

Report on Project Driven Block Panchayat and District Panchayat Development Plan



सशक्त पंचायत सतत विकास



Report of Committee
On
Project Driven Block Panchayat
Development Plan PDP and District
Panchayat Development Plan



गिरिराज सिंह
GIRIRAJ SINGH



सत्यमेव जयते



ग्रामीण विकास तथा पंचायती राज मंत्री
भारत सरकार
कृषि भवन, नई दिल्ली
MINISTER OF
RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATI RAJ
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
KRISHI BHAWAN, NEW DELHI

Message

Panchayats are constitutionally mandated for the preparation of plans for economic development and social justice in rural areas. Block and District Panchayats are responsible for preparation of comprehensive Block and District Panchayat Development Plans for effective and efficient implementation of flagship schemes/ programmes on subjects of National Importance to achieve localization for SDGs in rural India.

The process of formulation of Panchayat Development Plans must be comprehensive and based on participatory approach, which inter alia involves the full convergence of the developmental schemes of Central and State Governments including those related with 29 subjects listed in the Eleventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution. Previously, there was a system by which Gram Panchayats were getting funds directly under Fourteenth Finance Commission but later it was felt that Funds needs to be disbursed to Block and District Panchayats for inclusive development. In this context Ministry of Panchayati Raj recommended to release the Grants to District and Blocks. Accordingly, a committee was constituted in 2020 to prepare a detailed framework for Preparation of District and Block Development Plans.

Since the Blocks and Districts are getting appropriate funds for planning and execution at Block and District level but the activities are being undertaken in BPDP and DPDP were not substantial and was similar to GPDPs. Thus, MoPR constituted another committee to look into the gaps and challenges in terms of planning process at District/Block level. The committee reported that the Planning process at Block and District level should be Project driven in nature with defined timeline and should have a thematic approach.

I believe that the detailed framework developed by the committee for preparation of Block and District Panchayat Development Plan will serve the purpose by providing step by step guidance to planners and concerned stakeholders. I am sure that framework will be emerged as important tools in planning and implementation at Block and District level.

(GIRIRAJ SINGH)

Office: 'G' Wing, Ground Floor, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi-110001, Tel.: 011-23383548, 23782373, 23782327, Fax: 011-23070309
Resi.: 27, Lodhi Estate, New Delhi, Ph.: 011-24626783, 24655677

कपिल मोरेश्वर पाटील
राज्य मंत्री
पंचायती राज मंत्रालय
भारत सरकार



सत्यमेव जयते

KAPIL MORESHWAR PATIL
MINISTER OF STATE
MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



Message

73rd Constitutional Amendment provided participation of local population for development of rural areas through Panchayati Raj System and formalised the three tier Panchayati Raj System viz. (1) Gram Panchayat at village level, (ii) Intermediate Panchayat (IP) at Block / Taluk / Mandal level, and (iii) District Panchayat (DP) at district level in the country. Subsequently, Ministry of Panchayati Raj was setup, which envisions Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) as an effective, efficient and transparent vehicle for local governance, social change and public service delivery mechanism to meet the aspirations of local population. The mentioned constitutional amendment mandated that the Panchayats to prepare plan for economic development and social justice. However, planning at Gram Panchayat level was institutionalised with the devolution of huge funds to Gram Panchayat by 14th Finance Commission for the period of 2015-16 to 2019-20.

The 14th FC recommended to provide fund to Gram Panchayat and the matter for devolution to other two tiers of Panchayats was strongly put before Fifteenth Finance Commission (FFC) by the Ministry. This resulted in devolution of 15th FC grants to all three tiers of Panchayats since 2020-21, which also mandated to prepare Plan at all three tiers of Panchayats. Accordingly, need was felt to prepare Framework for Preparation of Block and District Development Plans with particular reference to Intermediate and District Panchayats. A committee was constituted in 2020 to prepare a detailed framework for Preparation of District and Block Development Plans. The Framework prepared by the Committee covered the emerging challenges for Blocks and District and highlighted the steps to be taken by the State Governments and others stakeholders for integration in the BDP and DDP.

Since, BPs & DPs are receiving substantial allocations from the Central Finance Commission, it is expected that plans to be undertaken by Districts and Blocks should be different from GPDP and have broader socio-economic impact with optimum utilization of available resources. However, it was observed from the plan prepared by the DPs/BPs in recent years are only covering activities similar to GPDPs, which have very limited socio-economic impact. Hence, the need was felt to constitute a Committee to prepare a framework for Project driven BDP & DPDP in tune of the thematic approach as adopted by the Ministry for Localization of SDGs.

Office: Room No. 392, 'E' Wing, 3rd Floor, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi-110001
Phone: 011-23782143, 23782548, 23782518, E-mail Id: mospanchayatiraj@gmail.com, mos-mopr@gov.in
Residence: 12, Safdarjung Road, New Delhi-110003
Phone: 011-23011235, 23012116, 23012516

कपिल मोरेश्वर पाटील
राज्य मंत्री
पंचायती राज मंत्रालय
भारत सरकार



KAPIL MORESHWAR PATIL
MINISTER OF STATE
MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



I am happy that a detailed framework for Planning for Intermediate/Block and District Panchayats has been prepared. This framework will provide necessary guidance to planners and concerned stakeholders for preparing Project Driven Thematic Block Panchayat and District Panchayat Development Plans. I am sure that this framework will serve as an important tool for all the resource persons and stakeholders associated with decentralised planning at the three-tier Panchayati Raj System and will transform rural areas by providing accelerated, participative and inclusive growth.

(Kapil Moreshwar Patil)

मंत्रालय पंचायत सभत विकास

Office: Room No. 392, 'E' Wing, 3rd Floor, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi-110001
Phone: 011-23782143, 23782548, 23782518, E-mail Id: mospanchayatiraj@gmail.com, mos-mopr@gov.in
Residence: 12, Safdarjung Road, New Delhi-110003
Phone: 011-23011235, 23012116, 23012516

सुनील कुमार, आई.ए.एस.
सचिव

Sunil Kumar, IAS
Secretary



भारत सरकार
पंचायती राज मंत्रालय
डॉ. राजेन्द्र प्रसाद रोड,
कृषि भवन, नई दिल्ली-110001
Government of India
Ministry of Panchayati Raj
Dr. Rajendra Prasad Road,
Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi-110001

MESSAGE

India has a long and rich history of self-governance in rural areas. The Panchayat Institutions, provides a unique framework for local-level decision-making and development planning. Panchayats are mandated for responsible planning and implementing development projects in its respective area and play a pivotal role in improving the service delivery for the people at the grassroots levels.

The devolution of funds to all the three tiers of Panchayats including Block and District Panchayats under the XV Finance Commission (XVFC) has necessitated preparation of Panchayat Development Plans (PDP) at each tier as a mandatory condition. In this context, Ministry of Panchayati Raj has developed a framework to support the States for preparation of Block Panchayat Development Plan (BPDP) and District Panchayat Development Plans (DPDP) in 2020.

However, it is felt that the activities under BPDP and DPDP need to be undertaken on project basis, rather than on piecemeal basis, with broad objectives to meet national targets in a saturation mode to achieve Thematic LSDGs and thereby international agenda of 2030 with the active interventions of PRIs. Ministry of Panchayati Raj, accordingly, constituted a committee to revisit the framework for BPDP/DPDP. I am happy to note that the Committee, after careful examination of available practices and resources has recommended for adopting project-based Development Plans at Block/Intermediate and District Panchayat level.

A project driven BPDP and DPDP will include the projects with an aim to promote the holistic and inclusive development within its jurisdiction which will lead the transformation of rural areas. The District Planning Committees, District/ Block Sabhas and District/Block Panchayats, and the respective Sectoral Working Groups will play a significant role in the preparation of the BPDP and DPDP. The Sankalp data collected at the Gram Panchayat (GP) level and collated at the IP/DP level, as well as the gaps identified through the thematic and composite scores of the Panchayat Development Index (PDI) as well Mission Antyodaya data will aid in identifying priority areas for projects. Additionally, Gram Panchayats may also suggest projects for their areas in various sectors that are difficult to address at their level.

I compliment the Committee for the report and expect that it will lead to much needed holistic focus in the developmental efforts at the grassroots level. I also exhort the Elected Representatives, officials, and other stakeholders of the Block/Intermediate and District Panchayat to adopt the project driven approach in developmental works for achieving the Localized SDGs and thereby attain SDGs.

(Sunil Kumar)

PREFACE

India has great achievement of continuing Panchayati Raj System, which provides unique self-governance in rural area and this has been an integral part of its culture and civilisation. The 73rd Amendment of Constitution of India provides mandate to the Panchayat for preparation of plans for economic development and social justice at all three tiers *viz.* Gram Panchayat at village level, Intermediate Panchayat at Block/Taluka level and District Panchayat at District level. Gram Panchayats in different parts of India have been preparing their respective Gram Panchayat Development Plan since 2014. The preparation of GPDP got boost through the grants on the recommendation of the Fourteenth Finance Commission since 2014, grants from the State Government and active participation in the campaign in capacity building.

Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India (MoPR) in its memorandum submitted to the Fifteenth Finance Commission (FFC) had requested them to recommend grants to Intermediate and District Panchayat, also in addition to that for the Gram Panchayat. On the recommendation of the FFC, Govt. of India has been providing grants also to IP and DP since 2020-21. Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Govt. of India has developed a framework for preparation of Block Panchayats Development Plan and District Panchayat Development Plan. The framework provided participative and inclusive process consisting of three meetings of well represented Block Sabha and District Sabha one each in the beginning for initiating the process and at the end for approving the plan. The framework envisages constituting representative Planning Committee and Sectoral Working Groups, environment creation and community mobilization, consolidation of Mission Antyodaya and GPDP data, spatial analysis, situation analysis, need assessment and gap identification, visioning exercise, identification of resources and corresponding activities, prioritisation and projectisation and approval of plan. After completion of situation analysis and preparation of Development Status Report, Special Block Sabha/District Sabha is to be organised to decide about activities

along with budget to be included in the plan. IP and DP also get grants from State Govt. and most of them have their OSR. However, it was found that most of the IP and DP are utilising large part of these grants for insignificant activities. Therefore, the project driven GPDP and DPDP has become the need of hour not only for utilising these resources but also for transformational development of rural India.

In due appreciation of need for project driven BPDP and DPDP, Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Govt. of India has constituted a committee for laying out guidelines/advisories for the State, District and Intermediate Panchayat, preparation of project format based on thematic framework of Localisation of Sustainable Development Goals (LSDGs), preparation of illustrative list of activities, project of BPDP and DPDP aligned with LSDGs etc. The committee organised twenty two meetings and interacted with various groups of stakeholders *e.g.* representatives of Ministries / Departments of Union Government, State Government, Panchayats, SIRDs, Important multi-level institutions *viz.* World Bank, UNDP, UNICEF and IUCN. The project driven BPDP and DPDP may not be seen as mere projects or plans, rather they should be seen as need focused developmental projects incorporated in meticulous plans for accelerated, multi-pronged and comprehensive development leading to inclusive transformation of rural areas of India.

In the report it has been suggested that Block and District Sabha and Planning Committee of IP and DP and respective Sectoral Working Group have to play very important roles in the preparation of BPDP and DPDP. On the basis of Sankalp data collected at GP level and collated at IP / DP level and the gaps identified through main Antyodaya data priority areas for the projects may be identified. Further, lower tiers of Panchayats may request upper tiers to formulate projects to be implemented in their areas on specific issues, which is difficult to be addressed at lower level. A logical framework approach has been incorporated in the project formulation. A comprehensive project format (Annexure III) has been developed and different activities under each theme for localising SDGs have been identified. The respective Sectoral Working Group in consultation with the Planning Committee would formulate projects in the format (Annexure III) developed by the Committee. The project should focus on the important themes of the respective IP and DP. Important theme-wise focus area for the project have been identified in Chapter 6.3. Further, to facilitate Intermediate and District

Panchayats, important suggestive schemes of Govt. of India have been also outlined for convergence in Chapter 6.4. Furthermore, to facilitate the project driven BPDP and DPDP and based on nine themes important activities with respect to each theme have been listed in Chapter 6.5. Moreover, thirty two model projects on the nine themes also have been incorporated in the report. Twenty three projects have also been provided in prescribed format in Annexure IV A1 – IV G2. A separate framework for capability building for project driven BPDP and DPDP have also been incorporated in the report. In due appreciation of the training in cascading mode national level, state level and decentralized level training institutions have been identified. Further, training needs assessment, tailor making CB &T for project driven BPDP and DPDP, moving from supply to demand driven trainings, use of technology in CB of Project driven BPDP and DPDP have been detailed in this report. Furthermore, monitoring and impact assessment through input and output, output and impact assessment and capacity building for BPDP and DPDP have also been outlined. It is expected that the implementation of this report would lead to transformational comprehensive development in rural areas by giving boost to need based, participatory, inclusive and convergent planning, implementation and monitoring of project driven BPDP and DPDP..



(Dr. Bala Prasad)

Chairman

Committee on Project Driven BPDP and DPDP

विकास आनन्द, भा.प्र.से.
संयुक्त सचिव
VIKAS ANAND, IAS
Joint Secretary



सत्यमेव जयते



पंचायती राज मंत्रालय
भारत सरकार
11वीं मंजिल, जीवन प्रकाश बिल्डिंग,
25, के.जी. मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110001
MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
11th Floor, Jeevan Prakash Building
25, K.G. Marg, New Delhi-110001

Acknowledgement

73rd Amendment of the Constitution of India has formalized the three tier Panchayati Raj System. Further, on the recommendation of XV Finance Commission, Govt. of India, since 2020-21 grants are being released to all 3-tiers of Panchayats as well as Traditional Local Bodies (TLBs) to prepare Plan for economic development and social justice.

Further, to address the need for a Framework for Preparation of Block/Intermediate and District Development Plan, a Committee was constituted in the year 2020. The report of the Committee covered the emerging challenges for Blocks and District and highlighted the steps to be taken by the State Governments and other stakeholders.

Subsequently, with time, it has been observed that the holistic approach is missing from Development Plans of the Block/Intermediate Panchayats and District Panchayats and these two tiers are generally taking up small activities almost like those taken up in the GPDP. Hence, a Committee was constituted to develop a framework for preparation of Project Driven BPDP & DPDP with thematic approach. The Committee after deliberations with various Ministries, State Governments, NIRDPR, International Organisations, experts and other related Stakeholders prepared the Framework. We would like to place on record deep appreciation of the sustained support and cooperation provided by all Members of the Committee who brought their expertise and experience in the field of decentralised planning and Panchayati Raj on the deliberations and output of the Committee.

We gratefully acknowledge our indebtedness to Shri Giriraj Singh, Hon'ble Union Minister of Panchayati Raj and Shri Kapil Moreshwar Patil, Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Panchayati Raj, for their guidance, encouragement and providing all the support for preparation of Project Driven BPDP & DPDP Framework. The Committee owes hugely to the insight and guidance of Shri Sunil Kumar, Secretary, Union Ministry of Panchayati Raj and express deep gratitude to him.

Committee also express heartfelt regards to Dr. Chandra Shekhar Kumar, Additional Secretary and Shri Alok Prem Nagar, Joint Secretary, Union Ministry of Panchayati Raj for their active support and continuous encouragement. We would like to specially convey our sincere gratitude to Dr. Bala Prasad, Former Special Secretary to Govt. of India, Ministry of Panchayati Raj and Chairman of the Committee for his untiring and relentless efforts and absolute dedication in finalizing the framework.

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Vikas Anand
Joint Secretary, Ministry of Panchayati Raj &
Member Secretary of the Committee

Tel. No.: 011-23753819, Email: js2-mopr@gov.in, www.panchayat.gov.in

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Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Full Form
ADC	Autonomous District Council
BDOs	Block Development Officers
BDP	Block Development Plan
BPL	Below Poverty Line
BPDP	Block Panchayat Development Plan
BS	Block Sabha
CB	Capacity Building
CB&T	Capacity Building & Training
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CBPS	Centre for Budget and Policy Studies
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CRP	Common Property Resources
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DP	District Panchayat/ Zila Parishad
DPDP	District Panchayat Development Plan
DPPC	District Panchayat Planning Committee
DWS	Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation
ER	Elected Representative
FC	Finance Commission
FFC /XV FC	Fifteenth Finance Commission
FY	Financial Year
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GP	Gram Panchayat
GS	Gram Sabha
GPDP	Gram Panchayat Development Plans
GST	Goods and Services Tax
IIHMR	Indian Institute of Health Management Research
IP	Intermediate Panchayat

Abbreviation	Full Form
IPPC	Intermediate Panchayat Planning Committee
IT	Information Technology
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
JFM	Joint Forest Management
JJM	Jal Jeevan Mission
KSA	Knowledge, Skill and Development
LBs	Local Bodies
LBT	Land and Building Tax
LGs	Local Governments
LSDG	Localising Sustainable Development Goal
MA	Mission Antyodaya
MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
M/O FPI	Ministry of Food Processing Industries
MoPR	Ministry of Panchayati Raj
MoSPI	Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation
MoRD	Ministry of Rural Development
MOTA	Ministry of Tribal Affairs
MP	Madhya Pradesh
NCAER	National Council of Applied Economic Research
NRLM	National Rural Livelihood Mission
NSS	National Sample Survey
NSSO	National Sample Survey Office
OBC	Other Backward Class
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OSR	Own Source Revenue
PCOSR	Per Capita Own Source Revenue
PCOT	Per Capita Own Tax
PESA	The Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996

Abbreviation	Full Form
PDP	Panchayat Development Plan
PIM	Participatory Irrigation Management
PPSWR	Probability proportional to size with replacement
PR	Panchayati Raj
PRI	Panchayati Raj Institution
PRIA	Participatory Research in Asia
PS	Panchayat Samiti
RLBs	Rural Local Bodies
SBM	Swachh Bharat Mission
SC	Scheduled Caste
SCP	Special Component Plan
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SFC	State Finance Corporation
SHG	Self Help Group
SIRD	State Institute of Rural Development
SIRDPR	State Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj
SLMTT	State Level Master Training Team
SRSWOR	Simple Random Sampling Without Replacement
ST	Scheduled Tribe
SWG	Sectoral Working Group
TNA	Training Need Assessment
ToT	Training of Trainers
TSP	Tribal Sub Plan
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VPRP	Village Poverty Reduction Plan
WATI	Web-assisted telephone interviewing WB World Bank
ZP	Zilla Parishad

Executive Summary

India has a unique system of rural self-governance through Panchayats, which are part of its culture and civilisation. The 73rd Amendment of the Constitution of India introduced uniform structure of three tiers of Panchayat viz. (i) Gram Panchayat at village level, (ii) Intermediate Panchayat (IP) at Block/Sub-Division/Taluk/Mandal level, and (iii) District Panchayat (DP) at district level for rural area. Article 243G of the Constitution mandates Panchayats to prepare and implement plan for economic development and social justice. Therefore, the GP, IP and DP are preparing the Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP), Block Panchayat Development Plan (BPDP) and District Panchayat Development Plan (DPDP) respectively for their specific area. Further, as an institution of local governance Panchayats are responsible for delivery of basic services to local citizens and cater to specific needs of poor and marginalised section. Though Intermediate and District Panchayat are preparing BPDP and DPDP, it has been found that most of them are incurring substantial expenditure on insignificant activities. Therefore, Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India constituted a Committee on Project Driven Block Panchayat Development Plan and District Panchayat Development Plan. The Committee organised twenty two meetings and interacted with various groups of stakeholders *e.g.* representatives of Ministries / Departments of Union Government, State Governments, Panchayats, SIRDs, important multi-lateral institutions viz. World Bank, UNDP, UNICEF and IUCN etc.. The Committee also got organised a National workshop on project driven Block Panchayat and District Panchayat Development Plan on 5 - 6 January 2023 at Delhi for deliberating different aspects of BPDP and DPDP.

Localisation of Sustainable Development Goals through Panchayats Development Plan

In due appreciation of National commitment and contemporary needs it was felt to take forward Sustainable Development Goals through Panchayat Development Plans leveraging wide network and strong institutional mechanism of Panchayats and traditional bodies of non-part IX area. Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India has adopted thematic approach aggregating 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into nine broad themes to

localise SDGs on grass-root level. Localising SDG through Panchayat Development Plans have been elaborated in Chapter 2 of this report. Theme-wise vision, local goals, action points, flagship schemes for localising SDGs have been provided in table 2.2. In realising localisation of SDGs in rural areas Panchayat Development Plans have to be reflective of thematic goals and targets in a manner in which local planning can contribute to achieving the thematic goals and thus SDG by 2030 by Panchayats in their respective area. The process of GPDP, BPDP and DPDP envisage need based planning, situation analysis, prioritisation and preparation of development plans. Further, BPDP and DPDP should also focus on thematic project driven plan to contribute to national commitment to achieve SDGs. Intermediate and District Panchayats may prepare thematic larger projects through convergence and collective action and to promote micro, small and medium scale industries, infrastructure development etc. Separate monitoring committee at State, District and Block levels for BPDP and DPDP have also been outlined in this report.

Gram Panchayat Development Plan

The preparation of GPDP got an overall proactive drive by MoPR and State Governments through grants on the recommendation of the Fourteenth Finance Commission, comprehensive guidelines for preparation of GPDP 2018 and five successive People's Plan Campaign (PPC) "Sabki Yojna Sabka Vikas" mean Plan for everybody and development for everybody in 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022. The GPDP is broad based due to convergence with different Ministries/ Departments of Union Government and grants of the recommendation of the State Finance Commission (SFC) and ensuring active participation of community in the campaign and capacity building to make GPDP and capacity building of Panchayat functionaries and other stakeholders for making GPDP with equity and inclusiveness. The process of preparation of GPDP has been depicted schematically in diagram 3.1. The important steps for the preparation of GPDP include formation of Gram Panchayat Planning Facilitating Team (GPPFT), environment creation and community mobilization, data collection, situation analysis, preparation of Development Status Report (DSR), visioning exercise, prioritization of needs, resources envelope, organising special Gram Sabha, preparation of Draft GPDP and approval of final GPDP. Moreover, for

preparation of comprehensive GPDP there is a system for mentoring, supporting and monitoring in place.

Block Panchayat Development Plan

On the recommendation of the Fifteenth Finance Commission, Government of India (FFC) has been providing grants to Intermediate Panchayat since 2020-21. For proper utilisation of grants and to fulfil its mandates Intermediate Panchayat has to prepare Block Panchayat Development Plan (BPDP). MoPR had constituted a Committee in 2020 to prepare a “Framework for the preparation of the Block Development Plan and District Development Plan for Rural areas”. After consultation with all groups of stakeholders the Committee prepared a comprehensive framework for preparation of Block and District Panchayat Development Plan for rural areas. Moreover, from 2023-24 onwards the process of BPDP is also adopting thematic approach of localisation of sustainable development goals. The process of preparation of Block Panchayat Development Plan (BPDP) has been outlined in Chapter 4 of this report. The Plan scheme of Block Panchayat Development Plan has been depicted schematically through diagram 4.1. The process of BPDP includes constituting Intermediate (Block) Panchayat Planning Committee (IPPC), environment creation and community mobilization, collection of primary and secondary data, situation analysis, need assessment and gap identification, visioning exercise for goal setting, resources and identification / estimation of corresponding activities, prioritisation and projectisation, approval of BPDP, implementation, monitoring, impact analysis etc.

District Panchayat Development Plan

District Panchayat has been mandated to prepare plan for economic development and social justice and the implementation of schemes entrusted to them including those in relation to the matters listed in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution for rural areas of its district. DPDP should focus and cater to overall people’s needs for socio economic development of the rural area of district. Due to availability of expertise and resources at district level, it is important that District Panchayat should try for convergence and make the plan in such a manner that it may be used by District Planning Committee (DPC) as provided in Article

243ZD of the Constitution. As elaborated in the Chapter 5.2 processes of DPDP include formation of District Panchayat Planning Committee (DPPC) and Sectoral Working Groups (SWGs), collection of primary and secondary data, situation analysis, need assessment, preparation of Development Status Report, visioning exercise for goal setting, resources and identification/estimation of corresponding activities, convergence with line departments, prioritisation and projectisation, approval of District Panchayat Development Plan (DPDP), implementation, monitoring and impact analysis. From the analysis of data available up to 28th February, 2023 regarding DPDP planned and implemented, it is obvious that large amount of money being spent on insignificant activities, which should be better undertaken by the Gram Panchayat and Intermediate Panchayat. However, DPDP has huge potential to contribute in the economic development and social justice in the rural area of respective district. DPDP should be completed in the time bound manner and by the end of February each year for the implementation from April of the same year.

Project driven Block and District Panchayat Development Plan

Intermediate and District Panchayats have been mandated to prepare plan for economic growth and social justice and the implementation of schemes entrusted to them including those in relation to the matters listed in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution for rural areas of their respective district. As an institution of local self-government they are also responsible to delivery of basic services to all institutions. The increasing need for development requires various actions, which cannot be taken up by GP, should be addressed by IP and DP through BPDP and DPDP respectively. While formulating BPDP and DPDP, IP and DP should consider subsidiarity, role clarity, complementarity, supplementation, integration and convergence. In accordance with the recommendation of the Fifteenth Finance Commission tied and un-tied grants are being provided to Intermediate and District Panchayats and also they have their own source of revenues. However, in due appreciation of the pattern of utilisation and emerging needs it is increasingly felt that there is need to have project driven BPDP and DPDP.

The Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India has adopted a thematic approach to localize 17 SDGs through nine themes for Panchayats to achieve India's global commitment

to agenda 2030. Block / District Sabha and respective planning committee and sectoral working groups have to play very important role in preparation of project driven Block and District Development Plans with focus on important themes of their respective area. A logical framework approach has been incorporated in the project formulation. The process of identifying needs, focus areas, scope of convergence, activities have been outlined in Chapter 6. Important focus areas *viz.* agri-allied and agro-processing units, strengthening of supply chain management, development of cold chain for perishable products, promotion of livelihood opportunities in secondary and tertiary sectors, rural industry cluster, developing robust Panchayat-Private partnership have been identified for project driven BPDP and DPDP. Further, to facilitate IP and DP important schemes of Govt. of India have been outlined in chapter 6.4. Furthermore, important activities with respect to each theme have been identified and listed in Chapter 6.5.

Suggestive Model Projects for BPDP and DPDP

There was need to demonstrate some example of model projects, which may serve as guidance for the Intermediate and District Panchayats. Thirty two model projects have been outlined for BPDP and DPDP in Chapter 7. These projects cover all nine themes identified for achieving SDGs. Moreover, a comprehensive format (Annexure III) has been prepared by the Committee for project formulation for BPDP and DPDP. Intermediate and District Panchayats may formulate model projects for their respective Panchayats with required modifications for preparing such project driven BPDP and DPDP. Furthermore, to facilitate IP and DP twenty three projects have also been provided in prescribed format in Annexure IV A1 – IV G2.

Capacity Building Framework for Project Driven Block and District Panchayat Development Plans

Capacity building (CB) of Panchayat functionaries is a pre-requisite for better planning, implementation and monitoring of Panchayat Development Plans. Training institutes of Panchayati Raj need to deliver effective capacity building programmes for enabling Intermediate and District Panchayats to prepare comprehensive projects to be incorporated

in BPDP and DPDP respectively. State and District level senior officers / Nodal Officers, District & Block level Coordinators, Elected Representatives of Block & District, members of planning facilitation team of BPDP and DPDP, sectoral groups, members of Hospital Management Committees (RKS), Intermediate and District Panchayats Standing Committees, Line Department officials at block and district levels, Traditional Leaders/ Village Heads, SHG federations etc. are the stakeholders for the capacity building for the project driven BPDP and DPDP. In due appreciation of the training in cascading mode national level, state level and decentralized level training institutions have been identified. Further, training needs assessment, tailor making the CB &T for project driven BPDP and DPDP, moving from supply to demand driven trainings, use of technology in CB of Project driven BPDP and DPDP have been detailed in Chapter 8.4. Further, focus area of the capacity building are localizing SDGs, multi-stakeholders partnership, raising public awareness, agriculture and allied activities, gender mainstreaming, universal health coverage, spatial planning, convergence of funds and schemes, disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, biodiversity conservation, making villages carbon neutral, project management, exposure visits have been identified in Chapter 8.5. Furthermore, monitoring and impact assessment through input and output, outcome and impact assessment, and expected outcome of capacity building for Block and District Development Plan have been outlined in this report.

On the recommendation of the Fifteenth Finance Commission grants from the Central Government is being provided to Intermediate and District Panchayats and Panchayat like institutions at Block and District level since 2021. They also get grants from the State Governments and most of them also have their own source revenue. However, it has been found that most of them are incurring substantial amount of their resources on insignificant activities. Therefore, it was felt that project driven BPDP need to be made an integral part of planning by Intermediate and District Panchayats. Therefore, project driven BPDP and DPDP is need of the hour. It is expected that the implementation of report of the committee may bring transformational change in rural area by giving boost to comprehensive need based participatory and inclusive planning.

Chapter 1

Context of Planning by Panchayats

India has remarkable achievement of continuing Panchayati Raj System, which is an integral part of its culture and civilization. Panchayats provide unique local self-governance and developmental institutions for rural areas. The 73rd Amendment of the Constitution of India introduced uniform structure of three tiers of Panchayat viz. (i) Gram Panchayat (GP) at village level, (ii) Intermediate Panchayat (IP) at Block / Sub-Division / Taluk / Mandal level and (iii) District Panchayat (DP) at district level for rural area. Article 243G of the Constitution mandates Panchayats to formulate and implement plan for economic development and social justice by and implement schemes of Central and State Governments as may be entrusted to them including those in relation to the matters listed in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution. Accordingly, GP, IP and DP are formulating Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP), Block Panchayat Development Plan (BPDP) and District Panchayat Development plan (DPDP) respectively for their area. In this context decentralized planning, Panchayati Raj System, planning by Panchayats, People's Plan Campaign and digital governance in India for rural areas have been elaborated in this chapter.

Ministry of Panchayati Raj(MoPR), Govt. of India has prepared guidelines for preparation of GPDP, BPDP and DPDP. But, with the changing pattern of devolution under Central Finance Commission and evolving needs and aspiration at Panchayat level as driver of economic growth and employment generation, there is need of project driven BPDP and DPDP. In this context MoPR has constituted a Committee on formulation and implementation of project driven Block Panchayat Development Plan (BPDP) vide Office Memorandum No.M-11015/413/2022-CB (29220) dated 9thNovember, 2022 (Annexure I). The terms of reference of the Committee are as follows:

- (i) To layout guidelines/advisories for the State, District Panchayat, Intermediate/Block Panchayat to prepare project based BPDP and DPDP.
- (ii) The project should be preferably (a) Broad based (b) Income Generating (c) sustainable (d) Should be of nature that Gram Panchayat could not execute of its own.

- (iii) To prepare a format for preparation of project based BPDP & DPDP based on the thematic framework of localization of Sustainable Development Goals (LSDGs)
- (iv) Preparation of illustrative list of activities/projects of BPDP & DPDP aligned with LSDGs.
- (v) Any other matter of importance related to BPDP and DPDP.

In view of the deliberations in the meeting of the Committee it was agreed to expand the Committee with addition of five Members vide OM of even number dated 23rd November, 2022 (Annexure II).

1.1 Decentralized Planning in India

The decentralized planning in India has been a part of its culture and civilization. Decentralization in the context of planning, refers to the transfer of decision-making in respect of planning and administrative functions to the local and area level organizations. Setting up of National Planning Committee (1938), Bombay Plan (1944) Gandhian Plan (1944), People's Plan (1945), Jaiprakash Narayan's Sarvodaya Plan (1950) etc. were important steps in this direction. There has been many instances even in modern India, where decentralized planning has been emphasized. Sir Visvesvaraya has advocated four tier planning system for Mysore in 1940. The decentralized planning has also been a part of Gandhian philosophy.

Decentralised planning is the process of planning in which some of its functions and responsibilities of decision-making are delegated to the lower level units of governance. It requires active participation of the community both in the formulation and implementation of plan. It is also known as grass-root level planning or bottom up planning. Community participation in planning and development was the core philosophy of India's freedom struggle that was best expressed by the term Swaraj (Self Rule). This principle was duly reflected in Article 40 of the Constitution of India as Directive Principles of State Policy. The Article provides that, "**The State shall take steps to organize village Panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government**".

Decentralised Planning in India has been practiced from long time for some sectors. In the First Five Year Plan 1951-56 it was suggested that the planning processes should be undertaken at the state and district level. Further, Community Development Blocks were

established to take planning up to block level *inter alia* for involving local community. During the Second Five Year Plan District Development Council was constituted for drawing village plan and popular participation in the planning through democratic decentralization. In 1957 Balwant Rai Mehta Committee submitted its report and in many States Gram (village), Block, District Panchayats were established. Further, in 1969 the Planning Commission issued the first guideline for District Planning leading to several States preparing District Plan (Planning Commission, 2008).

The 73rd Amendment of Constitution of India gave major boost to decentralized planning by mandating Panchayats for planning for economic development and social justice. Further, the 74th Amendment of the Constitution has mandated that State Government to devolve powers and authorities to municipalities including those matter listed in Twelfth Schedule of the Constitution for planning for economic development and social justice and implementation of schemes for their area. Furthermore, Article 243 ZD of the Constitution make it mandatory for State Government to constitute District Planning Committee (DPC), which would prepare draft District Development Plan by consolidating the plan prepared by all Panchayats and municipalities in their area. Thus, the Constitution of India has provided meticulous structure for decentralized planning from village to district level.

1.2 Panchayati Raj System of India

In due appreciation of the need of strengthening Panchayati Raj System the 73rd Amendment of the Constitution in India established uniform structure of three tiers of Panchayats mandates for preparing plan for economic development and social justice. **Article 243G of the Constitution, which is reproduced below for ready reference**

***“243G. Powers, authority and responsibilities of Panchayat.** —Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the Legislature of a State may, by Law, endow Panchayats with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as institutions of self-government and such law may contain provisions for the devolution of powers and responsibilities upon Panchayats, at the appropriate level, subject to such conditions as may be specified therein, with respect to-*

(a) the preparation of plans for economic development and social justice;

(b) the implementation of schemes for economic development and social justice as may be entrusted to them including those in relation to the matters listed in the Eleventh Schedule.”

The provision in the Article 243G is intended to empower all three tiers of Panchayats by enabling the State Governments to devolve powers and authority including those matters listed in the Eleventh Schedule for planning for economic development and social justice and implementation of schemes in their area. The Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution of India contains twenty-nine subjects (Box 1).

Box 1: Subjects Listed in Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution

1. Agriculture, including agricultural extension.	11. Drinking Water.	21. Cultural activities.
2. Land improvement, implementation of land reforms, land consolidation and soil conservation.	12. Fuel and fodder.	22. Markets and fairs.
3. Minor irrigation, water management and watershed development.	13. Road, culverts, bridges, ferries, waterways and other means of communication.	23. Health and sanitation, including hospitals, primary health centres and dispensaries.
4. Animal Husbandry, Dairying and poultry.	14. Rural electrification, including distribution of electricity.	24. Family welfare.
5. Fisheries.	15. Non-conventional energy Sources.	25. Women and Child Development.
6. Social forestry and farm forestry.	16. Poverty alleviation programme.	26. Social welfare, including welfare of the handicapped and mentally retarded.
7. Minor forest produce.	17. Education, including primary and secondary schools.	27. Welfare of the weaker sections, and in particular, of schedule caste and Schedule Tribes.
8. Small scale industries, including food processing industries.	18. Technical training and vocational education.	28. Public distribution system.
9. Khadi, village and cottage industries.	19. Adult and non-formal education.	29. Maintenance of community assets.
10. Rural housing.	20. Libraries.	

Thus through Article 243G of the Constitution, Gram Panchayats, Intermediate Panchayats and District Panchayat are mandated to formulate the GPDP BPDP and DPDP respectively for their respective area. The planning process has to be comprehensive and based on participatory process, which *inter alia* involves the full convergence with schemes of Central Ministries / Line Departments related to 29 subjects enlisted in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution. Panchayats have a significant role to play in the effective and

efficient implementation of schemes on subjects of national importance for transformation of rural India (MoPR, 2020).

1.3 Planning by Panchayats

As mentioned in the preceding section, Article 243G of the Constitution of India mandates Panchayats to prepare plans for economic development and social justice. Further, as local self-government, Panchayats are responsible for delivery of basic services to local citizens and address vulnerabilities of poor and marginalized ones. These can only be achieved through implementation of well thought out plans through efficient and responsible utilization of available resources. Therefore, efficient and comprehensive planning by Panchayats is essential.

Panchayat development plan should ideally match peoples' needs and priorities with available resources. Accordingly, Gram Panchayats are formulating Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) for their respective area. The GPDP should ideally fulfill people's need and aspiration, prioritize in accordance with importance and available resources. It should be formulated through a participatory, inclusive and transparent process. The plan should have two parts, one perspective plan based on long term developmental needs and secondly annual action plan. Gram Panchayat Planning facilitation team play very important role from inception to completion of GPDP. There are empowered committee under chairpersonship of Chief Secretary of the State, the District Coordination Committee under the chairpersonship of District Panchayat President/District Collector/CO and Block Level Coordination Committee under the chairpersonship of Intermediate Panchayat President/Block Development Officer or equivalent constituted *inter alia* to ensure preparation of comprehensive GPDP by the Gram Panchayat in convergence mode. Similarly, Intermediate/Block and District Panchayats are responsible for preparing Block Panchayat Development Plan (BPDP) and District Panchayat Development Plan (DPDP) at the respective levels. The GPDP, BPDP and DPDP have been detailed in Chapter 3, Chapter 4 and Chapter 5 respectively. The formulation process of Panchayat Development Plans must be comprehensive and based on participatory process, which *inter alia* envisages convergence of the schemes of Central and State Governments on the development including those related with 29 subjects listed in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution.

In due appreciation of national commitment and contemporary needs it was felt to take forward the SDGs across the three tiers of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), leveraging wide network and strong institutional mechanism of third tier of Government including Traditional Bodies of non-part IX areas. Accordingly, Ministry has adopted thematic approach aggregating 17 Sustainable Development Goals into 9 broad themes to localize Sustainable Development Goals (LSDGs) at grassroots level. Accordingly, localizing SDGs through GPDP, BPDP and DPDP have been elaborated in Chapter 2.

1.4 People's Plan Campaign

Ministry of Panchayati Raj and Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India have been jointly launching People's Plan Campaign (PPC) in 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022 for preparing comprehensive GPDP under the theme "Sabki Yojana, Sabka Vikas" (meaning plans of everybody and development of everybody). Since 2020 Block Panchayat Development Plan (BPDP) and District Panchayat Development Plan (DPDP) are also being prepared under the campaign. The Campaign also strengthened the role of 31 lakh Elected Representatives of Panchayats and 5.25 crore women SHGs under DAY-NRLM. Mission Antyodaya data help in identifying gaps at the village, and Gram Panchayat level and facilitate systematic thrust on evidence-based participatory planning for the GPDP. The campaign initiated under the theme "Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas" was an intensive and structured exercise for planning at the GP level through convergence among Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), sister govt. Departments and community based organization. The PPCs have been developed over years and they are more broad based encompassing many new contemporary issues, which have been integrated into the plans of PRIs particularly, national commitments, issues and problems related to rural areas. PPC 2022 has been launched from 2nd October, 2022 for preparing comprehensive Panchayat Development Plans for the next financial year 2023-24. Further, new Mission Antyodaya data are being collected with upgraded questionnaire. The main objectives of the PPC 2022 are as follows (MoPR, 2022b):

- Preparation of participatory, comprehensive, and convergent GPDP, BPDP and DPDP by Gram Panchayats, Intermediate Panchayats and District Panchayats respectively in a time bound manner across the Country.

- Evidence Based Assessment of Progress made during previous years and consideration of proposals for 2023-24 in all 29 subjects of Eleventh Schedule of Constitution and covering 9 themes of Localization of Sustainable Development Goals (LSDGs) for respective Panchayat.
- Gram Sabha meetings should be preceded by meetings of 'Bal Sabha' and 'Mahila Sabha' apart from 'Ward Sabha' - these would facilitate enumeration and articulation of demands of children and women in addition to community at large.
- Achieving effective Localization of SDGs through seamless integration of 9 thematic approaches of LSDGs into GPDP.
- Effective integration of Village Poverty Reduction Plans (VPRPs) into GPDP.
- Promoting Gender Responsive Governance at the rural areas through effective involvement of Elected Women Representatives (EWRs), Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and women members in the community in the planning process.
- Undertake Public Information Campaign with public disclosure on Schemes, Finances etc. of all schemes and programmes in respective Panchayat Office and on Public Information Board.

All activities carried out under People's Plan Campaign 2022 are captured on the portal / dashboard *gdp.nic.in* from which data can be accessed to monitor the progress of the campaign in the States. It is imperative that the States need to update the information periodically on the portal. The Nodal Officers appointed by the state(s) are responsible for appointing and uploading the names of the Frontline workers, who will be deputed for the Gram Sabhas (MoPR, 2022).

The net result of the campaign had been that by and large all Panchayats across the country have prepared their respective GPDP, BPDP and DPDP in a time bound manner and the quality of plans has also simultaneously improved substantially.

1.5 Digital Governance for Panchayats

Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) play a vital role in the delivery of various services and basic amenities to the citizens residing in vast rural landscape of the country and is therefore imperative that they are well equipped with the necessary infrastructure and adequately trained manpower. In order to deliver various services rendered by PRIs, Central Finance Commissions mandated Grants are continuously granted by the Central Government to the PRIs including Traditional Local Bodies (TLBs) across the country. Hence, it becomes necessary that performances of PRIs/TLBs are continuously monitored to ensure transparency in utilization of public money for developmental activities and to ensure accountability in their overall functioning. MoPR has been continuously leveraging

Digital Technology to deliver good governance in rural areas and bring about transparency and accountability in the functioning of Panchayats and to enhance end-to-end experience of delivering public services .

eGramSwaraj – Simplified Work Based Accounting Application for Panchayati Raj


With a vision to usher in digital Panchayats to empower & transform rural India, eGramSwaraj, a unified tool for effective monitoring and evaluation of works taken up in the Panchayats was launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister on National Panchayati Raj Day, 24th April 2020. eGramSwaraj has been developed amalgamating the functionalities of the various erstwhile applications under e-Panchayat MMP viz. *PlanPlus*, *ActionSoft*, *PRIASoft* and *National Asset Directory (NAD)* along with the *Area Profiler Application with LGD* acting as the underlying Panchayat directory. The application focuses on Work Based Accounting, i.e. tracking every expenditure incurred for each of the activities proposed under the respective Panchayat Development Plan (PDP).

eGramSwaraj provides a single window with the complete profile of the Panchayats, including Sarpanch/President and Panchayat Secretary details, demographic details of the Panchayat, details of Panchayat finances, asset details, activities taken up through Panchayat Development Plan (PDP), Panchayat information from other Ministries/ departments such as Census 2011, SECC data, Mission Antyodaya survey report etc. eGramSwaraj improves reporting and tracking of Panchayat activities, providing a single interface for capturing Panchayat information. It strengthens and decentralizes planning process so that the development funds consumed by plans result in effective outcomes.

Similarly, a Mobile App for eGramSwaraj was also launched for facilitating ready access to Panchayat information& promoting transparency and accountability viz. (i) *ER data of the selected Panchayat*, (ii) *Panchayat activities (Activity name, scheme name and amount)* and (iii) *Receipts & Expenditure (consolidated) for a selected year*.

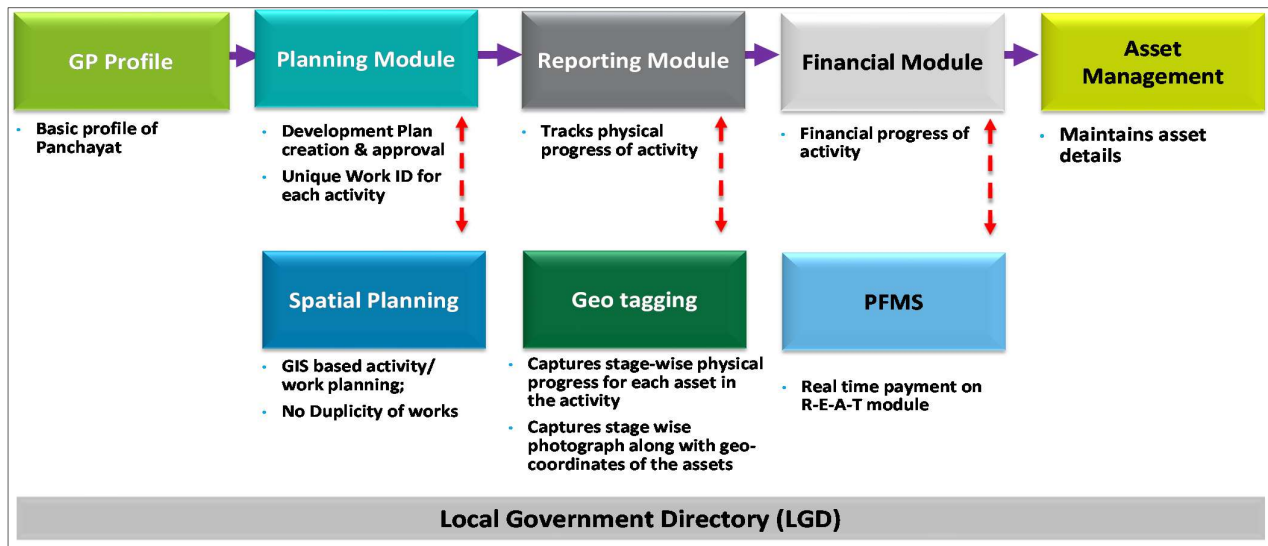
eGramSwaraj Modules

As mentioned earlier, with the PES Applications amalgamated into eGramSwaraj, the erstwhile PES Applications have now been incorporated as different modules as follows:

 PlanPlus	→ Planning Module
 ActionSoft	→ Reporting Module
 PRIASoft	→ Accounting Module
 National Asset Directory	→ Asset Management

Strengthening the architecture are three more attributes (i) Spatial Planning for Decision Support, (ii) Geo-tagging of assets through Mobile Application (mActionSoft) for asset management and (iii) Public Financial Management System (PFMS) for the purpose of online payments by the Panchayats. The details of the various modules of the eGramSwaraj architecture are given in Box 1.2.

Diagram 1.1 eGramSwaraj Architecture



Box 1.2: Various Modules of the eGramSwaraj

Name of Module	Description
Profile Module	Maintains a holistic profile of its own covering the details of the Election-term, Election Members, Committees and Committee members in the Panchayat.
Planning Module	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitates planning of activities and action plan creation, wish list, suggestions, resolutions put forward in Gram Sabhas. - Facilitates recording of Budgetary allocation of funds from various Central & State Government schemes and other resources. - Enables convergence of funds from different sources of funds for an activity. - Captures annual plan creation by allowing Panchayats to take up approved activities as per available fund in different schemes.

Reporting Module	Records all the physical progress of the approved activities (<i>viz.</i> Ongoing, suspended, abandoned, or completed). The module also allows for geo-tagging of asset-based activities through mobile application – mActionSoft.
Accounting Module	Facilitates accounting and monitoring of funds. It allows the Panchayats to maintain their account books online and also captures the expenditure incurred for a specific activity. The accounting is also linked with Public Financial Management System to form an Online Payment Interface, called eGramSwaraj – PFMS Interface (eGSPI) for real time payments to registered vendors by the Panchayats. All the transactions carried out through this interface are secured and entails two-factor authentications through the Digital Signature Certificates (DSCs).
Asset Directory	The Asset Directory stores all the details of immovable and movable assets <i>viz.</i> asset location, status, ownership. It also displays activity and voucher details linked with the asset. The asset directory is also linked with Gram Manchitra to showcase the assets created on the spatial map.

Audit Online

Central Finance Commission time and again have expressed concerns over the unavailability of audited accounts of the Panchayats; and the Fifteenth Finance Commission in its report laid down a two-point critical reform agenda wherein they emphasized on making available the accounts online, both before and after audit .To address this critical Institutional reform, MoPR launched the Audit Online application on 15thApril 2020, for carrying out online Audits of Panchayat accounts and thereby further strengthening the financial management and transparency of Panchayats. One of the unique aspects of this application is that it is configurable as per every States 'Audit Act / Rules. Moreover, AuditOnline is also linked to the accounting module of eGramSwaraj whereby auditors can access various information pertaining to Panchayat accounts *viz.* annual receipt & payment statements, consolidated abstract register, monthly reconciliation statement, voucher details, cash book report etc.

- To begin with States were asked to carry out audit of at least 25% of Panchayats' the Fourteenth Finance Commission accounts for the audit period 2019-20 to be eligible for the next release of XV FC grants. All the States, except Arunachal Pradesh, have completed the target for 2019-20. As on 7th March 2023, 1,18,426 Audit Reports have been generated for the audit period 2019-20.

- Similarly, for the audit period 2020-21; as per the Operational Guidelines of XV FC recommendations, States had to ensure audit for 25% Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) accounts including Traditional Local Bodies to be eligible for release of next grants. As on 7th March 2023 1,96,623 Audit reports have been generated for the audit period 2020-21.

Gram Manchitra

To encourage the Spatial Planning by the Panchayats, MoPR had launched the GIS application “Gram Manchitra ”on 29thOctober 2019 .This application facilitates and supports Panchayat users to perform planning at their respective level using geo-spatial technology .It provides a single /unified Geo Spatial platform to visualize better the various developmental works to be taken up across the different sectors and provide a decision support system for Panchayat Development Plan)PDP .(

The application is being integrated with spatial and non -spatial data from various Ministries and also linked with Socio -Economic Caste Census)SECC (report, Mission Antyodaya)MA (and MA gap analysis and Resource Envelope allocated to Panchayats .All this information is available in one window, which will support/assist user in better visualization of works during planning .The detailed visual record of the projects can be maintained, which can be accessed any time with a click of mouse .Physical verification of the projects would be no more at the mercy of time, but can be done by anybody, from anywhere and at any time.

Salient features of Gram Manchitra

- ✚ Real time’ monitoring of activities/ development work implementation status and progress of execution of various schemes can be easily tracked.
- ✚ Analysis tools like proximity analysis, measurement tool, query, elevation profile, Panchayat Profile, street light planning, Cost effective Road plan etc. have been provisioned in the application, to support the users for prioritizing the activities per the available infrastructure.
- ✚ Enables de-duplication of assets under various schemes/programmes. Using spatial planning in local self-governance will also bring accountability, transparency, quality of service, pace of implementation, and efficient monitoring System

1.6 Organisation of Report

All out efforts were made by the Committee, constituted by Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India for Project Driven BPDP and DPDP to prepare this report. The committee interacted various groups of stake-holders. The report consists of eight chapters *viz* Context of planning by Panchayat, Localization of Sustainable Development Goals, Gram Panchayat Development Plan, Intermediate Panchayat Planning, District Panchayat Planning, Project driven Block and District Panchayat Development Plan, Suggestive Project for BPDP and DPDP, Capacity Building Framework for project driven BPDP and DPDP.

The context of planning by Panchayat including decentralized planning by Panchayats and digital governance has been described in Chapter 1. The second chapter deals with localization of Sustainable Development Goals (SGDs) for which India is committed to achieve them by 2030. The details of Gram Panchayat Development plan, which is being prepared since 2014 by Gram Panchayats across India has been elaborated in Chapter 3. The GPDP got a boost in 2018 because of launching of People's Plan Campaign for the first time for the preparation of GPDP and comprehensive guideline for the GPDP was prepared by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj. Block Panchayat Development Plan was started with the first report of the Fifteenth FC in 2020-21, has been described in Chapter 4, whereas Chapter 5 deals with the District Panchayat Development Plan. It was felt that there is need to bring project based BPDP and DPDP and this has been elaborated in Chapter 6 to help the Intermediate Panchayat and District Panchayat to prepare projects to be incorporated in the BPDP and DPDP. Some suggestive projects have been prepared and incorporated in Chapter 7. Some of them are being implemented and most of them are in the conceptual framework. In due appreciation of the need of capacity building a separate framework for this purpose, has been elaborated in Chapter 8.

Chapter 2

Localization of Sustainable Development Goals through Panchayat Development Plan

Sustainable Development Goals are universal call for actions, which would lead to comprehensive development. India is committed to SDGs and is working towards achieving them by 2030. The NITI Aayog is nodal agency for SDGs and therefore it is taking lead in coordination with the different Central Ministries/Departments and State Governments for achieving the goals. Further, the effective translation of the SDGs into reality requires their localisation with the help of Panchayats. Therefore, in due appreciation of the importance of localisation of SDGs, thematic approaches and their incorporation in Panchayat Development Plans along with mentoring and monitoring have been elaborated in this chapter.

2.1 Sustainable Development Goals

In September 2015, with a common mission for '*One Planet for All*', 193 member countries of the United Nations passed a resolution for "Transforming Our World - The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development". It is a plan of action for people, planet, and prosperity. Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) started on 1st January 2016 and is to be achieved within 31st December 2030. This Agenda provides a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future, by succeeding the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). At its heart are the universal 17 SDGs with selected 169 targets and 231 indicators to address specific sectors and issues, which shall go hand-in-hand with strategies for removing poverty and other deprivations. 17 SDGs have been shown in diagram 2.1. All 17 SDGs are integrated, indivisible and they aim to strike a balance between three dimensions of sustainable development: economic, social, and environmental.

Diagram 2.1: Sustainable Development Goals



2.2 Importance of Localization of Sustainable Development Goals

India with the second largest population in the world has a considerable responsibility to global SDG achievement. Nearly 70% of India's population live in rural areas. The achievement of SDGs at national level will require actions at the grassroots level through Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). With the focus on poverty reduction, food security, health for all, quality basic services for ease of living, quality education, gender equality, access to safe & adequate drinking water and sanitation and employment generation, SDGs are connected to the local issues, goals and action points for sustained development of rural areas. Considering the significance, the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals 2030 Agenda depends on progress made in localizing SDGs by PRIs.

The 2030 Agenda recognises that eradicating extreme and multi-dimensional poverty in all its forms and dimensions would be an indispensable requirement for sustainable development by realising human rights of all and achieving gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls. The inter-linkages and integrated nature of SDGs fully realize the objective and purpose of the universal agenda. It envisages universal respect for human rights and human dignity, the rule of law, justice, equality, and non-

discrimination; of respect for race, ethnicity, and cultural diversity; and of equal opportunity permitting the full realization of human potential and contributing to shared prosperity. One way to measure progress to focus on 5 Ps that shaped SDGs: People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnership (diagram 2.2). These 5 Ps highlight how SDGs are an intertwined framework instead of group of siloed goals (UNF, 2019).

Diagram 2.2: Five Ps of Sustainable Development Goals



Source : SDG Society, 2023

- **People:** By removing poverty and hunger, in all their forms and dimensions, and to ensure that all human beings can fulfil their potential in dignity and equality and in a healthy environment.
- **Planet:** By protecting the planet from degradation, including through sustainable consumption and production, sustainably managing its natural resources, and taking urgent action on climate change for supporting the needs of the present and future generations.
- **Prosperity:** By ensuring all human beings can enjoy prosperous and fulfilling lives

and that economic, social, and technological progress occurs in harmony with nature.

- **Peace:** By fostering peaceful, just, and inclusive societies that are free from fear and violence.
- **Partnership:** By mobilizing the means required for implementing this universal Agenda through a revitalised global and local partnership for Sustainable Development, and by strengthening solidarity, focused on the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable and with the participation of all stakeholders.

Therefore, for implementing the plan of action, transformative steps are urgently required to shift the society onto a sustainable and resilient path. All stakeholders must act in collaborative partnership for collective journey together for achieving the objective of '*No One will be Left Behind*'. By this process, the lives of all will be profoundly improved and our world will be transformed into the better future (UN, 2015).

2.3 Thematic Approaches to Localization of SDGs

Panchayats have been constitutionally mandated to prepare plans for economic development and social justice including 29 subjects mentioned in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. SDGs are universal and a blueprint for progress. Based on the recommendations of an Expert Committee, MoPR has taken thematic approach that are connected to 17 SDGs. Total Nine (9) themes have been taken due to these being easy to relate to and for the local elected representatives (ERs) and the community. It provides a vision for Panchayats with the aim at achieving each of the following nine theme (table 2.1).

Table 2.1: Nine Themes and corresponding SDGs

Sl. No.	Themes	Corresponding SDGs
Theme 1	Poverty Free Village and enhanced livelihood village	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,10,11 ,13,15
Theme 2	Healthy Village	2,3
Theme 3	Child Friendly Village	1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
Theme 4	Water Sufficient Village	6 & 15
Theme 5	Clean and Green Village	6, 7, 12, 13, 14 and 15
Theme 6	Village with Self Sufficient Infrastructure	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 9 and 11
Theme 7	Socially Just and Socially Secured Village	1, 2, 5, 10 and 16
Theme 8	Village with Good Governance	16
Theme 9	Women Friendly Village	1,2,3,4,5 and 8

2.4 Theme-wise Vision, Local Goals, Action Points and flagship schemes for Localization of SDGs

Theme-wise vision, local goals, action points and flagship schemes for localization of SDGs have been provided in table 2.2.

Table 2.2 Theme-wise, vision, local goals, Action Points and flagship schemes for localization of SDGs.

Theme 1	Poverty-Free and Enhanced Livelihood Village
Vision	A poverty-free Panchayat that ensures there is social protection so that none slip back to poverty. A village where there is growth and prosperity with enhanced livelihoods for all.
Local Goals	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Comprehensive coverage of all eligible beneficiaries under livelihood and social protection schemes including PDS, ICDS etc. 2. Economic development & employment generation through individual / collective enterprises. 3. 100% enrolment of children in school.
Local Action Points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identification of people living with multiple deprivations as per SECC/MA data. ● Effective distribution of Job Cards of MGNREGS. ● Facilitate registration in PDS. ● Income generation through skill training, local enterprises. ● Improve in land productivity-irrigation, better seeds, bio-fertilizers, identification of appropriate new technologies, use of KVKs. ● Strengthen SHGs by handholding training and initiating thrift credit activities and accessing bank linkages.
Flagship Schemes	MGNREGS, NRLM, NSAP, e-shram, Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana, NSAP, PMEGP, Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana and other resources available at Panchayat Level.
Theme 2	Healthy Village
Vision	Ensure healthy lives and well-being for all at all ages.
Local Goals	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Eliminate stunting and wasting. 2. Eliminate anemia amongst adolescent girls and women. 3. Low cost, highly nutritious and locally procured cereals, vegetables, fruits, eggs etc. 4. Ensure preventive and curative measures for communicable diseases. 5. Zero maternal deaths, child deaths under 5 years. 6. Provision for adequate medical care and health facilities for all. 7. Augmentation in crop production through multi-cropping and mixed farming. 8. Promote organic farming.
Local Action Points:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enroll Families under PDS. 2. Enroll children, pregnant women & lactating mother under ICDS. 3. Ensure Growth monitoring of children under 6 yrs. 4. Ensure Quality and nutritious mid-day meals in schools. 5. Promotion of Nutri-Garden in the schools. 6. Ensure adequate infrastructures in PHSC/CHC for quality services, promotion of telemedicine. 7. Monitor cleanliness to combat malaria, waterborne diseases and other communicable diseases.

Flagship Schemes	National Health Mission, National AYUSH Mission, Umbrella ICDS, Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana, Poshan Abhiyan and other resources available at Panchayat Level.
Theme 3	Child-Friendly Village
Vision :	To ensure that all children are able to enjoy their rights for survival, development, participation and protection to reach their full potential.
Local Goals	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 100% child labour free. 2. 100% enrolment in the school. 3. No Trafficking cases. 4. Reduction in child marriage cases. 5. Ensure protected environment from all kinds of violence against children. 6. Ensure child participation in local governance. 7. Ensure safe, secure, and clean environment.
Local Action Points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure quality infrastructure in schools with separate toilets for boys & girls. • Ensure quality education - no dropouts. • Ensure no drop out cases. • Plan for Playground & library. • Plan for Skill training activities. • Organize Bal Sabha/Children's Parliament. • Ensure no cases of child marriages, child labour and trafficking. • Ensure timely access to entitlements like uniforms, text books, scholarship grant etc. • Promote awareness on eliminating harmful use of alcohol and drugs. • Organize awareness program on legal provision of children.
Flagship Schemes	National Health Mission, Umbrella ICDS, Poshan Abhiyan, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Samagra Shikha Abhiyan, Mid-Day Meal Scheme and other resources available at Panchayat Level.
Theme 4	Water Sufficient Village
Vision	A village with Functional House Tap Connection to all, with targeted standard of quality water supply, good water management and abundant water availability for agriculture and all needs and conserving its water ecosystem.
Local Goals	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Access to adequate & clear water to all and potable water facilities. 2. Access to sanitation facilities in the villages. 3. Ensure 100% usage of Individual Household Latrine. 4. Develop mechanism on grey water treatment & purification. 5. Ensure 100% ODF. 6. Address groundwater depletion, arsenic contamination, rainwater harvesting and groundwater recharge. 7. Maintain ecosystem through conservation of natural resources.

Local Action Points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure adequate & safe piped water supply to all HHs. • Avoid contamination of water. • Ensure rainwater harvesting. • Promote Water conservation for rain-fed agriculture. • Plan for Waste water recycling mechanisms. • Strengthen community for monitoring the conservation of water bodies. • Monitor regulation on water extraction based on demand-yield match. • Plan & Monitor water distribution networks. • Recharge of groundwater aquifers. • Rejuvenation of Springs. • Facilitate appropriate micro-irrigation methods (Drip/Sprinkler). • Enhance water-use efficiency by rationalizing water use for appropriate cropping pattern like Happa model (drought area) etc. • Promote the use of technology for water testing. • Modern agriculture through water-efficient technologies.
Flagship Schemes	<p>Jal Jeevan Mission, National Rural Drinking Water Programme, Swachh Bharat Mission, MGNREGS, Finance Commission Grant, National Water Mission and other resources available at Panchayat Level.</p>

Theme 5	Clean and Green Village
Vision	Creating a village, for the future of our children, which is lush and green with nature's bounty, using renewable energy, clean, protecting environment and climate resilient.
Local Goals	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shift from non-renewable to renewable source of energy. 2. 100% ODF. 3. Enhanced green cover through social forestry use of local nursery. 4. Ensuring conservation of biodiversity and sustainability of ecosystems.
Local Action Points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ensure use of solar energy in HHs and public places. ● Ensure efficient distribution system of electricity. ● Ensure efficient waste management facility. ● Promote construction and use of bio-gas systems. ● Promote harnessing of local hydel resource. ● Promote energy efficient solar pumps for micro irrigation. ● Empower community for effective conservation of eco-system. ● Plan for Plantation of natural vegetation in high-slope areas, barren and other common lands and alongside roads. ● Maintain Public Biodiversity Register. ● Plan for plantation schemes and nursery bed, composting units.
Flagship Schemes	National Afforestation Program, IWMP, national Rural Drinking Water Program, PM-KUSUM, Finance Commission Grant and other resources available at Panchayat Level.
Theme 6	Village with Self Sufficient Infrastructure
Vision	To achieve Self-sufficient Infrastructure and ensure access for all to adequate, safe, and affordable housing and basic services.
Local Goals	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure the establishment of quality infrastructure - GP Bhawan, AWC, Schools, Health Centre, CSC, separate toilets with running tap water provision in schools. 2. Ensure all weather connectivity roads, solar street lights and community solar tree, ensure pucca house for all. 3. Ensure piped water to all HHs. 4. Ensure proper covered drainage system.

Local Action Points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ensure availability of pucca houses. ● Ensure adequate, functional clean toilet facilities with running tap water in schools (separately for boys and girls) and Anganwadis. ● Plan proper sewage system by the construction of close and covered drains. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Plan the GP Building with proper sanitation & drinking water facilities. ● Plan the CSC with technical facilities. ● Ensure better infrastructure at PHSC/CHC & schools. ● Plan the Community halls, Digital Public Library and playgrounds.
Flagship Schemes	MGNREGS, PMGSY, Jal Jeevan Mission, PMAY(Gramin), National Rural Livelihood Mission, Samagra Shikha Abhiyan and other resources available at Panchayat Level
Theme 7	Socially Just and Socially Secured Village
Vision	Every person in the village must feel cared for and all eligible must be covered by social security systems.
Local Goals	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improving living standards of the BPL Households. 2. Implementing and ensuring social protection schemes for all. 3. Facilitating enrolment of children and pregnant women under ICDS. 4. Reduce poverty by providing wage employment under MGNREGS. 5. Appropriate infrastructure and facilities for person with disability (Disabled-friendly).
Local Action Points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Strengthen Gram Sabhas for ensuring responsive, inclusive, and participatory and representative decision-making at all levels. ● Identification of the poor with multiple deprivations through socio-economic caste census data. ● Convergence with different agencies, programmes and schemes and community organizations which can support the Gram Panchayat. ● Facilitate registration in PDS.
Flagship Schemes	PM-SYM, NSAP, MGNREGS, DAY-NRLM, PMMAY and other resources available at Panchayat Level
Theme 8	Village with Good Governance
Vision	Ensuring benefits of development under various schemes and responsive service delivery to all residents of GP through Good Governance.
Local Goals	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Coordination and convergence among various institutions/stakeholders for preparation of GPDP. 2. Establishing partnership and collaboration in village. 3. Involvement of youth /children/SHG/village committees in localization of SDGs. 4. Promoting better public service delivery by use of technology.

Local Action Points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Installation of Information Boards in Gram Panchayats. ● Organize awareness about different Central & State schemes. ● Ensure timely disposal of RTI grievances. ● Identification of the vulnerable & economically weaker section of the society. ● Strengthen Gram Sabhas for ensuring responsive, inclusive, participatory, and representative decision-making at all levels. ● Ensure effective delivery of the services through the use of ICT. ● Strengthen the local committees for holistic development in rural areas.
Flagship Schemes	RGSA, Finance Commission Grant, DAY-NRLM, MGNREGS, DDU-GKY and other resources available at Panchayat Level.
Theme 9	Women-Friendly Village
Vision	To achieve gender equality, provide equal opportunities, empower women and girls in a safe environment.
Local Goals	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce crimes against women and girls. 2. Ensure safety of women in all public and private spheres. 3. Improve participation of women in socio-political, economic activities and participation in community-based organisations. 4. Equal wages for equal pay to the women.
Local Action Points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 100% school enrolment and retention of drop-out girls. ● Programmes for school children against cybercrimes and substance abuse ● Conduct Mahila Sabha on a regular basis. ● Discuss the issues of gender disparity and violence against women at community level. ● Develop Gender Responsive Budget Plan. ● Provide free legal aid services to the women in need and care. ● Promote Women's participation in economic activities under SHGs. ● Promote Awareness on Legal Provisions for Women. ● Ensure no cases of Child Marriage. ● Ensure no cases of Child Trafficking. ● Organize awareness against gender discrimination practice: sex-determination & sex-selective abortion. ● Ensure active inclusion and engagement of adolescent girls in livelihood and skill development programmes. ● Ensure registration and tracking of women and girls who are migrating
Flagship Schemes	MGNREGS, Mission Vatsalya, Kishori Shakti Yojana, Mission Poshan, NRLM, NHM, Beti Bacaho Beti Padhao and other resources available at Panchayat Level.

Source: MoPR, 2022b

2.5 Localization of SDG and Panchayat Development Plan

The MoPR has constantly been providing support to the States and UTs to develop state-specific guidelines for the preparation of Panchayat Development Plans (PDPs) converging all resources in setting local development agenda and finding local solutions to development issues. In due appreciation of the importance of the SDGs and their localization process in rural areas, PDP preparation must focus on thematic goals and targets in a manner in which the local planning process and execution mechanism of actions can contribute to the Panchayat Development. Achievement of thematically aggregated goals at the three-tier PRIs will further lead India to achieve UN Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development at the global platform.

People's action at the local level is a key to bringing transformative change to achieve sustainable development at the grassroots. Three-tier Panchayats (Gram, Intermediate/Block, and District) play pivotal role in planning, implementation, and monitoring of different flagship programmes/schemes of both Central and State Governments. Panchayats have been constitutionally mandated to prepare development plans for economic development and social justice with actions related to including 29 subjects mentioned in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution. Hence, the role of PRIs is very crucial in strengthening localization process of SDGs. The thematic approach is being taken with reference to the easily understandable indicators and in relation to the local context by the stakeholders of Elected Representatives (ERs), functionaries, Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and communities at the grassroots level. It provides a vision statement on each theme with local action points for Panchayats with the aim at each of the following nine themes corresponding with SDGs (table 2.1). To sum up, localization of SDGs is now a pre-requisite for Panchayat Plans viz. GPDP, BPDP and DPDP. In other words, SDGs need to be localized in local context for their attainment through GPDP, BPDP and DPDP. It is expected that the LSDGs would guide Panchayats in formulation of SDG-focused comprehensive GPDP, BPDP & DPDP and proper implementation of Panchayat Plans will deliver on SDGs.

Integration of the SDGs into Panchayat Planning process represents a natural synergy between the two initiatives. Effective localization process of SDGs requires linking budgets to the local plans, which in turn requires an approach that fosters vertical as well as

horizontal convergence. The tied and untied funds for Panchayats have provided adequate financial resources for their holistic and sustainable development. Through PDP based comprehensive development of rural areas is possible. The shift of focus in PDPs should be from quantitative achievement to qualitative improvements in planning process to achieve SDGs in a phased manner. Training for capacity building of the facilitators on PDP preparation process requires their full orientation on the thematic framework by immersion in the process. Adoption of at least one thematic achievement in each PDP cycle by each Gram Panchayat, Intermediate/Block Panchayat, and District Panchayat should be ensured on a mission mode through People's Plan Campaign (PPC).

Based on the recommendations of the Fifteenth Finance Commission (FFC), Government of India has been providing grants also to Intermediate/Block Panchayats (IPs/BPs) and District Panchayats (DPs) since 2020-21. The MoPR had developed a framework for preparation of Block and District Panchayat Development Plans for development of rural areas. The framework focused on the process, steps, approaches, structure and different convergent mechanisms for preparation of comprehensive PDPs for the District and Block levels. The processes for Block Panchayat Development Plan (BPDP) and District Panchayat Development Plan (DPDP) envisage need-based planning with focus on activities emanating from Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDPs) for integrated Panchayat Development Plan. Further, BPDP and DPDP would also focus on project driven thematic plan preparation to contribute to national commitments to achieve SDGs. The District and Intermediate/Block Panchayats may prepare theme-based larger projects through convergence and collective actions. In this initiative, convergence approach would play an important role to achieve the mission and process of LSDGs by identifying stakeholders, development partners, mapping of existing resources, potential resources and preparing the broad lines of understanding of roles and responsibilities for preparation of cohesive GPDPs, BPDPs and DPDPs for the overall economic growth and development in rural areas across the nation.

2.6 Mentoring and Monitoring Committee for PDP

Mentoring and monitoring are very important for achieving set of goals like SDGs. Therefore, with larger perspective mentoring system including comprehensive monitoring has been designed and being implemented. The 'State Level Nodal Officer

Monitoring Committee' (SLNOMC) (table 2.3) created for the incentivisation of Panchayats consisting of officials' works as State Level Monitoring Committee for overall mentoring, handholding, training and monitoring of Quality Panchayat Development Plan (PDP) process at following different level (table 2.4). The Committee in each State is presided over by the Chief Secretary of the State.

Table 2.3: Theme wise Representing officers in SLNOMC

Sl. No.	Theme	Director/Joint Director/Deputy Director of concerned Departments
1.	Poverty Free and Enhanced Livelihoods Village	Rural Development and Panchayat Raj
2.	Healthy Village	Health & Family Welfare Department
3.	Child-Friendly Village	School Education Department
4.	Water Sufficient Village	Public Health Engineering/Drinking Water & Sanitation
5.	Clean and Green Village	Public Health Engineering/Drinking Water & Sanitation
6.	Village with Self-Sufficient Infrastructure	Rural Development and Panchayat Raj
7.	Socially Just and Socially Secured Village	Social Welfare Department
8.	Village with Good Governance	Panchayat Raj
9	Women-Friendly Village	Women & Child Development

Source: (a) MoPR, 2022b

- (i) District Level Monitoring Committee (table 2.4) created for Incentivisation of Panchayats consisting of following officials will also act as District Level Monitoring Committee for overall mentoring, handholding, training and monitoring of preparation of Quality Panchayat Development Plan (PDP) (MoPR, 2022b).

Table 2.4: District Level Monitoring Committee

Sl. No.	Theme/ Thematic Committee	Line Departments for concerned PDP	Chairperson	Members
i.	Poverty free and enhanced livelihoods Village	i. D/o Rural Development & Panchayati Raj	District Collector/ CEO Zilla Parishad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District level Officer handling NRLM • District level Officer handling MGNREGS

		ii. D/o Agriculture and Farmers Welfare		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Panchayat Officer/ District Level Officer as Member Convenor
ii.	Healthy Village	i. D/o Health & Family Welfare ii. D/o Ayush/ Ayurveda iii. D/o Rural Development & Panchayati Raj iv. D/o Women & Child Development	District Collector/CEO Zilla Parishad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chief Medical Officer/District Health Officer/ • District Level Officer from D/o Women & Child Development • Officer from D/o Ayush/Ayurveda • Faculty (Health & Training Institute) • District Panchayat Officer/ District Level Officer as Member Convenor
iii.	Child-Friendly Village	i. D/o Health & Family Welfare ii. D/o School Education iii. D/o Rural Development & MoPR	District Collector/CEO Zilla Parishad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deputy Director/District Level Officer (D/o Elementary Education) • District Level Officer dealing with Reproductive and Child Health • District Panchayat Officer/District Level Officer as Member Convenor
iv.	Water Sufficient Village		District Collector/CEO Zilla Parishad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Level Officer nominated from Public Health Engineering /Drinking Water & Sanitation • District Level Officer nominated from Rural Development Department • District Panchayat Officer/District Level Officer as Member Convenor
v.	Clean and Green Village	i. Public Health Engineering /Drinking Water & Sanitation ii. D/o New and Renewable Energy iii. D/o Rural Development	District Collector/CEO Zilla Parishad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Level Officer nominated from Public Health Engineering /Drinking Water & Sanitation • District Level Officer dealing with renewable energy • District Level Officer from Rural Development Department dealing with SBM-G

		& Panchayati Raj		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Panchayat Officer/ District Level Officer as Member Convenor
vi.	Village with Self-Sufficient Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. D/o Rural Development & Panchayati Raj ii. D/o Electronics & Information Technology/NIC iii. D/o Telecommunications 	District Collector/CEO Zilla Parishad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Level Officer from NIC • District Level Officer dealing with BharatNET • District Panchayat Officer/District Level Officer as Member Convenor
vii.	Socially Just and Socially Secured Village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. D/o Social Welfare ii. D/o Rural Development & Panchayati Raj 	District Collector/CEO Zilla Parishad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Level Officer from Rural Development Department dealing with National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) • District Level Officer from D/o Social Welfare • District Panchayat Officer/ District Level Officer as Member Convenor
viii.	Village with Good Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. D/o Rural Development & Panchayati Raj ii. D/o Electronics & Information Technology/NIC 	District Collector/CEO Zilla Parishad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Level Officer from Panchayati Raj dealing with e-GramSwaraj • District level officer from NIC • District Panchayat Officer/District Level Officer as Member Convenor
ix.	Women-Friendly Village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. D/o Health & Family Welfare ii. D/o School Education & Literacy iii. D/o Ayush/Ayurveda iv. D/o Rural Development & Panchayati Raj 	District Collector/CEO Zilla Parishad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chief Medical Officer • District level Officer from D/o Rural Development Department • District level Officer from D/o Ayush/Ayurveda • District level Officer from D/o Elementary Education • District Level officer dealing with SRLM • District Panchayat Officer/District Level Officer as Member Convenor

Source : MoPR, 2022b

- (ii) Block level Monitoring Committee (table 2.5) created for incentivisation of Panchayats consisting of officials will also work as act as Block Level Monitoring Committee for overall mentoring, handholding, training and monitoring of preparation of Quality Block Panchayat Development Plan (BPDP) and Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP):

Table 2.5: Block Level Monitoring Committee

Sl. No.	Theme/The matic Committee	Line Departments for concerned BPDP/ GPDP	Chairperson	Members
1	Poverty free and enhanced livelihoods Village	i. D/o Rural Development & Panchayati Raj ii. D/o Agriculture and Farmers Welfare	Block Development Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Block Level Officer handling SRLM • Officer handling MGNREGS • Panchayat Level Extension Officer/ Equivalent Officer as Member Convenor
2	Healthy Village	i. D/o Health & Family Welfare ii. D/o Ayush/ Ayurveda iii. D/o Rural Development & Panchayati Raj iv. D/o Women & Child Development	Block Development Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Block Medical Officer • Child Development Programme Officer (CDPO) • Panchayat Extension Officer/ Officer holding Equivalent position in Block as Member Convenor
3	Child-Friendly Village	i. D/o Health & Family Welfare ii. D/o School Education iii. D/o Rural Development & Panchayati Raj	Block Development Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CDPO • Panchayat Extension Officer/ Officer holding Equivalent position in Block as Member Convenor
4	Water Sufficient Village	i. D/o Public Health Engineering /Drinking Water & Sanitation ii. D/o Rural Development	Block Development Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Block level officer/Junior Engineer/ Assistant Engineer • Panchayat Extension Officer/ Officer holding

		iii. D/o Rural Development & MoPR		Equivalent position in Block as Member Convenor
5	Clean and Green Village	i. Public Health Engineering /Drinking Water & Sanitation ii. D/o New and Renewable Energy iii. D/o Rural Development & Panchayati Raj	Block Development Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Officer from Block handling SBM-G • Panchayat Extension Officer/ Officer holding Equivalent position in Block as Member Convenor
6	Village with Self- Sufficient Infrastructure	i. D/o Rural Development & Panchayati Raj ii. D/o Electronics & Information Technology/NIC iii. D/o Telecommunications	Block Development Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nominated Officer from NIC • Panchayat Extension Officer/ Officer holding Equivalent position in Block as Member Convenor
7	Socially Just and Socially Secured Village	i. D/o Social Welfare ii. D/o Rural Development & Panchayati Raj	Block Development Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Welfare Officer at Block Level • Panchayat Extension Officer/ Officer holding Equivalent position in Block as Member Convenor
8	Village with Good Governance	i. D/o Rural Development & Panchayati Raj ii. D/o Electronics & Information Technology/NIC	Block Development Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nominated member from NIC • Block Level Officer from BBNL • Panchayat Level Extension Officer/ Officer holding Equivalent position in Block as Member Convenor
9	Women-Friendly Village	i. D/o Health & Family Welfare ii. D/o School Education & Literacy	Block Development Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CDPO • Block Education Officer/ Equivalent • Block Medical Officer

		iii. D/o Ayush/ Ayurveda iv. D/o Rural Development & Panchayati Raj		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Panchayat Level Extension Officer/ Officer holding Equivalent position in Block as Member Convenor
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Source : MoPR, 2022b

Very high emphasis has been laid on convergence and collective action because there are many programmer and schemes for achieving economic development and social justice and these are being implemented in Panchayat by different departments and agencies. The GPDP prepared in consonance with schemes of different departments and process and mentoring and monitoring system mentioned above would go a long way for achieving Sustainable Development Goals in rural part of India and thereby bringing a transformational change in the developmental trajectory of villages.

Chapter 3

Gram Panchayat Development Plan

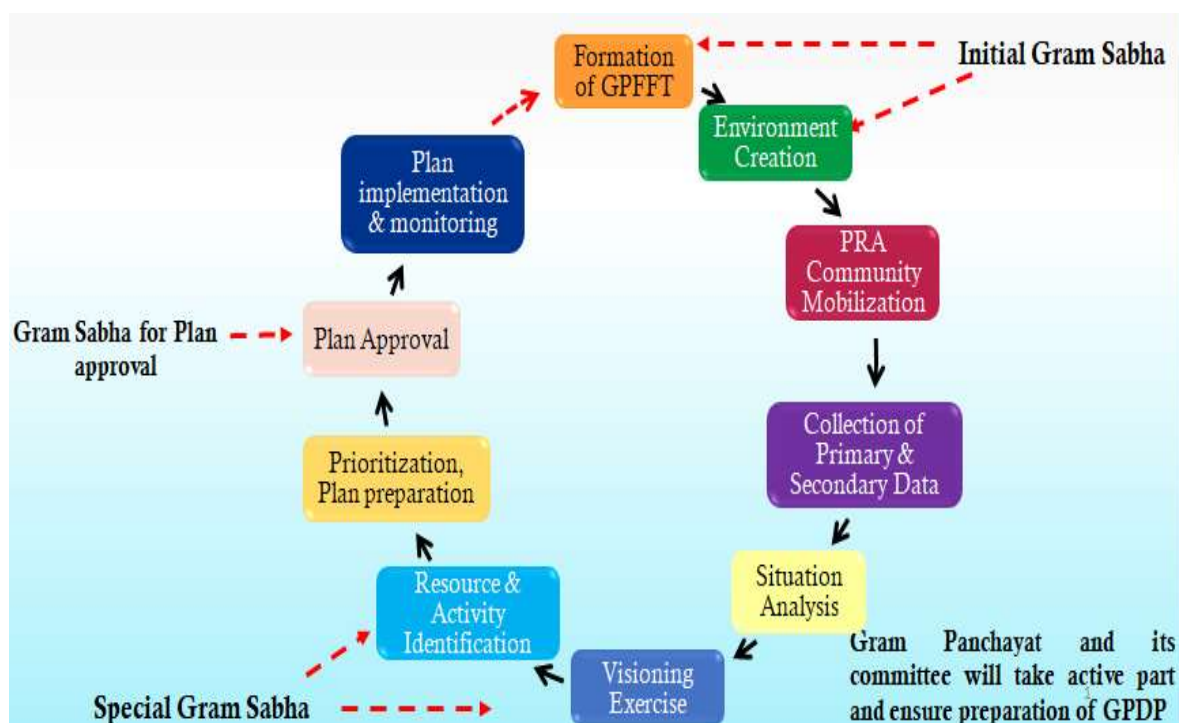
Article 243G of the Constitution of India has mandated Gram Panchayat (GP) for formulation and implementation of the plan for economic development and social justice. Several initiatives have been taken by the Government of India as well as the State Government to realize the Constitutional mandate by enabling the GP to prepare decentralised plans. In this context Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India has issued guidelines in 2015 for preparation of Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP). Following the guideline States had issued their specific guidelines for the GPDP to cater the needs of their respective GP. In due appreciation of need to make planning process inclusive and participatory the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Govt. of India (MoPR) prepared a detailed and comprehensive guideline for preparation of GPDP in 2018 and launched People's Plan Campaign to give boost to the preparation of GPDP in terms of quality and quantity. GPDP may not be seen as a mere a micro-plan, rather it is a comprehensive need-based development plan for accelerated, multi-pronged and integrated growth in the respective Gram Panchayat area.

3.1 Process of GPDP

Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) should be formulated for need based economic development and social justice by utilizing all resources of GP optimally and converging and integrating all relevant programmes/schemes of Central and State Governments within its geographical area. Though GPDP is being formulated since 2014 across India, its preparation got a fillip with proactive drive by the Government of India and the State Governments through grants on the recommendation of the Fourteenth Finance Commission, comprehensive guidelines for the preparation of GPDP 2018 and five successive People's Plan Campaign (PPC) in 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022 with theme of "Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas" meaning plan of everybody and development of everybody. GPDPs were broad based due to convergence of different Ministries of Central Government and grants on the recommendation of State Finance Commission (SFC) with

ensuring active participation of community in the campaigns and capacity building to make GPDP more comprehensive and enhance their quality with equity and inclusiveness. GPDP should ideally match people’s needs and their aspirations, prioritized in accordance with the importance and available resources. It should be prepared through a participatory, inclusive and transparent process. The Plan cycle of the GPDP is depicted in diagram 3.1 schematically. The GPDP process is initiated every year by organising Gram Sabha on 2nd October *i.e.* birthday of Mahatma Gandhi, father of our nation and the process is expected to be completed by 31st December (MoPR, 2018) every year.

Diagram 3.1: Plan Cycle of GPDP



Source: MoPR, 2018

3.2 Steps for preparation of GPDP

Important steps for the preparation of GPDP have been outlined in succeeding sections (MoPR, 2022b).

(i) Formation of Gram Panchayat Planning Facilitating Team (GPPFT): GPDP is an important initiative that needs continuous active participation of villagers. Hence, GPPFT created with pool of dedicated human resource, who may voluntarily devote their services and remain involved at every stage of GPDP starting from environment

building for plan preparation to the approval of the plan from Gram Sabha and implementation of activities. The representatives of sectoral working groups and line departments at GP level should invariably be members of this team. Further, citizens of the GP who are working/living elsewhere either in the country or outside should also be invited to become members of the GPPFT. This is aimed at harnessing their knowledge, skills and expertise for sustainable development of the GP. GPPFT members may be also involved in the "Ward Planning Facilitating Team" (WPFT) with a minimum of 3-5 members headed by the respective GP ward members to facilitate community-based planning processes of GPDP. WPFT is responsible to ensure that all members and residents of their particular wards participate in the planning process actively and without any kind of hindrance and hesitation. To ensure that every thematic area under the GP are covered, GPPFT members may further constitute thematic groups based on their relevant field experience.

(ii) Environment creation and Community mobilization: The environment generation activities are of immense importance to bring about attitudinal changes, outlook and re-orientation among the community and governance systems regarding their active participation in the decision-making process towards their socio-economic development. After awareness creation process, the next step is to mobilize the community to take part in the process of identifying their needs and address them by preparing comprehensive Gram Panchayat Development Plan. This whole process of awareness creation and community mobilization is critically important for the GPDP. The GPPFT with assistance from women ward members should solicit involvement of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and other community based organization in the environment creation and community mobilization process for GPDP at the GP level.

(iii) Focus Areas in Planning: (GPs) are entitled to provide basic services and take up development works related to the functions devolved to them as per the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. GPs may work to ensure economic development and social justice. However, with the renewed focus on the localization of SDGs, GPs should focus on nine thematic approaches while preparing plans at local level as elaborated in Chapter 2 of this report.

(iv) Data Collection–Situation Analysis: Data collected can be put to use to assess and

analyze the current situation of GP and to identify gaps in development to prepare plan to address them. Therefore, both primary data and secondary data should be collected at the grassroots level. For primary data collection, methods of Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA), Focus Group Discussion (FGD), Household Survey and Neighborhood Survey may be used. In case of secondary data, information from Mission Antyodaya (MA), which is available for the year 2019-20 and being collected afresh, Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC), Census and data from different line departments may be used. The situation analysis serves as the basis for setting priorities for addressing the issues for incorporation in the GPDP. The processes for situation analysis are as follows:

- a) Existing conditions and development status of the GP related to key areas like health, education, poverty, the condition of vulnerable groups etc. must be identified.
- b) Information about the quality of existing services and quality of life must be collected.
- c) Critical information on deficiencies and gaps in basic services, infrastructure and amenities including drinking water, sanitation, drainage, road conditions, cleanliness etc. that exist in the GP must be collected.
- d) Probable solutions to the gaps / problems should be analysed critically and the best options may be identified on the basis of the analysis.

(v) Development Status Report (DSR): On completion of situation analysis, the GPPFT should prepare draft Development Status Report as per indicative guidelines of GPDP and place before the Gram Sabha to make people aware about the exact and real time situation of the community in the respective thematic areas of economic development and social justice.

(vi) Visioning Exercise: Gram Sabha should undertake visioning exercise on the basis of the findings of the DSR. The visioning exercise is to ensure objectivity in planning and endow people with a sense of ownership of the planning process. The vision document is to clearly show the commitment of GP to make its functions more effective and efficient in improving the quantity and quality of basic services. It should also identify priorities in the identified key thematic areas and set clear milestones to be achieved by the GP during the plan period.

- (vii) Prioritization of Needs:** Based on the DSR the GPPFT is to guide the deliberations in Gram Sabha and GP meetings to identify the prioritized needs and crucial issues of the people to fill up gaps in local development. Prioritization of needs should be done across the various identified thematic sectors covering all twenty-nine subjects for the GP. Special focus may be given to 'Sankalp' taken/ themes prioritized by respective GP.
- (viii) Resource Envelope:** GP should know the resources on the basis of which it is to prepare the GPDP. It needs to consider the financial and human resources already available/expected to be available along with the resources that can be potentially generated. The resource envelop includes Central / State Finance Commission Grants, funds under Central/ State Government Schemes, OSR etc. The funds spent by the higher tiers like District Panchayat and Intermediate Panchayat in GP should be part of resource of GP. The planned activities need to be matched with the resources.
- (ix) Organizing Special Gram Sabha:** A special Gram Sabha should be organized after the collection of primary and secondary data, and undertaking other activities as mentioned above. Frontline workers of each department should be invited to make a brief presentation on the activities undertaken, funds utilized for the current year and proposed activities along with funds allocated for the next financial year and a statement of the same needs to be submitted to the GP. Facilitators appointed shall ensure community mobilization including representation from vulnerable sections such as SCs/STs/ Women during the Gram Sabha. Poverty reduction plans prepared by Village Organization (VO) may be incorporated in the GP after presentation and deliberations in Gram Sabha.
- (x) Preparation of Draft GPDP:** Draft plan should be prepared indicating the works identified in each focus area along with cost estimation/fund allocation, timelines for completion of works etc. A development seminar should be organized to discuss the draft in detail to provide feedback and suggestions. These suggestions may be incorporated in the draft GPDP. A special meeting of the GP may be convened to discuss and finalize the changes before finalizing Draft GPDP to be presented before Gram Sabha. States may customize formats of GPDP in accordance with their needs.

(xi) Final GPDP: In the presence of officials from all line departments and community including Panchayat President, Secretary and GP members, the final GPDP in the form of a brief Presentation of GPDP document with project-wise details and discussion on the prepared plan is to be placed before the Gram Sabha by GP and GPPFT members. This draft as agreed by Gram Sabha goes for further approval as per the respective State guidelines.

3.3 Mentoring, Supporting and Monitoring of Gram Panchayat Development Planning

Mentoring, supporting and monitoring GPDP are very important for the preparation and implementation of comprehensive GPDP by GPs across India for the rural transformation. In Chapter 2.5 Mentoring and Monitoring Committee for Panchayat Development Plan (PDP) have been described in details. Preparation of GPDP as mentioned above, solicits support from sister Ministries / Departments for convergence. It needs to be appreciated that preparation and implementation of GPDP is not only important for GP but also for the society as a whole including sister Ministries and Departments. Therefore, Government Departments, community based organizations and Panchayat functionaries should join hand in mentoring, supporting and monitoring of GPDP. To ensure effective sharing of information from all sides, MoPR has launched a portal/dashboard (www.gdpd.nic.in) to monitor the progress of the campaign. In order to assess various activities before, during and after the campaign, States need to provide updated information in various reporting formats on the portal. The following existing committee may assist during the process and monitor the progress:

- (iii) The State Level Steering Committee Constituted for LSDGs will also work as mentor for preparation PDP at respective level aligned with identified themes of LSDGs.
- (iv) State Panchayati Raj Departments with the assistance of officers, facilitators and frontline workers of line departments in the State/UTs are anchoring the entire PPC campaign for preparation of PDP.

3.4 Thematic Gram Panchayat Development Plan

Given that nearly 68% of India lives in rural areas, attainment of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at National level will require actions at the grassroots level through

Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). Hence, role of PRIs especially GPs is very crucial in localizing SDGs. Accordingly, MoPR has adopted thematic approach towards SDG where by 9 themes have been identified. Adopting a thematic approach will enable easy understanding; acceptance and implementation by Panchayats with community involvement. Each of these themes covers many SDGs, which in turn are mapped to different ministries and schemes adopting a thematic approach. Therefore, it will lead to the convergence of resources and augment their availability at Panchayat level adopting *'Whole of Government and Whole of Society' approach*.

Since, all major initiatives of LSDGs to be incorporated into ~~Gram Panchayat Development Plan~~ (GPDP), they should also be prepared adopting thematic approach with the focus on 'Sankalp' taken by the respective GP. Accordingly, GPDP portal has been revamped to prepare thematic GPDP by GPs, wherein all possible activities have been made available in dropdown. The basic purpose of preparation and implementation of thematic GPDP is to achieve saturation on all SDGs by 2030. Hence, activities implemented by departments under all flagship programmes in a Gram Panchayat must be recorded in thematic GPDP.

Very high emphasis has been laid on convergence and collective action because there are many programmes and schemes for achieving economic development and social justice and these are being implemented in Panchayat by different Departments and agencies. The GPDP prepared in consonance with schemes of different departments and process and mentoring and monitoring system mentioned above would go a long way for achieving SDGs in rural part of India and thereby bringing a transformational change in the developmental trajectory of villages.

Chapter - 4

Block Panchayat Development Plan

Through Article 243G of the Constitution of India, Intermediate Panchayat has been mandated to prepare plan for economic development and social justice for its respective Block/Taluka/Mandal. The plan should address the issues including those related to 29 subjects enlisted in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution through utilisation of its resources and convergence of schemes of Central Ministries, State Government and Line Departments. On the recommendation of the Fifteenth Finance Commission (XV FC), Government of India has decided to provide grants to Intermediate (Block) and District Panchayats since 2020-21. For proper utilisation of grants and to fulfil the mandates of Intermediate and District Panchayats, Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India (MoPR) issued 'Guidelines for Preparation of Intermediate and District Panchayat Plan, 2020'. Further, MoPR got prepared a **“Framework for Preparation of the Block Development Plan (BDP) and District Development Plan (DDP) for rural areas” in 2020**. Moreover, MoPR constituted an Expert Committee to localise the Sustainable Development Goals and the report of the committee has suggested the convergence of activities at the grassroots level among concerned line departments to achieve SDGs. The Committee has further suggested indicators for functions of various line departments, to be considered in the planning at the grassroots level. A consolidation of these indicators at Block and District levels would further provide impetus to Intermediate and District Panchayats as an effective instrument to prepare their plans. It was observed that most of IPs and DPs are spending the substantial amount of untied grants from Central Government on insignificant activities. Therefore, to shift the focus on quality planning, MoPR constituted a Committee to prepare a Project Driven Block Panchayat Development Plan (BPDP) and District Panchayat Development Plan (DPDP). Moreover, from FY 2022-23, MoPR has emphasised upon preparation of the Thematic Panchayat Development Plan based on the nine themes adopted to strengthen the process of LSDGs through Panchayats. As such, IPs too need to prepare the thematic Block Panchayat Development Plan (BPDP) aligning with the 2-3 themes adopted by GPs in their respective area for thematic GPDP under the *Vibrant Gram Sabha initiative*.

4.1 Decentralised Planning at Block Level

Community Development Blocks were established during Second Five Year Plan for the implementation of agriculture and rural development programme. Balwant Rai Mehta Committee recommended for Community Development Blocks with popularly elected Panchayati Raj System to ensure participation of people and accountability of local bureaucracy in the developmental process. However, despite growing number of centrally sponsored schemes Panchayati Raj Institutions were not a part of local planning process in most of States at Block level. The outcome of report of “Working Group of block level planning” in 1978 was model block level plans prepared by expert organisation such as National Institute of Rural Development, voluntary organisation and experts. Though, there has been attempts for integrated planning, Block level plan has remained mostly compartmentalised scheme based plan.

Many Intermediate Panchayats have made efforts in few States to prepare comprehensive plans. After the recommendation of the Fifteenth Finance Commission for giving grants to Intermediate Panchayat the preparation of Block Panchayat Development Plan (BPDP) has improved. BPDP is being prepared by most of the Intermediate Panchayats since 2020. However, there is need to improve the quality of BPDP and make it more comprehensive and result oriented.

4.2 Process of Block Panchayat Development Plan

BPDPs should ideally focus and cater to the overall people’s needs of its area for the socio-economic development. It will provide basic services to its citizens and meet their aspirations with optimal utilization of available resources. The planning process should be transparent, inclusive, and participatory in nature. BPDP should be long-term in nature (*i.e.*, perspective plan ideally for five years) including an operational Annual Action plan, which is implementable within the financial year, based on priorities discussed and finalised in Block Sabha. The Intermediate Panchayat (IP) with their moderate status in terms of institutional capacity, human resources, infrastructural facilities, and finances may plan for and implement mid-range activities, which are appropriate to their capabilities to implement the plan sufficiently and monitor it effectively. Besides, it may be necessary for each IP to plan accordingly and implement planned activities that cover

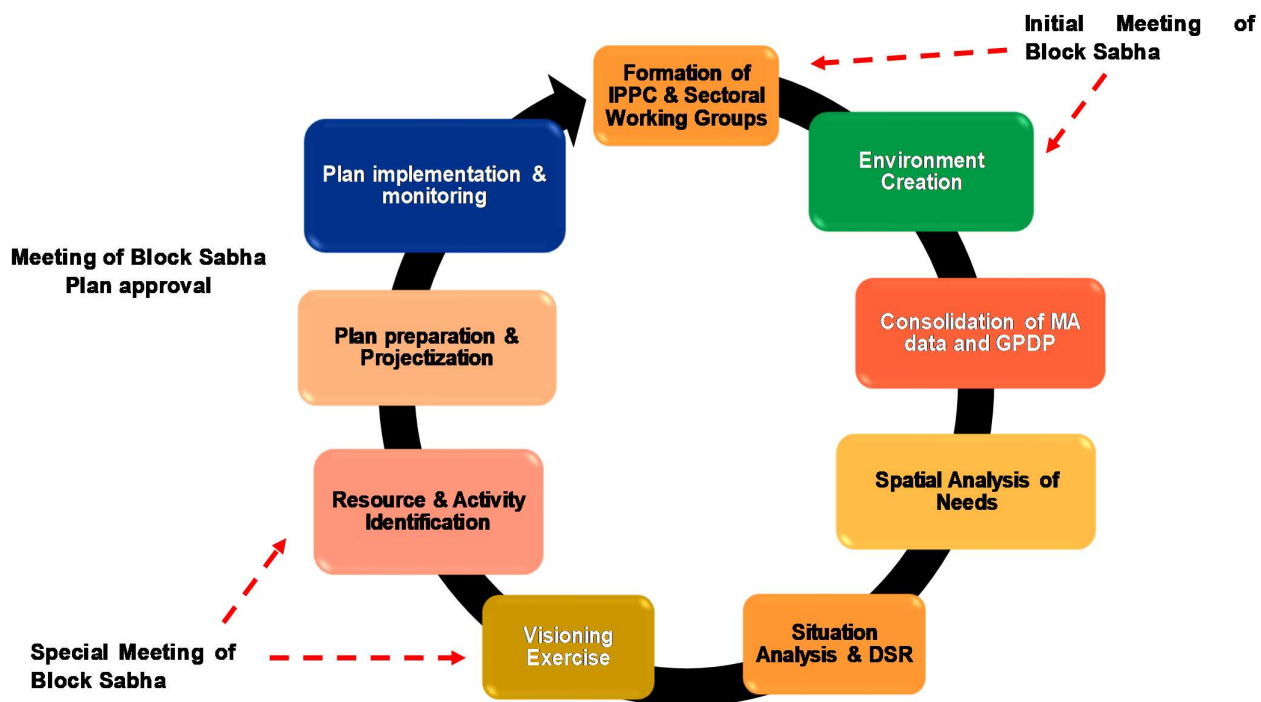
territories of at least two or more GPs. It is because, in such cases, the IP would be in a better position to take charge of planned activities (MoPR, 2020). Only in exceptional situations, the Block may undertake specific work in one particular GP.

IP while planning for its areas can cover those aspects which may not be addressed/covered in GPDP or such other felt needs, which required to be undertaken in two or more GPs. In the process of SDG localisation, IPs need to focus on those thematic areas which are lagging behind in the cumulative score of GPs of the Block to fill the developmental gap. IPs is in a better position to undertake development projects of bigger nature given their relatively better institutional capacity along with the availability of diverse sources of funds at their disposal, convergence and implementation. Moreover, there is presence of line departments dealing with majority of the 29 subjects in Block. It provides space for holistic and sustainable development activities to be carried out more effectively through the convergence as also horizontal and vertical integration of activities of line departments through the respective BPDP. Those projects and activities, which require higher institutional capacity and technical competence, which is otherwise beyond GPs, need to be considered by IP for BPDP. Human and financial resources are in hands of Intermediate Panchayat, which can be optimally utilised for converging efforts of line departments and BPDP-led projects. IP can identify gaps that remained unaddressed in GPDP and are unlikely to be addressed in any other manner and prioritize those in the BPDP. In brief, it should focus on aspects listed below while planning the development activities for Block:

- Felt needs of the Block.
- Gap-filling activities after analysing GPDPs.
- Village Poverty Reduction Plan (VPRP) analysis-focussing more on livelihood, and social development plan.
- Works benefiting more than two Gram Panchayat.
- Social inclusion and social justice led activities.
- Child and gender responsive activities.
- Localising SDGs and other national and state priorities.
- Convergence and integration of activities and projects with line departments and District Panchayat.

The plan cycle of Block Panchayat at Development Plan (BPDP) may be depicted schematically through diagram 4.1.

Diagram – 4.1: Plan Cycle of Block Panchayat Development Plan



Source: MoPR, 2021

The process of BPDP may be as follows :

(i) Formation of Intermediate Panchayat Planning Committee (IPPC) of every Intermediate Panchayat:

- a) IPPC should be constituted to develop shared understanding and facilitation of the entire planning process including orienting and activating them to take up and carry forward the entire process of Block Panchayat Development Plan. States that already have similar Committees based on the respective State Panchayat Acts may assign the responsibilities of IPPC to the existing Committee at the Block level.
- b) The Committee may be chaired by President, Intermediate Block / Taluka Panchayat (BP) /Janpad Panchayat (JP), co-chaired by Vice-President with BDO/EO/CEO- as Member Secretary. IPPC may comprise of IP members representing the Block, and President and Vice Presidents of various Standing Committees of the Intermediate Panchayat, and five Sarpanches of GPs within the

Block, head of NRLM cluster, President of APMC, One expert on sanitation, well-known personalities from Block, retired experts in the field, HoDs of line departments, representatives from academic and technical institutions preferably within the Block etc.

- c) IP will nominate the members wherever nomination is required from the options suggested above.
- d) The Committee will perform all the tasks and activities, which are required for the preparation of BPDP.
- e) BDO/CEO/EO, IP in consultation with President will form Sectoral Working Groups (SWGs) including on important themes on various sectoral areas. The SWGs shall undertake situation analysis of the sector for the block, prepare sectoral vision plans and draft development plans for the sector.
- f) BDO/CEO/EO, IP will consolidate all the sectoral plans and present it before the Standing Committee on Planning or General Standing Committee before presenting the same to IPPC.
- g) Orientation workshop of IPPC and working groups to brief about planning exercise.

(ii) Environment Creation and Community Mobilization:

- a) Environment creation for BPDP is essential for the effective and efficient participation of the community, elected representatives, and functionaries/officials.
- b) Block Sabha shall be convened by BDO/CEO/EO, IP to discuss the need of planning, deciding activities to be carried out during the planning process, constitution of IPPC and Sectoral Working Groups SWGs.
- c) BPPC shall make efforts to take views of women, children, and vulnerable sections by organising block level workshops.

(iii) Collection of Primary and Secondary data:

- a) Sectoral Working Groups (SWGs) and IPPC shall consolidate the GP level data on LSDG indicators apart from collecting secondary data from other available sources such as MA Gap survey, Census, SECC, data of line department etc. and analyse GPDPs of all GPs in Block and hold consultations with stakeholders to collect required primary information for planning.

- b) The analysis of GPDPs shall be used for deciding the priorities of the Intermediate Panchayat. Hence, serious exercise to analyse GPDPs may be taken up by IPPC.

(iv) Situation Analysis, Need Assessment and Gap Identification:

- a) By using primary and secondary data, IPPC shall identify gaps and suggest development activities based on the felt needs of the people which will be beneficial to blocks or groups of Gram Panchayats.
- b) This exercise shall cover existing situation in various sectors, progress made so far, gaps in implementation and needs. Based on the analysis, Development Status Report (DSR) will be prepared to detail the current situation of each sector and provide inputs on sectoral priorities to be focused on, in development plans.

(v) Visioning Exercise for Goal Setting:

- a) IPPC will undertake visioning exercise for the next five year period based on the Localised SDG Indicators, situational analysis, needs identified and demands of people.
- b) Once the situation analysis and Development Status Report are finalised by IPPC and they will be presented in a larger meeting with, experts from various institutions in the Block and elected representatives.
- c) The exercise will also consider grievances raised by citizens on quality service delivery and use it as platform for addressing the felt needs of people.
- d) Visioning exercise will help Block Sabha to identify priorities from the list of identified activities and set milestones/timelines to undertake the prioritized activities.
- e) A draft Vision Document prepared will be prepared by IPPC and may be placed before the members of IP and receive comments and suggestions leading to the finalization of the Vision document.

(vi) Resources and Identification/Estimation of Corresponding Activities:

- a) BDO/CEO/EO, IP will convene Special Block Sabha and conduct a resource mapping against felt needs.
- b) Resource mapping will consider social, natural, human, and economic resources available with IP. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds and voluntary contributions should also be considered and tapped.

(vii) Plan Development, Prioritisation and Projectisation:

- a) IPPC will prepare a draft perspective plan and annual development plan (Annual Operation Plans) for the Intermediate Panchayat based on the priorities identified in the visioning exercise. After discussions on the Vision plan in the Standing Committee on Planning or the General Standing Committee of the Block, the same shall be placed and discussed in IP before final approval by Block Sabha. The Annual Development Plan shall be mandatorily drawn from Vision Plan and may follow the activity: resource availability ratio at 120:100.
- b) After the consolidation of the prioritized activities IPPC in consultation with SWGs, and technical personnel of line departments shall prepare a list of feasible and executable works. These works shall be converted into projects.
- c) Sectoral priorities and line department schemes will be discussed for convergence in this meeting.

(viii) Approval of Block Panchayat Development Plan, Implementation, Monitoring, and Impact Analysis:

- a) Block Sabha will give final approval to the plan and display it at the Block office for greater dissemination.
- b) BPDP so approved will be uploaded on the *e-GramSwaraj* portal.
- c) Intermediate Panchayat will prepare a time-line for the implementation of activities to be undertaken in the plan and monitor the progress with the help of an existing monitoring mechanism.

(ix) Integration of Activities of GPDP into BPDP:

- a) GPDP is the need-based bottom-up plan prepared by Gram Panchayats. GPs identify needs and priority areas based on their demands and gaps identified in various data sources.
- b) GPs should use Mission Antyodaya and VPRP, which gives insight into gaps and strengths. These gaps are nothing but the needs of people residing in GP. These needs can be consolidated at Block for identifying needs of the Block. While doing

so, the Block will analyse the gaps addressed by the GPs through GPDP and take up the unaddressed needs for their incorporation into BPDP.

- c) Consolidating activities taken up in GPDPs will help Intermediate Panchayat (IP) identify unaddressed needs. These needs will be further consolidated at Block and activities will be proposed in BPDP.
- d) This analysis would also help IP to identify pockets of GPs/clusters for developing a project-based intervention to address the gaps, which otherwise may not be feasible through GPDP.
- e) BPDP shall incorporate risk-informed interventions to address any issues related to disasters, including relief, response, as well as uninterrupted continuity of basic services.

(x) Convergence in BPDP:

- a) BPDP may be made effective by ensuring the convergence of schemes and programs, funds, and functions of line departments, both vertically and horizontally.
- b) Intermediate Panchayat need to ensure that there is harmony and frequent interactions for the effective implementation of schemes and programmes being implemented in the Block.
- c) It is required that Block Panchayat prepares the plans with a comprehensive perspective rather than an isolated approach. It is important that key schemes, sectors, themes, and issues are integrated into BPDP.
- d) Close coordination by BDO with other line departments is required for smooth convergence.
- e) Joint engagement of line departments in situation analysis, planning exercise and prioritizing activities will ensure smooth convergence thereby making a comprehensive and integrated Block Panchayat Development Plan a reality.
- f) Localisation of SDGs asks for the 'Whole of Government' and 'Whole of Society' approach which requires the engagement of all governments and society actors working in consonance with each other for achieving desired results. This approach will further supplement the efforts in convergence at all levels including Block.

4.3 Analysis of Block Panchayat Development Plan

Diagram 4.2: National-level BPDP Analysis: 2021-22 & 2022-23 as on 28th Feb. 2023

National Level BPDP Analysis: 2021-22 & 2022-23

Ranking done on basis of 2022-23

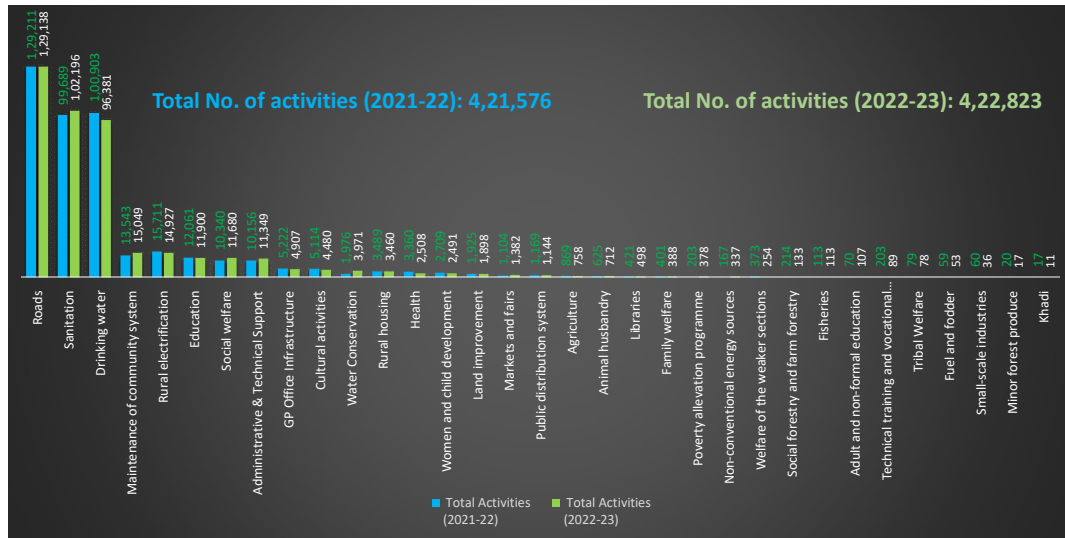


Diagram 4.3 : National-level Cost per Activity in BPDP – F.Y. 2021 – 22 (Rs. in Cr.) as on 28th Feb. 2023

Cost per activity: No. of Activities in BPDP vis-à-vis expenditure (2021-22)

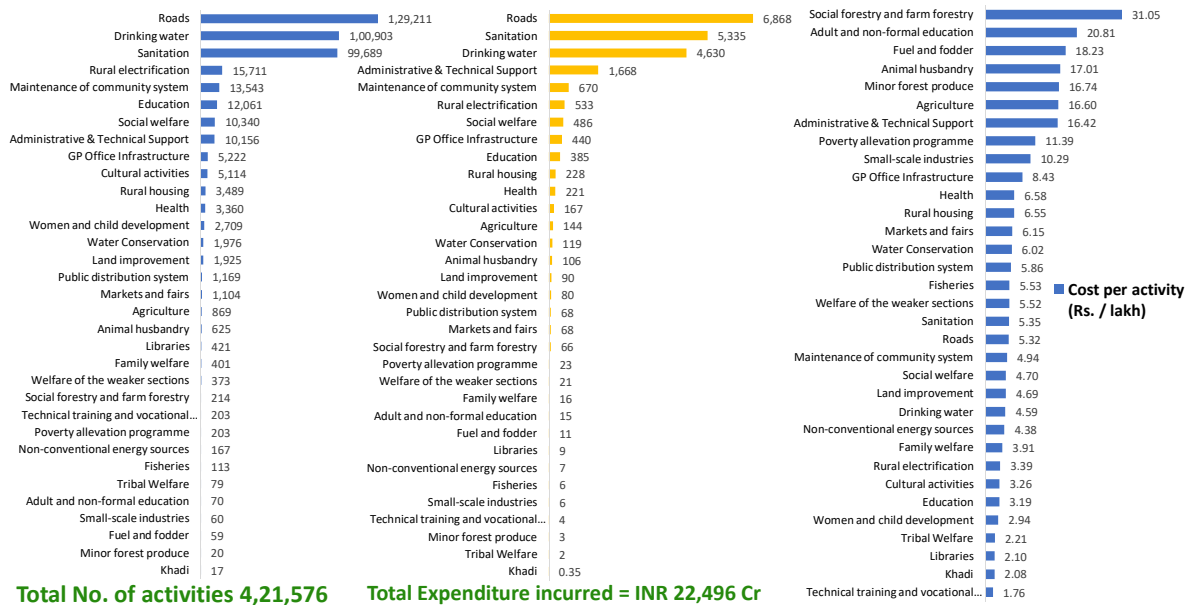
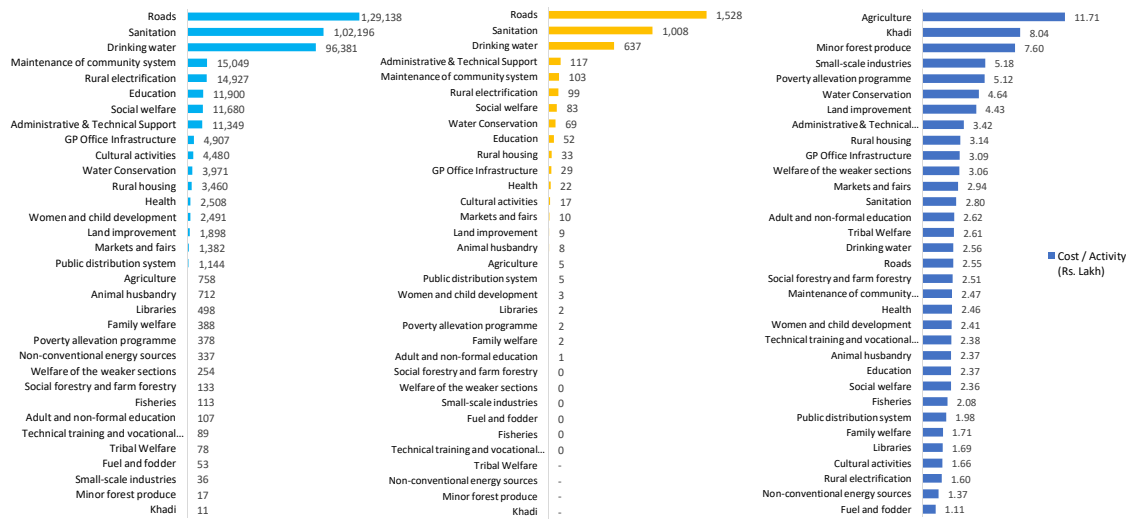


Diagram 4.4: National-level Cost in BPDP – F.Y. 2022 – 23 (Rs. in Cr.) as on 28th Feb. 2023

Cost per activity: No. of Activities in BPDP vis-à-vis expenditure (2022-23)



Total No. of activities 4,22,823

Total Expenditure incurred = INR 3,844 Cr

As on Feb 2023

From diagrams 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4 it is obvious that Intermediate (Block) Panchayat are mostly taking up activities on roads, drinking water, and sanitation. Out of total Rs.22496 Cr. Rs.6868 Cr., Rs.5335 Cr. and 4630 Cr. were spent respectively in year 2021-22 on these activities. In 2022-23 till 28th February, 2023 out of Rs. 3844 Cr. total expenditure incurred by Intermediate (Block) Panchayats, the amount of Rs.5288 Cr., Rs.1008 Cr. and 637 Cr. were the expenditure made on roads, sanitation and drinking water respectively. Very few activities are taken on poverty alleviation programmes, welfare of weaker sections, non-conventional energy, small-scale industries, tribal welfare and Khadi etc. Secondly, it may also be seen that very insignificant works are being undertaken by them as they are taking up activities less than even five lakhs, which could have been left to GPs to undertake such activities. A suggestive list of projects catering to different sectors, which may be integrated into thematic BPDP, has been provided in Chapter 6 of this report.

4.4 Suggestive Timeline for BPDP

- ✚ Every year a campaign for plan preparation to be initiated in August from the top level *i.e.*, State Government level for at least the first few years.
- ✚ Training of members of IPPC, selected ER etc. to be completed by October.
- ✚ A detailed timeline to be given at the onset of the campaign.
- ✚ The State Government to ensure that each activity during the campaign should be completed within the given timeline.
- ✚ Activities of visioning, situation analysis, participatory planning, preparing development status report, prioritisation of needs and approval of the plans need to be undertaken in a time-bound manner.
- ✚ The Timeline (tentative) for BPDP may be as follow (table – 4.1) :

Table 4.1: Timeline for Block Panchayat Development Plan

Sl. No.	Steps/Activities	Time Schedule (Tentative)
1.	Initiation of Planning Process at Block Sabha Meetings	In the month of November
2.	Sector-wise data collection, compilation & situational analysis	By December
3.	Sector wise prioritization & fund allocation to the Sectoral Working Group (SWG)	By 7 th January
4.	Sector-wise draft Plan & Budget preparation and placement of Draft Block Development Plan & Budget of Block Panchayat in the meetings of Block Panchayat Planning Committee (BPPC)/ Standing Committee	By 10 th January
5.	Placement of Draft Plan & Budget of Block Panchayat in a <i>Special Block Sabha</i>	By 15 th January
6.	Placement of Draft Plan & Budget of Block Panchayat in the Meeting of <i>Block Sabha</i> for approval	By 31 st January

Source : MoPR, 2020

Chapter - 5

District Panchayat Development Plan

District Panchayats (DPs) have been mandated to prepare plan for economic growth and social justice for rural areas of their respective district. As local self-government, they are also responsible for delivery of basic services to all its citizens. Therefore, they need to prepare plans through participatory methods ensuring inclusion of diverse groups in the decision-making process. The developmental plan should address issues especially the 29 subjects enlisted in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution. They have to play a significant role for effective implementation of schemes of national importance for transformation of rural India. District Panchayats should strive for the convergence of schemes / programmes of Central Ministries / Departments and State Government. On the recommendation of XV FC, Govt. of India has decided to provide grants to District Panchayats since 2020-21. The allocated grant has to be utilised on the basis of District Panchayat Development Plan (DPDP), which needs to be prepared in time-bound process. DPDP needs to be prepared with reference to Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDPs) and Block Panchayat Development Plans (BPDPs) in their respective area. However, District Panchayats should not wait for the completion of all GPDPs and BPDPs in their area. They should initiate the process for DPDP well in time.

DPDP should ideally focus and cater to people's overall needs for socio-economic development of the district. It will ensure the provision for basic services to its citizens and meet their aspirations with optimal utilization of the available resources. The process of preparation of DPDP should follow transparent and inclusive process and adopt participatory approach. DPDP should be of for the long-term (*i.e.*, perspective plan ideally for five years) along with an operational annual plan, which is to be implementable within a financial year, based on priorities discussed in the District Sabha. District Panchayats are in better position in terms of institutional capacity, human resources, and infrastructural facilities. They could plan for larger types of activities and implement large-scale projects, which are appropriate to their end to implement sufficiently and monitor effectively. Besides, it may be necessary on the part of each District Panchayat to plan and implement those plan activities, which preferably cover cluster of GPs. Moreover, DPDP

should also adopt the thematic approach of localization of Sustainable Development Goals (LSDGs) in line with the thematic GPDPs and BPDPs.

5.1 Decentralised Planning at District Level

Due to availability of expertise and resources a district is considered to be appropriate sub-state level of area of planning. Planning commission issued “Guidelines for the formulation of District Plans in 1969”. The District Plan was to be based on the appraisal of developmental needs of district, on-going programmes, integrated strategy and hierarchy of priorities. As mentioned in Chapter 1.2 and Chapter 1.3 Panchayats have been mandated to prepare and implement plans for economic development and social justice. Therefore, District Panchayat is mandated to formulate District Panchayat Development Plan (DPDP) for rural area of the district. Similarly, Municipalities are expected to prepare plan of their respective urban area.

Article 243ZD of the Constitution of India makes it mandatory for the States to constitute District Planning Committees (DPC). The DPC is mandated to prepare Draft Development Plan by consolidating the plans prepared by all Panchayats and Municipalities in the district. Article 243ZD has the following provision:

“243ZD Committee for district planning – (1) There shall be constituted in every State at the District level a District Planning Committee to consolidate the plans prepared by the Panchayats and the Municipalities in the district and to prepare a draft development plan for the district as a whole.

(2) The Legislature of a State may, by law, make provision with respect to –

(a) the composition of the District Planning Committees;

(b) the manner in which the seats in such Committees shall be filled:

Provided that not less than four-fifths of the total number of members of such Committee shall be elected by, and from amongst, the elected members of the Panchayat at the district level and of the Municipalities in the district in proportion of the ratio between the population of the rural areas and of the urban areas in the district;

(c) the functions relating to district planning which may be assigned to such Committees;

(d) the manner in which the Chairpersons of such Committees shall be chosen.

(3) Every District Planning Committee shall, in preparing the draft development plan -

(a) have regard to -

(i) matters of common interest between the Panchayats and the Municipalities including spatial planning, sharing of water and other physical and natural resources, the integrated development of infrastructure and environmental conservation;

(ii) the extent and type of available resources whether financial or otherwise;

(b) consult such institutions and organisations as the Governor may, by order, specify.

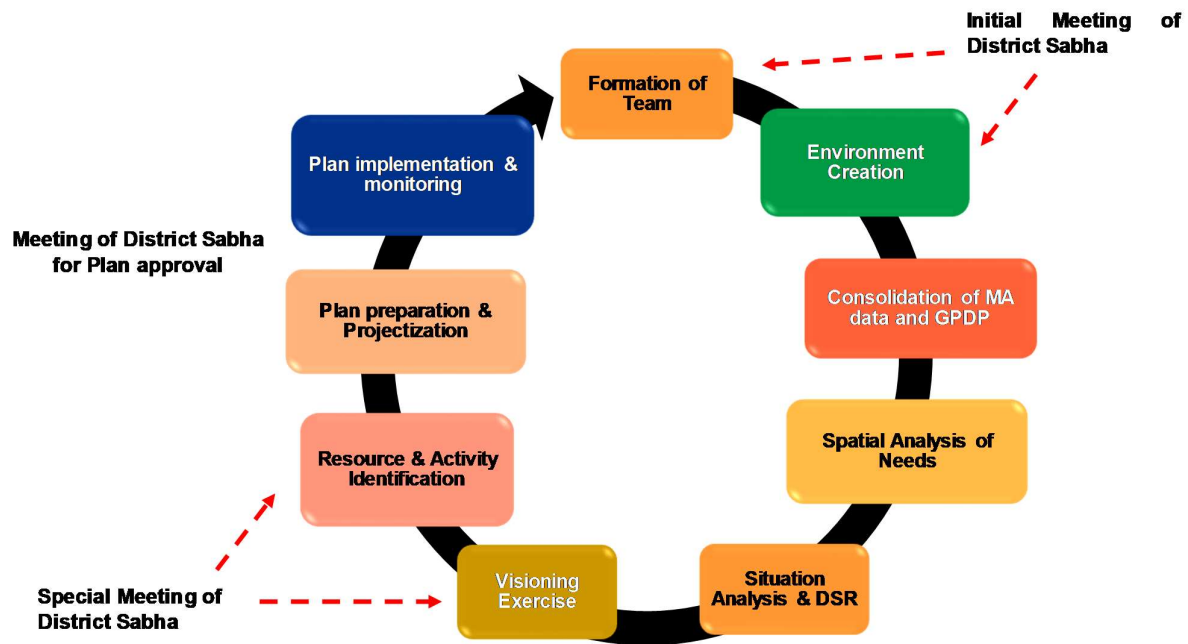
(4) The Chairperson of every District Planning Committee shall forward the development plan, as recommended by such Committee, to the Government of the State”.

As mentioned in succeeding sections DPDP are being prepared in most of the districts. However, the quality of DPDP needs to be further improved and District Planning Committee is to be made active in many districts.

5.2 Process of District Panchayat Development Plan

District Panchayat being placed at the top level in the three-tier system, it is the umbrella under which both Gram Panchayats and Intermediate Panchayats are covered. District Panchayat while planning for its area can cover those aspects, which may not be addressed / covered in BPDPs or GPDPs and such other felt needs, which needed to be taken up preferably in cluster of GPs or two or more IPs. In view of localisation of SDGs, District Panchayat need to focus on those thematic areas which are high in cumulative score of GPs. District Panchayat is in a better position to undertake innovative projects of larger-scale in nature. They are also better placed for convergences as line departments dealing with majority of the 29 subjects are available at district headquarter. It provides space for sustainable development activities to be carried out more efficiently and effectively through the convergence with both horizontal and vertical integration of activities of line departments. Those large-scale projects and related activities, which require higher institutional capacity and technical competence are beyond the capacity of Intermediate Panchayats and Gram Panchayats, need to be considered by District Panchayat for DPDP. Financial and human resources are in hands of District Panchayat, which can be optimally utilised for converging efforts of line departments and DPDP-led economic development and social justice through projects. District Panchayat can identify the gaps that remained unaddressed in GPDPs and BPDPs in its area. The plan cycle of District Panchayat Development Plan (DPDP) may be depicted schematically through diagram 5.1.

Diagram – 5.1: Plan Cycle of District Panchayat Development Plan



Source: MoPR, 2020

The process of DPDP may be as follows:

i. Formation of District Panchayat Planning Committee (DPPC) and Sectoral Working Groups (SWGs) of District Panchayat:

- a) District Panchayat needs to prepare District Panchayat Development Plan (DPDP) with enabling wider participation, optimal utilisation of resources and expected maximum developmental benefits.
- b) Well-meaning, philanthropic, and voluntary organisations should be roped in, who can help DP in coming up with comprehensive and visionary plan.
- c) A Committee may be constituted *viz.*, District Panchayat Planning Committee (DPPC) to prepare DPDP. Further, for important sectoral needs working groups may be constituted for each important sector. The Committee shall take up the exercise of preparation of DPDP under the chairmanship of President of the District Panchayat.
- d) The size and composition of DPPC may vary. The representatives of important sectoral/line departments at District Panchayat level should invariably be the members of this team.
- e) Apart from representative of important departments, few citizens who are working / living elsewhere either in the country or outside should also be invited to become

members of DPPC. This is aimed at harnessing their knowledge, skills and expertise.

- f) The known “Beacon Leaders” of other DPs of nearby Districts / States can also be invited as special invitees of DPPC.
- g) The instructions issued by the State Government / District Administration to all line departments should be leveraged to ensure whole-hearted participation of these members.
- h) This team is the frontline functional group of the District Panchayat in accomplishment of all tasks of preparing DPDP and helping in effective implementation and monitoring.
- i) The facilitator would consolidate GPDPs and Mission Antyodaya data of district and coordinate with the facilitators of Gram Panchayat Planning Facilitation Team (GPPFT) and convenors of Block Development Planning Committee (BDPC) and convenor of Sectoral Working Groups (SWGs).

ii. Environment Creation and Community Mobilization:

- a) Environment creation for DPDP is essential for effective and efficient participation of community, elected representatives, and functionaries/officials.
- b) District Sabha shall be convened by CEO-ZP to discuss need of planning, deciding activities to be carried out during planning process, formation of DPPC and SWGs and introduction of members.
- c) DPPC will make efforts to take views of women, children, and vulnerable sections by conducting meetings with them at the locations convenient to them.

iii. Collection of Primary and Secondary data:

- a) Sectoral Working Groups and DPPC shall collect secondary data from various sources, such as: MA, Census, SECC, departmental data etc. and analyse GPDPs and BPDPs of the district and hold consultations with stakeholders to collect required primary information for planning.
- b) Analysis of GPDPs and BPDPs shall be useful in deciding the priorities of the district. Hence, a serious exercise to analyse maximum number of BPDPs and GPDPs may be undertaken by DPPC.

iv. Situation Analysis, Need Assessment, and Gap Identification for the Preparation of Development Status Report:

- a) By using primary and secondary data sets, DPPC shall identify gaps and suggest development activities based on felt needs of the people. This will be beneficial to the district covering two or more Blocks or clusters of Gram Panchayats.
- b) This exercise should cover present situation in various sectors, progress made so far, gaps in implementation and needs criteria of development. Based on the analysis, Development Status Report (DSR) will be prepared detailing the current situation of each sector and provide inputs on sectoral priorities to be focused on the development plans.

v. Visioning Exercise for Goal Setting:

- a) DPPC may facilitate visioning exercise for a period of five years , based on the situational analysis, needs identified and demands of citizens.
- b) After undertaking situational analysis and finalising Development Status Report by DPPC both should be presented in a larger meeting with SWGs, experts, various institutions, and elected representatives of DP.
- c) The exercise will also consider grievances raised by the citizens on quality of service delivery for addressing felt needs of people.
- d) Visioning exercise will help District Sabha to identify priorities from the list of identified activities and set milestones / timelines to undertake the prioritized activities.
- e) A draft vision document may be prepared by DPPC and placed before District Sabha and receive comments and suggestions leading to finalization of the vision document.

vi. Resources and Identification/Estimation of Corresponding Activities - Special District Sabha:

- a) DM/CEO-ZP will convene *Special* District Sabha and conduct a resource mapping against the identified needs.
- b) It will consider economic, human, natural and social resources available with District including their Own Source Revenue (OSR) and various Central and State schemes/programmes. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds and voluntary contributions should also be considered for planning.

vii. Plan Development, Prioritisation and Projectisation:

- a) District Panchayat will prepare a draft perspective and annual development plan for the district based on the priorities identified in visioning exercise. Annual Development Plan may follow the activity and resource availability ratio at 120:100.
- b) After the consolidation of the prioritized activities the DPPC in consultation with SWGs and technical personnel of line departments shall prepare a list of feasible and executable works. These works may be converted into form of projects.
- c) Draft District Development Plan will be discussed in the meeting of DPPC and approved.
- d) Sectoral priorities and line department schemes/programmes will be discussed for convergence in this meeting.

viii. Approval of District Panchayat Development Plan, Implementation, Monitoring and Impact Analysis:

- a) CEO, ZP will scrutinize the draft DPDP before presenting in District Sabha.
- b) District Sabha will give final approval to the plan and display it at District Panchayat office for greater dissemination.
- c) After approval DPDP will be uploaded on the *e-GramSwaraj* portal.
- d) Any revision in the approved DPDP will need approval from Scrutiny Committee set up under CEO, ZP.
- e) District Panchayat will prepare a timeline for implementation of activities taken up in the plan and monitor the progress with the help of existing monitoring mechanism.

ix. Integration of Activities of GPDP and BPDPs into DPDP:

- a) An important area at the District Panchayat is to ensure that all GPDPs and BPDPs within the Districts are consolidated at district level both for developmental needs and planned activities of GPs and IPs to address these needs.
- b) DPDP focuses on addressing developmental needs and for this purpose data such as: Census, SECC data, Mission Antyodaya, published data by line departments and previous GPDP surveys and Secondary data based on analysis of Census, SECC, Mission Antyodaya (MA) data etc. are pre-populated in *e-GramSwaraj* portal.

- c) The MA data can be consolidated at district level for finding needs with respect to 29 subjects. Further, with the help of data from vibrant Gram Sabha important themes can be decided for DPDP.
- d) All activities planned to be undertaken by Gram Panchayats and Intermediate Panchayats can be consolidated and District Panchayat may consider activities to be incorporated in DPDP for addressing those gaps, which could not be addressed through BPDPs and GPDPs in its area.
- e) Post identification, all such activities can be prioritised with respect to their possible impacts in catering developmental needs. Further, those activities, which are addressing needs of cluster of GPs and more than one Block may be given priority.
- f) In view of climate change, action at all levels has become essential. Climate change action at district level will prove more useful for citizens residing in the block / GPs / villages as they may not devise effective strategy for the potential disaster risks given their capacity and territorial limitations.
- g) DPDP shall incorporate risk informed interventions to address any issues related to disasters, including relief, response, as well as uninterrupted continuity of basic services.

x. Convergence in DPDP:

- a) DPDP may be made effective by ensuring convergence of schemes and programmes, funds, and functions of line departments, both vertically and horizontally.
- b) District Panchayat needs to ensure that there is harmony and frequent interactions for effective implementation of schemes and programmes being implemented in the district.
- c) It is required that District Panchayat prepares the plan with comprehensive perspective rather than isolated approach. Further, it is important that key schemes, programmes, sectors, LSDGs themes, and crucial issues are integrated into DPDP.
- d) Close coordination by DM/CEO, ZP with other line department officials are required for effective convergence. Active engagement of line departments in District Sabha Planning Committee of sector working groups, situation analysis,

and prioritizing activities will ensure effective convergence, thereby making a comprehensive and integrated District Panchayat Development Plan, a reality.

- e) Localisation of SDGs will further supplement the efforts in convergence at all levels including District.

5.3 Status of District Panchayat Development Plan

For better appreciation of the status of DPDPs, their data of 2021-22 and 2022-23 as on 28th Feb., 2023 have been analysed in terms of number of activities (diagram 5.2) and cost per activity (diagram 5.3 and diagram 5.4)

Diagram 5.2 : National-level DPDP Analysis: 2021-22 and 2022-23 as on 28th Feb. 2023

National Level DPDP Analysis: 2021-22 & 2022-23

Ranking done on basis of 2022-23

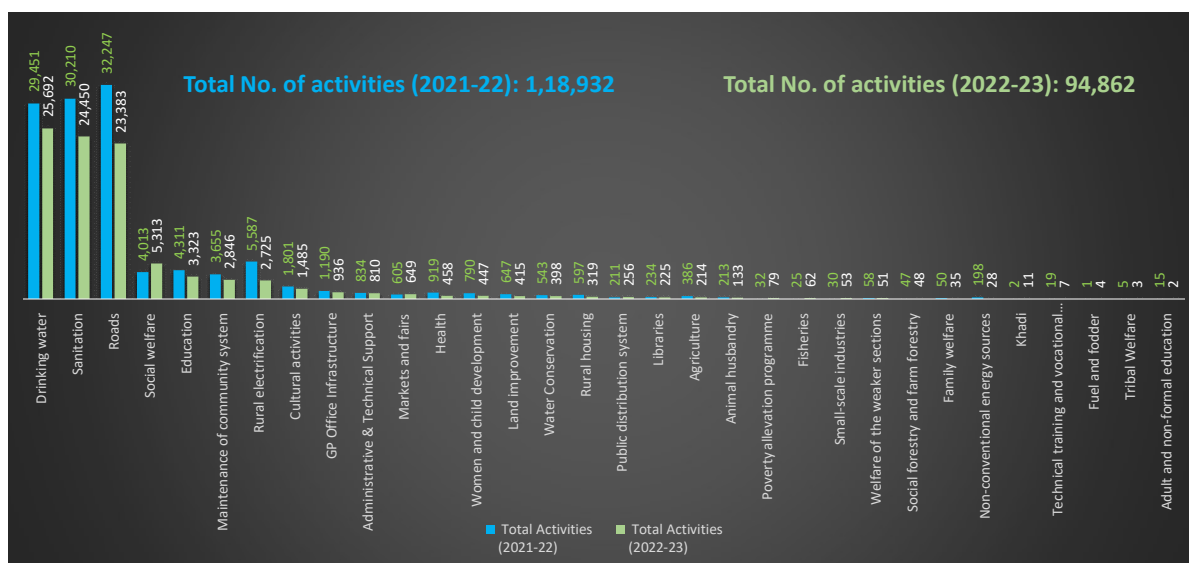


Diagram 5.3 : National-level Cost per Activity in DPDP – F.Y. 2021 – 22 (Rs. in Cr.) as on 28th Feb. 2023

Cost per activity: No. of Activities in DPDP vis-à-vis expenditure (2021-22)

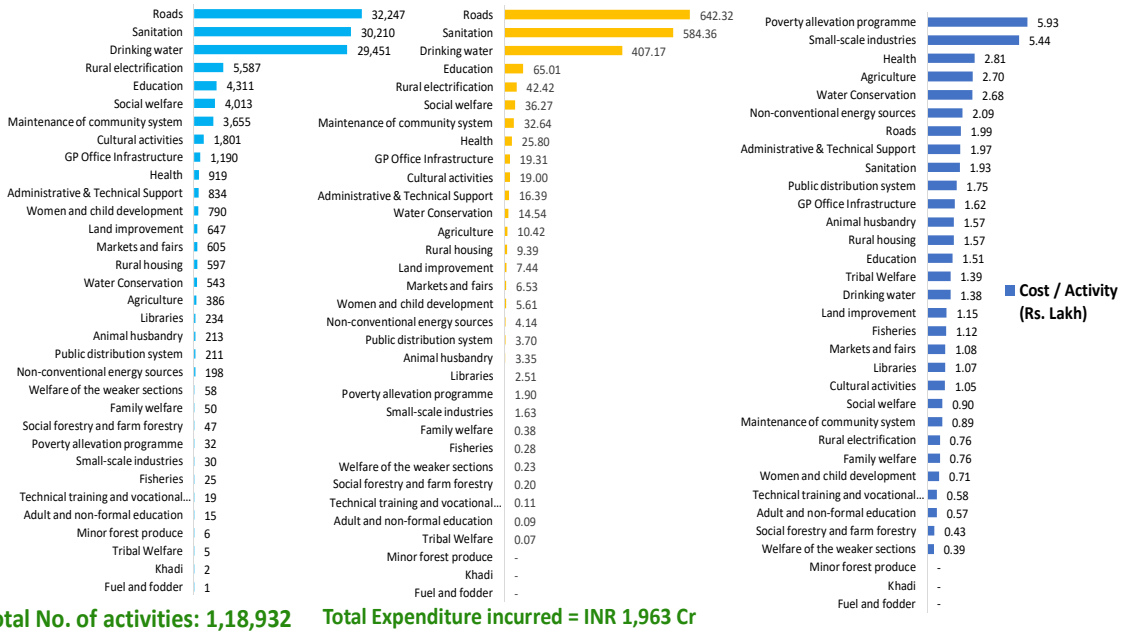
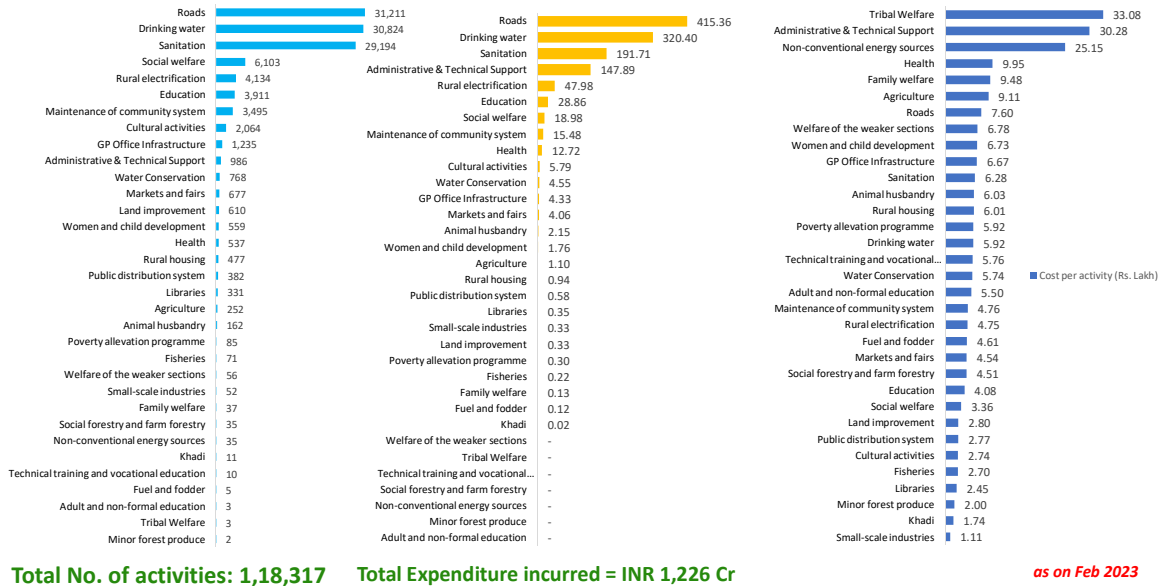


Diagram 5.4: National-level Cost per Activity in DPDP – F.Y. 2022 – 23 (Rs. in Cr.) as on 28th Feb. 2023

Cost per activity: No. of Activities in DPDP vis-à-vis expenditure (2022-23)



It may be seen from the diagrams 5.2, 5.3 and 5.4 that expenditure is being incurred by District Panchayats mostly on drinking water, sanitation and roads; for others the expenditure is minimal. Though the mandatory requirement exists for spending 30% each on drinking water and sanitation, District Panchayats are expected to address the developmental needs of different sectors. Expenditure per activity is as low as 1.76 lakh in 2021-22 and 1.14 lakh for 2022-23. This indicates that a large amount of money is spent on insignificant activities, which can be better undertaken by respective GP and IP.

5.4 Suggestive timeline for DPDP

- ✚ Every year a campaign for preparation of DPDP needs to be launched at the level of the Ministry, State Government and SIRDs and DPs in September for at least the first few years.
- ✚ All members of DPPC, selected ER etc. should be trained for DPDP by November for each year.
- ✚ A detailed timeline should be given at the onset of the campaign.
- ✚ The State Government should ensure that each activity during the campaign should be completed within the given timeline.
- ✚ Activities of visioning, situation analysis, participatory planning, preparing development status report, prioritisation of needs and approval of the plans should be undertaken in a time-bound manner.

The timeline (suggestive) for DPDP may be as given in table 5.1.

Table 5.1: Suggestive Timeline for District Panchayat Development Plan

Sl. No.	Steps/Activities	Time Schedule (Tentative)
1.	Initiation of Planning Process at District Sabha Meetings	In the month of December
2.	Sector-wise data collection, compilation & situational analysis	By January
3.	Sector wise prioritization & fund allocation to the Sectoral Working Group (SWG)	By February
4.	Sector-wise draft Plan & Budget preparation and placement of Draft District Development Plan & Budget of District Panchayat in the meetings of District Panchayat Planning Committee (DPPC)/ Standing Committee	By February

5.	Placement of Draft Plan & Budget of District Panchayat in a Special District Sabha	By February
6.	Placement of Draft Plan & Budget of District Panchayat in the Meeting of District Sabha for approval	By end of February

Source: MoPR, 2020

Chapter - 6

Project Driven BPDP and DPDP

Through Article 243G, the Constitution of India has mandated Panchayats to plan and undertake activities related to economic development and social justice and implement schemes, including those in relation to 29 subjects listed in its Eleventh Schedule. Therefore, Intermediate and District Panchayats are responsible to undertake socio-economic and infrastructural development activities and implementation of schemes on various subjects in their block and district respectively. The increasing aspiration for development raises the issue of many actions, which cannot be taken up by a single GP alone. Geographically also many actions spread across different GPs. Efficient and effective mobilisation and utilisation of resources may also require the need for wider coverage and collective actions. In addition, Sustainable Development Goals also need actions, which may cover larger areas. All these lead to the need for multi-level planning.

Subsidiarity, role clarity, complementarity, supplementation, integration and convergence have to be considered while undertaking multi level planning. All those activities, which can be undertaken more viably at a particular level should be planned at that level. Further, there is a need for role clarity. This could be achieved by undertaking activity mapping or responsibility mapping. The activities undertaken at various tiers of Panchayats as well as line departments need to be complementary to each other. Also, wherever there is a gap left by a Panchayat, as per the subsidiarity principle, it needs to be supplemented by other tiers and line departments. This also leads to the need for integration at the stage of planning itself. As there are many actors and activities, the whole purpose should be to ensure convergence, in terms of stakeholders, schemes, funds and departments.

Vertical and horizontal linkages have to be established with regard to multi-level planning. It is here that the importance of plans at the higher levels become important, especially the BPDP and DPDP. To realise such plans an enabling policy environment with adequate resource envelope at the disposal of Intermediate and District Panchayats respectively is a prerequisite. Further, in accordance with the recommendation of the Fifteenth Finance Commission (XV FC) for 2020-25, tied and untied grants are being provided to both

Intermediate and District Panchayats, and making the preparation of development plan by Intermediate and District Panchayats is mandatory for the utilisation of the grants. In Chapters 4 and 5, detailed process of preparation of Intermediate and District Panchayat Development Plans have been elaborated. However, in due appreciation of the pattern of utilization and emerging needs, it is increasingly felt that project driven BPDP and DPDP are essential.

6.1 Rationale for Project Driven BPDP and DPDP

The project driven development planning is a tool to address specific development challenges. This approach complements the sector-focused micro-planning approach by adopting a problem-focused planning approach. This approach allows the focus on specific problems, pool resources through convergence, and achieves intended outcomes in mission-mode. Since, such interventions cater to a specific geographical landscape, the concerned stakeholders remain interested in the intervention and its outcomes. Hence, the possibility of the success of such interventions becomes quite high. In this regard, such projects have to be prepared through direct people's participation in the decision-making process and in coordination and collaboration with the line departments.

The Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Govt. of India (MoPR) has adopted thematic approach to localize 17 SDGs through nine themes for Panchayats to achieve India's global commitment of Agenda 2030 and comprehensive development of rural areas. Nine themes have been explained in Chapter 2 of this report. With the Ministry aiming at achieving SDGs, Block and District Panchayat Development Plans are now being prepared on the basis of these nine themes. The preparation of plans alone will not be sufficient. These plans should have well defined targets based on indicators and with timeline, which have to be followed up with activities to achieve these targets. These activities have to be well defined leading to targets and goals as per themes. Thus, goals, targets based on defined indicators, activities, timelines, resources, monitoring framework and organisational structure together lead to a project. Therefore, to achieve the dual purposes of the Ministry (i) to ensure quality plan preparation with appropriate utilization of the XV FC grants for Panchayat Development and (ii) to achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through Panchayats, the need of the hour is to prepare project driven Intermediate and District Panchayats Development Plan by the respective Intermediate and District

Panchayats. Themes for projects are to be selected by respective Intermediate and District Panchayats according to their priority areas emerging from Sankalp and Mission Antyodaya data of GPs in their areas. Through these BPDP and DPDP the basic objectives of Panchayat Development Plan of inclusive socio-economic development and securing social justice for most vulnerable and marginalized may be achieved. They further assist in achieving SDGs in both Intermediate and District Panchayats across the country.

From analysis of data in diagram 4.3, 4.4, 5.3, and 5.4 it is obvious that Intermediate and District Panchayats are spending substantial part of the grants on insignificant activities, whereas they should take up bigger activities required for cluster of GPs. It is desirable that GP should undertake required such small activities. Moreover, it has been observed that many IPs and DPs are working like line departments as far as utilization of grants is concerned. Block Sabha and District Sabha are not functioning for many IPs and DPs respectively. There has been concern raised that instead of taking up prioritised work funds are distributed among members of concerned IPs/DPs and insignificant works are being undertaken. These issues can be addressed squarely by strategic shift to project driven BPDP and DPDP.

6.2 Project Driven Approach for BPDP and DPDP

“A project is an endeavour in which human, financial, and material resources are organized in a novel way to undertake a unique scope of work, of given specification, within constraints of cost and time, so as to achieve beneficial change defined by quantitative and qualitative objectives.” (Turner, 2009).

A project is part of the strategy by which the parent organization achieves its developmental objectives. However, a strategy is required for undertaking and successfully implementing the project. In order to deliver the desired benefit from a project, the required asset must function in certain ways, and at required levels of performance. Therefore, the performance and quality of asset must be managed. But to deliver a quality asset the work of the project must also meet certain quality of standards.

On the basis of Sankalp data collected at GP level and collated at IP / DP level and the gaps identified through main Antyodaya data priority areas for the projects may be identified.

Further, lower tiers of Panchayats may request upper tiers to formulate projects to be implemented in their areas on specific issues, which is difficult to be addressed at lower level. For meticulous project formulation it is desirable to follow logical framework approach. As MoPR is following nine themes, it would be better to adopt goals from these themes. Important themes for a block and district may be identified through collection of Sankalp undertaken in Vibrant Gram Sabha portal. Then depending upon the critical gaps identified through specific gaps from Mission Antyodaya data and situational analysis, activities to be undertaken by the respective IP/DP may be identified.

After the consolidation of the prioritized activities, the Planning Committee of Intermediate and District Panchayat (IPPC and DPPC) in consultation with their respective Sector Working Groups (SWGs), technical personnel of line departments, shall prepare a list of feasible and executable works at the block and district levels. Every State may develop activity mapping indicating works to be undertaken by different tiers of Panchayat as envisaged in their Acts and Guidelines. All identified works may be mapped to match the resources available with the Intermediate and District Panchayats including funds relating to the Central and State Government schemes. Matching contributions from line departments, public and donors can be tried extensively. However, economic development, employment generation and enhancing own source revenue of different tiers of Panchayats may be given priority. With the prioritising projects of BPDP and DPDP, planning of output and outcome of the work and impact on the intended beneficiaries could be made possible at the very beginning of the project preparation. Projects are then prepared by the SWG in the given format (Annexure – III) of this report.

For a convergent Project, at the very beginning of project formulation, a statement of funds from associated partners to be prepared by Panchayats. Prior to the preparation of the project proposal, a meeting of Presidents and Secretaries of Panchayats at district level shall be convened to discuss the nifty-gritty of the joint venture projects. This is followed by a detailed project proposal to be prepared by Panchayats where the project would be implemented (either Intermediate or District Panchayat). All identified works would be mapped to match with the resources available with the Intermediate / District Panchayat including funds relating to the Central and State Government schemes. Matching contributions from line departments, public and donors can be tried extensively. The

demarcated activities to be undertaken by participating agencies along with resources to be deployed by them should be categorically stated in the project.

6.2.1 Block and District Sabha, Planning Committee and Working Group

Preparation of Block Panchayat Development Plan (BPDP) and District Panchayat Development Plan (DPDP) has been described in Chapter 4 and 5 respectively. For the preparation of project driven BPDP and DPDP there is important role to be played by Block / District Sabha, Intermediate Panchayat Planning Committee (IPPC) / District Panchayat Planning Committee (DPPC) and sectoral working groups of the Intermediate / District Panchayats.

Total 50-80 persons including representatives of Panchayats, officers, academicians, community based organisations etc. may be nominated as members of Block Sabha by President of the Intermediate Panchayat. The meeting of Block Sabha will be presided over by President of the Intermediate Panchayat and Block Panchayat Officer / Block Development Officer may be nominated as Convener of Block Sabha. Depending on the nature of district and the scope of planning total 60-100 members may be nominated to District Sabha. All District Panchayat members, Intermediate Panchayat Presidents and Vice Presidents, Presidents/Sarpanches of at least five Gram Panchayats etc. may be nominated as member of District Sabha. Apart from elected representatives, District level officers of line department, academicians, doctors, NGOs, representatives of women collectives should also be nominated as member of District Sabha (MoPR, 2020). The District Sabha will be presided over by the President of the District Panchayat and District Panchayat Officer may be nominated as Convener of District Sabha.

Intermediate Panchayat Planning Committee (IPPC) and District Panchayat Planning Committee (DPPC) are constituted for preparation of respective BPDP/DPDP. The indicative composition of Intermediate Panchayat Planning Committee is given in Box 6.1

Box 6.1 : Indicative Composition of Intermediate Panchayat Planning Committee

Sl. No	Members of the Committee	Designation
1.	President of the Intermediate Panchayat	Chairperson
2.	Vice President of the Intermediate Panchayat	Vice Chairperson
3	Five Presidents of Gram Panchayats in the Block	Members

4	Elected Representatives of the District Panchayat representing the Block	Members
5.	Chairpersons of Standing Committees of Intermediate Panchayat	Members
6.	Block Development Officer	Member
7	Forest Range Officer	Member
8	Representative Of NRLM	Member
9	Agriculture Extension Officer	Member
10	President of Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee	Invitee
11	Block Lead Bank Manager	Invitee
12	One Sanitation Expert	Invitee
13	One Professor of Economics	Invitee
14	The Secretary or Executive Officer of the Intermediate Panchayat	Member Secretary

Note – The Committee may co-opt members in case of needs. Five Presidents of Gram Panchayats in the Block and other invitee/ member may be nominated by the President of Intermediate Panchayat.

The indicative composition of District Panchayat Planning Committee is given in box 6.2

Box 6.2 : Indicative Composition of District Panchayat Planning Committee

Sl. No	Members of the Committee	Designation
1.	President of the District Panchayat	Chairperson
2.	Vice President of the District Panchayat	Vice Chairperson
3	Elected Representatives of the District Panchayat	Members
4	Chairpersons of Intermediate Panchayat in the district	Members
5.	Five Presidents of Gram Panchayats in the district	Members
6.	District Development Officer	Member
7	Divisional Forest Officer	Member
8	Representative of NRLM	Member
9	District Agriculture Officer	Member
10	President of Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee	Invitee
11	District Lead Bank Manager	Invitee
12	One Sanitation Expert	Invitee
13	One Professor of Economics	Invitee
14	District Panchayat Officer/ CEO of the District Panchayat	Member Secretary

The composition of IPPC and DPPC are suggestive and the States should expand them considering the local situation. It is imperative to constitute sectoral working group in Intermediate and District Panchayats to address the specific needs of the concerned sector. A project driven BPDP and DPDP is to be prepared based on the thematic preferences of Intermediate and District Panchayats. They may constitute sectoral working group specific to five prioritised themes on the basis of Sankalp undertaken under vibrant Gram Sabha. Additional working groups may be constituted in accordance with other important perceived needs.

The structure of the working group may be as follows (MoPR, 2020):

- i. An expert in the relevant field may be nominated as the Chairperson of the SWG by the President of District Panchayat.
- ii. The Chairperson of the relevant Standing Committee as the Co-Chairperson of the SWG.
- iii. The senior most district level officer of the sector should be appointed as the convener of SWG. In addition to the convener, another official must be a member of the SWG.
- iv. The Chairpersons of the working groups on Women and Child Development, Development of Scheduled caste and Scheduled tribe should be the elected representatives of women, scheduled caste and scheduled tribe respectively.
- v. Each SWG can have 10 to 15 members. They should include the experts from the relevant fields.
- vi. If necessary, the Intermediate/District Panchayat or the Sectoral Working Groups itself can constitute sub committees for these Working Groups.
- vii. Responsibilities of the Working Group are also applicable to the sub-committees. The subcommittee shall have a chairperson, convener and members as decided by the District Panchayat / SWG.
- viii. Each working group should have representations of women, SC and ST and representative of one of the IP/DP.
- ix. The quorum for the working group should be one third of the total members. Attendance of the convener is mandatory in the working group meetings.
- x. SWG should function under the overall guidance of the Intermediate / District Panchayat.

The functions of the SWGs may be as follows (MoPR, 2020):

- Ensuring public participation in project planning.
- Ensuring convergence
- Providing technical assistance and leadership to discussions such as stakeholder consultations, discussions with banks or co-operatives, and development seminars.
- Consolidating, collecting and analysing data related to subject areas of working groups
- Undertaking situation analysis by integrating primary and secondary data clearly reflecting the achievements and shortcomings
- Identifying the problems and possibilities in the situation analysis of the relevant development sector and formulate problem solving proposals
- Based on the situation analysis, preparing a status report in a timely manner and submit it to the IPPC/DPPC, outlining the major challenges faced by each development sector, the existing gaps in development, the possibilities for improving development and the strategies that can be adopted for it.
- Preparing report for the Block/District Sabha and the information required to be included in the plan.
- Giving advice for the coordination of local development projects, including various centrally sponsored schemes, flagship programmes, state schemes and other schemes.
- Preparing financially and technically feasible and viable projects in the sectors.
- Preparing the projects of the annual plan approved by the Block/District Sabha.
- Effectively monitoring the project implementation.

6.2.2 Identifying important themes and activities for projects of Intermediate and District Panchayat

Mapping of 29 Subjects of Eleventh Schedule with nine themes of LSDGs has been given in box 6.3.

Box 6.3 : Mapping of Nine Themes with 29 subjects of Eleventh Schedule

Sl. No.	Themes	29 subjects under Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution
1	Theme 1 : Poverty Free and Enhanced Livelihood in Village	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poverty Alleviation Programme 2. Agriculture including agricultural extension 3. Animal Husbandry, Dairying and poultry 4. Fisheries

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Public distribution system 6. Technical training and vocational education 7. Markets and fairs 8. Khadi, village and cottage industries 9. Minor Forest Produce 10. Small scale industries, including food processing industries 11. Rural Housing
2	Theme 2 : Healthy Village	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Health and sanitation, including hospitals, primary health centres and dispensaries 2. Family Welfare 3. Health and Nutrition 4. Rural Housing 5. Drinking water 6. Women and Child Development 7. Poverty alleviation program
3	Theme 3 : Child Friendly Village	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Education, including primary and secondary schools 2. Women and child development 3. Poverty alleviation program 4. Social welfare, including welfare of the handicapped and mentally retarded
4	Theme 4 : Water Sufficient Village	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Minor irrigation, water management and watershed development 2. Drinking Water 3. Agriculture, including agriculture extension 4. Fisheries 5. Maintenance of community assets 6. Health and Sanitation
5	Theme 5 : Clean & Green Village	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Non-conventional energy sources 2. Fuel and fodder 3. Social forestry and farm forestry 4. Land improvement, implementation of land reforms, land consolidation and soil conservation 5. Minor irrigation, water management and watershed development 6. Minor Forest Production 7. Rural Electrification 8. Minor irrigation, water management and watershed development

6	Theme 6 : Village with Self Sufficient	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Roads, culverts, bridges, ferries, waterways and other means of communication 2. Rural electrification, including distribution of electricity 3. Maintenance of community assets 4. Libraries
7	Theme 7 : Socially Just and Socially Secured Village	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Social welfare, including welfare of the handicapped and mentally retarded 2. Welfare of the weaker sections, in particular, of the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes
8	Theme 8 : Village with Good Governance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maintenance of community assets 2. Rural Electrification 3. Adult and Non-Formal Education 4. PDS
9	Theme 9 : Women Friendly Village	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Women and Child Development 2. Family Welfare 3. Health and Nutrition

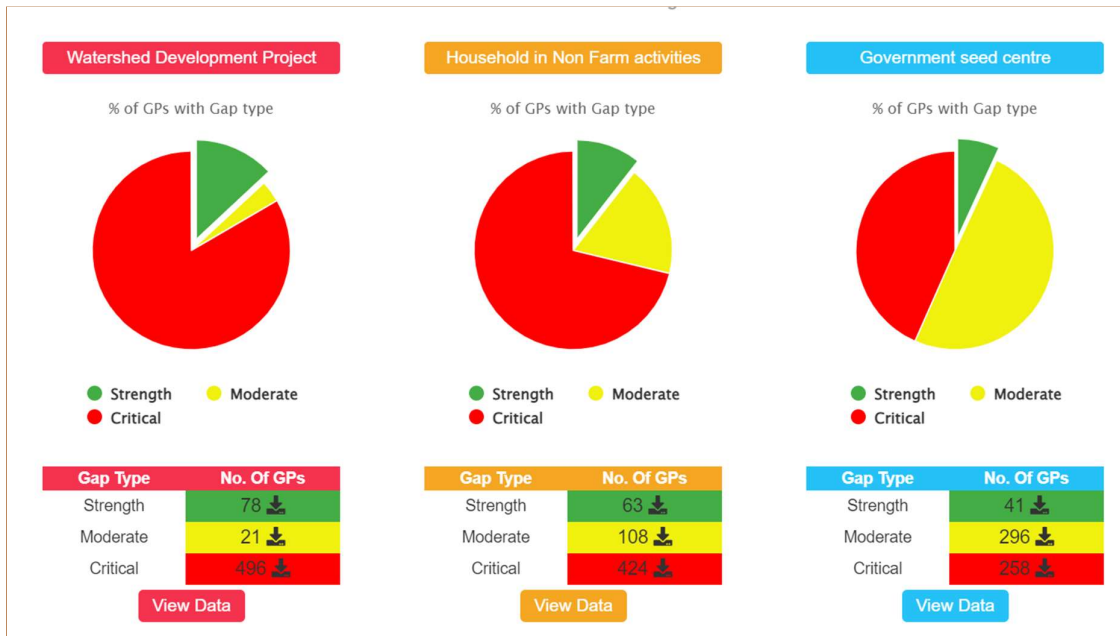
Gram Panchayats have taken theme wise Sankalp in special Gram Sabha for preparation of thematic GPDP throughout the country. As shown for example in table 6.2 in Nandurbar district of Maharashtra the majority of Sankalp taken by six blocks are in theme 4: Water Sufficient village followed by Theme 5: Clean and Green village and theme 1: Poverty free and enhanced livelihoods village respectively. However, in these six blocks relatively less number of Sankalps have been taken in some themes like Theme 7: Socially secured village, Theme 6- Self-Sufficient infrastructure, Theme-8 village with good governance, Theme-9 women friendly village. The preparation of project driven BPDP and DPDP should be need based and broadly on the nine themes of localization of SDGs. It may be seen that priority varies in each Block as in case Akarani Block first three themes are important whereas in Navapur and Shahada theme 4 and theme 5 are important. In case of Nandurbar though first five themes are important whereas first two are more important. For the district again theme 4 and theme 5 are important. Further, analysis of thematic Sankalp taken and the existing critical gaps indicated in Mission Antyodaya data reveals the gaps and set necessary priorities during preparation of project driven BPDP and DPDP in the respective blocks and districts.

Table 6.1: Block wise theme selection in Nandurbar district, Maharashtra

S. No	Block Panchayat	Total No. of GPs	Theme 1: Poverty free and enhanced livelihoods village	Theme 2: Healthy village	Theme 3: Child friendly village	Theme 4: Water sufficient village	Theme 5: Clean and Green village	Theme 6: Self-sufficient infrastructure in village	Theme 7: Socially secured village	Theme 8: Village with Good Governance	Theme 9: Women Friendly village
1	AKARANI	59	48	49	49	2	1	1	0	0	0
2	AKKALKUWA	77	8	0	0	76	69	1	0	8	0
3	NANDURBAR	138	77	69	50	59	57	16	18	14	12
4	NAVAPUR	116	32	1	1	114	113	0	0	0	0
5	SHAHA DA	150	6	6	4	145	142	1	0	0	0
6	TALODA	67	6	38	35	66	29	3	0	0	0
Total		607	177	163	139	462	411	22	18	22	12

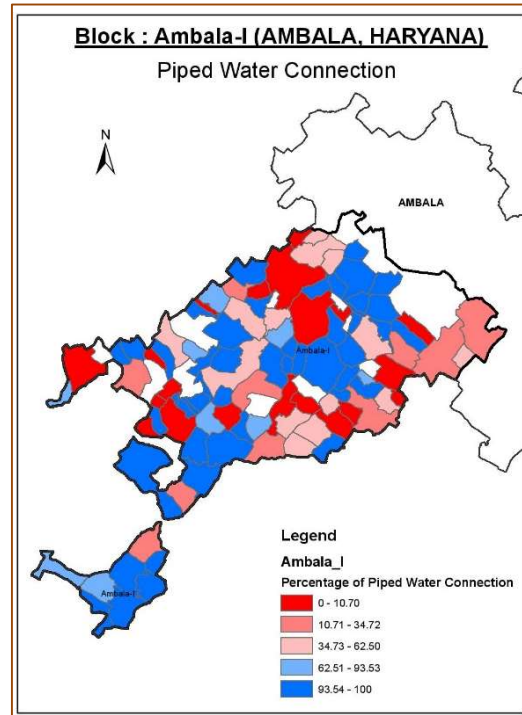
Diagram 6.1 provides gaps in development of Nandurbar district identified through Mission Antyodaya data in Agriculture sector. The critical gaps in watershed projects is much higher as the district level identified gaps as for 496 out of 595 GPs included this is critical gap. It indicates that the preparation of plans should be based on evidence available at the appropriate levels. Intermediate Panchayats and District Panchayats should analyse the data available on Sankalp and Mission Antodaya and prepare projects for BPDP and DPDP accordingly.

Diagram 6.1 : Gaps in Nandurbar District in Agriculture sector:



GIS facilitates decision regarding geo-locating critical assets. GIS based tools essentially consisting of design and creation of spatial as well as attribute databases and integration of the same to facilitate the creation of various planning scenarios for facility planning and management, and integrated with the priority and needs of the people. Ensuring basic facilities, avenues for livelihood, and productive use of resources can be leveraged. The data related to developmental needs may be uploaded on a GIS platform, which would facilitate spatial and temporal analysis using functionality of overlay analysis. It would help in exactly identifying where and in which area the problem exists and which activity may help to address the problem. It would also help in locating number of villages and people to be impacted. Similarly, temporal analysis would help the progress made over years / months. Use of GIS in deciding pipe water connection in Block – Ambala 1 has been shown in diagram 6.2. Villages shown in red colour cluster may be given priority for drinking water connection as it is depicting villages with lowest percentage of people availing piped water supply (MoPR, 2020).

Diagram 6.2: Use of GIS in deciding Pipe Water Connection in Block – Ambala 1



Thus Sankalp data provides broad priority area for project formulation by IP and DP. Further, Mission Antodaya gives activity required to be taken on the basis of critical gaps. Moreover, Gram Manchitra analysis would provide exact location / cluster of GPs for which specific projects to be formulated and implemented.

6.3 Focus Areas of Planning for Intermediate and District Panchayats

Intermediate and District Panchayats must focus on activities for innovation and economic development of the entire Block and District to generate revenue and employment for the people residing in the area. Intermediate and District Panchayat development plans should envisage need based planning, referral activities by lower tiers of Panchayats through different convergence mechanisms of resources of line departments and Panchayats. Some of the focus areas for activities for economic development and income generation, infrastructure development, social development covering the nine themes have been identified. The theme-based focus areas for project-driven BPDPs and DPDPs have been outlined in succeeding sub-sections.

6.3.1 Theme - 1: Poverty Free and Enhanced Livelihood Panchayat

i. Agri-allied and Agro-processing Units

Agriculture and agri-allied sector provide raw material to agri-processing unit with comparative advantage over those in urban area. Intermediate and District Panchayats with convergence of schemes of other related line Ministries/Departments like Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer's Welfare, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Department of Rural Development, State Department of Agriculture, Animal Resource Development along with financial assistance from NABARD and other financial institutions, may formulate different projects on agri-allied and agro-processing units. IP and DP may aim at providing sustainable infrastructure with modern technology, common facilities, augmentation in the production unit, marketing strategies and capacity building on modern practices and technology to encourage local entrepreneurs to set agro-based food processing units; marketing unit in cluster approach by organizing farmer's producer's organizations/groups of producers/ farmers and providing support in processing, manufacturing and marketing linkages. Sugar industry, vegetable oil industry, tea industry, coffee industry and leather industry are few examples for agro based industries.

ii. Strengthening of Supply Chain Management

Intermediate and District Panchayats may also work for expansion of livelihood opportunities in the secondary and tertiary sectors by strengthening of supply chain management. Rising crop prices, sale of land to developers, crop rotation, export orientation and home-coming of the rural youths/migrant workers, government flagship schemes like PM Kisan, MRLM etc. and better wages for farm labour are creating disposable surpluses in rural areas. Developing and strengthening supply chains, which are suited to the rural environment provide strategic advantage, are required to ensure livelihood systems, remunerative price and income enhancement to rural people. Innovation in the way of rural production, transport, and processing may lead to sustainable jobs and income enhancement. Intermediate and District Panchayats may support innovative means and promote technology in various agricultural practices, usage of renewable energy, employing communications technology, mobile refrigeration facilities, developing cold storage technologies, low-cost processing units, packaging etc. for sustainable rural transformation.

iii. Development of Cold Chain for Perishable Products

The Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) estimated that 30-40 percent of India's fresh fruits and vegetables worth \$8.3 billion perish annually before reaching consumers. Across the globe, cold storages facilities have been instrumental in linking farmers to end consumers and ameliorating the problem of malnutrition. Through various social welfare initiatives, the Government has been making major interventions in the agricultural sector in increasing production, collection, storage, markets linkages (*Mandis*) and even marketing of farm products. Since infrastructure is still at a nascent state, cold storages facilities would help in reducing the burden of sustainable storage on farmers and industries. There are many low-cost models for cold storage facility appropriate for Block and District levels. These cold storage facilities may support developing a sustainable cold chain system for local products in convergence with concerned stakeholders.

iv. Promotion of Livelihood Opportunities in Secondary and Tertiary Sectors

According to 2011 Census data, approximately 69% of population of India live in rural area. The dependence on cultivation as main source of livelihood among rural communities is declining due to demographic pressure, preponderance of small farmlands, declining share of house-hold income from agriculture and allied sectors etc. With overall economic development and growth, better rural infrastructure and reducing rural to urban migration, the non-farm sector in rural India is growing fast. Thus, secondary, and tertiary sector has emerged an important and potential source of employment generation for poverty alleviation in rural India. In addition to the growth of primary sector, there is need to tap the potential of secondary and tertiary sectors for comprehensive rural development.

Intermediate and District Panchayats must work together for expansion of livelihood opportunities in the secondary and tertiary sectors by developing available infrastructures, arranging appropriate skill training for the people, and special emphasis on the poorer and weaker sections. Intermediate and District Panchayats may identify important small and medium scale industries, which could have comparative advantage in their areas. They should mediate with the financial institutions for *e.g.*, banks/financial institutions for providing better access to credit linkages for deployment of the skilled

workers / SHG members in production of goods and services. They should promote those activities within their areas along with resources as well as mediating with other available institutions for better implementation of strategy of their plans and programmes. However, in each case, the project proposal and report must be examined by experts so that there is a sound economic basis for the support.

v. Rural Industry Cluster

According to an estimate, micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) segments account 31% of India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). There are estimated 55.80 million MSMEs employing close to 124 million people. Out of these, 14% are women-led enterprises and 59.5% are based in the rural areas. However, employability of women in rural areas has suffered prominently despite the available massive initiative of National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM). Therefore, there is greater need to support MSMEs in rural areas and particularly providing capital support to women collectives / SHGs to support livelihood systems in general for women in particular. MSMEs based on local resources have huge potential to contribute economic development and income enhancement. Intermediate and District Panchayats need to support the establishment of new MSMEs and strengthening existing ones in cluster development mode at natural potential site and develop the cluster with the help of private sector and community-based organizations with particular support to women collectives/SHGs.

vi. Developing Robust Panchayat-Private Partnership

Economic growth and development of rural areas are not just about providing support for basic needs of individuals / beneficiaries. It's about people working together to achieve sustainable economic growth and development for improving rural lives and livelihoods. Some of services particularly those, providing sustainable jobs for income enhancement are required to be delivered by Panchayats in partnership with private organizations. Intermediate and District Panchayats must be encouraged to enter into joint partnership in respect of delivery of services on a commercial basis. They may also support community-based organizations (CBOs) for this purpose. Further, they may also be encouraged to enter into joint partnership with professional bodies for delivering services to its citizens more efficiently. Due emphasis may be given in developing partnership in adopting new technologies for improving quality of life of the people in a sustained and environment-friendly manner. Harnessing non-conventional energy, better management

of available water and use of bio-technology for promotion of production, adoption of new technologies for augmentation of livelihood opportunities etc. may be areas of priority for BPDP and DPDP.

6.3.2 Theme - 2: Healthy Village/Block/District

i. Health Care Facility

Panchayat plays a pivotal role in ensuring quality health care service in respect to delivery of basic service to the citizen in rural areas. Health is one of the 29 subjects as functional responsibility of Panchayat and some other subjects also contribute to the health status of the people. Intermediate and District Panchayats have a very important place in improving all aspects related to health and wellbeing for people of all ages. Basic health care may be provided through wellness centres/ rural hospitals / primary health centers/ dispensaries, telemedicine services, palliative care creating institutional support and mechanisms for the individual / family, needing direct health related assistance and facilities. Intermediate and District Panchayats may establish preventive and early intervention mechanisms in collaboration with Health and Family Welfare Department, Women and Child Development Department, Department of Social Welfare and Rural Development Department etc.

Intermediate and District Panchayats may formulate projects for providing quality health services by establishing and strengthening various infrastructural development. Projects may include opening of testing labs / diagnostic centres, hostels for relatives of patients, ambulance services, tele-medicine, palliative care, mobile health clinic, day care center, rehabilitation center, counselling center, infrastructure development in the health centers/ rural hospitals for quality services in collaboration with State Health and Family Welfare Department, Social Welfare Department etc. Sectoral Working Group may formulate projects at respective Block and District level for quality inputs in health and its related components. Intermediate and District Panchayats should play monitoring role in maintaining and ensuring health of citizens. Preparation and maintenance of robust database is one of the important steps to monitor and assess the progress of the health services in respect to prevention, promotion and curative measures.

6.3.3 Theme - 3: Child-Friendly Village/Block/District

i. Child Development

Panchayats have crucial role in ensuring all children are able to enjoy their rights for survival, development, participation and protection to reach their full potential. Intermediate and District Panchayats should envision working on four pillars of rights of the children connected to child survival, development, protection and participation. Panchayats should work effectively and efficiently towards Child-Friendly Village by addressing quality nutritious food to all children, quality health services in the Public Health Center / Wellness Center / Rural Hospital, ensuring quality, equitable and inclusive education, supply of clean drinking water in the schools, provision of separate toilets with sufficient water, smart classes with equipped infrastructures and facilities, ensure safety and protection of all children from all abuses and violence, ensure physical fitness of the children through sports for healthy lifestyle and participation of children in development activities etc. Furthermore, Panchayats would also need to ensure that all children should have safe, secure and clean environment.

ii. Education

Panchayats play vital role in ensuring quality and inclusive education for fulfilment of universalisation of education. The Department of School Education and Literacy, Govt. of India has launched Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan- Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE). Intermediate and District Panchayats should emphasize various projects viz e-library in the Panchayat Bhawan, coaching support to the students in collaboration with academic institutions; capacity building of youth on different technical skills for livelihood avenues; child counselling center to address various forms of abuse and ensure safe and protected environment; adequate and quality infrastructural support in schools, Anganwadi center, health and wellness centers and other social institutions; youth center; construction of ramp in different institutions and public places and other benefits to the differently-abled children. The impetus should be given to collaborative and concerted efforts with Departmental functionaries of School Education, Health and Family Welfare, Women and Child Development, Drinking Water Supply, Youth Affairs and Sports, Labour and Employment, Non-Governmental organizations, and others institutions working in the area, Youth Organizations such as

Nehru Yuvak Kendra volunteers etc for development of projects to transform Panchayats into Child Friendly Village/Block/District.

6.3.4 Theme - 4: Water Sufficient Panchayat

i. Drinking Water

Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) has been launched by the Government of India in partnership with State Governments, to enable every household in villages to have functional household tap connection (FHTC) in five years with total estimated cost of Rs. 3.60 Lakh Crore. It is envisaged that with FHTC, each household will have potable water supply in adequate quantity of prescribed quality on regular and long-term basis. Under the mission, Gram Panchayat and/ or its sub-committee has to plan, implement, manage, operate, and maintain its in-village water supply systems. In fact, the flagship scheme of JJM, which seeks to not only provide functional household tap connection for all, but also to promote the holistic management of available local water resources. In this scheme, the role of PRIs is very important for achieving the objectives of the scheme in convergence with the activities to be undertaken under the grants to Panchayats on the basis of the recommendation of Fifteenth Finance Commission, MGNREGS etc. The mission is to provide every rural household with drinking water supply in adequate quantity of prescribed quality on regular and long-term basis at affordable service delivery charges leading to improvement in living standards of rural communities. The programme would implement source sustainability measures as mandatory elements, such as recharge and reuse through grey water management, water conservation, rainwater harvesting etc. with community-based approach to water usage and conservation.

The Fifteenth Finance Commission (XV FC) submitted its interim report for the financial year 2020-21 and the final report for the period 2021-26. The Government of India accepted the recommendations of the XV FC in respect of the Local Bodies. The XV FC recommended grants for RLBs as Basic (Untied) and Tied Grants. The XV FC Grant-in-aid is allocated to all tiers of the Panchayati Raj including the Traditional Bodies of Non Part IX States and Fifth and Sixth Schedule areas in two parts, namely, (i) Basic (Untied) Grant (50 % for 2020-21 and 40 % for 2021-22 to 2025-26) and (ii) Tied Grant. (50 % for 2020-21 and 60 % for 2021-22 to 2025-26). The tied grants can be used for the basic services of (a) sanitation and maintenance of ODF status, and this should include management and

treatment of household waste, and human excreta and faecal sludge management in particular and (b) supply of drinking water, rainwater harvesting and water recycling. RLBs shall, as far as possible, earmark one half of these tied grants each to these two critical services. However, if any RLB has fully saturated the needs of one category and does not require funds for that purpose, it can utilize the funds for the other category. The respective village assembly / Gram Sabha shall certify this and it will be duly confirmed by the supervising authority of the Panchayat/Traditional body or the State Government. Based on the distribution criteria adopted by the States, the allocation of XV FC Grants for the period 2020-26 to the Intermediate Panchayats are Rs.43,575 Crore and to the District Panchayats are Rs.31,740 Crore with the balance amount of Rs.2,22,240 Crores allocated to the Gram Panchayats. Important role of Intermediate and District Panchayats includes participation in Block Water and Sanitation Committee (BWSC) and District Water and Sanitation Committee (DWSC); preparation of plan to provide drinking water supply, testing of water quality and monitoring of water supply to household level, and coordinate with Public Health Engineering Department for household supply of drinking water. Thus, Intermediate and District Panchayats need to plan for creation of sustainable infrastructure for supply of drinking water to people of the area.

6.3.5 Theme - 5: Clean and Green Panchayat

i. Waste-to-Wealth

India has a substantial potential for energy generation from urban, industrial, and agricultural waste/residue. Bio-CNG, biogas and energy from different wastes, such as cattle dung in rural areas or vegetable/food could be used for cooking, electricity generation and transportation. These interventions should enable the creation of new business models that can bring resource efficient products and services and ultimately create higher employment opportunities. Increased demand and consumer acceptance would provide economies of scale, reducing prices and facilitating the desired transition. Further, setting up of mandatory targets for recycled content and effective monitoring network will help achieve the desired performance level in time. Intermediate and District Panchayats can take lead in creating adequate and affordable infrastructure for the relevant stakeholders to facilitate the process. Convergence and collaboration with relevant organisations and departments can be identified to utilise the resources optimally.

ii. Sanitation

Open defecation was being practised in India particularly in rural areas. Approximately 60 percent of the rural Indian population was used to open defecation that negatively impacted health and wellbeing of especially vulnerable groups including women and children. In this context on 2nd October 2014 Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) was launched to eradicate open defecation and make India Open Defecation Free (ODF) by 2nd October 2019 to mark 150th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, who propagated the concept of 'Cleanliness is next to Godliness'. It was a mission mode project to construct 90 million toilets in rural India at a projected cost of 1.96 lakh crore (US\$28 billion). The objectives of SBM-G included eliminating open-defecation through the construction of household-owned and community-owned toilets and establishing an accountable mechanism for monitoring toilet use. Since the launch of the SBM-G, India's rural sanitation coverage increased from 39% in 2014 to 100% on 2nd October 2019. The programme has achieved its objectives to make India Open Defecation Free in 2019.

The Government of India launched Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) (SBM-G) Phase II with focus on Open Defecation Free Plus (ODF Plus), which includes ODF sustainability and Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM). SBM-G Phase-II are being implemented from 2020-21 to 2024-25 in a mission mode with a total outlay of Rs. 1,40,881 Crores. This is a novel model of convergence between different verticals of financing. Out of Rs. 1,40,881 Crores, Rs.52,497 crores would be allocated from the budget of Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation while the remaining amount would be dovetailed from the funds being released under the Fifteen Finance Commission (XV FC), MGNREGS and revenue generation models particularly for solid and liquid waste management. The role of Intermediate and District Panchayats is critically important for successful implementation of the scheme as they are one of the key stakeholders for the scheme and revenue generation models.

As mentioned in section 6.3.4, the FFC prescribed mandatory utilisation of at least 30% share of the funding norms for certain activities under the SBM-G Phase II programme, from the XV FC grants. These guidelines further provide that for any additional

requirements, the States can use the funds from other resources including the XV FC grants. Thus, the tied grants of XV FC can be used as an independent source of funding also, for both sanitation and drinking water facilities. Therefore, Block and District Panchayat has to play an important role in providing sanitation in their area. Further, sanitation is one of important focal area for Intermediate and District Panchayat and therefore, projects related to sanitation need to be incorporated in the BPDPs and DPDPs prominently.

iii. Natural Resource Management

Degradation of natural resources has a direct negative impact on livelihoods of poor people. Intermediate and District Panchayats must strengthen the capacity of related community institutions to conserve, manage, and use water and forest resources in an inclusive, participative pro-poor, and sustainable manner. Their capacity needs to be augmented further in assessing availability of natural resources and in improving its utilization for generating maximum economic gains keeping in mind the need for generating optimal employment and ensuring availability of food on a sustainable basis. In the light of the responsibilities and powers given to Panchayats to manage natural resources, they emerge as the most appropriate institutional platform to manage and conserve the natural resources in their respective areas. The community-based institutional framework also required to include different user groups that can work with Panchayats. Block and District Panchayats may collaborate with related line department to build their capacity. NGOs and CBOs may provide a ground for experimentation and innovation and may help strengthening Panchayats and user groups. Partnerships with research institutions and related stakeholders may provide platform for sustainable planning for better environment friendly rural areas (MoPR, 2020).

6.3.6 Theme - 6: Panchayat with Self-Sufficient Infrastructure

i. Basic Services

The Fifteenth Finance Commission had recommended *inter-alia* for providing grants to Intermediate and District Panchayats. During planning, basic services at the block and district levels and planned activities of other line departments should be integrated into BPDP/DPDP. Adequate priority should be given to the maintenance of road, footpaths, street lighting, community assets etc. wherever GPs are not able to undertake such activities. Basic infrastructural needs for human development as envisaged in the Eleventh

Schedule of the Constitution of India and SDGs of the UN-Agenda 2030 should be complied with planning of Panchayats.

ii. Initiative for Rural Market Hub

In order to succeed in marketing fresh produce or processed product, producers and rural agro-processors must be aware of market needs in terms of product characteristics to enter the niche market. The lack of information about new market opportunities also constrained micro-entrepreneurs. It is felt that the weak integration of producers and processors keeps farmers oblivious of quality requirements and hence farmers' focus remains concentrated on quantity of production. In this context, SHGs and local cooperatives need to be encouraged to develop small but economically viable market-oriented agro-processing units to meet local / regional / ethnic specific demand. These will help generate local employment and improve local income. Intermediate and District Panchayats may take initiative to develop Rural Market Hub to cater to the needs of population residing in the rural areas. Using Government e-Market place (GeM) may also be encouraged in this regard.

6.3.7 Theme - 7: Socially Just and Socially Secured Panchayat

i. Ensuring Social Justice

Article 243 G of the Constitution of India mandated Panchayats to ensure social justice in rural areas. It *inter alia* implies removal of inequalities and providing equal opportunities to all sections of society to participate in the process of development. Social justice also encompasses affirmative actions, including targeted funding to the vulnerable, pro-poor service delivery etc. Intermediate and District Panchayats are responsible for implementation of many social assistance programmes and schemes. While planning and implementing these services, Panchayats must ensure effective execution. Some of the major issues that can be incorporated in the Block and District Development Plans are as follows:

- Scholarships, allowance, and opportunities to people with disabilities.

- Scholarships, allowance, and opportunities to people from weaker sections.
- Addressing needs of SCs/STs and other marginalised groups.
- Effective implementation of government schemes and programmes.
- Monitoring of PDS and ensuring food security.
- Infrastructure for old age homes and addressing needs of elderly persons.
- Strengthening palliative and geriatric care.
- Checking distress migration.
- Addressing differential needs of women and children.

6.3.8 Theme - 8: Panchayat with Good Governance

i) Good Governance

Good Governance is of great significance in making PRIs functional and efficient. The concept of Good Governance encompasses transparency, accountability, compassionate responsibility, responsiveness, maximum cooperation and participation of citizens. PRIs are supposed to undertake the responsibility of providing basic services to citizens at the grassroots level. Thus, Good Governance becomes integral to their success. Block / District with Good Governance, should focus on quality benefits of development under various schemes and responsive service delivery to all residents of their respective areas through ensuring responsive, inclusive, and participatory decision-making at all levels and convergence among various institutions/stakeholders for preparation of BPDP and DPDP. Intermediate and District Panchayats should envision projects to deliver good governance in terms of timeliness, transparency, teamwork, technology and transformation. Projects like micro ATM to access direct financial transactions, Digital Information Board / Kiosk in Panchayats for proactive disclosure of information, POS machine for collection of revenue, Common Service Center at Panchayat, internet-based system to all tiers of Panchayats for wider dissemination of information to all stakeholders, robust dashboard for monitoring and assessing the progress of different programs in delivery the quality services within time etc. should be provided in collaboration with Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology, Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Communication, non-Governmental organizations, college students, youth organizations such as Nehru Yuvak Kendra volunteers etc. Wherever required projects for aforesaid activities/assets may be incorporated into BPDP and DPDP.

ii) Disaster Management and Risk Reduction

In compliance of Section 37 of Disaster Management Act and guidelines issued by National Disaster Management Authority, the disaster management plan of Ministry of Panchayati Raj (DMP-MoPR) has been prepared with larger perspective of need based planning starting from village to District Panchayat level. Under the Plan every Indian village would have village disaster management plan and every Panchayat would have Disaster Management Plan (DMP). These plans would be mainstreamed into respective GPDP, BPDP and DPDP. The community based disaster management plan is to be prepared in participatory, modified, bottom up and social inclusive process. Strengthening disaster management and enhancing preparedness, emergency response, recovery and reconstruction are the purpose of this plan. The DMP of Block would be prepared on the basis of coalition of data and information about needs and activities for managing disaster reduction in DMP of GPs after adjusting the activities included in GPDPs of GPs situated in the area of the IP. Similarly, DMP of District would be prepared by collating data and information regarding disaster from all GPs in the district and adjusting with the activities undertaken in the all GPDPs and BPDPs in the district. Emphasis needs to be laid on coordination, convergence and collective action particularly with the disaster management authority, technical institutions working in the field of disaster management, line department, women collectives etc.

In view of above, Intermediate and District Panchayats should undertake analysis of comprehensive existing scenario. Collation of implementation of Antodya, Sankalp and GPDP data would help in identifying important themes and activities and location of the activities to be undertaken under project driven BPDP and DPDP.

6.3.9 Theme - 9: Women Friendly Village/Block/District

The Eleventh Schedule of the 73rd amendment of the Constitution of India outlines clearly that women and child development are among the 29 subjects in the Eleventh Schedule to be transferred to Panchayats. Not less than one-third of seats and Sarpanch (President) in Panchayats are reserved for women. Twenty one States of India have provided fifty percent reservation to women in Panchayats. Different laws have been enacted for ensuring the equal rights and justice to women. Central and State schemes have been designed particularly focused on the welfare and secured environment for women.

Employment generation in different avenues of livelihood, promotion of local entrepreneurship skill for augmentation of small scale cottage industries, educational scholarship for pursuing higher education, health, sanitation, drinking water focus on women etc are all in flagship schemes of Govt. of India. Self-Help Group plays role of agent of change in the economic and social development in rural areas. It has made huge difference to women and her status in the society. PRI-SHG Convergence model plays important role in the partnership model for creating different durable assets, promotion of local enterprises, social and safety network for ensuring women friendly Panchayats. Projects on Women Friendly Intermediate and District Panchayats with focus on income generating activities, skilling of local enterprises, counselling centre, legal aids, women assistance kiosk, educational scholarship to girls for promoting higher education may be formulated in collaborative efforts with different flagship programs, including NRLM, SSA, SBM, JJM etc of various line Ministries/Departments.

In view of above following points may be considered:

- As mentioned, plans of various tiers have to be complementary. It is important to avoid duplication in project formulation.
- There is a need to include the various activities of the VPRP in the BPDP and BPDP along with specific projects, which could not be taken up at the GP level.
- If the GIS based planning is adopted by all tiers viz. Gram, Intermediate and District, duplication and gaps can be identified and avoided.
- Special focus should be given to previously created assets and infrastructure, which should be maintained on a timely basis, used for new activities and ensured that they do not lie idle or new structures are built without using the existing ones.
- Prioritisation of activities have to be considered.
- Inputs and demands from Mahila Sabhas and Bal / Balika Sabhas have to be considered in the formulation of projects of BPDP and DPDP.

6.4 Achieving Convergence with Important Schemes of Central and State Governments

As mentioned in the Article 243G of the Constitution, Panchayat are mandated to plan for economic development and social justice. Moreover, they are also required to implement Central and State Government Scheme including those related to 29 subjects listed in the

Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution. Therefore, Panchayats should strive for convergence with line departments through their schemes and deliverables. Projects in convergence with these schemes may be incorporated into BPDP and DPDP. Schemes of Ministry of Rural Development *e.g.* Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihood, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme; Schemes of the Ministry of Jal Shakti *e.g.* Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin, Jal Jeevan Mission; Schemes of the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare *e.g.* Agriculture Accelerator Fund, Schemes of the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare *e.g.* National Health Mission (NHM) etc. are important Central schemes where IP and DP may play significant role to play in terms of operational management. Therefore, as detailed in succeeding sections IP and DP should strive for convergence with Ministries/Departments through their schemes and deliverables, which may be incorporated in respective BPDP and DPDP. District and Block Level monitoring Committee mentioned in table 2.4 and table 2.5 respectively shall ensure convergence of the schemes for project driven BPDP and DPDP.

6.4.1 Convergence with Deendayal Antodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)

The Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) seeks to alleviate rural poverty through building sustainable community institutions of the poor, mobilize about 10 crore households into SHGs and link them to sustainable livelihood opportunities by building their skills and enabling them to access formal sources of finance, entitlements and services from both public and private sector. The Mission has adopted a community-demand-driven strategy involving development of community-based organizations to mediate the livelihood concerns of the poor. Community institutions are expected to enable the poor to overcome three types of exclusions that perpetuate their poverty *viz.* social exclusion, financial exclusion and economic exclusion. The four key components of the Mission *viz.* social mobilization and institution building, financial inclusion, livelihoods promotion, convergence and social development are designed to address the exclusions of the rural poor, eliminate their poverty and bring them into the economic mainstream.

The conceptual framework of DAY-NRLM has laid the foundation stone for creating structural design, process design and institutional design to implement the programme

in convergence with schemes of line Ministries. The Mission has created structures at the central and state levels represented by the National Rural Livelihood Promotion Society and State Rural Livelihood Missions(SRLMs). Every SRLM is represented at the levels of district and blocks by creating District and Block Mission Management Units. With regard to Community Based Organizations (CBOs), the Mission has federated women from the poor households into Self Help Groups (SHGs), Village Organizations (VOs) and Cluster Level Federations (CLFs).

The Mission recognized that poor people with access only to small volumes of capital (land, animals, forest resources or any other) could not generate their livelihoods from utilization of any one asset. Therefore, most of them are engaged in multiple activities like agriculture, livestock, fishery, poultry, non-farm activities and labor, to mitigate those risks by diversifying their livelihood choices. Being more vulnerable to shocks and risks they also improve their resilience through this strategy of engaging into multiple activities. In order to make the livelihood activities commercially viable, federation of Community Institutions in the form of Producer Groups, Producer Enterprises, Farmer producer Organizations etc are promoted, that provide opportunities to reach economies of scale. DAY-NRLM has designed innovative capital infusion processes in the form of a) revolving fund or initial capitalization fund is provided to the SHG such that it can make credit available to members, who otherwise would only have their own savings to inter-lend among themselves; b) community investment fund available at the VO or CLF makes additional finance available for collective livelihood activities; and c) in some states, a part of CIF has also been provided as Vulnerability Reduction Fund (VRF). Revolving Fund provided to the SHGs is intended to boost their credit disbursement capacity and help them become eligible for bank credit linkage. This fund is available to the SHGs in perpetuity, while the Community Investment Fund (available to SHGs and higher organizations) is expected to tackle collective issues like Vulnerability reduction, health and building collective assets.

At the village level, DAY-NRLM seeks to promote a primary federation of SHGs, known as the Village Organization (VOs). All village organizations located in a cluster, are then federated into Cluster Level Federations (CLFs). IP and DP should converge with Cluster level federation. Cluster covering more than one Blocks should be converged at district level and IP should converge with all clusters operating exclusively in its area.

Role of Intermediate (Block) Panchayat:

- Formulation of project in convergence with NRLM
- Formation of Block Level Coordination committee
- Coordinate and track VPRP preparation and integration in GPDP
- Ensure smooth conduct of Gram Sabha
- Aligning dates of Gram Sabha according to the VPRP completion dates.
- Ensure active participation of line departments during Gram Sabha
- Sensitization of line departments on VPRP and importance of SHG network in GPDP
- Training of PRIs
- Regular review and tracking progress and reporting to District Panchayat

Role of District Panchayat:

- Formulation of project in convergence with NRLM
- Operationalization of District Level Coordination committee
- Sensitization of PRIs and Line Departments at District level
- Facilitate implementation of approved plans of line departments
- Regular review for tracking of progress of approved plans, taking constant feedback from line departments and resolving issues.
- Regular reporting of the progress of the District Committees mandate to State coordination committee.

6.4.2 Accelerator Fund for promotion of Agri-startups under RKVY

For promoting innovation and agripreneurship by providing financial support and nurturing the incubation ecosystem, “Innovation and Agri-entrepreneur development” programme has been launched under the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) scheme from 2018-19 onwards. Under this programme, 5 Knowledge Partners (KPs) and 24 RKVY – Agribusiness Incubators (R-ABIs) have been appointed for the incubation of agri-startups. Startups are taking projects in various sectors of agriculture and allied sectors such as precision agriculture, farm mechanization, agri logistics and supply chain, waste to wealth, organic farming, animal husbandry, dairy and fisheries etc. So far, 1138 Agri-startups have been supported with technical and financial assistance under this programme.

Ministry of Agriculture & Farmer’s Welfare, Government of India has “Accelerator Fund” of Rs. 500 crore for five years commencing from 2023-24 to encourage the young

entrepreneurs to setup agri-start-ups. Accelerator fund will help to scale up the successful startups with innovative technologies with the potential of modernizing the agriculture ecosystem of the country. This initiative would help to the farmers through value addition to the agricultural produces, better supply chain and market linkages etc. for significant improvement in the farmers income and boost agricultural economy in the rural areas of the country.

Objectives:

- To create culture of engagement with innovative start-ups.
- To empower a culture of technology by co-innovation and co-creation for agriculture and allied sectors.
- To facilitate rapid development of new and innovative technologies in agriculture and allied sector.
- To strengthen the existing set up of agribusiness incubators.

Innovation for Agricultural Excellence: It would establish an Innovation for Agriculture Excellence (IAEX) an independent organization under DA & FW for creation of an ecosystem to foster innovation and technology development in agriculture and its allied sectors by engaging startups, MSMEs, individual innovators, R&D institutions, academia, business incubators and the industry. IAEX is envisioned to enable with following functions:

- Establish an institution focused on discovering and integrating innovation in agriculture sector from existing as well as new startups outside the government set up.
- achieve short term and long term objectives of Agriculture Sector
- provide operational autonomy and financial flexibility
- Strengthen of the existing startup program

Key activities:

- Identify some problem statements in agriculture & allied sectors
- Discover relevant innovations and technologies of startups for commercialization and potential adoption.
- Evaluate technologies, products and services in terms of their utility and impact.
- Identify solutions through challenges / heckathon, workshops, etc
- Customised package of technical and financial support (upto seed capital level)
- Provide funding and technical support for selected high impact and scalable product & technologies of startup for scaling up their operations.
- Build Capacity of Institutions (such as existing ABIs) as well as their incentivisation for each start up that gets VC funding

- Support testing, validation, certification by agri-startups
- Encourage KVKs & other organizations for providing demonstration support to agri-startups across the country
- Collaborate with technical and financial institutions
- Provide local support through state government
- Include some new age validated products/technologies /devices/farm implements of Agri-start-ups in govt. subsidy

6.4.3 Convergence on Drinking Water and Sanitation

Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS) are implementing two major scheme of Jal Shakti Mantralaya *i.e* (i) Swachh Bharat Mission-Grameen (SBM-G) and (ii) Jal Jeevan Mission. Important details of SBM as follows :

SBM(G) funding norms

SBM(G) funds can be used for

- Individual Household Latrine
- Community Sanitary Complexes
- Community assets for Solid Liquid Waste Management (SLWM)
- IEC and Capacity Building
- Admin Expenses

O&M by States/PRIs – preferably business models

3

Funding Norms – District/Block level SLWM activities

Plastic Waste Management Unit	Rs.16 lakh per Block
Faecal Sludge Treatment Plant	Rs.230 per capita
GOBAR-DHAN Projects	Rs.50 lakh per District

Additional funding, if required, can be dovetailed from other sources - 15th Finance Commission, MPLAD / MLALAD / CSR funds, etc. and other schemes of State/Central Govt

4

Suggestive activities at Block and District Panchayat level

S. No	Component	Activity
1	Community Sanitation	Construction of Community Sanitary Complexes
2	Plastic Waste Management	Setting up of Multi village Plastic Waste Management Unit /Material Recovery Facility for a group of villages
3	Faecal Sludge Management	Setting up of FSMP Retrofitting of Single Pit toilets to Twin Pit toilets or connecting septic tanks with Soak Pits
4	GOBAR-DHAN	Creation of community and cluster GOBAR-DHAN projects O&M of GOBAR-DHAN projects

- *Plastic waste management and faecal sludge management to be implemented in convergence with ULBs as far as possible.*
- *Sanitation related activities under SBM (G) 2.0 have been pre-populated in e-GramSwaraj to facilitate preparation of focused Development Plans (GPDP/BPDP/DPDP).*
- *Activities of BPDP/DPDP may be aligned with Annual Implementation Plan of the State.*

5

Source: DWS

Income generating activities of Jal Jeevan Mission may be as follows:

- Skilling of rural youth in plumbing, masonry, electric technician, pump operator, solar panel installation and repair works etc.
- Testing of water quality with field testing kits(FTKs)
- Undertaking desiltation of water bodies and amrit sarovars and sale of silts.

6.4.4 Convergence with Schemes of Ministry of MSME

(i) Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)

PMEGP is a major credit-linked subsidy programme aimed at generating self-employment opportunities through establishment of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector by assisting traditional artisans and unemployed youth in rural as well as urban areas. Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is the nodal agency at the national level. At the State level, the scheme is implemented through State offices of KVIC, State Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs), District Industries Centres (DICs), Coir Board (for coir related activities) and Banks. Maximum project cost admissible for setting up of new project is Rs. 50.00 lakhs in Manufacturing Sector and Rs. 20.00 lakhs in Service Sector. The Bank will sanction 90% of the project cost in case of General Category and 95% in case of Special Category. Subsidy of 25% and 35% of project cost is admissible for Special Categories including SC, ST, OBC, Minorities, Women, Ex-Servicemen, Transgender, Differently abled, NER, Aspirational Districts, Hill and Border areas, and 15% and 25% of project cost for General Category applicants for urban and rural areas respectively. Maximum project cost admissible for upgradation of existing PMEGP/REGP/MUDRA units as 2nd loan is Rs. 1.00 cr. in Manufacturing Sector and Rs. 25.00 lakhs in Service Sector. The Bank will sanction 90% of the project cost for both General and Special Category. Subsidy of 20% is applicable for NER and Hilly States and 15% subsidy for other areas on the project cost. The entire process of application and fund flow is online. The portal address is <https://www.kviconline.gov.in/pmegpeportal/pmegphome/index.jsp>. For further information on PMEGP, please visit <https://www.kviconline.gov.in>

Role of IP & DP and scope of convergence for project driven BPDP & DPDP

Following roles may be identified for Intermediate Panchayat (IP) and District Panchayat (DP):

- To organize awareness camps at IP and DP level for **enhancing the publicity of the scheme** among rural youth, local artisans, and Self Help Groups (SHGs)
- To **identify beneficiaries and assisting submitting PMEGP applications online** on PMEGP portal-

<https://www.kviconline.gov.in/pmegpeportal/pmegphome/index.jsp> through GP, IP and DP level offices

- To identify **area specific viable projects** to be set up under PMEGP
- To provide **marketing linkages** for units through **District/Block level exhibitions**
- To **monitor the pace of implementation of the scheme** as per targets in co-ordination with Banks through District Level Task Force Committee under Collector
- To assist in **conducting Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) trainings** of the beneficiaries at the nearby Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) under National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj

(ii) Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI)

Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) is a scheme to organize traditional industries and artisans into clusters by increasing their production, making them competitive and profitable by enhancing marketability of products and thereby providing sustainable employment to the artisans. Major focus areas of cluster activities are in traditional products such as handloom, handicraft, khadi, coir, bamboo, honey, agro-processing, etc. The focus of SFURTI is to support establishment of a collective manufacturing enterprise of artisans, allowing the artisans to produce value-added products suitable for present day markets and consumers, thereby increasing their share of the value from the enhanced product. Under SFURTI, funding support is given up to Rs. 2.5 cr. for Regular clusters up to 500 artisans and up to Rs. 5.0 cr. for Major clusters for more than 500 artisans. Implementing Agencies such as PRIs, NGOs etc. arrange for the land and constitute artisans into an SPV. Implementing Agencies forward the cluster proposals to Nodal Agencies who monitor the implementation of the SFURTI clusters, within a period of 12-18 months. The entire process of submission of proposal is online. The portal address is <https://sfurti.msme.gov.in/SFURTI/Home.aspx> .For further information on SFURTI, please visit <https://sfurti.msme.gov.in/SFURTI/Home.aspx>

Role of IP & DP and scope of convergence for project driven BDP & DPDP

Following roles may be the identified for Intermediate Panchayat (IP) and District Panchayat (DP):-

- To organize artisans into SPVs by Implementing Agencies (IAs)-NGOs, Central and State Govt. organizations, Panchayati Raj Institutions
- Panchayati Raj Institutions as IA may arrange for land and 10/5 (NER/J&K/Hills)% of IA/SPVs share for the proposed SFURTI cluster
- To implement the project and hand over the cluster to SPV post functionalization
- IP and DP can organize awareness camps to increase the scheme publicity
- To provide marketing linkages for units through District/Block level exhibitions

(iii) A Scheme for Promotion of Innovation, Rural Industries and Entrepreneurship (ASPIRE)

A Scheme for Promotion of Innovation, Rural Industries and Entrepreneurship (ASPIRE) was launched on 16.03.2015 with an objective of setting up a network of Livelihood Business Incubators (LBIs) and Technology Business Incubators (TBIs) to create new jobs and reduce unemployment, promote entrepreneurship and innovation in agro rural sector. The scheme currently has two components i) Livelihood Business Incubator; and ii) ASPIRE Fund of Funds (FoF). LBI is an entity established in the rural & under-served areas for the rural youth, women & unemployed, to impart skills via hands on training and incubation programs with an objective to enable employment generation by facilitating creation of micro units and/or provide assistance in getting employed in nearby manufacturing/industrial cluster. LBIs are provided financial assistance up to maximum of Rs.1 cr. to Government Institutes/ up to Rs. 75 lakh for Private Institutes for procurement of plant and machinery and Rs. 1 cr. for operational expenditure. ASPIRE Fund of Fund managed by SIDBI was created with a focus to invest through Alternate Investment Funds (AIFs), in early-stage start-ups in need of support and nurturing to succeed in developing technology & business enterprise in the areas of innovation, entrepreneurship, developing forward and backward linkages with multiple value chain of manufacturing and service delivery in the agro-based sector. The total corpus of SIDBI FoF is Rs. 310 cr. The TBI component under the Scheme is discontinued owing to convergence with the Incubation Component of MSME Champions Scheme, MoMSME. The entire process of submission of proposal for LBI is online.

<https://aspire.msme.gov.in/ASPIRE/Registration.aspx> is portal address. Please visit <https://aspire.msme.gov.in/ASPIRE/AFHome.aspx> for further information on ASPIRE.

Role of IP & DP and scope of convergence for project driven BPDP & DPDP

Following roles may be the identified for Intermediate Panchayat (IP) and District Panchayat (DP):

- To identify major employment generation activities at district level.
- To identify District level institutes/Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), which can be set up as LBIs to provide training and incubation to rural youths around the major economic activities of the district.
- To identify and mobilize prospective students at the block/district level to take admission in the LBIs
- To provide support to trained students by connecting the trained students to job fairs etc. at District/Block level.

(iv) Schemes of Khadi & Village Industries Commission (KVIC)

Honey Mission

Honey Mission was launched by KVIC in 2018-19 with objective to promote beekeeping as a means of sustainable employment and thereby increasing the income of farmers, unemployed youth and tribal communities etc. Beneficiaries under the scheme are supported with skill development training programmes, bee boxes, toolkits, Comb Foundation (CF) sheets etc. with average investment of Rs. 55,000/- per beneficiary. The beneficiaries' and KVIC's contribution against the total cost of machines, tools and equipments is given in table 6.2.

Table 6.2: Contribution of Beneficiaries and KVIC for Machines, Tools and Equipments under Honey Mission

Sl. No.	Particulars	Beneficiaries Contribution				KVIC Contribution			
		SC	ST	GEN	BPL	SC	ST	GEN	BPL
1.	Non North Eastern States (Non-NEZ)	10%	10%	20%	0%	90%	90%	80%	100%

2.	North Eastern States (NEZ)	5%	5%	10%	0%	95%	95%	90%	100%
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Please visit <https://www.kvic.gov.in/kvicres/newhm/indexdec.html> for further information on Honey Mission

Kumbhar Sashaktikaran Programme

Kumbhar Sashaktikaran Programme aims at enhancing the income of pottery artisans, unemployed youth by providing skill development training and modern and automated equipment (Electric potter wheel and Blunger). The scheme focuses on product design development, utility and decorative products for fetching better price on the pottery products by beneficiaries. Average investment per beneficiary under the scheme is Rs. 18,000/-. The beneficiaries' and KVIC's contribution against the total cost of machines, tools and equipments is given in table 6.3.

Table 6.3: Contribution of Beneficiaries and KVIC for Machines, Tools and Equipments under Kumbhar Sashaktikaran Programme

Sr.No.	Particulars	Beneficiaries Contribution				KVIC Contribution			
		SC	ST	GEN	BPL	SC	ST	GEN	BPL
1.	Non North Eastern States (Non-NEZ)	10%	10%	20%	0%	90%	90%	80%	100%
2.	North Eastern States (NEZ)	5%	5%	10%	0%	95%	95%	90%	100%

For further information on Kumbhar Sashaktikaran Programme, please visit <https://www.kvic.gov.in/kvicres/mbi.php#>

Role of IP & DP and scope of convergence for project driven BPDP & DPDP

Following may be identified as roles of Intermediate Panchayat (IP) and District Panchayat (DP):-

- **Organization of awareness camps** to increase the scheme publicity.
- Identifying and facilitating **potential beekeepers/ potters** in the Gram Panchayat/ Blocks and District level for submitting applications to KVIC
- **Shortlist beneficiaries** as part of the committee with KVIC

- Providing **marketing opportunities/ linkages** to beekeepers/ potters through Block/ District level exhibitions/ fairs

6.4.5 Convergence with Schemes of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy

Initiatives taken by Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE) for Rural Areas are as follows: -

- Support for solarisation of agriculture pumps for 35 lakh farmers under PM-KUSUM
- Support for installation of solar power plants up to 2 MW capacity on farmer's/ Panchayat's land
- Support for installation of solar rooftop systems to rural households
- Installation of off-grid applications: solar street lights and off-grid solar power plants, biogas plants
- Decentralized Renewable Energy (DRE) Livelihood Applications

PM-KUSUM Scheme consists of three components: **Component A:** 10,000 MW of Grid Connected Solar Plants up to 2 MW capacity, **Component B:** 20 lakh standalone Solar Ag Pumps for off-grid areas, **Component C:** Solarisation of 15 lakh grid-connected Ag Pumps including feeder level solarisation. Total 30.8 GW capacity to be created by year 2026 with Central Financial Support of Rs. 34000 Cr. Subsidy upto 50% from Central and 30% from State Government for Components B and C. Over 84 MW capacity solar plants installed and 1.7 lakh pumps solarised. Panchayats can converge in following manner:

- Solar power plants installed on Panchayat land, under feeder level solarisation (Component-C),
- Panchayats can pool in their funds to help the Discoms to solarize the feeders,
- Community level solar irrigation projects can be installed under Component-B with support from both Central & State Government
- Panchayats can also help in increasing awareness for larger participation of farmers in the Scheme

Rooftop Solar Programme Ph-II: - Subsidy is available only for residential sector and target is 4 GW 40% for capacity up to 3 kWp and thereafter 20% up to total 10 kWp capacity and @ 20% for GHS/RWA capacity up to 500 kWp. Allocated over 3.4 GW to 66 DISCOMs. Panchayats can inspire households to install rooftop solar systems; help in aggregating demand for community level systems with net- metering facility under RTS Scheme; increase awareness for larger participation of households in the scheme and

facilitate in uptake of the scheme. GPs can also improve their ratings for National Panchayat Awards. Those not having strong roofs can also take benefit of rooftop solar programme with Virtual Net Metering (VNM) wherein the electricity produced from the solar plant is allocated to multiple customers' bills.

Virtual Net Metering: - A group of consumers set up a Renewable Energy System (RES). Unutilized areas like Lakes, Raw water tanks, Parking Areas and seasonal rivulets can be used to install Solar Power Plants. The entire energy generated/injected is exported to the grid through an energy meter. The energy exported is adjusted in more than one electricity service connections of participating consumers. The group of consumers electricity service connections and RES Should be within same distribution licensee's area of supply

Off-grid Solar Programme: -Under the Programme, support is provided for installation of off- grid solar applications, Solar Street Lights, Power Plants for public institutions, Solar Study Lamps etc.

6.4.6 Convergence with NABARD

IP and DP may formulate projects for incorporation into BPDP and DPDP in convergence with following products of NABARD:

a. Grant Products under NABARD

- Rural Infrastructure Promotion Fund (RIPF)
- Construction of Rural Haats (RH)
- Support under Watershed Development Fund (WDF)

b. Loan Products

- Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)
- NABARD Infrastructure Development Assistance (NIDA)

c. Guiding principles of Rural Infrastructure Promotion Fund (RIPF)

- Activity should lead to promotion of sustainable infrastructure development in rural, agriculture and allied sectors.
- Activity should be innovative/experimental/demonstrative nature and should result in generating demand for other infrastructure.
- PRIs should establish how far the experimental project would benefit people in rural area.

Project having short duration upto one year can be applied under RIDF. Proposals have to be submitted in prescribed format through District Development Manager, NABARD to concerned NABARD, Regional Office.

d. Rural Haat

Rural Haat is open-air market that serves as a trading venue for local people in rural areas and normally catering to the needs of 10 to 20 villages. The project location is on black topped road with resident population of at least 5000. Mandatory components in Haat are raised platforms with roofing, pathways, drinking water & sanitation facility, compound wall/fencing, solid waste disposal, solar lighting, notice board, small storage room/office space.

Quantum of assistance: 90 % of total cost or Rs.15 lakhs whichever is lower (in case of NER-95%). The Project period is for 1 year. The Proposals should be submitted through District Development Manager, NABARD to concerned NABARD Regional Office.

e. Watershed Development Fund

- Preferences to projects are given in vulnerable states and districts. States with large tracts of untreated areas are preferred under this component. Prioritization will be given as per Composite Index developed by NRAA.
- Basic Components are soil & land management, water management, afforestation, agriculture & fodder development, livestock & energy management and community development
- Phases of implementation: Capacity Building Phase (CBP) / Full Implementation Phase (FIP)
- Period: CBP will be 1 year and FIP will be maximum period 3 years
- Proposal to be routed through District Development Manager, NABARD to concerned Regional Office.

f. Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)

- Type of assistance provided under this component is loan for creation of rural infrastructure to borrowing entities (State Government)
- Eligible institutions are State Govt, UTs, State owned corporations/undertakings/state sponsored organisations, Panchayati Raj Institutions etc.

- Eligible Activities for getting the assistance should cover under 39 broad categories which may be of interest to PRIs/Local bodies may be as follows:

Agriculture & related sectors - Micro/Minor/Medium/major irrigation projects, Soil conservation, watershed dev, storage, marketing infra, cold storage, construction of irrigation wells, seed farm, AH, P&H, grading & certifying lab, village knowledge center, mechanization of farm operations, drainage, forest dev., Infrastructure for alternate source of energy, rural industrial estates, 5/10, MW Solar photo voltaic Power Plants.

Social sector: Drinking water, infra for rural education institution, public health institutions, construction of toilet, construction of Anganwadi centers, waste management, setting up of KVIC industrial estate/center.

Rural connectivity: Roads, bridges, road over bridge on railway crossings, ropeway

- Proposal to be routed through State Government
- Irrevocable letter of authority/mandate executed by State Government and registered with Reserve bank of India/Scheduled commercial bank for security purpose
- Interest rate will be linked to Bank rate.

g. NABARD Infrastructure Development Assistance (NIDA)

- Type of assistance provided under this component is loans on both on-budget as well as off-budget for creation of rural infrastructure
- Eligible Institutions are State/Central Govt companies/corporations and other government institutions/Dairy Cooperatives/Federation/Agri Marketing Coop/Fed/ Local Bodies etc.
- Eligible activities are Agriculture, Transport, Energy, Drinking water and Sanitation, Social & commercial infrastructure
- Proposal to be routed through State Government
- Government guarantee, hypothecation of assets, collateral of unencumbered assets, mortgage of immovable assets, pledge of shares, personal guarantee, corporate guarantee, availability of budgetary provision for servicing the loan, escrow and default escrow account, debt service reserve account for security purpose to grant loan
- Rate of interest will be on commercial rate

6.4.7 Convergence IRMA, Anand for Building Entrepreneurship Ecosystem at the Block and District Panchayat Level

IRMA's incubator ISEED (Incubator for Social Enterprises and Entrepreneurs for Development) drives social change through rural, social, and collective enterprises. ISEED was founded in 2016 and registered as Section 8 company in 2021. ISEED provides early-stage mentoring, funding followed by networking and institutional building support to enterprises with collaborative efforts from our partner organizations spread across India, aimed to co-create a vibrant social entrepreneurial ecosystem. Mentoring and networking, capacity building, go to market support, funding support, technical and legal assistance are various support provided under ISSED. Important features for convergence with LIC HFL – IRMA Social Trailblazer Program are as follows:

- The Social Trailblazer Program aims to support social entrepreneurs by providing funding and capacity building to multiply the impact on QoL space, with a significant focus on livelihood.
- Social Trailblazer has been designed to create a platform to support inclusive innovation solutions, both technological and business process-oriented, that have a positive social and economic impact on people in the lower-income segments.
- Incubate 20 social entrepreneurs across India and make them investible by 2023.
- The program provides financial support of INR 10 to 20 lakh.
- 1/3 of them will take follow-on funding from other institutions/VCs by 2024.
- Major objectives of Incubation/Acceleration are access to market, access to finance and capacity building

6.5 Convergent and Collective Action for Achieving Thematic Goals through Project Driven BPDP and DPDP

Following convergent and collective actions may be undertaken as mentioned theme wise for achieving their goals through project driven BPDP and DPDP:

6.5.1 Action for Poverty Free and Enhanced Livelihood Panchayats

- Integrated approach for the economic development of the rural people

- Enhancing Income of rural Community in selected Gram Panchayats/Villages through rural Tourism activities
- Primary Processing and Basic Value Addition e.g. Cocoa Beans
- Eco-Tourism Based Livelihood Generation
- Poultry Feed Unit
- District Level support and Facilitation Centre for Education, Skilling and Employment/District Centre Skill Development in Tribal and rural Areas with the help of Block/District Panchayat and NGOs for hospitality and marketing especially e-commerce
- Rural tourism home-stays, medicinal and aromatic plants
- Birsa harit Gram Gram Yojana (Aam bagwani) and organic farming through MGNREGS
- Layer Farming through Self Help Group dovetailing funds from (JSLPS & MGNREGS at Block Level
- Food processing and value addition for agriculture, dairy products, apiculture and forest products

6.5.2 Action for Healthy Panchayat

- Vaccination Campaign: Publicity, dissemination and 100% vaccination
- Formation of health committees and their smooth management
- Effective operation of health centers:
 - a. Availability of doctors and support staff
 - b. Availability of drugs
 - c. Adequate equipment
 - d. Ambulance
 - e. In schools and other institutions
 - f. In other public places
- Pregnant Mother Care
- Nutrition and vaccination of children

- Care of malnourished children
- Promotion of sports activities
- Separate toilets (boys/girls)
- Health camp
- Waste management Unit
- Construction of Special Toilet for Divyang
- Sewage Management Unit
- Clean drinking water / Water Treatment Plant
- Water ATM
- Quality Monitoring & Management of Nal Jal Yojana through Apps
- Regular water testing / Water Testing Lab for delivery of safe & adequate drinking water
- RO installation in School, Health Centers and Panchayat
- Drug de-addiction campaign / sports activities
- Promotion of yoga/ Yoga Center
- Gym (public/institution)
- Availability of playground and sports material
- Library installation
- Plantation
- Mental Health Center
- Old age center
- Mental hospital
- Recreation center
- Availability of psychiatrist
- Ayushman Card / Medical Insurance

- Establishment of Call Center / Use of App/ Palliative Care for Old Person &Especially Abled Person
- promotion through social media
- Maternity assistance scheme
- Prime Minister Matri Vandana
- Role of SHGs in distribution of sanitary pads and to decompose / Installation of Sanitary Pad Incinerator Machine in Schools for Menstrual Hyginene Program
- Donor for health services (not specified)
- Mid-Day-Meal in School
- Distribution of Nutrious food through FPO
- Health ATM (not specified)
- Model Neo Natal ICU

6.5.3 Action for Child Friendly Panchayats

- Cyber Security
- Child missing/Trafficking Tracking App
- Child friendly Corner in Police Station
- Self Defense Training in School
- BMI Measuring Machine in School
- Model PHC, ICDS (Bala Model)
- Mother & Child Unit in PRIs
- Strengthening & Capacity Building of all Sectoral Working Committee, Standing Committee, Local Committee
- Social Audit to assess the quality & quantity
- Knowledge sharing programme for the student on Nature, Wild life, Bio diversity
- Adopting SAM Children to reduce the cases of malnourished children.

6.5.4 Action for Water Sufficient Village

- Retrofitting of existing rural water-supply scheme for bulk water supply of villages
- Source strengthening works for multi-village water supply scheme
- Desiltation of Ponds, Lakes, Small Water Bodies
- Recharge shafts – Borewell Recharge, Rooftop Harvesting Structure
- Continuous Contour Trenches (CCT)
- Farm Pond
- Water Treatment Plants
- Regional Water Supply Scheme
- Liquid Waste Management Unit (LWMU)
- Faecal Sludge Treatment Plant (FSTP)
- Construction of Check Dams
- Percolation Tank
- Soak Pits and Magic Pits
- Rejuvenation of the Local River System

6.5.5 Action for Clean and Green Village

- Community Sanitary complexes (CSC);
- Sustainability of afforestation (planted trees) programme
- Solid Waste Management Unit
- Liquid waste Management Unit
- Production Unit of Bio Fertilizers through SHG to promote sustainable farming
- Installation of Solar Panel in social institutions & Panchayats to conserve eco system
- Rainwater Structures in the Panchayats to conserve water

- District/Block to plan communication on Clean and Green Villages - Use of mid-media and digital media at DP,BP for IEC and SBCC
- Production unit of Cloth Bag through SHG to reduce plastic in everyday use
- Plantation of robust plants to be ensured.
 - Selection of appropriate species for plantation in extreme weather geographical village
- Involvement of Forest, Agriculture and Water Resources department nodal officers to be part of Working Group and Planning Committee of BPDP and DPDP

6.6 Monitoring of Project Driven BPDP and DPDP

There is need to establish a comprehensive monitoring system for project driven BPDP and DPDP to ensure desired outcome of projects, fulfill the mandates of IP/ DP, aspiration of local people and contribute to national commitment for achieving SDG by 2030. In Chapter 2.5 mentoring and monitoring committee for Panchayat Development Plan have been discussed and a comprehensive project format has been developed in Annexure III.

A monitoring and evaluation committee with representative from different and diverse background and organisations may be constituted to undertake concurrent monitoring and evaluation of the project driven BPDP and DPDP. Every project has specific objectives and expected benefit including employment opportunities. These factors should be taken into account while undertaking concurrent monitoring and course correction, wherever required. The monthly meeting of Intermediate Panchayat and District Panchayat should review regularly the progress and any challenges emerging in achieving desired output and outcomes of these projects. Panchayats may also refer the matter back to the respective Planning Committee and Sectoral Working Group depending upon the nature of problem and requisite inputs required from the Committee or Group. Representatives from different line department, technical experts, members of SHG federation and experts from academic / technical institutions, elected representatives of Panchayats etc. may be included for comprehensive monitoring and evaluation of projects. It is also desirable that specific mechanism should be placed for monitoring, ensuring transparency and wider consultation etc. Further, it is also required to undertake the social audit on annual basis

to have the opinion of actual stakeholders. In the project format the Mission Antyodaya data are provided for the base year with respect to the concerned subject and sub-subjects of the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. Point No. 5 of the format has following fields:

1.	Gaps addressed as per Mission Antyodaya	Name of Subject (29 Subjects)				
		Name of sub-subjects	No. of GPs in IP/DP	No. of GPs with critical gaps	Number of GPs with Moderate gaps	No. of GPs with strength
		i)				
		ii)				
		iii)				
		iv)				

Data of the same sub-subjects for the next year onwards may provide the impact of the project in quantitative format and help in monitoring, course correction, wherever required and the implementation of the project.

Chapter 7

Suggestive Model Projects for BPDP and DPDP

Projects for BPDP and DPDP are to be prepared in accordance with the needs of the respective IP and DP. The aim is to ensure the optimum utilisation of available resources for need-based development activities and their maximum outcomes. For preparing such projects the capacities of the ERs of IP and DP need to be enhanced, which is been thoroughly explained in Chapter 8 of this report. The purpose of this chapter is to demonstrate some examples of model projects serving as guidance for the IPs and DPs to consider projects on similar lines for the incorporation in respective BPDP and DPDP. The theme-wise number of projects is given in table 7.1. Further, twenty three projects have also been provided in prescribed format in Annexure IV A1 – IV G2 to facilitate IP and DP for project formulation.

Table 7.1: Theme-wise Number of Projects

Sl. No	Name of the Theme	Number of Projects
1	Poverty-Free and Enhanced Livelihood Village	11
2	Healthy Village	3
3	Child-Friendly Village	1
4	Water Sufficient Village	2
5	Clean and Green Village	6
6	Villages with Self-Sufficient Infrastructure	1
7	Socially Just and Socially Secure Village	3
8	Villages with Good Governance	2
9	Women-Friendly Village	3
	TOTAL	32

7.1 Theme 1-Poverty Free and Enhanced Livelihood Village

7.1.1 High Impact Mega Watershed Project

Theme Covered	: Theme 1- Poverty-Free and Enhanced Livelihood Village
Project Cost	: 1458 Cr
Project Period	: 5 Years (2017-18 to 2021-22)
State	: Chhattisgarh
District Coverage	: 12 Districts

Block Coverage : 26 Blocks
No of the GP/Village Panchayat: 796 GPs (1514 villages, 1969 Micro Watersheds)

‘High impact Mega watershed Project’ initiated in October 2018 with the support of Bharat Rural Livelihood Foundation (BRLF), Chhattisgarh State MGNREGA Cell, Axis Bank Foundation, Ford Foundation, and 12 selected CSOs in 26 blocks of 12 districts of Chhattisgarh covering the three agro-climatic zones of Chhattisgarh. The overall goal of the project is to double the income of 1,00,000 small and marginal households on a sustainable basis. The key Objectives of the above project are the following:

- Undertake land and water treatment measures in 1,458 micro-watersheds covering approx. 6.94 Lakh hectares of the catchment area.
- Improve cropping intensity in approx. 3.50 Lakh hectare of land
- Build capacities of the front-line functionaries, PRIs, community members, and CSOs on the ridge-to-valley principle of watershed implementation.

The 26 project blocks were selected by the state based on criteria related to deprivation and vulnerability. Relative more vulnerable blocks with higher deprivation were selected. Among the 26 blocks, 13 are marked for intensive intervention. Intensive blocks were those blocks where CSO partners directly engaged with the community and prepared GP-wise DPR around INRM and livelihood activities. In the 13 non-intensive blocks, CSOs supported the block administration (block MGNREGA Cell) in preparing DPRs based on experience gained in the intensive blocks. The project also supported the state government in implementing the state initiative ‘Narwa, Garwa, Ghurwa, Badi (NGGB)’ particularly its ‘Narwa’ component by developing required IEC material and building the capacity of field functionaries. The project has created the following impacts:

- Soil moisture data of the National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), Hyderabad, shows an increase in soil moisture in November 2021 as compared to the pre-intervention period of the HIMWSP i.e., November, 2018.
- 1,00,975 households started practicing double cropping in 47,536 hectares of land
- Average baseline gross household income, which was around Rs. 38,007 at the initial stage of the project, rose to Rs. 83,361 in March 2022.

The project is available at **Annexure – IV A1 in the prescribed format.**

7.1.2 Enhancing Income of Rural Community in selected Gram Panchayats/Villages through Rural Tourism Activities in MP

Theme Covered	: Theme 1- Poverty Free and Enhanced livelihood Village
Project Cost	: 26.98 Cr
Project Period	: 3 Years
State	: Madhya Pradesh
District Coverage	: 21 Districts
Block Coverage	: -
No of the GP/Village Panchayat:	40 Villages

The topography of Madhya Pradesh (MP) is favourable for developing rural tourism. Currently, the Government of MP is implementing this project in 23 villages and in Phase II to be extended to 40 more villages under the aegis of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) and Madhya Pradesh Tourism Board (MPTB) and support from the community. As per the project members, of local communities are to be identified, who would provide accommodation to tourists. These communities are being oriented by 23 NGOs known as Project Supporting Organizations. These organizations are mobilizing and identifying the rural households, who would participate in this project. These organizations provide technical support to identified beneficiaries. The project promotes the following activities:

- Enhancement of income of rural families
- Building capacities of rural families
- Training of beneficiaries to provide better services to tourists
- Provide better and diversified job opportunities in the field of tourism and hospitality

The project is expected to be completed in three year. This includes identifying the villages and beneficiaries to complete the constructions, training manpower, and marketing and promotion. The project requires support from various stakeholders, including MP DAY-SRLM, Tourism Department, NGOs, CSR, etc. The entire project cost comes to 26.9 crore. However, beneficiaries are expected to bear 60 percent cost of the home construction. Rest 40 percent will be covered by RGSA funds. The expected expenditure per village is between 40 – 90 lakhs. The expected number of beneficiaries is 670 households with direct benefits and 730 households with indirect benefits. It is expected that income generation would be between 10000 to 15000 per person per month depending upon the tourism activities taken by the concerned person. Home-stays are linked with service

providers and aggregators like GoMMT, AirBnB, tour travel operators ensuring the continuity of the business. The project is available at **Annexure – IV A2 in the prescribed format.**

7.1.3 Primary Processing and Basic Value Addition of Cocoa Beans

Theme Covered	: Theme 1- Poverty Free and Enhanced Livelihood Village
Project Cost	: 6.98 crore
Project Period	: 13 months
State	: Assam
District Coverage	: 3
Block Coverage	: 3
No. of the GP/Villages	: 62 GPs

Approximately 160.31 Ha area involving 400 farmers and 62 families of Sonapur & Khatri Agriculture Dept. Circle of Dimoria Development Block of Kamrup (Metro) District in the State of Assam is under cocoa bean cultivation. Therefore, to enhance the income of the farmers, boost sustainable livelihood and strengthen the local economy and achieve the LSDG Theme 1: Poverty-Free and Enhanced Livelihood; the State Institute of Panchayat and Rural Development (SIPRD) aimed at implementing the cocoa bean project in three Block Panchayats of Dimoria Development Block - Kamrup Metro District, Development Block - Tinsukia District and Rani Panchayat area - Kamrup Rural District at the cost of Rs.6.98 Cr. The project will be implemented in convergence with RGSA and MGNREGS. Apart from the SIPRD, a non-governmental organization *viz.* North East Organic will be involved in providing technical support and training of manpower, maintaining the linkages related to marketing and promotion of the produce of the project.

Under the project to process cocoa beans at the farmers' level, a processing unit with hybrid solar dryer facilities will be installed, followed by a centralised processing unit to separate cocoa butter and mass for by-products. Total persons : 650 Schedule Tribe : 582 Nos. (89.53%); Schedule Caste : 29 Nos. (4.47%); Other Backward Class : 15 Nos. (2.31%); Most Other Backward Class: 24 Nos. (3.69%) will be directly and indirectly benefited from the project respectively. The expected outcomes of the project are (i) Short Term: High yield from the beginning as cocoa beans start yielding from the 3rd year till 25 years of plantation in comparison with the other inter-crops; and (ii) Long Term: Setting up of new small-scale industries for by-products of cocoa beans and powers. Therefore, it is expected that the project will have positive impacts on the beneficiaries, which include (i) Panchayats having an annual fee amount of Rs. 50,000- 1,00,000/- from the proposed

units by the operating agency; (ii) Average market prices of dry cocoa beans is Rs.140/kg. With the proposed value addition done, it can give additional 30% higher prices to the farmers. Hence, increased income of farmers; (iii) Boost Agri-Tourism; (iv) Boost strong rural economy and (v) Enhanced and sustained lives and livelihood of the farmers. The project is available at **Annexure – IV A3 in the prescribed format.**

7.1.4 Ananda Math Ashram – An Eco-friendly Tourism Hub

Theme Covered	: Theme 1- Poverty Free and Enhanced Livelihood Village
Project Cost	: 8.88 Crore
Project Period	: 3 years
State	: West Bengal
District Coverage	: 1
Block Coverage	: 1
No. of the GP/Villages	: 1 GP

The project focuses on expanding the means of livelihood in the village by utilizing local resources and promoting eco-tourism. The project also plans to develop an online portal through which tourists can book their stay online. The project will be developed in three phases. In the first phase, land development and beautification of the site will take place. In the second phase, the construction of cottages will take place, and in the third phase project will promote organic farming, fishponds, and dairy products as a means of food and refreshment for the tourists. The project intends to build 20 cottages in the village. The management of the hub, dairy, and ponds will be undertaken by SHGs. The GP would collaborate with the DRDC for Training and Capacity Building of the rural woman regarding the management of the hub. The GP will implement the project in collaboration with SJDA and Capacity Building Institutions like DPT&RC and DRDC. The resource envelope will include funds from various sources such as grants from Central and State Finance Commission, IBRD, MGNREGS, SJDA, and funds from Panchayat Samiti. About 2000 individuals are expected to be benefitted from this project. The project is available at **Annexure – IV A4 in the prescribed format.**

7.1.5 Eco-Tourism Based Livelihood Generation, Himachal Pradesh

Theme Covered	: Theme 1- Poverty Free and Enhanced Livelihood Village
Project Cost	: 14.53 crore
Project Period	: 18 months
State	: Himachal Pradesh
District Coverage	: Details needed

Block Coverage : 1
No. of the GP/Villages : 10 GPs

Eco-tourism has emerged as a sustainable and responsible business model by involving local people and villagers as service providers. It has the potential to provide employment to local people and boost the local economy. Such projects can be developed in places, which have topographical advantages. Along with tourism the project would promote allied activities such as livelihood generation and environment conservation in the area. This project has been designed for Bangana Block, Una District, Himachal Pradesh. The project has four components: 1) Sustainable Eco-Tourism Unit, 2) Biodiversity Conservation, 3) Livelihood Improvement Support and 4) Institutional Capacity Strengthening. This project aims at income enhancement and employment generation of Self-Help Groups, and an increase in own source of revenue of GPs located in the catchment area. The project is being implemented by Block Panchayat. Through this project, it is expected that a cluster of 10 GPs will get benefitted and 1000 employment opportunities will be created for local people. GPs can earn their own revenue within the framework of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, which can help boost the local economy. Additionally, the project would help in preserving the historical, cultural, and natural heritage in the region.

Una district administration of the State has formed a society named "Kutlehar Tourism Development Society " (KTDS) to regulate and promote the eco-tourism project. The society has been authorised to undertake tourism activities including boating, and adventure water sports-related activities in the catchment area. The tourism infrastructure has been developed using resources through various sources such as Rural Development Department and KTDS. The project uses the lake created by the Bhakra dam reservoir for organizing water sports and other activities. Department of Rural Development has designed a park outdoor Gym, Gramin cultural activities, Ayurveda and Wellness Centre along with acupressure etc. There are some cultural and historical places identified in the region where the Tourist Home-stay scheme will be implemented to boost eco-tourism, leading to employment generation in the region.

The project also focuses on building the capacities of public representatives, local youths, and other stakeholders through awareness campaigns, training on skill development, seminars etc. The duration of developing such a project is about one and a half years after the necessary sanctions have been received. A collaborative convergence-based funding

model needs to be identified before the project gets rolled out. Different schemes of the Rural Development Department, Forest Department, and regional development authorities have been identified to seek financial support. Management of fund will be undertaken by the Block Panchayat. For example, construction work will be done using the MGREGS scheme, where people can get employment and assets also created. The total project cost is about 14.50 Crore. In the case of Bangana project, a total of 7.53 Crore were received through various schemes. State Tourism Department gave 2 Crore. The project is available at **Annexure – IV A5 in the prescribed format.**

7.1.6 Livelihood Generation through SHGs in Madhya Pradesh

Theme Covered	: Theme 1-Povert Free and Enhanced Livelihood Village
Project Cost	: 163.54 Lakhs
Project Period	: 3 years
State	: Madhya Pradesh
No. of the GP/Villages	: 40 GPs

The project intends to improve the livelihood opportunities for women members of the SHGs through preserving vegetables and fruits. The SHGs will be provided with hybrid solar power-based dryers, which women will use for processing the products e.g. Methi, Tomato, Oyester Mushroom and Coriander. The project is to be implemented in three phases in three years. In phase 1, capacity building of SHG members would take place. In phase 2, all SHGs will be federated into a producer group. The supply chain management of the products will be done in phase 3. GPs will facilitate the project by providing land and infrastructure support. Further, GPs will also supervise the progress of the project. The total funds requirement is Rs. 163.54 Lakhs, out of which Rs. 141.14 Lakhs are to be arranged from RGSA and the rest, Rs. 22.4 Lakhs, will be borne by MPSRLM.

Overall, the project intends to form 10 producer groups and establish 100 hybrid solar dryers. There would be one common facility centre for all the producer groups. The project will be implemented at the cluster level. Each cluster will have 2-3 GPs. National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd (NAFED) will partner in this project to provide technical support and buy back the preserved material from the SHG members. The Cluster Level Federation (CLF) under the Madhya Pradesh State Rural Livelihood (MPSRLM) will implement the project. The District SRLM team would monitor and supervise the project. The Block SRLM team will review and provide handholding support. The expected impact of this intervention is to generate sustainable employment

opportunities in the villages and promote women's empowerment through institution-building efforts. The project is available at **Annexure – IV A6 in the prescribed format.**

7.1.7 Project Based Support for Economic Development and Income Enhancement: SAMRUDDHI

Theme Covered	: Theme1- Poverty Free and Enhanced Livelihood Village
Project Cost	: 5 Crore
Project Period	: 2 years
State	: Kerala
District Coverage	: 1
Block Coverage	: 3
No. of the GP/Villages	: 10 GPs

'SAMRUDHI', is a stakeholder participatory and sustainable local-level socio-economic development programme initiated in 7 GPs spread over in 3 Block Panchayats of Thaliparamba, Irikkoor and Edakkad with active involvement and facilitation by local bodies is now in operation with various activities. A number of consultative meetings and planning with the active participation of Panchayati Raj Institutions, NABARD, various Line Departments, Academic/research and Development institutions like KILA, CPCRI & KVK, NGOs, experts, community-based organisations like Kudumbasree, and the general public were conducted at various levels to devise approaches and action strategies to attain the very purpose of SAMRUDHI Programme. 255825 persons would be benefitted.

The programme envisaged watershed as a basic unit of development. The project has been prepared as an integrated watershed master plan covering all 106 micro watersheds spread over various local bodies of the constituency. For the first time in the State, a watershed master plan for an Assembly Constituency is prepared. The plan was submitted to Kerala Government. The State Government has allotted Rs. 3 Crore for the implementation of the Project in the 2019-20 financial year budget, especially for soil and water conservation measures as water and healthy soil is a pre-requisite for livelihood/income generating activities. The project is available at **Annexure – IV A7 in the prescribed format.**

7.1.8 Poultry Feed Unit, Chhattisgarh

Theme Covered	: Theme 1-Povert Free and Enhanced Livelihood Village
Project Cost	: 21.00 lakh
Project Period	: 6 Months
State	: Chhattisgarh
Block Coverage	: Each Gauthan of Block Panchayat

No. of the Household Beneficiaries: 800 (300 direct + 500 indirect) : -

Chhattisgarh Government launched a scheme named NGGB (Narwa, Garwa, Ghurwa, Badi). Under this scheme, all gauathans are made as a source of income generation. For this purpose, poultry farms are sanctioned. To maintain the poultry units they need food security. The goal of the Project is to ensure food security for poultry farms and enhance livelihood of villages. The process involved procuring raw materials from local farmers and vendors, drying of grain and seeds, cleaning and mixing of seeds in proper proportion for preparing feed for mixing machine, production of granules from the grinder machine, and packaging of poultry feed. Backward Linkages for Procurement of Maize and Mustard Seeds from local farmers and other raw materials from local vendors and forward Linkages with Poultry feed is to be sold to poultry centres at Guathans and Private poultry centres. The project is available at **Annexure – IV A8 in the prescribed format.**

7.1.9 NIRAVU, Dharmadam, Kerala

Theme Covered	: Theme 1-Povert Free and Enhanced Livelihood Village
Project Cost	: Rs. 4.1 Crore
Project Period	: 3 years
State	: Kerala
District Coverage	: 1
Block Coverage	: 2
No. of the GP/Villages	: 8 GPs

‘Niravu’, is a livelihood initiative being implemented in eight Grama Panchayats (GPs) of the Dharmadam region (covering Thalasseri and Edakkad blocks). The major objective of this initiative is to make villages self-sufficient in milk, meat, and egg. The project also aims at producing value-added products from coconut and jackfruit. This region has a total 1708 units of Kudumbasree and it is known for its progress made in the area of women empowerment. The average life of this project is 2-3 years. The intervention focuses on two major activities: 1) production and procurement of agricultural and allied sector commodities and 2) value addition of these products.

The intervention focuses on value-added coconut products like squash, chip, soap, and grated coconut. From jackfruit, dried jackfruit, pickle, chips, powder, and pulp are produced. Substantial focus is also on dairy products (milk, meat, and eggs). Under this intervention, 12 mini dairy farms have been opened in six GPs. The individuals are also involved in buffalo and cow rearing. Under the intervention, eight units of manure production have been opened. Two mobile units for milk collection and selling of milk are

provided. The intervention intends to install three additional units for the collection and selling of milk.

The role of the GP is vital in implementing this project. The GP is expected to sensitize the community about the benefits of the projects, form a committee to implement the project, selection of beneficiaries, and resource mobilization, setting up production units and establish market linkages. GP also has responsibility of monitoring the project.

For marketing the value-added products, there is a plan to form a Farmer Producer Organisation (FPO) at the cluster level. The producers will be organized in the form of Self-Help Groups and will be associated with the FPO. For these activities, Kudumbasree Community Development Society at the Panchayat level will coordinate. Intermediary(Block) and District Panchayats have important role in establishing market linkages, help GPs in resource mobilization, and facilitating convergence. Other than PRIs, the Department of Agriculture and Industries will also be a major stakeholder.

Regarding the financial requirement for this project, the estimated total cost is Rs. 4.10 crores. Rs. 1.62 Crore is needed for the first two year each, followed by 0.86 crores. As per the estimate, about 530-550 beneficiaries will benefit from this project. It is expected that due to this intervention, milk, meat, and egg production will increase by 50 percent. The project is available at **Annexure – IV A9 in the prescribed format.**

7.1.10 Integrated Approach for Economic Development of Rural People of Sundarban Delta Region in Digambarpur Gram Panchayat, South 24 Parganas, West Bengal

Theme Covered	:	Theme 1- Poverty Free and Enhanced Livelihood Village
Project Cost	:	4.89 Crore
Project Period	:	2 years
State	:	West Bengal
No. of the GP/Villages	:	1 GP

The objective of the project is to create income-generating activities for the women's Self-Help Group by utilizing local resources and developing livelihood infrastructure to promote sustainable local enterprises. The project intends to provide multi-sector assistance in the GP. The elements of the project include training on various income-generating activities for SHG members, developing animal hostels and Biogas and Bio-

fertilizer plants, developing a fish feed production centre, and a milk and bakery production centre. Production of local produce will serve nearby wholesale markets in the district. Apart from these, Karma Tritho- A Marketing HUB of different products manufactured by SHG would be involved in marketing the products produced from this project.

The project anticipates receiving funding support from a range of sources, including the Central Fund, State Fund and OSR of GP. The convergence is sought mainly from MGNREGS, 15th FC grants, NRLM, OSR, Animal Resource Development Department and Agriculture Department. The GP will be the implementation agency for this project. The project intends to benefit 2530 individuals. The expected outcomes of the project: promotion of cottage and small-scale industries, improving per capita income and making GP self-sufficient in generating its own revenue resources. The project is available at **Annexure – IV A10 in the prescribed format.**

7.1.11 Project-Based Support for Economic Development and Income Enhancement

Theme Covered	:	Theme 1- Poverty Free and Enhanced Livelihood
Village		
Project Cost	:	3.84 Crore
Project Period	:	2 years
State	:	Kerala
District Coverage	:	1
Block Coverage	:	1
No. of the GP/Villages	:	10 GPs

The project promotes three different types of products: 1) the cultivation of organic bananas and making value-added products, 2) the Production of eggs, and 3) the manufacturing of footwear. The overall goal of this intervention is to improve living standards and economic development by promoting organic farming products in rural areas and generating employment. The project is under the Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan. The role of the GP is significant in the implementation and monitoring of the project. The GP is supposed to provide land and infrastructure, mobilize resources, and ensure public participation. The project intends to provide employment to 1000 individuals and income generation activities to 500 households with a cost of 3.84 crores. The beneficiaries will include SCs, STs, and women beneficiaries. Three agencies will provide the technical support: 1) Footwear Design and Development Centre (for technical

support), 2) VKC (marketing), and 3) Kerala Institute of Local Administration (training and handholding).

7.2. Theme 2: Healthy Village

7.2.1 Sustainable Support for Production and Marketing of Affordable Packaged Nutritious Food Products Produced by Empowered Rural SHG Women with the Support of Gram Panchayats in Kalburgi and Raichur Districts of Karnataka

Theme Covered	:	Theme 2: Healthy Village
Project Cost	:	3.17 Cr
Project Period	:	2 Years 9 Months
State	:	Karnataka
District Coverage	:	2
Block Coverage	:	2
No. of the GP/Village Panchayat	:	69

There is need to produce, popularise and market a high quality, affordable and accessible Fortified Blended Food (FBF) product to the vulnerable rural populations in Karnataka (initially), through a women-led social enterprise. The enterprise has two objectives, 1) reduce under nutrition and 2) enhance financial inclusion of rural women from marginalised groups. This solution is a unique blend of an enterprising social vision with a disciplined business approach to leverage a much wider ethical engagement with the rural communities. The operational plan of this project heavily draws upon the involvement of women from local self-help groups, who will be involved in manufacturing, distribution and monitoring of the product and its uptake. Outreach for demand creation, promotion, monitoring of distribution and uptake of the FBF product will draw from successful tech-based solutions that provide real time assistance to the last mile outreach worker for increased efficiency, as the enterprise achieves the desired reach. This initiative has the scope to create a multiplier effect which improves nutrition and ultimately fosters sustainable economy

This project is a unique model of social empowerment of women, generation of livelihood, and reduction of under nutrition amongst the people who need it the most. From production to distribution to consumption, the project is almost entirely by the women, of the women, for the women. There has been extensive support to the project by the

families of the SHGs and the local communities in the blocks. Two SHGs – (1) Matrushakti Mahila Self-help group in Chincholi and (2) Shakti Samruddhi Mahila Self-help group in Devadurga – comprise of 20 local women. The exercise would be carried out in the the project with around 200 women across 50 randomly selected SHGs from different areas. The project is available at **Annexure – IV B1 in the prescribed format.**

7.2.2 Establishment of Block Level Public Health Unit (BPHU)

Theme Covered	:	Theme 2: Healthy Village
Project Cost	:	1.01 crores
Project Period	:	11 months
State	:	
District Coverage	:	1
Block Coverage	:	3
No. of the GP/Villages	:	60 GPs

Increasing health needs of the population due to changes in lifestyle, food habits, and environmental changes necessitate better access to affordable health services. The current model of health infrastructure gives focuses on primary (a cluster of villages), secondary (district level), and tertiary health centres (big cities). However, due to the large population, primary health centres experience huge pressure, and the quality of health services is often poor. Therefore, there is a need for intermediate-level health infrastructure to ease the pressure on primary health centres.

The intermediate-level public health unit can be established at the block level using the 15th Finance Commission funds released to the district. The funds can be used for the construction of buildings, setting up a laboratory and recruitment of staff and procurement of machinery and equipment. The establishment cost of the project is about Rs. 1 Crore. The State Government can make provisions from the state budget to take care of the recurring cost. These centres can focus on remote areas and under-served populations. The block-level public health unit (BPHU) can integrate the functions of service delivery and public health action, strengthen laboratory services for disease surveillance and diagnosis and serve as a hub for public health reporting. The Rogi Kalyan Samiti of the District may accord administrative sanction for the project and the work will be executed by the District Health Society. The BPHU would encompass the service delivery facility, a Block Public Health Laboratory, and a Block HMIS Cell. BPHU would function as Ayushman Bharat Health and Wellness Centres (AB-HWCs). The daily administration of BPHU will be looked after by the Block Panchayat. The District Panchayat will be responsible for the training and monitoring. The DP will arrange

training for ERs to influence the understanding and behavior of the people related to health in the community at large. To achieve desired health outcomes, the DP will monitor health programs and work in coordination with the Health Department. Rogi Kalyan Samiti would engage in the awareness-building exercise to make people aware of the health services and encourage them to use the services. The Samiti will also take the feedback of the community regarding the quality of the health services and will submit its report to District Panchayat with recommendations for improvement.

The major outcome that the health facility would intend to achieve is to reduce the out-of-pocket expenditure of rural people and improve access to health services for poor and under-served people. One such facility can cater to about 60 Gram Panchayats. The project is available at **Annexure – IV B2 in the prescribed format.**

7.2.3 Tele-Medicine Centres in Himachal Pradesh

Theme Covered	:	Theme 2: Healthy Village
Project Cost	:	----
Project Period	:	-----
State	:	Himanchal Pradesh
District Coverage	:	3
Block Coverage	:	3
No. of the GP/Villages	:	

IT revolution is revolutionizing the health sector by introducing telemedicine techniques that enable patients from remote locations to seek medical advice from domain experts without visiting them physically. It saves enormous costs for the users. The proposed project explains a similar project in three districts (Una, mandi, and Hamirpur) of Himachal Pradesh. The primary health centres (PHC) of these districts have received this facility, and patients can consult experts from Delhi and Chandigarh. The District Panchayats have provided financial support for this project. Currently, 01 Lab Technician has been deployed in these institutes. Along with the lab technician, one Desktop Computer, furniture, refrigerator, and laboratory chemicals have also been provided. The Block Medical Officer maintains records of patients who are getting online consultations. The Tele Medicine Centres are working on software that automatically generates the prescription slip once the doctor gets the reports of investigations prescribed by her/him.

As an illustration, In Tele Medical Centres Thunag, 344 patients have been able to seek medical advice from experts from January 2022 to November 2022.

7.3. Theme 3- Child Friendly Village

7.3.1 Multi-Grain Food Processing Unit for Ready to Eat Food for Children

Theme Covered	:	Theme 3- Child Friendly Village
Project Cost	:	Rs. 0.35cr
Project Period	:	6 Months
State	:	Chhattisgarh
No. of the GP/Village Panchayat	:	5 Gram Panchayats

Ready-to-eat food is not readily available in rural areas, despite there is demand for healthy food at childcare centres/ Aganwadis. In order to provide nutritious food, Ready-to-eat food processing unit can be set up by Block Panchayat by forming a cluster of 5 Panchayats. To provide nutritional food to around 10000 children in the age group of 0-6 years and improve the yearly income of 50 women and their families by Rs. 48 thousand. The processing unit will provide employment opportunities to women of SHGs. Capacity building will include developing resources (creating a supplier base for raw materials). Training of SHGs on the use of machinery and making of ready-to-eat products will be provided along with management skills for run this project. Backward linkage will include sourcing of raw materials from local farmers and forward linkage will include selling ready-to-eat food through C-mart to Aganwadis. Backward linkage will include procurement from Farmers or Mandi, Farmer Produced Organisations can also be formed for providing this multi-grain for the projects. Forward linkage will include selling these products through c-mart which is again run by SHGs. The project is available at **Annexure - IV C1 in the prescribed format.**

7.4. Theme 4: - Water Sufficient Village

7.4.1 Retrofitting of Existing Rural Water Supply Scheme for Bulk Water Supply to Villages

Theme Covered	:	Theme 4- Water Sufficient Village
Project Cost	:	50 Cr
Project Period	:	1 Year
State	:	

District Coverage	:	1
Block Coverage	:	1
No. of the GP/Village Panchayat	:	2-3 GPs

Residents from the villages will get potable quality water supply at 55 lpcd for 6 hrs per day in the long term through functional household tap connections (FHTCs). There would be reduced drudgery for women in households and adequate water for all non-farm activity partially. Intake well in a nearby river a jack-well will be constructed on the banks. Activities such as repairing of existing in-village water supply units etc. have been included. Raw water from Jack well will be supplied to WTP through rising mains. Treated water will be supplied to storages like ESR and GSR. From there, water will be provided to the villages. 18 people will get employment from the project implemented by the Intermediate Panchayats. The project is available at **Annexure – IV D1 in the prescribed format.**

7.4.2 Source Strengthening Works for Multi-Village Water Supply Scheme

Theme Covered	:	Theme 4-Water Sufficient Village
Project Cost	:	0.33 Cr
Project Period	:	6 Months
State		
District Coverage	:	2
Block Coverage	:	
Name of the GP/Village Panchayat	:	2 GP

The projects “Source strengthening works for multi village water supply scheme” is to be implemented under Jal Jeevan Mission. Intermediate Panchayat will impellent the project to provide a sustainable drinking water supply to cluster of villages. The main objective of the project is the construction of a public well and desilting of the dam’s catchment area to ensure an uninterrupted drinking water supply. The total project cost would be around Rs 0.33 crore. Under the project, the old public well (source) which is used to get submerged during floods is replaced by a new well which would act as the source. Desilting the dam will increase its storage capacity and minimize the severity of floods. A nearby dam will be desilted so that its capacity increases and the chances of floods are reduced. Construction of a new well away from the river will ensure an uninterrupted supply of water even in the event of floods. New rising mains and distribution networks will provide continuous water supply to all households as prescribed under Jal Jeevan Mission. The total duration of the project would be 6 months and approx. 15 persons will

get employment directly from the project. The project is available at **Annexure – IV D2 in the prescribed format.**

7.5. Theme 5: Clean & Green Village

7.5.1 Development of Nature-Positive Self-Reliant Villages in Betul District, Madhya Pradesh

Theme Covered	: Theme 5- Clean & Green Village
Project Cost	: -
Project Period	: -
State	: Madhya Pradesh
District Coverage	: 1
Block Coverage	: 1-2
No. of GP/Village Panchayat:	26

Local communities often use fuel wood for cooking, heating and livelihood purposes in villages in and around forest areas. This poses as a threat to the forest cover. Using fuel wood for cooking and heating also causes indoor air pollution, a cause of about half a million premature deaths in India. Moreover, women spend four hours everyday cooking while using traditional stoves. Moreover, many villagers have an unreliable source of energy from the grid. The Green India Mission document for selected landscapes in MP also mentions that there are limited livelihood opportunities in Betul and malpractices for the collection of Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP) species are prevalent. In such situation Betul district, the project aims at improving the socio-economic conditions of the local communities while taking steps to conserve biodiversity by strengthening local institutions. The project will help reduce the fuelwood dependency of communities living in and around forest areas from 26 villages in Betul district in Madhya Pradesh through the provision of affordable, reliable and stable alternative energy. It will also take up skill building and upgradation of the local communities around dairy farming and sustainable harvesting of NTFPs to ensure the creation of sustainable livelihood opportunities. Existing local institutions such as the SHGs and Joint Forest Management Committee (JFMC) will be strengthened and used to achieve the aforesaid objectives. The project is available at **Annexure – IV E1 in the prescribed format.**

7.5.2 Rural Solid, Faecal Sludge Management Technology Park

Theme Covered	:	Theme 5- Clean and Green Village
Project Cost	:	0.05 Cr
Project Period	:	6 Months
State	:	YASHADA, PUNE
District Coverage	:	1
Block Coverage	:	1

The project on Rural Solid, faecal sludge management technology park may be implemented by Block Panchayat for cleanliness. The project would provide all technical options and knowledge to manage solid waste and faecal sludge to GPs. The main objective of the projects is to provide the modern technology with all vital information to the residents of Block Panchayats. For better understanding of capacity building and IEC of GP level functionaries on waste management, appropriate technologies are required. Appropriate solutions to any kind of waste management problem will be addressed with geo-climatic sensitive technology. By implementing the project GPs can save money and earn with waste management, further villages will be clean and green in a sustainable manner with support from the business model. The project will be designed in three dimensions viz. Solid Waste, Faecal Sludge Treatment and Manure Sale counter. The project has been designed for a short period *i.e.* for 6 months. However, if the models will successful then it can be replicated up to the year 2030. Direct employment of three persons would be generated under the project. The project is available at **Annexure – IV E2 in the prescribed format.**

7.5.3 Rural Liquid Waste Management Technology Park

Theme Covered	:	Theme 5- Clean and Green Village
Project Cost	:	4.00 Lakh
Project Period	:	6 months from inception and continue till 2023
State	:	Maharashtra
District Coverage	:	
Block Coverage	:	1 Park in 1 Block
No. of the GP/Village Panchayat	:	All the GPs of the Block

Intermediate (Block) Panchayat aims at providing all technical options and knowledge to manage liquid waste to selected GPs. Capacity building and IEC of GP level functionaries on waste management and disseminate appropriate technologies are local goals of the project. Main activities of the projects comprise of identification of the place at block level;

selection of area specific LWM; selection of the agencies to design and build technology park; actual creation of different models/prototypes/ display/ installation and organizing exposure visits of functionaries to park. The mechanisms designed for liquid waste are mainly household soak pit, household leach pit; household magic pit; kitchen garden at HH level; community leach pit; stabilization pond; constructed wetland; integrated wetland and community plantation using waste water. 25 Self-Help Group will be engaged in the project to promote PRI-SHG convergent model. Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation will provide technical support in development of the project. The project will be implemented through different collaborative actions with Ministry of Jal Jeevan Mission, Department of Rural Development, Department of Agriculture and Farmer's Welfare and Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change etc. Additionally Third party will be engaged for monitoring the project at different interval. Details of the project is available at **Annexure – IV E3 in the prescribed format.**

7.5.4 Integrated Solid Waste Management Facility 7TPD- A Multi-Village/GP /Block Level - Material Recovery Facility

Theme Covered	:	Theme 5- Clean and Green Village
Project Cost	:	32 lakh
Project Period	:	12 Months
State	:	-
District Coverage	:	-
Block Coverage	:	1 Blocks
No. of the GP/Village Panchayat	:	All GPs in Block /10 GPs

The project aims at creating a socio-technical model for solid waste management linking the informal economy to the formal economy. The project envisages establishing a Material Reco and Recycling Facility for a sustainable system of waste management. Institutionalization of the waste management system within the existing governance framework, with employment generation, leading to improved socio-economic conditions of waste workers are crucial component of the project. Implementation of best practices of the circular economy concept through effective waste management and recycling create clean and green sustainable rural areas. The process adopted is the segregation at home level, collection of door-to-door waste, storage at decentralized shed, transport to mini MRF, first-level sorting and baling of high value (PET, LD, aluminium), transport to Material recovery facility (Block level), sorting of waste, shredding of hard plastics, processing of soft plastics into lumps or granules for sale; and disposal of waste.

Expected outcome:

- Waste/Landfill free rural areas - the solid waste generated in the area of intervention will be treated in an environment-friendly and scientific manner.
- Improvement in the health of the community improvement in the socio-economic situation of the employed sanitation workers

The project is available at **Annexure – IV E4 in the prescribed format.**

7.5.5 Solar Roof Top Plant

Theme Covered	:	Theme 5- Clean and Green Village
Project Cost	:	0.386cr
Project Period	:	3 Months
State	:	Chhattisgarh
District Coverage	:	-
Block Coverage	:	-
No. of the GP/Village Panchayat	:	10 GPs

The cluster of 10 GPs will have solar rooftop plants connected to the grid, with each GP having a facility of 100 KW and thereby generating 1000 KW through the cluster of 10 GPs. The PV modules combined with a set of additional application-dependent system components (e.g. inverters, batteries, electrical components, and mounting systems), form a PV system. These PV systems are highly modular, *i.e.* modules can be linked together to provide power ranging from a few watts to tens of megawatts (MW). The solar PV panels typically produce DC electricity that is fed to a grid-interactive inverter, which in turn converts the DC electricity into AC electricity at a required voltage level.

In order to achieve a higher system voltage, the output of inverters is fed to step up transformers to increase the voltage levels at the desired level. From the transformer, the power is routed through the high voltage panel and eventually to other required measure & protection devices before connecting to the grid. Gram Panchayats, State Renewable Energy Department (CREDA), State Power Distribution company will work together to create this system.

7.5.6 Solid Waste Management (Procurement of Machinery for Solid Waste Management Services)

Theme Covered	:	Theme 5 : Clean and Green Village
Project Cost	:	8.00 lakhs

Project Period : 12 Months
State :
District Coverage :
Block Coverage : All GPs in a Block
No. of the GP/Village Panchayat :

The project aims to create a socio-technical model for solid waste management to move from the informal to the formal economy. The project involves the establishment of the SWM facility through the procurement of machines and vehicles for efficient and sustained practices in waste management. Mechanization of the waste management process and reduce manual handling of waste to improve the working conditions of waste workers. The goal of the project is to safely manage the solid waste generated in rural areas by providing efficient technical solutions. 25 SHG's at GP level can be involved in the segregation and reuse of valuable waste at the GP level (The waste can be purchased by those SHGs for MRF as raw material).

Source segregation at the home level, collection of door-to-door waste, storage at decentralized transport to Mini MRF, first level sorting and baling of high value (PET, LD, aluminium), transport to material recovery facility (Block level), sorting of waste, shredding of hard plastic, processing of soft plastics into lumps or granules for sale are important activities to be undertaken under the project.

7.6. Theme 6: Villages with Self-Sufficient Infrastructure

7.6.1 Mushroom – A Fungal Revolution in Purulia

Theme Covered : Theme 6 – Villages with Self-Sufficient Infrastructure
Project Cost : **INR 66500.00 (for one unit)**
Project Period :16 Months
State : West Bengal
District Coverage : 1 (Purulia)
Block Coverage :
No. of the GP/Village Panchayat: - 21 Pilot SHG Groups

The district administration of Purulia and the Horticulture Department encouraged SHGs to take part in small-scale Mushroom Growth schemes of the Government of West Bengal. The groups and individuals were expected to construct a shaded space and procure cultivars/Mushroom Spawn and other materials required. Mushroom cultivation is undertaken by using rice straw, moistened straw and spawn. The straw is kept in plastic

bags and hung in dark and humid rooms for about three weeks. Each bag (cylinder) provides three major and multiple minor yields leading to a total of 4 kg Mushroom. Each unit can house 500 such cylinders. Government subsidy of 50% is available to implement this project. The district administration organized multiple training sessions for interested SHG groups and individuals. 21 pilot groups reported positive outcomes after 3 weeks. These groups were able to sell the production in nearby weekly and regular markets. They got positive responses from the market about the quality of their product. They could sell the Mushroom in the range of INR 200-300 per kg, much higher than the prevailing market rates for the local Mushroom produce. By observing such progress, many Block Development Officers allowed the growers to put up stalls in the block premises and themselves became the customers of these groups.

7.7. Theme 7: Socially Just and Socially Secure Village

7.7.1 Revitalizing the Traditional Craft Cottage Industry

Theme Covered	: Theme 7 - Socially Just and Socially Secured Village
Project Cost	: 4.00 crore
Project Period	: 16 Months
State	: Jharkhand
District Coverage	:
Block Coverage	:
No. of the GP/Village Panchayat	:

GPs strive to enhance 1500 women's income, rural economy and rejuvenate the tribal arts in the local area. This activity needs intensive capacity building and forward linkage. Therefore, it is planned to give 30 days' of in-house trainings and provide hand-holding for developing artisans' capability. Subsequently, IEC person's role will be to update the regular products on social sites, websites, and e-commerce sites. Furthermore, 2 Technical experts on e-sites will regularly collect the data on online entry of products, customization and indenting of products. This will help us in raising demands and also providing products at the right time. This activity needs an intensive marketing strategy. It is planned to recruit a team of 5 professionals at 15 GPs. They will be reviewed and monitored by the board of 15 GPs. Once the community capability is enhanced and institutional linkages with the market are developed, there is a high chance of sustainability of the program. However, hiring charge of 5 Professional costs around Rs. 28 Lakh and needs to be supported by the income of the artisan in the long run. Therefore,

15% of total sales need to be kept for the cost of sale from the 10th month onwards so that OSR, O&M, and HR costs can be met in long run. The project is available at **Annexure – IV G1 in the prescribed format.**

7.7.2 Building Entrepreneurship Ecosystem at Panchayat Level

Theme Covered	: Theme 7- Socially Just and Socially Secured Village
Project Cost	: 3.60 Cr
Project Period	: 3 Years

IRMA ISEED has an Incubation programme, where the social enterprises will be selected from pan India. These enterprises would work for or with rural communities through their social ventures. The selected 20 social enterprises will operate with the Hub & Spoke model, catering to the 'Livelihoods', 'Environment & Climate Action', 'Health & Wellness', and 'Social Development' domains through integrating rural community members at the Panchayat level with the condition of generating livelihood for the community. IRMA ISEED would mentor the start-ups in setting up the procurement model in a way that they procure their materials through the efficient supply chain emerging from Panchayat level, on the other hand it will train the communities with support from the Department of Panchayati Raj to create a strong mechanism of sourcing the materials from communities and aggregate them at Panchayat level for further marketing. This proposed incubation cohort aims at impacting at least 100 micro enterprises/collectives/SHGs directly through the supporting the start-ups. The social enterprises will work with the socially and economically backward rural population from different parts of India and will impact more than 10,000 lives indirectly through the program. More than 500 numbers of direct employment would be created through the social enterprises. Almost 80% of them would reinvest a proportion of the surplus to further their social or environmental goals through growth and development activities. The project is available at **Annexure – IV G2 in the prescribed format.**

7.7.3 Geo-tagging & Ethical Labelling of Village Products, Tamil Nadu

Theme Covered	: Theme 7- Socially Just and Socially Secured
Village	
Project Cost	: 1.2 crore
Project Period	: 18 months
State	: Tamil Nadu
District Coverage	:
Block Coverage	:

No. of the GP/Villages : 10 Clusters

Geo-tagging of the product helps the consumers trace the source origin as well as value-addition of the products. In the current scenario, geo-tagging is used as a measure to establish trust between the producer (company) and the consumers. Suppose a producer or company claims that a particular product is organic and produced by a tribal community of a geographical area or the product has been produced /manufactured using the means that ensure environmental sustainability, in that case, consumers can check this claim using geo-tagging technology. These claims are known as ethical parameters. Due to the enhanced trust in the quality of the product, a large segment of consumers is willing to pay more than the prevailing market rates. Hence, this technology presents a win-win situation for both producers as well as consumers.

The proposed intervention can be piloted on selected products known for their niche. There is need to develop these production centres into clusters of excellence with high-quality production facilities for individual and collective entrepreneurs and work closely with the district rural development authorities to develop a good ecosystem for the production cluster. As a pilot, it is proposed to select three unique producer groups of women across the state that would be incubated by a panel of experts on global parameters. These experts would be responsible for developing the brand of global standards, developing marketing labels and brand communication methods for the same, and ensuring that the same is field tested with the conscious consumer segment in the marketplace. Coordinated use of print and electronic media will help these three products in building the brand and finding space in the market. The following steps will be taken to undertake this intervention:

1. Product / Regional niche cluster identification
2. Identification of the marketing channels currently and the placement advantage of geo-tags
3. Develop geo-tag platforms and mechanisms
4. Integrate geo-tags in the product labelling and branding
5. Promote the geo-tagged products through the mass communication medium
6. Measure impact and scale-up with other products

The intervention is proposed to cover 10 product clusters, and the estimated project period is 18 months. The project is expected to benefit 400 rural women in the beginning. At

a later stage, this achievement would be fivefold. The estimated budget requirement is Rs . 1.2 crores (12 lakhs for each cluster).

7.8. Theme 8: Villages with Good Governance

7.8.1 Integrated Approach for Making a Model School

Theme Covered	:	Theme 8- Villages with Good Governance
Project Cost	:	UNICEF contribution + 25% from the District Govt
Project Period	:	1 year
State	:	West Bengal
District Coverage	:	1
Block Coverage	:	20 Blocks (1 School per Block)
No. of the Schools	:	20 Schools

UNICEF initiated a Social Behaviour Communication and Change Cell in Purulia district. The Cell conduct IEC activities across the district about pertinent issues of nutrition, sanitation, resource management etc. The District Administration approached UNICEF with a proposal of enhancing the quarterly outlay by 25% and modifying the intervention a bit to focus on tangible outcomes. 20 Schools were selected on pilot basis for this intervention. The intervention consists of six different components: 1) soakpits to stop grey water runoff, 2) retrofitting of toilets, 3) in-house nutritional gardens, 4) modified IEC material, 5) solar energy and 6) nurturing committees to take maintain newly created infrastructure. Many creative ideas were implemented across the selected schools. In some schools, Child Cabinet was promoted to provide space to children in the management of the school. One school came up with the idea of soap ATM where parents and teachers can donate soaps to be used in the wash stations. Overall, the intervention helped the schools adopt best practices and attract people's participation in the school governance.

7.8.2 Social Protection Facilitation centres in Bhandara District

Theme Covered	:	Theme 8- Villages with Good Governance
Project Cost	:	54.10 Lakhs
Project Period	:	2 years
State	:	Maharashtra

District Coverage	:	1
Block Coverage	:	All Blocks of the Bhandara District
No. of GP/Village covered	:	541 Schools

The intervention aims at providing social protection to 100 percent eligible vulnerable population of the district about 60000 individuals, which are about 5 percent of the total population of the district. The Revenue and Panchayat Departments are the implementation agency. The project envisages conducting a household-level survey in the district and identifying potential beneficiaries. The intervention also proposes to develop Block Social Protection Facilitation Centre to provide 'one-window' solutions. The project would facilitate the benefits of the government schemes such as NSAP, PDS, PMAY, PMMVY, MGNREGS, etc. The intervention proposes to launch awareness campaigns regarding social protection schemes, organize camps in the GPs to collect applications on nominal fees, handing over the eligible applications to respective departments. The intervention intends to involve SHGs to work as Social Protection Facilitation Centre. The selected SHGs are to be trained. The intervention would lead to achieving important milestones such as - 1) 100 per cent coverage of vulnerable groups to social protection schemes, 2) Status of HHs/individuals in GPs in terms of access and exclusion under social protection schemes, 3) Awareness of SP schemes in village, and 4) Promoting 'GP Social Protection Facilitation Centre' with the support of women SHG in village.

7.9. Theme 9: Women-Friendly Village

7.9.1 Gender Resource cum Help Centre

Theme Covered	:	Theme 9- Women Friendly Village
Project Cost	:	20.00 Lakh
Project Period	:	2 years
State	:	Maharashtra
District Coverage	:	
Block Coverage	:	1
No. of the GP/Village Panchayat	:	All GPs

The project will address issues including gender-based violence, employment, and access to social protection programmes. The project will contribute towards achieving progress in indicators related to engendering development in villages, child friendly village, and socially secured village. The project aims at bringing economic, social, and legal empowerment of citizens especially women, and trans communities by seamless services

to access education, livelihood opportunities, social protection programmes, and creating support systems for victims of gender-based violence, women especially from underprivileged sections, and gender minorities. The main objectives are to improve access of women and other gender minorities to social protection, education, and other basic services by creating systems for facilitation and handholding support, create awareness among women and other gender minorities on relevant issues including women’s rights, protective and preventive laws in place, ensure completion of basic education and literacy skills of all women and gender minorities, and develop linkages with skill development and continuing education programmes; to improve awareness among women and other gender minorities on health, nutrition, education, social protection; to improve their participation in public spaces and platforms including in Gram Sabhas. GPs and SHGs/Village Organisation (VO)/Cluster Federations would extend all support to the centre in carrying out the activities. 10000 households are covered in the project. Partnerships will be formed with local colleges to identify and train volunteers for supporting adult literacy programmes, and for para-legal roles. VOs and cluster federations will play a major role in the community mobilization, awareness building among communities. Support from banks, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) etc. will be sought to support financial literacy programmes. Legal Services authority at district level shall support the legal awareness programmes and training of Para legal champions. The project requires close coordination between skill development mission, MSRLM and MAVIM and its SHGs, colleges, department of education, health, WCD, revenue, to implement various activities planned. The centre will work in close coordination with GPs, Community Resource Persons (CRPs) and other field functionaries for monitoring and community outreach and awareness. Revenue department and other departments will support the Centre in organizing social protection camps in village and resource person shall support in tracking the applications with concerned departments. The project is available at **Annexure – IV I1 in the prescribed format.**

7.9.2 SHE WORKSPACE –Kodakara Block Panchayath

Theme Covered	:	Theme 9- Women Friendly village
Project Cost	:	28.95 Cr
Project Period	:	5 Years
State	:	Kerala

District Coverage : Districts
Block Coverage : 1
Name of the GP/Village Panchayat :

Kodakara Block Panchayat is planning to develop a holistic hub for the transformation of women and to improve women's ability to earn income beyond traditional occupations, achieve economic self-reliance and ensure women's equal access to the labour market and social security systems. SHE WORKSPACE, Women Start-up Spaces , Training Centre and Women Youth Club, Gender Youth Movement training centre for young girls, Kudumbasree Cafeteria, Women health and Wellbeing hub with helpline, Women led disability assistance centre for children and Women Trade Centre are important components of the project. This hub is multidisciplinary in action which of course on workplaces in manufacturing information technology, education and health, trade and commerce in one place. Convergence of different department and agencies for operationalise the idea on "She Work Space". Block Panchayat is working as an engine for generating positive mindset among different stakeholders, which includes the pooling of fund from GP that is located in Kodakara Block. Organising campaign work and different workshop for sensitizing the idea with people in the Kodakara Block and developing resource pool(Human) for the effective functioning/implementation of all projects are important activities would be important outcome of the project. The project is available at **Annexure – IV I2 in the prescribed format.**

7.9.3 District Level Support and Facilitation Centre for Education, Skilling, and Employment

Theme Covered : Theme 9- Women Friendly Village
Project Cost : **2.0 Cr**
Project Period : 3Years
State : Maharashtra
District Coverage : 1

Lower progression rate of adolescents, especially girls to higher education including skill ing/vocational and technical education, and lack of basic employable skills in a competitive job market result in an increased unemployment rate and lower employment retention. Adolescents and young adults most often have no access to proper guidance or counselling which results in improper selection of education streams, and career. These issues are further exacerbated for girls and young women due to socio-cultural and gender discr

iminatory practices. There are also thousands of women collectives, which require assistance in identifying skilling programmes and initiating entrepreneurial ventures. Working closely with DPMU of MSRLM and CRPs, these potential groups can also be tapped to connect to skilling programmes, and support their livelihood activities through mentoring and handholding services. It is imperative that these stakeholders can attain more skills, higher education, and jobs/careers matching their skills and aptitude. They also need assistance in identifying and connecting with employment opportunities and initiating and promoting entrepreneurial ventures. The project will improve the education and skill levels among the youth, especially girls thereby improving their scope for employability. It will also impact other indicators related to health, education, poverty, and gender equality. Availability of trained and qualified workforce and linking them with appropriate employers will enhance the employment rate and thereby living standards of households.

Chapter - 8

Capacity Building Framework for Project Driven Block and District Panchayat Development Plans

Capacity building (CB) of Panchayat functionaries is a pre-requisite for better planning, implementation and monitoring of Panchayat Development Plans (PDP). One of the most common approaches of CB is “training”. While training is an input and CB is output. In the context of Block and District Development Plans, CB is a multi-dimensional and dynamic process for improving quality of life (QoL) and ease of living (EoL) in rural areas. Presently CB programmes largely focus on rules / procedures / schemes and they are mostly supply driven, rather than demand driven. Further, their focus is more on quantity, rather than quality. The changing role of Intermediate Panchayat (IP) and District Panchayat (DP) for project driven BPDP and DPDP, provide an opportunity to the training institutions to design all future CB programs to maximize the potential of elected representatives and other functionaries for delivering *inter alia* on sustainable development goals (SDGs).

MoPR, on the basis of recommendations of the Expert Committee on SDGs, has come out with a detailed action plan on nine thematic areas for ‘Localizing Sustainable Development Goals (LSDGs)’. IP and DP, depending upon the local circumstances, need to identify and prioritize the projects and link them to several central and state sponsored schemes to achieve better outcomes of the development programs. The National Capacity Building Framework (NCBF) 2022 also aims at achieving the spirit of the constitutional mandate of economic development and social justice including achievements of SDGs. Training institutions of PRIs need to design and deliver effective CB programs for enabling IP and DP to prepare comprehensive BPDP and DPDP respectively.

8.1 Components of Capacity Building Framework for Project Driven Block and District Panchayat Plans

The key responsibility of IP and DP is to formulate annual PDPs meaningfully in a participatory manner taking into account the prioritized local needs and aspirations. The objective of this CB framework is to develop individual capacity as well as institutional capacity to deliver on their mandate and SDGs. The components of CB framework are as follows:

(i) Components of Individual Capacity

- a) Enable the ERs, officials, State / District / Block level Master Trainers, line department functionaries and other stakeholders to receive and assimilate knowledge and skills required to play the designated roles to develop holistic BPDP and DPDP.
- b) Familiarize the Block and District level Nodal officers and Panchayat Plan Facilitation Team Members with concepts and processes of BPDP and DPDP so that they can collect and analyze the data specific to local context
- c) Enhance following skills of ERs, Gram Sabha members (people) and officials-
 - i. Planning skills to conceptualize development vision
 - ii. Social skills to local communities so that they actively participate in planning process, and
 - iii. Managerial skills to implement the plans to achieve sustainable development

(ii) Components of Institutional Capacity

- a) Strengthen institutional capabilities of IP and DP to formulate project based BPDP and DPDP
- b) Institutionalize the bottom-up participatory convergence planning process that matches available financial resources with prioritized projects at Block and District levels
- c) Strengthen governance capabilities of IP and DP for assuming leadership roles by convergence of programs / schemes of other line departments.

8.2 Stakeholders of Capacity Building

Localization of SDGs for achievement of targets of nine thematic areas would require effective involvement of various “stakeholders”. The elected leadership, Panchayat officials and line department functionaries have a major role in supporting IP and DP in planning and implementation of various socio-economic projects under schemes of Central and State Governments. If line department functionaries are not oriented to appreciate the constitutional mandate of IP and DP, they may not be in a position to direct their subordinate functionaries to extend their cooperation to IP and DP right from the beginning of planning till the final execution of developmental projects. All stakeholders need to be capacitated to complement the role of each other in the planning process, as

the steps of plan cycle are interrelated and interdependent. Following may be stakeholders for CB for BPDP and DPDP:

- a) Chairperson and Elected Representatives of Intermediate and District Panchayats
- b) Chairman and Members of IPPC and DPPC
- c) Chairman and Members of Sectoral Working Groups
- d) State and District level senior officers / Nodal Officers
- e) District and Block Level Coordinators
- f) Members of Hospital Management Committees
- g) Line Department officials at Block and District level
- h) Traditional Leaders/ Village Heads
- i) Representatives of SHG federations

8.3 Institutional Structure for CB

The institutional structures as existing at National and State levels along with their roles and responsibilities to undertake the CB activities for IP and DP are given below.

(i) National Level Training Institution: The National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRDPR), Hyderabad is the national level nodal institution to plan and implement CB programs for IP and DP. The responsibilities of NIRDPR are as follows:

- a) Organize stakeholders workshops for raising awareness on LSDGs and conduct ToT programmes for National and State level resource persons
- b) Develop standardized model training modules/ IEC material on LSDG and update them periodically

(ii) State Level Training Institutions: The State Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (SIRDPR) is the state level nodal institution to enhance knowledge base among the ERs and Panchayat functionaries and other stakeholders who support in the planning process. The responsibilities of SIRDPR are as follows:

- a) Organize need based training programmes for all ERs and other functionaries
- b) Provide handholding support to IP and DP on planning and implementation of projects as part of PDP

- c) Develop state specific study material/ training modules/campaign material, and update them periodically

(iii) Mapping of Training Institutes at Decentralized Level : For reaching out to the large number of functionaries at State, District and Block levels, there is a need to map the decentralized level training institutes such as District and Block Panchayat Resource Centers and Extension Training Centre etc. States can also collaborate with NGOs, Universities, and partnering institutions to augment the training infrastructure. The NIRDPR has empanelled the renowned National / State Resource Institutions having first-hand experience in decentralised planning to extend handholding support to Panchayats. The services of the empanelled institutions can also be utilized by SIRDPRs in CB of IP and DP.

8.4 Approach to CB for Intermediate and District Panchayats

The training institutions need to create a CB 'ecosystem' where all stakeholders collaborate and support to achieve SDGs. To reach all stakeholders, CB activities need to shift from cascade mode to multi-modal training. Depending on the profile of the participants, the principles of adult learning (Androgogy) need to be adopted for effective learning. Special mechanisms to be designed to support Panchayat leadership with a focus on SC and ST members, elected women representatives and PESA areas etc. The following are the suggested approaches for effective CB of IP and DP:

- a) Training Needs Assessment (TNA)
- b) Tailor Making the Capacity Building and Training (CB&T) for project driven BPDP and DPDP
- c) Moving from Supply to demand driven trainings
- d) Use of Technology in CB of project driven BPDP and DPDP

8.4.1 Training Needs Assessment

With the new approach of projectbased planningfor BPDP and DPDP, the first step would be to undertake TNA of all functionaries and translate TNA findings into training designs. CB&T programmes of IP and DP should be specific to the job roles and need to be delivered with current examples and case studies. The TNA serves as an important tool

for all resource persons and stakeholders associated with decentralized planning at the Block and District levels. The planners can foster an inclusive growth at block and district levels by focusing on priority areas and convergence of available funds and schemes. The following may be the objectives of TNA:

- a) To understand the problems being faced by the ERs and functionaries in performing their tasks as planners
- b) To understand the gap between existing level of knowledge, skills and in process of local planning
- c) To identify the new training requirements of ERs and other functionaries in the context of BPDP and DPDP
- d) To help prioritize the contents of the training

8.4.1.2 Assessing Knowledge Gaps as Part of TNA - The ERs, Officials, and other stakeholders need to acquire the following Knowledge, Skills and Attitude (KSA) for formulation of participatory and inclusive BPDP and DPDP

- (i) Knowledge of MoPR framework on BPDP and DPDP for rural areas
- (ii) Understanding of the legal foundation of decentralised planning
- (iii) Understanding of the socio economic and environmental impact of planning decisions on local communities.
- (iv) Ability to analyze demographic information to discern trends in population, employment, health, education and Nutrition etc
- (v) Ability to engage with the community and articulate planning issues to wide variety of stakeholders
- (vi) Ability to find solutions to the problems using participatory approach duly taking technical support and convergent use of resources .
- (vii) Ability to envision alternatives to the physical and social environments in rural areas .
- (viii) Knowledge of various development programs / schemes of Central and State government programs and financial allocations thereon

- (ix) Knowledge of e- Gramswaraj, PFMS, Geographic information systems (GIS), other related portals of MoPR and MoRD etc.

8.4.1.2 TNA Questionnaire - TNA tool may consists of structured questions (both closed and open .ended) to investigate the gaps in KSA in the decentralised planning. Separate questionnaire is developed for ERs, Faculty and State Level Master Trainers Team (SLMTT). The questions have to be got validated by discussing among the faculty and staff. The questionnaire will be administered to the respondents of each state. Responses received to the questions need to analyzed to arrive at the training needs of the target audience and would contribute to the creation of a robust CB&T plan.

8.4.1.3 Plan of Action as per TNA - The nodal agencies of CB&T should prepare a plan of action for conducting TNA for CB&T of IP and DP for formulation and implementation of development plans at Block and District levels. The plan may be as follows:

- a) **Orientation to Block and District Panchayat Elected Representatives:** To start with a region wise one day online orientation training needs to be conducted for the selected ERs and, key officials of IP and DP. This orientation will provide them with knowledge and information on BPDP and DPDP and the actions to be taken, by the Planning Committees and Sectoral Working Groups (SWGs), the actual process of plan formulation and time frame etc. Similar one day orientation program for all the ERs and officials would be undertaken by the nodal training institutions of respective States /UTs

- b) **ToT for the State Level Master Trainers Team :** An advanced 3-4 day online ToT would be conducted for the faculty of SIRDPRs and SLMTT covering the MoPR framework for preparation of BPDP and DPDP. The ToT would provide insights on how planning can be done using data, concepts on integration, convergence, various schemes, budgeting, spatial dimensions- how to use data, maps and GIS based information etc. This trained team would conduct actual field trainings to all the stakeholders of IP and DP.

8.4.2 Tailor Making the CB&T for BPDP and DPDP

Enhancing the competencies of IP and DP is the core objective of CB&T. The traditional 'One Size Fits All' approach will not make a real impact. Only the competence based training is the most effective way to meet the CB objectives. For this training institutions have to design appropriate training programs to suit the learning needs of functionaries to improve the competencies and thereby the performance of IP and DP functionaries. Tailor making CB should start with the assessment of current competencies of IP and DP functionaries. It should be ensured that the training reaches last mile and everyone gets a consistent learning experience.

There are multiple models to design and deliver tailor made training programs. The most common one is, "ADDIE Model" which is an acronym for the five phases of instructional system for CB. This model is useful both for content development as well as imparting requisite knowledge, skills and attitude (KSA) for performance improvement

- a) **Phase 1: Analysis** - The analysis phase clarifies the performance problems and identifies the existing KSA and address learning constraints, pedagogical issues and delivery options.
- b) **Phase 2: Design** - The design phase deals with learning objectives, assessment instruments, relevant content, lesson planning, and media selection.
- c) **Phase 3: Development**- In the development phase, instructional designers and developers create and assemble content described in the design phase. If ICT is used to deliver content the training institutes need to develop e-learning modules.
- d) **Phase 4: Implementation**- In the implementation phase procedures for training resource persons are developed. The training facilitators cover the course content, learning outcomes, method of delivery, and assessment procedures.
- e) **Phase 5: Evaluation**-The evaluation phase comprise of formative and summative evaluation. Formative evaluation is present in each stage of the ADDIE process, while summative evaluation is conducted immediately after completion of training programs.

Replacing the traditional trainings may not happen in one go and therefore the training institutions need to establish an evolutionary process to shift the focus of CB from “inputs and outputs” to “outcomes and impact”. The NIRDPR may organize workshops at national and state levels, with specific focus on state specific competency assessment and tailor making CB for IP and DP.

8.4.3 Moving from Supply to Demand Driven Trainings

To cater to the training needs of diverse group of IP and DP stakeholders, in a more effective manner and for optimum use of training resources, the training should be demand-driven. This will not only pave the way for imparting required knowledge and skills relevant to the job roles, but also ensure effective utilization of CB. The following are the advantages of moving from supply driven to demand driven training system:

Supply Driven Trainings	Demand Driven Trainings
Training programs are designed to cover mostly Acts / Rules and program implementation guidelines.	Training programs are designed to improve governance capabilities to deliver on SDGs and to achieve the overall objectives and mandate of IP and DP.
Training institutions plan training interventions as to what they think is required.	TNA is conducted and stakeholders are consulted in planning the training interventions.
It is a top down approach, highly centralized and has disconnect with gaps in knowledge and skills of stakeholders.	It is bottom up approach highly decentralized and connects with gaps in knowledge and skills of stakeholders.
Training content is designed mostly to provide information.	Training content is carefully designed to impart knowledge, skills and attitude relevant for each job role.
Training focuses on what training institutions deem appropriate for BP and DP.	Training focuses on what actually IP and DP functionaries need to learn to perform better on the job.
Training is conducted in cascading mode and reaching last mile is not ensured.	The training reaches last mile and everyone gets a consistent learning experience.

8.4.4 Use of Technology in CB of IP and DP

It is practically impossible for the training institutions alone to fully cater to the training needs of all stakeholders of IP and DP. The rapid increase in technology, is an important catalyst for the growth of e-learning in India, which enables learning to be instant, online, self-driven and on the go. Therefore, it is incumbent upon the training institutions to become learning-technology literate and augment the existing training mechanism with online training using appropriate technology. Promotion of e-learning ease the burden on training institutes by allowing learners to work through the modules and learn on their own in a self-directed format

(i) Training through Video Conferencing: The “Internet technologies” expanded the scope of online trainings through Software Based Video Conferencing (VC) tools such as Ms-teams, Google-meet, and Cisco-webex Virtual Class Rooms (A-View) etc. The participants can attend the training from anywhere. Since the online trainings can easily integrate any type of digital content, the training institutions may shift to e-learning mode wherever required. But these training should be designed in such a way that they are creative, interactive, and relevant and learner- centered. The resource persons must focus on “digital pedagogical issues” and make learners get conceptual understanding of the content.

(ii) Mobile Training: For the learners who do not have immediate access to desktops or do not have enough time to spare for long training sessions, “Mobile Learning” , or m-learning is one approach that embeds smart phone technology into the learning process. It enables learners to access and complete their courses on any mobile device, anytime and anywhere. This technology gives the trainees more control of their virtual learning environment and flexibility in how they access their training.

(iii) Micro-learning: Micro learning (bite-sized information) features 3 to 6 minutes focused lessons using videos / snippets, quizzes, and games etc. designed to meet a specific learning need. Micro-learning addresses the short attention span of adults by making learning content easier to understand and retain. This technology is helpful to embed continuous learning instead of focusing on big chunks of training at once. Allowing the learners to have some control over learning content, schedules and mediums could lead

to more effective learning across the different themes. These bite-sized information nuggets help the trainees in situations where they need to quickly find a solution to a problem and implement it.

8.5 Focus Areas of CB

The following are some focus areas of CB for Block and District Development Plans:

(i) Localizing SDGs- Localizing SDGs in nine thematic areas is the process of taking into account local contexts in the achievement of the SDGs right from setting targets to determining the means of implementation and using indicators to monitor the progress. Localizing SDGs is essential so that IP and DP can design and implement locally relevant policies to achieve SDGs. The Inter-connection between SDG goals and targets can be established by breaking down traditional sectoral silos and then examining their interdependences between the themes to achieve intended results. For localizing SDGs, the training institutions need to capacitate IP and DP on the following areas:

- a) Disaggregate the SDGs into IP and DP level targets that will have vertical and horizontal linkages, convergence possibilities, resource mobilization and scope for feasible actions.
- b) Adopt project based planning with multi-sectoral perspective by building stakeholder partnerships.
- c) Prioritize sustainable development through strong political leadership.
- d) Ensure that no one and no place is left behind in the development.

(ii) Multi-stakeholder Partnerships- IP and DP need to establish multiple stakeholder. Partnerships with different stakeholders such as line department, CBOs, CSR agencies to combine their resources and competencies towards delivering on SDGs *e.g.* Intermediate and District Panchayats can enter into partnership with a professional agency for managing water supply for effective service delivery. CB programs should cover content on the modalities of stakeholder's partnerships with the potential private agencies to chart out the possible areas of cooperation in achieving SDGs

(iii) Raising Public Awareness- Raising public awareness is the first step to start localizing SDGs. Awareness generation, sensitizing rural masses, disseminating government policies and schemes among ERs, and the other stakeholder are very important to make them understand, why SDGs are important and how they can contribute to sustainable development. IP and DP should communicate with stakeholders and apprise them of the critical role in achieving SDGs. The training institutions may develop a range of IEC materials on LSDGs for used in the awareness campaign to motivate people to participate in planning exercise.

(iv) Agriculture and Allied Activities- Agriculture and allied activities are the main livelihood source in rural areas. Therefore, farming should be made increasingly remunerative to avoid migration of people to non-farm activities. The Central and State Governments provide various opportunities through different schemes. IP and DP have to take responsibility to bridge the development gaps by increasing agricultural production, creating infrastructure and encouraging rural industries to increase the disposable income levels of rural areas.

(v) Gender Mainstreaming- Gender mainstreaming is a concept that ensures that women and men have equal access and control over resources, development benefits and decision-making. Gender Mainstreaming is not just about adding a 'women's component' into an existing activity. Further, it is also not about increasing women's participation. Gender mainstreaming is for bringing the experience, knowledge, and interests of women and men to bear on the development agendas. It is a strategy to improve the quality of public policies, programmes and projects which ensures efficient allocation of resources.

(vi) Universal Health Coverage-Health and access to health services is a basic human need. Panchayats are responsible to protect people from exposure to diseases, control infections, for prevention of life-style diseases and promotion of good health. Ayushman Bharat scheme targets to improve the primary and secondary health care, which is provided through public health institutions. The Fifteenth Finance Commission has allocated separate grants for Health sector. IP and DP are involved as supervising agencies of the Primary Health Care Institutions

(vii) Spatial Planning: Unplanned development in the villages may lead to problems. Therefore, it has to be later retrofitted into planned development. Well-designed rural communities and areas are places where people want to live and invest in the future. In order to have scientific and orderly disposition of land resource and to foster economic development, the MoPR has released the revised “Rural Area Development Plan Formulation and Implementation (RADPFI) guidelines. These guidelines would help IP and DP for planned development in various sectors such as physical and social infrastructure, economic activities, road and transport connectivity and anticipated economic activities and will aid towards a workable solution towards planned development.

(viii) Convergence of Funds and Schemes- Convergence is optimization of planning efforts through inter-sectoral approach for effective service delivery. Convergence requires pooling of financial, human and technical resources of Panchayats and the line departments in an organised and participatory manner. In the context of BPDP and DPDP convergence can be envisaged at resource level, service level and sector level. The line departments cannot by themselves carry out all village level development programmes in the absence of local level initiative and participation. The convergence process gives to local peoples sense of belonging in the development efforts. The involvement of IP and DP in a coordinating role in various development projects would be a way forward for convergence.

(ix) Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)- “Natural Disasters” such as floods and droughts pose serious risk to people, property and livelihoods and could undo decades of development efforts. The negative impacts of disasters are more severely felt by rural poor, because they have limited capacity to cope with them. The DRR plan refers to a list

of activities to prevent loss of life, livelihoods and property, in case a disaster strikes. IP and DP need to sensitize local communities, and through them develop coping mechanisms in disaster preparedness and mitigation measures. This will reduce dependency on Government and also help mobilize sizeable resources locally to counter disasters and reduce the burden of the Government

(x) Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)- Climate change is the change in the climate experienced by people in the form of extreme weather events, visible changes in the areas of rainfall patterns, soil conditions, crop productivity and food security etc. CCA is a practice covering actions by citizen as well as Panchayats to manage and reduce the risks associated with climate changes. Mainstreaming CCA in development implies that the local planning is done with an eye on reducing the climate related risks. IP and DP through CCA can manage uncertainty, reduce vulnerability and build resilience of communities at risk.

(xi) Biodiversity (BD) Conservation- As per the provisions of the BD Act a Biodiversity Management Committees (BMC) is to be constituted by each Panchayat including IP and DP. This committee is responsible for promoting conservation, sustainable use and documentation of knowledge relating to biological diversity. The BMC is responsible to prepare Peoples Bio Diversity Register (PBR), which should contain comprehensive information on availability and knowledge of local biological, their medicinal or any other use and traditional knowledge (TK) associated with them. Panchayats need to prepare the diversity conservation plan and integrate with BPDP and DPDP. Formal mainstreaming of economic benefits of conservation and management of biodiversity will enhance the ability of IP and DP to achieve sustainable development.

(xii) Making Villages Carbon Neutral- The concept of carbon neutrality puts forth the notion of Zero Carbon development, nature conservation, food and energy self-sufficiency, economic wellbeing and comprehensive development at local level. IP and DP need to gather data on emission intensive activities and sequestration sources within their respective area to generate local level Green House Gas (GHG) profile. Based on the GHG profile BPDP and DPDP should include measures to making the IP and DP carbon neutral. IP and DP can set up Climate Learning Labs as a knowledge centre with the help of national/state government/ non-governmental agencies to provide information about climate change, its risks and different measures for tackling the crisis.

(xii) Project Management- Since the formulation of BPDP and DPDP is project based, orienting stakeholders on Project Management is very crucial. The Project management is a methodical approach to planning and guiding project processes from start to finish. It starts from project definitions and ends with goal achievement. Project management is also application of knowledge, skill, tool and techniques to define targets, monitor tasks identify and resolve issues, and control costs for a specific project. Projects are risky as the activities involved are non-retrievable. However, risk can be reduced considerably using various forecasting techniques and project management and control tools.

(xiv) Exposure Visits- Field visits to the best performing Panchayats gives opportunity to the elected representatives to see best practices in local planning. This will not only facilitate the peer learning but also instill self-confidence among them. It promotes a “can do” attitude and also leadership qualities. NIRDPR may map model Panchayats across the country and make such information available to State PR departments to plan for exposures visits. SIRDPR needs to standardize the drill for entertaining elected representatives from other States for exposure visits to the Panchayats in their State.

8.6 Monitoring and Impact Assessment

The CB of IP and DP is expected not only to improve the knowledge and skills, but also to have an impact on the quality of governance and service delivery. A system of monitoring and impact assessment will help in identifying and addressing gaps in implementation. This comprises of (a) Input-Output assessment (b) Outcome-Impact assessment. While inputs and outputs can be measured through regular monitoring whereas outcomes and impacts can be measured through evaluation over a longer timeframe.

(i) Input –Output Assessment- The objective of input-output assessment is to help in enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of training programs. The focus of this assessment is on issues such as CB effectiveness in terms of targets, achievements and implementation arrangements etc. Usually training institutions provide regular MIS reports which focuses only on input-output and does not provide any clue regarding the outcomes or end results of trainings Therefore the input –output assessment should

be considered as a value addition activity to enhance the individual as well as the institutional performances at field level.

(ii) Outcome - Impact Assessment-The assessment of outcome of CB measures “individual learning” and reflects the changes in the knowledge, skill and attitudinal behaviors of PR functionaries, whereas the impact assessment measures “organizational performance” and reflects the changes in the performances of Panchayats. It is extremely essential to carry out impact assessment of training programs, not only to ensure effective utilization of resources, but also in a larger context for the success of decentralized planning. Depending on the results corrective measures can be planned and implemented to improve the efficacy of trainings.

(iii) Expected outcomes of CB for Block and District Development Plans- The following are the expected outcomes of effective implementation of CB for BPDP and DPDP:

- a) IP and DP will be able to relate SDGs with the development agenda of villages through the process of BPD and DPDP.
- b) ERs and functionaries of IP and DP get orientated on localizing the targets of SDGs and achieving them in a time bound manner.
- c) The convergence of various schemes at planning stage and their integration with BPDP and DPDP will lead to efficiency in usage of Panchayats funds.
- d) All development activities included in the local plans will be aligned with SDGs.
- e) IP and DP can establish their identity as an important institution of local self-government.
- f) Achieving localized SDG targets will contribute in achieving national level targets.

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File No.M-11015/413/2022-CB(29220)
Government of India
Ministry of Panchayati Raj

11th Floor, Jeevan Prakash Building,
25 K.G. Marg, New Delhi.
Dated: 9th November, 2022

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Constitution of a "Committee on formulation and implementation of Project driven Block Panchayat Development Plan (BPDP) and District Panchayat Development Plan (DPDP)" - reg.

The undersigned is directed to say that the Ministry has decided to constitute a "Committee on formulation and implementation of Project driven Block Panchayat Development Plan (BPDP) and District Panchayat Development Plan (DPDP)" with the following Composition:

Sl. No.	Name	Organisation / Agency	Designation in Committee
1.	Dr. Bala Prasad	Ex. Special Secretary, Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India	Chairman
2.	Shri Atheeq L K	Additional Chief Secretary, Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Department, Government of Karnataka	Member
3.	Dr. J. B. Ekka	Principal Secretary, Panchayat & Rural Development Department, Government of Assam	Member
4.	Dr. Rajneesh	Principal Secretary, Department of Panchayati Raj, Government of Himachal Pradesh	Member
5.	Ms. Suktisita Bhattacharya	Special Secretary, Panchayat & Rural Development Department, Government of West Bengal	Member
6.	Ms. Pravina Choudhary	Deputy Director, Deptt. Of RD&PR, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh	Member
7.	Shri Mallinath Kalshetti	Director YASHADA, Pune Maharashtra	Member
8.	Dr. Joy Elamon	Director General, KILA, Kerela	Member
9.	Dr. Anjan Kumar Bhanja	Associate Professor & Head, Centre for Panchayati Raj, Decentralised Planning and Social Service Delivery, NIRD&PR	Member
10.		Representative from NABARD	Member
11.		Representative from IRMA	Member
12.		Joint Secretary (CB), Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India	Member Secretary

2. The Terms of Reference of the committee is as under:
 - (i) To layout guidelines/advisories for the State, District Panchayat, Intermediate/Block Panchayat to prepare project based BPDP and DPDP.
 - (ii) The project should be preferably (a) Broad based (b) Income Generating (c) Sustainable (d) Should be of nature that Gram Panchayat could not execute of its own.
 - (iii) To prepare a format for preparation of project based BPDP & DPDP based on the Thematic framework of Localisation of Sustainable Development Goals (LSDGs)
 - (iv) Preparation of illustrative list of activities/projects of BPDP & DPDP aligned with LSDGs.
 - (v) Any other matter of importance related to BPDP and DPDP.
3. The Committee may co-opt other official Members if necessitated.
4. The expenditure on TA/DA, journey etc. of official members of the Committee will be met from the sources from which their pay and allowances are drawn.
5. TA, DA, Sitting Fee etc. of Non-official members of the committee will be admissible as per extant instructions of the government and necessary orders in this regard will be issued separately.
6. The committee shall submit draft report by 15th December, 2022 and final report by 15th January, 2022.



(Pankaj Kumar)

Under Secretary to the Government of India
Tel. No. 2375 3817

To

Chairman/ Members of the Committee

Copy for information to:

- i. PPS to Secretary, MoPR
- ii. PPS to Additional Secretary, MoPR
- iii. PPS to Joint Secretaries/Economic Adviser, MoPR

File No.M-11015/413/2022-CB(29220)
Government of India
Ministry of Panchayati Raj

11th Floor, Jeevan Prakash Building,
25 K.G. Marg, New Delhi.
Dated: 23rd November, 2022

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Constitution of a "Committee on formulation and implementation of Project driven Block Panchayat Development Plan (BPDP) and District Panchayat Development Plan (DPDP)" - reg.

In continuation to the OM of even no. dated 9th November, 2022 on the above subject (copy enclosed) the following official members are co-opted in the Committee, as provisioned in para 3 of the above mentioned OM:

- (i) Shri Karma Zimpa Bhutia, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India
- (ii) Shri Kartikeya Goel, Director, PR Department, Government of Chhattisgarh
- (iii) Dr. G. S. Ganesh Prasad, Deputy Director, ANSSIRD&PR, Mysore, Karnataka
- (iv) Representative to be nominated by Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation, Government of India
- (v) Representative to be nominated by Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Government of India

Pankaj
(Pankaj Kumar)

Under Secretary to the Government of India
Tel. No. 2375 3817

Encl: As above

To

- (i) The Secretary, Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation, Government of India *with the request to nominate the officer not below the rank of Director in the Committee*
- (ii) The Secretary, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Government of India *with the request to nominate the officer not below the rank of Director in the Committee*
- (iii) Shri Karma Zimpa Bhutia, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India
- (iv) Shri Kartikeya Goel, Director, PR Department, Government of Chhattisgarh
- (v) Dr. G. S. Ganesh Prasad, Deputy Director, ANSSIRD&PR, Mysore, Karnataka

Copy for information to:

- (i) Chairman/ Members of the Committee
- (ii) PPS to Secretary, MoPR
- (iii) PPS to Additional Secretary, MoPR
- (iv) PPS to Joint Secretaries/Economic Adviser, MoPR

Project Format of Block Panchayat Development Plan (BPDP) and District Panchayat Development Plan (DPDP)

1.	Name of the Project					
2.	Majority of Sankalps taken by GP in the IP/DP area	Sl. No.	Name of Themes	Number of GPs opted for the theme	Percentage of GPs opted for the theme	
		1	Poverty Free and Enhanced Livelihood Village			
		2	Healthy Village			
		3	Child Friendly Village			
		4	Water Sufficient Village			
		5	Clean and Green Village			
		6	Self Sufficient Infrastructure in village			
		7	Socially Secured Village			
		8	Village with Good Governance			
9	Women Friendly village					
3.	Theme of Project (as per nine LSDG themes)					
4.	SDG being addressed by the Project					
5.	Gaps addressed as per Mission Antyodaya	Name of Subject (29 Subjects)				
		Name of sub-subjects	No. of GPs in IP/DP	No. of GPs with critical gaps	Number of GPs with Moderate gaps	No. of GPs with strength
		i)				
		ii)				
		iii)				
iv)						
6.	Implementing Panchayat (PIA)	IP/ DP				
7.	Goal of the Project					
8.	Objective of the Project					
9.	Brief Description about the Project					

10.	Expected Outcome (Immediate/Mid-Term/Long Term)	
11.	Impact of the Project (as per the Sankalp, SDG and Mission Antyodaya)	
12.	Farm/ Non-Farm activity	
13.	Duration of the Project with commencement date	
14.	Activities to be taken alongwith Timeline	
15.	Key features of the Project	
16.	Areas covered (No. of GP/BP)	
17.	Implementation strategies	
18.	Number of persons employed in the project (Regular/Mandays to be created)	Regular: Mandays:
19.	Income generation (person income)	
20.	Number of persons indirectly benefitted from the Project	
21.	Total No. of Households benefitted (if any)	
22.	No. of SHGs/FPO involved in the project	
23.	Linkages with other Institutions/Agencies (NGOs/CBOs/CSOs/Academic Institutions etc.)	
24.	Convergence with line departments	
25.	Total Cost of the Project	

	Source of funding (OSR/ Central State Schemes/ other source of funding)			
26.	Brief features of the project (in terms technology/ process/ linkages etc)			
27.	Convergence Strategies	Convergence details	Human Resource Support	Linkages taken care of: Marketing/ Handholding/ Training/ Technology
28.	Details of beneficiaries (including number of people from vulnerable and marginalised sections of the society)			
29.	Assets created from the Project (if any)			
30.	Details of Backward-forward linkages of the Project			
31.	Monitoring Strategy (Agencies involved in the monitoring process)			
32.	Marketing Strategy			
33.	Capacity Building of the stakeholders			
34.	Evaluation of the Project			
35.	Sustainability Plan of the Project			

*** even for social sector projects direct employment at local level may be specified.**

Project on High Impact Mega Watershed Project

Name of the Project		High Impact Mega Watershed Project				
2.	Majority of Sankalpstaken by GP in the IP/DP area	Sl. No.	Name of Themes	Number of GPs opted for the theme	Percentage of GPs opted for the theme	
		1	Poverty Free and Enhanced Livelihood Village (√)	796 under the project	6% GPs in compare to total GPs of State	
3.	Theme of Project(as per nine LSDG themes)	Poverty Free and Enhance Livelihood Village				
4.	SDG being addressed by the Project	SDG 1 and 2				
5.	Gaps addressed as per Mission Antyodaya	Name of Subject (29 Subjects)	Agriculture and Land Development, Animal Husbandry and Fishery			
		Name of sub-subjects	No. of GPs in IP/DP	No. of GPs with critical gaps	Number of GPs with Moderate gaps	No. of GPs with strength
		i) Agriculture and Land Development	796	241	378	200
		ii) Animal Husbandry	378	100	278	100
		iii) Fishery	100	25	50	25
6.	Implementing Panchayat (PIA)	12 DPs/26 IPs/ 796 GPs (District Panchayats/Intermediate Panchayats/Gram Panchayats)				
7.	Goal of the Project	Enhancement of Income with 1,00,000 rural households in project areas.				
8.	Objective of the Project	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prepare and implement land and water-based plan in 6.94 Lakh Ha in 1,498 micro watersheds. 2. Create opportunity of leverage Rs.1,123 Cr especially on Land and Water Development work through MGNREGA. 3. Build capacities of the front-line functionaries, PRIs, community members and CSOs on “ridge-to-valley” principle of watershed implementation. 				
9.	Brief Description about the Project	<p>‘High impact Mega watershed Project’ was initiated in October, 2018 with the support of Bharat Rural livelihood Foundation (BRLF), Chhattisgarh State MGNREGA Cell, Axis Bank Foundation, Ford Foundation and 12 selected CSOs in 26 blocks of 12 districts of Chhattisgarh, covering the three agro-climatic zones of Chhattisgarh. The overall goal of the project was to double the income of 1,00,000 small and marginal households.</p> <p>The 26 project blocks were selected by the State, based on criteria related to deprivation and vulnerability. Among the 26 blocks, 13 are marked for intensive intervention, where CSO partners directly engaged with the community and prepared GP-wise DPRs, around INRM and livelihood</p>				

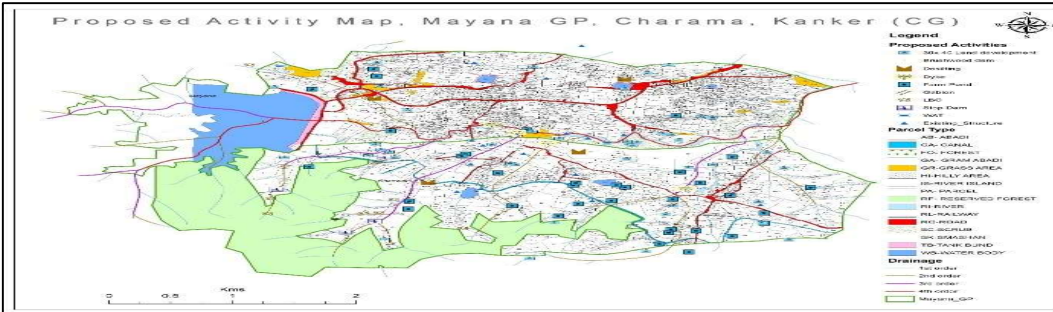
activities. In the remaining 13 (non- intensive) blocks, CSOs supported the block administration (block MGNREGA Cell) in preparing DPRs, based on experience gained in the intensive blocks.

To facilitate the implementation of project, 12 CSOs were selected by a joint committee of BRLF and State Government. A lead CSO was identified to setup a State Project Management Unit (SPMU) for overall coordination of the project, building the capacity of stakeholders, supporting partner CSOs, facilitating coordination among State MGNREGA Cell and CSOs, etc.

Over 1,000 employees/ field functionaries of 796 Gram Panchayats and 78 employees of 11 CSOs have been trained to work (planning and implementation) on 'Ridge-to-Valley' Integrated Natural Resource Management (INRM) approach. The project also supported the State Government in implementing the State initiative 'Narwa, Garwa, Ghurwa, Badi (NGGB)', particularly its 'Narwa' (rivulet/stream rejuvenation) component, by developing required IEC material and building the capacity of field functionaries.

796 Detail Project Reports (DPRs) were prepared covering 1,514 villagers of 796 GPs (1,969 micro-watersheds) in 26 blocks of 12 districts of Chhattisgarh.

Expected Outcome
10 (Immediate/Mid-Term/Long Term



- Out of the total 1,47,920 works identified with the support of community in the DPRs, around 97% works received approvals from the respective Gram Sabhas. 55% of the total approved works received administrative sanctions amounting to Rs. 1,458 crores from the respective district administrations. Till September 2022, Rs. 822 crores have been utilized and 2.33 lakh hectares of land has been treated with soil and water conservation measures.
- Post asset creation, appropriate livelihood intervention has been done with 1,27,927 households in convergence with line departments such as Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal husbandry, Fishery, State Sericulture Board, Forest department, etc.
- SPMU members have been formally included in the 'State Narwa Cell' which supports the State MGNREGA Cell in designing, capacity building of MGNREGA functionaries, grounding and impact assessment of Narwa (rivulet/stream) rejuvenation. The project team facilitated DPR preparation for 334 Narwa/rivulet covering length of 2,217.63 Kms.

11	Impact of the Project (as per the Sankalp, SDG and Mission Antyodaya)	Significant improvement in implementation of MGNREGA- Community led work-plan (through GP-wise DPR plan) has expedited the work at ground level.			
		Intervened GPs under HIMWSP			
		2018-19 2021-22 % change			
		ed per GP	15,909	17,234	108.33
		s out of total (%)	47.27	59.72	126.34
		ment provided per HH	59.76	69.72	116.67
		mpleted 100 days of wage	52	73	140.38
		ken up	8,816	45,517	516.30
		rks	5,887	19,667	334.08
		ire	59.81	81.63	136.48
		1,00,975 households started practicing double cropping in 47,536 hectares of land and also average baseline gross household income which was around Rs. 38,007/-at the initial stage of the project rose to Rs. 83,361/- in March 2022.			
12	Farm/Non-Farm activity	Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery			
13	Duration of the Project with commencement date	5 th October 2018 – 30 th Sept 2022			
14	Activities to be taken along with Timeline	<p>During the project period there were many important junctures, which stimulated and motivated the progress of work. Out of those, a few major milestones that gave impetus and pace to the 'High Impact Mega watershed</p>			
		Project' are mentioned below-			
15	Key features of the Project	Double the income of 1,00,000 small and marginal households. 'Ridge to Valley' Integrated Natural Resource Management (INRM) approach			
16	Areas covered (No. of GP/BP)	796 GPs in 26 blocks of 12 districts			
17	Implementation strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Strengthening PRI governance ● Intensifying and diversifying livelihood. ● Capacity building of community.GP, Block, State MGNREGA staff 			

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource mobilization from different government schemes • Collective based planning, implementation and involvement with stakeholder, CSOs, PRI and community-based organisation. 		
18	Number of persons employed in the project Regular/Mandays to be created)	Regular: 15 persons per CSOs. 12 CSOs are working Mandays: Around 69 persons days per active job card achieved in intensive GPs		
19	Income generation (person income)	Average baseline gross household income which was around Rs. 38,007/- at the initial stage of the project rose to Rs. 83,361/- in March 2022.		
20	Number of persons indirectly benefitted from the Project	1,27,927		
21	Total No. of Households benefitted (if any)	1,27,927		
22	No. of SHGs/FPO involved in the project	52 CLFs		
23	Linkages with other Institutions/Agencies (NGOs/CBOs/CSOs/Academic Institutions etc.)	MGNREGA State, District and Block team, NGOs, CBO (CLFs) and CGSRLM		
24	Convergence with line departments	Out of a total of 1,47,920 works identified with the support of community in the DPRs, around 97% works received approvals from the respective Gram Sabhas. 55% of the total approved works, received administrative sanctions amounting to Rs. 1,458 Crore from the respective district administrations. Till September 2022, Rs. 822 crores have been utilized.		
25	Total Cost of the Project	1,123 Cr	24 Cr	
	Source of funding (OSR/ Central State Schemes/ other source of funding)	MGNREGA for assets building	BRLF and ABF	
26	Brief features of the project (in terms of technology/ process/ linkage etc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GIS based plan preparation in INRM principles under MGNREGA. • Structural and Vegetative measures technological development. The GPO and CBO led process of planning. Tracking of all works with MGNREGA portal and tracking income data through digital platform. • Linkages with MGNREGA and able to leverage in 1:30 manner. Social capital building in linkages. 		
27	Convergence Strategies	Convergence Details:	Human Resource Support:	Linkages taken care of: Marketing/ Handholding/ Training/ Technology
		Able to invest 821 Cr from MGNREGA through	15 persons per CSOs and project able to	200 plus HR CSOs and 1000 MGNREGA staff have been

		convergence. Strategic convergence with DAG, Fishery and other department.	capacities of 200 plus HR CSOs and 1000 MGNREGA staff have been ready technically to implement MGNREGA nicely.	ready technically to implement MGNREGA nicely. 3-phase technical training on INRM vegetative and structural measures and on livelihood.
28	Details of beneficiaries (including number of people from vulnerable and marginalized sections of the society)	Around 45,000 structures from MGNREGA have been created and implemented.		
29	Assets created from the Project (if any)	Assets under MGNREGA around 45,000 in individual and community lands.		
30	Details of Backward-forward linkages of the Project	Project has project steering committee in State level headed by Commissioner-MGNREGA, BRLF, ABF, CGSRLM and Lead CSO. The PSC has been organized on half-yearly basis. Regular monitoring has been done by SPMU with blocks, districts and CSOs.		
31	Monitoring Strategy (Agencies involved in the monitoring process)	Regular monitoring and evaluation have been done through meetings and field visits by government and SPMU. Project has been extended upto September 2025 from donors and GoCG.		
32	Marketing Strategy	-		
33	Capacity Building of the stakeholders	Over 1,000 employees/ field functionaries of 796 Gram Panchayats and 78 employees of 11 CSOs have been trained to work (planning and implementation) on 'Ridge-to-Valley' Integrated Natural Resource Management (INRM) approach. The project also supported the state government in implementing the state initiative 'Narwa, Garwa, Ghurwa, Badi (NGGB)' particularly its 'Narwa'(rivulet/stream rejuvenation) component by developing required IEC material and building the capacity of field functionaries.		
34	Evaluation of the Project	In second phase, the entire project planned structures are going to be completed by GPs as in Phase-I, with a target of Rs.400 Cr and additionally, livelihood activities will also be nested through CBOs and CLFs. Project has a mandate to involve with CLF as PIA in on-going phase .		
35	Sustainability Plan of the Project	The project is being grounded in GP and CLF and it's an integral part of phase-II. The entire natural and social capital will be based in GP and CBO level, for which plans are already entered in LB of MGNREGA. So, it now has built-in stability and its sustainability is ensured through the social capital so formed.		

Project on Enhancing Income of Rural Community in selected Gram Panchayats/Villages through Rural Tourism activities in MP

1.	Name of the Project	Enhancing Income of Rural Community in selected Gram Panchayats/Villages through Rural Tourism activities in MP				
2.	Majority of Sankalps taken by GP in the IP/DP area* : 40 villages will be implemented under the project * This project was formulated before Sankalp was taken.	Sl. No.	Name of Themes	Number of GPs opted for the theme	Percentage of GPs opted for the theme	
		1	Poverty Free and Enhanced Livelihood Village			
		2	Healthy Village			
		3	Child Friendly Village			
		4	Water Sufficient Village			
		5	Clean and Green Village			
		6	Self Sufficient Infrastructure in village			
		7	Socially Secured Village			
		8	Village with Good Governance			
9	Women Friendly village					
3.	Theme of Project(as per nine LSDG themes)	Poverty Free and Enhanced Livelihood Village				
4.	SDG being addressed by the Project	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15				
5.	Gaps addressed as per Mission Antyodaya	Name of Subject (29 Subjects)	To be filled from last available Mission Antyodaya data available at the time of formulation of the project			
		Name of sub-subjects	No. of GPs in IP/DP	No. of GPs with critical gaps	Number of GPs with Moderate gaps	No. of GPs with strength
		i)				
		ii)				
		iii)				
iv)						
6.	Implementing Panchayat (PIA)	IP/ DP : DP is the implementing Agency				
7.	Goal of the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing rural income through tourism. • Building capacities of rural communities to run homestays as alternate source of family income. • Training of beneficiaries for providing better services to 				

		tourists visiting Madhya Pradesh
8.	Objective of the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To engage rural Households in alternative source of income generation for sustainable livelihood generation.
9.	Brief Description about the Project	The project is prepared to develop rural tourism in and around the tourism destination of Madhya Pradesh. There are 40 Villages/Gram Panchayats (GPs) are identified for Rural tourism project phase -II. The local community will be identified and trained on tourism activities that will provide accommodation to visitors. This project will help to empower the women and will also enhance family income. At present 23 NGO partners are working as Project Support Organisation (PSO) and Technical Support Organisation (TSO) with MPTB who are mobilizing and identifying the beneficiary and providing technical support for construction of Homestay.
10	Expected Outcome (Immediate/Mid-Term/Long Term)	<p>Immediate Term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Employment generation for rural women and youths <p>Long term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide sustainable income source to the beneficiaries at Gram Panchayat level Generation of job opportunities for youth at gram panchayat level through skill development. Creation of a better environment and healthy relations among the community at the village level.
11	Impact of the Project (as per the Sankalp, SDG and Mission Antyodaya)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Empowerment of women at village level. Strengthen community institutions and rural-tourism economy. Reduce distress in rural-urban migration. Increase the family income 50000 to 1.5 lakh per year (based on activities taken by the family)
12	Farm/ Non-Farm activity	Non-Farm activity
13	Duration of the Project with commencement date	3 years
14	Activities to be taken along with Timeline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First Phase: Identification and selection of beneficiary's villages, community mobilisation, training and construction of home-stay. Second Phase: Continuous community mobilisation, training, construction of homestay, identification of arts and craft, marketing and promotion of home stay

		<p>facilities, Guest Night experience, experience to host families.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Third Phase: marketing and promotion of home stay facilities. Guest night experience.
15	Key features of the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote new source of income for rural families through construction of home stay. • Improve life of women at village level due to equal participation in running home-stay. • Availability of skilled man-power at village-level. • Better environment and community relation at GP. • Strengthening of Local self-governance through institution building. • Revenue sharing among beneficiaries and local self-governance/gram panchayats. • Employment generation & opportunity at local level.
16	Areas covered (No. of GP/BP)	40 Villages of 21 districts
17	Implementation strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FIRST Phase • Identification and selection of PSOs • Identification and selection of Villages • Identification and selection of beneficiaries. • Documentation of all activity and process Technical guidance of the project will be done by the Block & District • Evaluation will be done by the Third Party • Second Phase • Capacity building and exposure of beneficiary • Construction of Home stay. • Skill based Training to identified beneficiaries. • Marketing and operational support. • THIRD Phase • Guest Experience • Art & Craft • Marketing and operational support.
18	Number of persons employed in the project (Regular/Mandays to be created)	20 Project support organization are implementing the project
19	Income generation (person income)	Rs 10,000/- to Rs. 15,000/-per person/month (Depend upon the tourism activity selected by the beneficiaries)
20	Number of persons indirectly benefitted from the Project	1400
21	Total No. of Households benefitted (if any)	670 Households (Direct Benefited) 730 Households (indirect Benefited)

22	No. of SHGs/FPO involved in the project	50		
23	Linkages with other Institutions/Agencies (NGOs/CBOs/CSOs/Academic Institutions etc.)	Empanelled NGOs identify as PSO and Technical Support organization(TSOs) and multinational companies for Corporate Social Responsibilities (CSR).		
24	Convergence with line departments	MP Tourism Board – Implementing Agency. Rural SRLM will be taken into consideration for facilitation and monitoring to the progress of the project at GP Level. Apart from the above, convergence with various Departments such as – PHED, Agriculture, Horticulture, Rural Development, Women & Child Development, etc. will be done to develop various facilities.		
25	Total Cost of the Project	Rs. 26.98 Cr.	Mobilization Capacity Building, Exposure, Technical Support, Skill Development Marketing and Publicity Home stay Construction	Rs. 14,38,00,000/- MPTB Contribution Rs. 12,60,00,000/- (40% contribution (Rs. 5,04,00,000/-)by RGSA and 60% contribution
	Source of funding (OSR/ Central State Schemes/ other source of funding) (in lakh)			
26	Brief features of the project (in terms technology/ process/ linkages etc)	PROCESS:- Selection of Village /PSO, Mobilization, Beneficiary Selection, Evaluation and assessment by the Committee, Application submission, Approval from Gram Sabha, Sanction of Proposal, Fund Transfer to the Beneficiary.		
27	Convergence Strategies	Convergence details	Human Resource Support	Linkages taken care of: Marketing/ Handholding/ Training/ Technology
		The whole villages are being converted in to the tourism village which required the support of other government and private agencies.	Human resource support provided by the MPTB as a implementing agency through empanelled project support partners at the field and at the state level MPTB is hiring the experts.	Home stay construction, tourism activity development, basic infrastructure, tourism infrastructure development, health and hygiene, ODF free.
28	Details of beneficiaries (including number of people from vulnerable and	There are 40 GPs/ Villages will be selected for implementation of the project. Around 1400 beneficiary will be identified to whom various skill trainings will be imparted		

	marginalised sections of the society)	so that they will get better jobs in tourism & hospitality and allied sectors. On the basis of the activity being to promoted & created at village level beneficiaries are selected accordingly. Who are comfortable and ability to run those activities. Basis on these activities and economic background they are being supported. To run these activities for which special training providing, which ultimately create the harmony among the different community by providing a common platform at the village level. where all come together and performing the various activities for the tourist for their own economic benefit
29	Assets created from the Project (if any)	Home stays
30	Details of Backward-forward linkages of the Project	For each tourism village develop under the project and required the backward forward linkages to ensure long term sustainability. For the backward linkages village institutions are being develop we will be taking care the village level institutions of the beneficiaries are being formed and promoted. For forward linkage homestays are linked with service providers and aggregators like GoMMT, AirBnB, Tour travel operators which will ensure the continuity of the business.
31	Monitoring Strategy (Agencies involved in the monitoring process)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gram Panchayat and village level institution will monitor the project at the Gram Panchayat level. • DATCC will monitor the project at district level. • MP tourism board will monitor the project through regular field visit and meetings with stakeholders regarding the implementation of the project at state level.
32	Marketing Strategy	MPTB will support Marketing, publicity, technological support, publication of brochures, etc.
33	Capacity Building of the stakeholders	540 will be provided capacity-building training by MPTB 540 will be taken for exposure visit by MPTB. 400 will be provided other need-based training home stay management, behaviour training health and hygiene training cousin training, nature walk etc.
34	Evaluation of the Project	Internal Evaluation can be done by MPTB and third-party evaluation can be done after the completion of the project.
35	Sustainability Plan of the Project	Community involvement, PSO support will ensure the sustainability of the project

Project on Primary Processing and Basic Value Addition of Cocoa Beans

1.	Name of the Project	Primary Processing and Basic Value Addition of Cocoa Beans				
2.	Majority of Sankalps taken by GP in the IP/DP area* * This project was formulated before Sankalp was taken.	Sl. No.	Name of Themes	Number of GPs opted for the theme	Percentage of GPs opted for the theme	
		1	Poverty Free and Enhanced Livelihood Village			
		2	Healthy Village			
		3	Child Friendly Village			
		4	Water Sufficient Village			
		5	Clean and Green Village			
		6	Self Sufficient Infrastructure in village			
		7	Socially Secured Village			
		8	Village with Good Governance			
		9	Women Friendly village			
3.	Theme of Project(as per nine LSDG themes)	Poverty Free and Enhanced Livelihood Village				
4.	SDG being addressed by the Project	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15				
5.	Gaps addressed as per Mission Antyodaya	Name of Subject (29 Subjects)	To be filled from last available Mission Antyodaya data available at the time of formulation of the project			
		Name of sub-subjects	No. of GPs in IP/DP	No. of GPs with critical gaps	Number of GPs with Moderate gaps	No. of GPs with strength
		i)				
		ii)				
		iii)				
iv)						
6.	Implementing Panchayat (PIA)	Block & District Panchayat are the implementing Agency				

7.	Goal of the Project	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Development of Primary Processing & Basic value Addition Facilities of Cocoa Beans to create more employment & enhancement of farmers' income. ii. Development of rural tourism industry, as this project will attract the tourist to the chocolate-making making process at proposed projected areas which can create opportunities for the villagers to sell their local produce to the tourist.
8.	Objective of the Project	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. To provide better prices to the farmers by earning higher remuneration through value addition ii. Sustain and boost livelihood and boost strong economy in rural areas.
9.	Brief Description about the Project	<p>Already 400 cocoa farmers from 62 villages under Sonapur & khetri ADO Circle of Dimoria Development Block of Kamrup (Metro) District of Assam, are cultivating Cacao in total 160.31 Ha area by the members of Tetelia Agro Organic Producer Company Ltd. (A FPC under MOVCD NER Scheme, Govt. of India) under the guidance of the implementing agency i.e., North East Organic since 2019. However, cocoa beans require several primary and secondary processing, before could be marketed and farmers could reap the benefits of this commercial crop. To address this issue, processing units, fermenting units and drying units are required. That is why this project has been proposed so that such units could be installed and farmers could benefit from the plantation of cocoa-beans followed by a sustained strong rural economy.</p>
10	Expected Outcome (Immediate/Mid-Term/Long Term)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Short Term: High yield from the beginning as cocoa beans start yielding from the 3rd year till 25 years of plantation in comparison with the other inter-crops. ii. Long Term: Setting up of new small-scale industries for by-products of cocoa beans and powers.
11	Impact of the Project (as per the Sankalp, SDG and Mission Antyodaya)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Panchayat of the proposed areas will be benefitted by given an annual fee amount of Rs.50,000- 1,00,000/- from the proposed units by the operating agency. • Average market prices of dry cocoa beans are Rs.140/kg and if the proposed value addition is done it can give additional 30% higher prices to the farmers. Hence, increased income of the Farmer. • Boost Agri-Tourism • Boost strong rural economy • Enhanced and sustained lives and livelihood of the farmers
12	Farm/ Non-Farm activity	Farm activity
13	Duration of the Project with commencement date	13 months

14	Activities to be taken along with Timeline	<p>Project aimed to start from 1st February 2023</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appointment of turn-key consultant – 1 month • Tendering process – 1 month • Civil construction process – 5 months • Machinery ordering & installing process – 3 months • Electrical installation process – 2 months • Trail & Commissioning – 1 month
15	Key features of the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop community-based common primary processing facilities for uniform quality cocoa beans. • To develop a centralized basic value-addition facility for dried cocoa beans. • To separate cocoa butter and powder from dried cocoa beans. • To provide better prices to the farmers by earning higher remuneration through value addition • To provide fermenting units and hybrid solar drying facilities.
16	Areas covered (No. of GP/BP)	62 GPs/ 3 Blocks /3 Districts
17	Implementation strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appointment of turn-key consultant – 1 month • Tendering process – 1 month • Civil construction process – 5 months • Machinery ordering & installing process – 3 months • Electrical installation process – 2 months • Trail & Commissioning – 1 month
18	Number of persons employed in the project (Regular/Mandays to be created)	<p>Regular: 667 will be benefitted</p> <p>Mandays: (Total : 1,45,600 Mandays/annum, 224 MD per beneficiary; Processing staff : 17 Nos. (Total : 6,205 Mandays/annum, 365 MD per staff)</p>
19	Income generation (person income)	<p>i. Individual farmer's income per annum:</p> <p>a) From sale of their produce : Rs. 1,80,000.00 pa</p> <p>b) From dividend : <u>Rs. 30,000.00</u> pa</p> <p style="text-align: center;">: Rs. 2,11,000.00 pa</p> <p>ii. Processing staff's average income per annum:</p> <p>Average from salaries & wages : Rs. 1,97,412.00 pa</p>
20	Number of persons indirectly benefitted	375 Nos.

	from the Project			
21	Total No. of Households benefitted (if any)	Total household benefiting under this project : 742 Nos.		
22	No. of SHGs/FPO involved in the project	30		
23	Linkages with other Institutions/Agencies (NGOs/CBOs/CSOs/Academic Institutions etc.)	North East Organic (NGO); Tetelia Agro Organic Producer Company Ltd. (A FPC under MOVCD NER Scheme, Govt. of India)		
24	Convergence with line departments	Dept. of Rural Development, Ministry of Rural Development		
25	Total Cost of the Project	6.98 Crore	Plantation Cost: Rs. 2. 01 Cr.	RGSA and MGNREGS
	Source of funding (OSR/ Central State Schemes/ other source of funding) (in lakh)		Primary Process Cost: Rs. 4.97 Cr	
26	Brief features of the project (in terms technology/ process/ linkages etc)	a) Hybrid solar drying facilities b) Cocoa processing unit (Technology)	a) Farmer Level Primary Processing using Solar Hybrid Dryers b) Centralized Cocoa Bean Processing for Cocoa Butter and Mass separation (Process)	North East Organic will maintain the linkages related to Marketing and promotion of the produce of the Project (Linkage)
27	Convergence Strategies	Convergence details	Human Resource Support	Linkages taken care of: Marketing/ Handholding/ Training/ Technology
		MGNREGS for maintenance of cocoa beans	North East Organic has sufficient technical & operational manpower to provide HR support to the Project.	North East Organic will maintain the linkages related to Marketing and promotion of the produce of the Project
28	Details of beneficiaries (including number of people from vulnerable and marginalised sections of the	<u>Details as per Caste :</u> Total number of beneficiary : 650 Nos. a) Schedule Tribe : 582 Nos. (89.53%) b) Schedule Caste : 29 Nos. (4.47%)		

	society)	<p>c) Other Backward Class : 15 Nos. (2.31%) d) Most Other Backward Class : 24 Nos. (3.69%) <u>Details as per Gender :</u></p> <p>Total number of beneficiary : 650 Nos.</p> <p>a) Male : 372 Nos. (57.23%) b) Female : 278 Nos. (42.77%)</p>
29	Assets created from the Project (if any)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community-based common primary processing facilities for uniform quality cocoa beans. • To provide fermenting units and hybrid solar drying facilities
30	Details of Backward-forward linkages of the Project	<p>i. Backward linkages for the farmers/beneficiary will be supported/ executed by the FPC involved in the project.</p> <p>ii. Forward linkages will be supported / executed by the NGO (North East Organic) involved in the project.</p>
31	Monitoring Strategy (Agencies involved in the monitoring process)	Panchayat & Rural Development Deppt. through Block Development Office will monitor & review the timely progress of the Project
32	Marketing Strategy	<p>i. Marketing of the produce of this entire project will be done through North East Organic. Chocolate manufacturing Companies such as Amul, Nestle, Cadbury are willing to tie- up with North East Organic which will be leveraged for selling the dried cocoa beans at Rs.160-200 per Kg.</p> <p>ii. The proposed unit can boost up Agri- Tourism in the project area. As the proposed unit will promote BEAN- BAR concept which may attract more tourist in the villages. The villagers may also make craft chocolate in their household to sell their produce directly to the consumers</p>
33	Capacity Building of the stakeholders	North East Organic with the help of its training experts will provide Training to the farmers.
34	Evaluation of the Project	Monthly departmental evaluation will be done under the leadership of Hon. Principal Secretary, Panchayat & Rural Development Deppt.
35	Sustainability Plan of the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It's a highly sustainable activity. The demands for Cocoa are increasing day by day throughout the World. • The Project will open up large number of income enhancement opportunities to the rural livelihood households.

Project on Ananda Math- An Eco Friendly Tourism Hub

1.	Name of the Project	Ananda Math- An Eco Friendly Tourism Hub				
2.	Majority of Sankalps taken by GP in the IP/DP area* *This project was formulated for only one GP before Sankalp was taken. Such projects may be prepared for a cluster of GPs and incorporated into BPDP/DPDP.	Sl. No.	Name of Themes	Number of GPs opted for the theme	Percentage of GPs opted for the theme	
		1	Poverty Free and Enhanced Livelihood Village			
		2	Healthy Village			
		3	Child Friendly Village			
		4	Water Sufficient Village			
		5	Clean and Green Village			
		6	Self Sufficient Infrastructure in village			
		7	Socially Secured Village			
		8	Village with Good Governance			
9	Women Friendly village					
3.	Theme of Project(as per nine LSDG themes)	Poverty Free and Enhanced Livelihood Village				
4.	SDG being addressed by the Project	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15				
5.	Gaps addressed as per Mission Antyodaya	Name of Subject (29 Subjects)	To be filled from last available Mission Antyodaya data available at the time of formulation of the project			
		Name of sub-subjects	No. of GPs in IP/D P	No. of GPs with critical gaps	Number of GPs with Moderate gaps	No. of GPs with strength
		i)				
		ii)				
		iii)				
iv)						
6.	Implementing Panchayat (PIA)	To be implemented by Gram Panchayat in collaboration with Panchayat Samiti , SJDA and Capacity Building Institutions like DPT&RC and DRDC				

7.	Goal of the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote tourism in the Dooars. To expand the means of livelihood of the local people specially women. To enhance Own Source Revenue of Gram Panchayat. To promote local culture and history of the place.
8.	Objective of the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To focus on sustainable and income generating asset of the Gram Panchayat by convergence of different programs and funds. To expand the means of livelihood of the local people specially women. To promote eco-tourism utilizing the natural resources of the locality To develop an online portal for booking by the tourists.
9.	Brief Description about the Project	The project focuses on expanding the means of livelihood in the village by utilizing local resources and promoting eco-tourism. The project also plans to develop an online portal through which tourists can book their stay online. The project intends to build 20 cottages in the GP. The management of the hub, diary and ponds are to be managed by the SHG Federation. The GP will collaborate with DRDC for Training & CB of the rural women regarding hospitality management. Promotion of Dooars Culture is one of the core component of the project
10	Expected Outcome (Immediate/Mid-Term/Long Term)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment Generation of the Local People. Consciousness of the people in protecting natural resources of the area. Growing sense and pride of the people regarding its culture and history of the place. Gram Panchayat become self-sufficient through increasing OSR
11	Impact of the Project (as per the Sankalp, SDG and Mission Antyodaya)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Per Capita Income will be enhanced Promotion of Rural Tourism Conservation of Ecosystem Promotion of local handicraft Promotion Cultural Heritage of the Dooars (North Bengal)
12	Farm/ Non-Farm activity	Farm activity
13	Duration of the Project with commencement date	3 Years
14	Activities to be taken along with Timeline	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) First Phase - Land development and beautification of the site. Promotion of the project across the state level. 2) Second Phase: - Construction Of Deluxe Cottages, procurement of necessary articles for the hub and Capacity Building of the Human Resource specially SHGs to be associated with the Project. 3) Third phase :- Development of organic farming , fish ponds and

		diary products in the food & refreshment to the tourists		
15	Key features of the Project	Land development, Beautification, Construction of Cottages, Capacity Building Of Human Resource for management and necessary procurement..		
16	Areas covered (No. of GP/BP)	1 GP		
17	Implementation strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land Development & Beautification • Construction of the Approach Road • Vetting of the Civil Work • Identification of the SHG Federation • Training of SHG on Hospitality & Marketing Skill • Linkages with Block /District • Construction of the Cottage • Liaison with Milk Cooperative • Portal for booking • Promotion through West Bengal Tourism Board 		
18	Number of persons employed in the project (Regular/Mandays to be created)	Regular: 2000 Mandays:		
19	Income generation (person income)	10,000 (Average)		
20	Number of persons indirectly benefitted from the Project	300		
21	Total No. of Households benefitted (if any)	Total household benefiting under this project : 1000		
22	No. of SHGs/FPO involved in the project	20		
23	Linkages with other Institutions/Agencies (NGOs/CBOs/CSOs/Academic Institutions etc.)	The management of the hub, dairy and ponds to be looked after by the SHGs. The Gram Panchayat likes to collaborate with the DRDC for Training and Capacity Building of the rural woman regarding management of the hub.		
24	Convergence with line departments	Convergence with different projects like ANANDADHARA, ISGPP-II and MGNREGS has been done to execute the whole project. 14 TH FC, 4 th SFC, IBRD, MGNREGS,SJDA and Fund from Panchayat Samiti.		
25	Total Cost of the Project	Rs. 8 Cr. 88 Lakhs	RGSA : 1 Crore	RGSA and MGNREGS

	Source of funding (OSR/ Central State Schemes/ other source of funding) (in lakh)	MGNRGS, SJDA,SFC		
26	Brief features of the project (in terms technology/ process/ linkages etc)	Technology : Milk Cooperative for processing	Skill training on Hospitality Management	Linkage ;- SRLM/ ARD/ Tourism
27	Convergence Strategies	Convergence details	Human Resource Support	Linkages taken care of: Marketing/ Handholding/ Training/ Technology
		14 TH FC, 4 th SFC, IBRD, MGNREGS,SJDA and Fund from Panchayat Samiti	The management of the hub, dairy and ponds to be looked after by the SHGs. The Gram Panchayat likes to collaborate with the DRDC for Training and Capacity Building of the rural woman regarding management of the hub.	NRLM for training
28	Details of beneficiaries (including number of people from vulnerable and marginalised sections of the society)	Details as per Caste : 2000 Individuals		
29	Assets created from the Project (if any)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of Cottage • Beautification of local assets 		
30	Details of Backward-forward linkages of the Project	iii. Backward linkages for the beneficiary will be supported/ executed by the NRLM involved in the project. iv. Forward linkages will be supported / executed by the District Cell/ Tourism Board involved in the project.		
31	Monitoring Strategy (Agencies involved in the monitoring process)	The Gram Panchayat will monitor the Progress though assessment by DPC, DRDC and Evaluation by the Third Party who has expertise in this domain is highly welcomed		
32	Marketing Strategy	iii. Tourist Site will be promoted through the portal of the Tourism Board iv. Products produced by the SHG will be displayed in the outlet /shops of the site		

33	Capacity Building of the stakeholders	NRLM will impart training
34	Evaluation of the Project	An Agency will be hired
35	Sustainability Plan of the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income Generation to the Households • Tourism in the North Bengal is growing in a large scale. Eco Site will be sustained.

Project on Eco-Tourism Based Livelihood Generation, Himachal Pradesh

1.	Name of the Project	Eco-Tourism Based Livelihood Generation, Himachal Pradesh				
2.	Majority of Sankalps taken by GP in the IP/DP area* * This project was formulated before Sankalp was taken.	Sl. No.	Name of Themes	Number of GPs opted for the theme	Percentage of GPs opted for the theme	
		1	Poverty Free and Enhanced Livelihood Village			
		2	Healthy Village			
		3	Child Friendly Village			
		4	Water Sufficient Village			
		5	Clean and Green Village			
		6	Self Sufficient Infrastructure in village			
		7	Socially Secured Village			
		8	Village with Good Governance			
9	Women Friendly village					
3.	Theme of Project (as per nine LSDG themes)	Poverty Free and Enhanced Livelihood Village				
4.	SDG being addressed by the Project	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13 and 15				
5.	Gaps addressed as per Mission Antyodaya	Name of Subject (29 Subjects)	To be filled from last available Mission Antyodaya data available at the time of formulation of the project			
		Name of sub-subjects	No. of GPs in IP/DP	No. of GPs with critical gaps	Number of GPs with Moderate gaps	No. of GPs with strength
		i)				
		ii)				
		iii)				
iv)						
6.	Implementing Panchayat (PIA)	IP (Bangana Block, Una District, Himachal Pradesh)				
7.	Goal of the Project	This project aims at employment generation, income enhancement of Self-Help Groups, and an increase in own source of revenue of GPs located in the catchment area				
8.	Objective of the	Along with tourism the project will promotes allied activities such as				

	Project	livelihood generation and environment conservation in the area.
9.	Brief Description about the Project	State has formed a society named "Kutlehar Tourism Development Society " (KTDS) to regulate and promote the eco-tourism project. The society has been authorised to undertake tourism activities including boating, and adventure water sports-related activities in the catchment area. The tourism infrastructure has been developed using resources through various sources such as Rural Development Department and KTDS. The project uses the lake created by the Bhakra dam reservoir for organizing water sports and other activities. Department of Rural Development has designed a park outdoor Gym, Gramin cultural Activities, Ayurveda and Wellness Centre along with an Acupressure path, etc. There are some cultural and historical places identified in the region where the Tourist Home Stay scheme will be implemented to boost eco-tourism, leading to employment generation in the region.
10	Expected Outcome (Immediate/Mid-Term/Long Term)	Employment generation, income enhancement of Self-Help Groups, and an increase in own source of revenue of GPs located in the catchment area
11	Impact of the Project (as per the Sankalp, SDG and Mission Antyodaya)	Promotes allied activities such as livelihood generation and environment conservation in the area.
12	Farm/ Non-Farm activity	Non-Farm activity
13	Duration of the Project with commencement date	18 months
14	Activities to be taken alongwith Timeline	The project uses the lake created by the Bhakra dam reservoir for organizing water sports and other activities. Department of Rural Development has designed a park outdoor Gym, Gramin cultural Activities, Ayurveda and Wellness Centre along with an Acupressure path, etc.
15	Key features of the Project	This project aims at employment generation, income enhancement of Self-Help Groups, and an increase in own source of revenue of GPs located in the catchment area
16	Areas covered (No. of GP/BP)	10 GPs
17	Implementation strategies	Una district administration of the State has formed a society named "Kutlehar Tourism Development Society " (KTDS) to regulate and promote the eco-tourism project.
18	Number of persons employed in the project	10 GPs will get benefitted and 1000 employment opportunities will be created for local people

	(Regular/Mandays to be created)			
19	Income generation (person income)			
20	Number of persons indirectly benefitted from the Project			
21	Total No. of Households benefitted (if any)			
22	No. of SHGs/FPO involved in the project			
23	Linkages with other Institutions/Agencies (NGOs/CBOs/CSOs/Academic Institutions etc.)			
24	Convergence with line departments	Different schemes of the Rural Development Department, Forest Department, and regional development authorities have been identified to seek financial support. Management of fund will be undertaken by the Block Panchayat. For example, construction work will be done using the MGREGS scheme, where people can get employment and assets also created.		
25	Total Cost of the Project Source of funding (OSR/ Central State Schemes/ other source of funding)	The total project cost is about Rs.14.50 crores. In the case of Bangana project, a total of Rs.7.53 crores were received through various schemes. State Tourism Department gave Rs.2 crores		
26	Brief features of the project (in terms technology/ process/ linkages etc)			
27	Convergence Strategies	Convergence details	Human Resource Support	Linkages taken care of: Marketing/ Handholding/ Training/ Technology
28	Details of beneficiaries (including number of people from vulnerable and marginalised sections of the society)			
29	Assets created from the Project (if any)	The project uses the lake created by the Bhakra dam reservoir for organizing water sports and other activities. Department of Rural		

		Development has designed a park outdoor Gym, Gramin cultural Activities, Ayurveda and Wellness Centre along with an Acupressure path, etc.
30	Details of Backward-forward linkages of the Project	
31	Monitoring Strategy (Agencies involved in the monitoring process)	Management of fund will be undertaken by the Block Panchayat
32	Marketing Strategy	
33	Capacity Building of the stakeholders	
34	Evaluation of the Project	
35	Sustainability Plan of the Project	

Project on Livelihood Generation through SHGs in Madhya Pradesh

1.	Name of the Project	Livelihood Generation through SHGs in Madhya Pradesh				
2.	Majority of Sankalps taken by GP in the IP/DP area*	Sl. No.	Name of Themes	Number of GPs opted for the theme	Percentage of GPs opted for the theme	
	* Not Applicable as this project is based on clusters of SHGs of NRLM	1	Poverty Free and Enhanced Livelihood Village			
		2	Healthy Village			
		3	Child Friendly Village			
		4	Water Sufficient Village			
		5	Clean and Green Village			
		6	Self Sufficient Infrastructure in village			
		7	Socially Secured Village			
		8	Village with Good Governance			
		9	Women Friendly village			
3.	Theme of Project (as per nine LSDG themes)	Theme 1-Povert Free and Enhanced Livelihood Village				
4.	SDG being addressed by the Project	SDG 1: No Poverty SDG 5: Gender Equality and Empowerment				
5.	Gaps addressed as per Mission Antyodaya	Name of Subject (29 Subjects)	Theme 1-Povert Free and Enhanced Livelihood Village (Filling data may not be Applicable as this project is based on clusters of SHGs of NRLM)			
	Information Provided	Name of sub-subjects	No. of GPs in IP/D P	No. of GPs with critical gaps	Number of GPs with Moderate gaps	No. of GPs with strength
		i)				
		ii)				
		iii)				

		iv)				
6.	Implementing Panchayat (PIA)	Both IP and DP level				
7.	Goal of the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Preservation of Vegetable and Fruits ii. Reduction in wastage of vegetables during the glut period iii. Institution building iv. Marketing and Branding of the Products through a small value chain v. Livelihood enhancement at the rural level 				
8.	Objective of the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Setting up of food processing Units to prevent vegetable wastage ii. Generate livelihood opportunities for the SHGs in the non-farm sector 				
9.	Brief Description about the Project	The project will establish 100 hybrid solar dryers for the preservation of fruits and vegetables. This will help reduce food soilage and increase availability of certain types of food materials throughout the year through supply-chain management. This will ensure steady income generation for the women associated with the project and sustainable livelihood.				
10	Expected Outcome (Immediate/Mid-Term/Long Term)	Physical output: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Establishment of 100 Hybrid Solar Drier units ii. Establishment of a Common Facility Centre for packaging and Logistic Support. iii. Formation of 10 Producer Groups (150-200 families) 				
11	Impact of the Project (as per the Sankalp, SDG and Mission Antyodaya)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Income enhancement from Rs 10,000 to Rs. 20,000 per month ii. Sustainable employment generation at village level. iii. Institution Building. iv. Reduction in wastage of Vegetable and Fruit. v. Women empowerment. 				
12	Farm/ Non-Farm activity	Non-Farm Activity				
13	Duration of the Project with commencement date	3 years				
14	Activities to be taken alongwith Timeline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. First Phase: Capacity-building of SHG members on hybrid solar power-based dryer. ii. Second phase: Project beneficiaries will be federated into producer group. iii. Third Phase: Establishment of Supply Chain Management 				
15	Key features of the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The project aims for preservation of Vegetables and Fruits through food processing units. 				

		ii. Livelihood enhancement at Rural level. iii. Reduction in wastage of vegetables during glut period; and iv. Institution Building.		
16	Areas covered (No. of GP/BP)	3 Gram Panchayat - Sarsahela, Awan, Aheerkhedi GPs of Raghogarh Block, Guna District, finally 40 GPs in 10 Producer Groups		
17	Implementation strategies	The National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. will provide technical know-how, buyer of preserved materials and help in establish supply chain under the 'SAATHI' Project		
18	Number of persons employed in the project (Regular/Man-days to be created)			
19	Income generation (person income)	716 women of SHGs from Sarsahela, Awan, Aheerkhedi GPs of Raghogarh Block, Guna District will be the beneficiary.		
20	Number of persons indirectly benefitted from the Project	Information not provided		
21	Total No. of Households benefitted (if any)	150-200 families		
22	No. of SHGs/FPO involved in the project	10 Producer Groups		
23	Linkages with other Institutions/Agencies (NGOs/CBOs/CSOs/Academic Institutions etc.)	Tejaswini Cluster level federation – SHG. MPSRLM will facilitate in project implementation.		
24	Convergence with line departments	The National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. will provide technical know-how, buyer of preserved materials and help in establish supply chain under the 'SAATHI' Project.		
25	Total Cost of the Project	Total Cost (Rs. In Cr)	Components	Resource Envelop
		Rs. 163.54 Cr	100 hybrid solar dryers	RGSA and MPSRLM
26	Brief features of the project (in terms technology/ process/ linkages etc)	Technology	Process	Linkages

		Hybrid Solar Drier	Capacity-building of SHGs, formation of producer groups, establishment of supply-chain management.	MPSRLM and NAFED
27	Convergence Strategies	Convergence details	Human Resource Support	Linkages taken care of: Marketing/ Handholding/ Training/ Technology
		MPSRLM and NAFED	SHG members	Information not provided.
28	Details of beneficiaries (including number of people from vulnerable and marginalised sections of the society)	Information not provided		
29	Assets created from the Project (if any)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. 100 Hybrid Solar Drier units ii. 1 Common Facility Centre for packaging and Logistic Support. 		
30	Details of Backward-forward linkages of the Project	Information not provided		
31	Monitoring Strategy (Agencies involved in the monitoring process)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. SRLM will monitor the project implementation and progress periodically. ii. Rural Livelihood team at District level will monitor the project outcome and will undertake suitable measures to achieve project outcomes. iii. Block team will review and provide handholding support. iv. Cluster level federation will conduct monthly review meetings 		
32	Marketing Strategy	National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd (NAFED) will partner in this project to provide technical support and buy back the preserved material from the SHG members		
33	Capacity Building of the stakeholders	MPSRLM		
34	Evaluation of the Project	Information not provided		
35	Sustainability Plan of the Project	Information not provided		

**Project Based Support for Economic Development and Income
Enhancement: SAMRUDDHI**

1.	Name of the Project	Project Based Support for Economic Development and Income Enhancement: SAMRUDDHI				
2.	Majority of Sankalps taken by GP in the IP/DP area* * This project was formulated before Sankalp was taken.	Sl. No.	Name of Themes	Number of GPs opted for the theme	Percentage of GPs opted for the theme	
		1	Poverty Free and Enhanced Livelihood Village			
		2	Healthy Village			
		3	Child Friendly Village			
		4	Water Sufficient Village			
		5	Clean and Green Village			
		6	Self Sufficient Infrastructure in village			
		7	Socially Secured Village			
		8	Village with Good Governance			
		9	Women Friendly village			
3.	Theme of Project(as per nine LSDG themes)	Poverty Free and Enhanced livelihood Village				
4.	SDG being addressed by the Project	SDG 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15				
5.	Gaps addressed as per Mission Antyodaya	Name of Subject (29 Subjects)	Agriculture including agricultural expansion (To be filled from last available Mission Antyodaya data available at the time of formulation of the project)			
		Name of sub-subjects	No. of GPs in IP/DP	No. of GPs with critical gaps	Number of GPs with Moderate gaps	No. of GPs with strength
		i)				
		ii)				
		iii)				
iv)						
6.	Implementing Panchayat (PIA) IP/DP	Ten Grama Panchayats cluster (SAMRUDDHI) is the implementing agency for this project.				

7.	Goal of the Project	‘Effectively solve the problem of poverty and social and economic backwardness of the community in various local bodies of Thalaparamba Assembly Constituency’
8.	Objective of the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote livelihood/income generating activities with stakeholder participation • To facilitate and ensure forward and back ward linkages in livelihood/income generating activities • To sustainably increase the income level of the families and thereby foster local socio-economic development • To enhance the living status of the families • To increase local level production and employment generation
9.	Brief Description about the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A steering committee for SAMRUDHI programme is constituted under the chairmanship of MLA and Sub Collector as Convenor. The committee is guiding the programme. • Active involvement of local bodies/elected representatives in the SAMRUDHI Programme and the present livelihood proposal is part of it. • Presence of functional Kudumbasree groups of women as community based organisations in all the local bodies and many of the member women have undergone basic livelihood training programmes • Banking connectivity • 5 FPOs are formed to take care of input supply, harvesting, processing, value addition, marketing, aggregation etc. • Access to Kannur International Airport to explore export marketing potential. • Watershed development project is prepared and approved by Government to conserve the resource trinity (land, water and bio mass), which is required for the establishment and sustenance of livelihood/income generating activities • Presence of entrepreneurship training institutes/ KILA sub centre/ government departments/ NGOs to train the livelihood beneficiaries • Availability of the service of agricultural officers, agricultural assistants, veterinary doctors and live stock assistance • Good road and other infrastructure connectivity • Electricity connectivity

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fund is available for skill training under Micro Entrepreneurship Development Programme (MEDP) of NABARD
10	Expected Outcome (Immediate/Mid-Term/Long Term)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased income level of the beneficiary families • Local level production will be increased • Supply of inputs for production activities at reasonable price, locally. • Increased employment days • Increased status of women/Women empowerment • Increased living standard • Local level economic development will be boosted • Strengthening of SHGs/JLGs • Productive use of local resources • Increased management and leadership capacity of women
11	Impact of the Project (as per the Sankalp, SDG and Mission Antyodaya)	-do-
12	Farm/ Non-Farm activity	Farm
13	Duration of the Project with commencement date	2 years
14	Activities to be taken alongwith Timeline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beneficiary identification through local bodies and forming JLGs of them. • Skill building training and exposure programme to the beneficiaries and exposure to other stakeholders like local body representatives, officials, FPOs, etc. • Installing the livelihood/income generating units viz. Vegetable cultivation and processing units, Honey Farming, Agricultural Nursery, Organic fertilisation and processing units, Agri-products making and selling units, Farm machinery units, Household equipment maintenance units(refrigerator, Mixi, grinder etc., House cleaning units, Organic produce sales units in the form of Rural Marts.
15	Key features of the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active involvement of local bodies/elected representatives in the SAMRUDHI Programme and the present livelihood proposal is part of it. • Presence of functional Kudumbasree groups of women as community based organisations in all the local bodies and many of

		<p>the member women have undergone basic livelihood training programmes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Watershed development project is prepared and approved by Government to conserve the resource trinity (land, water and bio mass), which is required for the establishment and sustenance of livelihood/income generating activities • Presence of entrepreneurship training institutes/ KILA sub centre/ government departments/ NGOs to train the livelihood beneficiaries
16	Areas covered (No. of GP/BP)	10 Gram Panchayats
17	Implementation strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustained participation of the stakeholders including community through local resource mobilisation, timely & regular monitoring and evaluation • Make using the potentials of Self Help Groups (SHGs) under Kudumbasree programme and forming Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) for effective coordination, providing monitoring support and forward & backward linkages including value addition & direct marketing under the umbrella of FPO for all on farm activities and under Kudumbasree programme for all the non farm sector activities • Convergence of schemes • Mobilising Bank credits/Kudumbasree loan for partial funding of the activities • Livelihood facilitation unit at Local Body level • Skill building training and exposure programmes • Covering the units under any of the insurance schemes like crop insurance of government • Branding of produces
18	Number of persons employed in the project (Regular/Mandays to be created)	Regular: Mandays:
19	Income generation (person income)	-
20	Number of persons indirectly benefitted from the Project	255825
21	Total No. of	54430

	Households benefitted (if any)			
22	No. of SHGs/FPO involved in the project	The project will be implemented through grass root level community groups like SHGs/JLGs under the Kudumbasree programme.		
23	Linkages with other Institutions/Agencies (NGOs/CBOs/CSOs/Academic Institutions etc.)	Grama Panchayat would collaborate with NABARD for skill building training assistance, Kudumbasree, training institutions, NGOs, etc.		
24	Convergence with line departments	--		
25	Total Cost of the Project	Rs. 5 crore		
	Source of funding (OSR/ Central State Schemes/ other source of funding)			
26	Brief features of the project (in terms technology/ process/ linkages etc)			
27	Convergence Strategies	Convergence details	Human Resource Support	Linkages taken care of: Marketing/ Handholding/ Training/ Technology
28	Details of beneficiaries (including number of people from vulnerable and marginalised sections of the society)			
29	Assets created from the Project (if any)			
30	Details of Backward-forward linkages of the Project			
31	Monitoring Strategy (Agencies involved in the monitoring process)	All Grama Panchayats will monitor the implementation and progress status of the project in their respective area, in its regular meetings. The officers of the transferred institutions as well as Kudumbasree structures will conduct monitoring visits to the units and will facilitate the implementation and management of the units. They will also facilitate the		

		<p>meetings of the SHGs/JLG clusters.</p> <p>The steering committee for SAMRUDHI programme will monitor and discuss the progress/status of the implementation and management of the units at District level. In consultation with state government, third party assessment of the project will be conducted by engaging competent agencies.</p>
32	Marketing Strategy	<p>Make using the potentials of Self Help Groups (SHGs) under Kudumbasree programme and forming Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) for effective coordination, providing monitoring support and forward & backward linkages including value addition & direct marketing under the umbrella of FPO for all on farm activities and under Kudumbasree programme for all the non farm sector activities.</p>
33	Capacity Building of the stakeholders	
34	Evaluation of the Project	
35	Sustainability Plan of the Project	

Project on Poultry Feed Unit, Chhattisgarh

1.	Name of the Project	Poultry feed unit				
2.	Majority of Sankalps taken by GP in the IP/DP area* * Not applicable as it is under a scheme of State Government	Sl. No.	Name of Themes	Number of GPs opted for the theme	Percentage of GPs opted for the theme	
		1	Poverty Free and Enhanced Livelihood Village			
		2	Healthy Village			
		3	Child Friendly Village			
		4	Water Sufficient Village			
		5	Clean and Green Village			
		6	Self Sufficient Infrastructure in village			
		7	Socially Secured Village			
		8	Village with Good Governance			
		9	Women Friendly village			
3.	Theme of Project(as per nine LSDG themes)	Theme 1 Poverty Free and Enhanced Livelihood Village				
4.	SDG being addressed by the Project	SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8,10, 11, 13, 15				
5.	Gaps addressed as per Mission Antyodaya	Name of Subject (29 Subjects)	Poverty Alleviation Programmes (Filling data may not be applicable as it is under a scheme of State Government)			
		Name of sub-subjects	No. of GPs in IP/D P	No. of GPs with critical gaps	Number of GPs with Moderate gaps	No. of GPs with strength
		i)				
		ii)				
		iii)				
		iv)				
6.	Implementing Panchayat (PIA) IP/ DP	Intermediate Panchayat				
7.	Goal of the Project	1 . Ensuring food security for poultry farms. 2. Enhancing livelihood of villages.				
8.	Objective of the Project	To provide Poultry feed using soyabin, mustard cake, maize etc.				
9.	Brief Description about	C.G. Government launched a scheme named NGGB. Under this scheme				

	the Project	all gauthans are made as source of income generation. For this purpose poultry farms are sanctioned. To maintain the poultry units they need food security.
10	Expected Outcome (Immediate/Mid-Term/Long Term)	The feed unit provides feed supplement products, create employment for villager.
11	Impact of the Project (as per the Sankalp, SDG and Mission Antyodaya)	1. Better opportunities to local formers to sell their agro products. 2. SHGs will become more economically sustainable.
12	Farm/ Non-Farm activity	Non farm activity
13	Duration of the Project with commencement date	6 Months
14	Activities to be taken alongwith Timeline	1. Identification of proper land within 10 days. 2. Paper work for approval within 15 days. 3. Construction of building within 3 month. 4. Procurement of machine within 1 month. 5. Procurement of raw material from farms. 6. Production and stocking of product. 7. Getting quality rectification within 15 days.
15	Key features of the Project	1. Raw material and markets are easily available. 2. Local villagers will be benefitted.
16	Areas covered (No. of GP/BP)	Each Gauthan of Block Panchayat
17	Implementation strategies	1. Identification of proper land within 10 days. 2. Paper work for approval within 15 days. 3. Construction of building within 3 month. 4. Procurement of machine within 1 month. 5. Procurement of raw material from farms. 6. Production and stocking of product. 7. Getting quality rectification within 15 days.
18	Number of persons employed in the project (Regular/Mandays to be created)	10 SHG
19	Income generation (person income)	Rs. 6000/Month

20	Number of persons indirectly benefitted from the Project	2500 Farmers		
21	Total No. of Households benefitted (if any)	Directly - 300 Indirectly - 500		
22	No. of SHGs/FPO involved in the project	1		
23	Linkages with other Institutions/Agencies (NGOs/CBOs/CSOs/Academic Institutions etc.)	No		
24	Convergence with line departments	Veterinary and animal husbandry department.		
25	Total Cost of the Project	Total Cost	Components	Resource Envelop
	Source of funding (OSR/ Central State Schemes/ other source of funding)	21.00 lakh	Fixed - 18.00 lakh Operational - 3 lakh	MGNREGA - 8.00 Lakh 15th Finance - 5.00 Lakh DMF - 2.00 Lakh CSR - 3.00 Lakh
26	Brief features of the project (in terms technology/ process/ linkages etc)	Technology	Process	Linkages
27		1. Grain / Seed Dryer machine 2. Digital weighing machine 3. Grain pre cleaner machine 4. Grinder machine 5. Packaging Machine	1. The procurement of raw materials from local farmers and vendors. 2. Drying of grain and seeds 3. Cleaning and Mixing of seed in proper proportion for preparing feed for mixing machine. 4. Production of granules from grinder machine 5. Packaging of poultry feed.	Backward Linkages- Procurement of Maize and Mustard Seeds from local farmers and other raw materials from local vendors Forward Linkages- Poultry feed will be sold to poultry centres at Guathans and Private poultry centres.
28	Convergence Strategies	Convergence details	Human Resource Support	Linkages taken care

				of: Marketing/ Handholding/ Training/ Technology
		1. Convergence of materials and labour for building through MNREGA, 2. Machinery will be purchased by 15 FC , CSR and DMF will be used for procurement of raw material.	SHG Women will be trained on production and technology of feed production. Training of SHGs can be done through NRLM Scheme.	Marketing of poultry feed through Guathans and local vendors. Training of SHG women on technology and management of the process.
29	Details of beneficiaries (including number of people from vulnerable and marginalised sections of the society)	1. Women of SHGs. 2. Local Farmers.		
30	Assets created from the Project (if any)	Livelihood shed will be constructed. Grain Drying machine, Grinder and Packing machine		
31	Details of Backward-forward linkages of the Project	Backward Linkages- Procurement of Maize and Mustard Seeds from local farmers and other raw materials from local vendors Forward Linkages- Poultry feed will be sold to poultry centres at Guathans and Private poultry centres.		
32	Monitoring Strategy (Agencies involved in the monitoring process)	Zila/Block Panchayat will monitor the entire process.		
33	Marketing Strategy	Poultry units will directly purchase these feed supplements.		
34	Capacity Building of the stakeholders	1. Developing raw material channel. 2. Training for machinery and production. 3. Training for marketing.		
35	Evaluation of the Project	The source of raw material is easily available and marketing of final product is also locally focused so the project will survive even with market risk. This ensures economic stability of the people engaged with this project.		
36	Sustainability Plan of the Project	The Project will be sustainable as raw material is easily available and the products will also be sold to poultry units.		

Project on NIRAVU, Dharmadam, Kerala

1.	Name of the Project	NIRAVU, Dharmadam, Kerala				
2.	Majority of Sankalps taken by GP in the IP/DP area* * Eight Grama Panchayats (GPs) of the Dharmadam region (covering Thalasseri and Edakkad blocks) in Kerala.	Sl. No.	Name of Themes	Number of GPs opted for the theme	Percentage of GPs opted for the theme	
		1	Poverty Free and Enhanced Livelihood Village			
		2	Healthy Village			
		3	Child Friendly Village			
		4	Water Sufficient Village	-	-	
		5	Clean and Green Village			
		6	Self Sufficient Infrastructure in village			
		7	Socially Secured Village			
		8	Village with Good Governance			
9	Women Friendly village					
3.	Theme of Project (as per nine LSDG themes)	Poverty Free and Enhanced Livelihood Village				
4.	SDG being addressed by the Project	SDG – 1, 3, 5, 8,10				
5.	Gaps addressed as per Mission Antyodaya	Name of Subject (29 Subjects)	Poverty Alleviation (To be filled from last available Mission Antyodaya data available at the time of formulation of the project)			
		Name of sub-subjects	No. of GPs in IP/DP	No. of GPs with critical gaps	Number of GPs with Moderate gaps	No. of GPs with strength
		i)				
		ii)				
		iii)				
iv)						
6.	Implementing Panchayat (PIA)	District Panchayat				
7.	Goal of the Project	'Niravu', is a livelihood initiative being implemented in eight Grama Panchayats (GPs) of the Dharmadam region (covering Thalasseri and Edakkad blocks).				

8.	Objective of the Project	The major objective of this initiative is to make villages self-sufficient in milk, meat, and egg. The project also aims to produce value-added products from coconut and jackfruit.
9.	Brief Description about the Project	<p>This region has a total of 1708 units of Kudumbasree and it is known for its progress made in the area of women empowerment. The average life of this project is 2-3 years. The intervention focuses on two major activities: 1) production and procurement of agricultural and allied sector commodities and 2) value addition of the products.</p> <p>The intervention focuses on value-added coconut products like squash, chip, soap, and grated coconut. From jackfruit, dried jackfruit, pickle, chips, powder, and pulp are produced. Substantial focus is also on dairy products (milk, meat, and eggs). Under this intervention, 12 mini dairy farms have been opened in six GPs. The individuals are also involved in buffalo and cow rearing. Under the intervention, eight units of manure production have been opened. Two mobile units for milk collection and selling of milk. The intervention intends to install three additional units for the collection and selling of milk.</p>
10	Expected Outcome (Immediate/Mid-Term/Long Term)	For marketing the value-added products, there is a plan to form a Farmer Producer Organisation (FPO) at the cluster level. The producers will be organized in the form of Self-Help Groups and will be associated with the FPO. For these activities, the Kudumbasree Community Development Society at the Panchayat level will coordinate. The intermediary panchayats (Block and District) have important role in establishing market linkages, help GPs in resource mobilization, and facilitating convergence. Other than PRIs, the Department of Agriculture and Industries will also be a major stakeholder
11	Impact of the Project (as per the Sankalp, SDG and Mission Antyodaya)	
12	Farm/ Non-Farm activity	
13	Duration of the Project with commencement date	
14	Activities to be taken alongwith Timeline	
15	Key features of the Project	

16	Areas covered (No. of GP/BP)			
17	Implementation strategies			
18	Number of persons employed in the project (Regular/Mandays to be created)	Regular: Mandays:		
19	Income generation (person income)			
20	Number of persons indirectly benefitted from the Project	Around 530-550 beneficiaries will benefit from this project. It is expected that due to this intervention, milk, meat, and egg production will increase by 50 percent.		
21	Total No. of Households benefitted (if any)			
22	No. of SHGs/FPO involved in the project			
23	Linkages with other Institutions/Agencies (NGOs/CBOs/CSOs/Academic Institutions etc.)			
24	Convergence with line departments	Animal Husbandry, Agriculture Dept.		
25	Total Cost of the Project	4.10 Cr.		
	Source of funding (OSR/ Central State Schemes/ other source of funding)		A total of 1.62 crores is needed for the first two years each, followed by 0.86 crores	
26	Brief features of the project (in terms technology/ process/ linkages etc)			
27	Convergence Strategies	Convergence details	Human Resource Support	Linkages taken care of: Marketing/ Handholding/ Training/ Technology
28	Details of beneficiaries (including number of people from vulnerable			

	and marginalised sections of the society)	
29	Assets created from the Project (if any)	
30	Details of Backward-forward linkages of the Project	
31	Monitoring Strategy (Agencies involved in the monitoring process)	
32	Marketing Strategy	
33	Capacity Building of the stakeholders	
34	Evaluation of the Project	
35	Sustainability Plan of the Project	

Project on Integrated approach for economic development of the rural people of Sundarban Delta Region in Digambarpur Gram Panchayat, South 24 Parganas, West Bengal

36	Name of the Project	Integrated approach for economic development of the rural people of Sundarban Delta Region in Digambarpur Gram Panchayat, South 24 Parganas					
37	Majority of Sankalps taken by GP in the IP/DP area* *This project was formulated for only one GP before Sankalp was taken. Such projects may be prepared for a cluster of GPs and incorporated into BPDP/DPDP.	Sl. No.	Name of Themes	Number of GPs opted for the theme	Percentage of GPs opted for the theme		
		1	Poverty Free and Enhanced Livelihood Village				
		2	Healthy Village				
		3	Child Friendly Village				
		4	Water Sufficient Village				
		5	Clean and Green Village				
		6	Self Sufficient Infrastructure in village				
		7	Socially Secured Village				
		8	Village with Good Governance				
9	Women Friendly village						
38	Theme of Project(as per nine LSDG themes)	Poverty Free and Enhanced Livelihood Village					
39	SDG being addressed by the Project	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15					
40	Gaps addressed as per Mission Antyodaya	Name of Subject (29 Subjects)	To be filled from last available Mission data available at the time of formulation of the project				Antyodaya
		Name of sub-subjects	No. of GPs in IP/DP	No. of GPs with critical gaps	Number of GPs with Moderate gaps	No. of GPs with strength	
		i)					
		ii)					
		iii)					
iv)							
41	Implementing Panchayat (PIA)	IP/ DP : GP is the implementing Agency					
42	Goal of the Project	Economic Development & Income Enhancement through promotion of local enterprises in convergence with Self-Help Group					

43	Objective of the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of income generating activities for the women Self Help Group by utilising local resources. • Development of livelihood infrastructure to promote local enterprises as a sustainable mechanism
44	Brief Description about the Project	<p>The project intends to provide multi sector assistance in the GP. The elements of the project include training on various income generating activities for SHG members, developing animal hostels and Biogas & Bio fertilizer plants, development of a fish feed production center, and a milk and a bakery production center. The project will be implemented through convergence of different resources of Finance Commission, MGNREGS, NRLM, OSR, Animal Resource Development, Agriculture Departments. The project intends to benefit 2530 individuals. Apart from this, different production will be given in the <i>Karma Tritho</i>- A Marketing HUB of different products manufactured by SHG.</p>
45	Expected Outcome (Immediate/Mid-Term/Long Term)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of cottage and small-scale industries through development of fish production center, cold storage for preservation of fruits, vegetables and animal products, animal hostel for protection & conservation of cows & production of manure, seed production center, milk processing unit, bakery unit, bio-gas production unit, manufacturing of soft toys, face mask, sanitizer and promotion of local tourism through home stay in Sundarban area in convergence with Self Help Group and line departments. • Multi-Purpose Activity Center for local people for harnessing income generating & marketing skills in various avenues of rural livelihood. • Improve in per capita income • Gram Panchayat become self- sufficient through increasing OSR
46	Impact of the Project (as per the Sankalp, SDG and Mission Antyodaya)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entrepreneurship skill on different livelihood avenues will be developed • Local enterprises on cottage industries will be promoted • OSR (Own Source Revenue) of Panchayats will be increased • Per Capita Income of the beneficiaries will be increased • PRI SHG convergence Model • Value Chain of the marketing with focus on e-commerce
47	Farm/ Non-Farm activity	Farm & Non-Farm activity
48	Duration of the Project with commencement date	3 years

49	Activities to be taken along with Timeline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of Multi-Purpose Skill Development Center on different avenues of livelihood. The land is owned by the Gram Panchayat. Linkages with different line department will be coordinated for training workshop. Federation of SHG will be imparted with training on various income generating activities. This multi-purpose activity center will also used as a organising different meeting / conference / workshop on various rural livelihood : Time line : 1st Year • Milk Production Center& Bakery Production Center will be developed : 1st Year • Home Stay in the bank of river will be developed to promote rural tourism : 3rd Year • Development of Fish Feed Production Center- fish feed will be prepared & its packaging will be done at the center. The production will be procured in the Kakdwip & Diamond Harbour and Kolkata : 2nd Year
50	Key features of the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of Multi-Purpose Activity Center for organising different skill development training / workshop / meeting • Construction of Fish Feed Production Center& Marketing of Fishing Equipment • Construction of Animal Hostel for protection of domestic animals • Construction of Cold Storage for preservation of fruits/ vegetables and animal products
51	Areas covered (No. of GP/BP)	1 GP
52	Implementation strategies	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of the Multi Purpose Skill Development Center 2. Mapping of the Skill on different entrepreneurship skill 3. Skill Training of the SHG 4. Construction of the Animal Hostel 5. Engagement of the SHG Federation for maintenance 6. Marketing of the Organic product 7. Bio-gas Plant and Bio Fertilizer Plant will be developed using animal excreta 8. Fish feed will be prepared & its packaging will be done at the center. The production will be procured in the Kakdwip& Diamond Harbour and Kolkata 9. Home Stay will be developed for promotion of eco tourism 10. Marketing of different products of the cottage

		industries will be done in e-commerce 11. Technical guidance of the project will be done by the Block & District 12. Evaluation will be done by the Third Party		
53	Number of persons employed in the project (Regular/Mandays to be created)	Regular: 500 will be benefitted Mandays:		
54	Income generation (person income)	6000/- (on average)		
55	Number of persons indirectly benefitted from the Project	100		
56	Total No. of Households benefitted (if any)	100		
57	No. of SHGs/FPO involved in the project	50		
58	Linkages with other Institutions/Agencies (NGOs/CBOs/CSOs/Academic Institutions etc.)	State Fund & GP OSR. Mainly, MGNREGS, 15 th FC, NRLM, OSR Animal Resource Development Department and Agriculture Department and Local Water Village Water & Sanitation Committee will be converged in effective implementation of this project		
59	Convergence with line departments	RD, Animal Resource Development Department and Agriculture Department and Drinking water and Sanitation		
60	Total Cost of the Project	4.89 Crore	Fund From RGSA : 1.00 Crore	
	Source of funding (OSR/ Central State Schemes/ other source of funding) (in lakh)	MGNREGS : 42.82 lakh ; 15 th FC : 15.00; ARD : 10.00; OSR: 2.47; Fishery:6.00; SFC; 8.30; Agriculture : 5.00		
61	Brief features of the project (in terms technology/ process/ linkages etc)	Mentioned below		
62	Convergence Strategies	Convergence details	Human Resource Support	Linkages taken care of: Marketing/ Handholding/ Training/ Technology
		The project will be converged with different Central Fund and State Fund & GP OSR. Mainly, MGNREGS, 15 th FC,	SHGs will be trained in various avenues of the local enterprise	Members of SHG will be capacitated in different training / workshop on various skill development of local

		NRLM, OSR Animal Resource Development Department and Agriculture Department and Local Water Village Water & Sanitation Committee will be converged in effective implementation of this project	through convergence with NRLM and other line department	enterprise, marketing and production. Gram Panchayat will organise different skill development training programme through convergence with line departments. Production of local production will be linked with nearby wholesale markets in the district and nearby urban markets. Apart from this, different production will be given in the Karma Tritho - A Marketing HUB of different products manufactured by SHG.
63	Details of beneficiaries (including number of people from vulnerable and marginalised sections of the society)	2530		
64	Assets created from the Project (if any)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of Multi-Purpose Activity Center for organising different skill development training / workshop / meeting • Construction of Fish Feed Production Center& Marketing of Fishing Equipment • Construction of Animal Hostel for protection of domestic animals • Construction of Cold Storage for preservation of fruits/ vegetables and animal products 		
65	Details of Backward-forward linkages of the Project	SHG will produce handicraft / organic products and will be supply to local rural huts / block & district outlets		
66	Monitoring Strategy (Agencies involved in the monitoring process)	Yes		
67	Marketing Strategy	e-commerce/ district outlet /local market/ wholesale market		
68	Capacity Building of the stakeholders	To be done by NRLM / SRLM and line departments		
69	Evaluation of the Project	To be done by the Agency. Monitoring will be done by GP		

70	Sustainability Plan of the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Products of different activities will be closely linked with various marketing agencies• Local Enterprises will be developed to sustain local livelihood avenues• Enhancement in the OSR of the Gram Panchayat will help to add values in the project• Linkages with different departments & institutions will enhance the opportunities of income generation
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Project on Sustainable Support for Production and Marketing of Affordable Packaged Nutritious Food Products Produced by Empowered Rural SHG Women with the Support of Gram Panchayats in Kalburgi and Raichur Districts of Karnataka

1.	Name of the Project	<i>Sustainable Support for Production and Marketing of Affordable Packaged Nutritious Food Products Produced by Empowered Rural SHG Women with the Support of Gram Panchayats in Kalburgi and Raichur Districts of Karnataka</i>				
2.	Majority of Sankalps taken by GP in the IP/DP area	Sl. No.	Name of Themes	Number of GPs opted for the theme	Percentage of GPs opted for the theme	
		1	Poverty Free and Enhanced Livelihood Village			
		2	Healthy Village	69 GPs	100	
		3	Child Friendly Village			
		4	Water Sufficient Village			
		5	Clean and Green Village			
		6	Self Sufficient Infrastructure in village			
		7	Socially Secured Village			
		8	Village with Good Governance			
		9	Women Friendly village			
3.	Theme of Project (as per nine LSDG themes)	Healthy Village				
4.	SDG being addressed by the Project	SDG-2 and SDG-3				
5.	Gaps addressed as per Mission Antyodaya	Name of Subject (29 Subjects)	Health & Nutrition			
		Name of sub-subjects	No. of GPs in IP/D P	No. of GPs with critical gaps	Number of GPs with Moderate gaps	No. of GPs with strength
		i) Health & Nutrition	69	20	36	13
		ii)				
		iii)				
		iv)				

6.	Implementing Panchayat (PIA)	IP/ DP
7.	Goal of the Project	Building empowered women entrepreneurs with capacities, technical skills, perspectives and collective power to run independent social ventures
8.	Objective of the Project	1)reduce under nutrition and 2) enhance financial inclusion of rural women from marginalised groups. This solution is a unique blend of an enterprising social vision with a disciplined business approach to leverage a much wider ethical engagement with the rural communities
9.	Brief Description about the Project	Our solution is to produce, popularise and market a high quality, affordable and accessible Fortified Blended Food (FBF) product to the vulnerable rural populations in Karnataka (initially), through a women-led social enterprise.
10	Expected Outcome (Immediate/Mid-Term/Long Term)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A new brand of affordable innovative nutritious food products in the rural (and urban) market ● Sustainable production, marketing, and consumption of fortified blended food ● Economic Empowerment of women enabling social capital formation ● Social and gender equity ● Community participation and engagement
11	Impact of the Project (as per the Sankalp, SDG and Mission Antyodaya)	Impact would mean improvement in the overall nutritional status of the vulnerable population groups such as infants and young children, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women; and increased financial empowerment and decision making power among rural women within their households. The Enterprise will involve 1000 local SHGs and create livelihood opportunities for 1000 women from marginalised communities during the 2 year implementation period.
12	Farm/ Non-Farm activity	Non-Farm
13	Duration of the Project with commencement date	2 Years(24 Months)
14	Activities to be taken alongwith Timeline	Base line information collection- recruitment of staff – marketing survey – training for the project staff Product Development , design -- lab test – printing of packaging materials – branding – trade license Trial test – market trial – negotiation with distributors and retailers (for commercial marketing) Identification of potential SHGs EDP training for SHG members (retailers) launching of product
15	Key features of the Project	1. Everyone has the right to good health: The poor deserve and have the right of access to high quality food products and good health. Healthy people are able to actively and productively participate in the society and markets.

		<p>2. Women know best how to nurture a family: By providing her the opportunity to be financially empowered, she will have greater bargaining power and be able to participate in key household decision-making. Research shows that earning women use most of their income on their children's health, education, and nutrition and improve the entire family's health and wellbeing.</p> <p>3. This project is a unique model of social empowerment of women, generation of livelihood, and reduction of undernutrition amongst the people who need it the most. From production to distribution to consumption, the project is almost entirely by the women, of the women, for the women. There has been extensive support to the project by the families of the SHGs and the local communities in the blocks. The two SHGs - (1) Matrushakti Mahila Self-help group in Chincholi and (2) Shakti Samruddhi Mahila Self-help group in Devadurga - comprise of 20 local women.</p>	
16	Areas covered (No. of GP/BP)	69	
17	Implementation strategies	NA	
18	Number of persons employed in the project (Regular/Mandays to be created)	Regular:20 Mandays:540	
19	Income generation (person income)	7500/Month	
20	Number of persons indirectly benefitted from the Project	500	
21	Total No. of Households benefitted (if any)	43311	
22	No. of SHGs/FPO involved in the project	2	
23	Linkages with other Institutions/Agencies (NGOs/CBOs/CSOs/Academic Institutions etc.)	KMF, HOPCOMS, ICDS and Health departments.	
24	Convergence with line departments	DP/BP, RD&PR Dep., MoPR	
25	Total Cost of the	31790000	FFC, RGSA, SIRD, KHFT

	Project Source of funding (OSR/ Central State Schemes/ other source of funding)			
26	Brief features of the project (in terms technology/ process/ linkages etc)			
27	Convergence Strategies	Convergence details	Human Resource Support	Linkages taken care of: Marketing/ Handholding/ Training/ Technology
		KMF, HOPCOMS, ICDS and Health departments.		
28	Details of beneficiaries (including number of people from vulnerable and marginalized sections of the society)	SHGs members-1000 Plan Workers-20 SHG Individuals		
29	Assets created from the Project (if any)	Plant Machine		
30	Details of Backward-forward linkages of the Project	support for social marketing, linkages with ICDS, Health and Taluk panchayat departments, to support SHGs with the support NRLM to enhance the income of SHG members		

31	Monitoring Strategy (Agencies involved in the monitoring process)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Base line information will be collected related to malnutrition, IMR, CMR, MMR, LBW, BMI, income level of SHGs etc. 2. A district level committee will be formed under the chairmanship of CEO, Zilla Panchayat with other representatives of relevant govt departments like, ICDS, WDC, NRLM, and Health department, Regular monitoring meeting will be conducted once in quarter at the district level to review the progress of work, financial disbursement and to get any other support from the Govt departments. 3. At the state level a Steering Committee will be formed headed by the Principle Secretary of RD&PR mainly to review the progress of work and to take strategic decisions to make the success of the project, once in six months. 4. After the completion of project an evaluation will be conducted by the third party. Before that an end line evaluation also will be conducted to measure the progress and achievements in comparisons with base line results.
32	Marketing Strategy	Social Marketing allows KHPT to reach the low-income groups of people at affordable pricing. Again various product will be developed upon conducting marketing research and marketed through local women SHGs. One or two enterprising women will be identified from the selected SHGs and trained in marketing skills.
33	Capacity Building of the stakeholders	NA
34	Evaluation of the Project	After the completion of project an evaluation will be conducted by the third party. Before that an end line evaluation also will be conducted to measure the progress and achievements in comparisons with base line results.
35	Sustainability Plan of the Project	<p>Social Marketing: Second Pillar, Branding with Cooperatives Third Pillar, Open Marketing:</p>

Project on Establishment of Block level Public Health Unit Under 15th Finance Commission health grant

1.	Name of the Project	Establishment of Block level Public Health Unit Under 15 th Finance Commission health grant				
2.	Majority of Sankalps taken by GP in the IP/DP area	Sl. No.	Name of Themes	Number of GPs opted for the theme	Percentage of GPs opted for the theme	
		1	Poverty Free and Enhanced Livelihood Village			
		2	Healthy Village	It will cater to 3 Block Panchayats with 60 GPs		
		3	Child Friendly Village			
		4	Water Sufficient Village			
		5	Clean and Green Village			
		6	Self Sufficient Infrastructure in village			
		7	Socially Secured Village			
		8	Village with Good Governance			
9	Women Friendly village					
3.	Theme of Project(as per nine LSDG themes)	The BPHU will integrate the functions of service delivery, public health action ,strengthen laboratory services for disease surveillance , diagnosis and serve as hub for public health reporting. BPHU focus on serving remote areas and unreached populations				
4.	SDG being addressed by the Project	SDG-3: Good Health and wellbeing				
5.	Gaps addressed as per Mission Antyodaya	Name of Subject (29 Subjects)				
		Name of sub-subjects	No. of GPs in IP/D P	No. of GPs with critical gaps	Number of GPs with Moderate gaps	No. of GPs with strength
		i)Health and Sanitation, Including Hospitals, Primary Health Centers and Dispensaries	60	10	20	30
		ii)				
iii)						

		iv)				
6.	Implementing Panchayat (PIA)	The DP is responsible to handle rural component of 15 th FC health grant. The District Health Mission chaired by the Chairman of DP is the overarching body to plan and monitor the health activities in the district. The DP play an important role towards preparation and execution of district health action plan				
7.	Goal of the Project	The BPHU would encompass the service delivery facility , a Block Public Health Laboratory, and a Block HMIS Cell. The goal of the BPHU is to protect and improve the health of the population in the block				
8.	Objective of the Project	Providing Quality Health Care Facilities to the citizen of rural areas				
9.	Brief Description about the Project	New constructions of healthcare facilities by utilizing FC-XV Health grant released to the district. The project include construction of buildings for BPHU , Laboratory and HMIS , Recruitment of Staff and procurement of machinery and equipment . BPHU would function as Ayushman Bharat Health and Wellness Centres (AB-HWCs),				
10.	Expected Outcome (Immediate/Mid-Term/Long Term)	The DP will create health infrastructure in the district to provide access to health care				
11.	Impact of the Project (as per the Sankalp, SDG and Mission Antyodaya)	Availing the health facilities in BPHU will reduce out of pocket expenditure of rural people. Improvement in the Health infrastructure and make the villages healthy.				
12.	Farm/ Non-Farm activity	Non farm				
13.	Duration of the Project with commencement date	11 Months				
14.	Activities to be taken alongwith Timeline	Yes				
15.	Key features of the Project	The DP will arrange training for ERs to influence understanding and behavior of the people related to health in the community at large. To achieve desired health outcomes, the DP will monitor health programmes and work in coordination with Health dept				
16.	Areas covered (No. of GP/BP)	It will cater to 3 Block Panchayats with 60 GPs				
17.	Implementation strategies	The DP / Rogi Kalyan Samiti of the District will accord administrative sanction for the project and the work will be executed by the District Health Society				
18.	Number of persons employed in the project					

	(Regular/Mandays to be created)			
19	Income generation (person income)	NA		
20	Number of persons indirectly benefitted from the Project	The people of about 60 GPs in 3 Blocks Villages will benefit by this new BPHU/AB -HWC		
21	Total No. of Households benefitted (if any)	All the households in GPs are beneficiaries of this project		
22	No. of SHGs/FPO involved in the project	NIL		
23	Linkages with other Institutions/Agencies (NGOs/CBOs/CSOs/Academic Institutions etc.)	District Health Mission. District health Society and Rogi Kalyan Samiti will be responsible for proper functioning of this Block level public health unit		
24	Convergence with line departments	District Medical & Health dept will provide annual budget to this health unit for providing health care services		
25	Total Cost of the Project	Total Cost	Components	Resource Envelop
		Rs 1,01,10,500	Non recurring and recurring expenditure	15 th FC Health Grants
	Source of funding (OSR/ Central State Schemes/ other source of funding)			
26	Brief features of the project (in terms technology/ process/ linkages etc)	Technology	Process	Linkages
27	Convergence Strategies	Convergence details	Human Resource Support	Linkages taken care of: Marketing/ Handholding/ Training/ Technology
		The project will be implemented in collaboration with Medical & Health dept	Required number of HR will be recruited to work in BPHU	Awareness is created among rural citizen about the Health care facilities available at BPHU
28	Details of beneficiaries (including number of	All the people living in 60 GPs in 3 Blocks Villages are the beneficiaries including vulnerable and marginalized sections		

	people from vulnerable and marginalised sections of the society)	
29	Assets created from the Project (if any)	Block level public health unit is constructed
30	Details of Backward-forward linkages of the Project	NA
31	Monitoring Strategy (Agencies involved in the monitoring process)	The District Panchayats will supervise & Monitor the construction of building
32	Marketing Strategy	RKS will create awareness about the AB HWC
33	Capacity Building of the stakeholders	The health care workers attached to the public health unit will be trained by the Medical & Health Dept
34	Evaluation of the Project	Through the existing structures of JAS, RKS, the DP will monitor the health care activities in all its dimensions -preventive, promotive, curative, palliative and rehabilitative. The RKS will also monitor the attendance and the performance of the personnel in the Public Health Facilities based on the feedback of the community
35	Sustainability Plan of the Project	The unit will run successfully since the funds are allocated from 15 th Finance Commission health grants and also from state budget

Project on Multi-Grain Food Processing Unit for Ready to Eat Food for Children

1.	Name of the Project	Multi -Grain Food Processing Unit for Ready to Eat Food for Children				
2.	Majority of Sankalpstaken by GP in the IP/DP area	Sl. No.	Name of Themes	Number of GPs opted for the theme	Percentage of GPs opted for the theme	
		1	Poverty Free and Enhanced Livelihood Village			
		2	Healthy Village			
		3	Child Friendly Village			
		4	Water Sufficient Village			
		5	Clean and Green Village			
		6	Self Sufficient Infrastructure in village			
		7	Socially Secured Village			
		8	Village with Good Governance			
9	Women Friendly village					
3.	Theme of Project(as per nine LSDG themes)	Child Friendly Village, Poverty Free Panchayats				
4.	SDG being addressed by the Project	SDG-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15				
5.	Gaps addressed as per Mission Antyodaya	Name of Subject (29 Subjects)				
		Name of sub-subjects	No. of GPs in IP/D P	No. of GPs with critical gaps	Number of GPs with Moderate gaps	No. of GPs with strength
		i)				
		ii)				
		iii)				
iv)						
6.	Implementing Panchayat (PIA)	IP				
7.	Goal of the Project	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To provide nutritional food to children at Child Care Centres/ Aganbadis. 2. To make 50 families financial independent 				
8.	Objective of the Project	1. To provide nutritional food to around 10,000 children in the age				

		<p>group of 0-6 years.</p> <p>2. To improve yearly income of 50 women and their families by Rs.48,000/-</p> <p>3. To improve yearly income of 50 farmers by Rs. 48,000/-</p>
9.	Brief Description about the Project	Ready to eat food is not readily available in the rural areas , demand of health food at child care centres/ Aganbadis is there. Inorder to provide nutritious food , Ready to eat food processing unit can be set by an Intermediat Panchayat by forming a cluster of 05 Panchayats. The processing unit will provide employment oppurtunities to women of SHGs
10	Expected Outcome (Immediate/Mid-Term/Long Term)	<p>Mid Term</p> <p>1. The nutrition level of the children in the rural areas of the district will improve.</p> <p>2. The processing unit would source food items locally , providing oppurtunity to local farmers to increase their income.</p> <p>3. Processing Unit will, by providing them employment to SHG women.</p>
11	Impact of the Project (as per the Sankalp, SDG and Mission Antyodaya)	<p>1. Better business oppurtunities for local farmers by selling their farm produce to the processing unit</p> <p>2. Providing financial independence to local women by providing employment in these processing units</p> <p>3. Provding nutritious food to child at Child Care centres / Aaganbadis</p>
12	Farm/ Non-Farm activity	Non- Farm Activity
13	Duration of the Project with commencement date	6 Months
14	Activities to be taken alongwith Timeline	<p>1. Identification of Land for processing unit 15 days</p> <p>2. Processing of necessary approval for concerned authorities-15 days</p> <p>3. Construction of Processing Unit Building (5000 Square feet)- 3 months</p> <p>4. Procurement of Machines for Processing Units- 1 month</p> <p>5. Procurement of Raw Materials for local farmer/ Mandis-15 days</p> <p>6. Initial Production and Stocking of finished products- 15 days</p> <p>7. Quality Certification of Food Products- 15 days</p>
15	Key features of the Project	<p>1. To provide nutritional food to around 10000 children in the age group of 0-6 years.</p> <p>2. To improve yearly income of 50 women and their families by Rs. 48000/-</p> <p>3. To improve yearly income of 50 farmers by Rs. 48000/</p>
16	Areas covered (No. of GP/BP)	5 Gram Panchayats

17	Implementation strategies	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identification of Land for processing unit 15 days 2. Processing of necessary approval for concerned authorities 15 days 3. Construction of Processing Unit Building (5000 Square feet) 3 months 4. Procurement of Machines for Processing Units 1 month 5. Procurement of Raw Materials for local farmer/ Mandis 6. Initial Production and Stocking of finished products 15 days 7. Quality Certification of Food Products 15 days 		
18	Number of persons employed in the project (Regular/Mandays to be created)	Regular:50 Mandays:		
19	Income generation (person income)	150		
20	Number of persons indirectly benefitted from the Project	100 perons employed indirectly		
21	Total No. of Households benefitted (if any)	Directly 100 Households will be benefitted and indirectly 500 households will be benefitted		
22	No. of SHGs/FPO involved in the project	5 SHGs / 1 FPO		
23	Linkages with other Institutions/Agencies (NGOs/CBOs/CSOs/Academic Institutions etc.)	NA		
24	Convergence with line departments	Yes - with Women and Child Development Department		
25	Total Cost of the Project	Total Cost	Components	
	Source of funding (OSR/ Central State Schemes/ other source of funding)	Rs. 35,00,000/-	Fixed Cost - Rs. 25,00,000/-	Operational Cost Rs. 10,00,000/-
26	Brief features of the project (in terms technology/ process/ linkages etc)	Technology	Process	
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Grain /Seed Dryer Machine 2. Flour Packaging Machine 3. Digital Platform weighing machine 4. Digital Weighing Machine 5. Digital and IR Moisture Meter 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Multi Grain/ seed - wheat, Rice , Moong (green gram) Bajra (Pearl Millet) Jawara (Sorghum) Ragi (Finger Millet) White Till (Sesame) Alsi Flax are procured from local farmers and washed and dried with the machine . 2. The dried seeds are again 	

		6. Grain Pre Cleaner machine 7. Dalia Making Machine 8. Flour Making Machine	cleaned by hand and are made ready for roasting. The roasted seeds are then made into dalia or flour through machines. 3. Produced dalia/flour are then packed in specific packets according to the weight. 4. Storage of the these packets is done followed by transportation for respective child care centre or schools	
27	Convergence Strategies	Convergence details	Human Resource Support	Linkages taken care of: Marketing/ Handholding/ Training/ Technology
		Convergence of various Schemes like : 1. Raw Material and labour for construction of building through MNREGA 15 FC funds for procurement of Machinery 3. OSR- for procurement of Raw Materials	Training of SHG Women on operating various machines needs to provided through engaging third party or machine supplier. Training of SHG women on Accounting , Marketing and Quality Control.	
28	Details of beneficiaries (including number of people from vulnerable and marginalised sections of the society)	Women of SHGs will be directly benefited from the projects		
29	Assets created from the Project (if any)	Working Shed Machinery - 5000 Sq. Feet		
30	Details of Backward-forward linkages of the Project	Backward linkage will include procurement from Farmers or Mandi , Farmer Produced Organisation can also be formed for providing these multi grain for the projects. Foward linkage will include selling these products through c-mart which are again run by SHGs.		
31	Monitoring Strategy (Agencies involved in	Daily operation will be monitotred by SHG groups and overall monitoring will be done by Intermediate Panchayat		

	the monitoring process)	
32	Marketing Strategy	The products such as Ready to eat packets of multi grain Dalia/ Kichadi or Atta will be also be sold through local retails and c-mart
33	Capacity Building of the stakeholders	Capacity building will include 1. Developing resources (creating a supplier base for raw materials) 2. Training of SHGs on use of machinery and making of ready to eat products 3. Providing management skills to these SHGs for running this project.
34	Evaluation of the Project	Total Cost of the project : 3500000/- (Fixed Cost - 25000000/- Operational Cost monthly -10,00,000/-) Monthly revenue : 14,00,000/- Commission of c-mart ; 1,50,000/- Net monthly profit : 2,50,000/- Monthly income for 50 women (SHG) - Rs. 4000/- per month
35	Sustainability Plan of the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contributions from Other Government schemes • Reinvesting in the project from Profit earned

Project on Retrofitting of Existing Rural Water Supply Scheme for Bulk Water Supply to Villages

1.	Name of the Project	Retrofitting of existing rural water supply scheme for bulk water supply to villages				
2.	Majority of Sankalps taken by GP in the IP/DP area*	Sl. No.	Name of Themes	Number of GPs opted for the theme	Percentage of GPs opted for the theme	
	* Not Applicable as this is a conceptual project. However, IP/DP shall fill up in its respective actual data	1	Poverty Free and Enhanced Livelihood Village			
		2	Healthy Village			
		3	Child Friendly Village			
		4	Water Sufficient Village			
		5	Clean and Green Village			
		6	Self Sufficient Infrastructure in village			
		7	Socially Secured Village			
		8	Village with Good Governance			
		9	Women Friendly village			
3.	Theme of Project(as per nine LSDG themes)	Water Sufficient Panchayat				
4.	SDG being addressed by the Project	SDG-6 and SDG-15				
5.	Gaps addressed as per Mission Antyodaya	Name of Subject (29 Subjects)	* Not Applicable as this is a conceptual project. However, IP/DP shall fill up in its respective actual data			
		Name of sub-subjects	No. of GPs in IP/D P	No. of GPs with critical gaps	Number of GPs with Moderate gaps	No. of GPs with strength
		i)				
		ii)				
		iii)				
		iv)				
6.	Implementing Panchayat (PIA)	DP				
7.	Goal of the Project	Provide sustainable drinking water supply to 2-4 villages (Covering 5000-6000 Hhs)				
8.	Objective of the Project	Provision of 100% FHTCs to all households of 2-4 villages through bulk				

		water supply
9.	Brief Description about the Project	Provision of infrastructure for 2-4 villages and households in MIDC area: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 new storage reservoirs • 1 Water Treatment Plant • Increased distribution network • Replacement of rising mains
10	Expected Outcome (Immediate/Mid-Term/Long Term)	Residents from the villages will get potable quality water supply at 55 lpcd for 6 hrs per day in the long term through Functional Household tap connections (FHTCs)
11	Impact of the Project (as per the Sankalp, SDG and Mission Antyodaya)	Reduced drudgery for women in households and adequate water for all
12	Farm/ Non-Farm activity	Non-Farm activity
13	Duration of the Project with commencement date	12 Months
14	Activities to be taken along with Timeline	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preparation of Village Action Plan 2. Ground level surveys with respect to technical and social aspects 3. Preparation of estimates and Detailed Project Report (DPR) based on the VAPs 4. Technical and Administration Approval by RWS Dept. and Kolhapur ZP 5. Tendering process to identify EPC firm for construction 6. Preparation of work order and allotment 7. Preparation of schedule for implementation of every activity 8. Monitoring sheet to be developed by Block level Deputy Engineer/ Junior Engineer) 9. Preparation of onsite work chart 10. Monitoring of execution by Block level Deputy Engineer/ Junior Engineer) 11. Organising trial Run (one to six month depending on supply of water/type of scheme) 12. Handing over of water supply scheme to the GPs
15	Key features of the Project	Existing distribution network and storage reservoirs will be used in the retrofitted scheme. Provision of new infrastructure will take care of growing population of the villages for the design period

16	Areas covered (No. of GP/BP)	2 – 3 GPs		
17	Implementation strategies			
18	Number of persons employed in the project (Regular/Mandays to be created)	Regular: Mandays:		
19	Income generation (person income)	Minimum wage and above		
20	Number of persons indirectly benefitted from the Project	Approx. 18 persons to be engaged at block level		
21	Total No. of Households benefitted (if any)	5000-6000 (approximate)		
22	No. of SHGs/FPO involved in the project	Can be considered for Community outreach		
23	Linkages with other Institutions/Agencies (NGOs/CBOs/CSOs/Academic Institutions etc.)	Can be considered with local CSO/NGO to support sustainable O&M		
24	Convergence with line departments	JJM, state water supply schemes, MGNREGS, RWS, DWSM, GSDA, Agri. Dept.		
25	Total Cost of the Project	Total Cost	Components	Resource Envelop
	Source of funding (OSR/ Central State Schemes/ other source of funding)	Approx. INR 50 Crores	RRWS (surface water supply scheme including all units such as. Intake well, connecting, jack-well, rising-mains, WTP, ESR/GSR, distribution network and FHTCs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JJM (Central/State/Community contribution) • FFC (Repairing of existing water supply units, etc.)
26	Brief features of the project (in terms technology/ process/ linkages etc)	RRWS 1. Intake well 2. Connecting	Intake well in a nearby river a jack-well will	JJM FFC

		<p>main</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Jack well 4. Rising-main 5. WTP 6. ESR/GSR 7. Distribution network 8. FHTCs 	<p>constructed on the banks. Raw water from Jack well will be supplied to WTP through rising mains. Treated water will be supplied to storages like ESR and GSR. From there, water will be provided to the villages through distribution network and FHTCs.</p>	
27	Convergence Strategies	Convergence details	Human Resource Support	Linkages taken care of: Marketing/ Handholding/ Training/ Technology
		As per above	MGNREGS, RWS, DWSM, GSDA, Agri. Dept.	Training – ISA / Technical agency
28	Details of beneficiaries (including number of people from vulnerable and marginalised sections of the society)	5000-6000 HHs covered ; with focus on HHs located in the periphery of villages		
29	Assets created from the Project (if any)	<p>(This is an indicative list form a similar model project)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Intake well – 1 no. (Dia. 3 m and depth 5.50 m) 2. Connecting main 600 mm dia. D. I .pipe k- 7. 3. Jack well – 1 no. (Dia. – 6 m and depth – 22.50 m) 4. RW Pump – 2 Nos. (170 HP) 5. RW Rising-main. L- 9850 Rmt. / DI K-9 450 mm Dia. 6. WTP – 01 Nos. 6 MLD 7. PW Pump – 2 nos. (90 HP) 8. PW Rising-main. L-50 Rmt. / DI K-9 450 mm Dia. 9. ESR/GSR – 4 Nos. ESR at habitation and extended area of village. 10. Distribution network – HDPE pipe 250 mm Dia. to 90 mm Dia. L-32 		

		KM (Approximate)
30	Details of Backward-forward linkages of the Project	-
31	Monitoring Strategy (Agencies involved in the monitoring process)	RWS department, DWSM, EPC firm & ISAs (IEC & CB)
32	Marketing Strategy	-
33	Capacity Building of the stakeholders	Rigorous IEC and SBCC events
34	Evaluation of the Project	-
35	Sustainability Plan of the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meters to be provided to all households for to keep water use in check • New tariff to be set after completion of scheme to ensure financial sustainability • Multi-Village Water and Sanitation Committee (MVWSC) to be formed for institutional management of O&M

Project on Source Strengthening Works for Multi-Village Water Supply Scheme

1.	Name of the Project	Source strengthening works for multi village water supply scheme				
2.	Majority of Sankalps taken by GP in the IP/DP area* * Not Applicable as this is a conceptual project. However, IP/DP shall fill up in its respective actual data	Sl. No.	Name of Themes		Number of GPs opted for the theme	Percentage of GPs opted for the theme
		1	Poverty Free and Enhanced Livelihood Village			
		2	Healthy Village			
		3	Child Friendly Village			
		4	Water Sufficient Village			
		5	Clean and Green Village			
		6	Self Sufficient Infrastructure in village			
		7	Socially Secured Village			
		8	Village with Good Governance			
9	Women Friendly village					
3.	Theme of Project(as per nine LSDG themes)	Water Sufficient Village				
4.	SDG being addressed by the Project	SDG-6 and SDG-15				
5.	Gaps addressed as per Mission Antyodaya	Name of Subject (29 Subjects)		* Not Applicable as this is a conceptual project. However, IP/DP shall fill up in its respective actual data		
		Name of sub-subjects	No. of GPs in IP/D P	No. of GPs with critical gaps	Number of GPs with Moderate gaps	No. of GPs with strength
		i)				
		ii)				
		iii)				
iv)						
6.	Implementing Panchayat (PIA)	IP				
7.	Goal of the Project	Provide sustainable drinking water supply to multiple villages				
8.	Objective of the Project	Construction of a public well and desilting of dam's catchment area to ensure uninterrupted of drinking water supply				
9.	Brief Description about the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desilting the catchment area of dam of a nearby river • Digging for new public well 				

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation of a new rising mains • Provision of additional distribution network
10	Expected Outcome (Immediate/Mid-Term/Long Term)	During the monsoon season, the current source (old public well) gets submerged due to flooding of nearby river. Residents from 2 villages will get uninterrupted water supply at 55 lpcdin the long term through FHTCs.
11	Impact of the Project (as per the Sankalp, SDG and Mission Antyodaya)	Reduced drudgery for women in households during monsoon and adequate water for all. This project will reduce the expenses that incur on water supply tankers
12	Farm/ Non-Farm activity	Non-Farm activity
13	Duration of the Project with commencement date	6 Months
14	Activities to be taken alongwith Timeline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of Village Action Plan • Ground level surveys with respect to technical and social aspects • Preparation of estimates and Detailed Project Report (DPR) based on the VAPs • Discussion with line departments for convergence • Technical and Administration Approval by RWS Dep • Tendering process to identify EPC firm for construction • Preparation of work order and allotment • Preparation of schedule for implementation of every activity • Monitoring sheet to be developed by Block level Deputy Engineer/ Junior Engineer • Preparation of onsite work chart • Monitoring of execution by Block level Deputy Engineer/ Junior Engineer • Trial run of scheme with new source and rising mains • Handing over of scheme to the GPs
15	Key features of the Project	Old public well (source) which is used to get submerged during floods is replaced by new well which will act as the source. Desilting the dam will increase its storage capacity and minimize the severity of floods
16	Areas covered (No. of GP/BP)	2GPs
17	Implementation strategies	-
18	Number of persons employed in the project (Regular/Mandays to be created)	Approx. 15 persons will be engaged
19	Income generation	Minimum wage and above

	(person income)			
20	Number of persons indirectly benefitted from the Project	All people residing in the 2 GPs		
21	Total No. of Households benefitted (if any)	All HHs in the 2 GPs		
22	No. of SHGs/FPO involved in the project	NA		
23	Linkages with other Institutions/Agencies (NGOs/CBOs/CSOs/Academic Institutions etc.)	NA		
24	Convergence with line departments	MGNREGS, DWSSM, GSDA		
25	Total Cost of the Project Source of funding (OSR/ Central State Schemes/ other source of funding)	Total Cost	Components	Resource Envelop
		1. 6,00,000/- 2. 4,00,000/- 3. 3,00,000/- 4. 2,00,000/- 5. 18,00,000/-	1. Desilting of catchment of dam 2. Digging for new well 3. Construction of new well 4. Installation of new rising mains 5. Provision of additional distribution network and FHTCs	1. MNREGS 2. FFC 3. FFC 4. FFC 5. JJM
26	Brief features of the project (in terms technology/ process/ linkages etc)	Technology	Process	Linkages
		Desilting of dam and construction of new well with cement-concrete ring	Nearby dam will be desilted so that its capacity increases and chances of floods are reduced. Construction of new well away from the river will ensure uninterrupted supply of water even in the event of floods. New rising mains and distribution network will provide continuous water supply to all households as prescribed under JJM	JJM FFC MNREGS
27	Convergence Strategies	Convergence details	Human Resource Support	Linkages taken care of: Marketing/ Handholding/ Training/ Technology
		As per above	MGNREGS and RWS	Skilled persons for

			construction and training to GP members
28	Details of beneficiaries (including number of people from vulnerable and marginalised sections of the society)	-	
29	Assets created from the Project (if any)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New public well – 10.5 m dia. X 9 m depth Capacity 3.14 lakhs litre • Rising mains – 110 mm dia. GI pipeline, length 550 m • ESR – 60,000 litre capacity 	
30	Details of Backward-forward linkages of the Project	-	
31	Monitoring Strategy (Agencies involved in the monitoring process)	RWSD-ZP, DWSM, EPC firm & ISAs (IEC & CB)	
32	Marketing Strategy	-	
33	Capacity Building of the stakeholders	<p>Rigorous IEC and SBCC events</p> <p>IPC activities</p> <p>Awareness drives in villages and schools</p>	
34	Evaluation of the Project	-	
35	Sustainability Plan of the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meters to be provided to all households to keep water consumption in check • New tariff to be set after completion of scheme to ensure financial sustainability • HHs and institutional level rainwater harvesting structures to be installed • Gradual shift to solar power to reduce energy bills and carbon footprint 	

Project on Development of Nature-Positive Self-Reliant Villages in Betul District, Madhya Pradesh

1.	Name of the Project	<i>Development of Nature-Positive Self-Reliant Villages in Betul District, Madhya Pradesh</i>				
2.	Majority of Sankalps taken by GP in the IP/DP area The project is at developmental stage and data are to be compiled.	Sl. No.	Name of Themes	Number of GPs opted for the theme	Percentage of GPs opted for the theme	
		1	Poverty Free and Enhanced Livelihood Village			
		2	Healthy Village			
		3	Child Friendly Village			
		4	Water Sufficient Village			
		5	Clean and Green Village			
		6	Self Sufficient Infrastructure in village			
		7	Socially Secured Village			
		8	Village with Good Governance			
		9	Women Friendly village			
3.	Theme of Project (as per nine LSDG themes)	Theme 5: Clean and Green Village				
4.	SDG being addressed by the Project	SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being				
5.	Gaps addressed as per Mission Antyodaya The project is at developmental stage and data are to be	Name of Subject (29 Subjects)				
		Name of sub-subjects	No. of GPs in IP/DP	No. of GPs with critical gaps	Number of GPs with Moderate gaps	No. of GPs with strength
		i)				

compiled.	ii)			
	iii)			
	iv)			
6. Implementing Panchayat (PIA)	IP			
7. Goal of the Project	Sustainably enhance the socio-economic condition of the communities based in project area through unique nature-based business models to ensure sustainability, replicability and scalability.			
8. Objective of the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce dependence on forests for fuel wood and fodder needs • Undertake Forest landscape Restoration • Enable access to affordable, reliable and stable alternative energy • Create sustainable livelihood interventions opportunities • Strengthen local institutions and engage them in nature-positive activities • Reduction in carbon emissions from cooking, heating, agri pumps etc 			
9. Brief Description about the Project	<p>Betul is a tribal dominated forested district. There are 1344 villages in the district, out of which 1206 villages are situated with 5 km radius of the forest boundary. There is a high number of cattle (1965), buffalo (453), goat (533) per 1000 households in Betul. In addition to the high dependence of the population on forests for timber, fuel wood, and bamboo, the grazing pressure on forests is also three times the carrying capacity.</p> <p>Local communities often use fuel wood for cooking, heating and livelihood purposes in villages in and around forest areas. This poses a threat to forest cover. Using fuel wood for cooking and heating also causes indoor air pollution, a cause of about half a million premature deaths in India. Moreover, women spend 4 hours every day cooking when using traditional stoves. Moreover, many villagers have unreliable source of energy from the grid.</p> <p>The Green India Mission document for selected landscapes in MP also mentions that there are limited livelihood opportunities in Betul and malpractices for collection of non-timber forest produce (NTFP) species are prevalent.</p> <p>Under this backdrop of Betul district, the project aims to work towards improving the socio-economic conditions of the local communities while taking steps to conserving biodiversity by strengthening local institutions. The project will help reduce fuel</p>			

		wood dependency of communities living in and around forest areas from 26 villages in Betul district in Madhya Pradesh through provision of affordable, reliable and stable alternative energy. It will also take-up skill building and upgradation of the local communities around dairy farming and sustainable harvesting of NTFPs to ensure creation of sustainable livelihood opportunities. Existing local institutions such as Self-Help Group (SHG), and Joint Forest Management Committee (JFMC) will be strengthened and used to achieve the above objectives.
1	Expected Outcome (Immediate/Mid-Term/Long Term)	<u>Immediate:</u> Improved capacity of local communities; <u>Mid-term:</u> More stable local institutions; <u>Long-term:</u> Improved socio-economic conditions of local community; Improved environmental conditions, forests, water sources and biodiversity
1	Impact of the Project (as per the Sankalp, SDG and Mission Antyodaya)	Development of nature-positive villages that are economically and socially uplifted
1	Farm/ Non-Farm activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Enhancing community-based nurseries, afforestation and agroforestry activities using native species under Forest landscape restoration (FLR) B. Training and Capacity building of multiple stakeholders on FLR and Smart Energy C. Installation of Smart Minigrids and using them to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Operate induction plates for cooking and water heating purposes b. Convert agricultural residue to pellets, and use them for clean cooking with energy efficient stoves. c. Provide uninterrupted, reliable energy access to process forest and agricultural produce. d. Allow practicing irrigation more effectively through a common source of water, reducing the number of pumps and resulting in energy savings. D. Enhancing and upgrading skills for local communities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Encourage them to take-up dairy farming and adopt good dairy farming practices b. Ensure sustainable harvesting of NTFPs is practiced c. Maintenance and supply chain of Smart Minigrids E. Strengthening of local institutions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Develop relevant course material, modules and courses b. Strengthen and use the existing SHG network to organize various skill-based trainings c. Facilitate creation of a Farmer Producer Organization

		(FPO) around collection, processing, packaging and marketing of key NTFP products from the area a. Engage more youth and educated people in the JFMCs to undertake plantation activities (such as of fodder and fuel wood species) to meet the need and ensure monitoring
1	Duration of the Project with commencement date	TBD
1	Activities to be taken along with Timeline	TBD
1	Key features of the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening of local institutions and engaging them in project activities • Climate change mitigation and adaptation • Reduction on fuel wood dependence of community members • Forest Landscape restoration • Provision of right amount of energy to the right location, at the right time, and at the right price
1	Areas covered (No. of GP/BP)	26 villages in Betul district in 1-2 Blocks
1	Implementation strategies	Information not provided
1	Number of persons employed in the project (Regular/Mandays to be created)	Regular: Mandays:
1	Income generation (person income)	
2	Number of persons indirectly benefitted from the Project	6000 (taking 5 members per family, we have 3000 families*5=15000 individuals. Assuming 40% non-adult population, who get benefitted indirectly, we get 0.4*15000=6000 members)
2	Total No. of Households benefitted (if any)	All the 3000 families in the 26 villages will get directly benefitted with improved power supply, reduced fuelwood dependency, and better opportunities for generating livelihood.
2	No. of SHGs/FPO involved in the project	TBD**
2	Linkages with other Institutions/Agencies	TBD

	(NGOs/CBOs/CSOs/Academic Institutions etc.)			
2	Convergence with line departments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest department, • New and Renewable Energy department, • Rural and Panchayati Raj department, • Agriculture department • Tribal Welfare department etc. 		
2	Total Cost of the Project Source of funding (OSR/ Central State Schemes/ other source of funding)	Total Cost	Components	Resource Envelope
		Information Not Available	Information Not Available	Information Not Available
2	Brief features of the project (in terms technology/ process/ linkages etc)	Technology	Process	Linkages
		Information Not Available	Information Not Available	Information Not Available
2	Convergence Strategies	Convergence details	Human Resource Support	Linkages taken care of: Marketing/ Handholding/ Training/ Technology
		Information Not Available	Information Not Available	Information Not Available
2	Details of beneficiaries (including number of people from vulnerable and marginalised sections of the society)	SC Population:1515 (10.1% of 15000) (Assumption: 10.1% SC population in Betul) ST Population: 6345 (42.3% of 15000) (Assumption: 42.3% ST population in Betul)		
2	Assets created from the Project (if any)	Tangible assets: Smart Minigrids; Pellet making machines Intangible assets: FPO; course material *The count of the above: TBD		
3	Details of Backward-forward linkages of the Project	TBD		
3	Monitoring Strategy (Agencies involved in the monitoring	TBD		

	process)	
3.	Marketing Strategy	TBD
3.	Capacity Building of the stakeholders	TBD
3.	Evaluation of the Project	TBD
3.	Sustainability Plan of the Project	TBD

** TBD: To be developed. Some of this will require visit to the field areas and preliminary surveys – Information provided by IUCN in their original document.

Project on Rural Solid, Faecal Sludge Management Technology Park

1. Name of the Project	<i>Rural Solid, faecal sludge management technology park</i>				
2. Majority of Sankalps taken by GP in the IP/DP area: * Not Applicable as this is a conceptual project. However, IP/DP shall fill up in its respective actual data	Sl. No.	Name of Themes		Number of GPs opted for the theme	Percentage of GPs opted for the theme
	1	Poverty Free and Enhanced Livelihood Village			
	2	Healthy Village			
	3	Child Friendly Village			
	4	Water Sufficient Village			
	5	Clean and Green Village			
	6	Self Sufficient Infrastructure in village			
	7	Socially Secured Village			
	8	Village with Good Governance			
	9	Women Friendly village			
3. Theme of Project (as per nine LSDG themes)	Theme 5: Clean and Green Village				
4. SDG being addressed by the Project	SDG 6: Ensure access to water and sanitation for all				
5. Gaps addressed as per Mission Antyodaya * Not Applicable as this is a conceptual project. However, IP/DP shall fill up in its respective actual data	Name of Subject (29 Subjects)				
	Name of sub-subjects	No. of GPs in IP/D P	No. of GPs with critical gaps	Number of GPs with Moderate gaps	No. of GPs with strength
	i)				
	ii)				
	iii)				
iv)					
6. Implementing Panchayat (PIA)	IP				
7. Goal of the Project	Capacity building and IEC of the GP level functionaries on waste management and disseminate appropriate technologies				
8. Objective of the Project	The main objective of the projects is to provide the modern technology with all the vital information to the residents of Block Panchayats.				

9.	Brief Description about the Project	The project Rural Solid, faecal sludge management technology park will be implemented by Block Panchayat on Cleanliness. The project would provide all technical options and knowledge to manage solid waste and faecal sludge to GPs. The project will be designed in 3 dimensions viz. Solid Waste, Faecal Sludge Treatment and Manure Sale counter. The project has been designed for a short period i.e. for 6 months
10	Expected Outcome (Immediate/Mid-Term/Long Term)	Appropriate solutions to any kind of waste management problem will be addressed with geo-climatic sensitive technology
11	Impact of the Project (as per the Sankalp, SDG and Mission Antyodaya)	GPs can save money and earn with waste management and villages will be cleaned and green in sustainable manner with support from business model
12	Farm/ Non-Farm activity	Both
13	Duration of the Project with commencement date	6 months
14	Activities to be taken alongwith Timeline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of the place at the block level • Selection of area-specific SWM • Selection of the agencies to design and build the technology park • Actual creation of different models/prototypes/ display/ installation • Compost Manure sale counter initiation. • Organizing exposure visits of functionaries to park • Technology Park creation will take around at least three months
15	Key features of the Project	<p>Park will have following models:</p> <p>Solid waste</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Household dustbin 2. Community dustbin 3. Tricycle 4. Battery operated tricycle 5. Cluster plastic storage cage 6. Village level plastic storage shed 7. household compost pit 8. Community composting pit -NADEP 9. Vermicomposting unit 10. HDPE Woven tetra vermi bed <p>Fecal sludge treatment</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tiger Biofilter technology 2. Deep raw entrenchment 3. Planted sludge drying beds 4. Horizontal planted gravel filter

		5. Polishing pond 6. Unplanted sludge drying beds Manure sale counter 1. Vermi compost 2. Sonkhat 3. Other composts 4. Wastepaper products Some of the above will be only displayed in prototype.		
16	Areas covered (No. of GP/BP)	1 Block Panchayat		
17	Implementation strategies			
18	Number of persons employed in the project (Regular/Mandays to be created)	Regular: 3 persons Mandays:		
19	Income generation (person income)			
20	Number of persons indirectly benefitted from the Project			
21	Total No. of Households benefitted (if any)			
22	No. of SHGs/FPO involved in the project	Approx. 25		
23	Linkages with other Institutions/Agencies (NGOs/CBOs/CSOs/Academic Institutions etc.)			
24	Convergence with line departments	Departments of Drinking Water and Sanitation and Public Health Engineering		
25	Total Cost of the Project	Total Cost (Rs. In Cr)	Components	Resource Envelop
		0.05	Models, prototypes, constructions, displays, exposure visits and capacity-building activities	BPDP
	Source of funding (OSR/ Central State Schemes/ other source of funding)			

26	Brief features of the project (in terms technology/ process/ linkages etc)	Technology	Process	Linkages
		Propagating MDWS Approved technologies	Displaying Gio situation-based selection techniques	SBM, JJM, Mazi Vasundhara and other flagships
27	Convergence Strategies	Convergence details	Human Resource Support	Linkages taken care of: Marketing/ Handholding/ Training/ Technology
		SBM, JJM, Mazi Vasundhara, FC, CSRs	SBM JJM and line department staff. Attempt to involve CBO, NGOs	Established SHGs, CBOs NGOs and Govt. Departments including Agriculture, Environment etc.
28	Details of beneficiaries (including number of people from vulnerable and marginalised sections of the society)	* Not Applicable as this is a conceptual project. However, IP/DP shall fill up in its respective actual data		
29	Assets created from the Project (if any)	Live models, prototypes as mentioned		
30	Details of Backward-forward linkages of the Project	Procurement of local raw materials – value addition – branding / packaging – sale through online / offline channels		
31	Monitoring Strategy (Agencies involved in the monitoring process)	Audit, third party assessment at block level and village level		
32	Marketing Strategy	Branding of the manure		
33	Capacity Building of the stakeholders	Value addition training to SHGs/youth groups		
34	Evaluation of the Project	Increase in clean and green villages		
35	Sustainability Plan of the Project	Developing as business model		

Project on Rural Liquid Waste Management Technology Park

1.	Name of the Project	<i>Rural Liquid Waste Management Technology Park</i>				
2.	Majority of Sankalps taken by GP in the IP/DP area * Not Applicable as this is a conceptual project. However, IP/DP shall fill up in its respective actual data	Sl. No.	Name of Themes	Number of GPs opted for the theme	Percentage of GPs opted for the theme	
		1	Poverty Free and Enhanced Livelihood Village			
		2	Healthy Village			
		3	Child Friendly Village			
		4	Water Sufficient Village			
		5	Clean and Green Village			
		6	Self Sufficient Infrastructure in village			
		7	Socially Secured Village			
		8	Village with Good Governance			
		9	Women Friendly village			
3.	Theme of Project (as per nine LSDG themes)	Theme 5: Clean and Green Village				
4.	SDG being addressed by the Project	SDG 6: Ensure access to water and sanitation for all				
5.	Gaps addressed as per Mission Antyodaya * Not Applicable as this is a conceptual project. However, IP/DP shall fill up in its respective actual data	Name of Subject (29 Subjects)				
		Name of sub-subjects	No. of GPs in IP/DP	No. of GPs with critical gaps	Number of GPs with Moderate gaps	No. of GPs with strength
		i)				
		ii)				
		iii)				
		iv)				
6.	Implementing Panchayat (PIA)	IP				
7.	Goal of the Project	Capacity building and IEC of the GP level functionaries on waste management and disseminate appropriate technologies				
8.	Objective of the	GP can choose appropriate technology to manage waste				

	Project	
9.	Brief Description about the Project	Block Panchayat aims to provide all technical options and knowledge to manage liquid waste to selected GPs. Capacity building and IEC of the GP level functionaries on waste management and dissemination appropriate technologies are local goals of the project.
10.	Expected Outcome (Immediate/Mid-Term/Long Term)	Appropriate solutions to any kind of waste management problem will be addressed with geo-climatic sensitive technology
11.	Impact of the Project (as per the Sankalp, SDG and Mission Antyodaya)	GPs can save money and earn with waste management and villages will be cleaned and green in a sustainable manner with support from the business model .
12.	Farm/ Non-Farm activity	Both
13.	Duration of the Project with commencement date	6 months from inception and continue
14.	Activities to be taken along with Timeline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of the place at block level • Selection of area specific LWM • Selection of the agencies to design and build technology park • Actual creation of different models/prototypes/ display/ installation. • Organizing exposure visits of functionaries to park • Technology Park creation will take around at least three months
15.	Key features of the Project	<p>Park will have the following models: Liquid waste</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Household soak pit ii. Household leach pit iii. Household magic pit iv. Kitchen garden at HH level v. Community leach pit vi. Stabilization pond vii. DEWATS viii. Constructed wetland ix. Integrated wetland x. Community plantation using wastewater <p>Some of the above will be only displayed in the prototype.</p>
16.	Areas covered (No. of GP/BP)	1 Park in 1 Block
17.	Implementation	Will be developed in six months from inception and will continue till

	strategies	2030		
18.	Number of persons employed in the project (Regular/Mandays to be created)	Regular: * Not Applicable as this is a conceptual project. However, IP/DP shall fill up in its respective actual data Mandays:		
19.	Income generation (person income)			
20.	Number of persons indirectly benefitted from the Project	Entire community of block and adjacent blocks		
21.	Total No. of Households benefitted (if any)	Entire community of block and adjacent blocks		
22.	No. of SHGs/FPO involved in the project	Approx. 25		
23.	Linkages with other Institutions/Agencies (NGOs/CBOs/CSOs/Academic Institutions etc.)	* Not Applicable as this is a conceptual project. However, IP/DP shall fill up in its respective actual data		
24.	Convergence with line departments	Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Department of Rural Development, Department of Agriculture & farmer's Welfare and Department of Environment		
25.	Total Cost of the Project	Total Cost (Rs. In Cr)	Components	Resource Envelop
	Source of funding (OSR/ Central State Schemes/ other source of funding)	0.04	Models, prototypes, constructions, display, exposure visits and capacity building activities BPDP	BPDP
26.	Brief features of the project (in terms of technology/ process/ linkages etc)	Technology	Process	Linkages
		Propagating MDWS Approved technologies	Displaying GEO situation-based selection techniques	SBM, JJM, Mazi Vasundhara and JJM other flagships
27.	Convergence Strategies	Convergence details	Human Resource Support	Linkages taken care of: Marketing/

				Handholding/ Training/ Technology
		SBM, JJM, Mazi Vasundhara, FC, CSRs	SBM JJM and line department staff. Attempt to involve CBO, NGOs	Established SHGs, CBOs NGOs and Govt. Departments including Agriculture, Environment etc.
28.	Details of beneficiaries (including number of people from vulnerable and marginalised sections of the society)	Information not provided		
29.	Assets created from the Project (if any)	1 Park in 1 Block		
30.	Details of Backward-forward linkages of the Project	Procurement of local raw materials – value addition – branding/packaging – sale through online/offline channels		
31.	Monitoring Strategy (Agencies involved in the monitoring process)	Audit, third party assessment at the block level and village level		
32.	Marketing Strategy	Branding of the manure		
33.	Capacity Building of the stakeholders	Value addition training to SHGs/youth groups		
34.	Evaluation of the Project	Increase in clean and green villages		
35.	Sustainability Plan of the Project	Developing as business model		

Project on Integrated Solid Waste Management Facility 7TPD- A Multi-village/GP /Block Level - Material Recovery Facility

1.	Name of the Project	<i>Integrated Solid Waste Management Facility 7TPD- A Multi-village/GP /Block Level - Material Recovery Facility</i>				
2.	Majority of Sankalps taken by GP in the IP/DP area	Sl. No.	Name of Themes	Number of GPs opted for the theme	Percentage of GPs opted for the theme	
	* IP/DP shall fill up its actual data	1	Poverty Free and Enhanced Livelihood Village			
		2	Healthy Village			
		3	Child Friendly Village			
		4	Water Sufficient Village			
		5	Clean and Green Village			
		6	Self Sufficient Infrastructure in village			
		7	Socially Secured Village			
		8	Village with Good Governance			
		9	Women Friendly village			
3.	Theme of Project (as per nine LSDG themes)	Theme 5: Clean and Green Village				
4.	SDG being addressed by the Project	SDG 6: Ensure access to water and sanitation for all				
5.	Gaps addressed as per Mission Antyodaya	Name of Subject (29 Subjects)				
	* IP/DP shall fill up its actual data	Name of sub-subjects	No. of GPs in IP/DP	No. of GPs with critical gaps	Number of GPs with Moderate gaps	No. of GPs with strength
		i)				
		ii)				
		iii)				
		iv)				
6.	Implementing Panchayat (PIA)	IP				
7.	Goal of the Project	To safely manage the solid waste generated in rural areas; Create employment opportunities for rural population; through circular economy of the waste.				

8.	Objective of the Project	Solid waste management generating circular economy
9.	Brief Description about the Project	The project aims at creating a socio-technical model for solid waste management linking the informal economy to the formal economy. The project involves establishing a Material Recovery and recycling facility, for a sustainable system of waste management. Institutionalization of the waste management system within the existing governance framework, with employment generation, leading to improved socio-economic conditions of waste workers are a crucial component of the project.
10.	Expected Outcome (Immediate/Mid-Term/Long Term)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste/Landfill free rural areas - the solid waste generated in the area of intervention will be treated in an environment-friendly and scientific manner. • Improvement in the health of the community and improvement in the socio-economic situation of the employed sanitation workers
11.	Impact of the Project (as per the Sankalp, SDG and Mission Antyodaya)	Implementation of best practices of circular economy concept through effective waste management and recycling to create clean and green sustainable rural areas
12.	Farm/ Non-Farm activity	Both
13.	Duration of the Project with commencement date	12 months
14.	Activities to be taken along with Timeline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline study to analyse the waste generation pattern of the rural area identified for intervention • Discussion with the Panchayat; Local community; technical support agencies • Identification of the facility site; and allocation of the land • Project preparation, approval and budget allocation • Construction or setting up the shed and electricity, water connection at facility. • Procurement of Machines such as Conveyor belt, Bailing machine and forklift, collection vehicle for MRF; Air blower, Agglomerate, Shredder, Extruder for Recycling facility. • Issuing Consent to establish (CTE) and Consent to operate (CTO) state Pollution control board SPCB. • Selection of agency to operate the facility. • Development of an operational plan • Door to Door Collection of segregated solid waste on daily

		<p>basis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secondary segregation of valuables and non-valuable solid waste. • Removal of existing landfill or legacy waste site • Selling the recyclables to recyclers and inert waste to be sent to Cement factories for co-incineration.
15	Key features of the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection, segregation, and recycling of all type of non-biodegradable solid waste • Environmentally friendly disposal of non-recyclable solid waste. • Generation of revenue out of solid waste circular economy system. • Improved socio-economic conditions of waste workers
16	Areas covered (No. of GP/BP)	All GPs in a Block – Depending upon population distribution
17	Implementation strategies	All GPs in a Block – Depending upon population distribution
18	Number of persons employed in the project (Regular/Mandays to be created)	Regular: Approx. 14 (8 at GP and 6 at BP) Mandays:
19	Income generation (person income)	Minimum wage and above
20	Number of persons indirectly benefitted from the Project	Population of 10 Gram panchayats
21	Total No. of Households benefitted (if any)	All HHs in 10 Gram Panchayats
22	No. of SHGs/FPO involved in the project	20 SHG's (2 in each GP) at GP level can be involved in collection/segregation of valuable waste at GP level (The waste can be purchased by those SHGs for MRF as raw material)
23	Linkages with other Institutions/Agencies (NGOs/CBOs/CSOs/Academic Institutions etc.)	CSOs/Scouts and Guides, NCC for IEC activities, Educational institutes for survey and conducting awareness generation activities.
24	Convergence with line departments	PRD, PHED, SRLM, MNREGS, SBM-U, DWSC,

25	Total Cost of the Project Source of funding (OSR/ Central State Schemes/ other source of funding)	Total Cost (Rs. In Cr) 0.32	Components Decentralized dry waste shed, Community Wet Waste composting/biogas shed Mini MRF, Conveyor, Baling machine Material Recovery Facility, Air blower, Agglomerate, Shredder, Extruder, conveyor belt	Resource Envelop FFC, SBM G, MNREGS
26	Brief features of the project (in terms technology/ process/ linkages etc)	Technology	Process	Linkages
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All wet waste composted/biogas at community level (Humus method of composting) • Machines for MRF, • Vehicles for door-to-door collection, transport of waste from village shed to panchayat mini MRF to block MRF. 	Source segregation at home level, Collection of door-to-door waste, storage at decentralized shed, transport to Mini MRF, first level sorting and baling of high value (PET, LD, aluminum), transport to Material recovery facility (Block level), sorting of waste, shredding of hard plastics, processing of soft plastics into lumps or granules for sale; Disposal of waste	SBM, JJM, FFC, MNREGS
27	Convergence Strategies	Convergence details	Human Resource Support	Linkages taken care of: Marketing/ Handholding/ Training/

			Technology
		SBM, JJM, FFC, CSRs	SBM, JJM and line department staff. Attempt to involve CBO, NGOs
28	Details of beneficiaries (including number of people from vulnerable and marginalised sections of the society)	Informal Safai Sathis, SHGs creating products from waste or upcycling of waste (charcoal briquets, glass cullet manufacture)	
29	Assets created from the Project (if any)	MRF facility, Products to sell for further recycling or upcycling	
30	Details of Backward-forward linkages of the Project	Procurement of local raw materials – value addition – branding / packaging – sale through online / offline channels	
31	Monitoring Strategy (Agencies involved in the monitoring process)	Hire one environmental service firm for the regular monitoring of MRF facility and recycling facility	
32	Marketing Strategy	Connecting to eco-friendly brands for selling clean and bailed waste for upcycling and recycling	
33	Capacity Building of the stakeholders	Rigorous IEC and SBCC events Study/exposure visits of the management committee to see the best practices	
34	Evaluation of the Project	Increased in number of clean and green villages, Black spot free and landfill-free rural areas	
35	Sustainability Plan of the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste collection user charges • Charging the cost for treatment of waste from Bulk Waste Generators (BWGs) such as restaurants, educational institutes, religious institutes, Residential Welfare Associations (RWAs), offices, shops, market complexes etc. • Selling the cleaned, segregated, and bailed waste to the respective waste recycler, up cycler to generate revenue. • Value addition by processing clean waste into granules and selling further for recycling would give more income. • Once the SWM facility is stable, generating revenue through EPR credits should exceed the costs ensuring the economic sustainability of project by converting it into a business model. 	

Project on Revitalizing Traditional Cottage Industries in Jharkhand

1.	Name of the Project	Revitalizing Traditional Cottage Industries in Jharkhand				
2.	Majority of Sankalps taken by GP in the IP/DP area* * This is beneficiary oriented project. IP/DP may fill up its own data.	Sl. No.	Name of Themes	Number of GPs opted for the theme	Percentage of GPs opted for the theme	
		1	Poverty Free and Enhanced Livelihood Village			
		2	Healthy Village			
		3	Child Friendly Village			
		4	Water Sufficient Village	-	-	
		5	Clean and Green Village			
		6	Self Sufficient Infrastructure in village			
		7	Socially Secured Village			
		8	Village with Good Governance			
		9	Women Friendly village			
3.	Theme of Project (as per nine LSDG themes)	Socially Secured Village				
4.	SDG being addressed by the Project	SDG 1, 2, 5, 8				
5.	Gaps addressed as per Mission Antyodaya * This is beneficiary oriented project. IP/DP may fill up its own data.	Name of Subject (29 Subjects)	Small-scale industries			
		Name of sub-subjects	No. of GPs in IP/DP	No. of GPs with critical gaps	Number of GPs with Moderate gaps	No. of GPs with strength
		i) Poverty alleviation				
		ii)				
		iii)				
		iv)				
6.	Implementing Panchayat (PIA)	Block Panchayat				
7.	Goal of the Project	This project aims to rebuild the rural economy of the poor in 15 Gram Panchayats by upgrading the traditional livelihood skills of 1500 marginalized women, especially from the many marginalized communities.				

8.	Objective of the Project	1. Enhancing the artisan skill of 1500 Women from the vulnerable community 2. 7000 Rupees/month enhance income to 1500 Women. 3. Panchayats to become an important actor in promoting artisan and developing adequate infrastructure for artisan community.
9.	Brief Description about the Project	Jharkhand is a home to different tribal communities, with different types of tribal art forms like bamboo, wood, Dhokra, Soharai painting ,Paitkar painting etc , these tribal art forms are not getting any proper platform to showcase their cultural heritage and art form, Due to which it is not getting recognized and traditional livelihood of those families are getting lost. It is a time of Globalization & innovation. If these art forms with slight fusion with wood, bamboo & Dokra and exploring new markets can create a huge market in Jharkhand, India and even overseas. Therefore, DoPR in collaboration with the artisan community and GPs is looking forward enhance the income & revitalize the rural women's livelihood.
10	Expected Outcome (Immediate/Mid-Term/Long Term)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total 1500 beneficiaries trained in art, craft, entrepreneurship and leadership. Out of 1500, 1200 to become entrepreneurs/artist. • Expected revenue generate / annum – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • after 1 year 2 Cr. • 2 nd year 5 Cr. • 3 rd year 12 Cr • Generation of a monthly income to the artisan of Rs. 7000 to 15000. • The development of an online marketplace will ensure direct reach to the customer hence better visibility, reach and smooth business process for future entrepreneurs. Promotion of tribal arts and culture of Jharkhand worldwide. • OSR of GPs to go up & GPs roles become more vibrant
11	Impact of the Project (as per the Sankalp, SDG and Mission Antyodaya)	
12	Farm/ Non-Farm activity	Non-farm
13	Duration of the Project with commencement date	16 Months
14	Activities to be taken alongwith Timeline	
15	Key features of the Project	
16	Areas covered (No. of GP/BP)	
17	Implementation strategies	
18	Number of persons	Regular: 1500

	employed in the project (Regular/Mandays to be created)	Mandays:		
19	Income generation (person income)	5000-7500/ Person/Month		
20	Number of persons indirectly benefitted from the Project	10000 people		
21	Total No. of Households benefitted (if any)	4000		
22	No. of SHGs/FPO involved in the project	250 SHGs		
23	Linkages with other Institutions/Agencies (NGOs/CBOs/CSOs/Academic Institutions etc.)			
24	Convergence with line departments			
25	Total Cost of the Project	4.00 Cr.		
	Source of funding (OSR/ Central State Schemes/ other source of funding)	RGSA	State Fund	
26	Brief features of the project (in terms technology/ process/ linkages etc)			
27	Convergence Strategies	Convergence details	Human Resource Support	Linkages taken care of: Marketing/ Handholding/ Training/ Technology
28	Details of beneficiaries (including number of people from vulnerable and marginalised sections of the society)	1500 women from the vulnerable groups will be selected. Mostly from SC/ST community.		
29	Assets created from the Project (if any)	Premises of already existing Panchayat Bhawan, Village School. GOV building about min 2000 sq. ft will be developed. - Sheds, Almirah, Table, Chair, Office stationery & Printer will be brought under the projects		

30	Details of Backward-forward linkages of the Project	The primary storage center for the product will be the Gram panchayat in other words GP will act as an aggregator of all the products. They shall receive the craft with name of the artisan will be recorded on the register. Monthly payment of the product will be done from the panchayat itself from the working capital. Later Gram panchayat with the help of its team sells the product as demand arises. Other than online, Products will be available with Jharcraft & The People Tree which are B-B buyers of handicrafts.
31	Monitoring Strategy (Agencies involved in the monitoring process)	panchayat shall regularly (on Day Basis) monitor the production & marketing of the products. - SPMU (DoPR) will work closely with TSA & GPs and monthly monitor the progress of the projects
32	Marketing Strategy	This activity needs an intensive marketing strategy. A team of 5 people to be employed under this activity. The team will carry out a different intensive study, promote of product and link with different government departments & other agencies. They will category involved in B2B business only.
33	Capacity Building of the stakeholders	
34	Evaluation of the Project	
35	Sustainability Plan of the Project	This program looks forward to build the skill sets of the artisan and also providing a market Once the community capability is enhanced and institutional linkages with the market linkages are developed is likely to have more sustainability. However, 5 Professional cost which is around 28 Lakh needs to be supported by the income of artisan in long run. Therefore, 15% of total sales need to be kept as a reserve for O&M expenses from sales from the 10th month onwards. So that OSR, O&M, HR Costs can be met in long run. GPs will act as an aggregator & sell the artisan crafts with the help of the support person/staff.

Project on Building Entrepreneurship Eco-System at Panchayat level

1. Name of the Project	Building Entrepreneurship Eco-System at Panchayat level *				
2. Majority of Sankalps taken by GP in the IP/DP area* * This is a conceptual project. IP/DP may fill its dta.	Sl. No.	Name of Themes	Number of GPs opted for the theme		Percentage of GPs opted for the theme
	1	Poverty Free and Enhanced Livelihood Village			
	2	Healthy Village			
	3	Child Friendly Village			
	4	Water Sufficient Village	-		-
	5	Clean and Green Village			
	6	Self Sufficient Infrastructure in village			
	7	Socially Secured Village			
	8	Village with Good Governance			
9	Women Friendly village				
3. Theme of Project (as per nine LSDG themes)	Socially Secured village				
4. SDG being addressed by the Project					
5. Gaps addressed as per Mission Antyodaya * This is a conceptual project. IP/DP may fill its dta.	Name of Subject (29 Subjects)		Drinking Water		
	Name of sub-subjects	No. of GPs in IP/DP	No. of GPs with critical gaps	Number of GPs with Moderate gaps	No. of GPs with strength
	i)				
	ii)				
	iii)				
iv)					
6. Implementing Panchayat (PIA)	District Panchayat				
7. Goal of the Project					
8. Objective of the Project	Through this program 20 social enterprises will be selected that will operate with the Hub & Spoke model, catering to the above mentioned domains through integrating community members at the panchayat level with the				

		condition of profit sharing.
9.	Brief Description about the Project	IRMA ISEED proposes to launch an Incubation programme, where the social enterprises will be selected from pan India. These enterprises would be working for or working with rural communities through their social ventures. The selected 20 social enterprises will operate with the Hub & Spoke model, catering to the 'Livelihoods', 'Environment & Climate Action', 'Health & Wellness', and 'Social Development' domains through integrating rural community members at the panchayat level with the condition of generating livelihood for the community.
10.	Expected Outcome (Immediate/Mid-Term/Long Term)	IRMA ISEED would mentor the start-ups in setting up the procurement model in a way that they procure their materials through the efficient supply chain emerging from panchayat level, on the other hand it will train the communities with support from the Department of Panchayati Raj to create a strong mechanism of sourcing the materials from communities and aggregate them at panchayat level for further selling
11.	Impact of the Project (as per the Sankalp, SDG and Mission Antyodaya)	This proposed incubation cohort aims at impacting at least 100 micro enterprises/collectives/SHGs directly through the supporting the start-ups. The social enterprises will work with the socially and economically backward rural population from different parts of India and will impact more than 10,000 lives indirectly through the program. More than 500 numbers of direct employment created through the social enterprises. Almost 80%, reinvest a proportion of the surplus to further their social or environmental goals through growth and development activities.
12.	Farm/ Non-Farm activity	Non-Farm
13.	Duration of the Project with commencement date	3 Years
14.	Activities to be taken alongwith Timeline	
15.	Key features of the Project	
16.	Areas covered (No. of GP/BP)	
17.	Implementation strategies	
18.	Number of persons employed in the project (Regular/Mandays to be created)	Regular: 500 Mandays:

1	Income generation (person income)			
2	Number of persons indirectly benefitted from the Project	10,000		
2	Total No. of Households benefitted (if any)			
2	No. of SHGs/FPO involved in the project	100 micro enterprises/collectives/SHGs directly through the supporting the start-ups		
2	Linkages with other Institutions/Agencies (NGOs/CBOs/CSOs/Academic Institutions etc.)			
2	Convergence with line departments	Department of Panchayati Raj, Rural Development Departments etc.		
2	Total Cost of the Project	3.60 Cr.		
	Source of funding (OSR/Central State Schemes/other source of funding)			
2	Brief features of the project (in terms technology/ process/linkages etc)			
2	Convergence Strategies	Convergence details	Human Resource Support	Linkages taken care of: Marketing/ Handholding/ Training/ Technology
2	Details of beneficiaries (including number of people from vulnerable and marginalised sections of the society)			
2	Assets created from the Project (if any)			
3	Details of Backward-forward linkages of the Project			
3	Monitoring Strategy (Agencies involved in			

	the monitoring process)	
3.	Marketing Strategy	
3.	Capacity Building of the stakeholders	
3.	Evaluation of the Project	
3.	Sustainability Plan of the Project	

Note - This is a conceptual project. Similar project may be prepared on other social aspects. Data on unfilled points may be filled up by IP/DP.

Project on Gender Resource cum Help Centre

1. Name of the Project	Gender Resource cum Help Centre				
2. Majority of Sankalps taken by GP in the IP/DP area	Sl. No.	Name of Themes	Number of GPs opted for the theme	Percentage of GPs opted for the theme	
	1	Poverty Free and Enhanced Livelihood Village			
	2	Healthy Village			
	3	Child Friendly Village			
	4	Water Sufficient Village			
	5	Clean and Green Village			
	6	Self Sufficient Infrastructure in village			
	7	Socially Secured Village			
	8	Village with Good Governance			
9	Women Friendly village				
3. Theme of Project (as per nine LSDG themes)	Theme 9: Women-friendly Village				
4. SDG being addressed by the Project	SDG 5: Gender Equality and Empowerment				
5. Gaps addressed as per Mission Antyodaya Information not provided	Name of Subject (29 Subjects)				
	Name of sub-subjects	No. of GPs in IP/DP	No. of GPs with critical gaps	Number of GPs with Moderate gaps	No. of GPs with strength
	i)				
	ii)				
	iii)				
iv)					
6. Implementing Panchayat (PIA)	IP				

<p>7.Goal of the Project</p>	<p>The project aims to bring in economic, social, and legal empowerment of citizens especially women, and trans communities by seamless services to access education, livelihood opportunities, social protection programmes, and creating support systems for victims of gender-based violence, women especially from underprivileged sections, and gender minorities.</p>
<p>8.Objective of the Project</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. To improve access of women and other gender minorities to social protection, education, and other basic services by creating systems for facilitation and handholding support. ii. To create awareness among women and other gender minorities on relevant issues including women’s rights, protective and preventive laws in place. iii. To ensure completion of basic education and literacy skills of all women and gender minorities, and linkages with skill development and continuing education programmes. iv. To improve awareness among women and other gender minorities on health, nutrition, education, social protection. v. To improve their participation in public spaces and platforms including in Gram Sabhas.
<p>9.Brief Description about the Project</p>	<p>Gender based discrimination, violence and vulnerabilities are major concerns for the block which are exacerbated by patriarchal societal norms, and lack of access and participation of women and gender minorities in the public spaces. Some of the challenges faced by the block with regards to women and gender-based discrimination are teenage pregnancies, low work participation rate, poor participation in Mahila Sabhas, low rate of progression to higher secondary, technical education, lack of access to social protection, and other basic services and public spaces, and domestic and other cases of violence. Women and gender minorities face visible and invisible forms of discrimination, and societal and systemic</p>

	<p>roadblocks which limits opportunities to realize their full potential and be equal partners in the community in all means. The challenges are multifaceted and hence the approach also must be nuanced and multipronged.</p> <p>Block Panchayat would set up a Gender Resource cum Help Centre to address these issues through awareness building, facilitation, creating linkages with programmes, and agencies/departments, and other services like counselling, helpline.</p> <p>The Centre will focus on the following areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Social protection access – Linking women and gender minorities with social protection programmes. b. Continuing education – Enrolling women and gender minorities in adult literacy programmes, and higher secondary/vocational/technical/higher education. Special classes will be organized at local level covering reading, writing, and financial literacy. c. Legal Awareness/literacy and para legal services– Create awareness among the community on laws and rights, and grievance redressal mechanisms/agencies. A cadre of para-legal will be developed in collaboration with DLSA. d. Linking with legal/mental health services – Create support mechanisms on ground for women and gender minorities who are victims of gender-based violence and other concerns to connect with skilled and licensed legal professionals and mental health experts. e. Awareness building – Organize decentralized awareness programmes on ground covering issues around health, education, livelihood, nutrition, governance structures, agencies/institutions working on gender and women’s rights. Community level awareness programmes on gender shall also be
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		<p>organized to address gender stereotypes, discrimination, violence etc.</p> <p>The project calls for multi-stakeholder collaboration, especially of departments/sections of Livelihood Mission, District Legal Services Authority (DLSA), Education (School, adult literacy, vocational/technical), Health, WCD, and other Civil Society Organizations and groups.</p> <p>The Centre should be set up at the block headquarters and require HR support as given under.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Chief Resource team – The centre will be functioning through a convergence model in which two officers each from SRLM, and WCD will be deputed to manage the centre and achieve its objectives through proper planning, implementing, and monitoring of action plans. b. Centre Resource Person – A graduate in Social Sciences shall be recruited to support the resource team in preparing action plans, day-to-day management of the centre, liaison with the key departments, implementing the action plan, monitoring them in close coordination with other field functionaries. c. The four-member resource team and centre resource person will work under the guidance of BDO. The action plan of the centre will be approved by the BDO. BDO will ensure support and collaboration from other departments like Education, Health, District Legal Services Authority, police, and Revenue. d. BDO will provide a designated space for the centre and Centre Resource Person will work from there.
1	<p>Expected Outcome (Immediate/Mid-Term/Long Term)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase in social protection coverage in the block. 2. Increase in rate of literacy including financial literacy among women and gender minorities.

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Increase in rate of women and young girls in some form of vocational training/technical education/higher education. 4. Increased legal awareness among communities. 5. A cadre of para-legal champions developed to provide services to the community. 6. Improved access to courts and other legal systems through established linkages with lawyers. 7. Increased access to mental health support through linkage services to victims of domestic/gender-based violence and others.
1	Impact of the Project (as per the Sankalp, SDG and Mission Antyodaya	<p>The project will improve the social protection coverage among women and gender minorities, thereby reducing their vulnerabilities. Financial literacy will aid them in accessing services of banks, reduce their chances of being duped by middlemen. Functional literacy programmes will also help them be more confident in dealing with government and banking offices and help them be more aware of schemes and programmes.</p> <p>The project will also increase the women continuing education or pursuing some form of technical/vocational/skill building programme for improving their employability chances or livelihood options and thereby impacting their work participation rate.</p> <p>Legal awareness among the community will increase and access to justice system will also be improved by the support provided by para-legal champions trained.</p> <p>Mental health and counselling support linkages through CRPs and SHGs will help women be aware of the support services and access the service of professionals without hesitation.</p> <p>The awareness-building programmes will contribute to their overall understanding of issues related to health, education, livelihood, nutrition, gender, and other key areas. This will further impact their lifestyle, aspirations, and participation in public spaces. Coupled with the SHG movement, these interventions will have sustainability and</p>

		longevity leading to long term impacts.
1	Farm/ Non-Farm activity	Non-farm activity
1	Duration of the Project with commencement date	2years
1	Activities to be taken alongwith Timeline	<p>Quarter One:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recruitment of Centre Resource Person, and allocation of office space 2. Deputation of officials to the chief resource team. 3. Development and finalization of three-year plan of the centre covering capacity building programmes of para legal champions, awareness building programmes, adult education programmes etc and approval from BDO. 4. Mapping of lawyers and licensed mental health professionals with support of DLSA and health department respectively. 5. Identification of volunteers to be trained as para-legals (CRPs, other functionaries, or NGO, or select persons nominated by GP) 6. A common meeting with Skill development mission, revenue officials, DLSA and other departments by chief resource team to share the action plan of the centre and seek support in related activities. 7. Identify and orient volunteers (students, youth, retired officers, or any willing person) to carry out adult literacy programmes in the village. <p>Quarter Two:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Organizing awareness programmes on social protection programmes at GP level. 2. Organizing adult literacy/functional literacy programmes in GPs through volunteer base. 3. Orient VOs and CRPs on legal help (empanelled para legal champions and professional lawyers) and mental health support service linkages available and how to access them. 4. Auditing of MGNREGS work sites through SHGs to ensure that provisions for women at worksite are ensured.

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Organize camps in GPs to facilitate social protection access and Centre Resource Person to provide support in tracking the applications. 6. Orient SHGs on the technical and vocational or other skill development programmes available for them through CRPs. 7. Organize legal awareness programmes in partnership with DLSA across the block. 8. Organize financial literacy programmes in GPs for women and young girls. 9. Organize awareness programmes at GP level for the community on gender, health, nutrition, livelihood, agencies, and institutions working on gender, women's rights and issues faced by gender minorities and support structures available. <p>Quarter Three:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Capacity building of CRPs on social protection programmes, skill development/technical/vocational education programmes. 2. Organize orientation programmes on gender-based violence and gender for functionaries (teachers, ASHA, ANM, AWW, CRPs) with support from LSA, ICDS one stop centre, and SRLM. 3. Meetings with CRPs, para-legal champions, literacy programme volunteers to review progress. 4. Capacity building of select para-legal champions in partnership with DLSA. 5. Take stock of gender related compliance in MGNREGS work sites in the block and take appropriate action. 6. Meeting with Cluster federations on feasibility of taking over the interventions under the project. <p>Annual:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide appreciation letters to volunteers of the adult literacy programmes, para-legal champions, CRPs for their work. 2. Develop a plan of action on handing over the
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		programme to cluster federations.
1	Key features of the Project	The project will leverage existing HR and build their capacities as well as develop a cadre of para-legal champions for the block thereby improving the social capital base. The adult literacy programme will also be volunteer led. The project will increase uptake of government schemes and programmes through awareness building and facilitation. The SHG based interventions will ensure reach of the programmes to maximum households. Practical needs like legal awareness, access to basic services, functional literacy will be addressed and the consistent engagement with the women through the manifold interventions will increase their confidence to participate in public spaces more often. The project will also impact the thinking of the community on the gender minorities to create a more enabling and safe space for them. Moreover, the project banks on convergence in project planning and implementation with efficient utilization of existing resources.
1	Areas covered (No. of GP/BP)	All GPs in the Block will be covered.
1	Implementation strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of a centre at block level to plan, implement, and monitor a programme to address issues related to women and gender minorities, especially related to awareness, access to services (basic, legal, banking, mental health, social protection) through cadre building and social capital pool. - Develop a volunteer base to ensure 100% adult literacy in villages, especially female literacy. - Convergence with skill development mission, DLSA, New India Literacy Programme, health for establishing linkages with programmes and support services. - Organize awareness programmes in collaboration with stakeholder departments to cover a range of topics. - Establish social protection facilitation platforms through cluster federations. - Sustainability plan for interventions in

		collaboration with SRLM.		
1	Number of persons employed in the project (Regular/Man-days to be created)	Regular: 1 person Contractual employment for a period of two years Man-days:		
1	Income generation (person income)	Average 20000/- per month		
2	Number of persons indirectly benefitted from the Project	50000		
2	Total No. of Households benefitted (if any)	10000 households		
2	No. of SHGs/FPO involved in the project	All cluster federations will be involved in the project implementation and monitoring with the aim of sustainability of interventions by handing over at the end of project period. All SHGs will cover under social protection facilitation, awareness programmes.		
2	Linkages with other Institutions/Agencies (NGOs/CBOs/CSOs/Academic Institutions etc.)	Partnerships will be formed with local colleges to identify and train volunteers for supporting adult literacy programmes, and for para-legal roles. VOs and cluster federations will play a major role in the community mobilization, awareness building among communities. Support from banks, NABARD etc will be sought to support financial literacy programmes. Legal Services authority at district level shall support the legal awareness programmes and training of para legal champions.		
2	Convergence with line departments	The project requires close coordination between skill development mission, MSRLM and MAVIM and its SHGs, colleges, department of education, health, WCD, revenue, to implement various activities planned. The centre will work in close coordination with GPs, CRPs and other field functionaries for monitoring and community outreach and awareness. Revenue department and other departments will support the Centre in organizing social protection camps in village and the resource person shall support in tracking the applications with concerned departments.		
2	Total Cost of the Project	Total Cost (Rs. in Cr.)	Component	Resource Envelope

	Source of funding (OSR/ Central State Schemes/ other source of funding)	0.20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orientation of volunteers to support adult literacy programmes, CRPs, and other functionaries on select themes for community awareness. • Training of para-legal champions. • Financial literacy trainings at GP level • Orienting SHGs on gender specific provisions in MGNREGS and subsequent audit of work sites. • Legal literacy/awareness programmes. • Organizing social protection facilitation camps. • Block level meetings • Trainings of HR Cos • Assets - Computer, printer 	XV FC; convergence with SRLM trainings and LSA programmes; CSR funds.
2	Brief features of the project (in terms technology/ process/ linkages etc)	Technology	Process	Linkages
		Zoom/Team/google meet for online sessions CRPs and	Involves capacity building of stakeholders, community outreach, support to access government services.	GPs, CRPs and other functionaries, Legal services

		functionaries as per need. Reporting formats to track the progress of interventions and reach (google sheets)		authority, departments of health, WCD, banks, VOs/Cluster level federations,
2	Convergence Strategies	Convergence details	Human Resource Support	Linkages taken care of: Marketing / Handholding/ Training/ Technology
		Financial and programmatic convergence with SRLM, WCD. Programmatic convergence with Legal Services authority, banks, revenue, and other line departments. Support with higher education institutions/colleges to create volunteer base for adult	One resource person to be recruited to manage the block centre. HR from other line departments and functionaries at GP level will support all interventions. Social capital pool to be developed through capacity building programmes and development volunteer base.	Handholding support for social protection access. Training support through LSA, SRLM. Social capital support from colleges.

		literacy programmes and para-legal cadre development.		
2	Details of beneficiaries (including number of people from vulnerable and marginalised sections of the society)	In 2 years following are important achievements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10000 people supported in accessing social protection programmes. • 50000 women oriented on gender, women’s rights, laws and institutions for women, and gender minorities, legal awareness, financial literacy. • 100 young volunteers selected and oriented to carry out adult literacy programmes. • 25 para-legal champions developed in the block who will provide support to women and gender minorities who require assistance in accessing legal justice. • 1000 individuals helped to have basic literacy and numeracy skills. 		
2	Assets created from the Project (if any)	None		
3	Details of Backward-forward linkages of the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connecting women and gender minorities with banking facilities, legal systems, mental health support services. • Linking vulnerable households with social protection programmes. 		
3	Monitoring Strategy (Agencies involved in the monitoring process)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BDO will monitor the overall progress of the project. • Resource team will carry out regular coordination meetings with all stakeholders for review and course correction. • Resource person shall ensure the day-to-day management and support for all planned activities. 		
3	Marketing Strategy	None		
3	Capacity Building of the stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building of CRPs, and other functionaries on a range of themes – gender, laws etc. • Capacity building of interested persons to provide para-legal services. • Capacity building of SHGs to audit MGNREGS 		

		worksite for gender specific provisions
3	Evaluation of the Project	The resource group will monitor the achievement of target set at the beginning of project.
3	Sustainability Plan of the Project	Capacities of Cluster level federations will be developed to take the interventions forward. The social capital developed will also help in ensuring sustainability of interventions

Project on SHE WORKSPACE – Kodakara Block Panchayat

1.	Name of the Project	SHE WORKSPACE – KODAKARA BLOCK PANCHAYAT				
2.	Majority of Sankalps taken by GP in the IP/DP area	Sl. No.	Name of Themes	Number of GPs opted for the theme	Percentage of GPs opted for the theme	
		1	Poverty Free and Enhanced Livelihood Village			
		2	Healthy Village			
		3	Child Friendly Village			
		4	Water Sufficient Village			
		5	Clean and Green Village			
		6	Self Sufficient Infrastructure in village			
		7	Socially Secured Village			
		8	Village with Good Governance			
		9	Women Friendly village			
3.	Theme of Project (as per nine LSDG themes)	Theme 9: Women-friendly Village				
4.	SDG being addressed by the Project	SDG 5: Gender Equality and Empowerment SDG 1: No Poverty				
5.	Gaps addressed as per Mission Antyodaya Information not provided	Name of Subject (29 Subjects)				
		Name of sub-subjects	No. of GPs in IP/DP	No. of GPs with critical gaps	Number of GPs with Moderate gaps	No. of GPs with strength
		i)				
		ii)				
		iii)				
iv)						
6.	Implementing Panchayat (PIA)	IP				

7.	Goal of the Project	<p>The goal of the project is in tune with the Mission statement of SDG 5 which is "Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls". Some of the Goals of the Project are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invest in workplace policies and programmes that open avenues for the advancement of women at all levels and across all business areas and encourage women to enter non-traditional job fields. • Ensure equal access to all company-supported education and training programmes, including literacy classes, and vocational and information technology training. • Expand business relationships with women-owned enterprises, including small businesses, and women entrepreneurs.
8.	Objective of the Project	<p>Adopting appropriate measures to improve women's ability to earn income beyond traditional occupations, achieve economic self-reliance, and ensure women's equal access to the labour market and social security systems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting the fulfilment of women's potential through education, skill development and employment, giving paramount importance to the elimination of poverty, illiteracy, and ill health among women. • Establishing mechanisms for women's equal participation and equitable representation at all levels of public life in community and society and enabling women to articulate their concerns and needs. <p>Area-wise specific objectives</p> <p>1. She Workplace:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The prime aim of this hub is for the women employees who have no adequate facilities in their home can approach our place and register their name to use the facilities for their daily work. <p>2. Women Start-ups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The aim is to develop women entrepreneurs in block level IT and allied areas.

	<p>3. Training Center and Women’s Youth Club:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ This aims in empowering women with the required life-skills to ensure success in life. ❖ Gender Youth Movement aims to provide self-defense training, training for improving the artistic and athletic potential of youth and further this will inculcate leadership skills, assertiveness, and personality development through different programmes. <p>4. Kudumbasree Cafeteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Café Kudumbashree envisages not only making an effective change in the hospitality sector but also for Local Economic Development providing gainful employment to poor women from Kudumbashree families. <p>5. Women Health and Wellbeing Hub:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The aim is to develop the health and wellbeing of women through gym and yoga. ❖ To ensure women and girls have a reliable government intervention to fall back on in cases of emergencies or when in need of accurate information through 24/7 services of WHL. <p>6. Women Led Disability Assistance Center for Children:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The aim is to mainstream a gender perspective and the rights of persons with disabilities of all ages, initiatives targeting women and girls with disabilities, and inclusion of women and girls with disabilities. Emphasizing the importance of mainstreaming disability issues as an integral part of relevant strategies of sustainable development <p>7. Women Trade Centre:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ To support, encourage and empower women for pursuing their business interests and endeavours. ❖ To provide women entrepreneurs with the opportunity to interact
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		with peers and connect with business leaders in their respective sectors, potential long-terms advisors, and investors.
9.	Brief Description about the Project	Kodakara Block Panchayat is planning to develop a holistic hub for the transformation of women and to improve women’s ability to earn income beyond traditional occupations achieve economic self-reliance and ensure women’s equal access to the labour market and social security systems. This hub is multidisciplinary in action which focuses on workplaces in manufacturing information technology, education and health, trade and commerce in one place
10	Expected Outcome (Immediate/Mid-Term/Long Term)	<p>Immediate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Convergence of different departments and agencies for operationalise the idea on “She Workspace”. Block panchayath is working as an engine for generating a positive mindset among different stakeholders, which includes the pooling of fund from Gram Panchayath located in Kodakara Block. ❖ Campaigning work and different workshops for sensitizing the idea with people in Kodakara Block. ❖ Developing a resource pool (Human) for the effective functioning/implementation of all the projects. <p>Long Term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Employment generation (Direct and Indirect) among women in rural/urban (SDG 8) ❖ Health and well-being of women will be improved (SDG 3 &S DG3) ❖ Developing the life skills and entrepreneurial skills of women (SDG 4,8 &9) ❖ Improvement in the standard of living of women in Kodakar a block (SDG1) ❖ Emphasizing the importance of mainstreaming disability issues as an integral part of relevant strategies of sustainable development (SDG 4)
11	Impact of the Project (as per the Sankalp, SDG and Mission Antyodaya)	<p>Economic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Creating Direct and indirect job in Kodakara Block. This will be approximate. <p>Social:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Advancement of women at all levels and at all business areas, encouragement of women to enter non-traditional job fields, women on enterprises. ❖ Opportunities for women entrepreneurs for Establishing their own businesses with the support of PRI. Rural livelihood of women will

		<p>improve through different programmes.</p> <p>❖ This project will emphasize in developing the capacity of women and youth through different campaign activities</p>
12	Farm/ Non-Farm activity	Non-farm activity
13	Duration of the Project with commencement date	5 years
14	Activities to be taken alongwith Timeline	<p>The project planned to be constructed in two phases.</p> <p>Phase I-3,370 sq. mt. (10.35 crores) In the first phase only the ground floor and first floor along with the basement to be constructed. The ground floor shall accommodate the administration and amenities required for the project whereas the first floor is occupied by the Office spaces.</p> <p>Phase II-4,380 sq. mt. (18.60 crores) In the Second Phase four floors will be added to the office building</p>
15	Key features of the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercial cum amenity spaces (IT related, women start-ups) • Training Center and Women Youth Club • Women Trade Centre • Women-Led Disability Assistance Center for Children • Indoor games area, • Wellness Centre (Gym, Yoga) • Ladies Convenience Shopping (Kudumbasree cafeteria) • Day Care Centers, Creche • Clinic and Pharmacy • Travel Desk • Event Space and Workshop Area for different programmes • Bank cum ATM, • Laundry, Courier Service etc
16	Areas covered (No. of GP/BP)	Block Panchayat
17	Implementation strategies	Information not provided
18	Number of persons employed in the project (Regular/Man-days to be created)	<p>Regular: 1500</p> <p>Man-days:</p>
19	Income generation (person income)	Information not provided

20	Number of persons indirectly benefitted from the Project	500		
21	Total No. of Households benefitted (if any)	2000 persons		
22	No. of SHGs/FPO involved in the project			
23	Linkages with other Institutions/Agencies (NGOs/CBOs/CSOs/Academic Institutions etc.)			
24	Convergence with line departments			
25	Total Cost of the Project Source of funding (OSR/ Central State Schemes/ other source of funding)	Total Cost (Rs.in Cr.)	Components	Linkages
		28.95	SHE WORKSPACE, Women Start-up Spaces, Training Center and Women Youth Club, Gender Youth Movement training centre for young girls, Kudumbasree Cafeteria, Women health and Well-being hub with the helpline, Women-led disability assistance center for child ren and Women Trade Center.	State Plan, NABARD, District Panchayat, Grama Panchayat.
26	Brief features of the project (in terms technology/ process/ linkages etc)			
27	Convergence Strategies	Convergence details	Human Resource Support	Linkages taken care of: Marketing/ Handholding/ Training/ Technology
		Information not provided	Information not provided	Information not provided
28	Details of beneficiaries (including number of people from	Information not provided		

	vulnerable and marginalised sections of the society)	
29	Assets created from the Project (if any)	A Building with area of 7,750 sqm with all Infrastructure facilities with high-speed internet connectivity, centralized A/C with fully furnished.
30	Details of Backward-forward linkages of the Project	
31	Monitoring Strategy (Agencies involved in the monitoring process)	
32	Marketing Strategy	
33	Capacity Building of the stakeholders	
34	Evaluation of the Project	
35	Sustainability Plan of the Project	



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