

अमरजीत सिंहा  
AMARJEET SINHA



सचिव  
भारत सरकार  
ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय  
ग्रामीण विकास विभाग  
कृषि भवन, नई दिल्ली-110001

**SECRETARY**  
Government of India  
**Ministry of Rural Development**  
Department of Rural Development  
Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi-110001  
Tel.: 91-11-23382230, 23384467  
Fax: 011-23382408  
E-mail: secyrd@nic.in

DO # Secy(RD)/Misc/2018-GSA

May 22, 2018

Subject: Panchayat Self Help Group Convergence at Gram Panchayat level

Dear Chief Secretary,

This letter is on the very important subject of mobilizing communities and elected Members of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) for effective need based planning and implementation of public programmes that improve the quality of lives of poor households. While the Local Government Framework of Panchayati Raj Institutions as mandated by the Constitution of India is fully functional and operational at all levels, convergence with Women Self Help Groups (SHGs) at habitation/village and Gram Panchayat level significantly increases the Community ownership of public programmes.

2. It is for this reason that the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, in the newly launched Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) Scheme for Governance improvement in Panchayats, will fully adopt the Framework for Convergence of Panchayati Raj Institutions and Self Help Groups that was issued by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj on February 4, 2016. A copy of the same is enclosed. A copy of the Guidelines on partnership between Gram Panchayats and Self Help Groups network of Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) is also enclosed along with a copy of the presentation on PRI-CBO Convergence in DAY-NRLM.

3. This is to urge you to hold a meeting at your level with the Secretaries of all the concerned Departments, to fully integrate this convergence in their planning and implementation of programmes listed in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. This will greatly enhance transparency, accountability and community ownership of public programmes within the constitutionally mandated system of Panchayati Raj Institutions. The experience of all the States indicate that the effectiveness of Local Governments improves significantly if such partnerships with Community organizations is also harnessed to connect with the poorest households.

4. We look forward to your active support for Panchayati Raj Institutions, Women Self Help Groups convergence in participatory planning and programme implementation at the Gram Panchayat level.

With regards,

encl: as above

Chief Secretaries of all States/UTs

Yours sincerely,  
  
 [Amarjeet Sinha]  
 22 May 2018

**ANNEXURE II**

No. K-11022/31/2015-CB  
Government of India  
Ministry of Panchayati Raj

Sardar Patel Bhawan, Sansad Marg,  
New Delhi, the February 4, 2016.

To

Principal Secretary/Secretary  
Panchayati Raj Department of State/UTs  
(As per list attached)

**Subject:** Panchayat-SHG convergence for Participatory Planning at Gram Panchayat level - advisory regarding.

Sir/Madam,

Gram Panchayats in the Country have been mandated to prepare and implement plans for economic development and social justice. The Guidelines for utilisation of Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) grant also require Gram Panchayats to prepare Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDP) which inter alia include component addressing vulnerabilities of poor and marginalised people and their livelihood opportunities through an integrated poverty reduction plan that also converges with the labour budgeting and projectisation exercises under MGNREGS. SHGs and their federations, as institutions of the poor have a key role in the planning for and implementation of interventions for economic development and social justice. The responsibilities of the SHG network listed in the NRLM framework include participating actively in Gram Sabhas and other forums of panchayats, providing feedback through community based monitoring, and supporting Gram Panchayats in their development initiatives and planning exercises. The NRLM framework delineates the role of Panchayats with reference to NRLM, which includes identifying and mobilising BPL households into SHGs, with priority for poorest and most vulnerable amongst them, facilitating SHG federations at various levels and providing accommodation and other basic facilities for their effective functioning, incorporating and making suitable financial allocations to the priority demands of SHGs and their federations in the annual plans/activities of the Gram Panchayat and coordinating with different departments and agencies on behalf of the network.

2. In the light of the crucial role to be played by SHGs and their federations in participatory planning at Gram Panchayat level, the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) and the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR), Government of India, jointly organised a national workshop on 'Panchayat -SHG Convergence for Participatory

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Planning on 11, 12 and 13<sup>th</sup> December 2015 with objectives to (i) develop clarity on what panchayats can do for institutions of the poor and on how SHG federations can support development and welfare initiatives of panchayats; (ii) build general consensus among key stakeholders on the need and strategies for institutionalizing PRI - CBO convergence; (iii) develop State level capacity building plans for PRI convergence with SHG collectives, especially in the context of integration of GPDP with MGNREGS, Swachh Bharat and NRLM; and (iv) develop State specific road maps for forging sustainable relationships between panchayats and SHG collectives of NRLM.

3. Based on the deliberations and consensus arrived at during the Workshop, the following action points have emerged. State Governments are requested to issue appropriate instructions to ensure the following:

- 3.1. An independent space at the premises of GP office may be provided to house the office of SHG federations. This will not only increase the efficiency of SHGs and their federations but also improve quality of their interactions with Panchayats. Additional space, if required, can be constructed through using MGNREGA.
- 3.2. Gram Panchayats may be required to accord priority to SHGs in accessing common resources like common land, ponds, market places etc. for enhancing their livelihood opportunities. This will not only ensure better targeting but also enhance own source revenue of Gram Panchayats.
- 3.3. There are many local services in the delivery of which participation of SHGs would add value. SHGs can be involved in the delivery of services such as mid-day meal, house-to house collection of taxes, solid waste management, operation and maintenance of piped drinking water supply, e-services etc. State Governments may notify cost norms of SHG engagement in identified areas of service delivery on behalf of GPs. Such cost norms may take into account the opportunity cost and must be sustainable and attractive.
- 3.4. States may ensure that the autonomy of SHGs is protected while according priority in accessing common resources and involving them in delivery of services.

### 3.5. Integration in GPDP

- 3.5.1. Under NRLM, SHGs are required to prepare Micro credit plans covering all member families. In some States SHGs are tasked with participatory identification of the poor, or with participatory assessment of entitlements. These reports and plans, wherever available may be incorporated into the Gram Panchayat Development Reports prepared by Gram Panchayats.

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- 3.5.2. The role of SHGs in the participatory processes of GPDP may be elaborated in the GPDP, or supplementary guidelines issued, which would cover SHG/SHG federation engagement in Gram Sabha processes right from publicity to facilitation of discussion to documentation. These roles may be institutionalised by formally assigning them role in facilitation of the Visioning/Planning Gram sabha and also facilitation of Mahila Sabha in States where these are envisaged.
- 3.5.3. An institutionalised framework for Gram Panchayat- SHGs interface may be developed and made operational. This could be through joint meetings on fixed dates, or by instituting convergence platforms like the Tamil Nadu Village Poverty Reduction Committees (VPRC) or the CDS Evaluation Committees of Kerala. The provision of representation in functional committees of the Gram Panchayats, in task forces/ working groups for GPDP and also in departmental committees such as Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committee (VHSNC), School Management Committee (SMC), Hospital Committee, etc. may be institutionalised as part of the GPDP process. Records of meetings and action taken reports of these committees may be shared with the SHGs/ federations.
- 3.5.4. Gram Panchayat is responsible to monitor functioning of institutions and services in the Gram Panchayat areas. Operational instructions on the inclusion of SHGs/ federations in community based monitoring of schemes and projects of Gram Panchayats may be issued. Such monitoring may involve monitoring of processes as well as outcomes, and could be factored into the low cost monitoring projects of the GP.
- 3.5.5. States may ensure that training module and material on PRI - SHG convergence as applicable to the State is prepared and disseminated, and that convergent transaction of training is undertaken.
- 3.5.6. State may identify and nurture beacon Gram Panchayats for convergence with SHGs under GPDP. These beacon Gram Panchayats may serve as peer learning centres where elected representatives and functionaries and also representatives of SHGs and their federations from other Gram Panchayats may come for exposure visits.

### 3.6. Monitoring

- State Government may develop online monitoring and reporting mechanisms for Gram Panchayat-SHG convergence.
- State may develop indicators for GP-SHG federation convergence. A suggestive list of indicators is given as Annex. State may modify and adopt these indicators as per their context.

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**3.7. Fifth Schedule Areas**

In the Fifth Schedule areas, where Gram Sabha has been empowered with decision-making powers, SHGs may be involved in realizing the provisions of PESA Act, 1996. State may also make provisions for regular interaction of Gram Sabha Pradhan/ Chairperson and VO/CLFs of SHGs.

**3.8. State level Steering Committee**

The State Steering Committee for GPDP and FFC may be tasked with the responsibility of coordinating GP - SHG convergence as well.

4. You are requested to take necessary action as above suitable to the context of your State in the matter of convergence of Panchayats and SHGs and their federations in participatory planning at Gram Panchayat level.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully



(C. Chinnappa)

Director

(m) 9650655366

e-mail:c.chinnappa@nic.in



**GUIDELINES ON PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN GRAM PANCHAYATS AND SHG  
NETWORKS OF NRLM**

**Background**

Panchayati Raj was given a constitutional mandate in 1993. Around the same time SHGs of women started emerging, mostly supported by NABARD. But, over the years not much synergy has developed between the institutions of local government and the institutions of the poor. As panchayats have been assigned the twin functions of economic development and social justice, performing these functions, naturally requires a close partnership with community based organizations, particularly of the poor.

Recognizing that there is need for an effective and functional working relationship between Panchayats, especially Gram Panchayats and SHGs of women, in particular, the Village Organizations (VO), the NRLM framework was amended to incorporate provisions for bringing about a formal relationship between local governments and the organizations of the poor.

Since the nature, powers and authority of Panchayats vary vastly across the country a single set up prescriptions would not be valid to operationalize the partnership. Therefore, NRLM launched pilots in six States to work out the modalities based on field trials in different situations. The initial results of the pilots have shown that while the contours of the partnership would be context specific, it is mutually beneficial and results in positive outcomes.

**Immediate Context**

On realizing that, though MGNREGS has been beneficial to the poor, the involvement of the poor in deciding their priorities and demanding work and planning for assets directly enhancing their livelihoods was limited, the Intensive Participatory Planning Exercise (IPPE) was launched. This for the first time, gave the central role to SHGs and its federations in the preparation of the Labour Budget. Since bulk of the works under MGNREGS are being planned for and implemented by Gram Panchayats, this has brought about an operational linkage.

With the devolution of substantial funds to the Gram Panchayats by the Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC), States have embarked on the preparation of Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP), converging of the resources over which Gram Panchayats have command in different State situations. And MGNREGS provides substantial resources to Gram Panchayats. As the focus is on participatory planning, it is necessary to bring in the SHG networks so that the poor get their due in local development.

**Objectives**

The objectives of the partnership between Gram Panchayats and the SHGs are:

1. To empower the poor to know, to demand and to access their rights and entitlements.
2. To include the poor and vulnerable sections of the community in the local development process and enable them to benefit from it.
3. To strengthen local democracy making the Gram Panchayats responsive and accountable.
4. To engender local level development and make it participatory and inclusive.
5. To strengthen Gram Panchayats through citizen engagement.

**The rationale for the partnership**

1. Strategically, the SHGs and their federations 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 common good.
2. Practically, it would help the SHGs get direct benefits from the local plan, particularly work and livelihoods from MGNREGS, basic services from the FFC grant, basic needs from Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana, Swachh Bharat Mission, National Social Assistance Programme and so on.
3. From the point of view of Panchayats, it will broaden and deepen democracy by enhancing participation and strengthen direct democracy. Engaging closely with the poor on equal terms will enhance the legitimacy and status of the Gram Panchayats.
4. Further, Gram Panchayats, can utilize the SHG networks to strengthen Gram Sabha, particularly to improve local level planning, use them for outreach, extension and service delivery as well as feed-back.

Thus, the partnership would be mutually beneficial and needs to be pro-actively facilitated.

**Principles underlying the partnership**

The partnership between Panchayats and the SHGs should be on the basis of clear principles.

They include:

- Acceptance of Panchayats as institutions of local self-government.
- Recognizing SHGs and their federations as autonomous institutions of the poor with clear rights and functions. Their autonomy should not be infringed in any manner by the Panchayats under any circumstance.
- Both Panchayats and the SHGs have a strong right to know the details of functions, responsibilities and activities of each other through sharing of information and holding consultations and dialogues.
- It is mandatory to work together but on a transparent and rule based system, on the basis of norms and criteria.
- To make the partnership functional and smooth, linkages need to be worked out -structural linkages, financial linkages, development linkages and so on.

**Planning process to realize the partnership**

SHGs may be formally involved in and integrated into the process of Gram Panchayat level planning as suggested below:

1. SHGs and their federations should discuss their poverty and livelihood status on the basis of SECC data and participatory assessments. They should develop a profile of poverty in the Gram Panchayat.
2. Thereafter they may develop a matrix indicating the main causes and solutions.
3. Based on this, in consultation with the Gram Panchayat a poverty reduction plan may be prepared as part of the GPDP, drawing resources from MGNREGS, FFC grants and other funds mobilized by the Gram Panchayat. This plan could also converge with other anti-poverty programmes being implemented within the Gram Panchayat area. This could be further strengthened by persuading the Gram Panchayat to locate basic services and infrastructure in the poorer areas.
4. In addition, SHGs and their federations should be pro-actively involved in the costless development components of GPDP, like access to nutrition, health and education, providing the last link in delivery of different public services and addressing social evils.

**Role of Gram Panchayats**

1. Facilitate and support in the conduct the participatory identification of the poor, their social mobilization and then the institution building as SHGs and Village Organizations.
2. Use the SHGs and their federations consciously and formally to strengthen Gram Sabha through informed participation after prior discussions within SHGs on needs and priorities.
3. Use the SHGs and their federations actively in the local level planning process, specifically in matters related to poverty reduction. Their services may be utilized:
  - for social mobilization;
  - for dissemination of information;
  - as members of participatory planning teams;
  - for conduct of PRA exercises;
  - for consideration of the Participatory Assessment of Entitlements (PAE), Participatory Poverty Assessment (PPA) and Participatory Identification of Poor (PIP) as baseline information for planning;
  - for incorporation of the Micro Credit Plan (MCP) and vulnerability reduction plan in the Development Report presented to gram sabha;
  - for participation in the mahila sabhas and ward sabhas preceding gram sabha.
4. Gram Panchayats should be encouraged to prepare a poverty reduction plan as part of their development plan and in this, the demands of the SHGs need to get priority.
5. Assign specific roles to SHGs and their federations in MGNREGS – identification of workers, demanding work, preparing Labour Budget, etc.
6. Use the SHGs for out-reach, particularly in behavior change communication, dissemination of technologies for development, transmission of development messages and conveying information on developmental programmes and schemes to the target groups.
7. Utilize the SHGs for community based monitoring, especially of service delivery and performance of developmental interventions with specific reference to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

## ANNEXURE II

8. Entrust responsibilities for implementation of programmes to SHGs and their federations through community contract as locally appropriate.
9. Use SHGs, as agencies for operation and Maintenance (O&M) of utilities and assets with freedom to collect reasonable user charges.
10. Develop Community Resource Persons (CRPs) from among the SHGs to carry out different developmental tasks on proper remunerations.
11. Lease out ponds, common lands, etc. to the SHGs for livelihood activities.
12. Use SHGs participatory assessments and studies like gender status, status of children, poverty analysis, status of destitutes, etc.
13. Use SHGs for local campaigns for health, education, sanitation, etc.
14. Use the social capital of SHGs for launching drive against social evils like alcohol and substance abuse, manual scavenging, child marriage child labour, trafficking of women, etc.
15. Use the SHG to run Common Service Centers, especially to deliver IT based services and for financial inclusion.
16. Allow SHGs to conduct a social audit.
17. Facilitate SHGs work closely with elected women representatives.
18. Outsource tasks related to governance to SHGs on proper payments.
19. Build capacity of SHGs to perform the tasks assigned to them.
20. Provide space in the Panchayat Office to the Village Organization.
21. Provide funds to support SHG activities.
22. Take-up advocacy on behalf of SHGs with different developments.
23. Involve SHGs and their federations in Functional Committees and other Gram Panchayat level committees.
24. Prepare a partnership plan with SHGs and their federations.
25. Facilitate joint meetings of the Panchayat with SHG federation for discussing the demands of the SHGs, at least once in a quarter.

**Role of SHGs and their Federations**

1. 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.
2. Work with Gram Panchayats for conducting Participatory Identification of Poor (PIP) and get the process endorsed in gram sabha.
3. 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.
4. Help Gram Panchayats to conduct the Gramsabha by helping them in publicity, facilitating discussions and documentation.
5. Perform the tasks suggested by Gram Panchayats, which are beneficial ad acceptable.
6. Participate in all Functional Committees of Gram Panchayats.
7. 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.
8. Participate in community based monitoring mechanisms of Gram Panchayat project implementation.
9. Work with Gram Panchayat for accessing the common resources of Gram Panchayats (like fish ponds, vested land, common properties, market yards etc.) as livelihood base for SHGs.
10. Help GPs to conduct gender status study and ensure the gender needs of the community are reflected in the local plan.
11. Access information from Gram Panchayat and disseminate amongst SHG members on issues related to available government services and schemes.
12. Conduct Participatory Assessment of Entitlements (PAE) in each SHG and consolidate at VO and GP level and prepare the Entitlement Access Plan (EAP) at Gram Panchayat.
13. Actively involve in GPDP process to get the demands of SHGs included.
14. Take the lead for preparing Gram Panchayat Poverty Reduction Plan in association with Gram Panchayat and other stakeholders and ensure the adequate resources from Gram Panchayat and other line departments for implementing it.

15. Prepare a plan of action to implement the partnership.
16. Coordinate the joint meeting with Gram Panchayats on fixed dates.
17. Enroll elected Women representatives as members of SHGs and groom them as Community Resource Persons.
18. Hold regular interaction with Panchayats on developmental issues.
19. Provide information on the functioning of SHGs in respect of joint projects.
20. Co-ordinate with Gram Panchayats while preparing micro plans and seek formal financial support.
21. 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, GPD, Poverty free Gram Panchayat, MGNREGS, Swachh Bharat Mission, Work in Functional Committees of Gram Panchayats, Village Health Plan, ICDS, etc.

**Facilitation of the partnership**

**Role of State Government:**

State Governments have to actively facilitate the partnership as suggested below:

1. Bring about geographical congruence between VOs and Gram Panchayats i.e. a single Gram Panchayat should contain one or a whole number of VOs.
2. Instruct Gram Panchayats to provide office space for VO within the Panchayat Office. If existing space is not sufficient MGNREGS could be used to create the space.
3. Issue order enabling SHGs to benefit from common property under the control of Gram Panchayat like ponds grazing lands, etc.
4. Lay down procedure, as part of Gram Panchayats level planning, to get a poverty reduction plan prepared in which SHGs are given the central role.
5. Co-opt CRPs from the SHGs into planning teams for Gram Panchayat level development plan which would include MGNREGS.
6. Formally assign responsibilities to SHGs in assisting Gram Sabhas to identify beneficiaries of anti-poverty programme on the basis of clear norms.
7. Ensure that all eligible elected women representatives are made members of SHGs.

8. Utilize elected women representatives especially, as internal CRPs, to focus on developing the partnership between the Gram Panchayat and the SHGs and their federations.
9. Conduct joint campaigns of Panchayats and SHGs for health, sanitation, etc.
10. Include functionaries of the SHGs and their federations in the Functional Committee of the Gram Panchayat dealing with poverty reduction and women issues.
11. Give formal membership in all the Village Level Committees to the VO.
12. Create a forum for regular interaction of the VO with the Gram Panchayats at least twice a year in which the VO would explain the needs and Gram Panchayat would formalize its developmental support. This should be before the finalization of the Gram Panchayat Development plan.
13. Set up Joint Committees consisting of the leaders of the VO and Gram Panchayat to oversee the partnership.
14. Conduct joint training of elected representatives and VO leaders to explain the need for partnership and the modalities.
15. In the Schedule V areas, SHGs may be specially involved in strengthening Gram Sabhas and their capacity suitably built up.
16. A Committee may be set up at the Block level for trouble shooting if required.

**Role of SRLMs:**

In addition to supporting the State Government in the roles indicated above, SRLMs needs to do following;

1. Task an Officer of the BMMU, DMMU and SRLM specifically to facilitate and oversee the partnership.
2. Develop capable Community Resource Persons or Local Resource Groups at Federation/Gram Panchayat level to provide necessary training to all stakeholders.
3. Develop Block level Master Trainers.
4. Put in place a common State Resource Team for GPD and MGNREGS.
5. The consolidated Entitlement Plan at block level needs to be kept in MIS for its periodic verification and monitoring.
6. Conduct necessary training and capacity building to the SHG leaders and GP leaders with the help of well-developed IEC materials.

7. Train all elected representatives (especially elected women representatives) on NRLM and its functioning and importance on working together with SHGs.
8. The BMMU may review and monitor the partnership activities and report to DMMU and SMMU periodically. The State Level Steering committee may examine the report and guide and advise the SRLMs and the Panchayat Raj department.

**Follow up action by State Governments:**

1. States may issue detailed guidelines to actualize the partnership. This may be operationalized immediately in all the Intensive/Resource Blocks. In the new Blocks which are brought under NRLM, this activity should start from the beginning. While the institution building of SHGs take place the relationship with the Gram Panchayats should be clearly explained to work out a meaningful and symbiotic relationship.
2. States are free to take technical support from the National Mission Unit of NRLM and/or the National Resource Organization, viz. Kudumbashree of Kerala.
3. States may develop Beacon Panchayats in Resource/Intensive Blocks where the partnership is actualized as envisaged. They could function as Schools of Practice for other Gram Panchayats and VOs to learn from.
4. The State level Steering Committee constituted for the GPDP may be tasked with the responsibility of coordinating this exercise as by suitably incorporating SRLM.

**Expected outputs and outcomes:**

**1. Expected Outputs:**

Gram Panchayat-SHG Partnership initiatives taken up should lead to clear and measurable outputs. Following is an indicative list of outputs:

- i. Increased access of SHG families and communities to individual entitlements, community services, public goods and social security.  
For example: MGNREGS job card, MGNREGS work and assets, access to social security pensions, proper functioning of schools and anganwadis, mid-day meals, ensuring entitlements under Right to Education Act and Right to Food Act, increased immunization, reduced incidence of communicable diseases, etc.
- ii. Regular functioning of partnership platforms and active community cadres.

For Example: Regular meeting of Functional Committees and the level of participation of SHG members in the committees, number of SHG members working as community cadre for Gram Panchayat, etc.

- iii. Increased participation of women in Gram Sabha and various institutional and development committees like Anganwadi Mothers' Committee, School Management Committee, Village Health Committee, Water and Sanitation Committees, etc.
- iv. Gram Panchayat Poverty Reduction Plan, jointly prepared by the Gram Panchayat with VO, in every Panchayat.
- v. Services entrusted by the Gram Panchayat to the SHGs for delivery.
- vi. Number of Elected Women Representatives as CRPs.
- vii. Funds provided by the Gram Panchayat to SHGs and their federations.

## 2. Outcomes:

In the medium to long term, certain outcomes are expected. These include:

- i. Increased contribution from Gram Panchayat to local economic development, reduction of poverty and antyodaya.
- ii. Increased ability and sensitivity of elected representatives on issues of poverty and to work with community institutions.
- iii. Sustainable functioning of joint institutional platforms to plan and monitor partnership activities.
- iv. Enhanced ability and confidence of women to access public institutions and offices, including elected positions in the local governments.

# PRI-CBO Convergence in NRHM

## Panchayats working together with Community based organizations of women

Presentation at the meeting of  
Pr. Secretaries/Secretaries of  
Panchayati Raj Departments of States/UTs  
08 May 2015; New Delhi

## Logic for PRI CBO Convergence

Increasing the efficiency and reach of poor centric programmes

Better participatory planning by the panchayat along with the community organization network

Increased capability of the CBOs to demand for entitlements

Democratically conscious community to help strengthen and sustain local government institutions

Based on experience of the Kudumbashree Mission in Kerala

## Goals

**Benefits under various entitlements and schemes accrue to the members of SHGs under NRLM**

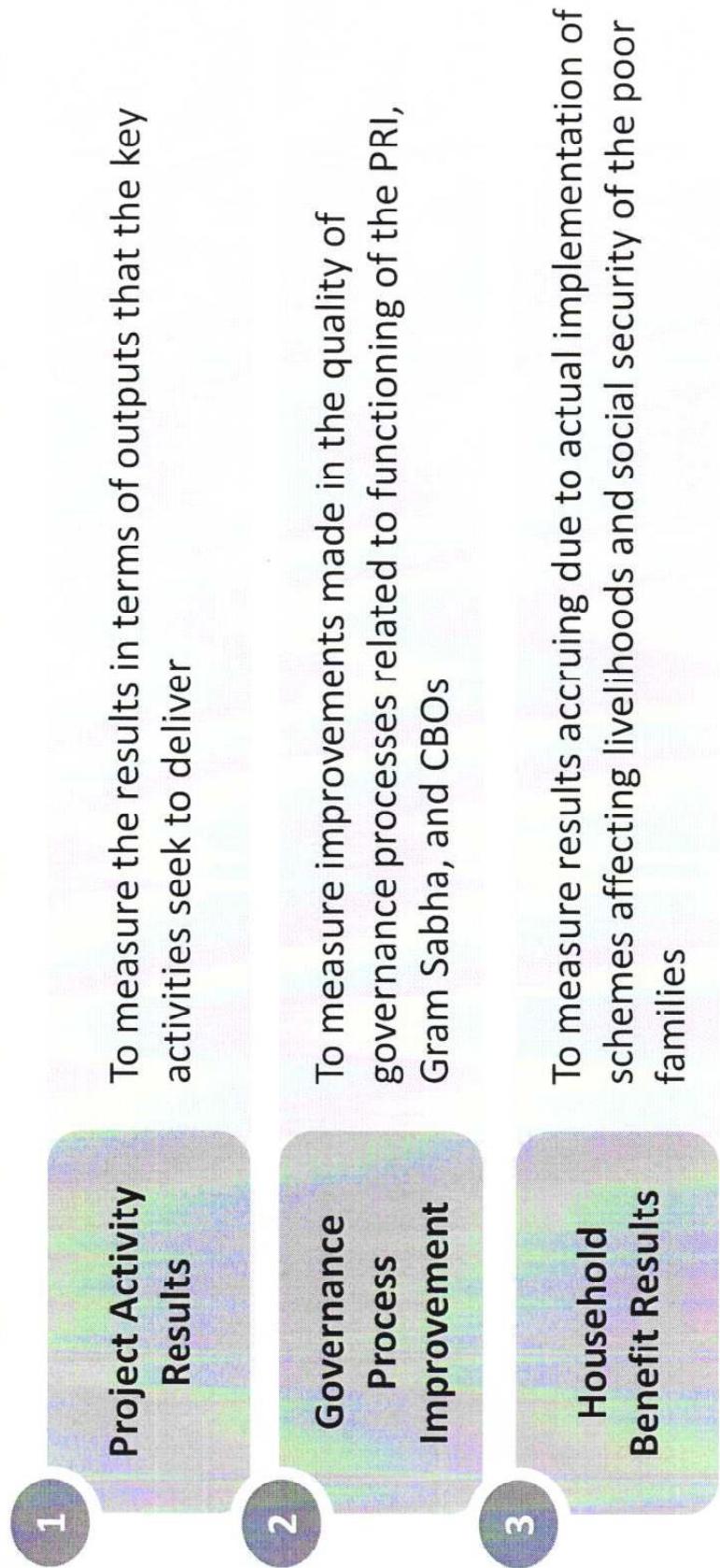
**Strengthening of women's participation in local self governance processes'**

**A more responsive Panchayati Raj System towards the needs of the society, particularly women**

**Help develop cadre of community professionals to work with community institutions and local governments to strengthen capabilities for convergence**

## Results Framework for Convergence

Developed by NRLM for assessing results achieved by PRI CBO Convergence projects taken up by State Rural Livelihoods Missions with support of Kudumbashree



# 1. Project Activity Results

Based on the current scope of projects in various States



- Number and proportion of PRI representatives trained
- Number and proportion of elected women representatives trained
- Number and proportion of SHG members trained
- Number and proportion of VO leaders trained
- Number of LRG members trained
- Proportion of LRG members active at end of the pilot project
- Number of new SHGs formed
- Number of defunct SHGs revived
- Number of new VOs formed
- Number of GPs and blocks taken up by SRLM for replication of pilot

## 2. Governance Process Improvement

Based on local governance structures for participatory planning

	State Policy	Gram Sabha	CBO Level Processes
State Government to come with policy guidelines and operational frame works for Convergence in tune with the NRLM Convergence framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proportion of women SHG members among Gram Sabha attendees (Mahila Sabha/ Palli Sabha/ Tola Sabha)</li> <li>Number of SHGs coming to Gram Sabha with prior preparation on agenda items</li> <li>Number of sub-committees of Gram Sabha meeting regularly and contributing to agenda discussions in the Gram Sabha</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of SHGs incorporating the entitlement agenda (e.g. NREGA) into their regular meeting</li> <li>Number of GPs where co-terminus platforms for CBO – PRI linkage formed</li> <li>Number of GPs where co-terminus platforms for CBO – PRI linkage meeting regularly</li> </ul>	Incorporation of CBO members into such sub committees and their attendance in regular meeting

### 3. Household Benefit Results (1/3)

Indicative list, to be customized as per context of each State



#### NREGS

- Number of SHG families with Job cards
- Number of SHG families demanded works
- Number of SHG families obtained work
- Average number of work days obtained by SHG families
- Number of works implemented of the total demanded by SHGs
- Unemployment allowance demanded by SHG members
- Unemployment allowance paid to SHG members
- Proportion of women among MGNREGS workers
- Community assets demanded in plan, incorporated in plan and created through implementation under MGNREGS

### 3. Household Benefit Results (2/3)

Indicative list, to be customized as per context of each State



#### NBA

- Number of SHG families having built IHHL
- Number of SHG families using IHHL built under NBA
- Number of anganwadis and school toilets built under NBA
- Community toilets – constructed, used and managed

#### Social Security

- Number of eligible SHG women / families obtaining benefit under various social security / pension schemes (NSAP, RSBY etc.)

### 3. Household Benefit Results (3/3)

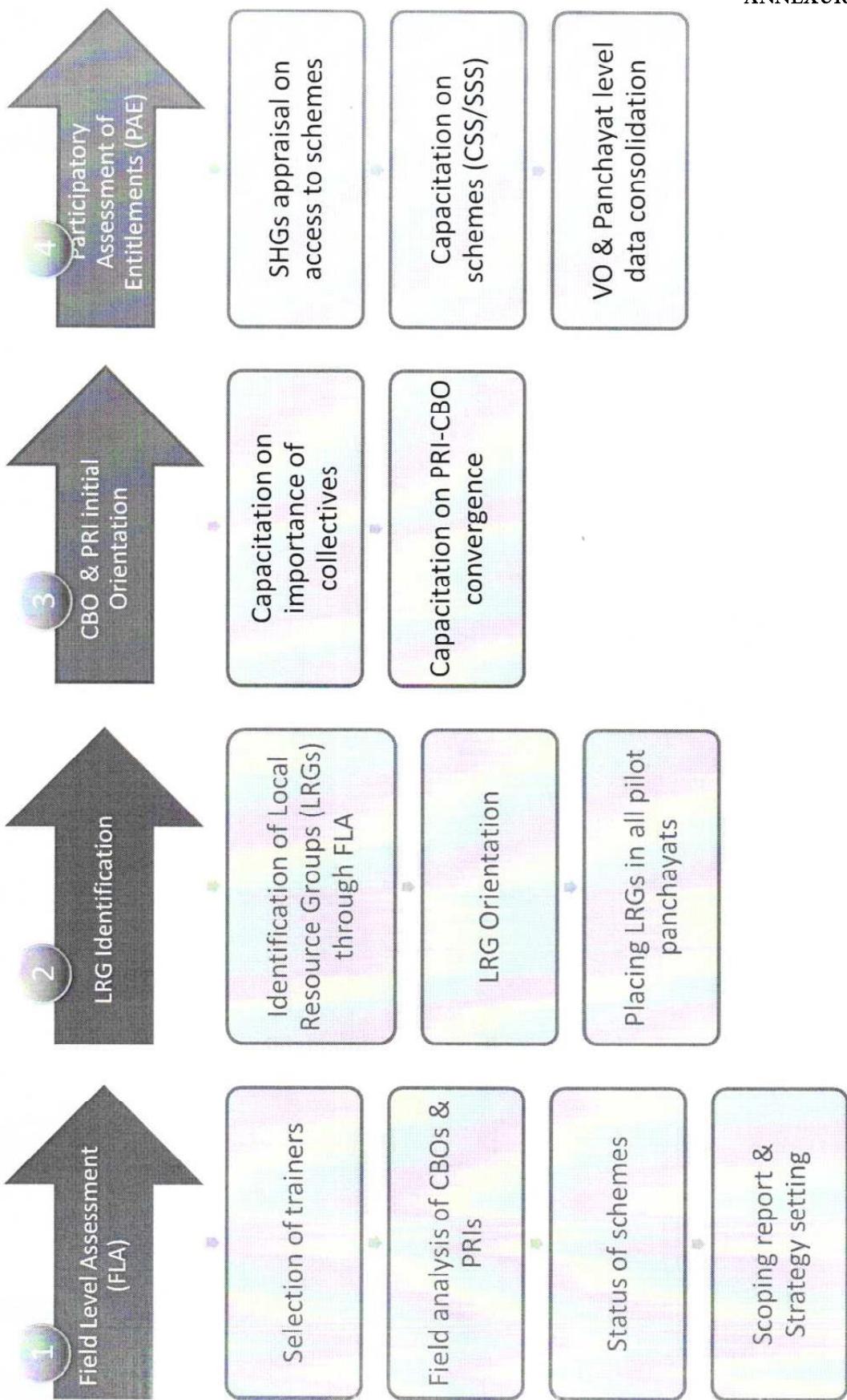
Indicative list, to be customized as per context of each State



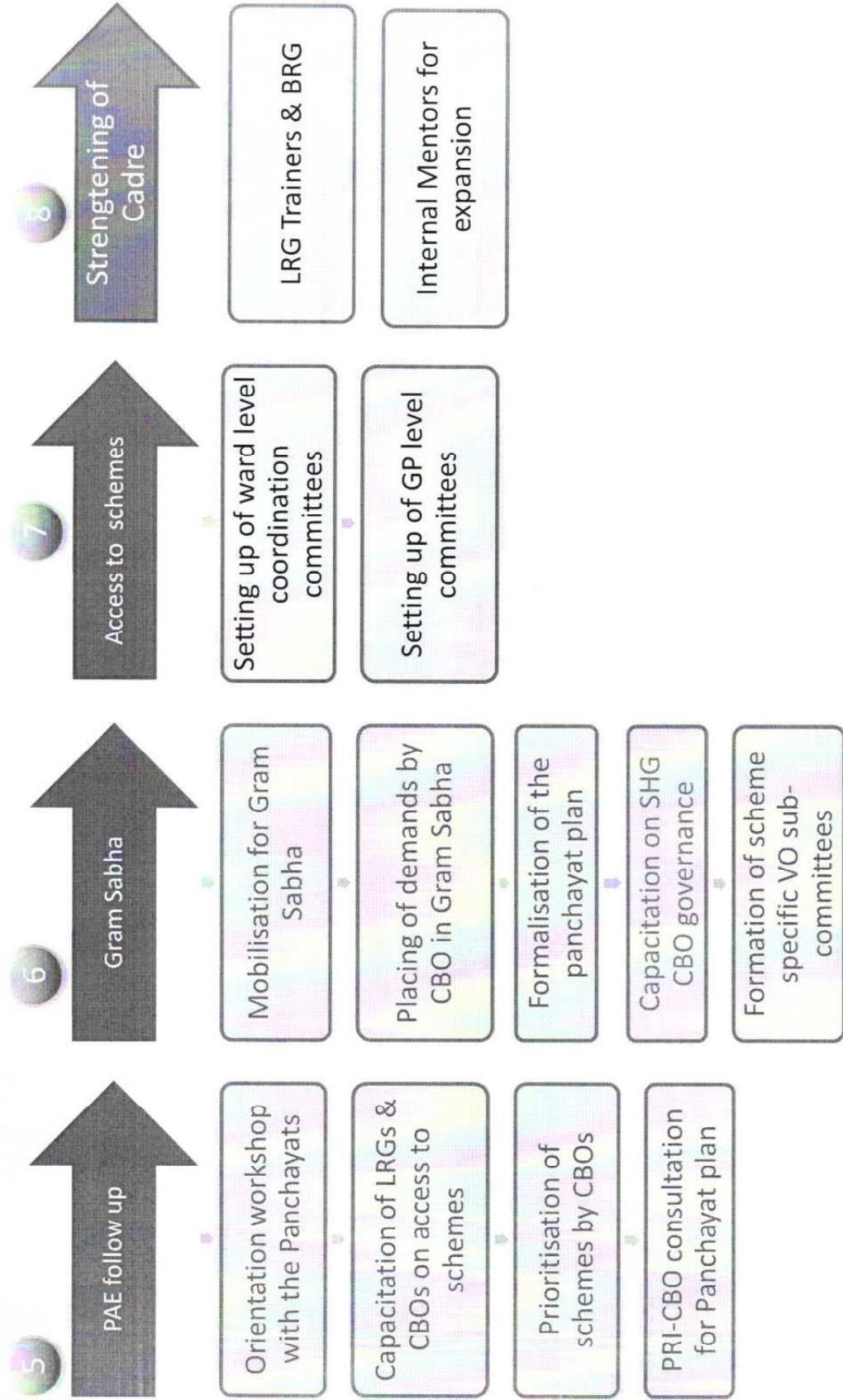
#### ICDS

- Number of days anganwadi centre opened and food provided
- Enrolment of eligible infants / children in anganwadi centres and actual attendance
- Number of anganwadi where operations monitored by SHG
- Number of eligible SHG women / family members getting IFA tablets
- Number of eligible infants covered under immunization

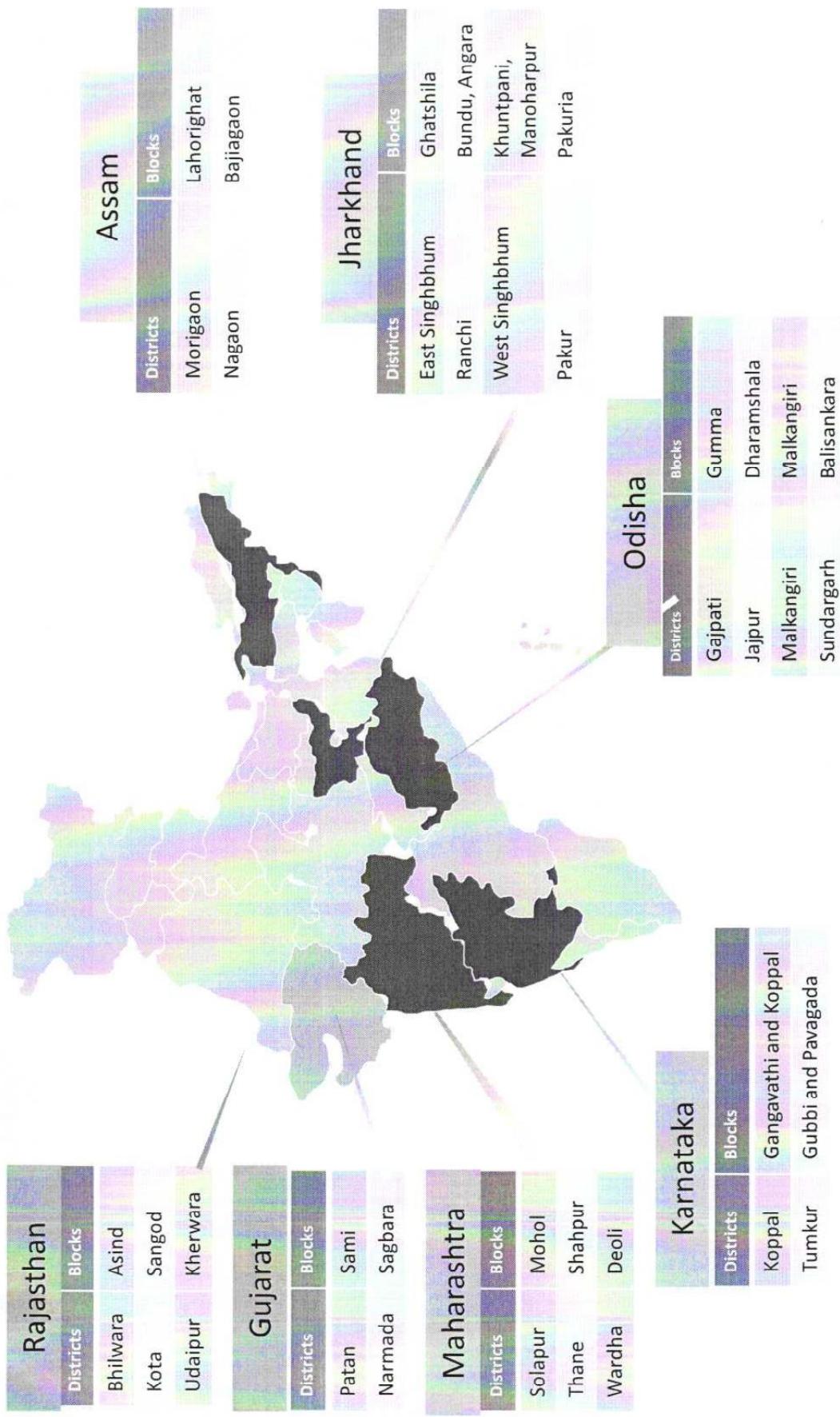
# Convergence Project Phases (1/2)



# Convergence Project Phases (1/2)



# Kudumbashree NRO support to States



## Support from State Departments

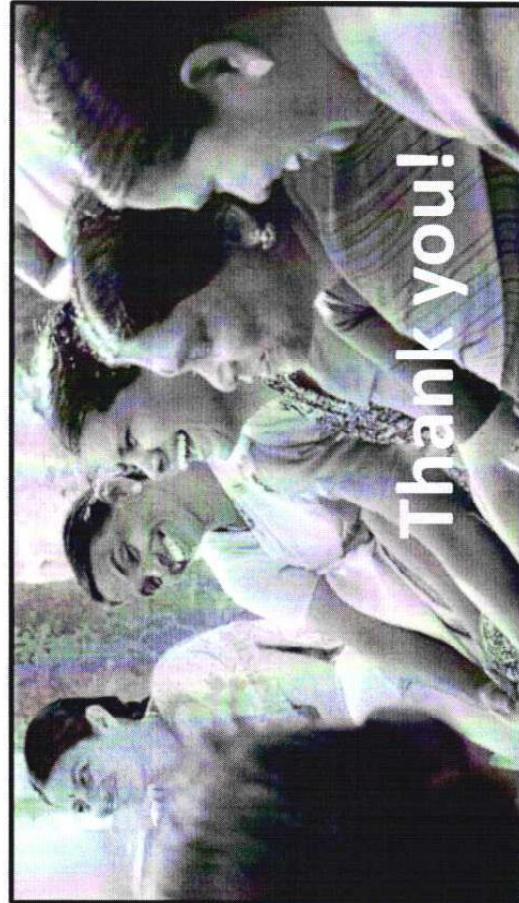
- Overall guidance and support for the project in pilot blocks
  - Issue of instructions for participation of blocks level functionaries
  - Issue of instructions to facilitate participation of SHGs and Federations in Gram Sabha
- Constitution of sub-committees of GP, Gram Sabha for integration of planning and monitoring along with CBO structure
- Convergence with training plans of SIRD
  - Inclusion of PRI-CBO Convergence as a crucial topic of training of PRI representatives and functionaries
  - Use of trained cadre from the project as resource persons at appropriate levels



Aajeevika  
National Rural Livelihoods Mission



Kudumbashree  
Kerala State Poverty Eradication Mission



Kudumbashree-NRO, III Floor, Carmel Towers, Cotton Hill, Vazhuthacaud PO  
Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, India 695014  
[keralanro@gmail.com](mailto:keralanro@gmail.com)