



MGNREGS-NRLM Convergence for sustainable livelihoods



*NRLM Resource Cell
National Institute Of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj
Ministry of Rural Development
Govt. of India*

Out line of the presentation

- Introduction - DAY NRLM
- Need of Convergence
- CBO structure
- Credit Access from CBOs
- NRLM-Livelihoods promotion strategy
- NRLM- Livelihoods Intervention Framework
- Convergence with NREGS for livelihood promotion
- Telangana state experiences

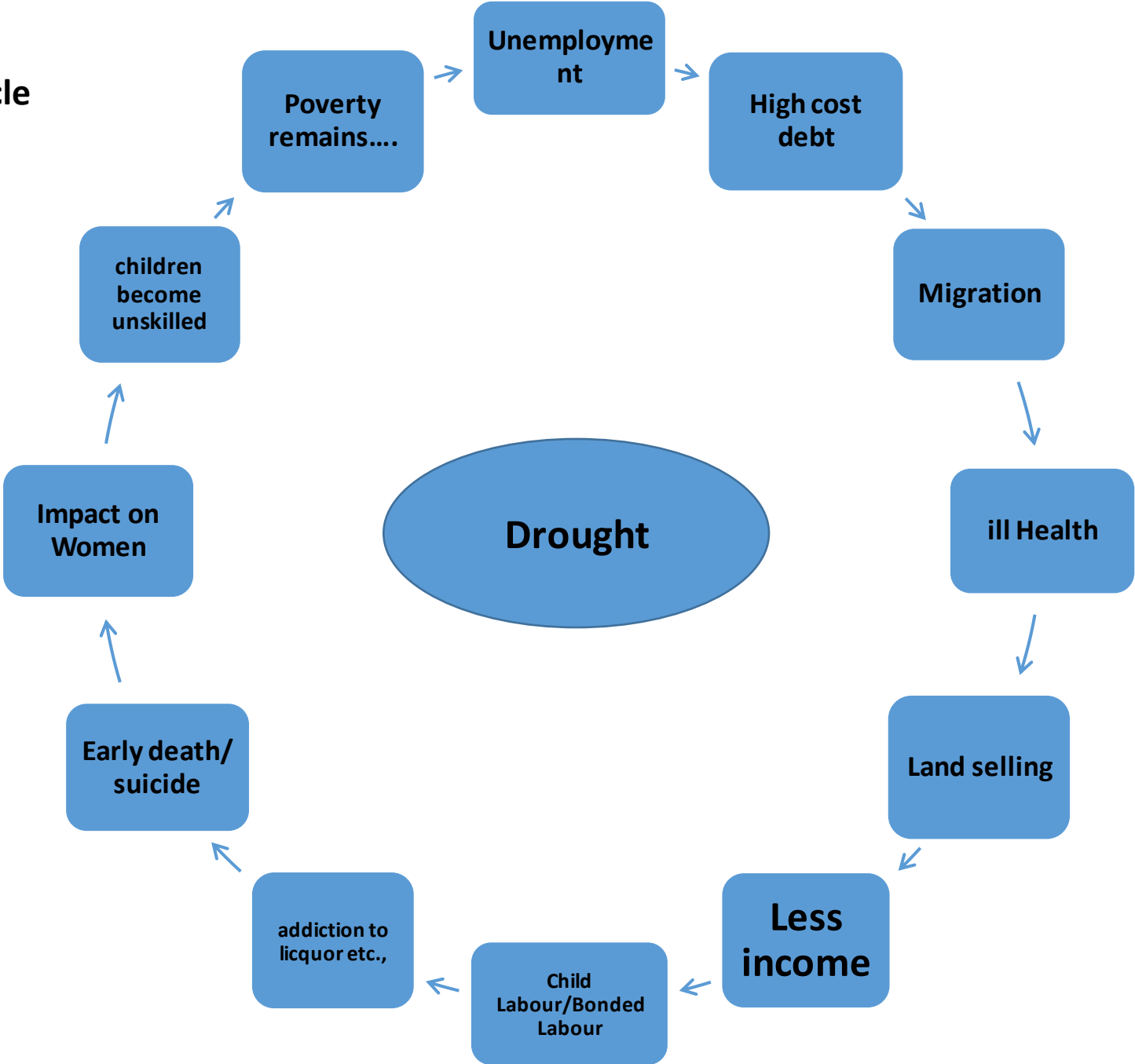
The Institutions of the Poor

Platform for poor :

- The Self Help Groups (SHG) and their federation are the strong institutions of the poor at the village level that provide space, voice and resources for the poor and for reducing their dependence on external agencies.
- These institutions **empower** the poor and also **act as instruments of knowledge and technology dissemination, and hubs of production, collectivization and commerce.**
- Government of India established the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) in June 2011 to implement the new strategy of poverty alleviation woven around community based organizations.
- DAY-NRLM focuses on **universal inclusion of the poor**, identified through **participatory processes** and extend **support to access credit and access services, for sustainable livelihoods** and improved quality of life.



Poverty Vicious Circle



DAY: National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM)

- **Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana (DAY) new name of Aajeevika NRLM Nov, 2015.**
- NRLM is a paradigm shift from SGSY:
 - ✓ **Saturation approach.**
 - ✓ Continuous handholding.
 - ✓ **No one time 'capital subsidy'** - continuous infusion of capital (own savings, inter-loaning, seed capital and bank credit)
 - ✓ **Multiple livelihoods**
 - ✓ Building their own institutions/federations for long term support.
 - ✓ Based on ground tested best practices in Southern States and Bihar
 - ✓ **The social capital of the poor has a critical role.**

DAY-NRLM

Goal

Poverty elimination through organising and building strong institutions of poor (women), enabling them to access financial resources at affordable terms, and, to have a portfolio of sustainable livelihoods.



Vision

Each poor family should have incremental annual income of at least Rs 50,000 per annum



Key Task

To reach out to 8-10 crore rural poor households (based on SECC 2011) in a time bound manner, and, stay engaged with them till they come out of abject poverty

NRLM – Key Features

- **NRLM aims to eliminate rural poverty through promotion of multiple livelihoods for each family.**
- One woman member from each poor household to be brought into Self Help Groups (SHGs).
- **Universal coverage of all 8-10 crore rural poor households by 2024-25 - to be organised into 70-90 lakh SHGs and their federations at the village (VO) and cluster level (CLF).**
- Being implemented in a phased manner as it requires creation of social capital of the poor and capacity building of stakeholders.
- **Long term handholding support** – each poor household receives a minimum 6-8 years of continuous support and then 24x7 support from their own institutions.
- Dedicated and well trained professional manpower for implementation right upto block level.

SECC data

Total Rural HH- 17.91 crore

Households with at least one Deprivation Criteria – 8.69 Crores (48.52%) -

- **NRLM client HHs**

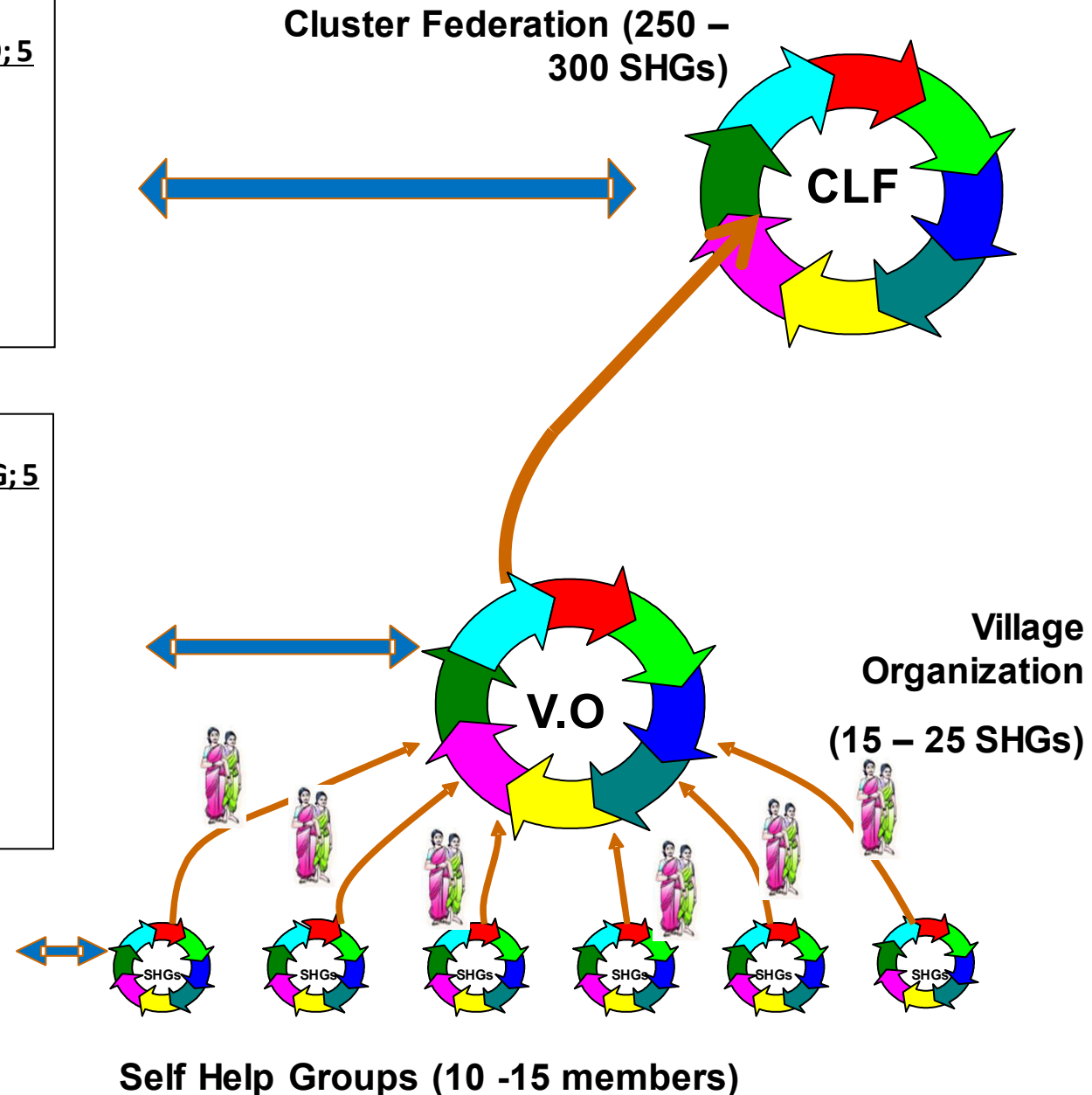
Manual casual labour as key source of HH income- 9.16 crore (50.14%) –

large percentage of them would be marginal farmers and also into animal husbandry and NTFP collection

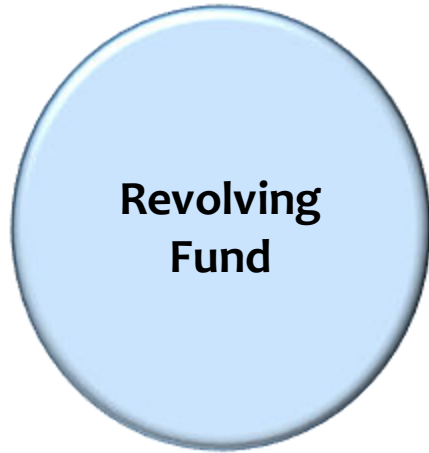
- 15-25 VOs**
EC - 2 representative from each VO; 5 office bearers
- Monitoring VO Performance
 - Strengthening support to VOs
 - Micro Finance Function
 - Audit of Groups
 - Secure linkage with Govt Deptt, Financial Institutions, markets

- 15-25 SHGs**
EC - 2 representative from each SHG; 5 office bearers
- Monitoring SHG Performance
 - Strengthening of SHGs
 - Arrange line of credit for SHGs
 - Social Action
 - Village Development Activities
 - Food Security
 - Marketing
 - Livelihood support activities

- 10-15 members; 2-3 office bearers**
- Thrift and credit activities
 - Micro Credit Planning
 - Household Investment Planning
 - SHG-Bank linkage



Pro-Poor Financial Services : Funds to SHGs and VO's



**Rs. 10000 -15000
per SHG**



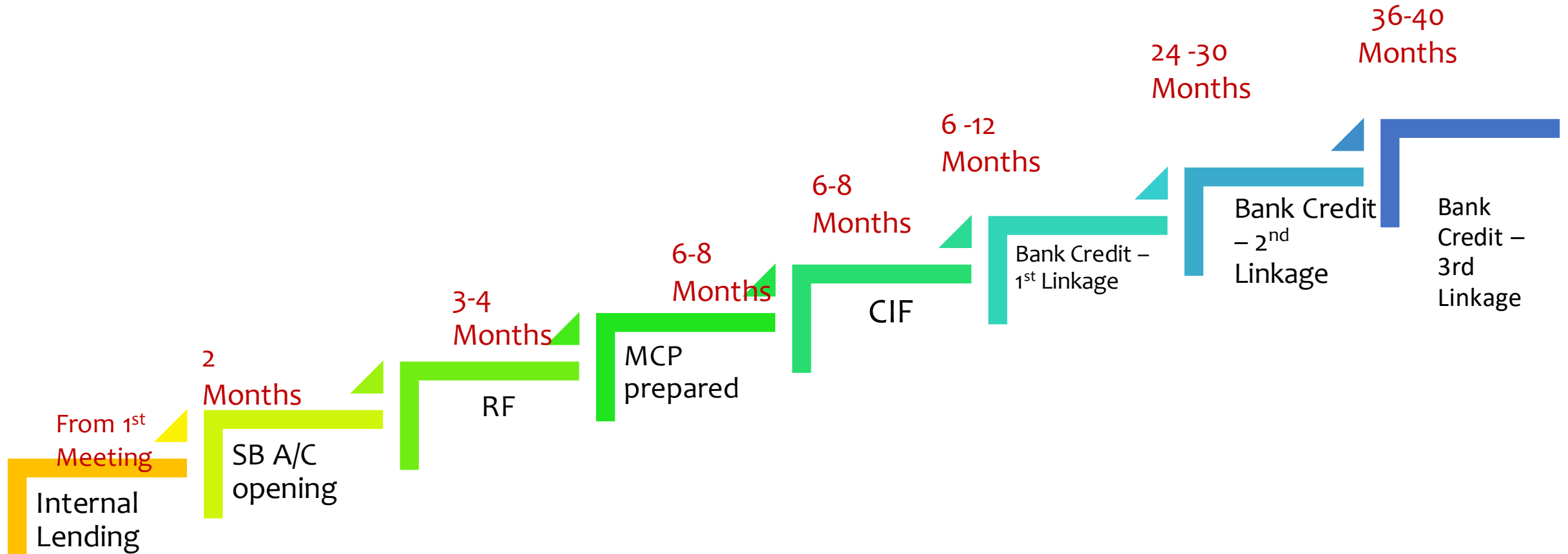
**Rs. 50000 – 75000
per SHG**



**Bank loans @ 0 %
interest on prompt
repayment**

- **Revolving Fund (RF):** RF support to SHGs in existence for a minimum period of 3-6 months and practicing 'Panchasutra'* - Rs 10000 –Rs 15000 per SHG
- (*Pancha sutras : Regular Meetings , Regular Savings , internal lending , Book keeping and timely repayment)
- **Community Investment Fund (CIF- a world bank aid to the SHG s) :** CIF will be provided to the SHGs routed through the Village level/ Mandal level Federations
- **SHG-Bank partnerships** provides major chunk of funds required for meeting the entire gamut of credit needs for the rural poor households.

Capitalization Strategy

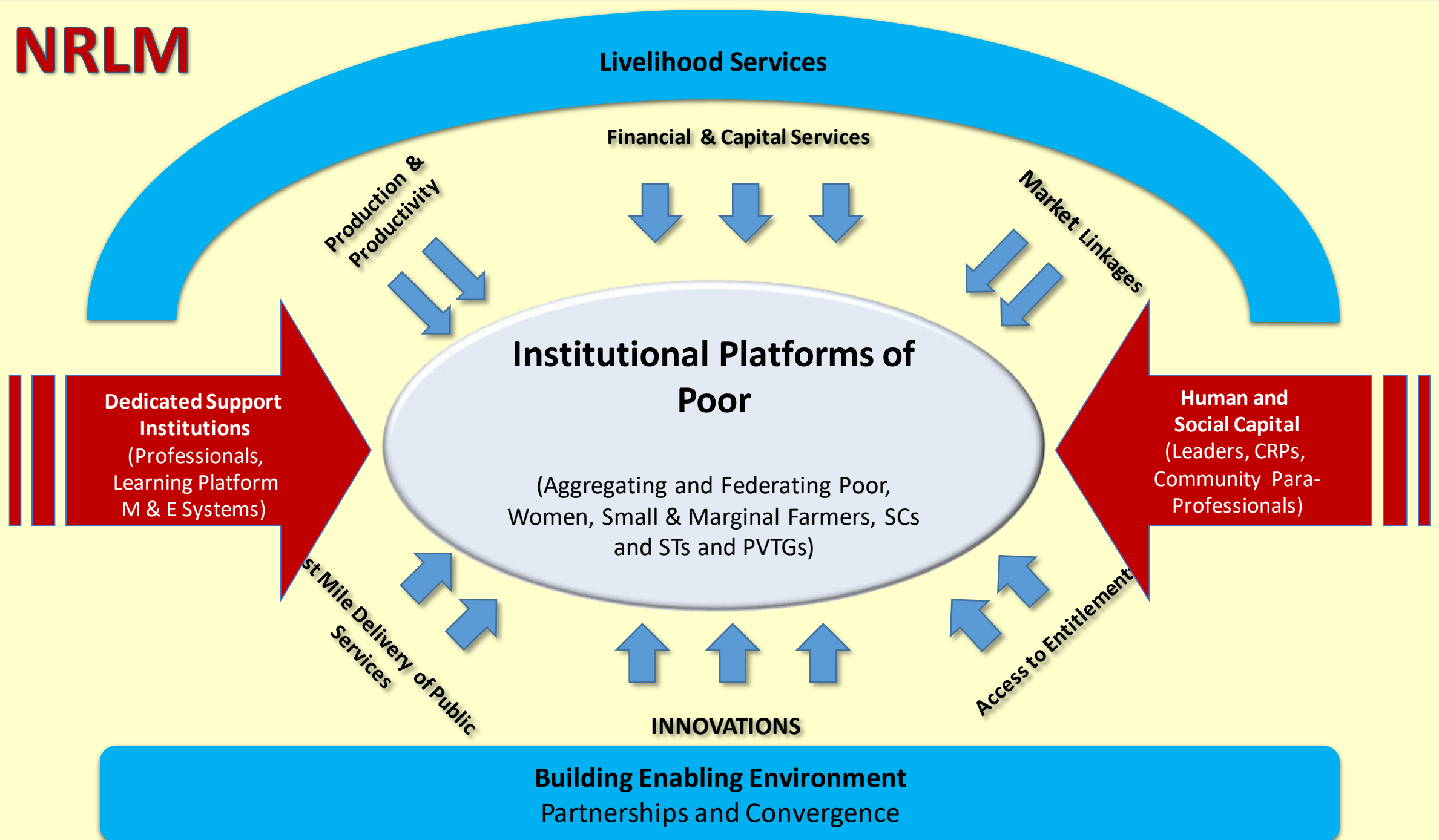


RF : Revolving Fund

MCP: Micro Credit Plan

CIF: Community Investment Fund

NRLM



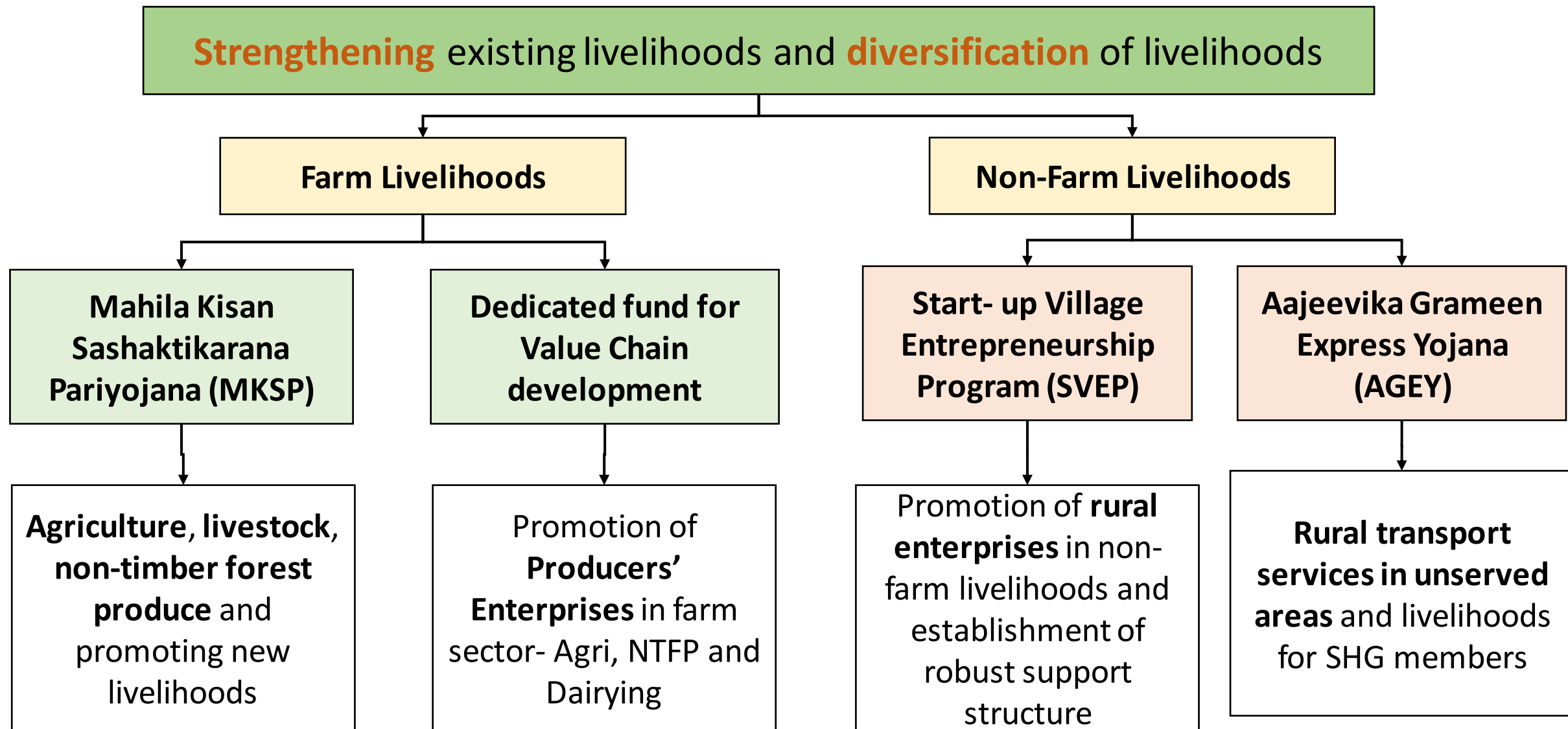
Livelihoods Promotion Strategy

- NRLM envisages that the poor move gradually on the continuum -



- NRLM's main focus is to strengthen and promote existing livelihoods portfolio of the poor, in **farm** and in **non-farm sectors**.
- NRLM would look at the entire livelihoods portfolio of each household and facilitate support for the activities at the individual/household level, or in a collective, or at both levels.

Livelihoods Promotion Strategy



Objectives of Livelihood Interventions



Every poor household is supported on at least 2-3 sources of livelihoods – both farm and non-farm

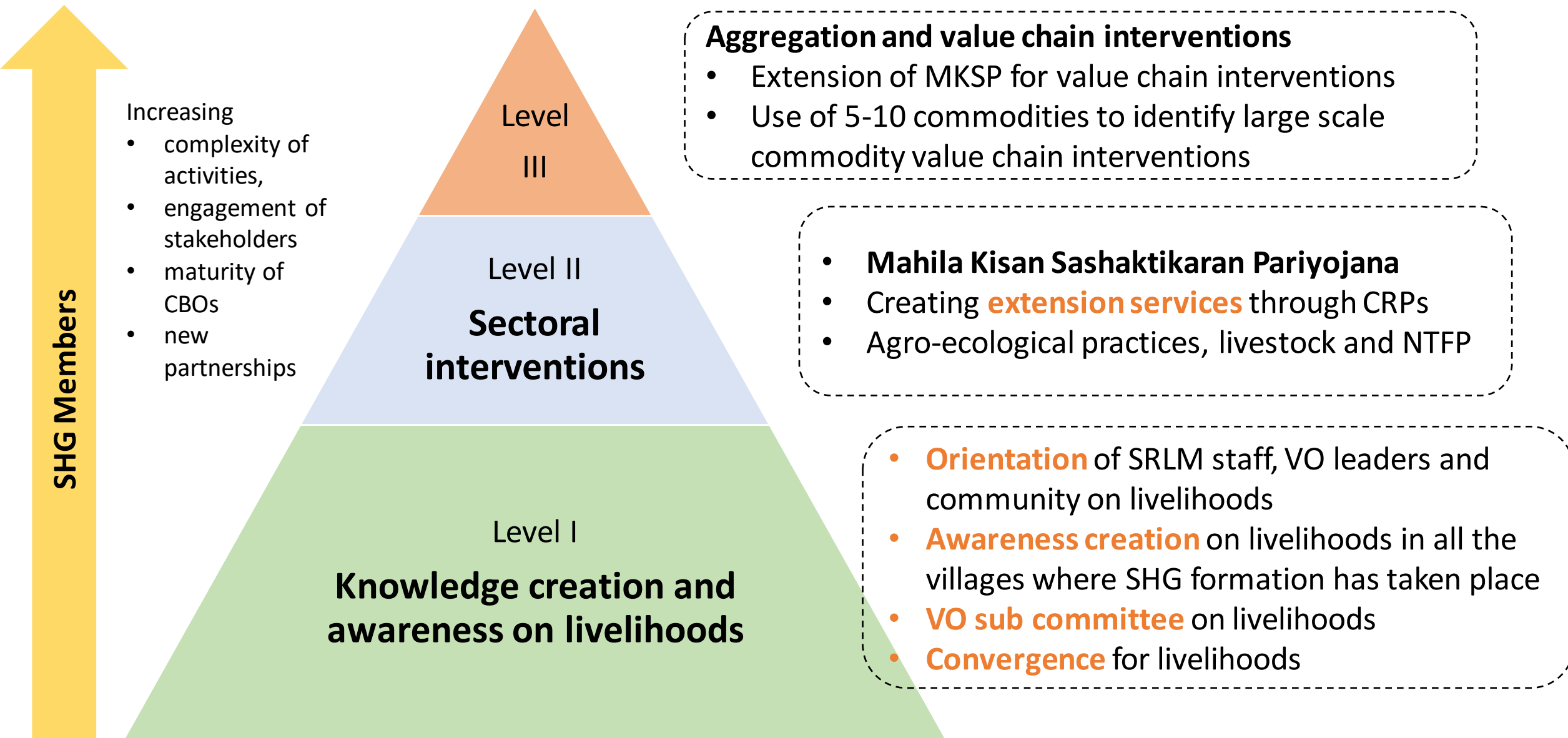
Assured annual incremental income of more than Rs. 50,000 per family

Year long income for the household

Food & nutritional security for the household

Creation of social capital for livelihoods extension services

Livelihoods Intervention Framework



Macro Picture (Till June 2019)

1. Intensive implementation initiated in 5709 blocks across 643 districts in 29 States and 6 UTs

2. Over 6.05 crore HHs mobilized into 55.26 lakh SHGs and 3.86 lakh VOs

3. Rs. 5731 crores extended as Community Investment Support by the project

4. Bank credit of Rs. 2.25 lakh crores accessed by SHGs since 2013-14

5. Over 33 lakh women farmers supported under *Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana* (MKSP)

6. More than 23.77 lakh women producers mobilized into 86000 PGs and 135 3PCs

7. 53,084 enterprises supported under SVEP

8. Total 2.40 Lakh community cadre were developed

Convergence?

- In the context of poverty reduction
- Convergence is about purpose, strategies and actions coming together

*‘More than partnership or networking’
Convergence from both the sides*

NRLM- Convergent Action

NRLM is mobilising the poor into their institutions. These institutions are expected to provide services to their members –savings, credit, livelihoods support and accessing rights and entitlements.

To achieve increased access to their rights, entitlements, social service benefits, public services and other schemes.

NRLM facilitates community institutions to converge with PRIs, Block and district level line departments and offices.

The domains of convergent action include health, education, women and child development, agriculture, animal husbandry, creation of wage employment, creation of community assets, accessing credit for livelihoods and other needs, creation of water resources, etc.

CONVERGENCE –What for?

- Pooling of resources / expertise from various departments
- Project fund is limited
- Target people require multiple doses
- Avoid duplication in benefits
- Ensuring single window delivery

‘REACHING THE UNREACHED- ensuring last mile delivery’

MGNREGS-NRLM

Convergence for sustainable
livelihoods.....

.....Telangana State experiences

Convergence with CBOs

- Identified the CRPs from the CBOs/SHG and Mandal Federations – organized training for them on the MGNREGS
- The CRPs sensitized and motivated the community in the villages –
- CRPs selected from the strengthened SHGs and Village Organisations (federations)
- For awareness creation and Sensitisation activities in all the villages by CRPs
- Issuance of MGNREGS Jobcards to the wage seekers
- Identification of left over beneficiaries for issuing the job cards
- Support in the post office/bank Accounts Opening
- Identification of MGNREGS works

CBOs convergence - MGNREGS

- Formation of Labour (SSS) groups
- Formation of PwD Labour Groups (SSS) groups
- Other Activities
 - Demand Collection from MGNREGS wage seekers for work
 - Participation in the Planning of works- Building the shelf of works
 - Participation in Social Audits

CBOs convergence - MGNREGS

- The CBOs played vital role in the identification of beneficiaries among the vulnerable families
 - Land Development for SC and ST Lands
 - Vegetable Pandals
 - Tree Patta – Plantation activities
 - NADEP compost pits
 - Nurseries Raising

CBOs convergence - MGNREGS

- Identification of Customer Service Providers (CSPs) by the VOs
 - Paying agencies like Post Offices and Banks appointing the CSPs for the payments of MGNREGS wages and Pensions
 - CSPs appointed at GP Level where the Bank Branch (or) Post Office Branches not available
 - The Honorarium will be paid to the CSPs by the Paying Agencies

CBOs convergence - MGNREGS

- Role of CBOs in Special Projects
 - Chenchu (PTGs) Spl.Project- Interior Tribal Areas
 - The Village Organisation is the agency to take demand from wage seekers
 - Monitoring of the day to day roll call by the VO
 - VO is the paying agency for distribution of MGNREGS wage payments
 - VO will conduct the Mini Social audit once in a fort night
 - MGNREGS will pay the 2% service charge to the VO for entrusted activity in the Tribal Pockets

Planning of Works- IPPE

- Planning of works in the process of Integrated Participatory Planning Exercise (IPPE)
 - CRPs identified by the VOs among SHGs
 - CRPs underwent training on the PRA tools
 - Participated and supported planning in transact walks in the village
 - Sensitization to the community on identification of works
 - Involving the community in the identification of works
 - CBOs and CBO representatives played major role convincing the farmers for identification of common works.
 - Taking role in the process of finalization of works and getting approvals from the Gram Panchayath –in the Gram Sabhas -Before, During & Final stages

Time line - Organizing labour groups

- ✓ In **2009-10** Fixed labour groups were formed later changed name as **Sharama Shakthi Sanghas(SSS)**.
- ✓ In **2010** Govt of United AP issued GO No 240 on 9th July 2010 on organizing SSS groups
- ✓ In **2012** Federation of SSS groups was piloted in 33 mandals in combined AP.
- ✓ In **2013** a GO.NO. 348 was issued 17th July,2103 by Govt of United AP for federations.
- ✓ In **2018** – Telangana Govt issued for re-organization of the SSS Groups.

Organizing labour in to SSS groups

- ✓ State has rich experience of social mobilization especially SHG movement . With same experience MGNREGS has initiated group concept to ensure all the needs & access rights and entitlements given in the Act.

- ✓ The SSS groups were formed with the objective of;
 - Effective worksite management
 - Ensuring greater transparency
 - Ensure that all the demanding poor rural households are provided with continuous assured employment of 100 days

- ✓ Formation of Shrama Shakti Sanghas was carried with the assistance of Village Organisations (SHGs Federations), Civil society organization network - NGOs Alliance (TSNA)

Shrama Shakthi Sanghas

- All serious labourers are grouped into Shrama Shakti Sanghas (Fixed groups)
- To ensure 100 days wage employment to all the serious labour house holds through SSS groups is the main objective.
- Tackle fudging of muster rolls and promote more transparency.
- 60.54 lakh labourers are organized into 3.51 lakh SSS groups.
- Works sufficient for 100 days to all SSS groups are allotted and muster rolls are also issued in advance to ensure continuous work and less depending on field functionaries

Organizing labour in to SSS groups

- ✓ **Fixed Labour Groups (FLGs)/SSS groups – consisting of 10 to 30 wage seekers per group.**
- ✓ **One among the SSS group member (who can read and write skills) will be selected as Mate. The Mate will become the coordinator between the members of the Shrama Shakthi Sanghams and the respective Field Assistant.**
- ✓ **Role of Mate:**
 - **Filling of work Demand applications**
 - **Communication work allotment.**
 - **Mobilizing the labour to work site**
 - **Ensure work site facilities**
 - **Mark out to get minimum wage**
 - **Marking daily Muster attendance**
 - **Daily reading of muster**
 - **Help TA for taking measurements at end of week**
 - **Distribution of wage slips**

Need for Federating SSS Groups

In spite of notable achievements.....

- Information relating to Rights and Entitlements under MGNREGS not reaching all wage seekers like -
 - Job card and SSS Groups
 - Demand for Work
 - Unemployment allowance
 - Minimum Wage Rate (7 working hours)
 - Delay Compensation
- Grievances of wage seekers not heard in time and redressed in time.
- To try and address these gaps Federating SSS Groups is seen as a promising way forward.....

SSS Samakhyas / Federations

WHY SSS Samakhya?

To create a platform

To empower the wage seekers wherein they collectively demand their Rights and Entitlements under the MGNREG Act

To create a platform

Where the concerns of the wage seekers are discussed, heard and addressed adequately and efficiently

Key Activities of SSS Samakhya

- Conducting Village Level Meetings and Attending Mandal Level Meeting
- **Presenting issues of the wage seekers to PO/Mandal Office**
- Conveying timely and relevant information to their members
- **Ensuring that the wage seekers are able to demand and access the Rights and Entitlements under the Act.**
- Motivating wage seekers to do quality work and help creating sustainable assets
- **Participating in Works Planning and Preparation of Labour Budget**
- Monitoring disbursement of Wages
- **Reviewing the work of village level EGS staff**

Agriculture & Allied activities

- MGNREGS Telangana has taken up the Agriculture and Allied activities with the convergence of SERP (NRLM)-Women SHGs
- Activities like
 - Vegetable pandals
 - Rural Storage Godown Constructions
 - NADEP compost pit
 - IHHLs
 - Plantations in Community Land
 - Sustainable Agriculture Activities



Labour Groups with PwDs

- Formed the Labour Groups with PwDs – Vikalangul Shrama Shakthi sanghams with the support of TSNA NGOs and SHGs/CBOs of PwDs.
 - Issued the Single Person family job cards to PwD wage seekers
 - Rs.10/- providing as travel allowance without the
 - 30% less work to VSSS of workers with disabilities to get equal wage rate on par with Non-disabled laborers (30% more piece rates)
 - Additional Rs.10/-per day towards travel expenses up to distance of 5 KMs, Rs.20/- per person per day beyond 5 KMs
 - Allotment of easy works as selected by the groups

Thank You

A.Nagaraja Rao
National Mission Manager
NRLM RC
NIRD&PR Hyderabad
Mob: 9701452017

