Implementation of MGNREGS in Andhra Pradesh

Department of Rural Development
Government of Andhra Pradesh
MGNREGS in Andhra Pradesh

- **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)** was launched on February 2nd, 2006 in Bandlapalli village, Narpala mandal of Anantapur district.

- The scheme is being implemented in all rural villages of 13 districts of Andhra Pradesh. The Scheme entered into eleventh year of its implementation.
Objectives of the Act

▪ Providing not less than one hundred days of unskilled manual work as a guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household in rural areas as per demand.

▪ Creation of productive assets of prescribed quality and durability;

▪ Strengthening the livelihood resource base of the poor;

▪ Proactively ensuring social inclusion and

▪ Strengthening Panchayat Raj Institutions.
Non–Negotiables in Implementation

- No contractors & labour displacing machinery should be engaged.
- Every registered rural household shall be provided not less than 100 days of wage employment in a financial year.
- Payment of wages shall be made at least once in a fortnight.
- Equal wages to men and women.
- Works approved by the Gram Panchayat (identified in the Gram Sabha) at village level, the Mandal Parishad at Mandal Level and the Zilla Parishad at District level only shall be taken up.
Salient Features

• Rs.197/- is the notified wage rate for the year 2017-18.
• Wages are paid based on the quantity of work turned out.
• Rural Standard Schedule of Rates (RSSR) prepared based on the notified wage rate.
• 60:40 wage and material ratio maintained at District level.
• Atleast 60% of the expenditure shall be towards Agriculture & Allied activities in each district
Funding Pattern

- The Central Government shall pay 100% of the wage payments, 75% of the material payment and 6% Administrative expenditure.

- The State Government shall pay 25% of the material payments, Unemployment allowance and AP State Employment Guarantee Council expenditure.

- The State Government shall bear the expenditure on the wage employment provided over and above 100 days to a household. In case of drought affected areas, Govt. of India will bear additional 50 days of wage employment.
Entitlements to the Wage Seekers

- Wage seekers shall be provided with work site facilities such as crèche, drinking water, shade and first aid box at work site.
- Unemployment allowance shall be paid if the work is not shown within 15 days from the date of application for work.
- Delay compensation shall be paid to the wage seekers, in case the wage payments are not made within 15 days from the date of closure of muster.
- Wage seekers shall be paid with ten percent of the wage rate as extra to meet the additional transportation and living expenses, if the work is provided beyond 5 Kms from the habitation.
Entitlements to the Wage Seekers

- In case of injury at work site the wage seeker shall be entitled to free of charge of medical treatment.
- In case of hospitalization the expenditure towards hospital accommodation, treatment, medicines and payment of daily allowance not less than half of the wage rate shall be paid to injured wage seeker.
- If a wage seekers engaged under work dies or becomes permanently disabled at work site, an ex-gratia of Rs.50,000/- shall be paid to the legal heir.
List of Permissible Works
(Schedule I of the Act)

- Water conservation and water harvesting structures
- Watershed management works
- Micro and minor irrigation works
- Renovation of traditional water bodies
- Afforestation
- Land development works in common land.

- Providing infrastructure for irrigation, ie., dug wells, farm ponds and other water harvesting structures
- Improving livelihoods through Horticulture, Plantations
- Fallow / Waste Land Development
- Unskilled wage component in construction of houses
- Promotion of Livestock
- Promotion of Fisheries

- Durable infrastructure required for bio-fertilizers and post-harvest facilities including pucca storage facilities for agricultural produce
- Common work-sheds for livelihood activities of self-help groups

- Rural Sanitation
- All weather road connectivity
- Play fields
- Disaster preparedness / restoration
- Buildings for Gram Panchayats, women self-help groups’ federations, cyclone shelters, Anganwadi centres, village haats and crematoria at the village or block level.

- Food Grain Storage structures
STATE – ORGANOGRAM

Chief Minister

RD Minister

Chief Secretary

Commissioner

Director, MGNREGS

Technical Advisor

JC EGS  CVO  CFO  CLO  CQCO  EE, SS
District – Organogram

District Collector/
District Programme Officer

Addl. DPC/Project Director, DWMA

Addl. Project Director, EGS

Asst. Project Director, EGS

Programme Officer (MPDO)

APO

EC

TA

CO

Addl. DPCs (PD, DRDA, PO, ITDA, CEO- ZP)

Addl. Project Director, IWMP

Project Officer

JE

TOS

COS

Watershed Assistant
List of Permissible Works (Schedule I of the Act)

- Registration
- Application for Job cards
- Issues of Job cards
- Organizing wage seekers – Srama Shakti Sanghas

- Planning for Works
  - Labour Budget
  - Identification of works
  - Gram Sabha Approvals
  - Administrative Approvals by DPC
  - Application for Work
  - Allotment of Work

- Execution of Works
  - Muster Management
  - Measurement & Check Measurement

- Payment of Wages
  - Payment generation
  - Wage slip distribution
  - Payment of wages through Banks / Postal dept.
  - Aadhaar based payments.

- Transparency & Accountability
  - Extensive use of ICT & Mobile Technology
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Achievement (As on 10.02.2018)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wage employment provided (Crore Person Days)</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>18.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wage Exp. (Rs. In Crs)</td>
<td>3940.00</td>
<td>2587.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material &amp; Admin Exp. (Rs. In Crs)</td>
<td>2626.67</td>
<td>2143.28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

91.00% of Labour budget (Person days) achieved over the revised target for the FY 2017-18 i.e 20.00 Cr Person Days
## Progress

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item of work</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>In Progress</th>
<th>Completed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Panta Sanjeevini (Nos)</td>
<td>392000</td>
<td>118049</td>
<td>143061</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermi /NADEP Compost Pits (Nos)</td>
<td>190500</td>
<td>46877</td>
<td>51346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anganwaadi Centers (Nos)</td>
<td>5571</td>
<td>3220</td>
<td>2795</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IHHLs (Nos)</td>
<td>239829</td>
<td>75444</td>
<td>147943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CC Roads (Kms)</td>
<td>6000</td>
<td>9090</td>
<td>4818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solid Waste Management (Nos)</td>
<td>11756</td>
<td>4292</td>
<td>410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Play Fields (Nos)</td>
<td>3008</td>
<td>1703</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burial Grounds (Nos)</td>
<td>7746</td>
<td>4763</td>
<td>639</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## State Position in the Country

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Achievement</th>
<th>Position in the Country</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Farm Ponds (Nos)</td>
<td>1,43,061</td>
<td>1st Place</td>
<td>2. Jharkand (1,05,735) 3. Telangana (41,598)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>IHHLs (Nos)</td>
<td>1,47,943</td>
<td>1st Place</td>
<td>2. Tamil Nadu (34,588) 3. Madhya Pradesh (16,041)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>No. of HHs Completed 100 Days (Nos)</td>
<td>3,40,529</td>
<td>2nd Place</td>
<td>2. West Bengal (3,51,825) 3. Chhattisgarh (1,83,049)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Convergence &amp; Material Expenditure (Rs. In Crs)</td>
<td>1889.52</td>
<td>1st Place</td>
<td>2. West Bengal (Rs.1513.46 Crs) 3. Rajasthan (Rs.1446.67 Crs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Anganwadi Centres (Nos)</td>
<td>2,795</td>
<td>1st Place</td>
<td>2. Odissa (2,431) 3. Tamil Nadu (1,800)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Avenue Plantation (Kms)</td>
<td>10,238</td>
<td>1st Place</td>
<td>2. Telangana (10,182 Kms) 3. Tamil Nadu (10,155 Kms)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Vermi/NADEP Compost Pits (Nos)</td>
<td>51,346</td>
<td>2nd Place</td>
<td>1. West Bengal (67,254) 3. Jharkhand (13,748)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Total Expenditure (Rs. In Crs)</td>
<td>4731.24</td>
<td>3rd Place</td>
<td>1. West Bengal (Rs.6896.85 Crs) 2. Tamil Nadu (Rs.5886.21 Crs)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# State Position in the Country

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Achievement</th>
<th>Position in the Country</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Expenditure on Wages (Rs. In Crs)</td>
<td>2587.96</td>
<td>3&lt;sup&gt;rd&lt;/sup&gt; Place</td>
<td>1. West Bengal (Rs.5225.05 Crs) 2. Tamil Nadu (Rs.5034.39 Crs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>No. of Person days (In Crs)</td>
<td>18.20</td>
<td>4&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; Place</td>
<td>1. West Bengal (26.97 cr) 2. Tamil Nadu (21.88 cr) 3. Rajasthan (20.23 Crs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>No. of Person days provided to Women (In Crs)</td>
<td>10.45</td>
<td>4&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; Place</td>
<td>1. Tamil Nadu (18.74 Crs) 2. Rajasthan (13.17 Crs) 3. West Bengal (12.79 Crs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>No. of HHs wage employment provided (In Lakhs)</td>
<td>38.24</td>
<td>5&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; Place</td>
<td>1. Tamil Nadu (57.04 Lakhs) 2. West Bengal (51.09 Lakhs) 3. Uttar Pradesh (43.82 Lakhs) 4. Rajasthan (42.41 Lakhs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Timely Payment</td>
<td>85.99</td>
<td>8&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; Place</td>
<td>In the Country 85.58% of payments were made in time, where as in AP 85.99% payments made in time followed by Tamil Nadu (99.26%) and Kerala (97.10%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Plantation Activities
Under MGNREGS
Plantation Activities Under MGNREGS

❖ **Introduction:** - The Rural Development Department has been promoting Horticulture, Avenue Plantations & Other Plantation Programmes under MGNREGS, as a means of providing & creating productive assets for the poor wage seekers so that there is a Sustainable source of income.

❖ **Objective:** - The main object of the implementation of the Plantation Programmes under MGNREGS is to give Guarantee to livelihood employment to the SF, MF & SC, ST Rural poor.

➢ To create durable assets and also improve the Economic level of the farmer.

➢ To increase the Greenery & to protect the Environment.

➢ To develop the fallow lands of the poor farmers & prevention of the Soil erosion on permanent basis.

❖ As a part of this Programme the following Plantation activities are being taken up under MGNREGS, A.P.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plantation Activities Under MGNREGS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Horticulture Plantation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avenue Plantation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homestead Plantation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional Plantation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bund Plantation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barren Hill Afforestation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raising Of Udyana Vanam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee Plantation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Horticulture Plantation Project

- **Project Scope**: By creating a permanent Asset of Horticulture Fruit crop Plantation on SC,ST, S&M category farmers holdings to provide an additional income apart from regular agriculture income under MGNREGS.

- **Project Duration**: 3 Years.

- **Eligibility**: Min 0.5 Acers to Max. 5 Acers for SC,ST & Small and Marginal farmers.
  - Horticulture fruit crops like Mango, Cashew, Sweet orange, Acid lime, Guava, Sapota & Coconut are being distributed through this programme
  - Cost of pitting, planting, cost of plants, cost of Fertilizer and cost of watering charges 100% are being paid from MGNREGS funds.
  - Maintenance given for 3 years @ 100 days in a year as wage component.

- Tentative Estimation cost per 1 Acre Rs.90,000 to 1,32,000/- including 3 years maintenance.
Maintenance Tasks

❖ For the Horticulture plantations, the maintenance cost towards watch and ward will be paid as 100 days Wage payment @ 100 * Rs.197/- = 19700/- per Year up to 3 Years.

❖ 40 Watering per year@Rs.4.15/- per plant/per watering up to 3 years for Dry Land Horticulture & 1 Year for MIP Plantations.

❖ Fertilizers cost per each plant Rs.25/- per year (i.e. 2 times @ Rs.12.50/- per Year) up to 3 Years.
Avenue Plantation

- **Project Name**: Afforestation Project.
- **Work Name**: Avenue Plantation.
- **Land Ownership**: PMGSY Roads, field/GP & Other Approach Roads Sides.

**Duration of the Project: 3 years.**

- The Avenue plants is being taken up at 400 plants per 1 KM both sides of the Roads grown spacing of 5Mtrs between the plants.
- Duration of the Avenue Plantation Programme is 3 Years.
- 2 years old 80% fruit bearing and 20% shade plants are planted.
- Cost of pitting, planting, cost of fertilizers and cost of watering charges are being paid form MGNREGS funds.
- For maintenance of avenue plantation beneficiaries are identified from SHGs & Tagging with 400 plants for each SHG.
- Usufruct rights are being given to the SHGs.
Avenue Plantation

Name of the Plant species preferable:

In Avenue plantation 80% of fruit bearing plants of Tamarind, Jamun (Neeradu), Velaga, Seemabadam, Seed origin Mango, Seemachinta & Usiri..etc and 20% of other shaded plants like Neem ,Kanuga, Ravi , Marri & Tella maddi..etc, should be planted.

Maintenance payments to the SHG Member as VS – Avenue.

✓ Watch & Ward payment for 400 plants up to 100 days per Year.
✓ (i.e. 100 days * Rs.197/- = 19700/-),
✓ Watering charges @ Rs.4.26/- per plant per Watering (i.e. 1st year 40 Watering Rs.68160/-, 2nd Year 25 watering Rs.42600/- & 3rd year 25 watering Rs.42600/-).
✓ Fertilizers @Rs.32/- per Plant per 1 year only. (i.e. Rs.12976/-).
✓ Total Amount for 1KM (400 Plants) maintenance for 3 Years - Rs. 2,25,436/-. 
Homestead Plantation

**Project Name:** Afforestation Project.

**Work Name:** Raising of Homestead Plantation.

**Work Duration Period:** One time Distribution. (No further Maintenance)

**Land owner:** Job Card holder Individual House Holds.

**No of Plants Eligibility:** Max. 5 types of Fruit plants per House hold with 100 % free of cost are being distributed one time to enhance the nutritional values of the Rural Poor.

**Type of Plants Available:** Mango, Coconut, Acid lime, Guava, Sapota, Seethaphal, Curry leaf, Jack fruit (Panasa), Teak.

- Costs of Pitting, Plant material & Transportation are being given from MGNREGS funds.

- No Planting cost and further Maintenance.
Institution Plantation

- **Project Name**: Afforestation Project.
- **Work Name**: Institutional Plantation

✓ It is proposed to take up plantation in available vacant/unutilized lands in Schools, Colleges and other Govt. Institutions.

✓ The objective of the Institutional plantation is to develop tree planting consciousness among children, increase the greenery and to get income to the institutions.

✓ Duration of the Institutional plantation Programme is 5 Years.

✓ Two types of the plants are being planted i.e. Fruit bearing & Shade plants.

**Name of the Plant species preferable:**

Institution Plantation

Maintenance Details:
✓ For the Institutional plantation, the maintenance cost towards watch and ward will be paid as 100 days Wage payment @ 100 * Rs.197/- = 19700/- per Year up to 5 Years.

✓ 40 Watering per year@Rs.4.15/- per plant/per watering up to 5 years.

✓ Fertilizers cost per each plant Rs.25/- per year (i.e. 2 times @ Rs.12.50/- per Year) up to 5 Years.

✓ Tentative Estimation cost per 100 plants @ One Institution Rs.3,40,781/- including 5 years maintenance.
Bund Plantation

❖ **Project Scope**: By creating a permanent Asset of Tree Plantation on SC, ST, S&M category farmers holdings to provide an additional income apart from regular agriculture income under MGNREGS.

❖ **Project Duration**: 2 Years

❖ Type of Plants: 1) TEAK BAG PLANTS. 2) RED SANDERS, 3) Mulbar Neem.

❖ **Eligibility**: 1) Below 1 Acrs 300 Teak Plants (or) 200 teak + 100 Red sanders.
2) Above 1 Acr to 5 Acrs 600 Teak Plants (or) 400 teak +200 Redsanders.

**Maintenance Payments**
For the Bund plantation, the maintenance cost towards watch and ward will be paid as 100 days Wage payment @ 100 * Rs.197/- = 19700/- per Year up to 2 Years including Watering & Fertilizers.
Barren Hill Afforestation – Greening of Hillocks

- BHA Plantation (Greening of Hillocks) for increasing green cover outside Reserve forest area under MGNREGS “Greening of Hillocks” is proposed.

- **Project Duration**: 1 Year.

- **Type of Plants**: Kanuga, Seethaphal, Nerudu, Neem, usiri, and other Forest Species.

- Plants will be obtained from Social Forestry.

- For the Barren Hill Afforestation the maintenance cost towards watch and ward will be paid as 100 days Wage payment @ 100 * Rs.197/- = 19700/- per Year 1st year only.

- Fertilizers cost per each plant Rs.23/- per 1st year only.

- Tentative Estimation cost per 1Ha Rs.3,87,000/- including 1 year maintenance.
Raising of Coffee Plantation

Raising of Coffee Plantation under MGNREGS.

➢ Coffee Plantation will be raised in Tribal Areas like Visakhapatnam

➢ For Coffee Plantation maintenance charges will be provided for Four (.3) years.

➢ Raising of Coffee & shade Plantation under coffee project has been taken up in convergence with MGNREGS, Coffee Board & ITDA from 2017-18.

➢ Labour component (Skilled / Un skilled) for Coffee & Shade plantation has paid from MGNREGS funds directly to the individual bank account of the beneficiary.

➢ The expenditure on material component for coffee & Shade plantation & Raising of Nurseries will be incurred at ITDA level from the funds released from Coffee board to ITDA Paderu.

❖ Tentative Estimation cost for Coffee plantation per 1 Acre up to 3 years Rs.36252/-.

❖ Tentative Estimation cost for Shade plantation per 1 Acre up to 2 years Rs.23607/-.
Raising of Udyanavanam

❖ Oorillo Udyanavanam

➢ Plantation in community lands is a permissible work under MGNREGS, Hence, it is proposed to develop garden in a big ways “Oorurilo Udayanavanam “ under MGNREGS with the following guidelines.

➢ It is Mandatory to develop a greenery i.e Village garden as a part of smart village concept in all the Gram Panchayaths as per availability of Govt./Community land with a minimum area of 0.25 Acers and Maximum of 2acres.

➢ In case vacant land is not available, it may be developed in donated land duly naming the village garden in the name of donor of the land (as per Grama sabha approval).
Maintenance Details

❖ For the *Raising of Udayanavanam* the maintenance cost towards watch and ward will be paid as 100 days Wage payment @ 100 * Rs.197/- = 19700/- per one year.

❖ 40 Watering per year@Rs.4.15/- per plant/per watering 1st year only.

❖ Fertilizers cost Rs.1008/- 1st Year only.

❖ The Drilling of Bore well, Motor cost, Erection of gate, Benches, Playing items for children shall be born by the GP funds or any other funds or NRI funds.

❖ Tentative Estimation cost per 1 Acre Rs.3,08,030/- including 1 year maintenance.
Direct Benefit Transfer Under MGNREGS
Convergence with Line Departments

Postal Manual System
➢ Transfer of Amount through cheques.
➢ Cash flow from Sub-Post master (SPM) to Branch Post master (BPM)
➢ BPM Manually Disburse the amount

Smart Card System
➢ Transfer of Amount through cheques.
➢ Disbursement by Bank BC started through Smart Card with Local Biometrics and Postal disbursement happened manually through BPM.

AADHAAR Authenticated Payments:
➢ Transfer of fund using eFMS (Bank / Postal)
➢ Flow of disbursement data from POTD/Micro ATM to NREGS-AP server on real time basis.
➢ Disbursement only through AADHAAR Authentication (AEPS)

eFMS - Smart Card System
➢ Transfer of fund from Commissioner - RD to Banker or Head Post Master Account through Online (NEFT / RTGS / INTRA)
➢ Cash flow from HPM/SPM to BPM in Postal and Bank to CSP
➢ BPM / CSP will Disburse the amount with local Biometrics

Entire AP with Postal Department:
➢ 100% AEPS in all panchayats except 540 offline panchayats.
➢ Disbursement only through Postal Department.
➢ Disbursement in offline panchayats using local Biometrics.

AP Converted to Aadhaar Payments:
➢ APB payments in 11309 panchayats.
➢ Disbursement only through Aadhaar roll over across state where ever panchayat converted to APB Mode.

2006
Postal Manual System

2009
Smart Card System

2010
AADHAAR Authenticated Payments:

2013
eFMS - Smart Card System

2015

2016
AP Converted to Aadhaar Payments:
Payment System In NeFMS

PFMS server

NREGS server

Mandal HQ

Sponsor Bank

NPCI

Destination

Banks/ DoP Settlement

A/c

BC/BO

ASA Bank

CIDR UIDAI
Payments of Funds Flow Chart

- Payorder and FTO generation
  - Through CO Login from MCC/DCC/DWMA
  - By MPDO using Digital Signatory

NREGS Server
- Data Flow
- Fund Flow

Wage – Andhra Bank
- Through PFMS Process
  - Wage Payments

Material and Admin - SBI
- Through eFMS flow

PFMS
- Data Flow
- Fund Flow

Sponsor Bank (Andhra Bank)
- Fund Release

GoI (MoRD)

Material and Admin Payments
- SBH- Main Fund A/C
- Sponsor Bank - SBI
- Supplier material payments and admin expenses

Wage seeker’s material payments
- Through PFMS flow
- Through eFMS flow
Payments through Dept. Of Posts

Postal A/C of wage seeker

HO / SO

SPM / BPM through POS Machine

Payments through Aadhar Mapping

NPCLI

Individual Bank account of the Wage seeker

Bank Branch (Direct Credit)

ATM

Bank – BC (Micro ATM)

Postal Payments

Sponsored Bank

Payments through APB Mode Payments

BANK SERVER

RESERVER BANK OF INDIA

Beneficiaries A/C (supplier/employees)
Convergence with Line Departments

- MGNREGS
- IWMP
- MARKFED
- Agriculture
- AH
- Sericulture
- Housing
- NTR Jala Siri
- School Education
- Forest
- Coffee Board
- Fisheries
- Horticulture
- Water Resource Dept
- SAAP
- SERP
- ICDS
- SBM
- PR
- Welfare
- ITDA
- NABARD
- TRANSCO
## Modes of Convergence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Type of Convergence</th>
<th>Convergence Mechanism</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sharing of Funds</td>
<td>The project cost is shared between the line department and EGS depending on the activities permissible under MGNREGA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ex: Convergence of 14th FC funds for laying of internal CC Roads in villages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Utilisation of Technical Expertise of Line Departments</td>
<td>The services of the Line Department technical staff like Engineers, Agriculture, SERP, Sericulture, fisheries officers, Ground Water Dept. APSAC etc. are being utilised for the projects taken up under convergence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Value Addition</td>
<td>Departmental funds are tapped for further development of assets created under MGNREGS for promotion of sustainable livelihood for the poor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Procurement of compost by MARKFED to avail central subsidy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Department wise Convergence Works

Animal Husbandry Department
- Fodder Development
- Cattle Drinking Water Troughs
- Silo Pits
- Animal Hostel

Fisheries Department
- Fish breading ponds
- Fish Drying Platform

Forest Department
- Nurseries
- Afforestation
- Soil Moisture Conservation Works
- Water Harvesting Structures

Water Recourse Dept:
- Restoration of MI Tanks, Cascading of tanks
- Check Dams & Farm ponds (above 5 acres)
- Irrigation Drains & Irrigation Channel
Department wise Convergence Works

Sericulture Department
• Mulberry Plantations
• Skill Warm Rearing Shed.

School Education Department
• Play Fields, Institutional Plantation, Sanitation, Drinking Water

SSAP:
• Mini Auditorium

Horticulture Department
Horticulture Plantation

Panchayat Raj Dept:
GP/Mandal Buildings, Anganwadi Centers, CC Roads, Burial Grounds, Underground Drainage

IWMP:
• NRM Activities, Productivity System Enhancement (PSP)
• Livelihood Upgradation

Housing Department:
90 Days of wage employment, Brick Making, IHHL
## Department Wise Convergence Works

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Unit Cost</th>
<th>Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PR</td>
<td>CC Roads (Kms)</td>
<td>28.00 Lakhs</td>
<td>70:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PR</td>
<td>Under Ground Drainage (Kms)</td>
<td>25.00 Lakhs</td>
<td>70:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PR</td>
<td>Anganwaadi Centres (Nos)</td>
<td>7.00 Lkahs</td>
<td>71:29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PR</td>
<td>Mandal Buildings (No.)</td>
<td>33.00Lakhs</td>
<td>90:10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PR</td>
<td>Gram Panchayat Buildings (No.)</td>
<td>15.00 Lakhs</td>
<td>90:10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AH</td>
<td>Perennials (OPGK) (Acres)</td>
<td>0.77 Lakhs</td>
<td>100:0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AH</td>
<td>Annuals (OPGK) (Acres)</td>
<td>0.15 Lakhs</td>
<td>100:0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AH</td>
<td>Water Troughs</td>
<td>0.21 Lkahs</td>
<td>100:0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AH</td>
<td>Gokulam (Integrated animal shelter)</td>
<td>20.00 Lkahs</td>
<td>100:0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing</td>
<td>90 person days</td>
<td>0.19 Lakhs</td>
<td>100:0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing</td>
<td>Brick Making</td>
<td>0.25 Lakhs</td>
<td>100:0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing</td>
<td>IHHLs</td>
<td>0.12 Lkahs</td>
<td>100:0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sericulture</td>
<td>Sericulture Mulberry Bush Plantation development (Acres)</td>
<td>0.62 Lakhs</td>
<td>100:0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sericulture</td>
<td>Constriction of Rearing sheds-Type-I</td>
<td>2.74 Lakhs</td>
<td>100:0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sericulture</td>
<td>Constriction of Rearing sheds-Type-II</td>
<td>1.58 Lakhs</td>
<td>100:0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department</td>
<td>Item</td>
<td>Unit Cost</td>
<td>Ratio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fisheries</td>
<td>Fish Ponds</td>
<td>5.00 Lakhs</td>
<td>100:0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fisheries</td>
<td>Fish Drying Platform</td>
<td>1.75 Lakhs</td>
<td>100:0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAAP</td>
<td>SAAP Play Fields</td>
<td>5.00 Lakhs</td>
<td>100:0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SERP</td>
<td>SERP Avenue Plantation</td>
<td>1.82 Lakhs</td>
<td>100:0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SERP</td>
<td>Horticulture</td>
<td>0.52 Lakhs</td>
<td>100:0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest</td>
<td>Check Dams</td>
<td>5.00 Lakhs</td>
<td>100:0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest</td>
<td>Continuous Contour Trenches (Ha)</td>
<td>1.00 Lakhs</td>
<td>100:0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest</td>
<td>Desilting of Perculation Tanks and Check Dams</td>
<td>3.00 Lakhs</td>
<td>100:0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest</td>
<td>Mini Percolation Tanks</td>
<td>3.00 to 5.00 Lakhs</td>
<td>100:0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest</td>
<td>Rock Fill Dams</td>
<td>0.07 Lakhs</td>
<td>100:0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest</td>
<td>Raising and Maintenance of Nursery</td>
<td>5.00 to 10.00 Lakhs</td>
<td>100:0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NRI</td>
<td>NRI Burial Grounds</td>
<td>7.00 Lakhs</td>
<td>100:0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MGNREGS</td>
<td>Solid Waste Management</td>
<td>4.50 Lakhs</td>
<td>100:0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MGNREGS</td>
<td>Greening of Hillocks (Ha)</td>
<td>0.50 Lakhs</td>
<td>100:0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MGNREGS</td>
<td>Vermi / NADEP Pits</td>
<td>0.14 Lakhs</td>
<td>100:0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MGNREGS</td>
<td>IHHLS</td>
<td>0.12 Lakhs</td>
<td>100:0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MGNREGS</td>
<td>Farm Ponds</td>
<td>0.25 Lakhs</td>
<td>100:0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>2015-16</td>
<td>2016-17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acres</td>
<td>203132</td>
<td>87199</td>
<td>51547</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fin (Rs. In Crs)</td>
<td>295.9</td>
<td>137.1</td>
<td>68.91</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Transparency and Accountability
Transparency and Accountability

- ICT
- Geo tagging
- Vigilance
- Quality Assurance
- Public Grievance Redressal System
- Community
- Monitored
- Social Audit
Social Audit

❖ Emergence of social audit

• Beneficiaries have the greatest stake in efficient implementation of social sector programmes
• Multiple modes of Citizen Monitoring
• Citizen – State engagement (Institutionalizing platforms for dialogue, planning and redress)
• Our money – our accounts – Social Audit – method of accountability to citizens within the framework of the State

❖ 5 Fundamentals of social audit

1. Audit by stakeholders (not implementers)
2. Well trained in reading records, processes
3. Sharing of records – free of cost
4. 100% check – tracking of every rupee spent
5. Reporting in public – open ‘trial’
Social Audit

❖ Legal framework for social audit
❖ MGNREG Act made social audit a statutory, mandatory requirement (2005)
❖ Social Audit Rules vetted by the SAI (C&AG) (2011)
   • Information Regime and Proactive disclosure
   • Independent Social Audit Unit – Funds, Functions, Functionaries
   • Annual Calendar for Social Audit
   • Follow – up action
❖ Compliance Audit by the CAG (2016)
Social Audit in a Mandal

• A social audit team for a mandal consists of 1 SRP and 10 DRPs (Full time SSAAT Staff)
• These 11 members identify 2 VSAs per GP. 30-40 VSAs participate in Social Audit of a Mandal.
• A DRP along with 3-4 VSAs per GP carries out door-to-door and worksite verification in 2 GPs for MGNREGS and also verifies beneficiaries in SSP and SSU
• After completion of Audit in each GP, a Gram Sabha is held where the reports are read out and GP resolution is passed
• The DRP and VSAs are assigned to audit 2 GPs per Mandal over a period of 6 days
• After completion of the audit in all the GPs, Public Hearing is conducted at the Mandal Level where the PD / APD record the action to be initiated on each aspect identified
Why is Social Audit Important?

- Trains the community on participatory local planning
- Encourages local democracy
- Encourages community participation
- Benefits disadvantaged groups
- Develops human resources and social capital
The Government of Andhra Pradesh established Vigilance cells at the State and District levels to take up follow up action on the Social audit reports with the following objectives:

- Speedy Redressal of deficiencies
- Improve the delivery mechanism
- Ensure Accountability
- Close monitoring of disciplinary action
- Boost up the public confidence
- Ensure people’s faith in Governance.
Vigilance

**State Level:**
The State Vigilance Cell headed by the Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO) functions under three broad categories viz. Preventive Vigilance, Punitive Vigilance and Surveillance & Detection.

**District Level:**
District Vigilance Cell headed by the District Vigilance Officer (DVO) takes up follow up action of both social audit reports and quality control reports, monitor recovery process, filing of criminal cases.
Quality Control Team

- For ensuring the quality of works taken up, separate Quality Control cell was formed for inspecting works regularly.
- Quality Control Officers not only check the quality of works but also support in capacity building of the technical staff.
Quality Control Team

- Every month each QC team will be allotted 60 works by the system on random basis. The QC teams verify the work sites and upload the deviations observed through logins given to them. Based on the deviations work wise, functionary wise deviation reports generated and displayed in the Web.
- Weekly QC meetings at Mandal Level on every Wednesday highlighting the mistakes being committed and explaining do’s and don’ts in different works besides clarifying doubts to field functionaries i.e TAs, ECs and APOs.
- Divisional level meetings on last working day of month and PDs should organize and monitor these meetings.
**Public Grievance Redressal System – PGRS**

- **Meekosam**: A forum for Public Grievance and Redressal System (PGRS) web portal launched by Government of Andhra Pradesh, integrated with 19 Departments in one single forum for people to report problems, grievances and complaints.

- All the reports and suggestions will be viewed by the respective departments.

- Complainer can track the status of the grievance through [www.meekosam.ap.gov.in](http://www.meekosam.ap.gov.in).
Geo Tagging of Works

Field functionaries capture work images with GPS Coordinates through smart phones and sent to Central Server.

District, Mandal and Village wise, work images with GPS Coordinates are available in the website.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Beneficiary Name</th>
<th>Govindaraju syamayya gari</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Household Name</td>
<td>Govindaraju</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmer Id</td>
<td>12165630100101014101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caste</td>
<td>SC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
As per the directions of the Ministry of Rural Development, New Delhi for smooth implementation of Geo-MGNREGA application by using Indian Geo-Platform of ISRO - NRSC’s (National Remote Sensing Centre) GeoMGNREGA mobile application to geotag the completed assets of MGNREGS –A.P through the following designations,

**Following are the user levels and their corresponding roles -**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>User level</th>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Role Name</th>
<th>Jurisdiction</th>
<th>Access Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Level 1</td>
<td>Data Collection</td>
<td>Spatial Enumerator (MSE) i.e Gram Rozgar Sahayak (GRS) / FA Technical Assistant (TA)</td>
<td>Gram Panchayat</td>
<td>provision to download the respective area asset details and log in to portal to view their uploaded asset details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 2</td>
<td>Moderation</td>
<td>GIS Asset Supervisor (GAS) i.e Programme Officer (PO)</td>
<td>Block /Mandal</td>
<td>moderate mandal level details and statistics of data collection details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordination level 1</td>
<td>Coordination</td>
<td>District GIS Nodal Officer (DGNO)</td>
<td>District</td>
<td>Summary of mandal level assets and moderation status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordination level 2</td>
<td>Coordination</td>
<td>State GIS (Geographical Information system) Nodal Officer (SGNO)</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Summary of district level collection and moderation status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Level</td>
<td>Monitoring</td>
<td>Central Team</td>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Summary of state wise collection and moderation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mission Water Conservation
Mission Water Conservation in Andhra Pradesh

MGNREGS: 13 Districts; 661 blocks

MWC: 5 District; 88 Blocks; 1521 G.P.

% of NRM Exp in All Blocks: 64.22%

% of NRM Exp in MWC Blocks: 71.75%

No of Irrigation Deprived Blocks: 63

% of Irrigation Related Works : 73.06%
MAP SHOWING MWC BLOCKS

Number of Mandal

661

MWC Blocks in AP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Number of Mandals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anantapur</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chittoor</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kadapa</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Krishna</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prakasam</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>88</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NRM Issues, Strategy & Focus Works

**DROUGHT**

5 Districts are chronically drought hit for past 4 years

**FLOODS**

9 Districts in the State are under flood threat, whenever there are excess rains

**TRIBAL & INTERIOR AREAS**

Seven Districts with Schedule V & Tribal areas
Issues

Water Scarcity:
Out of 1521 MCW GPs, 666 GPs Drinking Water Transportation Villages

Ground water Issues:
Out of 1521 GPs in 1043 GPs, Ground Water Level is More Than 20m

Types of Assets created and Implementation Strategy:

➢ By constructing Recharge Structures for Dried up and Functioning Bore wells in 666 GPs, the availability of Ground water will be increased and bore wells will be recharged.

➢ By construction of Drinking water troughs for Cattle, in these villages, the drinking water needs for the Cattle will be addressed.

➢ Necessary inputs will be obtained from Rural Water Supply Dept and Animal Husbandry Departments in this regard.
## Strategy For NRM By State

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Farm Ponds</th>
<th>Interlinking of Rivers &amp; Cascade Tanks</th>
<th>Greening of Hillocks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>FARM PONDS Under” Panta Sanjeeveni” A drive from Chief Minsiter, Flagship program.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Cascade tanks are restored and connected through interlinking of rivers to feed the tanks, support farmers under “Neeru Pragati” MGNREGS providing unskilled wage work</strong></td>
<td><strong>Degraded hillocks are treated with soil conservation measures, plantations, seed dibiling, protection under MGNREGS &amp; IWMP. 250 Hillocks, 2000 ha covered</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Farm Ponds Grounded in irrigation deprived Ananthapuram Dist: 75,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Horticulture &amp; Avenue Plantations</th>
<th>Ridge Area Treatment</th>
<th>Nursery Raising</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Self Help Groups are managing avenue plantations.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Percolcation tanks, Mini Percolation tanks and Reparis to Check Dams are undertaken under MGNREGS and Convergence with department of Irrigation</strong></td>
<td><strong>Forest Department raising nursery for greening of hillocks, afforesation programs.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Strategy For NRM By State

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Water Balance</th>
<th>GIS Technology Use</th>
<th>STRT, DTRT &amp; BTRT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water budget calculated using an application, where in Engineering Consultants can easily calculate Water budget, balance water</td>
<td>AP Space Application Centre services are utilised for developing thematic layers for planning.</td>
<td>Technical pool of resource persons are trained in all aspects of MGNREGS and are used for quality planning &amp; monitoring</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Convergence</th>
<th>Self Help Group &amp; Gram Panchyat</th>
<th>Monitoring by CM &amp; CS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19 Departments are closely working with Department of Rural Development</td>
<td>Self Help Groups member actively taken part in MGNREGS. All Gram Panchyat members are trained and used for motivating farmers</td>
<td>Hon’ble Chief Minister reviews the progress of work through Teleconference &amp; Monitoring by Chief Secretary through video confernece and meetings</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Horticulture Plantation
Panchayat Raj Department
Panchayat Raj Department
Animal Husbandry
Housing Department
Avenue Plantation
Fisheries Department
Forest Department

School Nursery, Visakhapatnam District
PMKSY Department
THANK YOU