



Joint Convergence Guideline

National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA)

(Ministry of Rural Development)

&

Programmes of Water Resources

(Ministry of Water Resources)

ACRONYMS

1. AWP	Annual Work Plan
2. AIBP	Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme
3. BPL	Below Poverty Line
4. BRG	Block Resource Group
5. CEO	Chief Executive Officer
6. CAD	Command Area development
7. CADWM	Command Area Development and Water Management
8. DLIC	District Level Implementation Committee
9. DPC	District Programme Coordinator
10. DRG	District Resource Group
11. ERM	Extension, Renovation & Modernization
12. GP	Gram Panchayat
13. IAY	Indira Awas Yojana
14. IEC	Information Education & Communication
15. IP	Intermediate Panchayat
16. LR	Land Reform
17. MIS	Management Information System
18. MORD	Ministry of Rural Development
19. MOWR	Ministry of Water Resources
20. NREGA	National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
21. NREGS	National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
22. OFD	On- Farm Development
23. PRIs	Panchayati Raj Institutions
24. PMU	Project Management Unit
25. RD	Rural Development
26. RRR	Repair, Renovation and Restoration
27. SC	Scheduled Caste
28. ST	Scheduled Tribe
29. SGSY	Swaranjayanti Grameen Swarozgar Yojana
30. TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
31. WR	Water Resources
32. WUA	Water Users Association
33. ZP	Zila Parishad



1. NREGA: Introduction

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.

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/ Degradation of land in command areas and so encourage sustainable development. Further, NREGA by encouraging works on water harvesting, soil conservation, Irrigation, flood protection, afforestation and plantation, helps to insulate local community from adverse effects of climate change the process outcomes include strengthening grass root processes of democracy and infusing transparency and accountability in governance.

Under NREGA large sums of public investments are made. Leveraging these investments towards sustainable livelihood requires inter-sectoral convergence. Since NREGA planning is decentralized and funds transferred are untied, works can be planned/ structured and executed as per local specific requirements. NREGA thus becomes a significant entry point for convergence with other development programmes.

Such inter sectoral convergence becomes instrumental towards

- ❖ Establishing synergy among different government programmes in planning & implementation to optimize use of public investments
- ❖ Enhancing economic Opportunities
- ❖ Strengthening Democratic Processes
- ❖ Mitigating the effects of Climate Change
- ❖ Creating conditions for sustainable Development

2. Convergence:

Convergence is an evolving process and while broad principles can be laid out at the Centre, the actual contours of convergence will be determined by the resources at the district and the field level. Also, to fully identify the possibilities of convergence, it may be necessary to make a beginning with select programmes, so that the experience of implementation may further deepen to refine strategies for convergence.

With this perspective, a Task Force on Convergence with NREGA was set up with representatives from different Ministries and Departments, implementing programmes with complementarities with NREGA. The Task Force recommended beginning with select

programmes of select Ministries. The Ministry of Water Resources which was represented on the Task Force was identified as an important partner to NREGA, as more than 50% of NREGA works relate to water conservation/ management. Possibilities of convergence between NREGA and the programmes of MoWR were discussed between the two Ministries and based on these discussions, convergence areas and modalities were identified and the following guidelines for convergence of water conservation/ irrigation works taken up under NREGA and under the programmes of the MoWR are being issued.

3. Convergence between NREGA and Programmes of MoWR.

Convergence between NREGA and Programmes of MoWR is mutually beneficial. There is a gap between the irrigation potential created and that utilised. Many of the irrigation projects in the country have also been under operation below their potential due to inadequate maintenance, which is one of the important factor for reduced irrigation efficiency at project level. This has resulted in the problem of low efficiency of water usage and low productivity. Increasing trend of water logging, salinity and alkalinity is offsetting the advantages of irrigation by rendering the affected areas unproductive or under-productive. The process of reclamation is far exceeded by an additional area becoming water logged and saline/alkaline.

There are seven programme of MOWR being implemented in the country with works similar or complementary to NREGA works. Details may be seen in **Annexure 1**.

4. Parameters of Convergence:

Works identified under NREGA for convergence will be planned and executed within the parameters of NREGA i.e.

- a) The cost of material component of projects including the wages of the skilled and semi-skilled workers taken up under the scheme shall not exceed forty percent of the total project cost.
- b) As far as practicable, a task funded under the scheme shall be performed by using manual labor and not machines.
- c) No Contractors will be engaged.

5. Modalities for Convergence

In operational terms, convergence of activities under various schemes of Ministry of Water Resources with NREGS will require coordination between these programmes at the levels of

5.1 Management

5.2 Planning

5.3 Works

5.1 Management

5.1.1) The District Programme Coordinator, NREGA (Collector/CEO) will constitute a District Resource Group(DRG) at the district level with representatives from the Water Resources Department, Department of Rural Development(NREGA and SGSY) and Panchayati Raj and a similar resource group at the Block level (BRG) will also be constituted.

5.1.2) The groups will facilitate

- a. **Knowledge sharing.** Familiarization of all the members of the group on guidelines of Water Resources schemes and NREGS. This will clarify the programme parameters for convergence.
- b. **Planning.** Since under both programmes, there are ongoing activities as well as those that have to be planned afresh, the group will have to determine the nature of interventions in the ongoing works and lay down a planning process that conforms to the guidelines of both programmes for the activities that have to be planned anew.
- c. **Communication.** Since both programmes aim at participatory processes, effective IEC with the local community, user groups, workers will have to be planned and implemented. ..
- d. **Training:** Training of personnel/agencies responsible for NREGS and Programmes of Water Resources must be planned and implemented
- e. **Technical support:** Techno-feasible norms for works selection, technical designs and appropriate technologies for water bodies restoration/water harvesting/ ground water recharge/Irrigation projects, etc. will have to be formulated by technical experts available with Water Resources Department who would also provide technical support for supervision and evaluation of NREGA works so that they conform to appropriate designs and technologies.
- f. **Resource Pooling:**
 - i. **Human Resources:** Under NREGA dedicated personnel are to be deployed. NREGA also permits dedicated personnel for works. Such personnel should be appropriately trained by the professionals of the WR Dept in water management technologies.
 - ii. **Financial:** Information on financial resources available and expected to be made available in the ensuing years will be shared. This will determine the quantum of works/activities that can be taken up and indicate where activity convergence will enable gap-filling or augmentation in scale/value and list out activities to be funded under both the programmes separately.
 - iii. **Informational:** Data management could be converged through the use of MIS of NREGS which provides work wise/ beneficiary wise details. Any additional feature required by the WR Dept may be incorporated in the NREGS MIS, after discussion with the Ministry of RD. The GIS for ground water data developed by WR Dept may be made available for use for planning and executing NREGA water related works.
- g. **Monitoring and evaluation.** Joint monitoring and supervision of activities should be planned. Baseline assessment, Concurrent appraisal and documentation and evaluation of impact of WR schemes and NREGS on a set of indicators for creation of irrigation potential ground water recharge and efficient use of irrigation systems and their effectiveness in responding to the needs of the community could be initiated. Quantification of benefits of works undertaken could also be taken up.

5.2 Planning:

Guidelines of NREGA stipulate the formulation of perspective plan to facilitate advance planning and to provide a development perspective for the district. The aim is to identify the types of NREGA works that should be encouraged in the district and the potential linkages between these works and long term employment generation and sustained development. The NREGA perspective plan identifies the needs and gaps in the district in all sectors, not just related to works permissible under NREGA. Thus, the planning of water resources projects

is a necessary factor in the NREGA perspective plan. Multilayer planning of projects of WR Dept can be dovetailed in the NREGA perspective plan.

The Annual Work Plan (AWP) of NREGA lists the shelf of projects recommended by the Gram Sabha and finalized by the Gram Panchayat/IP/ZP. AWP will be broadly based on the perspective plan but must be endorsed by the Gram Sabha/PRI as per the Act. The NREGA plan will be based on the permissible works under Schedule I of the Act.

For this purpose, Block level resource persons may be trained on the methodology of convergence between WR schemes and NREGS. They will guide the Gram Sabha in preparing the Village Plan, so that the AWP of NREGS accommodates the requirements of the WR projects of WR department in a complementary manner and the selection of works, and their sequence is dovetailed into a well-linked programme.

The institutional platform for such dovetailing will be the Gram Sabha at the village level, and then the GP. The Programme Officer and the BRG at the Block level and the DPC and the DRG at the district level, will ensure that the selection of works under NREGS and WR programmes are in mutual coordination. The DRG will ensure that in converging the plans of both the programmes, technical quality of the plan is maintained as per the norms of water resources programmes. The Department of Water Resources will share its database of ground/surface water resources for that district with the group to enable the formulation of feasible water related projects as a result of NREGA planning process.

For integrated development of irrigated area, it is necessary that the **project of a village is prepared on Command Area Development approach, integrating all the activities into a project.** In this project, the activities allowed under NREGA and those to be covered under schemes of MoWR may be clearly indicated.

All the works/ activities required for the integrated development of the command area will be shown clearly in terms of the size of area/ work, estimated cost, and the programme under which these are to be covered, so as to ensure that all the required works/activities have been proposed and there is no duplicity. A typical exercise is given at **Annexure-2.**

The Command area proposed for development under NREGA and the area under ongoing programmes of MOWR have to be incorporated in **the projects separately.** However, **with every project report, a statement showing different works/activities proposed under different programmes be attached,** so that it is ensured that all the required works/activities have been proposed and also there is no duplicity.

Since the District Collector / CEO Zila Parishad are coordinators of programmes at district level related to Agriculture Development, therefore, they should converge all these programmes starting from planning to monitoring, for integrated development of the area.

5.3 Works:

Works under NREGS may be of four categories: (i) Works approved in the current year but not yet started (ii) Ongoing works (iii) Works completed (iv) Works yet to be selected for the next financial year (as part of the annual planning process). Therefore, convergence would need to be planned, keeping in view of these varying stages of works.

The operation may be undertaken at three levels. In case of the first scenario, where works have been included in the shelf of projects, but not started yet, the Shelf of projects formulated under NREGS may be re-scrutinized to assess the feasibility of works selected. The Water Resources department may share their data base on ground/surface water resources in that area/district so that it may be assessed to appropriate selection of works. In case of the second and third scenarios, the expertise of the Water Resources department should be marshalled for quality supervision, and in planning the next set of activities. The List of works completed/ taken up will be shared with Dept. of Water Resources which will indicate appropriate activities/technologies for each work for value addition. In case of planning new works, the suggestions given above in Para 5.2 may be considered.

6. Convergence through works may be effected in any of the following ways:

- A. Gap filling through NREGS for similar work under Water Resources Schemes
- B. Dovetailing inputs into a Common Project
- C. Area Approach
- D. Value addition through NREGA works
- E. Technical support for ensuring quality in planning, selection and execution of NREGA works

A) Gap Filling/ Enhancing scale

Under this, permissible works may be converged for Gap Filling/ Enhancing scale resources for common needs and inputs.

I) Artificial Recharge of Ground Water under the schemes of Dug well recharge and Ground Water Management and Regulation:

Artificial recharge of ground water is one of the most efficient ground water management tools for ensuring sustainability of ground water resources. Many areas of the country having limited aquifer storage potential are facing acute problems of over exploitation and depletion of ground water resources. Presently two schemes viz. Dug well recharge scheme and Ground Water Management and Regulation are being implemented under Ministry of Water Resources. These programmes may be integrated with NREGA initiatives/projects.

II) Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies:

The Scheme of RRR of Water Bodies includes the comprehensive improvement of selected tank systems, catchment area treatment, command area development and capacity building of stakeholders. There is a provision of Rs. 2750 crore for these works during XI Plan. Under different programmes, the Govt. of India and the State Governments channelize

funds, which can easily meet the requirement of funding some of the components of projects relating to RRR of water bodies. However, in order to projectise this investment in a way that can facilitate comprehensive rehabilitation and subsequent management of the water bodies, it is necessary that these partial investments are dovetailed and integrated with investments under NREGS.

The convergence of this project with related activities under NREGA will maximise benefits. Accordingly, common projects may be prepared and implemented.

III) Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP):

This programme is for Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation Projects and Extension, Renovation & Modernization of Irrigation projects which (a) having investment clearance of Planning Commission can be completed in the next four financial years (b) are not receiving any other form of financial assistance. This programme is being implemented throughout the country. Surface Minor Irrigation Schemes of the states of North East, Hilly states (HP, Sikkim, J&K and Uttaranchal) and drought prone and tribal districts are also eligible for assistance under the programme.

Central grant at the rate of 90% of the estimated cost for completion of the project is provided in the special category states, projects in KBK districts in Orissa and project benefitting the tribal areas, drought prone and flood prone areas. For major and medium projects in other areas central grant is provided at the rate of 25% of the estimated cost.

The earth works like embankment construction, desilting of canal etc., minor irrigation schemes can also be taken up under NREGA with close coordination and planning with the project implementing agencies.

IV) Flood Management Programme:

Flood Management Works like construction/ raising and strengthening of embankments, anti-erosion works, drainage development, flood proofing works etc. are being funded by the Ministry of Water Resources under the Flood Management Programme. Smaller schemes costing up to Rs. one crore involving the labour oriented flood management works, and not covered under this programme can be taken up under NREGA.

B) Dovetailing inputs into a common Project:

I) Farmer's Participatory Action Research Programme (FPARP):

Ministry of Water Resources is implementing this programme at 5,000 sites throughout the country. Under this programme new irrigation technologies developed by various agricultural universities, research institutes, etc. are being demonstrated to farmers as a measure of creating awareness amongst farmers to save water. There are number of technologies where involvement of manpower is of very high magnitude such as construction of Jal Kund, in situ moisture conservation, etc. These programmes can also be taken up under NREGA.

C) Area Approach

I) Command Area Development & Water Management Programme (CADWM):

Command area development and water management programme aims at efficient utilisation of irrigation water for optimising agricultural productivity and production from irrigated lands in a coordinated manner on a sustainable basis and increasing the pace of tackling the problem of waterlogging by bringing in newer technologies like sub- surface drainage and bio-drainage under the realm of this programme.

The works allowed under NREGA are such that they cover almost all the activities required for Command Area Development. Planning NREGA works with command area development from outlet of drain of a command area to Water source will yield benefits in terms of better utilisation of irrigation potential created, better efficiency of water use, increase in intensity of irrigation, increase in agriculture production and productivity, increase in farmer's income etc.

Works/ activities required under CADWM are-

- i) Renovation and de-silting of existing irrigation tanks and control structures within the irrigated Commands.
- ii) Correction of system deficiencies above outlet up to distributaries of 4.25 cumec (150 cusec) capacity.
- iii) Construction of field channels
- iv) Full package On- Farm Development (OFD) Works including Field channels, realignment of field boundaries, land levelling/ shaping.
- v) Construction of Field, intermediate and Link drains
- vi) Land levelling and shaping
- vii) Conjunctive use of surface water and ground water- It serves the dual purpose of increasing the area under irrigation on the one hand through supplementing canal water for irrigation and reduces water logging on the other.
- viii) Reclamation of water logged areas in irrigated commands of CAD Projects.

Out of these activities, three activities at Sl. No. i), vi) and vii) have now been deleted from CADWM, however, these activities are permitted under NREGA.

The work of Irrigation Canal is also permitted under NREGA. Therefore, under the activity, "Correction of system deficiencies above outlet up to distributaries of 150 cusec capacity", the complete work or the earthwork part can also be taken up under NREGA as a gap filling, wherever required.

Similarly, the work of Irrigation facility, Land Development, is covered under NREGA. Therefore, these works on the Individual land of SC/ST/BPL/ Beneficiary of Land Reform and IAY can be carried out under NREGA as a gap filling and on Individual land of other than SC/ST/BPL/ Beneficiary of Land Reform and IAY can be carried out under CADWM.

In view of above, for integrated development of Command area, the project of a Command area should be prepared by integrating all the activities into a whole project with convergence. Activities allowed under NREGA be planned / covered under NREGA and left over work be covered under programmes of the Ministry of Water Resources.

The convergence has been elaborated in detail at Annexure-2.

D. Value Addition:

The work of Canal plantation may be carried out in the Command area under NREGA as value addition. The work of Canal fair weather road can also be taken up under NREGA.

E. Technical support:

The technical norms i.e. required Survey, Planning, Design as per Technical Manual being used by the WR department, is to be followed, so that the works are sustainable, productive and economical. For illustration, in Command Area Development and water Management Programme, Planning, Designing and specification are to be followed as per the Guidelines / manual of Water Resource Department.

7. Cost Norms:

Under NREGA, there is neither cost norm for the area nor unit cost for work / Activity. However, the unit cost for works/ activity in Command areas to be carried out under NREGS will also be as per cost norms / unit cost under CADWM, AIBP and RRR of Water Bodies of Water Resource Department in the area/ local requirement.

8. Execution:

i) 50 % of Works under NREGA like Desilting of tanks and canals, Construction of Field Channel, Field Drains etc. which are labor intensive can be executed by the Panchayat with the guidance of District Level Implementation Committee of water resource programmes and concerned Technical staff of Water Resource Department.

ii) 50% work in the Command area under NREGA, like Correction of system deficiencies above outlet up to distributaries of 150 cusec and construction of intermediate and Link drains etc. be assigned to the concerned water user associations. In Water User's Associations, which are constituted in every Command area, one member from Panchayat should be co-opted in such areas.

In the areas, not covered under CADWM project, these Works/ activities should be assigned to the concerned line department i.e. Water Resource Department.

9. Monitoring:

The Ministries of Water Resources and Rural Development will jointly monitor the implementation of the scheme and ensure concurrent evaluation through quarterly physical and financial reports, inspection visits, meetings with senior officers of the State Governments, workshops for experience sharing, learning and dissemination and impact assessment studies, etc. The social audit of the project(s) should be carried out by the concerned Gram Sabha. The monitoring of the work(s) should be done with the association of

the Standing Committee of the Panchayat at the appropriate level. At the village level, the focal point for organization and implementation of project will be the WUA of command area farmers and other eligible tank users such as fisherman etc. The WUA will play an active role in the planning, implementation, supervision, maintenance of tank systems and other necessary activities. The WUA should report to the Gram Sabha in these matters from time to time. However, for the convergence of different programmes with NREGS the monitoring agency independent of the construction agency will be appropriate. District Collector who is District Programme Coordinator NREGA as well as head of DLIC will monitor all aspects of implementation and convergence and thereby bring about a qualitative improvement in the implementation of the programmes.

10. Post Project Management:

Post Project Management, particularly after completion of the project, for sustainability is very necessary. Therefore, all projects, depending on the nature of works involved in these projects, after completion should be handed over to Water Users' Associations/PRIs/Departments concerned, as the case may be, for their use and related repair and maintenance etc.

11. Non -Negotiable in work execution:

- a. Only Job Card holders to be employed for NREGA component.
- b. Muster rolls to be maintained on work site, with copies in the Gram Panchayat and to be electronically maintained on nrega.nic.in
- c. Social Audits to be done through Gram Sabhas.
- d. Wage payments will be through no-frills accounts in Banks/Post Office

12. Pilots for convergence of programmes:

In selected districts representing a bio-geographic, pilot projects on convergence may be taken up. These will be operationalised in accordance with the processes suggested above. The pilots will be like action research and will be concurrently evaluated for identifying further possibilities and up scaling.

13. Funding will be through NREGA and WR programmes: Procedure for settlement of accounts, inclusion of projects, establishing coordination at different levels for effective implementation of converged project proposals, details of monitoring and evaluation etc. will be decided subsequently in consultation with concerned State Governments wherein the pilot projects are taken.

Annexure-1: Objective, funding, subsidy, unit cost, norms, area coverage, institutional framework etc. under NREGS and the different programmes of water resource department are as follows--

S.N O	Content	NREGS	Programmes under Water Resource Department						
			Command Area Development & Water Management (CADWM) (D)	Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies. (E)	Dug well Recharge Scheme (F)	Ground water management and Regulation Scheme. (G)	Flood Control and River management Works. (H)	Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) (I)	Farmer's participation Action Research Programme (FPARP). (J)
(A)	(B)	(C)							
1.	Objective	i) To enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled	Efficient utilization of created irrigation potential.	To restore and augment storage capacities of water bodies., and also to recover and extend their lost irrigation potential	To recharge ground water	To demonstrate the efficacy of artificial recharge & rain water harvesting techniques.	To take up flood management works in an integrated manner.	Major, medium, and minor irrigation projects and Extension, Renovation & modernization of major and medium irrigation projects.	Field demonstration of technologies developed by the institutes which will enhance yield and income per drop of water.

		<p>manual work.</p> <p>ii) Creation of durable assets and strengthening the livelihood resource base of the rural poor.</p>							
2.	Funding/ Subsidy	<p>i) 100% on unskilled labour and</p> <p>ii) 75 % of the Cost of material and wages for skilled and semi-skilled workers.</p>	<p>Funding pattern of 50: 50 between centre and states, State share include 10 % contribution by the beneficiary. On software activities subsidy 100 to 75%.</p>	<p>Funding pattern of 25: 75 between centre and states for water bodies under domestic support for non-special category states and 90:10 for special category states as well as naxal affected/ drought prone/ tribal areas. For externally aided programmes (EAP), 75% is loan taken from the world bank and passed on to the concerned states on back to back basis and is to be repaid by the states. The balance 25% is taken as liability of GOI</p>	<p>100% subsidy to Marginal & Small farmers. 50% subsidy to other farmers.</p>	<p>100% funding from Central Government.</p>	<p>Special Category States- 90:10 between centre and states. Other States- 75:25 between centre and states. For restoration of damaged flood management works-90:10 between centre and states.</p>	<p>Central grant 90% to special category states (North-Eastern States, drought prone area, tribal area & flood prone area). 25% to Non-special category states.</p>	<p>100% funding from MoWR . Expenditure incurred above the approved cost will be borne by the Institutes themselves.</p>

				which is also taken as loan from the World bank. Central funding in form of grant to the State.					
3.	Unit Cost/ Cost norms	Nil	i) Correction of system deficiencies above Outlet up to distributaries of 150cusec capacity – Rs. 4000 per ha. To Field Drains--- Rs. 5000 per ha.	Rs.40000-45000 per hectare.	Unit cost Rs. 3600 to Rs. 5700, varying from state to state	As per local requirement	As per local requirement	project cost based on design and B.S.R.	Rs. 50,000/- or the approved cost per demonstration whichever is less, limited to 100 demonstration per institute.
4.	Area coverage	Entire country.	Command areas of Major & Medium Irrigation Project in Plane areas and Minor irrigation Project also	Water bodies having original irrigation culturable command area of 20 ha. Up to 2000 hectare will be considered under externally aided programme. For scheme under domestic support, the	Hard rock areas in the states of A.P., Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu.	Over- exploited/ Critical blocks, urban areas showing steep decline in GW, Drought prone & water scarcity area, Costal areas, Sub-mountainous/	Entire country	Projects on eligibility criteria from Entire country.	Command areas

			in Hilly areas.	proposals will be for irrigation as well as for non irrigation tanks. Private owned water bodies not covered.		hilly areas, Areas with geogenic contamination of GW.			
5.	Institutional framework	i) Central Employment Guarantee Council ii) State employment Guarantee Council iii) District Panchayat iv) Intermediate Panchayat v) Village Panchayat, gram sabha District Collector is the District coordinator NREGA	i) State Level Committee. ii) Water Users Association	i) State Technical Advisory committee. ii) District level Implementation Committee. Chaired by District collector. iii) Water Users Association.	i) State Level Steering Committee (SLSC) ii) District level Implementation Committee. Chaired by District collector.	i) State level Technical Coordination Committee (SLTCC) ii) Local Technical Coordination Committee (LTCC) Chaired by District collector	i) State TAC, State Flood control Board. ii) Water Resources Department	i) State Level Committee	

6.	Convergence	Convergence of NREGA funds with funds from other sources for the creation of durable assets is permissible	The drafted schemes henceforth should provide clear Linkages, Integration and convergence to such schemes for holistic development.	Issues on convergence of the project with related activities under other schemes should be achieved and this aspect should be brought out clearly.		The work would be implemented as per guidelines framed under NREGS by the MORD.		Earth works like Desilting of canal etc.	
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Annexure-2: A typical exercise on the identification of the works/ activities to be covered under NREGS, CADWM, AIBP, Dug Well Recharge and Ground Water Management and Regulation Scheme, Flood Management Programme, FPARP and RRR of water bodies of Water Resource Department, separately with the size of area/ work, estimated cost, programme under which proposed and the year in which proposed.

Name of Command area: -----, Area of the Command ----- Name of Village: -----, Name of Panchayat/Block/District:

S.No.	Work/Activity	Kind of Area	Size of area /work	Estimated Cost (lak h)	Programme Under which Proposed	Year in which Proposed			
						2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
(i)	<u>Renovation of traditional water bodies/ Desilting</u>								
	a) Renovation and de-silting of existing irrigation tanks.	Common land /Government land			NREGA				
	a) Renovation and de-silting of existing irrigation tanks and control structures within the irrigated Commands.	Common land /Government land			RRR of water bodies/ CADWM Programme				
(ii)	<u>Irrigation canals including minor irrigation</u>								
	a) Major, Medium, and Extension, Renovation & Modernization	land acquired by the Govt. for			AIBP				

	irrigation projects (other than earth work and desilting).	construction.							
	b)Major, Medium, and Extension, Renovation & Modernization irrigation projects (Earth work and desilting).				NREGA/AIBP				
	c)Minor Irrigation Schemes				NREGA/AIBP				
	d) Correction of system deficiencies above outlet up to distributaries of 4.25 cumec (150 cusec) capacity. (Earth work)	-----do----- --			NREGA				
	e) Correction of system deficiencies above outlet up to distributaries of 4.25 cumec (150 cusec) capacity. (other than earth work)	-----do-----			CADWM Programme				
(iii)	<u>Irrigation facility</u>								
	a)Survey, Planning and designing of OFD works	Complete Command Area			CADWM Programme				
	b)Construction of field channels	Individual land of SC/ST/BPL/ beneficiary of LR/IAY			NREGA				
	b)Construction of field channels	Individual land of other than SC/ST/BPL/benefy of LR/IAY			CADWM Programme				

(iv)	<u>Ground Water recharge</u> a)Artificial recharge through Dug well	All lands requiring recharge			NREGA/ Dug well Recharge/ G.W. mgt & Regulation				
(v)	<u>Land Development</u>								
	a) Full package On- Farm Development (OFD) Works including Field channels, realignment of field boundaries, land levelling/ shaping	Individual land of SC/ST/BPL/ beneficiary of LR/IAY			NREGA				
	a) Full package OFD Works including Field channels, realignment of field boundaries, land levelling/ shaping	Individual land of other than SC/ST/BPL/beneficiary of LR/IAY			CADWM programme				
	b)Land levelling and shaping	Individual land of SC/ST/BPL/ beneficiary of LR/IAY			NREGA				
	c) Land Development	Common land			NREGA				
(vi)	<u>Flood Control/ Drainage in water logged</u>								
	a) Flood Management Works like construction/ raising and strengthening of embankments, anti erosion works drainage development and flood proofing, etc. (Costing up to 1 crore)	All land requiring works			Flood Management Programme/N REGA				
	b) Construction of drains.	-----do-----			NREGA				

	c) Reclamation of waterlogged areas/ drainage	-----do-----			NREGA/ CADWM programme				
	d)Bio-drainage	-----do-----			NREGA/ CADWM programme				
	d) Conjunctive use	Individual land of SC/ST/BPL/ beneficiary of LR/IAY			NREGA				
(vii)	<u>Plantation</u>								
	Canal Plantation	Common /Government land			NREGA				
(viii)	<u>Popularisation of New Technological for efficient use of water</u>				FPARP				
	a)Demonstration								
	b) In situ moisture conservation works	Command area			NREGA/FPA RP				
(ix)	<u>Rural connectivity</u>	-----do-----			NREGA				
		Common land/ land/Canal Road forest			NREGA				

LIST OF DISTRICTS IDENTIFIED FOR CONVERGENCE BETWEEN NREGS AND SCHEMES OF MOWR

S. No.	State	District names
1	A. P.	Karimnagar, Kurnool, Nalgonda, Chittoor, Khammam, Mehboobnagar, Medak
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Pumpumpre, East Siang
3	Assam	Bongaigaon, Lakhimpur, Darrang, NC Hills
4	Bihar	Vaishali, Muzaffarpur, Goplaganj, Saran, Gaya, Jamui, Nawada
5	Chhattisgarh	Surguja, Bastar, Kabirdham, Rajnandgaon, Raipur
6	Gujarat	Dahod, Dang, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha
7	H. P.	Kangra, Solan, Mandi, Sirmaur
8	Jharkhand	East Singhbhum, Chatra, Koderma, Gumla, Palamu, Deoghar, Jamtara
9	Karnataka	Gulbargh, Gadag, Hassan, Chikmagalur, Kolar, Shimoga
10	Kerala	Malappuram, Palakkad, Thiruvananthapuram
11	M. P.	Mandla, Jhabua, Betul, Panna, Devas
12	Manipur	Thoubal, Churachandpur
13	Meghalaya	West Garo hills, Ribhoi
14	Maharashtra	Satara, Dhule, Amaravati, Nandubar, Akola, Pune
15	Orissa	Mayurbhanj, Ganjam, Bolangir, Bargarh
16	Punjab	Hoshiarpur, Ropar
17	Rajasthan	Ajmer, Jalore, Dungarpur, Bikaner, Sikar, Kota, Tonk
18	Tamil Nadu	Dindigul, Villupuram, Kanyakumar, Pudukkottai, Sivaganga
19	Uttar Pradesh	Gonda, Banda, Lalitpur, Pratapgarh, Allahabad, Chitrakoot, Jalaun, Jhansi, Hardoi
20	Uttaranchal	Champawat, Nainital, Uttarkashi
21	West Bengal	Bankura, Bardwan, Birbhum, Purulia