
TRAINING OF TRAINERS MODULE ON VILLAGE POVERTY REDUCTION PLAN



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Overview of the module

The training module can be used for training CRPs on preparation of Village Poverty Reduction Plan. The module may be modified to align it with the specific context and strategy of the state. Audio and visual materials may also be introduced in them.

Given below table provides details on topic covered, participants' profile, team facilitating the sessions, and team responsible for organizing the session.

Topic	Organizer	Facilitator	Participants
Training of Trainers on Village Poverty Reduction Plan	SRLM	SRLM (BMMU)	CRP

Introduction

Involvement of the local community in the development process is the most crucial aspect of the sustainable development. SHGs as collectives of the poor can be the key drivers in any local development initiative. Qualitative changes can be achieved through effective engagement of such citizen collectives with the constitutionally mandated local governance system. Increased articulation of the demands from the community through proper capacity building mechanism will improve service delivery systems. Keeping this in objective in mind, Community Resource Persons will play the role of encouraging and facilitating the SHG network to put forward their demands. Thus capacity building of CRPs on various activities under the VPRP process becomes a major focus. CRPs, being agents of change, will transact their acquired knowledge and skills to the SHGs and VOs. Apart from providing necessary knowledge, first-hand experience of preparing VPRP will be also given as part of this training exercise.

Objective

- To orient the participants on the rationale and methodology of VPRP
- To familiarize the participants on the process and necessary components of VPRP
- To provide knowledge and inputs to administer the activities on the field

Content

- Village Poverty Reduction Plan and its components
 - Entitlement Plan along with the Knowledge on schemes covered
 - Livelihood Plan
 - Public Good, Services & Resources Plan
 - Social Development Plan
- Gram Sabha and its relevance
- Integration of Village Poverty Reduction Plan with Gram Panchayat Development Plan

Strategy

A three day capacity building programme for VPRP can be conducted at Cluster level for a group of gram panchayats (GP) or at Block level for all GPs identified in a Block. When the VPRP exercise is conducted on the field, the CRPs will initially be doing it under supervision of the block officials and once experienced, she can do it independently.

**PROGRAMME SCHEDULE:
DAY ONE**

S.No	Time	Session	Objective	Materials Required
1	09:30 am - 10:00 am	Registration		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registration Sheet • Pens
2	10:00 am - 10:15 am	Introduction to Programme	To introduce the objective, rationale and schedule of the programme to the participants and to share the expectation from the participants	
3	10:15 am – 10:45 am	Local Government & GPDP	To sensitize on the importance of local governance, and to encourage them to look at local governance as a space that ensures social justice and equity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laptop • Projector
4	10:45 am – 11:15 am	Introduction to VPRP	To present the rationale and objective of the VPRP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laptop • Projector
5	11:15 am – 11:45 am	Energizer Activity: 'Find Our Hero'	To familiarise among the participants and to prepare them for the programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • White Board • Markers • Bundle of A4 paper • Sketch pens
6	11:45 am – 12:45 pm	Familiarisation with the SHG Level Entitlement Plan	To internalise each component of the Format in detail (Entitlement in detail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translated formats • Chart paper • Sketch pens • IEC materials on schemes
7	12:45 pm – 01:30 pm	Familiarisation with the SHG Level Livelihood Plan	To internalise each component of the Format in detail (Livelihoods Development)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translated formats • Chart paper • Sketch pens • IEC materials on VPRP
8	02:30 pm – 03:30 pm	Mock SHG Plan Preparation	To provide first-hand experience of SHG Plan Preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translated SHG level formats • Pen
9	03:30 pm – 04:15 pm	Familiarisation with the VO Summary Sheet for Entitlement & Livelihood Plan	To internalise VO Summary Sheet of Entitlement & Livelihood component of the Format in detail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translated formats • Chart paper • Sketch pens
10	04:15 pm – 05:00 pm	Mock VO Summary Sheet Preparation	To provide first-hand experience of VO Plan Preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translated VO format • Pen

Guidance Note on Sessions

Session – 1: Registration

Session – 2: Introduction to Programme

This session could be taken by the block anchor or block programme manager of the SRLM who will introduce himself/herself and all the other facilitators and welcome the participants.

The three day training has been organised to train the participants for the roll out of VPRP on the field. Over the three days, participants will be oriented on the rationale and methodology of VPRP, familiarised on the process and necessary contents of VPRP and be provided with the necessary knowledge inputs and plan for administering the activity on the field.

Session -3: Local Government & GPDP

This session will consist of a presentation and group activity taken by the facilitator. The facilitator can refer to the points provided to carry out the technical session.

This activity will help gauge the level of understanding the participants have about GP/VC as an institution of local governance. Participants shall be given chart paper and sketch pens to write about their understanding on the following questions.

- What is a Gram Panchayat or Village Council?
- Who are the members of the Gram Panchayat or Village Council??
- What are the roles and responsibilities of the Gram Panchayat or Village Council??
- What does the Gram Panchayat or Village Council? in your village do?

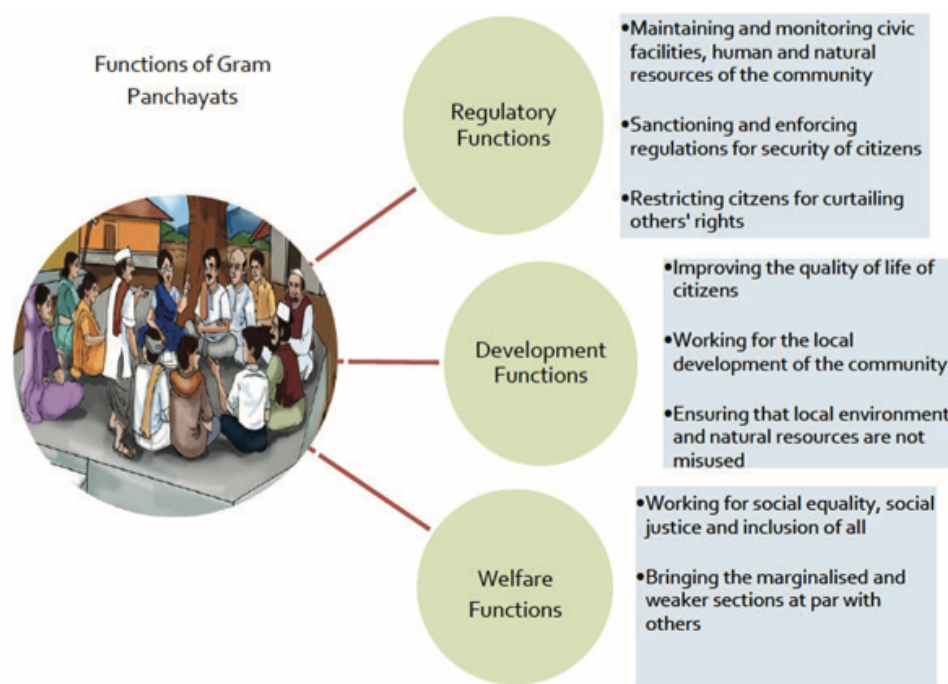
After the participants have discussed and presented their understanding, the facilitator will conduct a session on Gram Panchayat or Village Councils keeping the points mentioned by the participants in mind.

Facilitator's Note:

The GP/VC is a democratically elected local government, which is situated in the village and is easily approachable to its citizens. The GP plays a crucial role in shaping the development processes in the village while addressing the diverse needs of the community. A GP directly impacts the lives of people and the development of the community. Hence, it becomes critical to understand the roles of a GP to ensure its effective functioning. At a village level there can be two types of Institutions – State Institutions (GP) and community led institutions (Self Help Group federations, Community based Organisations). To monitor the effective functioning of a GP and ensure participation, an interface between the GP and the community must be created. The community led institutions can play a crucial role in achieving this. They can mobilise the people and encourage them to participate in matters of public interest, while ensuring that their voice is being heard in the GP. Article 243G provides PRIs the authority to

function as units of self- government, and empowers them to work on matters pertaining to economic development and social justice. To achieve these objectives, the Panchayats have been assigned 29 subjects listed in the 11th Schedule of the Indian Constitution. Each of the state acts lists functions of the GP/VC. The elected representatives and functionaries should ensure that these functions are discussed in detail, plans to undertake these functions, and a system of timely review is in place

The functions of a GP can be classified into three, they are presented in the figure.



The Gram Panchayat Development Plan(GPDP) has given a chance for the Gram Panchayats in India to get into participatory planning for economic development and social justice. The GPDP also provides scope for the Gram Panchayats to have programmes for addressing the vulnerabilities of poor and the marginalised people and for improving their livelihood opportunities. The Government of India in its guidelines for GPDP preparation has mandated for the active participation of SHGs in the preparation of GPDP. The SHG network in the Gram Panchayat had to prepare a demand plan called village poverty reduction plan, that has to be integrated with the GPDP of the Panchayat.

Session – 4: Introduction to VPRP

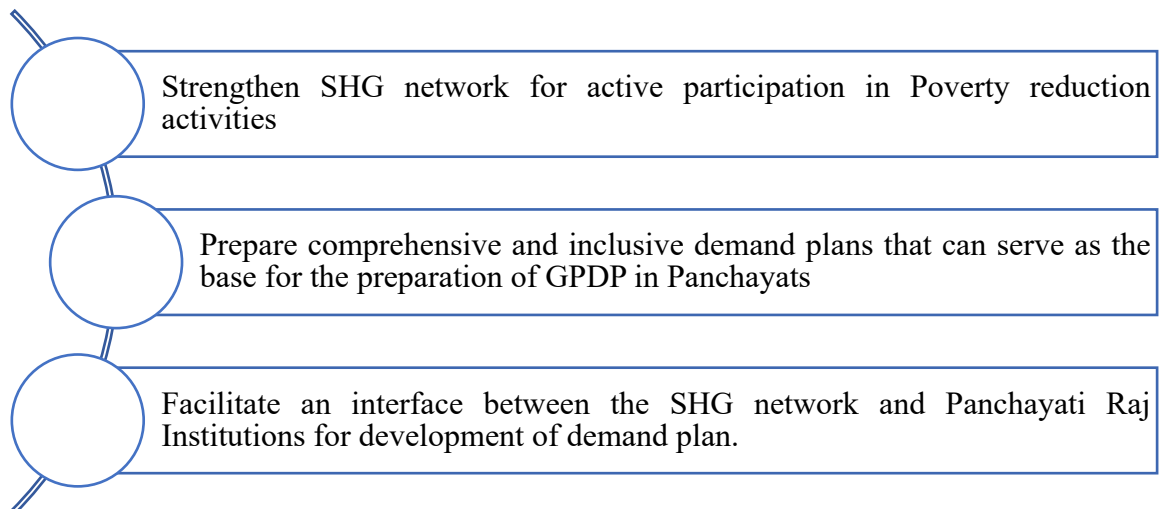
This session is to serve as an introduction to VPRP, its rationale and objectives. The session is to be facilitated through the use of presentation with pictures/videos to explain the process.

Facilitator's Note:

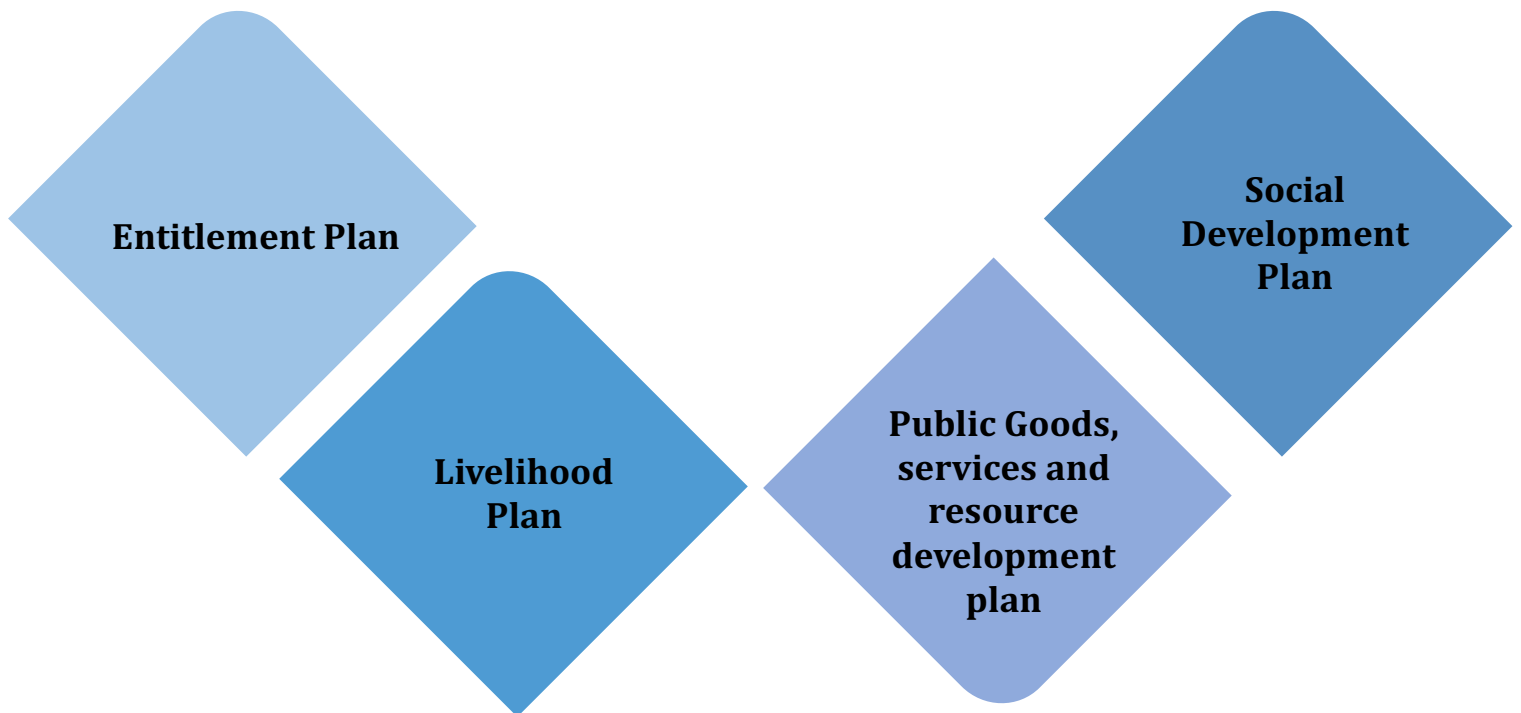
The Village Poverty Reduction Plan (VPRP) is a community demand plan prepared by the SHG network which can be further integrated into the Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP). It is the consolidation of the demands for livelihoods, health and sanitation, social security, natural resource development and basic infrastructure development prepared by the poor families who are members of the SHGs formed as part of the NRLM. The document prepared is then taken to the panchayat, line departments and the SRLM wherein the different stakeholders work together to address the basic needs of the poor in the village. Subsequently, the prepared plan is to be integrated into the Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP). The preparation of this comprehensive and inclusive demand plan for local development not only strengthens the community based organisation for active participation in activities of poverty reduction, but also facilitates an organic interface between the SHG federation and panchayat raj institutions for socio economic development of the village.

The VPRP can be used as a tool for learning, mobilization and situation analysis. While CRP facilitate the smooth roll out of the process, VPRP requires the ownership from the SHG network with CBO leaders leading the process in their respective villages. The situation analysis so done directly feeds into GPDP and ensures convergence between the SHG federation and PRI.

The objectives of preparing a VPRP are three fold.



VPRP compiles the demands generated by the community under the four plans mentioned in the figure below.



Session – 5: Activity ‘Find Our Hero’

Facilitator will write the following parameters on a white board.

1. Who have Job Card
2. Who worked under MGNREGS
3. Who have toilet in their household
4. Either she/he or any family member is getting any kind of pension
5. Who have an Ration Card
6. Who have a Bank Account

The parameters listed above are the features of a hero. Participants have to identify the ‘Heroes’ among them.

Participants have to interact with each other and find out who has the maximum number of features of a hero. They should also understand the brief profile of that person and get signature on a piece of paper.

After the exercise 'Hero', who has all features listed down, will be declared. She will then introduce herself and briefly explain why and how she accessed these entitlements.

This session will provide the facilitator a Segway to introduce the concept of entitlement plan.

Session – 6: Familiarisation with the SHG Level Entitlement Plan

This session is to introduce the component of entitlement plan of the VPRP, its rationale, objectives along with the formats that will be used at the SHG level. The facilitator will introduce the concept of entitlement plan.

The participants will then be given a copy of the SHG level entitlement format. They have to read through the format to get an overview of the document. The facilitator will then teach the components of the format scheme-wise. The facilitator has to also ensure that the participants are aware about the schemes covered in format.

Session – 7 : Familiarisation with the SHG Level Livelihood Plan

This session is to introduce the component of livelihood plan of the VPRP, its rationale, objectives along with the formats that will be used at the SHG level. The facilitator will introduce the concept of livelihood plan.

The participants will then be given a copy of the SHG level livelihood format. They have to read through the format to get an overview of the document. The facilitator will then teach the components of the format sector-wise. The facilitator has to also ensure that the participants are aware about the details of the sectors & support covered in format.

Session – 8: Mock SHG Exercise

This session is aimed to help the participants to internalise the process of plan preparation on the field. The participants will form groups of five to eight members. There should be a minimum of three groups. Each group will be treated as a SHG. One member from each group can volunteer to be the Facilitator and the remaining participants form a SHG. (Doing this exercise in a SHG in the field needs to be preferred to make this session more effective). The groups have to fill the SHG level entitlement and livelihood format based on the facilitation.

After the formats have been filled, an open discussion has to be facilitated to mutually share feedback and comments. While participants may share the areas that they require clarification on, the facilitators who observed the mock SHG exercise may share areas of improvement that the participants can improve upon subsequently.

Session – 9: Familiarisation with the VO Summary Sheet for Entitlement & Livelihood Plan

The participants will then be given a copy of the VO Summary sheet for entitlement and livelihood plan. They have to read through the format to get an overview of the document. The facilitator will then teach the components of the format.

Session – 10: Mock VO Summary Sheet Preparation

This session is aimed to help the participants to internalise the process of filling VO summary sheets preparation on the field. Two to three members from each SHG group will come as representatives to prepare the VO summary sheet.

After the summary sheet has been filled, an open discussion has to be facilitated to mutually share feedback and comments. While participants may share the areas that they require clarification on, the facilitators who observed the mock plan preparation exercise may share areas of improvement that the participants can improve upon subsequently.

DAY TWO

S.No	Time	Session	Objective	Materials Required
1	10:15 am - 11:00 am	'Dream Village'.	To familiarise the participants with the concept Public Goods services and resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chart paper • Sketch pens
2	11:00 am - 12:00 pm	Familiarisation with Public Goods, Services & Resources Map	To internalise component of the Public Goods, Services & Resources Map in detail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translated VO formats • Pen
3	12:00 am - 01:00 pm	Familiarisation with Social Development Plan	To internalise concept & method of social development plan preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translated plans • Pen
4	02:00 pm – 05:00 pm	Mock VO Mapping & Plan Preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To prepare the map for the village To translate the map onto the format ▪ To prepare the VO level plan for public goods, services & resource and Social Development Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rangoli Colours/ Colour Chalks for mapping • Translated VO formats • Pen

Guidance Note on Sessions

Session – 1: ‘Dream Village’

Participants will be divided in smaller groups. The groups formed on Day One can be retained. Each group will be given a chart paper and asked to draw a representation of their dream village. The drawing should contain the participants idea of what makes a model village and what factors attribute to it. After the participants have finished their drawing, they must be encouraged to present their dream village and also share how different is this from their own village.

Brainstorming needs to be facilitated to arrive at how they can change their own village to their dream village. It should include being part of SHG network, access to various government schemes, sustainable livelihoods in agriculture, animal husbandry and micro enterprises etc. and qualitative development of natural resources and basic infrastructure in the village.

Session – 2: Familiarisation with Public Goods, Services & Resources Map

This session is to introduce the concept of mapping for public goods services & resources. The session is to be facilitated through the use of presentation with pictures/videos to explain the process.

Participants will work in two separate groups to identify the necessary public goods, services and resource development requirements in the village and reflect on how that can address the vulnerability of the rural households and improve their quality of life. The two groups are to present on their discussion points and share their views with the other group. This brings out different points of view and ideas to addressing poverty.

The participants will then be given a copy of the VO format. They have to read through the format to get an overview of the document. The facilitator will then teach the components of the format. The facilitator has to also ensure that the participants are aware about the areas that can fall under public goods, services & resource development.

Session – 3: Familiarisation with Social Development Plan

This session is to serve as an introduction to Social Development Plan, its rationale and objectives. The session is to be facilitated through the use of presentation with pictures/videos to explain the process.

After the brief presentation on social development plan, the participants work in two separate groups and discuss about the various social issues they face in their villages. The two groups are to present on their discussion points and share their views with the other

group. After the presentation, the groups will be asked to prioritise one social issue from the list presented by the groups based on which they would want to collectively work on.

Session – 4: Mock VO Mapping & Plan Preparation

This session is aimed to help the participants to internalise the process of conducting VO plan preparation of the VPRP on the field.

The participants can engage in the dream mapping exercise. Simultaneously the facilitator and few members from the VO will come as representatives to prepare the VO plan. After the mapping exercise and formats have been completed, the facilitator will make a social development plan for the issue which is chosen in previous session.

(Conducting VPRP on field in a VO needs to be preferred to make this session more effective).

DAY THREE

S.No	Time	Session	Objective	Materials Required
1	10:15 am - 11:00 am	GP Plan Preparation	To share the contents and process of GP Plan Preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translated VPRP GP level format • Pen
2	11:00 am - 12:00 pm	Gram Sabha	To share the relevance and importance of Gram Sabha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laptop • Projector
3	12:00 am - 01:00 pm	Organising VPRP in the field and the way ahead	To share how the activities can be managed in the field and what could be the follow-up steps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laptop • Projector
4	02:00 pm – 04:00 pm	Action Plan for rolling out VPRP	To prepare GP specific calendar, strategies, materials to roll out VPRP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chart paper • Sketch pen
5	04:00 pm – 05:00 pm	Conclusion	To wrap up the programme	

Guidance Note on Sessions

Session – 1: GP Plan Preparation

An interactive and open session needs to be facilitated to discuss any additional points necessary to be addressed for each component. The format for the GP plan needs to be discussed and clarifications to be made if any. The GP plan is to be prepared by 2-3 VO members from each VO in the panchayat coming together to jointly prioritise works and prepare the plan.

Session 2: Gram Sabha

This session is to serve as an introduction to Gram Sabha, its rationale and objectives. The session is to be facilitated through the use of presentation with pictures/videos to explain the process.

Put up the following pictures on a white screen using the projector.



Ask the questions given below, one by one. **The questions are designed such that they will facilitate the session in a participatory manner.**

After asking each question, write down the responses coming from the participants on the board, and then sum up the question by bringing in the final answer in a discussion mode.

Q. What is happening in these Pictures?

Write down the responses of the participants on the board

- Final answer- These are pictures of Gram Sabha happening in village.

Q. What is a Gram Sabha?

Write down the responses of the participants on the board

- Final Answer- Gram Sabha is the lowest unit standing as a part of the local governance, and this is why it is also referred to as the fourth tier of the Panchayati Raj Institution

Q. Why was Gram Sabha formed in the PRI system? (Idea of a Gram Sabha?)

Write down the responses of the participants on the board

- Final Answer- For people's participation in their own governance
- Gram sabha is essentially the formal democratic platform for the people to have their representation, to make their voices heard, to demand the constitutional rights, to become aware about their entitlements, and to become an active participant to their own process of governance and development

Q. What role can SHGs play in mobilising women's participation in Gram Sabha?

-

Write down the responses of the participants on the board

- Final Answer- SHGs can go to attend Gram Sabhas in their groups. At the SHG level, they can discuss or plan about going to participate in the Gram Sabha meetings and the importance of attending gram sabha meetings.

The facilitator will share discuss about the importance of GPDP Gram Sabhas, presentation of VPRP plans and role of SHGs. Gram Sabha videos can be streamed to give the participants a clear understanding.

Session – 3: Organising VPRP in the field and the way ahead

Schedule for a GP could be done as follows. CRPs will facilitate the process

Steps in VPRP Process	Activity	Facilitator	Participants	Topics covered	Duration
Step 1	PRI Orientation	GP representatives	Orient the PR on the objectives of VPRP and expected support from PR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 hours 	Step 1
Step 2 (One day Activity) (VO level Activity – Activity to be conducted with each VOs)	Concept Seeding	Community Resource Persons	2 members from each SHG who are part of VO Executive Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brief introduction to GPDP & VPRP • Seeding the idea of Entitlement Plan • Seeding the idea of Livelihood Plan • Seeding the idea of Public goods, services and resource development • Discussion about Social Development Plan • Finalising the dates for each plan preparation at SHG/ VO level • Preparation of activity calendar 	3 hours

Steps in VPRP Process	Activity	Facilitator	Participants	Topics covered	Duration
<p>Step 3 (One day activity)</p> <p>(SHG level Activity- Activity to be conducted with each SHGs separately)</p>	Entitlement Plan & Livelihood Plan preparation	Community Resource Persons	All SHG members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SHG level Entitlement Plan preparation for CSS and SSS based on the format • Livelihood Plan preparation or farming, Animal Husbandry & Micro Enterprise based on the format 	2 hours
<p>Step 4 (One day Activity)</p> <p>(VO level Activity – Activity to be conducted with each VOs)</p>	VO level plan preparation and consolidation	Community Resource Persons	2 members from each SHG who are part of VO Executive Committee / Any two active members from each SHG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare VO summary sheet of Entitlement and Livelihood Plan based on the respective SHG level data • Attach the Entitlement formats and Livelihood formats from each SHGs along with the respective summary sheet • VO/village level mapping for Public goods, services and resource development demands • Discussion on Social Development plans, identification of the issues and plans/ activities to address the issue. This discussion should be based on the SDP format. 	4 hours <i>(States can decide to conduct the activities in a single day or in two different days)</i>
<p>Step 5 (One day Activity)</p> <p>(GP level Activity- Activity to be conducted in each GP)</p>	GP level prioritisation and consolidation	Block Resource Person (Area Coordinator/Cluster Coordinator/ PRP)assisted by Community Resource Person	At least 2 members from each VO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attach the Entitlement Plan, Livelihood Plan, Public goods, services and resource development plan of each VO together to make it as a GP plan. • Conduct the ranking exercise and prioritise beneficiaries / demands 	3 hours

Steps in VPRP Process	Activity	Facilitator	Participants	Topics covered	Duration
				under each plan. • VOs who identified the same issue for SDP can be combined together.	
Step 6 Gram Sabha	After the completion of the entire process, the plan must be presented in the Gram Sabha. CRPs must mobilise members of the community and ensure active participation.				
Stakeholder workshop (optional)	A schedule needs to be prepared for stakeholder workshop with panchayat, line department and SRLM officials for presenting the demands and taking the plan forward.				

Session – 4: Action Plan for rolling out VPRP

Participants from each GP are to sit together and plan and prepare for the roll out of VPRP based on the inputs from the presentation made in the previous session.

Following things needs to be incorporated into roll out planning of the activities in the GP

- Preparation to be made by CRP
- Orientation to PR
- Preparation of calendar for carrying out VO Concept Seeding exercise in every VO
- SHG meetings and VO meetings
- Schedule for Gram sabha/ ward sabha or special gram sabha, if necessary
- Stakeholder workshop with GP and Departments

Session – 5: Conclusion

This session will summarize the three day workshop and give space for clarifying the doubts or questions if any and also receive feedback from the participants. The facilitator must also reiterate on the expected actions from the participants in the field.

Note: Refer Village Poverty Reduction Plan Handbook for more details on components of VPRP, formats etc. The trainer can get information regarding various sessions from this handbook.

VO CONCEPT SEEDING FACILITATION NOTE



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Overview of the module

The VO Concept Seeding Facilitation note can be used for orienting VOs on Village Poverty Reduction Plan.

Given below table provides details on topic covered, participants' profile, team facilitating the sessions, and team responsible for organizing the session.

Topic	Organizer	Facilitator	Participants
VO Concept Seeding	BMMU	CRPs	VO

PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

S.No	Duration	Session	Objective	Materials Required
1	15 minutes	Introduction to the Programme	To introduce the objective, rationale and schedule of the programme to the participants and to share the expectation from the participants	
2	2 hours	Case Study	To get an understanding about GPDP, VPRP and its components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translated copy of the case study • Pen • White Board • Markers
3	1 hour	Upcoming Activities	To share how the activities can be managed in the field and prepare calendars	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A4 Size Paper • Pen

Session – 1: Introduction to Programme

This session could be taken by the CRPs who will introduce herself and welcome the participants. During the course of three hours, participants will be oriented on the rationale of GPDP & VPRP.

Session 2: Case Study

Case Study:

Krantinagar is a village with a diverse population. The majority of the population engaged in agriculture with very few individuals with professional degrees. Most villagers were plagued with various diseases and spent the substantial portion of their income on hospital visits. As the infrastructure and services provided by the health services in Gram Panchayat were not suitable for treatments, the villagers had to spend a considerable amount of money to travel and seek medical care. With the growing number of cases and lack of access to medical care the situation worsened, the villagers came together and discussed the raging health problem in their village.

The issue was noticed and discussed by the women of the Self Help Groups of NRLM. They realized that one of the major causes was the rampant and unhygienic practice of open defecation along with the lack of suitable infrastructure and medical services. The women of the SHG network brought the matter in the notice of the elected representatives of the Gram Panchayat in the Gram Sabha meeting.

In the Gram Sabha, elected representatives discussed their issues and encouraged the SHG members to create a demand plan which captures the needs of the community. The plan was to contain the details about the members of the community that need schemes such as SBM for toilets, MGNREGA for work demand, departmental livelihood schemes and the list of infrastructure needed maintenance or attention.

The SHG network discussed the need for a demand plan and details of the various schemes in the SHG meetings. Even though the primary concern for the members was open defecation and lack of infrastructure, from the discussions women identified need for alternative livelihood opportunities, working towards menstrual hygiene along with other issues. They prepared a list of people who required access to schemes like SBM, MGNREGA and consolidated this data in the Gram Panchayat level. The members of the SHG with the help of ASHA and Anganwadi workers drew a map of the Gram Panchayat highlighting the public infrastructure that required maintenance (such as sub-centre, roads, culverts and drainage) and included it in their plan. The members of the SHG network also made a GP level plan to address the issue of menstrual hygiene in the village.

Subsequently, the SHG network submitted the demand plan and petitioned their Gram Panchayat in the next Gram Sabha. They started applying for individual household latrines and community toilets. Two months after the Gram Sabha, 20 households in the village have received sanction to construct toilets and the construction is underway. Gram Panchayat used MGNREGA and members of the SHG network to build the toilets. MGNREGA also provided additional income for the households. A sub-centre, road to the

sub-centre, culvert and culvert was also sanctioned and the construction is underway. SHG members along with the help of the health department and Gram Panchayat organised awareness classes and also distribution of sanitary napkins. SHG network also linked with the agriculture department and were provided subsidy for purchasing seeds and equipment. Gram Panchayat has also made maintenance and the services provided by their health centre a priority.

Facilitation Note:

In the beginning of the session, the Facilitator will read out the case study mentioned in the table. After the case study has been narrated and members of the VO have an understanding about the same, the facilitator will put forward certain questions for discussion. .

Question 1: What was the situation of the GP?

Discussion points for the facilitator: (First & Second Paragraph of the case study can be used to explain this section of the question)

1. *Health issues of Krantinagar village*
2. *Spending income on hospital visits, travel and seek medical care*
3. *Lack of infrastructure and health services*
4. *Lack of access to medical care*
5. *Open defecation*
6. *Poor Menstrual hygiene*
7. *Lack of alternate livelihood opportunities*

Question 2: Who discussed and took the action for addressing the issues in the village?

Discussion points for the facilitator: (Second Paragraph of the case study can be used to explain this section of the question)

The SHG network discussed the various issues and listed the major concerns.

The facilitator can use this opportunity to introduce the following concepts.

1. Discussion about SHG network & power of the collectives
2. Role of SHG network in identifying and working toward issues faced by the village

Question 3: Where and in front of whom did the SHG network place their concerns?

Discussion points for the facilitator: (Third Paragraph of the case study can be used to explain this section of the question)

The SHG network placed their concerns in the Gram Sabha in front of the Gram Panchayat elected representatives.

The facilitator can use this opportunity to introduce the following concepts.

1. Role of Local Self Governments (GP/VA/VC/VDC) in economic development and social justice.
2. 29 subjects listed in the 11th Schedule of the Indian Constitution
3. Role of Gram Sabha

Question 4: What did the Gram Panchayat elected representatives suggest?

Discussion points for the facilitator: (Fourth Paragraph of the case study can be used to explain this section of the question)

The Gram Panchayat elected representatives suggested the members of the SHG network to create a SHG demand plan which can be later incorporated into the Gram Panchayat Development Plan.

The facilitator can use this opportunity to introduce the following concepts.

1. Relevance of participatory planning
2. Role of SHG in preparation of demand plan & GPDP
3. VPRP
4. GPDP

Question 5: What demands were placed in the SHG plan for addressing the issues?

Discussion points for the facilitator: (Fourth Paragraph of the case study can be used to explain this section of the question)

The SHG placed demands for Entitlements like SBM toilet , MGNREGA work. They also demanded alternate livelihood opportunities. Drew a map for displaying gaps in health infrastructure in the village. Lastly, they prepared a plan for improving menstrual hygiene in the village.

The facilitator can use this opportunity to introduce the following concepts.

1. Components of VPRP
2. Concept of Entitlement Plan
3. Concept of Livelihood Plan
4. Concept of Public Goods, Services and Resources Plan
5. Concept of Social Development Plan

Question 6: Where was this SHG demand plan presented?

Discussion points for the facilitator: (Fourth Paragraph of the case study can be used to explain this section of the question)

The SHG demands were placed in the Gram Sabha.

The facilitator can use this opportunity to introduce the following concepts.

1. Relevance of GPDP Gram Sabha
2. Role of SHG network in ensuring active participation in Gram Sabha
3. Presentation and submission of VPRP plans in Gram Sabha
4. Discussions in Gram Sabha
5. Gram Sabha as the final platform for approval of GPDP

Question 7: What was the situation of Krantinagar village two months after the GPDP Gram Sabha.

Discussion points for the facilitator: (Fifth Paragraph of the case study can be used to explain this section of the question)

1. *20 households in the village have received sanction to construct toilets and the construction is underway.*
2. *Using MGNREGA, members of the SHG network built the toilets and also got additional income for the households.*
3. *Awareness classes were organised and sanitary napkins were distributed..*
4. *SHG network received subsidy for purchasing seeds and equipment for agricultural purposes*
5. *A sub-centre, a road to the sub-centre, culvert and drainage was also sanctioned and the construction is underway*

Question 8: What did you understand from the case study.

The facilitator can use this opportunity to conclude the session by discussing about the following

1. SHG network should think beyond thrift and credit
2. Importance of working with GP/VA/VC/VDC
3. Importance of working with line departments to access demands
4. Importance of participatory planning
5. Role of SHG and local self-governments in economic empowerment and social justice
6. Power of Gram Sabha as a constitutional platform
7. Power of collectives and SHG network working towards their local development

Note: *The entire process of concept seeding is done based on the case study. Each component of GPDP & VPRP will be discussed through the case study. The details or content of the topics is available in the various chapters of the VPRP handbook.*

Session 2: Upcoming Activities

In this session, the facilitator along with members of the VO should prepare the following

1. Preparation of SHG and VO calendar for preparation of SHG level Entitlement and Livelihood Plan
2. Finalising date, time and venue for preparation of VO Summary Sheets for the four plans and conduct the mapping exercise.

The following template can be used for preparation of calendar

Name of the VO:		
Name of the SHG	Date of SHG Level Entitlement and Livelihood Plan Preparation	Contact Number of the SHG

Preparation of VO summary sheets & Conduct of mapping exercise

Date:
Venue:
Time:

VOs seal and signature :

Before the facilitator concludes the VO Concept seeding, they must convey the following information.

In the next VO Executive Committee Meeting the VO must include the following in their agenda

- VO must discuss social issues specific to their village and identify one or more social issues they want to work on
- VO must discuss about the mechanisms to address the identified social issues
- The discussions that happen regarding social issues should be written in VO's minutes book.
- The minutes book must be present with the VO members on the day of preparation of VO summary sheets & conduct of mapping exercise.