



# **CONVERGENCE OF AGRIL. & ALLIED SECTOR PROGS WITH IWMP**

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# Introductory of Convergence

Convergence defined:-

- Convergence is a process that bring in,
- Shared values and responsibilities

On supplementary and complimentary mode.

- To achieve common objectives and mutual benefits to converging partners around targeted programmes.



# Why Convergence:-

Convergence is require to,

- To break the programmatic silo and sporadic effects,
- To up scale the successful efforts.
- To obtain wider impact through joint strategies/action and sharing resources.
- To have multi stake holder involvement and enhanced community partnership.



## Conti----

- Critical Level of Convergence:-
- It matter most at the level below of the District/ Block/ Cluster/ GP-WC, where common concern are shared and mutual benefit are realized fast.



## Who should lead the process of Convergence:-

- At government level- State level,
- At SLNA level,
- At District level,- Project manager/ (PIA)
- At Block and GP level

---The convergence potential and modalities would need to be clearly spelt out in convergence and resultant matrix to this effect should from a part of DPR.



## **ANTICIPATED OUTCOMES:**

- Convergence of programs would accelerate the development processes, and initiatives and contribute towards rapid productive, economic growth and poverty alleviation.

# Purpose of Convergence

- To optimize public investments For creating durable and productive assets and,
- securing livelihood of rural households through convergence under IWMP with other sector schemes and departments.
- Gap filling , pooling funds of works (Soil and Moisture conservation works, Agro-forestry, Forestation and production and livelihood enhancement etc.
- Provision for technical input from line departments and technical expertise during the work execution for improving the quality of assets created.

# Expected Outcome:-

- IWMP is expected to transform agriculture production system through **suitable adaptation and mitigation measures in domains of both crops and animal husbandry.**
- The convergence will help in absorption of improved technology and best practices,
- and promote different coping mechanisms.
- While conservation and sustainable use of natural resources for food and livelihood security,
- it will also expand its coverage primarily to rain fed areas by integrating **farming systems with livestock and fisheries**, so that agricultural production continues to grow in a sustainable manner.





# PRESENTATION SEQUENCE

- Thoughts on Convergence
- Convergence Possibilities of Selected Programmes with IWMP
- Concluding – Way Ahead



# INTRODUCTORY THOUGHTS ON CONVERGENCE



# CONVERGENCE

PROCESS THAT BRINGS IN.....

- Shared values & responsibilities
- On Supple/Complementary Mode
- To achieve common Objs & Mutual benefits to the Converging partners
- Around targeted Progs/ Beneficiaries



# CONVERGENCE –..Contd

## **Why & What level?**

- To break the Programmatic Silos & sporadic effects,
- To obtain Wider impacts through Joint Strategies/actions and sharing of Resources
- To have Multi-stakeholder involvement, and enhanced community partnerships

**Critical Level:** Below of the blocks/clusters  
...common concerns are shared and benefits realized fast



# LEADING THE CONVERGENCE PROCESS

- Agency having comparative advantage
- Agency having strong field presence
- Agency having influence over other converging systems
- Best actor in a given situation



# INSTITUTIONAL CONVERGENCE

**Possible Departments** : to Converge at various levels

- Agriculture
- Horticulture
- Animal Husbandry and Dairy
- Fisheries
- Forestry
- Rural Development



# INSTITUTIONAL CONVERGENCE ....Contd

## **Possible Institutions**

- State Agri /Horti /Vet Universities
- ICAR institutions
- Training institutions
- Co-operatives
- Farmer Organizations
- Non Government Organizations
- Credit & input support agencies



# EXISTING CONVERGENCE INSTRUMENTS

- Comprehensive Dist. Agril. Plan(C-DAP)
- SREPs and BAPs of ATMA
- PLPs of NABARD
- Micro Level Farming Situation Analysis  
Reports of KVKs
- DPRs of IWMP Watersheds





# CONVERGENCE POSSIBILITIES OF SELECTED PROGRAMMES WITH IWMP



## RKVY

1. Multi-Sectoral, flexibilities with the States, Projects based on priorities reflected in C- DAPs

2. SLNA may develop a System integration(agri, horti, AHD, Fish, Forestry etc. intervention )programme for selected WSs in districts/region and approach SLSC

3. Interventions could be with/without funds(financial or programmatic)



# NFSM

- Crops Covered are rice, wheat and pulses
- Pulses – Mostly rainfed
- Promotion of Pulses in Watersheds through NFSM
- Coarse grains are proposed to be included in XII th Plan
- There would be enhanced scope to promote coarse cereals th. NFSM
- Linkage between WDTs & NFSM Distt. tech teams



# NHM

- Holistic development of Horticulture sector, covers 372 districts,
- Eight categories of interventions like: planting material , area expansion, high-tech application , infrastructure support, development of horti clusters,HRD etc.
- WCDC/WDTs may obtain quality planting material from NHM credited outlets and seek technological back up as per horti development need of WS



## NHM....Contd

- District Horticulture Mission should have representation of WCDC/WDTs
- WDTs and KVKs may interact for development and distribution of quality planting material
- Watershed/MNREGA may develop farm ponds/ Conservation structures and polythene lining and drip system may come from other programmes



# ATMA

- Focus on Extension Reforms
- Cafeteria of activities- both for the State and District levels
- Extension Activities include training, demonstrations, exposure visits, farmer empowerment, FFSs, and field extension
- FIGs/CIGs need to be promoted in WSs
- WCDC need to be suitably represented in ATMA GB

# ATMA- IWMP ....Contd (1)

- ATMA Field Programmes could be organized in WSs jointly through WDTs&BTTs
- WCDCs & WDTs to look into the SREPs and BAPs of ATMA for con.modalities
- FFs,VEWs and SMSs(of ATMAs&KVKs) need to be oriented on WDT Field progs
- IWMP train. strategy dovetailed to ATMA/ KVKs. SAMETI to develop trng modules
- Interface betw SLNA and IDWVG of ATMA on quarterly basis for con.modalities



## KVKs

- Frontline Extension Programme of ICAR/SAUs
- Major activities include: Technology Assessment and Refinement (On Farm trials), Frontline Demonstrations, Training of Farmers and other extension activities like Farmer-Scientist Interactions, Kisan Mobile Advisory Services and providing technological backstopping to the field programmes





## KVK-IWMP Linkages

- MoU based linkages for training and technology testing
- Involvement of KVK SMSs for knowledge backstopping
- Drawing learnings from micro level farming situation reports of KVKs
- Development of Training modules as per specific requirements of a particular WS
- Important partner in dissemination of WS technologies



# NMSA

- Major Components are RADP, Micro-irrigation
- Scope for RADP with Watersheds – with focus on Soil health issues
- Promotion of Micro irrigation around Water Conservation Bodies in rainfed areas with focus on judicious and timely use of available water



# NATIONAL DAIRY PLAN

- Promote Dairy Farmer Producer Companies, Dairy Farmer Producer Organizations in Watersheds having potential
- WCDCs and Distt. Level Milk Unions to collaborate on use of Primary Milk Coops in WS areas for programme delivery



# LIVESTOCK HEALTH & DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAMME

- Animal Health Camps in Watersheds in collaboration with the line Department functionaries
- WDTs to focus on Small ruminants and Backyard Poultry depending on the potential
- National Livestock Mission may have special windows for Watershed areas



# NATIONAL FISHERIES DEVP BOARD PROGRAMME

- NFDB progs for inland (and marine)
- Water conservation in perennial surface water bodies through WWS progs
- Fish Seeds th line Department
- Community participation for water management and fish production&auction through PRIs
- Fisheries training through KVKs/ATMAs and outlets of SAUs and ICAR Institutes



# MNREGA

- Water Conservation works th. MNREGA
- Bringing in System integration led by WDTs and
- Participated by the line departments
- Priorities should be given to the conservation works reflected in DPRs
- Larger earthworks not covered by IWMP should be covered by MNREGA



# NRLM

- Synergy between NRLM projects and Watershed projects
- Skill Development camps in Watershed areas
- Promotion of FFSs in Watershed areas
- Promotion of livelihoods and income generating activities in WWS areas
- Organizing joint training strategies accordingly



# NABARD Linkage

- Involvement of DDM at various levels
- Watershed – Farming Systems – input support and credit linkages
- Look into PLPs as one of the instrument of convergence and to capture the convergence priorities
- Help mobilize credit support for the entrepreneurs WS areas





# BACKWARD REGION GRANT FUND(BRGF)

- Panchayats are positioned as institutions for planning and implementation
- To address the intra-district variations
- Most backward districts and sub-districts
- Scope for aligning BRGF and IWMP areas
- Involvement of Panchayats in local priority setting for WS management programmes



CONCLUDING –WAY AHED



# CONCLUDING

- WCDC/PIA Should move for working out an MOU based Convergence arrangements with that of ATMA and KVK, especially for technological back up (through their SMS and their participation) in agreed activities(with or without funding support)



## CONCLUDING....Contd

- Convergence Matrix: Every DPR of WS should have systematically developed Convergence Matrix drawing share and roles of converging partners



## CONCLUDING .... Contd

- SALNAs is on way to develop a proposal for line deptt back up to WS programmes to work out location specific modalities for convergence



# Any Suggestions, Please

THANKS