# STATE OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK
# ON
# PRI-CBO CONVERGENCE
# (TRIPURA RURAL LIVELIHOOD MISSION)

**Developed by Tripura Rural Livelihood Mission**

# ABBREVIATIONS

AGEY- Aajeevika Grameen Express Yojana
AGM – Annual General Meeting
ANM- Auxiliary Nurse and Midwife
APY- Atal Pension Yojana
ARDD- Animal Resources Development Department
ASHA- Accredited Social Health Activist
AWC Anganwadi Centres
BADP- Border Area Development Programme
BPL- Below Poverty Line
BMMU- Block Mission Management Unit
BoD- Board of Directors
CBO- Community Based Organisation
CEO - Chief Executive Officer
CLF- Cluster Level Federation
CRP- Community Resource Person
CSA- Community Social Action
CSR- Corporate Social Responsibility
DAY-NRLM- Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana National Rural Livelihoods Mission
DMMU- District Mission Management Unit
DRP- District Resource Person
EC- Executive Committee
E-CRPs- Elderly Community Resource Persons
E-SHG- Elderly Self-Help Groups
FI- Financial Institution
GB- General Body
GoI- Government of India
GP- Gram Panchayat
GPDP- Gram Panchayat Development Plan
GPCC – Gram Panchayat Coordination Committee
HH- Households
IAS- Indian Administrative Service
ICDS- Integrated Child Development Service
LRG - Local Resource Group
LSGD- Local Self Government Department
LRP- Local Resource Person
MCP- Micro-Credit Plan
MCIP- Micro-Credit Investment Plan
MFI- Microfinance Institution
MNREGA- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005
MoM- Minutes of the Meeting
MoRD- Ministry of Rural Development
MoSJE- Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment

NMMU- National Mission Management Unit
NRLM- National Rural Livelihood Mission
NRO- National Resource Organization
NBFCs⁻ Non-Banking Financial Company
NSO- National Resource Organization
OMPLIS- Orvakal Mandal Podupu Lakshmi
PIP -Participatory Identification of the Poor
PMAY-G- Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin
PMGSY- Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
PMJJBY- Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana
PMSBY- Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana
PRI- Panchayati Raj Institution
PS- Panchayat Samiti
PVTGs- Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups
PwDs- People living with different abilities
PWD -Public Works Department
RD- Rural Development
SAC - Social Action Committees
SANKALP- Skill Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion
SBM- Swachh Bharat Mission
SC- Schedule Caste
SHG- Self-Help Group
SMMU- State Mission Management Unit
SPMRM- Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission
SOF - Standard Operation Framework
ST- Schedule Tribe
SVEP- Startup Village Entrepreneurship Programme
TCS- Tripura Civil Services
TRLM - Tripura Rural Livelihood Mission
TTAADC- Tripura Tribal Areas District Autonomous Council
VC- Village Committee
VHSND- Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Day
VO- Village Organisation
VPRP - Village Poverty Reduction Plan
VOEC - Village Organization Executive Committee
VOCC – Village Organization Coordination Committee
YP- Youth Program
ZDO- Zonal Development Officer
ZP- Zilla Parishad

## Executive Summary

**Introduction:**

The Standard Operational Framework (SOF) on PRI (Panchayati Raj Institutions) CBO (Community-Based Organization) convergence in Tripura is a detailed roadmap aimed at enhancing collaboration and coordination between PRI and CBO structures in order to improve governance, service delivery, and community development. This executive summary provides a comprehensive overview of the key components and objectives of the SOF, highlighting its significance in fostering collaboration and empowering local communities in Tripura.

**Objectives:**

The primary objective of the SOF is to establish a structured framework for effective collaboration and convergence between PRI and CBO structures in Tripura. By leveraging the strengths of both entities, the SOF aims to achieve the following:

*Strengthened Governance*: The SOF seeks to enhance the capacity of PRI and CBO structures to promote participatory decision-making processes, transparent governance, and effective implementation of development projects. It emphasizes the need for strong coordination mechanisms, accountability frameworks, and training programs to build the capacity of PRI and CBO members.

*Improved Service Delivery*: By aligning the efforts of PRI and CBO structures, the SOF aims to improve the delivery of essential services such as healthcare, education, water supply, sanitation, and infrastructure at the grassroots level. It emphasizes the need for joint planning, resource allocation, and monitoring mechanisms to ensure efficient service delivery.

*Empowered Local Communities*: The SOF aims to empower local communities by fostering their active participation in planning, implementing, and monitoring development initiatives. It seeks to enhance their ownership and sense of responsibility for local development by providing platforms for community engagement, capacity building, and inclusive decision-making processes.

**Key Components:**

The SOF on PRI CBO convergence in Tripura encompasses several key components which are as follows:

- *Institutional Framework:* The SOF establishes a clear institutional framework to facilitate collaboration between PRI and CBO structures. It defines the roles, responsibilities, and coordination mechanisms of both entities at different levels of governance, including gram panchayats, block development offices, and district administration. It also emphasizes the need for regular meetings, joint planning exercises, and information sharing platforms to ensure effective convergence.

- *Capacity Building:* The SOF places significant importance on capacity building efforts for PRI and CBO members to enhance their skills and knowledge in areas such as participatory

planning, project management, financial management, and monitoring and evaluation. It encourages the development of training programs, workshops, and knowledge-sharing platforms to build the capacity of both PRI and CBO structures.

- *Information Sharing and Communication:* The SOF promotes effective information sharing and communication channels between PRI and CBO structures. It emphasizes the use of technology platforms, community meetings, regular interactions, and dedicated communication channels to ensure the seamless flow of information, feedback, and updates on development initiatives.

- *Convergence Planning:* The SOF encourages the development of joint convergence plans by PRI and CBO structures. These plans align the priorities, resources, and expertise of both entities to address community needs and aspirations effectively. It emphasizes the importance of participatory planning exercises, needs assessments, and inclusive decision-making processes to ensure that the convergence plans reflect the aspirations and priorities of the local communities.

- *Monitoring and Evaluation:* The SOF establishes a robust monitoring and evaluation mechanism to assess the progress, impact, and effectiveness of convergence initiatives. It emphasizes the need for regular monitoring, data collection, impact assessments, and feedback loops to ensure accountability, transparency, and learning from the implemented projects and programs. The SOF encourages the use of digital platforms, data management systems, and participatory evaluation processes to facilitate effective monitoring and evaluation.

**Conclusion:**

The Standard Operation Framework on PRI CBO convergence in Tripura provides a detailed roadmap for strengthening collaboration between PRI and CBO structures. By leveraging the synergies of both entities, the SOF aims to enhance governance, service delivery, and community development. Implementation of this framework will empower local communities, foster inclusive decision-making processes, and facilitate sustainable development at the grassroots level in Tripura. The success of the SOF relies on strong institutional mechanisms, capacity building efforts, effective communication channels, convergence planning, and robust monitoring and evaluation processes.

**CHAPTER 1**

**INTRODUCTION**

**1.1 Background**

   Tripura is situated in the Northeastern region of India. After the independence of India, Tripura

received recognition as a 'C' category state on 26th November 1950 and on 1st of November, 1956 the state received recognition as a Union Territory. As per the North East Reorganisation Act.1971 the state received full statehood on 21st January 1971. The capital of the state is Agartala. Geographically, Tripura is a land-lock state. In the north, west, south, and southwest part of the state, it shares an international boundary with Bangladesh and in the east, the boundary is shared with Assam and Mizoram states of India. After Goa & Sikkim, it is the 3rd smallest state of India with an area of 10,492 sq. km. According to census 2011 data the population of the country is 36.74 lakhs with a population density of 350 persons per sq. km. The hilly terrain of the state makes road connectivity difficult within the state as well as with mainland India. Due to this geographical isolation, the state is facing backwardness in development.

The economy of the state is mainly agrarian. As per census 2011 survey data, about 64% of total employment is generated from the primary sector (agriculture). A variety of horticultural products such as jackfruit, tea, rubber, pineapple, orange, cashew nut, coconut, etc. are being produced throughout the state. In hilly areas, tribal communities practice '*Jhum*' cultivation due to their life pattern, i.e. predominantly living in the hilly areas. The Industry Sector has remained undeveloped so far, despite its vast potential. The culture of the state is a mixture of various ethnic groups and religions. Hinduism is followed by a majority of the population. Apart from Islam, Christianity is also being followed.

Various ethnic groups live together such as Bengali, Muslim, and Tribal. The state consists of 19 tribal ethnic groups (Tripuri, Reang, Jamatia, Chakma, Halam, Mog, Munda, Kuki, Garo, etc.) and subgroups with diverse languages and cultures. The Scheduled Tribes of the state are recognized by the constitution of the country. In the past, for the solution of community-level disputes, the state had a long tradition of a self-government system. These village-level institutions used to run on tribal customs. With time the decline in the role of these institutions has been observed.

However, there was a gradual decline in the role of traditional Village Councils and in 1929 the last king of Tripura initiated an Act, which made a considerable departure from the traditional way of governance. With the merger of Tripura with India the process further developed. There was no effort made to revive the traditional way of governance; rather the Government enacted the Tripura Panchayati Raj Act, 1959, and with this, the age-old village council was abolished. The Tripura Panchayat Raj Rules were framed in the year 1961 introducing a single-tier Panchayat Raj system. The elected body of the Gram Sabha was constituted through open elections by raising hands. Reforms were made in election procedure to ensure free and fair

election under adult franchise by secret ballots with the participation of political parties in the year 1978 and the Pradhans of the Gram Panchayat were elected directly. Later on, changes were made to the election of the Pradhans by electing the Pradhan among the elected members of the Gram Sabha in 1983.

In 1988, the nominated body was constituted in Gram Sabha. Pursuant to the 73rd Amendment of the Constitution of India in the year 1992, the Tripura Panchayat Act, 1993 has been enacted to decentralise power at the village level, in 1994, the seats of Scheduled Castes and Schedule Tribes were reserved proportionately as per the provision of the Tripura Panchayat Acts, 1993; one-third seats for the posts of Panchayat Pradhan, Chairman of Panchayat Samiti and Zilla Sabhadhipati were also reserved for women.

At present the percentage of reservation of women is 50 percent. The first General Elections of the Panchayats took place in 1994. Since then, elections for three-tier Panchayati Raj were held in 1999, 2004, 2009, 2014 and 2019. Since the year 2014, 50% of women's representative seats have been elected in all three tiers of the Panchayati Raj system as well as Tripura Tribal Areas District Council (TTAADC) Village Committees in Tripura. Tripura made an example of people's participation in PRI's systems. Due to the proper functioning of the three-tier Panchayati Raj comprising Elected Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti, and Zilla Parishad, the entire socio-economic condition of the people has changed significantly.

## 1.2 Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC)

The Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India provides ample powers to the District Council for self-governance of the tribal population of the state. The District Council has the power to appoint its staff in terms of requirements and appointment rules. The council administration is headed by the Chief Executive Officer who is normally an IAS Officer and assisted by an Additional Chief Executive Officer and a Deputy Chief Executive Officer of TCS Grade – I and 6 Executive Officers, such as Administration, Finance, Rural Development, Planning, Development and Coordination, etc. There are different departments headed by a Principal Officer as the departmental head. The departments are

1. Agriculture
2. Animal Husbandry
3. BADP
4. Co-operation
5. Education (School & Social Education)
6. Fisheries

7. Forest

8. Health and Family Welfare

9. Industry

10. Kokborok, Indigenous Languages Research

11. Land Records and Settlement

12. Law

13. YP

14. Tribal Welfare

15. Village Committee (VC) etc.

The Public Works Department (PWD) is manned by the Superintending Engineer. There are 5 (five) Zonal Development Offices along with 37 Sub-Zonal Development Offices that are in existence for looking after the development works of Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council areas. There is also a Zonal Advisory Committee having one Chairman and other eight Members of the Committee in each zone.

The Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TTADC) Headquarters is situated 23 km from Agartala, the state capital of Tripura, and 3 km south from the 44 National Highway. The name of the TTAADC headquarters is Khumulwng which was shifted from Agartala on August 23, 1992.

The development program of the Council is presently implemented by the 5 Zonal Development Offices and 37 Sub-Zonal Development Offices within the TTAADC areas.

As of March 2023, there were 8 Zilla Parishads (ZPs), 35 Panchayat Samitis (PSs), and 589 Gram Panchayats (GPs) in Tripura where the 73rd Constitutional amendment is applicable in the State.

The Panchayat is headed by a Sarpanch or Gram Pradhan who is elected by the villagers. There are also elected members known as Panchayat Members or Panchayat Representatives. A Panchayat Secretary (at non-ADC area)/ Village Committee Secretary (in ADC area) is responsible for administrative tasks and coordination of various activities. They assist the elected representatives in implementing decisions and managing the day-to-day affairs of the Panchayat. Some Panchayats have social workers or community organizers who work on social welfare initiatives, women empowerment, health and sanitation campaigns, and other community development programs. There are various support staff members such as Rural Programme Managers (RPM), Gram Rozgar Sevak (GRS), clerks, data entry operators, peons, and other administrative personnel who assist in the smooth functioning of the Panchayat.

The primary sources of funds available to Panchayats in Tripura include government grants, funds from the state or central government, and revenue generated through local taxes and fees. The central and state governments allocate funds to Panchayats through various schemes and programs aimed at rural development, poverty alleviation, and infrastructure improvement. Additionally, Panchayats have the authority to collect revenue through property taxes, user fees for services, and levies on local trades or businesses. They can also receive grants from non-governmental organisations, corporate social responsibility initiatives, and other sources. These funds play a crucial role in enabling Panchayats to implement development projects, provide essential services, and address the needs of the local community.

## 1.3 TRLM

Tripura Rural Livelihood Mission (TRLM) started to work in 2011 which was established by the Rural Development Department, Government of Tripura, for implementation of the National Rural Livelihood Mission in the State. The Mission is having a two-pronged approach which is as follows:

(a) Social Empowerment through a Self-sustained community institution

(b) Economic Empowerment for women for sustainable livelihoods through institutions of poor

TRLM implements the Mission under the broad guidance of the General Body and the Executive Committee. The Chief Secretary of the state is appointed as the Chairperson of the General Body of the TRLM. Other members of the General Body include Secretaries of other relevant departments/government bodies, representatives of training institutes, academic institutions, Bank representatives, and the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the TRLM. An Executive Committee consisting of the Chief Secretary, Secretary (RD), Secretaries of relevant departments, and CEO is constituted. The Executive Committee is entrusted with the responsibility of taking decisions on all important matters in the TRLM. The staff structure of the TRLM is as given below in Fig. 1:
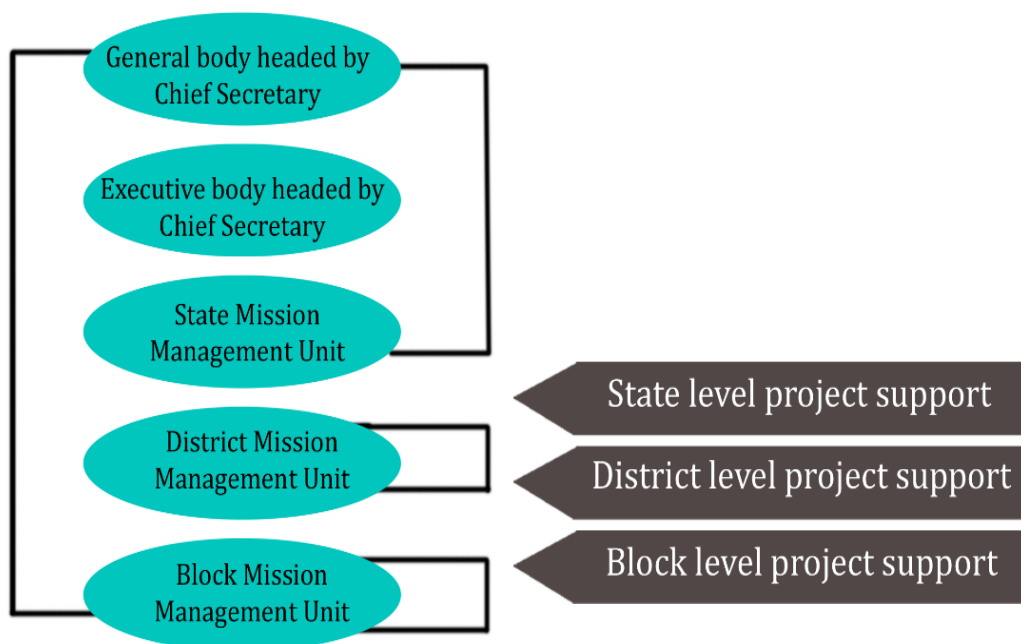
*Fig.1 Staff Structure of TRLM*

### 1.3.1 Setting up of TRLM

Initially, on a pilot basis, three districts were taken under the mission i.e. Dhalai, Gomati, and South Tripura district. In 2018 remaining 5 districts were also covered under the mission i.e. West, North, Khowai, Unakoti, and Sepahjala districts.

In the 1st phase during FY 2014-15, to create resources within the state 2 nos. of blocks namely Ambassa R.D Block (Dhalai), Dumburnagar R.D Block (Dhalai), Matabari R.D Block (Gomati), Killa R.D Block (Gomati), Jolaibari R.D Block (South Tripura), Satchand R.D Block (South Tripura), under each three districts were selected. To form Self Help Groups initially help was taken from Orvakal Mandal Podupu Lakshmi (OMPLIS) NRO, Andhra Pradesh. External Resource Persons were invited from Andhra Pradesh to form ideal SHGs and also to create resources within the state in resource blocks.

In 2nd phase during FY 2016-17, more 2 blocks were implemented as intensive block-I namely Hrishyamukh R.D Block (South Tripura), Rajnagar R.D Block (South Tripura), Tepania R.D Block (Gomati), Karbook R.D Block (Gomati), Salema R.D Block (Dhalai), Durga Chowmuhani R.D Block. The remaining other blocks were covered gradually under the mission. As of 31.03.2023 TRLM has spread into all 58 blocks of the state and formed 46011 SHGs, 1948 Village Organisations (VO), and 88 Cluster Level Federations (CLF).

### 1.3.2 Thematic Verticals of TRLM:

Strong institutional platforms of the poor empower the poor households and enable them to build-up their own human, social, financial and other resources. They, in turn, enable them to access their rights, entitlements and livelihood opportunities, including services (both from the public and private sector). The social mobilization process enhances solidarity, voice and bargaining power of the poor. These processes enable them to pursue viable livelihoods based on leveraging their own resources, skills and preferences. Thus, they come out of abject poverty and do not fall back into poverty.

As per the mandate constituted by NRLM, TRLM harnesses the innate capabilities of the poor, complements them with capacities (information, knowledge, skills, tools, finance and collectivization) towards building, supporting and sustaining livelihoods of the poor. With the help of various thematic verticals along with the support of their built-up human and social capital, TRLM offers various services to SHGs and their members across the value-chains of key products and services of the poor. These services include financial and capital services, production and productivity enhancement services, technology, knowledge, skills and inputs, market linkages etc. These thematic verticals also offer space for convergence and partnerships with a variety of stakeholders, by building an enabling environment for the poor to access their rights and entitlements, public services and innovations. The aggregation of the poor, through their institutions, reduces transaction costs to the individual members, makes their livelihoods more viable and accelerates their journey out of poverty. The various thematic verticals of TRLM are mentioned below in Table 1.1

**Table 1.1 Various thematic Verticals of TRLM**

| IB & CB | FI | Livelihood | SI & SD |
|---------|----|-----------|---------|
| Social Mobilization | Revolving Fund | Farm Livelihood | Gender |
| Promotion of Institutions for the poor | Community Investment Fund to CBOs. | Non-Farm Livelihood | PRI-CBO Convergence |
| Training, Capacity building | Financial literacy among the poor provides | Livestock | Promotion of special SHGs for Elderly, Ultra-poor, PvTGs, Transgender, etc |
| Strengthening the CBOs | Provision of Interest Subvention | Skill building training | Food, Nutrition, Health & Wash |

| | Supporting Bank Linkage through Bank Sakhi | SVEP | |
| | Services of Bank Correspondence | AGEY | |
| | Insurance: PMJJBY, PMSBY, APY | PMFME | |

### 1.4 Situational Analysis

The training provided to Self-Help Groups (SHGs) in Tripura encompasses a wide range of topics and skills. It includes group formation and management principles, financial management and literacy, livelihood and skill development in sectors such as agriculture and handicrafts, social inclusion and gender sensitization, orientation on government schemes and programs, PRI-CBO convergence concepts and responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation techniques, and leadership and communication skills. These training programs aim to enhance the capacity of SHGs, empowering them to actively participate in the development process, access resources, and improve their livelihoods. By equipping SHGs with knowledge and skills, the training programs contribute to their empowerment, enabling them to play a significant role in community development and fostering their socio-economic well-being.

TRLM is working in 8 nos. districts and 58 nos. of Blocks. As of March 2023, the mission has promoted 46011 nos. Self Help Groups, 1948 nos. Village Level Organizations & 88 Nos. of CLFs throughout the state. From table no. 1.2 the status of SHG and their federation can be analysed. Almost 59 percent SHGs are 2 years or more than 2 years old. Whereas, almost 67 percent Village Level Organisations are 2 years or more than 2 years old. It is seen that a good number of Self-Help Groups and their federations are mature. The maturity of SHG and their federations makes them eligible for the project itself. Table 1.2 briefly explains the Status of SHG and its federation in Tripura

**Table 1.2 Status of SHG and its Federation in the State**

TRLM is now working in 8 no.s of Districts and 58 no.s of Blocks. As of May, 2024.

| Sl no. | Type of CBO | Less than 1 year old | | 1 year old | | 2-year-old | | 3-year-old | | 4-year-old | | 5-year-old and more | | Total (In nos.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | In Nos. | In % | In Nos. | In % | In Nos. | In % | In Nos. | In % | In Nos. | In % | In Nos. | In % | |
| 1 | SHG | 11703 | **25.4** | 7119 | **15.5** | 13957 | **30.3** | 5103 | **11.1** | 3974 | **8.6** | 4155 | **9.0** | **46011** |
| 2 | VO | 415 | **21.3** | 227 | **11.7** | 145 | **7.4** | 178 | **9.1** | 202 | **10.4** | 781 | **40.1** | **1948** |
| 3 | CLF | 47 | **53.4** | 8 | **9.1** | 9 | **10.2** | 6 | **6.8** | 9 | **10.2** | 9 | **10.2** | **88** |

# CHAPTER 2
## TRLM CONVERGENCE WITH LINE DEPARTMENTS

### 2.1 Introduction

The Community-Based Organizations under the SRLM are expected to provide services to their members in terms of savings, credit, livelihood support, and access to rights and entitlements. To fulfil this purpose the NRLM has invested in building human capital namely Community Resource Persons. These CRPs provide facilitation support to get the poor out of poverty and access their rights, entitlement, and public services. CBOs are working with various line departments to access all the benefits for their SHG members.

The convergence of Tripura Rural Livelihood Mission (TRLM) with line departments is an important strategy to enhance the effectiveness and impact of rural development initiatives in Tripura. By fostering collaboration and coordination between TRLM and various line departments, the aim is to leverage their respective strengths, resources, and expertise to achieve sustainable and inclusive rural development outcomes.

### 2.2 Need for Convergence with Line Departments

TRLM convergence with line departments aims to harness synergies, optimise resources, and improve service delivery for rural development. By bringing together the strengths and expertise

of TRLM and line departments, it creates a more integrated, comprehensive, and sustainable approach to address the multifaceted challenges faced by rural communities in Tripura. Here are some key points elaborating the need for TRLM convergence with the line departments.

- *Synergistic Planning and Implementation:* Convergence entails aligning the goals, strategies, and activities of TRLM and line departments to ensure a coherent and integrated approach to rural development. It involves jointly identifying priority areas, setting objectives, and formulating plans that reflect the specific needs and challenges of the target communities. By combining efforts, resources can be optimally utilised and duplication of efforts can be minimised.

- *Enhanced Service Delivery:* Convergence facilitates improved service delivery to rural communities by tapping into the specialised knowledge and capabilities of line departments. By working together, TRLM and line departments can provide a comprehensive package of services, including livelihood promotion, agriculture, health, education, water and sanitation, infrastructure development, and social protection. This integrated approach ensures that the diverse needs of the rural population are addressed holistically.

- *Resource Mobilization and Coordination:* Convergence enables better resource mobilisation and coordination among different stakeholders. TRLM and line departments can pool their financial, human, and technical resources to maximise the impact of interventions. This includes leveraging government funding, accessing external funding sources, and coordinating with development partners, NGOs, and other relevant organisations. Coordinated resource mobilisation ensures efficient utilisation of available resources and promotes sustainability of development initiatives.

- *Capacity Building and Knowledge Sharing:* Convergence provides opportunities for capacity building and knowledge sharing between TRIM and line departments. Training programs, workshops, and exchange visits can be organised to enhance the skills and knowledge of personnel involved in rural development activities. This facilitates cross-learning, sharing of best practices, and adoption of innovative approaches that have proven successful in different sectors. Strengthened capacities contribute to more effective implementation and sustainability of development initiatives.

- *Monitoring and Evaluation:* Convergence necessitates the development of robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to track the progress and impact of joint interventions. TRLM and line departments can establish common indicators, data collection systems, and reporting frameworks to ensure the systematic measurement and analysis of outcomes. Regular monitoring and evaluation provide valuable insights for evidence-based decision-making,

course correction, and continuous improvement of convergence efforts.

● *Policy Support and Institutional Strengthening:* Convergence requires policy support and institutional strengthening to enable effective collaboration between TRLM and line departments. This includes developing guidelines, frameworks, and protocols that outline the roles, responsibilities, and coordination mechanisms for convergence. Institutional capacity building efforts can focus on enhancing the functioning and efficiency of both TRLM and line departments, fostering a culture of collaboration, and creating platforms for regular interaction and coordination.

A brief description about the convergence of TRLM with other line departments is explained below in Table 2.1

**Table 2.1 TRLM in Convergence with other Line Departments**

| Sl No | Name of line dept. | Engaged Activities | Remarks (Convergence support) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Agriculture** | 1. Providing various farm machineries to CLF/VOs<br>2. Training on Mushroom Cultivation | ● The Farm Machinery Bank under SMAM (Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization) scheme benefits of Rs. 9.50, 000/ from dept of Agriculture support of machineries and tools to run the Custom Hiring Centers (CHCs) in, farm /off farm implementation to the small, marginal and poor SHG farmers under TRLM fold<br>● Mushroom Cultivation Training has been provided by Dept Agriculture in FY 2022-23 to CRPs/ CSPs (Krishi Sakhis under TRLM SHGs to all over state covering all eight (8) dist DMMU and all BMMU. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | **ARDD** | 1. Training to community service Provider (CRPs)<br>2. Vaccination for livestock<br>3. Quality Piglet distribution<br>4. Castration of Goat<br>5. Deworming of Goat | Training to community service Provider (CRPs) has been organized by ARD Department as pashu patshala to all VOs, TRLM<br>● Vaccination of livestock 100% HH covered in convergence to ARD Dept. FY 2022-23<br>● Quality Piglet (5+1) model Piggery Breeder Unit has been set up at Bir Chandra Manu, Pig Breeding Farm, and South Tripura.<br>● So far in FY 2022-23 no castration was conducted in goat due to lacuna of technical support in CSPs/ CRPs<br>● Deworming of Goat 100% HH covered in convergence to ARD Dept. FY 2022-23 |
| 3 | **Dept. of Fisheries** | 1. Training of CRPs on Scientific Fish Farming<br>2. Distribution of good quality fingerlings | ● Training of CRPs on Scientific Fish Farming has been conducted through convergence with Fishery dept<br>● Department has supported in Distribution of good quality fingerlings with other fishery kits at BMMU level trainings |
| 4 | **Dept. of Horticulture** | Distribution of good quality plants | ● 100 nos of Moringa Plant has been provided to every district through convergence with Horticulture Dept |
| 5 | **ICDS** | Nutrition and Health education | ● Poshan mah has been observed with the help of ICDS at all BMMU level FY 2022-23 |
| 6 | **Health Department** | Free Health Checkups in health camp | ● Free Health Checkups has been conducted in Awanganwari Kendra for SHG women and children through convergence with Ayushman Bharat |
| 7 | **Banks** | Credit Linkages and Insurance security | ● TGB is supporting in SHG members Credit Linkages and Insurance security through Bank Sakhis |
| 8 | **Panchayat** | Benefits under the scheme MGNREGA | ● MGNREGA is supporting in construction of Pig shed / Goat shed / Vermicompost pit/ NIDP composting for SHG members<br>● Through PRI selection process |

## 2.3 The extent of engagement of SHG and its federations with PRIs

The engagement of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and their federations with Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) is crucial for promoting grassroots-level participation, empowering women, and ensuring effective local governance. The extent of this engagement can vary depending on several factors, including the context, local dynamics, and the level of collaboration between SHGs and PRIs. This engagement between Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) and Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) typically occurs at different tiers of the PRI system, which includes the Gram Panchayat (village level), Block Panchayat (block level), and District Panchayat (district level). The specific tier of PRI that engages with a particular CBO depends on the scope and nature of the CBO's activities, the geographic coverage of the CBO, and the policy and administrative structures in place. Here is an elaboration of how different tiers of CBOs engage with PRIs:

- At the village level, smaller CBOs like the Self-Help Groups (SHGs) often engage with the Gram Panchayat. These CBOs operate within a specific village or a cluster of villages and focus on local issues and needs. They typically work on initiatives related to livelihoods, women empowerment, natural resource management, or community welfare. The Gram Panchayat, as the lowest tier of PRI, plays a crucial role in facilitating the engagement of these CBOs. The Gram Panchayat may collaborate with the CBOs by providing support, guidance, and access to resources for their activities. The Gram Panchayat can also involve SHG representatives in decision-making processes, particularly when it comes to planning and implementing local development projects.

- CBOs that operate at a larger scale or cover multiple villages within a block i.e Village Organization Executive Committee (VOEC) often engage with the Gram Sabha. The engagement between Gram Sabha and VOEC is crucial for participatory decision-making, and community empowerment. CBOs can actively share information, collaborate in planning and decision-making, monitor implementation, mobilize community support, and advocate for community interests within the Gram Sabha. This engagement strengthens grassroots democracy, ensures inclusive governance, and fosters sustainable development at the local level.

- The Block Level PRI bodies serve as the intermediary tier between the Gram Panchayats and the District Panchayat. At this level, CLFs can collaborate with the Block Panchayat in various ways. They may participate in planning exercises, contribute to the formulation of block-level development plans, and provide inputs on sector-specific interventions. The Block Panchayat can offer support to CLFs by facilitating linkages with government departments, assisting in

resource mobilization, and coordinating capacity-building initiatives.

- At District Level, a group of CLFs belonging to different blocks of the district may come together to engage with the District Panchayat. The District Panchayat is the highest tier of PRI at the district level and plays a significant role in coordinating and overseeing the overall development of the district. CBOs can engage with the District Panchayat by providing inputs and feedback on district-level development plans, participating in consultations and meetings, and advocating for community interests and priorities. The District Panchayat can extend support to CBOs by facilitating collaborations with line departments, enabling access to district-level resources, and assisting in policy advocacy.

Here are some key aspects that elucidate the extent of engagement between SHGs and PRI:

i. Access support from Gram Panchayat into the social mobilization of SHG formation and for identifying the left out and vulnerable sections of the community to bring them into SHGs.

ii. Work with Gram Panchayats for conducting Participatory Identification of the Poor (PIP) and get the process endorsed in Gram Sabha.

iii. Participate actively in Gram Sabha with consolidated demands as agreed beforehand in SHGs and SHG federation, especially in accessing work and assets under MGNREGS and benefits from GPDP.

iv. They also do the follow-up with the Gram Sabha and the Panchayat for the demands placed. The SHGs and its tier intuitions sometimes do pursue their demands or agenda until they are fulfilled.

v. Help Gram Panchayats to conduct the Gram Sabha by helping them with publicity, facilitating discussions, and documentation.

vi. Perform the tasks suggested by Gram Panchayats, which are beneficial and acceptable.

vii. Participate in all Functional Committees like VHSNC, Social Audit Committee, Women & Child Committee, Forest Rights Committees of Gram Panchayats.

viii. Take up the service delivery responsibilities entrusted by Gram Panchayats such as mid-day meals, house-to-house collection of taxes, solid waste management, operation and maintenance of piped drinking water supply, e-services, etc. by claiming appropriate fees.

ix. Participate in community-based monitoring mechanisms of Gram Panchayat project implementation,

x. Work with Gram Panchayat for accessing the common resources of Gram Panchayats (like fish ponds, vested land, common properties, market yards, etc.) as a livelihood base for SHGs.

xi. Help GPs to conduct gender status studies and ensure the gender needs of the community are reflected in the local plan.

xii. Access information from Gram Panchayat and disseminate amongst SHG members on issues related to available government services and schemes

xiii. Actively getting involved in the GPDP process to get the demands of SHGs included

xiv. Take the lead in preparing the Village Poverty Reduction Plan (VPRP) in association with Gram Panchayat and other stakeholders and ensure adequate resources from Gram Panchayat and other line departments for implementing it.

xv. Coordinate the joint meeting with Gram Panchayats on fixed dates

xvi. Hold regular interaction with Panchayats on developmental issues.

xvii. Provide information on the functioning of SHGs in respect of joint projects.

xviii. Coordinate with Gram Panchayats while preparing micro plans and seeking formal financial support.

xix. Add Panchayat-SHG Partnership as a separate agenda in all regular meetings of SHGs and federations to discuss, review and monitor participation in planning and implementation and obtaining of benefits by members. The agenda items may include - Gram Sabha, GPDP, Poverty-free Gram Panchayat, MGNREGS, Swachh Bharat Mission as well as Work within the functional Committees of Gram Panchayats, Village Health Plan, ICDS, etc

**2.4. Engagement of SHG and its federations with frontline functionaries and line departments:**

The engagement of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and their federations with frontline functionaries and line departments is essential for effective coordination, collaboration, and implementation of development initiatives. The engagement of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and their federations with frontline functionaries such as ASHA (Accredited Social Health Activist) and ANM (Auxiliary Nurse Midwife) workers, as well as line departments, is important for effective collaboration and implementation of development initiatives. The specific coordination between SHGs and their federations with frontline functionaries and line departments may vary based on the context and administrative structures in place. Here's an elaboration on the engagement at different levels:

- *Gram Panchayat Level Engagement:*

  At the village level, SHGs and their federations can engage with frontline functionaries such as ASHA workers, who are responsible for promoting health awareness and providing basic healthcare services. ASHA workers often collaborate with SHGs to raise awareness about health-related issues, conduct health camps, and facilitate access to healthcare services. Additionally, line departments such as the Health Department may coordinate with SHGs and

their federations for the implementation of specific health programs or initiatives at the village level.

- *Block Panchayat Level Engagement:*

  At the block level, SHGs and their federations can engage with frontline functionaries like ANM workers, who are responsible for providing primary healthcare services. ANM workers may collaborate with SHGs in conducting health awareness programs, organizing health camps, and facilitating community health initiatives. Line departments such as the Health Department and Women and Child Development Department at the block level may coordinate with SHGs and their federations for the implementation of health and nutrition programs, women empowerment initiatives, or skill development programs.

- *District Level Engagement:*

  At the district level, SHGs and their federations can engage with line departments relevant to their areas of focus. For instance, if SHGs are involved in agriculture or rural livelihoods, they may coordinate with the Agriculture or Rural Development Department. If they focus on women empowerment or skill development, they may engage with the Women and Child Development Department or the Department of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship. The coordination with line departments at the district level ensures alignment of efforts, resource mobilization, and policy support for the initiatives undertaken by SHGs and their federations.

It's important to note that the coordination between SHGs and their federations with frontline functionaries and line departments may involve regular meetings, joint planning exercises, capacity building programs, and information sharing mechanisms. The specific engagements and coordination structures may vary across regions based on local contexts, government policies, and the level of collaboration between SHGs and the respective functionaries and departments are mentioned below:

- Regularly visiting line departments for collecting and sharing information on different schemes and benefits to Village Organization.
- Regular communication with different frontline workers such as ASHA and ANM workers for ensuring health services for SHG women and children of the village.
- Actively participating in Gram Sabha and raising SHG level requirements.
- In collaboration with different departments organizing special camps at the village level.
- Attending different important meetings invited by line departments and sharing CBO's experience, similarly inviting various line departments in CBO programs for dissemination of information.

# CHAPTER 3

# PRI-CBO CONVERGENCE

## 3.1 Background:

The PRI-CBO Convergence Project aims to improve convergence between Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) and Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs). This model uses centrally sponsored schemes as entry points for strengthening the CBO-PRI interface. The PRI-CBO Convergence approach is based on the idea that if institutions of the poor such as Community Based Organizations (CBO) and Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) collaborate to work together for the development of the village, they can expressively augment the livelihood and social security of the society by reaching to poorest of poor.

The PRIs and CBOs are projected to work together to strengthen the poor's access to entitlements and enhance the public's participation in local governance. The PRI-CBO convergence project has been effectively implemented in fifteen states now across India which includes states like Assam, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Manipur, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura

## 3.2 Rationale of PRI-CBO Convergence:

The concept of women collectives has evolved and gained momentum over the past 20 years.. The collaboration of PRI and CBO will ensure improved access to rights and entitlements, and expand the capabilities of the community to participate more in the governance and development processes. Strategically, the SHGs, VOs and CLFs would learn the workings of democratic power and influence decisions through participatory planning. This would make them aware of their rights, entitlements and enable them to avail of opportunities. It would help them develop locally relevant norms for collective decision-making, especially in the Gram Sabhas, which in turn could promote public action for the common good.

Practically, it would help the SHGs get direct benefits from the local plan, particularly work, and livelihood from MGNREGA, basic services from the FFC grant, basic needs from Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana, Swachh Bharat Mission, National Social Assistance Programme, and so on. CBOs often operate at the grassroots level and have established networks, relationships, and outreach mechanisms within the community. They can effectively reach marginalized and

vulnerable populations who may otherwise be overlooked. By converging with PRIs, CBOs enhance the reach and delivery of development programs, ensuring that the benefits and services are extended to all sections of the community, particularly those in remote or marginalized areas.

From the point of view of Panchayats, it will broaden and deepen democracy by enhancing participation and further consolidation of direct democracy. Engaging closely with the poor on equal terms will enhance the legitimacy and status of the Gram Panchayats. Further, Gram Panchayats can utilize the SHG networks to strengthen Gram Sabha, particularly to improve local-level planning, and use them for outreach, extension, and service delivery as well as feedback. CBOs possess a deep understanding of the local context, community dynamics, and grassroots-level issues. They have direct access to community members and can mobilize their participation effectively. By converging with PRIs, CBOs bring valuable local knowledge, community insights, and active participation, ensuring that development initiatives are rooted in the specific needs, aspirations, and capacities of the community.

PRI-CBO convergence promotes participatory decision-making and inclusive governance. By engaging CBOs in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of development initiatives, PRIs can ensure that community voices are heard, local priorities are addressed, and marginalized groups are included. The convergence facilitates bottom-up decision-making processes, empowering communities to actively participate in shaping their own development trajectories.

Along with that PRI-CBO convergence can strengthen the local institutions and capacities. CBOs gain exposure to the administrative processes, government systems, and institutional frameworks through their engagement with PRIs. This enhances their organizational capacities, enabling them to better advocate for community interests, access resources, and navigate government programs. At the same time, PRIs benefit from the community-based approaches, innovative practices, and social mobilization skills of CBOs, fostering institutional learning and strengthening the local development ecosystem.

In summary, PRI-CBO convergence recognizes the potential for synergy between PRIs and CBOs in achieving sustainable and inclusive development. It acknowledges the importance of local knowledge, community participation, and participatory governance for effective outcomes. By converging their efforts, resources, and capacities, PRIs and CBOs can collectively address community needs, enhance service delivery, and empower communities to actively participate in shaping their own development. Thus, the partnership would be mutually beneficial and needs to be proactively facilitated.

### 3.3 Genesis of PRI-CBO in Tripura:

In Tripura, the PRI CBO convergence was initiated in 2016-17, where a MoU was signed between TRLM & NRO-Kudumbashree. As per the MoU with Kudumbashree, the PRI-CBO convergence project was scaled up in all intensive Blocks of Tripura, Phase I as a part of AAP 2017-18.

This pilot PRI-CBO convergence model was initiated in all the 17 GPs/VCs of Matabari & 15 VCs of Killa RD Block in 2016-2017. Later in 2017-2018, the project activities were expanded to all GP/VCs of both aforesaid Resource Blocks. As an outcome of this pilot, it was observed that there was an increase in participation of SHG members in Gram Sabha, and PRI members started utilising the services of VO members in spreading information about schemes in villages. Along with this it was also observed that with the SHG members were more aware of their rights & entitlements, the VO members started placing demands on the Panchayat & as a result, SHG members also started getting benefits of the same, PRI & CBO members were found to be coming together to help people in distress, a pool of motivated and capable members of Local Resource Group (LRG) were also observed to present in both the blocks. It is to be mentioned that, exposure visits of PRI members, VOEC members, and LRG were conducted to Kudumbasree during 2017-2018.

The Exposure visits provided an opportunity for PRI representatives and CBO members to learn from each other's experiences and exchange knowledge. They observed successful models of PRI-CBO convergence in other regions or communities and gained insights into effective practices, strategies, and innovative approaches. These visits facilitated networking and the establishment of partnerships between PRI representatives and CBO members. By interacting with each other during the visit, they could develop personal connections and foster relationships based on trust and mutual understanding.

Apart from this, seeing successful examples of PRI-CBO convergence in action motivated them to work together more effectively and with renewed enthusiasm. Exposure visits also offered them an opportunity to observe and learn best practices in PRI-CBO convergence. Participants could witness firsthand how effective governance, community participation, and collaborative decision-making processes are implemented in other settings. Exposure visits also contributed a lot in the capacity building of the participants by enhancing the knowledge, skills, and capacities of PRI representatives and CBO members. They could observe innovative approaches, tools, and techniques used in other communities and learn how to adapt and apply them in their own context.

After experiencing encouraging outcomes of the project in the pilot blocks, it was later decided to extend the PRI-CBO convergence project to the following 10 more blocks in FY 2018-2019 (Table 3.1):

**Table 3.1 PRI-CBO convergence in FY 2018-2019**

| Sl. No | District | Blocks |
|--------|----------|--------|
| 1 | Dhalai | Ambassa |
| | | Dumburnagar |
| | | Salema |
| | | Durga Chowmuhani |
| 2 | Gomati | Tepania |
| | | Amarpur |
| 3 | South Tripura | Jolaibari |
| | | Satchand |
| | | Hrishyamukh |
| | | Rajnagar |

Tripura is a forerunner amongst other states doing the Convergence project. Now, TRLM is scaling up the PRI-CBO Convergence activities in 28 Blocks under 5 Districts of Tripura i.e., Dhalai, Gomati, South Tripura, Unakoti and Sepahijala. In this aspect, 718 nos. of Local Resource Group (LRGs) along with 98 nos. of I-Mentors were being trained and deployed in the implementation areas (Chawmanu, Manu, Ompi, Karbook, Bokafa and Rupaichari R.D. Blocks). The internal pool (Internal Mentors) developed during the piloting shall help in scaling up the PRI-CBO Convergence project. Kudumbashree- NRO, Kerala will provide technical support for 18 months for the universal rollout of PRI-CBO Convergence in Tripura during the FY 2023-2024.

## 3.4 Need for State Operational Framework:

TRLM Convergence with Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) is a strategy to facilitate 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. TRLM envisions that the SHGs and their village-level federations will work closely with the GPs to access rights, entitlements, and schemes of the Government for their members and further support the efforts of the PRIs constructively for the public good.

1. It will emphasize the need & strategies for convergence.
2. Standard Operational Framework will provide the conceptual understanding & approaches of convergence at the GP level.
3. A State Operational Framework provides a structured approach to facilitate collaboration and coordination between Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and Community-Based Organizations (CBOs). It establishes clear guidelines, roles, and responsibilities for each stakeholder, ensuring effective communication, information sharing, and joint decision-making. This framework strengthens the partnership between PRIs and CBOs, leading to improved coordination and synergistic implementation of development initiatives.
4. The convergence of PRIs and CBOs requires an established framework to streamline governance processes and service delivery mechanisms. A State Operational Framework outlines the procedures, protocols, and mechanisms for effective governance, including participatory planning, budgeting, monitoring, and evaluation. It helps in aligning the activities of PRIs and CBOs, reducing duplication of efforts, and maximizing the utilization of resources.
5. The State Operational Framework ensures optimal mobilization and allocation of resources by streamlining financial mechanisms and resource utilization. It provides guidelines for accessing funds, leveraging government schemes, and pooling resources from different stakeholders. This framework facilitates efficient resource management, avoiding duplication and ensuring that resources are targeted towards priority areas identified by PRIs and CBOs.
6. Standard Operational Framework can be used for strengthening resource pools.
7. It will also help to develop an understanding of the mechanism for PRI-CBO convergence.
8. A Standard Operational Framework will develop an effective state-specific Protocol for convergence. Standard Operational Framework will be of great help in designing intervention campaigns related to PRI-CBOs convergence activities
9. It will also facilitate in identification and orientation of existing community-based resource persons among PRI members (especially women & SC/ST members), ASHA workers,

ICDS/Anganwadi workers, SHG Leaders, Gram Sevaks, key opinion makers, social workers and so on, in the community, etc., at the GP/VCs level, preferably through field mobilisation.

10. A well-formulated Standard Operational Framework will provide a framework for training & capacity building of all related activities of PRI-CBO convergence.

In summary, a State Operational Framework on PRI CBO convergence in Tripura is essential to promote effective collaboration, streamlined governance, community empowerment, optimal resource utilisation, capacity building, and monitoring and evaluation. It provides a roadmap for stakeholders involved in the convergence process, facilitating sustainable and inclusive development in the state.

## 3.5 Goal and Vision Statement for PRI-CBO Convergence

PRI-CBO Convergence embraces the importance of creating systems that could address the multi-dimensional nature of poverty by focusing on poor-centric development to create a sustainable ecosystem.

### *Goal Statement*

The goal of PRI CBO convergence is to foster inclusive, participatory, and effective governance by facilitating collaboration and synergy between Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and Community-Based Organizations (CBOs). The aim is to achieve sustainable development, empower local communities, and enhance the overall well-being of the people.

The goal statement for establishing a holistic approach is mentioned below:

1. Strengthening & Engaging CBOs for Convergence;
2. Ensuring sensitization on schemes & entitlements;
3. Establishing a poverty-alleviation development model;
4. Building women citizenship
5. Sustainable ecosystem for inclusive development of the community that will ensure the well-being of all community members. It promotes economic growth, social inclusion, participatory governance, collaboration, and long-term resilience. By integrating these elements, it creates a thriving community where everyone can contribute and benefit equitably, both now and in the future.

### *Vision Statement*

Creating a harmonious and cohesive ecosystem where Local Self Govt. & CBOs work hand-

in-hand and local communities are empowered to actively participate in decision-making processes.

## 3.6 Objectives of PRI-CBO Intervention:

The objectives of PRI-CBO intervention are centred on the strengthening of local governance, empowering communities, promoting inclusive and equitable development, enhancing service delivery, fostering sustainable development, and building the capacities of PRIs and CBOs. By achieving the following objectives, the interventions can contribute to the overall well-being and prosperity of the community.

- *To establish a Local participatory planning structure for developing the democratic ability of the SHG Federation through:*
    a. The active role of SHG in the planning & implementation of Government Schemes;
    b. Increased engagement of the community to access rights & entitlements;
    c. Active participation of CBOs in Gram Sabhas;
    d. Improving Panchayat Governance by actively engaging & facilitating the capacity building of PRI/VC bodies;
    e. Participation & Representation of VO representatives in functional committees;
- *To develop resource networks at State & Local levels to facilitate activities at the community level:*
    a. Selection, Training & Capacity Building of State & Local Resource Networks;
- *To enhance engagement with local government and line departments for establishing service delivery mechanisms within the community*
    a. Creation of a consensus among CBOs, line departments, panchayats & village committees;
    b. Creation of Institutional platforms to enhance the engagement of the CBO network with other departments;
    c. Capacity Building of CBO members through exposure visits for enhancing service delivery mechanism;
- *To revive the existing convergence platforms & strengthen the institutional platforms at different levels,*
    a. Using Recursive mode to activate existing institutional platforms for convergence;
    b. Engaging SHG members to strengthen these platforms

Hence, it can be said that the intervention seeks to empower communities by fostering their active participation in development processes. Through the convergence of PRIs and CBOs, communities

are encouraged to voice their opinions, contribute their knowledge, and actively participate in planning, implementation, and monitoring of development initiatives. This empowerment leads to increased ownership, sustainability, and relevance of development interventions. PRI-CBO intervention can promote inclusive and equitable development by ensuring that the benefits of development reach all sections of society, including marginalised and vulnerable groups. By converging efforts, PRIs and CBOs can address the specific needs, priorities, and challenges faced by different segments of the community, thereby reducing disparities and fostering social justice.

### 3.7 Geographical Areas of PRI-CBO Intervention:

PRI-CBO intervention often focuses on rural areas where Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) play a crucial role in local governance and service delivery. Rural areas are characterised by unique challenges and opportunities, and the convergence of PRIs and Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) can effectively address the development needs of rural communities. The selection of a District and Block for PRI CBO intervention is based on several criteria, which may include;

a) *Population:* the size of the population in the district is an important consideration when selecting an area for PRI CBOs. Ideally, the population should be large enough to ensure the representation of different scopes of work and resources required for effective implementation.

b) *Socio-Economic Indicators*: The socio-economic indicators of the area such as poverty rates, literacy levels, Health and Sanitation, and infrastructure development, should be considered.

c) *Geographical location*: the geographical location of the area can also be a determining factor. For instance, remote and inaccessible areas may require different interventions than urban areas.

d) *Community Participation*: The involvement and participation of the Community in the area are crucial to the success of any PRI or CBO intervention. PRI-CBO intervention may prioritise marginalised and vulnerable communities, including those belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Other Backward Classes. These communities often face multiple social, economic, and political challenges and require targeted interventions to address their specific needs and empower them to participate in decision-making processes.

e) *Political representation*: The political representation of the area should also be considered. If there is a strong local leadership it can help in building PRI CBOs interventions.

f)   *Existing institution*: The presence of existing institutions in such areas as schools, Health centres, and other community organisations can help in the implementation of PRI CBO intervention.

g)   *Resource Availability:*  The availability of resources such as funding, human resource, and infrastructure should also be considered when selecting the area of intervention.

To summarise, for effective implementation of PRI-CBO Universalization, 480 nos of GP/VCs will be covered during the entire 18 months. Moreover, the geographical areas of PRI-CBO intervention typically include rural areas, marginalised and vulnerable communities, remote and underserved areas, disaster-prone areas, and ecologically sensitive areas. These areas are prioritised based on the specific needs and challenges they face, with the aim of promoting inclusive development, improving service delivery, empowering communities, and addressing unique circumstances such as geographical isolation, vulnerability, and ecological considerations.

## 3.8 Criteria for the Selection of the Immersion Site:

In South Tripura, two nos. of Blocks are selected as immersion sites which are *Jolaibari* and *Satchand* Blocks. In Dhalai District, *Ambassa* and *Dumburnagar* Blocks are selected to be developed as immersion sites. In Gomati District, the immersion sites are to be developed in the intervention blocks i.e., *Amarpur* and *Matabari*. In Sepahijala, *Charilam* Block has been selected as an immersion site based on the population diversity living in both GP & VC under this block. However, the External Mentors shall support the formation of immersion sites in Amarpur, Ambassa & Jolaibari Blocks, respectively. The other immersion sites are to be developed by the DRPs & LRPs. These immersion sites will be developed as a knowledge transfer hub for initiating activities smoothly in other implementing areas covering GP/VCs, VOs, CLFs & Blocks. Moreover, the DRPs will be eventually developed as SRPs for developing other CLFs and blocks as immersion sites.

These immersion sites are selected based on the indicators mentioned below:

● *Socio-Economic Indicators:* The immersion sites can be selected based on socio-economic indicators such as poverty rates, unemployment rates, literacy levels, access to basic services, and infrastructure development. Sites with higher levels of socio-economic deprivation can be prioritized to ensure that the convergence efforts are targeted towards areas with the greatest need.

● *Marginalised and Vulnerable Communities:* The indicators can include the presence of marginalised and vulnerable communities, population of women, and persons with

disabilities.

- *Geographical Representation:* Immersion sites should be selected to ensure geographical representation across different districts, blocks, and villages within Tripura. This allows for a comprehensive understanding of the diverse development needs, local context, and challenges faced by various regions in the state.

- *Potential for Impact:* Indicators related to the potential for impact can guide the selection process. This includes considering sites where PRI-CBO convergence efforts can lead to tangible and sustainable outcomes, such as improved livelihoods, increased access to services, strengthened local governance, and enhanced community empowerment.

- *Readiness and Capacity*: The indicators can include the readiness and capacity of the selected sites to actively engage in PRI-CBO convergence. This includes factors such as the presence of active PRIs, established CBOs (self-help groups, VOs, CLFs), Age of the concerned Blocks, community mobilisation capacity, and willingness to participate in the convergence process.

- *Participatory Approach:* The indicators can also include the inputs and perspectives of relevant stakeholders, including PRIs, CBOs, community representatives, and local authorities. A participatory approach ensures that the selection process reflects the aspirations, needs, and priorities of the local communities.

By considering these above-mentioned indicators, the selection of immersion sites for PRI-CBO convergence in Tripura can be guided to ensure that the efforts are targeted towards areas with the greatest need, marginalised and vulnerable communities are included, development gaps are addressed, and the potential for impact and sustainability is maximised. Table 3.2 gives a detailed profile on the PRI-CBO Intervention blocks of Tripura.

**Table 3.2 Detailed Profile of the Intervention Location**

| Sl. No | District | Block | No. of GP/VC | No. of CLF | No. of VOs. | No. of SHGs | Name of Scheme |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Gomati | Amarpur | 28 | 3 | 53 | 1023 | NRLM |
| 2 | | Matabari | 36 | 5 | 58 | 1363 | NRLM |
| 3 | | Killa | 16 | 2 | 38 | 678 | NRLM |
| 4 | | Tepania | 19 | 3 | 48 | 973 | NRLM |
| 5 | | Karbook | 22 | 2 | 34 | 614 | NRLM |
| 6 | | Kakraban | 22 | 2 | 18 | 326 | NRLM |
| 7 | | Ompi | 22 | 2 | 33 | 770 | NRLM |
| 8 | | Silachari | 8 | 1 | 18 | 322 | NRLM |
| 9 | South Tripura | Jolaibari | 24 | 4 | 61 | 1248 | NRLM |
| 10 | | Satchand | 39 | 3 | 51 | 1367 | NRLM |
| 11 | | Rajnagar | 20 | 3 | 46 | 1005 | NRLM |
| 12 | | Hrishyamukh | 23 | 3 | 57 | 1057 | NRLM |
| 13 | | Bokafa | 22 | 3 | 44 | 898 | NRLM |
| 14 | | BC Nagar | 13 | 1 | 27 | 536 | NRLM |
| 15 | | Poang Bari | 10 | 1 | 17 | 293 | NRLM |
| 16 | | Rupaichari | 18 | 1 | 30 | 577 | NRLM |
| 17 | Sepahijala | Bishalgarh | 33 | 3 | 48 | 1075 | NRLM |
| 18 | | Charilam | 21 | 2 | 31 | 718 | NRLM |
| 19 | Unakoti | Gournagar | 23 | 1 | 13 | 206 | NRLM |
| 20 | | Kumarghat | 34 | 1 | 13 | 279 | NRLM |

| 21 | | Ambassa | 22 | 3 | 41 | 921 | NRLM |
|----|--------|------------------|-----|----|------|-------|------|
| 22 | | Dumburnagar | 19 | 2 | 46 | 934 | NRLM |
| 23 | | Salema | 21 | 3 | 46 | 920 | NRLM |
| 24 | Dhalai | Durga Chowmuhani | 29 | 4 | 80 | 1604 | NRLM |
| 25 | | Manu | 31 | 3 | 56 | 1356 | NRLM |
| 26 | | Chawmanu | 14 | 2 | 22 | 661 | NRLM |
| 27 | | Ganganagar | 7 | 0 | 15 | 313 | NRLM |
| 28 | | Raishyabari | 8 | 0 | 6 | 240 | NRLM |
| | **Total** | | **604** | **63** | **1050** | **22277** | |

# CHAPTER 4
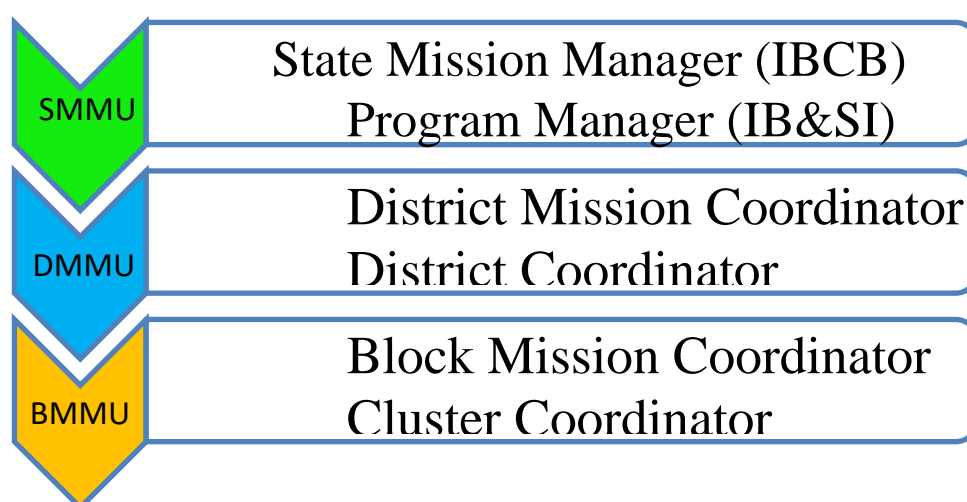
# IMPLEMENTATION ARCHITECTURE

## 4.1 Introduction:

Tripura Rural Livelihood Mission (TRLM) Tripura Rural Livelihood Mission (TRLM) has been implementing the flagship program National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), in 8 Districts & 58 Blocks. It focuses on eradicating poverty, linkages to sustainable livelihood opportunities, and nurturing till the individual comes out of poverty and enjoys a decent quality of life.

For effective implementation of the PRI-CBO Convergence Project, Kudumbashree NRO will be supporting as a knowledge & technical partner for capacity building of mission staff & cadres and consultation for policy decisions. The PRI-CBO Convergence program intervention team will be a part of the SI-SD team of TRLM. TRLM shall be having the primary responsibility of implementing the project across the districts & the blocks. The nodal person for coordinating the activities at State, District, and Block from TRLM will be identified post-approval of the authority.

All capacity building (training, demonstrations, etc) will be done in a cascading mode. Kudumbashree NRO will provide training to State, and District mission staff along with

District Resource Person (DRP), who will reciprocate & train the Block Mission Staff & Local Resource Persons placed at Gram Panchayat Level, respectively. The District Nodal Person and DRPs will be the contact for Kudumbashree NRO & SMMU and all information & queries to be clarified will follow this channel. Reviewing & Monitoring will be conducted for all the cadres in a phased manner.

The activities to be implemented as a part of PRI-CBO Convergence are designed based on the experiences from all the pilot states & cross-cutting across various themes of NRLM such as Gender, FNHW, etc. The idea is to intervene through capacity building, creation of institutional platforms, strategic engagement with various stakeholders, and community-led activities as well as strengthen the existing institutional forums/mechanisms and interventions wherever it already exists.

| SMMU | State Mission Manager (IBCB) Program Manager (IB&SI) |
| DMMU | District Mission Coordinator District Coordinator |
| BMMU | Block Mission Coordinator Cluster Coordinator |

## 4.2 Roles & Responsibilities of SMMU, DMMU, BMMU & CLF:

The State Mission Management Unit (SMMU), District Mission Management Unit (DMMU), Block Mission Management Unit (BMMU), and Cluster Level Federation (CLF) are key units involved in the implementation of PRI-CBO convergence initiatives. The SMMU operates at the state level and provides overall guidance, strategic direction, and policy frameworks for PRI-CBO convergence. It coordinates and facilitates collaboration among stakeholders, monitors progress, and offers technical support and capacity building.

The DMMU functions at the district level and is responsible for implementing PRI-CBO convergence initiatives within the district. It facilitates coordination between District administration PRIs, CBOs,

and line departments, conducts capacity building programs, supports planning and implementation, and monitors progress and impact. The BMMU operates at the block level and plays a vital role in implementing PRI-CBO convergence initiatives within the block. It works closely with PRIs, CBOs, and line departments to facilitate convergence efforts, provide technical assistance, support planning and implementation, and monitor progress. The CLF represents the collective voice of Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) at the cluster level. It acts as a platform for CBOs to collaborate, share experiences, and collectively engage with PRIs and line departments. The CLF plays a crucial role in facilitating community participation, mobilization, and decision-making processes.

These units work together to ensure effective coordination, collaboration, and implementation of PRI-CBO convergence initiatives, aiming to strengthen local governance, empower communities, and promote inclusive and sustainable development. The Roles & Responsibilities of SMMU, DMMU, BMMU & CLF are further described in Table 4.1 below:

**Table 4.1 Roles & Responsibilities of SMMU, DMMU, BMMU & CLF**

| ROLES | RESPONSIBILITIES |
|---|---|
| SMMU | a. Prepare Vision Document |
| | b. Selection of Districts, Blocks, Immersion sites & Nodal person |
| | c. Preparation of Budget & approval in AAP |
| | d. Facilitate the implementation of the program |
| | e. Customizing Training modules & IEC materials |
| | f. Monitoring & Review progress |
| | g. Conduct Quarterly Review Meetings |
| | h. Influencing Policy-level decisions for structured PRI-CBO convergence model at the state level |
| | i. Liaison & Consultative meetings with stakeholders at regular intervals |
| | j. Report the progress of the PRI-CBO Convergence project to NMMU |

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|---|---|
| **DMMU** | a. Conduct Orientation & Training for BMMU staff |
| | b. Identification of District Resource Persons (DRP) |
| | c. Support Block teams in the implementation |
| | d. Facilitate convergence with relevant departments |
| | e. Consultative meeting with stakeholders at regular intervals |
| | f. Conduct timely reviewing of DRP |
| | g. Collate Block level report & submission to SMMU |
| | h. Timely Review and Monitoring DRPs and report to SMMU |
| | |
| **BMMU** | a. Identification & Select LRP at Gram Panchayat Level |
| | b. Assist CLF & CLF Managers to engage with relevant departments |
| | c. Support LRPs in the implementation |
| | d. Ensuring the availability of required materials before the initiation of activities |
| | e. Facilitate consultative meetings & liaising with stakeholders |
| | f. Assist the DRPs in the training of PRI/VC and other stakeholders |
| | g. Timely Review of cadres & submission of progress report to DMMU |
| | |
| **CLF** | a. Regular monitoring of LRP at Village/Panchayat Level |
| | b. Participating in consultative meetings with stakeholders & line departments |
| | c. Reviewing the activities of PRI-CBO on a monthly basis |

| | |
|---|---|
| | d. Frequent monitoring & evaluation of activities carried out by CLF Managers |
| | e. Work towards the empowerment of marginalised and vulnerable groups within the cluster. |
| | f. Promote social inclusion, gender equality, and the participation of all community members in decision-making and development processes. |
| | g. Promote transparency, accountability, and good governance practices within CBOs. Support the strengthening of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and facilitate their collaboration with CBOs. |
| | h. Provide training and capacity building support to CBOs on various aspects, including project implementation, financial management, governance, and advocacy. Strengthen the skills and capabilities of CBOs to effectively engage in PRI-CBO convergence initiatives. |
| | i. Facilitate collaboration and networking among CBOs within the cluster. Fostering partnerships and linkages with other stakeholders, including PRIs, line departments, NGOs, and civil society organisations. |
| | |

## 4.3 Roles & Responsibilities of CLF Managers:

CLF Managers play a crucial role in facilitating the Cluster Level Federation (CLF) by acting as a bridge between Community-Based Organizations (CBOs), Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), and other stakeholders. Their responsibilities include organising and coordinating CLF meetings, facilitating dialogue and collaboration among CBOs, representing the collective voice of CBOs in decision-making processes, promoting community mobilisation and participation, fostering partnerships with line departments and agencies, providing capacity building support to CBOs, and monitoring the implementation and impact of PRI-CBO convergence initiatives at the cluster level. Through their facilitation, CLF Managers contribute to strengthening local governance, promoting inclusive development, and empowering communities.

The Roles & Responsibilities of CLF Managers can be further explained below:

A. They will support DRPs in the training of LRPs;

B. Will conduct, facilitate, support & set the agenda for EC/GB/RGC/BoD/AGM/Spl. AGM meetings under the guidance of CLF leaders for PRI-CBO activities;

C. Monitoring & reviewing the activities along with cadre management;

D. Apprise the CLF EC members of the activities carried out regularly;

E. Will support the CLF for convergence with different line departments, schemes & programs.

## 4.4 Cadre Policy & Structure

The Cadre Policy outlines the framework for the recruitment, training, career progression, and performance evaluation of personnel involved in PRI-CBO convergence. It establishes the criteria for selecting individuals to work in various roles within the convergence framework and ensures transparency and fairness in the selection process. The cadre structure defines different designations and roles within the PRI-CBO convergence framework. The Cadre Policy specifies the qualifications, experience, and competencies required for each designation within the PRI-CBO convergence structure. This ensures that individuals selected for these positions possess the necessary skills, knowledge, and expertise to effectively carry out their responsibilities.

### 4.4.1 *Selection Criteria*:

The selection process will be conducted at the State level for selecting the DRPs & LRPs. There will be two categories of cadres, namely, District Resource Person (DRP)- earlier known as I-Mentor, and Local Resource Person (LRP)- earlier known as LRG (Local Resource Group).

a. **District Resource Persons (DRPs) are the experienced cadres to be selected from the existing resource pool.** They will be developed as Master Trainers at the State Level from the existing I-mentors in 3 pilot districts namely Dhalai, Gomati & South Tripura where the PRI-CBO Convergence Project has been already carried out in previous years.

**Strategy for Deployment**

1 DRP per 2 Blocks (i.e., 14 no. of DRP will cover 28 Blocks)

Some of the existing I-mentors may be selected as District Resource Persons (DRP), moreover, strategies may be implemented to ensure their continued engagement and support in PRI-CBO convergence. This includes providing ongoing training and capacity building, assigning specialized roles and responsibilities that align with their strengths, promoting peer learning and collaboration, offering supportive feedback and recognition, providing professional development opportunities, and facilitating networking and engagement with other stakeholders. By implementing these strategies, I-mentors can actively contribute to the convergence initiatives, utilize their expertise, and strategize the expansion of project activities in both GP/VC areas.

b. **Local Resource Persons (LRPs)** previously known as Local Resource Groups (LRGs) are the convergence cadres selected from within the VOs for every village or Gram Panchayat Level. The existing LRGs will be re-engaged as LRPs in the previous intervention blocks and the selection of new LRPs will be carried out in the following manner:

**Strategy for Deployment**

1 LRP per 1 GP/VC (i.e., 480 no. of LRP will cover 480 GP/VC)

In some of the non-intervention districts & blocks, the strategy for selection of Local Resource Persons (LRPs) would purely be from the existing resource pool of Community Resource Persons (CRPs) or Community Service Providers (CSPs) from various verticals, i.e. IBCB, SISD, Farm & Non-Farm Livelihood & FI.

*4.4.2 Eligibility Criteria:*

1. **District Resource Persons (DRP) –** To qualify for the role of District Resource Person, a cadre must possess the following credentials:

    a. Minimum 4 years of experience of working under any thematic of TRLM,

    b. Preferably be an SHG member,

    c. Must possess excellent training skills,

    d. Must have good reading & writing skills

2. **Local Resource Persons (LRP) –** To qualify for the role of Local Resource Person, a person must possess the following credentials:

a. Must be an SHG member,

b. Must be a resident of the same GP/VC that is assigned to her,

c. Must have good communication, coordination & interpersonal skills,

d. Must have basic reading & writing skills,

e. Must have good knowledge of the Gram Panchayat & Departments

f. May have worked as LRG in the pilot areas

### a. Roles & Responsibilities of District Resource Person (DRP)

District Resource Persons (DRPs) are individuals appointed at the district level to provide technical support and expertise in specific areas related to development initiatives. They play a crucial role in providing training and supporting the LRPs and SHG federation in the implementation of PRI-CBO convergence activities within their assigned districts. DRPs are typically chosen based on their knowledge, experience, and expertise in a particular field, such as agriculture, health, education, livelihoods, or social development. The Roles & Responsibilities

of a District Resource Person are as follows:

i. Will be developed as Internal Resource Pool for the State

ii. Provide training to CLF, CLF Managers, and LRP at the Block level for an interface between the two institutions of PRI and CBO.

iii. Provide handholding support to the Local Resource Person (LRP) in resolving conflicts that may arise at the field level.

iv. Give feedback to SMMU on the information regarding training that has been carried out.

v. Act as troubleshooters, identifying and resolving challenges and issues that arise during the implementation of development initiatives in their assigned districts.

vi. Provide guidance, support, and expert advice to overcome obstacles, mediate conflicts, develop strategies, engage stakeholders to the LRPs, CLFs & VOs and monitor progress to ensure effective problem-solving and smooth program implementation.

### b. Roles & Responsibilities of Local Resource Person (LRP)

Local Resource Persons (LRPs) are individuals who possess local knowledge, expertise, and understanding of specific contexts, communities, or areas. They play a crucial role in supporting and facilitating development initiatives at the local level. The Roles & Responsibilities of Local Resource Person are as follows:

i. They have to explore avenues of convergence within the GP/VC,

ii. They will have to mobilise the SHG network for activities of local development,

iii. They will have to engage with PRIs/VCs and frontline functionaries,

iv. Will have to facilitate the training for SHG & its federation.

### 4.7 Roles & Responsibilities of SHG:

The following are the Roles & Responsibilities of SHGs in PRI-CBO Convergence:

i. Facilitating the identification and prioritisation of community development needs.

ii. Participating in Gram Sabha meetings and voicing their concerns and aspirations

iii. Collaborating with PRIs and other stakeholders for effective implementation of development programs.

iv. Promoting social inclusion, gender equality, and women's empowerment.

v. Awareness generation for the rights and entitlements among the fellow SHG members at the local level.

vi. Contributing to the overall development and well-being of the community.

**4.8 Roles & Responsibilities of VO:**

The following are the Roles & Responsibilities of VO in PRI-CBO Convergence:

i. Facilitating the inclusion of marginalized and vulnerable groups in the VOs.

ii. Promoting participatory decision-making and collective action within the VOs.

iii. Representing the interests and needs of the community in PRI-CBO convergence initiatives.

iv. Identifying community development priorities and advocating for their inclusion in local planning processes.

v. Implementing community-based projects and activities to address local needs.

vi. Promoting transparency, accountability, and good governance practices within the VOs.

vii. Facilitating access to government schemes, resources, and services for the community.

viii. Building the capacity and skills of VO members through training and skill development programs.

ix. Promoting social cohesion, inclusivity, and community empowerment.

x. Facilitating the exchange of knowledge and best practices among VOs and other stakeholders.

xi. Fostering collaboration and networking among VOs within the cluster or area.

xii. Advocating for the rights and entitlements of the community at large.

**4.9 Roles & Responsibilities of CLF:**

The following are the Roles & Responsibilities of CLF in PRI-CBO Convergence:

i. Regular monitoring of LRP at Village/Panchayat Level,

ii. Monitoring and evaluating the progress and impact of VO-led initiatives.

iii. Participating in consultative meetings with stakeholders & line departments,

iv. Reviewing the activities of PRI-CBO on a monthly basis,

v. Frequent monitoring & evaluation of activities carried out by CLF Managers

vi. Promote social inclusion, gender equality, and the participation of all community members in decision-making and development processes.

vii. Promote transparency, accountability, and good governance practices within CBOs. Support the strengthening of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and facilitate their collaboration with CBOs.

viii. Provide training and capacity building support to CBOs on various aspects, including project implementation, financial management, governance, and advocacy.

ix. Facilitate collaboration and networking among CBOs within the cluster through fostering partnerships and linkages with other stakeholders, including PRIs, line departments, NGOs, and

civil society organisations.

## 4.10 Nature of Engagement

i. The engagement will be purely temporary based on the area of operation.

ii. **ii.** The cost norms for DRP & LRP will be purely based on the State Cost norms mentioned below (Table 4.2):

**Table 4.2 Cost Norms of DRP & LRP**

| Sl.No. | Activity | Days of activity per month | Engagement period | Total no. Resource Persons | Cost Norms | Total Cost per month per cadre | Total Cost |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Honorarium for DRPs | 25 days | 16 months | 14 | Rs. 750 per day | Rs. 18750 | Rs. 42,00,000 |
| 2 | TA for DRPs | 20 days | 16 months | 14 | Rs. 120 per day | Rs. 2400 | Rs. 5,37,600 |
| 3 | Honorarium for LRPs | 10 days | 18 months | 480 | Rs. 300 per day | Rs. 3000 | Rs. 2,59,20,000 |
| 4 | TA for LRPs for training for 18 months | 30 days | 18 months | 480 | Rs. 300 per day | Rs. 9000 | Rs. 7,77,60,000 |

## 4.11 Nature of engagement with NRO

### 1. Knowledge support

Kudumbashree NRO will be engaged for a minimum of 18 months as a knowledge partner, offering technical support for capacity building to states and for consultation regarding policy decisions. After 18 months, the states will be able to independently devise a plan to ensure PRI-CBO Convergence, utilising the pool of cadres and professional thematic experts developed in the first phase.

Kudumbashree NRO will be undertaking an extensive scoping study prior to implementation with the support of SRLM. NRO will be supporting the SRLM by providing inputs for the preparation of the state operational strategy for rolling-out PRI-CBO Convergence across the state. Kudumbashree NRO shall provide training and orientation to IB-CB / SISD team and District Resource Persons at state level. All capacity building (training, demonstrations, etc.) will be done in a cascading mode. The Programme Management Unit of Kudumbashree NRO and any member nominated by the PMU will support NRLM in monitoring the progress of activities at the National level.

### 2. Terms of engagement

Kudumbashree NRO will position a full-time person at the State level to help SRLM in planning activities for the PRI CBO Convergence programme and interface with the Mission Management Units of the SRLM at the State level. Designated space for professionals should be provided in Mission Management Units of the SRLM

It is expected that the deployment of the SPC will lead to better planning and monitoring of project activities and will also enable and facilitate the Mentors to carry out their core activities such that they are able to function in their full capacity.

**Role of SPC vis a vis NRO:**

1. The SPC will be the representative of Kudumbashree NRO in the State and will be reporting to the Chief Operating Officer, through the Programme Manager. The Programme Management Unit of Kudumbashree NRO may ask the SPC to travel to the head office as per requirement.
2. The PMU of Kudumbashree NRO may engage the SPC of the State for specific requirements at the NRO head office, including but not limited to:
   i. Facilitating trainings and capacity building programmes for Mentor Resource Persons
   ii. Planning and review of project activities along with mentors
   iii. Contributing to the larger monitoring and evaluation framework of activities developed for the project
   iv. Engaging as a RP in other states for training programmes or conducting field studies
   v. Documentation of programme activities in other partner states
   vi. Contributing and participating in national and state level workshops/training

**Role of SPC vis a vis SRLM:**

   i. Providing technical support in the capacity building of state and district staff
   ii. Conducting a detailed scoping study along with at least one official/professional of SMMU and making a report incorporating suggestions from the State.
   iii. A template will be provided by Kudumbashree NRO for the state operational framework. SMMU in consultation with the SPC, will prepare a state operational framework for the universal rollout of the PRI CBO Convergence programme
   iv. The SPC will support the SMMU team by providing inputs and relevant documents in contextualising the standard modules, IEC materials and other field facilitation booklets for all approved activities in the rollout plan.
   v. The SPC will support the SMMU team in monitoring the progress of activities of the intervention.
   vi. The SPC will provide inputs in developing policy guidelines and advisories
   vii. Designing and contextualising monitoring mechanisms for project activities
   viii. Supporting mentors in troubleshooting
   ix. The SPC will provide inputs and assistance in the identification and documentation of best practices of immersion sites within the State
   x. Conducting occasional field visits to provide feedback

xi. The SPC may assist the SMMU in quarterly/monthly reviews of DMMU for convergence activities

Kudumbashree NRO will deploy mentor resource persons, who are experienced federation leaders from Kudumbashree having experience of working with the local governance systems of Kerala as well as multiple partner states. Depending on the number of intervention districts and availability, more than one mentor may be placed in the states to guide the SRLM and DRPs.

**Role of Mentors vis a vis NRO:**
The Mentors will be reporting to the Chief Operating Officer, through the Programme Manager. Kudumbashree NRO may ask the Mentors to travel to the head office as per requirement for:
   i. Facilitating exposure and learning visits in Kerala
   ii. Attending National or State level workshops
   iii. Supporting stakeholders in other partner states
   iv. Attending NRO workshops and training

**Role of Mentors vis-a-vis SRLM:**

   i. Capacity building of District Resource Persons (DRP) at regular intervals
   ii. Designing the field immersion plan of DRPs
   iii. Assessing the assignments given to DRP and providing timely feedback
   iv. Monitoring the DRPs' training to LRPs, wherever possible
   v. Supporting the DMMU in monitoring the progress of activities at District level and the activities of DRP
   vi. Act as a trouble shooter for DRP
   vii. Enhancing the soft skills of the DRPs
        a. interpersonal skills
        b. communication skills
        c. training skills
        d. negotiation skills
   viii. Support DMMU in developing immersion sites @ 1 block per mentor
   ix. Demonstration of activities in immersion sites
   x. Hand holding the DRPs in contextualizing and designing activities based on community needs
   xi. Exploring avenues of convergence with departments
   xii. Supporting DRPs in implementing the special activities
   xiii. Field visits to intervention areas for:
        1. Assessing the field
        2. identification of gaps
        3. interventions in the form of remedial training or demonstrations
   xiv. Designing quarterly review module of DRPs
   xv. The mentors may support the DMMU in the quarterly/monthly reviews of DRPs for convergence activities

*The number of days for which Mentor RPs will be deployed in the States will be mutually decided by both the parties - NRO and SRLM.

## 4.12 Key Strategies

Tripura Rural Livelihood Mission and Kudumbashree NRO have decided to come together in partnership to create a model for supporting both PRI and CBO Networks for effective convergence leading to sustainable and better implementation of NRLM. The partnership will result in the creation of a robust institutional structure for development. It was decided that Kudumbashree NRO will be supporting Tripura Rural Livelihood Mission as a knowledge partner, offering technical support for capacity building to states and consultation for policy decisions. The PRI-CBOs Convergence program intervention team will be part of the SI-SD team of DAY-NRLM and TRLM. Along with that TRLM will have to identify a nodal person for coordinating the activities at the State, District, and Block level. The key strategies of PRI CBO convergence are broadly categorized into following tables:

**Table 4.3 Thematic Integration among different verticals of TRLM**

| Elements | Implementation Strategy / Description |
|---|---|

| Mechanism / ways to integrate PRI-CBO Convergence-related activities with activities of FNHW, Gender, Social Inclusion, Livelihoods etc. | <ul><li>Utilisation of existing core committees at state, district and block level to integrate activities related to FNHW, Gender, Social Inclusion, Livelihoods, etc so that PRI-CBO activities can be converged fully to be implemented at CLF level</li></ul>**IBCB:**<br>o Capacity building of CLF/VO through strengthening of sub-committee to interact with local government and departments<br>o Incorporation of VPRP demands in AAP of CLF/VO to take care of activities under VPRP for different thematics<br>o Utilisation of Core committee for MCLF<br>**FNHW:**<br>o Ensuring the plans under Health and Nutrition under Social Development Component of VPRP is taken up,<br>o Ensuring representation of SHG members in VHSNCs and promoting the celebration of VHNDs<br>o Improving access to services and entitlements (including frontline workers from line departments to address issues impacting health and nutrition, dietary diversity through kitchen gardens and ensuring household consumption of these vegetables)<br>**Financial Inclusion:**<br>o Bank Sakhis can take up the demands of PMJJBY, PMSBY, Atal Pension Yojana under VPRP and ensure enrolment of members in the scheme<br>**Farm Livelihood:**<br>o The farm and off farm related demands under VPRP can be taken up by livelihood vertical cadres and team for fulfilment<br>o Livelihood team and cadres can give support and regular follow-up with the SHG members or groups initiated Kitchen garden initiatives.<br>**Non-Farm Livelihood:**<br>o The non-farm related demands under VPRP can be taken up by non-farm livelihood verticals cadres and team |

| | |
|---|---|
| | o Non-farm teams can support in (Business Development Plan) BDP to support the FNHW enterprise. |
| | ● **Gender:** |
| | o The existing gender forum at the GP/VC and Block level shall be utilised to streamline and integrate PRI - CBO Convergence model |
| Common targets, objectives and activities can be identified during AAP preparation workshop | ● Insurance and Individual Bank account opening Targets from FI Targets can be identified in PRI CBO convergence<br>● Nutrition Garden promotion Targets and VHND participation can be linked |

| | |
|---|---|
| Objectives and targets identified by the CLF in visioning document for themes like health education, rights and entitlements aligned with PRI-CBO Convergence | • Joint meeting with all sub-committees: To share the targets and to explore opportunities to identify resources.<br>• CLF wise project preparation: To involve all members in target achievement of demands identified through visioning document |
| Existing or newly formed institutional platforms like gender forums can be utilised for PRI-CBO Convergence related activities like VPRP follow-up (to avoid formation and functioning of similar committees at the village, GP, block, district and state level) | Existing gender forums at Gram Panchayats of Basudeb Para GP, Kachimchara GP & Uttar Nalichara VC of Ambassa under Dhalai District can be utilised for PRI-CBO convergence activities through engaging the representatives. Moreover, Gender Forums at the Village Councils of Killa, Noabari, Bagma, Jalema Atharobula, Raiyabari, Kachigang, Purba Khupilong Joyingbari & U.B. Nagar may be utilised for implementation of the PRI-CBO Convergence Project. |

● **Table 4.4 Engagement with line departments**

| Elements | Implementation Strategy / Description |
|---|---|
| Mechanism/ways to integrate PRI-CBO Convergence-related activities with activities of line departments namely WCD, Health and Family welfare, Social Welfare, Agriculture, Horticulture, Fisheries, PHED, Industries and Commerce, Animal Husbandry and Education. | • Orientation on PRI-CBO Convergence (Frontline workers, Resource person of line department and PRI Resource person)<br>• Follow-up meeting with the Line Departments to understand existing schemes and their understanding on PRI-CBO Convergence project through activating existing committees at the panchayat/village council level like,<br>• Scheme booklet preparation and IEC materials to be shared with the CBOs and PRIs<br>• Can initiate or activate (if existing) co-ordination committee to integrate line departments |

| | |
|---|---|
| | • CB Training for CRPs based on the importance of PRI-CBO activities majorly, implementation of VPRP and its impact on the society. Training on preparation of Entitlement Plan, Livelihood Plan, PGSRD Plan & Social Development Plan for existing cadres of IBCB, LHF, NF, FI & SISD.<br>• Sub-committees: Social Mobilization Sub-Committee will support in mobilizing the SHG members on the importance of PRI-CBO activities, Social Action Sub-committee will provide effective implementation of VPRP, especially PGSRD & SD plan in the area. Moreover, they would support the entire implementation of PRI-CBO activities in the concerned CLFs & VOs. The Livelihood Sub-committee would render their services through proper planning of Livelihood plans to be incorporated in the VPRP. Moreover, this sub-committee would facilitate the livelihood based activities as per the demand-driven approach of the concerned CLFs & VOs. |
| Common targets, objectives and activities that can be identified during AAP | • List out common targets verify with the Line departments in the meeting<br>• Integrate the common targets in the CBO's AAP<br>• CBOs to approach the concerned Line Departments |
| Strategy for VPRP demands in GPDP and AAPs of line departments | • Preparatory meeting: To provide preliminary orientation to LDs on VPRP preparation<br>• Coordination Committee meetings at District and block level<br>• Consultative meetings after preparation of VPRP plans<br>• Regular follow-up meetings with stakeholders at regular intervals.<br>• Follow-up with the Line Department through Sub-committees like consultative meetings, convergence camps, etc. |
| Existing or newly formed institutional platforms like gender forums can be utilized for PRI-CBO Convergence related activities like VPRP follow-up (to avoid formation and functioning of similar committees at the village, block, district and state level) | • Existing gender forums at Gram Panchayats of Basudeb Para GP, Kachimchara GP & Utta Nalichara VC of Ambassa under Dhalai Distric can be utilised for PRI-CBO convergenc activities through engaging the representatives Moreover, Gender Forums at the Villag Councils of Killa, Noabari, Bagma, Jalema Atharobula, Raiyabari, Kachigang, Purb Khupilong, Joyingbari & U.B. Nagar may b |

| | utilized for implementation of the PRI-CBO Convergence Project. |
|---|---|

**Table. 4.5 Engagement with line departments (DoPR / SIPARD / TTAADC)**

| Elements | Implementation Strategy / Description |
|---|---|
| Topics / themes for training of PRIs / VCs on working with SHG network | ● Joint meeting with SIPARD and TTAADC to conduct Training needs assessment (TNA) and finalising the list of trainings required:<br>   o Basic orientation on SHGs and its different institutions<br>   o Needs and strategies of PRI CBO convergence.<br>   o Role of PRI and CBOs in convergence<br>   o Role of SHGs in local economic development<br>   o Sharing of best practices<br>   o Orientation Programme on LSDGs for CBO |
| Topics / themes for training of PRIs / VCs on functional committees like GPPFT | ● Joint meeting with DoPR, TTAADC and SIPARD for module preparation for functional committee formation/strengthening training<br>   o Orientation on GPDP & VPRP |

| | |
|---|---|
| | o Orientation on GPPFT and role CBO can play in it<br>o Orientation Programme on LSDGs<br>o Integration of VPRP into GPDP |
| Scope of formation of GPCC and other coordination committees- readiness of the state, letters / guidelines / policies to be issued by state; composition of the committees and terms of reference | ● Effective coordination with DoPR and TTAADC through convergence meetings on implementation of PRI-CBO Convergence project.<br>● Advisory from the State for formation of Gram Panchayat Coordination Committee (GPCC)/Village Committee Coordination Committee (VOCC) with the following –<br>   o Pradhan / Chairman of GP/VC<br>   o All VO Presidents of concerned GP/VC<br>   o Panchayat Secretary / Village Secretary<br>   o ANM<br>   o BLW – Agriculture<br>   o Anganwadi Worker<br>   o Work Assistant-PWD (DWS)<br>   o Cluster Coordinator of TRLM |
| ● Scope for VPRP integration into GPDP | ● Advisory from state to PRI/VCs and LDs for integration of VPRP demands<br>● Training to PRI/VC functionaries on VPRP integration in GPDP<br>● Joint preparation of VPRP and GPDP on LSGDs and SANKALPS taken by the concerned GP/ VC by PRIs and CBOs. |
| ● Specific strategy to work in Schedule VI areas ; | ● Orientation and training to ZDOs, Sub-ZDOs on PRI-CBO convergence project |

| | ● Consultative meeting with TTAADC to identify the scope of work under PRI-CBO Convergence<br><br>● |
|---|---|
| ● Scope of convergence with MGNREGS | ● Basic orientation on Labour budget preparation<br><br>● Participation of CBOs in labour budget preparation, VPRP demands integration and actualization. |

## 4.13 Implementation Plan

| Activity | Sub - activities | Stage of activity |
|---|---|---|
| State level orientation | ● Finalisation of nodal persons at District and Block level<br>● Cadre policy finalisation<br>● Logistical arrangement for the orientation<br>● Preparation of PPTs and required IEC materials<br>● Official notification to the concerned line departments and participants from SMMU, DMMU and BMMU<br>● Orientation to all the concerned DMMs and Nodal Persons.<br>● Orientation to the concerned line departments.<br>● Refresher and Doubt Clearance session for all the verticals of SMMU.<br>● Developing monitoring mechanism at the state level | Q2<br>State, District and Block |
| Regional-level district orientation | ● Letters/Circular to District level Line department officials<br>● Preparation of PPTs and required IEC materials<br>● Logistical arrangement for the orientation<br>● Official notification to concerned DMMU and BMMU<br>● 1-day orientation session with the Stakeholders, Concerned (Line) Departments. | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | • Orientation to all the concerned BMMs and Nodal Persons.<br>• Selection of DRPs<br>• Developing monitoring mechanism for district level | |
| Block-level orientation | • Finalisation of nodal persons at CLF level (CLF managers)<br>• Preparation of PPTs, IEC and modules in local language<br>• Letters/circular to all line departments and PRI members<br>• Logistical arrangements<br>• Orientation of Block Level Stakeholders and Line Departments.<br>• Selection of LRPs<br>• Orientation to PRI/VC members | By Q2<br>At District level |
| Capacity building of CLF and cadre | • Calendar preparation for CLF and VO level orientation<br>• Preparation of modules and IEC materials<br>• Letters/circular to all CLFs and VOs<br>• Logistical arrangements<br>• Orientation to CLFs and their Managers and VOs on PRI-CBO Convergence. | By Q2 at CLF level |
| Concept seeding of CLF and VO leadership on civic literacy | • Preparation of training modules in the local language<br>• Introduction to Civic Literacy and importance of it in PRI-CBO activities.<br>• Mock activities on active participation. | |
| Training to PRIs on working with the CBO network | • Official communication to all stakeholders.<br>• Preparation of training modules in the local language.<br>• Arrangement of necessary logistic support. | Q3 at Village level |
| Plan preparation of VPRP including the MGNREGS plan | • Preparation of calendar for VPRP orientation to CLF and VO<br>• Preparation of training modules in local language<br>• Training of cadres on VPRP and MGNREGS plan preparation<br>• CLF/VO wise orientation on VPRP and MGNREGS plan preparation | |

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| | • VO wise calendar preparation for SHG level plan preparation<br>• VO wise calendar preparation for VO level plan preparation and consolidation | |
| Orientation on the significance of Functional committees | • Preparation of modules and IEC materials<br>• Preparation of training calendar for CLF and VO<br>• Orientation on functional committees | |
| Training for Gram Sabha to the CLFs and VOs | • Preparation of training calendar for CLF/VO<br>• Finalisation of training modules in local language<br>• Approval of funds for the training<br>• Training of CLFs<br>• Training of VOs. | |
| Mobilisation for Gram Sabha | • Planning meeting at CLF and VO level for preparation of strategy | Q3 at Village Level |
| Conduct of Gram Sabha and presentation of plans | • VPRP booklet preparation<br>• Issuing circular to CLF, VO on Gram Sabha calendar<br>• Preparatory meeting at VO/GP level before the Gram sabha | The initial stage of Q3 |
| Orientation to VOs on VOCC | • Formulation of State specific guidelines for constituting VOCC<br>• Preparation of modules and IEC materials<br>• Preparation of Training calendar for VOs | Q3 at CLF level |
| Formation of Village Organisation Coordination Committee (VOCC) | • Preparation of formation meeting calendar<br>• Letter/Circular for formation meeting<br>• Preparation of modules and IEC materials | Q3 at GP Level |
| Training for VOCC- Follow up on VPRP | • Letter/Circular for training on VPRP follow-up<br>• Preparation of training calendar for all VOCCs<br>• Preparation of training modules | Q3/Q4 at GP Level |
| Activities with women-elected representatives | • Joint meeting with DoPR,TTAADC and SIPARD<br>• Preparation of modules jointly with SIPARD<br>• Preparation of training calendar | Q3 at State/District |

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| | ● Letter/circular to DoPR and TTAADC for further communication | |
| Formation of Gram Panchayat Coordination Committee | ● Preparatory meeting with DoPR and TTAADC for formulation of GPCC guidelines<br>● Policy level discussion at state level and issuing circular for formation of GPCC<br>● Joint module preparation with SIPARD for GPCC training<br>● Customisation of IEC materials and modules in local language<br>● Orientation to TRLM staffs and CLF, CLF manager and VOs on GPCC formation<br>● Training to DRPs on GPCC formation<br>● Training to LRPs on GPCC formation<br>● Letter/Circular to LSGI members and concerned functionaries on GPCC orientation and formation meeting<br>● Logistical arrangements | Q4 at State/District/Block |
| Capacity building of GPCC-Follow up of VPRP | ● Preparation of modules and IEC materials<br>● Preparatory meeting among VOCC members for finalisation of demands and issues<br>● Letter/Circular for conducting training | NA |
| Line Department Meeting at State / District / Block | ● Preparatory meeting with DMMU, BMMU teams on identifying needs<br>● Letter/circular for the Line department meeting<br>● Preparation of PPT and requirement plans & documents | Q1 and Q2 at State, District and Block level |
| Convergence camp at village level | ● Preparation of contents for the camp<br>● Ensuring participation of officials from line departments<br>● Experience sharing events. | Q4 |
| CBO orientation on Anganwadi Level Monitoring and Support Committee (ALMSCs) | ● Preparation of modules and IEC materials<br>● Preparation of training calendar for DRP, CLF, VO and LRP | Throughout Q2 and Q3 at village level |

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| Stakeholder workshop and formation of ALMSC | • Preparatory meeting with the Women and child development department at the state level<br>• Ensuring issuance of circulars to District and block level officials for inclusion of CBO members in ALMSC<br>• Joint orientation by TRLM and WCD functionaries to CBO members on ALMSC | NA |
| CBO Orientation on Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committee (VHSNCs) | • Preparation of modules and IEC materials<br>• Preparation of training calendar for DRP, CLF, VO and LRP | Throughout Q1 and Q2 at Block level |
| Stakeholder workshop and formation of VHSNC | • Preparatory meeting with the Health Department at the state level<br>• Ensuring issuance of circulars to District and block level officials for inclusion of CBO members in VHSNC<br>• Joint orientation by TRLM and Health department functionaries to CBO members on VHSNC | NA |
| Follow-up meeting with Line departments | • Consultative meetings at GP/VC level for consolidation of demands and needs<br>• Letter/circular for organising meeting with line department at district/block level<br>• Presentation of demands/needs | Q4 at State/District & Block level |
| CBO orientation on School Management Committee (SMCs) | • Preparation of modules and IEC materials<br>• Preparation of training calendar for DRP, CLF, VO and LRP | Throughout Q1 and Q2 at District & Block level |
| Stakeholder workshop and formation of SMCs | • Preparatory meeting with the Education department at the state level<br>• Ensuring issuance of circulars to District and block level officials for inclusion of CBO members in SMC<br>• Joint orientation by TRLM and Education department functionaries to CBO members on SMC | NA |

| MGNREGS plan preparation and labour budget | ● Joint meeting with MGNREGS cell at state level<br>● Preparation of modules and IEC materials<br>● Preparation of training calendar for DRP, LRP, CLF and VO<br>● Joint orientation with BDO/MGNREGS cell for DRPs on MGNREGS plan and labour budget preparation | Q1 (as per departmental schedule if any) |
|---|---|---|
| Revisiting VPRP | Review and follow up on VPRP. | Q4 |
| 'Walking Down the Lane'- A Community Workshop | Community Level Workshop under the leadership of CLF & VO under which the activities were carried out in 18 months. | Completion of 18 months |

### 4.14 Time Frame

| Activity | Year 1 | | | | Year 2 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| Identification of geographies | ▓ | | | | | | | |
| Identification of District and Block Nodal persons | ▓ | | | | | | | |
| Preparation of SoF | ▓ | | | | | | | |
| Baseline Survey | ▓ | | | | | | | |
| Signing of MoU | ▓ | | | | | | | |
| Issuing state advisories/guidelines | ▓ | | | | | | | |
| State level orientations | ▓ | | | | | | | |
| Regional level district orientation | ▓ | | | | | | | |
| Block level orientation of cadres | | ▓ | | | | | | |
| Capacity building of CLF and cadre | | ▓ | | | | | | |
| Concept seeding of CLF and VO leadership on civic literacy | | ▓ | | | | | | |

| Activity | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Training to PRIs on working with CBO network | | ■ | | | | | | |
| Plan preparation of VPRP including MGNREGS plan | | ■ | | | | | | |
| Orientation on significance of Functional committees | | ■ | | | | | | |
| Training for Gram Sabha to the VO | | | ■ | | | | ■ | |
| Mobilization for Gram Sabha | | | ■ | | | | ■ | |
| Conduct of Gram Sabha and presentation of plans | | | ■ | | | | ■ | |
| Orientation to VOs on VOCC | | | ■ | | | | | |
| Formation of Village Organisation Coordination Committee (VOCC) | | | | ■ | | | | |
| Training for VOCC- Follow up of VPRP | | | | ■ | | | | |
| Activities with women elected representatives | | | | ■ | ■ | | | |
| Formation of Gram Panchayat Coordination Committee | | | | ■ | | | | |
| Capacity building of GPCC- Follow up of VPRP | | | | ■ | | | | |
| Line Department Meeting at State / District / Block | | | | | ■ | | | |
| Convergence camp in village level | | | | | | ■ | | |

| Activity | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CBO orientation on Anganwadi Level Monitoring and Support Committee (ALMSCs) | | | | | | � | ▉ | |
| Stakeholder workshop and formation of ALMSC | | | | | | | ▉ | ▉ |
| CBO Orientation on Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committee (VHSNCs) | | | | | | ▉ | ▉ | |
| Stakeholder workshop and formation of VHSNC | | | | | | ▉ | | |
| Follow up meeting with Line departments | | | | | | | ▉ | |
| CBO orientation on School Management Committee (SMCs) | | | | | | | ▉ | ▉ |
| Stakeholder workshop and formation of SMCs | | | | | | | ▉ | |
| MGNREGS plan preparation and labor budget | | | | | | ▉ | ▉ | |
| Year 2, Quarter 2 | ▉ | | | | | | | |
| *'Walking Down the Lane'*- A Community Workshop | | | | ▉ | | | | |

## 4.15 Responsibility Matrix

| Activity | Role of SRLM | Support from NRO |
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|---|---|---|
| State level orientation | ● Logistical Arrangements<br>● Preparation of State specific guidelines for activities<br>● Releasing note on criteria for selection of DRP, LRP<br>● Contextualising the module for DRP Selection as per state criteria<br>● Release of funds to District for Block orientation | Briefing on PRI CBO Convergence Programme<br>Orientation of State and District Staff<br>Preparation of DRP selection module |
| Selection of DRP at District level | ● Advertisement for DRP<br>● Conduct Examination & Interviewing | Assisting SMMU in contextualization of module |
| District level orientation | ● Logistical Arrangement<br>● Orientation to the Block nodal persons<br>● Preparation of module, office order, etc<br>● Briefing about the selection of LRPs | Assisting SMMU in contextualization of module |
| Training of DRP | ● Logistical Support<br>● Training module on DRPs | Assisting SMMU by engaging mentors to train DRPs |
| Block level orientation | ● Logistical Arrangement<br>● Orientation to the CLF EC<br>● Briefing about the job role of DRPs & LRPs | Assisting SMMU in contextualization of module |

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| Selection of LRP | • Criteria based selection process | Assisting SMMU in contextualization of module |
| Training of LRP | • Logistical Support by SMMU/DMMU/BMMU<br>• Training module on LRP<br>• Ensuring DRPs training to LRP | Supporting SMMU in developing IEC materials |
| Orientation to CLF manager | • Engaging DRPs in training<br>• Logistical Support<br>• Preparation of module | Assisting DRPs to facilitate capacity building of CLF managers |
| Orientation to CLF on PRI-CBO Convergence and Civic Literacy Concept Seeding | • Logistical Support<br>• IEC materials on concept seeding | Facilitate SMMU in developing IEC materials |
| Orientation to VO on PRI-CBO Convergence and Civic Literacy Concept Seeding | • Logistical Support<br>• IEC materials on concept seeding | Supporting SMMU in developing IEC materials |
| Training to PRI/VCs on working with CBO network | • Conducting a state level orientation programme with Sabhadhipati of Zilla Parishad under the chairmanship of RD Minister.<br>• To provide training to Resource Persons.<br>• To prepare necessary training modules.<br>• Preparation of activity wise timeline.<br>• Close monitoring and ensuring trainings are conducted in all BMMUs | Supporting SMMU for developing IEC materials<br>Support in training |

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| | ● Conducting orientation programme with Zilla Parishad, Panchayat Samiti Chairperson, BAC Chairman and Zonal officials , BMM, Panchayat Officials under the chairmanship of DM & Collector. | |
| Review and Plan for upcoming quarter | ● Designing reporting format, <br>● Review meeting, <br>● Field verification with report, etc. | Supporting DMMU teams in conducting review meetings |
| Plan preparation of VPRP | ● Meeting of the coordination committee. <br>● CBO & PRI sit together and prepare a plan on the basis of available resources. <br>● IEC materials for plan preparation <br>● Monitoring of activities | Technical support to SRLM on VPRP preparation |
| Orientation on significance of Functional committees | ● Official communication to all stakeholders. Village water sanitation committees, Gram panchayat plan facilitating committee <br>● Logistical support <br>● ÍEC materials including documentary, powerpoint slides, short films, etc. | Assisting SMMU in preparation of IEC materials and convergence strategies |
| Training on Gram Sabha to CLF and VO | ● Official communication to all stakeholders. <br>● Preparation of training modules in the local language. <br>● Identification of Resource Persons. <br>● Arrangement of necessary logistic support | Assisting SMMU in preparation of training modules |
| Mobilisation for Gram Sabha | ● Issuing notice for Gram Sabha by Panchayat <br>● Miking <br>● Bal Sabha & Mahila Sabha before Gram Sabha. <br>● Dissemination of information | Supporting SRLM in engaging with DoPR |

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| | • regarding Gram Sabha in CBO meetings.<br>• Written invitation to all adolescence from Panchayat | |
| Gram Sabha and presentation of plans | • Preparation of activity calendar.<br>• To ensure the timely progress and plan submission at Gram Sabha.<br>• Facilitating the formation of Gram Sabha.<br>• Conducting awareness programme and orienting at DMMU level.<br>• Ensure active participation of concerned CBOs in Gram Sabha. | Supporting SRLM to submit VPRP |
| Orientation to CLFs and VOs on VOCC | • Provide training<br>• Expectation setting<br>• Preparation of IEC materials<br>• Orientation of block teams<br>• Provide training to Cadres, CLFs and VOs | Assistance in the preparation of IEC materials |
| Formation of Village Organisation Coordination Committee (VOCC) | • Identifying the needs.<br>• Selection of members.<br>• Defining roles and responsibilities. | Facilitating the process of formation by providing process note, formation modules and guidelines |
| Training for VOCC on follow up of VPRP | • Participatory activity during training<br>• Training of staffs, DRP, LRP<br>• Provide IEC materials | Assistance in preparation of IEC materials |
| Activities with women elected representatives | • Issuance of letter,<br>• Training and Orientation,<br>• Strengthening & Participation of elected representative<br>• Convergence with DoPR and SIPARD<br>• Organize Training and orientation with coordination of DoPR & SIPARD | Assistance to SMMU for preparation of IEC materials & training modules |

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| | • Follow up on the trainings conducted<br>• BDO to issue letter to Panchayat/VC to ensure active participation of elected members | |
| Formation of Gram Panchayat Coordination Committee | • Conduct meeting with PRI bodies, line departments, CBOs to form GPCC<br>• Letter to DoPR, SIPARD and concerned departments for coordination<br>• Training and orientation to DMMU<br>• Training and orientation to BMMU<br>• Organize meeting at CLF & VO level | Facilitating SMMU in designing modules & IEC materials |
| Capacity building of GPCC for follow up of VPRP | • Review of field Activities,<br>• Creation of platforms to review VPRP including SMMU, DMMU, DoPR, BMMU, Panchayat/VC | Facilitating SMMU in designing modules & IEC materials |
| Line Department Meeting at State / District / Block | • Meeting and Orientation on VPRP and submit demand,<br>• Getting AAP from Line Departments and inclusion of demands in AAP of Line Departments | Assistance in conducting convergence meetings |
| Convergence camp at Village level | • Provide a platform for better Coordination with Line departments including DMMU, BMMU and Panchayat | Assistance in organizing village camps |
| CBO orientation on Anganwadi Level Monitoring and Support Committee (ALMSCs) | • Provide handholding support to the LRPs for conducting the meeting<br>• IEC materials | Supporting SRLM in designing modules in consultation with concerned departments |

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| Stakeholder workshop and re – activation/strengthening of ALMSC | • Training modules<br>• Activity based report<br>• Coordination with SWSE | |
| CBO Orientation on Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committee (VHSNC) | • Provide handholding support to the LRPs for conducting the meeting<br>• IEC materials<br>• Coordination with NHM/SWSE/Health department | |
| Stakeholder workshop and formation of VHSNC | • Training modules<br>• Activity based report | Assistance in organizing the workshop through modules, IEC materials, etc. |
| Follow up meeting with line departments at District and Block level | • Monitoring & Evaluation<br>• Activity based progress assessment | Assisting SMMU in designing monitoring mechanism |
| CBO orientation on School Management Committee (SMCs) | • Training module / IEC materials<br>• Logistical Support<br>• Coordination with Education department | |
| Stakeholder workshop and re – activation/strengthening of SMC | • Training module / IEC materials<br>• Logistical Support | |
| MGNREGS plan preparation and labour budget | • Convergence with MGNREGS section<br>• AAP of MGNREGA | Support in coordination with MGNREGS |

| Re-visiting VPRP | ● Proper implementation of VPRP, <br> ● Incorporating LH, EP, PGS, SDP through mobile apps <br> ● Monitoring of the activity of the VPRP | Designing of Strategies and ToT |
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| 'Walking Down the Lane'- A Community Workshop | ● Preparation of report on 18 months of implementation of PRI-CBO Convergence Report <br> ● Logistical Support <br> ● Case Studies | ● Composite report on completion of 18 months of implementation <br> ● Support the SMMU in organising workshops later. |

## 4.16 Log Frame

**Project Goal:** *Strengthening & Ensuring convergence of CBOs to establish a poverty alleviation model promoting inclusive development of the community.*

| Intervention | Indicators | Sources of Verification | Assumptions |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Objective 1:** <br> To develop the democratic ability of the SHG federation to improve local participatory planning. | | | |
| **Objective 1.1** <br> To Increase awareness about rights and entitlements of the community. | ▪ NA | ▪ NA | ▪ Political bias may be happened. <br> ▪ Gender discrimination may apply. <br> ▪ SHG members may try to give priority |
| **Outcome 1.1** <br> Increased awareness among SHGs member about rights and entitlements | ▪ Ensuring at least 10 no.s of training events or awareness camps on Rights & Entitlements. <br> ▪ Number of training events or awareness camps to provide awareness on Rights & Entitlements. | ▪ Follow up the utilisation of benefits. <br> ▪ Monitoring and review | |

| | | | to women only. |
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| | ▪ Ensuring 90% attendance among 2,38,591 no. of SHG members during preparation of VPRP<br>▪ Communication gap between LSGI members, Line Department and SHG members may be reduced.<br>▪ Optimum utilisation of different type of resources available at Department and Local level. | | |
| **Output 1.1**<br>-Number of SHG/VO Prepare Village Poverty Reduction Plan<br>-SHG Network VPRP to the Gram Panchayat/Gram Sabha<br>-SHG Network follow up the achievement of these demands with PRI members and Line departments | ▪ Follow step by step for the VPRP process.<br>▪ Organizing awareness camp on VPRP and VHSND at VO level in collaboration with social welfare dept. DLSA, etc<br>▪ Percentage (%) of demand actualized.<br>▪ Activate Social Action Sub-committee at 1213 VOs/ 63 CLF level. | ● Attendance sheet of the meeting, training, workshop, etc.<br>● Photographs, video clips. | |
| **Activities 1.1**<br>-Concept seeding on VPRP and Civic Literacy | ▪ Total 25,209 numbers of SHG prepared Entitlement plans. | ▪ Attendance sheet of orientation. | |

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| -SHG level VPRP Preparation VPRP VO level consolidation and -plan preparation of entitlement Plan -Mobilisation for GPDP Gram Sabha GPDP Gram Sabha -Presentation and Submission of Entitlement Plan -Consultative meetings with Panchayats -Consultative meetings with Departments -Submission of application for specific schemes -Follow up meetings with Panchayats. -Follow up meetings with Departments. | ▪ Total 2,38,591 SHG members build their understanding on Civic Literacy. ▪ Total number of 25,209 SHGs prepared and consolidated VPRP at VO level. ▪ 480 GP/VC submitted VPRP at GPDP. ▪ Organizing workshop/meeting on VPRP with LSGI members. ▪ Follow up or review meeting organized for specific scheme. | ▪ Documentation consolidated at SHG and VO level. ▪ Mobile Application of VPRP and other online portal. | |
| **Objective 1.2** To enhance representation and active participation of SHG members in the various citizens' committees such as Anganwadi Level Monitoring and Support committee (ALMSC) at the village level | ▪ NA | ▪ NA | ▪ Improvement in PRI-CBO relationships. ▪ Joint advisory meetings from state and Departments. |

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| **Outcome 1.2**<br>Increased awareness among SHG members about various citizen's committees<br>Improved representation of SHG members in these citizen's committees<br>Enhanced Capacity of SHG members to work with various stakeholders in the Citizen's committees.<br>Strengthened community engagement in the functioning of Citizen's Committee<br>Improved service delivery through these citizen's committees | ▪ 60% women involved in various committees<br>▪ 50% women attend meetings of committees<br>▪ Taking Part in conclusive Decision Making<br>▪ Discussion of Citizen committee meetings in VO and CLF level. | ▪ Attendance register/Meeting minutes.<br>▪ Photographs'<br>▪ Feedback from stakeholder | ▪ Issuance of letters Department wise as TRLM can get engaged in the convergence. |
| **Output 1.2**<br>SHG Members become aware about citizen's committee and what role they can play in its functioning.<br>SHG members are included in the citizen's Committees.<br>Citizen's Committee revived and given training on their roles and responsibilities. | ▪ 5 nos. of training have been provided to SHG Member for revival of citizen's Committee.<br>▪ 60% of SHG members are involved in various committees.<br>▪ 50% SHG members who are part of the Committee involved in various work organised by the committee. | ▪ Follow up by VO/CLF subcommittee<br>▪ Attendance in various training | |

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| **Activities 1.2**<br>● Training to cadres on Citizens' Committees<br>● CBO Orientation on ALMSC, VHSNC and SMC<br>● Stakeholder Workshop and engaging with ALMSCs, VHSNCs and SMCs | ● 28 block level training/workshop conducted<br>● 480 LRP are trained<br>● 1213 VOs members are oriented on ALMSC, VHSNC and SMC<br>● 28 Block level stakeholder workshop on Citizen committees conducted | ● Attendance sheet, training reports along with pictures | |

**Objective 2:**

To develop resource networks at State & Local levels to facilitate activities at the community level

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| **Objective 2.1:** To select a pool of 14 DRPs and 480 LRPs<br><br>**Objective 2.2:**<br>Developing the capacity of 14 DRPs and 480 LRPs on:<br>a) Civic literacy<br>b) Importance of local government institutions and CBO network working together<br>c) Importance of convergence with line departments<br>d) Significance of functional committees | ● Selection and training completion at all levels<br>● Reviews and performance evaluations | ● Training reports<br>● Evaluation reports | ▪ Training Calendar prepared and released on time.<br>▪ Training module and IEC materials provided with local language within given time.<br>▪ Correct working report<br>▪ Maintaining sustainability<br>▪ Active participation in the meetings. |

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| e) Plan preparation of VPRP and presentation in Gram sabhas<br><br>f) Village Organisation Coordination Committees and Gram Panchayat Coordination Committee, ALMSC, VHSNC and SMC | | | ▪ More importance from the GP to CBOs.<br><br>▪ Inclusion of CBOs in various works of Line Departments. |
| **Outcome 2:** 14 DRPs and 480 LRPs trained and positioned at the State level and in Gram Panchayats/VCs | ▪ 14 No.s of DRPs and 480 No.s of LRPs will be identify in the State<br>▪ No of Trainings provided to DRPs | ▪ Training reports, meeting minutes and Sub-Committee register | |
| **Output 2.1:** 14 DRPs and 480 LRPs made training-ready<br><br>**Output 2.2:**<br>State Resource Person, District Resource Person and Block Resource Person oriented on project | ▪ 14 No. of DRPs Trained<br>▪ 14 No. of DRPs Provided Training to 480 LRPs<br>▪ No of LRPs Trained<br>▪ No of LRPs Deployed | ▪ Working report of the deployed person.<br>▪ Training Schedule and attendance sheet<br>▪ Training Reports. | |
| **Activities**<br>2.1.1 Selection of DRPs and LRPs<br>2.1.2 Finalization of training content and modules<br>2.1.3 Schedule and timeline prepared<br>2.1.4 Training preparedness | ▪ 14 DRPs and 480 LRPs will be identified and selected based on the criteria<br>▪ Approved training contents and modules<br>▪ Total 30 days training to 480 LRPs | ● DRP selection list<br>● Training modules<br>● Training reports<br>● Payment records<br>● CLF books of record<br>● VO books of record<br>● Monthly Progress Reports | |

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| 2.1.5 Conducting of training on:<br><br>a) Civic literacy<br>b) Importance of local government institutions and CBO network working together<br>c) Importance of convergence with line departments<br>d) Significance of functional committees<br>e) Plan preparation of VPRP and presentation in Gram Sabhas<br>f) Village Organisation Coordination Committees (VOCC) and Gram Panchayat Coordination Committee (GPCC), ALMSC, VHSNC and SMC | and 45 days training to 14 DRPs<br><br>▪ 25,209 SHGs trained on rights and entitlements<br>▪ 63 CLFs trained on the importance of local government institutions<br>▪ 63 CLFs oriented on convergence with various line departments<br>▪ 9 days training to the PRI members<br>▪ 480 GP/VC level plan prepared and presented in the Gram Sabha<br>▪ 480 plan prepared and submitted in Gram Sabha<br>▪ 480 GP/VC oriented and trained on VOCC and GPCC. | | |

**Objective 3:**

To increase engagement with local government and line departments to enhance the service delivery mechanism within the community

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| **Objective 3.1:** Establish link of CBO network with Panchayat and line departments | ● 1213 VOs and 63 CLF will be linked with Panchayat and linde departments | ● Training reports<br>● Evaluation reports | ● Formation of coordination committee<br>● Prior arrangement of logistics |

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| **Objective 3.2:** Creation of institutional platforms to enhance the engagement of CBO network with Panchayat representatives and line department officials<br><br>**Objective 3.3:** Capacity building of CBO members to explore the avenues of convergence to enhance the service delivery mechanism within the commnunity | • Involment of line department in the PRI-CBO convergence project<br>• 100% institutional platform will be promoted<br>• 1213 VOs office bearer will be engaged with the panchayat representatives<br>• 25,209 SHGs will be trained on different convergence avenues enhanced for service delivery<br>• Quarter wise review and performance evaluatio will be conducted | | • Strengthening of CBO structure<br>• Converegnece with all the thematics |
| **Outcome 3.1:** To converge the resources of the local government, line departments and SHG federation for effective implementation and service delivery of entitlements;<br>**Outcome 3.2:** Strengthening institutional platform and revival of existing committee enhanced the engagement of the CBO network with Panchayat representatives and Line department Officials<br><br>CBO trained and availed the services of different line departments<br><br>Explore the convergence activities with line departments | ▪ No.of CBO trained on convergence avenues that to be created for service delivery<br>▪ 25,209 SHGs will be trained on the line department schemes<br>▪ Various activities in convergence with line department will be conducted | ▪ VPRP & GPDP documents; tracking register; tracking website<br>▪ VPRP & Departments' AAP<br>▪ Activity report of LRPs | ▪ State-specific guidelines and ToRs issued regarding coordination committee formation and trainings / orientations for GPCC, BLCC, DLCC & SLCC<br>▪ State-specific guidelines & ToRs for coordination committee formation mandating inclusion of members of SHG federation<br>▪ Letters issued by DoPR for panchayat training |
| **Output 3.1:** CBO network know each scheme every CBO network has their pension, health card, etc.<br><br>CBO directly link with line department for the services | ▪ 100% of eligible SHG members will avail the health card<br>▪ 100% of eligible SHG members will avail Job card | ▪ Participation of elected representatives in the monthly or quarterly meetings at GP/VC levels<br>▪ Number of the elected representatives present in various initiatives taken through the convergence platform | ▪ Support of SIRD in module development / contextualization for PRI trainings<br>▪ Training calendar of SIRD includes PRI trainings on convergence<br>▪ Willingness of DoPR and SIRD to |

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| **Output 3.2:** Revived all the existing committee<br><br>Less duplication of responsibilities<br><br>Understanding the role and responsibilities of each and every institutional platform<br><br>CBO members participate in the discussion and decision-making process within institutional platform | ▪ 100% of existing committees will be revived in 480 GPs/VC<br><br>▪ 100% of duplication demands will be removed before submission in Gram Sabha<br><br>▪ 100% CBO members will be trained on role and responsibilities toward institutional platforms<br><br>▪ 100% CBO members will participate in the decision making process within institutional platforms | ▪ Participation of elected representative in the training programs<br><br>▪ Total number of meetings conducted at GP/VC level forums for convergence<br><br>▪ Minutes of the meeting conducted with the stakeholders and elected representatives | work with SRLM & NRO |
| **Output 3.3:** SHG members trained and award on eligibility of various schemes and Programms and avail the same<br><br>SHG members are aware about the process of application | ● 100% SHG members will avail the knowledge about their rights and entitlement<br>● 100% SHG members will be able to know the process of application for applying different schemes | | |
| **Activities:**<br><br>**3.1.** Training to PRIs on the importance of working with SHG network<br>**3.2.** Training to PRIs on functional committees<br>**3.3.** Joint orientation of CBO with panchayat and line departments<br>**3.4.** Mobilisation on different schemes of different departments<br>**3.5.** Formation of institutional paltforms<br>**3.6.** Consultative meeting with Panchayats and Departments | ● 100% PRIs of GPs/VCs are trained on the importance of working with SHG network<br>● 100% PRIs of GPs/VCs are trained on functional committees<br>● 4-5 trainings (one per-quarter) will be organized for CBO with the assistance of Panchayat and line departments<br>● 100% CBO members of 480 GPs/VCs will be mobilised on different schemes of different departments<br>● One meeting per quarter will be organized with the Panchayat, VC and line departments | ● Training register<br>● Reports of particular activities on the field | |
| **Objective 4:** | | | |

To ensure convergence between SHG federations and Local Governments, and further convergence with departmental schemes

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|---|---|---|---|
| **Objective 4.1:** Strengthening and revival of existing Institutional Platforms of convergence such as<br>a. Gram Panchayat Planning and Facilitation Team (GPPFT)<br>b. Anganwadi Level Monitoring and Support Committee (ALMSC)<br>c. School Management Committee (SMC)<br>d. Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committee (VHSNC)<br><br>**Objective 4.2:** Establishing and strengthening institutional platforms of Convergence such as<br>a. Village Organization Coordination Committee (VOCC)<br>b. Gram Panchayat Coordination Committee (GPCC) | ▪ Atleast, 1 no. of monthly/quarterly meetings conducted with line departments<br>▪ 100% of institutional platforms will be strengthen in 480 GPs/VCs<br>▪ 100% of existing convergence platforms will be revived in 480 GPs/VCs<br>▪ 100% of GPPFT revived & strengthened in 480 GPs/VCs<br>▪ 100% of ALMSC will be strengthened in 480 GPs/VCs<br>▪ 100% of ALMSC will be revived in 480 GPs/VCs<br>▪ 100% of SMC will be strengthened in 480 GPs/VCs<br>▪ 100% of SMC will be revived in 480 GPs/VCs<br>▪ 100% of VHSNC will be strengthened in 480 GPs/VCs | Participation in Convergence meetings<br>State level Advisories on participation in committees<br>Meeting with Gram Pradhan/Secretary to monitor the activity conducted<br>Meeting minutes of consolidated meetings conducted | ▪ Existence of committees at the GP/VC level<br>▪ Joint letter for different line department on revival of existing committees and strengthened them<br>▪ SRLM with adequate budget provision<br>▪ Logistical arragements<br>▪ Functional committee and Citizen committee module preparation<br>▪ A joint action plan will be prepared with the Social Welfare and Health Department for the activation of the committees |

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| | ▪ 100% of VHSNC will be revived in 480 GPs/VCs<br>▪ 480 VOCC will be established where there are two or more VOs in one GP/VC | | |
| **Outcome 4.1:** Institutional platforms with representation from SHG network being revived and set up for development purposes | ▪ Ensuring at least 90% participation of SHG members in the committees.<br>▪ 100% of institutional platforms with representation from SHG network will be revived<br>▪ 100% of institutional platforms with representation from SHG network will be established | | |
| **Output 4.1.1:** GPPFTs with representation from SHG network being set up<br><br>**Output 4.1.2:** ALMSCs revived and given training on their roles and responsibilities<br><br>**Output 4.1.3:** No. of VO being able to support | ▪ 100% of GPPFTs with representation from SHG network will be set up in 480 GPs/VCs<br>▪ 100% of ALMSCs will be revived in all the 480 GPs/VCs<br>▪ 25,209 SHGs will be oriented on the ALMSCs role and responsibilities | ▪ Attendance sheet<br>▪ Meeting minutes<br>▪ Audio-Visual evidences | |

| ALMSC in the following activities: | ▪ 1213 VOs will support in ALMSC | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Review the status of supplementary food to all children and mothers for at least 21 days in a month | ▪ Quarterly one review for ALMSC will be conducted to know the status of supplementary food for at least 21 days in a month | | |
| 2. Review the Nutritional Status of children from 0-3 years and 3-6 years and weigh them | ▪ Quarterly one review to understand the nutritional Status of children from 0-3 years and 3-6 years | | |
| 3. Setting up nutri- garden in Anganwadi | | | |
| 4. Review facilities available at the Anganwadi Centre in light of established norms (infrastructure, clean water, functioning toilet, play area, pre-school education, medicine kits, cooking utensils etc.) | ▪ Atleast 2 No.s of trainings provided to VOCCs/GPCCs<br><br>▪ 100% orientation on the VOCC/GPCC to 1213 VOs and 480 GPs/VCs<br><br>▪ 100% of SMCs will be revived in all the 480 GPs/VCs | | |
| **Output 4.1.4:** SMCs being revived and given training on their responsibilities | ▪ 1213 VOs will be oriented on SMCs | | |
| **Output 4.1.5:** No. of VO being able to support SMC in the following activities: | ▪ Quarterly one review to understand the activities under SMC | | |
| 1. Re-enrolment of school drop outs | | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2. Monitoring quality of mid-day meal schemes<br>3. Preparation of school development plan<br>4. Setting up nutri- garden in schools<br>5. Conducting campaigns on education<br><br>**Output 4.1.6:** VHSNCs being revived and given training on their responsibilities | | | |
| **Activities:**<br>4.1.1 Orienting VO on GPPFT<br>4.1.2 Orienting PRI on GPPFT<br>4.1.3 Conducting training for GPPFT<br>4.1.4 Conducting orientation for CLF on ALMSC<br>4.1.5 Conducting orientation for VO on ALMSC<br>4.1.6 Conducting stakeholder orientation on ALMSC<br>4.1.7 Conducting orientation for CLF on SMC<br>4.1.8 Conducting orientation for VO on SMC<br>4.1.9 Conducting stakeholder orientation on SMC | ▪ 25209 SHGs received concept seeding on GPPFT/ ALMSC/ SMC / VHSNC<br>▪ 480 PRIs and VC members will be oriented on GPPFT<br>▪ 63 CLFs will be oriented on ALMSC<br>▪ 1213 VOs will be oriented on ALMSC<br>▪ 63 CLFs will be oriented on SMC<br>▪ 1213 VOs will be oriented on SMC<br>▪ 63 CLFs will be oriented on VHSNC | ▪ Attendance Sheet<br>▪ GPPFT, ALMSC and SMCs list with functioning and dysfunctional<br>▪ Training modules<br>▪ Training reports<br>▪ Minutes of meeting<br>▪ Google sheet preparation for monitoring | |

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|---|---|
| 4.1.10 Conducting orientation for CLF on VHSNC<br><br>4.1.11 Conducting orientation for VO on VHSNC<br><br>4.1.12 Conducting stakeholder orientation on VHSNC | ▪ 1213 VOs will be oriented on VHSNC<br><br>▪ 63 CLFs will be oriented on VOCC<br><br>▪ 1213 VOs will be oriented on VOCC<br><br>▪ One meeting per month will be conducted for VOCC |
| 4.2.1 Orienting CLF on VOCC<br><br>4.2.2 Orienting VO on VOCC<br><br>4.2.3 Formation of VOCC<br><br>4.2.4 Training for VOCC<br><br>4.2.5 Meeting of VOCC<br><br>4.2.6 Orientating CLF on GPCC<br><br>4.2.7 Orienting VO on GPCC<br><br>4.2.8 Orienting PRI on GPCC<br><br>4.2.9 Issue letters to line departments regarding representation in GPCC<br><br>4.2.10 Formation of GPCC<br><br>4.2.11 Training for GPCC<br><br>4.2.12 Meeting of GPCC | ▪ 63 CLFs will be oriented on GPCC<br><br>▪ 480 PRIs/VCs will be oriented on GPCC<br><br>▪ Letter will be issued to line department for the formation of GPCC<br><br>▪ 70%-80% formation of GPCC<br><br>▪ 100% orientation to all the PRI and VC members on PRI-CBO Convergence project<br><br>▪ Quarterly follow up of review meetings organized for analyzing the status of activities.<br><br>▪ 2 No.s. of training programs conducted on functioning of VOCC/GPCC<br><br>▪ 63 CLF members Orientation on LSGIs |

### 4.17 Plan for Sustainability and Phasing

The role of immersion sites in PRI-CBO convergence is significant as they serve as platforms for experiential learning, knowledge exchange, and practical implementation of development initiatives. The immersion sites play the following roles:

- *Demonstration:* Immersion sites act as live demonstrations of successful models and best practices in PRI-CBO convergence. They showcase innovative approaches, technologies, and interventions that have yielded positive results.

- *Learning and Capacity Building:* Immersion sites provide opportunities for learning and capacity building for PRI members, CBO representatives, and other stakeholders. They offer hands-on experiences, training programs, and exposure visits to enhance knowledge, skills, and understanding of effective convergence practices.

- *Knowledge Sharing:* Immersion sites facilitate the sharing of experiences, lessons learned, and success stories among participants. They foster peer learning, exchange of ideas, and networking, contributing to the overall learning ecosystem of PRI-CBO convergence.

- *Policy Advocacy:* Immersion sites serve as platforms for policy advocacy, where participants can observe firsthand the impact of convergence initiatives and advocate for supportive policies at higher levels. They generate evidence, data, and case studies to influence policy formulation and implementation.

- *Social Capital:* Immersion sites would act as knowledge hubs that can be explored by the other blocks for effective achievement of the purpose. The shared values or resources may act as a catalyst in increasing the potential of the blocks for contextualising specific objectives & outcomes.

- *Replication and Scaling Up:* Immersion sites provide practical examples that can be replicated and scaled up in other locations. Participants can observe the feasibility and effectiveness of convergence models and adapt them to suit their specific contexts and needs.

- *Monitoring and Evaluation*: Immersion sites serve as monitoring and evaluation platforms, allowing stakeholders to assess the progress and impact of PRI-CBO convergence initiatives. Participants can observe the outcomes and assess the relevance, efficiency, and sustainability of interventions. Knowledge Transfer & Impact Assessment of the immersion sites would be an added advantage for implementation in other intervention blocks.

- *Collaboration and Networking:* Immersion sites foster collaboration and networking among PRI members, CBO representatives, government officials, and other stakeholders. They facilitate partnerships, resource-sharing, and joint planning for future convergence initiatives.

Overall, immersion sites play a pivotal role in promoting experiential learning, capacity building, knowledge sharing, policy advocacy, and replication of successful convergence practices. They contribute to strengthening the PRI-CBO convergence ecosystem and facilitating sustainable community development.

The sustainability structure in PRI-CBO convergence encompasses institutional arrangements, capacity building, financial sustainability, community ownership, linkages with line departments, monitoring and evaluation, and knowledge management. These elements work together to ensure the long-term viability and effectiveness of the convergence initiatives, fostering community participation, leveraging resources, and creating a sustainable ecosystem for inclusive development.

| Parameters | Total | Unit | Year 2024 - 25 | Year 2025 - 26 | Year 2026-27 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District | 8 | Numbers | 5 | 8 | 8 |
| Block | 58 | Numbers | 28 | 47 | 58 |
| Local body (GP/VC) | 1176 | Numbers | 480 | 850 | 1176 |
| CLF | 191 | Numbers | 63 | 146 | 191 |
| DRPs | 29 | Numbers | 14 | 24 | 29 |
| LRPs | 1176 | Numbers | 480 | 696 | 1176 |

### 4.18 Monitoring and Evaluation:

Monitoring and Evaluation is about collecting, storing, analysing and finally transforming data into strategic information so it can be used to make informed decisions for programme management and improvement, policy formulation and advocacy. As per the deliverable indicators, tools and processes will be developed to measure the progress and desired result.

- *Monitoring Role of Mission Staffs:*
    i. Monthly reporting on the activities undertaken at each level of implementation;
    ii. Identification of DRP and LRP from the existing Resource pool of Cadres;
    iii. Effective implementation of VPRP in all the GP/VCs under the state;

iv. Reviewing & Reporting the activities every fortnight and on a monthly basis.

v. Preparation of Success Stories based on the activities under the implementation strategies.

vi. Proper documentation of the Govt. schemes availed by the beneficiaries.

vii. Monitoring of the activities at the respective blocks of each of the concerned districts.

| Sl no | Name of the Mission Staff | Block & District | Blocks/GP/VC covered | Progress | Remarks |
|-------|---------------------------|------------------|----------------------|----------|---------|
|       |                           |                  |                      |          |         |
|       |                           |                  |                      |          |         |
|       |                           |                  |                      |          |         |

- *Monitoring of Project Activities:*

  1. **SHG:**

i. At the SHG level, one format has been introduced where SHG members can identify the left-out SHG members who are eligible for various rights and entitlement. After the identification, the list of beneficiaries can be submitted at the VO level. (Format is available)

ii. Internal Community Resource Persons (ICRPs) can do the exercise after getting the training.

iii. Ensuring that all the SHG members can participate in Gram Sabha and should demand various entitlements that they require in necessity if eligible.

iv. To inform all SHG members of various Govt. Schemes.

To conduct the above mechanism, resource material may be used like VPRP mobile application, and different formats which will be provided by TRLM from time to time and may be used for SHG monitoring.

  2. **VO:**

i. Preparation of training modules for sensitising VO SAC.

ii. Ensure Social Action Subcommittee at the VO level should be formed and remain functional after providing different village-level training.

iii. VOCC/GPCC to be formed and functional after providing training by DRP & CLF Staff.

iv. A standard format can be made to track the progress of PRI-CBO activities regularly and submit the same at the CLF level.

v. A monthly review of the activities should be done by Local Resource Persons (LRPs).

vi. VO subcommittee (Social Action Committee) will visit their respective GPs regularly and communicate with the PRI bodies concerned for doing the PRI-CBO activities. The respective report of their work should be submitted at CLF for assessing the outcomes.

A tentative format of the report has been shared below:

| Sl no | Name of the SHG Member | SHG Name | Rights and Entitlement (eligible for) | Progress (submitted application/received benefit) | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

To conduct the above mechanism, resource material may be used like VPRP mobile application, and different subcommittee formats which are provided by TRLM may be used for SHG monitoring.

### 3. CLF:

i. The Social Action Committee at the CLF level has the responsibility to track the progress of the program from VO subcommittee members by attending their monthly meetings regularly.

ii. CLF OB members and Social Action Committee members must attend the block-level meeting where the Block Development Officer can act as a chairperson in the presence of the Panchayati Samiti Chairman and Panchayat Officer for discussing the activities and strategies to be undertaken for making the convergence of PRI bodies with CBOs.

iii. Target and achievement status can be shared regularly by CLF OBs at the Block level.

iv. Monthly review of the activities of LRPs.

The reporting format is attached herewith:

| Sl no | Name of the SHG Member | SHG Name | VO Name | Rights and entitlement | Progress |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

4. **Block:**

i. At the Block level, fortnightly/monthly meetings can be conducted with Block Chairman/BMM, BMC, CC and LC with CLF OBs and the line department. In this meeting, they can discuss the plan and achievement of the PRI CBO activities.

ii. Fortnightly review & planning meeting with all LRPs & DRPs.

5. **District:**

i. At the District Level, monthly review meetings can be conducted with District Mission Manager (DM & Collector)/ Zila Parishad Chairman/ DMC/ DC and officials of other line departments including all the Block Mission Manager (BDO), BMCs and Cluster Coordinators (CC) to discuss the plans and achievement of the PRI-CBO activities.

ii. Monthly review and monitoring of the activities carried out at the block level.

**4.19 References, resource materials, and documentation plan.**

*4.19.1 Expected Resource Materials:*

a. DRP Training Module

b. LRP Training Module

c. Formation of GPCC / VOCC module

d. Charts, Banner, Flipbooks, Pamphlets, Leaflets for sensitization programs

e. Short Skit, Role play, Drama, Nukkad Natak etc.

f. Inspiring motivational movie, art films, documentaries, etc.

g. Convergence Model with Line Departments

*4.19.2 Documentation Plan:*

● **Documentation of Training/Workshops:** Recording of workshops to train project personnel on effective documentation techniques, including capturing project goals, methods, outcomes, challenges, and lessons learned.

● **Standardised Templates:** Developing standardised templates, frameworks and formats for documenting different aspects of project strategies, ensuring consistency and clarity in information presentation.

● **Case Studies:** Identifying and documenting specific case studies that showcase successful project strategies, highlighting their impact and explicability.

● **Video Documentation:** Creating videos that illustrate project strategies in action, including

interviews with stakeholders, project beneficiaries, and experts.

- **Photographic Documentation:** Collection of photographs that visually depicts various stages of project implementation and the application of strategies.

- **Interviews and Testimonials:** Conducting interviews and recording testimonials from project participants, community members, and partners to gather first-hand accounts of strategy effectiveness.

- **Interactive Workshops:** Organising interactive workshops or focus group discussions to facilitate participatory documentation, encouraging stakeholders to share their insights and experiences.

- **Regular Progress Reports:** Requiring project teams to submit regular progress reports (weekly/monthly/quarterly/yearly) that detail the KPIs and strategies employed, outcomes achieved, challenges faced, and steps taken for improvement.

- **Learning Journals:** Encouraging project personnel to maintain learning journals, where they record their observations, reflections, and insights regarding the effectiveness of different strategies.

- **External Expert Input:** Engaging external experts or consultants to review and document project strategies from an unbiased perspective, adding credibility to the documentation process.

- **Cross-Team Collaboration:** Facilitating collaboration between different project teams and verticals to share their respective strategies, exchange knowledge, and collectively document innovative approaches.

- **Monitoring and Evaluation Data:** Integrating data from monitoring and evaluation activities into documentation efforts to provide evidence-based insights into strategy impact.

- **Impact Stories:** Compiling impact stories that vividly narrate how specific strategies have positively affected the lives of individuals and communities.

- **Feedback Mechanisms:** Establishing feedback mechanisms that allow stakeholders to contribute their perspectives on the effectiveness of different strategies, adding diverse viewpoints to the documentation.

By developing a comprehensive documentation plan, PRI-CBO convergence initiatives can be effectively captured and preserved through generation of valuable knowledge, experiences and outcomes that would facilitate learning, replication of successful models and continuous improvement of future initiatives.

# CHAPTER 5
# CONCLUSION

The implementation of the Standard Operation Framework (SOF) on PRI CBO convergence in Tripura is expected to have significant future implications and yield positive outcomes in various aspects of governance, service delivery, and community development. This conclusion chapter provides a more detailed explanation of the expected outcomes and future implications of the SOF, outlining the transformative effects it is anticipated to have in Tripura.

## 5.1 Future Implications:

- *Strengthened Local Governance*: The implementation of the SOF is expected to result in strengthened local governance structures in Tripura. Through participatory decision-making processes, transparent governance mechanisms, and enhanced accountability, the framework will empower local communities to actively engage in the governance process. This will promote efficient resource allocation, improved decision-making and effective utilization of available resources at the grassroots level.

- *Enhanced Service Delivery:* By promoting collaboration and convergence between PRI and CBO structures, the SOF aims to enhance service delivery in Tripura. The framework encourages joint planning, pooling of resources, and coordinated implementation of development projects. This convergence will lead to efficient utilization of resources, reduction in duplication of efforts, and improved coordination among stakeholders involved in service delivery. As a result, essential services such as healthcare, education, water supply, sanitation, and infrastructure will be delivered more effectively, meeting the needs of the local communities.

- *Empowered Local Communities*: The SOF places a strong emphasis on empowering local communities through active participation, capacity building, and inclusive decision-making

processes. This empowerment is expected to have far-reaching implications for Tripura's development. By involving community members in planning, implementation, and monitoring, the framework fosters a sense of ownership and responsibility among the local communities. This, in turn, leads to the sustainability of development initiatives and ensures that projects align with the aspirations and needs of the people they are intended to benefit.

## 5.2 Expected Outcomes:

- *Improved Collaboration and Coordination:* The implementation of the SOF is expected to foster improved collaboration and coordination between PRI and CBO structures. Through joint planning, regular communication channels, and coordinated efforts, the framework will facilitate effective convergence of resources and expertise. This will result in better utilization of resources, reduced duplication of efforts, and enhanced efficiency in project implementation. The improved collaboration and coordination will create a more synergistic and harmonized approach to development in Tripura.

- *Efficient Resource Allocation:* The convergence planning process encouraged by the SOF is expected to result in efficient resource allocation. By aligning the priorities and needs of the local communities, the framework ensures that resources are directed towards areas that require immediate attention. This targeted resource allocation will optimize the utilization of available resources and enable impactful interventions in critical areas. It will also help address the specific challenges and opportunities unique to each locality within Tripura.

- *Enhanced Community Participation and Ownership:* The SOF's focus on empowering local communities is expected to lead to increased community participation in decision-making processes. The active involvement of community members will foster a sense of ownership and agency in local development initiatives. This increased participation will result in projects and programs that are more responsive to the needs and aspirations of the community. It will also contribute to the sustainability of initiatives, as the community will be actively engaged in their planning, implementation, and monitoring.

- *Improved Monitoring and Evaluation*: The implementation of the SOF establishes a robust monitoring and evaluation mechanism to assess the progress, impact, and effectiveness of convergence initiatives. This emphasis on monitoring and evaluation will facilitate evidence-

based decision-making, enable the identification of successful practices, and provide opportunities for course corrections and improvements. Regular monitoring and evaluation will enhance transparency, accountability, and learning from the implemented projects, leading to continuous improvement in development interventions.

- *Sustainable and Inclusive Development:* The collective impact of the SOF's future implications and expected outcomes is sustainable and inclusive development in Tripura. By strengthening local governance, enhancing service delivery, empowering local communities, and fostering collaboration, the framework sets the stage for holistic development that addresses the unique needs and aspirations of the people. It creates an enabling environment where development is driven by the community, ensuring long-term sustainability and inclusivity in Tripura's progress.

In conclusion, the implementation of the Standard Operation Framework on PRI CBO convergence in Tripura is anticipated to have significant future implications and yield positive outcomes. It will lead to strengthened local governance, improved service delivery, empowered local communities, and sustainable development. The framework's emphasis on collaboration, resource allocation, community participation, and monitoring and evaluation will contribute to the transformative development of Tripura, ultimately improving the well-being and quality of life for its residents.

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