W.R. deptt.)	Putting gates & running & maintenance	C	
	2) Renovation of W/C	--do--	--do--	--do--	C	
	3) Field channel: From outlet of water course to individual fields	land of SC/ST BPL/LR/IAY	--do--	Other than SC/ST/BPL/LR/IAY Individual land.	S	
	4) Sprinkler/Drip Irrigation		NADP(RKVY)/NHM	Individual Land	C	
	5) Low energy water application		--do--	--do--	--do--	

NREGA Works	Activity/ Specification	Eligibility (Area)	Programme for Convergence	Convergence Area Modality	Subs./ Comp. *
A	B	C	D	E	F
Irrigation facility, horticulture and land development	a) Dug well with Recharge pit: Size will vary depending on geological formation.	Land of SC/ST/BPL/LR/IAIY	NADP(RKVY)/ BRGF	Land of non SC/ST/BPL/LR/IAIY	S
	b) Field channel: 1) Earthen:Side slope & bed slope w. r. t. soil & strata.	----do---	----do---& C.A.D. prog. of Water Resource Deptt.	---do---	S
	2)Lined channel: concrete, stone, brick and tiles. Bed slope with non silting velocity.	----do---	----do---	----do---	----do---
	3)Raised & sunken bed system.	----do---	----do---	----do---	----do---
	4)Renovation of field channel.	----do---	----do---	----do---	----do---
Renovation of traditional water bodies /Desilting	Survey & water budgeting to work out the increase in capacity				
	1) Desilting	Common land & land of SC/ST/BPL/LR/IAIY	RRR of water bodies (W.R. Deptt.) NADP (RKVY) / NHM/ Watershed Programme	Land other than SC/ST/BPL/LR/IAIY	S
	2) Renovation	-----do---	NADP(RKVY), under Fisheries prog. /scheme of RRR of water bodies.	After renovation under NREGA, up gradation for value addition	-----do---
Land Development	1)Land levelling: After Grid survey and working out cut fill with centroid method or Laser levelling Technology	land of SC ST/ BPL/ IAIY/LR	NADP(RKVY)	land other than SC/ST/BPL/ LR/IAIY	S
	2)Reclamation of Salt affected land	-----do----	Fodder Dev. Scheme-Grass land Dev.(Deptt. of A.H.)	----do----	S

NREGA Works	Activity/ Specification	Eligibility (Area)	Programme for Convergence	Convergence Area Modality	Subs./Comp. *	
A	B	C	D	E	F	
<b>The design, norms and specification as per the Flood control Prog and, C.A.D.&amp;W.M. prog. ( W.R. Dep't)</b>						
Flood control and protection work including drainage in water logged.	Flood control	The design, norms and specification as per the Flood control Programme of Water Resource Dep't., 1)Diversion channel:The design after topographical survey	Common land & land of SC/ST/BPL/ LR/IAY	Flood control prog.(W.R. Dep't.)/ BRGF	land other than SC/ST/BPL/ LR/ IAY & maintenance	S /C
	Protection Work	Peripheral bunds along the stream to protect agriculture land. The design after topographical survey, L-Section of Nala.	---do--	--do-- and NADP(RKVY)	----do----	S /C
	Drainage in Water Logged Area	1)Surface Drainage: w.r.t. topography, soil, crop and outlet. Field drains with Culverts and Drop str.	Common land &land of SC/ST/BPL/ LR/ IAY	CAD&WM Programme (WR Deptt.)	land other than SC/ST/BPL/ LR/ IAY & maintenance	S
		2)Sub- Surface Drainage: To lower the ground water level with sufficient depth of soil strata.	---do---	---do---	---do---	---do---
		3)Renovation of Drainage	---do---		---do---	---do---
Rural Connectivity	Demarcation, Survey for L-Section and Specification of PMGSY i.e. Top Width of Fair weather road-7.5 m., Top Width of Water bound macadam (WBM) coat-3.7m.	Common land after demarcation by the Patwari.	PMGSY	Fair weather (WBM) road under NREGA and C.C./ Metalled under convergence.	C	